



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

**Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mercher, 20 Chwefror 2008
Wednesday, 20 February 2008**

Cynnwys
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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynnddi yn y Siambr.
Yn y golofn dde, cynhwyswyd cyfieithiad 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 12.30 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd (Dafydd Elis-Thomas) yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 12.30 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.

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

Hospital Car Park Charges

Q1 Ann Jones: What assessment has the Minister made of car park charges at hospitals in Wales? OAQ(3)0383(HSS)

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Edwina Hart): As outlined in the 'One Wales' agreement between the Labour Party and Plaid Cymru, I will reform charges for hospital parking in Wales. Officials are currently preparing advice, and I hope to have that advice this week.

Ann Jones: In looking at that advice that is being prepared, would you consider abolishing car park charging at hospitals across Wales for patients and their families? I find that this is probably one of the most talked-about topics relating to the health service, when discussing with people what benefit there is to their wellbeing once they are in hospital. Could you include that in your advice, as I am sure that it would go a long way towards securing the confidence of the people of Wales in the NHS?

Edwina Hart: That is one area that I am considering. The trusts have looked at the contractual arrangements for some car parks, which might be difficult to break, but, where there are no contractual obligations, it is incumbent on me to consider this issue seriously. I hope that I will be able to make an announcement on it next week.

William Graham: I am grateful to hear your reply, Minister. Could you co-ordinate that to ensure that, where these charges exist, staff parking permits are issued before any new parking arrangements commence? That did

Costau Parcio Ysbytai

C1 Ann Jones: Pa asesiad y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i wneud o gostau parcio mewn ysbytai yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0383(HSS)

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Edwina Hart): Fel yr amlinellir yng nghytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' rhwng y Blaid Lafur a Phlaid Cymru, byddaf yn diwygio costau parcio mewn ysbytai yng Nghymru. Ar hyn o bryd, mae swyddogion yn paratoi cyngor, a gobeithiaf gael y cyngor hwnnw yr wythnos hon.

Ann Jones: Wrth edrych ar y cyngor hwnnw sy'n cael ei baratoi, a fydddech yn ystyried diddymu costau parcio mewn ysbytai ledled Cymru i gleifion a'u teuluoedd? Byddaf yn sylwi bod y testun hwn, o bosibl, yn un o'r testunau sy'n codi fwyaf yng nghyswllt y gwasanaeth iechyd, wrth drafod gyda phobl pa fudd a roddir i'w lles pan fyddant yn yr ysbyty. A allech gynnwys hynny yn eich cyngor, oherwydd yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'n gam mawr ymlaen wrth sicrhau hyder pobl Cymru yn y GIG?

Edwina Hart: Mae hwnnw'n un maes yr wyf yn ei ystyried. Mae'r ymddiriedolaethau wedi edrych ar drefniadau contract rhai meysydd parcio, a all fod yn anodd eu torri, ond, lle nad oes rhwymedigaeth at gontract, mae'n ddyletswydd arnaf i ystyried y mater hwn yn ddwys. Gobeithiaf y byddaf yn gallu gwneud cyhoeddiad yn ei gylch yr wythnos nesaf.

William Graham: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar o glywed eich ateb, Weinidog. A allech gydlyn hynny er mwyn sicrhau, lle mae'r taliadau hynny'n bodoli, y rhoddir trwyddedau parcio i staff cyn dechrau ar

not happen in Chepstow, which caused chaos for patients and staff alike.

Edwina Hart: I concur with you about staff parking permits, as it is important that they are clearly designated. Under any new scenario, everyone should know where the patient parking spaces are and where the staff parking spaces are. There is a job of work to be done in that area.

Chris Franks: The welcome investment at Llandough Hospital that was recently announced may add to the parking problems of the local community. How will you ensure that residents do not suffer further parking congestion because of the cars of hospital staff and visitors? I understand—and it was interesting to hear William’s comments—that staff are experiencing difficulties obtaining parking permits. They are forced to park on residential streets or face wheel clamping.

Edwina Hart: Car parking is a major issue for organisations across the public sector, including the health sector. We have only to look at the car parking arrangements for Assembly staff in Cathays park to see that. The free parking there is available on a first-come, first-served basis. I have asked my officials to look at the issue that you raise, because some residents have to put up with an awful lot because of where individuals choose to park for the day. Perhaps it prevents access to their properties, and does not help if any family members come to visit, and so on. Therefore, I am taking this seriously, and I will take it forward as a result of any decisions that I make on car parking.

There is a wider issue here. Trusts have to look at their land, to see whether building multi-storey car parking could be feasible, and planning authorities should look at whether they could be more helpful towards health bodies in this regard. When considering planning arrangements, they should not be difficult or obstructive, and should consider the wider public good.

unrhyw drefniadau parcio newydd? Ni ddigwyddodd hynny yng Nghas-gwent, ac achosodd hynny anrhefn i gleifion ac i staff.

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn cytuno â chi ynghylch trwyddedau parcio staff, oherwydd y mae’n bwysig eu bod yn cael eu nodi’n glir. Mewn unrhyw sefyllfa newydd, dylai pawb wybod lle mae lleoedd parcio’r cleifion a lle mae lleoedd parcio’r staff. Mae llawer o waith i’w wneud yn y maes hwnnw.

Chris Franks: Croesawyd y buddsoddiad a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar ar gyfer Ysbyty Llandoche, ond gallai’r buddsoddiad hwnnw ychwanegu at broblemau parcio’r gymuned leol. Sut y sicrhewch nad yw preswylwyr yn dioddef rhagor o dagfeydd parcio oherwydd ceir staff ac ymwelwyr â’r ysbyty? Deallaf—ac yr oedd yn ddiddorol clywed sylwadau William—fod staff yn cael trafferth cael gafael ar drwyddedau parcio. Fe’u gorfodir i barcio ar strydoedd preswyl neu wynebu’r posibilrwydd y bydd eu holwynion yn cael eu clampio.

Edwina Hart: Mae parcio ceir yn un o brif broblemau sefydliadau ym mhob rhan o’r sector cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys y sector iechyd. Gallwn weld hynny dim ond wrth edrych ar y trefniadau parcio ar gyfer staff y Cynulliad ym mharc Cathays. Mae’r parcio am ddim a gynigir yno ar gael ar sail y cyntaf i’r felin. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i’m swyddogion edrych ar y mater a godwch, gan fod rhai preswylwyr yn gorfod dioddef llawer iawn oherwydd y lleoedd y bydd unigolion yn dewis parcio ynddynt am y diwrnod. Efallai eu bod yn parcio mewn man sy’n eu hatal rhag cael mynediad i’w heiddo, ac nid yw’n helpu os oes unrhyw aelodau o’u teulu’n dod i ymweld â hwy, ac yn y blaen. Felly, yr wyf yn edrych yn ddifrifol ar hyn, a byddaf yn bwrw ymlaen ag ef yn sgil unrhyw benderfyniadau a wnaif ynghylch parcio ceir.

Ceir yma fater ehangach. Rhaid i ymddiriedolaethau edrych ar eu tiroedd, i weld a fyddai’n bosibl adeiladu maes parcio aml-lawr, a dylai awdurdodau cynllunio ystyried rhoi mwy o gymorth i gyrff iechyd yn y cyswllt hwn. Wrth ystyried trefniadau cynllunio, ni ddylent fod yn anodd nac yn llesteiriol, a dylent ystyried lles y cyhoedd ehangach.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 2, OAQ(3)0370(HSS), yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question 2, OAQ(3)0370(HSS), is withdrawn

Treatment for Cancer Patients

Q3 Alun Davies: Will the Minister make a statement on the provision of treatment for cancer patients in Wales? OAQ(3)0400(HSS)

Edwina Hart: The Welsh Assembly Government's policy statement, 'Designed to Tackle Cancer in Wales', published in December 2006, sets out our aims for improved prevention, detection, diagnosis and treatment.

Alun Davies: I am particularly interested in our 10-year strategy aimed at creating a world-class cancer service in Wales. I understand that cancer services will have undergone the necessary reconfiguration by March 2009 to ensure compliance with standards. I also understand that cancer services will be led by specialist networks in future. Could you give us an update on how the 2008 targets for cancer, as set out in 'Designed for Life', are being met?

Edwina Hart: We are working well on our cancer targets. I have been pleased with the development of the cancer networks, which are going from strength to strength. In fact, I am using the networks myself a lot more. If I have decisions to make, I ask for their advice in that particular policy area, which I hope will strengthen the delivery of cancer services in Wales.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): Many aspects of 'Designed for Life' are admirable, but do you intend to give cancer networks more autonomy than at present to develop cancer treatment in their areas? In addition, are you making representations on the provision of cancer services at Hereford—and I have written to you on this—because they are used by people

Triniaeth ar gyfer Cleifion Cancer

C3 Alun Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y driniaeth a ddarperir ar gyfer cleifion cancer yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0400(HSS)

Edwina Hart: Mae datganiad polisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, 'Cynllun i Fynd i'r Afael â Chanser yng Nghymru', a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Rhagfyr 2006, yn gosod allan ein hamcanion ar gyfer gwella ffyrdd o atal canser, ffyrdd o'i ganfod, o roi diagnosis ac o'i drin.

Alun Davies: Mae gennyf ddiddordeb neilltuol yn ein strategaeth 10 mlynedd sydd â'r nod o greu gwasanaeth canser yng Nghymru, a hwnnw gyda'r gorau yn y byd. Deallaf y bydd gwasanaethau canser wedi cael eu hailgyflunio yn ôl yr angen erbyn mis Mawrth 2009 er mwyn sicrhau y cydymffurfir â safonau. Deallaf hefyd y bydd gwasanaethau canser yn cael eu harwain gan rwydweithiau arbenigol yn y dyfodol. A allech ein diweddarau ar y modd y mae targedau 2008 ar gyfer canser, fel y'u gosodir allan yn y 'Cynllun Oes', yn cael eu cyflawni?

Edwina Hart: Yr ydym yn gweithio'n dda ar ein targedau yng nghyswllt canser. Yr wyf wedi bod yn fodlon â datblygiad y rhwydweithiau canser, sy'n mynd o nerth i nerth. Yn wir, yr wyf fi fy hun yn defnyddio llawer mwy ar y rhwydweithiau. Os oes penderfyniadau y mae'n rhaid imi eu gwneud, byddaf yn gofyn am eu cyngor yn y maes polisi penodol hwnnw, a gobeithiaf y bydd hynny'n cryfhau'r modd y darperir gwasanaethau canser yng Nghymru.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Mae llawer o elfennau'r 'Cynllun Oes' yn glodwiw, ond a fwriadwch roi mwy o ymreolaeth i rwydweithiau canser nag sydd ganddynt ar hyn o bryd i ddatblygu triniaethau ar gyfer canser yn eu hardaloedd? Yn ogystal â hyn, a ydych yn gwneud sylwadau am ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau canser yn Henffordd—ac yr wyf wedi

in south Powys, and, if they are moved to Cheltenham or Worcester, it will cause massive problems for Welsh patients?

Edwina Hart: Thank you for raising the point on the use of services across the border by patients in Powys. It will be a matter of concern if patients have to travel further, and we will have to look at the arrangements. I will reply in detail to you on those specific points.

On the networks, the renal network has done a tremendous amount of work, and I have absolute confidence in it. I have discussed with it the issue of providing it with more powers, and even whether it should start to manage its own money. Therefore, my arrangement is that if I am satisfied with the networks, I want to see them develop further, take more responsibility and give me more advice, even on how I spend the money.

Helen Mary Jones: I recently heard a constituency case that highlighted some of the difficulties that we have with funding highly specialised cancer services for particular patients. The gentleman concerned is waiting for a bone-marrow transplant, which he needs because of a rare form of leukaemia. A donor was identified and the procedure was about to take place when he and his family and clinicians were informed of an issue with the funding, namely whether the transplant should be funded by the local health board or by Health Commission Wales. Will you undertake to look at this particular case and to consider more broadly how patients can be clear about where the funding for their services should come from?

Edwina Hart: I will respond to you on the specifics of the case, but I am getting sick and tired of these rows between people over who will pay for what. As far as I am concerned, if clinicians have decided that a certain treatment is what is required in a given case, it is up to them to get on with it. Patients do not need to know about any rows over funding that may be going on; they simply need to know that they will get their

ysgrifennu atoch ynglŷn â hyn—oherwydd fe'u defnyddir gan bobl yn ne Powys, a phetaent yn symud i Cheltenham neu Worcester, bydd yn peri problemau anferth i gleifion o Gymru?

Edwina Hart: Diolch am godi'r pwynt am gleifion ym Mhowys sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau dros y ffin. Bydd yn destun pryder os bydd yn rhaid i gleifion deithio ymhellach, a bydd yn rhaid inni edrych ar y trefniadau. Rhoddaf ateb manwl ichi am y pwyntiau penodol hynny.

O ran y rhwydweithiau, mae'r rhwydwaith arenol wedi gwneud llawer iawn o waith, ac mae gennyf bob ffydd ynddo. Yr wyf wedi trafod gyda'r rhwydwaith rhoi mwy o bŵer iddo, a hyd yn oed wedi trafod a ddylai ddechrau rheoli ei arian ei hun. Felly, dyma fy nhrefniant; os byddaf yn fodlon â'r rhwydweithiau, mae arnaf eisiau eu gweld yn datblygu ymhellach, yn cymryd mwy o gyfrifoldeb ac yn rhoi mwy o gyngor imi, hyd yn oed ynghylch sut y byddaf yn gwario'r arian.

Helen Mary Jones: Clywais yn ddiweddar am achos etholaeth a dynnodd sylw at rai o'r anawsterau sydd gennym o ran cyllido gwasanaethau canser arbenigol iawn ar gyfer cleifion penodol. Mae'r bonheddwr dan sylw yn aros am drawsblaniad mēr esgryn—trawsblaniad y mae ei angen arno oherwydd bod ganddo lewcemia prin. Daethpwyd o hyd i roddwr ac yr oedd y driniaeth ar fin mynd rhagddi pan roddwyd gwybod iddo ef a'i deulu a'r clinigwyr am broblem gyda'r cyllid, sef ai'r bwrdd iechyd lleol ynteu Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru a ddylai gyllido'r trawsblaniad. A wnewch addo edrych ar yr achos penodol hwn ac ystyried yn fwy eang sut y gall cleifion wybod yn glir o ble y dylai cyllid ar gyfer eu gwasanaethau ddod?

Edwina Hart: Fe'ch atebaf ar bwyntiau penodol yr achos hwn, ond yr wyf yn cael llond bol ar y cweryla ymhlith pobl ynghylch pwy fydd yn talu am beth. Hyd y gwn, os yw clinigwyr wedi penderfynu bod triniaeth benodol yn ofynnol mewn achos penodol, eu lle hwy yw bwrw ymlaen â phethau. Nid oes angen i gleifion gael gwybod am unrhyw gweryla posibl am gyllid; yn syml, yr hyn y mae angen iddynt ei wybod yw y byddant yn

treatment. I am determined to start to tackle some of these issues. You could swear that we were talking about people's own money, and not the money that taxpayers have provided for us to allocate to the health budget.

Kirsty Williams: Many of my constituents access radiotherapy services at present in Cheltenham. We are trying to influence the 3 Counties Cancer Network across the border to develop its new unit at Hereford. It would be of huge advantage to people in Powys to access services in Hereford rather than having to travel to Cheltenham, as they currently do.

The consultation exercise is now open, but have you responded to it, demonstrating your and HCW's support for commissioning radiotherapy services for Powys patients at Hereford? If not, will you give a commitment today to respond in that way?

Edwina Hart: I have not yet responded to that consultation document, and I am not aware of my officials having done so on my behalf. I will certainly look into the matter, and I have already started discussions since receiving the letter from the leader of the opposition on what we could do to influence events in that area. It might be more appropriate for me to write to Ministers at the Department of Health, so I will take advice on that, but I will make representations on behalf of the needs of the constituents of Wales.

Older People

Q4 Janice Gregory: Will the Minister make a statement on her priorities for promoting the health and wellbeing of older people? OAQ(3)0377(HSS)

Edwina Hart: It is important—Oh, my apologies. I have just realised that that question was for the Deputy Minister.

The Presiding Officer: There is always a first time, is there not?

cael eu triniaeth. Yr wyf yn benderfynol o ddechrau mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion hyn. Gallech dyngu ein bod yn siarad am arian personol pobl, ac nid am yr arian y mae trethdalwyr wedi'i ddarparu inni i'w ddyrannu ar gyfer y gyllideb iechyd.

Kirsty Williams: Ar hyn o bryd, mae llawer o fetholwyr yn defnyddio gwasanaethau radiotherapi yn Cheltenham. Yr ydym yn ceisio dylanwadu ar Rwydwaith Canser y 3 Sir dros y ffin i ddatblygu ei uned newydd yn Henffordd. Byddai'n fanteisiol tu hwnt petai pobl Powys yn gallu defnyddio gwasanaethau yn Henffordd yn hytrach na gorfod teithio i Cheltenham, fel y maent yn ei wneud yn awr.

Mae'r ymarfer ymgynghori ar agor yn awr, ond a ydych wedi ymateb iddo, ac wedi dangos eich cefnogaeth chi a chefnogaeth Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru i gomisiynu gwasanaethau radiotherapi yn Henffordd ar gyfer cleifion ym Mhowys? Os nad ydych, a wnewch ymrwymo heddiw i ymateb yn y ffordd honno?

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf eto wedi ymateb i'r ddogfen ymgynghori, ac nid wyf yn ymwybodol bod fy swyddogion wedi gwneud hynny ar fy rhan. Gwnaf yn bendant edrych ar y mater, ac yr wyf eisoes wedi dechrau cynnal trafodaethau ers imi gael y llythyr gan arweinydd yr wrthblaid ynglŷn â'r hyn y gallem ei wneud i ddylanwadu ar ddigwyddiadau yn yr ardal honno. Efallai y byddai'n fwy addas imi ysgrifennu at Weinidogion yn yr Adran Iechyd, felly cymeraf gyngor ynghylch hynny, ond byddaf yn gwneud sylwadau ar ran anghenion etholwyr Cymru.

Pobl Hŷn

C4 Janice Gregory: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei blaenoriaethau ar gyfer hybu iechyd a lles pobl hŷn? OAQ(3)0377(HSS)

Edwina Hart: Mae'n bwysig—O, ymddiheuraf. Yr wyf newydd sylweddoli mai cwestiwn i'r Dirprwy Weinidog oedd hwnnw.

Y Llywydd: Mae tro cyntaf i bopeth, onid oes?

The Deputy Minister for Social Services (Gwenda Thomas): The second five-year phase of our strategy for older people, which will be launched in March, focuses on the key determinants of health and wellbeing for older people. Those are social inclusion, material wellbeing, healthy and active ageing and access to appropriate health and social care.

Janice Gregory: Do you agree that the meals-on-wheels service delivers not only nutritious meals, but also regular contact that is vital for the wellbeing and independence of many vulnerable older people?

I am sure that you will be deeply concerned to learn of the plans of the rainbow alliance, now in control of Bridgend County Borough Council, to substitute fortnightly deliveries of frozen food for the regular human contact that older people have enjoyed in the past. Will you join me in congratulating service users, the meals on wheels workers, and local campaigners on forcing the Bridgend cabinet to take at least a second look at its ludicrous proposal?

12.40 p.m.

Gwenda Thomas: I welcome this opportunity to recognise that the meals-on-wheels service is a valuable source of contact and a popular service. I also take this opportunity to recognise the efforts of volunteers, given that the service is provided by volunteers in certain areas. It is up to individual authorities to decide how they provide services and, of course, all must be accountable for the decisions that they take. I believe that campaigning in a positive and peaceful way is an important part of the democratic process.

Jonathan Morgan: According to the Audit Committee's report into tackling delayed transfers of care, the current system of intermediate care is fragmented. Can the Deputy Minister tell me why that is the case?

Gwenda Thomas: I understand that you are

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Gwenda Thomas): Mae ail bum mlynedd ein strategaeth ar gyfer pobl hŷn, a fydd yn cael ei chyhoeddi ym mis Mawrth, yn canolbwyntio ar y prif benderfyniadau o ran iechyd a lles ar gyfer pobl hŷn. Cynhwysiant cymdeithasol, lles materol, heneiddio'n iach ac yn egnïol a chael gafael ar y gofal iechyd a'r gofal cymdeithasol priodol yw'r rheini.

Janice Gregory: A gytunwch fod y gwasanaeth pryd ar glud yn darparu cyswllt rheolaidd â phobl yn ogystal â phrydau maethlon, a bod hynny'n hanfodol ar gyfer lles ac annibyniaeth llawer o bobl hŷn sy'n agored i niwed?

Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn bryderus iawn o glywed am gynlluniau cynghair yr enfys, sydd bellach yn rheoli Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, i newid y cyswllt rheolaidd â phobl y mae pobl hŷn wedi'i fwynhau yn y gorffennol am brydiau bwyd wedi'u rhewi bob pythefnos. A ymunwch â mi i longyfarch defnyddwyr y gwasanaeth, gweithwyr pryd ar glud, ac ymgyrchwyr lleol am orfodi cabinet Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr i ailedrych, o leiaf, ar ei gynnig hurt?

Gwenda Thomas: Croesawaf y cyfle hwn i gydnabod bod y gwasanaeth pryd ar glud yn wasanaeth poblogaidd ac yn ffynhonnell werthfawr o gael cyswllt â phobl. Manteisiaf ar y cyfle hwn hefyd i gydnabod ymdrechion gwirfoddolwyr, a chofio mai gwirfoddolwyr sy'n darparu'r gwasanaeth mewn rhai ardaloedd. Penderfyniad awdurdodau unigol yw sut y byddant yn darparu gwasanaethau ac, wrth gwrs, rhaid dal pob un yn gyfrifol am eu penderfyniadau. Credaf fod ymgyrchu mewn modd cadarnhaol a heddychlon yn rhan bwysig o'r broses ddemocrataidd.

Jonathan Morgan: Yn ôl adroddiad y Pwyllgor Archwilio ar fynd i'r afael ag oedi yn y broses trosglwyddo gofal, mae'r system gofal ganolradd bresennol yn rhanedig. A all y Dirprwy Weinidog ddweud wrthyf pam hynny?

Gwenda Thomas: Deallaf mai cyfeirio yr

referring to the Audit Committee report that was published today. Intermediate care is developing well in Wales. We are not saying that everything is perfect, but there are examples throughout Wales of excellent intermediate care, which I have seen for myself. I agree with you, as the Minister has said herself, that there is more to do. To seek excellence in intermediate care is one of the matters that we must develop.

Jonathan Morgan: The fact of the matter is that the Audit Committee's report says that intermediate care is fragmented, and I think that the Government should accept that analysis. The report points out that the number of hospital beds being occupied by people who have experienced a delay in being transferred has increased from 262,000 to 268,491, and the number of bed days lost in Wales has worsened. Can you tell the Assembly why it has worsened?

Gwenda Thomas: I will consult with the Minister on this issue. It is a matter that we discuss jointly. It is a matter of seamless service, and that is what we need to attempt to achieve. However, as I understand it—although I have not had the opportunity to read it in depth—the Audit Committee's report states that the number of patients is decreasing, but the length of their stay in hospital is lengthening. I understand your point. However, we must seek to develop services that will allow intermediate care to become less patchy. You know that the Care Standards Inspectorate for Wales report identified inconsistencies between local authorities, although it also recognised that there is excellent practice. When I presented that report, I gave a commitment that we would look at inconsistency particularly. I am sure that the points that you have made this afternoon will be taken into account when I consider a response to that report.

Gareth Jones: Fel y gwyddoch, ceir canran uchel iawn o bobl oedrannus yn etholaeth Aberconwy, a honno'n ganran uwch o lawer na'r cyfartaledd cenedlaethol. Dyma'r bobl sy'n pryderi fwyaf am effeithiau adleoli a chanoli gwasanaethau mewn ysbytai fel Ysbyty Glan Clwyd neu ym Mangor. Mae

ydych at adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd heddiw gan y Pwyllgor Archwilio. Mae gofal canolradd yn datblygu'n dda yng Nghymru. Nid ydym yn honni bod popeth yn berffaith, ond ceir enghreifftiau ar hyd a lled Cymru o ofal canolradd rhagorol, ac yr wyf wedi gweld hynny dros fy hun. Cytunaf â chi, fel y mae'r Gweinidog ei hun wedi'i ddweud, bod mwy i'w wneud. Mae rhagori mewn gofal canolradd yn un o'r materion y mae'n rhaid inni ei ddatblygu.

Jonathan Morgan: Y gwir amdani yw bod adroddiad y Pwyllgor Archwilio yn dweud bod gofal canolradd yn rhanedig, ac yr wyf yn meddwl y dylai'r Llywodraeth dderbyn y dadansoddiad hwnnw. Mae'r adroddiad yn dangos bod nifer y gwelyau mewn ysbytai sy'n cael eu defnyddio gan bobl sydd wedi profi oedi wrth gael eu trosglwyddo wedi codi o 262,000 i 268,491, ac mae nifer y diwrnodau gwelyau a gollwyd yng Nghymru wedi gwaethygu. A allwch ddweud wrth y Cynulliad pam ei fod wedi gwaethygu?

Gwenda Thomas: Ymgynghoraf â'r Gweinidog ynghylch y mater hwn. Mae'n fater a drafodwn ar y cyd. Mae'n fater o gael gwasanaeth di-dor, a dyna beth y mae angen inni geisio ei gyflawni. Fodd bynnag, yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf—er nad wyf wedi cael y cyfle i'w ddarllen yn fanwl—dengys adroddiad y Pwyllgor Archwilio fod nifer y cleifion yn gostwng, ond bod y cleifion hynny'n aros yn yr ysbyty am gyfnod hwy. Deallaf eich pwynt. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni fynd ati i ddatblygu gwasanaethau a fydd yn arwain at lai o fylchau mewn gofal canolradd. Gwyddoch i adroddiad Arolygiaeth Safonau Gofal Cymru nodi anghysondebau ymhlith awdurdodau lleol, er iddo gydnabod yr arferion rhagorol hefyd. Pan gyflwynais yr adroddiad hwnnw, ymrwymais y byddem yn edrych yn benodol ar anghysondebau. Yr wyf yn siŵr y rhoddir sylw i'r pwyntiau yr ydych wedi'u gwneud y prynhawn yma pan fyddaf yn ystyried ymateb i'r adroddiad hwnnw.

Gareth Jones: As you know, the constituency of Aberconwy has a very high percentage of older people, higher even than the national average. These are the people who are the most worried about the effects of relocating and centralising services in hospitals such as Ysbyty Glan Clwyd or in

hwn yn wir am wasanaethau allweddol cleifion allanol yn enwedig. Byddai hynny'n golygu llawer iawn mwy o deithio iddynt hwy a'u teuluoedd a llawer mwy o bryder a thrawma o fod oddi cartref am gyfnodau hirach. Pan fyddwch yn dod i benderfyniad terfynol am ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau Ysbyty Llandudno, a wnewch chi a'r Gweinidog ystyried hyn fel un o'ch blaenoriaethau ar gyfer hybu iechyd a lles pobl hyn?

Gwenda Thomas: Dyma un o flaenoriaethau'r Gweinidog. Fel y dywedais wrth Jonathan, yr ydym yn cwnsela o ran y ffordd orau ymlaen. Gwelaf fod y Gweinidog yn siglo ei phen yn y ffordd iawn—lan a lawr—sy'n golygu y bydd hwn yn rhan o'r hyn y bydd y Gweinidog yn ei ystyried yng Nghonwy.

Jenny Randerson: The emphasis throughout the recommendations in the Audit Committee report is on the importance of good partnership working at a local level. How do you and the Minister intend to ensure that such local partnerships are strengthened if we move to local health boards based on larger areas, as seems to be indicated by the current reviews?

Gwenda Thomas: Partnership working, joint planning and budget sharing are issues that we have talked about for a long time. I know that the Minister is giving this very serious consideration. We know that the Social Services Improvement Agency is doing excellent work in seeking to develop partnership working; it has to be the way forward, and the Welsh Local Government Association itself has made positive soundings to us on the matter. I understand what you are saying, and we need to consider how we will ensure that partnership working develops. The report from the Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales identified good examples of partnership working, but, again, there are inconsistencies. I am sure that the Minister and I will want to discuss this further in view of your question, and if there are any other comments that we need to make on that, then we will write to you.

Bangor. That is particularly true of key outpatient services. It would mean far more travelling for them and their families, not to mention the increased anxiety and trauma of being away from home for longer periods. When you come to making your final decision on the provision of hospital services at Llandudno Hospital, will you and the Minister consider that as one of your priorities for promoting the health and wellbeing of older people?

Gwenda Thomas: That is one of the Minister's priorities. As I said to Jonathan, we are holding counsel regarding the best way forward. I can see that the Minister is nodding her head in agreement, which means that this will be part of what the Minister is considering for Conwy.

Jenny Randerson: Mae pwyslais drwy argymhellion adroddiad y Pwyllgor Archwilio ar bwysigrwydd gwaith partneriaeth da ar lefel leol. Sut yr ydych chi a'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu sicrhau bod partneriaethau lleol o'r fath yn cael eu cryfhau os byddwn yn symud at fyrddau iechyd lleol sy'n seiliedig ar ardaloedd mwy, sef yr hyn a awgrymir gan yr adolygiadau presennol yn ôl bob golwg?

Gwenda Thomas: Mae gwaith partneriaeth, cynllunio ar y cyd a rhannu cyllidebau yn faterion yr ydym wedi siarad amdanynt ers tro byd. Yr wyf yn gwybod bod y Gweinidog yn ystyried hyn yn ddifrifol iawn. Yr ydym yn gwybod bod yr Asiantaeth Gwella Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn gwneud gwaith ardderchog wrth geisio datblygu gwaith partneriaeth; a rhaid i hyn fod y ffordd ymlaen, ac mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ei hun wedi rhoi sylwadau cadarnhaol inni am y mater hwn. Yr wyf yn deall yr hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud, ac mae angen inni ystyried sut y byddwn yn sicrhau bod gwaith partneriaeth yn datblygu. Nododd yr adroddiad gan Arolygiaeth Gofal a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru enghreifftiau da o waith partneriaeth, ond, eto, ceir anghysondebau. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd ar y Gweinidog a minnau eisiau trafod hyn ymhellach ac ystyried eich cwestiwn, ac os bydd unrhyw sylwadau eraill y mae angen inni eu gwneud ar hynny, byddwn yn

ysgrifennu atoch.

Jenny Randerson: The Audit Committee report also refers to the need for strategies to improve the transfer of services from acute institutional settings to community and home-based services. It suggests that the Assembly Government should provide pump-priming money in order to establish those services without risking the safety of vulnerable older people. Today, the Alzheimer's Society produced a report stating that two thirds of people in care homes have some form of dementia, and yet only 6 per cent of care home beds are designated for dementia patients. Do you intend to provide pump-priming money to ensure that we improve the standard of care and the facilities for people with dementia living in the care home sector?

Gwenda Thomas: You will know that the budget does not fall within my portfolio, but that is not to say that we do not discuss budgetary implications. You mentioned the reports by the Audit Committee and the Alzheimer's Society, and we must realise that, in terms of the needs of people with dementia, the number of people with those needs is increasing rapidly. That is why I have given a commitment to this Chamber that, very soon, I will consult on specifications for the review of funding of social services. In parallel, we must take into account the effect of the Green Paper. It is an England-only paper, but it will nevertheless have serious implications for Wales. We cannot pretend to be able to sort this out overnight. It is a concern. Demands will increase, and increase significantly. I will consult, and Assembly Members will be very welcome to respond to that consultation on the specifications for the review, as well as the wider implications of funding for social services, which includes the matters that you have raised this morning.

Obesity

Q5 Joyce Watson: Will the Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to combat the problem

Jenny Randerson: Mae adroddiad y Pwyllgor Archwilio hefyd yn cyfeirio at yr angen am strategaethau i wella trosglwyddo gwasanaethau o leoliadau sefydliadol aciwt i wasanaethau cymunedol ac yn y cartref. Mae'n awgrymu y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ddarparu arian sefydlu er mwyn sefydlu'r gwasanaethau hynny heb roi diogelwch pobl hŷn sy'n agored i niwed yn y fantol. Heddiw, cyflwynodd y Gymdeithas Alzheimer adroddiad yn datgan bod gan ddwy ran o dair o'r bobl mewn cartrefi gofal ryw fath o ddementia, ac eto, dim ond 6 y cant o welyau cartrefi gofal a ddynodwyd ar gyfer cleifion dementia. A ydych yn bwriadu darparu arian sefydlu i sicrhau ein bod yn gwella safon y gofal a'r cyfleusterau ar gyfer pobl â dementia sy'n byw yn y sector cartrefi gofal?

Gwenda Thomas: Byddwch yn gwybod na ddaw'r gyllideb dan fy mhortffolio i, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu na fyddwn yn trafod goblygiadau cyllidebol. Soniasoch am yr adroddiadau gan y Pwyllgor Archwilio a'r Gymdeithas Alzheimer, a rhaid inni sylweddoli, yng nghyswllt anghenion pobl â dementia, bod nifer y bobl sydd â'r anghenion hynny'n tyfu'n gyflym. Dyna pam y bu imi ymrwymo gerbron y Siambr hon y byddaf, cyn bo hir, yn ymgynghori ar fanylebau ar gyfer yr adolygiad o gyllid i wasanaethau cymdeithasol. Ochr yn ochr â hynny, rhaid inni ystyried effaith y Papur Gwyrdd. Papur ar gyfer Lloegr yn unig ydyw, ond serch hynny bydd ganddo oblygiadau difrifol i Gymru. Ni allwn gymryd arnom ein bod yn gallu rhoi trefn ar hyn dros nos. Mae'n destun pryder. Bydd y galwadau'n cynyddu, ac yn cynyddu'n sylweddol. Byddaf yn ymgynghori, a bydd croeso cynnes i Aelodau'r Cynulliad ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad hwnnw ar y manylebau ar gyfer yr adolygiad, yn ogystal â'r goblygiadau ehangach o ran cyllid ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, sy'n cynnwys y materion yr ydych wedi'u codi'r bore yma.

Gordewdra

C5 Joyce Watson: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i frwydro yn

of obesity in Wales? OAQ(3)0389(HSS)

erbyn problem gordewdra yng Nghymru?
OAQ(3)0389(HSS)

Q7 Darren Millar: Will the Minister make a statement on measures to tackle obesity in Wales? OAQ(3)0354(HSS)

C7 Darren Millar: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gamau i fynd i'r afael â gordewdra yng Nghymru?
OAQ(3)0354(HSS)

Edwina Hart: Tackling obesity is a Welsh Assembly Government priority, as identified in strategic documents such as the food and fitness plan and 'Climbing Higher'. We recently consulted on priorities for improving the quality of food through the Welsh food debate. Many programmes are in place to increase levels of physical activity and healthy eating.

Edwina Hart: Mae mynd i'r afael â gordewdra yn un o flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, fel y nodwyd mewn dogfennau strategol megis y cynllun bwyd a ffitrwydd a 'Dringo'n Uwch'. Buom yn ymgynghori'n ddiweddar ar flaenoriaethau ar gyfer gwella ansawdd bwyd drwy'r ddadl am fwyd Cymreig. Mae nifer o raglenni ar waith i gynyddu lefelau gweithgarwch corfforol a bwytia'n iach.

Joyce Watson: The Government's consultation document 'Well Being in Wales' emphasises that the health of the nation is not the responsibility of the Welsh Assembly Government or the national health service alone, and that everyone has a part to play. In the long term, the Assembly Government's 20-year sport and physical activity strategy aims to entrench good, active habits. A good example of this would be the exercise referral scheme being trialled in several local authorities across Wales, Pembrokeshire among them. The scheme is being run in partnership with local health boards and health professionals, including GPs, dieticians and psychotherapists, who can recommend that patients take exercise to help them recover. I believe that partnership working among all levels of Government and the voluntary sector is key to tackling the causes of obesity. With this in mind, will the Minister make a statement on what plans the Government has to educate children about the importance of a healthy lifestyle?

Joyce Watson: Mae dogfen ymgynghori'r Llywodraeth 'Lles yng Nghymru' yn pwysleisio nad dim ond Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru neu'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol sy'n gyfrifol am iechyd y genedl, a bod gan bawb ran i'w chwarae. Yn y tymor hir, nod strategaeth 20-mllynedd chwaraeon a gweithgarwch corfforol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yw sefydlu arferion da ac egniol. Un enghraifft dda o hyn fyddai'r cynllun cyfeirio ymarfer corff sy'n cael ei dreialu mewn nifer o awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys sir Benfro. Caiff y cynllun ei redeg mewn partneriaeth â byrddau iechyd lleol a gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol, gan gynnwys meddygon teulu, dietegwyr a seicotherpayddion, sy'n gallu argymhell bod cleifion yn cymryd rhan mewn ymarfer corff i'w helpu i wella. Yr wyf yn credu bod gwaith partneriaeth ar draws pob lefel o'r Llywodraeth a'r sector gwirfoddol yn allweddol ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â'r hyn sy'n achosi gordewdra. A chofio hyn, a wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cynlluniau sydd gan y Llywodraeth i addysgu plant am bwysigrwydd ffordd iach o fyw?

12.50 p.m.

Edwina Hart: As you indicated, this is a responsibility not just for the health service or for Government, but for us all. Some of the issues affecting children are the responsibility of the Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills, and she has been promoting healthy eating and

Edwina Hart: Fel yr awgrymasoch, nid cyfrifoldeb i'r gwasanaeth iechyd neu'r Llywodraeth yn unig yw hwn, ond cyfrifoldeb i bawb ohonom. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau yn gyfrifol am rai o'r materion sy'n effeithio ar blant, ac mae hi wedi bod yn

physical activity for children, with a five-year plan launched, I think, in June 2006. I will certainly draw your comments to Jane Hutt's attention.

Darren Millar: Would you agree that there are far too many fat politicians in Wales, myself included, that people in glass houses should not throw stones, and that until Members are able to lead by example, it is a bit rich for us to tell others how to lead their lives?

Edwina Hart: I do not think it appropriate for me to comment, Presiding Officer.

Bethan Jenkins: I do not know whether I fall into that category, but there we are. [*Laughter.*]

Next week is eating disorders awareness week, and while it will concentrate more on the other extreme, anorexia and bulimia, there is still room to discuss obesity. Have you had any discussions with the Welsh Local Government Association about this? Many retail parks are now being developed in Wales where may be three or four fast food outlets. Can we discuss placing a limit on the number of fast food outlets in these new retail developments, as they are obviously affecting the health and wellbeing of our citizens?

Edwina Hart: There are issues around health and planning, and I had not quite thought of that as being one of them. It is an issue that I would be happy to take up and discuss with ministerial colleagues, as I know there is a lot of concern about the number of fast food outlets being developed across Wales, which is encouraging easy access to what is perhaps not the right type of food. I will certainly take the matter forward.

Eleanor Burnham: I am not sure whether I fall into that category either—I hope not. There is quite an interesting psychological aspect to this in that we have perhaps fallen out of love with food in many respects. I

hybu bwyta'n iawn a gweithgarwch corfforol ar gyfer plant, gan lansio cynllun pum mlynedd ym mis Mehefin 2006 yr wyf yn meddwl. Byddaf yn sicr yn tynnu sylw Jane Hutt at eich sylwadau.

Darren Millar: A fyddech yn cytuno bod llawer gormod o wleidyddion tew yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys fy hun, y dylem ofalu bod carreg ein drws ein hunain yn lân, a nes bydd Aelodau'n gallu arwain drwy esiampl, ei bod braidd yn haerllug inni ddweud wrth eraill sut y mae byw eu bywydau?

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf yn meddwl ei bod yn briodol imi roi sylw, Lywydd.

Bethan Jenkins: Nid wyf yn gwybod os wyf yn perthyn i'r categori hwnnw ai peidio, ond dyna ni. [*Chwerthin.*]

Mae wythnos nesaf yn wythnos ymwybyddiaeth o anhwylderau bwyta, ac er y bydd efallai'n canolbwytio mwy ar y pegwn arall, anorecsia a bwlimia, mae'n dal yn bosibl trafod gordewdra. A ydych wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru am hyn? Mae nifer o barciau adwerthu yn awr yn cael eu datblygu yng Nghymru lle bydd tri neu bedwar o fannau gwerthu bwyd sydyn. A allwn drafod gosod cyfyngiad ar nifer y manau gwerthu bwyd sydyn yn y datblygiadau adwerthu newydd hyn, gan eu bod yn amlwg yn effeithio ar iechyd a lles ein dinasyddion?

Edwina Hart: Ceir materion ynghylch iechyd a chynllunio, ac nid oeddwn wedi meddwl am hwnnw fel un ohonynt yn union. Mae'n fater y byddwn yn fodlon mynd ar ei drywydd a'i drafod â chyd-Weinidogion, oherwydd yr wyf yn gwybod bod llawer o bryder am nifer y manau gwerthu bwyd sydyn sy'n cael eu datblygu ledled Cymru, sy'n hybu mynediad hawdd at fwyd nad yw efallai'n fath iawn o fwyd. Byddaf yn sicr yn mynd â'r mater hwn rhagddo.

Eleanor Burnham: Nid wyf yn siŵr a wyf fi'n perthyn i'r categori hwnnw ai peidio ychwaith—gobeithiaf ddim. Mae agwedd seicolegol eithaf difyr yn perthyn i hyn o ran ein bod efallai wedi disgyn allan o gariad â

listened to a Radio 4 programme recently—I do not know whether you heard it, Minister—that discussed the French view of the cultural dimension of eating and socialising around food, and the fact that the French have an hour for lunch—[*Interruption.*] Sorry, it was two hours, but with one hour for the lunch, to improve their eating. I am pleased that everybody knows what I am talking about, which is not always the case, as I do tend to go off on a tangent. Anyway, coming back to the question, Minister, do you not think that we have a subtle role to play in raising awareness of the importance of healthy eating as a pleasure? We have all got preoccupied with overeating and anorexia and bulimia, which is very sad. When I used to teach young people, I used to get quite scared by their lack of information. What can we do in a subtle way, together and in terms of the Government, to improve the situation?

Edwina Hart: You raise a very important point. Part of the joy of eating is in the preparation of food and understanding the ingredients and what you can make with them. There is then the social aspect of sitting down and trying to enjoy a meal. Those issues are important, and there are good habits that we should perhaps be spreading.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you, Minister, for those answers. I do feel a little guilty in that, for my lunch, I had a McMeal—I help McDonald's out a lot. However, this is not an issue that we should take lightly—over 55 per cent of adults in Wales are classed as obese or overweight, and obesity is the second biggest killer after smoking and cancer. It is a serious issue, and also a cross-party issue. We must decide where we want to be in three to five years' time. How do you think that we could measure Government success? It is a cross-cutting issue, involving education and sport, and then, unfortunately, it ends up in your remit when the health service has to pick up some of the pieces. How can we measure the success of the Government's initiatives on this in four to five years' time so that we see a healthier nation for the benefit of all?

bwyd mewn llawer o ffyrdd. Gwrandewais ar raglen ar Radio 4 yn ddiweddar—nid wyf yn gwybod a glywsoch chi hi, Weinidog—a oedd yn trafod y safbwynt Ffrengig o ran dimensiwn diwylliannol bwyta a chymdeithasu o amgylch bwyd, a'r ffaith bod Ffrancwyr yn cael awr dros ginio—[*Torri ar draws.*] Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, arferai fod yn ddwy awr, ond gydag un ar gyfer y cinio, i wella eu bwyta. Yr wyf yn falch bod pawb yn gwybod am beth yr wyf yn siarad, nid yw hynny'n wir bob tro, gan fod mod yn dueddol o fynd ar ôl ysgyfarnog. Fodd bynnag, a dod yn ôl at y cwestiwn, Weinidog, onid ydych yn meddwl bod gennym swyddogaeth gynnwl i'w chwarae o ran codi ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd bwyta'n iach fel plaser? Yr ydym i gyd wedi ymgolli mewn gorfwyta ac anorecsia a bwlimia, sy'n drist iawn. Pan arferwn addysgu pobl ifanc, arferai eu diffyg gwybodaeth godi ofn arnaf. Beth allwn ei wneud mewn ffordd gynnwl, gyda'n gilydd ac o ran y Llywodraeth, i wella'r sefyllfa?

Edwina Hart: Yr ydych yn codi pwynt pwysig iawn. Rhan o fwynhad bwyta yw paratoi bwyd a deall y cynhwysion a'r hyn y gallwch ei greu â nhw. Wedyn ceir agwedd gymdeithasol eistedd i lawr a cheisio mwynhau pryd. Mae'r materion hynny'n bwysig, a cheir arferion da y dylem efallai fod yn eu lledaenu.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch, Weinidog, am yr atebion hynny. Yr wyf yn teimlo ychydig yn euog, oherwydd imi gael McMeal i ginio—byddaf yn helpu McDonalds yn aml. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hwn yn fater y dylem ei gymryd yn ysgafn—mae dros 55 y cant o oedolion Cymru yn ordew neu dros bwysau, a gordewdra yw'r ail beth sy'n lladd y nifer fwyaf o bobl ar ôl ysmegu a chanser. Mae'n fater difrifol, ac yn fater trawsbleidiol hefyd. Rhaid inni benderfynu ble y mae arnom eisiau bod ymhen tair neu bum mlynedd. Sut yr ydych yn meddwl y gallem fesur llwyddiant Llywodraeth? Mae'n fater trawsbynciol, sy'n cynnwys addysg a chwaraeon, ac wedyn, yn anffodus, mae'n cyrraedd eich cylch gwaith pan fydd yn rhaid i'r gwasanaeth iechyd lanhau'r llanastr. Sut y gallwn fesur llwyddiant cynlluniau'r Llywodraeth ar hyn mewn pedair i bum mlynedd er mwyn inni weld cenedl iachach er budd pawb?

Edwina Hart: I am not sure that we could do it in four to five years. We are looking at a generational issue here. If we can put a lot of money into projects to improve young people's habits, hopefully, they will keep those habits, and then we will see good results in 25 years' time, and when they become 50, we will see even better results. Therefore, we have to look at some elements in the long term.

Talking to people about what they eat, teaching them how to cook, and encouraging them to take exercise and not to be frightened of the great outdoors is also important.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diabetes UK has made it clear that obesity is a main factor in type 2 diabetes, and we are aware that there could be an explosion of type 2 diabetes among teenagers by the time that they reach the age of 30. Do you agree that the promotion of healthy living, together with the taking of moderate exercise, is crucial to the health agenda in Wales?

Edwina Hart: I totally concur, Jeff.

The NHS in Mid and West Wales

Q6 Joyce Watson: Will the Minister make a statement on how much money has been spent on the NHS in Mid and West Wales since 1999? OAQ(3)0388(HSS)

Edwina Hart: My officials have advised me—and I will have to split this answer—that health authority expenditure in Mid and West Wales between 1999 and 2003 was £3.947 billion, which is a 28 per cent increase on the previous period, but we will not go into that. Local health board and Health Commission Wales expenditure between 2003 and 2007 was £5.627 billion, and capital expenditure over the last three years has totalled £97 million. However, I want more certainty about the figures that I am giving to the Chamber today, so I have asked officials to do a more detailed breakdown, which I will make available to Members.

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf yn siŵr y gallem ei wneud mewn pedair i bum mlynedd. Yr ydym yn edrych ar fater sy'n pontio cenedlaethau yma. Os gallwn roi llawer o arian i brosiectau i wella arferion pobl ifanc, gobeithio, byddant yn glynu wrth yr arferion hynny, ac wedyn byddwn yn gweld canlyniadau mewn 25 mlynedd, a phan fyddant yn 50, byddwn yn gweld canlyniadau gwell byth hyd yn oed. Felly, rhaid inni edrych ar rai elfennau yn y tymor hir.

Mae hefyd yn bwysig siarad â phobl am yr hyn y maent yn ei fwyta, eu haddysgu sut mae coginio, a'u hannog i gymryd rhan mewn ymarfer corff a pheidio ag ofni'r awyr agored.

Jeff Cuthbert: Mae Diabetes UK wedi egluro bod gordewdra yn un o'r prif ffactorau mewn diabetes math 2, ac yr ydym yn gwybod y gallai fod ffrwydrad o ddiabetes math 2 ymysg pobl ifanc sydd yn eu harddegau yn awr pan fyddant yn 30 oed. A ydych yn cytuno bod hybu byw'n iach, ynghyd â chymryd rhan mewn ymarfer corff cymedrol, yn hanfodol i'r agenda iechyd yng Nghymru?

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn cytuno â chi i'r carn, Jeff.

Y GIG yn y Canolbarth a'r Gorllewin

C6 Joyce Watson: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am faint o arian a wariwyd ar y GIG yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru er 1999? OAQ(3)0388(HSS)

Edwina Hart: Mae fy swyddogion wedi dweud wrthyf—a bydd yn rhaid imi holli'r ateb hwn—bod gwariant awdurdodau iechyd yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru rhwng 1999 a 2003 yn £3.947 biliwn, sy'n gynydd o 28 y cant ers y cyfnod blaenorol, ond awn ni ddim ar ôl hynny. Yr oedd gwariant byrddau iechyd lleol a Chomisiwn Iechyd Cymru rhwng 2003 a 2007 yn £5.627 biliwn, ac at ei gilydd yr oedd gwariant cyfalaf dros y tair blynedd diwethaf yn £97 miliwn. Fodd bynnag, mae arnaf eisiau rhagor o sicrwydd am y ffigurau yr wyf yn eu rhoi i'r Siambr heddiw, felly yr wyf wedi gofyn i swyddogion baratoi dadansoddiad manylach,

y byddaf yn ei ddarparu i Aelodau.

Joyce Watson: Thank you, Minister. It is clear that this Labour-led Assembly Government has a clear commitment to the health services in Mid and West Wales. For example, £33 million has been invested in new NHS equipment, as you announced on Friday. That money has enabled Carmarthenshire NHS Trust to purchase an MRI scanner, which will benefit people across Carmarthenshire and in parts of Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion. That announcement and the recent announcement on emergency care services in Mid and West Wales will mean that people will benefit from improved services. With that in mind, Minister, do you agree that the money provided by the Labour-led Assembly Government will deliver the world-class services that the people of Mid and West Wales deserve?

Edwina Hart: We must have an ambition to develop world-class services in Wales—*[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have made it quite clear on a number of occasions that I will not tolerate sedentary remarks, wherever they come from. Following yesterday's events, I had occasion to check the tape and sound levels; apparently, it does not sound as bad to viewers out there as it does to my right ear sitting here. However, I do not intend to give up, because I will not allow this place to become a mini Westminster.

Edwina Hart: We must aspire to have a world-class health service, and it is the duty of Government to put in the necessary resources to assist that development. It is also important to prioritise what additional equipment is required in certain areas, and I hope that the capital grants that I announced last week will make a significant difference to services in your region, Joyce.

Mick Bates: One of the areas that most needs investment in my constituency is renal dialysis. I recently received a letter from

Joyce Watson: Diolch, Weinidog. Mae'n glir bod gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad hwn dan arweiniad Llafur ymrwymiad clir i'r gwasanaethau iechyd yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru. Er enghraifft, buddsoddwyd £33 miliwn mewn offer GIG newydd, fel yr oeddech wedi'i gyhoeddi ddydd Gwener. Mae'r arian hwnnw wedi galluogi Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Sir Gaerfyrddin i brynu sganiwr MRI, a fydd o fudd i bobl ledled sir Gaerfyrddin a rhannau o sir Benfro a Cheredigion. Bydd y cyhoeddiad hwnnw a'r cyhoeddiad diweddar am wasanaethau gofal brys yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru yn golygu y bydd pobl yn elwa o wasanaethau gwell. A chofio hynny, Weinidog, a ydych yn cytuno y bydd yr arian a ddarparwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad dan arweiniad Llafur yn darparu'r gwasanaethau gyda'r gorau yn y byd y mae pobl Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru yn eu haeddu?

Edwina Hart: Rhaid inni gael uchelgais i ddatblygu gwasanaethau gyda'r gorau yn y byd yng Nghymru—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf wedi egluro droeon na fyddaf yn goddef sylwadau gan Aelodau ar eu heistedd, ni waeth o le y deuant. Yn dilyn digwyddiadau ddoe, yr oedd gennyf reswm dros archwilio'r casét a lefelau'r sain; mae'n debyg nad yw'n swnio mor ddrwg i wylwyr ag ydyw i fy nghlust dde wrth eistedd yma. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn bwriadu rhoi'r ffidil yn y to, oherwydd ni fyddaf yn caniatáu i'r lle hwn droi yn San Steffan bach.

Edwina Hart: Rhaid inni ymgeisio i gael gwasanaeth iechyd gyda'r gorau yn y byd, a dyletswydd y Llywodraeth yw darparu'r adnoddau angenrheidiol i helpu'r datblygiad hwnnw. Mae'n bwysig hefyd blaenoriaethu pa offer ychwanegol sy'n ofynnol mewn ardaloedd penodol, a gobeithiaf y bydd y grantiau cyfalaf a gyhoeddais yr wythnos diwethaf yn gwneud gwahaniaeth sylweddol i wasanaethau yn eich rhanbarth, Joyce.

Mick Bates: Un o'r meysydd y mae angen buddsoddi ynddo fwyaf yn fy etholaeth yw dialysis yr arenau. Derbyniais lythyr yn

Meifod Community Council that highlighted that 147 people must travel long distances for treatment—to Shrewsbury, in fact. I do not consider that to be good enough. I am aware and pleased that you support the establishment of new units such as the one in Carmarthen, and there is a long-time proposal for a dialysis unit in Welshpool. However, will you consider undertaking a financial assessment into the possibility of a mobile dialysis unit, such as that which operates in rural Canada with great success? That would bring great benefit to patients throughout Wales.

Edwina Hart: I am happy to ask my officials to look at that and report back to me.

Nerys Evans: Yr wyf wedi bod mewn cysylltiad yn ddiweddar gydag etholwr o sir Benfro sydd wedi dod â phroblem i'm sylw ynglŷn â diffyg deunydd asesu ym maes iechyd meddwl drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r profion rhuglder sy'n pwyso a mesur natur a difrifoldeb salwch meddwl, megis dementia, ar gael yn Saesneg yn unig. Mae rhywfaint o waith ymchwil yn cael ei wneud yn sir Benfro ar y maes hwn, ond mae angen clir i wneud mwy. A gytunwch y dylid ehangu'r gwaith ymchwil hwn i arwain at ddarparu profion Cymraeg yn y maes hwn, sy'n hynod o bwysig o ystyried fod dros hanner poblogaeth yn llawer o Ganolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru yn siarad Cymraeg fel mamiaith?

1.00 p.m.

Edwina Hart: The issue of the provision of services through the medium of Welsh is a high priority for me, because you find that, as people get older, they revert to their mother tongue, and children always want to speak in their mother tongue. It is essential that we look at our methods of assessing people, and I am more than happy to look further at the research issues.

Y Llywydd: Cafodd cwestiwn 7 ei grwpio gyda chwestiwn 5.

ddiweddar gan Gyngor Cymuned Meifod a oedd yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith ei bod yn rhaid i 147 o bobl deithio'n bell am driniaethau—i'r Amwythig, mewn gwirionedd. Nid wyf o'r farn bod hynny'n ddigon da. Yr wyf yn gwybod eich bod yn cefnogi sefydlu unedau newydd megis yr un yng Nghaerfyrddin ac yn falch o hynny, a cheir cynnig tymor hir ar gyfer uned dialysis yn y Trallwng. Fodd bynnag, a wnewch ystyried cynnal asesiad ariannol i bosibilrwydd uned dialysis symudol, megis yr hwnnw sydd ar waith yn llwyddiannus dros ben yng Nghnada wledig? Byddai hynny'n dod â budd mawr i gleifion ledled Cymru.

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn fodlon gofyn i'm swyddogion edrych ar hynny ac adrodd yn ôl imi.

Nerys Evans: I have recently been in contact with a constituent from Pembrokeshire who has brought a problem to my attention regarding the lack of Welsh-medium assessment material in the mental health field. The fluency tests that determine the nature and extent of mental illnesses, such as dementia, are currently only available in English. Some research work is being undertaken in Pembrokeshire in this field, but there is a clear need to do more. Would you agree that this research should be extended and should lead to the provision of Welsh-language tests in this field, which is extremely important given that more than half the people of Mid and West Wales have Welsh as their first language?

Edwina Hart: Mae darparu gwasanaethau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn flaenoriaeth uchel imi, oherwydd wrth i bobl fynd yn hŷn, gwelwch eu bod yn troi at eu mamiaith, ac mae plant bob amser am siarad eu mamiaith. Mae'n hanfodol inni edrych ar ein dulliau o asesu pobl, ac yr wyf yn dra pharod i edrych yn fanylach ar y materion ymchwil.

The Presiding Officer: Question 7 was grouped with question 5.

The Health Service in West Wales

Q8 Paul Davies: Will the Minister make a statement outlining the Welsh Assembly Government's priorities for the health service in west Wales in the next 12 months? OAQ(3)0413(HSS)

Edwina Hart: My priorities for the health service in west Wales are to support better health services, to ensure access, to improve patient experience, and to support social care. These are exactly the same as my priorities for the whole of Wales.

Paul Davies: As Mick Bates has already said, many Assembly Members' constituents travel long distances for renal dialysis treatment. From previous conversations, I know that there are plans in the pipeline to provide a permanent renal dialysis unit at Withybush Hospital. I notice that the Minister made an announcement last week that over £200,000 would be allocated to Pembrokeshire and Derwen NHS Trust for capital funding projects. Can the Minister tell us if part, or all, of that money has been specifically allocated to establish a permanent renal dialysis unit, and, if so, what progress is being made?

Edwina Hart: Last week's capital announcement was on the basis of bids by the trust for things that it wanted to purchase almost immediately. I am dealing with the long term with regard to the renal unit at Withybush, and I will be happy to report on this. I hope that there will be progress in the next few weeks, and I will write in more detail to the Member.

High Dependency Ambulances

Q9 Trish Law: Will the Minister make a statement on the deployment of new high dependency ambulances in south-east Wales? OAQ(3)0358(HSS)

Edwina Hart: On 16 January, the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust announced the launch of 15 high dependency vehicles in the south-east Wales region. These are designed to free up the emergency ambulances to deal with life-threatening cases and to provide the appropriate level of

Y Gwasanaeth Iechyd yn y Gorllewin

C8 Paul Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad yn amlinellu blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd yng ngorllewin Cymru dros y 12 mis nesaf? OAQ(3)0413(HSS)

Edwina Hart: Fy mlaenoriaethau ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd yn y gorllewin yw cefnogi gwasanaethau iechyd yn well, sicrhau mynediad, gwella profiad cleifion a chefnogi gofal cymdeithasol. Yr un yw fy mlaenoriaethau ar gyfer Cymru gyfan.

Paul Davies: Fel mae Mick Bates eisoes wedi'i ddweud, mae nifer o etholwyr Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn teithio'n bell i gael triniaeth dialysis yr arenau. Yn sgil sgysiau blaenorol, gwn fod cynlluniau ar y gweill i ddarparu uned dialysis arenol barhaol yn Ysbyty Llwynhelyg. Sylwaf i'r Gweinidog gyhoeddi'r wythnos diwethaf y dyrennid dros £200,000 i Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Sir Benfro a Derwen ar gyfer prosiectau cyllid cyfalaf. A all y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym a yw'r holl arian hwnnw, neu gyfran ohono, wedi'i ddyrannu'n benodol i sefydlu uned dialysis arenol barhaol, ac os felly, pa gynnydd a wneir?

Edwina Hart: Gwnaethpwyd y cyhoeddiad am gyfalaf yr wythnos diwethaf ar sail ceisiadau gan yr ymddiriedolaeth am bethau yr oedd am eu prynu bron yn syth. Yr wyf yn ymdrin â'r achos hirdymor o ran yr uned arenol yn Llwynhelyg, a byddaf yn fodlon adrodd ar hyn. Gobeithiaf y ceir cynnydd yn yr wythnosau nesaf, ac ysgrifennaf at yr Aelod gyda mwy o fanylion.

Ambiwlansys Dibyniaeth Fawr

C9 Trish Law: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddefnyddio ambiwlansys dibyniaeth fawr newydd yn y de ddwyrain? OAQ(3)0358(HSS)

Edwina Hart: Ar 16 Ionawr, cyhoeddodd Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwlans Cymru ei bod yn lansio 15 cerbyd dibyniaeth fawr yn ardal y de-ddwyrain. Bwriedir i'r rhain ryddhau'r ambiwlansys brys i ddelio ag achosion angheuol ac i ddarparu'r lefel gofal priodol i

care to patients.

Trish Law: I very much welcome the introduction of these new high dependency ambulances. However, Minister, as you know from several pieces of correspondence that you have received from me in recent months, I have some serious concerns about the emergency ambulance service in Blaenau Gwent. Can you give me an assurance that these new high dependency ambulances will be used to improve the current level of service, and, in the case of Blaenau Gwent, will not be seen as a means of getting rid of one of the three existing ambulances?

Edwina Hart: The high dependency vehicles for south-east Wales are based in five localities: the Vale of Glamorgan, Cardiff, Newport, Rhondda Cynon Taf and Caerphilly. On the issue that you raised about ambulance stations, I am acutely aware of the disquiet in the service about the possibility of closing ambulance stations that staff think are of vital importance in being able to access patients. I am certainly making this a matter for discussion with the ambulance trust, and I can assure Members that I am now taking an active interest in these issues. I also very much hope that some of the reviews that I have authorised within the ambulance service will draw out some of these points. At the end of the day, we must look at the ease of access of ambulance to patient and then patient to hospital. I am mindful of these issues and I would be grateful if Members could keep me in touch, through letters and so on, with anything that they might hear on the street, because it is important that I understand what is going on on the ground.

Adults with Autism

Q11 Janet Ryder: What provision is being made for adults with autism in Wales? OAQ(3)0366(HSS)

Gwenda Thomas: The provision of such services is a matter for local authorities and local health boards to determine in the light of their assessment of the care needs of adults on the autistic spectrum.

gleifion.

Trish Law: Croesawaf yn fawr gyflwyno'r ambiwlansys dibyniaeth fawr newydd hyn. Fodd bynnag, Weinidog, fel y gwyddoch yn sgil nifer o eitemau o ohebiaeth yr ydych wedi'u cael gennyf yn ystod y misoedd diweddar, mae gennyf rywffaint o bryderon difrifol ynghylch y gwasanaeth ambiwlansys brys ym Mlaenau Gwent. A allwch fy sicrhau y defnyddir yr ambiwlansys dibyniaeth fawr newydd hyn i wella lefel bresennol y gwasanaeth, ac, yn achos Blaenau Gwent, nad ystyrir hwy'n ffordd o gael gwared ar un o'r tri ambiwlans sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd?

Edwina Hart: Lleolir y cerbydau dibyniaeth fawr ar gyfer y de-ddwyrain mewn pum ardal: Bro Morgannwg, Caerdydd, Casnewydd, Rhondda Cynon Taf a Chaerffili. O ran y mater a godasoch ynghylch gorsafoddd ambiwlans, yr wyf yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r anesmwythyd yn y gwasanaeth ynghylch posibilrwydd cau gorsafoddd ambiwlans sy'n hollbwysig ym marn staff, o ran gallu cael mynediad at gleifion. Yr wyf yn sicr yn gwneud hyn yn bwnc i'w drafod gyda'r ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans, a gallaf sicrhau Aelodau fy mod yn awr yn ymddiddori'n frwd yn y materion hyn. Yr wyf hefyd yn gobeithio'n fawr y bydd rhai o'r adolygiadau yr wyf wedi'u hawdurdodi o fewn y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn rhoi sylw i rai o'r pwyntiau hyn. Yn y pen draw, mae'n rhaid inni edrych ar hwylustod mynediad ambiwlans at glaf ac yna mynediad claf i'r ysbyty. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r materion hyn, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai Aelodau, drwy gyfrwng llythyrau ac ati, roi gwybod imi am unrhyw beth y clywant ar y stryd, oherwydd mae'n bwysig fy mod yn deall yr hyn sy'n digwydd ar lawr gwlad.

Oedolion ag Awtistiaeth

C11 Janet Ryder: Pa ddarpariaeth sy'n cael ei wneud ar gyfer oedolion ag awtistiaeth yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0366(HSS)

Gwenda Thomas: Mater i awdurdodau lleol a byrddau iechyd lleol yw pennu darpariaeth gwasanaethau o'r fath, a hynny yng ngoleuni eu hasesiad o anghenion gofal oedolion ar y sbectrwm awtistig.

Janet Ryder: Given that you were at its launch last night, I know that you are aware of the National Autistic Society Cymru's 'I Exist' campaign, and I know that you will know of the grave concerns that many people have about the services being offered to adults. Unfortunately, too many people seem to think that you grow out of autism, but you do not, and the situation is sometimes compounded when services are not provided for people in adulthood. Many people are looking to the autism strategy that the Government will publish for clear guidelines that will instruct the provision of services to be made. You said last night, Deputy Minister, that, until that time, health boards and trusts that should be providing the services. Will you give a firm commitment that the strategy will include services for adults and that we will have a complete strategy for services for adults and that, before that strategy is delivered, you will look at the current provision for adults?

Gwenda Thomas: Attending the event last night was valuable. Members from across the parties were there. You must have been as impressed as I was, Janet, with what the service users had to say. It is important to listen to them. I expect the final strategy to be published in the spring. I made it clear last night that I do not expect local agencies to wait until the publication of that strategy before they take action. I am committed to the final strategy, including services for adults. I have visited places where services are being provided and I know very well the difference that this makes. Listening to the people who made presentations last night was the clearest way for any of us to understand the situation facing adults with autism.

Cyflyrau Niwrogyhyrol

C12 David Lloyd: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am fynediad at wasanaethau ar gyfer cyflyrau niwrogyhyrol?
OAQ(3)0373(HSS)

Janet Ryder: Gan ichi fod yn bresennol yn ei lansiad neithiwr, gwn eich bod yn ymwybodol o ymgyrch 'Rwy'n bodoli' Cymdeithas Genedlaethol Awtistiaeth Cymru, a gwn y gwyddoch am bryderon enbyd llawer o bobl am y gwasanaethau a gynigir i oedolion. Yn anffodus, mae gormod o bobl yn credu na fydd gennych awtistiaeth am byth, ond nid yw hynny'n wir, a dwyseir y sefyllfa ar brydiau pan na ddarperir gwasanaethau ar gyfer oedolion. Bydd nifer o bobl yn troi at y strategaeth awtistiaeth, a gyhoeddir gan y Llywodraeth, i gael canllawiau clir a rydd gyfarwyddiadau am sut y dylid darparu'r gwasanaethau. Dywedasoeh neithiwr, Ddirprwy Weinidog, mai ymddiriedolaethau a byrddau iechyd ddylai ddarparu'r gwasanaethau tan hynny. A roddwch ymrwymiad cadarn y bydd y strategaeth yn cynnwys gwasanaethau ar gyfer oedolion ac y bydd gennym strategaeth gyflawn ar gyfer gwasanaethau i oedolion, ac yr edrychwch ar y ddarpariaeth bresennol ar gyfer oedolion cyn cyflwyno'r strategaeth honno?

Gwenda Thomas: Yr oedd bod yn bresennol yn y digwyddiad neithiwr yn brofiad gwerthfawr. Yr oedd Aelodau o bob plaid yn bresennol. Mae'n rhaid bod yr hyn a oedd gan ddefnyddwyr y gwasanaeth i'w ddweud wedi cael cymaint o argraff arnoch chi, Janet, ag a gafodd arnaf fi. Mae'n bwysig gwrando arnynt. Disgwyliaf i'r strategaeth derfynol gael ei chyhoeddi yn y gwanwyn. Gwneuthum yn glir neithiwr na ddisgwyliaf i asiantaethau lleol aros i'r strategaeth honno gael ei chyhoeddi cyn gweithredu. Yr wyf yn ymroddgar i'r strategaeth derfynol, gan gynnwys gwasanaethau ar gyfer oedolion. Yr wyf wedi ymweld â lleoedd lle darperir gwasanaethau, a gwn yn dda iawn y gwahaniaeth a wna hyn. Gwrando ar y bobl a wnaeth gyflwyniadau neithiwr oedd y ffordd gliriaf i unrhyw un ohonom ddeall y sefyllfa y mae oedolion ag awtistiaeth yn ei hwynebu.

Neuromuscular Conditions

Q12 David Lloyd: Will the Minister make a statement on access to services for neuromuscular conditions?
OAQ(3)0373(HSS)

Edwina Hart: The delivery of services for children and adults with neuromuscular disease requires collaboration across a number of specialties. Local health boards and Health Commission Wales are responsible for ensuring that patients have access to comprehensive specialised services.

David Lloyd: Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes gwasanaeth arbenigol ar gyfer y cyflyrau hyn yng Nghymru, felly, yn wyneb y cyfarfod mawr a gawsom bythefnos yn ôl, pan ddaeth nifer o bobl o bob rhan o Gymru i wrando ar y Prif Weinidog yn annerch, pa gynnydd sydd wedi'i wneud ar ddatblygu gwasanaeth arbenigol i gyflyrau niwrogryhyrol yng Nghymru?

Edwina Hart: I had the opportunity, before the meeting that the First Minister attended with representatives of the group, to meet a parent of a young person and a physician to discuss issues around the development of a neuromuscular network. I have asked officials to take work forward in this area, because I am acutely aware that, when it is children it seems to be easy enough but when it comes to young adults and others, there are issues on this. As you know, there has previously been a lack of pressure in the system for a clinical pathway on these issues, because, as I understand it, the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence has not given it priority. However, I have asked officials to look at this in light of discussions that I have had and the representations made to the First Minister. Therefore, this is a topic of discussion at present.

Edwina Hart: Mae cyflwyno gwasanaethau ar gyfer plant ac oedolion â chlefyd niwrogryhyrol yn gofyn am gydweithredu ar draws nifer o arbenigeddau. Byrddau iechyd lleol a Chomisiwn Iechyd Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am sicrhau bod gan gleifion fynediad at wasanaethau arbenigol cynhwysfawr.

David Lloyd: There is currently no specialist service available in Wales for these conditions, so, in light of the well-attended meeting held here a fortnight ago, when people from all over Wales came to listen to the First Minister's address, what progress has been made on developing a specialist service for neuromuscular conditions in Wales?

Edwina Hart: Cyn cyfarfod y Prif Weinidog gyda chynrychiolwyr y grŵp, cefais gyfle i gwrdd â rhiant unigolyn ifanc a meddyg i drafod materion yn ymwneud â datblygu rhwydwaith niwrogryhyrol. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i swyddogion fwrw ymlaen â gwaith yn y maes hwn, oherwydd yr wyf yn gwbl ymwybodol ei bod yn ddigon rhwydd i bob golwg yn achos plant, ond bod problemau yn y maes hwn yn achos oedolion ifanc ac eraill. Yn y gorffennol, fel y gwyddoch, bu diffyg pwyslais yn y system ar lwybr clinigol ar gyfer y materion hyn, oherwydd nad yw'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol wedi rhoi blaenoriaeth iddo fel y deallaf. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi gofyn i swyddogion ymchwilio i hyn yng ngoleuni trafodaethau yr wyf wedi'u cael a'r sylwadau a wnaethpwyd i'r Prif Weinidog. Felly, mae hwn yn bwnc trafod ar hyn o bryd.

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

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

Improving Road Safety

Q1 Brynle Williams: Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's priorities for improving road safety in north Wales? OAQ(3)0392(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport (Ieuan

Gwella Diogelwch ar y Ffyrdd

C1 Brynle Williams: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer gwella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn y gogledd? OAQ(3)0392(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth (Ieuan

Wyn Jones): Reducing the number of road casualties in all parts of Wales is a priority for the Welsh Assembly Government. Road safety is an intrinsic element of our trunk road management procedures, and we also provide grants to local authorities to reduce casualties on their roads.

Wyn Jones): Mae lleihau nifer y damweiniau ar y ffyrdd ym mhob rhan o Gymru yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn elfen hanfodol o'n gweithdrefnau rheoli cefnffyrdd, ac yr ydym hefyd yn darparu grantiau i awdurdod lleol leihau nifer y damweiniau ar eu ffyrdd.

Brynle Williams: You are aware that spring is close now and the first fine-weather weekends will attract hundreds of motorcyclists to north Wales's rural roads. It is, sadly, inevitable that several of these individuals will be involved in collisions, as we saw last year. Regrettably, over the last five or six years, we have seen increased numbers of fatalities, and they do not just involve motorcyclists but also third parties. Will you commit to hold discussions with North Wales Police on how better to enforce speed limits, how to stop uninsured riders and how to improve the safety of roads in north Wales for the general public?

Brynle Williams: Gwyddoch fod y gwanwyn ar droed, a bydd y penwythnosau braf cyntaf yn denu cannoedd o feicwyr modur i ffyrdd gwledig y gogledd. Yn anffodus, mae'n anochel y bydd nifer o'r unigolion hyn yn rhan o wrthdrawiadau, fel y gwelsom y llynedd. Yn anffodus, dros y pump neu chwe blynedd diwethaf, gwelwyd nifer cynyddol o ddamweiniau angheuol, ac nid ydynt yn cynnwys beicwyr modur yn unig—maent hefyd yn cynnwys trydydd bartïon. A ymrwymwch i gynnal trafodaethau gyda Heddlu Gogledd Cymru am sut y mae gweithredu cyfyngiadau cyflymder yn well, sut y mae atal beicwyr nad oes ganddynt yswiriant, a sut y mae gwella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn y gogledd i'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol?

The Deputy First Minister: My officials are in discussions with the police on a fairly regular basis regarding the issues that you have raised and others, but, in light of your request, I will ensure that my officials discuss this specific issue with North Wales Police. However, it is important for us to recognise that we have made great strides in reducing the number of people killed or seriously injured on our roads, and we are making particular progress in north Wales, because the number of casualties and deaths over the past 12 years has dropped dramatically. We should recognise that considerable work has been done, but that there is more to do.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Mae fy swyddogion mewn trafodaethau gyda'r heddlu yn gymharol reolaidd ynghylch y materion a godwyd gennych chi ac eraill, ond, yng ngoleuni eich cais, sicrhaf y bydd fy swyddogion yn trafod y mater penodol hwn gyda Heddlu Gogledd Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig cydnabod inni gymryd camau breision i leihau nifer y bobl sy'n cael eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol ar ein ffyrdd, a gwnawn gynnydd neilltuol yn y gogledd, oherwydd mae nifer y damweiniau a'r marwolaethau wedi lleihau'n aruthrol yn ystod y 12 mlynedd diwethaf. Dylem gydnabod y gwnaethpwyd llawer o waith, ond bod mwy i'w wneud eto.

1.10 p.m.

Ann Jones: Yesterday, I asked the Leader of the House to find time to look at road safety issues, and in particular the lack of safe stopping places along the A55. Will you take that on board when you next meet with officials and the police? Will you also consider whether there is a need for a single

Ann Jones: Ddoe, gofynnais i Arweinydd y Tŷ ganfod amser i edrych ar faterion yn ymwneud â diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, ac yn arbennig, ar brinder y lleoedd aros diogel ar hyd yr A55. A roddwch sylw i hynny y tro nesaf y byddwch yn cyfarfod â swyddogion a'r heddlu? A ystyriwch hefyd a oes angen un

highways agency to look at road safety issues across the roads in north Wales for which the Assembly Government does not have a responsibility? I am thinking particularly of issues such as gritting when there is ice on the roads. Could we establish a single agency that would ensure that all roads were gritted regardless of local authority boundaries?

The Deputy First Minister: I met my officials quite recently to discuss certain issues, and particularly the A55 across north Wales. I ask regularly for reports on the progress being made to improve road safety. I am afraid that, today, I cannot give you an affirmative answer on establishing a highways agency, but we are deploying incident management teams on critical sections of the A55 in the spring, and I am sure that that will be an improvement on the current position.

Janet Ryder: I wish to raise the issue of introducing 20 mph speed limits outside schools. Recently, I contacted a number of schools across north Wales, and the response was overwhelming that they would like to see speed restrictions introduced around and in front of the schools. Many of the roads concerned are the responsibility of the Assembly Government, and some are the responsibility of local government. It is a commitment in 'One Wales', so what movement has been made on introducing 20 mph speed limits outside schools?

The Deputy First Minister: Again, this is a matter that I have discussed with my officials. Janet, I assure you that it is a high priority for the Government, bearing in mind the commitment that it has made. The current evidence is that the introduction of 20 mph zones makes a significant contribution to reducing casualties, not only outside schools, but where they are introduced elsewhere. I am pleased to say that, as of 31 August last year, local authorities in Wales had implemented 358 schemes involving 20 mph limits. Under the local road safety grant scheme, I am hoping that local authorities will be able to improve upon these numbers in the next year.

asiantaeth briffyrdd i edrych ar faterion yn ymwneud â diogelwch ar y ffyrdd ar ffyrdd y gogledd nad yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gyfrifol amdanynt? Yr wyf yn meddwl yn arbennig am faterion megis graeanu pan geir ia ar y ffyrdd. A allem sefydlu asiantaeth unigol a fyddai'n sicrhau y câi pob ffordd ei graeanu waeth beth yw ffiniau'r awdurdodau lleol?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Cyfarfûm â'm swyddogion yn gymharol ddiweddar i drafod materion penodol, ac yn arbennig, yr A55 ar draws y gogledd. Gofynnaf yn rheolaidd am adroddiadau am y cynnydd a wneir i wella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd. Yn anffodus, ni allaf roi ateb pendant ichi heddiw am sefydlu asiantaeth briffyrdd, ond yr ydym yn lleoli timau rheoli digwyddiadau ar rannau critigol yr A55 yn y gwanwyn, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd hynny'n gwella'r sefyllfa bresennol.

Janet Ryder: Carwn godi mater cyflwyno cyfyngiadau cyflymder 20 m.y.a. y tu allan i ysgolion. Yn ddiweddar, cysylltais â nifer o ysgolion ledled y gogledd, ac yr oedd yr ymateb yn gadarn o blaid gweld cyflwyno cyfyngiadau cyflymder o flaen yr ysgolion ac o'u hamgylch. Llywodraeth y Cynulliad sy'n gyfrifol am nifer o'r ffyrdd dan sylw, ac mae llywodraeth leol yn gyfrifol am rai ohonynt. Mae'n un o ymrwymïadau 'Cymru'n Un', felly pa waith sydd wedi'i wneud i gyflwyno cyfyngiadau cyflymder 20 m.y.a. y tu allan i ysgolion?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Eto, mae hwn yn fater yr wyf wedi'i drafod gyda'm swyddogion. Fe'ch sicrhaf Janet, ei bod yn flaenoriaeth uchel i'r Llywodraeth, a chofio'r ymrwymiad y mae wedi'i wneud. Dengys y dystiolaeth bresennol fod cyflwyno parthau 20 m.y.a. yn gwneud cyfraniad sylweddol i leihau nifer y damweiniau, nid yn unig y tu allan i ysgolion, ond mewn mannau eraill lle cânt eu cyflwyno. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud, hyd at 31 Awst y llynedd, yr oedd awdurdodau lleol Cymru wedi gweithredu 358 cynllun a oedd yn cynnwys cyfyngiadau 20 m.y.a.. O dan y cynllun grant lleol ar gyfer diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, gobeithiaf y gall awdurdodau lleol wella'r niferoedd hyn yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 2, OAQ(3)0388(ECT) yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question 2, OAQ(3)0388(ECT) is withdrawn.

Economic Inactivity Levels

Q3 Alun Cairns: Will the Minister make a statement on economic inactivity levels in Wales? OAQ(3)0366(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister: There were 439,000 economically inactive people of working age in Wales over the period from October to December 2007, representing 24.6 per cent of the working aged population. This rate is well below the average in the late 1990s and the early years of this decade.

Alun Cairns: Since 1999, economic inactivity levels have hardly moved in Wales, while significant progress has been made in Scotland. What plans does the Deputy First Minister have to change policy? What specific examples can he give us to offer hope to some of these people who are not working who really could and should be working?

The Deputy First Minister: There is a clear 'One Wales' commitment to a long-term goal of achieving full employment, at a rate of 80 per cent. The current rate, as I am sure Alun is aware, is 71.5 per cent, which is considerably higher than it was in the mid to late 1990s. Therefore, we are making steady progress. I acknowledge that this is a very challenging target—there would be no point in having it as a commitment otherwise. However, I assure him that a range of Government policies address this issue, not least the basic skills agenda that will be implemented following the consultation paper on skills, which we published recently.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yn dilyn y sylwadau hynny, mae'n amlwg bod lefelau sgiliau sylfaenol isel yn rhwystr i lawer o bobl gael gwaith a datblygu gyrfa. A fydddech yn cytuno, ar y llaw arall, gan gyfeirio at fy etholaeth i a'ch etholaeth chi, fod Coleg Menai, drwy sefydlu cysylltiadau effeithiol gyda chwmnïau a chyflogwyr, yn llwyddo, i raddau helaeth, yn y maes hwn?

Lefelau Anweithgarwch Economaidd

C3 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lefelau anweithgarwch economaidd yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0366(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr oedd 439,000 o bobl oed gweithio yng Nghymru yn anweithgar yn economaidd rhwng Hydref a Rhagfyr 2007, gan gynrychioli 24.6 y cant o'r boblogaeth oed gweithio. Mae'r gyfradd hon yn is o lawer na'r cyfartaledd yn niwedd y 1990au ac ym mlynnyddoedd cynnar y ddegawd hon.

Alun Cairns: Er 1999, nid yw lefelau anweithgarwch economaidd wedi symud prin ddim yng Nghymru, tra gwnaethpwyd cynnydd sylweddol yn yr Alban. Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog i newid polisi? Pa enghreifftiau penodol a all eu rhoi inni i gynnig gobaith i rai o'r bobl hyn nad ydynt yn gweithio, a allai weithio ac a ddylai fod yn gweithio?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Ceir ymrwymiad clir yn 'Cymru'n Un' i nod hirdymor cyflawni cyflogaeth lawn, ar gyfradd o 80 y cant. Y gyfradd bresennol, fel y gwyr Alun yr wyf yn siŵr, yw 71.5 y cant, sy'n sylweddol uwch nag yr oedd yng nghanol a diwedd y 1990au. Felly, yr ydym yn gwneud cynnydd cyson. Yr wyf yn cydnabod bod hwn yn darged uchelgeisiol iawn—ni fyddai pwrpas ei gael fel ymrwymiad fel arall. Fodd bynnag, sicrhaf ef fod ystod o bolisiâu'r Llywodraeth yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn, nid lleiaf yr agenda sgiliau sylfaenol a roddir ar waith yn dilyn y papur ymgynghori ar sgiliau, a gyhoeddwyd gennym yn ddiweddar.

Alun Ffred Jones: Following on from those comments, it is obvious that low basic skills levels are a barrier to people being able to find work and to develop a career. Would you agree, on the other hand, referring to both my constituency and yours, that Coleg Menai, by establishing effective links with companies and employers, has succeeded, to a large extent, in this field?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Cyfeiriasoch at Goleg Menai, sydd â record ardderchog yn y maes hwn. Mae'n un o'r colegau mwyaf blaengar yng Nghymru, fel y dengys yr holl ystadegau ac adroddiadau. Mae'n batrwm o'r hyn y gellir ei wneud, megis gwneud trefniadau â chyflogwyr lleol i ddarparu'r math o sgiliau y mae eu hangen. Credaf fod angen i ni edrych ar sgiliau sylfaenol a phob math o sgiliau eraill y mae eu hangen bellach ar yr economi. Edrychwn ymlaen at weld Coleg Menai yn cynyddu ei wasanaeth yn y dyfodol.

Kirsty Williams: I am sure that you agree that to combat levels of inactivity we need to keep people in the jobs that they already have. You will be aware of the threat to 150 jobs in my constituency at the Setten and Durward plant in Llandrindod Wells. If those jobs were to go, it would be difficult for people in the area to find alternative employment. Could you outline the work that you and your department are doing to assist potential buyers in ensuring that there is a new buyer for that viable business and loyal workforce, and that your Government is able to assist in numerous ways to ensure that those jobs are maintained in Llandrindod Wells?

The Deputy First Minister: We understand perfectly the concern of the local community, particularly in Llandrindod Wells, about the difficulties surrounding these jobs. I can assure you, Kirsty, that my officials are doing all that they can to assist in this area. I have asked for regular reports to make sure that I am fully informed of the procedures, and I hope to have a meeting with you shortly to discuss those further.

The M4 Expansion Programme

Q4 Jonathan Morgan: Will the Minister provide an update on the M4 expansion programme? OAQ(3)0369(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister: Construction on the 13.5 km-M4 widening scheme between junctions 29 and 32 started in May 2007. It is currently on schedule and due for completion by December 2009.

The Deputy First Minister: You referred to Coleg Menai, which has an excellent record in this area. It is one of the most progressive colleges in Wales, as demonstrated by all statistics and reports. It is a pattern of what is possible, such as making arrangements with local employers to provide the type of skills that are required. I believe that we need to look at basic skills and all types of other skills that are now required by the economy. We look forward to seeing Coleg Menai's services growing in the future.

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn cytuno bod angen inni gadw pobl yn y swyddi sydd ganddynt eisoes er mwyn brwydro yn erbyn lefelau anweithgarwch. Gwyddoch am y bygythiad i 150 o swyddi yn fy etholaeth yn ffatri Setten a Durward yn Llandrindod. Petai'r swyddi hynny'n mynd, byddai'n anodd i bobl yn yr ardal ddod o hyd i waith arall. A allech sôn am y gwaith yr ydych chi a'ch adran yn ei wneud i gynorthwyo darpar brynwyr er mwyn sicrhau prynwr newydd ar gyfer y busnes hyfyw hwnnw a'i weithlu triw, a bod eich Llywodraeth yn gallu cynorthwyo mewn nifer o ffyrdd i sicrhau bod y swyddi hynny'n cael eu cadw yn Llandrindod?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Deallwn yn iawn bryder y gymuned leol, yn enwedig yn Llandrindod, am yr anawsterau o ran y swyddi hyn. Gallaf eich sicrhau, Kirsty, bod fy swyddogion yn gwneud eu gorau glas i gynorthwyo yn y maes hwn. Yr wyf wedi gofyn am adroddiadau rheolaidd er mwyn sicrhau fy mod yn cael gwybodaeth lawn am y gweithdrefnau, a gobeithiaf gyfarfod â chi'n fuan i drafod y rheini ymhellach.

Rhaglen Ymestyn yr M4

C4 Jonathan Morgan: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am raglen ymestyn yr M4? OAQ(3)0369(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Dechreuodd y gwaith adeiladu ar gynllun lledu'r M4-13.5 km rhwng cyffordd 29 a chyffordd 32 ym mis Mai 2007. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r gwaith yn mynd rhagddo yn ôl yr amserlen a disgwylir ei gwblhau erbyn mis Rhagfyr 2009.

Jonathan Morgan: Are you aware of the strong local views that have been expressed, and of the resistance to the construction of an attenuation pond in the Twmpath fields in the Rhiwbina part of my constituency, which is to the east of the Coryton interchange? The reason for the resistance to the construction of the pond is the situation of the pond in an area of historic and cultural importance. If the Deputy First Minister is aware of the concern and the resistance to the construction of that pond, what has he done about it?

The Deputy First Minister: I do not have the information readily to hand but I will write to you in order to respond to that question. I understand that you have concerns and I will make sure that you receive a proper response.

Chris Franks: You will be aware, Minister, of the widespread concern about proposed developments that will increase demands on junction 33 on the M4 motorway, including the substantial business park at the interchange. What discussions have taken place regarding the capacity of this junction and the impact of these developments?

The Deputy First Minister: As you say, an application for planning has been submitted to Cardiff County Council, as the planning authority, for the development of an international business park to the north of junction 33 on the M4. Although the Welsh Assembly Government is not currently involved in any of the planning application considerations, Transport Wales has been analysing the transport assessment submitted by the developer in support of its application, and those discussions will continue.

Andrew R.T. Davies: For many people in north and mid Wales, the M4 seems a remote road, but for us in south-east Wales, it is a critical artery. For the prosperity of the Welsh economy, it is a critical artery for Wales to develop. The M4 relief road is an important part of that development. Further to the answer that you gave to my written question last year on the proposed orders to be published this year, and the inquiry for next year, can you give an assurance today that there has been no slippage in the

Jonathan Morgan: A ydych yn ymwybodol o'r farn gref a fynegwyd yn lleol, a'r gwrthwynebiad i adeiladu pwll casglu yng nghaeau Twmpath yn ardal Rhiwbina yn fy etholaeth, sydd i'r dwyrain i gyfnewidfa Coryton? Y rheswm dros y gwrthwynebiad i greu'r pwll yw ei fod mewn ardal o bwys hanesyddol a diwylliannol. Os yw'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn ymwybodol o'r pryder a'r gwrthwynebiad i greu'r pwll hwnnw, beth y mae wedi'i wneud yn ei gylch?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Nid yw'r wybodaeth gennyf yn hwylus yma ond ysgrifennaf atoch i ymateb i'r cwestiwn hwnnw. Deallaf eich bod yn poeni am hyn a byddaf yn siŵr o sicrhau y cewch ateb teilwng.

Chris Franks: Gwyddoch, Weinidog, am y pryder cyffredinol ynglŷn â datblygiadau arfaethedig a fydd yn golygu bod cyffordd 33 ar draffordd yr M4 yn brysurach. Un o'r datblygiadau yw'r parc busnes sylweddol wrth y gyfnewidfa. Pa drafodaethau sydd wedi'u cynnal ynglŷn â gallu'r gyffordd hon i ymdopi ac ynglŷn ag effaith y datblygiadau hyn?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Fel y dywedwch, mae cais cynllunio wedi'i gyflwyno i Gyngor Sir Caerdydd, sef yr awdurdod cynllunio, ar gyfer datblygu parc busnes rhyngwladol i'r gogledd o gyffordd 33 ar yr M4. Er nad oes a wnelo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ag ystyried y cais cynllunio o gwbl ar hyn o bryd, mae Trafnidiaeth Cymru wedi bod yn dadansoddi'r asesiad trafniadaeth a gyflwynwyd gan y datblygwyr yn gefn i'w gais, a bydd y trafodaethau hynny'n parhau.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I lawer o bobl yn y gogledd a'r canolbarth, mae'r M4 i bob golwg yn ffordd anghysbell, ond i ni yn y de-ddwyrain, mae'n wythien hollbwysig. Er mwyn i economi Cymru ffynnu, mae'n wythien hollbwysig os yw Cymru am ddatblygu. Mae ffordd liniaru'r M4 yn rhan bwysig o'r datblygiad hwnnw. Yn dilyn yr ateb a roesoch i'r cwestiwn ysgrifenedig a ofynnais y llynedd ynglŷn â'r gorchmynion arfaethedig a gyhoeddir eleni, a'r ymchwiliad ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, a allwch ein

timetable, and that we will see proof on the ground that this development will come to fruition soon?

The Deputy First Minister: There has been no slippage in the timetable.

Andrew R.T. Davies: A little further on from the proposed M4 relief road, we have the Severn bridge, which is another critical asset of the M4 programme, and the entrance to Wales. I have been surprised, in my role as the party's spokesperson on transport, at the number of people that have approached me to discuss the inability to pay via credit card at the bridge.

1.20 p.m.

I understand that you have initiated a consultation process to hopefully provide this facility. Do you have any idea when that consultation process will report to you and when the facility could become available to motorists, given the high level of toll on the bridge?

The Deputy First Minister: I cannot give you a response today. I understand the point that you make, which has been made by many other people. The responsibility does not fall on the Welsh Assembly Government; it is the responsibility of the Department for Transport. I understand the concerns, however, and I will report back when I have further information.

Gweithgynhyrchu

C5 Bethan Jenkins: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i weithgynhyrchu yng Ngorllewin De Cymru? OAQ(3)0412(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Mae 'Cymru'n Un' yn dangos ein cefnogaeth a'n hymrwymiad parhaus i'r sector, drwy ddatblygu'r fforwm gweithgynhyrchu ac academiâu sgiliau, ac mae gweithgynhyrchu yn parhau i fod yn rhan allweddol o'r economi.

Bethan Jenkins: Fel yr ydych yn gwybod, mae ffatri 3M yng Ngorseion yn wynebu

sicrhau heddiw nad yw'r amserlen wedi llithro o gwbl, ac y gwelwn brawf ar lawr gwlad y bydd y datblygiad hwn yn dwyn ffrwyth cyn bo hir?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Nid oes llithro wedi bod yn yr amserlen.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Ychydig ymhellach ymlaen ar ôl ffordd liniaru arfaethedig yr M4, mae gennym bont Hafren, sef un o asedau hollbwysig eraill rhaglen yr M4, a'r fynedfa i Gymru. Yr wyf wedi synnu, yn rhinwedd fy swydd fel llefarydd y blaid ar drafnidiaeth, at nifer y bobl sydd wedi dod ataf i drafod eu hanallu i dalu gyda cherdyn credyd ar y bont.

Deallaf eich bod wedi rhoi cychwyn ar broses ymgynghori yn y gobaith y darperir y gwasanaeth hwn. A oes gennych syniad o gwbl pa bryd y cewch adroddiad ynglŷn â'r broses ymgynghori honno a pha bryd y gallai'r gwasanaeth fod ar gael i fodurwyr, ac ystyried bod lefel y doll ar y bont mor uchel?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Ni allaf roi ateb ichi heddiw. Deallaf eich pwynt, ac mae'n bwynt y mae llawer o bobl eraill wedi'i wneud. Nid Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sy'n gyfrifol am hyn ond yr Adran Drafnidiaeth. Deallaf y pryderon, fodd bynnag, ac adroddaf yn ôl pan fyddaf yn gwybod rhagor.

Manufacturing

Q5 Bethan Jenkins: Will the Minister make a statement on Welsh Assembly Government support for manufacturing in South Wales West? OAQ(3)0412(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister: 'One Wales' demonstrates our continuing support and commitment to the sector through the development of the manufacturing forum and skills academies, and manufacturing remains a key part of the economy.

Bethan Jenkins: As you are aware, the 3M factory in Gorseion is facing closure later

cael ei gau yn ddiweddarach yn y flwyddyn, ac mae ansicrwydd ynghylch dyfodol y gweithwyr. Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cynnal gyda'r cwmni ynglŷn â sicrhau dyfodol i'r ffatri yn yr ardal?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr ydym fel Llywodraeth yn sylweddoli pwysigrwydd cwmni 3M yn yr ardal. Yr ydym yn ymwybodol fod potensial i gollu 28 o'r 350 o swyddi sydd yno ar hyn o bryd. Ein bwriad wrth drafod â'r cwmni yw sicrhau dyfodol cynaliadwy i 3M yn Abertawe. Mae rheolwyr y safle yn pwysleisio nad yw cau'r safle yn opsiwn sy'n cael ei drafod, a'n bwriad yw parhau i weithio â hwy i sicrhau parhad y cwmni.

Alun Cairns: Minister, the output per employee in Wales is 86 per cent of the UK average. Most of the jobs created in the Welsh economy over recent years have been in the retail sector, while 50,000 manufacturing jobs have been lost. When you were in opposition, you always highlighted the importance of manufacturing, you laboured the importance of the value of manufacturing jobs to the Welsh economy, and you used to lambaste the Government for having lost 50,000 manufacturing jobs since 1999. Do you still concur with that view, and what action are you taking to ensure that there is a resurgence of manufacturing, or will we continue to see the meltdown in manufacturing that we have experienced over the past eight to 10 years?

The Deputy First Minister: It is interesting that that question should come at a time of significant investment in manufacturing in Wales. For example, the Intertissue paper mill at Baglan forecasts the creation of 300 new jobs, the Steinhoff UK Upholstery Ltd expansion at Bridgend is creating more jobs, and Tata Steel has invested £60 million in the Port Talbot steelworks to secure its future. This shows that people have confidence in the manufacturing sector in Wales.

this year, and there is uncertainty over the future of its workers. What discussions has the Minister had with the company regarding securing a future for the factory in the area?

The Deputy First Minister: As a Government we realise the importance of the 3M company in the area. We are aware that 28 of the 350 existing jobs could potentially be lost. Our intention in our discussions with the company is to ensure a sustainable future for 3M in Swansea. The site's managers are emphasising that closing the site is not an option under discussion, and our intention is to continue collaborating with them to ensure that the company continues.

Alun Cairns: Weinidog, mae allbwn pob gweithiwr yng Nghymru'n 86 y cant o'r cyfartaledd drwy'r DU. Yn y sector manwerthu y mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r swyddi a grëwyd yn economi Cymru dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ac mae 50,000 o swyddi gweithgynhyrchu wedi'u colli. Pan oeddech yn aelod o'r wrthblaid, byddech bob amser yn pwysleisio pwysigrwydd gweithgynhyrchu, gan sôn o hyd am bwysigrwydd gwerth swyddi gweithgynhyrchu i economi Cymru, a byddech yn lambastio'r Llywodraeth am iddi gollu 50,000 o swyddi gweithgynhyrchu er 1999. A ydych yn dal i lynu wrth y farn honno, a pha gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau adfywiad gweithgynhyrchu, ynteu a fyddwn yn dal i weld gweithgynhyrchu'n edwino o hyd fel y mae wedi'i wneud dros yr wyth neu'r 10 mlynedd diwethaf?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Mae'n ddiddorol ichi ofyn y cwestiwn hwnnw ar adeg pan geir buddsoddi sylweddol mewn gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru. Er enghraifft, mae melin bapur Intertissue ym Maglan yn rhagweld creu 300 o swyddi newydd, mae Steinhoff UK Upholstery Ltd yn ehangu ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr gan greu mwy o swyddi ac mae Tata Steel wedi buddsoddi £60 miliwn yng ngwaith dur Port Talbot i sicrhau ei ddyfodol. Mae hyn yn dangos bod gan bobl hyder yn y sector gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru.

Rail Pricing

Q6 Sandy Mewies: What discussions has the Minister had regarding rail pricing in Wales?
OAQ(3)0370(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister: I am aware of the concerns that have been expressed about rail fare increases. All UK train operating companies increased fares from January. Arriva Trains Wales is increasing regulated and unregulated fares by an average of 4.8 per cent. This compares favourably with the fares of other operating companies that provide services to and from Wales

Sandy Mewies: While it is good news that there are changes that will hopefully make rail prices more economical, constituents have raised with me the problems that they are having accessing information on ticket prices, particularly on the web. For example, they hear about bargain prices being advertised but, when they go on the web, they cannot find them because the offer has changed or they have lost the slot. There have been several other anomalies too. Therefore, when you are in consultation with franchisees, will you urge them to develop a clear, simple and coherent pricing system that rail passengers can access easily when purchasing rail tickets?

The Deputy First Minister: I have great sympathy with the arguments that you are putting forward, Sandy, because I think that transparency in ticket pricing is vitally important. I fully understand and appreciate that members of the travelling public need more information so that they can make an informed choice about pricing. I can give you an assurance that I will raise this issue at my next meeting with the new managing director of Arriva Trains. I would say that the Assembly Government has supported the simplified fares structure, as outlined in the Department for Transport's White Paper, and we are working with the department on its implementation.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I appreciate that the inter-city lines that First Great Western and

Prisiau Rheilffordd

C6 Sandy Mewies: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael ,am brisiau rheilffordd yng Nghymru?
OAQ(3)0370(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r pryderon a fynegwyd ynglŷn â'r cynnydd ym mhrisiau'r trenau. Cododd pob cwmni trenau yn y DU eu prisiau o fis Ionawr ymlaen. Mae Trenau Arriva Cymru'n codi eu prisiau sydd wedi'u rheoleiddio a'u prisiau sydd heb eu rheoleiddio 4.8 y cant ar gyfartaledd. Mae hyn yn cymharu'n ffafriol â phrisiau cwmnïau eraill sy'n darparu gwasanaethau i Gymru ac oddi yma.

Sandy Mewies: Er ei fod yn newyddion da bod newidiadau ar y gweill a fydd, gobeithio, yn gwneud prisiau trenau'n rhatach, mae etholwyr wedi codi gyda mi'r problemau y maent yn eu cael wrth geisio cael gafael ar wybodaeth am brisiau tocynnau, yn enwedig ar y we. Er enghraifft, maent yn clywed am fargeinion yn cael eu hysbysebu, ond pan fyddant yn mynd ar y we, ni allant ddod o hyd iddynt oherwydd bod y cynnig wedi newid neu mae'r cyfle wedi mynd heibio. Mae amryw o anghysonderau eraill wedi bod hefyd. Felly, pan fyddwch yn ymgynghori â'r sawl sy'n dal y fasnachfaint, a wnewch eu hannog i ddatblygu system brisio glir, syml a rhesymegol y gall teithwyr ar y trenau ei defnyddio'n rhwydd wrth brynu tocynnau.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cydymdeimlo'n fawr â'r dadleuon yr ydych yn eu cyflwyno, Sandy, oherwydd credaf fod tryloywder wrth brisio tocynnau'n hollbwysig. Deallaf a sylweddolaf yn llwyr fod angen rhagor o wybodaeth ar y cyhoedd sy'n teithio er mwyn iddynt ddewis ar sail gwybodaeth am brisiau. Gallaf eich sicrhau y codaf y mater hwn yn fy nghyfarfod nesaf gyda chyfarwyddwr rheoli newydd Trenau Arriva. Dylwn ddweud bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi cefnogi'r strwythur prisiau symlach, fel y'i disgrifir ym Mhapur Gwyn yr Adran Drafnidiaeth, ac yr ydym yn gweithio gyda'r adran er mwyn ei roi ar waith.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Sylweddolaf fod rheilffyrdd o-ddinas-i-ddinas First Great

Virgin Trains operate fall under the control of the Department for Transport, but for many business travellers and tourists, that is their first point of contact as they travel into Wales. First Great Western in particular has a lamentable record in delivering a service with an extortionate fare increase. It cannot be blamed on the privatisation of 1995 because the train operator that serves the south coast of England has actually delivered a service that is below the price levels of 1995. How confident are you that you will be able to influence the Department for Transport in terms of First Great Western and Virgin Trains' west coast mainline operations to ensure that visitors to Wales and business travellers receive a first-class service on the trains that run from east to west?

The Deputy First Minister: I must say to Andrew that I think that the question would have been better put if he had not referred to the privatisation of the rail industry. In fact, that was an absolute disaster and everybody now recognises that splitting the train operators from the infrastructure was an absolute disaster. I was in the House of Commons when that was done and, frankly, we are still paying the price of that system. Nevertheless—

Andrew R.T. Davies: We are talking about fares.

The Deputy First Minister: Nevertheless, I accept that we need to look at the rail pricing structure—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I want to hear what the Deputy First Minister is saying. It is of interest to me as a regular traveller on so-called First Great Western.

The Deputy First Minister: I say to Andrew that I will raise this when I have an opportunity to do so. I will be meeting the new managing director of Arriva Trains and I also have meetings planned with the management of First Great Western. I will certainly discuss this issue at my next meeting with them.

Western a Threnau Virgin yn dod o dan reolaeth yr Adran Drafnidiaeth, ond i lawer o deithwyr busnes a thwristiaid, dyna'u man cyswllt cyntaf wrth iddynt deithio i mewn i Gymru. Mae gan First Great Western yn benodol enw gwael iawn am ddarparu gwasanaeth a chynyddu prisiau'n afresymol. Ni ellir beio hyn ar y preifateiddio yn 1995 oherwydd mae'r cwmni trenau sy'n gwasanaethu arfordir de Lloegr mewn gwirionedd wedi darparu gwasanaeth am brisiau sy'n is na lefelau 1995. Pa mor hyderus ydych y byddwch yn gallu dylanwadu ar yr Adran Drafnidiaeth gyda golwg ar brif lwybrau First Great Western a Threnau Virgin ar arfordir y gorllewin er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl sy'n ymweld â Chymru a theithwyr busnes yn cael gwasanaeth o'r radd flaenaf ar y trenau sy'n teithio o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Rhaid imi ddweud wrth Andrew fy mod yn meddwl y byddai'n well pe bai wedi gofyn y cwestiwn heb gyfeirio at breifateiddio'r diwydiant rheilffyrdd. A dweud y gwir, yr oedd hynny'n drychineb llwyr ac mae pawb yn awr yn cydnabod bod gwahanu'r cwmnïau trenau oddi wrth y seilwaith yn drychineb llwyr. Yr oeddwn yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin pan wnaethpwyd hynny, ac a dweud y gwir, yr ydym yn dal i dalu'r pris am y system honno. Fodd bynnag—

Andrew R.T. Davies: Sôn am brisiau tocynnau yr ydym.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Fodd bynnag, derbynïaf fod angen inni edrych ar strwythur prisiau'r trenau—[*Torri ar draws*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf am glywed yr hyn y mae'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn ei ddweud. Mae o ddiddordeb i mi, a minnau'n deithiwr rheolaidd ar First Great Western, fel y'i gelwir.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Dywedaf wrth Andrew y codaf hyn pan gaf gyfle i wneud hynny. Byddaf yn cyfarfod â rheolwr-gyfarwyddwr newydd Trenau Arriva ac mae gennyf gyfarfodydd ar y gweill hefyd â rheolwyr First Great Western. Byddaf yn sicrhau o drafod y mater hwn yn fy nghyfarfod nesaf gyda hwy.

Mohammad Asghar: A crowd of people who travelled from Ebbw Vale and other stations to Cardiff on the last rugby international day had to queue for tickets to leave Cardiff Central station as there were no facilities to buy tickets at their departure stations on the way. This was very inconvenient, and there were passengers from other trains who had to join the lengthy queues to buy their tickets. Will the Deputy First Minister press the rail authorities to install ticket machines at Ebbw Vale and other stations so that people can buy tickets without having to join long queues at their destination?

The Deputy First Minister: I heard about the event that you mention, and I was extremely concerned about that because when people are travelling on the train the last thing that they want is to find themselves in long queues at the end of their journey. I will be discussing this issue with Arriva Trains. In fact, it may be an issue not just on the service that you mentioned, but on other Valleys services, and I will need to discuss that with the company. However, I would like to take this opportunity to say that we are extremely pleased with the patronage of the new service from Ebbw Vale; it has already been shown to be a great success and I think that everybody involved should be congratulated on that.

Eleanor Burnham: We must not rest on our laurels, not any of us. Welsh rail passengers are paying more per mile than passengers in the most of the rest of Europe and, quite frankly, despite some people's fanciful thoughts, the train service for most of us is appalling and is not much better than it was six years ago. In fact, you now get to travel half the distance that you used to get for your buck in 2002. I went to an interesting evening with the Shrewsbury Chester Rail Users Association and met Mike Bagshaw, commercial director of Arriva Trains Wales, whom I am sure that you know intimately. *[Laughter.]*

Mohammad Asghar: Bu'n rhaid i griw o bobl a deithiodd o Lynebwy ac o orsafoedd eraill i Gaerdydd ar ddiwrnod y gêm rygbi ryngwladol ddiwethaf sefyll mewn ciw am docynnau cyn gadael gorsaf Caerdydd Canolog am nad oedd modd iddynt brynu tocynnau yn y gorsafoedd lle'r oeddent wedi cychwyn ar eu taith. Yr oedd hyn yn anghyfleus iawn, a bu'n rhaid i deithwyr oddi ar drenau eraill hefyd ymuno â'r ciwiau hir i brynu eu tocynnau hwythau. A wnaiff y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog roi pwysau ar awdurdodau'r rheilffyrdd i osod peiriannau tocynnau yng Nglynebwy ac mewn gorsafoedd eraill er mwyn i bobl brynu tocynnau heb orfod ymuno â chiwiau hir ar ben draw eu taith?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Clywais am y digwyddiad y cyfeiriwch ato, ac yr oeddwn yn bryderus iawn am hynny oherwydd pan fydd pobl yn teithio ar y trênn, y peth olaf y mae ei eisiau arnynt yw sefyll mewn ciwiau hir ar ben draw'r daith. Byddaf yn trafod hyn gyda Threnau Arriva. Yn wir, efallai fod hyn yn broblem nid dim ond gyda'r gwasanaeth y cyfeiriasoch ato, ond gyda gwasanaethau eraill yn y Cymoedd, a bydd angen imi drafod hynny gyda'r cwmni. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn achub ar y cyfle hwn i ddweud ein bod yn hynod o falch gyda'r nifer sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaeth newydd o Lynebwy; dangoswyd eisoes ei fod yn llwyddiant mawr a chredaf y dylid llongyfarch pawb a fu ynghlwm â'r peth.

Eleanor Burnham: Rhaid inni beidio â gorffwys ar ein rhwyfau, neb ohonom. Mae teithwyr ar drenau yng Nghymru'n talu mwy y filltir na theithwyr yn y rhan fwyaf o weddill Ewrop ac, a dweud y gwir, er bod rhai pobl yn hoffi rhamantu fel arall, i'r rhan fwyaf ohonom, mae'r gwasanaeth trenau'n ddychrynlyd, ac nid yw fawr gwell nag yr oedd chwe blynedd yn ôl. A dweud y gwir, erbyn hyn, o'i gymharu ag yn 2002, dim ond hanner y pellter y cewch ei deithio am eich arian. Euthum i noson ddifyr gyda Chymdeithas Defnyddwyr Trenau Amwythig a Chaer a chyfarfod â Mike Bagshaw, cyfarwyddwr masnachol Trenau Arriva Cymru. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ei adnabod yn dda iawn. *[Chwerthin]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. It would be helpful if the Deputy First Minister had a question to answer.

Eleanor Burnham: I do apologise; I am getting agitated by the very thought of it.

The Presiding Officer: He might be able to explain his relationships to us.

Eleanor Burnham: Deputy First Minister, what are you really going to do to reassure us that you can get more people out of their cars and onto trains in Wales, because, quite frankly, no-one is very attracted at the moment by the horrible prospect of some of the rail journeys that have to be made?

1.30 p.m.

The Deputy First Minister: The reality is a little different from what you have indicated, Eleanor. All the studies show that the number of people travelling by train is increasing year on year, so people obviously want to travel by train. For example, Arriva Trains Wales has introduced 12 modern class-175 trains into its fleet. When I started coming to the Assembly in 1999, there were no through trains; one was introduced and then withdrawn. Now, at least there is a number of through trains between north Wales and Cardiff. That is an improvement, but there is some way to go, which is why I am currently considering schemes to introduce an even better service. Significant improvements have been made, but I acknowledge that there is some way to go.

Alun Davies: The disincentives to use train services are mainly to do with poor service and pricing. I spoke yesterday about the 18 hour and 46 minute journey time from Pembroke Dock to London via the Republic of Ireland. Given the cost of that journey and other journeys, we see that train companies are still introducing inflation-busting price increases, but we are not seeing the service level increases expected from those price increases. Are you prepared to ensure that a fair and incentivised pricing policy will be part of your overall transport strategy when you publish it in due course?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Byddai'n gymorth pe bai gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog gwestiwn i'w ateb.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae'n wir ddrwg gennyf; mae hyd yn oed meddwl am y peth yn fy nghynhyrfu.

Y Llywydd: Efallai y gallai esbonio'i gysylltiadau inni.

Eleanor Burnham: Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, beth yr ydych wir am ei wneud i'n sicrhau y gallwch berswadio mwy o bobl i adael eu ceir a theithio ar y trenau yng Nghymru, oherwydd, a dweud y gwir, nid oes gan neb fawr o awydd mentro ar rai o'r teithiau trên erchyll y mae'n rhaid eu gwneud?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Mae realiti'r sefyllfa ychydig yn wahanol i'r hyn yr ydych wedi'i ddarlunio, Eleanor. Dengys yr holl astudiaethau bod nifer y bobl sy'n teithio ar drên yn cynyddu flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, felly mae'n amlwg bod pobl eisiau teithio ar y trên. Er enghraifft, mae Trenau Arriva Cymru wedi ychwanegu 12 trên dosbarth-175 modern at ei fflyd. Pan ddechreuais ddod i'r Cynulliad yn 1999, nid oedd un trên uniongyrchol; cyflwynwyd un, ac wedyn ei dynnu'n ôl. Heddiw, o leiaf ceir nifer o drenau uniongyrchol rhwng y gogledd a Chaerdydd. Mae hynny'n welliant, ond mae mwy eto i'w wneud, a dyna pam yr wyf, ar hyn o bryd, yn ystyried cynlluniau i gyflwyno gwasanaeth hyd yn oed gwell. Gwnaethpwyd gwelliannau sylweddol, ond cydnabyddaf fod mwy eto i'w wneud.

Alun Davies: Yr hyn sy'n anghymell pobl rhag defnyddio gwasanaethau trên yw gwasanaeth gwael a'r prisiau. Cyfeiriais ddoe am y siwrnai 18 awr a 46 munud o Ddoc Penfro i Lundain drwy Weriniaeth Iwerddon. Yn wyneb cost y siwrnai honno a siwrneiau eraill, gwelwn fod cwmnïau trên yn dal i gyflwyno codiadau prisiau sy'n chwalu chwyddiant, ond nid ydym yn gweld lefel y gwasanaeth yn gwella i'r graddau y byddem yn ei disgwyl gan godiadau o'r fath. A ydych yn fodlon sicrhau y bydd polisi prasio teg a chymhellol yn rhan o'ch strategaeth drafnidiaeth gyffredinol pan fyddwch yn ei

chyhoeddi maes o law?

The Deputy First Minister: Let me make clear that we have no control over the regulated fares increase. Arriva Trains and others have increased their fares, and they are perfectly entitled to do so. To return to the point that I discussed with Sandy Mewies earlier, there are opportunities, as we all know, to get significantly lower prices on those journeys if we can book in advance. What we must do is ensure that customers are aware of them.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Gadewch imi ei gwneud hi'n glir nad oes gennym unrhyw reolaeth dros y cynnydd mewn prisiau tocynnau rheoledig. Mae Trenau Arriva ac eraill wedi cynyddu eu prisiau, ac mae ganddynt bob hawl i wneud hynny. A dychwelyd at y pwynt a drafodais gyda Sandy Mewies ynghynt, mae cyfle, fel y gŵyr pob un ohonom, i gael prisiau sylweddol is ar y siwrneiau hynny drwy archebu ymlaen llaw. Ein gwaith ni yw sicrhau bod cwsmeriaid yn ymwybodol ohonynt.

Developing SA1

Q7 Peter Black: Will the Minister make a statement on progress in developing SA1 in Swansea? OAQ(3)0358(ECT)

The Deputy Minister for Regeneration (Leighton Andrews): The SA1 Swansea Waterfront project is a landmark project that is a magnet for fresh investment and a catalyst for the regeneration of Swansea waterfront and city centre. This includes £38 million-worth of Assembly Government investment; in excess of £145 million-worth of private sector investment, and approximately 2,000 jobs.

Peter Black: Correspondence that I have received from yourself and the Deputy First Minister indicates that negotiations with Discovery Properties Ltd on the leisure boxes have broken down, and that the lock gates, far from commencing in 2008-09, will now not commence until the end of 2009-10. Will you explain why the programme for SA1 is slipping, and will you confirm that the original intention that all capital receipts from this project be reinvested in SA1 still holds?

Leighton Andrews: We have corresponded, as you know, on the subject of Discovery Properties. Despite difficult market conditions, we are confident about the future of the scheme and are currently progressing transactions on other plots within SA1, including the delivery of a multi-storey car park, the construction of further office buildings, residential developments and the

Datblygu SA1

C7 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gynnydd datblygu SA1 yn Abertawe? OAQ(3)0358(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Adfywio (Leighton Andrews): Mae prosiect SA1 Glannau Abertawe yn brosiect arloesol sy'n fagnet i fuddsoddiad newydd ac yn gatalydd ar gyfer adfywio glannau Abertawe a chanol y ddinas. Mae hyn yn cynnwys gwerth £38 miliwn o fuddsoddiad gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, gwerth dros £145 miliwn o fuddsoddiad gan y sector preifat, ac oddeutu 2,000 o swyddi.

Peter Black: Mae gohebiaeth a dderbyniais gennych chi eich hun a'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn datgan bod negodiadau gyda Discovery Properties Cyf ynghylch y blychau hamdden wedi dod i ben, ac na fydd y llifddorau yr honnwyd y byddent yn dechrau yn 2008-09, yn dechrau tan ddiwedd 2009-2010 yn awr. A wnewch esbonio pam mae rhaglen SA1 yn llithro'n ôl, ac a wnewch gadarnhau bod y bwriad gwreiddiol i ail-fuddsoddi holl dderbyniadau cyfalaf y prosiect hwn yn SA1 yn dal i sefyll?

Leighton Andrews: Yr ydym wedi gohebu, fel y gwyddoch, ynghylch Discovery Properties. Er gwaethaf amodau anodd y farchnad, yr ydym yn ffyddiog ynghylch dyfodol y cynllun ac yr ydym wrthi'n hwyluso trafodion ar blotiau eraill o fewn SA1, gan gynnwys cyflenwi maes parcio aml-lawr, adeiladu swyddfeydd eraill, datblygiadau preswyl ac adeiladu siop fwyd

construction of a small food store and a hotel. We have been approached by previous bidders for the mixed-use development, who are keen to develop a leisure scheme at SA1. We anticipate that the project will be delivered.

Val Lloyd: The investment in the SA1 development to date shows the Assembly Government's commitment to regeneration in Swansea. I am sure that you will agree that this commitment must stretch to the whole of Swansea and not just to SA1, welcome though it is. For that reason, will you join me in welcoming the recent announcement that part of the St Thomas ward, adjacent to SA1—and SA1 takes its postcode from that area—has now been awarded Communities First status? Will you also accept an invitation to visit the area to look at its potential, as well as the ongoing environmental development surrounding the Ashlands sports hall, the nearby Crymlyn bog, and a small stretch of the Tennant canal?

Leighton Andrews: I would be very pleased to take up that information and you rightly highlight the extensive economic and community regeneration that is taking place across the whole of Swansea, which you have played a large part in championing. Where we have economic development schemes, we are keen to ensure that the full community regeneration benefits of those schemes are also realised. I look forward to joining you to see those schemes in practice.

Argaeledd Band Eang

C8 Nerys Evans: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am argaeledd band eang mewn ardaloedd gwledig? OAQ(3)0404(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Ar hyn o bryd, mae nifer fechan o ardaloedd lle nad oes modd derbyn band eang, a'r rheiny yng nghefn gwlad Cymru yn bennaf. Yr ydym yn trafod gyda'r diwydiant telathrebu i ddod o hyd i atebion sy'n economaidd ddichonol i ardaloedd nad ydynt yn derbyn y gwasanaeth.

Nerys Evans: A minnau'n gadeirydd y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar fand eang yng Nghanolbarth

bach a gwesty. Mae rhai a wnaeth fid am y datblygiad aml-ddefnydd wedi dod atom yn datgan eu bod yn awyddus i ddatblygu cynllun hamdden yn SA1. Rhagwelwn y cyflenwir y prosiect hwnnw.

Val Lloyd: Mae'r buddsoddiad yn natblygiad SA1 yn dangos ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i adfywio yn Abertawe. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch ei bod yn rhaid i'r ymrwymiad hwn ymestyn dros Abertawe i gyd, nid dim ond SA1, er mor dderbyniol yw hwnnw. O'r herwydd, a ymunwch â mi i groesawu'r cyhoeddiad diweddar y bydd rhan o ward St Thomas, drws nesaf i SA1—ac mae SA1 yn cymryd ei god post o'r ardal honno—wedi derbyn statws Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn awr? A wnewch hefyd dderbyn gwahoddiad i ymweld â'r ardal i weld ei photensial, yn ogystal â'r datblygiad amgylcheddol parhaus yng nghyffiniau neuadd chwaraeon Ashlands, cors Crymlyn sydd gerllaw, a darn bach o gamlas Tennant?

Leighton Andrews: Byddwn yn falch iawn o dderbyn y wybodaeth honno ac yr ydych yn llygad eich lle yn tynnu sylw at yr adfywio economaidd a chymunedol helaeth sy'n digwydd yn Abertawe gyfan, ac yr ydych chithau wedi chwarae rhan allweddol yn ei hyrwyddo. Lle bynnag mae gennym gynlluniau datblygu economaidd, yr ydym yn awyddus i sicrhau bod holl fanteision adfywio cymunedol y cynlluniau hynny hefyd yn cael eu gwireddu. Edrychaf ymlaen at ymuno â chi i weld y cynlluniau hynny ar waith.

The Availability of Broadband

Q8 Nerys Evans: Will the Minister make a statement on the availability of broadband in rural areas? OAQ(3)0404(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister: Broadband is currently unavailable in a small number of areas, primarily in rural Wales. We are in discussions with the telecommunications industry to identify economically viable solutions to those areas that cannot receive the service.

Nerys Evans: As the chair of a cross-party group on broadband in Mid and West Wales,

a Gorllewin Cymru, hoffwn ddiolch i chi am gwrdd â ni ychydig wythnosau yn ôl. Croesawaf y ffaith eich bod yn tendro'r gwaith sydd ar ôl i alluogi'r 'not spots' i gael band eang. Mae'n destun pryder mawr i ni yr ailadroddir o hyd fod 99.4 y cant o dai Cymru yn gallu cael band eang, gan ein bod yn amheus iawn o'r ffigur hwn, yn dilyn yr ohebiaeth a gawn gan etholwyr ac ymateb rhaglen *Wales Today* i'r straeon a adroddwyd ganddi yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae sawl esiampl o bentrefi cyfan nad ydynt yn gallu cael band eang, megis Llanpumsaint, lle mae gwaith ymchwil manwl wedi dangos bod diffyg mynediad at fand eang yn cael effaith fawr ar yr economi leol, a bod pobl yn gorfod rhannu llinellau ffôn. Gan eich bod wrthi'n tendro ar gyfer gwaith y 'not spots', beth yn eich tyb chi yw canran tai Cymru sy'n gallu cael band eang? A wnewch gytuno i ymweld â phentref Llanpumsaint yn y dyfodol i weld yr effaith uniongyrchol ar yr economi wledig yno?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Hoffwn longyfarch y grŵp ambleidiol sydd wedi sicrhau bod proffil y mater hwn yn aros yn uchel. Ni wyddom yn union faint o bobl nad ydynt yn gallu cael mynediad i fand eang, ond credwn fod llawer mwy na'r ffigur o 0.6 y cant o'r boblogaeth a ddyfynnir mewn manau. Yr ydym yn ceisio gweithio gyda chwmnïau i weld a allwn bennu ffigur mwy cywir.

Mae fy swyddogion yn gweithio'n hynod o galed i weld a oes modd i ni gael cytundeb a fyddai'n sicrhau y gallwn ddarparu band eang yn yr ardaloedd hynny sydd hebdo ar hyn o bryd. Rhan o'r broses honno fydd cynnal trafodaeth gyda Chomisiwn Ewrop i weld a allwn godi'r cymhorthdal y mae modd ei roi, a hynny heb fynd yn erbyn y rheolau cymorth gwladwriaethol. Yn sicr, os caf wahoddiad gan Aelod Cynulliad i ymweld ag unrhyw ardal sy'n dioddef oherwydd y diffyg hwn, fe'i croesawaf ac fe'i derbynïaf.

Paul Davies: Fel Nerys Evans, ym mis Tachwedd, cefais wybod gan y Prif Weinidog fod mwy na 99 y cant o bobl Cymru â'r gallu i gael mynediad at y rhyngwrwyd drwy fand eang. Fodd bynnag, yn ôl ffigurau'r Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol, nid oes gan 42 y cant o aelwydydd yng Nghymru fynediad i fand

I would like to thank you for meeting us a few weeks ago. I welcome the fact that you are inviting tenders for the remaining work that will enable the not spots to receive broadband. It is a cause of great concern to us that it is constantly repeated that 99.4 per cent of Welsh homes have access to broadband. We are very doubtful of this figure, given the correspondence we receive from constituents and the response of the *Wales Today* programme to the stories it reported last week. There are many examples of whole villages that do not have broadband, such as Llanpumsaint, where detailed research has shown that the lack of access to broadband has a great impact on the local economy, and that people have to share phone lines. Since you are inviting tenders for the not spots work, what percentage of Welsh homes in your opinion are able to receive broadband? Will you agree to visit Llanpumsaint in the future to see the direct impact on the rural economy there?

The Deputy Prime Minister: I would like to congratulate the cross-party group that has been keeping this issue in the spotlight. We do not know exactly how many people are unable to access broadband, but we believe that the figure is much higher than 0.6 per cent of the population quoted in some places. We are seeking to collaborate with companies to see whether we can establish a more accurate figure.

My officials are working extremely hard to see whether we can reach an agreement that will ensure that we can provide broadband to those areas where it is currently unavailable. Part of that process will entail discussions with the European Commission to see whether we can raise the rate of subsidy that we can provide, without contravening state aid rules. I would certainly welcome and accept an invitation by an Assembly Member to visit any area that is suffering as a result of being a not spot.

Paul Davies: Like Nerys Evans, I was informed by the First Minister in November that over 99 per cent of the Welsh population can access the internet through broadband. However, according to Office for National Statistics figures, 42 per cent of Welsh households do not have access to broadband.

eang. Gwneir hyn yn glir hefyd gan y nifer o etholwyr sy'n cysylltu â mi a sawl Aelod arall i godi'r pwnc. O dan yr amgylchiadau, a all y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ddweud faint o arian y mae'r Llywodraeth yn golygu ei fuddsoddi i wella'r sefyllfa hon?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Ni fyddwn yn derbyn bod y ffigur mor uchel â hynny ond, yn sicr, mae'n uwch na'r hyn a awgrymir mewn manau. Credwn fod hon yn broblem benodol mewn ardaloedd gwledig, er bod rhai ardaloedd trefol yn dioddef hefyd. Mae'n anodd pennu ffigur ar hyn o bryd oherwydd ni fyddwn yn gwybod faint yn union o gymhorthdal y mae'n bosibl ei roi i sicrhau bod y gwasanaeth hwn ar gael nes daw'r trafodaethau gyda Chomisiwn Ewrop i ben. Fodd bynnag, bwriad y Llywodraeth yw sicrhau bod digon o arian yn cael ei roi i ddatrys y broblem hon.

Alun Davies: Thank you for your full reply to that question and for the time that you have taken to meet us to discuss this issue. In talking about broadband access in Mid and West Wales, we are not simply talking about the deep rural areas, but about substantial settlements. Nerys Evans has invited you to visit Llanpumsaint. At the same time, you may wish to visit the outskirts of Aberystwyth, Solva, Llandysul, Lampeter, and Stepside outside Narberth.

1.40 p.m.

A large number of settlements are suffering as a result of a lack of access to broadband. Can you ensure that, in your discussions—and I understand that you will be awarding another regional innovative broadband support contract in the next few months—all options for delivering broadband are explored, including wireless and other facilities, because these are the building blocks of a strong economy and a strong social network?

The Deputy First Minister: I fully appreciate the strength of feeling on this issue. It has been brought home to me by letters, questions, newspaper articles, and the

This is borne out by the number of constituents who contact me and several other Members to raise the issue. Under the circumstances, can the Deputy Prime Minister tell us how much funding the Government intends to invest in improving the situation?

The Deputy Prime Minister: I would not accept that the figure is as high as that but, certainly, it is higher than what is being suggested in some places. We believe that this is a particular problem in rural areas, although some urban areas also suffer. It is difficult to give a figure at present, because we will not know exactly how much subsidy we can provide to secure the availability of this service until the discussions with the European Commission have been concluded. However, the Government intends to ensure that sufficient funding is provided to resolve this issue.

Alun Davies: Diolch am eich ymateb llawn i'r cwestiwn hwnnw ac am yr amser yr ydych wedi ei gymryd i gyfarfod â ni i drafod y mater hwn. Wrth dafod mynediad at fand eang yng Nghanolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru, nid dim ond sôn am ardaloedd gwledig pellennig yr ydym, ond am aneddiadau sylweddol. Mae Nerys Evans wedi eich gwahodd i ymweld â Llanpumsaint. Tra byddwch yno, efallai yr hoffech ymweld â chyrion Aberystwyth, Solfach, Llandysul, Llanbedr Pont Steffan a Stepside y tu allan i Arberth.

Mae nifer fawr o aneddiadau'n dioddef yn sgil diffyg mynediad at fand eang. A allwch sicrhau, yn eich trafodion—a chaf ar ddeall y byddwch yn dyfarnu cytundeb cefnogaeth band eang arloesol rhanbarthol arall yn yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf—bod pob opsiwn ar gyfer darparu band eang yn cael ei archwilio, gan gynnwys cyfleusterau diwifr a chyfleusterau eraill, oherwydd y rhain yw blociau adeiladu economi gref a rhwydwaith cymdeithasol cadarn?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn llwyr werthfawrogi cryfder y teimlad ynglŷn â'r mater hwn. Cefais y neges yn glir mewn llythyrau, cwestiynau, erthyglau papur

very establishment of the all-party group. There is a campaign under way here, and that campaign is important so that the Government can deal with the issue in a structured way. We have a way forward. We will now consider the intervention rate with the European Commission, which we must ensure does not breach state aid rules. It is clear that there will have to be some extra support to ensure delivery in not spots. We will do everything that we can, looking at a range of options, to deliver that.

Mick Bates: I congratulate you, Deputy First Minister, on the interest that you have taken in this issue, which affects most Assembly Members. In your initial response to the question, you referred to a 'small number' of people who cannot get broadband, but it is a huge problem in certain areas, not a small one. I have constituents whose bandwidths often drop to 100 KBs, and they have to travel 20 miles to get good broadband connections. That can have a devastating economic impact on businesses. As you rightly say, you are looking to Europe. Can you use convergence funding to put in future-proof technologies in these areas, such as fibre or wireless, which has already been mentioned? Can you also assure us that it will be decent infrastructure, and not made from copper or aluminium, which are the cause of many of the problems that we have today?

The Deputy First Minister: I am not an engineer and not an expert in these matters, so I cannot say what particular technology or what type of piping or infrastructure should be made available. However, we will take the best advice possible to ensure that a robust service is in place. We can all talk about what we mean by the numbers of people who cannot get broadband. In relation to the whole of Wales, the number is small, but for those people who cannot get it, I understand that it is a big issue. Therefore, we need to put it in perspective. The delivery of broadband has been extremely successful in those parts of Wales where access is available, although I understand that there are still several places that we need to address.

newydd, ac union sefydliad y grŵp amlbleidiol. Mae ymgyrch ar droed yma, ac mae'r ymgyrch honno'n bwysig er mwyn i'r Llywodraeth allu delio â'r mater mewn ffordd strwythuredig. Mae gennym ffordd ymlaen. Ystyriwn yn awr y gyfradd ymyrryd gyda'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, gan sicrhau nad yw'n torri rheolau cymorth gwladwriaethol. Mae'n amlwg y bydd yn rhaid cael cefnogaeth ychwanegol er mwyn sicrhau darpariaeth mewn 'not spots'. Gwnawn bopeth o fewn ein gallu, gan ystyried ystod o opsiynau, er mwyn cyflawni hynny.

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn eich llongyfarch, Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, am y diddordeb yr ydych wedi ei ddangos yn y mater hwn, sy'n effeithio ar y rhan fwyaf o Aelodau Cynulliad. Yn eich ymateb cychwynnol i'r cwestiwn, cyfeiriasoch at 'nifer fach' o bobl nad ydynt yn gallu cael band eang, ond mae'n broblem aruthrol mewn rhai mannau, nid un fach. Mae gen i etholwyr sydd ag ehangder band yn disgyn i 100 KB yn aml, a rhaid iddynt deithio 20 milltir i gael cyswllt band eang da. Gall hynny gael effaith economaidd drychinebus ar fusnesau. Fel yr ydych yn gywir i'w ddweud, yr ydych yn troi at Ewrop. A allwch ddefnyddio cyllid cydgyfeirio i osod technolegau cadarn ar gyfer y dyfodol yn yr ardaloedd hyn, megis ffibr neu ddiwifr, y cyfeiriwyd ato eisoes? A allwch hefyd ein sicrhau y bydd yn seilwaith o safon, ac nid un wedi'i wneud o gopr neu alwminiwm, sy'n achosi nifer o'r problemau sydd gennym heddiw?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Nid wyf nac yn beiriannydd nac yn arbenigwr ar y materion hyn, felly ni allaf ddweud pa dechnoleg benodol na pha fath o bibellau na seilwaith a ddylai fod ar gael. Fodd bynnag, manteisiwn ar y cyngor gorau posibl i sicrhau bod gwasanaeth cadarn yn cael ei sefydlu. Gallwn oll siarad am yr hyn a olygwn wrth y nifer o bobl nad ydynt yn gallu derbyn band eang. Yng nghyswllt Cymru gyfan, mae'r nifer yn fach, ond i'r bobl hynny nad ydynt yn gallu ei gael, yr wyf yn deall ei fod yn fater sylweddol. O'r herwydd, mae angen inni ei osod mewn persbectif. Bu darparu band eang yn hynod lwyddiannus yn y rhannau hynny o Gymru lle mae mynediad ar gael, er fy mod yn deall bod llawer o leoedd y mae angen

We all agree that there is a way ahead, and I will keep all Members informed, including the all-party group, of the progress that we make over the next few months.

Free Bus Transport

Q9 Rosemary Butler: Will the Minister consider extending free bus transport in Wales to all age groups for one day on In Town, Without My Car! Day this September? OAQ(3)0365(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister: I fully support this initiative that concludes European Mobility Week, and I have already made £6,000 available to the campaign. I will be writing to the regional transport consortia and others to encourage their support.

Rosemary Butler: I hope that Members will all set an example on that day in September, and will cycle, walk or use public transport to come to work. Newport has a good local transport service, and Newport Transport recently introduced a new express bus to Cardiff, which has been successful. Free bus travel on no-car day would be an excellent way to show car users that there are alternatives to their private cars. I was hoping that you would be a real trailblazer, and be the first UK Minister for transport to say, 'Yes, we will give free transport on that day'.

The Deputy First Minister: There are several initiatives taking place on that day. I hope that all Members will put it in their diary and bear it in mind—I think that it is 22 September. Bus operators have previously offered free travel, or reduced fares, during European Mobility Week, and I urge them to do so again. I am not in a position to make that offer on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government, but we are fully committed to the scheme, bearing in mind that we have already given our support financially.

inni roi sylw iddynt o hyd. Yr ydym oll yn cytuno bod ffordd ymlaen, a gwnaf yn siŵr y bydd pob Aelod, gan gynnwys y grŵp ambleidiol, yn clywed am y cynnydd a wnawn dros yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf.

Teithio am Ddim ar Fysiau

C9 Rosemary Butler: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ystyried ymestyn teithio am ddim ar fysiau yng Nghymru i bob grŵp oedran ar gyfer un diwrnod, sef Diwrnod Yn y Dre, Heb y Car! fis Medi yma? OAQ(3)0365(ECT)

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Cefnogaf yn llwyr y cynllun hwn sy'n cloi Wythnos Symudedd Ewrop, ac yr wyf eisoes wedi rhyddhau £6,000 ar gyfer yr ymgyrch. Byddaf yn ysgrifennu at y consortia trafnidiaeth rhanbarthol ac eraill, i ennyn eu cefnogaeth.

Rosemary Butler: Gobeithio y bydd pob Aelod yn gosod esiampl ar y diwrnod hwnnw ym Medi, ac y byddant yn seiclo, cerdded neu'n defnyddio trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus i ddod i'r gwaith. Mae gan Gasnewydd wasanaeth trafnidiaeth leol da, a chyflwynodd Trafnidiaeth Casnewydd fws cyflym newydd i Gaerdydd, a fu'n llwyddiant. Byddai cael teithio am ddim ar fysiau ar y diwrnod di-gar yn ffordd ardderchog o ddangos i ddefnyddwyr ceir bod opsiwn arall ganddynt heblaw defnyddio eu ceir preifat. Yr oeddwn yn gobeithio y byddech yn arloeswr nodedig, a'r Gweinidog dros drafnidiaeth cyntaf yn y DU i ddatgan, 'Gwnawn, rhown gludiant am ddim ar y diwrnod hwnnw'.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Cynhelir amryw o gynlluniau y diwrnod hwnnw. Gobeithio y bydd pob Aelod yn ei nodi yn eu dyddiadur ac yn ei gofio—credaf mai Medi 22 yw'r dyddiad. Mae gweithredwyr bysiau wedi cynnig teithio am ddim, neu docynnau rhatach, yn y gorffennol, yn ystod Wythnos Symudedd Ewrop, ac yr wyf yn eu hannog i wneud hynny eto. Nid wyf mewn sefyllfa i wneud y cynnig hwnnw ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ond yr ydym wedi ymrwymo'n llwyr i'r cynllun, a chofio ein bod eisoes wedi rhoi ein cefnogaeth yn ariannol.

William Graham: In supporting this scheme, as I am sure do all Members, I ask you to reconsider the increase in fuel duty, which you have refused to recognise. English bus operators have a proportion of the fare—a 2p rise last year—but you have done nothing. Your words are not matched by your actions.

William Graham: Yr wyf yn cefnogi'r cynllun hwn, ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod yr holl Aelodau yn ei gefnogi, ond gofynnaf ichi ailystyried y cynnydd yn y dreth ar danwydd, yr ydych wedi gwrthod ei gydnabod. Mae cwmnïau bysiau yn Lloegr yn cael cyfran o bris y tocyn—cynnydd o 2c y llynedd—ond nid ydych chi wedi gwneud dim. Nid yw'r hyn yr ydych yn ei wneud yn cyfateb i'r hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud.

The Deputy First Minister: That is not quite fair. With your usual fairness, you would recognise that money has been made available. It may not be enough, according to what you say, and I understand people's feelings on this. However, we, as a Government, have to make it clear that we have financial priorities. We have supported buses with a substantial sum of money. I recognise that we could not make that additional sum this year, but I have already made it clear to representatives of the bus operators that I am prepared to talk to them about how we support the bus industry in future. I look forward, with them, when the new Local Transport Bill, hopefully, passes its House of Commons stages, to when we can have enhanced services in Wales and I need to work with them to develop and to finance that.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Nid yw hynny'n gwbl deg. Pe byddech yr un mor deg ag arfer, byddech yn cydnabod bod arian wedi'i ddarparu. Efallai nad yw'n ddigon, yn ôl yr hyn a ddywedwch, a deallaf deimladau pobl ynglŷn â hyn. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni, fel Llywodraeth, egluro bod gennym flaenoriaethau ariannol. Yr ydym wedi cefnogi bysiau gyda swm sylweddol o arian. Yr wyf yn cydnabod nad oeddem yn gallu rhoi'r swm ychwanegol hwnnw eleni, ond yr wyf eisoes wedi egluro wrth gynrychiolwyr y cwmnïau bysiau fy mod yn fodlon siarad â hwy ynglŷn â sut y gallwn gefnogi'r diwydiant bysiau yn y dyfodol. Edrychaf ymlaen, gyda hwy, pan fydd y Mesur Trafnidiaeth Leol newydd yn mynd drwy ei gamau yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin, gobeithio, at yr adeg pan allwn gael gwell gwasanaethau yng Nghymru ac mae angen imi weithio gyda hwy i ddatblygu ac i ariannu hynny.

Increase Public Transport Capacity

Cynyddu Capasiti Trafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus

Q10 Andrew R.T. Davies: What action is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to increase public transport capacity in South Wales Central? OAQ(3)0373(ECT)

C10 Andrew R.T. Davies: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i gynyddu capasiti trafndiaeth gyhoeddus yng Nghanol De Cymru? OAQ(3)0373(ECT)

The Deputy First Minister: The Local Transport Bill provides for greater flexibility and contains measures that will enable local authorities to enter into partnerships with bus operators to improve punctuality and reliability. We are also working with the South East Wales Transport Alliance, bus operators and Arriva Trains Wales to bring forward a range of measures that will provide additional public transport services.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Mae'r Mesur Trafnidiaeth Leol yn creu rhagor o hyblygrwydd ac yn cynnwys camau a fydd yn galluogi awdurdodau lleol i ffurfio partneriaethau gyda chwmnïau bysiau i wella prydlondeb a dibynadwyedd. Yr ydym hefyd yn gweithio gyda Chynghrair Trafnidiaeth De Ddwyrain Cymru, cwmnïau bysiau a Threnau Arriva Cymru i gyflwyno cyfres o gamau a fydd yn darparu gwasanaethau trafndiaeth gyhoeddus ychwanegol.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Along the M4

Andrew R.T. Davies: Ar hyd coridor yr M4,

corridor, there are increasing options for people to park their cars and share journeys into Cardiff. Sadly, there is limited use of park and ride, or limited facilities for it. We have heard about junction 33 and the proposed development of a park and ride facility there. However, irrespective of the merits of junction 33, how are your officials promoting the ability to use park and ride into our capital city, given that such facilities are taken for granted in many English cities?

The Deputy First Minister: I will be discussing with Cardiff County Council—hopefully fairly soon—several transport issues and I am sure that the issue of park and ride will be raised. I urge Andrew to persuade his colleagues in the House of Commons to back the Local Transport Bill, because I understand that there was some resistance to the proposals in the House of Lords. There are provisions in that Bill that will ensure that we can have better bus services in Wales, so let us ensure that we are all behind it.

Jenny Randerson: First Great Western provides a daily bulletin when it has serious problems with its services. In the last four weeks, coming from Cardiff Central, it has shown serious problems or lengthy delays on the following days: 21, 23, 28, 30, 31 January and 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15 February. Today, its bulletin reports faults with five services, including a cancelled service, removal of carriages and two services starting at Newport and Bristol instead of Cardiff. Do you agree that a situation in which there are serious faults on 16 out of 20 days is totally unacceptable and has a considerable impact on the south Wales economy? Do you agree that the service is shambolic? Will you publicly condemn this lousy service and hold urgent talks with the UK Government Minister about this situation? Finally, do you agree that the best name for this company is ‘Worst Great Western’?

ceir mwy a mwy o gyfleoedd i bobl barcio eu ceir a rhannu teithiau i mewn i Gaerdydd. Yn anffodus, defnydd cyfyngedig a wneir o'r parcio a theithio, neu mae'r cyfleusterau a geir ar ei gyfer yn gyfyngedig. Yr ydym wedi clywed am gyffordd 33 a'r bwriad i ddatblygu cyfleuster parcio a theithio yno. Fodd bynnag, beth bynnag yw rhinweddau cyffordd 33, sut mae eich swyddogion yn hyrwyddo'r gallu i ddefnyddio parcio a theithio i gyrraedd ein prifddinas, ac ystyried bod cyfleusterau o'r fath yn cael eu cymryd yn ganiataol mewn llawer o ddinasoedd yn Lloegr?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Byddaf yn trafod nifer o faterion sy'n ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth gyda Chyngor Sir Caerdydd—yn eithaf buan, gobeithio—ac yr wyf yn siŵr y caiff parcio a theithio ei grybwyll. Anogaf Andrew i berswadio ei gyd-Aelodau yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin i gefnogi'r Mesur Trafnidiaeth Leol, oherwydd deallaf y bu rhywfaint o wrthwynebiad i'r cynigion yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi. Ceir darpariaethau yn y Mesur a fydd yn sicrhau y gallwn gael gwell gwasanaethau bws yng Nghymru, felly dylem sicrhau bod pawb ohonom yn ei gefnogi.

Jenny Randerson: Mae First Great Western yn cyhoeddi bwletin dyddiol pan fydd ganddo broblemau difrifol gyda'i wasanaethau. Yn y pedair wythnos diwethaf, ar wasanaethau o orsaf Caerdydd Canolog, mae wedi dangos problemau difrifol neu oedi hir ar y diwrnodau canlynol: 21, 23, 28, 30, 31 Ionawr a 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14 a 15 Chwefror. Heddiw, mae ei fwletin yn sôn am ddiffygion ar bum gwasanaeth, gan gynnwys gwasanaeth wedi'i ganslo, cerbydau wedi'u tynnu ymaith a dau wasanaeth yn cychwyn yng Nghasnewydd a Bryste yn hytrach na Chaerdydd. A gytunwch fod sefyllfa lle ceir diffygion difrifol ar 16 diwrnod o 20 yn gwbl annerbyniol ac yn cael effaith sylweddol ar economi'r de? A gytunwch fod y gwasanaeth yn llanast? A wnewch chi gondemnio'r gwasanaeth gwarthus hwn yn gyhoeddus a chynnal trafodaethau brys gyda Gweinidog Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa hon? Yn olaf, a gytunwch mai'r enw gorau ar gyfer y cwmni hwn yw 'Worst Great Western'?

The Deputy First Minister: I can already see the headline in the *South Wales Echo*, but never mind. The First Great Western franchise is outside of the responsibility of the Welsh Assembly Government. As you know, we are responsible for the Arriva Trains Wales franchise. However, I have regular meetings with First Great Western. It is important for me to have such meetings, although it is outside my responsibility. If Jenny wishes to give me that information, I will ensure that not only is it passed on to Ruth Kelly as the Secretary of State for Transport in London, but that your comments are also made available to her.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Gallaf weld y pennawd yn y *South Wales Echo* eisoes, ond dyna ni. Mae masnachfrait First Great Western y tu hwnt i gyfrifoldeb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Fel y gwyddoch, ni sy'n gyfrifol am fasnachfrait Trenau Arriva Cymru. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn cael cyfarfodydd rheolaidd gyda First Great Western. Mae'n bwysig imi gael cyfarfodydd o'r fath, er ei fod y tu hwnt i'm cyfrifoldeb. Os yw Jenny yn dymuno rhoi'r wybodaeth honno imi, byddaf yn sicrhau nid yn unig ei bod yn cael ei throsglwyddo i Ruth Kelly, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ddrafnidiaeth yn Llundain, ond bod eich sylwadau yn cael eu rhoi iddi hefyd.

1.50 p.m.

Datganiad am Gynllun Datblygu Gwledig Cymru Statement on the Rural Development Plan for Wales

Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig (Elin Jones): Diben fy natganiad yw rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol am sefyllfa cynllun datblygu gwledig Cymru ar gyfer 2007 i 2013. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod y cynllun wedi'i gymeradwyo gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ym Mrwsel y bore yma. Mae'r ffaith bod y cynllun wedi'i gymeradwyo yn golygu bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi sicrhau gwerth £195 miliwn o arian Ewropeaidd i ategu gwariant cyffredinol o £795 miliwn a fydd yn cael ei fuddsoddi yn y sectorau ffermio a choedwigaeth a'n cymunedau gwledig tan 2013.

The Minister for Rural Affairs (Elin Jones): The purpose of my statement is to inform the National Assembly as to the latest position on the rural development plan for Wales for 2007 to 2013. I am pleased to say that the plan was approved by the European Commission in Brussels this morning. The fact that the plan has been approved means that the Welsh Assembly Government has secured £195 million of European money to support an overall spend of £795 million that will be invested in the farming and forestry sectors and our rural communities through to 2013.

Yn ystod y chwe mis diwethaf, cynhaliwyd trafodaethau dwys ac anodd wrth i'r comisiwn fynd ati i ystyried manylion y cynllun. Mae angen i'r Aelodau sylweddoli bod y gofynion a bennwyd gan y comisiwn o ran strwythur a chynnwys y cynllun yn golygu bod y ddogfen yn rhyw 800 o dudalennau. Aed ati yn ystod y trafodaethau i ymdrin â'r ddogfen yn ei chyfanrwydd. Mae'r ffaith bod y comisiwn wedi cymeradwyo'r cynllun yn golygu y gall Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fynd ati bellach i weithredu er mwyn rhoi'r gweithgareddau sydd yn y cynllun ar waith.

Over the past six months, there have been intensive and difficult discussions as the commission examined the detail set out in the plan. Members will need to appreciate that the requirements set by the commission as to the structure and content of the plan resulted in a document that ran to some 800 pages. The negotiating process covered the totality of the submitted document. The fact that the commission has approved the scheme means that the Assembly Government can now further advance actions to deliver activities under the plan.

Mae pedair prif thema neu echel yn y cynllun ei hun. Nod echel 1 yw gwneud ein sector

The plan itself has four major themes or axes. Axis 1 aims to improve the competitive

amaethyddol a'n sector coedwigaeth yn fwy cystadleuol. Yma, byddwn yn darparu gwasanaeth cynghori newydd i ffermwyr ac yn mynd ati i fireinio'r cynllun cyswllt ffermio. Mae'r ddau gynllun yma wedi'u hanelu'n benodol at gynnig cyngor perthnasol a phenodol a fydd yn cynnwys help i fodloni safonau'r UE yn ogystal â chymorth i ddatblygu ac i gynnal busnesau unigol, boed y busnesau hynny'n rhai amaethyddol neu'n rhai ym maes coedwigaeth. Gyda'i gilydd, bydd y cynllun grant prosesu a marchnata a menter effeithlonrwydd y gadwyn gyflenwi yn adeiladu ar yr hyn a gyflawnwyd eisoes o ran ychwanegu mwy o werth i gynnyrch ffermydd Cymru.

O dan echel 2, byddwn yn ehangu gweithgareddau amaeth-amgylcheddol o dan y cynlluniau Tir Gofal a Thir Cynnal a'r cynllun organig, ac yn parhau hefyd i roi cymorth i ddatblygu coetiroedd drwy'r cynllun coetiroedd gwell i Gymru. Mae'r cynllun cymorth ar gyfer yr ardal lai ffafriol, sef Tir Mynydd, wedi bod yn agwedd arbennig o anodd ar y trafodaethau. Pennwyd cyllideb o £24 miliwn ar gyfer Tir Mynydd ar gyfer 2007, a rhyddhawyd y swm hwn fis Mawrth diwethaf. Ar gyfer blynyddoedd y cynllun o 2008 ymlaen, yr oedd y cynllun wedi cynnig gwariant blynyddol a oedd yn gyson â'r hyn y pleidleisiwyd o'i blaid yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ym mis Mawrth 2007: hynny yw, £29 miliwn yn 2008 a £25 miliwn ar gyfer bob blwyddyn wedi hynny.

Ar ôl negodi ar broffil gwario Tir Mynydd a'i amodau, mae'r comisiwn wedi cytuno ar linell sylfaen o £25.5 miliwn ar gyfer y swm y caniateir ei dalu drwy'r cynllun Tir Mynydd o dan amodau presennol y cynllun, a hynny o 2008 ymlaen. Ar gyfer cynllun 2008 yn unig, mae'r comisiwn wedi caniatáu taliad chwyddo ar gyfer pori a fydd yn daladwy i ffermwyr sydd â chymysgedd o wartheg a defaid o fewn y terfynau a bennwyd ar gyfer dwyseddau da byw. Amcangyfrifir y bydd tua 4,300 o ffermwyr yn gymwys i gael y taliad chwyddo, sy'n golygu y bydd cyfanswm cost y cynllun yn 2008 yn £29 miliwn.

Ni fydd pawb yn yr ardal llai ffafriol yn gymwys i gael y taliad chwyddo ar gyfer

position of our agricultural and forestry sectors. Here, we will provide a new farm advisory service and a refined farming connect scheme, both of which are specifically geared to providing relevant and specific advice that will include help in terms of meeting EU standards as well as assistance aimed at developing and sustaining individual businesses, whether they are agricultural businesses or forestry businesses. Taken together, the processing and marketing grant scheme and the supply chain efficiency initiative will further build on what has already been achieved in relation to adding value to Welsh farm produce.

Under axis 2, we will be delivering the expansion of agri-environment activities under the Tir Gofal, Tir Cynnal and organic schemes, as well as maintaining support to develop woodlands through the better woodlands for Wales scheme. The support scheme for the less favoured area, Tir Mynydd, has proved to be a particularly difficult aspect of the negotiation process. The Tir Mynydd budget for 2007 was set at £24 million and this amount was released last March. For the scheme years from 2008, the plan had proposed an annual spend consistent with that which was voted for in Plenary in March 2007: that is, £29 million in 2008 and £25 million for each year thereafter.

Following negotiation on the spending profile of Tir Mynydd and its conditions, the commission has agreed, from 2008 onwards, a baseline of £25.5 million as the amount that can be paid through Tir Mynydd under the current scheme conditions. For the 2008 scheme only, the commission has permitted the introduction of a grazing enhancement payable to farmers who have a mix of cattle and sheep within specified limits for livestock densities. It is estimated that some 4,300 farmers will be eligible to receive the enhancement, which means that the overall cost of the scheme in 2008 will be £29 million.

Not all in the less favoured area will be eligible for the mixed grazing enhancement.

pori. Y canlyniad hwn oedd y gorau y gellid ei sicrhau yn ystod y trafodaethau gyda'r comisiwn, ac mae'n sicrhau bod modd darparu'r cynllun ar gyfer 2008 am y £29 miliwn a gynigiwyd gyntaf pan gafodd y cynllun ei gyflwyno. Yn gynharach y prynhawn yma, cwrddais ag undebau'r ffermwyr a llefarwyr y gwrthbleidiau ar amaethyddiaeth i esbonio'r sefyllfa. Bydd y taliadau Tir Mynydd o dan y llinell sylfaen o £25.5 miliwn yn cael eu rhyddhau o ddechrau mis Mawrth ymlaen, a bydd y taliadau chwyddo ar gael o ddiwedd Ebrill ymlaen.

O dan echel 3, sef mesurau i gynorthwyo arallgyfeirio'r economi wledig a gwella ansawdd bywyd mewn cymunedau gwledig, ac echel 4, sef LEADER, mae'r partneriaethau lleol wedi gwneud llawer o waith yn barod i ddatblygu cynlluniau busnes bydd yn cefnogi'r hyn bydd yn cael ei wneud ar lefel leol. Mae cynlluniau wedi dod i law oddi wrth 18 o bartneriaethau o bob cwr o Gymru. Mae'r broses asesu'n mynd rhagddi ar hyn o bryd, ac yr wyf yn disgwyl bod mewn sefyllfa i gyhoeddi'r canlyniad erbyn mis Mai.

Mae'r ffaith bod y cynllun wedi'i gymeradwyo yn rhoi sylfaen gadarn ar gyfer defnyddio buddsoddiad o gyfanswm o £795 miliwn hyd at 2013 er mwyn cynnal gwead economaidd, cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol a diwylliannol ein cymunedau gwledig, a hynny fel rhan o ymrwymiad ehangach Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau ffyniant tymor hir ar gyfer Cymru gyfan.

Brynle Williams: Diolch am y datganiad, Gweinidog.

I am pleased to see that the rural development plan has finally been approved. How do you see the new advisory committee that will be set up as part of this? How will it directly help farmers?

We welcome the Tir Mynydd settlement, although I have some reservations about the mixed species element. If I understand it correctly, only farmers grazing mixed species will be eligible for the enhanced payments, which means that some 4,300 people, I think, will be eligible. What concerns me is the

The outcome reached was the best that could be negotiated with the commission and ensures that the scheme can be provided in 2008 for the £29 million initially proposed when the plan was submitted. Earlier this afternoon, I met the farming unions and opposition spokespeople on agriculture to explain the position. The Tir Mynydd payments under the £25.5 million baseline will be released from early March onwards, with the enhancement payments being made available from late April onwards.

Under axis 3, the measure to assist the diversification of the rural economy and improve the quality of life in rural areas, and axis 4, LEADER, a lot of work has already been done by local partnerships to develop business plans to support action at a local level. Plans have been received from 18 partnerships from every corner of Wales. The assessment process is under way and I would expect to be in a position to announce the outcome in May.

The approval of the plan provides a solid platform to take forward an overall investment of £795 million through to 2013 that will sustain the economic, social, environmental and cultural fabric of our rural communities as part of the Welsh Assembly Government's broader commitment to long-term prosperity for the whole of Wales.

Brynle Williams: Thank you for the statement, Minister.

Yr wyf yn falch bod y cynllun datblygu gwledig wedi'i gymeradwyo o'r diwedd. Sut yr ydych yn rhagweld y bydd y pwyllgor ymgynghorol newydd a gaiff ei greu yn rhan o hyn yn gweithredu? Sut y bydd o gymorth uniongyrchol i ffermwyr?

Yr ydym yn croesawu'r setliad Tir Mynydd, er bod gennyf rai amheuan ynglŷn â'r elfen rhywogaethau cymysg. Os deallaf yn iawn, dim ond ffermwyr sy'n pori rhywogaethau cymysg fydd yn gymwys am y taliadau uwch, sy'n golygu y bydd tua 4,300 o bobl, fe gredaf, yn gymwys. Yr hyn sy'n peri pryder

final paragraph of you statement, that this

imi yw paragraff olaf eich datganiad, sy'n nodi y bydd hyn yn

'will sustain the economic, social, environmental and cultural fabric of our rural communities'.

'cynnal gwead economaidd, cymdeithasol, amgylcheddol a diwylliannol ein cymunedau gwledig'.

Regrettably, many of the high hills only permit sheep farming, and there are families in such areas who rely wholly on sheep for their living. It is hard for them now, and it will become even harder. If the enhanced payments were made available to them it would not cost the Government a great deal, but it would just be enough to keep those families on the hill. Socially and economically, it would be a way of keeping people up there. Otherwise, I welcome this RDP in as much as we are finally making headway, and farmers can look for their 2008 payments in March.

Yn anffodus, dim ond ffermio defaid sy'n bosibl ar lawer o'r bryniau uchel, a cheir teuluoedd mewn ardaloedd o'r fath sy'n dibynnu'n llwyr ar ddefaid am eu bywoliaeth. Mae pethau'n galed arnynt yn awr, a bydd y sefyllfa'n gwaethygu. Pe bai'r taliadau uwch ar gael iddynt, ni fyddai'n costio llawer i'r Llywodraeth, ond byddai'n ddigon i gadw'r teuluoedd hynny ar y bryniau. Yn gymdeithasol ac yn economaidd, byddai'n ffordd o gadw pobl yno. Fel arall, yr wyf yn croesawu'r cynllun datblygu gwledig hwn gan ein bod yn bwrw ymlaen o'r diwedd, a chan y bydd ffermwyr yn gallu edrych ymlaen at eu taliadau ar gyfer 2008 ym mis Mawrth.

Elin Jones: Diolchaf i Brynle Williams am groesawu'r datganiad ac am groesawu'r ffaith ein bod ni, y bore hwn, wedi cwblhau'r broses o gael y cynllun datblygu gwledig wedi'i gymeradwyo ar lefel Ewropeaidd. O ran Tir Mynydd, mae'n bwysig cofio ein bod ni wedi diogelu £25.5 miliwn o'r arian hwnnw ar gyfer yr ystod ehangaf posibl o ffermwyr o fewn yr ardaloedd llai ffafriol. Yr oedd y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ond yn barod i gymeradwyo'r £3.5 miliwn ychwanegol—hyd at gyfanswm o wariant o £29 miliwn, fel y pleidleisiwyd yn y Cynulliad hwn fis Mawrth y llynedd—os y cynhwyswyd elfen amgylcheddol yn Tir Mynydd, ac y gwnaed hynny drwy sicrhau mai dim ond ffermwyr a oedd yn pori defaid a gwartheg o fewn amodau penodol o ran niferoedd byw da a oedd yn gymwys.

Elin Jones: I thank Brynle Williams for welcoming the statement and for welcoming the fact that, this morning, we completed the process of getting the rural development plan approved at a European level. In terms of Tir Mynydd, it is important to note that we have safeguarded £25.5 million of that funding for the broadest possible range of farmers within the less favoured areas. The European Commission was only willing to approve the additional £3.5 million—up to a maximum expenditure of £29 million, as was voted for in this Assembly in March of last year—if an environmental element was included in Tir Mynydd, and that was done by ensuring that only farmers grazing a mix of cattle and sheep within specified limits of livestock density would be eligible.

I gyfeirio at yr hyn a ddywedoch am bwysigrwydd y cynllun Tir Mynydd ar gyfer anghenion cymdeithasol ac economaidd yr ardaloedd llai ffafriol, y neges glir oddi wrth y comisiwn oedd, er ei fod yn barod i dderbyn y trefniadau ar gyfer y £25.5 miliwn ar hyn o bryd, nid oedd yn fodlon eu derbyn fel dadleuon ychwanegol, ac yr oedd yn glir, yn ei farn yntau, bod angen agwedd amgylcheddol hefyd er mwyn ein galluogi ni i dalu'r £29 miliwn yn ei gyfanrwydd o dan

To refer to what you said about the importance of the Tir Mynydd scheme for the social and economic needs of the less-favoured areas, the clear message from the commission was that, although it was willing to accept the arrangements for the £25.5 million at present, it was not willing to accept them as additional arguments, and it was clear that, in its opinion, an environmental aspect had to be included in order to enable us to pay out the £29 million in total under

Tir Mynydd.

Alun Ffred Jones: Diolch am y cyhoeddiad heddiw—mae'n newyddion calonogol, ac yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi diogelu'r £29 miliwn ar gyfer y flwyddyn sydd i ddod, ar waetha'r problemau a wyneboch wrth negodi hyn gyda'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd. Mae ffermwyr yn dal i wynebu anawsterau mawr, yn bennaf oherwydd prisiau isel—mater sydd y tu allan i'ch rheolaeth chi—ar wahân i'r diwydiant llaeth, sydd wedi gweld peth gwellhad yn ddiweddar.

2.00 p.m.

Credaf ichi ddangos dealltwriaeth o'r sefyllfa, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd ffermwyr yn gwerthfawrogi eich ymdrechion ac ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i gefn gwlad.

Mae Brynle Williams yn iawn i gyfeirio at sefyllfa rhai ffermwyr ar y tir uchel, sy'n ddibynnol bron yn llwyr ar ddefaid. Ond, mae'n rhaid inni edrych hefyd ar gefn gwlad yn ehangach a sylweddoli bod rhaid inni ddatblygu pob math o sgiliau yn y diwydiant amaethyddol i atodi enillion a ddaw'n uniongyrchol o fagu anifeiliaid—mae ffermwyr yn gwneud hynny eisoes, wrth gwrs, gan ddangos tipyn o wreiddioldeb yn yr hyn a wneir.

Mae'r cynllun hefyd yn rhoi cyfle inni edrych ar faterion y tu allan i fyd amaeth. Gofynnaf eto ichi edrych ar gynllun sydd wedi bod ar waith yng Ngwynedd o dan y rhaglen wledig hon—cynllun a ddatblygwyd gyda Menter a Busnes. Mae'r cynllun yn rhaeadru dealltwriaeth o entrepreneuriaeth ac yn rhoi cefnogaeth ymarferol i bobl ifanc yn ein hysgolion a'r tu hwnt iddynt—Llwyddo'n Lleol yw enw'r cynllun yng Ngwynedd. Gofynnaf i chi a'ch swyddogion edrych eto ar y rhaglen honno i weld a yw'n rhaglen y gellid ei chyflwyno'n ehangach ar draws Cymru wledig. Nid oes dwywaith fod dyfodol a llwyddiant ein cymunedau cefn gwlad yn dibynnu ar bobl ifanc a all fentro a sefydlu busnesau. Mae'n wir y bydd amryw o'r busnesau hynny yn gysylltiedig ag amaethyddiaeth, neu'n rhannol ddibynnol arni, ond mae yn eu plith rai a all sefyll ar eu traed eu hunain yn y byd cystadleuol yr ydym yn byw ynddo.

Tir Mynydd.

Alun Ffred Jones: Thank you for today's announcement—it is very encouraging news, and I am pleased that you have safeguarded the £29 million for the coming year, despite the problems that you have had in negotiating that with the European Commission. Farmers still face great difficulties, mainly because of low prices—an issue that is outside your control—apart from in the milk industry, which has seen some improvement recently.

I believe you have shown an understanding of the situation, and I am sure farmers will appreciate your efforts and the Government's commitment to rural areas.

Brynle Williams is right to refer to the situation of some hill farmers, who are almost totally dependent on sheep. However, we must also look at rural areas in a broader sense and realise that we have to develop all sorts of skills in the agriculture industry in order to add to the benefits that derive directly from raising livestock—they are already doing so, of course, and have shown a great deal of innovation in what is being done.

The plan also gives us an opportunity to look at issues outside the agriculture industry. I ask you to look again at a scheme which has operated in Gwynedd under this rural scheme—a plan which was developed with Menter a Busnes. The scheme cascades people's understanding of entrepreneurship and gives practical support to young people in our schools and beyond—it is called Get on in Gwynedd. I ask you and your officials to look again at this programme to see whether it could be extended throughout rural Wales. There is no doubt that the future and success of our rural communities depends on young people who can be innovative and establish businesses. It is true that many of those businesses will be linked to agriculture, or partly dependent on it, but there will also be those businesses that can stand alone in the competitive world in which we live.

Elin Jones: Mae'n deg dweud bod y cynllun datblygu gwledig, yn ei ehangder, yn edrych nid yn unig ar gefnogaeth i ffermwyr yn uniongyrchol, yn eu gweithgareddau ffermio bob dydd, ond hefyd ar gyfleoedd i arallgyfeirio, datblygu busnesau newydd ac ychwanegu gwerth at gynnyrch craidd ffermio. Felly, yn ei gyfanrwydd, mae'r cynllun yn cynnig cyfleoedd ariannu a fydd yn darparu'r sylfaen i ddatblygu o'r sefyllfa yr ydym ynddi ar hyn o bryd mewn rhai ardaloedd, lle mae rhai ffermwyr a rhai busnesau yn canolbwyntio'n gyfan gwbl ar un math o amaethyddiaeth ac ar un ffynhonnell incwm.

Un wers a ddysgwyd gennym, a chan ffermwyr, yn sgîl achosion clwy'r traed a'r genau y llynedd oedd bod rhoi eich wyau i gyd mewn un fasedg—y fasedg allforio wŷn—yn creu problem os bydd afiechydon yn gwneud i'r marchnadoedd hynny ddiflannu dros nos. Derbynïaf nad yw arallgyfeirio a meddwl am ffynonellau incwm eraill yn rhwydd mewn sawl ardal, gan fod amodau amaethyddol y tir yn golygu bod y cyfleoedd yn gyfyng, ond mae'r cynllun hwn yn darparu sail i ddatblygu syniadau arno. Cyfeiriasoch at gynllun Llwyddo'n Lleol yn eich etholaeth chi; byddai o werth i mi edrych ar lwyddiant y cynllun hwnnw.

Mick Bates: Thank you, Minister for bringing some stability back to Tir Mynydd. Like everyone else, I am sure that the industry will welcome the fact that the budget line will be £29 million. I would like you to put on record that that budget line will be subject to a review. Will it only remain for two or three years, or will £25 million, as a baseline, go right through to the end of the rural development plan?

The issue of stability is particularly important. I am concerned by the fact that it was difficult to negotiate within Europe. Apart from the ups and downs of the budget line in the early years, is there a more significant issue behind the reluctance in Europe to accept the Tir Mynydd payment? I am sure that that will be debated in the future,

Elin Jones: It is right to say that the rural development plan, in its broadest sense, not only looks at direct support for farmers in their everyday farming activities, but also at opportunities for diversifying, for developing new businesses and for adding value to core farming produce. Therefore, the plan, as a whole, offers opportunities to access funding that will give the kind of foundation to develop from the current position in some areas, where farmers and some businesses concentrate entirely on one kind of agriculture and one source of income.

One lesson which we have learned, and farmers also, as a result of the foot and mouth outbreak last year, was that if you put all your eggs in one basket—the lamb export basket—that will create a problem if diseases cause those markets to disappear over night. I accept that it is not easy to diversify and think of other sources of income in a number of these areas, because the agricultural condition of the land means that opportunities are restricted, but this plan provides a basis upon which to developing new ideas. You referred to that specific scheme Get on in Gwynedd in your constituency; it would be useful for me to look at the success of that scheme.

Mick Bates: Diolch ichi, Weinidog am ddod ag ychydig sefydlogrwydd yn ôl i Tir Mynydd. Fel pawb arall, yr wyf yn sicr y bydd y diwydiant yn croesawu'r ffaith y bydd y llinell wariant yn y gyllideb yn £29 miliwn. Hoffwn ichi roi ar glawr y bydd y llinell wariant honno yn y gyllideb yn cael ei hadolygu. A fydd yn parhau dim ond am ddwy neu dair blynedd, ynteu a fydd £25 miliwn, fel llinell sylfaen, yn mynd yr holl ffordd hyd at ddiwedd y cynllun datblygu gwledig?

Mae sefydlogrwydd yn arbennig o bwysig. Mae'r ffaith iddi fod yn anodd ei negodi yn Ewrop yn peri pryder imi. Ar wahân i godiadau a gostyngiadau'r llinell wariant yn y gyllideb yn y blynyddoedd cynnar, a oes mater mwy arwyddocaol y tu ôl i'r amharodrwydd yn Ewrop i dderbyn y taliad Tir Mynydd? Yr wyf yn sicr y caiff hynny ei

but are you telling us today that we need to re-examine the principles that form the basis for Tir Mynydd payments? Will it be necessary to look for another rationale as to why it is paid? As previous speakers have said, it is a particularly important sum of money, supporting communities in many parts of Wales. Some 80 per cent of the land is in less favoured areas; the industry is aware that that designation is subject to review in the next few years, so there are deep concerns about the future of this money.

On the more detailed aspects of the mechanism, it is unfortunate that it appears that not all hill farmers will be able to receive the money, because of their lack of cattle. Do you have any more details about how the money will be distributed? We often have complex schemes that seem, almost, to deter people from applying. Will individual businesses apply for this money? Is it a flat payment that will be divided by the number of applicants? We need to know a little more about that. When will the first payments of this enhancement be made?

Finally, and I am sure that we will debate and discuss this at another time; it seems to me that the rural development plan misses an opportunity to embed climate change into the reasons for making these payments. In view of my suspicion that Tir Mynydd may well need to become more of an agri-environment scheme, it may be that we can justify these payments under the heading of climate change—they are often the basis of steps taken to look after Wales's precious environment.

Elin Jones: You will remember that the £29 million budget for Tir Mynydd in 2008 was an uplift for that year alone, as a result of the vote taken here in March last year. I can confirm that the baseline of £25.5 million will be extended to the end of the period of the rural development plan. However, we are committed to undertaking a review of axis 2 schemes in general; part of the negotiation that we undertook with the European Commission was based on the fact that that review would be undertaken. I think that I

drafod yn y dyfodol, ond a ydych yn dweud wrthym heddiw fod angen inni ail-archwilio'r egwyddorion sy'n sylfaen i daliadau Tir Mynydd? A fydd yn angenrheidiol edrych am resymeg arall o safbwynt pam y caiff ei dalu? Fel y dywedodd siaradwyr blaenorol, mae'n swm pwysig dros ben sy'n cynorthwyo cymunedau mewn nifer o ardaloedd yng Nghymru. Mae tua 80 y cant o'r tir mewn ardaloedd llai ffafriol; mae'r diwydiant yn ymwybodol y caiff y dynodiad hwnnw ei adolygu yn y blynyddoedd nesaf, felly, mae yna bryderon dybryd am ddyfodol yr arian hwn.

O safbwynt yr agweddau mwy manwl ar y peirianwaith, mae'n anffodus ei bod yn ymddangos na fydd pob ffermwr mynydd yn gallu cael yr arian, oherwydd eu diffyg gwartheg. A oes gennych unrhyw ragor o fanylion sut y caiff yr arian ei ddosbarthu? Cawn gynlluniau dyrys yn aml sy'n ymddangos, bron, yn ceisio atal pobl rhag ymgeisio. A fydd busnesau unigol yn ymgeisio am yr arian hwn? Ai taliad safonol ydyw a gaiff ei rannu yn ôl nifer yr ymgeiswyr? Mae arnom angen gwybod rhagor am hynny. Pryd y rhoir taliadau cyntaf yr ychwanegiad hwn?

Yn olaf, ac yr wyf yn sicr y cawn ddadl a thrafodaeth ar y mater hwn rywbryd eto; mae'n ymddangos imi fod y cynllun datblygu gwledig yn colli cyfle i blannu'r newid yn yr hinsawdd yn y rhesymau dros wneud y taliadau hyn. O gofio fy amheuaeth ei bod yn wir bosibl y bydd angen i Tir Mynydd fod yn gynllun mwy amaeth-amgylcheddol, dichon y gallwn gyfiawnhau'r taliadau hyn dan bennawd y newid yn yr hinsawdd—dyma'n aml sylfaen y camau a gymerir i ofalu am amgylchedd gwerthfawr Cymru.

Elin Jones: Byddwch yn cofio bod y gyllideb o £29 miliwn ar gyfer Tir Mynydd yn 2008 yn gynnydd am y flwyddyn honno'n unig, o ganlyniad i'r bleidlais a gymerwyd yma ym Mawrth y llynedd. Gallaf gadarnhau y bydd y llinell sylfaen o £25.5 miliwn yn cael ei hymestyn hyd at ddiwedd cyfnod y cynllun datblygu gwledig. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i wneud adolygiad o gynlluniau echelin 2 yn gyffredinol; yr oedd rhan o'r negodi a fu rhyngom a'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn seiliedig ar y ffaith y byddai'r

have alluded to the fact that the Tir Mynydd scheme, as it was presented in 2007, did not meet with unanimous favour from the European Commission. I agree that the axis 2 review presents us with an opportunity to look at how the schemes that might come out of that review would undertake to look at some of the key issues and challenges that we face, and the opportunities for farmers to play a role in tackling climate change in Wales. Some of that thinking is already starting to emerge.

In terms of the detail of the Tir Mynydd payment, especially the enhancement of £3.5 million, I can confirm that that will be just for mixed cattle and sheep farmers who meet a particular livestock unit criterion. There will be no need for any new information from farmers on this. The £25.5 million payment will be made in March, and the enhanced payment will be made at some point in April, but accessing it will not require any complicated form-filling by farmers.

Andrew R. T. Davies: Thank you for your statement, Minister. I congratulate you on negotiating the rural development plan, which is a substantial package that will, hopefully, aid economic development and prosperity. However, we must remember that there is a tendency to deviate from all plans, now and again. We had a plan in place before—you commented in your statement that Farming Connect was in existence under the previous plan. Sadly, all the facilitator knowledge was lost at the end of last plan, and I would be interested to hear how you see yourself creating a new Farming Connect, offering something new to the industry. Farming Connect ended up as a consultants' charter towards the end, because its capital remit had been lost.

In your statement, you also alluded to the 'expansion' of Tir Gofal and Tir Cynnal, and the organic scheme. I am sure that you will be aware of the frustration of many farmers regarding the Tir Gofal application system under the old rural development plan. Funding restrictions deterred a lot of farmers from getting on that treadmill to try to make

adolygiad hwnnw'n cael ei wneud. Credaf fy mod wedi crybwyll y ffaith na chafodd cynllun Tir Mynydd, fel y'i cyflwynwyd yn 2007, gefnogaeth unfrydol gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd. Cytunaf fod yr adolygiad echelin 2 yn gyfle inni edrych ar y ffordd y byddai'r cynlluniau a allai ddeillio o'r adolygiad hwnnw yn ymrwymo i edrych ar rai o'r sialensiau a'r materion allweddol sy'n ein hwynebu, ac ar y cyfleoedd i ffermwyr chwarae rhan wrth fynd i'r afael â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd yng Nghymru. Mae rhyw gymaint o'r syniad hwnnw eisoes yn dechrau dod yn amlwg.

O ran manylion y taliad Tir Mynydd, yn enwedig yr ychwanegiad o £3.5 miliwn, gallaf gadarnhau mai ar gyfer ffermwyr gwartheg a defaid cymysg sy'n bodloni meini prawf unedau da byw penodol yn unig y bydd hwnnw. Ni fydd angen dim gwybodaeth newydd gan ffermwyr ar gyfer hwn. Gwneir y taliad o £25.5 miliwn ym Mawrth, a thelir yr ychwanegiad rywdro yn Ebrill, ond ni fydd gallu ei gael yn gofyn am unrhyw waith llenwi ffurflenni dyrys gan ffermwyr.

Andrew R. T. Davies: Diolch ichi am eich datganiad, Weinidog. Llongyfarchiadau ichi am negodi'r cynllun datblygu gwledig. Mae'n becyn sylweddol a fydd, gobeithio, yn helpu datblygu economaidd a ffyniant. Er hynny, rhaid inni gofio bod tueddiad i wyro oddi ar bob cynllun yn awr ac yn y man. Yr oedd gennym gynllun wedi'i sefydlu o'r blaen—soniech yn eich datganiad fod Cyswllt Ffermio mewn bodolaeth dan y cynllun blaenorol. Yn anffodus, collwyd holl wybodaeth yr hwyluswyr ar ddiwedd y cynllun diwethaf, a byddai gennyf ddiddordeb clywed beth yw eich bwriadau o safbwynt creu Cyswllt Ffermio newydd, gan gynnig rhywbeth newydd i'r diwydiant. Tua'r diwedd yr oedd Cyswllt Ffermio yn debyg i siarter ymgynghorwyr, oherwydd collwyd ei gylch gwaith cyfalaf.

Yn eich datganiad, soniech hefyd am 'ehangu' Tir Gofal a Tir Cynnal, a'r cynllun organig. Yr wyf yn sicr eich bod yn ymwybodol o rwystredigaeth nifer o ffermwyr oherwydd y system ymgeisio Tir Gofal dan yr hen gynllun datblygu gwledig. Yr oedd y cyfyngiadau cyllido'n rhwystro nifer o ffermwyr rhag ymuno â'r cynllun

environmental enhancements on their farms. Can you give an assurance that, with the enhancement, people will have the ability to access Tir Gofal in a meaningful way and that these bottlenecks will not stop farmers from accessing Tir Gofal, working with Tir Cynnal, and, if they so wish, also embracing organic measures, because that is a niche market that we in Wales can look to develop?

hwnnw i geisio gwneud gwelliannau amgylcheddol ar eu ffermydd. A allwch sicrhau y bydd pobl, gyda'r ychwanegiad, yn gallu manteisio ar Tir Gofal mewn modd ystyrllon ac na fydd y tagfeydd hyn yn atal ffermwyr rhag gallu manteisio ar Tir Gofal, gweithio gyda Tir Cynnal, ac, os dymunant, croesawu mesurau organig hefyd, oherwydd mae honno'n farchnad arbenigol y gallwn ni yng Nghymru geisio'i datblygu?

2.10 p.m.

I welcome the Tir Mynydd proposals in your statement, although in my constituency a large area is not favoured by the Tir Mynydd scheme. I draw your attention to the fact that lowland livestock farming has been hit twice as hard, as have many other areas of livestock farming, because they have not been able to rely on Tir Mynydd funding. There is a real dilemma in the lowlands over the future of livestock farming, so, while I welcome the Tir Mynydd enhancement and the payments, we should not forget livestock farming in the lowlands when we develop plans for support.

Croesawaf y cynigion yn eich datganiad ar gyfer Tir Mynydd, er bod ardal fawr yn fy etholaeth i na chefnogir gan y cynllun Tir Mynydd. Tynnaf eich sylw at y ffaith fod ffermio da byw ar dir isel wedi ei daro ddwywaith mor galed, fel y mae nifer o feysydd ffermio da byw eraill, oherwydd eu bod wedi methu â dibynnu ar arian Tir Mynydd. Mae yna gyfyng-gyngor gwirioneddol ar y tir isel ynghylch dyfodol ffermio da byw, felly, er fy mod yn croesawu'r taliadau a'r ychwanegiad Tir Mynydd, ni ddylem anghofio ffermio da byw ar y tir isel wrth ddatblygu cynlluniau cymorth.

You were right to add the reference to processing capacity in your statement, Minister; this is a critical plank for us in Wales in the final tranche, up to 2013, to add value to what we produce. Much of the money that will come to support many of these measures will come through increased modulation over historic payments for farmers. We must acknowledge that farmers will contribute more to the pot via the transition from pillar 1 payments to pillar 2 and 3 payments. Farmers need to ensure that they are engaged in the process and do not end up resenting the process as they see more and more of their money being siphoned off. So, I hope that the processing capacity is developed through this rural development grant aid, and that it is developed so that we have a meaningful conclusion at the end of 2013, which is, as I am sure that you are aware, Minister, the end of the single farm payment regime, when there will be a fundamental shift in the whole support package for rural development and rural payments.

Yr oeddech yn iawn i ychwanegu'r cyfeiriad at y capasiti prosesu yn eich datganiad, Weinidog; mae hwn yn bwynt hollbwysig er mwyn i ni yng Nghymru yn y gyfran olaf, hyd at 2013, ychwanegu gwerth at yr hyn a gynhyrchwn. Bydd llawer o'r arian a ddaw i gefnogi nifer o'r mesurau hyn yn dod drwy fodiwleiddio cynyddol o safbwynt taliadau hanesyddol i ffermwyr. Rhaid inni gydnabod y bydd ffermwyr yn cyfrannu mwy i'r crochan drwy'r trawsnewid o daliadau colofn 1 i daliadau colofnau 2 a 3. Mae angen i ffermwyr sicrhau eu bod wedi ymgysylltu â'r broses ac na fyddant yn y pen draw yn digio wrthi wrth iddynt weld mwy a mwy o'u harian yn cael ei seiffno ymaith. Felly, yr wyf yn gobeithio y caiff y capasiti prosesu ei ddatblygu drwy gyfrwng y cymorth grant datblygu gwledig hwn, ac y caiff ei ddatblygu fel y cawn ddiwedd glo ystyrllon ar ddiwedd 2013, sef, fel y gwyddoch yr wyf yn sicr, Weinidog, diwedd cyfundrefn y taliad sengl, pan fydd newid sylfaenol yn y pecyn cymorth cyfan ar gyfer datblygu gwledig a thaliadau gwledig.

Elin Jones: On Farming Connect, we are currently going through a process of tendering for services provided under the banner of Farming Connect. I expect that the new service, in its entirety, will be launched later this spring or in early summer, but there are many activities that continue under the old scheme of support and advice for farmers on that.

You mentioned Tir Gofal and Tir Cynnal and the constraints that might be in place for access to those schemes. The biggest constraint is the financial constraint, and the budget that we have secured via the rural development plan for Tir Gofal and Tir Cynnal. We know that Tir Gofal, in its most recent round of applications, is oversubscribed again, so it is good that there is an interest out there in schemes that are part of the rural development programme. As you said, it is good that farmers are now engaging, by showing an interest in schemes such as Tir Gofal and pillar 2 schemes, given the political and budgetary challenges that there are to pillar 1 schemes and direct payments to farmers at a European level.

You will be pleased to know that I will not forget livestock farmers in the lowlands, but Tir Mynydd is, of course, a scheme specifically for less favoured areas. As we heard earlier from Mick Bates, the designation of this area is to be reviewed by the European Commission. We could say that we are lucky to have 80 per cent of Wales as a less favoured area, because it allows farmers in those areas to access additional funds, but that also presents geographic challenges for farmers.

Kirsty Williams: With regard to the enhancement payable to farmers with a mix of cattle and sheep, you will be aware that, under the old enhancement scheme, this was paid on a ratio of cattle to sheep. Will it be the same under these new arrangements, and, if so, what will the ratio be? If not, what will the qualifying basis be and how will the payment be calculated?

Elin Jones: It will not be the same as the old enhancement; I use the term 'enhancement',

Elin Jones: O safbwynt Cyswllt Ffermio, yr ydym wrthi'n mynd drwy broses o dendro am wasanaethau i'w darparu dan faner Cyswllt Ffermio. Disgwyliaf i'r gwasanaeth newydd, yn ei gyfanrwydd, gael ei lansio'n ddiweddarach yn y gwanwyn eleni neu ddechrau'r haf, ond mae nifer o weithgareddau sy'n parhau dan yr hen gynllun cymorth a chynghor i ffermwyr ar hynny.

Soniecch am Tir Gofal a Tir Cynnal a'r cyfyngiadau a all fod o safbwynt gallu manteisio ar y cynlluniau hynny. Cyfyngiad ariannol yw'r cyfyngiad mwyaf, a'r gyllideb yr ydym wedi'i sicrhau drwy'r cynllun datblygu gwledig ar gyfer Tir Gofal a Tir Cynnal. Gwyddom fod gormod o geisiadau unwaith eto am Tir Gofal unwaith eto, yn ei gylch ceisiadau diweddaraf, felly, mae'n dda bod diddordeb mewn cynlluniau sy'n rhan o'r rhaglen datblygu gwledig. Fel yr oeddech yn ei ddweud, mae'n dda bod ffermwyr yn ymgysylltu, gan ddangos diddordeb mewn cynlluniau megis Tir Gofal a chynlluniau colofn 2, o gofio'r heriau gwleidyddol a chyllidebol sy'n wynebu cynlluniau colofn 1 a thaliadau uniongyrchol i ffermwyr ar lefel Ewropeaidd.

Byddwch yn falch clywed na fyddaf yn anghofio ffermwyr da byw ar dir isel, ond mae Tir Mynydd, wrth gwrs, yn gynllun sy'n benodol ar gyfer ardaloedd llai ffafriol. Fel y clywsom gan Mick Bates yn gynharach, bydd y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn adolygu dynodiad yr ardal hon. Gallem ddweud ein bod yn ffodus fod 80 y cant o Gymru yn ardal lai ffafriol, oherwydd mae'n caniatáu i ffermwyr yn yr ardaloedd hynny allu cael arian ychwanegol. Ond mae hynny hefyd yn creu sialensiau daearyddol i ffermwyr.

Kirsty Williams: O safbwynt yr ychwanegiad sy'n daladwy i ffermwyr sydd â chymysgedd o wartheg a defaid, byddwch yn ymwybodol fod hwn wedi ei dalu, dan yr hen gynllun ychwanegiad, ar gymhareb gwartheg i ddefaid. A fydd yr un fath dan y trefniadau newydd, ac os felly, beth fydd y gymhareb? Os na fydd, ar ba sail y bydd ffermwyr yn gymwys, a sut y caiff y taliad ei gyfrifo?

Elin Jones: Ni fydd yr un fath â'r hen ychwanegiad; yr wyf yn defnyddio'r term

but I do not want to mislead people to think that it is an exact match for the old enhancement scheme, which included far more criteria than just the livestock unit or mixed grazing. This is purposely for the use of the £3.5 million above the baseline and it will be made payable to those farmers with mixed-grazing farms, cattle and sheep farmers, farmers in less favourable areas. The livestock unit ratio escapes me as I stand here, but I am sure that my office will be able to confirm that point when the information is available.

'ychwanegiad' ond nid wyf am gamarwain pobl i feddwl ei fod yn union yr un fath â'r hen gynllun ychwanegiad, a oedd yn cynnwys llawer mwy o feini prawf na dim ond yr uned da byw neu bori cymysg. Mae hwn yn unswydd ar gyfer defnyddio'r £3.5 miliwn uwchlaw'r llinell sylfaen, a bydd yn daladwy i'r ffermwyr hynny sydd â ffermydd pori cymysg, ffermwyr gwartheg a defaid, ffermwyr mewn ardaloedd llai ffafriol. Ni allaf gofio'r gymhareb da byw fesul uned ar y funud, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y gall fy swyddfa gadarnhau'r pwynt hwnnw pan fydd y wybodaeth ar gael.

Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Yn dilyn y balot a gynhaliwyd, yr wyf am gyhoeddi enwau'r ddau Aelod a fu'n llwyddiannus. Yn y balot ar Orchymyn arfaethedig ar gyfer deddfu, yr enillydd yw Huw Lewis, gyda chynnig ynglŷn â darpariaeth ar gyfer gwasanaethau bysiau a choetsys. Yn y balot ar gyfer Mesur arfaethedig i ddeddfu, enillodd Nerys Evans gyda'i chynnig ar gyfer ailgylchu. Dymunaf yn dda i'r ddau Aelod wrth iddynt fynd â'r broses ddeddfu ymlaen. Yr wyf yn llongyfarch ac yn diolch i'n swyddogion a staff y comisiwn am y gefnogaeth y maent yn ei rhoi i'r broses ddeddfu.

The Presiding Officer: Following the ballot, I will announce the names of the two successful Members. The winner of the ballot on a proposed legislative competence Order is Huw Lewis, with a proposal relating to the provision of bus and coach services. The winner of the ballot on a proposed Measure was Nerys Evans, with her proposal on recycling. I wish both Members well as they take the legislative process forward. I congratulate our officials and commission staff and thank them for their work in supporting the legislative process.

Gorchymyn Arfaethedig Helen Mary Jones—Gofalwyr Helen Mary Jones's Proposed LCO—Carers

Helen Mary Jones: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 22.50:

agrees that Helen Mary Jones may lay a proposed Order, to give effect to the outline proposed Order provided on 12 December 2007 under Standing Order No. 22.48, and an explanatory memorandum. (NDM3843)

It gives me great pleasure to come before the Assembly to propose that we agree in principle that I, as a private Member, seek a legislative competence Order to enable the Assembly to make provision for the establishment of a statutory requirement for

Helen Mary Jones: Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 22.50:

yn cytuno y caiff Helen Mary Jones osod Gorchymyn arfaethedig, i weithredu'r Gorchymyn arfaethedig amlinellol a ddarparwyd ar 12 Rhagfyr 2007 o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.48, a memorandwm esboniadol. (NDM3843)

Mae'n bleser mawr gennyf ddod gerbron y Cynulliad i gynnig ein bod yn cytuno â'r egwyddor y dylwn i, fel Aelod preifat, geisio Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol i ddarparu ar gyfer pennu gofyniad statudol ar gyrf iechyd a darparwyr gwasanaethau

health bodies and providers of social services to identify carers and inform them of their rights and to make further provision in relation to referral pathways for carers. In doing so, I will not take up a great deal of the Assembly's time stating once again the vital importance of the care that carers provide or the burden that would fall on public services and the impact that there would be on the economy if only a small percentage of those caring unpaid today from a sense of responsibility and, above all, love, were to stop doing so. We have rehearsed these arguments in the Chamber many times and, since the early days of devolution, there has been a strong political consensus across the parties that carers must not only be valued, but supported. Furthermore, I am mindful of a comment that a carer made at a west Wales forum that I attended during last year's election campaign. He said to politicians from across the parties, 'Don't any of you tell me how wonderful I am. I am sick and tired of hearing that. What I want to know is not whether you understand but what you are going to do to help'. Hearing that, I set aside a good proportion of the notes that I had made for that day and pledged myself to concentrate on helping to deliver real change. Having had the good fortune to win this ballot, it is my privilege to seek the Assembly's support in taking a specific step towards delivering that change.

Real progress has been made in recent years towards delivering for carers. The national carers strategy has made a concrete difference, though Ministers will be aware of the grave concerns expressed by carers organisations that since the ending of the ring-fencing of funding to local authorities, some gains made, for example in the provision of respite care, have been lost.

The private Member's legislation of Hywel Francis MP, establishing a statutory right for every carer to have their needs assessed, was a vital step forward, but research shows that far too many carers do not even recognise themselves as carers at all, let alone know that they have rights and a right to have their needs assessed. Carers UK found in a survey

cymdeithasol i enwi gofalwyr, a hysbysu gofalwyr o'u hawliau, ac i ddarparu ymhellach yng nghyswllt llwybrau atgyfeirio i ofalwyr. Wrth wneud hynny, nid wyf am gymryd llawer o amser y Cynulliad drwy sôn unwaith yn rhagor am bwysigrwydd hanfodol y gofal y mae gofalwyr yn ei ddarparu, na'r baich a fyddai'n disgyn ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus a'r effaith ar yr economi petai canran fach yn unig o'r rheini sy'n gofalu'n ddi-dâl heddiw drwy syniad o gyfrifoldeb ac, uwchlaw popeth, o gariad, yn peidio â gwneud hynny. Yr ydym wedi ailadrodd y dadleuon hyn yn y Siambr droeon, ac ers dyddiau cynnar datganoli bu consensws gwleidyddol cryf ar draws y pleidiau ei bod yn rhaid nid yn unig werthfawrogi gofalwyr, ond eu cefnogi. Ar ben hynny, cofiaf am sylw a wnaeth gofalwr mewn fforwm y bûm ynddo yn y gorllewin yn ystod ymgyrch yr etholiad y llynedd. Dywedodd wrth wleidyddion ar draws y pleidiau, 'Peidied neb ohonoch â dweud wrthyf mor wych ydw i. Rwyf wedi alaru ar glywed hynny. Yr hyn yr wyf am ei wybod yw nid a ydych yn deall, ond beth y bwriadwch ei wneud i helpu.' O glywed hynny, rhoddais o'r neilltu gyfran dda o'r nodiadau yr oeddwn wedi'u llunio ar gyfer y diwrnod hwnnw ac addunedais i ganolbwyntio ar wireddu newid gwirioneddol. Gan i mi fod mor ffodus ag ennill y balot hwn, mae'n fraint gennyf geisio cefnogaeth y Cynulliad i gymryd cam penodol tuag at wireddu'r newid hwnnw.

Mae cynnydd gwirioneddol wedi ei wneud dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf wrth ddarparu ar ran gofalwyr. Mae'r strategaeth genedlaethol ar gyfer gofalwyr wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth pendant, er y bydd Gweinidogion yn ymwybodol o'r pryderon difrifol a fynegwyd gan gyrff gofalwyr fod rhai o'r enillion a gafwyd, er enghraifft, o ran darparu gofal seibiant, wedi eu colli ers i'r cyllid wedi'i neilltuo i awdurdodau lleol ddod i ben.

Yr oedd deddfwriaeth Hywel Francis AS fel Aelod preifat, i sefydlu hawl statudol i bob gofalwr gael asesiad o'i anghenion, yn gam tyngedfennol ymlaen, ond dengys ymchwil fod llawer yn ormod o ofalwyr heb fod yn cydnabod eu hunain yn ofalwyr o gwbl hyd yn oed, heb sôn am wybod bod ganddynt hawliau a hawl i gael asesiad o'u hanghenion.

that 65 per cent of carers took over a year to realise that they were a carer and 32 per cent did not realise it for five years or more. We may ask how that can be, but if we think about our own experiences of caring, which the majority of us will have at some time or another, most of us will find that we see ourselves in that situation first and foremost as the child, partner, parent or friend of the person for whom we are caring. We will be focused on the needs of that person and it may not occur to us for a long time that we have needs of our own. Caring is often a role that carers move gradually into over time, as, for example, an elderly partner becomes more frail. Many carers do not begin to think of their own needs until the strain of caring has brought them to the point when they are finding it hard to cope and then, sadly, they may be afraid to ask for help for fear that the authorities will decide that they are not fit carers and take the person for whom they are caring away.

2.20 p.m.

For most, being a carer is not a permanent situation. Carers Wales estimates that there are currently 356,000 carers in Wales. Each year, about one third of those will stop caring and be replaced by new carers, who need information and support, and figures to which I will refer later make it clear that, all too often, they are just not getting that. Some groups of carers find it particularly hard to access the information and support that they need, including carers who are disabled themselves, those with learning disabilities, carers living in rural areas who may experience isolation, and carers from minority ethnic communities.

Therefore, we might expect that relatively few carers would proactively identify themselves as needing support and proactively seek it. Indeed, we might suspect that some of those most in need of support would be those least likely to seek it. Surely public bodies should not just wait for carers

Gwelodd Carers UK mewn arolwg ei bod yn cymryd dros flwyddyn i 65 y cant o ofalwyr sylweddoli eu bod yn ofalwr, ac nad yw 32 y cant yn sylweddoli hynny am bum mlynedd neu fwy. Gallwn ofyn sut mae hynny'n bosibl, ond os meddyliwn am ein profiadau ein hunain o ofalu, cyfrifoldebau a ddaw i ran y rhan fwyaf ohonom rywbryd neu'i gilydd, bydd y rhan fwyaf ohonom yn cael ein bod yn gweld ein hunain yn y sefyllfa honno yn bennaf fel plentyn, cymar, rhiant neu ffrind y sawl yr ydym yn gofalu amdano. Byddwn yn canolbwyntio ar anghenion y person hwnnw, ac efallai na fydd yn ein taro am gyfnod hir fod gennym ein hanghenion ein hunain. Mae gofalu yn aml yn rôl y mae gofalwyr yn symud i mewn iddi'n raddol dros amser, er enghraifft, wrth i gymar oedrannus fynd yn fwy bregus. Nid yw llawer o ofalwyr yn dechrau meddwl am eu hanghenion eu hunain nes bydd straen y gofalu yn ei gwneud yn anodd iddynt ymdopi, ac yna, yn drist, efallai y bydd arnynt ofn gofyn am help rhag i'r awdurdodau benderfynu nad ydynt yn ofalwr addas ac y byddant yn mynd â'r sawl y maent yn gofalu amdano oddi yno.

I'r rhan fwyaf o bobl, nid yw bod yn ofalwr yn sefyllfa barhaol. Mae Gyrfa Cymru yn amcangyfrif bod 356,000 o ofalwyr yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Bob blwyddyn, bydd tua thraean o'r rheini yn peidio â gofalu ac yn cael eu disodli gan ofalwyr newydd sydd ag angen gwybodaeth a chymorth arnynt, ac mae ffigurau y cyfeiriad atynt yn ddiweddarach yn ei gwneud yn glir nad ydynt, yn rhy aml, yn cael hynny. Bydd rhai grwpiau o ofalwyr yn cael anhawster arbennig i gael y wybodaeth a'r cymorth y mae eu hangen arnynt, gan gynnwys gofalwyr sy'n anabl eu hunain, y rheiny sydd ag anabledau dysgu, gofalwyr sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig ac a all fod wedi'u hynysu, a gofalwyr o gymunedau ethnig lleiafrifol.

Felly, gallem ddisgwyl mai nifer cymharol fach o ofalwyr fyddai'n mynd ati i alw'u hunain yn bobl y mae angen cymorth arnynt, ac yn mynd ati'n rhagweithiol i'w geisio. Yn wir, byddem yn amau mai rhai o'r rheini sydd â'r angen mwyaf am gymorth fyddai'r lleiaf tebygol o'i geisio. Ni ddylai cyrff

to come forward. What is the picture in Wales today? How many carers are getting information about their rights and their right to have their needs assessed? Overall, performance indicators for 2006-07 from the local government data unit show that 9,931 carers are known to social services across Wales. That figure is very low compared with the Carers Wales figure of 356,000. Of the 9,931, 7,966, or 80 per cent, were offered assessment and 3,462, or 35 per cent, actually had their needs assessed. It seems legitimate for the Assembly to ask what happened to the rest.

Furthermore, the variation between counties is huge. I will avoid burdening the Assembly with too many statistics; a few examples will suffice. Swansea identified more than 3,000 carers and offered 85 per cent of them an assessment, but only 13 per cent were actually assessed. Bridgend identified 644 carers, offering assessment to 75 per cent, of which 95 per cent were assessed. Newport identified only 96 carers and offered assessment to only 23. I could go on. This cannot be right. Without blaming any local authority in particular, it is clear from the latest statistics that the rights of carers to have their needs assessed, let alone met, are honoured more in the breach than in the observance. The most effective way to address this is to ensure that it is somebody's responsibility to proactively identify carers and inform them of their rights.

Health bodies will have a vital role to play here because, although few carers, and indeed few of those for whom they care, may become known to social services in the usual way of things until their situation becomes acute, they will be in contact with health services at one level or another from quite an early stage of the caring pathway. Of course, social services also have a vital role to play. Therefore, I submit that it is time to take the next step on from giving carers a statutory right to have their needs assessed. It is time for those public bodies most likely to be in contact with carers and those for whom they care to have a statutory duty placed upon

cyhoeddus ddisgwyl nes i ofalwyr ddod ymlaen, 'does bosibl? Beth yw'r darlun yng Nghymru heddiw? Faint o ofalwyr sy'n cael gwybodaeth am eu hawliau a'u hawl i gael asesiad o'u hanghenion? Yn gyffredinol, dengys dangosyddion perfformiad gan yr uned ddata llywodraeth leol am 2006-07 fod 9,931 o ofalwyr yn hysbys i'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ar draws Cymru. Mae'r ffigur hwnnw'n isel iawn o'i gymharu â ffigur Gyrfa Cymru o 356,000. O'r 9,931, cynigiwyd asesiad i 7,966, neu 80 y cant, a chafodd 3,462, neu 35 y cant, asesiad o'u hanghenion mewn gwirionedd. Mae'n ymddangos yn ddilys i'r Cynulliad ofyn beth a ddigwyddodd i'r gweddill.

At hynny, mae'r amrywiad rhwng siroedd yn enfawr. Nid wyf am lethu'r Cynulliad â gormod o ystadegau; bydd ychydig enghreifftiau'n yn ddigon. Nododd Abertawe fwy na 3,000 o ofalwyr a chynigiwyd asesiad i 85 y cant ohonynt, ond dim ond 13 y cant a aseswyd mewn gwirionedd. Nododd Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr 644 o ofalwyr, cynigiodd asesiad i 75 y cant, ac aseswyd 95 y cant o'r rheini. Dim ond 96 o ofalwyr a nodwyd gan Gasnewydd, ac i 23 yn unig y cynigiwyd asesiad. Gallwn barhau. Nid yw'n bosibl fod hyn yn iawn. Heb feio unrhyw awdurdod lleol yn arbennig, mae'n amlwg o'r ystadegau diweddaraf fod hawliau gofalwyr i gael asesiad o'u hanghenion, heb sôn am eu diwallu, yn cael eu hanrhydeddu drwy eu torri yn hytrach na thrwy eu cadw. Y ffordd fwyaf effeithiol i fynd i'r afael â hyn yw sicrhau bod rhywun yn gyfrifol am fynd ati'n rhagweithiol i nodi gofalwyr a rhoi gwybod iddynt am eu hawliau.

Bydd gan gyrff iechedd rôl hollbwysig yn hyn, oherwydd er mai prin yw'r gofalwyr, ac yn wir prin yw'r rhai y maent yn gofalu amdanynt, a fydd efallai yn dod i sylw'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol tra bydd pethau'n mynd rhagddynt fel arfer, nes bydd eu sefyllfa'n ddwys, byddant mewn cysylltiad â gwasanaethau iechedd ar ryw lefel neu'i gilydd o yn lled gynnar ar y llwybr gofalu. Wrth gwrs, mae gan y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol hefyd rôl hollbwysig yn hyn. Felly, byddwn yn awgrymu ei bod yn bryd cymryd y cam nesaf ymlaen o roi hawl statudol i ofalwyr i gael asesiad o'u hawliau. Mae'n bryd gosod dyletswydd statudol ar y

them to inform carers of their rights and offer them information and assessment. In one sense, to do so is only to make explicit what is implicit in current legislation, and it is perhaps unfortunate that it is necessary to do that. However, the statistics speak for themselves and we need to do it.

So, why seek a legislative competence Order? The services affected by this proposed Order, and the Measure that I hope will follow—health and social care services—are devolved and funded to a great extent by the Assembly Government budget. It therefore follows that, under the new arrangements, it is proper that this Assembly determines any statutory duties placed upon these bodies providing the services that relate to carers' rights. I hope that this view will find favour with the Assembly and with Westminster.

Many Members would wish to go further with regard to carers' rights. For example, many may feel that not only should carers have a statutory right to have their needs assessed—and health and social care bodies a statutory duty to inform carers of these rights—but that there should be a statutory responsibility on the part of public bodies to meet a need once assessed. I am of that view, but such a broad approach goes beyond what is appropriate for a Member proposed Order. My proposal is a further modest step towards providing carers in Wales with the support that they need and deserve. I am very grateful for the indications I have received from the Government and from the health and care spokespeople of the opposition parties that they are minded to support the principle of this proposed legislative competence Order. I commend the motion to the Chamber.

Jonathan Morgan: I begin by congratulating Helen Mary Jones on winning the ballot to bring forward a legislative competence

cyrff cyhoeddus hynny sy'n fwyaf tebygol o fod mewn cysylltiad â gofalwyr a'r rhai y maent yn gofalu amdanynt gael i roi gwybod i ofalwyr am eu hanghenion ac i gynnig gwybodaeth ac asesiad iddynt. Mewn un ffordd, nid yw gwneud hynny'n ddim ond gwneud yn benodol yr hyn sydd ymhlyg yn y ddeddfwriaeth gyfredol, ac mae'n anffodus efallai ei bod yn angenrheidiol gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ystadegau'n siarad drostynt eu hunain ac mae angen inni ei wneud.

Felly, pam ceisio Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol? Mae'r gwasanaethau yr effeithir arnynt gan y Gorchymyn hwn, a'r Mesur a fydd, gobeithio, yn dilyn—iechyd a gwasanaethau gofal cymdeithasol—wedi eu datganoli ac yn cael eu cyllido i raddau helaeth gan gyllideb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae'n dilyn felly, dan y trefniadau newydd, ei bod yn briodol i'r Cynulliad hwn bennu unrhyw ddyletswyddau statudol a osodir ar y cyrff hyn ac sy'n darparu'r gwasanaethau sy'n ymwneud â hawliau gofalwyr. Gobeithio y bydd y farn hon yn cael derbyniad ffafriol gan y Cynulliad a chan San Steffan.

Byddai nifer o Aelodau am fynd ymhellach ynglŷn â hawliau gofalwyr. Er enghraifft, mae nifer yn teimlo nid yn unig y dylai fod gan ofalwyr hawl statudol i gael asesiad o'u hanghenion-a chyrff iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ddyletswydd statudol i roi gwybod i ofalwyr am yr hawliau hyn-ond y dylai fod cyfrifoldeb statudol ar gyrff cyhoeddus i ddiwallu angen pan fydd hynny wedi ei asesu. Yr wyf fi o'r farn honno, ond mae gweithredu mor eang â hynny'n mynd y tu hwnt i'r hyn sy'n briodol mewn Gorchymyn a gynigir gan Aelod. Mae fy nghynnig i yn gam bach pellach tuag at ddarparu i ofalwyr yng Nghymru y cymorth y mae ei angen arnynt ac y maent yn ei haeddu. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iawn am yr arwyddion a gefais o du'r Llywodraeth a llefarywyr iechyd a gofal y gwrthbleidiau eu bod o blaid cefnogi egwyddor y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol arfaethedig hwn.

Jonathan Morgan: Dechreuaf drwy longyfarch Helen Mary Jones ar ennill y balot i gyflwyno Gorchymyn cymhwysedd

Order. Thus far, the three previous ballots had all been won by members of the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee and I was worried that we were starting to see a pattern emerging. I could almost envisage, in the future, Assembly Members queuing to become members of this committee on the off chance that they may win a legislative competence Order ballot. I would also congratulate Ann Jones, who won the first ballot.

The challenge of identifying and supporting carers is one which we should grasp. I do not think that we have done sufficient work on this in the past eight years. There have been some improvements but there is a huge way to go if we are to identify and provide assistance for those people who do such an amazing job for their loved ones. We have to realise where we are. We are talking about a substantial group of people who are the unsung heroes of our health and social care network. They are motivated by love for family and by duty, often in looking after a husband, wife or even a son or daughter. In many cases, there are young carers looking after parents and elderly relatives. Therefore, carers can be of any age and I hope that this competence Order, if it is passed, will affect those people regardless of how old they are and will look to provide services for a range of people who may need a range of assistance. Their commitment to their families needs to be matched by our commitment to do better for them.

We do not know who the carers are, and we do not have an accurate number of carers. We do not know where the carers live and we do not know about the range of issues that affect them. We discussed this morning the prospect of the 2011 census including a question on whether or not someone has a caring responsibility. I know that the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery is still considering this, but I think that that would be a worthwhile addition to the 2011 census, as it would give us the data that we need to help us plan for services in the future. In the meantime, this legislative competence Order, in helping to identify carers, is the best way for us to proceed.

deddfwriaethol. Hyd yma, yr oedd y tri balot blaenorol i gyd wedi eu hennill gan aelodau o'r Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol ac yr oeddwn yn poeni ein bod yn dechrau gweld patrwm yn datblygu. Gallwn bron iawn â rhagweld, yn y dyfodol, Aelodau Cynulliad yn ciwio i ddod yn aelodau o'r pwyllgor hwn yn y lled obaith y byddent yn ennill balot Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol. Hoffwn hefyd longyfarch Ann Jones, a enillodd y balot cyntaf.

Mae'r her o nodi a chefnogi gofawyr yn un y dylai pob un ohonom fynd i'r afael â hi. Ni chredaf ein bod wedi gwneud digon o waith ar hyn dros yr wyth mlynedd diwethaf. Bu rhai gwelliannau, ond mae ffordd bell iawn i fynd os ydym i nodi a darparu cymorth i'r bobl hynny sy'n gwneud gwaith mor rhyfeddol ar ran eu hanwyliaid. Rhaid inni sylweddoli ble yr ydym. Yr ydym yn sôn am grŵp sylweddol o bobl—arwyr di-glod ein rhwydwaith iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Cânt eu hysgogi gan gariad at deulu a chan ddyletswydd, yn aml wrth ofalu am ŵr, gwraig neu hyd yn oed fab neu ferch. Mewn llawer achos, mae gofawyr ifanc yn gofalu am rieni a pherthnasau oedrannus. Felly, gall gofawyr fod o unrhyw oed, a gobeithio y bydd y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd hwn, os caiff ei basio, yn effeithio ar y bobl hyn heb ystyried eu hoed ac yn ceisio darparu gwasanaethau i ystod o bobl y gallai fod arnynt angen ystod o gymorth. Mae angen i'n hymrwymiad ni i wneud yn well ar eu rhan gyfateb i'w hymrwymiad hwy i'w teuluoedd.

Ni wyddom pwy yw'r gofawyr, ac nid yw union nifer y gofawyr yn hysbys inni. Ni wyddom ble mae'r gofawyr yn byw, ac ni wyddom beth yw amrywiaeth y materion sy'n effeithio arnynt. Buom yn trafod y bore yma y posibilrwydd y gallai cyfrifiad 2011 gynnwys cwestiwn a oes gan rywun gyfrifoldeb gofalu. Gwn fod y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn dal i ystyried hyn, ond credaf fi y byddai'n ychwanegiad gwerth chweil at gyfrifiad 2011, gan y byddai'n rhoi inni'r data y mae arnom eu hangen i'n helpu i gynllunio ar gyfer gwasanaethau yn y dyfodol. Yn y cyfamser, y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hwn, drwy helpu nodi gofawyr, yw'r ffordd orau inni symud ymlaen.

We are supportive of the idea of putting a duty on health and social care bodies to identify carers and, beyond that, to provide an assessment of the support that those carers require in order to help them in their daily lives. This is extremely worth while.

Helen Mary Jones referred to the Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004, and I congratulate Hywel Francis MP. This started life as a private Member's Bill; it placed a duty on local authorities and other bodies in Wales and England to co-operate in relation to the planning and provision of services relevant to carers. Hywel Francis did a superb job in coming up with a piece of legislation that would identify a practical way of improving the co-ordination between local bodies and of ensuring that those bodies had a duty placed on them to assess carers and the level of service, help and advice that they need. I ask the Assembly Government to consider how bodies in Wales have implemented the provisions of the Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004, particularly sections 2 and 3. We should be in a position to know how effective that legislation has been in helping to provide that level of assessment to those people who have a caring responsibility, and as a means of ensuring co-operation between local authorities and other bodies. Section 3 of the Act is specific in stating that the duty is placed on local government to co-operate with other bodies, and that those other bodies should, in turn, co-operate with local government in ensuring that the assessment is done and acts as a valuable tool in helping people with their caring responsibility.

I believe firmly that Helen Mary Jones's legislative competence Order extends the work that has been done in the right way, and we welcome it.

David Lloyd: I welcome this debate and congratulate Helen Mary Jones on pursuing the issue of carers' rights under this legislative competence Order. As we have heard, the intention is to place a statutory requirement on health bodies and providers

Yr ydym yn cefnogi'r syniad o osod dyletswydd ar gyrff iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol i nodi gofawyr, a'r tu hwnt i hynny i ddarparu asesiad o'r cymorth y mae ar y gofawyr hynny ei angen i'w helpu yn eu bywydau bob dydd. Mae hyn yn hynod o werth chweil.

Cyfeiriodd Helen Mary Jones at Ddeddf Gofawyr (Cyfle Cyfartal) 2004, a llongyfarchaf Hywel Francis AS. Dechreuodd y ddeddf hon ei hoes fel Mesur Aelod preifat; yr oedd yn gosod dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol a chyrff eraill yng Nghymru a Lloegr i gydweithredu wrth gynllunio a darparu gwasanaethau sy'n berthnasol i ofalwyr. Gwnaeth Hywel Francis waith gwych yn dyfeisio darn o ddeddfwriaeth a fyddai'n nodi ffordd ymarferol i wella'r cyd-drefnu rhwng cyrff lleol ac i sicrhau gosod dyletswydd ar y cyrff hynny i asesu gofawyr a lefel y gwasanaeth, y cymorth a'r cyngor y mae arnynt eu hangen. Gofynnaf i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ystyried sut mae cyrff yng Nghymru wedi gweithredu darpariaethau Deddf Gofawyr (Cyfle Cyfartal) 2004, yn arbennig adrannau 2 a 3. Dylem fod mewn sefyllfa i wybod pa mor effeithiol fu'r ddeddfwriaeth honno i helpu darparu'r lefel honno o asesiad i'r bobl hynny sydd â chyfrifoldeb gofalu, ac fel cyfrwng i sicrhau cydweithredu rhwng awdurdodau lleol a chyrff eraill. Mae Adran 3 o'r Ddeddf yn benodol yn dweud bod y ddyletswydd yn cael ei gosod ar lywodraeth leol i gydweithredu â chyrff eraill, ac y dylai'r cyrff eraill hynny, yn eu tro, gydweithredu â llywodraeth leol i sicrhau bod yr asesu'n digwydd ac yn gweithredu fel arf gwerthfawr i helpu pobl gyda'u cyfrifoldeb gofalu.

Credaf yn bendant fod Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol Helen Mary Jones yn ymestyn y gwaith sydd wedi ei wneud yn y ffordd iawn, ac yr wyf yn ei groesawu.

David Lloyd: Croesawaf y ddadl hon, a llongyfarchaf Helen Mary Jones ar fynd i'r afael â mater hawliau gofawyr dan y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hwn. Fel y clywsom, y bwriad yw gosod gofyniad statudol ar gyrff iechyd a darparwyr

of social services to identify carers, to inform carers of their rights and to make further provision in relation to referral pathways for carers.

2.30 p.m.

The intended effect of this legislative competence Order is therefore to improve the ability of health service and social service providers to identify carers in the first place, and to provide them with details concerning their rights and the availability of support services. As we have heard, this builds on the excellent work carried out by Hywel Francis MP with regard to the assessment of their needs as carers in their own right, as opposed to the assessment of the needs of the people suffering from whichever illness. We are concentrating on carers and their rights, and I welcome the intention to inform them of their standalone rights as carers, particularly given that most do not even realise that they are a carer, and, once they do, they do not know their rights, particularly the right to have their needs as a carer assessed by the appropriate authorities. This has nothing to do with the assessment that the person being cared for undergoes; this is about the carer being assessed as regards his or her particular needs. The figures certainly speak for themselves: there are around 356,000 carers in Wales, although, as we heard from Helen Mary earlier, the numbers identified by our local authorities seem to fall far short of that.

Swansea, to be fair, appears to have identified 3,488 of them, which is more than a third of the total identified in the table that I have before me. There is certainly work to be done in encouraging carers to be identified and to inform them of their rights to have their needs assessed. This is part of what we have been discussing over the years here, namely recognising the importance of caring and carers, unpaid as they largely are, who save the nation billions of pounds. However, as Helen Mary said, it is not about just leaving it there and being very twee and patronising about that commitment; it is about doing something positive about it. That is no less than they all deserve. I wander around being both vice-president of the

gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i nodi gofalwyr, i roi gwybod i ofalwyr am eu hawliau ac i ddarparu ymhellach yng nghyswllt llwybrau atgyfeirio i ofalwyr.

Yr hyn y bwriedir i'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hwn ei wneud, felly, yw gwella gallu darparwyr gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i nodi gofalwyr yn y lle cyntaf, a rhoi manylion iddynt am eu hawliau a'r gwasanaethau cefnogi sydd ar gael. Fel y clywsom, mae hyn yn adeiladu ar y gwaith rhagorol a wnaethpwyd gan Hywel Francis AS, sy'n seiliedig ar asesu anghenion gofalwyr eu hunain, yn hytrach nag asesu anghenion y bobl sy'n dioddef o ba salwch bynnag. Yr ydym yn canolbwyntio ar ofalwyr a'u hawliau, a chroesawaf y bwriad i roi gwybod iddynt am eu hawliau penodol fel gofalwyr. Nid yw'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt hyd yn oed yn sylweddoli eu bod yn ofalwyr, a phan fyddant yn sylweddoli hynny nid ydynt yn ymwybodol o'u hawliau, gan gynnwys yr hawl i gael asesiad o'u hanghenion fel gofalwr gan yr awdurdodau priodol. Nid oes a wnelo hyn ddim oll ag asesu'r sawl y gofelir amdano; mae a wnelo hyn ag asesu'r gofalwr o ran ei anghenion penodol ef neu hi. Mae'r ffigurau'n siarad drostynt eu hunain: mae tua 356,000 o ofalwyr yng Nghymru, ond fel y clywsom gan Helen Mary yn gynharach, mae'n ymddangos bod y niferoedd a nodir gan ein hawdurdodau lleol gryn dipyn yn llai.

Ymddengys fod Abertawe, i fod yn deg, wedi nodi 3,488 o ofalwyr, sy'n fwy nag un rhan o dair o'r cyfanswm a nodir yn y tabl sydd gennyf o'm blaen. Mae llawer o waith i'w wneud i annog gofalwyr i gael eu nodi ac i gael gwybod am eu hawl i gael asesiad o'u hanghenion. Mae hyn yn rhan o'r hyn yr ydym wedi ei drafod yma ers blynyddoedd, sef cydnabod pwysigrwydd gofalu, a gofalwyr digyflog gan mwyaf, sy'n arbed biliynau o bunnoedd i'r wlad. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd Helen Mary, ni allwn fod yn fursennaidd ac yn nawddoglyd ynglŷn â'r ymrwymiad hwnnw; mae angen gwneud rhywbeth cadarnhaol. Maent yn haeddu hynny o leiaf. Byddaf yn crwydro cryn dipyn gan fy mod yn is-lywydd y Gymdeithas

Alzheimer's Disease Society in Swansea and the vice-chair of Crossroads—Caring for Carers in Swansea. As other Members know, an awful lot of hard work is happening on the ground that is hardly recognised at all. Carers in general deserve the recognition that passing this LCO will certainly bring.

As Helen Mary reminded us, 32 per cent of carers did not even realise that they were a carer for the first five years or more of carrying out that role, which is a staggering statistic. We must work on that, and we must change the mindset to move on from saying warm words or patronising comments to those who care to coming up with some positive action. I welcome the intention of this LCO, first, to inform carers that they are carers and, secondly, to inform them of their statutory right to have an assessment of their needs as a carer.

Jenny Randerson: I am delighted to have the opportunity to take part in this debate, and I am grateful to Helen Mary for selecting such an important topic to be the subject of her Member proposed LCO. As a devolutionist party, the Welsh Liberal Democrats are fully supportive of the idea of seeking powers to legislate in this area. The phrase 'caring for carers' has become a cliché, but I am pleased that carers' issues have risen strongly up the agenda in the Assembly. We have managed to keep those issues at the forefront, and the proposed LCO is a sign of that.

The 2001 census revealed that there were more than 340,000 carers in Wales. It is worth noting that nearly 11,000 of those were aged under 17. Wales has a higher proportion of adult carers—comprising 16 per cent of the population—than England and Scotland, where the proportion is only 12 per cent. Therefore, this issue is particularly significant to us. I have cited the 2001 census figures, but I am fully aware that the numbers are much higher. As Helen Mary said, people

Alzheimer yn Abertawe ac yn is-gadeirydd Croesffyrdd—Gofalu am Ofalwyr yn Abertawe. Fel y gŵyr Aelodau eraill, mae llawer iawn o waith caled yn mynd ymlaen yn y maes a phrin heb fawr o gydnabyddiaeth iddo. Mae gofalwyr yn gyffredinol yn haeddu'r gydnabyddiaeth, sy'n siŵr o ddod os derbynnir y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hwn.

Fel yr atgoffwyd ni gan Helen Mary, nid oedd 32 y cant o'r gofalwyr yn sylweddoli eu bod yn ofalwyr hyd yn oed am y pum mlynedd cyntaf, os nad mwy, ers iddynt gyflawni'r rôl honno. Mae hwn yn ystadegyn syfrdanol a rhaid inni weithredu. Rhaid inni newid ein hagwedd a gweithredu'n gadarnhaol yn lle mynegi geiriau caredig neu sylwadau nawddoglyd wrth ofalwyr. Yr wyf yn croesawu bwriad y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hwn, yn gyntaf, i roi gwybod i ofalwyr eu bod yn ofalwyr, ac yn ail i roi gwybod iddynt am eu hawl statudol i gael asesiad o'u hanghenion fel gofalwyr.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn falch iawn o gael cyfle i gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Helen Mary am ddewis pwnc mor bwysig ar gyfer Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol a gynigir gan Aelod. Fel plaid sy'n cefnogi datganoli, mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn gwbl gefnogol i'r syniad o geisio cael pwerau deddfu yn y maes hwn. Mae'r ymadrodd 'gofalu am ofalwyr' yn ystrydeb erbyn hyn, ond yr wyf yn falch fod materion sy'n ymwneud â gofalwyr yn cael cymaint o flaenoriaeth ar agenda'r Cynulliad. Yr ydym wedi llwyddo i gadw'r materion hynny yn y rheng flaen, ac mae'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol arfaethedig yn arwydd o hynny.

Dangosodd cyfrifiad 2001 fod dros 340,000 o ofalwyr yng Nghymru. Mae'n werth nodi bod bron i 11,000 o'r rheini dan 17 oed. Mae gan Gymru gyfran uwch o ofalwyr sy'n oedolion—16 y cant o'r boblogaeth—na Lloegr a'r Alban, lle mae'r gyfran yn 12 y cant. Felly, mae'r mater hwn yn bwysig iawn i ni. Cyfeiriais at ffigurau cyfrifiad 2001, ond yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn fod y niferoedd lawer yn uwch. Fel y dywedodd Helen Mary, mae pobl yn tueddu i beidio â galw'u hunain

tend not to identify themselves as carers, and they would probably not face up to the issue while filling in the census form. Having an ageing population also means that we now have more carers than ever before. When we consider the contribution of carers to our society and economy, we must recognise fully our great debt to them.

The Welsh Liberal Democrats had a manifesto commitment to place a duty on the NHS to consider the welfare of carers, and to give them the right to receive information and better access to respite care. I am aware that Helen Mary's proposal goes part of the way towards meeting that commitment. You may recall that, prior to the summer recess, we tabled a motion on legislation on carers' rights, which, despite being carried in principle, was unfortunately amended to delete the aspect of respite care. I understand Helen Mary's reticence regarding any kind of legislation that requires a financial commitment, but I urge the Government to ensure that this LCO, if this proposal is carried, as I hope it will be, be extended to include that meaningful contribution that would enable carers to receive the respite care that they so badly need.

I now wish to return to the issue of identifying carers and how important that is. The Petitions Committee recently received a petition on the need to identify young carers and to offer them support. I very much hope that the issue of young carers will be incorporated specifically in this LCO, so that we have the power to provide that additional support to young carers, which they so badly need.

Identifying carers enables us to unlock a key issue. A total of £0.75 billion in carers' benefits go unclaimed each year. We could help carers to identify what they are entitled to, so that they can claim that money. Therefore, a simple identification process is not about counting heads; it is about unlocking that vital information about the right to benefits, the right to ask for support

yn ofalwyr, ac mae'n debyg na fyddent yn ystyried y mater wrth lenwi'r ffurflen cyfrifiad. Mae'r ffaith fod y boblogaeth yn heneiddio hefyd yn golygu bod gennym fwy o ofalwyr heddiw nag erioed. Wrth ystyried cyfraniad gofalwyr i'n cymdeithas a'n heconomi, rhaid inni gydnabod bod ein dyled yn fawr iddynt.

Un o ymrwymadau maniffesto Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru oedd y byddent yn ei gwneud yn ddyletswydd ar y GIG i ystyried lles gofalwyr, ac i roi iddynt yr hawl i gael gwybodaeth a gwell mynediad i ofal seibiant. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod cynnig Helen Mary yn helpu cyflawni'r ymrwymiad hwnnw i ryw raddau. Hwyrach y cofiwch ein bod wedi cyflwyno cynnig, cyn toriad yr haf, yn ymwneud â deddfwriaeth ar hawliau gofalwyr. Yn anffodus, er bod egwyddor y cynnig wedi'i gymeradwyo, cafodd ei ddiwygio er mwyn dileu'r agwedd gofal seibiant. Gallaf ddeall pam y mae Helen Mary yn anhapus ynglŷn ag unrhyw fath o ddeddfwriaeth sy'n gofyn am ymrwymiad ariannol arni, ond anogaf y Llywodraeth i sicrhau y bydd y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hwn, os caiff y cynnig hwn ei dderbyn, fel y bydd gobeithio, yn cael ei ymestyn i gynnwys y cyfraniad ystyrllon hwnnw a fyddai'n galluogi gofalwyr i gael y gofal seibiant y mae arnynt gymaint o'i angen.

Hoffwn ddychwelyd yn awr at fater nodi gofalwyr a phwysigrwydd hynny. Cyflwynwyd deiseb i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau yn ddiweddar am yr angen i nodi gofalwyr ifanc a chynnig cefnogaeth iddynt. Yr wyf yn gobeithio'n fawr y caiff mater gofalwyr ifanc ei gynnwys yn benodol yn y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hwn, er mwyn inni gael y pŵer i ddarparu'r gefnogaeth ychwanegol honno y mae ar ofalwyr ifanc gymaint o'i hangen.

Mae nodi gofalwyr yn ein galluogi i ddatrys problem fawr. Mae cyfanswm o £0.75 biliwn o fudd-daliadau gofalwyr heb eu hawlio bob blwyddyn. Gallem helpu gofalwyr i wybod beth y mae ganddynt hawl i'w gael, a'u helpu i hawlio'r arian hwnnw. Felly, mae proses nodi syml yn golygu mwy na chyfrif pennau; mae'n golygu rhyddhau'r wybodaeth hollbwysig honno am yr hawl i gael budd-

from local social services departments, and the valuable work that is done by Carers Wales, Crossroads and other organisations that support carers. First, we have to face the need to ensure that we encourage people to identify themselves as carers when they are doing that vital job.

Finally, I very much hope that, in the course of dealing with the LCO and any subsequent Measure—assuming that the proposal is carried—we can extend it to consider the provision of appropriate respite care. Without that, the lives of carers, which are already difficult, will become much more complex, demanding and tiring.

2.40 p.m.

Sandy Mewies: I also wish to congratulate Helen Mary Jones on bringing forward this very important LCO, which I hope will lead to a Measure. She has talked about many of the things that were discussed at the weekend, when I chaired a conference for Carers Wales on the needs of carers. I realise that Helen Mary is working within specific limitations, which is why the LCO has been framed in such a way. From a personal point of view, some of you may remember my first ever short debate—in 2003, I think—which was on the subject of carers. I am sad to say that, while there has been some positive progress, there has not yet been enough. I hope that we will look on this LCO, when it comes into being, as I hope it will, as an incremental step on a long journey forward.

The usual things came up at the conference on the weekend: respite care, emergency care, and the need for assessments of carers. While it is wonderful that the Bill went through and became an Act, and that carers now have a legal right to be assessed, if you talk to carers, you will find that, time and again, they are not given that opportunity. If they are, nothing is done for them anyway, because it is not a statutory obligation. I do

daliadau, yr hawl i ofyn am gefnogaeth gan adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol lleol, a'r gwaith gwerthfawr sy'n cael ei wneud gan Gofalwyr Cymru, Croesffyrdd a sefydliadau eraill sy'n cefnogi gofalwyr. Yn gyntaf, rhaid inni wynebu bod angen sicrhau ein bod yn annog pobl i alw'u hunain yn ofalwyr pan fyddant yn gwneud y gwaith hollbwysig hwnnw.

Yn olaf, yr wyf yn gobeithio'n fawr iawn, wrth inni ymdrin â'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol ac unrhyw Fesur dilynol—a bwrw y bydd y cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn—y gallwn ei ymestyn i ystyried darparu gofal seibiant priodol. Heb hynny, bydd bywydau gofalwyr, sy'n anodd yn barod, lawer yn fwy cymhleth, anodd a blinedig.

Sandy Mewies: Hoffwn innau longyfarch Helen Mary Jones ar gyflwyno'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hynod bwysig hwn, gan obeithio y bydd yn arwain at Fesur. Mae wedi sôn am lawer o'r materion a gafodd eu trafod dros y penwythnos, pan oeddwn yn cadeirio cynhadledd Gofalwyr Cymru ar anghenion gofalwyr. Sylweddolaf fod Helen Mary yn gweithio o fewn ffiniau penodol, ac mai hynny sy'n gyfrifol am ffurf y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol. O safbwynt personol, efallai y bydd rhai ohonoch yn cofio'r ddadl fer gyntaf y cymerais ran ynndi—yn 2003, os cofiaf yn iawn—a oedd yn ymwneud â gofalwyr. Yn anffodus, er inni weld rhywfaint o gynnydd cadarnhaol, nid ydym wedi gweld digon hyd yn hyn. Gobeithio y byddwn yn edrych ar y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hwn, pan ddaw i rym, a gobeithio y bydd hynny'n digwydd, fel cam ymlaen ar daith hir.

Cododd y materion arferol yn y gynhadledd dros y penwythnos: gofal seibiant, gofal brys, a'r angen i asesu gofalwyr. Mae'n wych fod y Mesur wedi mynd drwy'r Senedd ac wedi dod yn Ddeddf, a bod gan ofalwyr hawl gyfreithiol yn awr i gael eu hasesu. Ond os siaradwch â gofalwyr, byddwch yn clywed, dro ar ôl tro, nad ydynt yn cael y cyfle hwnnw. Os cânt, ni chaiff dim ei wneud drostynt pa un bynnag, gan nad yw'n

not think that we should forget that. At the weekend, carers were not asking for huge things. They were not asking to win the lottery or for holidays in Tobago; they were asking for the right to live an ordinary life, like everybody else, to socialise and enjoy education and work. When we bring such things forward, we must always be thinking, 'That is another step forward, and another, and another'.

Another thing that they talked about was the benefits system. If they are awarded one benefit, they lose out on another. If they take up a training course, they can do only so many hours or they will lose out completely. Those things need to be dealt with by the UK Government, but perhaps we should look at how we can work with the UK Government to make it much easier for carers to access things; at the moment, they get what they need from the local authority, the Welsh Assembly Government and the UK Government, so we really have to make it easier.

Perhaps I could remind Members that carers save us £87 billion a year in the UK and £5.7 billion a year in Wales. However, as I said at the weekend, we should not reduce carers to sheer monetary terms, when they are usually in a loving and caring role because they want to be. We should realise that, while carers save an enormous amount of money to the people of Wales and the UK, their role can cost them enormously in health terms. Many carers fall ill themselves and then have to be cared for, which in turn places a greater burden on the health service.

I congratulate you. I look forward to seeing the LCO coming forward and to seeing us adding to this in every way that we can, so that the Welsh Assembly Government can strengthen and support carers.

Kirsty Williams: I also congratulate Helen Mary on her good fortune in winning the ballot to bring forward this proposal, and on the eloquent way in which she argued her case this afternoon. However, as she said earlier, I am glad to say that there is a long-

ddyletswydd statudol. Ni ddylem anghofio hynny. Nid oedd gofalwyr yn gofyn llawer dros y penwythnos. Nid oeddent yn gofyn am gael ennill y loteri neu am wyliau yn Tobago; yr oeddent yn gofyn am yr hawl i fyw bywyd cyffredin, fel pawb arall, i gymdeithasu a mwynhau addysg a gwaith. Wrth gyflwyno pethau o'r fath, rhaid inni feddwl bob amser 'Mae hynny'n gam arall ymlaen, ac un arall, ac un arall'.

Mater arall yr oeddent yn siarad amdano oedd y system budd-daliadau. Os cânt un budd-dal, maent yn colli un arall. Os ydynt yn dilyn cwrs hyfforddiant, dim ond hyn a hyn o oriau y gallant fod ar y cwrs heb fod ar eu colled yn gyfan gwbl. Mae angen i Lywodraeth y DU roi sylw i'r materion hynny, ond efallai y dylem ystyried sut y gallwn ni weithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU i'w gwneud lawer yn haws i ofalwyr allu cael pethau; ar hyn o bryd, cânt yr hyn y mae arnynt ei angen gan yr awdurdod lleol, Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU, felly, rhaid inni wneud pethau'n haws.

Hwyrach y gallwn atgoffa'r Aelodau fod gofalwyr yn arbed £87 biliwn y flwyddyn inni yn y DU a £5.7 biliwn y flwyddyn yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais yn ystod y penwythnos, ni ddylem drafod gofalwyr mewn termau ariannol yn unig, a hwythau fel rheol yn darparu'r gofal a'r caredigrwydd am eu bod eisiau gwneud hynny. Er bod gofalwyr yn arbed llawer iawn o arian i bobl Cymru a'r DU, dylem sylweddoli y gall eu rôl fod yn gostus iawn iddynt o safbwynt iechyd. Bydd nifer o ofalwyr yn mynd yn sâl eu hunain ac yn gorfod cael gofal. Mae hynny wedyn yn rhoi mwy o faich ar y gwasanaeth iechyd.

Yr wyf yn eich llongyfarch. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld cyflwyno'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol a'n gweld ninnau'n ychwanegu at hyn ym mhob ffordd bosibl, fel y gall Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru gryfhau a chefnogi gofalwyr.

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf fi hefyd yn llongyfarch Helen Mary ar fod mor ffodus ag ennill y balot i gyflwyno'r cynnig hwn, ac am ei huodledd wrth ddadlau ei hachos y prynhawn yma. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd yn gynharach, yr wyf yn falch

standing cross-party consensus on these issues, so argue she has not been required to do.

I remember sitting in despair in a hospital in west Wales with my mother and father, when my mother was being discharged from hospital following a stroke. There was a lengthy discussion about how to facilitate her discharge and all that would be done to make sure that she got home. At the end of the meeting, I tentatively asked whether it was intended to carry out an assessment of my father's needs, as he would now be looking after my mum, who was debilitated after that stroke. The council official looked at me with surprise and then looked at my father and asked, 'Why, Mr Williams, do you think that you have needs?'. I am sure that many people across Wales still have to experience officials looking at them with surprise and asking whether they truly have needs as carers. Therefore, I very much welcome and support the LCO that Helen Mary is looking to develop and, more importantly, the Measures that the Assembly can take forward as a result of the devolution of those powers.

Sandy mentioned the financial aspects of caring and I believe that that is hugely important. In a recent survey of carers, 74 per cent reported that their financial situation had deteriorated as a result of becoming a carer.

Over a quarter of them were finding it difficult to pay basic utility bills, and 16 per cent admitted that they were having to buy less food because of financial constraints due to their reduced incomes. Therefore, it is vital that they have a full set of information about what benefits they are entitled to, as well as that the fight is taken to Westminster for a better financial deal.

I recently came across a shocking case in my constituency of a family who fell foul of the incredibly complicated rules on paying for care. When the family finally decided that they could no longer care for their relative at home and had to put the relative into residential care, they found, having paid tens

dweud bod consensws trawsbleidiol ar y materion hyn ers tro, felly, nid yw wedi gorfod dadlau.

Cofiaf eistedd yn ddigalon mewn ysbyty yn y gorllewin gyda'm rhieni, pan oedd fy mam yn cael ei rhyddhau o'r ysbyty yn dilyn strôc. Cafwyd trafodaeth faith sut i hwyluso'r broses o'i rhyddhau o'r ysbyty a phopeth a fyddai'n cael ei wneud i sicrhau ei bod yn cyrraedd adref. Ar ddiwedd y cyfarfod, gofynnais yn betrus a oedd unrhyw fwriad i asesu anghenion fy nhad, gan y byddai ef bellach yn gofalu am fy mam, a oedd yn wan iawn ar ôl y strôc honno. Edrychodd swyddog y cyngor arnaf yn syn, yna edrychodd ar fy nhad a gofyn, 'A ydych yn meddwl bod gennych unrhyw anghenion, Mr Williams?'. Yr wyf yn siŵr fod nifer o bobl ledled Cymru yn dal i gael swyddogion yn edrych yn syn arnynt ac yn gofyn a oes ganddynt anghenion fel gofalu mewn gwirionedd. Felly, yr wyf yn falch iawn croesawu a chefnogi'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol y mae Helen Mary yn awyddus i'w ddatblygu, ac yn bwysicach fyth y Mesurau y gall y Cynulliad eu cyflwyno o ganlyniad i ddatganoli'r pwerau hynny.

Cyfeiriodd Sandy at agweddau ariannol gofalu, a chredaf fod hynny'n bwysig iawn. Mewn arolwg o ofalwyr a wnaed yn ddiweddar, dywedodd 74 y cant fod eu sefyllfa ariannol wedi dirywio o ganlyniad i fod yn ofalwr.

Yr oedd dros chwarter ohonynt yn cael anhawster i dalu biliau cyfleustodau sylfaenol, a chyfaddefodd 16 y cant eu bod yn gorfod prynu llai o fwyd oherwydd cyfyngiadau ariannol o ganlyniad i'w hincwm is. Felly, mae'n hanfodol iddynt gael set gyflawn o wybodaeth pa fuddiannau y mae ganddynt hawl i'w cael, yn ogystal â gwybod bod y frwydr yn cael ei chymryd i San Steffan am well bargaen ariannol.

Yn ddiweddar deuthum ar draws achos brawychus yn fy etholaeth o deulu'n cael cam oherwydd rheolau anhygoel o gymhleth ar gyfer talu am ofal. Pan benderfynodd y teulu yn y diwedd na allent barhau i ofalu am eu perthynas gartref, a phan fu'n rhaid iddynt roi'r perthynas mewn gofal preswyl,

of thousands of pounds in fees, that they were not responsible for paying them after all. Upon being challenged, the council said, 'Well, they did not tell us that the money was tied up in that particular type of bond'. If council officials say that the system is complicated and do not know what type of bonds are included or excluded from payments, how on earth is a stressed out and worn out carer supposed to negotiate the system?

I also hope that we can look at measures to deal with the specific needs of individuals caring for people with mental health problems. Those carers' needs can change rapidly and often, given the nature of the conditions of the relatives that they are caring for. Many of them have reported to me that they feel excluded from discussions about care plans for their relatives, because of patient confidentiality issues relating to those suffering from mental health problems. They find it incredibly difficult when they are excluded from the discussions on how their relative will be cared for, when so much is expected of them.

Finally, I hope that we can also look at ensuring that, once carers have been made aware of their rights, it is not a one-off. I am particularly concerned about those caring for children who are transferring from child social services to adult social services within a local authority. Very often, the support that the family is entitled to changes hugely and, more often than not, not for the better. Those caring for children who are transitioning to adult services need to have another opportunity to discuss their rights and the opportunities available to them for help and assistance.

I welcome and support the principle of this LCO and look forward to discussing how the Assembly can use the new powers in a way that truly makes a difference to carers across Wales.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Gwenda Thomas): Yn

darganfuwyd, ar ôl talu degau o filoedd o bunnoedd mewn ffioedd, nad oeddent yn gyfrifol am eu talu wedi'r cyfan. Wrth gael ei herio, dywedodd y cyngor, 'Wel, ni chawsom wybod bod yr arian ynghlwm mewn bond o'r math arbennig hwnnw'. Os yw swyddogion cyngor yn dweud bod y system yn gymhleth ac na wyddant pa fath o fondiau sy'n cael eu cynnwys mewn taliadau neu sy'n cael eu heithrio, sut yn y byd y mae disgwyl i ofalwr sydd dan bwysau ac wedi blino'n lân ymdopi â'r system?

Gobeithio hefyd y gallwn ystyried mesurau i ymwneud ag anghenion penodol unigolion sy'n gofalu am bobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl. Gall anghenion y gofaluwr hynny newid yn gyflym ac yn aml, oherwydd natur cyflyrau'r perthnasau y maent yn gofalu amdanynt. Mae nifer ohonynt wedi dweud wrthyf eu bod yn teimlo'u bod yn cael eu heithrio o drafodaethau am gynlluniau gofal i'w perthnasau, oherwydd materion yn ymwneud â chyfrinachedd y claf parthed pobl sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl. Mae'n anghredadwy o anodd iddynt pan gânt eu heithrio o'r trafodaethau am y ffordd y gofelir am eu perthnasau, pan ddisgwylir cymaint ganddynt hwy.

Yn olaf, gobeithio y gallwn ystyried hefyd sicrhau hefyd, pan fydd gofaluwr wedi'u goleuo ynghylch eu hawliau, nad un digwyddiad unigol yw hynny. Yr wyf yn pryderu'n arbennig am y rheini sy'n gofalu am blant ac sy'n symud o wasanaethau cymdeithasol plant i wasanaethau cymdeithasol oedolion o fewn un awdurdod lleol. Yn aml iawn, bydd y cymorth y mae gan y teulu hawl iddo yn newid yn aruthrol, ac yn amlach na pheidio nid er gwell. Mae angen i'r rheini sy'n gofalu am blant ac sy'n pontio i wasanaethau oedolion gael cyfle arall i drafod eu hawliau a'r cyfleoedd sydd ar gael iddynt i gael cymorth a chefnogaeth.

Yr wyf yn croesawu ac yn cefnogi egwyddor y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hwn, ac edrychaf ymlaen at drafod sut y gall y Cynulliad ddefnyddio'r pwerau newydd mewn ffordd sy'n gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i ofalwr ledled Cymru.

The Deputy Minister for Social Services (Gwenda Thomas): First, I congratulate

gyntaf, llongyfarchaf Helen Mary Jones am ennill y balot ar gyfer Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol newydd, ac am iddi ddefnyddio'r cyfle i ddod â LCO gerbron ar faterion gofalwyr. Amcan Helen Mary Jones, wrth gwrs, yw gwella lles gofalwyr, ac yr wyf innau hefyd yn rhannu'r uchelgais hwn.

Credaf fod pob Aelod yn gefnogol o gyfraniad a rôl gofalwyr, a chroesawaf cyfraniadau Aelodau'r Cynulliad i'r ddadl heddiw, sy'n dangos nad yw'r gefnogaeth wedi lleihau. Credaf fod pob siaradwr y prynhawn yma wedi dangos hynny. Byddaf yn sicrhau bod unrhyw gwestiynau sydd heb eu hateb yn ystod fy nghyfraniad yn cael eu hateb yn ysgrifenedig ar ôl i Gofnod y Trafodion heddiw gael ei gyhoeddi. Nodaf fod Aelodau wedi cymeradwyo ymdrech Hywel Francis, ac yr oedd un o gwestiynau Jonathan, a chyfraniad Dai, yn ymwneud â gwreiddi yr argymhellion a ddilynodd Fesur Hywel.

I would like to say on that point that the carers strategy action plan includes a commitment to assess the impact of the Carers (Equal Opportunities) Act 2004 in Wales.

Jenny Randerson, I accept your reference to your earlier debate. However, the intention of the Welsh Assembly Government was not to exclude respite care, but to ensure that legislative competence was as wide as possible, and I still adhere to that.

That leads us on to the question of young carers, and we have heard Jenny and Kirsty talk about them. I met young carers last week, and was impressed by them at that meeting. The young carers produced their own 10-point action plan, and I have promised to respond to that by June this year, during Carers' Week, after consulting with colleagues.

2.50 p.m.

Helen Mary's explanatory memorandum, supporting her proposed LCO, sets out some of the key matters affecting carers, which will be all too familiar to us all. These issues are

Helen Mary Jones on winning the ballot for a new legislative competence Order, and on using the opportunity to bring before us an LCO on carer issues. Helen Mary Jones's aim, of course, is to improve the well being of carers, and I too share that ambition.

I believe every Member supports the role and contribution of carers, and I welcome Assembly Members' contributions to the debate today, which show that the support has not diminished. I believe every speaker this afternoon has demonstrated that. I will ensure that any questions not answered during my contribution will be answered in writing after today's Record of Proceedings is published. I note that Members have welcomed Hywel Francis's speldid effort, and one of Jonathan's questions, and Dai's contribution, were to do with realising the recommendations that arose out of Hywel's Bill.

Hoffwn ddweud ar y pwynt hwnnw fod cynllun gweithredu strategol y gofalwyr yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i asesu effaith Deddf Gofalwyr (Cyfleodd Cyfartal) 2004 yng Nghymru.

Jenny Randerson, derbyniaf eich cyfeiriad at eich dadl gynharach. Fodd bynnag, nid bwriad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru oedd eithrio gofal seibiant, ond sicrhau bod y cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol mor eang â phosibl, ac yr wyf yn dal i gadw at hynny.

Mae hynny'n ein harwain at gwestiwn gofalwyr ifanc, a chlywsom Jenny a Kirsty yn siarad amdanynt hwy. Cefais gyfarfod â gofalwyr ifanc yr wythnos diwethaf, a gwnaethant i gyd argraff dda arnaf yn y cyfarfod hwnnw. Cynhyrchodd y gofalwyr ifanc eu cynllun gweithredu 10-pwynt eu hunain, ac addewais ymateb i hwnnw erbyn Mehefin eleni, yn ystod Wythnos y Gofalwyr, ar ôl ymgynghori â chyd-Aelodau.

Mae'r memorandwm esboniadol gan Helen Mary, sy'n cefnogi ei Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol arfaethedig, yn gosod allan rai o'r materion allweddol sy'n

also reflected in our carers strategy for Wales action plan 2007. I also note, Helen, that you mention some inconsistencies among local authorities. Last year, the Westminster Government announced that the UK carers strategy was to be reviewed. This strategy includes such important non-devolved matters as benefits and pensions, which we heard about from Sandy and Kirsty this afternoon.

These matters are of great importance to carers in Wales, and a great deal of the correspondence that I receive from carers is about benefits, pensions, and related non-devolved matters such as employment. I am pleased, therefore, that the Welsh Assembly Government is represented at the official interdepartmental steering group on the carers strategy, which is overseeing the review. Carers' voluntary organisations, including Carers UK and Crossroads, are also represented on this group. Four task groups have been set up to cover employment, equalities, income, and health and social care. An extensive consultation exercise has recently been completed, and I am advised that a report will be going to UK Ministers in May.

Regarding those elements of the UK strategy that cover devolved issues, the Assembly Government's carers strategy for Wales action plan 2007, which we published last March, includes a commitment to review our strategic objectives in the light of outcomes of the UK strategy review. 'One Wales' includes a commitment to bring in legislation to address carers' rights, and we shall achieve this.

Some may believe that Helen Mary's proposals are too narrowly drawn. Helen referred to that herself this afternoon. I would have preferred them to be more broadly drawn. Nevertheless, I think that Helen Mary's proposals are sufficiently in line with some of our own thinking to be given a fair wind. In other words, I believe that they should be allowed to proceed to the next

effeithio ar ofalwyr, materion a fydd yn dra chyfarwydd inni i gyd. Caiff y materion hyn eu hadlewyrchu hefyd yn ein strategaeth gofalwyr ar gyfer cynllun gweithredu Cymru 2007. Sylwaf hefyd, Helen, eich bod yn crybwyll rhai anghysondebau ymysg awdurdodau lleol. Y llynedd, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth San Steffan fod strategaeth y DU ar gyfer gofalwyr i gael ei hadolygu. Mae'r strategaeth hon yn cynnwys materion pwysig sydd heb eu datganoli, megis budd-daliadau a phensiynau y clywsom amdanynt gan Sandy a Kirsty y prynhawn yma.

Mae'r materion hyn o bwys mawr i ofalwyr yng Nghymru, ac mae llawer o'r ohebiaeth a gaf gan ofalwyr yn ymdrin â budd-daliadau, pensiynau, a materion cysylltiedig, megis cyflogaeth, nad ydynt wedi'u datganoli. Yr wyf yn falch, felly, fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cael ei chynrychioli yng ngrŵp llywio cydadranol swyddogol y strategaeth gofalwyr, sy'n goruchwylio'r adolygiad. Cynrychiolir yn y grŵp hwn hefyd gyrrff gwirfoddol gofalwyr, gan gynnwys Gofalwyr y DU a Crossroads. Sefydlwyd pedwar grŵp gorchwyl ar gyfer cyflogaeth, cydraddoldeb, incwm, ac iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Cwblhawyd ymarfer ymgynghori helaeth yn ddiweddar, a dywedir wrthyf y bydd adroddiad yn mynd at Weinidogion y DU ym Mai.

Ynghylch yr elfennau hynny yn strategaeth y DU sy'n berthnasol i faterion wedi eu datganoli, mae cynllun gweithredu 2007 ar gyfer strategaeth gofalwyr Cymru gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, a gyhoeddwyd gennym fis Mawrth diwethaf, yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i adolygu ein hamcanion strategol yng ngoleuni canlyniadau adolygiad strategaeth y DU. Mae 'Cymru'n Un' yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth i ymdrin â hawliau gofalwyr, a byddwn yn cyflawni hyn.

Efallai y bydd rhai'n credu bod cynigion Helen Mary wedi'u llunio'n rhy gul. Cyfeiriodd Helen ei hun at hynny y prynhawn yma. Byddai'n well gennyf fi pe baent wedi'u llunio'n fwy eang. Er hynny, credaf fod cynigion Helen Mary yn cyd-fynd ddigon â rhai o'n syniadau ni i gael rhwydd hant. Mewn geiriau eraill, credaf y dylid caniatáu iddynt fynd ymlaen i'r camau nesaf.

stages. For these reasons, I will support Helen Mary's motion, and I invite Assembly Members to do so also.

Helen Mary Jones: I thank everyone who has contributed to this debate. Once again, this reflects the strong consensus not only about the value of the work that carers do for those whom they love, and the contribution that that makes to our communities, but about doing something to support that important work. It is not possible for me to respond in detail to all the points made, but I hope to touch on as many of them as possible in the few minutes that I have for my speech.

I thank Jonathan Morgan warmly for his support. I endorse what he says about our having a huge way to go in terms of turning our commitment at a political level to the rights and wellbeing of carers into reality. I was struck, too, by his comment about the need for a range of services. Carers are individuals, and their needs will vary hugely. I hope that, by taking the small step of giving local authorities and other public bodies the responsibility to identify carers, we will begin to get a much more accurate picture of the range of those needs. It will, of course, be for further action, and possibly for further Government legislation, to put in place the statutory right to have those needs met. However, we need to remember that we are talking about individuals and families, and we must not assume that all carers' needs will be the same.

I endorse wholeheartedly the comments that Jonathan Morgan, Dai Lloyd, and the Minister made about the work that Hywel Francis has done in this regard. It is important that we remember that his legislation mentioned equality of opportunity, and it is right that we see the rights of carers in that context. Again, that came out strongly in Dai Lloyd's contribution. I was also grateful for Dai's reference to the important work of voluntary organisations. It is true to say that the voluntary sector has led in this area, and that statutory bodies have too often been way behind. The stories and examples that Kirsty Williams mentioned show us that we still have a long way to go to change the culture of some people in statutory

Am y rhesymau hyn, byddaf yn cefnogi cynnig Helen Mary, a gwahoddaf Aelodau'r Cynulliad i wneud hynny hefyd.

Helen Mary Jones: Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddatl hon. Unwaith eto, mae hyn yn adlewyrchu'r consensws cryf nid yn unig ynghylch gwerth y gwaith a wneir gan ofalwyr dros eu hanwyliaid, a chyfraniad hynny i'n cymunedau, ond hefyd ynghylch gwneud rhywbeth i gefnogi'r gwaith pwysig hwnnw. Nid yw'n bosibl imi ymateb yn fanwl i'r holl bwyntiau a wnaethpwyd, ond gobeithiaf grybwyll cynifer ohonynt ag sy'n bosibl yn yr ychydig funudau sydd gennyf ar gyfer fy araith.

Diolch o galon i Jonathan Morgan am ei gefnogaeth. Cymeradwyaf yr hyn a ddywed fod gennym ffordd bell i fynd o ran gwireddu ein hymrwymiad ar lefel wleidyddol i hawliau a lles gofalwyr. Fe'm trawyd, hefyd, gan ei sylw am yr angen i gael amrediad o wasanaethau. Unigolion yw gofalwyr, a bydd eu hanghenion yn amrywio'n fawr. Drwy gymryd y cam bach o roi i awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff cyhoeddus eraill y cyfrifoldeb o nodi gofalwyr, gobeithio y byddwn yn dechrau cael darlun llawer cywirach o amrediad yr anghenion hynny. Bydd angen gweithredu pellach, wrth gwrs, a deddfwriaeth bellach gan y Llywodraeth, efallai, i sicrhau'r hawl statudol i ddiwallu'r anghenion hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni gofio ein bod yn sôn am unigolion a theuluoedd, a rhaid inni beidio â rhagdybio y bydd anghenion pob gofalwr yr un fath.

Cymeradwyaf yn llwyr y sylwadau gan Jonathan Morgan, Dai Lloyd a'r Gweinidog am y gwaith y mae Hywel Francis wedi'i wneud yn y cyswllt hwn. Mae'n bwysig inni gofio i'w ddeddfwriaeth ef grybwyll cyfle cyfartal, ac mae'n iawn inni ystyried hawliau gofalwyr yn y cyd-destun hwnnw. Daeth hynny'n amlwg iawn hefyd yng nghyfraniad Dai Lloyd. Yr oeddwn yn ddiolchgar hefyd am gyfeiriad Dai at y gwaith pwysig a wneir gan gyrff gwirfoddol. Mae'n wir dweud mai'r sector gwirfoddol sydd wedi arwain yn y maes hwn, a bod cyrrff statudol, yn rhy aml, ymhell ar ei hôl hi. Mae'r hanesion a'r enghreifftiau a grybwyllodd Kirsty Williams yn dangos inni bod gennym ffordd bell i fynd o hyd i newid diwylliant rhai pobl mewn

organisations who see it as automatically the responsibility of a family member, often a family member unaided, to—and I have heard this phrase so often—'just get on with it' in terms of caring. That is not acceptable in this day and age. I hope that, if we are able to pursue a Measure out of this LCO, it will send a clear message to anyone in our statutory services who still thinks like that that we will no longer tolerate that attitude as a political community and as communities throughout Wales.

I am grateful to Jenny Randerson for her contribution and support. I was struck by what she said about how the phrase 'caring for carers' has become a cliché. However, I think that it is one because it is so true. Perhaps we need to show much more clearly that we are doing this as a political community in Wales, and are not just saying it. I was also struck by Jenny's comments on young carers, and others also referred to this. This issue was raised with me earlier today by Val Lloyd, who has taken a strong interest in this as a result of a petition received by the Petitions Committee on young carers. It may be that, as we pursue this matter, we will need to consider whether education, for example, should have some sort of statutory role whereby teachers and others in contact with young carers through the education system should also point out that they are carers and, as such, need to have their needs met.

I was also struck by what Jenny Randerson said about the need to go further. I entirely concur and I welcome the Deputy Minister's reiteration of the Government's commitment to seek further legislation further down the line as we look at the detail of this. I would welcome the opportunity to make my own LCO as broad as is consistent with private Member's legislation. I am grateful for the offers of support that I have had from the Government in pursuing this agenda. Hopefully, we can make this as broad, as I have said, as it is appropriate for private Member's legislation to be, but I also look forward to further Government legislation, if that proves to be necessary. The point about identification not being about counting heads, but about showing what need there is, was

cyrff statudol sy'n ystyried mai cyfrifoldeb awtomatig aelod o'r teulu, yn ddigymorth yn aml—a chlywais yr ymadrodd hwn mor aml—yw 'dal ati' o ran gofalu. Nid yw hynny'n dderbyniol yn yr oes sydd ohoni. Gobeithio, os gallwn ddilyn Mesur allan o'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hwn, y bydd yn rhoi neges glir i unrhyw un yn ein gwasanaethau statudol sy'n dal i feddwl felly na fyddwn ni, fel cymuned wleidyddol nac fel cymunedau ledled Cymru, yn goddef yr agwedd honno mwyach.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Jenny Randerson am ei chyfraniad a'i chefnogaeth. Fe'm trawyd gan yr hyn a ddywedodd ynghylch y modd y mae'r ymadrodd 'gofalu am ofalwyr' wedi tyfu'n ystrydeb. Fodd bynnag, credaf ei fod yn ystrydeb am ei fod mor wir. Hwyrach fod angen inni ddangos lawer yn fwy eglur ein bod yn gwneud hyn fel cymuned wleidyddol yng Nghymru, ac nad dweud hynny'n unig yr ydym. Fe'm trawyd hefyd gan sylwadau Jenny am ofalwyr ifanc, a chyfeiriodd eraill hefyd at hynny. Codwyd y mater hwn gyda mi'n gynharach heddiw gan Val Lloyd, sydd wedi ymddiddori'n fawr yn hyn o ganlyniad i ddeiseb a gafodd y Pwyllgor Deisebau ar ofalwyr ifanc. Efallai, wrth inni ddilyn y mater hwn, y bydd angen inni ystyried a ddylai addysg, er enghraifft, gael rhyw fath o rôl statudol fel y dylai athrawon, ac eraill sydd mewn cyswllt â gofalwyr ifanc drwy'r system addysg, ddangos hefyd eu bod yn ofalwyr a bod angen i'w hanghenion gael eu diwallu.

Fe'm trawyd hefyd gan yr hyn a ddywedodd Jenny Randerson am yr angen i fynd ymhellach. Cytunaf yn llwyr, a chroesawaf yr hyn a ailadroddodd y Dirprwy Weinidog am ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i geisio mwy o ddeddfwriaeth yn ddiweddarach wrth inni ystyried manylion hyn. Byddwn yn croesawu'r cyfle i wneud fy Ngorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol fy hun mor eang ag sy'n gyson â deddfwriaeth Aelod preifat. Diolch am y cynigion o gymorth a gefais gan y Llywodraeth wrth ddilyn yr agenda hon. Gobeithio, fel y dywedais, y gallwn sicrhau bod hyn mor eang ag sy'n briodol ar gyfer deddfwriaeth breifat Aelod, ond edrychaf ymlaen hefyd at ddeddfwriaeth bellach gan y Llywodraeth, os bydd angen hynny. Yr oedd y pwynt bod nodi yn

again something that struck me in Jenny's contribution.

I also thank Sandy Mewies for her support. What stayed with me from her contribution to the debate was that carers do not ask for the earth, but want a little support so that they can live an ordinary life. Often, people who care for a long time end up feeling very isolated, and a small amount of support by way of respite care and benefits advice—and several contributions touched on those non-devolved issues—can make an enormous difference. The legislation that I am putting forward today will not give people the automatic right to have those needs met, but at least we will know where they are and what those needs are as a result of it. Hopefully, that will create an environment in which local decision-makers will feel that they must deliver for carers.

I was struck by what several Members said about the problems with benefits and other non-devolved issues and I was glad to hear the Deputy Minister's comments on how our Government is co-operating and looking at those issues at a UK level. Our agenda in the Assembly is not always the same as that of the Westminster Government, particularly when it comes to benefits. I have grave concerns about people being pushed back into work when they need to either have their disability acknowledged or have their caring responsibilities properly supported. It is reassuring to know that our Government is actively participating in that process and I am sure that the voice of the Assembly will be heard strongly.

I also very much welcome what the Minister said about reviewing our own carers strategy. From many people's contributions, it is clear that that issue is not so much about the strategy on paper as about what is being delivered. Is the legislation that is in place being met? The statistics that I shared with the Assembly earlier strongly suggest that it

rhywbeth gwahanol i gyfrif pennau, ond yn golygu dangos bwth yw'r angen, eto'n rhywbeth a'm trawodd yng nghyfraniad Jenny.

Diolch hefyd i Sandy Mewies am ei chefnogaeth. Yr hyn a arhosodd gyda mi o'i chyfraniad hi at y ddadl oedd nad yw gofalcwyr yn gofyn am y byd, ond bod arnynt eisiau ychydig gefnogaeth fel y gallant fyw bywyd cyffredin. Yn aml, mae pobl sy'n gofalu am amser hir yn teimlo'n ynysig iawn, ac mae ychydig gymorth ar ffurf gofal seibiant a chyingor ynghylch budd-daliadau—a chrybwyllodd nifer o'r cyfraniadau y materion hynny sydd heb eu datganoli—yn gallu gwneud gwahaniaeth enfawr. Ni fydd y ddeddfwriaeth yr wyf fi'n ei chyflwyno heddiw yn rhoi hawl awtomatig i bobl gael yr anghenion hynny wedi'u diwallu, ond o leiaf byddwn yn gwybod ble y maent a beth yw'r anghenion hynny o ganlyniad. Bydd hynny, gobeithio, yn creu amgylchedd lle bydd y sawl sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau'n lleol yn teimlo ei bod yn rhaid iddynt ddarparu ar ran gofalcwyr.

Fe'm trawyd gan yr hyn a ddywedodd nifer o Aelodau am y problemau sy'n gysylltiedig â budd-daliadau a materion eraill sydd heb eu datganoli, ac yr oeddwn yn falch clywed sylwadau'r Dirprwy Weinidog am y ffordd y mae ein Llywodraeth yn cydweithio ac yn ystyried y materion hynny ar lefel y DU. Nid yw ein hagenda ni yn y Cynulliad yr un fath bob amser ag agenda Llywodraeth San Steffan, yn arbennig pan ymdrinnir â budd-daliadau. Yr wyf yn gofidio'n arw fod pobl yn cael eu gorfodi'n ôl i weithio pan fydd angen naill ai i'w hanabledd gael ei gydnabod neu i gael cefnogaeth briodol i'w cyfrifoldebau gofalu. Calonogol yw gwybod bod ein Llywodraeth yn cyfranogi'n weithredol yn y broses honno, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y caiff llais y Cynulliad ei glywed yn gryf.

Croesawaf yn fawr hefyd yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog am adolygu ein strategaeth gofalcwyr ein hunain. O gyfraniadau nifer o bobl, mae'n eglur nad y strategaeth ar bapur yw'r mater hwnnw yn gymaint â'r hyn sy'n cael ei gyflawni. A gydymffurfir â'r ddeddfwriaeth sydd mewn grym? Mae'r ystadegau a roddais i'r

is not.

I am concerned, and will respond again, to what Members have said about the fairly limited scope of this legislation. I would very much like to go further and I hope that we will reach the end of this Assembly, to be frank, with a statutory right for carers not only to have their caring needs assessed, but to have those needs, as they are identified, met. The advice that I have received is that that goes beyond the scope of what would be acceptable or proper for private Member's legislation, but I look forward to working through the detail of this once the LCO committee is in place. I hope that we can extend the scope of the Order, if it is appropriate to do so.

3.00 p.m.

I end by thanking everyone again for their support. Unanimous support for this LCO will send a positive message to carers and the organisations that work for them and also to our colleagues at Westminster, who, I am sure, will support the competence Order that I will bring forward. I end by saying to that gentleman from the carers' forum in west Wales that I really did hear what you said, and I do understand, but I and the whole of the Assembly propose to do something about it.

Y Llywydd: Gan nad oes unrhyw Aelod wedi dangos unrhyw wrthwynebiad, cyhoeddaf fod y cynnig wedi'i dderbyn, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35. Llongyfarchiadau i bawb.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Adroddiadau'r Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig a'r Pwyllgor Cyllid ar Glwy'r Traed a'r Genau

The Finance Committee's and Rural Development Sub-Committee's Reports on Foot and Mouth Disease

Y Llywydd: Gan ein bod yn awr yn trafod adroddiad dau bwyllgor ar glwy'r traed a'r

Cynulliad yn gynharach yn awgrymu'n gryf na wneir hynny.

Yr wyf yn pryderu am yr hyn y mae Aelodau wedi'i ddweud am gwmpas gweddol gyfyngedig y ddeddfwriaeth hon, a byddaf yn ymateb eto i hynny. Hoffwn yn fawr fynd ymhellach, a gobeithio, a siarad yn blaen, y byddwn yn cyrraedd diwedd y Cynulliad hwn gyda hawl statudol i ofalwyr nid yn unig i gael eu hanghenion gofalu wedi'u hasesu, ond i gael yr anghenion hynny wedi'u diwallu wrth iddynt gael eu nodi. Cefais gyngor bod hynny'n mynd y tu hwnt i'r hyn a fyddai'n dderbyniol neu'n briodol i ddeddfwriaeth Aelod preifat, ond edrychaf ymlaen at weithio drwy fanylion hyn ar ôl sefydlu pwyllgor ar y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol. Gobeithio y gallwn estyn cwmpas y Gorchymyn, os yw'n briodol gwneud hynny.

Gorffennaf drwy ddiolch i bawb eto am eu cefnogaeth. Bydd cefnogaeth unfrydol i'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol hwn yn rhoi neges gadarnhaol i ofalwyr ac i'r cyrff sy'n gweithio drostynt a hefyd i'n cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan, a fydd, yr wyf yn siŵr, yn cefnogi'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd a gyflwynaf. I dynnu'r gwys i dal, hoffwn ddweud wrth y gŵr o'r fforwm gofalwyr yn y gorllewin fy mod yn wir wedi clywed yr hyn a ddywedaso, ac yr wyf yn deall, ond yr wyf fi a'r Cynulliad cyfan yn bwriadu gwneud rhywbeth am y sefyllfa.

The Presiding Officer: As no Members have indicated opposition, I declare the motion carried, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35. Congratulations to everyone.

The Presiding Officer: As we are now discussing the reports of two committees on

genau, byddaf yn galw ar Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid ac yna ar Gadeirydd yr Is-Bwyllgor Datblygu gwledig, cyn galw ar y Gweinidog dros Faterion gwledig.

Alun Cairns: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

notes the Finance Committee report on the financial implications of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak on the Welsh Assembly Government budget, laid in the Table Office on 18 January 2008. (NDM3866)

Friday, 3 August 2007 was a black day for the farming industry, not just in Wales but across the whole of the United Kingdom, or certainly Great Britain. That was the day that foot and mouth disease was discovered at a farm in Surrey, and the day that Great-Britain-wide restrictions on animal movements were introduced. All the evidence, and subsequent reports by the Health and Safety Executive, point to the source of the outbreak as being contamination from the Institute for Animal Health's Pirbright Laboratory.

Despite the fact that this laboratory was in England and that all outbreaks of foot and mouth disease on this occasion were also in England, the impact on the Welsh farming industry was both immediate and severe. The outbreak came at the industry's peak marketing time and the restriction on movements meant that animals could not be taken for slaughter. The impact, most unfairly, was disproportionately higher in Wales because of the size and nature of our sheep sector. Farmers suffered doubly not just from a loss of sales but also from the loss of export markets and a dramatic fall in prices. Alongside this, they were faced with significant additional costs for animal feed as its price rose dramatically.

There are schemes in place to offer automatic compensation to farmers who suffer as a direct result of foot and mouth disease, but they are only for those whose animals are infected and slaughtered as a consequence. Obviously, no animals were slaughtered in Wales, so this type of compensation was of

foot and mouth disease, I will call the Chair of the Finance Committee and then the Chair of the Rural Development Sub-Committee, before calling the Minister for Rural Affairs.

Alun Cairns: Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar oblygiadau ariannol clwy'r traed a'r genau ar gyllideb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 18 Ionawr 2008. (NDM3866)

Yr oedd dydd Gwener, 3 Awst 2007, yn ddiwrnod tywyll i'r diwydiant ffermio, nid yng Nghymru'n unig, ond ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig i gyd, neu Brydain Fawr yn sicr. Dyna'r diwrnod y darganfuwyd clwy'r traed a'r genau ar fferm yn Surrey, a'r diwrnod y cyflwynwyd cyfyngiadau ar hyd ac ar led Prydain Fawr ar symud anifeiliaid. Mae'r holl dystiolaeth, a'r adroddiadau dilynol gan y Weithrediaeth Iechyd a Diogelwch, yn pwyntio at halogiad o Labordy Sefydliad Iechyd Anifeiliaid Pirbright fel ffynhonnell yr achos.

Er gwaethaf y ffaith fod y labordy hwn yn Lloegr a bod yr holl achosion y tro hwn o glwy'r traed a'r genau hefyd yn Lloegr, yr oedd yr effaith ar y diwydiant ffermio yng Nghymru'n ddi-oed ac yn ddifrifol. Daeth yr achos ar adeg farchnata bwysicaf y diwydiant, a golygodd y cyfyngiadau ar symud anifeiliaid nad oedd modd mynd â nhw i'w lladd. Oherwydd maint a natur ein sector defaid, yr hyn sy'n annheg oedd bod yr effaith yn anghymesur uwch yng Nghymru. Cafodd ffermwyr ergyd ddwbl, nid wrth golli gwerthiant yn unig, ond hefyd wrth golli marchnadoedd allforio a chwypm dramatig mewn prisiau. Ar yr un pryd, yr oeddent yn wynebu costau ychwanegol sylweddol am fwydydd anifeiliaid wrth i'r prisiau gynyddu'n ddramatig.

Mae yna gynlluniau i gynnig iawndal yn awtomatig i ffermwyr sy'n dioddef yn uniongyrchol yn sgil clwy'r traed a'r genau, ond mae'r rheini ar gyfer pobl sydd ag anifeiliaid wedi eu heintio a'u lladd. Yn amlwg, ni laddwyd yr un anifail yng Nghymru, felly, nid oedd y math hwn o

no benefit to Welsh farmers and none, quite naturally, have been paid. However, the impact of the outbreak on Welsh farmers was just as severe: the loss of markets, falling prices, rising costs and additional feed have all imposed heavy financial burdens on farmers in their peak marketing period. Farmers are understandably, and rightly, calling for support.

Given the impact that this could have on the Assembly's budget, the Finance Committee decided to undertake an inquiry. Not doing so would have shown a thorough disregard of much of the purpose behind establishing the Finance Committee, given the cost of foot and mouth disease to the last Assembly Government. Clearly, our mandate was not, and is not, to recommend how any funds should be used. We set out to establish the costs, any compensation paid and the sources of such funds. We aimed to clarify the financial scale of the impact of foot and mouth disease and ask the Minister and the Assembly Government to take account of our report. I believe that we have achieved these goals.

We took evidence from National Farmers Union Cymru, the Farmers Union of Wales, Hybu Cig Cymru and the Welsh Livestock Auctioneers Association. I am grateful to each of them for their time and effort in presenting evidence, for answering the committee's questions and for responding positively to our subsequent recommendations. The committee is also grateful to the Minister for Rural Affairs, who also responded positively to our inquiry, gave evidence and even chose to hear the evidence sessions first-hand. The Minister was able to react to points made by the unions, Hybu Cig Cymru and the Welsh Livestock Auctioneers Association immediately after they had given their evidence.

Various figures were put to the committee. Hybu Cig Cymru estimated that the impact of the export ban and the fall in prices had cost the industry in Wales £30.9 million. NFU Cymru presented a detailed calculation that took account of the additional consequential

iawndal o unrhyw fudd i ffermwyr Cymru, ac yn naturiol nid oes yr un ohonynt wedi cael eu talu. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd effaith yr achos ar ffermwyr Cymru yr un mor ddifrifol: mae colli marchnadoedd, prisiau'n disgyn, costau'n cynyddu a bwyd ychwanegol wedi gosod baich ariannol trwm ar ffermwyr yn ystod eu cyfnod marchnata pwysicaf. Yn ddealladwy, mae ffermwyr yn galw am gymorth, ac maent yn iawn i wneud hynny.

O gofio'r effaith y gallai hyn ei chael ar gyllideb y Cynulliad, penderfynodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid gynnal ymchwiliad. Byddai peidio â gwneud hynny wedi dangos difaterwch llwyr o nifer o'r rhesymau dros sefydlu'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn y lle cyntaf, o gofio cost clwy'r traed a'r genau i Lywodraeth ddiwethaf y Cynulliad. Yn amlwg, nid oedd ein mandad, ac nid yw ein mandad, yn argymhell sut y dylid defnyddio unrhyw gyllid. Ceisiasom sefydlu'r costau, unrhyw iawndal a dalwyd a ffynonellau cyllid o'r fath. Ein nod oedd egluro graddfa ariannol effaith clwy'r traed a'r genau a gofyn i'r Gweinidog ac i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ystyried ein hadroddiad. Credaf ein bod wedi cyflawni'r amcanion hynny.

Clywsom dystiolaeth gan Undeb Cenedlaethol Amaethwyr Cymru ac Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru, Hybu Cig Cymru a Chymdeithas Arwerthwyr Da Byw Cymru. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i bob un ohonynt am eu hamser a'u hymdrech wrth gyflwyno tystiolaeth, am ateb cwestiynau'r pwyllgor ac am ymateb yn gadarnhaol i'n hargymhellion a ddilynodd. Mae'r pwyllgor hefyd yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig, a ymatebodd yn gadarnhaol i'n hymchwiliad, cyflwyno tystiolaeth a hyd yn oed dewis gwranddo ar y sesiynau cyflwyno tystiolaeth yn bersonol. Yr oedd y Gweinidog wrth law i ymateb i'r pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd gan yr undebau, Hybu Cig Cymru a Chymdeithas Arwerthwyr Da Byw Cymru yn union ar ôl iddynt roi eu tystiolaeth.

Cyflwynwyd amrywiol ffigurau i'r pwyllgor. Amcangyfrifai Hybu Cig Cymru fod effaith y gwaharddiad ar allforio a'r gostyngiad mewn prisiau wedi costio £30.9 miliwn i'r diwydiant yng Nghymru. Cyflwynodd NFU Cymru gyfrifiad manwl a oedd yn ystyried y

losses arising from movement restrictions, and concluded that the industry is facing a bill well in excess of £40 million. Both figures were tested by committee members, and the committee and the Minister considered them to be robust. The Farmers Union Wales has estimated that the cost was even greater than this. Of course, these are only the costs that can be identified and assessed at present. The outbreak is continuing to affect the farming industry, costs are continuing to rise, and they will undoubtedly have risen since the Committee took evidence before Christmas and reported in January.

The Finance Committee's first recommendation was that the Welsh Assembly Government should ensure that a full and detailed assessment of the costs of the outbreak is prepared. From what the Minister told the Committee, she and her officials are clearly examining the information that is available, and we hope that, when it is possible to identify and assess all the effects fully, this work will be carried out and published. We are grateful for that commitment.

The Finance Committee was very aware that the outbreak has arisen because of failings entirely outside Wales, and it welcomed the efforts made by the Welsh Assembly Government to support the industry, through a £6.75 million light lamb disposal scheme, and a £1 million scheme to promote red meat, especially lamb, although demand for the former has been less than expected. It also acknowledged that the Minister had not ruled out further support for the industry, and that discussions were continuing with the Treasury on the issue of who should pay the bill.

We also noted the level of support offered in Scotland, and that a similar package on a Welsh level would equate to around £27 million. Some members felt that this level of support should be offered here in Wales. The Finance Committee noted the disappointment within the industry at the level of support provided in Wales so far; it also noted the argument of the National Union of Farmers Cymru that compensation should be of the order of £40 million to offset all the losses

colledion ychwanegol yn sgil cyfyngiadau ar symud anifeiliaid, a daeth i'r casgliad fod y diwydiant yn wynebu bil ymhell dros £40 miliwn. Rhoddwyd y ddau swm ar brawf gan aelodau'r pwyllgor, ac yr oedd y pwyllgor a'r Gweinidog o'r farn bod iddynt sail gadarn. Mae Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru wedi amcangyfrif bod y gost hyd yn oed yn fwy na hynny. Wrth gwrs, y costau y gellir eu nodi a'u hasesu ar hyn o bryd yn unig yw'r rhain. Mae'r achos yn dal i effeithio ar y diwydiant ffermio, mae costau'n parhau i godi, a byddant wedi codi eto heb os ers i'r Pwyllgor gasglu tystiolaeth cyn y Nadolig a rhoi adroddiad am y mater ym mis Ionawr.

Argymhelliad cyntaf y Pwyllgor Cyllid oedd y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sicrhau paratoi asesiad llawn a manwl o'r costau yn sgil yr achosion. O'r hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog wrth y Pwyllgor, mae hi a'i swyddogion yn amlwg yn archwilio'r wybodaeth sydd ar gael, a gobeithio, pan fydd yn bosibl nodi ac asesu'r holl effeithiau'n llawn, y caiff y gwaith hwn ei wneud a'i gyhoeddi. Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar am yr ymrwymiad hwnnw.

Yr oedd y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn ymwybodol iawn bod yr achos wedi deillio o ffaeledau y tu allan i Gymru'n llwyr, a chroesawodd ymdrechion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gefnogi'r diwydiant, drwy gynllun gwerth £6.75 miliwn i waredu ŵyn ysgafn, a chynllun gwerth £1 miliwn i hybu cig coch, yn enwedig cig oen, er bod y galw am y cynllun cyntaf wedi bod yn llai na'r disgwyl. Cydnabu hefyd nad oedd y Gweinidog wedi diystyru rhoi rhagor o gefnogaeth i'r diwydiant, a bod trafodaethau'n mynd ymlaen gyda'r Trysorlys am bwy ddylai dalu'r bil.

Sylwyd hefyd ar lefel y gefnogaeth a gynigiwyd yn yr Alban, ac y byddai pecyn tebyg ar lefel Cymru yn gyfystyr â thua £27 miliwn. Teimlai rhai aelodau y dylid cynnig yr un lefel o gefnogaeth yma yng Nghymru. Nododd y Pwyllgor Cyllid y siom ymhlith y diwydiant am lefel y gefnogaeth a ddarparwyd yng Nghymru hyd yma; nododd hefyd ddadl NFU Cymru y dylai'r iawndal fod oddeutu £40 miliwn i ad-dalu'r holl golledion sydd eisoes wedi eu nodi. Cytunai

already identified. The FUW agreed with this principle. However, given the resources available, the committee concluded that compensation of this order was unrealistic at this time. Having considered the finance available, the level of support in Scotland, and the legal and political arguments between this place and the Westminster Government, we recommended that 'significant additional funding from reserves' should be offered.

I hope that Members, and the Assembly Government, will recognise the issues highlighted in the report and support the committee's recommendations. We await the Minister's response with interest.

Alun Davies: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

notes the report of the Rural Development Sub-committee on the sub-committee's scrutiny of the response by the Welsh Assembly Government to the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak laid in the Table Office on 18 January 2008. (NDM3867)

I begin by offering my thanks to members of the committee, and to the staff who supported our work during this investigation. I also thank the Minister, both for her readiness to give evidence to the committee, and for the way in which she kept the committee informed of her work during the outbreak.

The Rural Development Sub-Committee looked at the issue in a wider context than the Finance Committee, so made recommendations not only on the broader, financial issues, but also on several aspects of the operational, political and policy issues arising from the outbreak. This afternoon, I will address two key themes from that report: first, the Government's actions in response to the outbreak, and, secondly, the impact on the industry and the associated industries.

The committee was content with the way in which the Welsh Assembly Government handled the recent outbreak in England. It achieved its two objectives of preventing the disease from reaching Wales, and removing

Undeb Amaethwyr Cymru â'r egwyddor hon. Fodd bynnag, o gofio'r adnoddau sydd ar gael, daeth y pwyllgor i'r casgliad y byddai swm cyffelyb o iawndal yn afrealistig ar hyn o bryd. Ar ôl pwysu a mesur y cyllid sydd ar gael, lefel y gefnogaeth yn yr Alban, a'r dadleuon cyfreithiol a gwleidyddol rhwng y lle hwn a Llywodraeth San Steffan, yr argymhelliad a wnaed gennym oedd y dylid cynnig cyllid ychwanegol sylweddol o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn.

Gobeithio y bydd yr Aelodau, a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, yn cydnabod y materion y tynnwyd sylw atynt yn yr adroddiad, ac yn cefnogi argymhellion y pwyllgor. Edrychwn ymlaen yn eiddgar at ymateb y Gweinidog.

Alun Davies: Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn nodi adroddiad yr Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig ar y modd y craffodd yr Is-bwyllgor ar ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'r achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 18 Ionawr 2008. (NDM3867)

Dechreuaf drwy gynnig fy niolch i aelodau'r pwyllgor ac i'r staff a gefnogodd ein gwaith yn ystod yr ymchwiliad hwn. Hoffwn ddiolch hefyd i'r Gweinidog, am ei pharodrwydd i gyflwyno tystiolaeth gerbron y pwyllgor ac am y ffordd yr hysbysodd y pwyllgor am ei gwaith yn ystod yr achos o'r clwy.

Edrychodd yr Is-Bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig ar y mater mewn cyd-destun ehangach na'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, felly, gwnaeth argymhellion nid yn unig ar y materion ariannol, ehangach, ond hefyd ar lawer agwedd ar faterion gweithredol, gwleidyddol a pholisi yn deillio o'r achosion. Y prynhawn yma, byddaf yn rhoi sylw i ddwy thema allweddol o'r adroddiad hwnnw: yn gyntaf, camau'r Llywodraeth wrth ymateb i'r achos, ac yn ail, yr effaith ar y diwydiant a'r diwydiannau cysylltiedig.

Yr oedd y pwyllgor yn fodlon â'r ffordd y deliodd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru â'r achosion yn ddiweddar yn Lloegr. Cyflawnodd ei ddau amcan o atal y clwyf rhag cyrraedd Cymru, a chodi'r

restrictions on the movement of animals as soon as possible. We were also pleased with the methods and levels of communication that were established between the Welsh Assembly Government and the UK Government during the outbreak. We believe that the lessons learned as a result of the 2001 outbreak were put to good use, and the Government's structures and decision-making processes were both good and robust.

The committee was impressed by the way in which Welsh Assembly Government staff dealt with the outbreak, and commends them for their hard work and dedication throughout that period.

My final substantive point on this theme, and possibly the only negative, or critical, point that the committee wishes to make in this area, concerns the future of trading standards in Wales, which is one of the front lines of defence for the health and safety of our livestock. They have an important role in the prevention, control and eradication of disease, and are crucial to the integrated approach to any future foot-and-mouth disease outbreak. We were, therefore, concerned to hear about cuts in funding for trading standards departments across Wales. I understand that the Welsh Assembly Government is still assessing the impact that this might have on the handling of future outbreaks. However, the committee recommends that the Assembly Government takes the necessary steps to ensure that any future cuts in funding for trading standards officers do not compromise the protection of Welsh livestock from infection.

3.10 p.m.

I will now turn to the impact of the outbreak on the agricultural and associated industries. The committee felt that the £40 million cost outlined to the Finance Committee was comparable to the real cost to the market in Wales. This was due to the impact of movement restrictions and the closure of the export market for UK meat and livestock. However, like the Finance Committee, we were concerned that the Assembly has no means of reaching its own estimate of the

gwaharddiadau ar symud anifeiliaid cyn gynted â phosibl. Yr oeddem hefyd yn hapus â'r dulliau cyfathrebu a'r lefelau cyfathrebu a sefydlwyd rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU yn ystod yr achos. Credwn fod y gwersi a ddysgwyd o ganlyniad i'r achosion yn 2001 wedi eu defnyddio'n dda, ac yr oedd strwythurau a phrosesau'r Llywodraeth ar gyfer gwneud penderfyniadau yn dda ac yn gadarn.

Gwnaeth staff Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru argraff ar y pwyllgor am y modd yr aethant i'r afael â'r achos, ac mae'r pwyllgor yn eu cymeradwyo am eu gwaith caled a'u hymrwymiad drwy gydol y cyfnod hwnnw.

Mae fy mhwynt olaf ar y thema hon, ac o bosibl yr unig bwynt negyddol neu feirniadol y dymuna'r pwyllgor ei wneud yn y maes hwn, yn ymwneud â dyfodol safonau masnach yng Nghymru, sy'n un o'r llinellau amddiffyn cyntaf ar gyfer iechyd a diogelwch ein da byw. Mae ganddynt swyddogaeth bwysig o ran atal, rheoli a chael gwared ar glefydau, ac y maent yn hanfodol yn yr agwedd integredig o ddelio ag unrhyw achos o glwy'r traed a'r genau yn y dyfodol. Yr oeddem, felly, yn poeni'n arw o glywed am y toriadau mewn cyllid i adrannau safonau masnach ledled Cymru. Deallaf fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn dal i asesu'r effaith y gallai hyn ei chael ar ddelio ag unrhyw achosion yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gymryd y camau angenrheidiol i sicrhau na fydd unrhyw doriadau yn y dyfodol mewn cyllid i swyddogion safonau masnach yn peryglu diogelu da byw yng Nghymru rhag heintiadau.

Trof yn awr at effaith yr achos ar y diwydiant amaethyddol ac ar ddiwydiannau cysylltiedig. Teimlai'r pwyllgor fod y swm o £40 miliwn a amlinellwyd i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn gymhariaeth deg â'r gost wirioneddol i'r farchnad yng Nghymru. Yr oedd hyn o ganlyniad i gyfyngiadau ar symud anifeiliaid ac ar gau'r farchnad allforio ar gyfer cig a da byw o'r DU. Fodd bynnag, fel y Pwyllgor Cyllid, yr oeddem yn poeni nad oes gan y Cynulliad fodd i lunio'i

cost involved. We believe that the Assembly Government relies too heavily on figures provided by other bodies. We therefore recommend that the Welsh Assembly Government undertakes its own assessment of the costs involved and ensures that it has the infrastructure in place to do so.

The committee believes that, as the outbreak was caused by a leak from a UK Government research establishment, the UK Government should be responsible for meeting the costs associated with the outbreak and those incurred as a consequence. For this reason, the committee fully supports the Minister in her efforts to secure compensation payments from the UK Government, and we urge her to bring negotiations to a swift conclusion. I emphasise this urgency this afternoon. Alun Cairns has already discussed some of the financial issues associated with it, but the outbreak also came at a time of an overall reduction in farm incomes during 2006-07. According to Welsh Assembly Government figures, net farm incomes across Wales fell by 2 per cent in real terms over this period. Over the same period, sheep and cattle farm incomes in the less favoured area fell by 23 per cent in real terms. We recommend that, alongside negotiations with the UK Government, the Welsh Assembly Government should investigate the possibility of paying compensation payments, as is the case with the scheme that has been adopted in Scotland.

One of the major impacts of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease was the inability of Welsh farmers to access the export market. The committee was shocked at the vulnerability of the industry in Wales when a crisis such as foot and mouth disease arises. The committee recommends that the Assembly Government stimulates long-term demand in the home market by encouraging retailers to stock more Welsh produce, enhancing the promotion and marketing of Welsh produce to consumers, encouraging the Welsh public sector, such as schools and hospitals, to use produce from Wales, and supporting individual farmers to access the home market.

The committee was concerned about the

amcangyfrif ei hun o'r costau hyn. Credwn fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn dibynnu gormod ar ffigurau a ddarperir gan gyrff eraill. O'r herwydd, yr ydym yn argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wneud ei hasesiad ei hun o'r costau hyn a sicrhau bod ganddi'r seilwaith yn barod i wneud hyn.

Mae'r pwyllgor o'r farn, gan fod yr achos wedi deillio o ollyngiad o sefydliad ymchwil Llywodraeth y DU, mai Llywodraeth y DU a ddylai ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb dros dalu'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r achosion a'r costau a dynnwyd o ganlyniad. Am y rheswm hwn, mae'r pwyllgor yn cefnogi'r Gweinidog yn llwyr yn ei hymdrech i geisio cael taliadau iawndal gan Lywodraeth y DU, ac yr ydym yn ei hannog i ddod â'r trafodaethau i ben yn gyflym. Pwysleisiaf yr angen i frysio y prynhawn yma. Mae Alun Cairns eisoes wedi trafod rhai o'r materion ariannol cysylltiedig, ond daeth yr achosion hyn o'r clwy hefyd mewn cyfnod o ostyngiad cyffredinol mewn incwm ffermydd yn ystod 2006-07. Yn ôl ffigurau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, syrthiodd incwm net ffermydd ledled Cymru 2 y cant mewn termau gwirioneddol dros y cyfnod hwn. Dros yr un cyfnod, syrthiodd incwm ffermydd defaid a gwartheg yn yr ardal llai ffafriol 23 y cant mewn termau gwirioneddol. Yr ydym yn argymhell, ochr yn ochr â'r trafodaethau gyda Llywodraeth y DU, y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ymchwilio i bosibilrwydd rhoi taliadau iawndal, yn debyg i'r cynllun sydd wedi ei fabwysiadu yn yr Alban.

Un o effeithiau mwyaf yr achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau oedd anallu ffermwyr Cymru i gael mynediad i'r farchnad allforio. Synnai'r pwyllgor mor agored i niwed oedd y diwydiant yng Nghymru pan gyfyd argyfwng tebyg i glwy'r traed a'r genau. Mae'r pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ysgogi galw tymor hir yn y farchnad gartref drwy annog manwerthwyr i stocio mwy o gynnyrch o Gymru, hybu a marchnata cynnyrch o Gymru i ddefnyddwyr yn well, annog y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, megis ysgolion ac ysbytai, i ddefnyddio cynnyrch o Gymru, a chefnogi ffermwyr unigol i gael mynediad i'r farchnad gartref.

Yr oedd y pwyllgor yn poeni am yr effaith ar

impact on the delivery of other agricultural payments due to the increased pressures being put on delivery staff during the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak. The Minister assured the committee that there would not be a detrimental impact on the delivery of other payments. The committee recommends that the Minister monitors the delivery of these other payments to ensure that there are no delays that would further impact upon an already struggling industry.

I will bring my remarks to a conclusion by broadly touching on the human impact of the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak. All too often, we describe and analyse the impact of foot and mouth disease in purely financial and market terms. While this is understandable in policy terms, it does not tell the whole story. I will, therefore, conclude my remarks by saying that the committee also recognises the excellent work done by farmers' charities and rural advocacy services on a day-to-day basis, but is especially grateful for their work at times of crisis in the farming industry. We recognise the impact that this has had on individual families and on those who have had to deal with the crisis at first hand. We are concerned about the additional burden placed upon the farmers' charities and advocacy services as a result of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. The committee urges the Welsh Assembly Government to undertake meetings with farmers' charities and advocacy services as a matter of urgency, with a view to providing additional funding. With these few words, I commend the report to the Assembly.

Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig (Elin Jones): Yr wyf yn falch i gychwyn drwy gydnabod, ar ran Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, werth y gwaith a wnaed gan yr Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig a'r Pwyllgor Cyllid wrth baratoi eu hadroddiadau ar effaith clwy'r traed a'r genau yn Lloegr yn 2007 ar ffermio yng Nghymru.

Ar 3 Awst 2007, cadarnhawyd achos o glwy'r traed a'r genau yn Surrey. Cyflwynodd y Llywodraethau yng Nghaerdydd, Caeredin a Llundain gyfyngiadau yn ddi-oed ar symud ac allforio

gyflwyno taliadau amaethyddol eraill o ganlyniad i'r pwysau cynyddol sydd ar staff yn ystod yr achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau. Sicrhaodd y Gweinidog y pwyllgor na fyddai'n cael effaith niweidiol ar gyflwyno taliadau eraill. Mae'r pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylai'r Gweinidog fonitro'r sefyllfa o ran cyflwyno'r taliadau eraill hyn i sicrhau na fydd oedi a fyddai'n cael effaith bellach ar ddiwydiant sydd eisoes dan bwysau.

I gloi, hoffwn sôn yn fyr am effaith yr achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau ar bobl. Yn rhy aml o lawer byddwn yn disgrifio ac yn dadansoddi effaith clwy'r traed a'r genau o safbwynt ariannol neu safbwynt y farchnad yn unig. Er bod hyn yn ddealladwy o ran polisi, nid yw'n adrodd yr holl stori. Byddaf, felly, yn cloi drwy ddweud bod y pwyllgor hefyd yn cydnabod y gwaith rhagorol a wneir bob dydd gan elusennau ffermwyr a gwasanaethau eiriolaeth gwledig, ond mae'n gwerthfawrogi eu gwaith yn fwy ar adegau o argyfwng yn y diwydiant ffermio. Cydnabyddwn yr effaith y mae hyn wedi'i chael ar deuluoedd unigol ac ar y rheini sydd wedi gorfod delio â'r argyfwng yn bersonol. Yr ydym yn poeni am y baich ychwanegol sydd ar elusennau ffermwyr a gwasanaethau eiriolaeth o ganlyniad i achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau. Mae'r pwyllgor yn annog Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gynnal cyfarfodydd gydag elusennau ffermwyr a gwasanaethau eiriolaeth ar unwaith, gyda'r bwriad o ddarparu cyllid ychwanegol. Gyda hynny o eiriau, cymeradwyaf yr adroddiad i'r Cynulliad.

The Minister for Rural Affairs (Elin Jones): I am pleased to begin my contribution by acknowledging, on behalf of the Welsh Assembly Government, the value of the work undertaken by the Rural Affairs Sub-committee and the Finance Committee in preparing their reports on the impact of the 2007 foot-and-mouth outbreak in England on farming in Wales.

On 3 August 2007, a case of foot and mouth disease was confirmed in Surrey. The Governments in Cardiff, Edinburgh and London placed immediate restrictions on the movement and export of animals. The export

anifeiliaid. Cafodd y gwaharddiad ar allforio ei godi, o'r diwedd, ar 23 Tachwedd. Yn y cyfamser, bu modd i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru lacio'r cyfyngiadau ar symud da byw yng Nghymru, a hynny ar gyngor milfeddygol. Ar yr un pryd, fodd bynnag, sicrhawyd fod Cymru yn parhau'n rhydd rhag achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau.

Yn wahanol i'r sefyllfa yn 2001, yr oedd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad y llynedd wedi gallu defnyddio ei phwerau newydd i reoli clwy'r traed a'r genau mewn modd a lwyddodd i ddiwallu anghenion ffermio yng Nghymru, gan sicrhau ar yr un pryd fod Cymru'n parhau'n rhydd rhag y clwyf.

Yr wyf felly'n ddiolchgar am y cydweithredu a welwyd rhwng y diwydiant ffermio a buddiannau eraill yng nghefn gwlad Cymru ar adeg hynod o anodd. Yr wyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar i'r Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig am gydnabod ymdrech glodwiw swyddogion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ystod yr argyfwng. Fe gofnodaf felly fy edmygedd a'm diolch i aelodau staff y Llywodraeth a aeth yr ail filltir dros gyfnod hir yn ystod yr haf a'r hydref y llynedd. Mae fy swyddogion bellach yn ymgynghori â rhanddeiliaid i ganfod pa wersi a ddysgwyd o'r cyfnod hwnnw. Yr wyf innau wedi cyflwyno sylwadau i Iain Anderson fel rhan o'r ymchwiliad i achosion clwy'r traed a'r genau ar ran Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig.

Deliaf yn gyntaf ag argymhellion yr Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig nad ydynt yn ymwneud â chyllid. Argymhellodd yr is-bwyllgor y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gymryd camau i ysgogi mwy o alw yn y farchnad ddomestig am gig oen a chig eidion o Gymru. Mae fy adran eisoes yn cydweithio'n agos â Hybu Cig Cymru i annog mwy i fwyta cig coch Cymru, ac mae cynhyrchion bwyd a diod eraill sy'n cael eu prosesu yng Nghymru hefyd yn cael eu hybu gan na allwn ddibynnu ar ein sector cig coch yn unig. Yr ydym mewn cysylltiad parhaus â'r prif archfarchnadoedd a manwerthwyr eraill i'w hannog i stocio mwy o gynnyrch o Gymru a chefnogi cwmnïau bwyd a diod wrth ddod o hyd i farchnadoedd ehangach yng Nghymru a thu hwnt yn y Deyrnas Gyfunol.

restriction was finally lifted on 23 November. In the meantime, the Welsh Assembly Government was able to relax the restrictions on the movement of stock in Wales, based on veterinary advice. At the same time, however, it ensured that Wales would remain free from foot and mouth disease.

Unlike the situation in 2001, the Assembly Government last year was able to use its new powers to control foot and mouth disease in a way that met the needs of farmers in Wales, while ensuring that Wales remained free from the disease.

I am therefore grateful for the collaboration between the farming industry and other interests in rural Wales at what was a particularly difficult time. I am also grateful to the Rural Development Sub-committee for recognising the excellent work of Assembly Government officials during the crisis. I wish to put on record, therefore, my admiration of and thanks to Government staff who went the second mile over a long period during the summer and autumn of last year. My officials are now in consultation with stakeholders to discover what lessons were learned from this period. I have passed my comments to Iain Anderson as part of the United Kingdom Government inquiry into the cause of the foot-and-mouth outbreak.

I will deal firstly with the recommendations by the Rural Development Sub-committee that do not involve finance. The sub-committee recommended that the Assembly Government should take action to stimulate more demand in the domestic market for Welsh lamb and beef. My department already works closely with Meat Promotion Wales to encourage more people to eat red meat from Wales, and other food and drink produce processed in Wales are being promoted since we cannot rely solely on the red meat sector. We are in ongoing discussion with the main supermarkets and other retailers to encourage them to stock more Welsh produce, and to support food and drink producers in finding new markets in Wales and the rest of the United Kingdom.

Er mwyn sicrhau bod y sector cyhoeddus yn caffael cynnyrch o Gymru, mae fy adran yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth â Gwerth Cymru i godi lefelau'r cynnyrch a brynir. Byddaf yn cyhoeddi cyn hir gynllun gweithredu strategol i gyrchu cynnyrch lleol, a bydd hwnnw'n canolbwyntio ar y sector gyhoeddus ac ar ddatblygu marchnadoedd ffermwyr yn lleol.

O ran gwaith yr adrannau safonau masnach, byddwn yn cytuno bod y cyfyngiadau ariannol sy'n bygwth ar hyn o bryd yn destun pryder. Mae'r gyllideb ar gyfer y gwaith hwn yn nwylo DEFRA, fodd bynnag, ac nid oes gennym reolaeth o gwbl dros y gyllideb honno. Gallaf ddweud er hynny fod trafodaethau ar y gweill gyda DEFRA, ac mae fy swyddogion yn gweithio'n agos â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a rheolwyr milfeddygol rhanbarthol Cymru i sicrhau y bydd effaith y gyllideb ddiwygiedig o ran yr hyn a gyflawnir yng Nghymru cyn lleied ag y bo modd.

Yr oedd yr adroddiad hefyd am gael sicrwydd na fyddai'r rheidrwydd i ailgyfeirio adnoddau staffio i ymdrin ag agweddau ar glwy'r traed a'r genau yn effeithio'n andwyol ar y broses o ryddhau arian cynllun y taliad sengl i'r diwydiant ffermio nac ar yr arian a fyddai'n ddyledus fel rhan o gynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol. Y sefyllfa ar 14 Chwefror 2008 oedd bod 92 y cant o ffermwyr Cymru, sef 15,549, wedi derbyn eu taliad sengl, felly talwyd tua £195 miliwn. Ar 13 Chwefror 2008, yr oedd tua 75 y cant o'r taliadau trawsffiniol wedi eu gwneud. Cafodd y taliadau cyntaf eu gwneud ym mis Rhagfyr 2007, sydd o leiaf dri mis ynghynt na'r adeg y gwnaed y taliadau yn 2006.

Yr wyf am droi at faterion ariannol, gan ddechrau gyda'r hyn y mae'r achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau wedi ei gostio i ffermwyr Cymru. Mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn argymhell bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cynnal asesiad llawn o'r costau. Yr ydym bellach wedi asesu holl gostau uniongyrchol y clwyf i'r sectorau defaid a gwartheg, a dangoswyd bod y diwydiant wedi dioddef cost o £21 miliwn. Mae hyn wedi'i seilio ar y data cadarn a mesuradwy sydd ar gael.

In order to ensure that the public sector in Wales sources produce from Wales, my department works in partnership with Value Wales in order to increase the amount of Welsh produce procured. I will soon be publishing a strategic action plan on access to local produce, and that will concentrate on the public sector and on the development of local farmers' markets.

As for the work of trading standards departments, I would agree that the financial restrictions that threaten at present are a cause for concern. The budget for this work lies with DEFRA, however, and we have no control whatsoever over that budget. I can say, however, that discussions with DEFRA are in the pipeline, and my officials are working closely with the Welsh Local Government Association and regional veterinary managers in Wales to ensure that the effect of the revised budget as regards what is achieved in Wales will be as limited as possible.

The report also seeks assurance that the need to redirect staff resources to deal with different aspects of foot and mouth will not have a detrimental effect on the process of freeing up funding for the farming industry under the single farm payment scheme nor on the funding which would be payable as part of agri-environment schemes. The position as at 14 February 2008 was that 92 per cent of farmers in Wales, that is 15,549, had received the single farm payment, and therefore approximately £195 million had been paid. On 13 February 2008, about 75 per cent of the cross-border payments had been made. The first payments were made in December 2007, which is at least three months earlier than in 2006.

I now turn to financial issues, starting with the cost of the foot-and-mouth outbreak to farmers in Wales. The Finance Committee recommends that the Assembly Government should conduct a full assessment of the costs. We have now assessed all of the direct costs of the disease to the sheep and cattle sectors, which showed that the industry had borne a cost of £21 million. This is based on the robust and measurable data available to us. It is the best estimate that can currently be

Dyma'r amcangyfrif gorau y mae modd ei wneud ar hyn o bryd o'r gost i gynhyrchwyr defaid a gwartheg rhwng mis Awst a mis Tachwedd 2007. Caiff yr amcangyfrif hwn o'r gost, sef £21 miliwn, ei addasu ymhellach wrth i ragor o ddata ddod i law. Amcangyfrifir y gall rhyw £19.6 miliwn o'r £21 miliwn gael eu priodoli i'r sector defaid yn unig.

Mae'r amcangyfrif o £21 miliwn gryn dipyn yn is na'r swm a roddwyd gerbron y Pwyllgor Cyllid gan NFU Cymru a Hybu Cig Cymru. Y prif reswm dros y gwahaniaeth rhwng amcangyfrif Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ac amcangyfrifon yr NFU a Hybu Cig Cymru yw'r modd y dehonglwyd effeithiau colli'r farchnad allforio am ryw bedwar mis. Dyna oedd y llinell sylfaen a ddefnyddiwyd wrth werthuso'r gostyngiad ym mhrisiau'r farchnad ar gyfer cig oen ac ar lefelau lladd domestig. Y brif ystyriaeth wrth asesu'r gost, fodd bynnag, yw'r angen i sicrhau bod y data sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio'n ddigon dibynadwy a chadarn i wrthsefyll archwiliad manwl gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd. Os na chaiff y comisiwn ei argyhoeddi fod cyfrifyddu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ynghylch y £21 miliwn yn ddigon cadarn, ni fydd yn barod i roi rhwydd hynt i unrhyw becyn iawndal a allai gael ei dalu.

3.20 p.m.

Yr wyf yn awr yn troi at ymateb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i'r prif argymhelliad a wnaethpwyd yn y ddau adroddiad pwyllgor, sef yr angen i'r Llywodraeth ystyried cynnig pecyn iawndal sylweddol. Mae Aelodau yn gwybod eisoes fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi neilltuo swm ychwanegol o £1 filiwn i'w roi i Hybu Cig Cymru i'w gynorthwyo ymhellach â'r gwaith o annog pobl yn y farchnad ddomestig i fwyta cig oen a chig eidion Cymru. Ers mis Ionawr, mae arwyddion clir fod prisiau'r farchnad ar gyfer cig oen wedi gwella, ac mae'n deg dweud bod prisiau cig eidion wedi aros yn gymharol sefydlog drwy gydol 2007.

Ddiwedd mis Hydref, cyflwynodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gynllun gwaredu ŵyn ysgafn er mwyn osgoi problemau lles posibl gyda'r ŵyn mynydd hynny sy'n cael eu magu yn bennaf ar gyfer eu hallforio ac

made of the cost to sheep and cattle farmers between August and November 2007. This estimate of £21 million will be adjusted further as more data becomes available. It is estimated that about £19.6 million of the £21 million could be attributed to the sheep sector alone.

The estimate of £21 million is considerably lower than the costs presented to the Finance Committee by NFU Wales and Meat Promotion Wales. The main reason for the difference between the Welsh Assembly Government estimate and that of the NFU and Meat Promotion Wales is the way the effects of losing the export market for four months was interpreted. That was the baseline used in evaluating the reduction in market prices for lamb and the level of domestic slaughter. The main consideration in assessing the cost, however, is the need to ensure that the data used is sufficiently dependable and robust to withstand detailed analysis by the European Commission. Unless the commission can be convinced that the Assembly Government's accounting of the £21 million is sufficiently robust, it will not be prepared to support any compensation package.

I now turn to the response by the Assembly Government to the main recommendation made by both committee reports, namely the need for the Government to consider a significant compensation package. Members will already know that the Assembly Government has set aside an additional £1 million to assist further in the work by Meat Promotion Wales to encourage more people in the domestic market to eat Welsh lamb and beef. Since January, there have been clear indications that market prices for lamb have improved, and it is fair to say that beef prices have remained relatively stable throughout 2007.

At the end of October, the Assembly Government introduced a light lamb disposal scheme in order to avoid potential welfare problems with mountain lambs reared mainly for the export market and for which a natural

nad oes marchnad ddomestig naturiol ar eu cyfer. Pennwyd 250,000 o ŵyn ysgafn ar gyfer y cynllun. Yn y pen draw, derbyniwyd tua 131,000 o ŵyn i'r cynllun erbyn y dyddiad cau, sef 4 Ionawr. Ariannwyd y cynllun gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gost o £3.17 miliwn, a oedd yn cynnwys taliadau uniongyrchol o £1.97 miliwn i ffermwyr, £1.181 miliwn i'r contractwr, a £25,000 ar gyfer costau ychwanegol adrannau safonau masnach awdurdodau lleol. Felly, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad eisoes wedi ymrwymo £4.2 miliwn o gyllid i'r diwydiant da byw yn sgil yr achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau.

Gallaf gyhoeddi swm ychwanegol heddiw o £8.8 miliwn fel rhan o'n pecyn i helpu adfer sector amaethyddiaeth Cymru. Mae hyn yn golygu bod y Llywodraeth hon wedi ymrwymo cyfanswm o £13 miliwn i'r diwydiant amaethyddol. Mae'r swm hwn yn cymharu â'r £12.5 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd gan DEFRA yn Lloegr a'r £26 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth yr Alban. Gallaf sicrhau Aelodau fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn parhau i roi pwysau ar Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfunol ynghylch yr angen i ariannu gwariant y Cynulliad ar glwy'r traed a'r genau. Yn wir, cyfrifoldeb moesol amlwg Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfunol yw datblygu pecyn cymorth ariannol ar gyfer y diwydiant yng Nghymru. Mae DEFRA a'r Trysorlys yn llwyr ymwybodol mai dyna yw barn bendant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a chefais gyfle unwaith eto i bwysleisio'r mater hwn wrth gwrdd â Hilary Benn ar 6 Chwefror.

Felly, y sefyllfa o hyd yw bod Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Gyfunol yn gwrthod derbyn unrhyw gyfrifoldeb, ac mae hynny'n siomedig. Serch hynny, mae'r achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau wedi cael effaith andwyol ar ffermio yng Nghymru. Felly, nid yw gwneud dim yn opsiwn. Dyna pam mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cyhoeddi £8.8 miliwn yn ychwanegol heddiw.

O'r cyfanswm hwn, bydd £8.7 miliwn ar ffurf pecyn iawndal i gynhyrchwyr defaid yn ardaloedd llai ffafriol Cymru. Mae'r swm hwn yn cyfateb i top-up o 30 y cant ar daliadau Tir Mynydd. Bydd £100,000 ychwanegol hefyd ar gael i'r Sefydliad

domestic market is not available. A total of 250,000 light lambs were earmarked for the scheme. Ultimately, 131,000 lambs were accepted into the scheme by the closing date of 4 January. The scheme was funded by the Assembly Government at a cost of £3.17 million, which included £1.97 million in direct payments to farmers and £1.181 million to the contractor, and £25,000 for additional costs incurred by local authority trading standards departments. Therefore, the Assembly Government has already committed £4.2 million in funding to the livestock industry in the wake of the foot-and-mouth outbreak.

I can today announce an additional sum of £8.8 million as part of our package to help revitalise the Welsh agriculture sector. This means that this Government has committed a total of £13 million for the agriculture industry. This compares with the £12.5 million announced by DEFRA in England and the £26 million announced by the Scottish Government. I can assure Members that the Welsh Assembly Government is continuing to press the United Kingdom Government on the need to fund the Assembly's expenditure on foot and mouth disease. Indeed, the United Kingdom Government has an obvious moral responsibility to provide a financial package for the industry in Wales. DEFRA and the Treasury are fully aware that that is the view of the Assembly Government, and I had the opportunity to re-emphasise this point at a meeting with Hilary Benn on 6 February.

Therefore, it is still the case that the United Kingdom Government refuses to accept any responsibility, and that is disappointing. However, the foot-and-mouth outbreak has had a detrimental effect on farming in Wales, and doing nothing, therefore, is not an option. This is why the Assembly Government has today announced an additional £8.8 million.

Of this total, £8.7 million will be in the form of a compensation package for sheep farmers in Wales' less favoured areas. This equates to a top-up of 30 per cent on the Tir Mynydd payment. An additional £100,000 will also be available to the Royal Agricultural

Amaethyddol Brenhinol Llesgiannol er mwyn cydnabod y gwaith a wnaethpwyd a'r cymorth ariannol a roddwyd i deuluoedd yng Nghymru sy'n rhan o'r diwydiant ffermio o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i glwy'r traed a'r genau yn Lloegr.

Bydd yn rhaid i'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd gymeradwyo'r pecyn iawndal yn unol â'r rheolau ar gyfer cymhorthdal gwladwriaethol. Mae'r broses honno o negodi ar y gweill. O ystyried profiadau ardaloedd eraill ym Mhrydain Fawr wrth geisio sicrhau cytundeb ar becynnau cymorth tebyg, gallwn ddisgwyl y bydd y comisiwn yn craffu'n drylwyr ar y pecyn hwn ar gyfer Cymru.

I gloi, cafodd yr achosion o glwy'r traed a'r genau effaith economaidd hynod o andwyol ar ffermwyr Cymru ac ar fusnesau cysylltiedig eraill, a hynny heb fod unrhyw fai arnynt hwy. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi chwarae rhan hollbwysig yn y gwaith o gadw'r clwyf rhag lledu i Gymru. Bellach, yr ydym yn darparu pecyn cymorth sylweddol i helpu'r diwydiant ffermio gael ei draed oddi tano unwaith eto. Mae ymateb y Llywodraeth hon i adroddiadau'r pwyllgorau yn dangos ein bod wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau dyfodol cryf a chynaliadwy i'r diwydiant ffermio yng Nghymru. Mae hefyd yn dangos ein bod ni o ddifrif ynglŷn â chyflawni ein hymrwymiad yn nogfen 'Cymru'n Un' i gefnogi ein cymunedau gwledig yn eu hymdrechion i greu dyfodol mwy llewyrchus.

Brynle Williams: First, I obviously welcome any money that comes in the direction of farmers. I wish to thank the committee Chairs for presenting their reports. There is a lot of relief in the industry that, while the Labour Government in Westminster became happy to ignore rural Wales as soon as the Prime Minister, Gordon Brown, lost the stomach for an election, both of these reports recognise that losses have been substantial and that compensation should be paid. I welcome the fact that the Minister is putting in a substantial amount of money. She quantifies £21 million. I would prefer you to consult the industry, collectively, through the stakeholders, as the industry has come to a figure of £40 million. Some would put it higher than that. The sum of £21 million does

Benevolent Institution to acknowledge the work done and the support given to farming families in Wales as a direct result of the foot-and-mouth outbreak in England.

The European Commission will have to approve the compensation package in accordance with state aid rules. This negotiation process is ongoing. Given the experience of other parts of Britain as they try to reach agreement on similar compensation packages, we can expect the commission to scrutinise closely the package for Wales.

In conclusion, the foot-and-mouth outbreak had an extremely detrimental effect on farmers in Wales and related businesses, through no fault of their own. The Government has played a crucial role in keeping Wales disease free. We have now provided a substantial aid package to help the industry regain some stability once again. This Government's response to the committee reports has demonstrated that we are committed to securing a strong and sustainable future for farming in Wales. It also shows that we are serious about keeping to our 'One Wales' commitment to support our rural communities in their efforts to create a more prosperous future.

Brynle Williams: Yn gyntaf, yr wyf yn amlwg yn croesawu unrhyw arian a ddaw i ffermwyr. Hoffwn ddiolch i Gadeiryddion y pwyllgorau am gyflwyno'u adroddiadau. Mae llawer o ryddhad yn y diwydiant fod y ddau adroddiad hyn yn cydnabod bod colledion sylweddol wedi bod ac y dylid talu iawndal, er bod Llywodraeth Lafur San Steffan wedi bod yn ddigon bodlon anwybyddu Cymru wledig cyn gynted ag y collodd y Prif Weinidog, Gordon Brown, ei asgwrn cefn o ran cynnal etholiad. Croesawaf y ffaith fod y Gweinidog yn neilltuo swm sylweddol o arian. Mae hi'n nodi £21 miliwn. Byddai'n well gennyf eich gweld yn ymgynghori â'r diwydiant, ar y cyd, drwy'r rhanddeiliaid, gan fod ffigur y diwydiant yn £40 miliwn. Byddai rhai'n dweud ei fod yn

not quite hit the spot, Minister.

Welsh farmers, and particularly those in the sheep industry, are still suffering hardship because of the outbreak. The worst part of it is that it happened through no fault of their own. It is thanks to underfunding from successive Labour Governments that the Pirbright laboratory was allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that it repeatedly leaked live virus out into a drain. You cannot hide from it. Two reports, from the Health and Safety Executive and from Professor Spratt, say that.

However, I welcome the £6.7 million that the Minister made available for the disposal of light lambs and the additional £1 million for promotion through Hybu Cig Cymru. It is reassuring that only £36,000 of that got to the supermarkets, several of which profited from the outbreak by driving prices paid to farmers down while ramping up prices to consumers.

The Government's support falls far short of what the industry needs to survive. It is much less than it deserves for what has been a Government-inflicted disaster. We are getting £13.8 million. Scotland has £27 million available to tackle the problem, with the expectation of reclaiming this money from the Treasury. We can do the same. The money is there, Minister, in our reserves. The Assembly has millions set aside exactly for situations such as this. In 2001, the then Minister, Sue Essex, said that foot and mouth disease is a perfect example of what reserves should be used for. However, when it comes down to it, a Plaid-Labour coalition Government does not appear to have a real appetite for supporting rural Wales. In the vote in the Finance Committee, Plaid Cymru and Labour Members voted against a package of aid from the reserves, which would have put Wales on a level playing field with Scotland, and voted in favour of a watered-down recommendation with regard to the funding and reserves. England has £12.5 million, £8.5 million of which will go as direct support to hill farmers; Scotland has funded a £27 million package, £19 million of which will go to the breeding ewe scheme, the light lamb welfare disposal scheme and

uwch na hynny. Nid yw'r swm o £21 miliwn yn taro'r nod, Weinidog.

Mae ffermwyr Cymru, ac yn arbennig y rheini yn y diwydiant defaid, yn dal i ddioddef caledi oherwydd yr argyfwng. Yr hyn sydd waethaf yw'r ffaith nad oedd bai o gwbl arnynt hwy. Diolch i ddiffyg ariannu gan Lywodraethau Llafur olynol, caniatwyd i labordy Pirbright ddirywio i'r fath raddau nes iddo ollwng feirws byw i ddraen droeon. Ni allwch guddio rhag hyn. Mae dau adroddiad, gan yr Awdurdod Gweithredol Iechyd a Diogelwch a chan yr Athro Spratt, yn dweud hynny.

Fodd bynnag, croesawaf y £6.7 miliwn y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer gwaredu ŵyn ysgafn a'r £1 filiwn ychwanegol ar gyfer hyrwyddo cig oen drwy Hybu Cig Cymru. Mae'n galonidid mai dim ond £36,000 o'r swm hwnnw a gyrhaeddodd yr archfarchnadoedd, gan fod nifer ohonynt wedi elwa o'r argyfwng drwy ostwng y prisiau a delid i ffermwyr a chynyddu'r prisiau i gwsmeriaid.

Nid yw'r cymorth gan y Llywodraeth yn ddigon o'r hanner i'r diwydiant oresi. Mae'n llawer llai na'r hyn y mae'n ei haeddu am yr hyn a fu'n drychineb a achoswyd gan y Llywodraeth. Yr ydym ni'n cael £13.8 miliwn. Mae £27 miliwn ar gael yn yr Alban i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem, ac mae disgwyl y caiff yr arian hwn ei hawlio oddi wrth y Trysorlys. Gallwn ni wneud yr un fath. Mae'r arian yno, Weinidog, yn ein cronfeydd wrth gefn. Mae'r Cynulliad wedi neilltuo miliynau ar gyfer sefyllfaoedd fel hyn. Yn 2001, dywedodd y Gweinidog ar y pryd, Sue Essex, fod clwy'r traed a'r genau yn enghraifft berffaith o'r hyn y dylai cronfeydd wrth gefn gael eu defnyddio ar ei gyfer. Fodd bynnag, yn y pen draw ymddengys nad oes fawr o awydd gan Lywodraeth glymblaid rhwng Plaid Cymru a Llafur i gefnogi Cymru wledig. Yn y bleidlais yn y Pwyllgor Cyllid, pleidleisiodd Aelodau Plaid Cymru a Llafur yn erbyn pecyn cymorth o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn, a fyddai wedi rhoi Cymru mewn sefyllfa debyg i'r Alban, a phleidleisiwyd o blaid argymhelliad wedi'i lastwreiddio ynghylch ariannu a'r cronfeydd wrth gefn. Mae gan Loegr £12.5 miliwn a bydd £8.5 miliwn o hwnnw'n mynd yn uniongyrchol i gynorthwyo ffermwyr mynydd; mae'r Alban

promotion work; and Wales remains the only area of the UK affected by the outbreak that has not had a serious package of compensation.

Elin Jones: I have just announced it.

Brynle Williams: I said 'a serious package', Minister. This is despite the sheep sector being more important and our main competition in Scotland having a competitive advantage. Beyond the farming sector, ancillary businesses have also had direct losses. Livestock auctioneers have lost upwards of £2 million in trade and have had to lay off staff. Many other companies are in the same position. I hope that the Welsh Assembly Government will seriously take on board the recommendations of both committees and, when watered down by Plaid Cymru votes, put together a package to support funding from reserves and not rob from agricultural strands, because the Welsh farming industry deserves much more than the Labour-Plaid Cymru coalition has been prepared to deliver so far.

3.30 p.m.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr wyf yn aelod o'r ddau bwyllgor dan sylw, ond mae'n anodd gwybod beth i'w ddweud wedi araith ddigalon Brynle Williams.

Fel yr wyf wedi'i ddweud o'r blaen am y diwydiant amaeth, wrth geisio pledio achos amaethwyr, mae perygl ichi gollu cydymdeimlad pobl yn gyffredinol drwy weld yr ochr ddu, a phwysleisio bob amser nad yw'r adnoddau'n ddigonol i ateb y galw. I bobl y tu allan, gall swnio yn rhyfeddol o gwynfanlyd, pa ddifrifol bynnag y bo'r sefyllfa. O gofio'r cefndir argyfyngus, mae adroddiad yr Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig yn cydnabod i'r Gweinidog a'r swyddogion weithredu'n gyflym ac yn deg. Nid yw hynny'n bychanu'r problemau sy'n wynebu ffermwyr, y lladd-dai a'r marchnadoedd, ond anodd yw gwybod beth arall y gallai'r Llywodraeth fod wedi ei wneud yn y cydestun hwnnw.

wedi ariannu pecyn o £27 miliwn a bydd £19 miliwn o hwnnw'n cael ei wario ar y cynllun mamogiaid, y cynllun gwaredu ŵyn ysgafn (lles) a gwaith hybu; a Chymru yw'r unig ardal yn y DU yr effeithiwyd arni gan yr argyfwng ac sy'n dal heb gael pecyn iawndal priodol.

Elin Jones: Yr wyf newydd gyhoeddi hynny.

Brynle Williams: 'Pecyn iawndal priodol' a ddywedais, Weinidog. Mae hyn er bod y sector defaid yn bwysicach a bod gan ein prif gystadleuydd, sef yr Alban, fantais gystadleuol. Y tu hwnt i'r sector ffermio, mae busnesau ategol hefyd wedi cael colledion uniongyrchol. Mae arwerthwyr da byw wedi colli £2 filiwn a mwy mewn busnes ac wedi gorfod diswyddo staff. Mae nifer o gwmnïau eraill yn yr un sefyllfa. Gobeithio y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ystyried argymhellion y ddau bwyllgor o ddifrif, ac ar ôl cael eu glastwreiddio gan bleidleisiau Plaid Cymru yn rhoi pecyn ynghyd i gefnogi defnyddio arian o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn, yn hytrach na dwyn arian o feysydd amaethyddol, oherwydd mae diwydiant ffermio Cymru yn haeddu llawer mwy na'r hyn y mae clymblaid Llafur a Phlaid Cymru wedi bod yn barod i'w gynnig hyd yma.

Alun Ffred Jones: I am a member of both committees concerned, but it is difficult to know what to say after such a depressing speech from Brynle Williams.

As I have said previously about the agriculture industry, by trying to plead the cause of farmers you are in danger of losing the sympathy of people generally by looking at the negative side, and emphasising all the time that resources are not adequate to meet demand. To people outside, that can sound like dreadful whingeing, however serious the situation might be. Bearing in mind the background of crisis, the report of the Rural Development Sub-committee acknowledges that the Minister and her officials acted swiftly and fairly. That is not to belittle the problems that face farmers, slaughterhouses and markets, but it is difficult to know what else the Government could have done in that context.

Mae gwybodaeth yn bwysig mewn sefyllfa felly, ac mae'n bwysig cael cysylltiadau cryf a chadarn rhwng y Llywodraeth, yr undebau a'r asiantaethau gwahanol sy'n ymwneud â lles anifeiliaid. Mae'n bosibl cael y rheiny yng Nghymru. Yn sicr, aed i'r afael â'r sefyllfa dipyn yn fwy effeithiol y tro hwn nag a welwyd rai blynyddoedd yn ôl, er bod yr achos hwnnw lawer yn waeth.

O droi at adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid, bu cyfeiriad ein bod ni fel aelodau o'r pwyllgor wedi ceisio rhwystro'r pwyllgor rhag nodi ffigur o £40 miliwn, neu beth bynnag ydoedd. Nid oes gan y pwyllgor yr hawl i ddweud wrth y Llywodraeth, 'Rhaid i chi ddod o hyd i'r arian hwn' oni bai ei fod yn nodi o ble y daw'r arian a'r hyn na chaiff yr arian ei wario arno. Yn ystod yr wythnosau a'r misoedd diwethaf, bu'r Torïaid yn rhestru addewidion o ran faint o arian y byddent yn ei wario fan hyn a fan draw, a hynny heb roi unrhyw awgrym o ble y daw'r arian. Fel y mae eich Aelodau eich hun, gan gynnwys Aelod Seneddol Gorllewin Clwyd, wedi ei ddweud yn glir wrth ffermwyr yng ngogledd Cymru'n ddiweddar, San Steffan biau'r cyfrifoldeb. At y fan honno y dylech gyfeirio'ch beirniadaeth, ac mae gennych Aelodau yno os ydych am wneud hynny. Mae gofyn i'r Llywodraeth hon ddarganfod mwy a mwy o arian rywsut neu'i gilydd—

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you for pointing out that the responsibility lies with Westminster, and I think that the Chamber is in agreement on that. However, surely the devolved administration can take the lead on this, like the Scottish devolved administration, by being proactive and working on the ground and then taking the argument to Westminster to seek the resources.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae'r Gweinidog newydd gyhoeddi'r cymorth y mae'r Llywodraeth yn fodlon ei roi, a chymorth ydyw o fewn y cyd-destun ariannol yr ydym yn sôn amdano. Nid ydym yn sôn am sefyllfa y mae arian ar gael ynndi yma ac acw; mae'n flwyddyn eithriadol o dynn ac, fel y gwyddoch, mae'r galwadau am arian o faes iechyd a meysydd eraill yn dod yn aml a'r rheiny'n rhai cryf iawn. Mae'r gymhariaeth

Information is important in such a situation, and it is important to have strong and robust links between the Government, the unions and the various agencies involved in animal welfare. It is possible to have those links in Wales. The situation this time was definitely handled a good deal more effectively than was the case a few years ago, although that outbreak was far worse.

Turning to the report by the Finance Committee, it referred to the fact that we as committee members had tried to prevent the committee from noting the figure of £40 million, or whatever it was. The committee has no right to tell the Government, 'You must find this money', unless it outlines the source of that funding and what that money will not be spent on. Over recent weeks and months, the Tories have been compiling lists of promises of how much money they would spend on this, that and the other, but without any indication of where that money would come from. As their own Members, including the Member of Parliament for Clwyd West, have recently told farmers in north Wales clearly, the responsibility lies with Westminster. That is where you should direct your criticism, and you have your own Members there, should you wish to do that. Asking this Government to find more and more money somehow—

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch am egluro mai cyfrifoldeb San Steffan yw hwn. Credaf fod y Siambr yn cytuno â hynny. Fodd bynnag, dichon y gall y weinyddiaeth ddatganoledig gymryd yr awenau yn hyn, fel gweinyddiaeth ddatganoledig yr Alban, drwy fod yn rhagweithiol a gweithio ar lawr gwlad ac wedyn mynd â'r ddadl i San Steffan i geisio'r adnoddau.

Alun Ffred Jones: The Minister has just announced the assistance that the Government is willing to provide, and we are talking of assistance within the financial context. We are not talking of a situation where money is available in abundance; it is an extraordinarily tight year, and, as you know, frequent demands for funding come from the health sector, and many others, which have strong cases. The comparison

â'r Alban ychydig yn annheg. Fel y gwyddoch, mae fformiwla Barnett yn ariannu'r Alban yn fwy hael o lawer na Chymru, a hyd nes y cawn adolygiad o'r fformiwla honno, dyna fydd y sefyllfa. Yn anffodus, nid yw'ch plaid chi erioed wedi cefnogi diwygio fformiwla Barnett. Ni allwch wario arian sydd ddim ar gael. Byddai'n anghyfrifol i'r Llywodraeth hon i addo—*[Torri ar draws.]* Os wyt ti'n dymuno dweud rhywbeth, Brynle, cwyd ar dy draed.

Brynle Williams: Yr ydych yn dweud nad yw'r arian ar gael, ond mae pobl ardal wledig gogledd Cymru yn gofyn imi i ble mae'r arian wedi mynd. Yr ydych wedi rhoi arian i gadw Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru ar agor, ond byddwch yn troi eich cefn ar ddiwydiant sy'n bwydo'r wlad. Mae'r arian ar gael.

Alun Ffred Jones: Fel mae'n digwydd, crëwyd cytundeb ers rhai blynyddoedd i ddiogelu dyled canolfan y mileniwm. Os yw'r Toriaid eisiau dadlau y dylid cau canolfan y mileniwm, yna dadleuwch hynny. Yr wyf wedi gwneud y pwynt am y sefyllfa ariannol, a beth bynnag y bo'n teimladau, nid yw byth yn ddigon i blesio pawb. Fodd bynnag, mewn sefyllfa anodd, credaf fod y Gweinidog wedi cyflawni gwrthiau. Er nad wyf yn disgwyl i bawb syrthio ar eu gliniau i ddiolch, credaf y dylech gydnabod y gwnaed ymdrechion caled i ddod o hyd i ryw ffordd o ymateb i sefyllfa wirioneddol ddifrifol, a llongyfarchaf y Gweinidog am ei gwaith.

Mick Bates: I begin by paying tribute to the Chairs of these committees and the reports that they have produced. Government officials have worked very well during all these disease outbreaks, and particularly during this foot-and-mouth disease outbreak. The Minister's announcement is very welcome. My initial reaction was, 'It is about time', because there has been a sense that we in Wales are second best to Scotland and England. I would welcome a statement from the Minister—and I am sure that there will be one at some stage—to clarify the numbers that she mentioned in her speech today. It appears as though there is recognition, as at least 30 per cent extra is to be added to less-favoured area payments, which is to be welcomed. I also welcome the support for the

with Scotland is a little unfair. As you know, the Barnett formula finances Scotland far more generously than Wales, and until we get a review of that formula the situation will remain unchanged. Unfortunately, your party has never supported reforming the Barnett formula. You cannot spend money that you do not have. It would be irresponsible of this Government to promise—*[Interruption.]* If you want to say something, Brynle, stand up.

Brynle Williams: You say there the money is not available, but people in rural north Wales ask me where all the money has gone. You have given money to keep the Wales Millennium Centre open, but you will be turning your back on an industry that feeds the country. The is money available.

Alun Ffred Jones: As it happens, an agreement was created some years ago to underwrite the debt of the millennium centre. If the Tories want to argue that the millennium centre should close, please make your case. I have made the point about the financial position, and whatever our feelings, there will never be enough to please everyone. However, in a tough situation I believe the Minister has performed miracles. While I do not expect everyone to fall on their knees in gratitude, I think you should acknowledge that significant efforts have been made to find some way of responding to a truly serious situation, and I congratulate the Minister on her work.

Mick Bates: Dechreuaf drwy roi teyrnged i Gadeiryddion y pwyllgorau hyn a'r adroddiadau a luniwyd ganddynt. Mae swyddogion y Llywodraeth wedi gweithio'n dda iawn yn ystod yr holl achosion hyn, ac yn benodol yn ystod yr argyfwng hwn o glwy'r traed a'r genau. Croesewir cyhoeddiad y Gweinidog. Fy ymateb cyntaf oedd, 'Mae'n hen bryd', oherwydd yr oedd teimlad ein bod ni yng Nghymru'n dod yn ail i'r Alban a Lloegr. Byddwn yn croesawu datganiad gan y Gweinidog—ac yr wyf yn siŵr y cawn un ar ryw bryd—i egluro'r rhifau y soniai amdanynt yn ei haraith heddiw. Ymddengys fod cydnabyddiaeth, gan fod o leiaf 30 y cant yn ychwanegol i'w ychwanegu at daliadau ardaloedd llai ffafriol, a dylid croesawu hynny. Croesawaf hefyd y gefnogaeth i'r

charities, particularly the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution, which have done so much work to help with the human costs of these outbreaks, and there is a human cost attached to them all. I think that I heard the Minister say that they would receive £100,000. That is very welcome, but I hope that she will review that to ensure that that support is always there.

It is the politics of this that still concern me, Minister. I have asked you consistently for evidence of your efforts to gain from the Treasury the normal relationship and compensatory funds that have always been forthcoming in the case of a national outbreak of a disease such as foot and mouth. You have still not produced any evidence that you made rigorous efforts to get that money from the Treasury. I have no doubt that the fault lies in Westminster, but we deserve to see the evidence that you tried, that you produced on our behalf a coherent argument for the Treasury to pay out this money. That is why the industry is left with a sour taste in its mouth. An outbreak caused by admitted negligence at a research establishment led to a loss of, by your Government's admission, £21 million, but according to other evidence, £40 million. I still feel that the importance of research and development must be balanced with the need to keep establishments such as Pirbright under control, and to ensure that their facilities meet the needs of an industry.

The question of credibility has been answered to some extent today in your announcement. I understand that there is £8.8 million of extra funding, £5.7 million of which goes to LFA payments. At some stage, I would like to hear where the residual sum of £6.75 million for the light lambs scheme has gone. Perhaps you addressed that point and I missed it. It seems as though the outcome of that scheme, which you trumpeted so widely, was that only £1.9 million actually went to farmers who had suffered the direct impact of this outbreak. I would welcome clarification of these figures.

Recommendation 4 of the Rural Development Sub-committee's report relates to funding under the Department for

elusennau, yn benodol y Sefydliad Brenhinol er Lles Amaethyddol, sydd wedi gwneud cymaint o waith i helpu gyda chostau dynol yn yr achosion hyn, ac y mae cost ddynol ynghlwm wrthynt i gyd. Credaf imi glywed y Gweinidog yn dweud y byddent yn cael £100,000. Mae hynny'n galonogol iawn, ond gobeithio y bydd yn adolygu hynny i sicrhau bod y gefnogaeth honno yno drwy'r amser.

Gwleidyddiaeth hyn sy'n peri gofid imi o hyd, Weinidog. Yr wyf wedi gofyn ichi droeon am dystiolaeth o'ch ymdrechion i gael gan y Trysorlys y berthynas normal a'r cyllid ad-daliadol sydd wedi eu cynnig bob amser mewn achos cenedlaethol o glefyd fel clwy'r traed a'r genau. Nid ydych eto wedi cyflwyno unrhyw dystiolaeth eich bod wedi ymdrechu'n egnïol i gael yr arian hwnnw gan y Trysorlys. Nid wyf yn amau o gwbl nad bai San Steffan yw hyn, ond yr ydym yn haeddu gweld y dystiolaeth eich bod wedi ymdrechu, eich bod wedi cyflwyno dadl resymegol ar ein rhan i'r Trysorlys dalu'r arian hwn. Dyna pam y gadawyd blas drwg yng ngheg y diwydiant. Arweiniodd argyfwng a achoswyd gan esgeulustod a gyfaddefwyd mewn sefydliad ymchwil at golli £21 miliwn, yn ôl cyfaddefiad eich Llywodraeth, ond yn ôl dystiolaeth arall mae'n £40 miliwn. Teimlaf o hyd ei bod yn rhaid cydbwysu pwysigrwydd ymchwil a datblygu â'r angen i gadw sefydliadau fel Pirbright o dan reolaeth, a sicrhau bod ei gyfleusterau'n bodloni anghenion diwydiant.

Atebwyd y cwestiwn am hygredd i ryw raddau heddiw yn eich cyhoeddiad. Deallaf fod yna £8.8 miliwn o gyllid ychwanegol, a £5.7 miliwn ohono'n mynd ar daliadau Ardaloedd Llai Ffafirol. Ar ryw adeg, hoffwn glywed i ble yr aeth y swm gweddilliol o £6.75 miliwn ar gyfer y cynllun wŷn ysgafn. Efallai eich bod wedi rhoi sylw i'r pwynt hwnnw a minnau wedi'i golli. Mae'n debyg mai canlyniad y cynllun hwnnw, y buoch yn ei drympedu mor eang, oedd mai £1.9 miliwn yn unig mewn gwirionedd a gafodd ffermwyr a oedd wedi dioddef effaith uniongyrchol yr achos hwn. Byddwn yn croesawu eglurhad o'r ffigurau hyn.

Mae argymhelliad 4 yn adroddiad yr Isbwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig yn berthnasol i gyllid o dan gytundeb fframwaith Adran yr

Environment, Food and Rural Affairs framework agreement that helps local authorities in relation to animal health and welfare. It ensures that trading standards officers can continue this crucial work to protect livestock from infection. In my local authority of Powys, a cut of 12 per cent in the 2007-08 budget has meant the loss of £35,000 and two officers. Although this is DEFRA funding, we are now faced with a bluetongue disease outbreak and we cannot afford to allow DEFRA to slash this funding. I hope that, at some stage, I will hear that you have restored this funding so that trading standards can ensure that Wales is kept free from infection. We should not be reducing surveillance at a time when it is so badly needed.

3.40 p.m.

We all understand the difficulty of the situation, but I make this final plea that, for your credibility and that of your Government, the information that has been exchanged between here and Westminster be made available to us. It will help us to support your case more in future. I have no doubt that you have had contact with the Scottish Government to understand what pressure it is putting on Westminster, as it will be in a similar position to yours. It has spent its £20 million and I know that it was expecting to get it back from the Treasury, but, at this moment, it has not had the money back.

We welcome the announcement, but let us please make sure that the Westminster Government understands that we cannot have places like Pirbright leaking disease and causing so much devastation to our industry.

Nerys Evans: Mae llawer o Aelodau wedi esbonio heddiw effaith y clwyf ar y diwydiant, felly nid wyf am ailadrodd y rheiny. Credaf fod consensws eithaf clir yn y Cynulliad ynglŷn â'r effaith a gafwyd ar y diwydiant, a chredaf fod y Gweinidog yn llawn ystyried hynny. Manteisiaf ar y cyfle hwn i ganmol y Pwyllgor Cyllid a'r Isbwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig ar eu gwaith, ac i groesawu eu hadroddiadau. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu datganiad y Gweinidog heddiw.

Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig, sy'n helpu awdurdodau lleol yng nghyswllt iechyd a lles anifeiliaid. Mae'n sicrhau bod swyddogion safonau masnach yn gallu parhau'r gwaith allweddol hwn i ddiogelu da byw rhag haint. Yn fy awdurdod lleol i ym Mhowys, mae cwtdgi 12 y cant ar gyllideb 2007-08 wedi golygu colli £35,000 a dau swyddog. Er mai cyllid DEFRA yw hwn, yr ydym yn awr yn wynebu argyfwng clefyd y tafod glas, ac ni allwn fforddio gadael i DEFRA gwtogi ar y cyllid hwn. Gobeithio y caf glywed, rywbyrd, eich bod wedi adfer y cyllid hwn fel y bydd safonau masnach yn gallu sicrhau y cedwir Cymru'n rhydd o haint. Ni ddylem fod yn lleihau goruchwyliaeth ar adeg pan fo cymaint o'i hangen.

Yr ydym i gyd yn deall anhawster y sefyllfa, ond gwnaf y ple olaf hwn, er mwyn eich hygrededd chi a'ch Llywodraeth, y dylai'r wybodaeth sydd wedi ei throsglwyddo rhwng y lle hwn a San Steffan gael ei rhyddhau inni. Bydd yn ein helpu i gefnogi eich achos yn fwy yn y dyfodol. Nid wyf yn amau o gwbl eich bod wedi cysylltu â Llywodraeth yr Alban i ddeall pa bwysau y mae'n eu rhoi ar San Steffan, oherwydd bydd mewn sefyllfa debyg i'ch sefyllfa chi. Mae wedi gwario ei £20 miliwn, a gwn ei bod yn disgwyl ei gael yn ôl gan y Trysorlys, ond, ar hyn o bryd, nid yw wedi cael yr arian yn ôl.

Yr ydym yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad, ond gadewch inni sicrhau, os gwelwch yn dda, fod Llywodraeth San Steffan yn deall na allwn ganiatai i leoedd fel Pirbright ollwng clefyd ac achosi cymaint o ddifrod i'n diwydiant.

Nerys Evans: Several Members have today outlined the effects of the disease on the industry, and so I will not repeat those points. I believe there is clear consensus in the Assembly over the effect the outbreak has had on the industry, and I believe the Minister fully appreciates that. I take this opportunity to applaud the work of the Finance Committee and the Rural Development Sub-committee, and I welcome their reports. I also welcome the Minister's statement today.

Mae angen datgan ein siom enfawr gydag agwedd y Trysorlys tuag at yr achos hwn. Mae'n gwrthod cydnabod yr angen am gymorth ariannol i'r diwydiant, a hefyd yn gwrthod rhoi arian i'r Cynulliad i fynd i'r afael â'r effaith. Yn waeth na hynny, yr oedd Llywodraeth San Steffan yn sôn am roi arian i'r Cynulliad er mwyn talu iawndal cyn yr etholiad cyffredinol na gynhaliwyd, ond symudodd yn ôl o'r safbwynt hwnnw pan ddaeth yn amlwg na fyddai etholiad.

Fel yr ydym wedi sôn, mae'r holl broses yn ymddangos yn waeth o ystyried bod y clwyf wedi tarddu o labordy Llywodraeth San Steffan yn Pirbright. Fisoedd ar ôl i'r clwyf ddod i'r amlwg, yr ydym wedi cael clywed am ddiffygion o fewn y sefydliad o safbwynt rheoli bioddiogelwch, a bod cwynion amlwg wedi'u codi rai misoedd cyn i'r clwyf gael ei ryddhau.

Ni fyddai Llywodraeth San Steffan byth yn fodlon derbyn yr esgus hwnnw oddi wrth unrhyw ffermwr neu sefydliad arall. Ymddengys fod y Llywodraeth wedi'i heithrio'i hun o'r rheolau. Beth am bolisi y sawl sy'n llygru sy'n talu? Yr ydym yn annog y Llywodraeth i barhau i bwysu ar San Steffan ac yr ydym yn falch o glywed Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r Gweinidog yn gweld y ddyletswydd foisol i barhau â'r gwaith hwnnw.

Mae datganiad y Gweinidog heddiw a'r datblygiadau a welwyd yn yr Alban yn dangos bod Llywodraethau datganoledig yn deall mwy am effaith y clwyf ar lawr gwlad. Credaf fod y Gweinidog wedi dangos o'r dechrau bod ganddi ymrwymadau clir i'r diwydiant. Gwyddom oll fod y diwydiant wedi bod yn fregus dros y misoedd a'r blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae angen cael hyder yn y system ac yn y Llywodraeth. Byddai datganiad heddiw wedi mynd yn bell i adennill ffydd a dangos pwysigrwydd y diwydiant amaethyddol i'r Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad. Gobeithiaf na welwn unrhyw rwystrau wrth ddarparu'r pecyn ariannol hwn i ffermwyr Cymru.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I thank the committee and its staff for putting this report together.

Our huge disappointment at the Treasury's attitude towards this case needs to be expressed. It refuses to recognise the industry's need for financial assistance, and it also refuses to give funding to the Assembly to deal with the consequences. Even worse, the Westminster Government talked of giving the Assembly funding to pay compensation before the generation election that never was, but it retreated from that position once it became apparent that there would be no election.

As we have mentioned, the fact that the disease originated from a Westminster Government laboratory, in Pirbright, makes the whole process look worse. Months after the outbreak came to light, we have heard of shortcomings in biosecurity management at the institution, and that complaints had been raised some months prior to the leaking of the disease.

The Westminster Government would never be prepared to accept that excuse from a farmer or any other institution. It appears as though the Government has exempted itself from the rules. What about the policy that the polluter pays? We urge the Government to continue to press Westminster, and we are pleased to hear that the Assembly Government and the Minister see that they have a moral responsibility to continue those efforts.

The Minister's statement today and the developments seen in Scotland reveal that devolved Governments understand more about the effects of the disease at grass-roots level. I think the Minister has shown from the outset that she has a clear commitment to the industry. We all know that the industry has been in a fragile state in recent months and years. It needs to have confidence in the system and in the Government. Today's statement will have gone a long way towards regaining the trust of the agriculture industry and showing its importance to the Government and the Assembly. I hope we shall not see any barriers to the provision of this financial package to Welsh farmers.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolchaf i'r pwyllgor a'i staff am lunio'r adroddiad hwn. Bwriodd

Foot and mouth disease impinged greatly on rural communities, and, as all Assembly Members are aware from the large numbers of constituents involved, the disease had a devastating economic and personal impact. That is the great process of devolution. The fact that we have a Finance Committee and a Rural Development Sub-committee means that we can look into these issues on a Wales-wide basis, and decide what exactly is happening on the ground in Wales.

I pay credit to the Minister, who has a sound knowledge of rural affairs, as she represents a rural constituency. This time around, unlike in 2001, this institution had powers over animal health, and so we could undertake far greater actions in Wales. Mercifully, the disease never arrived on our shores, but, as we are part of an island, foot and mouth disease does not pay attention to many barriers, and so it is the diligence of the officers of the Assembly, the farmers and the rural community in adhering to the various regulations that I believe kept it out.

However, one of the reports refers to cuts in the number of trading standards officials. I have heard the Minister say that it is a DEFRA issue, but, as a practising farmer, I appreciate the contact time needed with such people when various licences are required and movement restrictions come into place. Therefore, it is important that those staff with first-hand experience are available to help people to address the issues, so that they do not fall foul of the regulations. The report that emphasises the importance of ensuring that these trading standards officers are on the ground needs to be taken forward and addressed. Wales has a greater dependency on the livestock sector, and if we do not have those people on the ground, the ability of the agricultural community—and Wales—to keep out the disease will be greatly diminished.

There is also the matter of the support that was announced by the Minister today, after various lobbying exercises from all parts of this Chamber, and particularly from the farming unions. The exercise included sound evidence-gathering by the Finance Committee and the Rural Development Sub-

clwy'r traed a'r genau gymunedau gwledig yn galed, ac fel y gŵyr holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad o'r niferoedd mawr o etholwyr dan sylw, cafodd y clefyd effaith economaidd a phersonol ddifrodus. Dyna yw proses fawr datganoli. Mae'r ffaith fod gennym Bwyllgor Cyllid ac Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig yn golygu y gallwn archwilio'r materion hyn ar sail Cymru gyfan, a phenderfynu beth yn union sy'n digwydd ar lawr gwlad yng Nghymru.

Yr wyf yn canmol y Gweinidog, sydd â gwybodaeth gadarn am faterion gwledig, gan ei bod yn cynrychioli etholaeth wledig. Y tro hwn, yn wahanol i 2001, mae gan y sefydliad hwn bwerau dros iechyd anifeiliaid, ac felly gallem gymryd camau llawer mwy yng Nghymru. Drwy drugaredd, ni chyrrhaeddodd y clefyd ein glannau ni, ond gan ein bod yn rhan o ynys, nid yw clwy'r traed a'r genau'n rhoi sylw o gwbl i rwystrau, ac felly credaf mai diwydrwydd swyddogion y Cynulliad, y ffermwyr a'r gymuned wledig yn cadw at y rheoliadau amrywiol a'i cadwodd allan.

Fodd bynnag, mae un o'r adroddiadau'n cyfeirio at ostwng nifer y swyddogion safonau masnach. Yr wyf wedi clywed y Gweinidog yn dweud mai mater i DEFRA yw hynny, ond fel ffermwr fy hun yr wyf yn sylweddoli faint o amser cyswllt sy'n ofynnol â phobl felly pan fydd angen amrywiol drwyddedau a phan fydd cyfyngiadau symud mewn grym. Mae'n bwysig, felly, fod y staff hynny sydd â phrofiad uniongyrchol ar gael i helpu pobl i fynd i'r afael â'r materion, er mwyn iddynt beidio â thorri'r rheoliadau. Mae angen cyflwyno a rhoi sylw i'r adroddiad sy'n pwysleisio mor bwysig yw sicrhau bod y swyddogion safonau masnach hyn ar lawr gwlad. Mae Cymru'n dibynnu'n fwy ar y sector da byw, ac os nad yw'r bobl hyn gennym ar lawr gwlad, bydd gallu'r gymuned amaethyddol—a Chymru—i gadw'r clefyd draw lawer yn llai.

Mae yna hefyd fater y cymorth a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog heddiw, ar ôl yr amrywiol ymarferion lobïo o bob rhan o'r Siambr hon, ac yn benodol gan yr undebau amaethu. Yn ystod yr ymarfer, bu'r Pwyllgor Cyllid a'r Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig yn casglu tystiolaeth yn ddygn, a phriodolwyd

committee, and figures were attributed. Welsh Lamb and Beef Promotions Ltd gave a figure of £30 million, the unions gave a figure of £40 million and, today, the Minister has talked about £21 million. Whichever way you look at it, it is a substantial figure. The money spent by farmers in rural communities very often stays in those communities, and supports many other industries. Taking that money out of those communities, as the export ban did, and the diminishing returns on the livestock sector, had a devastating effect, not just on the agricultural community, but on ancillary industries. Alun Ffred would know about that in relation to the Caernarfon abattoir, which was in its infancy and, sadly, had to cease operations for a time because of external forces. We must not lose sight of the importance of the financial implications of these restrictions for the wider rural community.

We, and the Government in particular, should have been more proactive in working on the ground to deliver for Wales, as the Scottish Government did for Scotland, and seeking to argue the case with Westminster. I know that it is easy for an opposition Member to say that, but we have reserves, and they are there to deal with crises such as this, and we must be seen to be supporting our communities.

I welcome the support that the Minister has announced today, but it takes no account of lowland livestock farmers, or dairy farmers in the LFA areas, who are not eligible to receive Tir Mynydd payments. You now have a deficit, because one sector of the livestock industry is receiving a benefit while another is not. As soon as the export ban was in place, the price of barren cows was cut by 50p a kilo overnight, and the calf trade also ceased. You are discriminating in the proposals that you have brought to the Chamber today. I ask you to confirm whether this is the final support payment, or whether you will be considering a wider package to bring the figure closer to what the Scottish Government delivered for Scottish farmers. We will support you in your endeavours to bring the money back from Westminster, because the responsibility lies at the door of the Westminster Government. We are united

ffigurau. Rhoddodd Hybu Cig Oen ac Eidion Cymru Cyf ffigur o £30 miliwn, rhoddodd yr undebau ffigur o £40 miliwn, a heddiw mae'r Gweinidog wedi sôn am £21 miliwn. Pa ffordd bynnag yr edrychwch arni, mae'n ffigur sylweddol. Bydd yr arian a werir gan ffermwyr mewn cymunedau gwledig yn aml yn aros yn y cymunedau hynny ac yn cefnogi nifer o ddiwydiannau eraill. Wrth dynnu'r arian hwnnw o'r cymunedau hynny, fel y digwyddodd pan waharddwyd allforio, a'r crebachu ar elw'r sector da byw, yr oedd yr effaith yn drychinebus, nid ar y gymuned amaethyddol yn unig, ond ar ddiwydiannau ategol. Byddai Alun Ffred yn gwybod am hynny yng nghyswllt lladd-dy Caernarfon, a oedd yn ei fabandod. Yn anffodus, bu'n rhaid iddo roi'r gorau i weithio am gyfnod oherwydd grymoedd allanol. Rhaid inni beidio â cholli golwg ar oblygiadau ariannol y cyfyngiadau hyn i'r gymuned wledig ehangach.

Dylasem ni, a'r Llywodraeth yn benodol, fod yn fwy rhagweithiol wrth weithio ar lawr gwlad i gyflawni dros Gymru, fel y gwnaeth Llywodraeth yr Alban dros yr Alban, gan geisio dadlau'r achos gyda San Steffan. Gwn ei bod yn hawdd i Aelod o'r gwrthbleidiau ddweud hynny, ond mae gennym gronfeydd wrth gefn, ac maent yno i ddelio ag argyfyngau fel hwn, a rhaid inni gael ein gweld yn cefnogi'n cymunedau.

Croesawaf y gefnogaeth y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i chyhoeddi heddiw, ond nid yw'n rhoi ystyriaeth o gwbl i ffermwyr da byw ar yr iseldir, nac i ffermwyr llaeth yn yr Ardaloedd Llai Ffafirol nad ydynt yn gymwys i gael taliadau Tir Mynydd. Mae gennych ddiffyg yn awr oherwydd bod un sector yn y diwydiant da byw yn cael mantais tra nad yw sector arall. Cyn gynted ag y sefydlwyd y gwaharddiad allforio, gostyngwyd pris gwartheg hesb 50c y cilo dros nos a daeth y fasnach lloi hefyd i ben. Yr ydych yn gwahaniaethu yn y cynigion yr ydych wedi'u cyflwyno i'r Siambr heddiw. Gofynnaf ichi gadarnhau ai dyma'r taliad cymorth terfynol, ynteu a fyddwch yn ystyried pecyn ehangach i ddod â'r ffigur yn nes at yr hyn a ddarparodd Llywodraeth yr Alban ar gyfer ffermwyr yr Alban. Byddwn yn eich cefnogi yn eich ymdrechion i gael yr arian yn ôl gan San Steffan, oherwydd wrth ddrws

in that cause, Minister.

I also welcome your approach to supporting the rural crisis agencies. Both reports acknowledge the great work of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution and other counsellors. Nothing can have a greater impact on the families that make up rural communities than the devastation caused by this disease. However, we must not lose sight of the fact that the countryside has a bright future. We must never be too negative. We produce excellent, wholesome food, and we must never talk our industry down—there are plenty of people who are prepared to do that for us. I want to engage with the Government to ensure that the countryside has a bright future, but I believe that the Government shows a deficit of accountability in delivering the rescue package at this late stage.

Kirsty Williams: I thank committee members for the reports presented to Plenary today. I place on record my thanks to the Minister's officials for the help that they gave me and my constituents during the foot and mouth disease crisis, and to the Minister for the courtesy that she extended by meeting me and some very upset and irate constituents following a meeting in Builth Wells. I am grateful for that, as were my constituents, who were given the opportunity to put forward their case for compensation to the Minister and to offer practical solutions to try to protect the industry from such exposure in future. Andrew is right: agriculture in Wales has a bright future if the Assembly Government and the UK Government are willing to engage with the sector, to take on board some of their ideas and to create a policy environment that would allow the sector to flourish. We produce an excellent product that is in demand, not only in this country, but, potentially, across the world.

The Minister is nothing if not canny. The tactic that she has perhaps employed is to keep farmers waiting so long that their expectations have become so low that, if the Government provides any compensation at

Llywodraeth San Steffan y mae'r cyfrifoldeb. Yr ydym yn unedig yn yr achos hwnnw, Weinidog.

Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu'ch agwedd at gefnogi'r asiantaethau argyfyngau gwledig. Mae'r ddau adroddiad yn cydnabod gwaith mawr y Sefydliad Amaethyddol Brenhinol Llesionol a chynghorwyr eraill. Ni all dim gael mwy o effaith ar y teuluoedd mewn cymunedau gwledig na'r dinistr a achosir gan y clefyd hwn. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni beidio â cholli golwg ar y ffaith fod gan gefn gwlad ddyfodol disglair. Rhaid inni beidio byth â bod yn rhy negyddol. Yr ydym yn cynhyrchu bwyd rhagorol, maethlon, a rhaid inni beidio byth â difrio'n diwydiant—mae digon o bobl sy'n barod i wneud hynny ar ein rhan. Yr wyf am feithrin cysylltiad â'r Llywodraeth er mwyn sicrhau bod dyfodol disglair i gefn gwlad, ond credaf fod y Llywodraeth yn dangos diffyg atebolrwydd wrth ddarparu'r pecyn achub cyn hwyred â hyn.

Kirsty Williams: Diolch i aelodau'r pwyllgor am yr adroddiadau a gyflwynwyd i'r Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw. Dymunaf gofnodi fy niolch i swyddogion y Gweinidog am y cymorth a roesant imi ac i'm hetholwyr yn ystod argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau, ac i'r Gweinidog am y cwrteisi a ddangosodd wrth fy nghyfarfod i a nifer o etholwyr blin a thrallodus iawn ar ôl cyfarfod yn Llanfair-ym-Muallt. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny, fel yr oedd fy etholwyr, a gafodd gyfle i gyflwyno'u dadl i'r Gweinidog dros iawndal a chynnig atebion ymarferol er mwyn ceisio diogelu'r diwydiant rhag bod yn agored i rywbeth o'r fath yn y dyfodol. Mae Andrew yn iawn: y mae dyfodol disglair i amaethyddiaeth yng Nghymru os yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y DU yn barod i feithrin cysylltiad â'r sector, i dderbyn rhai o'i syniadau ac i greu amgylchedd polisi a fyddai'n caniatáu i'r sector ffynnu. Yr ydym yn cynhyrchu cynnyrch rhagorol sydd â galw amdano, nid yn unig yn y wlad hon, ond, o bosibl, ar draws y byd.

Yn anad dim, mae'r Gweinidog yn gyfrwys. Efallai mai ei thacteg oedd cadw ffermwyr yn aros mor hir er mwyn i'w disgwyliadau ddisgyn mor isel nes bydd unrhyw iawndal a roddir, os bydd y Llywodraeth yn darparu

all, anything will seem better than nothing. So I think that she has been canny in announcing this money today. The money will be very much welcomed in my constituency, which is predominantly an LFA area. However, I would concur with Andrew R.T. Davies. Even in my constituency, there are areas that are not less favoured areas and there are other farmers who suffered consequential losses as a result of the outbreak who will not get any of this money. I am sure that that will be of some concern.

3.50 p.m.

I know that Andrew is particularly fond of quoting the income records of hill farmers compared to lowland farmers. There is some evidence to suggest that farming in the lowlands is as fragile in terms of business and income as it can be in the uplands, and I know that that will be of some concern. Could the Minister explain the timetable that she foresees for trying to get clearance from the European Union for these payments, and when farmers can expect to receive these moneys?

I am somewhat surprised that Alun Ffred, in loyally getting up to defend the Minister, was so harsh about some of the comments made by Brynle Williams. I understand that the Finance Committee's report quite clearly states that there should be a substantial package of compensation, paid for from the reserves, in the event of the failure of the Westminster Government to come up with something. I acknowledge what the Minister has come up with, but it pales in comparison with the amount of losses that even the Minister is prepared to accept—£21 million—and it is a long way from the amount of losses reported in evidence to both committees, which were accepted by both committees, I understand, as being in the region of £40 million. You were on both of those committees, Alun Ffred, and I do not see any evidence that you argued that the losses were not in the region of £40 million. I am sure that even you would agree that the money that the Minister has come up with—and I acknowledge that she has come up with money—is not in that region.

Alun Ffred Jones: To explain, the

unrhyw iawndal o gwbl, yn ymddangos yn well na dim. Felly, credaf iddi fod yn gyfrwys yn cyhoeddi'r arian hwn heddiw. Bydd croeso mawr i'r arian yn fy etholaeth i, sy'n ardal lai ffafriol yn bennaf. Beth bynnag, byddwn yn cytuno ag Andrew R.T. Davies. Hyd yn oed yn fy etholaeth i, mae yna ardaloedd nad ydynt yn ardaloedd llai ffafriol, ac mae yna ffermwyr eraill a gafodd golledion yn sgil yr heintiad ac na chânt ddim o'r arian hwn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd hynny'n destun cryn bryder.

Gwn fod Andrew yn arbennig o hoff o ddyfynnu cofnodion incwm ffermwyr mynydd o'i gymharu ag incwm ffermwyr yr iseldir. Mae yna ryw faint o dystiolaeth sy'n awgrymu bod ffermio ar yr iseldir yr un mor fregus o ran busnes ac incwm ag y gall fod ar y mynydd, a gwn y bydd hynny'n destun cryn bryder. A allai'r Gweinidog esbonio'r amserlen y mae'n ei rhagweld ar gyfer ceisio clirio'r taliadau hyn gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, a pha bryd y gall ffermwyr ddisgwyl cael yr arian hwn?

Yr wyf yn synnu braidd fod Alun Ffred, wrth godi'n deyrngar i amddiffyn y Gweinidog, fod mor llym ei dafod am rai o sylwadau Brynle Williams. Deallaf fod adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn dweud yn eithaf clir y dylid cael pecyn iawndal sylweddol, yn cael ei dalu o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn, os digwydd i Lywodraeth San Steffan beidio â chynnig dim. Yr wyf yn cydnabod yr hyn y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei gynnig, ond nid yw'n cymharu o gwbl â swm y colledion y mae hyd yn oed y Gweinidog yn barod i'w dderbyn—£21 miliwn—ac y mae ymhell iawn o faint y colledion a gofnodwyd yn y dystiolaeth i'r ddau bwyllgor, ac a dderbyniwyd gan y ddau bwyllgor sef, fel y deallaf, oddeutu £40 miliwn. Yr oeddech yn aelod o'r ddau bwyllgor hynny, Alun Ffred, ac ni welaf ddim tystiolaeth ichi ddadlau nad oedd y colledion oddeutu £40 miliwn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech chi hyd yn oed yn cytuno nad yw'r arian y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i ddarparu—a chydabyddaf ei bod wedi darparu arian—yn debyg i hynny.

Alun Ffred Jones: I esbonio, mae'r pwyllgor

committee acknowledges the extent of the losses as £30 million to £40 million, but then goes on to say that it would be unrealistic to compensate to that level, given the situation that we are in.

Kirsty Williams: Absolutely, and I agree. I also agree that the primary burden should fall on the Westminster Government rather than on this devolved administration, and I share your frustration that Westminster has not stepped up to the plate and accepted its responsibility in this regard. However, the report also says that significant additional funding from the reserves should be offered and you signed up to that report, as did other Members in the Chamber this afternoon.

That brings us back to the point that my colleague, Mick Bates, raised with regard to the fight that we have taken to London. Ultimately, this is the Westminster Government's responsibility as it was not poor agricultural practice that led to this outbreak, but poor Government practice in not maintaining a decent facility at Pirbright. All we have been asking for from the Liberal Democrat benches is evidence of the fight that has been taken to London. I appreciate that the Minister probably does not want to embarrass her counterpart in Westminster by revealing that documentation, but I believe that we have a right to see what evidence has been sent to London on behalf of Welsh agricultural sector, to see the arguments that have been put, and to see the correspondence and minutes, so that we can have a clearer understanding of exactly where the responsibility lies. I repeat Mick Bates's call for that information to be made available. The Minister has probably already shared them with the opposition parties' official spokespersons, but I would also be grateful if she would make available the figures that she has now agreed set the losses at £21 million. If she could share those data and how she has reached that figure, I would be most grateful to receive that information.

Nick Bourne: I thank the two committees and the committee Chairs for presenting their

yn cydnabod bod y colledion tua £30 miliwn i £40 miliwn, ond wedyn mae'n mynd yn ei flaen i ddweud y byddai'n afrealistig rhoi iawndal ar y lefel honno, o ystyried y sefyllfa yr ydym ynddi.

Kirsty Williams: Yn hollol, ac yr wyf yn cytuno. Cytunaf hefyd mai ar Lywodraeth San Steffan y dylai'r prif faich ddisgyn yn hytrach nag ar y weinyddiaeth ddatganoledig hon, ac fel chithau yr wyf yn rhwystredig nad yw San Steffan wedi camu i'r bwllch a derbyn ei chyfrifoldeb yn y cyswllt hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae'r adroddiad yn dweud hefyd y dylid cynnig arian ychwanegol sylweddol o'r cyfrif wrth gefn, a rhoesoch sêl eich bendith i'r adroddiad hwnnw, fel y gwnaeth Aelodau eraill yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma.

Mae hynny'n dod â ni'n ôl at y pwynt a wnaeth fy nghyd-Aelod, Mick Bates, sef y frwydr yr ydym yn ei hymladd yn Llundain. Yn y pen draw, cyfrifoldeb Llywodraeth San Steffan yw hyn, oherwydd nid arferion amaethyddol gwael a arweiniodd at yr heintiad hwn, ond arferion gwael gan y Llywodraeth wrth iddi fethu â chynnal safonau teilwng yng nghyfleuster Pirbright. Y cyfan yr ydym ni ar feinciau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi bod yn gofyn amdano yw tystiolaeth o'r frwydr yn Llundain. Sylweddolaf nad yw'r Gweinidog, mae'n debyg, am greu embaras i'w Gweinidog cyfatebol yn San Steffan drwy ddatgelu'r ddogfennaeth honno, ond credaf fod gennym hawl i weld pa dystiolaeth sydd wedi'i hanfon i Lundain ar ran sector amaethyddol Cymru, i weld y dadleuon a gyflwynwyd, ac i weld yr ohebiaeth a'r cofnodion, er mwyn inni ddeall yn gliriach yn union ymhle y mae'r cyfrifoldeb. Ailadroddaf gais Mick Bates am ddarparu'r wybodaeth honno. Mae'n debygol fod y Gweinidog wedi rhannu'r dogfennau hyn eisoes gyda llefarwyr swyddogol y gwrthbleidiau, ond byddwn yn ddiolchgar hefyd petai'n darparu'r ffigurau sydd, fel y mae'n cytuno erbyn hyn, yn pennu mai £21 yw'r colledion. Petai'n gallu rhannu'r data hynny a dweud sut y mae wedi cyrraedd y ffigur hwnnw, byddwn yn ddiolchgar iawn o gael y wybodaeth honno.

Nick Bourne: Diolch i'r ddau bwyllgor ac i Gadeiryddion y pwyllgorau am gyflwyno'u

reports today. I also thank the Minister for the statement and extend those thanks to her officials and those in the agriculture department who have worked under incredible pressure since the summer in relation to foot and mouth disease. They have been invariably helpful and available, as has the Minister herself. I agree that the Minister always displays *Cardi cunning*, and today is no exception.

Let us look at what the Minister has done today. First, the Minister has sought to suggest that the losses to the farming industry in Wales are £21 million. The committee considered the losses to be in the region of £40 million—a figure that the Minister, in committee, recognised as reasonably robust. There is all the difference in the world between £21 million and a £40 million that is ‘reasonably robust’. Both farmers unions think that the losses are in that region. Even accepting the Minister’s figure of £21 million, which I do not for a minute, the package announced today leaves Welsh farmers materially worse off than Scottish farmers. Why should we have to settle for that? The Barnett formula is regularly trotted out as an excuse, but I thought that, as part of the Plaid and Labour Government here, we were supposed to have a review of the Barnett formula. If it is so urgent, bring it on and let us do it. You are the ones in the driving seat: if you really believe that it will make a difference, bring it on.

Why should we settle for a lower level of compensation for our farmers than that given to Scottish farmers? That is my first point, and it is a material one. This is half a loaf, or half a sheep, and to that extent Brynle Williams is quite right that we welcome it. However, I do not think that we should be doing cartwheels, as Alun Ffred tended to suggest, and saying that this is absolutely brilliant and the solution to the problems. We want our farmers to have the same treatment as Scottish farmers, and then for you to take the battle to Westminster.

Plaid Cymru, you are part of this administration, but what have you got out of

hadroddiadau heddiw. Diolch hefyd i'r Gweinidog am y datganiad, ac estynnaf y diolchiadau hynny i'w swyddogion ac i'r rheini yn yr adran amaethyddiaeth sydd wedi gweithio dan bwysau anhygoel ers yr haf mewn cysylltiad â chlwy'r traed a'r genau. Yn ddiwahân, maent wedi bod yn gymwynasgar ac ar gael, fel y Gweinidog ei hun. Cytunaf fod y Gweinidog bob amser yn dangos cyfrwystra'r *Cardi*, ac nid yw heddiw'n eithriad.

Gadewch inni edrych ar yr hyn y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i wneud heddiw. Yn gyntaf, mae'r Gweinidog wedi ceisio awgrymu mai £21 miliwn yw'r colledion i'r diwydiant ffermio yng Nghymru. Yr oedd y pwyllgor o'r farn fod y colledion tua £40 miliwn—ffigur y cydnabu'r Gweinidog, yn y pwyllgor, ei fod yn rhesymol gadarn. Mae gwahaniaeth aruthrol rhwng £21 miliwn a £40 miliwn sy'n 'rhesymol gadarn'. Mae'r ddau undeb ffermwyr yn credu bod y colledion tua hynny. Hyd yn oed a derbyn ffigur y Gweinidog o £21 miliwn, ac nid wyf yn gwneud hynny am funud, mae'r pecyn a gyhoeddwyd heddiw'n gadael ffermwyr Cymru'n waeth eu byd na ffermwyr yr Alban. Pam y dylem orfod derbyn hynny? Caiff fformiwla Barnett ei defnyddio'n esgus rheolaidd, ond yr oeddwn yn credu, fel rhan o Lywodraeth Plaid Cymru a'r Blaid Lafur yma, ein bod i gael adolygiad o fformiwla Barnett. Os oes cymaint o frys am hynny, dewch ag ef ymlaen a gadewch inni wneud hyn. Chi sydd wrth y llyw: os ydych yn wir yn credu y gwnaiff wahaniaeth, dewch ag ef ymlaen.

Pam y dylem dderbyn lefel is o iawndal i'n ffermwyr nag a gafodd ffermwyr yr Alban? Dyna fy mhwynt cyntaf, ac mae'n un pwysig. Hanner torth sydd yma, neu hanner dafad, ac i'r graddau hynny mae Brynle Williams yn hollol iawn ein bod yn ei chroesawu. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf y dylem fod yn gweiddi hwrê, fel yr oedd Alun Ffred yn tueddu i'w awgrymu, a dweud bod hyn yn wirioneddol wych ac yn ateb i'r problemau. Yr ydym am i'n ffermwyr gael yr un driniaeth â ffermwyr yr Alban, ac i chi wedyn fynd â'r frwydr i San Steffan.

Blaid Cymru, yr ydych yn rhan o'r weinyddiaeth hon, ond pa fudd yr ydych

it? There is a growing list of issues on which you have to toe the Labour line. If it is not on police pay, and accepting lower pay than the police deserve, it is on accepting identification cards. What on earth are you getting out of this agreement with Labour? Take the battle to Westminster. We should have compensation. It was, after all, in the draft statement by Hilary Benn, the Minister, and I do not understand why the Minister here has not been able to say, 'Look, it was there, let us put it back and let us have the proper compensation that is owed to us here in Wales as a result of undoubted negligence on the other side of the border'.

I turn to the issue of where this money is coming from, because that is where the Cardiac cunning was best deployed. I am convinced that this money is coming out of the existing agriculture budget. I do not think that I heard that this is coming out of reserves, which is certainly what the Finance Committee—of which Alun Ffred is a member, incidentally—wanted to happen. Is this money coming out of reserves? That is what prudent Ministers for finance have reserves for. To be fair to Sue Essex, she always made it clear that reserves were for this sort of occasion, for something that comes out of left field. Nothing else has come out of left field, apart from the floods, and reserves were not used to address the floods in the last 10 months, so why is this not being paid for out of reserves? That is why the reserves are there. Perhaps I am wrong, and if I am then I would happily give way to the Minister, but I suspect, although it was very much in the small print, or possibly in footnotes, that this is coming out of the existing budget and will probably be presented as underspend or some such. However, that means that it is money from the agricultural budget that is being recycled and put forward as compensation.

Let us be clear about this—it is good news, but only up to a point. It leaves our farmers materially worse off than Scottish farmers. Why should we settle for less? Why should we not get Westminster to pay this money?

wedi'i gael ohoni? Mae'r rhestr o bethau y mae'n rhaid ichi gydymffurfio â'r drefn Lafur yn eu cylch yn tyfu. Os nad yw'n gyflogau'r heddlu, a derbyn cyflogau is nag y mae'r heddlu'n ei haeddu, mae'n golygu derbyn cardiau adnabod. Pa fudd o gwbl yr ydych yn ei gael o'r cytundeb hwn â Llafur? Ewch â'r frwydr i San Steffan. Dylem gael iawndal. Wedi'r cyfan, yr oedd yn y datganiad drafft gan Hilary Benn, y Gweinidog, ac ni allaf ddeall pam nad yw'r Gweinidog yma wedi gallu dweud, 'Edrychwch, yr oedd yno, gadewch inni ei roi yn ôl a gadewch inni gael yr iawndal priodol sy'n ddyledus inni yma yng Nghymru yn sgil yr esgeulustod diamau dros y ffin'.

Trof at y mater o ble mae'r arian hwn yn dod, oherwydd dyna lle'r oedd cyfrwystra'r Cardi i'w weld ar ei orau. Yr wyf yn argyhoeddedig bod yr arian hwn yn dod o'r gyllideb amaethyddiaeth bresennol. Ni chredaf imi glywed bod hyn yn dod o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn, ac yn sicr, dyna yr oedd y Pwyllgor Cyllid—ac y mae Alun Ffred yn aelod ohono, gyda llaw—am ei weld yn digwydd. A yw'r arian hwn yn dod o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn? Dyna pam y mae gan Weinidogion cyllid doeth gronfeydd wrth gefn. A bod yn deg â Sue Essex, yr oedd bob amser yn ei gwneud yn glir mai ar gyfer y math hwn o achlysur yr oedd cronfeydd wrth gefn yn bod, ar gyfer rhywbeth gwahanol i'r cyffredin. Nid oes dim byd arall anghyffredin wedi digwydd, ac eithrio'r llifogydd, ac ni ddefnyddiwyd cronfeydd wrth gefn i fynd i'r afael â'r llifogydd yn y 10 mis diwethaf, felly, pam na ddefnyddir y cronfeydd wrth gefn i dalu am hyn? Dyna yw diben y cronfeydd wrth gefn. Efallai fy mod ar fai, ac os ydwyf, yna byddwn yn fodlon ildio i'r Gweinidog. Ond yr wyf yn amau, er ei fod yn y print mân i raddau helaeth iawn, neu efallai yn y troednodiaid, mai o'r gyllideb bresennol y mae hwn yn dod, ac y mae'n siŵr y caiff ei gyflwyno fel tanwariant neu rywbeth o'r fath. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n golygu mai arian o'r gyllideb amaethyddiaeth sy'n cael ei ailgylchu a'i gyflwyno ar ffurf iawndal.

Gadewch inni fod yn glir am hyn—mae'n newyddion da, ond dim ond hyd at ryw fan. Mae'n gadael ein ffermwyr yn sylweddol waeth eu byd na ffermwyr yr Alban. Pam y dylem dderbyn llai? Pam na ddylem fynnu

Also, in so far as we are providing it upfront now out of our own resources, it should come out of the reserves—that is what a prudent Government would do. It should not come out of the existing budget, which is hard pressed because of this crisis; I do not think that that is satisfactory.

The most disappointing thing about this is that Plaid Cymru does not seem to have been able to put this Government under any pressure to achieve something sensible at Westminster. Plaid Cymru behaves as a sort of hallelujah chorus all the time now, with the Labour tune being played in major over on the Labour benches and in minor on the Plaid benches. Plaid Cymru has got nothing for this agreement, and that is what is so disappointing about this statement today.

Elin Jones: Ymatebaf yn fyr i rai o'r sylwadau yn y ddadl y prynhawn yma. Dechreuaf drwy atgoffa rhai o'r Aelodau fy mod wedi cyhoeddi heddiw pecyn o £13 miliwn ar gyfer adfywio'r diwydiant amaethyddol yn dilyn clwy'r traed a'r genau, a bod hwnnw'n becyn oddi wrth y Llywodraeth i'r diwydiant amaethyddol. Mae £8.8 miliwn o'r pecyn yn gyhoeddiad newydd heddiw. Derbyniaf fod rhai Aelodau wedi ysgrifennu eu hareithiau cyn clywed fy nghyhoeddiad, a heb gael amser o bosibl i'w hailysgrifennu. Mae'n siŵr y gallem fod wedi cyhoeddi y swm y bore yma ar y radio, a rhoi ychydig yn fwy o rybudd i'r Aelodau i addasu eu hareithiau, ond, wrth gwrs, cefais gerydd gan un Aelod amlwg o'r wrthblaid am wneud cyhoeddiad tebyg ar y radio o'r blaen ac am beidio â pharchu sefydliad democrataidd y Cynulliad. Er mwyn osgoi unrhyw gamddealltwriaeth, felly, dywedaf unwaith eto fod y cyhoeddiad heddiw o arian ychwanegol yn £8.7 miliwn o iawndal uniongyrchol i ffermwyr yn yr ardal llai ffafriol, ac yna £100,000 ar gyfer elusen amaethyddol y Sefydliad Amaethyddol Brenhinol Llesianol. Mae hynny'n gyfanswm o £13 miliwn gan y Llywodraeth hon i'r diwydiant amaethyddiaeth.

4.00 p.m.

bod San Steffan yn talu'r arian hwn? Hefyd, os ydym yn ei ddarparu ymlaen llaw yn awr o'n hadnoddau ein hunain, dylai ddod o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn—dyna y byddai Llywodraeth ddoeth yn ei wneud. Ni ddylai ddod o'r gyllideb bresennol, sydd dan bwysau mawr oherwydd yr argyfwng hwn; Ni chredaf fod hynny'n foddhaol.

Y peth mwyaf siomedig am hyn yw nad yw Plaid Cymru i bob golwg wedi llwyddo i roi'r Llywodraeth hon dan unrhyw bwysau o gwbl i gyflawni rhywbeth call yn San Steffan. Mae Plaid Cymru'n ymddwyn fel rhyw fath o gorws haleliwia drwy'r amser yn awr, a thiwn Llafur yn cael ei chwarae yn y cywair llon draw ar feinciau Llafur ac yn y cywair lleddf ar feinciau'r Plaid. Nid yw Plaid Cymru wedi elwa o gwbl yn sgil y cytundeb hwn, a dyna sydd mor siomedig am y datganiad hwn heddiw.

Elin Jones: I will respond briefly to some of the comments made in this afternoon's debate. I shall begin by reminding some Members that I have today announced a £13 million package to regenerate the agricultural industry following the foot-and-mouth outbreak, and that that package comes from the Government for the agricultural industry. Of that package, £8.8 million is newly announced today. I accept that some Members had written their speeches before hearing my announcement, and possibly did not have time to rewrite them. I could have announced this sum this morning on the radio, and perhaps given a little more notice to Members so that they could adapt their speeches. But of course, I was censured by one leading opposition Member for making a similar announcement on the radio previously and for not respecting the democratic institution of the Assembly. So as to avoid any misunderstanding, therefore, I say once again that the announcement today of additional money is £8.7 million of direct compensation for farmers in the less favoured areas, and £100,000 for the agriculture charity, the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution. That is a total of £13 million for the agriculture industry from this Government.

Felly, mae'r swm gan y Llywodraeth hon yn fwy na'r swm cyfatebol yn Lloegr o £12.5 miliwn, ond, fel mae sawl Aelod wedi ei nodi, ac fel yr oedd yn hysbys i mi ac fel y dywedais yn fy araith, mae'n llai na'r £26 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd yn yr Alban. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi ei gwneud yn glir o'r dechrau—yng nghynhadledd yr NFU, os y cofiaf yn iawn, ym mis Hydref neu Dachwedd y llynedd—nad yw'n bosibl i'r Llywodraeth hon gystadlu â thaliad yr Alban. Cyfeiriodd Alun Ffred Jones at sefyllfa ariannol wahanol y Llywodraeth yng Nghymru ac yn yr Alban. Bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn parhau—fel Llywodraeth yr Alban—i wneud yr achos i Lywodraeth San Steffan am ad-daliad o'n gwariant ni ar glwy'r traed a'r genau.

Dywedaf wrth Aelodau Cynulliad y Torïaid, os bydd Llywodraeth Doriäidd yn San Steffan yn 2009 neu 2010, bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gofyn am ad-daliad o'r £13 miliwn gan y Llywodraeth honno. Gallwch, felly, roi rhagrybudd iddynt, os na fyddwn wedi cael yr ad-daliad eisoes.

Holodd Andrew R.T. Davies a ellid disgwyl rhagor o arian yn dilyn fy nghyhoeddiad heddiw. Rhag ofn fy mod yn codi disgwyliadau yn ormodol, gallaf gyhoeddi heddiw mai hwn yw pecyn terfynol y Llywodraeth hon yn sgîl clwy'r traed a'r genau. Gofynnodd arweinydd yr wrthblaid i mi i gadarnhau o lle y daw'r arian. Gallaf gadarnhau bod yr arian hwn—yr £8.8 miliwn—yn gyfuniad, a'i fod yn dod o danwariant yn sgîl y £3.5 miliwn na wariwyd ar y cynllun difa er lles ŵyn ysgafn, yn ogystal â thanwariant y flwyddyn hon gan na chadarnhawyd y cynllun datblygu gwledig tan y bore yma gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd.

Fodd bynnag, yn ychwanegol i hynny, gallaf ei gwneud yn glir na fydd y gwariant hwn yn cael ei wneud ar draul y cynllun datblygu gwledig yn y dyfodol, gan fod hwnnw wedi'i gymeradwyo y bore yma ar sail y pecyn ariannu y cyfeiriais ato yn gynharach yn fy natganiad. Mae hynny, felly, wedi ei gymeradwyo.

Nick Bourne: To make it absolutely clear, will the Minister confirm that, despite the Finance Committee's recommendations, none

Therefore, the sum from this Government is more than the corresponding sum of £12.5 million in England, but, as many Members have pointed out, and as was known to me and as I said in my speech, it is less than the £26 million announced in Scotland. However, I have made it clear from the outset—at the NFU conference, if I remember, in October or November of last year—that it is not possible for this Government to match the Scottish payment. Alun Ffred Jones referred to the different financial arrangements of the Scottish and Welsh Governments. The Assembly Government—along with the Scottish Government—will continue to make the case in Westminster for our expenditure on foot and mouth disease to be reimbursed.

I say to the Conservative Assembly Members that if there is a Conservative Government in Westminster in 2009 or 2010, the Assembly Government will ask for a reimbursement of the £13 million from that Government. You can, therefore, forewarn them of this, if we do not receive the money in the meantime.

Andrew R.T. Davies asked whether more money could be expected following today's announcement. In case I raise people's hopes too much, I can announce today that this is the final package from this Government in respect of the foot-and-mouth outbreak. The leader of the opposition asked me to confirm where this money is coming from. I can confirm that this money—the £8.8 million—is a combination of a £3.5 million underspend in respect of the light lamb welfare disposal scheme and an underspend from this year as a result of the rural development plan's not being ratified by the European Commission until this morning.

However, in addition to that, I can clarify that this expenditure will not be at the expense of the rural development plan in the future, because that was approved this morning on the basis of the financial package that I referred to earlier in my statement. Therefore, that has been approved.

Nick Bourne: I'w gwneud hi'n hollol glir, a wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau nad oes dim o'r arian hwn yn dod o'r cronfeydd wrth

of this money is coming from reserves?

gefn, er gwaethaf argymhellion y Pwyllgor Cyllid?

Elin Jones: I can confirm that this money is coming from a combination of the money that was not spent on the light lamb scheme, and an underspend in my department that results from the rural development plan not having been approved until this morning. In addition, I can confirm that the whole package of the rural development plan will not, in any way, be lessened as a result of today's announcement of additional funding.

Elin Jones: Gallaf gadarnhau y daw'r arian hwn o gyfuniad o'r arian na wariwyd ar y cynllun ŵyn ysgafn, a thanwariant yn fy adran oherwydd na chymeradwywyd y cynllun datblygu gwledig tan y bore yma. Yn ogystal, gallaf gadarnhau na chaiff pecyn cyfan y cynllun datblygu gwledig ei leihau mewn unrhyw fodd yn sgil cyhoeddi cyllid ychwanegol heddiw.

Yr wyf wedi cael fy nghyhuddo—neu fy nghymeradwyo—o fod yn 'canny' ac o gael rhywfaint o 'Cardi cunning' wrth adael y cyhoeddiad hwn mor hwyr yn y dydd nes fy mod, efallai, wedi llwyddo i leihau disgwyliadau i'r fath raddau fel y byddai unrhyw un yn ddiolchgar am unrhyw beth. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf fod natur y drafodaeth hon wedi dangos bod hynny'n wir. Yr hyn yr wyf wedi ei wneud yw parchu prosesau democrataidd y Cynulliad; mae dau adroddiad gan ddau bwyllgor wedi rhoi argymhellion i mi fel Gweinidog, ac i'r Llywodraeth, i ymateb iddynt. Yr achlysur hwn heddiw, felly, oedd yr union amser i mi wneud cyhoeddiad ar farn y Llywodraeth ynglŷn â phecyn ar gyfer adfywio'r diwydiant amaethyddiaeth yng Nghymru yn sgil clwy'r traed a'r genau yn 2007.

I have been accused—or congratulated, even—of being 'canny' and of having some 'Cardi cunning' because leaving this statement until late in the day has meant that I have perhaps succeeded in reducing expectations to such a degree that people would be grateful for anything. However, I do not think the nature of this discussion has shown that to be the case. What I have done is respect the democratic processes of the Assembly; two reports from two committees have given me as a Minister, and the Government, recommendations to respond to. Therefore, this opportunity today was exactly the right time to make a statement on the Government's view as regards a package to assist with the regeneration of the agriculture industry in Wales following the foot-and-mouth outbreak of 2007.

Er bod yr wrthblaid yn gwadu y gallai fod yn bosibl am eiliad i Lywodraeth Lafur a Phlaid Cymru roi cefnogaeth i'r diwydiant amaethyddiaeth yng Nghymru, yr wyf yn gobeithio ein bod wedi profi heddiw ein bod yn Llywodraeth sy'n barod i weithredu dros ein diwydiant amaethyddiaeth a'n hardaloedd gwledig. Yr ydym yn falch o hynny.

Even though the opposition is in some sort of denial that it would be at all possible for a Labour and Plaid Cymru Government to support the agriculture industry in Wales, I hope we have proved today that we are a Government that is prepared to work for our agriculture industry and our rural areas. We are proud of that.

Alun Davies: I thank the Chamber for its indulgence this afternoon. This is the first occasion on which I have presented a committee report, and I thank you for the way in which you listened to me, and for the way in which the debate has been conducted. I remind the Chamber that this was a unanimous report, although it might not seem like that from today's debate.

Alun Davies: Diolch i'r Siambr am ei maddeugarwch y prynhawn yma. Dyma'r achlysur cyntaf imi gyflwyno adroddiad pwyllgor, a diolch ichi am y modd yr ydych wedi gwrandao ac am y modd y cynhaliwyd y ddadl. Atgoffaf y Siambr mai adroddiad unfrydol oedd hwn, er nad yw'n ymddangos felly, hwyrach, o'r ddadl heddiw.

The debate has ranged over the whole issue of foot and mouth disease, as could have

Mae'r ddadl wedi cwmpasu holl gwestiwn clwy'r traed a'r genau, fel y galleisid

been anticipated, but I want to be absolutely clear that the purpose of the report was not to play politics with people's lives or with the agricultural industry; its purpose was to hold the Government to account. The purpose of the committee was to scrutinise the actions and the policy response of the Government to the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak that took place last August, to scrutinise the Minister on her actions, and to ensure that we felt that the Government was operating and acting in the best interests of the agricultural community and the wider industry affected by the outbreak. That was the purpose of the report and our investigation, and I believe that the report that we have presented to you this afternoon does those things.

Following that introduction, I welcome and appreciate the steps that the Minister has taken since the publication of this report to take on board the lessons learned from it and what we have said. I also thank her for her statement and announcements this afternoon. I welcome the compensation package and the work that the Minister has done with the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery to ensure that this funding package has been made available. I understand that people will always demand more whenever a funding or compensation package is announced—people will always demand more, whatever the issue. We all understand and appreciate that, but, at the same time, most of us live in the real world, and we appreciate what has been said this afternoon.

I conclude my remarks by repeating the key lessons from our work and report. The first key lesson is the impact on Government and its infrastructure and capacity to respond to issues like foot and mouth disease. The staff involved—civil servants, veterinarians and specialists who worked with the Minister and others—did a marvellous job in response to a terrible crisis. I think that all Members appreciate that and are grateful to them. We need to ensure that we have the capacity within the governmental structure in Wales to respond to these issues, while maintaining the work of Government. I hope that our recommendations will, in some way, contribute to that.

rhagweld, ond mae arnaf eisiau bod yn gwbl glir nad chwarae gwleidyddiaeth â bywydau pobl nac â'r diwydiant amaethyddol oedd pwrpas yr adroddiad; ei bwrpas oedd dal y Llywodraeth i gyfrif. Pwrpas y pwyllgor oedd craffu ar weithredoedd y Llywodraeth a'i hymateb polisi i ddyfodiad clwy'r traed a'r genau fis Awst diwethaf, craffu ar y Gweinidog a'r modd y gweithredodd, a sicrhau ein bod yn teimlo bod y Llywodraeth yn gweithio ac yn gweithredu er lles y gymuned amaethyddol a'r diwydiant ehangach yr effeithiwyd arno gan y clwyf. Dyna oedd pwrpas yr adroddiad a'n hymchwiliad, a chredaf fod yr adroddiad yr ydym wedi'i gyflwyno ichi'r prynhawn yma yn gwneud y pethau hynny.

Ar ôl y rhagymadrodd hwnnw, yr wyf yn croesawu ac yn gwerthfawrogi'r camau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cymryd ers cyhoeddi'r adroddiad hwn i dderbyn y gwersi a ddysgwyd oddi wrtho a'r hyn yr ydym wedi'i ddweud. Diolch iddi hefyd am ei datganiad a'i chyhoeddiadau heddiw'r prynhawn. Croesawaf y pecyn iawndal a'r gwaith y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i wneud gyda'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus i sicrhau bod y pecyn ariannu hwn wedi ei ddarparu. Yr wyf yn deall y bydd pobl bob amser yn mynnu mwy pryd bynnag y cyhoeddir pecyn ariannu neu iawndal—bydd pobl bob amser yn mynnu mwy, beth bynnag sydd dan sylw. Yr ydym i gyd yn deall ac yn sylweddoli hynny, ond, ar yr un pryd, mae'r rhan fwyaf ohonom yn byw yn y byd go iawn, a gwerthfawrogn yr hyn a ddywedwyd y prynhawn yma.

I gloi fy sylwadau, ailadroddaf y gwersi allweddol o'n gwaith a'n hadroddiad. Y wers allweddol gyntaf yw'r effaith ar y Llywodraeth a'i hisadeiledd, a'i gallu i ymateb i faterion fel clwy'r traed a'r genau. Gwnaeth y staff dan sylw—yn weision sifil, milfeddygon ac arbenigwyr a fu'n gweithio gyda'r Gweinidog ac eraill—waith rhagorol i ymateb i argyfwng ofnadwy. Credaf fod yr Aelodau i gyd yn gwerthfawrogi hynny ac yn ddiolchgar iddynt. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod gennym y gallu o fewn y strwythur llywodraethol yng Nghymru i ymateb i'r materion hyn, a hynny heb esgeuluso gwaith y Llywodraeth. Gobeithio y bydd ein hargymhellion yn cyfrannu at hynny mewn

rhyw fodd.

The second impact, and the second key lesson that I and many others have learned from taking part in this investigation and holding this inquiry, is that of the fragility of the industry in Wales and the impact that an issue like foot and mouth disease has on it. Last year's outbreak was nothing like as serious as the outbreak that took place in 2001 in terms of its extent and scope, but the impact on individuals and on the industry were traumatic, and we all need to recognise that. I hope that an awareness of the fragility and vulnerability of the industry will be taken away from this afternoon's debate and that it will inform and guide future policy directions. I understand that the Minister is well aware of these issues, and I hope that, in future, they will guide our thoughts.

I will finish this contribution with the same point with which I finished my earlier remarks. There is a very real human impact and aspect to this issue. We sometimes seem to believe that an animal disease or animal welfare issue is something that takes place elsewhere and does not affect us. One of the lessons that I have learned over the last few months, through this investigation, is that there is a very real human aspect to all of this and a human impact on people's lives, livelihoods and emotional welfare. We must always bear that in mind.

4.10 p.m.

All too often in these issues, that is left in the background and is not addressed. I hope that, if we ever face an issue such as this again, the Government will respond in terms of ensuring the future market viability of the industry and that sufficient compensation and support packages are in place to enable the industry and the market to regain their vitality. However, at the same time, we hope that the individuals and people concerned receive that same level of support.

Alun Cairns: This has been a wide-ranging debate and, as Alun Davies said, the Rural Development Sub-Committee's report was unanimous, as was that of the Finance Committee. In our debate today, I am not

Yr ail effaith, a'r ail wers allweddol yr wyf fi a nifer o bobl eraill wedi ei dysgu o gymryd rhan yn yr ymchwiliad hwn a chynnal yr ymholiad hwn, yw mor fregus yw'r diwydiant yng Nghymru, a chymaint y mae rhywbeth fel clwy'r traed a'r genau yn effeithio arno. Nid oedd haint y llynedd yn agos at fod mor ddifrifol â'r haint a gafwyd yn 2001 o ran ei gyrhaeddiad a'i faint, ond bu'r effaith ar unigolion ac ar y diwydiant yn drawmatig, ac mae angen inni i gyd sylweddoli hynny. Gobeithio yr awn o'r ddadl y prynhawn yma yn ymwybodol mor frau a bregus yw'r diwydiant, ac y bydd hynny'n hysbysu ac yn arwain cyfeiriadau polisi'r dyfodol. Deallaf fod y Gweinidog yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r pethau hyn, a gobeithio y byddant yn arwain ein meddyliau yn y dyfodol.

Gorffennaf y cyfraniad hwn gyda'r un pwynt ag a wneuthum wrth gloi fy sylwadau blaenorol. Mae effaith ac agwedd ddynol real iawn i'r mater hwn. Weithiau yr ydym fel petaem yn credu mai rhywbeth sy'n digwydd rywle arall yw clefyd anifeiliaid neu broblem gyda lles anifeiliaid, ac nad yw'n effeithio arnom ni. Un o'r gwersi yr wyf fi wedi'u dysgu yn ystod yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf, trwy'r ymchwiliad hwn, yw bod agwedd ddynol real iawn i hyn oll ac effaith ddynol ar fywydau, bywoliaeth a lles emosiynol pobl. Rhaid inni bob amser gofio hynny.

Lawer yn rhy aml yn y materion hyn, gadewir hynny yn y cefndir ac ni roddir sylw iddo. Gobeithio, os wynebwn fater fel hwn byth eto, y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ymateb o ran sicrhau bod y diwydiant yn ymarferol yn fasnachol yn y dyfodol, a bod pecynnau cefnogaeth ac iawndal digonol ar gael i alluogi'r diwydiant a'r farchnad i adfywio. Fodd bynnag, ar yr un pryd, gobeithiwn y caiff yr unigolion a'r bobl berthnasol yr un math o gefnogaeth.

Alun Cairns: Bu hon yn ddadl eang, ac fel y dywedodd Alun Davies, yr oedd adroddiad yr Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig yn unfrydol, fel yr oedd penderfyniad y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Yn ein dadl heddiw, nid wyf lawn mor siŵr

quite so sure that it appeared that way, but that is how it was done.

I formally thank the Minister and recognise the way in which she has responded to the committee's report. There will no doubt be debates about the level of support that has been made available, but I certainly think that this was the right place to make such an announcement, which was in response to the committee report. There has been an opportunity to discuss and debate it. I know that many Members have aimed to clarify the figures that have been presented, because it is not easy to do on an immediate basis, but the opportunity to question provides us with greater clarification. I think that the Chamber is the right place in which to make such an announcement, following the process of scrutiny by the Rural Development Sub-Committee and the Finance Committee and their recommendations to the Minister. The Minister has reacted to those recommendations here in the Chamber.

Brynle Williams welcomed any additional funding for farming, which was a positive note on which to start. However, differences started to appear from there, as Brynle started to question the scale of funding, as did many other Members.

Alun Ffred Jones talked about the need to recognise when there is additional funding. I have no doubt that the Finance Committee will be interested in a written response from the Minister, if possible, to appropriately scrutinise any additional funding and the sources of such funding. Alun Ffred also said that the committee should say where funding should come from when it drafts reports. However, this report did address that and said clearly that substantial additional funding from reserves should be made available. That is the basis on which the report was agreed unanimously in the committee.

Mick Bates recognised the money that was being made available and said that the announcement was welcome, but again wanted to clarify the sources of the funding. He also talked about the £100,000 support

ei bod yn ymddangos felly, ond dyna sut y digwyddodd.

Diolchaf yn ffurfiol i'r Gweinidog gan gydnabod y modd y mae hi wedi ymateb i adroddiad y pwyllgor. Heb os, bydd dadlau ynghylch lefel y gefnogaeth a ddarparwyd, ond yr wyf yn credu'n sicr mai hwn oedd y lle iawn i wneud cyhoeddiad o'r fath, a oedd yn ymateb i adroddiad y pwyllgor. Cafwyd cyfle i'w drafod a dadlau yn ei gylch. Gwn fod nifer o Aelodau wedi ceisio egluro'r ffigurau a gyflwynwyd, oherwydd nid yw'n hawdd gwneud hynny'n syth, ond mae'r cyfle i holi'n rhoi mwy o eglurhad inni. Credaf mai'r Siambr yw'r lle iawn i wneud cyhoeddiad felly, yn dilyn y broses graffu gan yr Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig a'r Pwyllgor Cyllid a'u hargymhellion i'r Gweinidog. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi adweithio i'r argymhellion hynny yma yn y Siambr.

Yr oedd Brynle Williams yn croesawu unrhyw arian ychwanegol i ffermio, a oedd yn nodyn cadarnhaol i gychwyn arno. Fodd bynnag, dechreuodd gwahaniaethau ymddangos o'r fan honno, wrth i Brynle ddechrau cwestiynu graddfa'r arian, fel y gwnaeth nifer o Aelodau eraill.

Soniodd Alun Ffred Jones fod angen adnabod pryd y mae arian ychwanegol ar gael. Nid oes gennyf ddim amheuaeth y bydd gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid ddiddordeb mewn ymateb ysgrifenedig gan y Gweinidog, os oes modd, i graffu'n briodol ar unrhyw arian ychwanegol a ffynonellau'r arian hwnnw. Dywedodd Alun Ffred hefyd y dylai'r pwyllgor ddweud o ble y dylai'r arian ddod wrth iddo ddrafftio adroddiadau. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yr adroddiad hwn yn rhoi sylw i hynny gan ddweud yn glir y dylid darparu arian ychwanegol sylweddol o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn. Ar y sail honno y cytunwyd yn unfrydol ar yr adroddiad yn y pwyllgor.

Yr oedd Mick Bates yn cydnabod yr arian a oedd yn cael ei ddarparu, a dywedodd ei fod yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad. Ond eto, yr oedd arno eisiau eglurhad am ffynonellau'r arian. Soniodd hefyd am y £100,000 o gymorth

that has been made available to RABI. He called on the Minister to make the argument to Westminster for the additional support.

Nerys Evans commented that devolution called for a more appropriate and effective response to be made to such crises as foot and mouth disease and she welcomed the response from the Minister. Andrew R.T. Davies, again, focused on the funding and was grateful for the additional funding, but commented on the purpose of the reserves and asked whether that was where the additional funding was being found. He highlighted the issue of lowland and dairy farmers and asked whether there was any support for them in terms of the funding being made available.

A common issue raised by several Members was on the differences between the £20 million that the Minister has commented on today and the £40 million that was previously considered to be a robust figure, recognised by the committee and by the Minister. Kirsty Williams questioned the delay in the announcement so that those receiving any support would possibly feel more grateful, but the Minister later addressed that in his responses.

Nick Bourne questioned whether or not the money was from the reserves and the Minister was given the opportunity to respond. I am not sure whether the full answers were obtained, for understandable reasons, but there is no doubt that the Finance Committee will want to look closely at the sources of funding and how much additional funding is being made available. I have no doubt that other committees and other Members will want to look at how that money is being spent.

In closing, I want to say that this is the first report—other than that on the budget—from the Finance Committee. The committee agreed unanimously on the report. The Minister has responded to the report. There will be debates on the level of support being made available, but the scrutiny process has been followed through from the clarifying of costs and from calling for action, to receiving the response from the Assembly Government. This is a welcome move in terms of the

sydd wedi'i ddarparu i RABI. Galwodd ar y Gweinidog i gyflwyno'r ddadl i San Steffan dros y gefnogaeth ychwanegol.

Nododd Nerys Evans fod datganoli'n galw am ymateb mwy priodol ac effeithiol i argyfyngau megis clwy'r traed a'r genau, a chroesawodd yr ymateb gan y Gweinidog. Canolbwyntiodd Andrew R.T. Davies eto ar yr ariannu, ac yr oedd yn ddiolchgar am yr arian ychwanegol. Ond cyfeiriodd at ddibens y cronfeydd wrth gefn a gofynnodd ai o'r fan honno yr oedd yr arian ychwanegol yn dod. Pwysleisiodd gwestiwn ffermwyr llaeth a ffermwyr llawr gwlad, a gofynnodd a oedd unrhyw gefnogaeth iddynt o safbwynt sicrhau bod yr arian ar gael.

Pwynt cyffredin a godwyd gan nifer o Aelodau oedd y gwahaniaeth rhwng yr £20 miliwn y mae'r Gweinidog wedi sôn amdano heddiw a'r £40 miliwn a ystyrir gynt yn ffigur cadarn a gydnabyddid gan y pwyllgor a chan y Gweinidog. Holodd Kirsty Williams am yr oedi cyn cyhoeddi, fel y byddai'r rheini a fyddai'n cael unrhyw gefnogaeth efallai'n teimlo'n fwy diolchgar, ond atebodd y Gweinidog hynny yn ddiweddarach yn ei ymatebion.

Holodd Nick Bourne a ddeuai'r arian o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn ai peidio, a rhoddwyd cyfle i'r Gweinidog ymateb. Nid wyf yn siŵr a gafwyd atebion llawn, am resymau dealladwy, ond yn ddi-os bydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn dymuno edrych yn ofalus ar ffynonellau'r arian a faint o arian ychwanegol sy'n cael ei ddarparu. Nid wyf yn amau o gwbl na fydd pwyllgorau eraill ac Aelodau eraill am edrych ar y ffordd y mae'r arian hwnnw'n cael ei wario.

I gloi, hoffwn ddweud mai dyma'r adroddiad cyntaf—heblaw'r un ar y gyllideb—gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Cytunodd y pwyllgor yn unfrydol ar yr adroddiad. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi ymateb i'r adroddiad. Bydd dadleuon am lefel y gefnogaeth sy'n cael ei chynnig, ond dilynwyd y broses graffu bob cam o'r costau esboniadol a galw am weithredu, i gael yr ymateb gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae hwn yn gam i'w groesawu o ran craffu a datblygu polisi yn y Cynulliad.

scrutiny and policy development of the Assembly.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr, Gadeirydd, yn enwedig am y sylwadau olaf. Gan nad oes neb wedi arwyddo yn wahanol, yr wyf yn datgan, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, fod adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid ac adroddiad yr Is-bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig wedi cael eu nodi.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you very much, Chair, particularly for your final remarks. Since no-one has indicated otherwise, I declare, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, that the reports of the Finance Committee and the Rural Development Sub-committee have been noted.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig..
Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (Rosemary Butler) i'r Gadair am 4.16 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) took the Chair at 4.16 p.m.*

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig Welsh Conservatives Debate

Cyfleusterau Chwaraeon ac Hamdden yn y Gymuned Sport and Leisure Facilities in the Community

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Carwyn Jones and amendments 2 and 3 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Carwyn Jones a gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

Paul Davies: Cynigiaf fod

Paul Davies: I propose that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. yn rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar chwaraeon ac yn annog mwy o weithgareddau chwaraeon a hamdden yn y gymuned yn gyffredinol, er mwyn gwella iechyd a lles y wlad;

1. places greater emphasis on sport and encourages a general increase in sport and leisure activities in the community, in order to improve the health and well being of the nation;

2. yn gwella 'mynediad i bawb' at gyfleusterau chwaraeon a hamdden;

2. improves 'access for all' to sport and leisure facilities;

3. yn nodi gyda gofid nad yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi ymgysylltu â threfnwyr Gemau Olympaidd Llundain yn 2012, a, hyd yma, heb lwyddo i ddenu cyllid ychwanegol i Gymru o ganlyniad i'r gemau. (NDM3868)

3. notes with regret that the Welsh Assembly Government has not engaged with the organisers of the 2012 London Olympics and has, as yet, failed to secure additional funds for Wales as a consequence of the games. (NDM3868)

Mae'n anrhydedd agor y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma ac yn bleser cyflwyno cynnig fy mhlaid. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pawb yn cytuno ei bod yn hanfodol annog pawb yn ein cymdeithas i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon.

It is a privilege to open this debate this afternoon and it gives me great pleasure to propose my party's motion. I am sure we would all agree that it is crucial that we encourage everyone in our society to

Mae chwaraeon a gweithgareddau hamdden yn chwarae rhan bwysig yn ein cymdeithas ar bob lefel. Mae gennym oll gyfrifoldeb fel unigolion i edrych ar ôl ein hunain yn gorfforol. Mae gan lywodraethau ran i'w chwarae hefyd. Mae'n bwysig integreiddio chwaraeon mewn nifer o feysydd polisi, megis adfywiad economaidd a hybu iechyd. Mae'n bwysig bod pobl o bob oedran yn cael mynediad i gyfleusterau chwaraeon a bod aelodau pob cymuned yn cael y cyfle i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau chwaraeon o bob math.

Mae'n debyg bod gweithgareddau twristiaeth yn cyfrannu £1 biliwn bron i economi Cymru, felly mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn cefnogi a hybu chwaraeon ymhellach drwy Gymru gyfan. Dylem annog datblygiad gweithgareddau cefn gwlad a chwaraeon antur, megis cerdded, canŵio, dringo, marchogaeth, saethu a physgota. Mae gan Gymru leoliad arbennig gydag amgylchedd naturiol cyfoethog sy'n cynnig cyfleusterau chwaraeon cyffrous yn barod, ond mae'n rhaid marchnata hynny a gwella'r cyfleusterau ymhellach. Mae'n rhaid codi proffil Cymru fel gwlad sy'n cynnig cyfleusterau chwaraeon arbennig. Hoffwn weld mwy o bwyslais ar annog pobl ifanc i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau chwaraeon ac ymarfer corff mewn ysgolion yn ogystal â'r pwyslais ar gynnydd cyffredinol mewn gweithgareddau chwaraeon a hamdden yn y gymuned.

Mae'n bwysig addysgu'r ifanc ynglŷn â bwyta'n iach, a byw'n iach drwy ymarfer corff, a dangos iddynt fod hon yn ffordd i daclo afiechydon fel clefyd y siwgr, sy'n dod yn fwyfwy cyffredin ymysg yr ifanc. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pawb yn cydnabod y gall chwaraeon fod yn help i adeiladu cymeriad person ac ysbryd cystadleuol, sydd, yn ei dro, yn helpu i adeiladu hunan-barch, yn enwedig ymhlith yr ifanc.

Mae'r sector gwirfoddol yn rhan hanfodol o'r gwaith o greu cenedl fwy bywiog ac un sy'n ymddiddori mewn chwaraeon. Credaf fod cynlluniau chwaraeon yn ganolog i unrhyw brosiect aileni. Mae tystiolaeth gref fod chwaraeon yn gallu helpu i daclo problemau troseddu, cyflogaeth ac addysg, yn ogystal â phroblemau iechyd. Byddai annog pobl i

participate in sport. Sport and leisure activities play a crucial role in our society at all levels. We all, as individuals, have a responsibility to look after ourselves physically, but governments also have a part to play. It is important that we integrate sport into a number of policy areas, such as economic regeneration and health promotion. It is important that people of all ages have access to sporting facilities, and that members of all communities have the opportunity to participate in sporting activities of all kinds.

It appears that tourism activities contribute almost £1 billion to the Welsh economy, therefore, it is crucially important that we support and promote sports further throughout Wales. We should encourage the development of rural and adventure activities, such as rambling, canoeing, climbing, horse riding, shooting and fishing. Wales is an excellent location with a rich natural environment that already offers exciting sporting facilities, but we must market that and improve the facilities further. We must raise the profile of Wales as a country that offers sporting facilities of high quality. I should like to see more emphasis on encouraging young people to take part in sporting activities and physical exercise in schools, as well as an emphasis on a general increase in sporting and leisure activities within the community.

It is important that we educate young people about healthy eating, and healthy living through physical exercise, and show them that this is a means of tackling diseases such as diabetes, which is becoming increasingly prominent among young people. I am sure we would all agree that sport can help in building a person's character and competitive spirit, which, in turn, helps build self-confidence, particularly among young people.

The voluntary sector is crucial part of the work of creating a more active nation which has an interest in sport. I believe sporting programmes are central to any regeneration process. There is strong evidence that sport can help tackle problems of criminality, employment and education, as well as health problems. Encouraging people to participate

gymryd rhan mewn ymarfer corff yn gwella iechyd ein cymunedau ac yn dod ag effeithiau positif o ran taelo afiechydon. Byddai hefyd yn galluogi unigolion i wneud ffrindiau a bod yn fwy hyderus.

Yr unig ffordd o sicrhau mynediad i bawb yw drwy wneud yn siŵr fod cyfleusterau ar gael i bawb yn ein cymunedau. I sicrhau cyfleusterau i bawb, mae'n rhaid amddiffyn meysydd chwarae, parciau, a manau agored. Am y rheswm hwn, yr oeddwn yn falch o gefnogi Mesur arfaethedig Dai Lloyd ar warchod meysydd chwarae rai wythnosau yn ôl. Yn yr ail Gynulliad, cyfrannodd y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig at gryfhau'r is-ddeddfwriaeth a fodolai i warchod meysydd chwarae. Mae'n eithriadol o bwysig ein bod yn parhau i weithredu i ddiogelu'r cyfleusterau cymunedol pwysig hyn. Mae meysydd chwarae yn adnodd hanfodol yng nghymunedau Cymru, ac maent yn ased hollbwysig nid yn unig i'n hiechyd a'n lles, ond fel modd o sicrhau cynhwysiant cymdeithasol.

4.20 p.m.

Mae cyfraddau gordewdra, yn enwedig ymysg plant, yn tyfu'n gyflymach nag erioed o'r blaen. Ni allwn obeithio cynyddu eu cyfranogiad mewn gweithgareddau iach yn yr awyr agored os nad oes gennym y cyfleusterau ar eu cyfer. Nid yn unig bod yn rhaid i ni amddiffyn meysydd chwarae, ond mae'n rhaid ceisio cynyddu eu niferoedd hefyd. Felly, hoffwn weld rheidrwydd yn cael ei osod ar awdurdodau lleol i archwilio'r cyfleusterau hyn gan sicrhau y darperir yn ddigonol ar eu cyfer mewn datblygiadau newydd. Er mwyn hybu chwaraeon yn gyffredinol, mae'n hanfodol denu prif gystadlaethau i Gymru drwy lobiŵ yn gyson. Mae'n siŵr gennyf ein bod oll yn ymfalchïo bod pencampwriaeth Cwpan Ryder i'w chynnal yng Nghymru yn 2010, ond mae'n bwysig bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn annog prif gystadlaethau eraill i ddod yma hefyd. Mae gennym leoliadau ffantastig, megis Stadiwm y Mileniwm, ac felly mae'n bwysig ein bod yn marchnata lleoedd o'r fath gymaint â phosibl, yn enwedig mewn pryd ar gyfer y Gemau Olympaidd yn 2012.

I have said on several occasions in this

in physical exercise would improve health in our communities and have a positive impact in terms of tackling disease. It would also enable individuals to make friends and develop self-confidence.

The only way of ensuring access to all is to ensure that facilities are available to all within our communities. To ensure facilities for all, we have to protect our playing fields, parks, and open spaces. For that reason, I was pleased to support Dai Lloyd's proposed Measure some weeks ago on safeguarding playing fields. In the second Assembly, the Welsh Conservatives participated in strengthening the subordinate legislation that existed to safeguard our play areas. It is extremely important that we continue to take action to protect these important community facilities. Playing fields are a crucial resource within Welsh communities, and are an important asset not only for our health and wellbeing, but as a means of ensuring social inclusion.

Obesity rates, particularly among children, are growing more quickly than ever before. We cannot hope to increase children's participation in healthy outdoor activities unless we have the facilities available for them. Not only must we protect playing fields, but we must seek to increase their numbers. Therefore, I should like to see a requirement on local authorities to look at their facilities and ensure that there is adequate provision in new developments. In order to promote sport generally, it is crucial that we attract the main sporting competitions to Wales by continual lobbying. I am sure we are all extremely proud that the Ryder Cup championship is to be held in Wales in 2010, but it is vital that the Assembly Government should encourage other major sporting events to come here. We have excellent venues, such as the Millennium Stadium; therefore, it is important that we market them as well as we can, particularly in time for the Olympic Games in 2012.

Yr wyf wedi dweud droeon yn y Siambr hon

Chamber that I welcome the Olympic Games coming to London. I still believe that, in general terms, the economy of Wales will benefit from the games. However, there are major concerns that other sporting and arts events could lose out directly on funding that might be redistributed to the Olympics.

When the Westminster Government sought support for the Olympic bid from the nations of the UK, it promised that everyone would benefit. There was talk of funding to provide training villages in Cardiff and using the marina at Pwllheli for water sports. Since then, the talk has been about taking more and more money from our communities to subsidise the games. I understand that Wales will host eight football matches, probably at the Millennium Stadium. There is also the possibility that Welsh training facilities will be used by cyclists and swimmers. However, within the M25 area, the impact of the successful bid will be immense, with huge investment in sporting facilities, infrastructure, and tourism. How far will that effect spread across the UK, and Wales in particular?

According to correspondence from February 2007 between the former Minister for culture, Alun Pugh, and the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, Tessa Jowell, the Olympics could result in Welsh charities losing out on more than £29 million of lottery money. Wales currently receives 6.5 per cent of the total Big Lottery Fund, but programmes including the Healthy Families initiative, Stepping Stones, and Mental Health Matters could be hit by the squeeze. The voluntary sector in Wales could lose £7.5 million, and if the impact was shared across parliamentary constituencies, each Welsh constituency would lose around £730,000. Recently, the Minister for Heritage himself estimated the cost to Wales at around £70 million between 2009 and 2012, and the impact will be felt for years to come. Indeed, he says that

‘there is a growing perception that Wales is paying an unfair price for an event that will primarily benefit London and south east England’.

fy mod yn croesawu'r ffaith fod y Gemau Olympaidd i ddod i Lundain. Yr wyf yn dal i gredu, ar lefel gyffredinol, y bydd economi Cymru'n elwa o'r gemau. Fodd bynnag, mae yna bryderon mawr y gallai digwyddiadau chwaraeon a chelfyddydol eraill gael eu hamddifadu'n uniongyrchol o gyllid a allai gael ei ailgyfeirio at y Gemau Olympaidd.

Pan oedd Llywodraeth San Steffan yn ceisio cefnogaeth gwledydd y DU i'r cynnig Olympaidd, addawodd y byddai pawb ar eu hennill. Yr oedd sôn am gyllid i ddarparu pentrefi hyfforddi yng Nghaerdydd, a defnyddio marina Pwllheli ar gyfer chwaraeon dŵr. Ers hynny, bu'r sôn am gymryd mwy a mwy o arian oddi ar ein cymunedau i noddi'r gemau. Deallaf y bydd Cymru'n cynnal wyth gêm bêl-droed, yn Stadiwm y Mileniwm, mae'n debyg. Mae hefyd yn bosibl y defnyddir cyfleusterau hyfforddi Cymru gan seiclwyr a nofwyr. Fodd bynnag, o fewn ardal yr M25, bydd effaith y cynnig llwyddiannus yn aruthrol, gyda buddsoddi enfawr mewn cyfleusterau chwaraeon, seilwaith a thwristiaeth. I ba raddau y bydd yr effaith honno'n lledu dros y DU, ac i Gymru'n benodol?

Yn ôl gohebiaeth yn Chwefror 2007 rhwng y cyn Weinidog dros ddiwylliant, Alun Pugh, a'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon, Tessa Jowell, gallai'r Gemau Olympaidd olygu bod elusennau Cymru'n colli dros £29 miliwn o arian loteri. Ar hyn o bryd, mae Cymru'n cael 6.5 y cant o gyfanswm y Gronfa Loteri Fawr, ond gallai rhaglenni megis y cynllun Teulu Iach, Cerrig Camu, a Materion Iechyd Meddwl gael eu taro gan y cwtogi. Gallai'r sector gwirfoddol yng Nghymru golli £7.5 miliwn, a phe bai'r effaith yn cael ei rhannu rhwng etholaethau seneddol, byddai pob etholaeth yng Nghymru yn colli oddeutu £730,000. Yn ddiweddar, amcangyfrifodd y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth ei hun y bydd y gost i Gymru tua £70 miliwn rhwng 2009 a 2012, a theimlir yr effaith am flynyddoedd i ddod. Yn wir, dywed

fod canfyddiad cynyddol fod Cymru'n talu pris annheg am ddigwyddiad a fydd o fudd yn bennaf i Lundain a de ddwyrain Lloegr.

The Minister is deeply concerned, and rightly so. I understand that he has stood by his statement to the House of Commons select committee opposing any further contribution to the 2012 Olympics and Paralympics from the lottery. The Arts Council for Wales says that, because of the games, it may lose £8 million from its budget. One of the organisations affected by the immediate budget cuts is St Donats Arts Centre near Llantwit Major in the Vale of Glamorgan. It will lose its £45,000 annual grant—a fifth of its annual income. The centre says that that could lead to closure, with the loss of three full-time and 12 part-time jobs, as well as ending its annual international story-telling festival. If, as it appears, Wales's arts and sporting community is to suffer as a result of the Olympic Games, then it is vital that the Assembly Government, and Government Ministers, start engaging with Olympic organisers about tourism opportunities relating to Wales.

I find it incredible that this has not yet been discussed, as the Minister admitted in an answer to Nick Bourne last week that he has had not discussions with the organisers regarding this matter. If we are to lose out, then it is even more pressing that the Assembly Government starts engaging with the Olympic organisers. Not to do so could prove disastrous to the Welsh economy.

Janet Ryder: I am a little puzzled—you are saying that the extra money should not have gone to the Olympics, but why on earth did the Tories at Westminster not vote against that? Why did they abstain in that vote?

Paul Davies: We have said from the beginning that we support the Olympics; we believe that it will, generally, benefit the economy of Wales—

Janet Ryder: So that is okay with you, is it?

Paul Davies: Please allow me to finish. It will benefit the economy of Wales, but we

Mae'r Gweinidog yn poeni'n ddirfawr, ac iawn hynny. Caf ar ddeall ei fod wedi cadw at ei ddatganiad i bwyllgor dethol Tŷ'r Cyffredin yn gwrthwynebu unrhyw gyfraniad pellach gan y loteri i Gemau Olympaidd a Pharalympaidd 2012. Dywed Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru y gallai golli £8 miliwn o'i gyllideb oherwydd y gemau. Un o'r mudiadau sy'n teimlo effaith y toriadau cyllideb uniongyrchol yw Canolfan Gelfyddydau Sain Dunwyd ger Llanilltud Fawr ym Mro Morgannwg. Bydd yn colli ei grant blynyddol o £45,000—un rhan o bump o'i hincwm blynyddol. Dywed y ganolfan y gallai hynny olygu ei chau, gan golli tair swydd lawn-amser a 12 swydd ran-amser, yn ogystal â rhoi terfyn ar ei gŵyl ryngwladol flynyddol o adrodd straeon. Os yw cymuned gelfyddydol a chwaraeon Cymru i ddioddef oherwydd y Gemau Olympaidd, fel yr ymddengys, mae'n hanfodol i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, a Gweinidogion y Llywodraeth, ddechrau cysylltu â threfnwyr y Gemau Olympaidd ynglŷn â chyfleoedd twristiaeth yng Nghymru.

I mi, mae'n rhyfeddol nad yw hyn wedi ei drafod eto, oherwydd cyfaddefodd y Gweinidog wrth ateb Nick Bourne yr wythnos diwethaf nad yw wedi bod yn trafod hyn gyda'r trefnwyr. Os ydym i gael ein hamddifadu, yna mae'n bwysicach fyth i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddechrau cysylltu â threfnwyr y Gemau Olympaidd. Gallai peidio â gwneud hynny fod yn drychinebus i economi Cymru.

Janet Ryder: Nid wyf yn deall—yr ydych yn dweud na ddylid bod wedi rhoi'r arian ychwanegol i'r Gemau Olympaidd, ond pam ar wyneb y ddaear na wnaeth y Toriaid yn San Steffan bleidleisio yn erbyn hynny? Pam atal eu pleidlais?

Paul Davies: Yr ydym wedi dweud o'r dechrau ein bod yn cefnogi'r Gemau Olympaidd; credwn y byddant, yn gyffredinol, yn dod â budd i economi Cymru—

Janet Ryder: Felly, mae hynny'n dderbyniol gennyh, ydyw?

Paul Davies: Da chi, gadewch imi orffen. Bydd yn dod â budd i economi Cymru, ond

are also saying that sports and arts organisations in Wales could well lose out because of the Olympics. [*Interruption.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

Paul Davies: I am disappointed as it seems that the Minister for Heritage has not yet engaged with Olympic organisers; if he needs some assistance by way of an introduction to organisers to discuss tourism opportunities, I am sure that we on this side of the Chamber can help him to meet the chair and his colleagues, given that we met the Olympic organisers last October. The Minister has already expressed his concerns that our sports and arts community could suffer due to the games in 2012, and I hope that he is now pressing the UK Government to secure additional funds for Wales as a consequence. I am sure that he will tell us in his response what discussions he has held with UK Government Ministers on this matter, or is it the case that he has failed to engage with them, as he failed to engage with the Olympic organisers?

My view is clear—the Olympics should be Barnettisable. If the UK Government can give consequential to the Crossrail project, then why should the same principle not apply to the Olympics? Even though the Assembly Government has tabled an amendment calling on a beneficial Barnett consequential for Wales, it strikes me that the Assembly Government is sending out mixed messages on this issue. On 10 October last year, Andrew Davies, the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery, said,

‘On the Olympics, there will not be any consequential in terms of infrastructure expenditure’.

However, this month, the Minister for finance said:

‘The Assembly Government’s view is that Wales and the other devolved administrations should receive a consequential for funding

yr ydym hefyd yn dweud y gallai mudiadau chwaraeon a chelfyddydau yng Nghymru fod ar eu colled oherwydd y Gemau Olympaidd. [*Torri ar draws*].

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn.

Paul Davies: Yr wyf yn siomedig, gan ei bod yn ymddangos nad yw'r Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth wedi cysylltu â threfnwyr y Gemau Olympaidd eto; os oes arno angen cymorth ar ffurf cyflwyniad i'r trefnwyr i drafod cyfleoedd twristiaeth, yr wyf yn sicr y gallwn ni, yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, ei helpu i gyfarfod â'r cadeirydd a'i gydweithwyr, gan inni gyfarfod â threfnwyr y Gemau Olympaidd fis Hydref diwethaf. Mae'r Gweinidog eisoes wedi mynegi ei bryder y gallai ein cymuned chwaraeon a chelfyddydau ddioddef yn sgil y gemau yn 2012, a gobeithio ei fod yn awr yn pwysu ar Lywodraeth y DU am arian ychwanegol i Gymru o ganlyniad i hynny. Yr wyf yn siŵr y dywed wrthym yn ei ymateb pa drafodaethau y mae wedi eu cael gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU ar y mater hwn, neu a yw hi'n wir iddo fethu â chysylltu â hwy, fel y mae wedi methu â chysylltu â threfnwyr y Gemau Olympaidd?

Mae fy marn yn glir—dylid defnyddio'r fformiwla Barnett yng nghyd-destun y Gemau Olympaidd. Os yw Llywodraeth y DU yn gallu rhoi symiau canlyniadol i brosiect Crossrail, oni ddylid dilyn yr un egwyddor gyda'r Gemau Olympaidd? Er bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi cyflwyno gwelliant yn galw am swm canlyniadol Barnett manteisiol i Gymru, ymddengys i mi fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cyfleu negeseuon cymysg ar y mater hwn. Ar 10 Hydref y llynedd, dywedodd Andrew Davies, y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus:

Gyda'r Gemau Olympaidd, ni fydd dim arian canlyniadol o ran gwariant seilwaith.

Fodd bynnag, y mis yma dywedodd y Gweinidog dros Gyllid:

Barn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yw y dylai Cymru a'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill gael arian canlyniadol ar gyfer cyllid ar

for the Olympics?.

Perhaps the Minister can clarify in his response exactly what the Government's position is on this matter.

We must encourage young people to participate in sporting activities and physical exercise inside and outside school. We must also recognise the enormous potential that sport offers in contributing to the Welsh economy. Sport is vital in promoting a healthy lifestyle for all in our society, and I urge all Members to support this motion.

Y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth (Rhodri Glyn Thomas): Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Carwyn Jones. Dileu'r cyfan ar ôl 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru' a gosod yn ei le:

1. yn croesawu ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i roi rhagor o bwyslais ar chwaraeon ac i annog cynnydd cyffredinol mewn chwaraeon a gweithgareddau hamdden yn y gymuned, er mwyn gwella iechyd a lles y wlad;

2. yn croesawu camau'r Llywodraeth i roi 'mynediad i bawb' at gyfleusterau chwaraeon a hamdden;

3. yn llongyfarch y Llywodraeth ar ei gwaith hyd yma yn helpu busnesau Cymru i ennill contractau'r Gemau Olympaidd ac yn denu tîm Paralympaidd Awstralia i hyfforddi yng Nghymru;

4. yn cefnogi barn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru na ddylid defnyddio rhagor o gyllid y Loteri yng Nghymru i ysgwyddo costau'r Gemau Olympaidd;

5. yn cefnogi barn y Llywodraeth y dylid sicrhau bod unrhyw wariant yn Llundain ar adfywio a thrafnidiaeth, nad yw'n gysylltiedig â'r gemau, yn dwyn manteision i Gymru drwy fformiwla Barnett.

Peter Black: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 2: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

gyfer y Gemau Olympaidd.

Efallai y gall y Gweinidog egluro yn ei ymateb beth yn union yw safiad y Llywodraeth ar y mater hwn.

Rhaid inni annog pobl ifanc i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau chwaraeon ac ymarfer corff yn yr ysgol a'r tu allan i'r ysgol. Rhaid inni hefyd gydnabod y potensial aruthrol sydd gan chwaraeon i'w gyfrannu at economi Cymru. Mae chwaraeon yn hanfodol i hyrwyddo ffordd iach o fyw i bawb yn ein cymdeithas, ac anogaf bob Aelod i gefnogi'r cynnig hwn.

The Minister for Heritage (Rhodri Glyn Thomas): I propose amendment 1 in the name of Carwyn Jones. Delete all after 'National Assembly for Wales' and replace with:

1. welcomes the Government's commitment to place greater emphasis on sport and to encourage a general increase in sport and leisure activities in the community, in order to improve the health and well being of the nation;

2. welcomes the Government's actions to improve 'access to all' to sport and leisure facilities;

3. congratulates the Government on its work so far in helping Welsh businesses to access Olympic contracts and in attracting the Australian Paralympics team to train in Wales;

4. supports the Welsh Assembly Government's view that there should be no further call on Welsh Lottery funds to meet Olympic spending;

5. supports the Government's view that non-games spending on regeneration and transport in London should have a beneficial Barnett consequential for Wales.

Peter Black: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

believes that schools should provide a minimum of two hours a week of curricular physical activity and calls upon the Welsh Assembly Government to commit resources towards this aim.

Amendment 3: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that it should be a statutory duty of local authorities to provide sport and leisure facilities for young people during the evenings and school holidays.

In proposing these amendments, I hope to focus the debate on what we can do as an Assembly to improve young people's fitness and to assist in several other issues that affect young people, such as what they do with themselves in the evening, hanging around street corners, when we should actually be providing facilities for them.

It has already been pointed out, and graphically so by Darren, that obesity is at an all-time high in adults and children alike. It has reached the point by which, for the first time, a number of children will die before their parents because of their bad diet and the lack of exercise. We fully support any motion that will benefit the health of our nation and secure its future. That is one of the reasons why we believe there should be a curricular commitment to physical activity for young people so that that every school ensures that all pupils in its charge have a minimum of two hours of sporting activity each week. That will benefit children tremendously, especially given that many of them return home to what is effectively a sedentary lifestyle and one that we believe schools can help young people to get out of.

4.30 p.m.

Many schools across Wales have a proud history of sporting prowess and many famous Welsh teams have been built on that history. However, a number of young pupils nowadays do not get the exercise that they should be getting, and the Assembly, and hopefully the Assembly Government, should be taking the lead in telling schools that they need to provide physical education as part of

yn credu y dylai ysgolion ddarparu o leiaf dwy awr yr wythnos o weithgarwch corfforol ar y cwricwlwm ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ymrwymo adnoddau tuag at y nod hwn.

Gwelliant3: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu y dylid gosod dyletswydd statudol ar awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu cyfleusterau chwaraeon a hamdden i bobl ifanc gyda'r nos ac yn ystod gwyliau'r ysgol.

Wrth gynnig y gwelliannau hyn, gobeithiaf ganolbwyntio'r ddadl ar yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud fel Cynulliad i wella ffitrwydd pobl ifanc a chyfrannu at nifer o faterion eraill sy'n effeithio ar bobl ifanc, megis beth y maent yn ei wneud gyda'r nos, yn loetran ar gorneli stryd, pan ddylem, yn y bôn, fod yn darparu cyfleusterau ar eu cyfer.

Nodwyd yn barod, a hynny'n ddi-flewyn-ar-dafod gan Darren, fod lefel ordewdra'n uwch nag erioed o'r blaen ymhlith oedolion a phlant fel ei gilydd. Mae wedi cyrraedd y pwynt, am y tro cyntaf, lle bydd nifer o blant yn marw cyn eu rhieni oherwydd deiet gwael a diffyg ymarfer corff. Cefnogwn yn llwyr unrhyw gynnig a fydd yn llesol i iechyd ein cenedl ac yn diogelu ei dyfodol. Dyna un o'r rhesymau pam y credwn y dylid cael ymrwymiad yn y cwricwlwm i weithgarwch corfforol i bobl ifanc, fel y bydd pob ysgol yn sicrhau bod pob disgybl yn ei gofal yn cael o leiaf ddwyawr o weithgarwch chwaraeon bob wythnos. Bydd hynny'n dwyn budd aruthrol i blant, yn enwedig gan fod nifer ohonynt yn dychwelyd adref i ffordd o fyw sydd fwy na heb yn eisteddog, ac yn ffordd o fyw y credwn y gall ysgolion helpu pobl ifanc i ddod allan ohoni.

Mae gan nifer o ysgolion ar draws Cymru hanes balch o lwyddiant ym maes chwaraeon, ac mae nifer o dimau enwog o Gymru wedi eu hadeiladu ar yr hanes hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, nid yw nifer o bobl ifanc y dyddiau hyn yn cael yr ymarfer y dylent ei gael, a dylai'r Cynulliad, a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, gobeithio, fod yn rhoi arweiniad gan ddweud wrth ysgolion fod angen iddynt ddarparu

the curriculum.

Ill health costs the economy millions of pounds every year and, over the past year, levels of ill health have increased significantly. Investment in sport and leisure facilities can lead to reduced spending on the benefit system and on the national health service as people become fitter, healthier to work, and in need of less treatment. A relatively modest investment in prevention could lead to saving millions, perhaps even billions, of pounds on the treatment of direct health problems arising from obesity throughout the United Kingdom. Of course, there would be Barnett consequentials for Wales from that investment, not to mention the money that we could save for the NHS. There are also savings to be made from the indirect costs of lost output and sickness absence: around £200 per person per year is lost through entirely avoidable illness, which equates to £500 million a year. Clearly, not only are there financial benefits to this, there are also benefits in lifestyle and longevity terms, and in ensuring that obesity does not take its toll, as predicted, on many of our young people today.

Our amendment 3 talks about placing a statutory duty on local authorities to provide sport and leisure facilities to young people during the evenings and school holidays. At the moment, local authorities have a number of statutory duties relating to young people, and chief among those is the duty to work in partnership with other organisations to deliver facilities. However, there is no requirement for those facilities to engage young people outside school. There is an excellent facility in Pyle in Bridgend—the Kenfig Hill, Pyle and Cornelly youth centre—which was built entirely on the back of volunteer effort without any local authority effort whatsoever. It has a drop-in cafe, places for young people to play pool and other games, a computer suite where they can engage in learning activity, a BMX track, a skateboard park, and a multi-use games area pitch, all of which was obtained through public sector grants. That facility is absolutely outstanding, and, if I had my way, every community in Wales would have

addysg gorfforol fel rhan o'r cwricwlwm.

Mae afiechyd yn costio miliynau o bunnau i'r economi bob blwyddyn, ac yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf mae lefelau afiechyd wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol. Gall buddsoddi mewn cyfleusterau chwaraeon a hamdden olygu llai o wariant ar y system fudd-daliadau ac ar y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol wrth i bobl ddod yn fwy ffit, yn iachach i weithio, a bod angen llai o driniaeth arnynt. Gallai buddsoddiad cymharol fach mewn gwaith atal olygu arbed miliynau o bunnau, a hyd yn oed biliynau efallai, ar drin problemau iechyd uniongyrchol sy'n deillio o ordewdra ledled y Deyrnas Unedig. Wrth gwrs, bydd symiau canlyniadol Barnett i Gymru o'r buddsoddiad hwnnw, heb sôn am yr arian y gallem ei arbed i'r GIG. Mae arbedion i'w gwneud hefyd o gostau anuniongyrchol colli cynhyrchu ac absenoldeb oherwydd salwch: caiff oddeutu £200 y person y flwyddyn ei golli oherwydd salwch y gellir ei osgoi'n llwyr, sy'n cyfateb i £500 miliwn y flwyddyn. Yn amlwg, nid yn unig y mae manteision ariannol i hyn, ond mae manteision hefyd o safbwynt ffordd o fyw a hirhoedledd, ac o ran sicrhau nad fydd gordewdra'n gwneud drwg, fel sy'n cael ei ddarogan, i nifer o'n pobl ifanc heddiw.

Mae ein gwelliant 3 ni yn sôn am osod dyletswydd statudol ar awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu cyfleusterau chwaraeon a hamdden i bobl ifanc gyda'r nos ac yn ystod gwyliau'r ysgol. Ar hyn o bryd, mae gan awdurdodau lleol nifer o ddyletswyddau statudol yn ymwneud â phobl ifanc, ac yn bennaf yn eu plith mae'r ddyletswydd i weithio mewn partneriaeth â sefydliadau eraill i ddarparu cyfleusterau. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n ofynnol i'r cyfleusterau hynny ymgysylltu â phobl ifanc y tu allan i'r ysgol. Mae cyfleuster rhagorol yn y Pîl ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr—canolfan ieuenctid Mynydd Cynffig, y Pîl a Chorneli—a adeiladwyd yn gyfan gwbl drwy ymdrechion gwirfoddol heb unrhyw ymdrech o gwbl ar ran yr awdurdod lleol. Mae'n cynnwys caffi galw-heibio, lleoedd i bobl ifanc chwarae pwl a gemau eraill, ystafell gyfrifiaduron lle gallant ymgymryd â gweithgaredd dysgu, trac BMX, parc sgrialu, maes chwaraeon aml-dddefnydd, a chafwyd y pethau hyn i gyd drwy grantiau'r sector cyhoeddus. Mae'r cyfleuster hwnnw'n gwbl

access to a facility like that. The benefits to those communities have been tremendous: young people are off the streets, and there has been a drop in anti-social behaviour and crime levels. People often talk about young people when talking of anti-social behaviour and crime, and I do not want to relate this comment solely to young people, but it is a fact that when they get bored, they do sometimes misbehave, which can escalate, leading to anti-social behaviour. However, that facility is outstanding. I do not expect that any authority, least of all the Assembly Government, has the money to deliver that kind of facility in many communities, but we should consider it. By placing this statutory duty on local authorities, I hope that we can take the first step towards that.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I thank my colleague, Paul Davies, for proposing this motion today. As a father of four children, I take great pleasure in the weekend activities that I undertake with my children—rugby, football, or going cross-country. I am talking about the role that parents must undertake with their children to get them engaged. It is not just a Government issue; it is a family and community issue. All too often, we forget that a joined-up approach is needed and not just one person or one institution developing a concept.

My youngest son plays mini-rugby on a Sunday, which is run by volunteers, who turn up to coach and organise the match programmes. This debate is all about developing that instinct to engage in physical activity in young people at an early age. They then take it through to their teenage years and into their adult life. There can be no greater reward for any individual. We have heard about the obesity levels in this country now. In Wales, 55 per cent of adults are considered to be obese or overweight, and we have had a cycle of deterioration in the physical engagement and activity of our society. We must engage in making the apparatus

arbennig, a phe bawn i'n cael fy ffordd, byddai pob cymuned yng Nghymru yn gallu defnyddio cyfleuster fel hwnnw. Mae'r manteision i'r cymunedau hynny wedi bod yn aruthrol: mae pobl ifanc yn dod i mewn oddi ar y strydoedd, a bu gostyngiad mewn ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a lefelau troseddu. Bydd pobl yn aml yn siarad am bobl ifanc pan fyddant yn siarad am ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a throseddu, ac nid wyf am gysylltu'r sylw hwn â phobl ifanc yn unig. Ond mae'n ffaith, pan fyddant wedi diflasu, eu bod weithiau'n camymddwyn, sy'n gallu cynyddu gan arwain at ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cyfleuster hwnnw'n gwbl arbennig. Nid wyf yn disgwyl bod gan unrhyw awdurdod, ac yn sicr nid Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, yr arian i ddarparu'r math hwnnw o gyfleuster mewn nifer o gymunedau, ond dylem ei ystyried. Drwy osod y ddyletswydd statudol hon ar awdurdodau lleol, gobeithio y gallwn gymryd y cam cyntaf tuag at hynny.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch i'm cyd-Aelod, Paul Davies, am gyflwyno'r cynnig hwn heddiw. Fel tad i bedwar o blant, caf bleser mawr o'r gweithgareddau penwythnos y byddaf yn ymgymryd â hwy gyda'm plant—rygbi, pêl-droed, neu fynd ar draws gwlad. Yr wyf yn sôn am y rôl y mae'n rhaid i rieni ei chyflawni gyda'u plant i ennyn eu diddordeb. Nid mater i Lywodraeth yn unig yw hwn; mae'n fater teuluol a chymunedol. Yn rhy aml, yr ydym yn anghofio bod angen gweithredu cydgysylltiedig yn hytrach na bod un person neu un sefydliad yn datblygu cysyniad.

Mae fy mab ieuengaf yn chwarae mini-rygbi ar y Sul, sy'n cael ei redeg gan wirfoddolwyr, sy'n troi allan i hyfforddi ac i drefnu'r rhaglenni gemau. Mae a wnelo'r ddadl hon â datblygu'r reddf honno mewn pobl ifanc i gymryd rhan mewn gweithgarwch corfforol yn ifanc. Wedyn byddant yn mynd â hynny gyda hwy drwy eu harddegau ac i'w bywydau fel oedolion. Ni all fod gwobr fwy i unrhyw unigolyn. Clywsom am y lefelau gordewdra yn y wlad hon bellach. Yng Nghymru, caiff 55 y cant o oedolion eu hystyried yn ordew neu'n ordwrwm, a gwelsom gylch o ddirywio o ran cyfranogiad a gweithgarwch corfforol ein cymdeithas.

available for parents, local authorities and all sections of the community to engage in physical activity.

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): Since you farm the field next to my garden, if any of my grandchildren kick a football into your field, can I have a guarantee that we can have our ball back? [*Laughter.*]

Andrew R.T. Davies: You certainly can, First Minister, and if you could persuade the local authority to grant us recreational use on that field, I am sure that its value would suddenly increase. If you could help out on that front, I would be grateful. [*Laughter.*]

The whole drive of physical activity and recreation does not lie at one person's door. In 'One Wales', there is a series of pledges that need to be expanded on so that we can benchmark the Government's performance and see how it is delivering on its commitment. The words in the agreement sound all well and good, but the governing bodies say that they do not see those resources. Schools not seeing the resources to allow for teacher time and participation sport, especially in state schools where sports are virtually a non-event.

The Olympic Games are a critical goal for Wales to aspire to, to get as much benefit as possible from, because it is a world event. There are only three major sporting events that encompass the whole world: the football world cup, the rugby world cup and the Olympic Games. Queensland is a cracking example when it comes to holding events allied to the Olympics: when the Sydney Olympics were held in 2000, 174 teams were stationed in Queensland and it benefited the local economy to the tune of approximately £1 billion through tourists visiting the area, teams being based there, and regional identification. It is disheartening to hear that we are not engaging with the Westminster Government, and I hope that you can give some solid answers when you reply to this debate about the level of your engagement.

Rhaid inni fwrw iddi i ddarparu'r modd i rieni, awdurdodau lleol a phob rhan o'r gymuned gymryd rhan mewn gweithgarwch corfforol.

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Gan eich bod yn ffermio'r cae nesaf at fy ngarddi, os bydd unrhyw un o'm hwyrion yn cicio pêl-droed i'ch cae chi, a rowch warant i ni y cawn ein pêl yn ôl? [*Chwerthin.*]

Andrew R.T. Davies: Gallwch yn sicr, Brif Weinidog, ac os perswadiwch yr awdurdod lleol i ganiatáu defnyddio'r cae hwnnw at ddibenion hamdden, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai ei werth yn codi'n sydyn. Pe gallech chi helpu yn hynny, byddwn yn ddiolchgar. [*Chwerthin.*]

Nid yw'r holl ymgyrch o blaid gweithgarwch corfforol a hamdden yn gorffwys wrth ddrws un person. Yn 'Cymru'n Un' mae cyfres o addunedau y mae angen ymhelaethu arnynt, fel y gallwn feincnodi perfformiad y Llywodraeth a gweld i ba raddau y mae'n gwireddu ei hymrwymiad. Mae'r geiriau yn y cytundeb yn swnio'n dda iawn, ond dywed y cyrff llywodraethu nad ydynt yn gweld yr adnoddau hynny. Nid yw ysgolion yn gweld yr adnoddau i ganiatáu ar gyfer amser athrawon a chwaraeon cyfranogi, yn enwedig yn ysgolion y wladwriaeth lle nad yw chwaraeon fel petaent yn cael dim blaenoriaeth.

Mae'r Gemau Olympaidd yn nod hollbwysig i Gymru ymgyrraedd ato, i gael cymaint â phosibl o fudd ohonynt, gan eu bod yn ddigwyddiad i'r byd cyfan. Dim ond tri digwyddiad chwaraeon mawr sy'n cwmpasu'r byd cyfan: cwpan pêl-droed y byd, cwpan rygbi'r byd, a'r Gemau Olympaidd. Mae Queensland yn esiampl arbennig o ran cynnal digwyddiadau'n gysylltiedig â'r Gemau Olympaidd: pan gynhaliwyd Gemau Olympaidd Sydney yn 2000, yr oedd 174 o dimau wedi'u lleoli yn Queensland, a daeth budd o ryw £1 biliwn i'r economi leol wrth i dwristiaid ymweld â'r ardal, wrth i dimau gael eu lleoli yno, ac wrth i'r rhanbarth ddod yn adnabyddus. Mae'n ein digalonni nad ydym yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth San Steffan, a gobeithio y gallwch roi atebion cadarn am lefel eich ymwneud pan fyddwch yn ymateb i'r ddadl

hon.

A critical factor for local communities when developing local sports events and activities is the drain of the Olympics on lottery funds. The brief on the Lyons review of local authorities that was sent to Assembly Members not so long ago stated that Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council stood to lose £8 million of lottery funding over the next seven years; Wales as a whole stands to lose £100 million. From where will that shortfall be made up? We all go around our constituencies, and we see the many sporting activities that would not be possible without the benefit of lottery funding. We need to ensure that we make up that shortfall so that activities do not dry up, and the team sports and recreational facilities for our young and old people that have been developed over the past 10 years since the lottery came into existence continue. Sadly, the lottery has been raided to offset the gross underestimation of the cost of holding the games. The Olympics are a great opportunity for us, and we must not allow the underestimation of the budget to sour relations. I hope that everyone will see the benefit of the Olympic Games.

Jeff Cuthbert: I am grateful that this debate has been brought forward, and I am pleased to have a chance to contribute to it. As you know, I am the chair of the all-party group on healthy living, and I have a particular interest in the role of sport and physical recreation in helping people to lead a healthier lifestyle. We have on record the rather alarming statistic that seven out of 10 people in Wales do not undertake enough physical activity to gain any real health benefits. To this end, I welcome the Welsh Assembly Government's commitment to encourage an increase in sport and leisure activities in school and in the community. We have made good progress towards achieving our goal of ensuring that there are two hours a week of curricular physical activity in schools, and, by tying that in with more sport and leisure facilities on a community and grass-roots level, we can help to ensure that people of all backgrounds across Wales have the opportunity to participate in sport or some other form of physical activity. In that way, we can do our

Un ffactor tyngedfennol i gymunedau lleol wrth ddatblygu digwyddiadau chwaraeon a gweithgareddau lleol yw'r arian loteri y mae'r Gemau Olympaidd yn ei gymryd. Dywedai'r briff ar adolygiad Lyons o awdurdodau lleol a anfonwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ychydig yn ôl y gallai Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf golli £8 miliwn o arian loteri dros y saith mlynedd nesaf; gallai Cymru gyfan golli £100 miliwn. O ble y gwneir iawn am y diffyg hwnnw? Yr ydym i gyd yn mynd o amgylch ein hetholaethau ac yn gweld llawer o weithgareddau chwaraeon na fyddent yn bosibl heb arian loteri. Mae angen inni sicrhau ein bod yn gwneud iawn am y diffyg hwnnw fel na fydd gweithgareddau'n dod i ben, a bod y chwaraeon tîm a chyfleusterau hamdden i'n pobl ifanc a'n henoed a ddatblygwyd dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf ers i'r loteri ddod i fodolaeth yn parhau. Yn anffodus, ysbeiliwyd y loteri am arian i'w osod yn erbyn y tanamcangyfrif difrifol o gost cynnal y gemau. Mae'r Gemau Olympaidd yn gyfle gwyb yn inni, a rhaid inni beidio â gadael i'r tanamcangyfrif yn y gyllideb suro'r berthynas. Gobeithio y bydd pawb yn gweld mantais y Gemau Olympaidd.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar fod y ddatl hon wedi dod ymlaen, ac yr wyf yn falch o gael cyfle i gyfrannu iddi. Fel y gwyddoch, fi yw cadeirydd y grŵp hollbleidiol ar fyw'n iach, ac mae gennyf ddiddordeb arbennig yn rôl chwaraeon a hamddena corfforol wrth helpu pobl i fyw bywydau iachach. Mae ystadegyn digon brawychus wedi ei gofnodi fod saith person o bob 10 yng Nghymru heb fod yn gwneud digon o weithgarwch corfforol i gael unrhyw fudd gwirioneddol i'w hiechyd. I'r perwyl hwn, croesawaf ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i annog cynyddu gweithgareddau chwaraeon a hamdden yn yr ysgol ac yn y gymuned. Yr ydym wedi gwneud cynnydd da tuag at ein nod o sicrhau bod dwyawr yr wythnos o weithgarwch corfforol ar y cwricwlwm mewn ysgolion, a thrwy gysylltu hynny â rhagor o gyfleusterau chwaraeon a hamdden yn y gymuned ac ar lawr gwlad gallwn helpu ierhau bod pobl o bob cefndir ar draws Cymru yn cael y cyfle i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon neu ryw fath

bit to encourage people to lead healthier lifestyles.

The Welsh Assembly Government has a proud record so far of expanding the opportunities for participation in sport and physical recreation: free swimming has been introduced for children and older people, there has been a major investment in school sports, and we have provided extra funding for girls' sports. Money from European structural funds has helped to create new mountain bike trails across Wales, and more than £12 million has been invested in developing local cycling and walking routes. Furthermore, the 'Climbing Higher' sports strategy and its follow-up document, 'Climbing Higher—Next Steps', set out investment in a whole range of programmes aimed at boosting grass-roots, community sports and recreation.

4.40 p.m.

To ensure the provision of sports and other recreational facilities at the community level, 'One Wales' contains a commitment to place a statutory duty on local authorities to promote culture, and it is intended for sports and recreation to be included in that requirement. The benefits resulting from a healthier lifestyle and regular physical exercise are endless. We can look back with pride at our record so far, but that does not mean that there is not more to do. Too many people in Wales still undertake far too little physical activity, but Wales has a proud record of producing world-class athletes in a range of sports, such as my constituent, Richard Vaughan, who is the Commonwealth Games bronze medallist in badminton and is currently trying to secure funding to compete at this year's Beijing Olympics. If we want that tradition to continue and if we want people of all backgrounds to lead a healthy lifestyle, we must improve access and continue with our investment in schools and community sports facilities to ensure that such opportunities are available to all.

arall o weithgarwch corfforol. Fel hynny gallwn wneud ein rhan i annog pobl i fyw bywydau iachach.

Mae gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru record dda hyd yma o ymestyn y cyfleoedd i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon a hamdden corfforol: mae nofio am ddim wedi ei gyflwyno ar gyfer plant a phobl hŷn, cafwyd buddsoddi mawr mewn chwaraeon ysgol, ac yr ydym wedi darparu cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer chwaraeon i ferched. Mae arian o gronfeydd strwythurol Ewrop wedi helpu creu llwybrau beicio mynydd ar draws Cymru, ac mae dros £12 miliwn wedi ei fuddsoddi i ddatblygu llwybrau beicio a cherdded lleol. At hynny, yr oedd y strategaeth chwaraeon 'Dringo'n Uwch' a'r ddogfen ddilynol, 'Dringo'n Uwch—Y Camau Nesaf', yn gosod allan fuddsoddiad mewn amrywiaeth eang o raglenni gyda'r nod o hybu chwaraeon a hamdden cymunedol ar lawr gwlad.

I sicrhau bod chwaraeon a chyfleusterau adloniant eraill yn cael eu darparu ar y lefel gymunedol, mae 'Cymru'n Un' yn cynnwys ymrwymiad i osod dyletswydd statudol ar awdurdodau lleol i hyrwyddo diwylliant, a'r bwriad yw cynnwys chwaraeon a hamdden yn y gofyniad hwnnw. Mae'r manteision sy'n deillio o ffordd iachach o fyw ac ymarfer corfforol rheolaidd yn ddi-ddiwedd. Gallwn edrych yn ôl gyda balchder ar ein record hyd yma, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu nad oes rhagor i'w wneud. Mae gormod o bobl yng Nghymru yn dal i wneud rhy ychydig o weithgarwch corfforol, ond mae gan Gymru record dda yn cynhyrchu athletwyr o safon fyd-eang mewn amrywiaeth o chwaraeon, fel un o'm hetholwyr i, Richard Vaughan, a enillodd y fedal efydd yng Ngemau'r Gymanwlad mewn badminton ac sydd ar hyn o bryd yn ceisio sicrhau cyllid i gystadlu yn y Gemau Olympaidd yn Beijing eleni. Os ydym am i'r traddodiad hwnnw barhau, ac os ydym am i bobl o bob cefndir fyw eu bywydau mewn ffordd iach, rhaid inni wella mynediad a pharhau i fuddsoddi mewn ysgolion a chyfleusterau chwaraeon cymunedol i sicrhau bod cyfleoedd felly ar gael i bawb.

During questions to the Minister for Health and Social Services today, Paul Davies and others discussed obesity and the danger that it poses to longer term health. Peter Black referred to preventable illnesses that cause a massive drain on the health service and are, without doubt, a blight on people's lives. As people know, I have been a regular and consistent opponent of the burger culture in Wales—[*Interruption.*] Members may remember the relevance of that remark. Together with a healthy and balanced diet, sport and physical activity form the solid foundations of good health for life.

David Lloyd: I am pleased to contribute to this debate on sport as it gives me a great opportunity to talk about the successes emanating from the Liberty Stadium in Swansea: Swansea City Football Club is 11 points clear at the top of league 1, a little hiccup against Milton Keynes Dons Football Club last night notwithstanding, and the Ospreys' phenomenal season continues with success in the Anglo-Welsh cup, reaching the quarter finals in the Heineken cup and supplying 13 members of the Welsh team that beat England recently. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Hear, hear.'] I am glad that there was some response to that.

All this sporting success does not happen in isolation. As the rugby legend JJ Williams said recently, local and easy access to playing fields underpins sporting development. It also underpins initiatives in the public health field. We have heard about the rising tide of obesity, with 15 per cent of 13-year-old boys in Wales being clinically obese. Sporting success is certainly predicated on the ready availability of playing fields.

Members will recall my Member proposed Measure debate a fortnight ago on playing fields—and Paul Davies alluded to it in his opening remarks—and its objective of making it more difficult for local authorities to sell off their playing fields. As we know, 24 playing fields are under threat of being sold off as we speak, and we have lost 13

Yn ystod y cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol heddiw, trafododd Paul Davies ac eraill ordewdra a'r perygl y mae'n ei achosi i iechyd yn y tymor hwy. Cyfeiriodd Peter Black at afiechydon y gellir eu hatal ac sy'n straen enfawr ar y gwasanaeth iechyd ac sydd, heb amheuaeth, yn difetha bywydau pobl. Fel y gŵyr pobl, yr wyf wedi gwrthwynebu'r diwylliant byrgyrs yng Nghymru yn rheolaidd a chyson—[*Torri ar draws.*] Efallai y bydd yr Aelodau'n cofio perthnasedd y sylw hwnnw. Ynghyd â diet iach a chytbwys, mae chwaraeon a gweithgarwch corfforol yn llunio sylfeini cryf ar gyfer iechyd da am oes.

David Lloyd: Yr wyf yn falch cyfrannu at y ddadl hon am chwaraeon gan ei bod yn gyfle gwych imi siarad am y llwyddiannau sy'n deillio o Stadiwm Liberty yn Abertawe. Mae Clwb Pêl-droed Dinas Abertawe 11 pwynt yn glir ar frig cynghrair 1, er iddo faglu yn erbyn Clwb Pêl-droed Milton Keynes Dons neithiwr, ac mae tymor rhyfeddol y Gweilch yn parhau gyda llwyddiant yn y cwpan Eingl-Gymreig. Maent wedi cyrraedd rownd y chwarteri yng nghwpan Heineken, ac yr oedd 13 o aelodau tîm Cymru a gurodd Loegr yn ddiweddar yn chwarae i'r Gweilch. [AELODAU CYNULLIAD: 'Clywch, clywch.'] Yr wyf yn falch bod rhywfaint o ymateb i hynny.

Nid yw'r holl lwyddiant hwn mewn chwaraeon yn digwydd ar ei ben ei hun. Dywedodd un o fawrion rygbi, JJ Williams, yn ddiweddar fod gallu defnyddio caeau chwaraeon yn lleol ac yn hawdd yn sylfaen i ddatblygu chwaraeon. Mae hefyd yn sylfaen i gynlluniau ym maes iechyd y cyhoedd. Clywsom am y don gynyddol o ordewdra, gyda 15 y cant o fechgyn 13 oed yng Nghymru yn glinigol ordew. Mae llwyddiant ym maes chwaraeon yn sicr yn ddibynnol ar gaeau chwarae sydd ar gael yn hwylus.

Bydd yr Aelodau'n cofio'r ddadl ar fy Mesur gan Aelod bythefnos yn ôl am gaeau chwaraea chyfeiriodd Paul Davies ati yn ei sylwadau agoriadol-a'i nod o'i gwneud yn anodd i awdurdodau lleol werthu eu caeau chwarae. Fel y gwyddom, mae bygythiad i werthu 24 o gaeau chwarae ar y funud hon, ac yr ydym wedi colli 13 o gaeau chwarae

playing fields in recent years. Currently, local councils have only to advertise the selling off of a playing field in a local newspaper for two weeks; my Measure would place a statutory duty on local authorities to consult with local residents, health bodies, the playing fields association and others before selling off a playing field. It would be an extra hurdle, making it more difficult to sell them off, as we have already lost too many playing fields and many more are under persistent threat of development.

Local sports clubs and grass-roots community projects have undoubtedly lost out on lottery funding that has been diverted to fund the London Olympic Games in 2012. We are not against the London Olympics, but the London Government should have presented a far more realistic financial bid to hold them in the first place. Plaid Cymru is, however, opposed to the London Government's decision to spend all this extra money on the Olympics, given that our grass-roots projects and sports clubs are losing out.

Plaid Cymru MPs voted against channelling this extra money towards the games in January, doubtless noting the strength of feeling, which has also been demonstrated this afternoon by Paul Davies and Andrew R.T. Davies. At the time, Plaid MPs also wrote to the other political parties asking them to join them in voting against the increased funding for the Olympics. However, the plea went largely unheeded as some Liberal Democrat MPs voted for the lottery money to go to the Olympics and the Conservatives abstained; your colleagues had the chance to represent your strong feelings by voting against additional lottery funding going to the Olympics.

I support the One Wales Government's view that there should be no further call on Welsh lottery funds to meet Olympic spending requirements. I also welcome the One Wales Government's stance that non-games spending on regeneration and transport in

dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Ar hyn o bryd, dim ond am bythefnos y mae'n rhaid i gynghorau lleol hysbysebu gwerthu cae chwarae mewn papur newydd lleol; byddai fy Mesur i'n gosod dyletswydd statudol ar awdurdodau lleol i ymgynghori â thrigolion lleol, cyrff iechyd, y gymdeithas caeau chwarae ac eraill cyn gwerthu cae chwarae. Byddai'n rhwystr ychwanegol, yn ei gwneud hi'n fwy anodd eu gwerthu, oherwydd yr ydym eisoes wedi colli gormod o gaeau chwarae, ac mae llawer iawn yn rhagor dan fygythiad parhaus o gael eu datblygu.

Mae clybiau chwaraeon lleol a phrosiectau cymunedol llawr gwlad yn sicr wedi bod ar eu colled gan fod arian loteri wedi ei arallgyfeirio i gyllido Gemau Olympaidd Llundain yn 2012. Nid ydym yn gwrthwynebu Gemau Olympaidd Llundain, ond dylai Llywodraeth Llundain fod wedi cyflwyno cais ariannol llawer mwy realistig i gael eu cynnal yn y lle cyntaf. Mae Plaid Cymru, fodd bynnag, yn gwrthwynebu penderfyniad Llywodraeth Llundain i wario'r holl arian ychwanegol hwn ar y Gemau Olympaidd, o gofio bod ein prosiectau a'n clybiau chwaraeon llawr gwlad ni ar eu colled.

Pleidleisiodd ASau Plaid Cymru yn Ionawr yn erbyn sianelu'r arian ychwanegol hwn i'r gemau, gan nodi, mae'n siŵr, y teimladau cryf sydd wedi'u mynegi y prynhawn yma hefyd gan Paul Davies ac Andrew R.T. Davies. Ar yr un pryd, ysgrifennodd ASau Plaid hefyd at y pleidiau gwleidyddol eraill yn gofyn iddynt ymuno â hwy i bleidleisio yn erbyn y cyllid ychwanegol i'r Gemau Olympaidd. Fodd bynnag, syrthiodd y ble ar glustiau byddar ar y cyfan wrth i rai o ASau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol bleidleisio dros roi'r arian loteri i'r Gemau Olympaidd ac wrth i'r Ceidwadwyr atal eu pleidlais; cafodd eich cyd-Aelodau y cyfle i gyfleu eich teimladau cryfion drwy bleidleisio yn erbyn rhoi arian loteri ychwanegol i'r Gemau Olympaidd.

Cefnogaf farn Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un na ddylai fod galw pellach ar arian loteri Cymru i ateb gofynion gwario'r Gemau Olympaidd. Croesawaf safiad Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un hefyd y dylai gwariant ar adfywio a chludiant yn Llundain, nad yw'n wariant uniongyrchol

London should result in a beneficial Barnett consequential for Wales. I am proud of Plaid's role in securing that agreement.

Darren Millar: Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd, am y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl heddiw.

I am grateful to be able to contribute to the debate and to support the motion put forward by my colleague Paul Davies. I am sure that we all agree that Wales has a proud history in sport. Our recent footballing win at the Racecourse and our rugby success in the Six Nations, which we hope will continue on Saturday, are evidence of the potential and the passion for sport, certainly at a higher level, here in Wales.

Today's debate focuses on two important aspects of sport in the country that are intrinsically linked. They both need focus and energy and time and investment. The first aspect is the grass-roots level of sport. As the motion suggests, greater emphasis on sport and related leisure activities in our communities is needed.

The health benefits are obvious, as you can see from my trim physique. Increasing involvement and access to facilities would pay dividends across the board. However, the benefits go beyond health, as Paul Davies said earlier. Sports build self-confidence, allow people to overcome social exclusion, build a sense of community among those who participate, and can be extremely good for our economy and national morale. It is this second aspect of the debate—the issue of national morale and our economy—on which I suggest that you need to get your act together. Frankly, you need to get your tracksuit on and pull your finger out. [*Laughter.*]

It is very worrying that, with such a short time to go before the 2012 Olympics, its profile in Wales is basically non-existent. The only impact it seems to be having so far

ar y gemau, olygu darpariaeth Barnett ôl-ddilynol buddiol i Gymru. Yr wyf yn falch o rôl Plaid wrth sicrhau'r cytundeb hwnnw.

Darren Millar: Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer, for the opportunity to speak in today's debate.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am allu cyfrannu at y ddadl a chefnogi'r cynnig a roddwyd gerbron gan fy nghyd-Aelod Paul Davies. Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod i gyd yn cytuno bod gan Gymru hanes balch ym myd y campau. Mae ein buddugoliaeth bêl-droed ddiweddar ar y Cae Ras a'n llwyddiant rygbi ym mhencampwriaeth y Chwe Gwlad, y gobeithiwn ei weld yn parhau ddydd Sadwrn, yn dystiolaeth o'r potensial a'r angerdd dros chwaraeon, ar lefel uwch yn sicr, yma yng Nghymru.

Mae'r ddadl heddiw'n canolbwyntio ar ddwy agwedd bwysig ar chwaraeon yn y wlad sydd â chysylltiad cynhenid rhyngddynt. Mae'r ddwy'n galw am ganolbwyntio ac egni ac amser a buddsoddi. Yr agwedd gyntaf yw lefel chwaraeon ar lawr gwlad. Fel yr awgryma'r cynnig, mae angen rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar chwaraeon a gweithgareddau hamdden cysylltiedig yn ein cymunedau.

Mae'r manteision i iechyd yn amlwg, fel y gwelwch o'm corff lluniaidd i. Byddai sicrhau mwy o gyfranogi a hwyluso mynediad i gyfleusterau'n talu ar ei ganfed ar draws y bwrdd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r manteision yn ymestyn y tu hwnt i iechyd, fel y dywedodd Paul Davies yn gynharach. Mae chwaraeon yn adeiladu hunan-hyder, yn caniatáu i bobl oresgyn dieithrio cymdeithasol, yn adeiladu ymdeimlad o gymuned ymysg y rheini sy'n cymryd rhan, ac yn gallu bod yn eithriadol o dda i'n heconomi a'n hysbryd cenedlaethol. Yr ail agwedd hon ar ein dadl—cwestiwn ysbryd cenedlaethol a'n heconomi—yw'r un lle yr awgrymaf y mae angen ichi ei siapio hi. A dweud y gwir, mae angen ichi roi'ch tracwsg amdanoch a thynnu'ch bys allan. [*Chwerthin.*]

Mae'n destun cryn bryder nad yw proffil Gemau Olympaidd 2012 yng Nghymru prin yn bodoli, gyda chyn lleied o amser i fynd. Eu hunig effaith hyd yma, fe ymddengys, yw

is to starve our arts communities of the resources that they need to continue their excellent work. You need to step your engagement up a gear. I accept that there have been some small wins in attracting some of the football games and the Australian Paralympics team to train in Wales, but it is simply not good enough. Wales is uniquely placed to play a crucial role in this once-in-a-lifetime event.

Mark Isherwood: Do you share my concern at the letter that I received from Flintshire County Council expressing its concern at the cuts in its arts budget because of the money being diverted to the London Olympics? Do you also share my concern that, a year after the Olympics roadshow visited Wrexham in July 2006, north Wales businesses were still expressing concern about the benefits that the Olympics would bring to businesses there?

Darren Millar: I certainly share those concerns, which are the concerns that are being put to us by all sorts of different organisations across the country. The big problem is that we are still considering the Olympics as an event that is taking place across the border in England; we are not owning it as part of the United Kingdom, and that is a tragedy. As I said, we are uniquely placed to play a crucial role in this once-in-a-lifetime event, and our communities should be given the opportunity to showcase our great country, and not only from a tourism point of view. Many key towns in Wales have first-class facilities and accommodation that could house teams, competitors and visitors to this nation. Pre-games training and acclimatising to the UK weather could be done in Wales, and I am surprised at the lack of enthusiasm from this Government so far to make those things happen. It is tragic, Rhodri, that you have not yet met the organisers of the games to push these points forward. Frankly, it is a disgrace.

4.50 p.m.

I am not just talking about trying to bring these benefits to Cardiff; the benefits must reach all corners of the country, including

llwgu ein cymunedau celfyddydol o'r adnoddau y mae arnynt eu hangen i barhau eu gwaith rhagorol. Mae angen ichi newid gêr i fyny. Derbyniaf fod rhai mân enillion wrth ddenu rhai o'r gemau pêl-droed a thîm Paralympaidd Awstralia i hyfforddi yng Nghymru, ond yn y bôn nid yw'n ddigon da. Mae Cymru mewn safle unigryw i chwarae rhan allweddol yn y digwyddiad unwaith-mewn-oes hwn.

Mark Isherwood: A ydych chi fel finnau pryderu am y llythyr a gefais gan Gyngor Sir y Flint yn mynegi ei bryder am y toriadau yn ei gyllideb ar gyfer y celfyddydau oherwydd bod yr arian yn cael ei arallgyfeirio i Gemau Olympaidd Llundain? A ydych chi fel finnau yn pryderu hefyd fod busnesau yn y gogledd, flwyddyn wedi i sioe deithiol y Gemau Olympaidd ymweld â Wrecsam ym mis Gorffennaf 2006, yn dal i fynegi pryder am y buddiannau a ddeuai i fusnesau yn y fan honno yn sgil y gemau?

Darren Millar: Yn sicr, yr wyf fi hefyd yn pryderu am hynny, am bryderon a gyflwynir inni gan bob math o wahanol gyrff ar hyd a lled y wlad. Y broblem fawr yw ein bod yn dal i ystyried y Gemau Olympaidd fel digwyddiad sy'n digwydd dros y ffin yn Lloegr; nid ydym yn eu meddiannu fel rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig, ac mae hynny'n drasiedi. Fel y dywedais, yr ydym mewn safle unigryw i chwarae rhan allweddol yn y digwyddiad unwaith-mewn-oes hwn, a dylai ein cymunedau gael y cyfle i ddangos ein gwlad wych, ac nid o safbwynt twristiaeth yn unig. Mae gan nifer o drefi allweddol yng Nghymru gyfleusterau a llety o'r radd flaenaf a allai roi cartref i dimau, cystadleuwyr a phobl sy'n ymweld â'r wlad hon. Gellid hyfforddi cyn y gemau ac ymgyfarwyddo â thywydd Prydain yng Nghymru, ac yr wyf yn synnu at y diffyg brwdfrydedd gan y Llywodraeth hyd yma i wneud i'r pethau hynny ddigwydd. Mae'n bechod mawr, Rhodri, nad ydych eto wedi cyfarfod â threfnwyr y gemau i wthio'r pwyntiau hyn ymlaen. A dweud y gwir, mae'n gywilydd.

Nid sôn am geisio dod â'r buddiannau hyn i Gaerdydd yn unig yr wyf; rhaid i'r buddiannau gyrraedd pob cornel o'r wlad,

north Wales. So, pull your finger out, Minister, and make an effort to ensure that towns in north Wales, such as Colwyn Bay, in my constituency, and Llandudno, with their excellent facilities, accommodation and sporting bases, can benefit from the 2012 Olympics. The benefits to our economy and the encouragement that the games could give to our youngsters could have an impact on a whole generation. I would hate for us to look back in years to come and see a missed opportunity, one that was ours for the taking and that we did not take.

Eleanor Burnham: As my party's spokesperson on children and young people, I am horrified that we apparently have the highest proportion of obese and overweight children in the whole of Europe. We also have the highest level of obese and overweight children in the UK. It is now the case that one in 10 six-year-olds is obese, which is even more horrifying.

I used to love playing hockey and my kids, like others, have played a lot of sport. It is sad, because when I think back to when I used to teach kids in north-east Wales who were underachieving, I remember how many of them would have loved, and desperately needed, to have an outlet in terms of physical education, but some of the facilities were frankly atrocious and they did not have time for sport in the curriculum. The Government has an aspiration of two hours of physical education per week for all pupils in primary or secondary school, and that is an aim that we should all support.

It is only an aspiration, though, and that is worrying because, with schools facing ever increasing financial pressures and so on, there does not appear to be resources available for them to put in place schemes that are described as aspirations. There is also a lot of peer pressure. It is not always cool for children to appear like I used to appear from the hockey field with a bright-red face and looking absolutely cream-cracked.

The Government must turn this aspiration into a reality. Physical education must be put on a par with other core subjects such as mathematics, English and Welsh. It is great

gan gynnwys y gogledd. Felly, tynnwch eich bys allan, Weinidog, a gwnewch ymdrech i sicrhau y gall trefi yn y gogledd, megis Bae Colwyn yn f'etholaeth i, a Llandudno, gyda'u cyfleusterau, eu llety a'u canolfannau chwaraeon rhagorol, elwa o Gemau Olympaidd 2012. Gallai'r buddiannau i'n heconomi a'r anogaeth y gallai'r gemau ei rhoi i'n pobl ifanc gael effaith am genhedlaeth gyfan. Byddai'n gas gennyf feddwl y byddem yn edrych yn ôl ymhen blynnyddoedd a gweld cyfle a gollwyd, cyfle a oedd yno ar blât inni a ninnau heb ei gymryd.

Eleanor Burnham: A minnau'n llefarydd fy mhlaid ar blant a phobl ifanc, yr wyf yn arswydo bod gennym, mae'n ymddangos, y ganran uchaf o blant gordew a thros bwysau yn Ewrop gyfan. Mae gennym y lefel uchaf o blant gordew a thros bwysau yn y Deyrnas Unedig hefyd. Mae un plentyn chwe oed o 10 bellach yn ordew, sy'n fwy arswydus byth.

Yr oeddwn yn arfer hoffi chwarae hoci, ac mae fy mhlant i, fel eraill, wedi chwarae nifer o chwaraeon. Mae'n drist, oherwydd pan feddyliaf am yr adeg pan arferwn addysgu plant yn y gogledd-ddwyrain a oedd yn tangyflawni, cofiaf gynifer ohonynt a oedd wrth eu bodd, ac mewn dirfawr angen, o gael gollyngfa drwy gyfrwng addysg gorfforol. Ond yr oedd rhai o'r cyfleusterau, a dweud y gwir, yn echrydus ac nid oedd amser ar gyfer chwaraeon yn y cwricwlwm. Mae gan y Llywodraeth nod o ddwyawr o addysg gorfforol yr wythnos i bob disgybl mewn ysgol gynradd neu uwchradd, ac mae hwnnw'n nod y dylem i gyd ei gefnogi.

Dim ond dyhead ydyw, serch hynny, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth i boeni amdano, oherwydd gan fod ysgolion dan bwysau ariannol cynyddol ac ati, nid yw'n ymddangos bod adnoddau ar gael iddynt sefydlu cynlluniau a ddisgrifir fel dyheadau. Mae llawer o bwysau gan gyfoedion hefyd. Nid yw bob amser yn 'cwl' i blant edrych fel yr arferwn i edrych wrth ddod oddi ar y cae hoci, gydag wyneb coch llachar ac wedi ymlâdd yn llwyr.

Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth droi'r dyhead hwn yn realiti. Rhaid gosod addysg gorfforol ar yr un lefel â phynciau craidd eraill fel mathemateg, Saesneg a Chymraeg. Mae'n wych fod y

that the Government is encouraging schools in this regard, but it should put its money where its mouth is. Some of the facilities in schools are appalling. How can you expect this aspiration to be realised if there is a lack of equipment, facilities and trained coaches? After all, you have to have some training to supervise these activities.

Mae'n anfaddeuol mai dim ond rhyw 20 y cant o ddisgyblion ysgol sy'n cymryd rhan mewn rhyw bump awr o chwaraeon yr wythnos yn yr ysgol. Mae'r diffyg o ran gweithgareddau corfforol yn yr ysgolion yn warthus. Hefyd, mae llawer o'r cyfleusterau chwaraeon hyn sydd ar gael yn y cymunedau yn dod i ddiwedd eu hoes. Mae llawer ohonynt hefyd o dan fygythiad cael eu cau oherwydd nad oes digon o arian gan yr awdurdodau lleol. Mae hyn yn ffaith ofnadwy i mi yn y byd sydd ohoni, o feddwl bod cyfle yn awr, gyda'r Gemau Olympaidd yn dod i Lundain, i annog a hybu chwaraeon a gweithgareddau corfforol.

I worry about how much the Olympics in London are taking from our activities in Wales. There is so much community spirit surrounding the Olympics and yet we are now seeing almost the same amount of money spent on the Olympics as we get for our annual settlement in Wales.

David Lloyd: I agree with your strong feelings about the cost of the Olympics. Presumably, you communicated those fears to your Liberal Democrat MP colleagues before they voted for this increased lottery funding while Conservative Members of Parliament abstained, in another principled stand.

Eleanor Burnham: I understand your confused state of mind, Dr Lloyd. [*Laughter.*] However, they are not in the situation of having to worry about how little money we now have—they did not even understand that all of this money for the Olympics would be taken from Wales. That is the big worry. No-one understood. I asked Alun Pugh, the previous Minister, on many occasions, how much money would be squeezed out of Wales, and he certainly could not provide an

Llywodraeth yn annog ysgolion yn hyn o beth, ond dylai gefnogi ei geiriau ag arian. Mae rhai o'r cyfleusterau mewn ysgolion yn warthus. Sut y gellir disgwyl i'r dyhead hwn gael ei wireddu os oes diffyg offer, cyfleusterau ac athrawon wedi eu hyfforddi? Wedi'r cwbl, rhaid cael rhywfaint o hyfforddiant i oruchwyllo'r gweithgareddau hyn.

It is unforgivable that only some 20 per cent of school pupils take part in approximately five hours of sport per week at school. The lack of physical activity in schools is appalling. Also, many of these sporting facilities which are available in the community are almost obsolete. Many of them are also under threat of closure because local authorities do not have sufficient funding. This is a dreadful fact to have to face in this day and age, bearing in mind that we now have the opportunity, with the Olympic Games coming to London, to encourage and promote sport and physical activity.

Yr wyf yn poeni faint y mae'r Gemau Olympaidd yn Llundain yn ei gymryd oddi ar ein gweithgareddau yng Nghymru. Mae cymaint o ysbryd cymunedol o amgylch y Gemau Olympaidd, ac eto erbyn hyn gwelwn wario bron yr un faint ar y gemau ag a gawn ni am ein setliad blynyddol yng Nghymru.

David Lloyd: Cytunaf â'ch teimladau cryf am gost y Gemau Olympaidd. Mae'n siŵr eich bod wedi cyfleu'r ofnau hynny i'ch cyfeillion sy'n Aelodau Seneddol dros y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol cyn iddynt bleidleisio o blaid y cynnydd hwn mewn arian loteri, tra ataliodd Aelodau Seneddol Ceidwadol eu pleidlais, mewn safiad egwyddorol arall.

Eleanor Burnham: Yr wyf yn deall cyflwr dryslyd eich meddwl, Dr Lloyd. [*Chwerthin.*] Fodd bynnag, nid ydynt hwy yn y sefyllfa o orfod poeni ynghylch cyn lleied o arian sydd gennym yn awr—nid oeddent hyd yn oed yn deall y byddai'r holl arian hwn ar gyfer y Gemau Olympaidd yn cael ei gymryd o Gymru. Dyna'r pryder mawr. Nid oedd neb yn deall. Gofynnais i Alun Pugh, y Gweinidog blaenorol, droeon faint o arian a gâi ei wasgu allan o Gymru, ac yn sicr ni allai

answer. There are greater minds than I who can answer your difficult question. It is a big worry. If so much money is being taken out of the Welsh economy and the arts and sports funding, perhaps the Minister could say how he will retrieve it for the hard-pressed communities in Wales.

Alun Cairns: As has already been said, sport offers great benefits and huge opportunities, in terms of social interaction, health and personal development, and it teaches leadership skills, discipline, teamwork and respect. The Olympics have been mentioned, and I have no doubt that they will offer great motivation to individuals and incentivise them to take part. Even when the Olympics are taking place, I would hope that observing such a spectacle will encourage many people to take part in all sorts of sports exemplified in the games.

I wish to focus on the commercial benefits that sport can bring. First, it can change a nation's image. We all remember the Rugby World Cup final that was held in Wales, which had a positive influence and drew attention to the Millennium Stadium. The Football Association Cup final was held there shortly afterwards and was broadcast around the globe. Billions of viewers watched the cup final, and it changed the outdated view of Wales that people from other countries may have had. It offered a modern perspective, which attracted potential investors and brought many visitors to Wales, who saw that the country has changed. However, I would question the amount of public money that is used for these sorts of events. Wales Rally GB, in particular, receives £8.5 million in public funds, and I would question whether it has a positive knock-on effect. I hope that the interest of the former Secretary of State for Wales and the current Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery in rally driving was not an overriding factor in funding being provided and that a true cost-benefit analysis was made of how Wales would benefit from £8.5 million being given to Wales Rally GB. Wales still does not get much of a showing in rally driving journals, incidentally, which still refer to the rally as Rally GB.

ef roi ateb. Mae meddyliau mwy na mi a all ateb eich cwestiwn anodd. Mae'n bryder mawr. Os oes cymaint o arian yn cael ei dynnu allan o economi Cymru a'r cyllid ar gyfer y celfyddydau a chwaraeon, efallai y gallai'r Gweinidog ddweud sut y bydd yn ei adfer ar gyfer y cymunedau sy'n ei chael hi'n anodd yng Nghymru.

Alun Cairns: Fel y dywedwyd eisoes, mae chwaraeon yn dod â buddiannau mawr a chyfleoedd enfawr, o ran rhyngweithio cymdeithasol, iechyd a datblygiad personol, ac maent yn dysgu sgiliau arweinyddiaeth, disgyblaeth, gwaith tîm a pharch. Soniwyd am y Gemau Olympaidd, ac nid wyf yn amau dim na fyddant yn symbyliad mawr i unigolion ac yn gymhelliad iddynt gymryd rhan. Hyd yn oed pan fydd y gemau'n digwydd, fy ngobaith yw y bydd gweld y fath olygfa yn annog nifer o bobl i gymryd rhan mewn pob math o gampau a welir ar eu gorau yn y gemau.

Hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar y buddiannau masnachol y gall chwaraeon eu sicrhau. Yn gyntaf, gallant newid delwedd cenedl. Gallwn i gyd gofio rownd derfynol Cwpan Rygbi'r Byd a chwaraewyd yng Nghymru. Cafodd ddylanwad cadarnhaol a thynnodd sylw at Stadiwm y Mileniwm. Cynhaliwyd rownd derfynol Cwpan Cymdeithas Bêldroed Lloegr yno ychydig wedyn ac fe'i darlledwyd o gwmpas y byd. Gwylodd biliynau y rownd derfynol, a newidodd y syniad henffasiwn o Gymru a oedd gan bobl o wledydd eraill efallai. Yr oedd yn cynnig persbectif modern, denodd ddarpar fuddsoddwyr a daeth â nifer o ymwelwyr i Gymru a oedd wedi gweld bod y wlad wedi newid. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn gwestiynu maint yr arian cyhoeddus a ddefnyddir ar gyfer y mathau hyn o ddigwyddiadau. Mae Rali Cymru GB, yn enwedig, yn cael £8.5 miliwn o arian cyhoeddus, a chwestiynaf a gaiff hynny sgil-effaith gadarnhaol. Gobeithio nad oedd diddordeb cyn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a'r Gweinidog presennol dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus mewn raliio yn ffactor hollbwysig yn y penderfyniad i ddarparu cyllid, a bod dadansoddiad cost-a-budd gwirioneddol wedi ei wneud o'r modd y byddai Cymru'n elwa o roi £8.5 miliwn i Rali Cymru GB. Nid yw Cymru'n cael llawer o

sylw mewn cylchgronau ralio, gyda llaw, sy'n dal i gyfeirio at y rali fel Rali GB.

I sought to find how much public money is being used to promote the rally, and compared it with the funding being provided for the Ashes cricket test match, to be held at Sophia Gardens next year. The five-day event in Cardiff will receive a relatively modest sum in public funds, £2 million, and yet it will encourage people to stay for some time and provide opportunities for people to travel to other parts of Wales. Compare that with the £8.5 million provided to Wales Rally GB. Thankfully, because of the personal financial commitment of the chairman of Glamorgan County Cricket Club, we were able to overcome that, and the Assembly Government was certainly pushed into a corner in terms of finding support. It is not every day that I pay tribute to Jeff Jones, the former leader of Bridgend County Borough Council, but I stand behind him on this. He played a significant part, as did Paul Russell, the chairman of the cricket club, in attracting the Ashes to Cardiff.

Finally, I wish to reflect on Darren Miller's remark that he does not want to look back and say that we missed the boat in terms of Olympic events coming to Wales. In reality, Minister, we have missed the boat, and I hope that you are pretty candid in your response.

5.00 p.m.

The reason that I say that is because there was a joint bid between the University of Wales Institute Cardiff, Swansea University and the University of Wales, Newport, to attract the larger teams that are coming to the Olympics. Those negotiations were taking place in the run-up to the Assembly elections. I wrote to Alun Pugh on this issue and, quite obviously and understandably, his priority at that time would have been fighting the constituency seat of Clwyd West. In the intervening period, when the negotiations for the coalition arrangement to come together were taking place, that is when the large teams were deciding where they were going to acclimatise and locate themselves—

Ceisiais gael gwybod faint o arian cyhoeddus sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio i hyrwyddo'r rali, a chymharais hynny â'r arian a ddarperir ar gyfer gêm griced brawf y Llundw, a gynhelir yng Ngerddi Soffia flwyddyn nesaf. Bydd y digwyddiad pum diwrnod yng Nghaerdydd yn cael £2 filiwn, swm cymharol fychan o arian cyhoeddus, ac eto bydd yn annog pobl i aros am gyfnod ac yn cynnig cyfleoedd i bobl deithio i rannau eraill o Gymru. Cymharwch hynny â'r £8.5 miliwn a roddir i Rali Cymru GB. Yn ffodus, diolch i ymrwymiad ariannol personol cadeirydd Clwb Criced Morgannwg, llwyddwyd i oresgyn hynny, ac yn sicr gwithwyd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gornel o ran sicrhau cefnogaeth. Nid bob dydd y byddaf yn rhoi teyrnged i Jeff Jones, cyn arweinydd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, ond yr wyf yn ei gefnogi yn hyn. Chwaraeodd ran arwyddocaol, fel y gwnaeth Paul Russell, cadeirydd y clwb criced, i ddenu'r Llundw i Gaerdydd.

Yn olaf, hoffwn fyfyrto ar sylw Darren Millar nad oes arno eisiau edrych yn ôl a dweud ein bod wedi colli'r cwch o ran cael digwyddiadau Olympaidd i Gymru. Mewn gwirionedd, Weinidog, yr ydym wedi colli'r cwch, a gobeithio eich bod yn eithaf diflewyn-ar-dafod yn eich ymateb.

Y rheswm pam yr wyf yn dweud hynny yw bod cais ar y cyd wedi ei wneud gan Athrofa Prifysgol Cymru Caerdydd, Prifysgol Abertawe a Phrifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd i ddenu'r timau mwy sy'n dod i'r Gemau Olympaidd. Yr oedd y trafodaethau hynny'n cael eu cynnal yn y cyfnod yn arwain at etholiadau'r Cynulliad. Ysgrifennais at Alun Pugh ar y mater hwn, ac yn hollol amlwg a dealladwy ei flaenoriaeth ef bryd hynny fyddai ymladd sedd etholaeth Gorllewin Clwyd. Yn y cyfnod a ddilynodd hynny, pan oedd y trafodaethau i lunio'r trefniant clymblaid yn digwydd, dyna pryd yr oedd y timau mwy yn penderfynu lle y byddent yn ymhinsoddi a lleoli eu hunain—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Can **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Fedrwech chi

you finish, please?

Alun Cairns: In closing, I accept that the Australian Paralympics team coming to Cardiff is a small win, but we have clearly missed the larger teams. My final question is—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You have had your time and your microphone is now off.

Lesley Griffiths: I will take a different perspective on the debate this afternoon and address the Government amendment on the opportunities that have been created for Welsh businesses to be able to compete for lucrative contracts in preparation for the Olympic Games. It has been my long-held view that there has been too much emphasis on the sporting aspects of the games. While that is obviously central to holding the games, the business opportunities for a country that has made a successful bid are, to my mind, equally as important for the host nation, in terms of creating and spreading prosperity across the whole of the country. London 2012 is no exception.

One could be forgiven for thinking that the games will have little or no impact outside the M25, but that is patently not the case. The whole of the UK stands to benefit from London hosting the Olympic and Paralympic Games, through contracts and new jobs. So far, 500 contracts worth more than £1 billion have been awarded. Ninety per cent of those contracts have been won by businesses in the UK and over half of those contracts have been won by small and medium-sized enterprises outside London; remember, there are still more than four years to go before the games take place. I passionately believe that Welsh businesses should seize the moment and compete vigorously to provide goods and services.

Following my raising of this issue with the Leader of the House last month, the Deputy First Minister wrote to me to clarify the Welsh Assembly Government's involvement in helping Welsh businesses to be aware of the opportunities and benefits available. I was pleased to learn, from the Deputy First Minister, that Wales is now registered as a

orffen, os gwelwch yn dda?

Alun Cairns: I gloi, yr wyf yn derbyn bod dyfodiad tîm Paralympaidd Awstralia i Gaerdydd yn fuddugoliaeth fach, ond yr ydym yn amlwg wedi colli'r timau mwy. Fy nghwestiwn olaf yw—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Cawsoch eich amser ac y mae eich microffon bellach wedi'i ddiffodd.

Lesley Griffiths: Mae gennyf fi olwg wahanol ar y ddadl y prynhawn yma, ac ymdriniaf â gwelliant y Llywodraeth ar y cyfleoedd a grëwyd i fusnesau Cymru allu cystadlu am gontractau gwerthfawr wrth baratoi at y Gemau Olympaidd. Yr wyf o'r farn ers amser fod gormod o bwyslais wedi bod ar agweddau chwaraeon y gemau. Er bod hynny'n amlwg yn ganolog i gynnal y gemau, mae'r cyfleoedd busnes i wlad a wnaeth gais llwyddiannus, yn fy marn i, yr un mor bwysig i'r wlad sy'n eu cynnal, o ran creu a lledaenu ffyniant ar draws y wlad gyfan. Nid yw Llundain 2012 yn eithriad.

Gellid maddau i rywun am dybio na chaiff y gemau ddim neu fawr ddim effaith y tu hwnt i'r M25, ond mae'n amlwg nad yw hynny'n wir. Mae'r DU gyfan mewn sefyllfa i elwa o'r ffaith fod Llundain yn croesawu'r Gemau Olympaidd a'r Gemau Paralympaidd, drwy gontractau a swyddi newydd. Hyd yma, dyfarnwyd 500 o gontractau gwerth dros £1 biliwn. Enillwyd 90 y cant o'r contractau hynny gan fusnesau yn y DU, ac enillwyd dros hanner y contractau hynny gan fentrau bach a chanolig eu maint y tu allan i Lundain; cofiwch fod dros bedair blynedd eto cyn y cynhelir y gemau. Yr wyf yn credu'n gryf y dylai busnesau Cymru achub ar y cyfle a chystadlu'n egniol i ddarparu nwyddau a gwasanaethau.

Wedi i mi godi'r mater hwn gydag Arweinydd y Tŷ fis diwethaf, ysgrifennodd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ataf i esbonio sut y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ymwneud â helpu busnesau Cymru i fod yn ymwybodol o'r cyfleoedd a'r manteision sydd ar gael. Yr oeddwn yn falch clywed, gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, fod Cymru bellach

participant with the CompeteFor electronic brokerage service, which aims to maximise the contracting opportunities offered by the games to buyers and suppliers. A programme on this service is currently being created and I understand that there will be a Wales launch event. I also want Welsh companies to register now with the Olympic Delivery Authority and the London organising committee of the Olympic Games to ensure that they are best placed to win their fair share of these contracts. In short, I want to see Welsh companies going for gold and winning for Wales.

Janet Ryder: I would really like to take the debate back to sport in the community and to the many voluntary clubs that keep themselves going week in, week out, with members giving of their time to provide a lot of entertainment and exercise for young people. A number of those clubs face a struggle to keep their facilities up to scratch and to keep them going, especially if they are big sports clubs that need rugby or soccer pitches or anything like that. That is a big drain on their resources.

An initiative in a number of areas in England means that local clubs have come together, have sold their clubs, pooled their resources and, together, they have bought in to jointly owned facilities, forming a co-operative to manage the facility. There is a particularly good example of that kind of sports village in Leigh in Lancashire, based on land that was owned by the British Amateur Rugby League Association, which had its academy there. BARLA sold its facilities, along with many local clubs, and they have now built facilities for local amateur clubs that are of such a high standard that top referees are lining up to referee their amateur games. They have also attracted some Olympic teams to their training grounds because the facilities are so good. There are sites in both north and south Wales where this sort of thing could develop, especially in south Wales, where plans are quite well advanced with the rugby league to develop a facility around Pen-y-cae where a number of sporting clubs will come together to pool their resources and to run a facility that will benefit the community, all of the clubs and all of Wales. Similar discussions

wedi'i chofrestru fel cyfranogwr gyda gwasanaeth broceriaeth electronig CompeteFor, sydd â'r nod o fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd contractio a ddaw yn sgil y gemau i brynwyr ac i gyflenwyr. Mae rhaglen ar y gwasanaeth hwn yn cael ei chreu ar hyn o bryd, a deallaf y cynhelir digwyddiad lansio Cymreig. Yr wyf hefyd am i gwmnïau Cymru gofrestru'n awr gyda'r Awdurdod Darparu Olympaidd a phwyllgor trefnu Llundain y Gemau Olympaidd i sicrhau eu bod yn y sefyllfa orau i ennill eu cyfran deg o'r contractau hyn. Yn fyr, rwyf am weld cwmnïau Cymru'n anelu am aur y byd ac yn ennill dros Gymru.

Janet Ryder: Hoffwn yn fawr ddod â'r ddadl yn ôl at chwaraeon yn y gymuned a'r clybiau gwirfoddol niferus sy'n dal ati wythnos ar ôl wythnos, a'r aelodau'n rhoi llawer o'u hamser i ddarparu llawer o adloniant ac ymarfer corff i bobl ifanc. Mae nifer o'r clybiau hynny'n gorfod ymdrechu i gynnal safon eu cyfleusterau a'u cadw i fynd, yn enwedig os ydynt yn glybiau chwaraeon mawr sydd ag angen meysydd rygbi neu bêl-droed neu unrhyw beth tebyg. Mae hynny'n straen mawr ar eu hadnoddau.

Mae menter mewn nifer o ardaloedd yn Lloegr yn golygu bod clybiau lleol wedi dod ynghyd, wedi gwerthu eu clybiau, cronni eu hadnoddau, a chyda'i gilydd wedi prynu rhan mewn cyfleusterau mewn cydberchenogaeth, gan ffurfio menter gydweithredol i reoli'r cyfleuster. Mae esiampl arbennig o dda o'r math hwnnw o bentref chwaraeon yn Leigh yn Swydd Gaerhirfryn, ar dir a oedd yn eiddo i Gymdeithas Amatur Brydeinig Rygbi'r Gynghrair a oedd â'i academi yno. Gwerthodd BARLA ei chyfleusterau, ynghyd â nifer o glybiau lleol, ac maent bellach wedi codi cyfleusterau i glybiau amatur lleol sydd o safon cystal fel y bydd y prif ddyfarnwyr yn tyrru i ddyfarnu eu gemau amatur. Maent hefyd wedi denu rhai timau Olympaidd i'w meysydd hyfforddi oherwydd bod y cyfleusterau cystal. Mae yna safleoedd yn ne ac yng ngogledd Cymru lle gallai rhywbeth fel hyn ddatblygu, yn enwedig yn y de, lle mae cynlluniau wedi mynd ymlaen gyda'r gynghrair rygbi i ddatblygu cyfleuster o gwmpas Pen-y-cae. Yma bydd nifer o glybiau chwaraeon yn dod at ei gilydd i gronni adnoddau a rhedeg cyfleuster a fydd o

are also taking place in north Wales, and I would hope that the Minister would favourably look at that when such bids come forward. We need to support those amateur clubs and younger people, and we should not, as Peter Black said, refer to young people hanging around on street corners; it is not good to give young people a label like that. We should be looking for positive things for them to do, and what it has proved—

Peter Black: I was not seeking to label young people. I was trying to challenge a misconception about young people and suggesting that we need to put facilities in place to deal with that.

Janet Ryder: I am glad that you clarified that. We need to give those young people a future. The facilities in Leigh have shown that young people are putting an awful lot back; they are now, in the same complex, able to access training facilities in sports injuries, in orthopaedic training, and many of them are taking qualifications in ground maintenance, which a number of clubs would welcome. We need to be creative in how we look at providing sports facilities, not only for sports, but as facilities that can offer education and training and start to regenerate the communities that they serve. I hope that the Minister, when those bids come, as I know that they will, will look on them very favourably.

Y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth (Rhodri Glyn Thomas): Croesawaf y ddadl hon a diolchaf i Paul am ei chyflwyno. Yr hyn sy'n glir o'r cyfraniadau—ac eithrio un neu ddau—yw eu bod yn ymwneud â'r problemau yr ydym yn eu hwynebu. Nid oes unrhyw anghytuno ynglŷn â hynny, wrth gwrs; sylweddolwn fod angen gwneud mwy o waith i sicrhau bod ein plant a'n pobl ifanc yn cael cyfleoedd i ymwneud ag ymarfer corff.

Mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â lefelau o afiechyd a gordewdra yn ein cymdeithas, ac mae pawb yn gytun ynglŷn â hynny. Yn

fantais i'r gymuned, y clybiau i gyd ac i Gymru gyfan. Cynhelir trafodaethau tebyg yng ngogledd Cymru, a'm gobaith yw y bydd y Gweinidog yn edrych yn ffafriol ar hynny pan ddaw ceisiadau o'r fath gerbron. Rhaid i ni gefnogi'r clybiau amatur hyn a phobl iau, ac ni ddylem, fel y dywedodd Peter Black, gyfeirio at bobl ifanc yn loetran ar gorneli strydoedd; nid yw'n beth da labelu pobl ifanc felly. Dylem fod yn edrych am bethau cadarnhaol iddynt eu gwneud, a'r hyn a brofodd—

Peter Black: Nid oeddwn yn ceisio labelu pobl ifanc. Ceisio herio camsyniad yr oeddwn i am bobl ifanc ac awgrymu bod angen i ni sefydlu cyfleusterau i fynd i'r afael â hynny.

Janet Ryder: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi egluro hynny. Rhaid inni roi dyfodol i'r pobl ifanc hynny. Mae'r cyfleusterau yn Leigh wedi dangos bod pobl ifanc yn cyfrannu llawer; maent yn awr, yn yr un ganolfan, yn gallu defnyddio cyfleusterau hyfforddiant anafiadau chwaraeon, hyfforddiant orthopaedig, ac mae nifer ohonynt yn dilyn cymwysterau mewn cynnal tiroedd a fyddai'n cael croeso gan nifer o glybiau. Mae angen inni fod yn greadigol yn y modd yr ydym yn edrych ar ddarparu cyfleusterau chwaraeon, nid ar gyfer chwaraeon yn unig, ond hefyd fel cyfleusterau a all gynnig addysg a hyfforddiant a cheisio adfywio'r cymunedau y maent yn eu gwasanaethu. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog, pan ddaw'r ceisiadau hynny, fel y gwn y deuant, yn edrych yn ffafriol arnynt.

The Minister for Heritage (Rhodri Glyn Thomas): I welcome this debate, and thank Paul for bringing it forward. What is clear from the contributions—with the exception of one or two—is that they dealt with the problems that face us. There is no disagreement over that, of course; we realise that more must be done to ensure that our children and young people are able to participate in physical activity.

We must tackle the levels of ill health and obesity in our society; everyone agrees on that. Unfortunately, with the exception of one

anffodus, ac eithrio un neu ddau o gyfraniadau hwyr yn y drafodaeth, ychydig iawn o bobl a oedd yn cynnig unrhyw fath o atebion. Cyfeiriodd y Ceidwadwyr yn bur aml at Gemau Olympaidd Llundain yn 2012; ar ôl gwrandao ar y cyfraniadau y prynhawn yma, nid wyf yn glir a ydych yn eu croesawu neu beidio—y cwbl a glywaf yw nad ydych eisiau cyfrannu unrhyw arian tuag atynt. Fodd bynnag, pan mae cyfle ichi berswadio eich Aelodau Seneddol i wneud y datganiad hwnnw ar eich rhan yn San Steffan, nid ydych hyd yn oed yn trafferthu cysylltu â nhw, hyd y gwelaf i, gan eu bod wedi atal eu pleidlais yn hytrach na mynegi eich pryderon chi.

Os ydym o ddifrif yn croesawu'r Gemau Olympaidd i Lundain yn 2012, rhaid inni fyw yn y byd real. Dywedais yn glir wrth y Gweinidog ar y pryd, James Parnell, na fyddem, fel Llywodraeth yng Nghymru, yn derbyn unrhyw gais am gyfraniadau ychwanegol o arian loteri ar gyfer y gemau. Cefais gyfarfod â James Parnell, a mynychais gyfarfod y pwyllgor dethol yn Llundain, a dweud hynny'n glir iawn. Yr ydym yn gwybod beth yw'r gost a rhaid inni dderbyn hynny a byw yn y byd real.

Cafwyd cyfeiriadau hefyd at honiad y Ceidwadwyr nad ydym wedi ymwneud o gwbl â threfnwyr y gemau. Mae hynny'n nonsens llwyr, ac mae'n dangos unwaith yn rhagor nad oes gan y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig unrhyw syniad o'r hyn sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru nac unrhyw ymwybyddiaeth o'r hyn sy'n digwydd o ran y Llywodraeth hon. Cyfeiriwyd at ateb i gwestiwn ysgrifenedig gan Nick Bourne; yr oedd hwnnw yn gwestiwn penodol iawn, yn gofyn a oeddwn wedi cyfarfod â threfnwyr y gemau. Yr ateb a gafodd oedd nad oeddwn wedi gwneud hynny ar y pryd, ond fy mod yn cwrdd â'r Arglwydd Sebastian Coe ar yr ugeinfed o'r mis dilynol.

5.10 p.m.

O ran yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i wneud fel Llywodraeth, yr ydym wedi sefydlu adran arbennig, sy'n cael ei harwain gan Arthur Emyr, sydd wedi bod yn ymwneud ers peth amser â threfnwyr y gemau, ac sydd wedi sicrhau bod pob mantais yn dod i Gymru. Yr

or two late contributions to the debate, very few people offered any solutions. The Conservatives referred quite frequently to the 2012 London Olympic Games; having listened to this afternoon's contributions, I am not clear whether you welcome the games or not—all I hear is that you do not want to contribute anything to them. However, when you have an opportunity to persuade your Members of Parliament to make that statement on your behalf in Westminster, you do not even bother to contact them; as far as I can tell, they abstained rather than express your concerns.

If we are serious about welcoming the Olympic Games to London in 2012, we must live within the real world. I made it clear to the Minister at the time, James Parnell, that we, as the Government in Wales, would not accept any request for additional lottery contributions for the games. I met with James Parnell, and attended a meeting of the select committee in London and said that clearly. We know what the cost is and we must accept it and live in the real world.

Reference was also made to the Conservative allegation that we have not had any involvement with the organisers of the games. That is utter nonsense and shows, once again, that the Welsh Conservatives have no idea what is happening in Wales nor any awareness of what is happening from the point of view of this Government. Reference was made to an answer to a written question tabled by Nick Bourne; that was a very specific question, asking whether I had met with the organisers. The reply provided said that I had not done so at that time, but that I would meet with Lord Sebastian Coe on the twentieth of the following month.

As regards what we have done as a Government, we have established a dedicated department, led by Arthur Emyr, which has been involved for some time with the organisers and has ensured that every advantage comes to Wales. We have ensured

ydyd wedi sicrhau bod cyfleusterau ymarfer yng Nghymru, sydd wedi cael eu derbyn ar y rhestr swyddogol; gwneir cyhoeddiad am hyn ar 3 Mawrth. Mae nifer ohonynt drwy Gymru gyfan—nid dim ond yn y de—sydd wedi cael eu cydnabod fel cyfleusterau sy'n dderbyniol gan drefnwyr y gemau, ac felly sy'n gallu denu timau yno.

Soniodd Lesley Griffiths am y modd y mae'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog wedi sicrhau y gall cwmnïau o Gymru fanteisio ar y cyfle i ddatgan diddordeb mewn cynnig gwasanaethau i'r gemau yn Llundain, a bydd cwmnïau o Gymru yn manteisio ar hynny.

Yr oeddwn yn clywed bod y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig wedi cwrdd â threfnwyr y gemau yn ôl ym mis Hydref. Ni chawsom glywed beth ddaeth o'r cyfarfod hwnnw. A lwyddwyd i gyflawni unrhyw beth? Un peth yw mynd i gyfarfod, ond os ydych yn gwneud hynny, da o beth fyddai cyflawni rhywbeth yn sgil y cyfarfod hwnnw. Felly, byddwn yn falch pe bai'r Ceidwadwyr—

Alun Cairns: A yw'r Gweinidog yn fodlon dweud beth yn union y mae ef wedi llwyddo i'w gyflawni dros Gymru, gan nad yw wedi cyfarfod â'r trefnwyr?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae'n rhaid bod Alun Cairns wedi bod yn cysgu am y pedwar munud diwethaf. Yr wyf newydd esbonio bod cyfleusterau wedi cael eu derbyn yn swyddogol gan y gemau, bod cyfle i gwmnïau gynnig eu gwasanaethau a bod cwmnïau wedi manteisio ar hynny, a bod trafodaethau cyson wedi digwydd rhwng y tîm sy'n cael ei arwain gan Arthur Emyr a threfnwyr y gemau, yn ogystal â'r cyngor chwaraeon—mae ystod o bethau. Mae tîm Paralympaidd Awstralia eisoes wedi datgan ei fod yn dod yma—dyna dîm o 350 o athletwyr yn dod i Gymru. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae'n iawn i'r Ceidwadwyr sôn am eu breuddwydion—yr un freuddwyd ag sydd ganddynt i ennill yr etholiad nesaf i San Steffan, siŵr o fod. Ni chaiff y freuddwyd honno fyth mo'i gwireddu, oherwydd nid ydynt yn ymdrin â'r

that training facilities are available in Wales that have been accepted on the official list; an announcement will be made about this on 3 March. There are many of these facilities throughout Wales—not only in south Wales—that have been recognised as acceptable facilities for the organisers and which can attract teams.

Lesley Griffiths mentioned the way the Deputy First Minister has ensured that Welsh companies are able to take advantage of the opportunity to express an interest in offering their services for the games in London, and companies from Wales will take advantage of that.

I heard that the Welsh Conservatives had met with the organisers of the games back in October. We did not hear what the outcome of that meeting was. Did you achieve anything? It is one thing to attend a meeting, but, if you do so, it would be good if you achieved some outcomes. Therefore, I should be very pleased if the Conservatives—

Alun Cairns: Is the Minister prepared to tell us what exactly he has achieved for Wales, given that he has not met the organisers?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Alun Cairns must have been asleep for the past four minutes. I have just explained that facilities have been officially accepted by the games, that companies have the opportunity to offer their services and that companies have taken advantage of that, and that regular discussions have taken place between the team led by Arthur Emyr and the organisers, and the sports council—there is a range of things. The Australian Paralympics team has already said that it will be coming here—that is one team of 350 athletes coming to Wales. [*Interruption.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: It is fine for the Conservatives to talk about their dreams—the same dream as winning the next Westminster election, I presume. That dream will never be realised, because they do not live in the real world and they do not accomplish anything;

byd real, ac nid ydynt yn cyflawni unrhyw beth, dim ond sôn yn barhaus am elfennau negyddol.

Gadewch i ni ganolbwyntio ar yr hyn mae Llywodraeth Cymru eisoes wedi ymrwymo i'w wneud o ran chwaraeon. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau y caiff £2.6 miliwn yn ychwanegol ei fuddsoddi mewn chwaraeon yn y gymuned. Yr ydym eisoes wedi sicrhau cyfleoedd i blant drwy'r cynllun 5x60, sy'n cael ymateb gwych yn ein hysgolion—pobl ifanc nad oeddent yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon yn cael y cyfle i wneud hynny. Yn yr un modd, mae ysgolion cynradd hefyd yn cael cyfle i gymryd rhan mewn ystod o chwaraeon yn ein cymunedau. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo hefyd i sicrhau bod adnoddau ar gael, a derbyniaf yr hyn mae Janet Ryder yn ei ddweud ynglŷn â chyfleoedd i edrych ar arfer da mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig; byddwn yn manteisio ar hynny.

Yr ydym yn ymrwymo arian gwirioneddol er mwyn sicrhau bod ein plant a'n pobl ifanc yn cael y cyfleoedd hyn. Ni chlywais unrhyw awgrym cadarnhaol gan y Ceidwadwyr—

Alun Cairns: A wnewch chi ildio?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Na wnaif; yr ydym wedi clywed mwy na digon gennych, Alun. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. He is not taking another intervention.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae'n rhaid i chi dderbyn, Alun, mai dadl a gyflwynwyd gan y Ceidwadwyr yw hon a'ch bod wedi cael awr i gynnig syniadau cadarnhaol. Nid ydym wedi clywed yr un syniad cadarnhaol gan yr un ohonoch—y cyfan yr ydych wedi ei wneud yw ailadrodd yr un araith. Byddai llawn cystal pe baech wedi rhannu'r araith rhyngoch, gan mai'r un peth a glwysom gan bob un siaradwr Ceidwadol. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn buddsoddi'n helaeth i estyn y cyfleoedd ar gyfer ein plant a'n pobl ifanc, a byddwn yn sicrhau ein bod yn mynd i'r afael

they merely talk constantly about the negative elements.

Let me concentrate on what the Government of Wales has already committed to doing in sports. We are committed to ensuring that an additional £2.6 million is invested in sports in the community. We have already secured opportunities for children through the 5x60 scheme, which is generating a wonderful response in our schools—young people who did not participate in sports getting the opportunity to do so. Likewise, primary schools also have an opportunity to participate in a range of sports in our communities. We are also committed to ensuring that facilities are available, and I accept what Janet Ryder says about the opportunity to look at good practice in other parts of the United Kingdom; we will be doing that.

We have committed real money in order to ensure that our children and young people have these opportunities. I did not hear any positive suggestion from the Conservatives—

Alun Cairns: Will you give way?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: No; we have heard more than enough from you, Alun. [*Interruption.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'n derbyn ymyriad arall.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You must accept, Alun, that this is a Conservative debate and that you have had an hour to come up with positive suggestions. We have not heard a single positive idea from any of you—all you have done is repeat the same speech. You might as well have shared the one speech between you, since all the Conservative speakers have said the same thing. [*Interruption.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: The Government of Wales will invest substantially to extend the opportunities for our children and young people, and we will ensure that we tackle the

â phroblemau iechyd a gordewdra sy'n wynebu ein plant a'n pobl ifanc. Yr ydym yn gwybod yn iawn o ble yr ydym wedi etifeddu'r problemau hynny—y blynyddoedd pan oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym yn San Steffan, pan nad oedd ein plant a'n pobl ifanc yn cael y cyfleoedd hynny yn yr ysgol. [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un yn unioni'r sefyllfa honno, ac yn sicrhau bod pawb sydd eisiau'r cyfle hwnnw yn ei gael. Mae buddsoddiad ariannol sylweddol wedi ei wneud gennym yn hynny o beth.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: You may not be athletes, but you certainly make a noisy crowd. May we please have some order while we listen to Paul Davies, who will wind up in three and a half minutes?

Paul Davies: I thank Members for their contributions to this debate. I will not mention each Member who contributed because I have just been told that I do not have much time left. I know that all Members recognise the significance that sport plays in our communities not only in terms of health and wellbeing, but in terms of encouraging and improving social relations.

We have heard some compelling arguments this afternoon. There is undoubtedly a need to ensure that people of all ages in Wales are encouraged to take a greater part in sporting activity. Improved health and wellbeing will have a positive impact not only for individuals, but for Wales as a nation.

If we want to see increased participation in sport and leisure, then it is fundamental that we improve access to sport and leisure facilities. Such facilities are also an important community resource, not only in acting as a means of improving health and wellbeing, but as a venue to facilitate community-wide events. However, while we are all keen to see improved access to such facilities, we cannot ignore the fact that funding for these facilities could well be compromised by the 2012

health and obesity problems facing our children and young people. We know full well where these problems have come from—the years when the Conservatives were in power at Westminster, when our children and young people were not given these opportunities in schools. [*Interruption.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: The One Wales Government will correct that wrong, and will ensure that everybody who wants the opportunity will be able to take advantage of it. We have made substantial financial investment to that end.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Efallai nad athletwyr mohonoch, ond yr ydych yn sicr yn griw swnllyd. A gawn ni ychydig drefn, os gwelwch yn dda, inni gael gwranddo ar Paul Davies a fydd yn dod i ben ymhen tri munud a hanner?

Paul Davies: Diolch i Aelodau am gyfrannu i'r ddadl hon. Nid wyf am enwi pob Aelod sydd wedi cyfrannu gan fy mod newydd glywed nad oes gennyf lawer o amser ar ôl. Gwn fod pob Aelod yn sylweddoli pwysigrwydd chwaraeon yn ein cymunedau, nid yn unig o ran iechyd a lles, ond o ran annog a gwella cysylltiadau cymunedol.

Yr ydym wedi clywed rhai dadleuon grymus y prynhawn yma. Nid oes amheuaeth nad oes angen sicrhau bod pobl o bob oed yng Nghymru yn cael eu hannog i gymryd rhan mewn mwy o weithgareddau chwaraeon. Bydd gwella iechyd a lles yn cael effaith gadarnhaol, nid yn unig ar unigolion, ond hefyd ar Gymru fel cenedl.

Os ydym am weld mwy o bobl yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon a hamdden, yna mae'n hanfodol inni ei gwneud yn haws i bobl fanteisio ar gyfleusterau chwaraeon a hamdden. Mae cyfleusterau'n adnodd pwysig i'r gymuned, nid yn unig fel ffordd i wella iechyd a lles, ond hefyd fel canolfan ar gyfer digwyddiadau i'r gymuned gyfan. Fodd bynnag, er ein bod i gyd yn awyddus i weld gwella darpariaeth cyfleusterau o'r fath, ni allwn osgoi'r ffaith y gallai Gemau

London Olympics. Wales may lose millions because of the Olympics and our communities will be deprived of essential funding to support local arts, sports and community facilities. Whatever the Minister may say today—it is typical of him to look back when he should be looking towards the future—such a substantial loss of funding will have a detrimental and long-term effect on Wales.

The concerns raised today on the diversion of funds as a consequential of the London games must be addressed. Sport is essential in promoting a healthy lifestyle—

David Lloyd: Will you give way?

Paul Davies: Sorry, Dai, but I do not have time to give way.

Sport is essential in promoting a healthy lifestyle for people of all ages. It should be accessible to all communities and not be seen as the preserve of a talented elite. Encouraging young children to take an active interest in sport will improve their health and get them into good habits for later life. We need to promote the philosophy of sport for all, which encourages people of all ages and backgrounds to take an active interest in sport and exercise. I urge all Members to support this motion.

Olympaidd Llundain yn 2012 gael effaith andwyol ar y cyllid sydd ar gael ar gyfer y cyfleusterau hyn. Gall Cymru gollu miliynau o bunnau oherwydd y Gemau Olympaidd, a bydd ein cymunedau'n cael eu hamddifadu o arian hollbwysig i gefnogi celfyddydau lleol, chwaraeon a chyfleusterau cymunedol. Beth bynnag a ddywed y Gweinidog heddiw—mae edrych yn ôl yn nodweddiadol ohono pan ddylai fod yn edrych ymlaen i'r dyfodol—bydd colled ariannol mor sylweddol yn cael effaith andwyol a hirdymor ar Gymru.

Rhaid rhoi sylw i'r pryderon a fynegwyd heddiw am yr holl arian sy'n cael ei ddargyfeirio o ganlyniad i gemau Llundain. Mae chwaraeon yn hanfodol i hybu ffordd iach o fyw—

David Lloyd: A wnewch chi ildio?

Paul Davies: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Dai, ond nid oes gennyf amser i ildio.

Mae chwaraeon yn hanfodol i hybu ffordd iach o fyw ymhlith pobl o bob oed. Dylai fod o fewn cyrraedd pob cymuned, ac ni ddylai gael ei weld fel rhywbeth ar gyfer elit talentog yn unig. Bydd annog plant ifanc i gymryd diddordeb byw mewn chwaraeon yn gwella eu hiechyd, ac yn addysgu arferion da iddynt y byddant yn eu cadw'n ddiweddarach yn eu bywyd. Mae angen inni hybu athroniaeth chwaraeon i bawb, sy'n annog pobl o bob oed a chefnidir i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon ac ymarfer corff. Anogaf b;ob Aelod i gefnogi'r cynnig hwn.

Amser Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM3868: O blaid 34, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 12.
Amendment 1 to NDM3868: For 34, Abstain 0, Against 12.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren

Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 James, Irene
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce

Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM3868: O blaid 12, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 33.
 Amendment 2 to NDM3868: For 12, Abstain 0, Against 33.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
 The following Members voted for:

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Melding, David
 Millar, Darren
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
 The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
 Asghar, Mohammad
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hart, Edwina
 James, Irene
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3 i NDM3868: O blaid 12, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 34.
Amendment 3 to NDM3868: For 12, Abstain 0, Against 34.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Motion NDM3868 as amended: that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn croesawu ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i roi rhagor o bwyslais ar chwaraeon ac i annog cynnydd cyffredinol mewn chwaraeon a gweithgareddau hamdden yn y gymuned, er mwyn gwella iechyd a lles y wlad;

2. yn croesawu camau'r Llywodraeth i roi 'mynediad i bawb' at gyfleusterau

Cynnig NDM3868 fel y'i diwygwyd: bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. welcomes the Government's commitment to place greater emphasis on sport and to encourage a general increase in sport and leisure activities in the community, in order to improve the health and well being of the nation;

2. welcomes the Government's actions to improve 'access to all' to sport and leisure

chwaraeon a hamdden;

3. yn llongyfarch y Llywodraeth ar ei gwaith hyd yma yn helpu busnesau Cymru i ennill contractau'r Gemau Olympaidd ac yn denu tîm Paralympaidd Awstralia i hyfforddi yng Nghymru;

4. yn cefnogi barn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru na ddylid defnyddio rhagor o gyllid y Loteri yng Nghymru i ysgwyddo costau'r Gemau Olympaidd;

5. yn cefnogi barn y Llywodraeth y dylid sicrhau bod unrhyw wariant yn Llundain ar adfywio a thrafnidiaeth, nad yw'n gysylltiedig â'r gemau, yn dwyn manteision i Gymru drwy fformiwla Barnett.

facilities;

3. congratulates the Government on its work so far in helping Welsh businesses to access Olympic contracts and in attracting the Australian Paralympics team to train in Wales;

4. supports the Welsh Assembly Government's view that there should be no further call on Welsh Lottery funds to meet Olympic spending;

5. supports the Government's view that non-games spending on regeneration and transport in London should have a beneficial Barnett consequential for Wales.

*Cynnig NDM3868 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 33, Ymatal 4, Yn erbyn 8.
Motion NDM3868 as amended: For 33, Abstain 4, Against 8.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Williams, Brynle

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM3868 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
 Motion NDM3868 as amended carried.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Gweithio i Asiantaethau yng Nghymru Agency Working in Wales

Karen Sinclair: I have agreed to allow Ann Jones, Eleanor Burnham and Huw Lewis to contribute to this debate.

Karen Sinclair: Yr wyf wedi cytuno i ganiatáu i Ann Jones, Eleanor Burnham a Huw Lewis gyfrannu at y ddadl hon.

5.20 p.m.

I will start on a positive note and say that since 1997, I believe that the Labour Government at Westminster and the Labour Government in the Assembly have done a great deal to build a dynamic, successful economy, transforming the lives of many families and individuals in Wales by protecting our most vulnerable in society. The challenge has been—and remains—to get more people into work than ever before; to ensure that work pays, and is safe and secure; and to provide for those who want to work the skills and opportunities that they need. We have slain the myth that there is a contradiction between seeking full employment and establishing fair rights at work, with groundbreaking policies like the national minimum wage. However, better rights for agency workers is rapidly becoming the most pressing issue that we face, both at a Westminster and Assembly level.

Yr wyf am agor gyda nodyn cadarnhaol drwy ddweud fy mod yn credu bod y Llywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan a'r Llywodraeth Lafur yn y Cynulliad, er 1997, wedi gwneud llawer i greu economi ddynamig, lwyddiannus sydd wedi trawsnewid bywydau nifer o deuluoedd ac unigolion yng Nghymru drwy amddiffyn y bobl yn ein cymdeithas sydd fwyaf agored i niwed. Yr her sydd wedi ein hwynebu—ac sydd o hyd—yw cael mwy o bobl i weithio nag erioed o'r blaen; i sicrhau bod gwaith yn talu, a'i fod yn ddiogel ac yn sicr; a sicrhau bod y rheini sydd am weithio yn cael y sgiliau a'r cyfleoedd y mae eu hangen arnynt. Yr ydym wedi rhoi taw ar y myth fod gwrthddweud rhwng ceisio cyflogaeth lawn a sicrhau hawliau teg yn y gwaith, drwy bolisiau arloesol megis yr isafswm cyflog cenedlaethol. Fodd bynnag, mae hawliau gwell i weithwyr asiantaeth yn prysur ddod yn fater pwysig sy'n ein hwynebu yn San Steffan ac yn y Cynulliad.

We know that particular groups of workers are at greater risk of vulnerability at work. Agency workers are one such group. At present, employers in the UK are legally free to offer worse terms and conditions to agency workers than to a comparable directly employed worker, and that is a disgrace. They are therefore able to hire agency workers on much lower hourly rates than they would pay directly employed workers—provided that meets the minimum wage—and

Gwyddom fod rhai grwpiau penodol o weithwyr yn fwy agored i gamfanteisio yn y gwaith nag eraill. Mae gweithwyr asiantaeth yn un o'r grwpiau hyn. Ar hyn o bryd, mae gan gyflogwyr yn y DU hawl cyfreithiol i gynig telerau ac amodau llai ffafriol i weithwyr asiantaeth nag i weithwyr tebyg sy'n cael eu cyflogi'n uniongyrchol, ac mae hynny'n warth. Maent felly'n gallu cyflogi gweithwyr asiantaeth ar raddfeydd llawer is yr awr nag y byddent yn eu talu i weithwyr

on worse terms and conditions. Agency workers are not entitled to family-friendly rights such as maternity and paternity leave, or the right to request flexible working. They are also often excluded from training opportunities, and from applying for vacancies for permanent jobs in the organisations in which they are placed. Agency workers also lose out on legal protection from unfair dismissal, redundancy payments, statutory sick pay, and access to fair grievance and disciplinary procedures.

A 2006 Trade Union Congress report called 'Working on the Edge' provided survey evidence of the unequal treatment that these workers receive. One agency worker reported that she had been working in the same placement for over two years, and that while directly employed staff received enhanced benefits such as 40 days of annual leave, flexi-time and an occupational pension, she and other agency workers received only the statutory minimum holiday entitlement of 20 days and statutory minimum sick pay, and had no access to the pension scheme.

We all know constituents who have been agency workers and who have been used by unscrupulous employers to circumvent health and safety rules and training arrangements achieved through collective bargaining. With the rapid expansion of the service sector, the number of agency workers grows every year, with many being migrants, unaware of their rights and entitlements under the law. Many of these issues are indeed dealt with on a UK-wide basis, and that is correct. I welcome the Private Member's Bill that has been introduced into the House of Commons by Paul Farrelly and Ann Clwyd. This Bill would provide agency workers with the right to no less favourable treatment than permanent employees, and I welcome the wider debate we are now having on agency workers in the UK.

However, we have made a historic

sy'n cael eu cyflogi'n uniongyrchol—ar yr amod bod hynny'n bodloni'r isafswm cyflog—ac ar delerau ac amodau llai ffafriol. Nid oes gan weithwyr asiantaeth hawl i fanteisio ar hawliau sy'n ystyriol o deuluoedd, megis absenoldeb mamolaeth a thadolaeth, na hawl i ofyn am weithio hyblyg. Maent hefyd yn aml yn colli cyfleoedd hyfforddi, ac ni chânt gynnig am swyddi parhaol sy'n codi yn y sefydliadau lle maent yn gweithio. Mae gweithwyr asiantaeth hefyd ar eu colled yn gyfreithiol gan nad ydynt yn cael eu diogelu rhag diswyddo annheg, taliadau diswyddo, tâl salwch statudol, a'r hawl i fanteisio ar drefniadau cwyno a disgyblu teg.

Yr oedd adroddiad o'r enw 'Working on the Edge', a gyhoeddwyd gan Gyngres yr Undebau Llafur yn 2006, yn cyflwyno tystiolaeth arolwg o'r driniaeth anghyfartal y mae'r gweithwyr hyn yn ei dioddef. Dywedodd un gweithiwr asiantaeth ei bod yn gweithio yn yr un lleoliad ers dros ddwy flynedd, ac er bod staff a oedd yn cael eu cyflogi'n uniongyrchol yn cael buddiannau ffafriol fel 40 diwrnod o wyliau'r flwyddyn, amser hyblyg a phensiwn galwedigaethol, yr oedd hi a gweithwyr asiantaeth eraill yn cael dim ond yr isafswm statudol o 20 diwrnod o wyliau ac isafswm tâl salwch statudol, ac nid oedd yn cael bod yn rhan o'r cynllun pensiwn.

Gwyddom i gyd am etholwyr sydd wedi bod yn weithwyr asiantaeth ac wedi cael eu defnyddio gan gyflogwyr diegwyddor i dorri rheolau iechyd a diogelwch a threfniadau hyfforddi drwy gydfargeinio. Gyda thwf cyflym y sector gwasanaeth, mae nifer y gweithwyr asiantaeth yn tyfu bob blwyddyn, a nifer ohonynt yn fewnfudwyr, nad ydynt yn ymwybodol o'u hawliau cyfreithiol. Yn wir, ymdrinnir â nifer o'r materion hyn ar lefel y DU gyfan, ac mae hynny'n gywir. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r Mesur Aelod Preifat sydd wedi'i gyflwyno yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin gan Paul Farrelly ac Ann Clwyd. Byddai'r Mesur hwn yn rhoi hawl i weithwyr asiantaeth gael eu trin yr un mor ffafriol â chyflogeion parhaol, ac yr wyf yn croesawu'r ddadl ehangach yr ydym yn ei chael yn awr ar weithwyr asiantaeth yn y DU.

Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi gwneud

commitment here in Wales to abolish child poverty by 2020, and the Assembly and the Assembly Government could be doing more to protect agency workers—some of the most vulnerable people in society. Research recently conducted by Unite the Union found that many agency workers are likely to be older, with histories of low educational attainment. The sad reality is that temporary agency workers face a skills divide in the workplace, and the longer they stay in their jobs, the greater the risk that they will be excluded from permanent employment. Effectively, they are being punished for working, and the problem will not go away.

Figures released by the TUC show that many workers are spending substantial periods of time in temporary agency work. The 2007 labour force survey showed that just over half of agency workers are in continuous posts for over six months, and more than a quarter of them for more than a year. Yet confusion over their employment status denies these workers important employment rights that would apply to permanent employees who had been with one employer for at least one year.

Far from empowering agency workers and giving them a stepping stone to permanent employment, spending long periods temping has the opposite effect, and agency workers can find their career prospects compromised as a result. Many of the companies in which agency workers are placed do not value investment in training, so agency workers are less likely to benefit from training than directly employed staff. As a result, they are being caught in a cycle of low pay and insecure work.

The lack of comprehensive training leaves agency workers in a weak position to move on to better paid employment. This training divide risks creating a group of temporary workers without the up-to-date skills needed in a twenty-first century economy. We need to ensure that we do not exclude agency workers from the training needed to help

ymrwymiad hanesyddol yma yng Nghymru i ddileu tlodi plant erbyn 2020, a gallai'r Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fod yn gwneud mwy i amddiffyn gweithwyr asiantaeth—rhaid o'r bobl mewn cymdeithas sydd fwyaf agored i niwed. Dangosodd ymchwil a wnaethpwyd yn ddiweddar gan Unite the Union fod nifer o weithwyr asiantaeth yn debygol o fod yn hŷn, gyda hanes o gyrhaeddiad addysgol isel. Y ffaith drist yw bod gweithwyr asiantaeth dros dro yn wynebu gagendor sgiliau yn y gweithle, a pho hiraf y byddant yn parhau yn eu swyddi, mwyaf yw'r perygl y byddant yn methu â chael swydd barhaol. Maent i bob pwrpas yn cael eu cosbi am weithio, ac ni fydd y broblem yn diflannu.

Mae ffigurau a gyhoeddwyd gan y TUC yn dangos bod nifer weithwyr yn treulio cyfnodau hir mewn gwaith asiantaeth dros dro. Dangosodd arolwg o'r llafurlu yn 2007 fod ychydig dros hanner y gweithwyr asiantaeth yn yr un swydd yn ddi-dor ers dros chwe mis, a bod mwy na'u chwarter yn yr un swydd ers dros flwyddyn. Er hynny, mae dryswch ynghylch eu hawliau cyflogaeth yn rhwystro'r gweithwyr hyn rhag mwynhau hawliau cyflogaeth pwysig a fyddai ar gael i gyflogaion parhaol a oedd wedi bod gydag un cyflogwr ers o leiaf blwyddyn.

Yn hytrach na grymuso gweithwyr asiantaeth a'u helpu i gael swydd barhaol, mae treulio cyfnodau hir mewn gwaith dros dro yn cael effaith cwbl groes, ac mae gweithwyr asiantaeth yn gweld bod eu rhagolygon gyrrfa yn cael eu niweidio o ganlyniad. Mae nifer o'r cwmnïau sy'n defnyddio gweithwyr asiantaeth yn methu rhoi pwyslais ar fuddsoddi mewn hyfforddiant. Felly, mae gweithwyr asiantaeth yn llai tebygol o elwa o hyfforddiant na staff a gyflogir yn uniongyrchol. O ganlyniad, maent yn cael eu dal ym magl cyflog isel a gwaith heb sicrwydd.

Mae diffyg hyfforddiant cynhwysfawr yn rhoi gweithwyr asiantaeth mewn sefyllfa sy'n ei gwneud yn anodd iddynt symud ymlaen i waith sy'n talu'n well. Mae'r gagendor hyfforddiant hwn mewn perygl o greu grŵp o weithwyr dros dro heb y sgiliau cyfoes y mae eu hangen yn economi'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod gweithwyr

them into full-time employment. What we are talking about here is protection for a growing minority, which is vulnerable to exploitation in the labour market. Of course, some will want to work for short periods, and we need this flexibility in our economy. However, there is no justification for treating these workers any differently to those who choose to work permanently.

In Wales, public service expenditure with employment agencies is estimated at around £160 million. That means an agency worker head count of about 10,000 people in Wales. The real number is not known; it may be more. Many are employed at a local authority level. Each council uses a greater number of agency staff every year in Wales, yet agency workers suffer less entitlement and less provision than other workers undertaking similar roles. Here in the Assembly, we must work urgently with stakeholders, our partners in local government, and the trade unions to set new standards for the way that we treat agency workers in our local authorities.

I know that the Assembly, through the Committee on Equality of Opportunity, which is chaired by Ann Jones, is doing some interesting and comprehensive work on the issue of migrant workers and I look forward to seeing the result of this work. However, it is time to extend this sort of investigation to include all agency workers in Wales. We must urgently set guidance or new codes of practice for local authorities in Wales to follow when employing agency staff. I hope that the Minister will also consider how the Assembly can help agency workers more generally. We should, Brian, be innovators in Wales and help to set new standards for how we deal with agency workers. Demanding higher standards, establishing robust employment protection, and encouraging fairer working standards is the cornerstone upon which the Labour movement was built.

I hope that this is an issue that will unite the

asiantaeth yn cael manteisio ar yr hyfforddiant y mae arnynt ei angen i ddod o hyd i waith llawn amser. Yr hyn sydd gennym dan sylw yma yw diogelu lleiafrif cynyddol sydd mewn perygl o ddioddef camfanteisio yn y farchnad lafur. Wrth gwrs, bydd rhai pobl am weithio am gyfnodau byr, ac mae angen yr hyblygrwydd hwn yn ein heconomi. Fodd bynnag, ni ellir cyfiawnhau trin y gweithwyr hyn yn wahanol i'r rheini sy'n dewis gweithio'n barhaol.

Yng Nghymru, amcangyfrifir bod gwariant cyhoeddus gydag asiantaethau cyflogi oddeutu £160 miliwn. Mae hynny'n golygu bod oddeutu 10,000 o weithwyr asiantaeth yng Nghymru. Ni wyddom beth yw'r union ffigur; gall fod yn fwy. Mae llawer yn cael eu cyflogi gan awdurdodau lleol. Mae pob cyngor yng Nghymru'n defnyddio mwy o staff asiantaeth bob blwyddyn. Er hynny, mae gweithwyr asiantaeth yn dioddef oherwydd llai o hawliau a llai o ddarpariaeth na gweithwyr eraill sy'n gwneud gwaith tebyg. Yma yn y Cynulliad, rhaid inni weithio ar frys gyda rhanddeiliaid, ein partneriaid mewn llywodraeth leol a'r undebau llafur i osod safonau newydd ar gyfer y ffordd yr ydym yn trin gweithwyr asiantaeth yn ein hawdurdodau lleol.

Gwn fod y Cynulliad, drwy'r Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal, o dan gadeiryddiaeth Ann Jones, yn gwneud gwaith diddorol a chynhwysfawr ar fater gweithwyr mudol, ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld canlyniad y gwaith hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae'r amser wedi dod i ehangu'r math hwn o ymchwiliad i gynnwys pob gweithiwr asiantaeth yng Nghymru. Rhaid inni osod canllawiau neu godau ymarfer newydd ar unwaith, a bydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru eu dilyn wrth gyflogi staff asiantaeth. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog hefyd yn ystyried sut y gall y Cynulliad gynorthwyo gweithwyr asiantaeth yn fwy cyffredinol. Brian, dylem fod yn arloeswyr yng Nghymru yn hyn a helpu gosod safonau newydd ar gyfer delio â gweithwyr asiantaeth. Mynnu safonau uwch, sefydlu mesurau amddiffyn cadarn mewn cyflogaeth, ac annog safonau gweithio tecach yw'r conglfaen yr adeiladwyd y mudiad Llafur arno.

Gobeithio bod hwn yn fater a fydd yn uno'r

Chamber. It is an issue of fairness that agency workers are accorded the rights they deserve; it is an issue of equality; and an issue of social justice in our society. We in the Assembly must play our part in turning these values into reality for agency workers in Wales. We owe it to them to grasp the nettle and do our part to end this scourge. Make no mistake, were I in Parliament, I would be voting for the Bill on Friday. It will be a sad day if it fails.

Huw Lewis: Thank you, Karen, for raising a crucial issue.

I am glad that Karen mentioned child poverty in relation to this issue, because providing workers with proper support, security and, crucially, skills, is vital to breaking the cycle of poverty that is passed from generation to generation.

Members will have heard me speak previously about the need to create a career ladder programme in the Welsh public sector. It would provide a hands-on, structured approach for, among others, these temporary and agency workers—these are people who make our public services tick, after all—to get them the skills to step up into better, more stable and better-skilled employment. It is crucial to remember that the career ladder pledge, which was a manifesto pledge of my party at the election, was not—as has been mistakenly implied by some outlets of the Welsh Assembly Government recently—a back to work programme; it was an in-work, upskilling programme for the lowest paid, with a crucial role for public sector employers and the trade unions. Let us not lose clarity on what that career ladder pledge was all about.

There is much that we can do as an Assembly to provide support to agency workers. I hope that the skills for Wales consultation will reflect that, and I hope that we can use this as a vehicle to improve the support that we offer to migrant workers in Wales. The trade unions have done superb work in these areas, as has the Bevan Foundation. Let us not

Siembr. Mater o degwch yw bod gweithwyr asiantaeth yn cael yr hawliau y maent yn eu haeddu; mater o gydraddoldeb; a mater o gyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn ein cymdeithas. Rhaid i ni yn y Cynulliad wneud ein rhan i wireddu'r gwerthoedd hyn ar ran gweithwyr asiantaeth yng Nghymru. Mae'n ddyled arnom i fynd â'r maen i'r wal a gwneud ein rhan i roi diwedd ar y felltith hon. Gallwch fod yn siŵr un peth, petawn i yn y Senedd, byddwn yn pleidleisio dros y Mesur ddydd Gwener. Bydd yn ddiwrnod trist os bydd yn methu.

Huw Lewis: Diolch, Karen, am godi mater mor bwysig.

Yr wyf yn falch fod Karen wedi sôn am dlodi plant yng nghyswllt y mater hwn, oherwydd mae sicrhau cefnogaeth, sicrwydd a'r sgiliau priodol, yn benodol, i weithwyr yn hanfodol i dorri'r cylch tlodi sy'n parhau o genhedlaeth i genhedlaeth.

Bydd Aelodau wedi fy nghlywed yn y gorffennol yn sôn bod angen creu rhaglen gyrfaoedd yn y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Byddai'n creu dull ymarferol, strwythuredig i'r gweithwyr dros dro ac asiantaeth hyn, ymhlith eraill—dyma'r bobl sydd, wedi'r cyfan, yn helpu rhedeg ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus—i sicrhau bod y sgiliau ganddynt i'w helpu i gael gwaith gwell, mwy sefydlog gyda sgiliau gwell. Mae'n hollbwysig cofio nad oedd yr addewid ysgol gyrfa, a oedd yn addewid ym maniffesto fy mhlaidd adeg yr etholiad—fel yr awgrymwyd ar gam gan rai ffynonellau yn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ddiweddar—yn rhaglen yn ôl i'r gwaith; rhaglen ydoedd i bobl mewn gwaith sy'n ennill y cyflogau isaf i uwchraddio'u sgiliau, gyda rôl allweddol i gyflogwyr yn y sector cyhoeddus a'r undebau llafur. Gadewch inni beidio â cholli golwg ar holl bwrpas yr addewid hwnnw o ysgol gyrfa.

Mae yna gymaint y gallwn ni fel Cynulliad ei wneud i gynnig cymorth i weithwyr asiantaeth. Gobeithio y bydd yr ymgynghori ar sgiliau i Gymru yn adlewyrchu hynny, a gobeithio y gallwn ddefnyddio hwn fel cyfrwng i wella'r gefnogaeth a gynigir gennym i weithwyr mudol yng Nghymru. Mae'r undebau llafur, a Sefydliad Bevan,

squander their invaluable research, but rather build on their recommendations.

wedi gwneud gwaith rhagorol yn y meysydd hyn. Mae angen inni roi sylw i'w hymchwil gwerthfawr, ac adeiladu ar eu hargymhellion.

5.30 p.m.

Thanks are due to Karen for raising this issue. The debate shows that issues of workers' rights and quality of life, especially among the lowest paid, are not solely the responsibility of Westminster. They could be accelerated by proper social partnership working here in Wales, by the Assembly and the Assembly Government. I hope that this represents a kick-start for this crucial agenda.

Mae gennym le i ddiolch i Karen am godi'r mater hwn. Mae'r ddadl yn dangos nad San Steffan yn unig sy'n gyfrifol am faterion hawliau gweithwyr ac ansawdd bywyd, yn enwedig ymhlith pobl ar y cyflogau isaf. Gellid eu cyflymu drwy bartneriaethau cymdeithasol priodol yma yng Nghymru, gan y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Gobeithio y bydd hyn yn hwb i'r agenda hollbwysig hon.

Eleanor Burnham: I am also a member of the Committee on Equality of Opportunity, and I look forward greatly to considering the important and rather thorny issue of migrant workers. Many agencies undercut pay rates and conditions of service, and do not give the fair play and equality that many workers deserve.

Eleanor Burnham: Yr wyf fi hefyd yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal, a edrychaf ymlaen yn fawr at ystyried mater pwysig gweithwyr mudol, er ei fod yn fater dyrys. Mae nifer o asiantaethau'n talu cyflogau is ac yn cynnig amodau gwaith is, gan amddifadu nifer o weithwyr o'r tegwch a'r cydraddoldeb y maent yn eu haeddu.

I am not an expert on the Temporary and Agency Workers (Equal Treatment) Bill, due to get its Second Reading on Friday, but I know that there are some reservations. The leader of Wrexham council has made great efforts to ensure that the migrant workers in his local authority area are properly looked after, and I hope that we do as much as we can in the Assembly, despite what is going on at Westminster, to ensure fair play, so that the pay rates and other conditions applicable to workers are eventually applicable to agency workers, too. Thank you, Karen.

Nid wyf yn arbenigwr yn y Mesur Gweithwyr Dros Dro a Gweithwyr Asiantaeth (Triniaeth Gyfartal), a fydd yn cael ei Ail Ddarlleniad ddydd Gwener, ond gwn fod yna rai amheuan. Mae arweinydd cyngor Wrecsam wedi ymdrechu'n galed i sicrhau bod y gweithwyr mudol sydd yn ardal ei awdurdod lleol ef yn cael eu trin yn briodol. Gobeithio ein bod ninnau'n gwneud cymaint ag y gallwn yn y Cynulliad i sicrhau tegwch, er gwaetha'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn San Steffan, fel y bydd y cyfraddau cyflog ac amodau eraill sy'n gymwys i weithwyr yn dod yn gymwys i weithwyr asiantaeth hefyd maes o law. Diolch, Karen.

The Minister for Social Justice and Local Government (Brian Gibbons): I thank Karen for bringing this subject forward.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol (Brian Gibbons): Hoffwn ddiolch i Karen am gyflwyno'r pwnc hwn.

It is only right and proper that working people have the right of a fair return on their labour. This debate is about protecting the rights of such workers, and looking at what the Assembly can do to help and to share a common interest in that subject.

Mae'n deg ac yn briodol fod gweithwyr yn cael cydnabyddiaeth deg am eu llafur. Mae'r ddadl hon yn ymwneud ag amddiffyn hawliau gweithwyr o'r fath, ac ystyried beth y gall y Cynulliad ei wneud i'w helpu ac i rannu diddordeb cyffredin yn y pwnc hwnnw.

Agency and migrant workers have been

Mae gweithwyr asiantaeth a gweithwyr

employed in a number of prominent sectors, including manufacturing, meat and food processing, agriculture and within the NHS and social care departments. We need to be aware of the progress made since the New Labour Government came to power in 1997. The rights of workers have been enhanced, including those of agency workers. Improvements include introducing the right to statutory leave, compliance with the 48-hour provision in the working times directive, protection from discrimination on the basis of age, race or sex, an end to discrimination against part-time workers, and, importantly, the enshrinement in law of trade union protection.

We also need to remember that this range of protection for workers in Britain and in Wales is of the type that the Conservative Party—heaven forbid, were it ever to be returned to office—would sweep away, to use its own terminology, to liberate our economy from this type of unnecessary and burdensome regulation. We need to know the direction in which we are travelling, and we need to know who is driving the direction in which we want to go.

Among the most important protections provided for agency workers is the securing of the national minimum wage. As Karen said, it is important that it be properly and rigidly enforced, and I am pleased that the UK Government has committed more than £11 million in extra inspection support over the next three years to ensure that.

Employment agencies in England, Scotland and Wales must comply with the minimum standards set out in the Employment Agencies Act 1973. Compliance with those standards is vital. We all know that, without enforcement, bad practice drives out the good. Enforcement in that regard is not just a matter of protecting the rights of workers, important though that is; it is also an opportunity to drive out unscrupulous employers who wish to exploit their workers while also seeking to obtain a competitive advantage against those who wish to comply with these minimum standards. I am pleased

mudol wedi cael eu cyflogi mewn nifer o sectorau pwysig, gan gynnwys gweithgynhyrchu, prosesu cig a bwyd, ac amaethyddiaeth. Maent hefyd wedi cael eu cyflogi yn y GIG ac adrannau gofal cymdeithasol. Mae angen inni fod yn ymwybodol o'r cynnydd sydd wedi'i wneud ers i Lywodraeth Llafur Newydd ddod i rym yn 1997. Mae gweithwyr wedi cael mwy o hawliau, ac mae hyn yn wir am weithwyr asiantaeth hefyd. Mae gwelliannau'n cynnwys cyflwyno'r hawl i absenoldeb statudol, cydymffurfio â'r ddarpariaeth 48 awr yn y gyfarwydddeb oriau gwaith, diogelu rhag gwahaniaethu ar sail oed, hil neu ryw, diwedd ar wahaniaethu yn erbyn gweithwyr rhan-amser, ac yn bwysig iawn, ymgorffori amddiffyniad gan undeb llafur yn y gyfraith.

Mae angen inni gofio hefyd fod yr amrywiol fesurau amddiffyn hyn i weithwyr ym Mhrydain ac yng Nghymru yn fesurau y byddai'r Blaid Geidwadol—Duw a'n gwaredo petai'n dod i rym eto—yn eu hysgubo ymaith, gan ddefnyddio'i geiriau hi, er mwyn rhyddhau'n heconomi rhag rheoliadau diangen a beichus fel hwn. Mae angen inni wybod i ba gyfeiriad yr ydym yn mynd, ac mae angen inni wybod pwy sy'n penderfynu i ba gyfeiriad yr ydym am fynd.

Un o'r mesurau amddiffyn pwysicaf a ddarperir i weithwyr asiantaeth yw'r isafswm cyflog cenedlaethol. Fel y dywedodd Karen, mae'n bwysig i hyn gael ei orfodi'n briodol ac yn gadarn, ac yr wyf yn falch fod Llywodraeth y DU wedi ymrwymo i gyfrannu dros £11 miliwn i gefnogi arolygu ychwanegol dros y tair blynedd nesaf er mwyn sicrhau hynny.

Rhaid i asiantaethau cyflogi yng Nghymru, Lloegr a'r Alban gydymffurfio â'r safonau gofynnol sydd yn Neddf Asiantaethau Cyflogi 1973. Mae'n hanfodol iddynt gydymffurfio â'r safonau hynny. Gwyddom bob un y bydd arferion drwg yn cymryd lle'r rhai da os na fydd gorfodaeth. Mae gorfodaeth yn y cyswllt hwnnw'n fwy na mater o amddiffyn hawliau gweithwyr, er mor bwysig yw hynny; mae hefyd yn gyfle i gael gwared ar gyflogwyr diegwyddor sydd am gam-fanteisio ar eu gweithwyr gan geisio cael mantais gystadleuol hefyd dros y rheini sy'n dymuno cydymffurfio â'r safonau

that the UK Government has agreed to double the number of inspectors that will be available to enforce this piece of legislation.

The Employment Agency Standards Inspectorate is part of the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, and it carries out these routine inspections, which are important. Much of the work that the inspectorate carries out is in response to complaints received. We are all aware of the recent tragedy that has befallen agency workers working in shellfish gathering particularly. We also know that they are exposed to undue risk in agriculture, horticulture and associated packaging and processing industries. As a means of addressing that, the Gangmasters Licensing Authority has been set up to monitor that area of work. The GLA has the power to ensure that the law is followed and that conditions for workers in these sectors are fair.

As Huw mentioned, I recently launched the TUC and Bevan Foundation report 'One Workforce: Migrant Workers in Wales' which seeks to identify the number of migrant workers in Wales and the characteristics of the workforce. It also identifies the industries and occupations in which they work, and explores their pay and conditions, as well as union initiatives undertaken to prevent their exploitation. The report highlights some of the problems experienced by migrant workers including low pay, unsafe working conditions and unacceptable work practices. Migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to this type of exploitation for a number of reasons.

The Assembly Government welcomes migrant workers to Wales, and we are proud of the inclusive and multicultural country that modern Wales is. We have benefited from migrants coming to Wales. To take that work forward, we have commissioned research in three local authority areas across Wales to give us better a estimate of the numbers of migrants working in Wales, their existing and likely demands on service provision, and any barriers that may emerge in accessing that provision. To address the issues emerging as

gofynnol hyn. Yr wyf yn falch fod Llywodraeth y DU wedi cytuno i ddyblu nifer yr arolygwyr a fydd ar gael i orfodi'r ddeddfwriaeth hon.

Mae'r Arolygiaeth Safonau Asiantaethau Cyflogi yn rhan o'r Adran Busnes, Menter a Diwygio Rheoleiddio, ac mae'n cynnal yr arolygiadau rheolaidd hyn, sy'n bwysig. Caiff llawer o'r gwaith a wneir gan yr arolygiaeth ei wneud i ymateb i gwynion. Yr ydym i gyd yn ymwybodol o'r trychineb a ddigwyddodd yn ddiweddar pan oedd gweithwyr asiantaeth yn casglu pysgod cregyn. Gwyddom hefyd fod y gweithwyr hyn yn agored i risg annerbyniol mewn amaethyddiaeth, garddwriaeth a diwydiannau pecynnu a phrosesu cysylltiedig. Sefydlwyd yr Awdurdod Trwyddedu Gangfeistri er mwyn monitro'r agwedd honno ar y gwaith. Mae gan yr Awdurdod hawl i sicrhau bod y gyfraith yn cael ei pharchu a bod amodau i weithwyr yn y sectorau hyn yn rhai teg.

Fel y dywedodd Huw, lansiais adroddiad Cyngres yr Undebau Llafur a Sefydliad Bevan yn ddiweddar, sef 'One Workforce: Migrant Workers in Wales'. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn ceisio nodi faint o weithwyr mudol sydd yng Nghymru a beth yw nodweddion y gweithlu. Mae hefyd yn nodi'r diwydiannau a'r galwedigaethau lle maent yn gweithio, ac yn edrych ar gyflogau ac amodau gwaith yn ogystal â'r camau y mae'r undebau'n eu cymryd i sicrhau nad yw pobl yn camfanteisio arnynt. Mae'r adroddiad yn tynnu sylw at rai o'r problemau sy'n wynebu gweithwyr mudol, gan gynnwys cyflogau isel, amgylchiadau gweithio anniogel ac arferion gweithio annerbyniol. Mae gweithwyr mudol yn agored iawn i'r math hwn o gam-fanteisio am nifer o resymau.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn croesawu gweithwyr mudol i Gymru, ac yr ydym yn falch fod Cymru'n wlad gynhwysol ac amlddiwylliannol y dyddiau hyn. Yr ydym wedi elwa o gael gweithwyr mudol yng Nghymru. Er mwyn datblygu'r gwaith hwnnw, yr ydym wedi comisiynu ymchwil mewn tair ardal awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru gyda'r bwriad o gael gwell amcangyfrif o nifer y gweithwyr mudol sydd yng Nghymru, y galw presennol a'r galw tebygol ar y gwasanaethau sy'n cael eu darparu, ac

a result of the large number of migrants to Wales, the inclusion unit is establishing a new forum for migrants to contribute to the development of a national strategic approach in Wales, which will bring multi-agency partnerships together to co-ordinate joint activity around migrants, and work to strengthen the positive impact of migration on the Welsh economy and society as a whole. A good example is the Llanelli Polish advice centre, and the Assembly Government is looking at the experience of the centre to see whether it could have a more general application.

On the point that Karen made about the casualisation, effectively, of the public sector workforce, it is worth putting on record that there are some benefits, as Karen acknowledged, for workers and employers to have staff working flexibly and on a temporary basis. In many instances, that can suit the needs of employers as well as workers. However, stating that is a long way from stating that we support the unconditional and uncritical casualisation of the workforce that is taking place in many industries, as Karen outlined. I give way to Karen.

Karen Sinclair: I want us to go further than that; I want us to condemn this. We are seeing more and more people falling out of the realms of worker protection, people who are not capable of standing up for their rights. They are the most vulnerable workers in local authorities. If managers were being contracted out, they would know exactly how to deal with the situation, but direct service providers often do not. I fear that we are creating an underclass of worker, and that we will have to pick up the bill in 20 years' time, when these people have no pensions and are living in poverty, and yet we played our part in it. That is what worries me.

Brian Gibbons: We recognise that risk, and I hope to be able to demonstrate some of the ways in which we are addressing that. As

unrhyw rwystrau a all godi wrth geisio defnyddio'r gwasanaethau hynny. Er mwyn rhoi sylw i'r problemau sy'n codi wrth i gynifer o weithwyr mudol ddod i Gymru, mae'r uned gynhwysiant yn sefydlu fforwm newydd. Gobeithir y bydd y fforwm hwn yn galluogi gweithwyr mudol i gyfrannu at y gwaith o ddatblygu dull gweithredu strategol, cenedlaethol yng Nghymru a fydd yn dod â phartneriaethau aml-asiantaeth ynghyd i gydlynu gweithgareddau ar y cyd o amgylch gweithwyr mudol, ac yn cryfhau effaith gadarnhaol mudo ar economi Cymru a'r gymdeithas yn gyffredinol. Enghraifft dda o hyn yw canolfan gynghori Pwyliaid yn Llanelli, ac mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn edrych ar brofiad y ganolfan i weld a fyddai modd cymhwyso hynny'n fwy cyffredinol.

Ar y pwynt a godwyd gan Karen ynglŷn â chreu swyddi dros dro, i bob pwrpas, yn y sector cyhoeddus, mae'n werth cofnodi bod trefniadau gweithio hyblyg a thros dro, fel y mae Karen wedi cydnabod, yn gallu bod yn fanteisiol i weithwyr ac i gyflogwyr. Mewn llawer achos, gall hynny fod yn addas i anghenion cyflogwyr yn ogystal â gweithwyr. Fodd bynnag, nid yw dweud hynny'n golygu o bell ffordd ein bod yn cefnogi'r duedd ddiamod ac anystyriol o greu swyddi dros dro, sydd i'w gweld yn digwydd mewn nifer o ddiwydiannau, fel yr amlinellodd Karen. Ildiaf i Karen.

Karen Sinclair: Yr wyf am inni fynd ymhellach na hynny; yr wyf am inni gondemnio hyn. Gwelwn fwy a mwy o bobl nad ydynt yn gallu manteisio ar amddiffyniad gweithwyr, pobl nad ydynt yn gallu sefyll dros eu hawliau. Dyma'r gweithwyr sydd fwyaf agored i niwed mewn awdurdodau lleol. Petai gwaith rheolwyr yn cael ei roi ar gontract, byddent hwy'n gwybod yn iawn sut i ymateb i'r sefyllfa. Ond yn aml nid yw darparwyr gwasanaethau uniongyrchol yn gwybod beth i'w wneud. Ofnaf ein bod yn creu isddosbarth o weithwyr, ac y byddwn yn gorfod talu'r pris ymhen 20 mlynedd, pan fydd y bobl hyn heb bensiwn ac yn byw mewn tlodi, er inni fod yn rhan o hynny. Dyna sydd yn fy mhoeni.

Brian Gibbons: Yr ydym yn cydnabod y perygl hwnnw, a gobeithio y gallaf ddangos rhai o'r ffyrdd yr ydym yn rhoi sylw i hynny.

Karen indicated in her intervention, we recognise the clear benefits of having a public sector workforce in Wales that is stable, well trained and properly remunerated. Commitment, dedication and loyalty are qualities that need to operate in our public services, but we can expect that only on a two-way street, when workers know that they are valued. Safe in that knowledge, they will give added value in return. We speak of a public service worker ethos, and many of those who work in our public services are not there just to do a job; they are there to follow a real sense of vocation.

Fel y dywedodd Karen yn ei hymyriad, yr ydym yn cydnabod manteision amlwg cael gweithlu sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru sy'n sefydlog, sydd wedi'i hyfforddi'n dda ac sy'n cael tâl priodol. Mae ymrwymiad, ymroddiad a theyrngarwch yn rhinweddau y mae eu hangen yn ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, ond rhaid i'r broses weithio'r ddwy ffordd, a rhaid i weithwyr wybod eu bod yn cael eu gwerthfawrogi. O wybod hynny, byddant yn rhoi mwy yn ôl. Soniwn am ethos gweithiwr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, ac mae nifer o'r rheini sy'n gweithio yn ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yno nid yn unig i wneud y gwaith; maent yno am eu bod yn teimlo bod angen iddynt fod yno.

5.40 p.m.

In the health service, casualisation progressed a long way under the previous Conservative administration, and the Assembly Government has moved decisively to reverse that trend. We have ended the contracting out of cleaning and portering services in the NHS in Wales. We have increased the number of directly employed general practice staff, and we are taking a number of initiatives to undermine and reduce the service's dependency on agency nurses, for example.

Yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, gwelwyd nifer o swyddi dros dro yn cael eu creu dan y weinyddiaeth Geidwadol flaenorol, ac mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi cymryd camau pendant i wrthdroi'r patrwm hwnnw. Yr ydym wedi diddymu'r arfer o osod gwasanaethau glanhau a gwasanaethau porthorion yn y GIG ar contract yng Nghymru. Yr ydym wedi cynyddu nifer y staff meddygaeth gyffredinol sy'n cael eu cyflogi'n uniongyrchol, ac yr ydym yn gweithredu nifer o fentrau i danseilio a lleihau dibyniaeth y gwasanaeth ar nyrsys asiantaeth, er enghraifft.

We need to transfer some of the thinking that has underpinned these developments in the health service to the social care sector, which is particularly vulnerable to contract working. We need to build up further long-term relationships with that sector to support training, education and proper working conditions for all those who work in it and share our vision of a properly qualified, recognised profession.

Mae angen inni drosglwyddo rhai o'r syniadau sydd wrth wraidd y datblygiadau hyn yn y gwasanaeth iechyd i'r sector gofal cymdeithasol, sy'n agored iawn i niwed oherwydd gwaith contract. Mae angen inni ddatblygu mwy o gysylltiadau hirdymor gyda'r sector hwnnw i gefnogi hyfforddiant, addysg ac amodau gwaith priodol i bawb sy'n gweithio ynddo a rhannu'n gweledigaeth o broffesiwn cwbl gymwys a chydnabyddedig.

Finally—and I believe that Karen mentioned this—the trade union movement has a key role to play in this. The trade union movement is about protecting people in the workplace, and it is a key agency for delivering social progress and social justice in Wales. With a strong commitment, we should be working with the trade union movement on this matter.

Yn olaf—a chredaf fod Karen wedi cyfeirio at y mater hwn—mae gan yr undebau llafur ran allweddol yn hyn. Mae undebau llafur yn ymwneud ag amddiffyn pobl yn y gweithle, ac maent yn gyfrwng allweddol ar gyfer sicrhau cynnydd cymdeithasol a chyfiawnder cymdeithasol yng Nghymru. Dylem fod yn gweithio gyda'r undebau llafur ar y mater hwn, gan ddangos ymrwymiad cryf.

Like Karen, I look forward to the Second Reading debate on the Temporary and Agency Workers (Equal Treatment) Bill in the House of Commons on Friday. More than 100 Labour MPs have supported Andrew Miller's private Member's Bill, and I look forward to seeing the result of that debate. In that context, I am also pleased with the commitments that have been given by John Hutton and the Prime Minister to revisit the European agency workers directive as a key means of addressing a number of the problems that we have discussed in this debate.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's business to a close.

Fel Karen, edrychaf ymlaen at Ail Ddarlleniad y Mesur Gweithwyr Dros Dro a Gweithwyr Asiantaeth (Triniaeth Gyfartal) a'r ddadl arno yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin ddydd Gwener. Mae dros 100 o ASau Llafur wedi cefnogi'r Mesur Aelod Preifat gan Andrew Miller, ac edrychaf ymlaen at glywed canlyniad y ddadl honno. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, yr wyf hefyd yn falch fod John Hutton a'r Prif Weinidog wedi addo ailedrych ar y gyfarwydddeb Ewropeaidd ar weithwyr asiantaeth fel ffordd dda i roi sylw i nifer o'r problemau yr ydym wedi'u trafod yn y ddadl hon.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â materion 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 – 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)