



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)**

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(The Official Record)**

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Cynnwys
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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynndi 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 2 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 2 p.m. with the Presiding Officer in the Chair.*

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

Y Strategaeth i Bobl Hŷn The Older People's Strategy

Q1 Gwenda Thomas: Will the Minister give a progress report on the Welsh Assembly Government's strategy for older people? OAQ0022(HSS)

C1 Gwenda Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi adroddiad ar hynt strategaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer pobl hŷn? OAQ0022(HSS)

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): Good progress is being made with the implementation of the strategy, and our funding has helped to establish a firm foundation for success. It has been welcomed across Wales and recognised internationally as good practice. Local authorities and the voluntary sector—especially older people's organisations—are all playing a full role in bringing the strategy forward.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Mae cynnydd da yn cael ei wneud i weithredu'r strategaeth, ac mae ein cyllid wedi helpu i greu sail gadarn ar gyfer llwyddiant. Fe'i croesawyd ledled Cymru a'i chydabod yn rhyngwladol fel arfer da. Mae awdurdodau lleol a'r sector gwirfoddol—yn enwedig sefydliadau pobl hŷn—oll yn chwarae rhan lawn mewn cyflwyno'r strategaeth.

Gwenda Thomas: With reference to chapter 7 of the strategy, on coping with increasing dependency, will you join me in commending Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council on the action it has taken? This action includes the use of capacity grants and delayed transfer of care grants to increase purchasing capacity within social services, the use of delayed transfer of care grants to increase the number of continuing healthcare/rehabilitation beds in Tonna and Cimla hospitals, the establishment of a hospital discharge support scheme with the Red Cross, and the development of an elderly care assessment and response service to ensure intensive steps to reduce the likelihood of hospital admissions. Do you agree that such an approach to the interface between social care and healthcare will help to ensure that the Welsh Assembly Government's target of a 30 per cent reduction in the number of bed days lost will be met by April 2005?

Gwenda Thomas: Gan gyfeirio at bennod 7 y strategaeth, ar ymdopi â dibyniaeth gynyddol, a ymunwch â mi i ganmol Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot ar y camau a gymerodd? Mae'r camau hyn yn cynnwys defnyddio grantiau capasiti a grantiau oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal i gynyddu'r capasiti prynu o fewn gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, defnyddio grantiau oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal i gynyddu nifer y gwelyau gofal iechyd parhaus/adsefydlu yn ysbyty Tonna ac ysbyty Cimla, sefydlu cynllun cymorth i ryddhau cleifion o ysbytai gyda'r Groes Goch, a datblygu gwasanaeth asesu ac ymateb ar gyfer gofalu am yr henoed er mwyn sicrhau y cymerir camau dwys i leihau'r tebygolrwydd y caiff pobl eu derbyn i'r ysbyty. A gytunwch y bydd ymagwedd o'r fath tuag at y rhyngwyneb rhwng gofal cymdeithasol a gofal iechyd yn helpu i sicrhau y caiff targed Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o sicrhau gostyngiad o 30 y cant yn nifer y dyddiau gwely a gollir ei gyrraedd erbyn Ebrill 2005?

Brian Gibbons: There is no doubt that Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council and its

Brian Gibbons: Yn ddi-au, mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot a'i

social services department are exemplars of good practice. The social services department is proactive in engaging with older people, and has established an older people's forum to fully and actively engage with older people. I commend all the examples that you gave as good practice. One of the challenges that we face is ensuring that the lessons of good practice are learned across Wales.

David Lloyd: Yesterday, I had a meeting with Help the Aged. As you are no doubt aware, Minister, 1,500 older people died of cold-related illnesses in Wales last year, an increase of 160 on the previous year. Many older people are put off taking up the home energy efficiency scheme as it is means-tested. Do you—as the new Minister—have any plans to duplicate the free central heating programme used by the Scottish Executive? That would allow all older people to enjoy central heating, regardless of their income.

Brian Gibbons: I do not think that any work has been done on bringing forward a Welsh scheme. That is a matter for the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration rather than for me. The general point that you make, however, is quite true: there is a fairly strong correlation between the level of cold and the rate of morbidity and illness in communities. A number of our initiatives, such as the winter fuel allowance, improving standards through building regulations, and HEES, allow us to address that issue. However, we may be able to consider your point; it might be useful for you to write to the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration to see whether she would be willing to consider that option.

adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn enghreifftiau o arfer da. Mae'r adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn rhagweithiol gan ymgysylltu â phobl hŷn, ac mae wedi sefydlu fforwm i bobl hŷn i ymgysylltu'n llawn â hwy. Cymeradwyaf yr holl enghreifftiau a roddwyd gennych fel arferion da. Un o'r heriau a wynebwn yw sicrhau y dysgir gwersi o arferion da ledled Cymru.

David Lloyd: Ddoe, cefais gyfarfod gyda Help the Aged. Fel y gwyddoch mae'n siŵr, Weinidog, bu farw 1,500 o bobl hŷn o salwch yn ymwneud â'r oerfel yng Nghymru y llynedd, cynnydd o 160 ers y flwyddyn flaenorol. Nid yw llawer o bobl hŷn yn dewis manteisio ar y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref am ei fod yn seiliedig ar brawf modd. A oes gennych chi—fel y Gweinidog newydd—unrhyw gynlluniau i ddyblygu'r rhaglen gwres canolog am ddim a ddefnyddir gan Weithrediaeth yr Alban? Byddai hynny'n ei gwneud yn bosibl i bob person hŷn gael gwres canolog, waeth beth fo'i hincwm.

Brian Gibbons: Ni chredaf i unrhyw waith gael ei wneud ar gyflwyno cynllun yng Nghymru. Mater i'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yw hynny yn hytrach na minnau. Fodd bynnag, mae'r pwynt cyffredinol a wnewch yn eithaf gwir: mae cydberthynas eithaf cryf rhwng lefel yr oerni a'r gyfradd afiachusrwydd a salwch mewn cymunedau. Mae nifer o'n mentrau, megis y lwfans tanwydd gaeaf, gwella safonau drwy reoliadau adeiladu, a HEES, yn ein galluogi i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem honno. Fodd bynnag, efallai y gallwn ystyried eich pwynt; efallai y byddai'n ddefnyddiol ichi ysgrifennu at y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio i weld a fyddai'n fodlon ystyried yr opsiwn hwnnw.

Cynllun yr Ail Gynnig The Second Offer Scheme

Q2 Alun Cairns: Will the Minister make a statement on the second offer scheme? OAQ0067(HSS)

I welcome the Minister to his first question session, and wish him well in his endeavours.

C2 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar gynllun yr ail gynnig? OAQ0067(HSS)

Croesawaf y Gweinidog i'w sesiwn gwestiynau gyntaf, a dymunaf yn dda iddo yn ei waith.

Brian Gibbons: The scheme was implemented on 1 April 2004 and offers anyone in Wales waiting, or likely to wait, over the maximum target for in-patient or day-case treatment the opportunity of being seen at another hospital, inside or outside Wales. To date, some 4,424 patients have benefited under the scheme.

Alun Cairns: I am quite confused by the second offer scheme, Minister. Having a second offer suggests that you have had a first offer. However, the reality is that patients have not had a first offer of treatment, because they cannot be treated in Wales. Your predecessor highlighted that MRSA rates were higher in England than in some hospitals in Wales. If you are offering treatment outside Wales to some people, do you plan to make the MRSA data, given that MRSA infection rates in England are worse than they are here, available to those people who may well be tempted to go to England for treatment?

Brian Gibbons: The first offer is the mainstream treatment programme. I would have thought that that was self-evident. The discipline of the second offer scheme has meant that many hundreds of people have had treatment in Welsh hospitals, because of the general sharpening-up of the management of waiting lists. Not only have those who have availed themselves of the second offer scheme benefited, but those who have decided to wait on the conventional waiting list in Wales have also benefited. It is a win-win situation. The level of MRSA, particularly MRSA bacteremia, which is the most serious form of the illness, is better in Wales than in the United Kingdom. As you know, we are looking at how we can make information about MRSA rates available in Wales in a way in which people can understand it.

Jeff Cuthbert: Minister, do you, like me, find the criticism of the second offer scheme from Alun Cairns of the Conservatives strange, when prior to the last Assembly elections, they said that in the event of a Tory administration—unlikely though that is—patients would be free to seek NHS-funded care elsewhere if they were kept waiting for

Brian Gibbons: Rhoddwyd y cynllun ar waith ar 1 Ebrill 2004 ac mae'n cynnig y cyfle i unrhyw un yng Nghymru sy'n aros, neu sy'n debygol o aros, am fwy na'r uchafswm targed ar gyfer triniaeth fel claf mewnol neu achos dydd gael ei weld mewn ysbyty arall, yng Nghymru neu'r tu allan i iddi. Hyd yma, mae tua 4,424 o gleifion wedi elwa ar hyn o dan y cynllun.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn eithaf dryslyd ynghylch cynllun yr ail gynnig, Weinidog. Mae cael ail gynnig yn awgrymu eich bod wedi cael cynnig cyntaf. Fodd bynnag, y gwir yw nad yw cleifion wedi cael cynnig cyntaf o driniaeth, am na ellir eu trin yng Nghymru. Pwysleisiodd eich rhagflaenydd fod cyfraddau MRSA yn uwch yn Lloegr nag yr oeddent mewn rhai ysbytai yng Nghymru. Os ydych yn cynnig triniaeth i rai pobl y tu allan i Gymru, a ydych yn bwriadu rhyddhau'r data MRSA i'r bobl hynny a all gael eu tentio i fynd i Loegr am driniaeth, o gofio bod cyfraddau haint MRSA yn Lloegr yn waeth nag ydynt yma?

Brian Gibbons: Y cynnig cyntaf yw'r rhaglen driniaeth brif ffrwd. Byddwn wedi meddwl bod hynny'n amlwg ohono'i hun. Mae disgyblaeth cynllun yr ail gynnig wedi golygu bod cannoedd o bobl wedi cael triniaeth mewn ysbytai yng Nghymru, am fod y gwaith o reoli rhestrau aros wedi gwella'n gyffredinol. Mae'r rhai a fanteisiodd ar gynllun yr ail gynnig wedi elwa ynghyd â'r rhai sydd wedi penderfynu aros ar y rhestr aros gonfensiynol yng Nghymru. Mae'n sefyllfa lle y mae pawb ar ei ennill. Mae lefel yr MRSA, yn arbennig bacteremia MRSA, sef y ffurf fwyaf difrifol ar y salwech, yn well yng Nghymru nag yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Fel y gwyddoch, yr ydym yn ystyried sut y gallwn ryddhau gwybodaeth am gyfraddau MRSA yng Nghymru mewn ffordd y gall pobl ei deall.

Jeff Cuthbert: Weinidog, a ydych chi, fel fi, o'r farn bod beirmiadaeth y Ceidwadwr Alun Cairns o gynllun yr ail gynnig yn rhyfedd, pan ddywedodd y Ceidwadwyr cyn etholiadau diwethaf y Cynulliad y byddai cleifion, pe câi Llywodraeth Doriaidd ei hethol—er mor annhebygol yw hynny—yn rhydd i geisio gofal wedi ei ariannu gan y

treatment beyond set limits? Is that not precisely what the second offer scheme does? So do you not find this criticism rather strange?

Brian Gibbons: Consistency has never been at the core of Conservative politics.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): To explore this area where you are no longer in as much denial as perhaps others in your party are, could you tell us, if the second offer scheme could be implemented better, what do you intend to do to make it better in order that more can be included in it?

Brian Gibbons: I do not deny that I am not in denial. However, when the second offer scheme was established by my predecessor, Jane Hutt, she was anxious that people should fully benefit from it. A clear indication of that was that when people were refusing the offer, a survey of patients as to their reasons for refusal was commissioned. That survey threw up a few reasons why people were not willing to avail themselves of the second offer, particularly when it was first launched. One reason was that not enough information was given about the hospital where treatment would be provided, and that patients did not know enough about the particulars of the hospital. Concern was also expressed about being away from friends and relatives. We have addressed that by ensuring that when second offers are given to patients, we specify the hospital at which treatment will be provided and give information about the hospital, so that the patient knows more about it. Where it is necessary for a carer to travel with the patient to have the treatment, we have included that cost in the contracting price.

Michael German: That is interesting, because one key problem has been that family members have not been permitted to travel with the patient to places that are perhaps strange, particularly to elderly people. Can you give an indication of the number of people taking up the opportunity of having a person accompany them? Could you also tell us more about your proposals to raise awareness about the hospital to which people are going? Do you intend to bring the

GIG yn rhywle arall pe baent yn gorfod aros am driniaeth y tu hwnt i derfynau penodol? Onid yw'r feirniadaeth hon yn eithaf rhyfedd yn eich tyb chi?

Brian Gibbons: Ni fu cysondeb erioed wrth wraidd gwleidyddiaeth Geidwadol.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): I holi eto am y maes hwn lle nad ydych mor barod mwyach i wadu'r ffeithiau ag eraill yn eich plaid efallai, a allech ddweud wrthym, pe gellid gweithredu cynllun yr ail gynnig yn well, beth fyddech yn ei wneud i'w wella fel y gellir cynnwys mwy ynddo?

Brian Gibbons: Nid wyf yn gwadu nad wyf yn gwadu dim. Fodd bynnag, pan sefydlwyd cynllun yr ail gynnig gan fy rhagflaenydd, Jane Hutt, yr oedd yn awyddus bod pobl yn elwa'n llawn arno. Awgrym clir o hynny oedd i arolwg gael ei gomisiynu, pan yr oedd pobl yn gwrthod y cynnig, i ganfod rhesymau pobl dros ei wrthod. Nododd yr arolwg rai rhesymau pam nad oedd pobl yn fodlon derbyn yr ail gynnig, yn arbennig pan gafodd ei lansio gyntaf. Un rheswm oedd nad oedd digon o wybodaeth ar gael am yr ysbyty lle y byddai'r driniaeth yn cael ei darparu, ac na wyddai cleifion ddigon am fanylion yr ysbyty. Mynegwyd pryder hefyd ynglŷn â bod i ffwrdd oddi wrth ffrindiau a pherthnasau. Yr ydym wedi ymdrin â hynny drwy sicrhau, pan roddir ail gynnig i gleifion, ein bod yn enwi'r ysbyty lle y caiff y driniaeth ei darparu ac yn rhoi gwybodaeth am yr ysbyty, fel bod y claf yn gwybod mwy amdano. Lle y bo angen i ofalwr deithio gyda'r claf er mwyn cael y driniaeth, yr ydym wedi cynnwys y gost honno ym mhris y contract.

Michael German: Mae hynny'n ddiddorol, oherwydd un broblem allweddol oedd na roddwyd caniatâd i aelodau teuluol deithio gyda'r claf i leoedd sydd efallai yn ddieithr iddynt, yn arbennig i bobl oedrannus. A allwch roi amcan o nifer y bobl sy'n manteisio ar y cyfle i gael rhywun i fynd gyda hwy? A allech ddweud mwy wrthym hefyd am eich cynigion i godi ymwybyddiaeth am yr ysbyty y mae pobl yn mynd iddo? A fwriadwch ddod â meddygon i

doctors to Wales to meet the patients before they go for their surgery?

Brian Gibbons: I cannot give you information now about the number of people who have taken up the offer of a carer going with them, but I will supply that information—it is just that I do not have it to hand. In the main, the information that we are providing about the hospitals is in the form of leaflets and so forth. We are considering the possibility of pre-operative assessments and so forth being undertaken in Wales as part of the second offer scheme. That has not been hardened up into a proposal for delivery, but we are considering it as a means of improving the quality of the second offer scheme.

Gymru i gwrdd â chleifion cyn iddynt fynd am eu llawdriniaeth?

Brian Gibbons: Ni allaf roi gwybodaeth ichi yn awr am nifer y bobl sydd wedi derbyn y cynnig o gael gofalwr i fynd gyda hwy, ond fe roddaf y wybodaeth honno—nid yw gennyf wrth law ar hyn o bryd. At ei gilydd, mae'r wybodaeth a ddarparwn am yr ysbytai ar ffurf taflenni ac yn y blaen. Yr ydym yn ystyried y posibilrwydd o gynnal asesiadau cyn llawdriniaeth ac ati yng Nghymru fel rhan o gynllun yr ail gynnig. Nid yw hynny wedi datblygu'n gynnig pendant i'w gyflawni ond yr ydym yn ei ystyried fel ffordd o wella ansawdd cynllun yr ail gynnig.

Y Gwasanaeth Ambiwllans The Ambulance Service

Q3 Helen Mary Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the ambulance service? OAQ0060(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: The performance of the emergency ambulance service has improved during the last year. The Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust is continuing to work with Health Commission Wales to secure further improvements.

C3 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y gwasanaeth ambiwlans? OAQ0060(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: Mae perfformiad y gwasanaeth ambiwlans brys wedi gwella yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Mae Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwllans Cymru yn parhau i weithio gyda Chomisiwn Iechyd Cymru i sicrhau gwelliannau pellach.

2.10 p.m.

Helen Mary Jones: You will be aware that we have been in correspondence regarding an incident in Llanelli before Christmas, when three very sick people waiting in ambulances could not even be admitted to the casualty department to keep warm while beds were being found for them. We then saw problems identified at the University Hospital of Wales last week. Will you acknowledge that there is more going wrong with accident and emergency services than can be accounted for by winter pressures alone, whatever the First Minister might say? Will you re-evaluate the targets that you set for trusts and for the ambulance service to ensure that they are not distorting service delivery? I have heard strong suggestions from health service staff that this may be happening.

Helen Mary Jones: Byddwch yn ymwybodol ein bod wedi bod yn gohebu ynghylch digwyddiad yn Llanelli cyn y Nadolig, pan na fu'n bosibl i dri pherson sâl iawn a oedd yn aros mewn ambiwlansys gael eu derbyn hyd yn oed i'r adran ddamweiniau i'w cadw'n gynnes tra'n aros i'r ysbyty ddod o hyd i welyau iddynt. Yna nodwyd bod problemau yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru yr wythnos diwethaf. A gydnabyddwch fod mwy yn mynd o'i le gyda'r gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys nag y gellir eu priodoli i bwysau'r gaeaf yn unig, beth bynnag a ddywed y Prif Weinidog? A wnewch ailwerthuso'r targedau a bennwyd gennych ar gyfer ymddiriedolaethau ac ar gyfer y gwasanaeth ambiwlans i sicrhau nad ydynt yn ystumio'r gwasanaethau a ddarperir? Clywais awgrymiadau cryf gan staff y gwasanaeth iechyd y gall hyn fod yn

digwydd.

Brian Gibbons: Patients are left waiting in ambulances on hospital forecourts because of the pressures in accident and emergency departments. Proactive steps are being taken to address this situation in terms of bed management in the hospitals where it has occurred, particularly in south Wales. A liaison officer has been appointed to co-ordinate activity in the region. Therefore, if there is unacceptable pressure on a casualty department, or on a hospital as a whole, procedures are in place to divert patients to another hospital that can deal with the situation. There have been a few instances that are far from ideal. Monitoring of patients can sometimes be better done by paramedics in an ambulance, where they will have the required equipment, than in a casualty department. This is a consideration, but it only happens to only a small number of patients.

Lorraine Barrett: It goes without saying that ambulance staff do a wonderful job. Will you look at the systems throughout all Welsh trusts to ensure that safeguards are in place for patients with dementia who are transported by ambulance to and from day centres? Some time ago, a 93-year-old constituent of mine was left in the wrong house and subsequently died. It is a serious situation when vulnerable people are not cared for properly.

Brian Gibbons: That was a regrettable incident, and we saw a similar case in Maesteg, albeit without the same tragic consequences. The ambulance trust realised that it needed to look at procedures and put measures in place to ensure that these regrettable incidents are not repeated.

Jonathan Morgan: If you look at the rate of increase in the number of staff working for the ambulance service in Wales, you will see that the overall increase between 2002 and 2003 was about 3 per cent, while the increase in the number of paramedic staff was around 2 per cent. Are you concerned about the recruitment of paramedic staff, because we all know that having good paramedics in the

Brian Gibbons: Gadewir cleifion i aros mewn ambiwlansys ar gyrtiau blaen ysbytai oherwydd y pwysau ar yr adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Caiff camau rhagweithiol eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa hon o ran rheoli gwelyau yn yr ysbytai lle y mae wedi digwydd, yn arbennig yn y De. Penodwyd swyddog cyswllt i gydlynu gweithgaredd yn y rhanbarth. Felly, os oes pwysau annerbyniol ar adran ddamweiniau, neu ar ysbyty yn gyffredinol, mae gweithdrefnau ar waith i anfon cleifion i ysbyty arall a all ymdrin â'r sefyllfa. Bu rhai enghreifftiau sydd ymhell o fod yn ddelfrydol. Gall y gwaith o fonitro cleifion gael ei wneud yn well weithiau gan barafeddygon mewn ambiwlans, lle y bydd ganddynt yr offer sydd ei angen, yn hytrach nag mewn adran ddamweiniau. Mae hyn yn ystyriaeth, ond dim ond i nifer fach o gleifion y mae'n digwydd.

Lorraine Barrett: Afraid dweud bod staff ambiwlans yn gwneud gwaith ardderchog. A edrychwch ar y systemau ym mhob un o ymddiriedolaethau Cymru i sicrhau bod camau diogelu ar waith i gleifion sy'n dioddef o ddementia a gludir mewn ambiwlans yn ôl a blaen i ganolfannau dydd? Beth amser yn ôl, gadawyd un o'm hetholwyr a oedd yn 93 mlwydd oed yn y tŷ anghywir ac o ganlyniad bu farw. Mae'n sefyllfa ddifrifol pan na chaiff pobl ddi-amddiffyn y gofal priodol.

Brian Gibbons: Yr oedd hwnnw'n ddigwyddiad anffodus, a gwelsom achos tebyg ym Maesteg, er na chafwyd yr un canlyniadau trasig. Sylweddolodd yr ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans fod angen iddi edrych ar weithdrefnau a rhoi mesurau ar waith i sicrhau na welwn ddigwyddiadau anffodus o'r fath eto.

Jonathan Morgan: Os edrychwch ar gyfradd y cynnydd yn nifer y staff sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yng Nghymru, fe welwch mai tua 3 y cant oedd y cynnydd cyffredinol rhwng 2002 a 2003, tra yr oedd y cynnydd yn nifer y staff parafeddygol yn tua 2 y cant. A ydych yn pryderu ynglŷn â recriwtio staff parafeddygol, oherwydd gwyddom oll y gall cael parafeddygon da yn

front line can be a dynamic and innovative way of solving the medical problems that people face? The Government could have a positive impact in this regard by coming up with strategies to improve the recruitment and retention of paramedic staff.

Brian Gibbons: In relation to Helen Mary's question, even though she has left the Chamber—

The Presiding Officer: Order. It is not acceptable for Members to leave the Chamber when their question is still being discussed. I am grateful to the Minister for drawing attention to this.

Brian Gibbons: In the context of out-of-hours services, the role of ambulances and paramedics in front-line service provision will become more important. A useful innovation has been introduced in Neath Port Talbot whereby paramedics have had the opportunity to move up a step to become paramedic practitioners. They are, therefore, independent practitioners who are able to make clinical decisions. We have seen a lot of innovation in the ambulance service, and we are committed to recruiting staff. You will know that the £30 million of capital funding announced before Christmas included provision for extra ambulances, and we want to improve the skills base of existing paramedics.

Kirsty Williams: Response time performance by the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust in Powys is poor, especially in the north-east corner of Radnorshire. The trust has conceded the need for a 24-hour ambulance station at Knighton, thereby upgrading the current provision. However, this is contested by Health Commission Wales. Will you agree to look at the case for creating a 24-hour ambulance station at Knighton to improve performance times in this part of my constituency?

Brian Gibbons: The crucial point is to improve performance. It would be a bit foolish of me to make a commitment as to

y rheng flaen fod yn ffordd ddeinamig ac arloesol o ddatrys y problemau meddygol y mae pobl yn eu gwynebu? Gallai'r Llywodraeth gael effaith gadarnhaol yn hyn o beth drwy ddyfeisio strategaethau i wella'r broses o recriwtio a chadw staff parafeddygol.

Brian Gibbons: O ran cwestiwn Helen Mary, er ei bod wedi gadael y Siambr—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'n dderbyniol i Aelodau adael y Siambr pan fydd eu cwestiwn yn dal i gael ei drafod. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am dynnu sylw at hyn.

Brian Gibbons: Yng nghyd-destun gwasanaethau y tu allan i oriau, daw rôl ambiwlansys a pharafeddygon o ran gwasanaethau rheng flaen a ddarperir yn bwysicach. Cyflwynwyd newid defnyddiol yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot lle mae parafeddygon wedi cael y cyfle i gymhwyso ymhellach a dod yn ymarferwyr parafeddygol. Felly, maent yn ymarferwyr annibynnol sy'n gallu gwneud penderfyniadau clinigol. Yr ydym wedi gweld llawer o waith arloesol yn y gwasanaeth ambiwlans, ac yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i recriwtio staff. Gwyddoch fod y £30 miliwn o gyllid cyfalaf a gyhoeddwyd cyn y Nadolig yn cynnwys darpariaeth ar gyfer ambiwlansys ychwanegol, ac yr ydym am wella sgiliau'r parafeddygon presennol.

Kirsty Williams: Mae perfformiad amser ymateb Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwllans Cymru ym Mhowys yn wael, yn enwedig yng ngogledd-ddwyrain sir Faesyfed. Mae'r ymddiriedolaeth wedi cyfaddef bod angen gorsaf ambiwlans 24 awr yn Nhrefyclo a fyddai'n gwella'r ddarpariaeth bresennol. Fodd bynnag, caiff hyn ei herio gan Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru. A gytunwch i ystyried y ddadl dros greu gorsaf ambiwlans 24 awr yn Nhrefyclo i wella amseroedd perfformio yn y rhan hon o'm hetholaeth?

Brian Gibbons: Gwella perfformiad sy'n bwysig. Byddai'n wirion braidd pe bawn yn ymrwymo i'r ffordd y dylid gwneud hynny,

how that should be done, but I will take on board the points that you made to see what can be done. First, I will look at the level of performance and see whether it needs to be improved. If that is the case, I will try to work up some proposals along those lines.

ond ystyriaf y pwyntiau a wnaethoch i weld beth y gellir ei wneud. Yn gyntaf, edrychaf ar berfformiad a gweld a oes angen ei wella. Os felly, ceisiaf lunio rhai cynigion ar hyd y llinellau hynny.

Gofal Lliniarol yng Nghonwy Palliative Care in Conwy

Q4 Denise Idris Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on palliative care services in Conwy? OAQ0071(HSS)

C4 Denise Idris Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol yng Nghonwy? OAQ0071(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: In the Conwy area, St David's Hospice, Llandudno, was successful in its bid and received funding of £250,000 for 2003-04 and £191,470 for 2004-05. Tyddyn Bach in Conwy was also successful and received funding of £130,000 for 2003-04.

Brian Gibbons: Yn ardal Conwy, bu Hosbis Dewi Sant, Llandudno, yn llwyddiannus yn ei chais a chafodd £250,000 ar gyfer 2003-04 a £191,470 ar gyfer 2004-05. Bu Tyddyn Bach yng Nghonwy yn llwyddiannus hefyd a chafodd £130,000 ar gyfer 2003-04.

Denise Idris Jones: I am sure that you would agree that palliative care is an important care service in our communities. I was relieved when St David's Hospice received extra funding for the next two years. We also need to bear in mind Hope House Hospice, which is also in my constituency. This recently opened hospice provides sensitive care not only for terminally ill young people, but for their families.

Denise Idris Jones: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cytuno bod gofal lliniarol yn wasanaeth gofal pwysig yn ein cymunedau. Yr oedd yn rhyddhad imi pan gafodd Hosbis Dewi Sant arian ychwanegol ar gyfer y ddwy flynedd nesaf. Mae angen inni gofio am Hosbis Tŷ Gobaith hefyd, sydd hefyd yn fy etholaeth i. Mae'r hosbis hon a agorodd yn ddiweddar yn darparu gofal sensitif nid yn unig i bobl ifanc ag afiechyd angheuol arnynt, ond i'w teuluoedd.

Brian Gibbons: Palliative care is a clear part of the total patient experience. On my appointment, I made the point that my big challenge would be to deliver on the total patient experience, and I said that this would include the most vulnerable, youngest child to the most fragile, oldest person. Palliative care, in the context of both Hope House and St David's, is a clear example of that.

Brian Gibbons: Mae gofal lliniarol yn rhan amlwg o holl brofiad y claf. Pan gefais fy mhenodi, eglurais mai'r her fawr fyddai gwneud gwahaniaeth i brofiad cyfan y claf, a dywedais y byddai hyn yn cynnwys y plentyn ieuaf a mwyaf diamddiffyn i'r person hynaf a mwyaf bregus. Mae gofal lliniarol, yng nghyd-destun Tŷ Gobaith a Dewi Sant, yn enghraifft glir o hynny.

Brynle Williams: In Wales, one in three people will get cancer, which is a terrible thing in itself, and one in four will die from it. Many people feel that the support that they receive from hospices that provide palliative care is a godsend. As the new Minister with responsibility for health, can you outline where palliative care comes on your list of priorities? It needs an urgent injection of funding, as we heard from the previous

Brynle Williams: Yng Nghymru, bydd un o bob tri pherson yn cael canser, sy'n beth ofnadwy ynddo'i hun, a bydd un o bob pedwar yn marw o ganser. Teimla llawer o bobl fod y cymorth a gânt gan hosbisau sy'n darparu gofal lliniarol yn fendith. Fel y Gweinidog newydd sy'n gyfrifol am iechyd, a allwch amlinellu lle y mae gofal lliniarol ar eich rhestr blaenoriaethau? Mae angen arian arno ar frys, fel y clywsom gan y siaradwr

speaker.

Brian Gibbons: The commitment of £10 million that the Welsh Assembly Government has given to the palliative care sector is a clear indication of our commitment to the sector. Experience across Wales suggests that the hospice movement values its voluntary status. The challenge for the hospice movement in protecting that status, which it is keen to do, is that it must engage with the Assembly Government and local health boards. The local health board may often be the main source of funding for the delivery of hospice care. Palliative care, as you know, is a wider issue than just hospice care. Palliative care is also provided in mainstream hospitals, by primary care community nurses, and so on. Therefore, we must take a holistic approach to this.

Janet Ryder: As has been said, St David's Hospice is grateful for the funding it has received, which has allowed it to open two new beds. Its three-year funding term comes to an end in March 2006, and St David's Hospice is definite that the funding needs to be reviewed, especially in the light of the fact that it only receives 6 per cent to 7 per cent of NHS funding, compared with the average of 30 per cent that other hospices in the area—apart from Hope House—receive. Do you have any intention of reviewing the funding that you make available for hospices?

Brian Gibbons: When the £10 million was made available, it was quite clear that it was additional money for the hospice movement in Wales and it was part of a three-year programme.

2.20 p.m.

A key part of delivering that £10 million was a commitment from the hospice movement to engage more constructively with the local health boards for their core provision as well as to engage in fundraising activity. St David's Hospice is particularly good at fundraising and probably raises more money through fundraising and similar activities than many other hospices do. Perhaps it needs to consider engaging more effectively with

blaenorol.

Brian Gibbons: Mae'r ymrwymiad o £10 miliwn a roddwyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'r sector gofal lliniarol yn nodi'n glir ein hymrwymiad i'r sector. Awgryma profiad ledled Cymru fod y mudiad hosbisau yn gwerthfawrogi ei statws gwirfoddol. Yr her i'r mudiad hosbisau wrth ddiogelu ei statws, sef rhywbeth y mae'n awyddus i'w wneud, yw bod yn rhaid iddo ymgysylltu â Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a byrddau iechyd lleol. Y bwrdd iechyd lleol yn aml yw'r brif ffynhonnell cyllid ar gyfer darparu gofal hosbis. Mae gofal lliniarol, fel y gwyddoch, yn fater ehangach na gofal hosbis. Darperir gofal lliniarol hefyd mewn ysbytai prif ffrwd, gan nyrsys cymunedol gofal sylfaenol, ac yn y blaen. Felly, rhaid inni fabwysiadu ymagwedd gyfannol tuag at hyn.

Janet Ryder: Fel y dywedwyd, mae Hosbis Dewi Sant yn ddiolchgar am yr arian a gafodd, sydd wedi ei gwneud yn bosibl iddi gynnig dau wely newydd. Daw ei thymor cyllido o dair blynedd i ben ym mis Mawrth 2006, ac mae Hosbis Dewi Sant yn bendant bod angen i'r cyllid gael ei adolygu, yn enwedig yng ngoleuni'r ffaith mai dim ond 6 i 7 y cant o gyllid y GIG y mae yn ei gael, o'i gymharu â'r cyfartaledd o 30 y cant y mae hosbisau eraill yn yr ardal—ar wahân i Tŷ Gobaith—yn ei gael. A oes unrhyw fwriad gennych i adolygu'r cyllid a ddarparwch ar gyfer hosbisau?

Brian Gibbons: Pan ddarparwyd y £10 miliwn, yr oedd yn eithaf clir mai arian ychwanegol ydoedd ar gyfer y mudiad hosbisau yng Nghymru a'i fod yn rhan o raglen tair blynedd.

Rhan allweddol o ddarparu'r £10 miliwn hwnnw oedd ymrwymiad gan y mudiad hosbisau i ymgysylltu'n fwy adeiladol â'r byrddau iechyd lleol ar gyfer eu darpariaeth graidd yn ogystal ag ymwneud â gweithgareddau codi arian. Mae Hosbis Dewi Sant yn arbennig o dda am godi arian ac mae'n siŵr ei bod yn codi mwy o arian drwy weithgareddau codi arian a gweithgareddau tebyg na llawer o hosbisau eraill. Efallai fod

the local health board if there are particular problems in this regard, rather than coming to the Assembly in the first instance.

angen iddi ystyried ymgysylltu'n fwy effeithiol â'r bwrdd iechyd lleol os oes problemau penodol yn hyn o beth, yn hytrach na dod i'r Cynulliad yn y lle cyntaf.

Buddsodiad Cyfalaf y GIG yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy NHS Capital Investment in Alyn and Deeside

Q5 Carl Sargeant: Will the Minister make a statement on NHS capital investment in Alyn and Deeside? OAQ0034(HSS)

C5 Carl Sargeant: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar fuddsoddiad cyfalaf y GIG yn ardal Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy? OAQ0034(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: Capital resources allocated have included £11.2 million to the North East Wales NHS Trust for rehabilitation units at Wrexham and Deeside. As you know, these facilities are benefiting people in the trust area.

Brian Gibbons: Mae adnoddau cyfalaf a ddyrannwyd yn cynnwys £11.2 miliwn i Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gogledd Ddwyrain Cymru ar gyfer unedau adsefydlu yn Wrecsam a Glannau Dyfrdwy. Fel y gwyddoch, mae pobl yn ardal yr ymddiriedolaeth yn elwa ar y cyfleusterau hyn.

Carl Sargeant: Proposals have been outlined for a new primary healthcare centre in Connah's Quay in my constituency, and I understand that the Assembly Government has committed £1 million to its development. Will you work with me to ensure that the capital investment in Alyn and Deeside will be at a level that provides services not just for people at one end of the constituency, in Connah's Quay, but provides for another facility in Buckley, at the other end of the constituency? I invite you to join me in visiting the new wing of the Branwen ward at the Deeside Community Hospital, where you would be proud of, and impressed by, Labour's investment.

Carl Sargeant: Amlinellwyd cynigion ar gyfer canolfan gofal iechyd sylfaenol newydd yng Nghei Connah yn fy etholaeth, a deallaf fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi neilltuo £1 filiwn i'w datblygu. A wnewch gydweithio â mi i sicrhau y bydd y buddsoddiad cyfalaf yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy ar lefel sy'n darparu gwasanaethau nid yn unig i bobl yn un pen o'r etholaeth, yng Nghei Connah, ond yn darparu ar gyfer cyfleuster arall ym Mwcle, ym mhen arall yr etholaeth? Fe'ch gwahoddaf i ymuno â mi i ymweld ag adain newydd ward Branwen yn Ysbyty Cymuned Glannau Dyfrdwy, lle y byddai buddsoddiad Llafur yn gwneud ichi deimlo'n falch ac yn creu argraff arnoch.

Brian Gibbons: I hope to be able to take up that offer within the next few months. The Government has set out a capital programme for the next few years. At the outset, our capital budget was in the order of £30 million to £40 million for the whole NHS; within the next year or two the capital budget will be £300 million, which demonstrates the incredible increase in the level of support that the Assembly is giving to capital investment in the NHS. The chronic underfunding that existed under previous Governments is being put right by the Welsh Labour regime in the National Assembly.

Brian Gibbons: Gobeithiaf y gallaf dderbyn y cynnig hwnnw o fewn yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi nodi rhaglen gyfalaf ar gyfer yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf. Ar y dechrau, yr oedd ein cyllideb gyfalaf oddeutu £30 miliwn i £40 miliwn ar gyfer y GIG cyfan; o fewn y flwyddyn neu ddwy nesaf bydd y gyllideb gyfalaf yn £300 miliwn, sy'n dangos y cynnydd aruthrol yn lefel y gefnogaeth y mae'r Cynulliad yn ei rhoi i fuddsoddiadau cyfalaf yn y GIG. Mae'r sefyllfa o danwariant enbyd a fu o dan Lywodraethau blaenorol yn cael ei hunioni gan lywodraeth Lafur Cymru yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol.

Mark Isherwood: Will the Minister join me in praising the dedication of all the staff who worked at the previous Dobshill, Meadowslea and Trevalyn hospitals, and detail the research undertaken on the impact that the loss of numerous care home beds in north-east Wales has had on the new rehabilitation units in Deeside Community Hospital and Wrexham Maelor Hospital?

Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ymuno â mi i ganmol ymroddiad pob aelod o staff a weithiodd yn hen ysbytai Dobshill, Meadowslea a Threfalun, a nodi'r ymchwil a wnaed ar yr effaith a gafodd colli sawl gwely cartref gofal yn y Gogledd-ddwyrain ar yr unedau adsefydlu newydd yn Ysbyty Cymuned Glannau Dyfrdwy ac Ysbyty Wrecsam Maelor?

Brian Gibbons: I had an interesting discussion with the chief inspector of the Social Services Inspectorate for Wales this morning, during which he said that one of the big challenges facing the social care sector was not merely one of replicating what happened previously, but of redesigning social care provision to make it fit for the twenty-first century. The new facilities at Deeside are a key example of the state-of-the-art facilities that we will need to help people to be reabled and to ensure that they get the quality of care that they deserve.

Brian Gibbons: Cefais drafodaeth ddiddorol gyda phrif arolygydd Arolygiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru y bore yma, pan ddywedodd mai un o'r heriau mawr sy'n wynebu'r sector gofal cymdeithasol oedd nid yn unig ailgreu'r hyn a oedd wedi digwydd yn flaenorol, ond ailgynllunio darpariaeth gofal cymdeithasol i'w gwneud yn addas ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Mae'r cyfleusterau newydd yng Nglannau Dyfrdwy yn enghraifft allweddol o'r cyfleusterau modern y bydd eu hangen arnom i helpu pobl i ailalluogi a sicrhau eu bod yn cael y gofal o safon y maent yn ei haeddu.

Defnyddio Gwelyau (Wanless) The Use of Beds (Wanless)

Q6 Janet Ryder: How does the Minister intend to deliver the 479 beds identified in the Wanless review? OAQ0062(HSS)

C6 Janet Ryder: Sut y mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu darparu'r 479 o welyau a nodwyd yn adolygiad Wanless? OAQ0062(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: I believe that the Wanless review said that we did not need any more beds in Wales. 'A Question of Balance', which was commissioned by the Welsh Assembly Government, under the leadership of Paul Williams, indicated that Wales needed a further 479 beds or bed equivalents. We shared the view expressed in 'A Question of Balance' that we needed to consider how these beds would be configured to give the best value and to ensure that they were best suited to the needs of patients in Wales.

Brian Gibbons: Credaf i adolygiad Wanless ddweud nad oedd angen rhagor o welyau arnom yng Nghymru. Nododd 'Cadw Cydbwysedd', a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, o dan arweiniad Paul Williams, fod angen 479 o welyau eraill neu adnoddau cyfatebol ar Gymru. Yr oeddem yn rhannu'r farn a fynegwyd yn 'Cadw Cydbwysedd' fod angen inni ystyried sut y byddai'r gwelyau hyn yn cael eu cyflunio i roi'r gwerth gorau ac i sicrhau eu bod yn gweddu orau i anghenion cleifion yng Nghymru.

Janet Ryder: Since Labour came to power in Wales in 1999, we have lost 514 NHS beds. Given the excessive waiting lists and waiting times, when will you give greater priority to protecting beds for elective procedures?

Janet Ryder: Ers i Lafur ddod i rym yng Nghymru yn 1999, yr ydym wedi colli 514 o welyau'r GIG. O gofio'r rhestrau aros a'r amseroedd aros sy'n rhy hir, pryd y byddwch yn rhoi mwy o flaenoriaeth i gadw gwelyau ar gyfer gweithdrefnau dewisol?

Brian Gibbons: We are already doing that.

Brian Gibbons: Yr ydym eisoes yn gwneud

People who deny this only have to go to Llandough Hospital to see the work starting on the ambulatory care and diagnosis facility. You will be aware that similar work at St Woolos Hospital in Newport is due to start in the next few months. The eye unit in Bridgend also has dedicated, protected capacity. Therefore, where there is a clear need for additional capacity, the Assembly Government is willing to invest. However, the Wanless report shows that the big problem facing the health service at present is that it is not working as efficiently as it should be in terms of delayed transfers of care and implementing new pre-admission programmes to avoid hospital admissions. Both the Wanless report and the recent National Audit Office report stated that securing extra beds per se was not the immediate priority—it was more efficient working in the health service.

Irene James: Will you give an assurance, Minister, that, unlike Plaid Cymru, the Labour Welsh Assembly Government will always fully cost its health programmes, such as those to increase capital investment to £674 million over the next three years and to recruit over 6,000 extra nurses and 700 extra doctors by 2010? Do you agree that patients expect responsible political parties to be upfront about where the money is coming from to improve the health service?

Brian Gibbons: I certainly agree with that. When Welsh Labour puts forward its proposals, it does so in the knowledge that it will be held to account for delivery, whereas all the other parties have a wish list, which, hopefully, the Welsh people will never call on them to deliver.

hynny. Nid oes ond raid i bobl sy'n gwadu hyn fynd i Ysbyty Llandochau i weld y gwaith sy'n dechrau ar y cyfleuster triniaeth ddydd a diagnosis. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod disgwyl i waith tebyg ddechrau yn yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf yn Ysbyty Gwynllyw. Mae gan yr uned llygaid ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr hefyd adnoddau penodedig, wedi eu diogelu. Felly, pan fydd angen clir am adnoddau ychwanegol, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn fodlon buddsoddi. Fodd bynnag, dengys adroddiad Wanless mai'r broblem fawr sy'n wynebu'r gwasanaeth iechyd ar hyn o bryd yw nad yw'n gweithio mor effeithlon ag y dylai fod o ran oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal a gweithredu rhaglenni cyn derbyniadau er mwyn osgoi derbyn cleifion i'r ysbyty. Nododd adroddiad Wanless ac adroddiad diweddar y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol nad sicrhau gwelyau ychwanegol fel y cyfryw oedd y flaenoriaeth gyntaf—y flaenoriaeth oedd gweithio'n fwy effeithlon yn y gwasanaeth iechyd.

Irene James: A roddwch sicrwydd, Weinidog, y bydd y Llywodraeth Lafur yng Nghynulliad Cymru, yn wahanol i Blaid Cymru, yn costio ei rhaglenni iechyd yn llawn bob amser, fel y rhai i gynyddu buddsoddiad cyfalaf i £674 miliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf ac i recriwtio mwy na 6,000 o nyrsys ychwanegol a 700 o feddygon ychwanegol erbyn 2010? A gytunwch fod cleifion yn disgwyl i bleidiau gwleidyddol cyfrifol fod yn onest ynglŷn â ffynhonnell yr arian a ddefnyddir i wella'r gwasanaeth iechyd?

Brian Gibbons: Yn sicr, cytunaf â hynny. Pan fydd Llafur Cymru yn cyflwyno ei chynigion, gwna hynny gan wybod y caiff ei dwyn i gyfrif am eu cyflawni, tra bydd gan bob plaid arall restr o ddymuniadau, na fydd pobl Cymru, gobeithio, byth yn galw arnynt i'w cyflawni.

Unedau Preswyl Diogel y GIG yn Nghaerdydd NHS Secure Residential Units in Cardiff

Q7 Owen John Thomas: Will the Minister make a statement on the number of NHS secure residential units in Cardiff for those suffering from mental illness? OAQ0063(HSS)

C7 Owen John Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar nifer yr unedau preswyl diogel sydd gan y GIG yng Nghaerdydd ar gyfer pobl sy'n dioddef salwch meddwl? OAQ0063(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: The NHS is not responsible for secure residential care. Its primary function is to provide treatment to patients. Consequently, there are no NHS secure residential units in Cardiff. A low-secure mental health treatment and rehabilitation service is located at Whitchurch hospital, which provides 25 beds within two units.

Owen John Thomas: A constituent of mine has been a resident at Whitchurch hospital for the past two years after sustaining a serious head injury in a car crash. His condition has since improved and it was recommended that he should be transferred to secure residential accommodation in close proximity to his family. Unfortunately, as you said, there are no such units in Cardiff and my constituent therefore remains at Whitchurch hospital. The annual cost of private care is approximately £150,000. How will you ensure that there is adequate provision in Cardiff for those recovering from mental illness who no longer require hospitalisation?

Brian Gibbons: There are two issues here. One relates to the individual case of your constituent, while the other is a wider issue about general provision. The issue of high-secure units is difficult because, on the basis of assessed need, the commissioning of such a facility in Wales is probably unlikely. There are high-secure units in places such as Rampton High-Security Hospital and so on, which clearly provides a specialist, tertiary tier service. In relation to upgrading low-secure facilities, you will be aware of the proposals—which are proceeding as we speak—to develop new facilities at Llandough Hospital.

Jonathan Morgan: Minister, according to constituents of mine who have relatives as patients in Whitchurch Hospital, the hospital faces staffing problems, which have resulted in a number of complaints being made to the hospital and the trust. Will you give an undertaking to visit the hospital with me, as one of the Assembly Members who represents the area, to talk to the clinical staff and management to find out which pressures they face?

Brian Gibbons: I have no problem with that.

Brian Gibbons: Nid yw'r GIG yn gyfrifol am ofal preswyl diogel. Ei brif swyddogaeth yw darparu triniaeth i gleifion. O ganlyniad, nid oes unrhyw unedau preswyl diogel gan y GIG yng Nghaerdydd. Lleolir gwasanaeth triniaeth iechyd meddwl ac adsefydlu diogelwch isel yn ysbyty'r Eglwys Newydd, sy'n darparu 25 o welyau o fewn dwy uned.

Owen John Thomas: Mae un o'm hetholwyr wedi bod yn ysbyty'r Eglwys Newydd am y ddwy flynedd diwethaf ar ôl cael anaf difrifol i'w ben mewn damwain car. Mae ei gyflwr wedi gwella ers hynny ac argymhellwyd y dylid ei drosglwyddo i ofal preswyl diogel yn agos at ei deulu. Yn anffodus, fel y dywedasoch, nid oes unedau o'r fath yng Nghaerdydd ac felly mae fy etholwr yn parhau i fod yn ysbyty'r Eglwys Newydd. Tua £150,000 yw cost flynyddol gofal preifat. Sut y byddwch yn sicrhau bod darpariaeth ddigonol yng Nghaerdydd ar gyfer y rhai hynny sy'n gwella ar ôl dioddef salwch meddwl ac nad oes angen eu cadw mwyach yn yr ysbyty?

Brian Gibbons: Mae dau beth i'w hystyried yma. Mae un yn ymwneud ag achos unigol eich etholwr, a'r llall yn ymwneud â mater ehangach darpariaeth gyffredinol. Mae unedau diogelwch uchel yn fater anodd oherwydd, ar sail angen wedi ei asesu, nid yw comisiynu cyfleuster o'r fath yng Nghymru yn debygol. Ceir unedau diogelwch uchel mewn lleoedd fel Ysbyty Diogelwch Uchel Rampton ac yn y blaen, sy'n amlwg yn darparu gwasanaeth arbenigol, trydyddol. O ran uwchraddio cyfleusterau diogelwch isel, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r cynigion—sy'n mynd rhagddynt ar hyn o bryd—i ddatblygu cyfleusterau newydd yn Ysbyty Llandochau.

Jonathan Morgan: Weinidog, yn ôl fy etholwyr sydd â pherthnasau yn gleifion yn Ysbyty'r Eglwys Newydd, mae'r ysbyty yn wynebu problemau staffio, sydd wedi arwain at nifer o gwynion yn cael eu gwneud i'r ysbyty a'r ymddiriedolaeth. A wnewch chi addo ymweld â'r ysbyty gyda mi, fel un o Aelodau'r Cynulliad sy'n cynrychioli'r ardal, i siarad â'r staff clinigol a'r rheolwyr i ganfod pa bwysau a wynebant?

Brian Gibbons: Nid yw hynny'n broblem.

The Assembly Government is here to provide guidance, but the people who deliver the services are doctors, nurses, therapists and so on. A key priority for me will be to meet front-line staff not just in Whitechurch, but across Wales, to hear at first hand the pressures under which they work and, hopefully, to get some guidance on how they believe that the service should be improved.

Diben Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yw rhoi arweiniad, ond y bobl sy'n darparu'r gwasanaethau yw'r meddygon, y nyrsys, y therapyddion ac yn y blaen. Un o'm blaenoriaethau allweddol fydd cyfarfod â staff rheng flaen nid yn unig yn Ysbyty'r Eglwys Newydd, ond ledled Cymru, i glywed o lygad y ffynnon pa bwysau a wynebant yn y gwaith a, gobeithio, i gael rhywfaint o arweiniad ar sut y credant y dylid gwella'r gwasanaeth.

Adroddiad 'Amseroedd Aros y GIG yng Nghymru' The 'NHS Waiting Times in Wales' Report

Q8 Ieuan Wyn Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the 'NHS Waiting Times in Wales' report? OAQ0049(HSS)

C8 Ieuan Wyn Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar yr adroddiad 'Amseroedd Aros y GIG yng Nghymru'? OAQ0049(HSS)

Q10 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will the Minister make a statement on the recommendations contained within the 'NHS Waiting Times in Wales' report? OAQ0050(HSS)

C10 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar yr argymhellion yn yr adroddiad 'Amseroedd Aros y GIG yng Nghymru'? OAQ0050(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: I welcome the report because it makes a serious contribution to taking forward our work agenda in terms of improving healthcare in Wales. Reducing waiting times and eliminating long waiting times in particular is a top priority of the Assembly Government in the context of building a sustainable NHS, as well as delivering greater efficiencies and providing treatment for patients that is matched to their needs.

Brian Gibbons: Croesawaf yr adroddiad oherwydd gwna gyfraniad difrifol at ddatblygu ein hagenda waith o ran gwella gofal iechyd yng Nghymru. Mae lleihau amseroedd aros a dileu amseroedd aros hir yn arbennig yn flaenoriaeth uchel i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yng nghyd-destun creu GIG cynaliadwy, yn ogystal â sicrhau mwy o effeithlonrwydd a darparu triniaeth i gleifion sy'n cyfateb i'w hanghenion.

2.30 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: During a meeting with Welsh Labour MPs on Monday, you told them that you would be spending one day a week on cutting waiting lists in Wales. What will you do with the rest of your time?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yn ystod cyfarfod ag ASau Llafur Cymru ddydd Llun, dywedasoeh wrthynt y byddech yn treulio un diwrnod yr wythnos ar leihau rhestrau aros yng Nghymru. Beth y byddwch yn ei wneud gyda gweddill eich amser?

Brian Gibbons: I anticipated that that question would arise. Given that this was reported in the press, it must be true. Therefore, I checked my diary to ensure that today was one of those days on which I could deal with waiting lists, and I am glad to confirm that I am free from my work commitments to do that. You should not

Brian Gibbons: Rhagwelais y byddai'r cwestiwn hwnnw yn codi. O gofio i hyn ymddangos yn y wasg, rhaid ei fod yn wir. Felly, edrychais yn fy nyddiadur i sicrhau mai heddiw oedd un o'r dyddiau hynny lle y gallwn ymdrin â rhestrau aros, ac yr wyf yn falch o gadarnhau fy mod yn rhydd o'm hymrwymiaidau gwaith i wneud hynny. Ni

believe everything you read in the newspapers, Ieuan. Although the meeting with the parliamentary Labour Party was a private one, I intend to give a considerable amount of my time to addressing waiting times and lists, and to protecting time to tackle this challenge, so that it is given the amount of time that it needs.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You say that I should not believe everything that I read in the newspapers, but you have not denied the story. So it is obvious to me that that is what you told the Welsh Labour MPs. Peter Hain followed that up last Wednesday with a clear attack on your policy, by stating that you need to follow the English route.

The scale of the problem facing you is enormous, because in the month in which you came into office, over 308,000 people were on waiting lists. That is 2,000 more than in the previous month. That is the scale of the problem that you face. You have been criticised because you said that you did not need to change your policy to reduce those waiting lists. Do you not understand that you need to present a workable, coherent, long-term strategy, or do you still hold to the view that nothing will change?

Brian Gibbons: The total workable coherent strategy is only deliverable within the framework outlined in the Wanless report. The Wanless approach has been at the core of Welsh Assembly Government policy since we received that review. In that context, my challenge is to deliver on the opportunities that the Wanless review offers patients in Wales. If you think that the way forward is to abandon the strategy outlined by Derek Wanless, then that is fine, but we are maintaining a consistent response to the Wanless report as the correct way forward. If it is the correct way forward, then that is what we should do. Clearly from your gestures, you do not believe that the Wanless report is the correct way forward. The challenge for Plaid Cymru will be to come up with an alternative. Once the people of Wales see Plaid Cymru's alternative—if they ever do—they will recognise it as the most threadbare, mashed-up policy that we have ever seen.

ddylech gredu popeth a ddarllenwch yn y papurau newydd, Ieuan. Er mai cyfarfod preifat oedd yr un gydag aelodau seneddol y blaid Lafur, fy mwriad yw neilltuo cryn dipyn o'm hamser i fynd i'r afael ag amseroedd aros a rhestrau aros, ac i neilltuo amser i fynd i'r afael â'r her hon, fel ei bod yn cael yr amser sydd ei hangen arni.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Fe ddywedwch na ddylwn gredu popeth a ddarllenaf yn y papurau newydd, ond nid ydych wedi gwadu'r stori. Felly mae'n amlwg i mi mai dyna'r hyn a ddywedasoch wrth ASau Llafur Cymru. Cyferiodd Peter Hain at hyn ddydd Mercher diwethaf pan feirniadodd eich polisi yn amlwg, drwy nodi bod angen ichi ddilyn Lloegr.

Mae maint y broblem sy'n eich wynebu yn enfawr, oherwydd yn ystod y mis y dechreuasoch yn eich swydd, mae mwy na 308,000 o bobl ar restrï aros. Mae hynny yn 2,000 yn fwy nag yn y mis blaenorol. Dyna faint y broblem a wynebwich. Cawsoch eich beirniadu oherwydd bu ichi ddweud nad oedd angen ichi newid eich polisi i leihau'r rhestrau aros hynny. Oni ddeallwch fod angen ichi gyflwyno strategaeth ymarferol, gydlynol a hirdymor, neu a ydych o'r farn o hyd na fydd dim yn newid?

Brian Gibbons: Dim ond o fewn y fframwaith a amlinellir yn adroddiad Wanless y gellir cyflwyno'r strategaeth ymarferol a chydlynol i gyd. Bu ymagwedd Wanless wrth wraidd polisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ers inni gael yr adolygiad hwnnw. Yn y cyddestun hwnnw, fy her yw gwireddu'r cyfleoedd a gynigir gan adolygiad Wanless i gleifion yng Nghymru. Os credwch mai rhoi'r gorau i'r strategaeth a amlinellir gan Derek Wanless yw'r ffordd ymlaen, yna mae hynny'n iawn, ond yr ydym yn parhau â'n hymateb cyson i adroddiad Wanless fel y ffordd gywir ymlaen. Os mai hyn yw'r ffordd gywir ymlaen, yna dyna'r hyn y dylem ei wneud. O'ch ystum, mae'n amlwg na chredwch mai adroddiad Wanless yw'r ffordd gywir ymlaen. Yr her fydd i Blaid Cymru feddwl am ddewis amgen. Unwaith y bydd pobl Cymru yn gweld dewis amgen Plaid Cymru—os byth y gwnânt hynny—byddant yn ei ystyried fel y polisi mwyaf ystrydebol a chymysglyd yr ydym erioed wedi ei weld.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Dywedasoeh yn gynharach eich bod wedi dynodi heddiw fel un o'r dyddiau penodedig hynny i chi fynd i'r afael â phroblemau y rhestrau a'r amseroedd aros yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n peri ychydig o syndod i mi gan eich bod wedi mynychu'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol trwy'r bore ac yn ateb cwestiynau y prynhawn yma. Nid yw'n gadael llawer o amser i chi fynd i'r afael â'r broblem fawr hon.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You said earlier that you had assigned today as one of those days allotted to tackling the problem of waiting lists and times. I find that somewhat surprising given that you spent all morning at the Health and Social Services Committee and are answering questions this afternoon. It does not leave you with much time in which to grapple with this huge problem.

Dywedasoeh na fyddai newid polisi, ond yr oedd adroddiad Wanless ac adroddiad Sir John Bourne yn galw'n glir iawn arnoch i newid polisi eich Llywodraeth. Mae argymhellad 23 yn adroddiad Sir John Bourne yn gofyn am strategaeth glir gan Lywodraeth Cymru i adlunio'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. A fyddwch yn cyflwyno'r strategaeth glir honno ac a fyddwch yn newid eich polisi er mwyn gwneud hynny?

You said that there would be no change in policy, but the Wanless report and Sir John Bourne's report clearly called on you to change your Government's policy. Recommendation 23 of Sir John Bourne's report calls for a clear strategy from the Government of Wales to reconfigure the health service. Will you bring that clear strategy forward and will you change your policy in order to do so?

Brian Gibbons: I do not remember reading anything in the National Audit Office report suggesting that the Wanless approach was incorrect. I do not think that the NAO report stated that our basic strategic approach was incorrect. If it stated that things should be done better in the NHS, then I do not deny that, but that is different from saying that NAO stated that the basic Wanless strategy that we are pursuing is wrong, because it did not say that. It said that the number of ways in which we are working needed to be improved, and I completely agree with that—*[Interruption.]*

Brian Gibbons: Ni chofiaf ddarllen unrhyw beth yn adroddiad y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol a oedd yn awgrymu bod ymagwedd Wanless yn anghywir. Ni chredaf i adroddiad y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol nodi bod ein hymagwedd strategol sylfaenol yn anghywir. Os oedd yn nodi y dylid gwneud pethau'n well yn y GIG, yna ni wdaf hynny, ond mae hynny'n wahanol i ddweud bod y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol wedi nodi bod strategaeth sylfaenol Wanless yr ydym yn ceisio ei chyflawni yn anghywir, oherwydd ni ddywedodd hynny. Dywedodd fod angen cynyddu nifer y ffyrdd yr ydym yn gweithio a chytunaf yn llwyr â hynny—*[Torri ar draws.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I cannot allow supplementaries from a sedentary position.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni allaf ganiatáu cwestiynau atodol gan Aelodau sydd ar eu heistedd.

Janice Gregory: In your reply to Ieuan Wyn Jones, Minister, you touched on Plaid Cymru policy. The only time that we hear the word 'policy' from Plaid Cymru is when it is discussing our policy. It never mentions what its policy to reduce waiting times is, and it would sometimes be nice to hear that. Will you join me in challenging Plaid Cymru to come clean on its policy on reducing waiting

Janice Gregory: Yn eich ymateb i Ieuan Wyn Jones, Weinidog, bu ichi gyffwrdd â pholisi Plaid Cymru. Yr unig bryd y clywn y gair 'polisi' gan Plaid Cymru yw pan fydd yn trafod ein polisi. Nid yw byth yn sôn beth yw ei pholisi i leihau amseroedd aros, ac weithiau byddai'n braf clywed hynny. A ymunwch â mi i herio Plaid Cymru i gyfaddef beth yw ei pholisi ar leihau amseroedd aros?

times?

The Presiding Officer: Order. Although he has only been recently appointed to the post, the Minister will know that he has no ministerial responsibility for the Party of Wales.

Brian Gibbons: As a Member of the real party of Wales, I am more than pleased to answer the question. Janice said that I had touched on Plaid Cymru's policy, but I have to pick her up on that—you cannot touch what does not exist.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): I welcome the Minister to his first question time. I take the Minister back to the report, 'NHS Waiting Times in Wales', which is what the question is about. Here are two quotations from the executive summary:

'Waiting time targets and actual waiting times remain considerably longer in Wales than those in England and Scotland.'

'The current waiting time situation in Wales is inequitable, both within Wales and in comparison to the situation in England and Scotland.'

The Minister will know that that is not a ringing endorsement of the current policy. He will know that the former Minister for Health and Social Services left—as she is leaving the Chamber now—just before this report came out, which was not a coincidence. The baton, far from being passed on to you from a position of strength, was passed on from a position of weakness. What changes do you propose to the current policy to tackle the deep-seated problems referred to in this report?

Brian Gibbons: The National Audit Office report gives a long list of useful and constructive proposals, in terms of how processes can be improved within the national health service. We all need to study that document as a way of moving the agenda forward. There is a lot of good in it. One issue that the National Audit Office did not

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Er mai dim ond yn ddiweddar y cafodd ei benodi i'r swydd, fe wŷr y Gweinidog nad oes ganddo gyfrifoldeb gweinidogol dros Blaid Cymru.

Brian Gibbons: Fel Aelod gwir blaid Cymru, yr wyf yn fwy na bodlon ateb y cwestiwn. Dywedodd Janice fy mod wedi cyffwrdd â pholisi Plaid Cymru, ond rhaid imi ei chywirio ar hynny—ni allwch gyffwrdd yr hyn nad yw'n bodoli.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Croesawaf y Gweinidog i'w sesiwn gwestiynau gyntaf. Hoffwn gyfeirio'r Gweinidog yn ôl at yr adroddiad, 'Amseroedd Aros y GIG yng Nghymru', sef yr hyn y mae a wnelo'r cwestiwn ag ef. Dyma ddau ddyfyniad o'r crynodeb gweithredol:

'Mae targedau amseroedd aros ac amseroedd aros gwirioneddol yn hwy o lawer yng Nghymru na'r rhai yn Lloegr a'r Alban o hyd.'

'Mae'r sefyllfa bresennol o ran amseroedd aros yng Nghymru yn anghyfartal, ac o'i gymharu â'r sefyllfa yn Lloegr a'r Alban.'

Bydd y Gweinidog yn gwybod nad yw hynny'n gymeradwyaeth gadarn o'r polisi presennol. Gwŷr i'r cyn-Weinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol adael—fel y mae'n gadael y Siambr yn awr—ychydig cyn i'r adroddiad hwn gael ei gyhoeddi, ac nid cyd-ddigwyddiad oedd hynny. Trosglwyddwyd yr awenau i chi, nid o sefyllfa gref ond o sefyllfa wan. Pa newidiadau a gynigwch i'r polisi presennol i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau dwfn y cyfeirir atynt yn yr adroddiad hwn?

Brian Gibbons: Mae adroddiad y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol yn rhoi rhestr hir o gynigion defnyddiol ac adeiladol, o ran sut y gellir gwella prosesau o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Mae angen i bob un ohonom astudio'r ddogfen honno fel ffordd o symud yr agenda yn ei blaen. Mae llawer o bethau da ynddi. Un mater na chyfeiriodd y Swyddfa

report on, or probably did not concentrate enough on, is one of the fundamental problems facing our health service in terms of delivering on the waiting times agenda. It mentioned delayed transfers of care, but there probably was not enough in the report on dealing with the other big pressure, namely the acute pressure on the front end of the national health service.

In terms of delivering protected capacity within the NHS in Wales, we have a dual challenge. We must promote a healthy population in the first instance, so that people do not have to use the health service. Where they have to use the health service, we must ensure that the people who arrive in hospital are those who need hospital treatment. There should be alternative clinical pathways for the up to 20 per cent, or possibly 30 per cent, of people who would not need to go to casualty if they had that alternative. We need to put those clinical pathways in place. At the end of the hospital experience, we must be able to discharge people judiciously to an appropriate level of care.

These issues are very much part of the Wanless agenda. Some of the issues, but not all of them, were mentioned in the National Audit Office's report.

Nick Bourne: I welcome the glimmer of hope afforded us when the Minister said that we need to study the report. Perhaps that is an indication that he realises that there have to be some changes in policy. When will the Minister be in a position to come back to the Chamber and announce what those changes will be, in the light of his study of the report, which has, after all, been published for some weeks?

Brian Gibbons: I am sure that the Presiding Officer knows that there is a procedure for the Assembly Government to respond to the report after the Audit Committee has undertaken its deliberations. Once the Audit Committee produces its report, we will respond to it. That is the due process. Were I to act otherwise, I am sure that the Presiding Officer would haul me up. We have read the report and it is in the public domain, and we

Archwilio Genedlaethol ato, neu efallai na chanolbwyntiodd y Swyddfa ddigon arno, yw un o'r problemau sylfaenol sy'n wynebu ein gwasanaeth iechyd o ran cyflawni'r agenda mewn perthynas ag amseroedd aros. Soniodd am oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal, ond mae'n siŵr nad oedd digon yn yr adroddiad ar ymdrin â'r broblem fawr arall, sef y pwysau enbyd ar y rheng flaen yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol.

O ran darparu adnoddau wedi eu diogelu yn y GIG yng Nghymru, mae gennym her ddeuol. Rhaid inni hyrwyddo poblogaeth iach yn y lle cyntaf, fel nad oes yn rhaid i bobl ddefnyddio'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Pan fyddant yn gorfod defnyddio'r gwasanaeth iechyd, rhaid inni sicrhau mai'r bobl sy'n cyrraedd yr ysbyty yw'r rhai y mae angen triniaeth ysbyty arnynt. Dylai fod llwybrau clinigol amgen ar gael i hyd at 20 y cant, neu 30 y cant o bosibl o bobl na fyddai'n rhaid iddynt fynd i'r adran ddamweiniau pe bai dewis amgen ganddynt. Mae angen inni roi'r llwybrau clinigol hynny ar waith. Ar ddiwedd profiad o fod mewn ysbyty, rhaid inni allu rhyddhau pobl yn synhwyrol i lefel briodol o ofal.

Mae'r materion hyn yn rhan amlwg iawn o agenda Wanless. Soniwyd am rai o'r materion, ond nid pob un ohonynt, yn adroddiad y Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol.

Nick Bourne: Croesawaf y llygedyn o obaith a gawsom pan ddywedodd y Gweinidog fod angen inni astudio'r adroddiad. Efallai fod hynny'n arwydd ei fod yn sylweddoli bod yn rhaid gwneud rhai newidiadau i'r polisi. Pryd y gall y Gweinidog ddychwelyd i'r Siambr a chyhoeddi beth fydd y newidiadau hynny, yng ngoleuni ei astudiaeth o'r adroddiad, sydd, wedi'r cyfan, wedi bod ar gael ers sawl wythnos?

Brian Gibbons: Yr wyf yn siŵr bod y Llywydd yn gwybod bod gweithdrefn ar gael i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ymateb i'r adroddiad ar ôl i'r Pwyllgor Archwilio gynnal ei drafodaethau. Pan fydd y Pwyllgor Archwilio yn cynhyrchu ei adroddiad, byddwn yn ymateb iddo. Dyna'r broses gywir. Pe bawn yn gweithredu fel arall, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Llywydd yn dweud y drefn wrthyf. Yr ydym wedi darllen yr

are actively looking at the lessons that can be learned.

adroddiad ac mae ar gael i'r cyhoedd, ac yr ydym wrthi'n edrych ar y gwersi y gellir eu dysgu.

Nick Bourne: I do not think that that is the correct interpretation of the process. I think that you can respond now, without having the benefit of the Audit Committee's looking at the report. No doubt it will do so, but you can respond without that happening.

Nick Bourne: Ni chredaf mai dyna'r dehongliad cywir o'r broses. Credaf y gallwch ymateb yn awr, heb i'r Pwyllgor Archwilio edrych ar yr adroddiad. Mae'n siŵr y gwna hynny, ond gallwch ymateb heb i hynny ddigwydd.

Brian Gibbons: That is the process we are taking. We are obviously learning the lessons, because the document is in the public domain and we have read it. However, our formal response will be in the wake of what the Audit Committee decides, having considered the report.

Brian Gibbons: Dyna'r broses a ddilynwn. Yr ydym yn amlwg yn dysgu'r gwersi, oherwydd mae'r ddogfen ar gael i'r cyhoedd ac yr ydym wedi ei darllen. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn ymateb yn ffurfiol yn sgîl yr hyn y bydd y Pwyllgor Archwilio yn ei benderfynu, ar ôl ystyried yr adroddiad.

2.40 p.m.

Argaeledd Gwasanaethau Meddygon Teulu Availability of General Practitioner Cover

Q9 Mick Bates: Will the Minister make a comment on the availability of GP cover throughout Wales? OAQ0013(HSS)

C9 Mick Bates: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y gwasanaeth meddygon teulu sydd ar gael ar draws Cymru? OAQ0013(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: What number question was that, Presiding Officer?

Brian Gibbons: Beth oedd rhif y cwestiwn hwnnw, Lywydd?

The Presiding Officer: It is question number nine.

Y Llywydd: Cwestiwn rhif naw ydyw.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: It comes after eight.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae'n dod ar ôl wyth.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Questions eight and 10 were grouped, so we are now happily at question nine, and we require no assistance from assistant Deputy Presiding Officer Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr oedd cwestiynau wyth a 10 wedi eu cyflwyno gyda'i gilydd, felly, trwy lwc, yr ydym bellach wedi cyrraedd cwestiwn naw, ac nid oes angen cymorth arnom gan y Dirprwy Lywydd cynorthwyol Rhodri Glyn Thomas.

Brian Gibbons: In 2003, there were six GPs per 10,000 of population on average. Ceredigion had the highest number of GPs per head of population, with eight GPs per 10,000, and Flintshire had the lowest, with five GPs per 10,000.

Brian Gibbons: Yn 2003, yr oedd chwe meddyg teulu am bob 10,000 o'r boblogaeth ar gyfartaledd. Yr oedd gan Geredigion y nifer fwyaf o feddygon teulu y pen o'r boblogaeth, gydag wyth meddyg teulu am bob 10,000 ac yr oedd gan sir y Fflint y lleiaf, gyda phum meddyg teulu am bob 10,000.

Mick Bates: Thank you, Minister, for getting this far in questions today. I somewhat shared

Mick Bates: Diolch ichi, Weinidog, am gyrraedd mor bell yn y cwestiynau heddiw.

your surprise when we got to this question. However, as you know, there has been some disquiet about out-of-hours cover for GPs, and the implementation of the new system.

Brynle Williams: There has been a lot.

Mick Bates: Thank you.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Things are getting a little out of hand.

Mick Bates: I appreciate the assistance from the Members to my right. However, will you comment, Minister, on the cost per call of out-of-hours services? I am told that it is in excess of £250 per call. How do you justify such a high cost for running an out-of-hours service?

Brian Gibbons: I do not recognise that figure, and I would need to take it away. Something around £24 million, £26 million, or £28 million has been put into establishing the new GP out-of-hours system. Given the heavy demand on that system, £200 per call seems to be high. However, I have heard the question, and am willing to take it away and see whether there is any substance to it.

Helen Mary Jones: Point of order. I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity, Presiding Officer, to raise a point of order relating to questions. I must apologise for any discourtesy to the Assembly, and particularly to the Minister, for leaving the Chamber when he had not finished answering a question that I had raised. I had received an urgent message that needed a quick response, but I genuinely thought that my question was over. It was a lapse of concentration, for which I apologise.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful for that apology. I ruled in July 2002 on this matter. I also notice that other Members who have asked supplementary questions during questions to Ministers have absented themselves before that question finished. Let me make it clear—it is both courteous and sensible for Members to stay in the Chamber during the response to questions that they

Fel chi, synnais ryw faint pan gyrhaeddwyd y cwestiwn hwn. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddoch, bu rhywfaint o anniddigrwydd ynglŷn â sicrhau gwasanaeth y tu allan i oriau ar gyfer meddygon teulu, a gweithredu'r system newydd.

Brynle Williams: Bu cryn dipyn.

Mick Bates: Diolch ichi.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae pethau'n dechrau mynd dros ben llestri.

Mick Bates: Gwerthfawrogaf gymorth yr Aelodau ar fy ochr dde. Fodd bynnag, a wnewch chi sylw, Weinidog, ar y gost fesul galwad o wasanaethau y tu allan i oriau? Dywedir wrthyf ei bod yn fwy na £250 yr alwad? Sut yr ydych yn cyfiawnhau cost mor fawr am gynnal gwasanaeth y tu allan i oriau?

Brian Gibbons: Nid yw'r ffigur hwnnw yn gyfarwydd i mi, a byddai angen imi ei ystyried. Mae tua £24 miliwn, £26 miliwn neu £28 miliwn wedi cael ei neilltuo i sefydlu'r system y tu allan i oriau newydd i feddygon teulu. O gofio'r galwadau mawr ar y system honno, ymddengys fod £200 fesul galwad yn uchel. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf wedi clywed y cwestiwn ac yr wyf yn fodlon ei ystyried a gweld a oes unrhyw sylwedd iddo.

Helen Mary Jones: Pwynt o drefn. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi, Lywydd, am roi'r cyfle imi godi pwynt o drefn yn ymwneud a chwestiynau. Rhaid imi ymddiheuro am unrhyw anghwrteisi i'r Cynulliad, ac yn arbennig i'r Gweinidog, am adael y Siambr pan nad oedd wedi gorffen ateb cwestiwn yr oeddwn wedi ei godi. Cefais neges frys yr oedd angen ymateb brys iddi, ond credais o ddifrif bod fy nghwestiwn i wedi dod i ben. Diffyg canolbwyntio ar fy rhan i ydoedd, ac ymddiheuraf am hynny.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr ymddiheuriad hwnnw. Dyfernais ym mis Gorffennaf 2002 ar y mater hwn. Yr wyf hefyd yn sylwi bod Aelodau eraill sydd wedi gofyn cwestiynau atodol yn ystod y sesiwn gwestiynau i Weinidogion wedi gadael y Siambr cyn i'r cwestiwn hwnnw ddod i ben. Gadewch imi egluro—mae'n gwrtais ac yn ddoeth i Aelodau aros yn y Siambr yn ystod

have asked, including supplementary questions. I am sure that that is the general practice, and that that general practice will continue. I am grateful to the Minister for assisting us during that exchange.

yr ymateb i gwestiynau y maent hwy wedi eu gofyn, gan gynnwys cwestiynau atodol. Yr wyf yn siŵr mai dyna'r arfer cyffredinol, ac y bydd yr arfer cyffredinol hwnnw yn parhau. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am ein cynorthwyo yn ystod y cwestiwn hwnnw.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon Questions to the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport

Rygbi Merched Women's Rugby

Q1 Christine Gwyther: Will the Minister outline Assembly plans to develop and sustain women's rugby in Wales? OAQ0042(CWS)

C1 Christine Gwyther: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi braslun o gynlluniau'r Cynulliad i ddatblygu a chynnal rygbi ymysg menywod yng Nghymru? OAQ0042(CWS)

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): The Assembly Government is making funding available to support women's rugby. However, the Welsh Rugby Union is primarily responsible for developing rugby in Wales across all age groups and both genders. The WRU is due to publish a strategy that I hope will provide a clearly articulated basis for developing women's rugby in Wales.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhyddhau arian i gynnal rygbi merched. Fodd bynnag, Undeb Rygbi Cymru sy'n bennaf cyfrifol am ddatblygu rygbi yng Nghymru ar draws pob grŵp oedran a'r ddau ryw. Mae Undeb Rygbi Cymru ar fin cyhoeddi strategaeth a fydd, gobeithiaf, yn rhoi sail eglur ar gyfer datblygu rygbi merched yng Nghymru.

Christine Gwyther: It is apparent that women are being attracted to playing rugby in increasing numbers. However, it is also apparent that, at club level, they lack the facilities of their male counterparts. In some clubs, they are allowed to use the pitch but not the changing rooms, and in other clubs they are allowed to use the pitch but not to have it floodlit—a clear disadvantage at this time of year. However, it is at the international level that the disparity in funding and support between women and men is distinct. Unlike men, women are required to pay their own expenses, and since there is still inequality in earnings between women and men in Wales, as in the rest of the UK, this is especially unfair. Do you agree that our women international players deserve levels of support equivalent to those that their male counterparts receive?

Christine Gwyther: Mae'n amlwg bod mwy a mwy o ferched yn cael eu denu i chwarae rygbi. Fodd bynnag, mae hefyd yn amlwg, ar lefel clwb, nad oes ganddynt yr un cyfleusterau ag sydd gan chwaraewyr rygbi sy'n ddynion. Mewn rhai clybiau, mae hawl ganddynt ddefnyddio'r cae, ond nid yr ystafelloedd newid, ac mewn clybiau eraill mae hawl ganddynt ddefnyddio'r cae ond ni allant ddefnyddio'r llifoleuadau—anfantaish amlwg yr adeg hon o'r flwyddyn. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gwahaniaeth mewn arian a chymorth rhwng merched a dynion i'w weld yn bendant ar lefel ryngwladol. Yn wahanol i ddynion, mae'n ofynnol i ferched dalu eu treuliau eu hunain, a chan fod anghydraddoldeb o hyd mewn enillion rhwng merched a dynion yng Nghymru, fel yng ngweddill y DU, mae hwn yn arbennig o annheg. A gytunwch fod ein merched sy'n chwarae dros Gymru yn haeddu cael yr un cymorth ag y caiff ein dynion sy'n chwarae dros Gymru?

Alun Pugh: Gender equality is an important feature of our 'Climbing Higher' strategy, and you are right to point out that women's rugby is increasing in popularity. I understand that there are some 20 senior clubs, 40 junior clubs and 90 tag and touch teams across Wales. Indeed, 1,000 new players have been attracted to the game of rugby during the last three years via the work of secondary schools. If you have a particular complaint about discrimination in terms of the international game, I would be happy to receive it and take it up with the Welsh Rugby Union.

Laura Anne Jones: I take this opportunity to wish our men's national rugby team all the best against England on Saturday, and I also wish our female rugby squad all the best against England in the six nations fixture on Friday. The women's match has not received anywhere near the same amount of publicity. What action are you taking to encourage our media to better promote our female professional rugby players, as that is key to encouraging more people to watch and take up sport?

Alun Pugh: I agree with much of what you said: the media has a heavy responsibility to promote women's sport, and not just in rugby, but across the piece. If you look, for example, at broadcast sports reports, or at the back pages of broadsheets and tabloids, there is a major difference in coverage.

Alun Pugh: Mae cydraddoldeb rhwng y rhywiau yn nodwedd bwysig ar ein strategaeth 'Dringo'n Uwch', ac yr ydych yn iawn i nodi bod rygbi merched yn mynd yn fwy poblogaidd. Deallaf fod tua 20 o glybiau hŷn, 40 o glybiau iau a 90 o dimau tag a chyffwrdd ledled Cymru. Yn wir, denwyd 1,000 o chwaraewyr newydd i'r gêm rygbi dros y tair blynedd diwethaf drwy waith ysgolion uwchradd. Os oes gennych gŵyn benodol am wahaniaethu o ran y gêm ryngwladol, byddwn yn fodlon ei chlywed a'i thrafod gydag Undeb Rygbi Cymru.

Laura Anne Jones: Manteisiaf ar y cyfle hwn i ddymuno'r gorau i'n tîm rygbi cenedlaethol o ddynion yn erbyn Lloegr ddydd Sadwrn, a dymunaf hefyd y gorau i'n carfan rygbi o ferched yn erbyn Lloegr ym mhencampwriaeth y chwe gwlad ddydd Gwener. Nid yw gêm y merched wedi cael yn agos at yr un cyhoeddusrwydd â gêm y dynion. Pa gamau a gymerwch i hyrwyddo'n well ein chwaraewyr rygbi proffesiynol sy'n ferched, gan fod hynny'n allweddol i annog mwy o bobl i wylïo a chymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon?

Alun Pugh: Cytunaf â llawer o'r hyn a ddywedwch: mae gan y cyfryngau gyfrifoldeb mawr i hyrwyddo chwaraeon merched, ac nid rygbi yn unig, ond pob math o chwaraeon. Os edrychwch, er enghraifft, ar adroddiadau ar chwaraeon a ddarlledir, neu ar dudalennau cefn y papurau newydd, mae gwahaniaeth mawr yn y sylw a roddir iddynt.

Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993 The Welsh Language Act 1993

Q2 Helen Mary Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the monitoring of public bodies' compliance with the Welsh Language Act? OAQ0003(CWS)

Alun Pugh: The Welsh Language Board oversees the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the Welsh language schemes of public bodies. The process of dealing with non-compliance, or alleged non-compliance, with schemes is set out in the Welsh Language Act 1993.

Helen Mary Jones: Do you share my

C2 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y gwaith o fonitro bod cyrff cyhoeddus yn cydymffurfio â Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg? OAQ0003(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Mae Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn goruchwylio'r gwaith o baratoi, gweithredu a monitro cynlluniau iaith Gymraeg cyrff cyhoeddus. Mae'r broses o ymdrin ag achosion o ddiffyg cydymffurfio, neu ddiffyg cydymffurfio honedig â chynlluniau wedi ei nodi yn Neddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993.

Helen Mary Jones: A rannwch fy mhryder

concern over the small number of further education courses that are taught through the medium of Welsh and the extent to which those courses that are designated as bilingual truly are bilingual? What steps will you and the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning take to effectively monitor this situation and ensure that colleges are at least meeting the requirements of their own Welsh language schemes with a view to expanding provision?

Alun Pugh: This is primarily a matter for the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, but I share the general sentiment. We need more Welsh-medium vocational provision.

Glyn Davies: There was an issue in Carmarthenshire recently where it seemed that the Welsh Language Board took the view that the council might not be complying with its own Welsh language plan. What powers exist to force the council to comply with its Welsh language plan, and what will be the position when the WLB's responsibility in this regard is taken in house?

Alun Pugh: The legal position is set out in the Welsh Language Act 1993, but, in view of the fact that I may have a statutory responsibility in due course to adjudicate on this case, you will understand that I cannot comment further on it this afternoon.

yn glŷn â'r nifer fach o gyrsiau addysg bellach a ddysgir drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ac i ba raddau y mae'r cyrsiau hynny a ddynodir yn rhai dwyieithog yn ddwyieithog? Pa gamau a gymerwch chi a'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i fonitro'r sefyllfa hon yn effeithiol ac i sicrhau bod colegau o leiaf yn bodloni gofynion eu cynlluniau iaith Gymraeg eu hunain gyda'r bwriad o ehangu'r ddarpariaeth?

Alun Pugh: Mater i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn bennaf yw hyn, ond cytunaf â'r meddylfryd cyffredinol. Mae angen rhagor o ddarpariaeth alwedigaethol cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Glyn Davies: Bu achos yn sir Gaerfyrddin yn ddiweddar lle yr ymddangosai fod Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn credu nad oedd y cyngor efallai yn cydymffurfio â'i gynllun iaith Gymraeg ei hun. Pa bwerau sydd ar gael i orfodi'r cyngor i gydymffurfio â'i gynllun iaith Gymraeg ei hun, a beth fydd yn digwydd pan ddaw cyfrifoldeb bwrdd yr iaith yn hyn o beth o dan adain y Cynulliad?

Alun Pugh: Nodir y sefyllfa gyfreithiol yn Neddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993, ond, o gofio y bydd gennyf gyfrifoldeb statudol efallai maes o law i ddyfarnu ar yr achos hwn, fe ddeallwch na allaf roi sylwadau pellach arno y prynhawn yma.

Y Celfyddydau y tu allan i Gaerdydd The Arts outside Cardiff

Q3 Janet Ryder: What support is available for the arts outside Cardiff? OAQ0072(CWS)

C3 Janet Ryder: Pa gymorth sydd ar gael ar gyfer y celfyddydau y tu allan i Gaerdydd? OAQ0072(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Over £27 million of the annual arts budget of around £38 million is being spent outside the capital city this year—some 72 per cent of the total budget. I have just announced extra capital funding this year for the Parc and Dare Theatre and Ruthin Craft Centre. I know that Leighton Andrews is pleased with the former, and, as one of my Clwyd West constituents, I am sure that you will be happy with the latter.

Alun Pugh: Mae mwy na £27 miliwn o gyllideb flynyddol y celfyddydau o tua £38 miliwn yn cael ei wario y tu allan i'r brifddinas eleni—tua 72 y cant o gyfanswm y gyllideb. Yr wyf newydd gyhoeddi arian cyfalaf ychwanegol eleni ar gyfer Theatr Parc a'r Dâr a Chanolfan Grefft Rhuthun. Gwn fod Leighton Andrews yn fodlon ar y cyntaf, ac, fel un o'm hetholwyr yng Ngorllewin Clwyd, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn fodlon ar yr olaf.

Janet Ryder: I certainly welcome the funding for Ruthin, but, unfortunately, the situation for Wrexham is not as good, especially given that Wrexham has not received any of the £2 million allocated after the development of the Wales Millennium Centre to develop arts outside Cardiff. In fact, the Arts Council of Wales has failed to identify a regional arts hub in that area. The council has made it clear that it can see the Stiwt Theatre at Rhosllannerchrugog as being the centre of one of those hubs in the Wrexham area. However, the financial future of the Stiwt is in jeopardy until it has some finance confirmed through the arts council. Do you find that situation acceptable?

Alun Pugh: You are asking me to intervene in arts policy this week, but two weeks ago, you voted against a proposal for me to intervene in arts council matters. However, I am prepared to put that to one side and admit that I was disappointed when quite a strong proposal for Wrexham, which carried Assembly Government support, fell at a hurdle at a late stage. One Assembly Member in particular campaigned strongly against that provision.

2.50 p.m.

Leighton Andrews: Minister, I welcome the funding that has been awarded to the Park and Dare Theatre in Treorchy—and not the Park and Aberdare Theatre, as it is called on the Chamberweb. I urge you to continue to support the arts council's draft strategy for English-language theatre. As you will be aware, the Arts Council of Wales is committed to supporting the Park and Dare as a hub within English-language theatre.

Alun Pugh: I agree that the Park and Dare Theatre is a well loved building. It has a superb history, and plays a major part as a key focus of the community. I am glad that we have been able to release a substantial programme of funds for capital and investment.

Lisa Francis: I am concerned about the future support available for arts organisations outside Cardiff. In last week's meeting of the

Janet Ryder: Yn sicr, croesawaf yr arian ar gyfer Rhuthun, ond, yn anffodus, nid yw sefyllfa Wrecsam cystal, yn enwedig o gofio nad yw Wrecsam wedi cael unrhyw ran o'r £2 filiwn a neilltuwyd ar ôl datblygiad Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru i ddatblygu'r celfyddydau y tu allan i Gaerdydd. Mewn gwirionedd, mae Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru wedi methu â nodi canolfan gelfyddydol ranbarthol yn yr ardal honno. Mae'r cyngor wedi egluro y gall weld Theatr y Stiwt yn Rhosllannerchrugog fel un o'r canolfannau hynny yn ardal Wrecsam. Fodd bynnag, mae dyfodol ariannol y Stiwt mewn perygl nes ei bod yn cael rhywfaint o gyllid wedi ei gadarnhau drwy gyngor y celfyddydau. A yw'r sefyllfa honno yn dderbyniol ichi?

Alun Pugh: Yr ydych yn gofyn imi ymyrryd ym mholisi'r celfyddydau yr wythnos hon, ond bythefnos yn ôl, bu ichi bleidleisio yn erbyn cynnig imi ymyrryd mewn materion cyngor y celfyddydau. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn fodlon anghofio hynny a chyfaddef imi fod yn siomedig pan fethodd cynnig eithaf cryf ar gyfer Wrecsam, yr oedd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei gefnogi, ar gam hwyr yn y broses. Ymgyrchodd un Aelod Cynulliad yn arbennig yn frwd yn erbyn y ddarpariaeth honno.

Leighton Andrews: Weinidog, croesawaf y cyllid a ddyfarnwyd i Theatr Parc a'r Dâr yn Nhreorci—ac nid Theatr Parc ac Aberdâr fel y'i gelwir ar we'r Siambr. Fe'ch anogaf i barhau i gefnogi strategaeth ddrafft cyngor y celfyddydau ar gyfer theatr iaith Saesneg. Fel y gwyddoch mae Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yn ymrwymedig i gefnogi'r Parc a'r Dâr fel un o ganolfannau theatr iaith Saesneg.

Alun Pugh: Cytunaf fod Theatr Parc a'r Dâr yn adeilad annwyl gan bawb. Mae iddo hanes gwych, ac mae'n chwarae rhan fawr fel canolbwynt allweddol y gymuned. Yr wyf yn falch ein bod wedi gallu rhyddhau rhaglen sylweddol o gyllid ar gyfer cyfalaf a buddsoddiad.

Lisa Francis: Pryderaf ynglŷn â'r gefnogaeth yn y dyfodol a fydd ar gael i sefydliadau celfyddydol y tu allan i Gaerdydd. Yng

Culture Welsh, Language and Sport Committee, we saw what appears to be a blatant contradiction. On the one hand, we were told that the Arts Council of Wales would retain functions as a lottery distributor while, on the other, a Committee paper revealed that the Welsh Assembly Government will issue the arts council with revised policy directions governing its use of lottery money, to align its activities in this area more closely with your Government's strategic priorities. Will you explain that duplicity? To me, it suggests that your Government will have a stranglehold on the arts in Wales.

Alun Pugh: It is not duplicity at all; it is concern for social disadvantage, which is not desperately popular with the Conservative Party. However, consider funding for the arts outside Cardiff: it was £0.25 million this year, it is £1 million next year, and it will be £2 million for the following year, raising support for culture and the arts along the length and breadth of Wales. It is difficult to reconcile those real-term growths in arts expenditure with some of the Conservatives' spending plans in this area.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 4, OAQ0037(CWS), yn ôl, a throsglwyddwyd cwestiwn 5, OAQ0018(CWS), i'w ateb gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon yr wythnos diwethaf, gwelsof yr hyn sy'n ymddangos yn wrthddywediad amlwg. Ar y naill law, dywedwyd wrthym y byddai Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yn parhau â'i swyddogaethau fel dosbarthwr y loteri tra datgelodd papur y Pwyllgor, ar y llaw arall, y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn rhoi cyfarwyddiadau polisi diwygiedig i gyngor y celfyddydau o ran rheoli ei ddefnydd o arian y loteri, i gysoni ei weithgareddau yn y maes hwn yn agosach â blaenoriaethau strategol eich Llywodraeth. A eglurwch y ddichell honno? I mi, mae'n awgrymu y bydd gan eich Llywodraeth afael haearnidd ar y celfyddydau yng Nghymru.

Alun Pugh: Nid dichell mo hyn o gwbl; pryder ynglŷn ag anfantais gymdeithasol ydyw, nad yw'n boblogaidd iawn gyda'r Blaid Geidwadol. Fodd bynnag, ystyriwch y cyllid ar gyfer y celfyddydau y tu allan i Gaerdydd; yr oedd yn £0.25 miliwn eleni, mae'n £1 filiwn y flwyddyn nesaf, a bydd yn £2 filiwn y flwyddyn ganlynol, gan wella cefnogaeth i ddiwylliant a'r celfyddydau ledled Cymru. Mae'n anodd cysoni'r twf gwirioneddol hwnnw mewn gwariant ar y celfyddydau â rhai o gynlluniau gwariant y Ceidwadwyr yn y maes hwn.

The Presiding Officer: Question 4, OAQ0037(CWS), has been withdrawn, and question 5, OAQ0018(CWS), has been transferred for answer by the Minister for Health and Social Services.

Cronfa Apêl y Tswnami The Tsunami Appeal Fund

Q6 Nick Bourne: What discussions has the Minister had with the management of the Millennium Stadium regarding the tsunami appeal fund? OAQ0025(CWS)

C6 Nick Bourne: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael â rheolwyr Stadiwm y Mileniwm mewn perthynas â Chronfa Apêl y Tswnami? OAQ0025(CWS)

Q8 Val Lloyd: Will the Minister make a statement on the value of the tsunami concert held in Cardiff? OAQ0038(CWS)

C8 Val Lloyd: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar werth cyngerdd y tswnami a gynhaliwyd yng Nghaerdydd? OAQ0038(CWS)

Alun Pugh: The tsunami relief concert has, so far, raised in excess of £1.25 million—and more money is yet to come in—for that disaster emergency appeal. It will make a

Alun Pugh: Hyd yma, mae cyngerdd y tswnami wedi codi mwy na £1.25 miliwn—ac mae rhagor o arian eto i ddod—ar gyfer cronfa apêl yr argyfwng. Bydd yn gwneud

huge difference to the relief effort and to the vital work needed to regenerate the Indian ocean communities devastated by the tsunami on Boxing Day. I know that I speak for the whole Assembly in paying tribute to the superb job done by the staff and management of the Millennium Stadium and, indeed, to all those involved in that excellent event.

Nick Bourne: Indeed you do, Minister. It is also worth saying that the stadium's staff worked free of charge at that fantastic concert, which was a great success. Will the Minister hold discussions with Paul Sergeant, or the appropriate person, on the need for continuing resources to be ploughed into the Indian ocean communities? This is a long-term problem that needs addressing. An issue that I have mentioned before is the possibility of releasing a CD or a single, so that continuing royalties could benefit these communities in the long term.

Alun Pugh: That is primarily a matter for the UK Government but, if there were any way of squeezing additional revenue out of that excellent event, we would certainly be happy to do that.

Val Lloyd: Minister, I am sure that all Assembly Members would agree with you wholeheartedly. The main thrust of the concert was raising desperately needed funds for people in south-east Asia and other affected areas. However, do you agree that, in a wider context, the concert also demonstrated that Wales has world-class facilities able to host national and international events, bringing great value to the Welsh economy while also promoting the culture of Wales?

Alun Pugh: That is a fair point. That event received coverage not only around the UK, but also on television stations in Japan, Canada, Germany and Spain, to name but a few.

Leighton Andrews: Minister, the tsunami relief concert was a great success, as I am sure that all those privileged enough to be present would confirm. Will you also extend

gwahaniaeth enfawr i'r ymdrech darparu cymorth a'r gwaith hanfodol sydd ei angen i adfywio cymunedau cefnfor yr India a ddinistriwyd gan y tswami ar ŵyl San Steffan. Gwn fy mod yn siarad ar ran y Cynulliad cyfan wrth dalu teyrnged i'r gwaith rhagorol a wnaed gan staff a rheolwyr Stadiwm y Mileniwm ac, yn wir, i bawb a fu'n gysylltiedig â'r digwyddiad ardderchog hwnnw.

Nick Bourne: Yn wir, Weinidog. Mae'n werth nodi hefyd i staff y stadiwm weithio'n ddi-dâl yn y cyngerdd gwych hwnnw, a oedd yn llwyddiant ysgubol. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gynnal trafodaethau â Paul Sergeant, neu'r unigolyn priodol, ar yr angen i roi adnoddau parhaus i gymunedau cefnfor yr India? Mae hon yn broblem hirdymor y mae angen ymdrin â hi. Un o'r materion yr wyf wedi'i grybwyll o'r blaen yw'r posibilrwydd o ryddhau cryno ddisg neu record sengl, fel y gallai'r cymunedau hyn elwa ar freindaliadau parhaus yn yr hirdymor.

Alun Pugh: Mater i Lywodraeth y DU yw hynny yn bennaf ond, pe bai unrhyw ffordd o gael refeniw ychwanegol o'r digwyddiad ardderchog hwnnw, byddem yn sicr yn falch o wneud hynny.

Val Lloyd: Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pob Aelod y Cynulliad yn cytuno'n llwyr â chi. Prif fyrdwn y cyngerdd oedd codi arian y mae angen dybryd amdano ar bobl yn ne ddwyrain Asia a'r ardaloedd eraill yr effeithiwyd arnynt. Fodd bynnag, a gytunwch, mewn cyd-destun ehangach, fod y cyngerdd wedi dangos hefyd fod gan Gymru gyfleusterau o'r radd flaenaf lle y gellir cynnal digwyddiadau cenedlaethol a rhyngwladol, gan sicrhau gwerth mawr i economi Cymru wrth hyrwyddo diwylliant Cymru hefyd?

Alun Pugh: Mae hwnnw'n bwynt teg. Cafodd y digwyddiad hwnnw sylw nid yn unig yn y DU, ond hefyd ar orsafoedd teledu yn Siapan, Canada, yr Almaen a Sbaen, i enwi dim ond ychydig.

Leighton Andrews: Weinidog, yr oedd cyngerdd y tswami yn llwyddiant mawr, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pawb a gafodd y frain o fod yn bresennol yn cadarnhau

your thanks and congratulations to those who have organised other events for tsunami relief around Wales, such as the organisers of the walk from Treherbert to Tonypandy in my constituency?

Alun Pugh: I will indeed. The concert at the Millennium Stadium was, by far, the highest profile event but we are all aware of smaller scale events which have raised huge quantities of money for those badly hit communities.

Lisa Francis: Will you join me in congratulating the various media organisations which covered the tsunami concert? Were you, like me, disappointed that not all UK media organisations covered this event in the same way that the Live Aid concert in London was covered 20 years ago?

Alun Pugh: It is fair to say that it did not have wall-to-wall UK network coverage, but the world has moved on technically since then, and the concert was available through a host of digital channels and it was broadcast on the internet, which was not available during the original Live Aid concert.

The Presiding Officer: Question 7, OAQ0067(CWS), has been transferred for written answer.

hynny. A wnewch hefyd ddiolch i'r rhai sydd wedi trefnu digwyddiadau eraill i godi arian yn sgîl y tswnami ledled Cymru a'u llongyfarch, megis trefnwyr y daith gerdded o Dreherbert i Donypandy yn fy etholaeth i?

Alun Pugh: Gwnaf yn wir. Y cyngerdd yn Stadiwm y Mileniwm oedd y digwyddiad amlycaf o bell ffordd ond gŵyr pob un ohonom am ddigwyddiadau llai sydd wedi codi llawer o arian i'r cymunedau hynny yr effeithiwyd arnynt yn wael.

Lisa Francis: A wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch sefydliadau amrywiol y cyfryngau a roddodd sylw i gyngerdd y tswnami? A oeddech chi, fel minnau, yn siomedig na roddodd pob sefydliad y cyfryngau yn y DU sylw i'r digwyddiad hwn yn yr un modd ag y rhoddwyd sylw i gyngerdd Live Aid yn Llundain 20 mlynedd yn ôl?

Alun Pugh: Mae'n deg dweud na roddwyd sylw cynhwysfawr i'r cyngerdd ar rwydweithiau'r DU, ond mae'r byd wedi newid yn dechnegol ers hynny, ac yr oedd y cyngerdd ar gael drwy nifer o sianelau digidol ac fe'i darlledwyd ar y rhyngwyd, technoleg nad oedd ar gael yn ystod y cyngerdd Live Aid gwreiddiol.

Y Llywydd: Trosglwyddwyd cwestiwn 7, OAQ0067(CWS) i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig.

Llyfrgell Ysgrifennu Saesneg yng Nghymru The Library of Welsh Writing in English

Q9 Leighton Andrews: Will the Minister make a statement on the progress of the library of Welsh writing in English? OAQ0063(CWS)

Alun Pugh: On 8 December, I confirmed the titles of the first 20 books to be included in the library of Wales. The first books will be published before the end of this year.

Leighton Andrews: I am pleased that the first 20 books are to be published and that you have announced names which include a number of Rhondda writers, such as Lewis Jones. May I urge you to ensure that money is forthcoming for the rest of the 100 titles and that we can enable schools throughout Wales

C9 Leighton Andrews: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar hynt y llyfrgell ysgrifennu Saesneg yng Nghymru? OAQ0063(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Ar 8 Rhagfyr, cadarnheais deitlau'r 20 o lyfrau cyntaf i'w cynnwys yn llyfrgell Cymru. Caiff y llyfrau cyntaf eu cyhoeddi cyn diwedd y flwyddyn hon.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf yn falch y bwriedir cyhoeddi'r 20 o lyfrau cyntaf a'ch bod wedi cyhoeddi enwau sy'n cynnwys nifer o awduron y Rhondda, megis Lewis Jones. A allaf eich annog i sicrhau y caiff arian ei neilltuo ar gyfer y 100 o deitlau eraill ac y gallwn alluogi ysgolion ledled Cymru i

to draw on what is important, but often neglected, literature within Wales?

Alun Pugh: Our intention is that this will be a long-term project. I am sure that in years to come, we will see many more titles. I know that you have nominated your own top 20 and that many of your suggestions have appeared in that first tranche of titles. However, there are many more to come.

Owen John Thomas: I welcome the creation of a library of classical Welsh writing in English. Although many of these books are fictional, they are well researched and based within the context of life in specific areas of Wales, reflecting living conditions and geographical details which are factual. To put it simply, they are historical novels and, like local history books, they have proven to be quite popular. Has the Minister considered means of encouraging authors and publishers to produce more new books of this nature in order to tap into their potential?

Alun Pugh: We have regular discussions with Welsh Books Council colleagues about how we maintain a programme of new publishing. The council had a successful end to last year and a few sales records were broken. An interesting area is the number of internet sales. The Welsh Books Council website has recently been strengthened by way of new Assembly investment.

ddefnyddio'r llenyddiaeth bwysig hon yng Nghymru, a gaiff ei hesgeuluso yn aml?

Alun Pugh: Ein bwriad yw gwneud hwn yn brosiect hirdymor. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gwelwn lawer mwy o deitlau yn y blynyddoedd i ddod. Gwn eich bod wedi enwebu eich 20 hoff deitl chi eich hun a bod llawer o'ch awgrymiadau wedi'u cynnwys yn yr haen gyntaf honno o deitlau. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer mwy i ddod.

Owen John Thomas: Croesawaf y gwaith o greu llyfrgell o ysgrifennu Saesneg clasurol gan awduron o Gymru. Er mai ffuglen yw llawer o'r llyfrau hyn, mae ôl llawer o ymchwil arnynt ac maent yn seiliedig ar gyddestun bywyd mewn ardaloedd penodol o Gymru, gan adlewyrchu amodau byw a manylion daearyddol ffeithiol. Yn syml, nofelau hanesyddol ydynt ac, fel llyfrau hanes lleol, maent yn eithaf poblogaidd. A yw'r Gweinidog wedi ystyried ffordd o annog awduron a chyhoeddwr i gynhyrchu mwy o lyfrau newydd o'r math hwn er mwyn manteisio ar eu potensial?

Alun Pugh: Cawn drafodaethau rheolaidd â swyddogion Cyngor Llyfrau Cymru ynghylch sut i gynnal rhaglen o gyhoeddi llyfrau newydd. Cafodd y cyngor lwyddiant ar ddiwedd y llynedd a thorwyd sawl record ar gyfer gwerthu llyfrau. Un o'r meysydd diddorol yw nifer y llyfrau a werthir dros y rhyngwyd. Gwnaed gwelliannau i wefan Cyngor Llyfrau Cymru yn ddiweddar drwy fuddsoddiad newydd gan y Cynulliad.

Hybu Dwyieithrwydd Promoting Bilingualism

C10 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ynglŷn â rôl Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg wrth hybu dwyieithrwydd? OAQ0005(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Mae 787 o ddyddiau ar ôl cyn i Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg gael ei uno â Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, bydd Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn dal i gyflawni ei rôl bwysig o hybu dwyieithrwydd a gwireddu gweledigaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o Gymru ddwyieithog.

Q10 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will the Minister make a statement regarding the Welsh Language Board's role in promoting bilingualism? OAQ0005(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Some 787 days remain before the Welsh Language Board is merged with the Welsh Assembly Government. During that time, the Welsh Language Board will continue to carry out its vital role of promoting bilingualism and of realising the Assembly Government's vision of a bilingual Wales.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Un o'r dulliau y mae Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn eu defnyddio i hybu dwyieithrwydd yw'r cynlluniau iaith. Gellir cael sefyllfa lle mae Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn mynegi pryder am weithrediad cynllun iaith awdurdod lleol ond bod yr awdurdod hwnnw yn dewis anwybyddu'r pryderon hynny. Sut y gwnaiff y Gweinidog sicrhau bod Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn gallu gweithredu mewn sefyllfa o'r fath er mwyn unioni'r cam a sicrhau bod yr awdurdod lleol yn gweithredu'n unol â'i gynllun iaith?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: One way in which the Welsh Language Board promotes bilingualism is through language schemes. Situations can arise whereby the Welsh Language Board expresses concern about the implementation of a local authority's Welsh language scheme, and the authority decides to ignore those concerns. How will the Minister ensure that the Welsh Language Board is able to take action in such cases to resolve the problem and ensure that the local authority acts in accordance with its own language scheme?

Alun Pugh: I am confident that, working with our colleagues in local government, for example, we can resolve any possible conflicts in these areas. Ultimately, if there is a formal complaint, this will be referred to an independent adjudicator, known as the dyfarnydd. We intend to establish that protection in law when a suitable legislative slot becomes available.

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf yn ffyddiog, drwy gydweithio â'n cyd-aelodau mewn llywodraeth leol, er enghraifft, y gallwn ddatrys unrhyw wrthdaro posibl yn y meysydd hyn. Yn y pen draw, os ceir cwyn ffurfiol, caiff ei chyfeirio at ddyfarnwr annibynnol, sef y dyfarnydd. Bwriadwn bennu'r diogelwch hwnnw o dan y gyfraith pan fydd cyfle deddfwriaethol addas ar gael.

David Davies: We all applaud the enthusiasm of the Welsh Language Board in promoting the Welsh language. However, can you ask the board whether or not it believes that it is going too far when it creates artificial translations for the names of hamlets, such as Rockfield near Monmouth, which has been known as Rockfield since the fifteenth century, at least, as documents will show, even when it had a largely Welsh-speaking population? It now has a name which no-one can recognise or pronounce, and which no-one feels has anything to do with the original name.

David Davies: Mae pob un ohonom yn cymeradwyo brwdfrydedd Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg wrth hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg. Fodd bynnag, a allwch ofyn i'r bwrdd a yw'n credu ei fod yn mynd yn rhy bell pan fydd yn creu ffug gyfieithiadau ar gyfer enwau pentrefi bach, megis Rockfield ger Trefynwy, a alwyd yn Rockfield ers y bymthegfed ganrif, o leiaf, fel y dengys dogfennau, hyd yn oed pan oedd poblogaeth a oedd yn Gymraeg ei hiaith yn bennaf yn byw yno? Mae ganddo enw yn awr na all neb ei adnabod na'i ynganu, ac y mae pawb o'r farn nad oes a wnelo dim â'r enw gwreiddiol.

Alun Pugh: I am happy to see places in Wales carrying both English and Welsh names.

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf yn falch o weld lleoedd yng Nghymru yn dwyn enwau Saesneg a Chymraeg.

3.00 p.m.

Gweithredu 'Iaith Pawb' Implementing 'Iaith Pawb'

C11 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Pa drafodaethau diweddar y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cynnal ynglŷn â gweithredu argymhellion 'Iaith Pawb'? OAQ0006(CWS)

Q11 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: What recent discussions has the Minister held regarding implementing the recommendations in 'Iaith Pawb'? OAQ0006(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Cefais gyfarfod â chadeirydd a phrif weithredwr Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg

Alun Pugh: I met the chair and chief executive of the Welsh Language Board on

ddydd Llun. Trafodasom nifer o faterion yn ymwneud â gweithredu 'Iaith Pawb'.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae targed uchelgeisiol iawn yn 'Iaith Pawb' i gynyddu cyfartaledd y boblogaeth sy'n siarad Cymraeg o 5 y cant erbyn 2011. A ydych yn ffyddiog y byddwch yn cyrraedd y targed hwnnw a pha strategaethau sydd gennych i gyflawni hynny? A ydynt yn cynnwys cynnydd yn y ddarpariaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg?

Alun Pugh: There are ambitious targets for growing the Welsh language in that document, but they are achievable if you consider them in the context of census returns. The Welsh Assembly Government will put a lot of hard money into this—£28 million of additional investment was promised in 'Iaith Pawb', which will be delivered.

Monday. We discussed a number of issues relating to the implementation of 'Iaith Pawb'.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: 'Iaith Pawb' contains a very ambitious target to increase the percentage of the population who speak Welsh by 5 per cent by 2011. Are you confident that you will meet that target and what strategies have been put in place in order to achieve that? Do they include an increase in Welsh-medium education provision?

Alun Pugh: Mae targedau uchelgeisiol ar gyfer cynyddu'r defnydd o'r Gymraeg yn y ddogfen honno, ond gellir eu cyflawni os ydych yn eu hystyried yng nghyd-destun canlyniadau'r cyfrifiad. Bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn rhoi llawer o arian gwirioneddol i hyn—addawyd £28 miliwn o fuddsoddiad ychwanegol yn 'Iaith Pawb', a chaiff ei neilltuo.

Cyllid Loteri Lottery Funding

Q12 Huw Lewis: What discussions has the Minister had with UK colleagues on lottery funding for activities within his portfolio? OAQ0041(CWS)

Alun Pugh: I have regular discussions with my UK Government colleagues on a wide range of lottery-related matters.

Huw Lewis: As you know, the lottery plays an important role in combating deprivation and poverty through financial support to organisations such as sports clubs and play groups in deprived communities. This is particularly important for children living in poverty, as their life chances are often limited by the effects of poor health and lack of exercise. The Sports Council for Wales has provided funding for projects on the Gurnos estate in my constituency, which is the second most deprived ward in Wales. This has brought together different groups in the community to improve access to sporting and recreational facilities for children. While the distribution of lottery money is beyond your control, what assurances can you give that the

C12 Huw Lewis: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael â'i gydweithwyr yn y DU ar ddefnyddio arian y loteri ar gyfer gweithgareddau o fewn ei bortffolio? OAQ0041(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Caf drafodaethau rheolaidd â'm cyd-aelodau yn Llywodraeth y DU ar amrywiaeth eang o faterion yn ymwneud â'r loteri.

Huw Lewis: Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r loteri yn chwarae rhan bwysig yn y frwydr yn erbyn amddifadedd a thlodi drwy roi cymorth ariannol i sefydliadau megis clybiau chwaraeon a chylchoedd chwarae mewn cymunedau difreintiedig. Mae hyn yn arbennig o bwysig i blant sy'n byw mewn tldi, am fod effeithiau afiechyd a diffyg ymarfer yn aml yn cyfyngu ar eu cyfleoedd mewn bywyd. Mae Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru wedi darparu arian ar gyfer prosiectau ar ystad y Gurnos yn fy etholaeth i, sef y ward fwyaf difreintiedig ond un yng Nghymru. Mae hyn wedi dod â grwpiau gwahanol yn y gymuned at ei gilydd i wella mynediad i gyfleusterau chwaraeon a hamdden i blant. Er bod y dasg o ddosbarthu

Assembly Government will continue to work with partners and do everything that it can to ensure that access to sporting facilities for children in poverty continues to improve?

Alun Pugh: You are right that final funding decisions are beyond my control—which is entirely appropriate given that it is lottery money and not the tax dollar—but it is important to consider that deprived communities, such as that which you referred to, should receive their fair share of lottery proceeds. That is why I will be issuing revised policy guidance. That is not interference; that is concern for social justice.

David Melding: It is over 10 years since the lottery was established, and the latter part of your previous answer causes concern because there has been a change from the system of funding based on inviting applications from communities and giving them the confidence to take risks to one that is increasingly directed by the Government for Government programmes. Do you agree that this is having an adverse effect on lottery funding?

Alun Pugh: I am sorry that that is how you view the situation. I do not have any reason to apologise for my concern regarding social justice. We all know what happens if you have a so-called fair playing field: organisations with accountants, lawyers and project managers tend to scoop up much more money than those based in deprived communities. That is why the policy direction should address that issue. Deprived communities should have their full share of lottery funding as people in such communities buy a major percentage of tickets.

arian y loteri y tu hwnt i'ch rheolaeth chi, pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn parhau i weithio gyda phartneriaid a gwneud popeth o fewn ei gallu i sicrhau bod mynediad i gyfleusterau chwaraeon i blant mewn tloedi yn parhau i wella?

Alun Pugh: Yr ydych yn iawn bod penderfyniadau terfynol ar gyllid y tu hwnt i'm rheolaeth—sy'n gwbl briodol o gofio mai arian y loteri ydyw ac nid arian trethi—ond mae'n bwysig ystyried y dylai cymunedau difreintiedig, megis yr un y cyfeiriasoch ati, gael eu cyfran deg o elw'r loteri. Dyna pam y byddaf yn cyhoeddi canllawiau polisi diwygiedig. Nid wyf yn ymyrryd; mae a wnelo hynny â chyfiawnder cymdeithasol.

David Melding: Sefydlwyd y loteri dros 10 mlynedd yn ôl, ac mae rhan olaf eich ateb blaenorol yn peri pryder oherwydd bu newid o'r system gyllido yn seiliedig ar wahodd ceisiadau gan gymunedau a rhoi'r hyder iddynt gymryd risgiau i un a reolir yn gynyddol gan y Llywodraeth ar gyfer rhaglenni'r Llywodraeth. A gytunwch y caiff hyn effaith andwyol ar gyllid y loteri?

Alun Pugh: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf mai dyna eich barn chi am y sefyllfa. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw reswm i ymddiheuro am fy mhryder dros gyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Gŵyr pob un ohonom beth sy'n digwydd os oes gennych chwarae teg fel y'i gelwir: mae sefydliadau gyda chyfrifyddion, cyfreithwyr a rheolwyr prosiect yn tueddu i gael llawer mwy o arian na'r rhai mewn cymunedau difreintiedig. Dyna pam y dylai'r cyfarwyddyd polisi ymdrin â'r mater hwnnw. Dylai cymunedau difreintiedig gael eu cyfran deg o gyllid y loteri am fod pobl mewn cymunedau o'r fath yn prynu canran fawr o'r tocynnau.

Stadiwm y Mileniwm The Millennium Stadium

Q13 Alun Cairns: Will the Minister make a statement on the Millennium Stadium?
OAQ0061(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Since its official opening in June 1999, the Millennium Stadium has established itself as a world-class venue,

C13 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar Stadiwm y Mileniwm?
OAQ0061(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Ers ei agor yn swyddogol ym mis Mehefin 1999, mae Stadiwm y Mileniwm wedi dod yn lleoliad o'r radd

attracting around 1.3 million visitors a year. It has an important role to play in showcasing Wales as a premier location for sporting and cultural events.

Alun Cairns: I agree with those comments. What discussions has the Minister had with the management of the stadium regarding the fact that when the new Wembley stadium is opened many of the events that have been attracted to Cardiff will revert back to London? There is a need to plan the best use of the stadium. Although the tsunami concert attracted many pop artists who had not previously played at the Millennium Stadium, what consideration is he giving to attract some of those artists back to Cardiff for concerts before and after the new Wembley Stadium opens?

Alun Pugh: The FA Cup and its play-offs, the league cup, and a whole range of football matches will certainly leave a hole in the stadium's programme when they go back to Wembley. I know that the management is considering a range of events that could fill those holes and, when it approaches the Assembly Government for support, we will be prepared to look closely at those events. We need to ensure that the stadium's established reputation as a venue for world-class events is maintained.

Leighton Andrews: I return to a matter that I raised with you before Christmas by suggesting that the reputation of the Millennium Stadium may not be enhanced if it holds unpopular events such as the Welsh Conservative Party conference.

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister does not have responsibility for the Welsh Conservative Party.

Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru The Wales Millennium Centre

Q14 William Graham: Will the Minister make a statement on the impact of the Wales Millennium Centre? OAQ0046(CWS)

Alun Pugh: The centre impacts on many levels. It is an iconic building that represents

flaenaf, gan ddenu tua 1.3 miliwn o ymwelwyr bob blwyddyn. Mae ganddo ran bwysig i'w chwarae i ddangos Cymru fel un o'r prif leoliadau ar gyfer digwyddiadau chwaraeon a digwyddiadau diwylliannol.

Alun Cairns: Cytunaf â'r sylwadau hynny. Pa drafodaethau a gafodd y Gweinidog â rheolwyr y stadiwm ynghylch y ffaith y bydd llawer o'r digwyddiadau a ddenwyd i Gaerdydd yn dychwelyd i Lundain pan gaiff stadiwm newydd Wembley ei agor? Mae angen cynllunio'r ffordd orau o ddefnyddio'r stadiwm. Er i gyngerdd y tsunami ddenu llawer o ganwyr pop nad oeddent wedi perfformio yn Stadiwm y Mileniwm o'r blaen, pa ystyriaeth a rydd i ddenu rhai o'r canwyr hynny yn ôl i Gaerdydd ar gyfer cyngherddau cyn ac ar ôl i Stadiwm newydd Wembley agor?

Alun Pugh: Mae'n sicr y bydd bwlech yn rhaglen y stadiwm pan fydd Cwpan FA Lloegr a'i gemau ail-gyfle, cwpan y gynghrair, ac amrywiaeth eang o gemau pêl-droed yn dychwelyd i Wembley. Gwn fod y rheolwyr yn ystyried amrywiaeth o ddigwyddiadau a allai lenwi'r bylchau hynny a, phan fydd yn gofyn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad am gymorth, byddwn yn barod i edrych yn ofalus ar y digwyddiadau hynny. Mae angen inni sicrhau y cynhelir enw da'r stadiwm fel lleoliad ar gyfer digwyddiadau o'r radd flaenaf.

Leighton Andrews: Dychwelaf at fater a godais gyda chi cyn y Nadolig drwy awgrymu efallai na chaiff enw da Stadiwm y Mileniwm ei wella os bydd yn cynnal digwyddiadau amhoblogaidd megis cynhadledd Plaid Geidwadol Cymru.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r Gweinidog yn gyfrifol am Blaid Geidwadol Cymru.

C14 William Graham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar effaith Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru? OAQ0046(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Mae'r ganolfan yn cael effaith ar sawl lefel. Mae'n adeilad eiconig sy'n

Wales to the world and showcases world-class performances. It is accessible and excellent. It will stage comedies and tragedies, and I am not sure into which of those categories the Welsh Conservatives fall.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I have just indicated, Minister, that you have no responsibility for the Welsh Conservatives.

William Graham: Do you agree that the Wales Millennium Centre will provide a wonderful showcase for Wales? It has some five years of guaranteed funding, but will you look closely at what will happen after that time if it is not an economic success?

Alun Pugh: We will be looking at two issues—the long-term financial sustainability of the centre, and the business model as it unfolds in its first full year of trading. However, with a varied programme that includes everything from *Wozzeck* to *Winnie the Pooh*, I am sure that there will be something for everyone.

cynrychioli Cymru i'r byd ac sy'n arddangos perfformiadau o'r radd flaenaf. Mae'n hygyrch ac yn ardderchog. Bydd yn llwyfannu comediau a thrasiediau, ac nid wyf yn siŵr i ba un o'r categorïau hynny y mae Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn perthyn.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf newydd nodi, Weinidog, nad ydych yn gyfrifol am Geidwadwyr Cymru.

William Graham: A gytunwch y bydd Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru yn llwyfan gwych i Gymru? Mae ganddi bum mlynedd o gyllid wedi'i warantu, ond a wnewch edrych yn ofalus ar yr hyn a fydd yn digwydd ar ddiwedd y cyfnod hwnnw os nad yw'n llwyddo'n economaidd?

Alun Pugh: Byddwn yn ystyried dau fater—cynaliadwyedd ariannol hirdymor y ganolfan, a'r model busnes wrth iddo ddatblygu yn ystod ei blwyddyn fasnachu lawn gyntaf. Fodd bynnag, gyda rhaglen amrywiol sy'n cynnwys popeth o *Wozzeck* i *Winnie the Pooh*, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd rhywbeth at ddant pawb.

Celfyddyd Gyhoeddus Public Art

Q15 David Melding: Will the Minister make a statement on public art in south Wales? OAQ0028(CWS)

Alun Pugh: There is a strong tradition of public art in south Wales and beyond, through the work of Cyfoeth Cymru Gyfan—Sharing Treasures and the Cardiff Bay Arts Trust. We are supporting these organisations with almost £380,000 of revenue funding this year.

David Melding: Do you not agree that one of the more regrettable consequences of the reformation is that we lost great visual culture and the glories of public art in so many cathedrals, monasteries and other places of worship and public areas? Today, far too many public places look bleak and drab. They are calling out for art and to be regarded as blank canvasses, and for the modern equivalent of icons to saints, which would be statues to public figures. We want to revel in the glory of Welsh culture.

C15 David Melding: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar gelfyddyd gyhoeddus yn y De? OAQ0028(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Mae traddodiad cryf o gelfyddyd gyhoeddus yn y De a'r tu hwnt, drwy waith Cyfoeth Cymru Gyfan—Sharing Treasures ac Ymddriedolaeth Celfyddydau Bae Caerdydd. Cefnogwn y sefydliadau hyn drwy roi bron £380,000 o gyllid refeniw eleni.

David Melding: Oni chytunwch mai un o ganlyniadau mwy anffodus y diwygiad yw inni golli diwylliant gweledol pwysig a gogoniant celfyddyd gyhoeddus mewn cymaint o eglwysi cadeiriol, mynachlogydd a manau addoli a manau cyhoeddus eraill? Heddiw, mae llawer gormod o fannau cyhoeddus yn edrych yn llwm ac yn ddfilas. Mae angen mawr arnynt am weithiau celf ac i gael eu hystyried yn gynfasau gwag, ac am yr hyn sy'n gyfwerth yn yr oes sydd ohoni ag eiconau o saint, sef cerfluniau o ffigurau

cyhoeddus. Yr ydym yn awyddus i ymhyfrydu yng ngogoniant diwylliant Cymru.

Alun Pugh: I will not comment on the reformation, but I will say that public art has a major contribution to make to people's quality of life. Many fine statues, such as the one of Aneurin Bevan that graces Cardiff's Queen Street, add greatly to the quality of life.

Alun Pugh: Ni wnaif sylwadau am y diwygiad, ond dywedaf fod gan gelfyddyd gyhoeddus gyfraniad mawr i'w wneud i ansawdd bywydau pobl. Mae llawer o gerfluniau godidog, megis yr un o Aneurin Bevan yn Heol y Frenhines yng Nghaerdydd, yn ychwanegu llawer at ansawdd bywyd.

Y Llywydd: Er nad oes ganddo gyfrifoldeb am y diwygiad Protestannaidd, diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ateb pob cwestiwn heddiw.

The Presiding Officer: Although he has no responsibility for the Protestant reformation, I thank the Minister for answering every question today.

Cwestiynau i Bwyllgor y Tŷ Questions to the House Committee

Gwasanaethau Cyfieithu Translation Services

Q1 Mark Isherwood: Will the representative of the House Committee make a statement on Welsh translation services? OAQ0001(HC)

C1 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff cynrychiolydd Pwyllgor y Tŷ ddatganiad ar wasanaethau cyfieithu Cymraeg. OAQ0001(HC)

The Deputy Presiding Officer (John Marek): The translation service, which is currently part of the Assembly Parliamentary Service and which provides services to all parts of the Assembly, is being split to create two separate services. Approximately two thirds of the translation staff will transfer to the Welsh Assembly Government and the remainder will remain in the Assembly Parliamentary Service. The decision to create separate services was taken jointly by the House Committee and the Welsh Assembly Government in May last year. The arrangements are now well advanced and will be implemented in April.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd (John Marek): Bwriedir rhannu'r gwasanaeth cyfieithu, sy'n rhan o Wasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad ar hyn o bryd ac sy'n darparu gwasanaethau i bob rhan o'r Cynulliad, i greu dau wasanaeth ar wahân. Bydd tua dwy ran o dair o'r staff cyfieithu yn trosglwyddo i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a bydd y gweddill yn aros yng Ngwasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad. Gwnaed y penderfyniad i greu gwasanaethau ar wahân ar y cyd gan Bwyllgor y Tŷ a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ym mis Mai y llynedd. Mae llawer o'r trefniadau wedi'u gwneud erbyn hyn a chânt eu gweithredu ym mis Ebrill.

Mark Isherwood: Many of my constituents in north Wales continue to write to me to express their concern at the lack of translation services for Assembly Members' correspondence and their belief that this means that we are not a truly bilingual Assembly. What research has the House Committee undertaken to establish the level of demand that there might be for such a service, and would you consider running a

Mark Isherwood: Mae llawer o'm hetholwyr yn y Gogledd yn parhau i ysgrifennu ataf i fynegi eu pryder ynghylch diffyg gwasanaethau cyfieithu ar gyfer gohebiaeth Aelodau'r Cynulliad a'u cred bod hyn yn golygu nad ydym yn Gynulliad gwbl ddwyieithog. Pa ymchwil a wnaeth Pwyllgor y Tŷ i bennu'r galw a allai fodoli am wasanaeth o'r fath, ac a ystyriwch gynnal cynllun treialu ar y sail hon?

trial scheme on this basis?

3.10 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: We will investigate the demand, but this is a scarce resource and I do not see any immediate prospect of being able to provide services for individual Members. Members are allowed to use their office-costs allowance to acquire translation services for themselves, and the Assembly Parliamentary Service recently produced a list of efficient and qualified translators.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Byddwn yn ymchwilio i'r galw, ond mae'r adnodd hwn yn brin ac ni welaf unrhyw obaith ar hyn o bryd o allu darparu gwasanaethau i Aelodau unigol. Caniateir i Aelodau ddefnyddio eu lwfans costau swyddfa i gaffael gwasanaethau cyfieithu iddynt hwy eu hunain, a chynhyrchodd Gwasanaeth Seneddol y Cynulliad restr o gyfieithwyr effeithlon a chymwysedig yn ddiweddar.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Mark Isherwood: Yesterday, during the Plaid Cymru debate on climate change, the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside questioned the authorship of a report to which I referred and which indicated that 15,000 wind turbines had not reduced carbon emissions in Germany. Helen Mary Jones told me that I should not believe everything that I read. I therefore rang Berlin this morning, as I promised—

Mark Isherwood: Ddoe, yn ystod dadl Plaid Cymru ar newid yn yr hinsawdd, gofynnodd y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad pwy oedd awdur adroddiad y cyfeiriais ato a nododd nad oedd 15,000 o dyrbinau gwynt wedi lleihau'r carbon sy'n cael ei ryddhau yn yr Almaen. Dywedodd Helen Mary Jones wrthyf na ddylwn gredu popeth a ddarllenaf. Felly ffoniais Berlin y bore yma, fel yr addewais—

The Presiding Officer: Order. It would be helpful if Mark Isherwood were to indicate how any discussions that he may have had with Helen Mary Jones have led to a point of order for me.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe bai Mark Isherwood yn nodi sut y mae unrhyw drafodaethau y gallai fod wedi'u cael gyda Helen Mary Jones wedi arwain at bwynt o drefn i mi.

Mark Isherwood: The point of order, Presiding Officer—and I would appreciate your distinguished advice on this—relates to the procedure that should be followed when a Member's veracity is questioned by other Members, and what opportunity should that Member have to respond with evidence?

Mark Isherwood: Mae'r pwynt o drefn, Lywydd—a byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi eich cyngor hyddysg ar hyn—yn ymwneud â'r weithdrefn y dylid ei dilyn pan amheuir geirwiredd Aelod gan Aelodau eraill, a pha gyfle y dylai'r Aelod hwnnw ei gael i ymateb drwy roi tystiolaeth?

The Presiding Officer: I have read yesterday's Record, and it seems to me that the comments were are classic debating points. When a Member makes an assertion or when an assertion is made in an intervention, there is an opportunity, in further debate, for the Member to take the argument further. These are points of argument rather than matters of order.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi darllen Cofnod ddoe, ac ymddengys i mi mai pwyntiau dadlau clasurol oedd y sylwadau. Pan fydd Aelod yn haeru rhywbeth neu pan haerir rhywbeth mewn ymyriad, mae cyfle, wrth drafod ymhellach, i'r Aelod fynd â'r ddadl ymhellach. Pwyntiau dadlau yw'r rhain yn hytrach na materion yn ymwneud â threfn.

**Cymeradwyo Adroddiad Grant Arbennig: Dyrannu Arian i Awdurdodau Lleol
ar gyfer Gwaredu Oergelloedd Domestig**
**Approval of a Special Grant Report: Allocating Monies to Local Authorities for
the Disposal of Domestic Fridges**

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I propose that

the National Assembly, under Section 88B of the Local Government Finance Act 1988, and in accordance with Standing Order No. 21.11, approves the Local Government Finance (Wales) Special Grant Report No. 7 (Wales 2004), which was laid in the Table Office on 25 January 2005. (NDM2274)

The proposed £2.83 million in this special grant continues our commitment to supporting local authorities in the collection, storage and disposal of domestic fridges and freezers. Since the EC regulation on ozone-depleting substances came into effect, the public and private sectors have risen to the challenge. Local authorities have worked hard to meet demand and have used the previous grants to manage the disposal of around 324,000 domestic fridges.

The two reprocessing plants in Wales—Sims Recycling Solutions in Newport and Sundorne Products (Llanidloes) Ltd— together provide sufficient capacity to handle the number of fridges that are likely to require disposal in Wales each year. In addition, Comet has a fridge take-back scheme.

Despite the availability of fridge-reprocessing capacity and Comet's take-back scheme, local authorities still have to manage the disposal of domestic fridges in 2004-05. Assembly funding is therefore needed to provide additional support to cover the costs of their collection, transport, storage and disposal. This funding ensures the proper disposal of waste as well as preventing illegal waste management and fly-tipping, which is one of our environmental priorities. It will also provide local authorities with the opportunity to use the grant to facilitate the reuse of suitable fridges through partnerships with community and voluntary sector

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Cynigiau fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol o dan Adran 88B o Ddeddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1988, ac yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 21.11, yn cymeradwyo Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol (Cymru) Adroddiad Grant Arbennig (Rhif 7) (Cymru 2004) a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Ionawr 2005. (NDM2274)

Mae'r £2.83 miliwn arfaethedig yn y grant arbennig hwn yn parhau â'n hymrwymiad i gefnogi awdurdodau lleol wrth gasglu, storio a gwaredu oergelloedd a rhewgelloedd domestig. Ers i reoliad y CE ar sylweddau lleihau osôn ddod i rym, mae'r sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat wedi ymateb i'r her. Mae awdurdodau lleol wedi gweithio'n galed i ateb y galw ac maent wedi defnyddio'r grantiau blaenorol i reoli'r broses o waredu tua 324,000 o oergelloedd domestig.

Mae'r ddau waith ailbroseu yng Nghymru—Sims Recycling Solutions yng Nghasnewydd a Sundorne Products (Llanidloes) Cyf—gyda'i gilydd yn darparu digon o adnoddau i ymdrin â nifer yr oergelloedd y mae'n debygol y bydd angen eu gwaredu yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn. Yn ogystal, mae gan Comet gynllun dychwelyd oergelloedd.

Er gwaethaf argaeledd adnoddau ailbroseu oergelloedd a chynllun dychwelyd oergelloedd Comet, rhaid i awdurdodau lleol barhau i reoli'r broses o waredu oergelloedd domestig yn 2004-05. Felly mae angen cyllid gan y Cynulliad i roi cymorth ychwanegol i dalu costau'r gwaith o gasglu, cludo, storio a gwaredu oergelloedd. Mae'r cyllid hwn yn sicrhau y caiff gwastraff ei waredu'n briodol yn ogystal ag atal gwaith rheoli gwastraff anghyfreithlon a thipio anghyfreithlon, sy'n un o'n blaenoriaethau amgylcheddol. Bydd hefyd yn rhoi'r cyfle i awdurdodau lleol ddefnyddio'r grant i hwyluso'r broses o aildefnyddio oergelloedd addas drwy

organisations.

David Lloyd: I support this grant, which, as the Minister outlined, continues the Assembly's financial commitment to supporting local authorities in the collection, storage and disposal of domestic fridges and freezers. This comes in response to a well-known European Commission regulation on ozone-depleting substances, and local authorities are working hard to meet the increasing demand. It is right that secure funding is appropriated for the task.

Members will recall, in the early days of the first Assembly, the UK Government's somewhat tardy response to the looming impact of this particular EU directive. Members will also recall David Davies's rather excitable representations on fridges at the time. I mention this because there is another EU directive looming—the EU Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive, which concerns the recycling and disposal of electronic and electrical goods. This has also elicited a less than enthusiastic response at UK level, and timescales have slipped again. I press the Minister to do what he can not only about fridges, but electronic and electrical goods, so that just as we smoothly dispose of fridges and freezers, we can also shortly recycle and dispose of televisions, mobile phones, computers, washing machines and so on. However, the grant before us now is welcome and fully supported by Plaid Cymru.

David Davies: We will obviously support this measure, as it is the only sensible thing to do. However, I wonder if, in doing so, we should spare a thought for the inhabitants of third-world countries, particularly Romania and Nigeria, which have a similar electricity system to us and which used to benefit from a supply of fridges sold at around £5 each. Obviously, many of the people who were able to buy those fridges would have been unable—and still would be—to afford brand new ones. The ozone regulations must be followed, but the majority of fridges, if not all, that are now produced and have been produced for some years, are ozone free.

bartneriaethau â sefydliadau'r sector cymunedol a'r sector gwirfoddol.

David Lloyd: Cefnogaf y grant hwn, sydd, fel yr amlinellodd y Gweinidog, yn parhau ag ymrwymiad ariannol y Cynulliad i gefnogi awdurdodau lleol wrth iddynt gasglu, storio a gwaredu oergelloedd a rhewgelloedd domestig. Daw hyn mewn ymateb i reoliad cyfarwydd y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ar sylweddau lleihau osôn, ac mae awdurdodau lleol yn gweithio'n galed i ateb y galw cynyddol. Mae'n briodol neilltuo cyllid pendant i'r dasg.

Bydd Aelodau yn cofio, ar ddechrau'r Cynulliad cyntaf, ymateb braidd yn hwyr Llywodraeth y DU i effaith ddisgwyliedig y gyfarwyddeb benodol hon gan yr UE. Bydd Aelodau yn cofio hefyd sylwadau braidd yn gynhyrfus David Davies ar oergelloedd ar y pryd. Soniaf am hyn oherwydd disgwylir cyfarwyddeb arall gan yr UE—Cyfarwyddeb Gwastraff Offer Trydanol ac Electronig yr UE, sy'n ymwneud ag ailgylchu a gwaredu nwyddau electronig a thrydanol. Nid yw hyn wedi cael ymateb brwdfrydig iawn yn y DU ychwaith, ac ni chadwyd at amserlenni unwaith eto. Pwysaf ar y Gweinidog i wneud popeth o fewn ei allu i ymdrin, nid yn unig ag oergelloedd, ond â nwyddau electronig a thrydanol hefyd, er mwyn inni allu ailgylchu a gwaredu setiau teledu, ffonau symudol, cyfrifiaduron, peiriannau golchi ac ati cyn bo hir, yn yr un modd ag y gwaredwn oergelloedd a rhewgelloedd yn ddidrafferth. Fodd bynnag, croesewir y grant sydd ger ein bron yn awr ac mae Plaid Cymru yn ei gefnogi'n llawn.

David Davies: Mae'n amlwg y byddwn yn cefnogi'r mesur hwn, oherwydd dyma'r unig beth doeth i'w wneud. Fodd bynnag, tybiaf, drwy wneud hynny, a ddylem feddwl am drigolion gwledydd y trydydd byd, yn arbennig Rwmania a Nigeria, sydd â system drydan sy'n debyg i'n system ni ac a arferai fanteisio ar gyflenwad o oergelloedd a werthwyd am tua £5 yr un. Yn amlwg, ni fyddai llawer o'r bobl a allai brynu'r oergelloedd hynny yn gallu fforddio prynu oergelloedd newydd sbon—ac ni fyddent yn gallu eu fforddio o hyd. Rhaid dilyn y rheoliadau osôn, ond mae mwyafrif yr oergelloedd, os nad pob un ohonynt, a

When can we be satisfied that virtually all of the fridges facing disposal are ozone free? Will trade with third-world countries be allowed to start up again, or will companies and householders still be forced to put their fridges through the current process?

I also pick up on Dai Lloyd's point and remind people of the completely incoherent way in which this legislation was dealt with and the total lack of communication between the European Commission, the UK Government, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and local authorities, which meant that this piece of legislation caught everyone by surprise and resulted in fridge mountains, not to mention a loss of jobs. Do you agree that that is a poor way of governing, and a demonstration of why government is best run from Westminster and not from Brussels? Do you also agree that the new waste and electrical legislation is an example of the European Commission once again taking the WEEE?

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats approve of the renewal of this special grant. In particular, I highlight the effective operation of Evans Logistics in Llandiloes in my constituency. I raise two issues on which I would appreciate a response from the Minister. First, how much of the recycling not only of fridges, but of electrical goods, as referred to by previous speakers, fits with our sustainable development duty? The new regulation on waste, electrical and electronic equipment will be introduced this year, but we have seen news reports that much of that waste ends up in impoverished regions of Asia. For example, in Guangdong province in China, around 100,000 men and women are working for low wages—reported as 94p a day—sorting out all of the electronic waste from countries such as Wales. How do you justify, under our sustainable development commitment, that we implement these regulations, allowing our waste electronic goods to be shipped all the way to these regions without preparing the infrastructure in Wales for us to deal with our own problem?

gynhyrchir yn awr ac a gynhyrchwyd ers rhai blynyddoedd, yn rhydd o osôn. Pryd y gallwn fod yn fodlon bod bron pob un o'r oergelloedd y bwriedir eu gwaredu yn rhydd o osôn? A ganiateir i fasnach gyda gwledydd y trydydd byd aildechrau, neu a fydd cwmnïau a chartrefi yn gorfod rhoi eu hoergelloedd drwy'r broses bresennol o hyd?

Cyfeiriaf hefyd at bwynt Dai Lloyd gan atgoffa pobl am y ffordd gwbl anghydlynol yr ymdriniwyd â'r ddeddfwriaeth hon a'r diffyg cyfathrebu rhwng y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, Llywodraeth y DU, Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig ac awdurdodau lleol, a olygodd i'r ddeddfwriaeth hon synnu pawb gan arwain at bentyrrau o oergelloedd, a cholli swyddi. A gytunwch fod hynny'n ffordd wael o lywodraethu, ac yn dangos mai'r ffordd orau o lywodraethu yw o San Steffan yn hytrach na Brwsel? A gytunwch hefyd fod y ddeddfwriaeth gwastraff a thrydanol newydd yn enghraifft o'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn cael hwyl unwaith eto?

Mick Bates: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cymeradwyo adnewyddu'r grant arbennig hwn. Yn benodol, amlygaf weithrediad effeithiol Evans Logistics yn Llandiloes yn fy etholaeth i. Codaf ddau fater yr hoffwn i'r Gweinidog ymateb iddynt. Yn gyntaf, faint o'r ailgylchu, ailgylchu nwyddau trydanol yn ogystal ag oergelloedd, y cyfeiriodd siaradwyr blaenorol atynt, sy'n cyd-fynd â'n dyletswydd o ran datblygu cynaliadwy? Caiff y rheoliad newydd ar wastraff offer trydanol ac electronig ei gyflwyno eleni, ond gwelsom adroddiadau yn y newyddion bod llawer o'r gwastraff hwnnw yn mynd i ranbarthau tlawd Asia. Er enghraifft, yn nhalaith Guangdong yn Tsieina, mae tua 100,000 o ddynion a merched yn gweithio am gyflogau isel—94c y dydd yn ôl pob sôn—yn didoli'r holl wastraff electronig o wledydd fel Cymru. Sut yr ydych yn cyfiawnhau, o dan ein hymrwymiad i ddatblygu cynaliadwy, ein bod yn gweithredu'r rheoliadau hyn, gan ganiatáu i'n nwyddau electronig gwastraff gael eu cludo'r holl ffordd i'r rhanbarthau hyn heb baratoi'r seilwaith yng Nghymru inni ymdrin â'n problem ni ein hunain?

David Davies: Is it not the case that although these wages are low, so are the general costs of living, and, although this is not ideal, 100,000 people who would not otherwise have jobs are employed in a third-world country? Should we not welcome this fact, if we want standards of living in the third world to rise?

3.20 p.m.

Mick Bates: Your simplistic point overlooks the fact that the introduction of vast amounts of waste from the west disrupts the sustainable economy of these areas. Countries in the west should support the local indigenous industries, not import problems for a short period of time, as this destroys economies and gives us an excuse not to build a sustainable industry at home to deal with our waste. I hope that you will consider that issue. I know that you support the Assembly's sustainable development aims.

Finally, how long will people be able to store these fridges if they are classified as hazardous waste? People need to know if they can be stored for, say, a year, or if they need to dispose of them immediately and whether they will be subject to higher collection charges.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): First, the regulations only affect the appliances that contain ozone. Therefore, any newer fridges would not be covered by this legislation. That deals with David Davies's point.

On the European situation, the European Commission has dragged the UK along in terms of environmental protection because the governments of the early 1980s and 1990s were so useless at contributing positively to the environment. The EC has done a good job to ensure that the UK is brought up to scratch in many ways.

As you will know from this morning's committee, storage is allowed for hazardous waste, although fridges are not classed as

David Davies: Onid yw'n wir er bod y cyflogau hyn yn isel, bod y costau byw cyffredinol yn isel hefyd, ac, er nad yw'n ddelfrydol, y cyflogir 100,000 o bobl a fyddai'n ddi-waith fel arall mewn un o wledydd y trydydd byd? Oni ddylem groesawu hyn, os ydym yn awyddus i godi safonau byw yn y trydydd byd?

Mick Bates: Mae eich pwynt yn rhy syml ac yn anwybyddu'r ffaith bod cyflwyno llawer o wastraff o'r gorllewin yn amharu ar economi gynaliadwy'r ardaloedd hyn. Dylai gwledydd yn y gorllewin gefnogi'r diwydiannau cynhenid lleol, yn hytrach na mewnforio problemau am gyfnod byr, am fod hyn yn dinistrio economïau ac yn rhoi esgus inni beidio â datblygu diwydiant cynaliadwy yn y wlad hon i ymdrin â'n gwastraff. Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn ystyried y mater hwnnw. Gwn eich bod yn cefnogi nodau datblygu cynaliadwy y Cynulliad.

I gloi, am faint y bydd pobl yn gallu storio'r oergelloedd hyn os cânt eu dosbarthu'n wastraff peryglus? Mae angen i bobl wybod a ellir eu storio am flwyddyn, er enghraifft, neu a oes angen eu gwaredu ar unwaith ac a fydd yn rhaid talu taliadau casglu uwch.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Yn gyntaf, dim ond offer sy'n cynnwys osôn y mae'r rheoliadau yn effeithio arnynt. Felly, ni fyddai'r ddeddfwriaeth hon yn berthnasol i unrhyw oergelloedd newydd. Mae hynny'n ymdrin â phwynt David Davies.

O ran y sefyllfa Ewropeaidd, mae'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd wedi llusgo'r DU ar ei ôl o ran diogelwch amgylcheddol am fod y llywodraethau ar ddechrau'r 1980au a'r 1990au mor wael o ran cyfrannu'n gadarnhaol at yr amgylchedd. Mae'r CE wedi gwneud gwaith da i sicrhau bod y DU yn cyrraedd y safon angenrheidiol mewn sawl ffordd.

Fel y gwyddoch o'r pwyllgor y bore yma, caniateir i wastraff peryglus gael ei storio, er na chaiff oergelloedd eu dosbarthu'n wastraff

hazardous for up to a year. Storing fridges is not a problem in Wales because we have excess capacity—there is more capacity to deal with fridges than there are fridges to be dealt with. Therefore, there is no danger of creating fridge mountains here.

The WEEE directive was mentioned and, although it has nothing to do with this set of regulations, I will address Members' points. We need to deal with more of our waste in Wales, and, a positive step forward in this regard is the cathode ray tube reprocessing plant that recently opened in Hirwaun. However, there can be no room for doubt here—the whole point of the WEEE directive is for the financial burden to be borne not by local authorities, but by the manufacturers of electronic goods, who are under obligation to collect these goods from local authorities and pay for their disposal. Therefore, there are no extra financial burdens on local authorities.

peryglus am hyd at flwyddyn. Nid yw storio oergelloedd yn peri problem yng Nghymru am fod gormod o adnoddau gennym—mae mwy o adnoddau i ymdrin ag oergelloedd na nifer yr oergelloedd y mae angen ymdrin â hwy. Felly, nid oes perygl o greu pentyrrau o oergelloedd yma.

Crybwyllwyd cyfarwyddeb WEEE ac, er nad oes a wnelo dim â'r gyfres hon o reoliadau, ymdriniaf â phwyntiau'r Aelodau. Mae angen inni ymdrin â mwy o'n gwastraff yng Nghymru, a cham cadarnhaol ymlaen yn hyn o beth yw'r gwaith ailbrosesu tiwbiau pelydrau cathod a agorwyd yn Hirwaun yn ddiweddar. Fodd bynnag, nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth yma—holl ddiben cyfarwyddeb WEEE yw trosglwyddo'r baich ariannol o awdurdodau lleol i weithgynhyrchwyr nwyddau electronig, sydd o dan rwymedigaeth i gasglu'r nwyddau hyn gan awdurdodau lleol a thalu i'w gwaredu. Felly, nid oes unrhyw feichiau ariannol ychwanegol ar awdurdodau lleol.

Cynnig (NDM2274): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2274): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin

Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Strategaeth y Diwydiannau Creadigol The Creative Industries Strategy

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Kirsty Williams a gwelliannau 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 a 7 yn enw David Melding.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Kirsty Williams and amendments 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in the name of David Melding.

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): I propose that

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. welcomes the Welsh Assembly Government's creative industries strategy launched in November 2004;

1. yn croesawu strategaeth diwydiannau creadigol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a lanswyd ym mis Tachwedd 2004;

2. recognises the benefits of the sector and the Welsh economy which the creative industries strategy will deliver. (NDM2275)

2. yn cydnabod manteision strategaeth y diwydiannau creadigol i'r sector ac i economi Cymru. (NDM2275)

Today's debate provides a welcome opportunity for the National Assembly to recognise the creative industries as potentially one of the most successful and fastest growing sectors of our economy and to acknowledge and welcome the steps that we have taken as a Government to act in partnership with the industry to support, encourage and stimulate the growth of creative industries in Wales.

Mae dadl heddiw yn rhoi cyfle sydd i'w groesawu i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gydnabod y diwydiannau creadigol fel un o'r sectorau mwyaf llwyddiannus sy'n tyfu gyflymaf yn ein heconomi o bosibl a chydabod a chroesawu'r camau a gymerwyd gennym ni fel Llywodraeth i weithredu mewn partneriaeth â'r diwydiant i gefnogi, annog ac ysgogi twf y diwydiannau creadigol yng Nghymru.

I start with a clear statement about what we mean by 'the creative industries'. The term refers to businesses whose principle route to wealth and job creation lies in the development, retention and exploitation of intellectual property. Therefore, the creative industries sector encompasses an incredibly diverse range of businesses from film and TV to music and new media. These are businesses, which, through their exploitation of intellectual property, stand to make a significant contribution to economic growth.

It would be a profound mistake to write off this sector as one that makes a lightweight or peripheral contribution to increasing prosperity in Wales. On the contrary, we recognise that the creative industries are serious business, growing at a significantly faster rate than the UK economy as a whole—two percentage points greater than the overall growth in the economy. Therefore, we rightly believe that this sector, as it is, is a terrific growth area with great potential. It is a key sector in the building of a high-value-added economy, driven by knowledge, innovation and creativity.

While Wales has always been, and continues to be, a very creative country, we have not been that successful in retaining that wealth-creation and job-creation potential. Too often, it has been a case of 'you have to get out to get on', and we have allowed that talent to leave in a way that benefited other economies and depleted our own. It is within that context of the need to support our creative talent that I launched the creative industries strategy in November. That strategy, developed in close consultation with the industry and with key stakeholders, stands to make the most of our strengths as a creative country.

I have been delighted to see the substantial progress made in recent months. Tinopolis in Llanelli, which I visited last year with Catherine Thomas, the local Assembly Member, is now one of the largest independent film and television companies outside London, and it was recently floated on the stock market. Boomerang, another Welsh success story, is creating waves in terms of its exploitation and filming of

Dechreuaf gyda datganiad clir ynglŷn â'r hyn a olygwn gan 'y diwydiannau creadigol'. Cyfeiria'r term at fusnesau y mae eu prif lwybrau tuag at greu cyfoeth a swyddi yn golygu datblygu, cadw ac ymwelwa ar eiddo deallusol. Felly, mae sector y diwydiannau creadigol yn rhychwantu amrywiaeth mawr o fusnesau o ffilm a theledu i gerddoriaeth a chyfryngau newydd. Dyma fusnesau, sydd, drwy ymelwa ar eiddo deallusol, yn gallu gwneud cyfraniad sylweddol i dwf economaidd.

Byddai'n gamgymeriad mawr diystyru'r sector hwn fel un nad yw ond yn gwneud cyfraniad bach neu ymylol tuag at gynyddu ffyniant yng Nghymru. I'r gwrthwyneb, cydnabyddwn fod y diwydiannau creadigol yn fusnes difrifol, sy'n tyfu yn gynt o lawer nag economi'r DU yn ei chyfanrwydd—dau bwynt canran yn fwy na'r twf cyffredinol yn yr economi. Felly, credwn, ac mae lle da dros gredu hyn, fod y sector hwn, fel y mae, yn faes a allai dyfu'n eithriadol. Mae'n sector allweddol o ran meithrin economi â gwerth mawr ychwanegol, wedi'i ysgogi gan wybodaeth, arloesedd a chreadigrwydd.

Er y bu Cymru erioed yn wlad greadigol iawn, ac yn dal i fod felly, nid ydym wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn o ran cadw'r cyfleoedd posibl hynny i greu cyfoeth a swyddi. Yn rhy aml, clywid 'rhaid ichi adael Cymru er mwyn llwyddo', ac yr ydym wedi gadael i'r dalent honno fynd mewn modd a fu'n fuddiol i economïau eraill ac a wahaodd ein heconomi ein hunain. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, sef yr angen i gefnogi ein talent greadigol, y lansiais strategaeth y diwydiannau creadigol ym mis Tachwedd. Mae'r strategaeth honno, a ddatblygwyd drwy ymgynghori'n agos â'r diwydiant a rhanddeiliaid allweddol, yn fodd i wneud y mwyaf o'n cryfderau fel gwlad greadigol.

Bûm yn falch iawn o weld y cynnydd sylweddol a wnaed yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf. Mae Tinopolis yn Llanelli, yr ymwelais ag ef y llynedd yng nghwmni Catherine Thomas, yr Aelod Cynulliad lleol, bellach yn un o'r cwmnïau ffilm a theledu annibynnol mwyaf y tu allan i Lundain, a gwerthwyd cyfranddaliadau'r cwmni ar y farchnad stoc yn ddiweddar. Mae Boomerang, sef cwmni llwyddinaus arall o

extreme sports. I am also delighted that S4C made a major announcement today on setting up a £1 million development fund to encourage the independent production sector in Wales. There has been substantial progress, and this demonstrates once again the talent and the potential that we have in Wales, but much more needs to be done.

The strategy will help our creative industries to create, retain and exploit intellectual property, because, along with enhanced public-sector understanding of the creative industries, the strategy will follow a four-pronged approach. First, we will establish a £7 million creative intellectual property fund. Secondly, we will deliver more strategic investments in Wales based on creative businesses. Thirdly, we will adopt a new strategic approach to providing business support to those industries and companies and, finally, we will refocus the training and education that we provide to the sector.

The IP fund will help companies to retain control of their intellectual property. Investing in industry-focused education and training will be vital to growing the industry in the long term. The new strategic service will, for the first time, bring together in one place support for the different parts of the commercial creative industries. However, I want to stress that our support for the creative industries does not begin and end with the strategy. We do not treat this sector as somehow isolated and set apart from our approach to the wider economic development of Wales. Creating an environment where high-skilled, knowledge-driven and innovative sectors such as the creative industries can succeed and win for Wales is at the very heart of our approach. It features in our overarching strategy, 'Wales: A Better Country', in the implementation of 'A Winning Wales', and in our support for innovation in 'Wales for Innovation'.

In the modern economy that we are forging in Wales, we need to harness knowledge,

Gymru, yn gwneud pethau cyffrous o ran ymwela ar chwaraeon eithafol a'u ffilmio. Yr wyf yn falch o nodi hefyd i S4C wneud cyhoeddiad mawr heddiw ynglŷn â sefydlu cronfa ddatblygu gwerth £1 filiwn i annog y sector cynhyrchu annibynnol yng Nghymru. Gwnaed cynnydd sylweddol, a dengys hyn unwaith eto y dalent a'r potensial sydd gennym yng Nghymru, ond mae angen gwneud llawer mwy.

Bydd y strategaeth yn helpu ein diwydiannau creadigol i greu, cadw ac ymelwa ar eiddo deallusol, oherwydd, ynghyd â'r ddealltwriaeth gynyddol o'r diwydiannau creadigol ymhlith y sector cyhoeddus, bydd i'r strategaeth bedair ymagwedd. Yn gyntaf, byddwn yn sefydlu cronfa eiddo deallusol creadigol gwerth £7 miliwn. Yn ail, byddwn yn sicrhau buddsoddiadau mwy strategol yng Nghymru, yn seiliedig ar fusnesau creadigol. Yn drydydd, byddwn yn mabwysiadu ymagwedd strategol newydd tuag at y diwydiannau a'r cwmnïau hynny ac, yn olaf, byddwn yn rhoi ffocws newydd i'r hyfforddiant a'r addysg a ddarparwn i'r sector.

Bydd y gronfa eiddo deallusol yn helpu cwmnïau i gadw rheolaeth dros eu heiddo deallusol. Bydd yn hollbwysig buddsoddi mewn addysg a hyfforddiant sy'n canolbwyntio ar y diwydiant er mwyn iddo ddatblygu yn yr hirdymor. Bydd y gwasanaeth strategol newydd, am y tro cyntaf, yn dwyn ynghyd mewn un man gymorth i'r gwahanol rannau o'r diwydiannau creadigol masnachol. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn bwysleisio nad drwy'r strategaeth yn unig y byddwn yn cefnogi'r diwydiannau creadigol. Nid ydym yn trin y sector hwn fel petai ar wahân i'r ffordd yr ydym yn ymdrin â datblygu economaidd ehangach Cymru. Mae creu amgylchedd lle y gall sectorau hyfedr, arloesol wedi'u hysgogi gan wybodaeth megis y diwydiannau creadigol lwyddo ac ennill i Gymru wrth wraidd ein hymagwedd. Mae'n rhan o'n strategaeth gyffredinol, 'Cymru: Gwlad Well', yn rhan o weithredu 'Cymru'n Ennill', a'n cefnogaeth i arloesedd yn 'Cymru o blaid Arloesedd'.

Yn yr economi fodern yr ydym yn ei chreu yng Nghymru, mae angen inni harneisio

innovation and creativity in all that we do. That is why we support the creative industries, and why we have worked hard with our partners in industry to develop and deliver a strategy that will make the most of this innovative and creative country of ours.

Turning to the amendments, I ask Members to reject them all. I will briefly explain my reasoning. The first amendment accuses us of failing to cover the full range of creative industries in Wales in the strategy. Nothing could be further from the truth. The strategy is explicit in its inclusiveness. To quote directly from the strategy, it

‘does not exclude other sectors, such as print, media/publishing’.

It goes on to say that

‘Once the necessary delivery mechanisms are in place, solutions for other creative sectors will be developed.’

This is the right approach. It maximises the initial impact of the strategy on areas such as film, television, media and music, while not excluding other sectors in due course.

3.30 p.m.

On amendment 2, I expanded in my speech in some detail on how this strategy will make a genuine impact on the sector. I would have thought that David Melding—who, unfortunately, is not here—as a member of a party that once, allegedly, prided itself as the party of business, would welcome a strategy developed in conjunction with the creative industries. This amendment says a great deal more about the state of the Welsh Conservative Party than it does about a strategy that supports a vital wealth-creating sector.

Amendment 3 is unnecessary. The economic benefits accruing from the further development of the creative industries is fully recognised in this strategy, and the importance of realising these economic benefits is a prime driver of the strategy. It is

gwybodaeth, arloesedd a chreadigrwydd ym mhob peth a wnawn. Dyna pam y cefnogwn y diwydiannau creadigol, a pham yr ydym wedi gweithio'n galed gyda'n partneriaid yn y diwydiant i ddatblygu a chyflawni strategaeth a fydd yn manteisio ar y wlad hynod arloesol a chreadigol hon i'r eithaf.

Gan droi at y gwelliannau, gofynnaf i'r Aelodau wrthod pob un ohonynt. Esboniaf fy rhesymau'n fyr. Mae'r gwelliant cyntaf yn ein cyhuddo o fethu â chynnwys holl ddiwydiannau creadigol Cymru yn y strategaeth. Nid yw hynny'n wir o gwbl. Mae'r strategaeth yn nodi'n benodol ei bod yn gynhwysol. Hoffwn ddyfynnu o'r strategaeth ei hun,

‘nad yw'r strategaeth yn eithrio sectorau eraill, fel cyfryngau argraffu/cyhoeddi’.

Â yn ei flaen i nodi

‘Pan fydd y mecanweithiau cyflwyno angenrheidiol yn eu lle, datblygir atebion ar gyfer sectorau creadigol eraill.’

Dyna'r ffordd gywir i fynd ati. Mae'n sicrhau bod y strategaeth yn cael yr effaith gychwynnol fwyaf ar feysydd megis ffilm, teledu, y cyfryngau a cherddoriaeth, ond bydd yn cynnwys sectorau eraill maes o law.

O ran gwelliant 2, ymhelaethais yn fy araith yn eithaf manwl ar y ffordd y bydd y strategaeth yn cael effaith wirioneddol ar y sector. Byddwn wedi meddwl y byddai David Melding—nad yw yma, yn anffodus—fel aelod o blaid a fu gynt, yn ôl yr honiad, yn falch o fod yn blaid busnes, yn croesawu strategaeth a ddatblygwyd ar y cyd â'r diwydiannau creadigol. Mae'r gwelliant hwn yn dweud llawer mwy am gyflwr y Blaid Geidwadol yng Nghymru nag ydyw am strategaeth sy'n cefnogi sector bywiog sy'n creu cyfoeth.

Mae gwelliant 3 yn ddiangen. Cydnabyddir yn llawn y manteision economaidd a fyddai'n deillio o ddatblygu'r diwydiannau creadigol ymhellach yn y strategaeth hon, a phwysigrwydd sicrhau'r manteision economaidd hyn yw prif ysgogydd y

because we recognise the economic benefits and because we are ambitious for Wales that we have worked hard with stakeholders to put this strategy in place. The measurement of outputs is implicit in the strategy. The advisory panels for the industry will, as one of their tasks, be required to consider measurable outputs. Amendment 4 is therefore also unnecessary.

Amendment 5 pointedly ignores the fact that this strategy has been developed in full consultation with the industry. We have deliberately not adopted a top-down, Government-knows-best approach, and instead delivered something that is unashamedly industry led. The broadcasting sector was fully engaged in the consultation prior to the launch of the strategy and, as I have already indicated, parts of the sector responded enthusiastically to the challenge.

I also ask Members to oppose amendment 6. In the strategy, we clearly recognise the training that is currently taking place. We seek to build on existing good practice by better understanding the skills needs of the industry, and by responding to those needs. Amendment 7 is also unnecessary. The intellectual property fund and the strategy in general, will help to support indigenous enterprise, innovation and business development. The strategy, in common with all our strategies, takes forward policy in a way that complements the vision and targets of 'A Winning Wales'.

In summary, our creative industries strategy has been developed hand in hand with business and with the industry itself. For that sector, it is nothing less than a concrete example of the type of dynamic, customer-focused, industry-led initiative, with public-private partnership at its core, which provides a model for future business support today, and it is a model for our vision for public service in Wales. As such, I hope that you will support the motion and reject the amendments, and welcome the steps that we are taking to build the foundations for a knowledge-based economy in Wales.

strategaeth. Am ein bod yn cydnabod y manteision economaidd ac am ein bod yn uchelgeisiol i Gymru yr ydym wedi gweithio'n galed gyda rhanddeiliaid i roi'r strategaeth hon ar waith. Mae mesur canlyniadau ymhlyg yn y strategaeth. Bydd yn ofynnol i'r paneli cynghori i'r diwydiant, fel un o'u tasgau, ystyried canlyniadau mesuradwy. Felly mae gwelliant 4 hefyd yn ddiangen.

Mae gwelliant 5 yn amlwg yn anwybyddu'r ffaith bod y strategaeth hon wedi cael ei datblygu drwy ymgynghori'n llawn â'r diwydiant. Yr ydym wedi mynd ati'n fwriadol i beidio â llunio strategaeth o'r brig i lawr a mabwysiadu ymagwedd 'y Llywodraeth sy'n gwybod orau'. Yn hytrach, yr ydym wedi cyflawni rhywbeth sydd yn amlwg wedi cael ei arwain gan y diwydiant. Cymerodd y sector darlledu ran lawn yn yr ymgynghoriad cyn i'r strategaeth gael ei lansio ac, fel y nodais eisoes, ymatebodd rhannau o'r sector i'r her gyda brwdfrydedd.

Gofynnaf hefyd i'r Aelodau wrthod gwelliant 6. Yn y strategaeth, cydnabyddwn yn glir yr hyfforddiant sy'n cael ei gynnal ar hyn o bryd. Ein nod yw adeiladu ar arferion da sy'n bodoli eisoes drwy ddeall yn well anghenion sgiliau'r diwydiant, a thrwy ymateb i'r anghenion hynny. Mae gwelliant 7 hefyd yn ddiangen. Bydd y gronfa eiddo deallusol a'r strategaeth yn gyffredinol, yn helpu i gynorthwyo mentergarwch, arloesedd a datblygu busnesau cynhenid. Mae'r strategaeth, fel pob un o'n strategaethau, yn datblygu polisi mewn ffordd sy'n ategu gweledigaeth a thargedau 'Cymru'n Ennill'.

I grynhoi, mae ein strategaeth ar gyfer y diwydiannau creadigol wedi cael ei datblygu law yn llaw â busnes a chyda'r diwydiant ei hun. I'r sector hwnnw, nid yw ond yn enghraifft bendant o'r math o fenter ddeinamig sy'n canolbwyntio ar gwsmeriaid ac sy'n cael ei harwain gan y diwydiant, gyda phartneriaeth cyhoeddus-preifat wrth ei wraidd, sy'n fodel ar gyfer cymorth i fusnes yn y dyfodol heddiw, ac sy'n fodel ar gyfer ein gweledigaeth ar gyfer gwasanaeth cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Fel y cyfryw, gobeithiaf y byddwch yn cefnogi'r cynnig ac yn gwrthod y gwelliannau, a chroesawaf y camau yr ydym yn eu cymryd i adeiladu'r

sylfeini ar gyfer economi sy'n seiliedig ar wybodaeth yng Nghymru.

Jenny Randerson: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Delete all after 'Wales' and insert:

regrets that the Welsh Assembly Government's creative industries strategy fails to cover the full range of creative industries in Wales.

This strategy is okay as far as it goes. It is useful and welcome in that it recognises that the creative industries are growing faster than the rest of the economy. The Minister understated the disparity in some ways, because the rest of the economy is growing at about 1 per cent a year, and the creative industries are growing at 3 per cent a year. That is a significant difference. Throughout the UK, 2 million people are employed in the creative industries, a fact which is often not recognised.

The £7 million pump-priming IP fund is also welcome. However, as Liberal Democrats, we have some issues with this document, which I must raise. First, it is narrow in scope and it is late. The announcement, as many of us know, was due to be made last July. A date was made, with much fanfare, for this announcement. It was cancelled, and this document was eventually slipped out with a written statement in November. One wonders why. What went on in between? Was the Minister making a pitch for some money in the budget that he did not get? Would there have been more to this had it been possible for him to have had a greater budget allocation?

Looking at this strategy, one can well understand why it was slipped out. There is only one targeted, costed and firm action, and there is not even a timescale for that. There is only one measurable commitment, albeit repeated several times. The £7 million is announced twice in chapter 1, again in chapter 2 and again in chapter 3. I began to feel that I really was experiencing a groundhog day when I read this strategy—it

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Dileu popeth ar ôl 'Cymru' ac ychwanegu :

yn gresynu at fethiant Strategaeth Diwydiannau Creadigol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o ran cynnwys holl ddiwydiannau creadigol Cymru.

Mae'r strategaeth hon yn iawn ond gallai fod yn well. Mae'n ddefnyddiol ac yn dderbyniol yn yr ystyr ei bod yn cydnabod bod y diwydiannau creadigol yn tyfu'n gyflymach na gweddill yr economi. Ar sawl cyfrif, mae mwy o fwlch nag y dywedodd y Gweinidog, oherwydd mae gweddill yr economi yn tyfu tua 1 y cant y flwyddyn ac mae'r diwydiannau creadigol yn tyfu 3 y cant y flwyddyn. Mae hynny'n wahaniaeth sylweddol. Ledled y DU, cyflogir 2 filiwn o bobl yn y diwydiannau creadigol, ffaith nas cydnabyddir yn aml.

Rhaid croesawu hefyd y gronfa eiddo deallusol o £7 miliwn o arian ysgogi. Fodd bynnag, fel Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, nid ydym yn fodlon ar rai rhannau o'r ddogfen hon, y mae'n rhaid imi eu codi. Yn gyntaf, mae'n gul ei chwmpas ac mae'n hwyr. Fel y gŵyr llawer ohonom, y bwriad gwreiddiol oedd gwneud cyhoeddiad fis Gorffennaf diwethaf. Pennwyd dyddiad, gyda llawer o ffanffer, ar gyfer y cyhoeddiad hwn. Fe'i canslwyd, a chyhoeddwyd y ddogfen hon gyda datganiad ysgrifenedig ym mis Tachwedd yn y pen draw. Tybed pam? Beth ddigwyddodd yn y cyfamser? A oedd y Gweinidog yn gwneud cais am arian yn y gyllideb nas rhoddwyd iddo? A fyddai mwy o sylwedd i hyn pe bai wedi bod yn bosibl iddo gael dyraniad mwy o'r gyllideb?

Gan edrych ar y strategaeth hon, mae rhywun yn deall pam y'i cyhoeddwyd heb fawr o ffanffer. Dim ond un cam gweithredu pendant wedi'i dargedu, ac wedi'i gostio, sydd yn y ddogfen, ac nid oes hyd yn oed amserlen i hwnnw ychwaith. Dim ond un ymrwymiad mesuradwy a wneir, er iddo gael ei ailadrodd sawl gwaith. Cyhoeddwyd y £7 miliwn ddwywaith ym mhennod 1, unwaith ym mhennod 2 ac unwaith eto ym mhennod

is groundhog day today. I began to feel that I was going round in circles: every chapter restates the same information.

Other measures, such as improving skills, although welcome, have no targets, timescales or price tags.

Leighton Andrews: You complain about the document but have not told us whether you welcome the £7 million creative industry fund.

Jenny Randerson: You must have had a small lapse of concentration, Leighton. I started by saying that I do welcome it. You clearly had not tuned in at that point.

This is not a strategy: it is a one-legged stool, and I greatly regret the artificial division between the so-called commercial creative industries and the rest of the creative sector. Many of our now-subsidised arts have great potential to bring wealth to Wales. Like the industries described in the document, they need the application of business skills in order to bring more wealth to Wales. The announcement of this strategy by the Minister for Economic Development and Transport means that part of the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport's portfolio has, effectively, been sliced off. I greatly regret that. Culture, as a whole, is a source of wealth to our nation, spiritually and economically. Artificially dividing it in this way is regrettable.

I note that when the term 'creative industries' was first coined, the work was led by Chris Smith, who was the then Secretary of State for Culture and not the person in charge of the economic development portfolio for the UK Government. I also regret the narrow definition of creative industries in this document. That would be shared by the Scottish Executive. On 10 January, the Scottish Minister for Tourism, Culture and Sport gave a major speech in which the definition included, in addition to those sectors listed in this document, advertising,

3. Dechreuais deimlo fy mod o ddifrif yn gweld yr un peth dro ar ôl tro pan ddarllenais y strategaeth hon—caf yr un teimlad heddiw. Dechreuais deimlo fy mod yn drysu: mae pob pennod yn rhoi'r un wybodaeth eto.

I fesurau eraill, megis gwella sgiliau, er yn dderbyniol, nid oes na thargedau, na therfynau amser na chostau.

Leighton Andrews: Yr ydych yn cwyno am y ddogfen ond nid ydych wedi dweud wrthym a ydych yn croesawu'r gronfa o £7 miliwn i'r diwydiannau creadigol.

Jenny Randerson: Rhaid nad oeddech yn canolbwyntio, Leighton. Dechreuais drwy ddweud fy mod yn ei chroesawu. Mae'n amlwg nad oeddech wedi dechrau gwrando bryd hynny.

Nid strategaeth mo hon: mae'n stôl ungoes, a gresynaf yn fawr at y rhaniad artiffisial rhwng y diwydiannau creadigol masnachol fel y'u gelwid a gweddill y sector creadigol. Mae gan lawer o'n celfyddydau sy'n cael cymhorthdal ar hyn o bryd botensial mawr i ddod â chyfoeth i Gymru. Fel y diwydiannau a ddisgrifir yn y ddogfen, mae angen cymhwyso sgiliau busnes atynt er mwyn iddynt ddod â mwy o gyfoeth i Gymru. Mae'r cyhoeddiad ynglŷn â'r strategaeth hon gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yn golygu bod rhan o bortffolio'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon wedi cael ei thorri i ffwrdd i bob diben. Gresynaf yn fawr at hynny. Mae diwylliant, yn ei gyfanrwydd, yn ffynhonnell o gyfoeth i'n cenedl, yn ysbrydol ac yn economaidd. Mae'n anffodus iddo gael ei rannu'n artiffisial yn y modd hwn.

Nodaf, pan fathwyd y term 'diwydiannau creadigol' gyntaf, i'r gwaith gael ei arwain gan Chris Smith, sef yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ddiwylliant ar y pryd ac nid gan yr unigolyn a oedd yn gyfrifol am y portffolio datblygu economaidd i Lywodraeth y DU. Gresynaf hefyd at y diffiniad cul o ddiwydiannau creadigol yn y ddogfen hon. Byddai hynny wedi'i rannu gan Weithrediaeth yr Alban. Ar 10 Ionawr, rhoddodd y Gweinidog dros Dwristiaeth, Diwylliant a Chwaraeon yn yr Alban araith bwysig pan oedd y diffiniad yn cynnwys, yn

architecture, the art and antiques market, crafts, design, designer fashion, film and video, interactive leisure software, music, the performing arts, publishing, software, computer services, television and radio. The definition in this document is much more like the Chris Smith definition. I greatly regret that publishing and design have been put on the to-be-dealt-with-in-the-future pile by this document. It is important that they are dealt with now. We have major English-language writers, as well as Welsh-medium writers. However, talking about economic development, we have English-medium writers who are up for major UK awards, and there is not a publishing house in Wales that can fulfil the needs of major writers. We should be looking at this matter with great urgency.

The document refers to clusters, and specifically to Newport and Cardiff. I would have liked a commitment in the document to a strategy for the whole of Wales, including a firm commitment for north and west Wales, because this, above all, is an economic sector that can flourish no matter where you live and work.

Finally, there is no doubt that there is urgent need to address the fact that, for too long, people have had to leave Wales to make their way in the world, and music and film are prime examples. It is a great pity that the Minister decided to put the film fund aside. It was fully ready for launch in 2003, but he said that it was too risky. I cannot see how, if a film fund is too risky, that this proposal is any less risky. Of course, anything creative is risky.

Lisa Francis: I propose the following amendments in the name of David Melding. Amendment 2: in point 1 replace 'welcomes' with 'notes'.

I propose amendment 3. Replace point 2 with:

ogystal â'r sectorau hynny a restrir yn y ddogfen hon, hysbysebu, pensaerniaeth, y farchnad gweithiau celf a hen bethau, crefftau, dylunio, ffasiwn dylunwyr, ffilm a fideo, meddalwedd hamdden ryngweithiol, cerddoriaeth, y celfyddydau perfformio, cyhoeddi, meddalwedd, gwasanaethau cyfrifiadurol, teledu a radio. Mae'r diffiniad yn y ddogfen hon yn llawer tebycach i ddiffiniad Chris Smith. Gresynaf yn fawr fod y ddogfen hon yn cynnwys cyhoeddi a dylunio ar y pentwr o bethau y bydd yn rhaid ymdrin â hwy yn y dyfodol. Mae'n bwysig inni ymdrin â hwy yn awr. Yma yng Nghymru mae llenorion pwysig sy'n ysgrifennu yn Saesneg, yn ogystal â llenorion cyfrwng Cymraeg. Fodd bynnag, a sôn am ddatblygu economaidd, mae rhai o'n llenorion cyfrwng Saesneg wedi cael eu henwebu ar gyfer gwobrau pwysig yn y DU, ac nid oes argraffdy yng Nghymru a all ddiwallu anghenion llenorion o bwys. Dylem fod yn ystyried y mater hwn fel mater o frys.

Cyfeiria'r ddogfen at glystyrau, ac yn benodol at Gasnewydd a Chaerdydd. Hoffwn fod wedi gweld ymrwymiad yn y ddogfen i strategaeth i Gymru gyfan, gan gynnwys ymrwymiad cadarn i'r Gogledd a'r Gorllewin, gan fod hwn, yn anad dim, yn sector economaidd a all ffynnu waeth ble yr ydych yn byw ac yn gweithio.

Yn olaf, nid oes amheuaeth bod angen mynd i'r afael ar frys â'r ffaith bod pobl ers llawer gormod o amser wedi gorfod gadael Cymru i wneud eu ffordd yn y byd, ac mae cerddoriaeth a ffilm yn enghreifftiau amlwg. Mae'n drueni mawr bod y Gweinidog wedi penderfynu rhoi'r gorau i'r gronfa ffilm. Yr oedd yn barod i'w lansio yn 2003, ond dywedodd fod gormod o risg yn gysylltiedig â hi. Ni allaf weld ym mha fodd y mae llai o risg yn gysylltiedig â'r cynnig hwn os yw cronfa ffilm yn dwyn gormod o risg. Wrth gwrs, mae risgiau yn gysylltiedig â phopeth creadigol.

Lisa Francis: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw David Melding. Gwelliant 2: ym mhwynt 1, yn rhoi 'nodi' yn lle 'croesawu'.

Cynigiau welliant 3. Rhoi'r canlynol yn lle pwynt 2:

recognises the economic benefit that would result from the further development of creative industries in Wales. yn cydnabod y manteision economaidd a fyddai'n deillio o ddatblygu'r diwydiannau creadigol ymhellach yng Nghymru.

I propose amendment 4. Add a new point: Cynigiad welliant 4. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd:

believes that an effective creative industries strategy requires the achievement of measurable outcomes and the delivery of tangible benefits. yn credu bod strategaeth diwydiannau creadigol effeithiol yn dibynnu ar gael canlyniadau mesuradwy a darparu manteision gwirioneddol.

I propose amendment 5. Add a new point: Cynigiad welliant 5. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd:

regrets the failure of the creative industries strategy to take account of the uncertainties facing the broadcasting sector in Wales. yn gresynu at fethiant strategaeth y diwydiannau creadigol o ran cymryd i ystyriaeth yr ansicrwydd sy'n wynebu'r sector darlledu yng Nghymru.

I propose amendment 6. Add a new point: Cynigiad welliant 6. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to recognise existing good practice in industry-led training initiatives. yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gydnabod yr arferion da sydd eisoes yn bodoli yn y mentrau hyfforddi a arweinir gan ddiwydiant.

I propose amendment 7. Add a new point: Cynigiad welliant 7. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd:

acknowledges the need for the intellectual property fund to support indigenous enterprise, innovation and business development, in order to complement the objectives of 'A Winning Wales'. yn cydnabod yr angen am gronfa Eiddo Deallusol i gynorthwyo mentergarwch, arloesi a datblygu busnesau cynhenid, a hynny er mwyn ategu amcanion 'Cymru'n Ennill'.

This document has been a long time coming, and it may therefore seem churlish to you, Minister, that the Welsh Conservative group simply wishes to note it. I will explain to you why that is. The first creative industries development forum was created back in 2000, and, as Jenny has outlined, not much progress has been made since. Bu raid aros amser hir am y ddogfen hon, ac felly efallai ei bod yn ymddangos yn anfoesgar i chi, Weinidog, mai dim ond ei nodi y mae grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru am ei wneud. Esboniaf pam ichi. Crëwyd y fforwm cyntaf ar gyfer datblygu'r diwydiannau creadigol yn 2000, ac, fel y nododd Jenny, ni wnaed fawr o gynnydd ers hynny.

3.40 p.m.

The problem is the word 'strategy'. This document represents the outcome of a review. A strategy is meant to be a long-term plan for success, but how the strategy should be implemented is not set out in any detail in this document, as our amendment 4 points Y gair 'strategaeth' yw'r broblem. Ffrwyth adolygiad yw'r ddogfen hon. Dylai strategaeth fod yn gynllun hirdymor ar gyfer llwyddiant, ond nid yw'r ddogfen hon yn manylu o gwbl ar y ffordd y dylai'r strategaeth gael ei gweithredu, fel y noda ein

out. This review tells us that there must be more and better strategic investment in Wales-based creative industries, and that the Welsh Assembly Government is to establish an expert, business-led panel of advisers, but the document does not give any indication of who will sit on that panel or how they will help. It states that, in future, creative industries' needs will be addressed by continuing basic support, providing specialist advice and procuring specialist support. We all agree with those fine aims but, again, it does not say how they will be achieved or with whom.

The document also states that

'the new Welsh Assembly Government strategic service for commercially-focused Wales-based creative businesses will provide advice and guidance on more complex issues.'

How will it do that, with whom, and what are the more complex issues? Apparently, your Government is currently establishing ways of obtaining expert knowledge through a high-quality panel of industry advisers with a history of high-level experience—the type of people who know how to run successful businesses in creative industries. Again, amen to that, but who are these advisers, and what are their recommendations? As a former businessperson, I would think that anyone contemplating starting a business in the creative industries, and who has therefore been looking forward to reading this so-called plan, would surely want to know about all of these matters.

With regard to the future, the document talks of exploiting potential synergies between different sectors of the creative industries and dealing with the global issue of convergence, but there is no further particularisation of how that will be done. Importance is placed on the need to refocus on training and education within the creative industries sector. No-one disagrees with that. We are told that

'the Welsh Assembly Government will ensure targeted help with training and skills

gwelliant 4. Dywed yr adolygiad hwn wrthym fod yn rhaid wrth fwy o fuddsoddiad strategol a gwell buddsoddiad strategol yn y diwydiannau creadigol yng Nghymru, a bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn bwriadu sefydlu panel o gynghorwyr arbenigol wedi ei arwain gan fusnes, ond nid yw'r ddogfen hon yn nodi pwy fydd yn aelod o'r panel hwnnw a sut y byddant yn helpu. Noda y bydd angen ymdrin ag anghenion y diwydiannau creadigol, yn y dyfodol, drwy gymorth sylfaenol parhaus, gan roi cyngor arbenigol a chaffael cymorth arbenigol. Cytunwn oll fod y nodau hynny yn rhai clodwiw ond, unwaith eto, ni ddywed sut y cânt eu cyflawni na chan bwy.

Noda'r ddogfen hefyd

'bydd gwasanaeth strategol newydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer busnesau masnachol creadigol yng Nghymru yn rhoi cyngor ac arweiniad ar faterion mwy cymhleth.'

Sut y gwnaiff hynny, gyda phwy, a beth yw'r materion mwy cymhleth? Mae'n debyg bod eich Llywodraeth wrthi'n penderfynu ar y ffyrdd o gael gwybodaeth arbenigol drwy banel o gynghorwyr diwydiant o safon sydd â hanes o brofiad helaeth—y math o bobl sy'n gwybod sut i redeg busnesau llwyddiannus mewn diwydiannau creadigol. Unwaith eto, amen i hynny, ond pwy yw'r cynghorwyr hyn, a beth yw eu hargymhellion? Fel cynwraig fusnes, hoffwn feddwl y byddai unrhyw un sy'n ystyried cychwyn busnes yn y diwydiannau creadigol, ac sydd felly wedi bod yn edrych ymlaen at ddarllen y cynllun honedig hwn, yn sicr am gael gwybod am yr holl faterion hyn.

O ran y dyfodol, mae'r ddogfen yn sôn am ymelwa ar synergeddau posibl rhwng gwahanol sectorau'r diwydiannau creadigol ac ymdrin â mater byd-eang sef cydgyfeirio, ond ni fanylir ar y ffordd y caiff hynny ei wneud. Rhoddir pwys ar yr angen i roi ffocws newydd i hyfforddiant ac addysg yn sector y diwydiannau creadigol. Nid oes neb yn anghytuno â hynny. Dywedir wrthym

'bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn sicrhau bod busnesau creadigol yn cael

development needs.’

However, again, nothing more thorough is available on that. I suppose that we should be comforted to know that, as the document states, ELWa and Skillset Cymru will address the skills needs of the creative industries, with ELWa establishing a ‘better “network of learning” provision’, the sector being one of ELWa’s ‘sectoral pathfinder learning networks’. Well, that is clear, then.

The report tells us that

‘Wales’s talent pool is wider than is currently recognised by those outside Wales. For instance, Welsh language broadcasting has created, over a 20 year period, a considerable trained human resource’

and,

‘in a number of areas, the creative industries are well supported by education and training provision.’

This is presumably a reference to existing good practice within the industry, although there is no detailed mention of it or of how good practice can be drawn upon in future. It is important to recognise that talent is grown and nurtured within an effective business framework. While broadcasting is not the only part of the creative industries, it is a significant part in Wales, particularly Welsh-language broadcasting.

The unique period of change in the history of public broadcasting that we are now experiencing in Wales means that decisions made now and soon will have a far-reaching effect on the shape, size and quality of the sector in the future. This strategy does not refer to that at all. Similarly, in terms of uncertainty, many arts organisations have already indicated that they feel threatened and hampered by your Government’s proposals to centralise. Not surprisingly, this is not mentioned in the document either.

Finally, before anyone intervenes, I will say

cymorth wedi’i dargedu gyda’u hanghenion hyfforddiant a datblygu sgiliau.’

Fodd bynnag, unwaith eto, nid oes dim byd mwy manwl na hynny ar gael. Dylai fod o gysur inni wybod, am wn i, fel y noda’r ddogfen, y bydd ELWa a Skillset Cymru yn ymdrin ag anghenion sgiliau’r diwydiannau creadigol, gydag ELWa yn sefydlu darpariaeth well o ran darpariaeth ‘rhwydweithio dysgu’, a bydd y sector ‘yn un o rwydweithiau dysgu braenaru sector’ ELWa. Wel, mae’n hynny’n hollol glir, felly.

Dywed yr adroddiad wrthym

‘Mae carfan ddoniau Cymru yn ehangach na’r hyn a gydnabyddir ar hyn o bryd gan y rheiny y tu allan i Gymru. Er enghraifft, mae darlledu Cymraeg wedi creu adnodd dynol hyfforddedig sylweddol dros gyfnod o 20 mlynedd’

a,

‘mewn nifer o ardaloedd, caiff y diwydiannau creadigol gefnogaeth dda gan ddarpariaeth addysg a hyfforddiant.’

Tybiaf fod hyn yn gyfeiriad at arferion da sy’n bodoli eisoes yn y diwydiant, er nad oes unrhyw fanylion am hynny na sut y gellir defnyddio arferion da yn y dyfodol. Mae’n bwysig cydnabod bod talent yn cael ei meithrin o fewn fframwaith busnes effeithiol. Er nad darlledu yw’r unig ran o’r diwydiannau creadigol, mae’n rhan sylweddol yng Nghymru, yn enwedig darlledu Cymraeg.

Mae’r cyfnod unigryw o newid yn hanes darlledu cyhoeddus a wynebwn yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd yn golygu y caiff penderfyniadau a wneir yn awr ac yn fuan effaith bellgyrhaeddol ar siâp, maint ac ansawdd y sector yn y dyfodol. Nid yw’r strategaeth hon yn cyfeirio at hynny o gwbl. Yn yr un modd, o ran ansicrwydd, mae llawer o sefydliadau’r celfyddydau wedi nodi eisoes eu bod yn teimlo eu bod wedi’u peryglu a’u llesteirio gan gynigion eich Llywodraeth i ganoli. Nid yw’n syndod na chyfeirir at hyn yn y ddogfen ychwaith.

Yn olaf, cyn bod neb yn ymyrryd, dywedaf

that I hope that the new £7 million intellectual property investment fund will prevent Wales-based creative businesses from selling the intellectual property in projects that they have developed. It should also ensure a critical mass of activity, which will keep the selling process in Wales, rather than it disappearing bit by bit over the border to distributors outside the country. This fund will bring hope and confidence to the creative industries sector in Wales. The Welsh Conservatives welcome its announcement. The intellectual property fund backs projects such as films and television series, which have already received significant investment from private companies. The Minister mentioned S4C's welcome announcement this morning of a radical £1 million, two-year development plan, which follows on from that, and which redefines its relationship with the independent production sector.

Minister, we finally have a starting point in this document, for the creative industries in Wales. However, you must agree that more implementation detail of the map which you have outlined will be needed soon.

Elin Jones: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyfle i drafod y diwydiannau creadigol yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol y prynhawn yma. Cytunaf ag Aelodau eraill sydd wedi dweud bod gan ddiwydiannau creadigol rôl bwysig o ran cynnig cyfleoedd economaidd â gwerth uchel ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Mewn etholaeth fel Ceredigion, mae diddordeb mawr yn y diwydiannau creadigol ac mae nifer o gwmnïau bach yn gwneud gwaith da yn yr ardal ar hyn o bryd. Mae buddsoddiad sylweddol wedi'i wneud mewn isadeiledd hefyd, megis yn Theatr y Mwldan yn Aberteifi, ac yn y technium yn Aberystwyth. Mae diddordeb hefyd, erbyn hyn, gan Ganolfan y Celfyddydau yn Aberystwyth, i ddatblygu gweithdai celfyddydol a chreadigol a fyddai'n ychwanegiad organig i'r gwaith sydd eisoes yn cael ei gyflawni yn y ganolfan gelfyddydol honno.

Yn y gorffennol, mae Cymru wedi bod ar flaen y gad yn y meysydd hyn, a llawer o hynny wedi deillio o sefydlu S4C a'r comisiynu gwaith arloesol y mae'r sianel

fy mod yn gobeithio y bydd y gronfa buddsoddi eiddo deallusol newydd gwerth £7 miliwn yn atal busnesau creadigol yng Nghymru rhag gwerthu'r eiddo deallusol mewn prosiectau a ddatblygwyd ganddynt. Dylai hefyd sicrhau mäs critigol o weithgarwch, a fydd yn cadw'r broses werthu yng Nghymru fel na fydd yn diflannu fesul tipyn dros y ffin i ddosbarthwyr y tu allan i'r wlad. Bydd y gronfa hon yn dod â gobaith a hyder i sector y diwydiannau creadigol yng Nghymru. Mae Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad yn ei chylch. Mae'r gronfa eiddo deallusol yn cefnogi prosiectau megis ffilmiau a chyfresi teledu, sydd eisoes wedi cael buddsoddiad sylweddol oddi wrth gwmnïau preifat. Cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at gyhoeddiad S4C y bore yma, sydd i'w groesawu, yn glŷn â chynllun datblygu dwy flynedd radical gwerth £1 filiwn sy'n dilyn ar ben hynny, ac sy'n ailddiffinio ei berthynas â'r sector cynhyrchu annibynnol.

Weinidog, o'r diwedd mae gennym fan cychwyn yn y ddogfen hon, i'r diwydiannau creadigol yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, rhaid ichi gytuno y bydd angen mwy o fanylion am weithredu'r hyn a amlinellwyd gennych yn fuan.

Elin Jones: I welcome the opportunity to discuss the creative industries in the National Assembly this afternoon. I agree with other Members who have said that creative industries have an important role in offering high-value economic opportunities in every part of Wales. In a constituency such as Ceredigion, there is great interest in the creative industries and a number of small companies are currently doing some good work in the area. Significant investment has been made in the infrastructure at Theatr Mwldan in Cardigan, and at the technium in Aberystwyth. Aberystwyth Arts Centre is now also interested in developing creative and arts workshops which will be an organic addition to the work already undertaken at the arts centre.

In the past, Wales has been in the vanguard in these areas, and much of the work was brought forward by the establishment of S4C and the innovative work that the channel has

wedi'i wneud gyda chwmnïau annibynnol— yn y maes animeiddio, yn enwedig, ond hefyd ym maes darlledu a'r byd ffilmiau. Mae'n gyfnod tawelach, erbyn hyn, o bosibl, o ran cynhyrchu gwaith amlwg o arloesol. Mae'n debyg bod y cyfyngu ar gyllideb S4C a darlledwyr eraill yn rhannol gyfrifol am hyn. Serch hynny, mae'r talent yn dal i fod yno.

Fel y mae sawl Aelod wedi dweud eisoes, mae'n dda gweld bod S4C wedi cyhoeddi cynllun datblygu heddiw, gwerth £1 miliwn, i gwmnïau annibynnol dendro amdano ar gyfer rhaglenni a chynlluniau rhyngweithiol newydd. Bydd hyn yn caniatáu i gwmnïau annibynnol gadw'r hawliau dros raglenni a fydd, yn eu tro, yn caniatáu i'r cwmnïau hynny gryfhau a datblygu eu cynnyrch yn fasnachol.

Mae sefydlu'r gronfa eiddo deallusol yn gam positif, a gobeithiaf y bydd Leighton Andrews yn nodi barn Plaid Cymru am hynny. Credaf fod sefydlu'r gronfa, a'r £7 miliwn, yn gam positif ac yn botensial i roi sbardun i waith newydd a diddorol. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau a ydyw'r £7 miliwn yn gwbl newydd i'r maes hwn, neu a ydyw'n arian sydd wedi'i arallgyfeirio o fannau eraill yn ei gyllideb a oedd yn ariannu'r maes hwn cyn hyn?

Fel eraill, yr wyf wedi fy siomi gan gynnwys y strategaeth yn gyffredinol. Ni chredaf ei bod yn strategaeth yng ngwir ystyr y gair. Mae'n ddisgrifiad gweddol annelwig o'r gwasanaeth a fydd ar gael. Mae'n clustnodi £7 miliwn ar gyfer y gronfa eiddo deallusol, gan wneud hynny sawl gwaith. Ond, mae'n gwbl aneglur i mi sut y clustnodir y £7 miliwn, sut y gwneir y penderfyniadau, a beth fydd blaenoriaethau'r gwariant hwn ar gyfer strategaeth y Llywodraeth yn y maes hwn.

Mae'n bosibl mai gadael i'r diwydiant i bennu ei flaenoriaethau ei hunan yw bwriad y Gweinidog. Os felly, nid oes angen dogfen drwchus sy'n honni bod yn strategaeth gan y Llywodraeth. Nid oes cyfeiriad na ffocws i'r strategaeth honedig, nac arweiniad gan y Llywodraeth ynglŷn ag unrhyw fath o weledigaeth i'r dyfodol. Pa fath o sector greadigol sydd ei hangen ar gyfer y dyfodol,

commissioned from independent companies—particularly in animation, but also in broadcasting and in film. It is now a quieter period, possibly, in terms of producing work which is obviously innovative. The restrictions on S4C's budget, and other broadcasters' budgets, are probably responsible for this. However, the talent is still there.

As a number of Members have said, it is good to see that S4C has today announced a £1 million development scheme under which independent producers can tender for programmes and new interactive schemes. This will enable independent companies to retain the rights for programmes that will, in turn, enable those companies to become stronger and develop their products on a commercial basis.

The establishment of the intellectual property fund is a positive step, and I hope that Leighton Andrews will note Plaid Cymru's view on that. The establishment of the fund, and the £7 million available, is a positive step, which will potentially stimulate new and interesting work. Will the Minister confirm whether that £7 million is completely new funding, or is it funding which has been redirected from other areas within his existing budget for this sector?

Like other Members, I am disappointed with the overall content of the strategy. I do not believe that it is a strategy in the true sense of the word. It is a relatively vague description of the service which will be available. It allocates £7 million for the intellectual property fund, and does so a number of times. It is not clear to me how this £7 million will be allocated, how the decisions will be made, and what the priorities will be for this expenditure and for the Government's strategy in this sector.

The Minister may want to let the industry determine its own priorities. If so, there is no need for a hefty document which claims to be a Government strategy. There is no direction or focus to this so-called strategy, and the Government provides no guidance on any future vision. What kind of creative sector is required for the future, and what is the Government's vision in this regard? What are

a beth yw gweledigaeth y Llywodraeth hon ar gyfer hynny? Hefyd, pa rwystrau a phroblemau y mae angen eu gorchfygu er mwyn cyflawni'r weledigaeth honno?

3.50 p.m.

Un o'r rwystrau hynny yw bod angen sicrhau bod isadeiledd band eang ar gael yng Nghymru a fydd yn hwyluso gwaith o'r math hwn. Rhaid sicrhau bod y cyfleusterau sydd ar gael yng Nghymru ar flaen y gad, a'u bod yn caniatáu i fusnesau sy'n gweithio yn y maes hwn fod ar flaen ar y gad gan sicrhau y gallant weithio unrhyw le yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n golygu bod angen isadeiledd cyfathrebu gwell nag ADSL sy'n caniatáu cario lluniau a sain ddwy ffordd ar gyflymder priodol. Ar hyn o bryd, yr ydym yn bell o fod yn y sefyllfa honno. Felly, croesawaf y gronfa eiddo deallusol, ond mae gennyf bryderon mawr ynghylch diffygion y ddogfen hon o ran sicrhau'r twf mewn diwydiannau creadigol yr ydym oll am ei weld.

Christine Gwyther: I welcome today's debate. Apart from the allocation of £7 million, which we all welcome, I particularly welcome the attention that the Welsh Assembly Government is giving to the creative arts and the fact that it recognises that culture is not only the glue that holds communities together but is a real generator of wealth for those communities across Wales. I will touch upon three issues today, namely business support and advice for creative industries, the intellectual property fund and links with other countries—no-one has touched upon the last point yet. Historically, business support for creative industries has been patchy. It has relied upon the enthusiasm of individuals within support organisations to develop their own specialisms, networks and style. This approach works if you are lucky enough to have an enthusiastic and committed adviser on your patch. However, a more structured approach is crucial if we are serious about mainstreaming business support for creative industries. You have gone some way, Minister, towards creating this more structured approach, which I welcome.

Appropriate training is therefore necessary

the hurdles and problems that need to be overcome in order to achieve that vision?

One of those hurdles is the need to ensure a broadband infrastructure in Wales that will facilitate this kind of work. We must ensure that the facilities available in Wales are cutting edge, and allow businesses that work in this area to be in the vanguard and ensure that they can work anywhere in Wales. For that reason we need a better communications infrastructure than ADSL that allows pictures and sound to be sent both ways at the appropriate speed. We are a long way from being in that position. Therefore, I welcome the intellectual property fund, but I have great reservations regarding the deficiencies in the document in terms of ensuring the growth in creative industries that we all wish to see.

Christine Gwyther: Croesawaf y ddatl hddiw. Ar wahân i'r £7 miliwn a ddyrannwyd, yr ydym oll yn ei groesawu, croesawaf yn arbennig y sylw y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei roi i'r celfyddydau creadigol a'r ffaith ei bod yn cydnabod bod diwylliant nid yn unig yn cadw cymunedau ynghyd ond yn wir yn creu cyfoeth i'r cymunedau hynny ledled Cymru. Cyfeiriaf at dri mater heddiw, sef cymorth a chynghor busnes i'r diwydiannau creadigol, y gronfa eiddo deallusol a chysylltiadau â gwledydd eraill—nid oes neb wedi sôn am y pwynt olaf eto. Yn hanesyddol, anghyson fu'r cymorth busnes i'r diwydiannau creadigol. Mae wedi dibynnu ar frwdfrydedd unigolion mewn sefydliadau cymorth i ddatblygu eu harbenigeddau, eu rhwydweithiau a'u harddull eu hunain. Mae'r ymagwedd hon yn gweithio os ydych yn ddigon ffodus i gael cynghorydd brwdfrydig ac ymrwymedig yn eich ardal. Fodd bynnag, mae ymagwedd fwy strwythuredig yn hollbwysig os ydym o ddiffrif ynglŷn â phrif ffrydio cymorth busnes i'r diwydiannau creadigol. Yr ydych wedi gwneud cryn dipyn, Weinidog, i greu'r ymagwedd fwy strwythuredig hon, a groesawaf.

Felly mae angen hyfforddiant priodol i'r rhai

for those providing advice—and your document recognises that—as is business training, which is now badged ‘culturepreneurship’, for artists and those who own small businesses. More often than not, marketing skills must be taught from scratch. What applies to visual media can also apply to any other media. I have an acquaintance who is a skilled, sensitive and accomplished watercolour artist, but when seeking commissions, her marketing strapline of choice is, ‘Shall I knock you one out, love, I can have it ready by Friday if you like?’. Her patrons view this as endearing eccentricity and they quite happily part with their money. However, that might not work for all artists—it would not work for people buying in the modern era that creative industries have to work in.

The most common marketing problem is pricing. People in Wales suffer from a surfeit of humility. There is an unspoken, never-knowingly undersold edge to their marketing, and this cycle must be broken if creative industries are ever to realise their full potential.

As I have said before, the intellectual property fund of £7 million is welcome. Creating a more professional product, whether it is the finished article or a pitch for commissioned work, is vital in this day and age when excellence is expected as well as valued at every stage of the deal. Creating a fund to provide advice and grants is helpful.

I would like us to look strategically at how the Welsh Assembly Government and its sponsored public bodies currently deal with intellectual property rights. For example, you will know that I have written to you in the past about Welsh photographers whose work is used by the Wales Tourist Board. They are paid a fee and the copyright then belongs to the tourist board. This has proved to be good value for the WTB—it is also simpler, of course, and more direct—but it is not so good for the photographer who no longer gets a copyright fee, no matter how many times or

sy’n rhoi cyngor—ac mae eich dogfen yn cydnabod hynny—a hefyd hyfforddiant busnes, a elwir bellach yn ‘entrepreneuriaeth ddiwylliannol’ i artistiaid a’r rhai sy’n berchen ar fusnesau bach. Yn amlach na pheidio, rhaid dysgu sgiliau marchnata o’r newydd. Gall yr hyn sy’n berthnasol i’r cyfryngau gweledol hefyd fod yn berthnasol i unrhyw gyfrwng arall. Yr wyf yn adnabod arlunydd dyfrlliw celfydd, sensitif a chywrair, ond pan fydd yn gofyn i rywun gomisiynu gwaith ganddi, ei dull marchnata yw dweud, ‘Fe beintiaf rywbeth ichi mewn chwinciad, bach, bydd yn barod erbyn dydd Gwener, os hoffech chi?’. Mae’r rhai sy’n ei noddi yn ystyried hyn yn rhyw fath o odrwydd hoffus ac maent yn ddigon parod i gytuno. Fodd bynnag, efallai na fydd hynny yn gweithio i bob arlunydd—ni fyddai’n tycio i bobl sy’n prynu yn y cyfnod modern y mae’n rhaid i’r diwydiannau creadigol weithio ynddo.

Y broblem farchnata fwyaf cyffredin yw pris. Mae pobl yng Nghymru yn rhy ddiymhongar. Mae rhyw wyleidd-dra yn perthyn i’r ffordd y maent yn marchnata eu gwaith, nad oes neb byth yn ei grybwyll a rhaid torri’r cylch hwn os yw’r diwydiannau creadigol byth yn mynd i wireddu eu potensial llawn.

Fel y dywedais o’r blaen, mae’r gronfa eiddo deallusol gwerth £7 miliwn i’w chroesawu. Mae creu cynnyrch mwy proffesiynol, boed hynny’n waith gorffenedig neu’n gais i rywun gomisiynu gwaith, yn hollbwysig yn yr oes sydd ohoni pryd y mae pobl yn disgwyl rhagoriaeth yn ogystal â gwerthfawrogi rhagoriaeth bob cam o’r ffordd. Mae creu cronfa i roi cyngor a grantiau yn beth buddiol.

Hoffwn inni edrych yn strategol ar y ffordd y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a’r cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir ganddi yn ymdrin â hawliau eiddo deallusol ar hyn o bryd. Er enghraifft, fe wyddoch fy mod wedi ysgrifennu atoch yn y gorffennol ynglŷn â ffotograffwyr yng Nghymru y mae eu gwaith yn cael ei ddefnyddio gan Fwrdd Croeso Cymru. Telir ffi iddynt ac yna’r bwrdd croeso piau’r hawlfraint. Bu hyn yn werth da am arian i’r bwrdd croeso—mae’n symlach, wrth gwrs, ac yn fwy uniongyrchol—ond nid yw’n drefn mor dda i’r ffotograffydd nad

where his or her images are reproduced. I do not think that that is fair and I would like it to be examined.

I will now touch upon the exciting work being done with the creative industries of other countries. The INTERREG 3A programme between Wales and Ireland is a good example of how public funding, together with match funding from private and other sources—and there is over £3 million in this current programme—is being used to stimulate cross-border, cross-culture and cross-medium initiatives. I note that your strategy seeks to encourage cross-medium working. We are already seeing the benefits of that in the INTERREG area in terms of shared good ideas and good practice. That perhaps answers some of Jenny Randerson's queries regarding this strategy not covering a broader spectrum of the arts in Wales.

I hope that the good practice of confident and appropriate pricing and selling products for what they are really worth will become the bedrock of a strengthened creative industry in Wales.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn croesawu'r arian hwn, fel y dywedodd Jenny Randerson yn gynharach. Fodd bynnag, a wnewch ein sicrhau y bydd ystwythder a gwaith creadigol ar ben eich rhestr i sicrhau y bydd y diwydiannau creadigol yn adeiladu ar yr economi presennol cyffrous?

Creative industries are important to the future of the economy in Wales, particularly in my region, north Wales—I see some people in the audience who have come down to listen to this important debate. Independent media companies contribute importantly to the economy of the region, and all of us have probably been to see these excellent and exciting companies.

Creative industries are creative, artistic, and innovative. They are risky businesses that exist in a global and highly competitive marketplace. Jenny alluded to the former film fund of 2003 that was put aside as being too

yw'n cael ffi hawlfraint mwyach, waeth pa mor aml nac ymhle yr atgynhyrchir ei ddelweddau neu'i delweddau. Ni chredaf fod hynny'n deg a hoffwn pe bai hynny yn cael ei ystyried.

Soniaf yn awr am y gwaith cyffrous a wneir gyda diwydiannau creadigol gwledydd eraill. Mae'r rhaglen INTERREG 3A rhwng Cymru ac Iwerddon yn enghraifft dda o'r ffordd y defnyddir arian cyhoeddus, ynghyd ag arian cyfatebol gan y sector preifat a ffynonellau eraill—ac mae dros £3 miliwn yn y rhaglen gyfredol hon—i ysgogi mentrau trawsffiniol, rhyngddiwylliannol a thrawsgyfyngol. Nodaf mai un o nodau'ch strategaeth yw annog gwaith trawsgyfyngol. Yr ydym eisoes yn gweld manteision hynny yn ardal INTERREG o ran rhannu syniadau da ac arfer da. Efallai fod hynny'n ateb rhai o amheuon Jenny Randerson nad yw'r strategaeth hon yn cwmpasu ystod ehangach o'r celfyddydau yng Nghymru.

Gobeithiaf y bydd yr arfer da o brisio cynnyrch yn hyderus ac yn briodol a'i werthu am ei werth gwirioneddol yn dod yn gonglfaen i ddiwydiant creadigol wedi'i atgyfnerthu yng Nghymru.

Eleanor Burnham: The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome this funding, as Jenny Randerson said earlier. However, can you assure us that flexibility and creative work will be at the top of your list to ensure that creative industries build on the current exciting economy?

Mae diwydiannau creadigol yn bwysig i ddyfodol economi Cymru, yn enwedig yn fy rhanbarth i, sef y Gogledd—gwelaf rai pobl yn y gynulleidfa sydd wedi dod i lawr o'r Gogledd i wrando ar y ddadl bwysig hon. Mae cwmnïau cyfryngau annibynnol yn gwneud cyfraniad pwysig i economi'r rhanbarth, ac mae pob un ohonom siŵr o fod wedi bod i weld y cwmnïau rhagorol a chyffrous hyn.

Mae diwydiannau creadigol yn greadigol, yn artistig, ac yn arloesol. Busnesau llawn risg ydynt sy'n bodoli mewn marchnad fyd-eang a chystadleuol iawn. Cyfeiriodd Jenny at yr hen gronfa ffilm yn 2003 y rhoddyd y

risky, and that is one of our greatest difficulties and concerns. What confidence can we have in extra development, beyond the money that you have put aside today, if that happened only two years ago?

In post-quango Wales, can we have your assurance that Welsh Assembly Government departments will have, or will gain, expertise and understanding of creative businesses generally, and of their specific needs to flourish in this highly competitive and technologically changing arena? Post quango, will you or the Welsh Assembly Government have real entrepreneurial flair to allow the necessary risk investment and risk assessment that are essential for this sector's sustained development?

Flexibility and responsive funding are absolutely essential in this fast-moving market, and suitable training is also a vital component. ELWa is presently developing a suite of vocationally orientated learning programmes. However, because of its wishy-washy history, Minister, is there a timescale or will this be lost in post-quango cyberspace? How much funding will be set aside for training in the further and higher education sectors, particularly as we are all aware of the FE funding problems, not to mention the HE funding farce? I hope that we can be reassured, Minister, that the creative flexibility and risk-taking elements will not be strangled post quango.

Leighton Andrews: Before coming here, I spent 15 years working in and around the media sector. One of my last engagements was as a consultant to the Producers' Association for Cinema and Television, which represents UK television and film producers. The work that I was doing related to the Communications Act 2003, and that work produced changes that stipulated that broadcasters had to agree codes of practice with independent producers as to how their ownership of intellectual property rights would be treated. That is now backed by the Office of Communication regulations, which

gorau iddi am fod gormod o risg yn gysylltiedig â hi, a dyna un o'n hanawsterau a'n pryderon mwyaf. Pa mor hyderus y gallwn ni fod y bydd datblygu ychwanegol, y tu hwnt i'r arian a neilltuwyd gennyh heddiw, os mai dim ond ddwy flynedd yn ôl y digwyddodd hynny?

Yn y Gymru wedi diddymu'r cwangos, a allwch roi sicrwydd inni y bydd gan adrannau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, neu y byddant yn ei feithrin, arbenigedd a dealltwriaeth o fusnesau creadigol yn gyffredinol, ac o'u hanghenion penodol er mwyn iddynt ffynnu yn y maes hynod gystadleuol hwn lle y mae technoleg yn newid o hyd? Wedi diddymu'r cwangos, a fyddwch chi neu Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn meddu ar y ddawn entrepreneuriaidd i alluogi'r buddsoddiad risg a'r asesiad risg sy'n hanfodol i ddatblygiad parhaus y sector hwn?

Mae hyblygrwydd a chyllid ymatebol yn gwbl hanfodol yn y farchnad hon sy'n symud yn gyflym, ac mae hyfforddiant addas hefyd yn elfen hanfodol. Mae ELWa wrthi'n datblygu cyfres o raglenni dysgu galwedigaethol. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd ei hanes ansicr, Weinidog, a fydd amserlen neu a fydd hyn yn mynd yn angof wedi diddymu'r cwangos? Faint o gyllid a gaiff ei neilltuo ar gyfer hyfforddiant yn y sectorau addysg bellach ac addysg uwch, yn enwedig gan ein bod oll yn ymwybodol o broblemau ariannu AB, heb sôn am y traed moch ynglŷn â chyllid AU? Gobeithiaf y gallwch dawelu ein meddwl, Weinidog, na chaiff elfennau hyblygrwydd creadigol a mentro eu mygu wedi diddymu'r cwangos.

Leighton Andrews: Cyn dod yma, treuliais 15 mlynedd yn gweithio yn sector y cyfryngau neu ar ei ymylon. Un o'm penodiadau diwethaf oedd fel ymgynghorydd i Gymdeithas Cynhyrchwyr Sinema a Theledu, sy'n cynrychioli cynhyrchwyr teledu a ffilm y DU. Yr oedd fy ngwaith yn ymwneud â Deddf Cysylltiadau 2003, ac arweiniodd y gwaith hwnnw at newidiadau a'i gwnaeth yn ofynnol i ddarlledwyr gytuno ar godau ymarfer gyda chynhyrchwyr annibynnol o ran sut y câi eu perchenogaeth o'u hawliau eiddo deallusol ei thrin. Mae hynny wedi'i ategu gan reoliadau'r Swyddfa

mean that producers have stronger controls over their rights, particularly secondary and tertiary rights. It is important to recognise that piece of UK Labour Government legislation because, in a sense, it sets the backdrop for the creative intellectual property fund that has been announced by the Minister for Economic Development and Transport in this strategy.

I said in my short debate on this topic, in October, that many of the distribution problems have now come to an end. We have virtually 95 per cent broadband distribution, and one of my former clients, Video Networks, has offered video on demand, over broadband, for many years. Cable companies announced in January this year that they will also offer video on demand in due course, and video is now being made available on mobile phones—the current series of 24 is making mobisodes of that drama available on mobiles—and even the Assembly is webcast. The issues of distribution have been dealt with, but content matters, and the availability of Welsh content is particularly important to us here. It is essential that we think of content not only in terms of traditional linear programmes, but interactive and mobile content as well.

Intellectual property is central to the strategy of independent producers, to their commercial and programming strategies. I therefore welcome the £7-million fund and the fact that the way that creative industries are defined has been tightly drawn by the Minister. The fund offers independent producers an opportunity to invest in development. It is crucial that they have the freedom to create and develop ideas, and the additional money for development that was announced by S4C today is also welcome in that regard. That kind of investment from broadcasters, which is often public-sector driven investment, particularly from S4C and the BBC, has driven the growth of the independent production sector in Wales in the last 20 years.

4.00 p.m.

However, it is not just about having two

Cysylltiadau bellach, sy'n golygu bod gan gynhyrchwyr fwy o reolaethau dros eu hawliau, yn enwedig hawliau eilaidd a thrydyddol. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod y darn hwnnw o ddeddfwriaeth Llywodraeth Lafur y DU oherwydd, ar ryw ystyr, dyna gefndir y gronfa eiddo deallusol creadigol a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yn y strategaeth hon.

Dywedais yn fy nadl fer ar y pwnc hwn, ym mis Hydref, fod llawer o'r problemau dosbarthu bellach wedi dod i ben. Erbyn hyn mae band eang wedi'i ddsbarthu i bron 95 y cant, ac mae un o'm cyn-gleientiaid, Video Networks, wedi cynnig fideo ar gais, dros fand eang, ers blynyddoedd lawer. Cyhoeddodd cwmnïau cebl ym mis Ionawr eleni y byddant hwythau hefyd yn cynnig fideo ar gais maes o law, ac mae fideo bellach ar gael ar ffonau symudol—mae'r gyfres gyfredol o 24 yn darparu ei rhaglenni i'w gwyllo ar ffon symudol—ac mae hyd yn oed y Cynulliad yn cael ei ddarlledu dros y we. Ymdriniwyd â'r materion o ran dosbarthu, ond mae materion o ran cynnwys, a'r cynnwys Cymraeg sydd ar gael, yn arbennig o bwysig inni yma. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn ystyried cynnwys nid yn unig o ran rhaglenni llinelllog traddodiadol, ond o ran cynnwys rhyngweithiol a symudol hefyd.

Mae eiddo deallusol yn ganolog i strategaeth cynhyrchwyr annibynnol, i'w strategaethau masnachol a rhaglennu. Felly, croesawaf y gronfa o £7 miliwn a'r ffaith bod y Gweinidog wedi rhoi diffiniad penodol iawn o'r diwydiannau creadigol. Mae'r gronfa yn rhoi cyfle i gynhyrchwyr annibynnol fuddsoddi mewn datblygu. Mae'n hollbwysig iddynt gael y rhyddid i greu a datblygu syniadau, ac mae'r cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer datblygu a gyhoeddwyd gan S4C heddiw hefyd i'w groesawu yn hynny o beth. Mae'r math hwnnw o fuddsoddiad gan ddarllledwyr, sydd yn aml yn fuddsoddiad wedi'i ysgogi gan y sector cyhoeddus, yn enwedig S4C a'r BBC, wedi sbarduno twf y sector cynhyrchu annibynnol yng Nghymru yn ystod yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf.

Ond nid dim ond mater o gael dau ddarllledwr

primary public service broadcasters; it is also about the public service framework of broadcasting within which they operate. I am sure that, in a few months' time, we will discuss other issues related to that, such as the future of ITV Wales.

It has been encouraging to see the recent growth of the independent production sector in Wales. The Minister mentioned Tinopolis listing on the stock exchange, and Green Bay Media Ltd, the production company run by the two Rhondda boys, Phil George and John Geraint, announced an equity investment before Christmas, and we have now seen the tie-up between the Rhondda's Pop Factory and the international independent producer, Zeal Television, which I also welcome.

The intellectual property fund will address a key weakness in the Welsh market. Too much work done by independent producers in Wales is solely for the Welsh market. The need for Welsh producers to expand their production into other markets has been long recognised, not least in the study that David Graham Associates undertook for the Welsh Development Agency some years ago. I do not want to knock home-based production; there is much high-quality home-based production in Wales, but our producers also need to reach out to UK and international markets.

I am glad that this document also recognises the failure in the past of some public sector agencies to understand the creative industry sector. In a sense, that is evidence of how important it is that we draw those strategies together, as we bring the Welsh Development Agency in-house with the Welsh Assembly Government.

The not-for-profit sector is also important in developing informal training for people in the creative industries, such as that provided through the Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council digital media programme, which has been supported by European regional development fund and European

gwasanaeth cyhoeddus ydyw; mae a wnelo hefyd â'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cyhoeddus o ddarlledu y maent yn gweithredu ynddo. Yr wyf yn siŵr, ymhen ychydig fisoedd, y byddwn yn trafod materion eraill yn ymwneud â hynny, megis dyfodol ITV Wales.

Bu'n galonogol gweld y twf diweddar yn y sector cynhyrchu annibynnol yng Nghymru. Soniodd y Gweinidog fod Tinopolis wedi'i restru ar y gyfnewidfa stoc, a chyhoeddodd Green Bay Media Cyf, y cwmni sy'n cael ei redeg gan ddau o'r Rhondda, Phil George a John Geraint, fuddsoddiad ecwiti cyn y Nadolig, a bellach yr ydym wedi gweld cytundeb rhwng Ffatri Bop y Rhondda a'r cynhyrchydd annibynnol rhyngwladol, Zeal Television, sydd hefyd i'w groesawu.

Bydd y gronfa eiddo deallusol yn mynd i'r afael â gwendid allweddol yn y farchnad yng Nghymru. Mae gormod o waith a wneir gan gynhyrchwyr annibynnol yng Nghymru wedi'i wneud ar gyfer y farchnad yng Nghymru yn unig. Cydnabuwyd ers tro fod angen i gynhyrchwyr yng Nghymru ymestyn eu gwaith cynhyrchu i farchnadoedd eraill, yn bennaf yn yr astudiaeth a wnaeth David Graham Associates ar ran Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru rai blynyddoedd yn ôl. Nid wyf am feirniadu'r gwaith cynhyrchu a wneir yng Nghymru; gwneir llawer o waith cynhyrchu o safon yma, ond mae angen hefyd i'n cynhyrchwyr gyrraedd marchnadoedd y DU a'r marchnadoedd rhyngwladol.

Yr wyf yn falch bod y ddogfen hon yn cydnabod hefyd y methiant rhai o asiantaethau'r sector cyhoeddus yn y gorffennol i ddeall sector y diwydiant creadigol. Ar ryw ystyr, mae hynny'n dystiolaeth o ba mor bwysig yw ein bod yn tynnu ynghyd y strategaethau hynny, wrth inni ddod ag Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru o dan adain Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Mae'r sector di-elw yn bwysig hefyd o ran datblygu hyfforddiant anffurfiol ar gyfer pobl yn y diwydiannau creadigol, megis yr hyfforddiant a ddarperir drwy raglen cyfryngau digidol Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf, a gefnogwyd gan gronfa datblygu rhanbarthol Ewrop ac arian o

social fund money. I believe that this is the only local authority to have a digital media programme. It involves young people from a variety of backgrounds producing video content, for example, through the charity Valleys Kids. There is also the sonic youth music development in the Rhondda Cynon Taf council area, which flew the flag for Wales at the UK creative cluster conference in Brighton last year. This community content development is important. It gives young people skills that may be used socially or in inspiring enterprise, and we should recognise that alongside this work.

Owen John Thomas: I will concentrate on broadcasting as a crucial creative industry, which has a special importance in Wales. Although Wales's best broadcasting is not available to, or accessed by, all citizens, it augments the restricted audience of our newspapers and magazines and thus spreads awareness of Welsh current affairs, including the proceedings of the National Assembly. News programmes produced by the BBC and ITV also currently guarantee that news in Wales from public service broadcasting offers plurality of choice. Furthermore, news and non-news programmes produced by BBC Wales for television and radio and by ITV Wales for television only, and by Welsh independent companies, provide over 1,000 well-paid, high-quality jobs in creative industries such as writing, music, design, art, crafts, advertising, animation and the performing arts.

The employment of many others is dependent on the existence of our broadcasting industries. For example, although S4C employs only 176 staff, its multiplier effect supports the employment of over 2,000 people. Thus, the creation of S4C in the early 1980s led to the considerable expansion of jobs in creative industries, through its commissioning of a wide variety of programmes from scores of independent companies, spread across Wales as well as from ITV, and BBC Wales alone produces several hours a week of programmes for itself

gronfa gymdeithasol Ewrop. Credaf mai hwn yw'r unig awdurdod lleol sydd wedi darparu rhaglen ar gyfer y cyfryngau digidol. Mae'n cynnwys pobl ifanc o wahanol gefndiroedd yn cynhyrchu deunydd fideo, er enghraifft, drwy'r elusen Plant y Cymoedd. Ceir hefyd ddatblygiad cerddoriaeth sonic youth yn ardal cyngor Rhondda Cynon Taf, a gynrychiolodd Gymru yng nghynhadledd clystyrau creadigol y DU yn Brighton y llynedd. Mae datblygu cynnwys yn y gymuned o'r fath yn bwysig. Mae'n rhoi sgiliau i bobl ifanc y gallant eu defnyddio'n gymdeithasol neu i hybu mentergarwch, a dylem gydnabod hynny ochr yn ochr â'r gwaith hwn.

Owen John Thomas: Canolbwytiaf ar ddarlledu fel diwydiant creadigol hollbwysig, sydd o bwys arbennig yng Nghymru. Er nad yw gwaith darlledu gorau Cymru ar gael i bawb sy'n byw yng Nghymru neu'n cael ei wyllo gan bawb, mae'n ychwanegu at gynulleidfa gyfyngedig ein papurau newydd a'n cylchgronau a chan hynny y mae'n lledu ymwybyddiaeth o faterion cyfoes Cymreig, gan gynnwys trafodion y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae rhaglenni newyddion a gynhyrchir gan y BBC ac ITV hefyd yn gwarantu bod newyddion yng Nghymru o ddarlledu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus yn cynnig dewis ar hyn o bryd. At hynny, mae rhaglenni newyddion a rhaglenni eraill a gynhyrchir gan BBC Cymru a ITV Wales ar gyfer teledu a radio a chan ITV Wales ar gyfer teledu yn unig, a chan gwmnïau annibynnol yng Nghymru, yn darparu dros 1,000 o swyddi o safon â chyflogau da mewn diwydiannau creadigol megis ysgrifennu, cerddoriaeth, dylunio, celf, crefftau, hysbysebu, animeiddio a'r celfyddydau perfformio.

Mae swyddi llawer o bobl eraill yn dibynnu ar ein diwydiannau darlledu. Er enghraifft, er mai dim ond 176 o staff a gyflogir gan S4C, drwy ei effaith luosogi cyflogir mwy na 2,000 o bobl. Felly, yn sgîl creu S4C ar ddechrau'r 1980au cafodd cryn nifer o swyddi newydd eu creu yn y diwydiannau creadigol, drwy iddo gomisynu amrywiaeth eang o raglenni oddi wrth ddwsinau o gwmnïau annibynnol, ledled Cymru yn ogystal â chan ITV, ac mae BBC Cymru ei hun yn cynhyrchu sawl awr yr wythnos o raglenni iddo'i hun i'w darlledu ar S4C.

and to be shown on S4C.

S4C's announcement today of its two-year, £1-million development plan to motivate the independent television production sector is an innovative step forward for this important industry. It will encourage companies to be more creative and will enable them to seek additional funding from other sources, thus leading to further opportunities to develop our creative industries.

No-one can deny the positive contribution that Wales's early involvement in broadcasting, which dates back to 1936, has made to our culture and economy. Therefore, although broadcasting is not a devolved matter, it is vital that, as a National Assembly, we pull out all the stops to ensure that, in the face of great change to this influential and pivotal industry, Wales does not lose ground.

What discussions has the Minister, or his colleague, the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport, had with their Westminster counterparts and relevant bodies such as Ofcom, ITV, BBC Wales, S4C and independent television groups, to protect and strengthen our broadcasting industry? While the culture of England is well-served by powerful newsprint, television and radio industries, the culture of Wales, in both its languages, has only a small choice of home-based media options. Therefore, if you have had discussions, Minister, and if those discussions were successful in impressing upon the relevant Ministers at Westminster the profound importance of the broadcasting industry in Wales, let us know how they went. On the other hand, if you have not yet convinced the right people of Wales's urgent need in this field, will you give us an assurance that you will pursue this matter at your earliest possible convenience?

In closing, I am grateful to hear that you are now addressing the brain drain, but I would like to see the details of your policy. This is a longstanding process that has bled Wales, down the centuries, of some of its most talented people. In your speech, you made a significant number of references to broadcasting, which makes it clear to

Mae cyhoeddiad S4C heddiw o'i gynllun datblygu dwy flynedd gwerth £1 filiwn i gymell y sector cynhyrchu teledu annibynnol yn gam arloesol ymlaen i'r diwydiant pwysig hwn. Bydd yn annog cwmnïau i fod yn fwy creadigol ac yn eu galluogi i geisio arian ychwanegol oddi wrth ffynonellau eraill, gan arwain at ragor o gyfleoedd i ddatblygu ein diwydiannau creadigol.

Ni all neb wadu'r cyfraniad cadarnhaol y mae'r ymwneud cynnar yng Nghymru â darlledu, sy'n dyddio'n ôl i 1936, wedi'i wneud i'n diwylliant a'n heconomi. Felly, er nad yw darlledu yn fater datganoledig, mae'n hollbwysig ein bod ni, fel Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn gwneud ein gorau glas i sicrhau na fydd Cymru yn colli tir, yn wyneb y newidiadau mawr i'r diwydiant dylanwadol ac allweddol hwn.

Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog neu ei gyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, wedi'u cael gyda'u cyd-Weinidogion yn San Steffan a'r cyrff perthnasol megis Ofcom, ITV, BBC Cymru, S4C a grwpiau teledu annibynnol, i ddiogelu a chryfhau ein diwydiant darlledu? Er bod diwylliant Lloegr wedi'i wasanaethu'n dda gan ddiwydiannau pwerus ym maes papurau newydd, teledu a radio, dim ond dewis bach o gyfryngau sydd gan ddiwylliant Cymru, yn y ddwy iaith. Felly, os ydych wedi cael trafodaethau, Weinidog, ac os oedd y trafodaethau hynny yn llwyddiannus o ran gwneud i'r Gweinidogion perthnasol yn San Steffan ddeall pa mor bwysig yw'r diwydiant darlledu yng Nghymru, gadewch inni wybod sut yr aeth pethau. Ar y llaw arall, os nad ydych wedi darbwyllo'r bobl iawn o daer angen Cymru yn y maes hwn, a wnewch chi roi sicrwydd y byddwch yn codi'r mater hwn cyn gynted ag y bo modd?

I gloi, yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i glywed eich bod bellach yn mynd i'r afael â'r draen dawn, ond hoffwn weld manylion eich polisi. Mae hon yn broses sydd wedi bod yn mynd rhagddi ers tro sydd wedi golygu bod Cymru, dros y canrifoedd, wedi colli rhai o'i phobl fwyaf dawnus. Yn eich araith, gwnaethoch nifer sylweddol o gyfeiriadau at

everybody here that it is a core factor in the development of creative industries in Wales. I hope you will ensure that it remains so by not allowing it to be depleted by the possibilities that the digital changeover will bring to Wales.

John Griffiths: Like many others, I believe that this is an important debate, and it is crucial to our ambitions to develop the knowledge economy in Wales, which we and many other developed countries across the globe are intent on developing for the obvious advantages it will bring. Given that so many countries share the same ambitions and often similar strategies, it is important to be better at implementation and to make these things work in practice. In this context, the strategy is hugely important. It is about adding value to economic activity in Wales and, luckily, as other Members have said, we have great strengths in Wales upon which we can build. Part of that strength undoubtedly lies with the University of Wales, Newport, and I will say a little about the Newport School of Art, Media and Design, which is totally dedicated to education, training and research in the creative and cultural industries. That school is the most important centre in Wales for creative education across the full spectrum of courses, from film and television to fashion design. It is creating a pool of highly trained talent, which is an essential factor in attracting new industry to the region. The school also has an excellent record for new business start-ups by recent graduates. A great deal of important work is being undertaken by the school, which is of great benefit to our efforts to create the kind of creative industries that we want to see in Wales.

The international film school forms part of the school of art, media and design. At present, the film school is leading a major regional consortium to develop one of an elite network of Skillset film academies in Wales. If the consortium bid is successful, it will confirm Newport's place as a major European centre for film and moving image education and training, and it will attract

ddarlledu, sy'n ei gwneud yn amlwg i bawb yma mai dyna un o'r ffactorau craidd o ran datblygiad y diwydiannau creadigol yng Nghymru. Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn sicrhau mai felly y parha drwy beidio â gadael iddo gael ei wanhau gan y posibiladau a ddaw yn sgîl y newid i ddigidol yng Nghymru.

John Griffiths: Fel llawer o Aelodau eraill, credaf fod hon yn ddadl bwysig, ac mae'n allweddol i'n huchelgais i ddatblygu'r economi wybodaeth yng Nghymru, yr ydym ni a llawer o wledydd datblygedig eraill ledled y byd am ei datblygu oherwydd y manteision amlwg a ddaw yn ei sgîl. O gofio bod cynifer o wledydd yn rhannu'r un uchelgais ac yn aml strategaethau tebyg, mae'n bwysig bod yn well o ran gweithredu a sicrhau bod y pethau hyn yn gweithio'n ymarferol. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, mae'r strategaeth yn hynod bwysig. Mae a wnelo ag ychwanegu gwerth i weithgarwch economaidd yng Nghymru ac, yn ffodus, fel y dywedodd Aelodau eraill, mae gennym gryfderau mawr yng Nghymru y gallwn adeiladu arnynt. Mae'r rhan o'r cryfder hwnnw yn ddi-au i'w phriodoli i Brifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd, a soniaf ychydig am Ysgol y Celfyddydau, y Cyfryngau a Dylunio yng Nghasnewydd, sy'n gwbl ymroddedig i addysg, hyfforddiant ac ymchwil ym maes y diwydiannau creadigol a diwylliannol. Yr ysgol honno yw'r ganolfan bwysicaf yng Nghymru o ran addysg creadigol ar draws yr ystod lawn o gyrсияu, o ffilm i deledu i ddylunio ffasiwn. Mae'n creu cronfa o dalent dra hyfforddedig, sef ffactor hanfodol i ddenu diwydiant newydd i'r rhanbarth. Mae gan yr ysgol record ardderchog hefyd o ran nifer y graddedigion diweddar sy'n cychwyn busnesau. Mae'r ysgol yn gwneud cryn dipyn o waith pwysig, sy'n fuddiol o ran ein hymdrechion i greu'r math o ddiwydiannau creadigol yr ydym am eu gweld yng Nghymru.

Mae'r ysgol ffilm rhyngwladol yn rhan o ysgol y celfyddydau, y cyfryngau a dylunio. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r ysgol ffilm yn arwain consortiwm rhanbarthol mawr i ddatblygu un o sawl rhwydwaith elit o academaïau ffilm Skillset yng Nghymru. Os bydd cais y consortiwm yn llwyddiannus, bydd yn cadarnhau safle Casnewydd fel canolfan Ewropeaidd o bwys ar gyfer addysg a

major international film-makers to Wales. The fact that the film school is recognised as a leading institution for the promotion and development of audiovisual culture in Wales, through high-level education, training and research, will stand it in good stead as far as that bid is concerned. It has excellent links across the industry internationally, along with a reputation and good standing, which is crucial if it is to succeed in its ambitions. It has a notable reputation for film-makers and animators, which has been well and hard-earned. Therefore, by setting out the credentials of Newport university's school of art, media and design and international film school, I have been able, in the brief time available, to outline some of the advantages that Newport university brings to the ambitions contained in this strategy.

hyfforddiant ffilm a delwedd symudol, a bydd yn denu gwneuthurwyr ffilm rhyngwladol pwysig i Gymru. Bydd y ffaith y cydnabyddir yr ysgol ffilm fel un o'r sefydliadau pennaf ar gyfer hyrwyddo a datblygu'r diwylliant clywedol yng Nghymru, drwy addysg, hyfforddiant ac ymchwil o safon dda, o fudd i'r ysgol o ran y cais hwnnw. Mae ganddi gysylltiadau ardderchog ar draws y diwydiant yn rhyngwladol, ynghyd ag enw da, sy'n hollbwysig er mwyn iddi lwyddo o ran ei huchelgeisiau. Mae iddi enw da am gynhyrchu gwneuthurwyr ffilm ac animeiddwyr, y mae wedi gweithio'n galed ac yn haeddiannol i'w ennill. Felly, drwy amlinellu cymwysterau ysgol y celfyddydau, y cyfryngau a dylunio ym mhreifysgol Casnewydd, yr wyf wedi llwyddo, yn yr amser byr sydd ar gael, i nodi rhai o'r manteision y mae prifysgol Casnewydd yn eu cynnig o ran yr uchelgeisiau a geir yn y strategaeth hon.

4.10 p.m.

I have mentioned this many times, but I will reiterate Newport university's ambitious and important plans to relocate to the riverside area in Newport city centre. The relocation will include all the departments and schools to which I have referred. There are also ambitious plans to set up a technium for the creative industries and, given the status, standing, experience and expertise that Newport university can bring to that, the plans should be given serious consideration. This would also form a major part of the relocation.

Yr wyf wedi crybwyll hyn droeon, ond ailddatganaf uchelgeisiau a chynlluniau pwysig prifysgol Casnewydd i adleoli i ardal yng nghanol dinas Casnewydd ar lan yr afon. Bydd y broses hon yn cynnwys pob adran ac ysgol yr wyf wedi cyfeirio atynt. Ceir cynlluniau uchelgeisiol hefyd i sefydlu technium i'r diwydiannau creadigol ac, o gofio'r statws, yr enw, y profiad a'r arbenigedd y gall prifysgol Casnewydd eu cynnig o ran hynny, dylai'r cynlluniau gael eu hystyried o ddifrif. Byddai hyn hefyd yn rhan bwysig o'r adleoli.

We are lucky in Wales, as I mentioned earlier, to have a strong base on which to build in trying to take forward this strategy. We are lucky that Newport university plays an important part in providing expertise and a firm foundation. I hope that in taking this forward, we ensure that we take advantage of the potential of Newport university, particularly in terms of the planned relocation and technium.

Yr ydym yn ffodus yng Nghymru, fel y soniais ynghynt, fod gennym sylfaen gref y gallwn adeiladu arni i geisio bwrw ymlaen â'r strategaeth hon. Yr ydym yn ffodus bod prifysgol Casnewydd yn chwarae rhan bwysig i roi arbenigedd a sylfaen gadarn. Gobeithiaf, wrth fwrw ymlaen â hyn, ein bod yn sicrhau ein bod yn cymryd mantais o botensial prifysgol Casnewydd, yn enwedig o ran y penderfyniad i adleoli a'r technium.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have received further requests from Members to contribute to this debate, therefore I would appreciate succinct speeches where possible.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi cael mwy o geisiadau oddi wrth Aelodau i gyfrannu yn y ddadl hon, felly byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi areithiau byr lle y bo modd.

Glyn Davies: I am pleased to be able to speak in agreement with the principle of investment in the creative industries and in agreement with many other speakers. I am not in a position to judge whether or not £7 million is an appropriate amount of money with which to tackle this issue. The sum of £7 million over three years does not seem to be a huge amount, and I do not know what other investments have been made from other pots. This may be late and narrow in terms of outlook, as others have said, but I welcome the principle of investment in the creative industries, largely because the return and opportunities offered in terms of job creation will probably be better than any other investment that we could make.

Opinions about public investment in support of job creation have changed hugely over the last 20 years. During my involvement in the public sector 20 years ago, I became aware of the belief that public money that was not invested in bricks and mortar to build a factory somewhere was not considered to be a good investment. I recall investing in bricks and mortar, while knowing that investment in other schemes was producing greater benefits, such as the Hay-on-Wye literary festival, the Brecon jazz festival and the Ian Rush football tournament in Aberystwyth. These events generate huge economic benefit. Indeed, the international film festival in Aberystwyth was a great economic driver before it moved to Cardiff.

The Minister referred to Tinopolis, a company based in Llanelli. It is wonderful to see a Welsh television company joining the stock market, growing and looking outwards. Leighton mentioned Welsh companies looking outwards, and Boomerang is now looking at developments that will enable it, and other companies, to consider markets outside Wales. That is hugely encouraging because, in the past, Welsh companies have grown in Wales and have then sold up to other companies rather than looking to develop and move on, which can work well in the creative industries.

Glyn Davies: Yr wyf yn falch o allu siarad mewn cytundeb â'r egwyddor o fuddsoddi yn y diwydiannau creadigol ac mewn cytundeb â llawer o siaradwyr eraill. Ni allaf farnu a yw £7 miliwn yn swm addas ai peidio i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn. Nid ymddengys bod £7 miliwn dros dair blynedd yn swm mawr, ac ni wn pa fuddsoddiadau eraill a wnaed o ffynonellau eraill. Efallai fod hyn yn hwyfrydig ac yn gulfrydig, fel y mae eraill wedi dweud, ond croesawaf yr egwyddor o fuddsoddi yn y diwydiannau creadigol, yn bennaf oherwydd y manteision a'r cyfleoedd a gynigir o ran creu swyddi a fydd yn well siŵr o fod nag unrhyw fuddsoddiad arall y gallem ei wneud.

Mae safbwyntiau ynglŷn â buddsoddi cyhoeddus i helpu i greu swyddi wedi newid yn sylweddol dros yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf. Pan oeddwn yn ymwneud â'r sector cyhoeddus 20 mlynedd yn ôl, deuthum yn ymwybodol o'r gred nad oedd arian cyhoeddus nad oedd wedi'i fuddsoddi mewn adeiladu ffatri yn rhywle yn cael ei ystyried yn fuddsoddiad da. Cofiaf fuddsoddi mewn adeiladau, er fy mod yn gwybod bod buddsoddi mewn cynlluniau eraill yn arwain at fwy o fanteision, megis gŵyl lenyddol y Gelli Gandryll, gŵyl jazz Aberhonddu a thwrnamaint pêl-droed Ian Rush yn Aberystwyth. Mae'r digwyddiadau hyn yn arwain at fantais economaidd fawr. Yn wir, yr oedd yr ŵyl ffilm ryngwladol yn Aberystwyth yn ysgogydd economaidd pwysig cyn iddi symud i Gaerdydd.

Cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at Tinopolis, sef cwmni yn Llanelli. Mae'n wych gweld teledu cwmni o Gymru yn ymuno â'r farchnad stoc, yn tyfu ac yn edrych y tu hwnt i Gymru. Soniodd Leighton am gwmnïau yng Nghymru yn edrych y tu hwnt i Gymru, ac mae Boomerang bellach yn edrych at ddatblygiadau a fydd yn ei alluogi yntau, a chwmnïau eraill, i ystyried marchnadoedd y tu allan i Gymru. Mae hynny'n hynod galonogol, oherwydd, yn y gorffennol, mae cwmnïau wedi tyfu yng Nghymru ac yna wedi penderfynu gwerthu i gwmnïau eraill yn hytrach nag ystyried datblygu, a all weithio'n dda yn y diwydiannau creadigol.

We have similar concerns about the IP fund, which the Minister mentioned, as the Finance Wales investment. There is concern about whether the Government can attract the expertise and skill to identify investments in a sensible and appropriate way. The same applies to the strategic support policy that he announced today. Could these incorporated bodies attract such support? This is a major debate for the Assembly. I was disappointed that we had not debated the issue of incorporated bodies because we need to ensure that when bodies are incorporated, they can deliver the type of proposal that the Minister makes today, with which we all agree, although I have some questions about how it would all work out.

We are incredibly lucky in Wales because we have the Welsh language. It is hugely beneficial in terms of this kind of investment. I have heard talk of the Welsh language as being a cost, but I have always looked at it as being a huge economic development opportunity. It is an incredible development opportunity because, by and large, most of the Welsh-language content—I think it was Leighton who mentioned content—will be developed in Wales. There is no realistic competition outside Wales. The more the language grows and develops, the stronger the economic development potential that it can give to us.

The National Eisteddfod is of course a major contributor to the Welsh language, and I want to know whether it will be possible to use some of this fund to pay for some proper stones, instead of the plastic things which will be introduced next year.

Other Members referred to the regional element. In the past, job creation arising from investment in the creative industries did not always occur in the Cardiff area, but in other parts of Wales—Elin talked about it being in Ceredigion. When the Minister looks at the way in which this money is invested and how the strategic programme will pan out, I hope that he considers how much of the fund can be spread around Wales and adopts a regional intent within the investment.

Mae gennym bryderon tebyg ynglŷn â'r gronfa eiddo deallusol y cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog ati, ag sydd gennym ynglŷn â buddsoddi Cyllid Cymru. Mae pryder ynghylch a yw'r Llywodraeth yn gallu denu'r arbenigedd a'r sgiliau i nodi buddsoddiadau mewn ffordd synhwyrol a phriodol. Mae'r un peth yn wir am y polisi cymorth strategol a gyhoeddwyd ganddo heddiw. A allai'r cyrff corfforedig hyn ddenu cefnogaeth o'r fath? Mae hon yn ddatl bwysig i'r Cynulliad. Yr oeddwn yn siomedig nad oeddem wedi trafod yr angen i wneud yn siŵr y gall cyrff, pan gânt eu corffori, sicrhau'r math o gynnig y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud heddiw, y cytunwn oll ag ef, er bod gennyf rai cwestiynau ynglŷn â sut y byddai'n datblygu.

Yr ydym yn hynod ffodus yng Nghymru oherwydd bod gennym yr iaith Gymraeg. Mae'n hynod fuddiol o ran y math hwn o fuddsoddi. Yr wyf wedi clywed pobl yn dweud bod y Gymraeg yn gost, ond yr wyf erioed wedi'i hystyried yn gyfle datblygu economaidd enfawr. Mae'n gyfle datblygu anhygoel oherwydd, ar y cyfan, caiff y rhan fwyaf o'r cynnwys Cymraeg—credaf mai Leighton a soniodd am gynnwys—ei ddatblygu yng Nghymru. Nid oes unrhyw gystadleuaeth realistig y tu allan i Gymru. Po fwyaf y tyfa ac y datblyga'r iaith, y cryfaf fydd y cyfleoedd datblygu economaidd y gall eu rhoi inni.

Mae'r Eisteddfod Genedlaethol, wrth gwrs, yn gwneud cyfraniad mawr i'r iaith Gymraeg, ac yr wyf am wybod a fydd yn bosibl defnyddio peth o'r gronfa hon i dalu am feini go iawn, yn lle'r pethau plastig a gaiff eu cyflwyno y flwyddyn nesaf.

Cyfeiriodd Aelodau eraill at yr elfen ranbarthol. Yn y gorffennol, nid oedd swyddi newydd a grëwyd drwy fuddsoddi yn y diwydiannau creadigol bob amser yn cael eu creu yn ardal Caerdydd, ond mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru—soniodd Elin am hyn yng nghyd-destun Ceredigion. Pan fydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried y ffordd y caiff yr arian hwn ei fuddsoddi a'r ffordd y bydd y rhaglen strategol yn datblygu, gobeithiaf y bydd yn ystyried faint o'r gronfa y gellir ei ddosbarthu ledled Cymru ac yn mabwysiadu amcan rhanbarthol o fewn y buddsoddiad

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The debate has run its course, and I should call the Minister. However, I will allow two more contributions from Members, and I would be grateful if they would limit their contributions to three minutes.

Sandy Mewies: I will be brief, because much of what I was going to say has already been said.

Wales is a nation that is at ease with its success in films, song, television and the media. It is about time that we looked to maximise the economic benefits and retain them in Wales. The strategy aims to promote the creative sector in a moderate and well-thought-out way. It has learnt from the mistakes made in the past, and looks to the challenges of the future.

It is important that the businesses that will take part in these industries were involved in creating the strategy, and I am extremely glad that they did. It bodes very well for the partnership that we hope to have with these industries in the future. The industries were able to look at the deficiencies and why we have not been able to exploit the industries by marketing Welsh creative output properly. It is important that we have listened to those lessons.

I welcome the Government's decision to set up and support the new intellectual property fund. Members have said that £7 million is not an awful lot of money, but it is £7 million that was not there before. The money is meant to be self-sustaining, therefore the restrictions on the way the money will be invested are sensible, so that it can be self-sustaining and will continue to be invested in creation in the future.

I am also pleased that we will have business support, which has been done in a thoughtful way, because there is recognition that it is a horses-for-courses situation—people cannot be experts on everything. This support will mean that we will have people who are experts and who have been trained looking at various sections.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae amser y ddadl wedi dod i ben, a dylwn alw ar y Gweinidog, Fodd bynnag, caniatâf ddau gyfraniad arall gan Aelodau, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe na fyddent yn siarad am fwy na thair munud.

Sandy Mewies: Siaradaf yn gryno, oherwydd mae llawer o'r hyn yr oeddwn yn bwriadu ei ddweud eisoes wedi'i ddweud.

Mae Cymru yn genedl sy'n gyfforddus â'i llwyddiant ym maes ffilm, canu, teledu a'r cyfryngau. Mae'n hen bryd inni geisio manteisio ar y buddiannau economaidd a'u cadw yng Nghymru. Nod y strategaeth yw hyrwyddo'r sector creadigol mewn ffordd gymedrol ac ystyriol iawn. Mae wedi dysgu o'r camgymeriadau a wnaed yn y gorffennol, ac mae'n edrych ymlaen at ateb heriau'r dyfodol.

Mae'n bwysig bod y busnesau a fydd yn cymryd rhan yn y diwydiannau hyn wedi'u cynnwys yn y broses o greu'r strategaeth, ac yr wyf yn hynod falch iddynt wneud hynny. Mae'n argoeli'n dda ar gyfer y bartneriaeth yr ydym yn gobeithio ei meithrin gyda'r diwydiannau hyn yn y dyfodol. Yr oedd y diwydiannau'n gallu ystyried y diffygion a pham nad oeddem wedi llwyddo i ymelwa ar y diwydiannau drwy farchnata cynnyrch creadigol Cymru yn gywir. Mae'n bwysig inni wrando ar y gwersi hynny.

Croesawaf benderfyniad y Llywodraeth i sefydlu a chefnogi cronfa eiddo deallusol newydd. Mae Aelodau wedi dweud nad yw £7 miliwn yn swm mawr, ond mae'n £7 miliwn nas cafwyd o'r blaen. Bwriedir i'r arian fod yn hunangynhaliol, felly mae'r cyfyngiadau ar y ffordd y caiff yr arian ei fuddsoddi yn synhwyrol, fel y gall fod yn hunangynhaliol ac y bydd yn parhau i gael ei fuddsoddi mewn creu yn y dyfodol.

Yr wyf yn falch hefyd y bydd cymorth i fusnesau, a wnaed mewn ffordd ystyriol, oherwydd cydnabyddir nad oes un ateb i bopeth—na all pobl arbenigo ym mhob peth. Bydd y cymorth hwn yn golygu y bydd pobl sy'n arbenigwyr ac sydd wedi cael hyfforddiant yn ystyried y gwahanol adrannau.

This is a wonderful idea and I hope that everyone in the Chamber will vote against the amendments and support the strategy, because it deserves support, as do these industries.

Mick Bates: Minister, I was pleased to hear the announcement that you are taking a strategic approach to this issue, and I am sure we all share many of the views expressed about the strategy's importance to the Welsh language and its culture, and the economic implications throughout Wales.

I base my comments on the experience of a company in my constituency called Silverscreen TV Ltd, which recently tried to access a great deal of support in its effort to establish a successful television company. It has now received its broadcast licence from Ofcom. It will be a television channel completely dedicated to the over 50s market. However, its experience in accessing funding in Wales is not good.

4.20 p.m.

I will make five brief points, and I hope that you will be able to address some of the issues I raise, Minister. First, the company says that there was a lack of understanding in agencies such as Finance Wales and the WDA. What will you do to address the quality and capacity of advisers? Secondly, it said that signposting in the system was poor, and that there was no synergy with presenting an integrated path through the whole system. What can you do to streamline that? Thirdly, it found the grant system equally over-complex and difficult to access. It went so far as to say that, in Wales, people did not take it seriously and that it was better received in England. Furthermore, it asked whether there was any way in which the money—which is a welcome amount, although it is fairly small—could assist the development of companies in rural Wales. The final point relates to the size of some of our companies. Six months ago, the company approached BT to see whether it could broadcast through broadband. It was told that it could not. However, it now turns out that BT is in negotiation with the BBC and BSkyB on the

Mae hwn yn syniad gwych, a gobeithiaf y bydd pawb yn y Siambr yn pleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliannau ac yn cefnogi'r strategaeth, oherwydd mae'n haeddu cael cefnogaeth, fel y gwna'r diwydiannau hyn.

Mick Bates: Weinidog, yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed y cyhoeddiad eich bod yn mabwysiadu ymagwedd strategol tuag at y mater hwn, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd pob un ohonom yn cyd-fynd â llawer o'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd y strategaeth i'r iaith Gymraeg a'i diwylliant a'r goblygiadau economaidd ledled Cymru.

Mae fy sylwadau'n seiliedig ar brofiad cwmni yn fy etholaeth o'r enw Silverscreen TV Ltd, a geisiodd yn ddiweddar ennill cryn gefnogaeth i'w ymdrech i sefydlu cwmni teledu llwyddiannus. Mae Ofcom wedi rhoi trwydded ddarlledu iddo bellach. Bydd yn sianel deledu a fydd yn ymwneud yn gyfan gwbl â'r farchnad i bobl dros 50 oed. Fodd bynnag, nid yw ei brofiad o ran ceisio cael cyllid yng Nghymru yn dda.

Gwnaf bum pwynt byr, a gobeithiaf y byddwch yn gallu mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion a godaf, Weinidog. Yn gyntaf, dywed y cwmni fod diffyg dealltwriaeth ymhlith asiantaethau megis Cyllid Cymru a'r WDA. Beth a wnewch chi i ymdrin ag ansawdd a gallu cynghorwyr? Yn ail, dywedodd fod cyfarwyddyd yn y system yn wael, ac nad oedd dim synergedd wrth gyflwyno llwybr integredig drwy'r system gyfan. Beth allwch chi ei wneud i symleiddio hynny? Yn drydydd, ym mhrofiad y cwmni yr oedd y system grant yr un mor orgymhleth ac anodd i ymdrin â hi. Aeth mor bell â dweud nad yw pobl, yng Nghymru, yn ei gymryd o ddifrif ac iddo gael derbyniad gwell yn Lloegr. At hynny, gofynnodd a oedd unrhyw ffordd arall y gallai'r arian—sy'n swm i'w groesawu, ond sy'n weddol fach—helpu i ddatblygu cwmnïau yng Nghymru wledig. Mae'r pwynt olaf yn ymwneud â maint rhai o'n cwmnïau. Chwe mis yn ôl, cysylltodd y cwmni â BT i weld a allai ddarlledu drwy fand eang. Dywedwyd wrtho na allai wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'n hysbys bellach fod BT yn cynnal

use of broadband for broadcasting purposes. It seems that many small companies in Wales would welcome support under the creative industries strategy. What are you doing to assist smaller companies when they are faced with large media giants that may well take their business away?

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): I thank the Members who have contributed this afternoon. Some interesting and thoughtful contributions have been made. To single out one in particular, Leighton Andrews's contribution contained some valid points, based on his experience of the creative industries and broadcasting.

Other Members made interesting points about the potential in Wales. Mick, John Griffiths, and others pointed out that we have many good small, independent companies. We have a good creative industries centre in the University of Wales, Newport. To answer the point about how this strategy was drawn up, I reiterate what I said in my opening speech that it was drawn up in consultation with the industry and with people with experience in the industry, including broadcasters, and I have had meetings with BBC Wales, S4C, ITV, Ofcom, and many others since the strategy's launch. I believe that it was Owen John Thomas who asked about links with the UK Government. I am a member of the UK Government's creative industries IP forum, jointly chaired by Lord Sainsbury and Estelle Morris. Therefore, we are influencing UK policy at a UK Government and Ofcom level.

Lisa Francis: If the strategy is meant to be a plan for success, what implementations will there be and when will they be drawn up? They are not mentioned in the document, which we are supposed to be debating today. That is the problem.

Andrew Davies: No it is not the problem, Lisa. You have clearly not read the strategy. There are many action points. Comments have come from people who have not read

trafodaethau gyda'r BBC a BSKyB ynglŷn â'r defnydd o fand eang at ddibenion darlledu. Ymddengys y byddai llawer o gwmnïau bach yng Nghymru yn croesawu cymorth o dan strategaeth y diwydiannau creadigol. Beth ydych yn ei wneud i helpu cwmnïau bach pan fyddant yn wynebu cwmnïau mawr ym maes y cyfryngau a allai yn hawdd ddwyn eu busnes.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Diolchaf i'r Aelodau sydd wedi cyfrannu y prynhawn yma. Gwnaed rhai cyfraniadau diddorol a meddylgar. Os caf nodi un yn benodol, yr oedd cyfraniad Leighton Andrews yn cynnwys rhai pwyntiau dilys, yn seiliedig ar ei brofiad o'r diwydiannau creadigol a darlledu.

Gwnaeth Aelodau eraill bwyntiau diddorol ynglŷn â'r potensial yng Nghymru. Nododd Mick, John Griffiths ac eraill fod gennym llawer o gwmnïau annibynnol bach da. Mae gennym ganolfan dda i'r diwydiannau creadigol ym Mhrifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd. I ateb y pwynt ynglŷn â sut y lluniwyd y strategaeth hon, ailddatganaf yr hyn a ddywedais yn fy araith agoriadol ei bod wedi'i llunio mewn ymgynghoriad â'r diwydiant a chyda phobl a chanddynt brofiad yn y diwydiant, gan gynnwys darlledwyr, ac yr wyf wedi cael cyfarfodydd gyda BBC Cymru, S4C, ITC, Ofcom, a llawer o bobl erall ers i'r strategaeth gael ei lansio. Credaf mai Owen John Thomas a holodd ynghylch y cysylltiadau â Llywodraeth y DU. Yr wyf yn aelod o fforwm Llywodraeth y DU ar eiddo deallusol i'r diwydiannau creadigol, a gadeirir ar y cyd gan yr Arglwydd Sainsbury ac Estelle Morris. Felly, yr ydym yn dylanwadu ar bolisi'r DU ar lefel Llywodraeth y DU ac ar lefel Ofcom.

Lisa Francis: Os bwriedir i'r strategaeth fod yn gynllun ar gyfer llwyddiant, pa gamau gweithredu y bwriedir eu cymryd a phryd y cânt eu llunio? Nid oes sôn amdanynt yn y ddogfen, yr ydym i fod i'w thrafod heddiw. Dyna'r problem.

Andrew Davies: Nage nid dyna'r problem, Lisa. Mae'n amlwg nad ydych wedi darllen y strategaeth. Mae'n cynnwys llawer o bwyntiau gweithredu. Gwnaed sylwadau gan

the strategy, or who, having read it, do not understand it.

Leighton Andrews made the valid point that the status quo is not working. A huge amount of public money has gone into broadcasting, and yet the independent production sector in Wales has not grown.

Eleanor Burnham and Laura Anne Jones *rose—*

Andrew Davies: I am not giving way.

The sector is still fragmented and tiny. The broadcasting sector is changing, partly because of the introduction of digital technology, but also because of the convergence of technology—the industry itself is converging. There is huge growth, and like in most industries, there is huge convergence. If Wales is to compete, we have to grow and expand Welsh companies such as Tinopolis, Green Bay and Boomerang. The strategy is about how we can grow this sector.

A fundamental misunderstanding by the opposition of the points that have been made was summed up in Jenny's remarks. She tried to understand this strategy in committee, and, clearly, she still does not understand it now. This strategy is about growing those businesses and sectors that will exploit intellectual property. I am not saying that other parts of the cultural industries do not have an economic impact, but the growth potential is in those with intellectual property. I am not saying that other aspects of the creative industries, such as arts centres and others, do not create employment or bring visitors to Wales, but they do not exploit IP, and that is where the growth potential is. They are quite separate issues, and clearly Jenny, the Liberal Democrats, and the opposition do not understand that.

Eleanor Burnham: Will you take an intervention?

Andrew Davies: No. [*Interruption.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

bobl nad ydynt wedi darllen y strategaeth, neu sydd wedi'i darllen ond heb ei deall.

Gwnaeth Leighton Andrews y pwynt dilys nad yw'r sefyllfa bresennol yn ateb y pwrpas. Rhoddwyd swm enfawr o arian cyhoeddus i faes darlledu, ac eto nid yw'r sector cynhyrchu annibynnol yng Nghymru wedi tyfu.

Eleanor Burnham a Laura Anne Jones *a gododd—*

Andrew Davies: Nid ildiaf.

Sector darniog a bach iawn ydyw o hyd. Mae'r sector darlledu yn newid, yn rhannol yn sgîl cyflwyno technoleg ddigidol, ond hefyd oherwydd cydgyfeirio technegol—mae'r diwydiant ei hun yn cydgyfeirio. Ceir twf enfawr, ac fel yn y rhan fwyaf o ddiwydiannau, fe welwn gydgyfeirio mawr. Er mwyn i Gymru gystadlu, rhaid inni dyfu ac ehangu cwmnïau yng Nghymru megis Tinopolis, Green Bay a Boomerang. Mae a wnelo'r strategaeth â'r ffordd y gallwn ddatblygu'r sector hwn.

Amlygwyd camddealltwriaeth sylfaenol ar ran y gwrthbleidiau o'r pwyntiau a grynhowyd yn sylwadau Jenny. Ceisiodd ddeall y strategaeth hon yn y pwyllgor, ac, mae'n amlwg ei bod yn dal heb ei deall yn awr. Nod y strategaeth hon yw datblygu'r busnesau a'r sectorau hynny a fydd yn ymelwa ar eiddo deallusol. Ni haeraf nad yw rhannau eraill o'r diwydiannau diwylliannol yn cael effaith economaidd, ond yn y rhannau hynny a chanddynt eiddo deallusol y mae'r cyfle i dyfu. Ni haeraf nad yw agweddau eraill ar y diwydiannau creadigol, megis canolfannau celfyddydau ac eraill, yn creu swyddi neu'n denu ymwelwyr i Gymru, ond nid ydynt yn ymelwa ar eiddo deallusol, a dyna'r maes lle mae'r cyfle i dyfu. Materion cwbl wahanol ydynt, ac mae'n amlwg Jenny, nad yw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol na'r gwrthbleidiau yn deall hynny.

Eleanor Burnham: A dderbyniwch ymyriad?

Andrew Davies: Na wnaif. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae'n ddrwg

Sorry, Eleanor, but you will have to sit down.

Andrew Davies: This strategy is about growing Welsh business with creative talent. It is a challenge to the broadcasters in Wales and the UK, and we will ask UK broadcasting companies to consider strongly the case for production quotas for Welsh companies. We think that there is a strong case for broadcasters such as ITV, the BBC and others at UK level to have a system of production quotas from which Welsh companies can benefit. This is a strategy and action plan for growth that focuses on the creative talent in Wales, be it in our industries, our higher and further education, or our public sector.

Jenny Randerson: Will you give way?

Andrew Davies: No. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Give way.']

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

Andrew Davies: I will make one last point and then I will take the intervention.

A point has been made about the public sector, but it has failed in its task so far in supporting the creative industries. This strategy is a new model for the public sector giving support to the private sector. The advisory panels and the investment panels will be made up of people with experience in those industries. It is not a case, as it was with Jenny's pet project, the film fund, of the public sector trying to guess what is right for the private sector.

Jenny Randerson: As one who is 'trying' to understand your thought processes, Minister, I suggest that it would have been much more accurate to have called this document 'An Intellectual Property Strategy' rather than to have confused those of us who find it intellectually challenging, as all in the opposition clearly do, that you should be using a term used by the UK Government and the Scottish Executive to cover a much wider range of industries in the cultural and creative sectors.

gennyf, Eleanor, ond rhaid ichi eistedd.

Andrew Davies: Mae a wnelo'r strategaeth hon â datblygu busnesau â thalent greadigol yng Nghymru. Mae'n her i'r darlledwyr yng Nghymru a'r DU, a byddwn yn gofyn i gwmnïau darlledu'r DU ystyried o ddifrif y ddadl dros gwotâu cynhyrchu i gwmnïau yng Nghymru. Credwn fod dadl gref dros ofyn i ddarlledwyr megis ITV, y BBC ac eraill ar lefel y DU sefydlu system o gwotâu cynhyrchu y gall cwmnïau yng Nghymru elwa arnynt. Mae hon yn strategaeth ac yn gynllun gweithredu ar gyfer twf sy'n canolbwyntio ar y dalent greadigol yng Nghymru, boed hynny yn sector y diwydiannau, ein sector addysg uwch ac addysg bellach neu ein sector cyhoeddus.

Jenny Randerson: A ildiwch?

Andrew Davies: Na wnaf. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Ildiwch.']

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn.

Andrew Davies: Gwnaf un pwynt bach arall ac yna derbynïaf yr ymyriad.

Gwnaed pwynt ynglŷn â'r sector cyhoeddus, ond mae wedi methu yn ei dasg hyd yma i gefnogi'r diwydiannau creadigol. Mae'r strategaeth hon yn fodel newydd ar gyfer y sector cyhoeddus sy'n cefnogi'r sector preifat. Bydd y paneli cynghori a'r paneli buddsoddi yn cynnwys pobl sy'n meddu ar brofiad yn y diwydiannau hynny. Nid mater ydyw o ddisgwyl i'r sector cyhoeddus geisio dyfalu beth sy'n gywir i'r sector preifat, fel yn achos prosiect Jenny, y gronfa ffilm.

Jenny Randerson: Fel un sy'n 'ceisio' deall eich meddylfryd, Weinidog, awgrymaf y byddai wedi bod yn llawer mwy cywir pe bai'r ddogfen hon wedi cael ei galw'n 'Strategaeth Eiddo Deallusol' yn hytrach na drysu'r rhai hynny ohonom sy'n ei chael yn anodd i ddeall, fel y gwna pawb yn y gwrthbleidiau mae'n amlwg, pam y bu ichi ddefnyddio term a ddefnyddir gan Lywodraeth y DU a Gweithrediaeth yr Alban i gwmpasu ystod lawer ehangach o ddiwydiannau yn y sector diwylliannol a'r sector creadigol.

Andrew Davies: I thought that the benefit of devolution was that we in Wales can make our own solutions rather than slavishly follow what happens in the UK and Scotland. This strategy has been welcomed by the broadcasters, the independent film and television sector and the animation sector across the UK, because they recognise that it will grow the business and the sector. The film fund was a dog's dinner: nobody wanted it and nobody understood it, which is why it was scrapped. That is clearly why Jenny is so upset about this strategy, which is focused on the needs of business and is about growing the most dynamic sector in the economy. That is why it is a strategy for success and why it will win.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Before we move to a vote, I remind Members that, if amendment 1 is carried, all the other amendments will fall.

4.30 p.m.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 17, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 1: For 17, Abstain 9, Against 30.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Andrew Davies: Yr oeddwn yn meddwl mai mantais datganoli oedd ein bod ni yng Nghymru yn gallu dod o hyd i'n hatebion ein hunain yn hytrach na dilyn yn slafaidd yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn y DU a'r Alban. Croesawyd y strategaeth hon gan y darlledwyr, y sector ffilm a theledu annibynnol a'r sector animeiddio ar draws y DU, oherwydd maent yn cydnabod y bydd yn datblygu busnesau a'r sector. Yr oedd y gronfa ffilm yn gawlach: nid oedd neb am ei chael hi ac nid oedd neb yn ei deall, a dyna pam y rhoddwyd y gorau iddi. Dyna'n amlwg pam mae Jenny mor ddig ynglŷn â'r strategaeth hon sy'n canolbwyntio ar anghenion busnesau ac sy'n ymwneud â datblygu'r sector mwyaf deinamig yn yr economi. Dyna pam mae'n strategaeth ar gyfer llwyddiant a pham y bydd yn ennill.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cyn inni bleidleisio, hoffwn atgoffa Aelodau, os derbynir gwelliant 1, y bydd pob gwelliant arall yn methu.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl

Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 26, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 2: For 26, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
 The following Members voted for:

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
 The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 25, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 3: For 25, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:

The following Members voted for:

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 26, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 4: For 26, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
 The following Members voted for:

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
 The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri

Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 26, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 5: For 26, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 26, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 6: For 26, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue

Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 26, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 7: For 26, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
 The following Members voted for:

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
 The following Members voted against:

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM2275): O blaid 36, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 11.
Motion (NDM2275): For 36, Abstain 9, Against 11.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:
The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Members voted against:

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Rhagoriaeth ym maes Adeiladu: Agenda Sgiliau Cymru Excellence in Construction: the Skills Agenda for Wales

Huw Lewis: Jeff Cuthbert and Mark Isherwood have both indicated that they would like to contribute to this debate.

Huw Lewis: Mae Jeff Cuthbert a Mark Isherwood wedi nodi yr hoffent gyfrannu at y ddadl hon.

Construction trades such as plastering, bricklaying, plumbing, stonemasonry and carpentry represent a crucial and growing sector of the Welsh economy. With 18 per cent growth in the industry in Wales over the last four quarters, and with a full 8 per cent of the Welsh workforce engaged in it, this is an industry on the up. However, there is an underlying problem.

Mae crefftau adeiladu fel plastro, gosod brics, plymio, caregwaith a gwaith coed yn cynrychioli sector hollbwysig o economi Cymru ac mae'n sector sy'n tyfu. Gyda thwf o 18 y cant yn y diwydiant yng Nghymru dros y pedwar chwarter diwethaf, a chyda 8 y cant o weithlu Cymru yn gweithio ynddo, mae hwn yn ddiwydiant sydd ar gynnydd. Fodd bynnag, mae problem sylfaenol.

The future of these 'bread and butter' trades is increasingly under threat, with the industry reporting chronic levels of skills shortages. Anecdotal evidence suggests that many local builders are taking bookings up to two years in advance. In a survey of Welsh companies, the Construction Industry Training Board found that around 93,000 people are employed in 10,000 construction businesses in Wales—and those are only the ones that we know about. The survey also found that 69 per cent of companies had difficulties recruiting skilled staff, with the most difficulty experienced in recruiting carpenters, joiners and bricklayers: 27 per cent of firms had problems employing bricklayers and 22 per cent, carpenters and joiners. In addition, 36 per cent of employers identified a skills gap problem with the new employees whom they could find. The standard of their skills was simply not high enough.

Mae dyfodol y crefftau 'bara menyn' hyn yn gynyddol o dan fygythiad, gyda'r diwydiant yn cofnodi prinder dybryd mewn sgiliau. Awgryma tystiolaeth anecdotaidd fod llawer o adeiladwyr lleol yn derbyn gwaith hyd at ddwy flynedd ymlaen llaw. Mewn arolwg o gwmnïau Cymreig, canfu Bwrdd Hyfforddi'r Diwydiant Adeiladu y cyflogir tua 93,000 o bobl mewn 10,000 o fusnesau adeiladu yng Nghymru—a dim ond y rhai y gwyddom amdanynt yw'r rheini. Canfu'r arolwg hefyd bod 69 y cant o gwmnïau yn cael anawsterau i recriwtio staff medrus, a cheir yr anhawster mwyaf wrth geisio recriwtio seiri, asiedyddion a gosodwyr brics: yr oedd 27 y cant o gwmnïau yn cael problemau wrth geisio cyflogi gosodwyr brics a 22 y cant yn cael problemau wrth geisio cyflogi seiri ac asiedyddion. Yn ogystal, nododd 36 y cant o gyflogwyr broblem o ran bwlech sgiliau gyda chyflogeion newydd y byddent yn dod o hyd iddynt. Nid oedd safon eu sgiliau yn ddigon uchel.

Major civil engineering projects, coupled with an increased demand for building work on homes, means an additional 7,500 construction workers will be needed in Wales by 2007-08. Broken down, that figure means 2,800 additional woodworkers, 1,800 additional bricklayers, 1,800 additional electricians and 1,200 additional painters. The skills shortage is manifesting itself as a problem in several areas.

Mae prosiectau peirianeg sifil mawr, ynghyd â chynnydd yn y galw am waith adeiladu ar gartrefi, yn golygu y bydd angen 7,500 o weithwyr adeiladu ychwanegol yng Nghymru erbyn 2007-08. O'i ddadansoddi, mae'r ffigur hwnnw'n golygu 2,800 o seiri ychwanegol, 1,800 o osodwyr brics ychwanegol, 1,800 o drydanwyr ychwanegol a 1,200 o baentwyr ychwanegol. Mae'r prinder sgiliau yn dod i'r amlwg fel problem mewn sawl maes.

At present, no regulations are in place for builders: anyone can set himself or herself up as a builder and the skills shortage opens the field to those who, frankly, should not be in the industry. Successive Governments have decided against regulating the building industry, partly because of pressure from developers and large contractors who fear that regulation would involve them in the extra expense of providing training, improving working conditions and implementing health and safety precautions. For consumers, a deregulated industry means that households are susceptible to 'cowboy builders'—individuals without adequate training who, through their actions, cast a cloud over the rest of the industry.

Without formalised training and regulations, workers are susceptible to exploitation in terms of pay, conditions, training and health and safety. Our economy also suffers as many work unqualified and informally in the black economy. I commend the role of trade unions, particularly the work of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians and the Transport and General Workers' Union in highlighting these issues. The Assembly Government has a role to create capacity for training and registering these trades, not only offering protection to consumers and workers, but also offering a structured career in the industry.

Work has been done on that, and the Assembly Government's second skills and employment action plan, together with ConstructionSkills—the Sector Skills Council for the Construction Industry and the Built Environment, is an important vehicle for driving reform forward. The action plan identifies 10 key sectors of prime importance to the Welsh economy and, of course, construction is one of them. Through the implementation of the action plan, the Assembly Government should ensure two things. First, that more young people, especially women, enrol on construction courses, particularly bricklaying and woodwork. Secondly, that, in expanding the provision of construction training, quality

Ar hyn o bryd, nid oes rheoliadau ar waith ar gyfer adeiladwyr: gall unrhyw un sefydlu ei hun fel adeiladwr ac mae'r prinder sgiliau yn agor y maes i'r rhai na ddylent fod yn y diwydiant, a bod yn gwbl onest. Mae Llywodraethau olynol wedi penderfynu yn erbyn rheoleiddio'r diwydiant adeiladu, yn rhannol oherwydd pwysau gan ddatblygwyr a chontractwyr mawr sy'n ofni y byddai rheoliadau yn arwain at gost ychwanegol iddynt o ran darparu hyfforddiant, gwella amodau gwaith a rhoi camau iechyd a diogelwch ar waith. I ddefnyddwyr, mae diwydiant wedi ei ddatreoleiddio yn golygu bod cartrefi mewn perygl yn sgîl adeiladwyr anghofrestredig—unigolion heb hyfforddiant digonol sydd, oherwydd eu gweithredoedd, yn codi amheuon ynglŷn â gweddill y diwydiant.

Heb hyfforddiant ffurfiol a rheoliadau, mae perygl y bydd cwmnïau yn camfanteisio ar weithwyr o ran cyflog, amodau, hyfforddiant ac iechyd a diogelwch. Mae ein heconomi hefyd yn dioddef gan fod llawer yn gweithio heb gymwysterau ac yn anffurfiol yn yr economi ddu. Canmolaf rôl yr undebau llafur, yn arbennig waith yr Undeb Crefftau Cysylltiedig ag Adeiladau a Thechnegwyr ac Undeb y Gweithwyr Trafnidiaeth a Chyffredinol o ran amlygu'r problemau hyn. Mae gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad rôl i greu'r adnoddau ar gyfer hyfforddi a chofrestru'r crefftau hyn, gan gynnig nid yn unig ddiogelwch i ddefnyddwyr a gweithwyr, ond hefyd yrfa strwythuredig yn y diwydiant.

Gwnaed gwaith ar hynny, ac mae ail gynllun gweithredu sgiliau a chyflogaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ynghyd â SgiliauAdeiladu—Cyngor Sgiliau Sector y Diwydiant Adeiladu a'r Amgylchedd Adeiledig, yn gyfrwng pwysig i lywio'r broses ddiwygio. Noda'r cynllun gweithredu 10 sector allweddol sydd o bwys mawr i economi Cymru ac, wrth gwrs, mae adeiladu yn un ohonynt. Drwy roi'r cynllun gweithredu ar waith, dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad sicrhau dau beth. Yn gyntaf, sicrhau bod mwy o bobl ifanc, yn arbennig menywod, yn cofrestru ar gyrсияu adeiladu, yn arbennig gosod brics a gwaith coed. Yn ail, drwy ehangu'r hyfforddiant a ddarperir yn y crefftau adeiladu, sicrhau ansawdd drwy'r

must be assured throughout the learning experience. We must also raise the bar when it comes to skills levels. I am pleased to note that the Assembly Government intends to direct a collaborative approach to solving the problem with ELWa, the Welsh Development Agency, Careers Wales and Jobcentre Plus.

The Assembly Government could also investigate the feasibility of adopting a regulatory approach. A clear qualification framework is needed, which would be recognised by the public, with a degree of organisation within the industry that would require the registration of construction workers. Such an approach would assure quality in the industry, safeguarding consumers, while providing a concrete learning pathway for construction workers to follow.

A regulatory framework has been considered in the past, and I note the concerns of many developers and large contractors in the industry that regulation of this form would involve additional cost for them. However, business has a responsibility to train its workers properly, so that they are fit to do the job required. I am confident that the collaborative approach that the Assembly Government seeks with business will ensure that the fears of developers and big contractors are unfounded. Training is an investment in their future, too. There is a massive, UK-wide shortfall in skilled construction workers. Imagine a situation where a Welsh-trained worker is recognised as the gold standard in terms of skills. We could fill that skills gap.

Finally, I will float an idea for the Assembly to consider. As well as ensuring that we take the lead in the generality of construction skills training, why not take the lead at the highest skill end of construction? Why not establish a Welsh college of excellence for the best of the best to lead the UK in specialist and high-end construction, or craftsmen, skills?

4.40 p.m.

profiad dysgu. Rhaid inni hefyd godi disgwyliadau o ran lefelau sgiliau. Yr wyf yn falch o nodi bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn bwriadu cyfarwyddo ymagwedd gydweithredol tuag at ddatrys y broblem gydag ELWa, Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, Gyrfa Cymru a'r Ganolfan Byd Gwaith.

Gallai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad hefyd ymchwilio i ymarferoldeb mabwysiadu ymagwedd reoleiddio. Mae angen fframwaith cymwysterau clir, a fyddai'n cael ei gydnabod gan y cyhoedd, gyda rhywfaint o drefniadaeth o fewn y diwydiant a fyddai'n gofyn i weithwyr adeiladu gael eu cofrestru. Byddai ymagwedd o'r fath yn sicrhau ansawdd yn y diwydiant, gan ddiogelu defnyddwyr, wrth ddarparu llwybr dysgu cadarn i weithwyr adeiladu ei ddilyn.

Ystyriwyd fframwaith reoleiddio yn y gorffennol, a nodaf bryderon llawer o'r datblygwyr a'r contractwyr mawr yn y diwydiant y byddai rheoleiddio o'r fath yn golygu costau ychwanegol iddynt. Fodd bynnag, mae cyfrifoldeb ar fusnesau i hyfforddi eu gweithwyr yn gywir, er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn addas i wneud y gwaith dan sylw. Yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd yr ymagwedd gydweithredol y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ceisio ei meithrin gyda busnesau yn sicrhau nad oes sail i ofnau datblygwyr a chontractwyr mawr. Mae hyfforddiant yn fuddsoddiad yn eu dyfodol hwythau, hefyd. Mae prinder dybryd, ledled y DU o weithwyr adeiladu medrus. Dychmygwch sefyllfa lle y caiff gweithiwr wedi ei hyfforddi yng Nghymru ei gydnabod fel y safon aur o ran sgiliau. Gallem lenwi'r bwlech sgiliau hwnnw.

Yn olaf, cyflwynaf syniad i'r Cynulliad ei ystyried. Yn ogystal â sicrhau ein bod yn arwain y blaen o ran hyfforddiant mewn sgiliau adeiladu yn gyffredinol, beth am arwain y blaen o ran uwch sgiliau adeiladu? Beth am sefydlu coleg rhagoriaeth i Gymru er mwyn i'r goreuon o blith y goreuon arwain y DU mewn sgiliau adeiladu arbenigol ac uwch sgiliau adeiladu, neu sgiliau crefftwyr?

Two potential markets present themselves. First, Wales has thousands of historic buildings that need to be preserved. The specialised skills, such as stone masonry or lead working, needed to maintain, for example, a cathedral, a castle or an Edwardian town hall, will always be needed. However, apart from a small team working at the Museum of Welsh Life, St Fagans, we are not, as far as I can see, training Welsh workers for that specialised market.

Secondly, why not have home-grown construction skills to deal with architectural innovation, such as that required, for example, for the new Assembly building or the Wales Millennium Centre? Why not establish a centre of excellence to promote new thresholds of performance and innovation, and to develop new techniques and technologies?

This is an opportunity that no-one else in the UK has grasped: that is, to maintain our built heritage and to build our future heritage through an institution made in Wales and recognised everywhere as the benchmark of quality. We need skills and we need skilled people. We could also set the highest standard for everyone in the industry to aspire to and inspire future students to aim for the best.

Jeff Cuthbert: I am grateful to be given an opportunity to speak during this debate. The construction industry used to be regarded as a dangerous industry in terms of industrial injuries. This was justified in part as some companies had a rather poor attitude towards health and safety. However, to a large extent, this is no longer the case. The skills agenda has brought with it a firm commitment to health and safety as part of the competency-based training programme that is widely available and promoted throughout the industry. Although cowboys still exist, reputable firms take a serious approach. It is now the norm that safe working practices are embedded in occupational standards. This is to be welcomed because it means that new recruits to the industry—and I accept that there are not enough of them—will come to accept that a skill is not learned properly until

Mae dwy farchnad bosibl. Yn gyntaf, mae gan Gymru filoedd o adeiladau hanesyddol y mae angen eu diogelu. Bydd angen parhaus am sgiliau arbenigol, fel caregwaith neu waith plwm, sydd eu hangen er mwyn cynnal, er enghraifft, eglwys gadeiriol, castell neu neuadd tref Edwardaidd. Fodd bynnag, ar wahân i dîm bychan yn gweithio yn Amgueddfa Werin Cymru, Sain Ffagan, nid ydym, hyd y gwelaf i, yn hyfforddi gweithwyr yng Nghymru ar gyfer y farchnad arbenigol honno.

Yn ail, beth am gael sgiliau adeiladu wedi eu datblygu yng Nghymru i ymdrin ag arloesedd pensaernïol, fel yr hyn sydd ei angen, er enghraifft, ar gyfer adeilad newydd y Cynulliad neu Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru? Beth am sefydlu canolfan ragoriaeth i hyrwyddo trothwyon perfformiad ac arloesedd newydd, a datblygu technegau a thechnolegau newydd?

Mae hwn yn gyfle nad oes neb arall yn y DU wedi manteisio arno: hynny yw, cynnal ein treftadaeth adeiledig ac adeiladu treftadaeth y dyfodol drwy sefydliad sydd wedi ei greu yng Nghymru ac a gaiff ei gydnabod ym mhobman fel meincnod ansawdd. Mae angen sgiliau arnom ac mae angen pobl fedrus arnom. Gallem hefyd osod y safon uchaf i bawb yn y diwydiant ymgyrraedd ati ac ysbrydoli myfyrwyr y dyfodol i anelu at y gorau.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i siarad yn ystod y ddadl hon. Arferid ystyried y diwydiant adeiladu yn ddiwydiant peryglus o ran anafiadau diwydiannol. Yr oedd peth cyfiawnhad dros hyn gan fod gan rai cwmnïau agwedd eithaf gwael tuag at iechyd a diogelwch. Fodd bynnag, i raddau helaeth, nid yw hyn yn wir mwyach. Yn sgîl yr agenda sgiliau, cafwyd ymrwymiad cadarn i iechyd a diogelwch fel rhan o'r rhaglen hyfforddi sy'n seiliedig ar gymwyseddau sydd ar gael yn eang ac a hyrwyddir drwy'r diwydiant cyfan. Er bod adeiladwyr anghofrestredig yn parhau i fodoli, mae cwmnïau ag iddynt enw da yn mabwysiadu ymagwedd ddifrifol. Bellach y norm yw bod arferion gweithio diogel yn cael eu hymgorffori mewn safonau galwedigaethol. Mae hyn i'w groesawu oherwydd mae'n golygu y daw gweithwyr newydd a gaiff eu

it is done safely. The Construction Industry Training Board, the Construction Employers Federation and trade unions such as Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru and the Transport and General Workers' Union work well together to ensure that the qualifications and occupational standards offered by ConstructionSkills, the sector skills council for that industry, provide training routes that are relevant, current and, above all, supportive of higher safety standards.

Mark Isherwood: It remains my strong conviction that housing is the key vehicle to social justice and regeneration, in accordance with the sustainability model trialled almost a decade ago in Merseyside. This means using housing regeneration to stimulate local training, skills, employment, economic development, social enterprise, health and strong, safe communities. In other words, this means putting people first. I cite a document published in 1999 called 'Regenerating Communities through Housing: Employment and Training Roles for Housing Associations'. Do you therefore agree with the Chartered Institute of Housing Cymru that we must link housing to other social and economic benefits and promote a Welsh housing quality support unit to achieve this? Do you support the Bridgend stock transfer association, Valleys to Coast, which plans to invest £159 million by 2013 and to provide training for local people in the skills needed to carry out the renovation and repair work? Do you share the concerns of the Confederation of British Industry Cymru that Wales has poorer basic skills than any other region or nation in the UK? Do you support the call by Fforwm for a regional education and training infrastructure within a national framework, with real partnership between colleges, sixth forms, training providers and businesses and with real responsibility for funding and developing a quality learning infrastructure?

recriwtio i'r diwydiant—a derbynaf nad oes digon ohonynt—i dderbyn nad ydynt wedi dysgu sgil yn gywir oni chaiff ei gyflawni'n ddiogel. Mae Bwrdd Hyfforddi'r Diwydiant Adeiladu a Ffederasiwn Cyflogwyr Adeiladu ac undebau llafur fel Undeb Cenedlaethol Athrawon Cymru ac Undeb y Gweithwyr Trafnidiaeth a Chyffredinol yn cydweithio'n dda i sicrhau bod y cymwysterau a'r safonau galwedigaethol a gynigir gan Sgiliau Adeiladu, y cyngor sgiliau sector ar gyfer y diwydiant hwnnw, yn darparu llwybrau hyfforddi sy'n berthnasol, yn gyfredol ac, yn anad dim, yn cefnogi safonau diogelwch uwch.

Mark Isherwood: Yr wyf yn parhau i fod yn gwbl argyhoeddedig mai tai yw'r prif gyfrwng i sicrhau cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio, yn unol â'r model cynaliadwyedd a dreialwyd bron ddegawd yn ôl yng Nglannau Merswy. Mae hyn yn golygu defnyddio adfywio tai i ysgogi hyfforddiant lleol, sgiliau, cyflogaeth, datblygu economaidd, menter gymdeithasol, iechyd a chymunedau cryf, diogel. Mewn geiriau eraill, mae'n golygu rhoi pobl yn gyntaf. Cyfeiriaf at ddogfen a gyhoeddwyd yn 1999 o'r enw 'Regenerating Communities through Housing: Employment and Training Roles for Housing Associations'. A ydych felly yn cytuno â Sefydliad Tai Siartredig Cymru bod yn rhaid inni gysylltu tai â manteision cymdeithasol ac economaidd eraill a hyrwyddo uned cymorth ansawdd tai Cymru i gyflawni hyn? A gefnogwch gymdeithas trosglwyddo stoc tai Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Valleys to Coast, sy'n bwriadu buddsoddi £159 miliwn erbyn 2013 a darparu hyfforddiant i bobl leol yn y sgiliau sydd eu hangen i wneud y gwaith adnewyddu ac atgyweirio? A rannwch bryderon Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain Cymru bod safon sgiliau sylfaenol yng Nghymru yn is nag yn unrhyw ranbarth neu wlad arall yn y DU? A gefnogwch yr alwad gan Fforwm am seilwaith addysg a hyfforddiant rhanbarthol o fewn fframwaith cenedlaethol, gyda phartneriaeth wirioneddol rhwng colegau, cyfleusterau dosbarth chwech, darparwyr hyfforddiant a busnesau a chyda chyfrifoldeb gwirioneddol dros ariannu a datblygu seilwaith dysgu o safon?

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol

Learning (Jane Davidson): I thank Huw for bringing such an important subject to be debated in the Assembly. It is an important agenda for the reasons that you outlined at the beginning of your speech. We have seen a massive growth of 18 per cent in the construction industry, and we estimate that it is worth around £2.9 billion in Wales, a quarter of which is funded by the public sector. This is 8 per cent of the economy and the industry employs around 8 per cent of the workforce.

This area is important to us and, as you pointed out, that is why we prioritised it in the skills and employment action plan. You also rightly pointed out that although it is easy to define gaps in skills in terms of woodworkers, bricklayers, electricians, plumbers or painters, the entire construction industry is complex. The industry needs people to come in at the bottom level with skills that they can develop, for there to be a career structure throughout the industry and opportunities to develop vocational standards, and it needs people at the top end, the designers of the future, who will develop a sustainable Wales. That is important to us, given our commitment to sustainable development.

You rightly identified that we must do this in partnership. When we talked about the skills and employment action plan last week, in response to Mark Isherwood I pointed out that a huge collaboration was involved in developing that plan. We need that kind of collaboration to make this work in Wales.

Janice Gregory: You talk about partnership, so will you join me in congratulating the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration and the staff in her division who have worked hard—Mark mentioned it briefly—to ensure that Valleys to Coast now has a construction skills training workshop in Caerau, the most deprived ward in my constituency? It trains people who have been unemployed long term and who perhaps do not have a future in the construction industry, but have an interest in it. I would be grateful if you also offered your congratulations, because I know of the

Oes (Jane Davidson): Diolchaf i Huw am gyflwyno dadl ar bwnc mor bwysig i'r Cynulliad. Mae'n agenda bwysig am y rhesymau a amlinellwyd gennych ar ddechrau eich araith. Yr ydym wedi gweld twf enfawr o 18 y cant yn y diwydiant adeiladu, ac amcangyfrifwn ei fod yn werth tua £2.9 biliwn yng Nghymru, gyda chwarter y swm hwnnw yn cael ei ariannu gan y sector cyhoeddus. Mae hwn yn 8 y cant o'r economi ac mae'r diwydiant yn cyflogi tuag 8 y cant o'r gweithlu.

Mae'r maes hwn yn bwysig inni ac, fel y bu ichi nodi, dyna pam y rhoesom flaenoriaeth iddo yn y cynllun gweithredu sgiliau a chyflogaeth. Bu ichi nodi hefyd, a hynny'n briodol, er ei bod yn hawdd diffinio bylchau mewn sgiliau o ran seiri coed, gosodwyr brics, trydanwyr, plymwyr neu baentwyr, bod y diwydiant adeiladu cyfan yn gymhleth. Mae angen i bobl ddod i mewn i'r diwydiant ar y lefel isaf gyda sgiliau y gallant eu datblygu, er mwyn sicrhau strwythur gyrfa drwy'r diwydiant cyfan a chyfleoedd i ddatblygu safonau galwedigaethol, ac mae angen pobl ar y pen uchaf, dylunwyr y dyfodol, a fydd yn datblygu Cymru gynaliadwy. Mae hynny'n bwysig inni, o gofio ein hymrwymiad i ddatblygu cynaliadwy.

Bu ichi nodi, a hynny'n briodol, bod yn rhaid inni wneud hyn mewn partneriaeth. Pan soniasom am y cynllun gweithredu sgiliau a chyflogaeth yr wythnos diwethaf, mewn ymateb i Mark Isherwood nodais inni weld cydweithio mawr i ddatblygu'r cynllun hwnnw. Mae angen y math hwnnw o gydweithio arnom i wneud i hyn weithio yng Nghymru.

Janice Gregory: Bu ichi sôn am bartneriaeth, felly a ymunwch â mi i longyfarch y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio a'r staff yn ei hadran sydd wedi gweithio'n galed—bu i Mark grybwyll hyn—i sicrhau bod gan Valleys to Coast bellach weithdy hyfforddi sgiliau adeiladu yng Nghaerau, sef yr ward fwyaf difreintiedig yn fy etholaeth? Mae'n hyfforddi pobl a fu'n ddi-waith yn yr hirdymor ac nad oes ganddynt ddyfodol yn y diwydiant adeiladu o bosibl, ond y mae ganddynt ddiddordeb ynddo. Byddwn yn

work that has been done on this.

Jane Davidson: You are absolutely right. Superb work has been done in the social justice portfolio in terms of looking imaginatively at how we can get synergy from the transfer of housing stock and the development of skills in the construction sector. Just as we need skills at the top end, for which people might be prepared to travel in order to participate in a specialist training programme, we also need to ensure that people can go to their local college or work-based training provider so that they can put something back into their economic community.

The achievement of the Welsh housing quality standard by 2012 will release inward investment of some £3 billion. It is focused on our areas of highest economic inactivity and will stimulate economic and social regeneration in those areas and throughout Wales. Given that it is heavily weighted towards renovation and improvement of the existing housing stock, it will be a driver in terms of the construction industry and skills training in the sector, but we must have good market information. That is why I was so pleased, a year ago, to launch ConstructionSkills, the sector skills council for the construction industry. The job of the skills councils is to represent the employers so that they can influence the provision appropriately and get a better match between their needs and skills training. This is a clear message. There have been strong and effective unions working in the construction area and they are fully involved in this.

In terms of competing in the Welsh economy, now and in the future, we need a joined-up response. We need good labour market information, but we must also ensure that our training providers have sufficient time to put on appropriate courses for the future. For example, there was a lot of press coverage about the fact that you could earn enormous amounts as a plumber, but you can only do that when there is a shortage of plumbers: if you flood the industry with plumbers, you do not keep up the pay bargaining at the top end, so you need to look at future needs. We also

ddiolchgar pe baech chithau hefyd yn eu llongyfarch, oherwydd gwn faint o waith sydd wedi cael ei wneud ar hyn.

Jane Davidson: Yr ydych yn gwbl gywir. Gwnaed gwaith ardderchog yn y portffolio cyfiawnder cymdeithasol o ran edrych yn ddychmygus ar sut y gallwn sicrhau synergedd rhwng trosglwyddo stoc tai a datblygu sgiliau yn y sector adeiladu. Yn union fel y mae angen sgiliau uwch arnom, lle y gallai pobl fod yn barod i deithio er mwyn cymryd rhan mewn rhaglen hyfforddi arbenigol, mae angen inni hefyd sicrhau y gall pobl fynd i'w coleg lleol neu at y sawl sy'n darparu hyfforddiant yn seiliedig ar waith er mwyn iddynt allu rhoi rhywbeth yn ôl i'w cymuned economaidd.

Bydd cyflawni safon ansawdd tai Cymru erbyn 2012 yn rhyddhau mewnfuddsoddiad o ryw £3 biliwn. Caiff ei gyfyngu i'r ardaloedd lle mae'r lefel uchaf o anweithgarwch economaidd a bydd yn ysgogi adfywio economaidd a chymdeithasol yn yr ardaloedd hynny a ledled Cymru. O gofio bod pwys mawr ynddo ar adnewyddu a gwella'r stoc tai presennol, bydd yn ysgogydd o ran hyfforddiant y diwydiant adeiladu a hyfforddiant sgiliau yn y sector, ond rhaid inni gael gwybodaeth dda am y farchnad. Dyna pam yr oeddwn mor falch, flwyddyn yn ôl, o lansio SgiliauAdeiladu, sef cyngor sgiliau sector y diwydiant adeiladu. Gwaith y cynghorau sgiliau yw cynrychioli'r cyflogwyr fel y gallant ddylanwadu'n briodol ar y ddarpariaeth a chael gwell cyfatebiaeth rhwng eu hanghenion a hyfforddiant sgiliau. Mae hon yn neges glir. Bu undebau cryf ac effeithiol yn gweithio yn y maes adeiladu ac maent yn cymryd rhan lawn yn hyn o beth.

O ran cystadlu yn economi Cymru, yn awr ac yn y dyfodol, mae angen ymateb cydgysylltiedig arnom. Mae angen gwybodaeth dda arnom am y farchnad lafur, ond rhaid inni hefyd sicrhau bod gan ein darparwyr hyfforddiant ddigon o amser i ddarparu cyrsiau priodol ar gyfer y dyfodol. Er enghraifft, yr oedd llawer o sylw yn y wasg am y ffaith y gallech ennill arian mawr fel plymwr, ond dim ond pan fydd prinder plymwyr y gallwch wneud hynny: os bydd gormodedd o blymwyr yn y diwydiant, nid ydych yn cynnal y bargeinio ynghylch tâl ar

need to project what effect retirement ages will have.

y pen uchaf, felly mae angen ichi edrych ar anghenion y dyfodol. Mae angen inni hefyd ragweld pa effaith a gaiff oedrannau ymddeol.

It is worth mentioning a few important developments that have taken place since the launch of ConstructionSkills. We now have accurate and up-to-date information about the sector. A year ago, you would not have been able to put your debate forward with such accurate and up-to-date information. That is important in terms of devising strategies for the future. We have a 'Construct Wales' supply chain initiative.

Mae'n werth sôn am ambell ddatblygiad pwysig sydd wedi digwydd ers lansio SgiliauAdeiladu. Bellach mae gennym wybodaeth gywir a diweddar am y sector. Flwyddyn yn ôl, ni fydddech wedi gallu cyflwyno eich dadl gyda gwybodaeth mor gywir a diweddar. Mae hynny'n bwysig o ran llunio strategaethau ar gyfer y dyfodol. Mae gennym fenter cadwyn gyflenwi, sef 'Construct Wales'.

4.50 p.m.

There is now a managing agency for modern apprenticeships in construction skills, with over 2,800 apprentices being supported through Government-funded programmes in the last year. There has been a massive increase in apprenticeships, with double the number of apprentices that there were in 2001-02.

Erbyn hyn mae asiantaeth reoli ar gyfer prentisiaethau modern mewn sgiliau adeiladu, gyda thros 2,800 o brentisiaid yn cael eu cefnogi drwy raglenni a ariennir gan y Llywodraeth yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Gwelwyd cynnydd enfawr yn nifer y prentisiaethau, gyda nifer y prentisiaethau wedi dyblu o'i gymharu â'r nifer yn 2001-02.

You are right to highlight the issues around women and girls, and we have been working with Chwarae Teg and the Equal Opportunities Commission to find ways of making the construction industry more attractive to them. I probably should have worn my 'Constructive Thinker' t-shirt, provided by Chwarae Teg, or brought my Babs the Builder postcard, which I carry around to encourage this agenda.

Yr ydych yn gywir i amlygu'r problemau sy'n gysylltiedig â menywod a merched, ac yr ydym wedi bod yn gweithio gyda Chwarae Teg a'r Comisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal i ddod o hyd i ffyrdd o wneud y diwydiant adeiladu yn fwy deniadol iddynt. Mae'n debyg y dylwn fod wedi gwisgo fy nghrys-t 'Constructive Thinker', a ddarparwyd gan Chwarae Teg, neu ddod â'm cerdyn post Babs the Builder, yr wyf yn ei gario gyda mi i annog yr agenda hon.

As you are aware, Constructing Excellence is an independent organisation that works with us. We provided funding for it so that it could look at bringing a step change in construction productivity through programmes of continuous business improvement, which involve, for example, benchmarking. We also have Construct Wales, which is a big project funded by £1.5 million of European regional development fund money.

Fel y gwyddoch, mae Adeiladu Arbenigrwydd yn sefydliad annibynnol sy'n gweithio gyda ni. Rhoesom gyllid iddo er mwyn iddo ystyried cyflwyno newid sylweddol mewn cynhyrchiant yn y diwydiant adeiladu drwy raglenni gwella busnesau'n barhaus, sy'n cynnwys, er enghraifft, meincodi. Hefyd mae gennym Construct Wales, sy'n brosiect mawr a ariennir gan £1.5 milwin o arian cronfa datblygu rhanbarthol Ewrop.

We have been examining the use of social clauses in procurement processes associated with major Government or local authority

Buom yn archwilio'r defnydd o gymalau cymdeithasol mewn prosesau caffael sy'n gysylltiedig â phrosiectau mawr y

projects, and, by doing that, we can see the improvement of training and the placement of the long-term economically inactive into employment linked to construction projects. Three pilot projects of this approach are currently under way in Wales, namely the refurbishment of the Hotpoint site in Llandudno, the Holyhead causeway project and the Porth road bypass. We are evaluating this type of intervention and the early findings of the interim report are encouraging.

We are determined to drive up quality in terms of training. Last year, we had the big tender applications from work-based training providers, and, from this year, every person accepting a role in the tender process is inspected. Therefore, we lost many of the cowboys on the training front in terms of those who were not prepared to be inspected. We are taking that one stage further in terms of Education and Learning Wales's quality framework, as those who are inspected and who do not achieve the minimum of level 3, and do not improve over a specified period, will lose their contractual allocation. Therefore, we are determined to drive up the quality of the work-based training agenda, and much of construction training operates outside, in those work-based training environments.

You are right: there is a strong argument for establishing a construction centre of excellence. I see some benefits to doing that, as does the Construction Industry Training Board, but the CITB also sees strong arguments for ensuring that all construction provision across Wales is excellent. We retain an open mind on this because not many people in the construction industry travel major distances. We have superb new provisions: for example, I opened the new construction building in Pontypool a few weeks ago, and that is a cutting-edge facility for the whole of the United Kingdom. We want those facilities to be locally accessible. We had a set of women plumbers there who were being trained on a specific programme.

Llywodraeth neu awdurdodau lleol, a, thrwy wneud hynny, gallwn weld gwelliant mewn hyfforddiant a lleoli'r rhai sy'n economaidd anweithgar yn yr hirdymor mewn gwaith sy'n gysylltiedig â phrosiectau adeiladu. Mae tri phrosiect peilot ar yr ymagwedd hon ar y gweill ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru, sef adnewyddu safle Hotpoint yn Llandudno, prosiect sarn Caergybi a ffordd osgoi'r Porth. Yr ydym yn gwerthuso'r math hwn o ymyrraeth ac mae canfyddiadau cynnar yr adroddiad interim yn galonogol.

Yr ydym yn benderfynol o wella ansawdd hyfforddiant. Y llynedd, cawsom geisiadau tendr mawr y rhai sy'n darparu hyfforddiant yn seiliedig ar waith, ac, o eleni ymlaen, caiff pawb sy'n derbyn rôl yn y broses dendro ei archwilio. Felly, cawsom wared ar lawer o'r adeiladwyr anghofrestredig yn y maes hyfforddiant o ran y rhai nad oeddent yn fodlon cael eu harchwilio. Yr ydym yn mynd â hynny gam ymhellach o ran fframwaith ansawdd Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru, gan y bydd y rhai a gaiff eu harchwilio ac nad ydynt yn cyflawni lefel 3, sy'n ofynnol, ac nad ydynt yn gwella dros gyfnod penodol o amser, yn colli eu dyraniad contract. Felly, yr ydym yn benderfynol o wella ansawdd yr agenda hyfforddiant yn seiliedig ar waith, a chyflawnir llawer o hyfforddiant adeiladu y tu allan, yn yr amgylcheddau hynny a ddefnyddir ar gyfer hyfforddiant yn seiliedig ar waith.

Yr ydych yn gywir: mae dadl gref dros sefydlu canolfan ragoriaeth ar gyfer y diwydiant adeiladu. Gwelaf rai manteision i wneud hynny, a gwêl Bwrdd Hyfforddi'r Diwydiant Adeiladu rai manteision hefyd, ond mae'r CITB hefyd yn gweld dadleuon cryf dros sicrhau bod pob darpariaeth adeiladu ledled Cymru yn rhagorol. Yr ydym yn cadw meddwl agored ynglŷn â hyn oherwydd nid yw llawer o bobl yn y diwydiant adeiladu yn teithio pellteroedd mawr. Mae gennym ddarpariaethau newydd gwych: er enghraifft, agorais yr adeilad adeiladu newydd ym Mhont-y-pŵl ychydig wythnosau yn ôl, ac mae hwnnw'n gyfleuster arloesol ar gyfer y Deyrnas Unedig gyfan. Yr ydym am i'r cyfleusterau hynny fod yn hygyrch yn lleol. Yr oedd criw o blymwyr a oedd yn fenywod yno a oedd yn cael eu hyfforddi ar raglen benodol.

ELWa is working with CITB-ConstructionSkills to evaluate the current range of construction provision across Wales to ensure that the type and level of training offered is fit for purpose. We want to ensure that all our further education colleges and private training providers give new entrants to the labour market and those wishing to upgrade their skills the right kind of quality training. CITB-ConstructionSkills is also looking into establishing specialist provision to be sited alongside more general construction trades, and that will complement what is going on in England and Scotland.

In addition to the work at the museum, which is a good source of construction training in the traditional crafts, there is also increasing work on the Faenol estate in Bangor, which has been developed as a centre dedicated to preserving the built and natural heritage. It has 70 listed structures in 700 acres of a Grade I landscape, and it offers courses, lectures and seminars on a range of subjects relevant to historic buildings and landscapes, restoration, conservation and legislation. We see that expanding. At Calch Tŷ-Mawr in Brecon, there is the Welsh centre for traditional and ecological building, which looks at the environmentally sensitive conversion of Grade II listed buildings. Therefore, there are discrete projects. Stonemasonry training takes place in Bath, and we know that people from Wales go to Bath and come back and work in Wales.

On a regulatory approach to the sector, we do not have the powers to regulate the construction industry, as you know, or to require the registration of construction workers, but we are absolutely committed to looking at ways of tackling the issues of consumer protection. I am particularly worried about older people. There are many more older people in society now, and every consumer programme contains an item on older people who have fallen victim to a cowboy builder. It was hoped that the 'Quality Mark' scheme, which was introduced in England to combat this problem, would be successful and extended

Mae ELWa yn gweithio gyda CITB-SgiliauAdeiladu i werthuso'r ystod bresennol o ddarpariaeth adeiladu ledled Cymru i sicrhau bod y math o hyfforddiant a lefel yr hyfforddiant a gynigir yn addas at y diben. Yr ydym am sicrhau bod ein holl golegau addysg bellach a darparwyr hyfforddiant preifat yn rhoi'r hyfforddiant priodol o safon i newydd-ddyfodiaid i'r farchnad lafur a'r rhai sy'n dymuno uwchraddio eu sgiliau. Mae CITB-SgiliauAdeiladu hefyd yn ystyried sefydlu darpariaeth arbenigol i'w gosod ochr yn ochr â chrefftau adeiladu mwy cyffredinol, a bydd hynny'n ategu'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn Lloegr a'r Alban.

Yn ogystal â'r gwaith yn yr amgueddfa, sy'n ffynhonnell hyfforddiant adeiladu dda yn y crefftau traddodiadol, gwneir gwaith cynyddol ar ystâd y Faenol ym Mangor hefyd, sydd wedi cael ei datblygu fel canolfan benodedig ar gyfer diogelu'r dreftadaeth adeileidig a'r dreftadaeth naturiol. Mae ganddi 70 o adeiladau rhestredig mewn 700 erw o dirlun Gradd I, ac mae'n cynnig cyrsiau, darlithoedd a seminarau ar ystod o bynciau sy'n berthnasol i adeiladu hanesyddol a thirluniau, adfer, cadwraeth a deddfwriaeth. Gwelwn hynny'n ehangu. Yng Nghalch Tŷ-Mawr yn Aberhonddu, mae canolfan Cymru ar gyfer adeiladu traddodiadol ac ecolegol, sy'n ystyried newid adeiladau rhestredig Gradd II mewn modd amgylcheddol sensitif. Felly, ceir gwahanol brosiectau. Cynhelir hyfforddiant caregwaith yng Nghaerfaddon, a gwyddom fod pobl o Gymru yn mynd i Gaerfaddon ac yn dychwelyd i weithio yng Nghymru.

O ran ymagwedd reoleiddio tuag at y sector, nid oes gennym bwerau i reoleiddio'r diwydiant adeiladu, fel y gwyddoch, nac i fynnu bod gweithwyr adeiladu'n cael eu cofrestru, ond yr ydym yn gwbl ymrwymedig i edrych ar ffyrdd o fynd i'r afael â materion yn ymwneud â diogelu defnyddwyr. Yr wyf yn pryderu'n benodol am bobl hŷn. Mae llawer mwy o bobl hŷn mewn cymdeithas bellach, ac ar bob rhaglen defnyddwyr ceir eitem ar bobl hŷn sydd wedi dioddef yn sgîl adeiladwr anghofrestredig. Y gobaith oedd y byddai'r cynllun 'Marc Ansawdd', a gyflwynwyd yn Lloegr i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon, yn llwyddiant ac y câi ei

to Wales. You will be aware that the evaluation was rather negative, but the Department of Trade and Industry and the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister are looking at a new warranty scheme to regulate builders and associated trades. I know that Ms Hart has already looked at a draft of that, and she is keen to see it develop and encourage its introduction in Wales. I am also keen to support that, so that we have a constructive construction agenda.

Finally, on two small points, the 14-19 agenda provides us with real opportunities to offer better skills development to our young people and we are keen to develop industry standard modules for pre-16 pupils. Christine Chapman, as the Deputy Minister with responsibility for this issue, has been charged with specific responsibility for looking at those matters and expanding vocational opportunities through partnerships between schools, colleges and private training providers. We are establishing a new Cabinet sub-committee on jobs and skills, which will be keeping a close eye on this development, including, Mark, all the issues around basic skills, which I have spoken about at length in the Chamber and in committee. It is not just the Construction Industry Training Board which is interested in these issues—the Confederation of British Industry, the Trade Union Congress and the Assembly are all equally interested. We must tackle the numeracy deficit in particular if we are to offer new skills and opportunities. Our literacy deficit, although much lower than our numeracy deficit, is still far greater than it is other parts of the United Kingdom. There is much going on, and I would hope that, if we were to have this same debate this time next year, we would see further developments, particularly in the areas that Janice mentioned. We will start to see how the imaginative use of cross-cutting portfolio initiatives to drive forward a skills agenda for our most economically disadvantaged communities is also leading to greater skills training in these sectors of need. I thank Huw for bringing this subject before us today.

ymestyn i Gymru. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod y gwerthusiad yn eithaf negyddol, ond mae'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant a Swyddfa Dirprwy Brif Weinidog y DU yn edrych ar gynllun gwarant newydd i reoleiddio adeiladwyr a chreffftau cysylltiedig. Gwn fod Ms Hart eisoes wedi edrych ar ddrafft o hwnnw, ac mae'n awyddus i'w weld yn datblygu ac i annog ei gyflwyno yng Nghymru. Yr wyf innau hefyd yn awyddus i gefnogi hynny, er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym agenda adeiladu adeiladol.

Yn olaf, ar ddau bwynt bach, mae'r agenda 14 i 19 yn rhoi cyfleoedd gwirioneddol inni gynnig ffyrdd gwell o ddatblygu sgiliau i'n pobl ifanc ac yr ydym yn awyddus i ddatblygu modiwlau safonol y diwydiant ar gyfer disgyblion sy'n iau nag 16 oed. Rhoddwyd cyfrifoldeb penodol dros edrych ar y materion hynny a thros ehangu cyfleoedd galwedigaethau drwy bartneriaethau rhwng ysgolion, colegau a darparwyr hyfforddiant preifat, i Christine Chapman, fel y Dirprwy Weinidog sy'n gyfrifol am y mater hwn. Yr ydym yn sefydlu is-bwyllgor newydd y Cabinet ar swyddi a sgiliau, a fydd yn cadw llygad barcud ar y datblygiad hwn, gan gynnwys, Mark, yr holl faterion sy'n ymwneud â sgiliau sylfaenol, yr wyf wedi siarad yn faith amdanynt yn y Siambr ac yn y pwyllgor. Nid dim ond Bwrdd Hyfforddi'r Diwydiant Adeiladu sydd â diddordeb yn y materion hyn—mae gan Gydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain, Cyngres yr Undebau Llafur a'r Cynulliad yr un faint o ddiddordeb. Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r diffyg o ran rhifedd yn arbennig os ydym am gynnig sgiliau a chyfleoedd newydd. Mae ein diffyg o ran llythrennedd, er yn llawer llai na'n diffyg o ran rhifedd, yn parhau i fod yn llawer mwy nag mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Mae llawer yn digwydd, a byddwn yn gobeithio, pe baem yn cael y dadl hon yr amser hwn y flwyddyn nesaf, y byddem yn gweld datblygiadau pellach, yn arbennig yn y meysydd y bu i Janice eu crybwyll. Byddwn yn dechrau gweld sut y mae defnydd dychmygus o fentrau portffolio trawsbynciol i hyrwyddo agenda sgiliau ar gyfer ein cymunedau sydd o dan yr anfantais economaidd fwyaf hefyd yn arwain at well hyfforddiant sgiliau yn y sectorau anghenus hyn. Diolchaf i Huw am gyflwyno'r pwnc

hwn inni heddiw.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â today's proceedings to a close. chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.58 p.m.

The meeting ended at 4.58 p.m.

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau

Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
 Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
 Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 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, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Law, Peter (Llafur – Labour)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 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, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)

Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)