



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

**Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mawrth, 2 Chwefror 2010
Tuesday, 2 February 2010**

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

Y Llywydd: Trefn ar gyfer cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog. **The Presiding Officer:** Order for questions to the First Minister.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Costau Defnyddio Peiriannau ATM

ATM Charges

C1 David Lloyd: Pa drafodaethau mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'u cynnal ynghylch costau defnyddio peiriannau ATM? OAQ(3)2607(FM)

Q1 David Lloyd: What discussions has the Welsh Assembly Government had regarding ATM charges? OAQ(3)2607(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Carwyn Jones): Mae Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi gohebu â Thrysorlys ei Mawrhydi ar leoli peiriannau ATM i'w defnyddio am ddim, ac mae swyddogion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad mewn cysylltiad rheolaidd â chynrychiolwyr LINK ynghylch bwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith hwn yng Nghymru.

The First Minister (Carwyn Jones): Assembly Government Ministers have corresponded with HM Treasury on the siting of free-to-use ATMs and Assembly Government officials are in regular contact with representatives of LINK on the roll-out in Wales.

David Lloyd: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod peiriannau ATM sy'n codi tâl yn aml wedi'u lleoli yn ein hardaloedd tlotaf a mwyaf difreintiedig. Yr wyf wedi sôn am esiamplau eraill cyn hyn, ond mae'r unig beiriant twll yn y wal sydd ar gael i dros 1,000 o fyfyrwyr ym mhentref myfyrwyr Hendrefoelan, Prifysgol Abertawe yn codi £1.50 bob tro yr ydych yn codi arian; mae'n rhaid cofio bod myfyrwyr yn aml yn codi arian fesul £10. Mae'r peiriant rhad ac am ddim agosaf dros filltir i ffwrdd. Yr wyf yn derbyn yr hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud ac yr wyf yn gwybod, o lythyru â Gweinidogion yn Llundain, fod gwaith yn mynd rhagddo, ond a fydddech yn cytuno bod gan y Llywodraeth rôl i'w chwarae wrth ddwyn perswâd ar gwmnïau fel LINK i unioni'r cam hwn dan unrhyw strategaeth cynhwysiant cyllidol?

David Lloyd: You will be aware that ATM machines that charge for use are often located in our poorest and most deprived areas. I have mentioned other examples previously, but the only hole-in-the-wall machine available to over 1,000 students in the Hendrefoelan student village charges £1.50 every time that you make a withdrawal; we must remember that students often withdraw only £10 at a time. The closest free-to-use machine is over a mile away. I accept what you say and I know, from corresponding with Ministers in London, that work is ongoing, but would you agree that the Government has a role to play to persuade companies such as LINK to put right this wrong under any financial inclusion strategy?

Y Prif Weinidog: Oes, Dai, mae gennym ni rôl o safbwynt gweithio gyda LINK, fel y dywedais yn fy ateb gwreiddiol. Mae LINK wedi cytuno i weithio gyda banciau'r stryd fawr i sicrhau bod mwy o beiriannau ATM yn rhad ac am ddim yn cael eu cyflwyno yng Nghymru. Mae 144 o beiriannau newydd wedi'u gosod yng Nghymru, ac mae pump arall i ddod. Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda

The First Minister: Yes, Dai, we have a role to play in working with LINK, as I said in my original answer. LINK has agreed to work with the high street banks to ensure that more free-to-use ATMs are introduced into Wales. One hundred and forty-four new machines have been installed in Wales, and there are another five to come. We are working with LINK to ensure that more free-to-use

LINK i sicrhau bod mwy o beiriannau am ddim ar gael, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd lle mae £1.50 yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr i bobl wrth godi arian.

Nick Ramsay: I was pleased that Dai Lloyd asked this question, and I concur with his comments. I was also pleased to hear what the First Minister had to say about the Government's discussions with LINK. The figure that I have states that 140 free cash machines have been installed; I think that you said 144, so your statistics are more up to date than mine. Building on what Dai Lloyd said, it is not just our deprived areas that are affected by the lack of free cash machines, as this also affects rural areas—although, in many cases, there is an overlap. I suppose that I should declare an interest, in that I live in a rural area and have become known as the 'cash-back king' in my local pub; I always ask for cash-back as there is no free ATM nearby. Sadly, as I am sure Jeff Cuthbert, as co-chair of the cross-party beer and pub group, would agree, the pub is not always open, so I want to see more free cash machines. Can you ensure that—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is very interesting, but—[*Laughter.*]

Nick Ramsay: I thought that you would like it.

The Presiding Officer: We would like a question, to learn why you are called 'the cash-back king'.

Nick Ramsay: First Minister, in your discussions with LINK and other organisations, can you ensure that you focus not only on machines serving student populations and deprived areas, but on rural areas, so that people like me do not have to rely on shops being open to access cash?

The First Minister: I would be more than concerned, as a politician, if I was referred to as 'the cash-back king'—especially if I used

machines are available, particularly in areas where a charge of £1.50 makes a huge difference to people in making a withdrawal.

Nick Ramsay: Yr oeddwn yn falch i Dai Lloyd ofyn y cwestiwn hwn, ac yr wyf yn cytuno â'i sylwadau. Yr oeddwn yn falch hefyd o glywed yr hyn a ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog am drafodaethau'r Llywodraeth gyda LINK. Mae'r ffigur sydd gennyf yn dweud bod 140 o beiriannau arian di-dâl wedi'u gosod; credaf ichi ddweud 144, felly mae eich ystadegau'n ddiweddarach na'm rhai i. Gan adeiladu ar eiriau Dai Lloyd, nid dim ond ar ein hardaloedd difreintiedig y mae diffyg peiriannau arian di-dâl yn effeithio. Mae hyn yn effeithio ar ardaloedd gwledig hefyd—er y bydd y rhain, yn aml iawn, yn gorgyffwrdd. Dylwn ddatgan buddiant, mae'n debyg, gan fy mod yn byw yng nghefn gwlad ac yn cael fy ngalw'n 'frenin arian yn ôl' yn fy nhafarn leol; byddaf bob tro'n gofyn am arian yn ôl wrth dalu oherwydd nad oes periannau am ddim wrth law. Yn anffodus, fel y byddai Jeff Cuthbert yn cytuno, yr wyf yn siŵr, ac yntau'n gyd-gadeirydd y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar gwrw a thafarndai, nid yw'r dafarn bob tro ar agor, felly yr wyf am weld rhagor o beiriannau arian am ddim. A allwch sicrhau—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae hyn yn ddi-ddorol iawn, ond—[*Chwerthin.*]

Nick Ramsay: Yr oeddwn yn meddwl y byddech yn ei hoffi.

Y Llywydd: Hoffem gael cwestiwn, i ddysgu pam y'ch gelwir yn 'frenin arian yn ôl'.

Nick Ramsay: Brif Weinidog, yn eich trafodaethau gyda LINK a sefydliadau eraill, a allwch sicrhau eich bod yn canolbwyntio nid yn unig ar beiriannau sy'n gwasanaethu cymunedau myfyrwyr ac ardaloedd difreintiedig, ond ar ardaloedd gwledig, fel nad oes yn rhaid i bobl fel fi ddibynnu ar siopau sydd ar agor er mwyn cael arian parod?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwn yn poeni'n arw, fel gwleidydd, petai pobl yn fy ngalw'n 'frenin arian yn ôl'—yn enwedig petawn yn

that description myself. [*Laughter.*] I advise you to be careful at election time, to ensure that you do not breach any of the rules set down by the Electoral Commission.

We must remember that post offices are able to provide cash without charge to many people living in rural areas. Quite often, people do not understand that that is possible in their post office. So, I would encourage people to use their post offices. I would encourage them to use free ATMs where they are available and to use their locally elected Members as little as possible.

Ann Jones: This service is not only available at post offices, but from credit unions too. Welsh Labour in Government has said that we will have a credit union in every local authority area. Furthermore, it is now developing the role of credit unions to take child trust fund accounts and to offer an easier way of handling cash in deprived areas. Do you share my frustration on hearing the shadow chancellor, George Osborne, saying on *Newsnight*, 'Look, no-one takes pleasure from people making money out of the misery of others', although that is a function of capitalist markets? Do you agree that it is only this Labour Government that will ensure that people are not financially excluded and that we will do everything that we can to promote credit unions and give everyone a chance to access their services?

The First Minister: I am quite shocked to hear the comments of George Osborne. As someone who is a member of a credit union, as are so many of us in this Chamber, we know the role that credit unions play in many of our communities. They have grown significantly over the past few years, from their genesis in Ireland, where they were very large 15 or 20 years ago. They provide an important service in enabling people to borrow at a reasonable rate so they do not fall prey to loan sharks, and they encourage people to save. They provide an essential financial service in so many areas that the high street banks have abandoned.

defnyddio'r disgrifiad hwnnw fy hun. [*Chwerthin.*] Yr wyf yn eich cyngori i fod yn ofalus adeg etholiad, er mwyn sicrhau nad ydych yn torri dim un o'r rheolau sydd gan y Comisiwn Etholiadol.

Rhaid inni gofio bod swyddfeydd post yn gallu darparu arian parod heb godi tâl ar gyfer llawer o bobl sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Yn aml iawn, ni fydd pobl yn deall bod hynny'n bosibl yn eu swyddfa bost. Felly, byddwn yn annog pobl i ddefnyddio'u swyddfeydd post. Byddwn yn eu hannog i ddefnyddio peiriannau arian am ddim lle y bo'r rheini ar gael ac i ddefnyddio cyn lleied ar eu Haelodau etholedig lleol ag sy'n bosibl.

Ann Jones: Nid mewn swyddfeydd post yn unig y mae'r gwasanaeth hwn ar gael, ond gan undebau credyd hefyd. Mae Llafur Cymru yn y Llywodraeth wedi dweud y bydd gennym undeb credyd yn ardal pob awdurdod lleol. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae bellach yn datblygu rôl undebau credyd i ymdrin â chyfrifon y gronfa ymddiriedolaeth plant ac i gynnig ffordd haws o drafod arian parod mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig. A ydych fel minnau'n rhwystredig o glywed canghellor yr wrthblaid, George Osborne, yn dweud ar *Newsnight*, 'Edrychwch, nid oes neb yn mwynhau gweld pobl yn elwa ar drallod pobl eraill', er mai dyna un o swyddogaethau marchnadoedd cyfalafol? A gytunwch na wnaiff neb ond y Llywodraeth Lafur hon sicrhau na chaiff pobl eu hallgáu'n ariannol ac y gwnawn bopeth a allwn i hybu undebau credyd ac i roi cyfle i bawb fanteisio ar eu gwasanaethau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn syfrdan braidd o glywed sylwadau George Osborne. A minnau'n aelod o undeb credyd, fel y mae cynifer ohonom yn y Siambr hon, gwyddom am y rhan y mae undebau credyd yn ei chwarae mewn llawer o'n cymunedau. Maent wedi tyfu'n sylweddol yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ers eu cychwyn yn Iwerddon, lle yr oeddent yn fawr iawn 15 neu 20 yn ôl. Maent yn cynnig gwasanaeth pwysig drwy alluogi pobl i gael benthg arian ar gyfradd resymol fel nad ydynt yn mynd yn ysglyfaeth i fenthycwyr arian didrwydded, ac maent yn annog pobl i gynilo. Maent yn darparu gwasanaeth ariannol hanfodol mewn

cynifer o ardaloedd y mae banciau'r stryd fawr wedi'u gadael.

The Rights of Disabled People

Q2 Bethan Jenkins: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to protect the rights of disabled people? OAQ(3)2587(FM)

The First Minister: The Education (Wales) Measure 2009 has made provision for children and young people to make a special educational needs appeal or claim of disability discrimination to the special educational needs tribunal for Wales. That is with regard to children. However, we take the rights of disabled people very seriously, which is why we adopted the social model of disability some years ago and have tailored our policies according to that model.

Bethan Jenkins: You may have seen a recent *Week In Week Out* programme, which showed how a wheelchair user from your constituency and from my region was repeatedly abused because of his disability. A cross-party group on human rights, which I have convened, will invite him to come to speak to us. Do you agree that this is an outright attack on his human rights and will you join me in calling on the UK Government to consider such discrimination against disabled people as serious an offence as racism or homophobia?

The First Minister: Without question, I would agree with you on that final point. I know Simon Green quite well, and have done for many years. In fact, I spoke to him about the programme last week, and about the experiences that he had endured as a result of his disability. Simon is very vocal and a strong champion of the rights of disabled people, and he is involved in local campaigning in Bridgend. It was quite shocking to see what he had to go through. I absolutely agree with you that the abuse of disabled people is an extremely serious issue and one which we would do well to take seriously in the future, given the fact that the programme highlighted the difficulties that he had experienced, and he will not be alone in experiencing that abuse.

Hawliau Pobl Anabl

C2 Bethan Jenkins: Beth mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i amddiffyn hawliau pobl anabl? OAQ(3)2587(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Mesur Addysg (Cymru) 2009 yn caniatáu i blant a phobl ifanc gyflwyno apêl anghenion addysgol arbennig neu honiad o wahaniaethu ar sail anabledd i dribiwnlys anghenion addysgol arbennig Cymru. Mae hynny'n ymwneud â phlant. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn cymryd hawliau pobl anabl o ddifrif, a dyna pam y mabwysiadwyd y model cymdeithasol o anabledd gennym rai blynyddoedd yn ôl, ac yr ydym wedi teilwra ein polisïau yn unol â'r model hwnnw.

Bethan Jenkins: Efallai ichi weld rhaglen *Week In Week Out* yn ddiweddar, a oedd yn dangos sut y cafodd defnyddiwr cadair olwyn o'ch etholaeth ac o'm rhanbarth i ei gam-drin dro ar ôl tro oherwydd ei anabledd. Bydd grŵp trawsbleidiol ar hawliau dynol, yr wyf wedi'i gynnwll, yn ei wahodd i ddod i siarad â ni. A gytunwch fod hyn yn ymosodiad clir ar ei hawliau dynol ac a wnewch ymuno â mi i alw ar Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig i ystyried gwahaniaethu o'r fath yn erbyn pobl anabl yn drosedd sydd yr un mor ddifrifol â hiliaeth neu homoffobia?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn ddiamau, byddwn yn cytuno â chi ynglŷn â'r pwynt olaf hwnnw. Yr wyf yn adnabod Simon Green yn eithaf da, ac yr wyf yn ei adnabod ers blynyddoedd lawer. A dweud y gwir, bŵm yn siarad ag ef am y rhaglen yr wythnos diwethaf, ac am y profiadau yr oedd wedi'u dioddef yn sgîl ei anabledd. Mae Simon yn lladmerydd croch a chryf o blaid hawliau pobl anabl, ac mae wrthi'n ymgyrchu'n lleol ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Yr oedd yn eithaf erchyll gweld yr hyn y bu'n rhaid iddo'i dioddef. Yr wyf yn cytuno'n llwyr â chi fod cam-drin pobl anabl yn fater eithriadol o ddifrifol ac yn fater y byddai'n dda inni ei ystyried o ddifrif yn y dyfodol, o gofio bod y rhaglen wedi tynnu sylw at yr anawsterau yr oedd wedi'u hwynebu, ac nad ef fydd yr unig un i ddioddef cam-drin o'r fath.

Mohammad Asghar: The First Minister will be aware of the National Autistic Society's Don't Write Me Off campaign. The society estimates that of the 30,000 people with autism in Wales, only 15 per cent of them are in full-time work. I welcome the Assembly Government's recent announcement of £1.7 million over the next three years to develop and improve services for adults with autism. Does the First Minister agree that too many people with autism in Wales are being held back from fulfilling their potential and are not getting the right help and support to move into work and society?

The First Minister: When it comes to being anywhere on the spectrum of autistic disorder, it is important that diagnosis is made as early as possible. Many people suffer from mild forms of autism, and Asperger's syndrome is one example of that. Often, they are not diagnosed until adulthood, almost. It is important that diagnosis, where possible, is made as quickly as possible to identify the needs of those people, and for those needs to be fulfilled. If someone suffers from a type of autism, it is not the case that they are automatically unable to work—that is far from the case. It is important that early diagnosis is made so that help can be put in place as quickly as possible.

1.40 p.m.

Eleanor Burnham: First Minister, a constituent has brought to my attention his concern about the definition of 'learning disability' used by a particular local authority for its concessionary travel pass for people who have a learning disability. He is concerned because he believes that it contains an offensive description. Can you help? Does the Welsh Government have a standard definition that could be used, which incorporates best practice, conforms to the views of established disability organisations, and allows dignity and respect, rather than the definition that he believes is rather offensive?

The First Minister: It is difficult to

Mohammad Asghar: Bydd y Prif Weinidog yn gwybod am ymgyrch Don't Write Me Off y Gymdeithas Awtistiaeth Genedlaethol. Mae'r gymdeithas yn amcangyfrif mai dim ond 15 y cant o'r 30,000 o bobl awtistig yng Nghymru sy'n gweithio mewn swydd lawnamser. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad yn ddiweddar gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad y bydd £1.7 miliwn ar gael dros y tair blynedd nesaf i ddatblygu a gwella gwasanaethau i oedolion awtistig. A yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno bod gormod o bobl awtistig yng Nghymru'n cael eu hatal rhag cyflawni eu potensial ac nad ydynt yn cael y cymorth a'r gefnogaeth iawn i gamu ymlaen i gael gwaith a bod yn rhan o'r gymdeithas?

Y Prif Weinidog: Lle bynnag y mae rhywun arni o ran sbectrwm anhwylder awtistig, mae'n bwysig cael diagnosis cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl. Mae ffurfiau ysgafn ar awtistiaeth ar lawer o bobl, ac mae syndrom Asperger yn un enghraifft o hynny. Yn aml, ni chânt ddiagnosis nes eu bod bron yn oedolion. Mae'n bwysig i'r diagnosis, lle y bo hynny'n bosibl, gael ei wneud cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl er mwyn gweld beth yw anghenion y bobl hynny, ac er mwyn diwallu eu hanghenion. Os bydd rhyw fath o awtistiaeth ar rywun, nid yw o anghenraid yn golygu na allant weithio—nid yw hynny'n wir o gwbl. Mae'n bwysig cael diagnosis yn fuan er mwyn gallu darparu cymorth gyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl.

Eleanor Burnham: Brif Weinidog, mae etholwr wedi dweud wrthyf ei fod yn poeni am y diffiniad o 'anabledd dysgu' a ddefnyddir gan awdurdod lleol penodol ar gyfer rhoi tocyn teithio rhatach i bobl a chanddynt anabledd dysgu. Mae'n poeni oherwydd ei fod yn credu ei fod yn cynnwys disgrifiad sarhaus. A allwch gynorthwyo? A oes gan Lywodraeth Cymru ddiffiniad safonol y gellid ei ddefnyddio, sy'n dilyn yr arferion gorau, sy'n cydymffurfio â barn sefydliadau anabledd cydnabyddedig, ac sy'n cynnig parch ac urddas, yn hytrach na'r diffiniad sydd, yn ei farn ef, braidd yn sarhaus?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n anodd sôn am

comment on particular cases without knowing the full details. If you write to me with the details of that case, I will be more than happy to investigate the situation for you.

The Private Finance Initiative

Q3 Janet Ryder: Will the First Minister make a statement on private finance initiative schemes in Wales? OAQ(3)2589(FM)

The First Minister: PFI is now widely regarded as outmoded. There are opportunities for exploring other financing models, but we know that there have been great difficulties with PFI in the past, mainly to do with value for money. As you will be aware, there is a commitment in 'One Wales' relating to the use of PFI in the health service.

Janet Ryder: Wales has escaped many of the pitfalls with PFI seen across the border, for which we should be thankful. Looking at the forecasts of local government spending in the coming years, we see that great pressure will be placed on it. We will see services cut, as well as possible cuts in capital budgets. Should there be a change in Government, goodness knows how bad those cuts could be. However, the contractual obligations in those PFI schemes that do exist, such as that in Wrexham, have to be honoured. First Minister, what assessment can be made of the implications for other service areas in counties that have PFI contracts, and will you give an assurance that the guarantee for the health service will be rolled out to other public services in Wales, and that we will not see any more PFI contracts here?

The First Minister: As I said, the traditional PFI model is outdated and outmoded, in my view. We do have existing PFI contracts and we will have to continue with them, but there are two principles to be followed when looking at value for money for the public purse: is it good for the people who use the service, and is it good for the people who

achosion penodol heb wybod y manylion llawn. Os ysgrifennwch ataf a rhoi manylion yr achos hwnnw, byddaf yn barod iawn i edrych ar y sefyllfa ichi.

Y Fenter Cyllid Preifat

C3 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gynlluniau'r fenter cyllid preifat yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2589(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Erbyn hyn, y farn gyffredinol yw bod oes y fenter cyllid preifat ar ben. Mae cyfleoedd ar gael i archwilio modelau ariannu eraill, ond gwyddom fod anawsterau mawr wedi bod gyda'r fenter cyllid preifat yn y gorffennol, a hynny'n bennaf o ran gwerth am arian. Fel y gwyddoch, ceir ymrwymiad yn 'Cymru'n Un' yng nghyswllt defnyddio'r fenter cyllid preifat yn y gwasanaeth iechyd.

Janet Ryder: Mae Cymru wedi osgoi llawer o'r maglau a welwyd dros y ffin gyda'r fenter cyllid preifat, a dylem fod yn ddiolchgar am hynny. Ac edrych ar ragolygon gwariant llywodraeth leol yn y blynyddoedd nesaf, gwelwn y bydd o dan bwysau mawr. Byddwn yn gweld cwtogi gwasanaethau, a chwtogi cyllidebau cyfalaf hefyd o bosibl. Pe bai'r Llywodraeth yn newid, nid oes wybod pa mor wael y gallai'r toriadau hynny fod. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn rhaid glynw wrth ymrwymadau contractau cynlluniau'r fenter cyllid preifat sydd gennym eisoes, megis hwnnw yn Wrecsam. Brif Weinidog, pa asesiad y gellir ei wneud o'r goblygiadau ar gyfer meysydd gwasanaeth eraill mewn siroedd lle y ceir contractau menter cyllid preifat, ac a wnewch ein sicrhau y caiff yr addewid ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd ei ledaenu i wasanaethau cyhoeddus eraill yng Nghymru, ac na welwn ragor o gontractau'r fenter cyllid preifat yma?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedais, mae oes model traddodiadol y fenter cyllid preifat ar ben ac yn hen ffasiwn, yn fy marn i. Mae gennym gontractau sydd eisoes ar waith o dan y fenter cyllid preifat a bydd yn rhaid inni barhau â'r rheini, ond rhaid dilyn dwy egwyddor wrth edrych ar werth am arian ar gyfer y pwrs cyhoeddus: a yw er lles y bobl

work in that service? This Government will be guided by those principles when looking at public sector projects in the future. As far as PFI is concerned, many difficulties have been outlined with the traditional model.

The Presiding Officer: I call Angela Burns.

Angela Burns: I am extremely sorry, but I have nothing to add.

The National Health Service

Q4 Peter Black: Will the First Minister make a statement on the effective use of resources by the NHS? OAQ(3)2605(FM)

The First Minister: NHS organisations have significant budgets to deliver their services and must live within their means. It is for individual organisations to ensure that money is spent efficiently and effectively. Our national efficiency and productivity programme aims to ensure that organisations make the best use of their resources.

Peter Black: Thank you for that answer, First Minister. You will know that, despite there being an improvement in ambulance response times, there are still many problems with delays around Wales. I am aware of one pensioner, who had a broken ankle, who had to wait 10 hours for an ambulance. When the ambulance trust was challenged on that, part of its reasoning for it was that it had patient handover delays of approximately 73 minutes at the Royal Gwent Hospital and 61 minutes at Nevill Hall hospital. Given that ambulance response times are to do not just with the ambulance trust, but with how the NHS is organised, what action is your Government taking to tackle the shortage of acute beds and delays in accident and emergency departments, to try to improve ambulance response times and to ensure that, in future, pensioners will not have to wait 10 hours for an ambulance?

The First Minister: If that happened, it is

sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaeth, ac a yw er lles y bobl sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaeth hwnnw? Yr egwyddorion hynny a fydd yn ganllaw i'r Llywodraeth wrth edrych ar brosiectau yn y sector cyhoeddus yn y dyfodol. O ran y fenter cyllid preifat, mae'r model traddodiadol wedi codi lluo o anawsterau.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf Angela Burns.

Angela Burns: Mae'n ddrwg iawn gennyf, ond nid oes gennyf ddim i'w ychwanegu.

Y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol

C4 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddefnyddio adnoddau'n effeithiol yn y GIG? OAQ(3)2605(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gan sefydliadau'r GIG gyllidebau sylweddol i ddarparu eu gwasanaethau a rhaid iddynt dorri'r gôt yn ôl y brethyn. Gwaith sefydliadau unigol yw sicrhau bod arian yn cael ei wario'n effeithlon ac yn effeithiol. Nod ein rhaglen effeithlonrwydd a chynhyrchiant yw sicrhau bod sefydliadau'n defnyddio'u hadnoddau yn y ffordd orau.

Peter Black: Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Gwyddoch, er bod amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys wedi gwella, fod oedi'n dal i achosi problemau lu ar hyd a lled Cymru. Gwn am un pensiyner, ac yntau wedi torri ei ffêr, y bu'n rhaid iddo aros 10 awr am ambiwlans. Pan heriwyd yr ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans ynglŷn â hynny, un o'r rhesymau a roddodd oedd bod 73 munud o oedi wedi bod wrth drosglwyddo cleifion yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent a 61 munud o oedi yn ysbyty Nevill Hall. O gofio nad yr ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans yn unig sy'n gyfrifol am amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys ond bod y ffordd y trefnir y GIG yn effeithio ar hynny hefyd, pa gamau y mae eich Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r prinder gwelyau aciwt a'r oedi mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion argyfwng, er mwyn ceisio gwella amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys a sicrhau na fydd yn rhaid i bensiynwyr ddisgwyl 10 awr am ambiwlans yn y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Os digwyddodd hynny,

clearly unacceptable, and I doubt whether anyone would defend it in any way. However, despite the fact that you have drawn attention to that one incident, which is unacceptable for the person concerned, the ambulance service and response rates are continuing to improve, which we should all welcome.

Christine Chapman: First Minister, the recent funding announced by the Minister for Health and Social Services to create a one-stop-shop contact centre, enabling people to access a range of health and social services in the Cwm Taf health board area is to be welcomed. In the past, many people have been confused by the various telephone numbers to call for different services. However, the new centre will allow patients who are unsure of where to go for advice to call one number to access a range of services. Would you agree, First Minister, that by directing patients to the most appropriate care, this new centre will ultimately improve patient care and reduce pressure on services?

The First Minister: I would certainly agree with that. If people know that they have one place where they can go to have their problems answered, they will feel that it is easier to access the NHS. We should all welcome that. I know that my colleague, Edwina Hart, has welcomed the opening of the new one-stop shop. Indeed, allow me to quote her words.

‘The new centre will allow patients in the area who are unsure of where to go for advice to call one number to access a range of services.’

That is exactly what the NHS should be doing and I very much welcome it.

Jonathan Morgan: First Minister, there are some serious concerns about the capacity of NHS Wales to treat patients, particularly within the current waiting time target, and that is partly because of your Minister’s move to eliminate the use of private sector hospitals. Last year, the NHS had to pay out

mae’n amlwg yn annerbyniol, a go brin y byddai neb yn ei amddiffyn o gwbl. Serch hynny, er ichi dynnu sylw at yr un digwyddiad hwnnw, sy’n annerbyniol i’r unigolyn dan sylw, mae’r gwasanaeth ambiwlans a’r cyfraddau ymateb yn dal i wella, a dylem i gyd groesawu hynny.

Christine Chapman: Brif Weinidog, mae’r arian a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i greu canolfan gyswllt siop un stop i’w groesawu. Bydd hyn yn golygu y gall pobl gael amrywiaeth o wasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn ardal bwrdd iechyd Cwm Taf. Yn y gorffennol, mae’r gwahanol rifau ffôn yr oedd angen eu galw i gysylltu â gwahanol wasanaethau wedi drysu llawer o bobl. Fodd bynnag, bydd y ganolfan newydd yn caniatáu i gleifion nad ydynt yn siŵr i ble y dylent fynd am gyngor ffonio un rhif i gael amrywiaeth o wasanaethau. A fydddech yn cytuno, Brif Weinidog, drwy gyfeirio cleifion at y gofal mwyaf priodol, y bydd y ganolfan newydd hon, yn y pen draw, yn gwella’r gofal i gleifion ac yn lliniaru’r pwysau ar wasanaethau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwn yn sicr yn cytuno â hynny. Os bydd pobl yn gwybod bod un lle iddynt fynd i gael ateb i’w problemau, byddant yn teimlo ei bod yn haws cael gafael ar y GIG. Dylem i gyd groesawu hynny. Gwn fod fy nghyd-Weinidog, Edwina Hart, wedi croesawu agor y siop un stop newydd. Yn wir, gadewch imi ddyfynnu ei geiriau.

Bydd y ganolfan newydd yn caniatáu i gleifion yn yr ardal nad ydynt yn siŵr i ble y dylent fynd am gyngor ffonio un rhif i gael gafael ar amrywiaeth o wasanaethau.

Dyna’n union y dylai’r GIG fod yn ei wneud ac yr wyf yn ei groesawu’n fawr.

Jonathan Morgan: Brif Weinidog, mae capasiti GIG Cymru i drin cleifion yn destun pryder difrifol iawn, yn enwedig o fewn y targed presennol ar gyfer amseroedd aros, ac mae hynny’n rhannol oherwydd i’ch Gweinidog wahardd defnyddio ysbytai’r sector preifat. Y llynedd, bu’n rhaid i’r GIG

an additional £10 million in overtime costs to employ its own consultant surgeons to manage waiting lists. A total of £10 million per annum in overtime costs is a significant amount. Do you share my concern that paying £10 million a year cannot be sustainable? If so, what will the Government be doing to address the capacity issues that exist within the NHS, which mean that consultants are not able to treat people within their normal contracted hours?

The First Minister: First, you suggest that there would be no cost at all to using private hospitals, while clearly there would be a cost. It is a determination on the part of this Government to continue to reduce waiting times and, where that is taken forward, there will be an extra cost involved in paying consultants to carry out operations. That is a cost that I believe is worth paying to ensure that waiting times continue to reduce.

Helen Mary Jones: First Minister, you will no doubt be aware that there is a considerable backlog of continuing care claims. These are being processed, and I understand that about 2,000 claims are outstanding. I know that the Minister is putting a process in place that will speed up the processing of the claims but, at the moment, the system is clearing only 150 a year. Will you, working with the Minister for health and the Minister for Budget and Business, ensure that there are sufficient resources in the budget to make sure that those claims are settled as quickly as possible, because, after all, we are talking about very elderly and vulnerable people, or their partners, who cannot wait years to have the situation resolved?

The First Minister: Yes, of course. We will look to put in as many resources as possible so that people wait what is a reasonable time for their claims to be processed.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): First Minister, the tabled question refers to the effective use of financial resources by your Government. Is it an effective use of resources to fund Welsh pupils to the tune of

dalù £10 miliwn yn ychwanegol ar gyfer costau goramser er mwyn cyflogi ei lawfeddygon ymgynghorol ei hun i reoli rhestrau aros. Mae cyfanswm o £10 miliwn y flwyddyn ar gyfer costau goramser yn swm sylweddol. A ydych chi fel minnau'n poeni nad yw talu £10 miliwn y flwyddyn yn gynaliadwy? Os felly, beth y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau capasiti yn y GIG, sy'n golygu nad yw ymgynghorwyr yn gallu trin pobl o fewn oriau arferol eu contract?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn gyntaf, yr ydych yn awgrymu na fyddai cost o gwbl ynghlwm wrth ddefnyddio ysbytai preifat, er ei bod yn amlwg y byddai cost. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn benderfynol o barhau i docio amseroedd aros, ac, wrth fwrw ymlaen â hynny, bydd cost ychwanegol ynghlwm wrth dalu i ymgynghorwyr am lawdriniaethau. Credaf fod y gost honno'n gost sy'n werth ei thalu er mwyn sicrhau bod amseroedd aros yn dal i ostwng.

Helen Mary Jones: Brif Weinidog, gwyddoch, mae'n siŵr, fod cryn dipyn o hawliadau am ofal parhaus yn cronni. Mae'r rhain wrthi'n cael eu prosesu, a chaf ar ddeall fod tua 2,000 o hawliadau heb eu clirio eto. Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn sefydlu proses a fydd yn cyflymu prosesu'r hawliadau, ond, ar hyn o bryd, dim ond 150 y flwyddyn y mae'r system yn eu clirio. A wnewch, drwy weithio gyda'r Gweinidog dros iechyd a'r Gweinidog dros y Gyllideb a Busnes, sicrhau bod digon o adnoddau yn y gyllideb er mwyn i'r hawliadau hynny gael eu setlo cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl, oherwydd, wedi'r cyfan, yr ydym yn sôn am bobl oedrannus a bregus iawn, neu am eu partneriaid, na allant ddisgwyl am flynyddoedd i'r sefyllfa gael ei datrys?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, wrth gwrs. Ceisiwn ddarparu cynifer o adnoddau ag sy'n bosibl fel nad oes yn rhaid i bobl aros yn hwy na chyfnod rhesymol i'w hawliadau gael eu prosesu.

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): Brif Weinidog, mae'r cwestiwn a gyflwynwyd yn cyfeirio at ddefnyddio adnoddau ariannol yn effeithiol gan eich Llywodraeth. Ai ffordd effeithiol o ddefnyddio'ch adnoddau yw rhoi £500 yn llai

£500 less than their English counterparts?

The First Minister: We are looking to ensure that education spending increases in future, tied, of course, to the amount of block grant that we get. You will have heard me refer many times to the 1 per cent increase above the block grant. There are many instances in which Welsh children have an advantage over those in the rest of the UK. Take, for example, the free school breakfast scheme, which saw its thousandth school participate yesterday. The scheme was widely derided by the parties opposite and widely viewed as something that no-one would want. However, the fact that 1,000 schools are now a part of the scheme shows its popularity, shows how many children from all backgrounds have benefited, and shows that, when it comes to helping children and making sure they have a good breakfast, we on this side of the Chamber have nothing to fear, while those opposite still believe that that is a bad thing.

Kirsty Williams: With all due respect, First Minister, the children who are enjoying their free school breakfasts courtesy of the Government are the very children who are being let down so badly by the current education funding system. Only this month, your own inspector of education, the director of Estyn, pointed to the fact that your Government is failing children in deprived communities the most, more than any others. Therefore, while I am sure that they are grateful for their free breakfasts, Welsh children at key stages 3 and 4 still underperform when compared with their English counterparts. You have said that you will increase education funding, but you will not do so until after 2011. Meanwhile, those deprived children who do indeed get a free school breakfast continue to be let down. I ask you once again. Is it an effective use of your resources when you fund Welsh children £500 less than their English counterparts?

1.50 p.m.

The First Minister: Children at key stages 3 and 4 do not get free school breakfasts. They

at addysg disgyblion Cymru na'r hyn a roddir at addysg eu cymheiriaid yn Lloegr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ein nod yw sicrhau bod mwyr'n cael ei wario ar addysg yn y dyfodol, a hynny, wrth gwrs, ynghlwm wrth swm y grant bloc a gawn. Byddwch wedi fy nghlywed yn cyfeirio droeon at y cynnydd o 1 y cant uwchben y grant bloc. Mae llawer o enghreifftiau lle y mae gan blant Cymru fantais dros blant gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Er enghraifft, dyna'r cynllun brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion. Ymunodd y filfed ysgol â'r cynllun ddoe. Cafodd y cynllun ei ddiffrïo'n fawr gan y pleidiau gyferbyn ac yr oedd llawer yn barnu na fyddai neb am ei gael. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ffaith bod 1,000 o ysgolion bellach yn rhan o'r cynllun yn dangos ei boblogrwydd, yn dangos faint o blant o bob cefndir sydd wedi elwa, ac yn dangos, pan ddaw'n fater o helpu plant a sicrhau eu bod yn cael brecwast da, nad oes gennym ni ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr ddim i'w ofni, er bod y rhai sydd gyferbyn yn dal i feddwl bod hynny'n beth gwael.

Kirsty Williams: Gyda phob dyledus bach, Brif Weinidog, y plant sy'n mwynhau eu brecwast am ddim yn yr ysgol, diolch i'r Llywodraeth, yw'r union blant y mae'r system bresennol o ariannu addysg yn gwneud tro mor wael â hwy. Tynnodd eich arolygydd addysg eich hun, cyfarwyddwr Estyn, sylw y mis hwn at y ffaith mai'r plant y mae eich Llywodraeth yn gwneud y cam mwyaf â hwy, yn anad neb arall, yw plant mewn cymunedau difreintiedig. Felly, er fy mod yn siŵr eu bod yn ddiolchgar am eu brecwast am ddim, mae plant Cymru'n dal i dangyflawni yng nghyfnod allweddol 3 a 4 o'u cymharu â'u cymheiriaid yn Lloegr. Yr ydych wedi dweud y byddwch yn cynyddu'r arian ar gyfer addysg, ond ni wnewch hynny tan ar ôl 2011. Yn y cyfamser, bydd y plant difreintiedig hynny sydd, mae'n wir, yn cael brecwast am ddim yn yr ysgol, yn dal i gael cam. Gofynnaf ichi unwaith eto, a yw rhoi £500 yn llai at addysg plant Cymru nag a gaiff eu cymheiriaid yn Lloegr yn ffordd effeithiol o ddefnyddio'ch adnoddau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw plant cyfnod allweddol 3 a 4 yn cael brecwast am ddim yn

are not eligible; we are talking about primary school children. Yesterday, I visited a school in Splott, which, if I remember rightly, is in a Communities First area, and I saw more than 70 children there take a free school breakfast. I asked the headteacher whether he had noticed a difference in children's performance, and he said, 'Absolutely'. There was no question that the children were doing better. They are more attentive, and they are learning better. I have also heard the same in my constituency. The provision of free school breakfasts is not a gimmick. Children are better prepared to learn and will perform better over time as a result. It is those children in the most deprived communities who benefit the most: that is why the Tories hate it so much.

Kirsty Williams: You cannot use free school breakfasts as a fig leaf to cover the Plaid-Labour Government's embarrassment over its basic failure to fund education properly. No free breakfast will make up for the £500 per pupil spending gap that you have presided over, or the failure to help the most disadvantaged and brightest children in our schools. I ask you again. Is it acceptable that Welsh children are worth £500 less than their English counterparts in the investment in their education? I have not heard an answer from you this afternoon that justifies that amount.

The First Minister: A spending review has been commissioned by Leighton Andrews, the Minister for education, as you know, to look at how education spending could be improved and particularly to ensure that it goes where it is needed the most—that is, to the schools. I cannot see how depriving children of breakfast in school would be welcomed in the Chamber. We are proud of that policy as a Government. We introduced it to help children in deprived areas particularly, and it improves children's performance. It is a good investment for the future of our children.

Kirsty Williams: With all due respect, First Minister, I have never had a headteacher come to me to complain about providing

yr ysgol. Nid ydynt yn gymwys; sôn am blant ysgolion cynradd yr ydym. Ddoe, ymwelais ag ysgol yn Sblot. Os cofiaf yn iawn, mae'r ysgol yn un o ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, a gwelais fwy na 70 o blant yn cael brecwast am ddim yn yr ysgol. Gofynnais i'r pennaeth a oedd wedi sylwi ar wahaniaeth ym mherfformiad y plant, a dywedodd, 'Yn sicr'. Nid oedd amheuaeth nad oedd y plant yn gwneud yn well. Maent yn gwrando'n well, ac yn dysgu'n well. Yr wyf wedi clywed yr un peth hefyd yn fy etholaeth i. Nid gimic yw rhoi brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion. Mae'r plant yn fwy parod i ddysgu a byddant yn gwneud yn well ymhen amser yn sgîl hynny. Y plant hynny yn y cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig sy'n elwa fwyaf: dyna pam mae'r Torïaid yn ei gasáu gymaint.

Kirsty Williams: Ni allwch ddefnyddio brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion yn ddeilen ffigys i guddio cywilydd Llywodraeth Llafur a Phlaid Cymru am fethu ariannu addysg yn iawn. Ni wnaiff yr un brecwast am ddim wneud iawn am y bwlch gwario o £500 y disgybl yr ydych wedi llywyddu drosto, na'r methiant i gynorthwyo'r plant mwyaf difreintiedig a'r rhai mwyaf disglair yn ein hysgolion. Gofynnaf ichi eto. A yw'n dderbyniol bod plant Cymru'n werth £500 yn llai na'u cymheiriaid yn Lloegr o ran buddsoddi yn eu haddysg? Nid wyf wedi clywed ateb gennych y prynhawn yma sy'n cyfiawnhau'r swm hwnnw.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Leighton Andrews, y Gweinidog dros addysg, fel y gwyddoch, wedi comisiynu adolygiad o wariant i edrych ar sut y gellid gwella'r gwariant ar addysg ac, yn benodol, i sicrhau bod yr arian yn mynd i'r fan lle y mae mwyaf o'i angen—hynny yw, i'r ysgolion. Ni allaf weld sut y byddai amddifadu plant rhag cael brecwast yn yr ysgol yn cael ei groesawu yn y Siambr. Yr ydym ni'r Llywodraeth yn falch o'r polisi hwnnw. Fe'i cyflwynwyd gennym i gynorthwyo plant mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig yn benodol, ac mae'n gwella perfformiad plant. Mae'n fuddsoddiad da ar gyfer dyfodol ein plant.

Kirsty Williams: Gyda phob dyledus barch, Brif Weinidog, nid oes pennaeth erioed wedi dod ataf i gwyno am ddarparu brecwast i

schoolchildren with breakfasts on school premises. However, headteachers do come to me to complain about having to teach in crumbling classrooms, without the basic resources that their children need, and about having to put non-qualified teaching staff in charge of classes. You cannot hide behind your policy of providing free school breakfasts. You have allowed the situation to arise in which Welsh pupils have £500 less invested in their education than their English counterparts. I cannot justify it, headteachers cannot justify it, parents want it explained, but it seems from your answers this afternoon that you are incapable of justifying it.

The First Minister: Look at what we have done for children in Wales. The foundation phase is widely welcomed by the profession in Wales, and it takes the education standards for our children in Wales way ahead of those of many of our counterparts in Europe. It is a wonderful investment, which has been welcomed by many in the teaching profession. Let us also not forget the school buildings improvement grant, and the new schools that have been built across Wales: there are examples in almost every local authority area. However, it is for local authorities to ensure that they can build new schools. They also have a responsibility that they must bear. The way to improve education in Wales is not to deprive the children in 1,000 schools in Wales of the breakfast that they need to perform better.

Kirsty Williams: The way to improve the education system in Wales, First Minister, is by investing in it properly, and you are failing to do that. I ask you once again. Will you give a clear commitment to addressing this situation?

The First Minister: Thank you for your fifth supplementary question. I must say that I had not realised—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I exercise great latitude with leaders of opposition parties as part of the deal, but it is helpful if the questions that they ask are new questions that concentrate on the subject matter in

blant ysgol yn yr ysgol. Serch hynny, bydd penaethiaid yn dod ataf i gwyno am orfod addysgu mewn dosbarthiadau sy'n dadfeilio, heb yr adnoddau sylfaenol y mae eu hangen ar eu plant, ac am orfod rhoi dosbarthiadau o dan ofal staff addysgu heb gymwysterau. Ni allwch guddio y tu ôl i'ch polisi o ddarparu brewcwast am ddim mewn ysgolion. Yr ydych wedi caniatáu i'r sefyllfa godi lle y mae £500 yn llai'n cael ei fuddsoddi yn addysg disgyblion Cymru nag sy'n cael ei fuddsoddi yn eu cymheiriaid yn Lloegr. Ni allaf ei gyfiawnhau, ni all penaethiaid ei gyfiawnhau, ac mae rhieni am gael esboniad, ond mae'n ymddangos yn ôl eich atebion y prynhawn yma na allwch chithau ei gyfiawnhau.

Y Prif Weinidog: Edrychwch ar yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i wneud dros blant yng Nghymru. Mae'r proffesiwn drwyddo draw'n croesawu'r cyfnod sylfaen ac mae'n codi safonau addysg i'n plant yng Nghymru nes eu bod ymhell ar y blaen i lawer o wledydd tebyg inni yn Ewrop. Mae'n fuddsoddiad rhagorol, sydd wedi'i groesawu gan lawer yn y proffesiwn addysgu. Peidiwch ychwaith â gadael inni anghofio'r grant gwella adeiladau ysgolion, a'r ysgolion newydd sydd wedi'u codi ledled Cymru: mae enghreifftiau i'w gweld yn ardal pob awdurdod lleol bron. Fodd bynnag, gwaith awdurdodau lleol yw sicrhau eu bod yn gallu codi ysgolion newydd. Mae ganddynt hefyd gyfrifoldeb y mae'n rhaid iddynt ei ysgwyddo. Nid amddifadu plant mewn 1,000 o ysgolion yng Nghymru o'r brewcwast y mae ei angen arnynt i berfformio'n well yw'r ffordd o wella addysg yng Nghymru.

Kirsty Williams: Y ffordd o wella'r system addysg yng Nghymru, Brif Weinidog, yw drwy fuddsoddi'n iawn ynnddi, ac nid ydych yn gwneud hynny. Gofynnaf ichi unwaith eto. A wnewch ymrwymo'n bendant i fynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa hon?

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch ichi am eich pumed cwestiwn atodol. Rhaid imi ddweud nad oeddwn wedi sylweddoli—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Byddaf yn rhoi tipyn o raff i arweinwyr y gwrthbleidiau fel rhan o'r fargen, ond mae'n gymorth os yw'r cwestiynau y maent yn eu gofyn yn gwestiynau newydd sy'n canolbwyntio ar y

hand, if I may put it as gently as that.

The First Minister: Well. *[Laughter.]*

The Presiding Officer: That was not directed at you.

The First Minister: I was not aware of how many supplementary questions party leaders were allowed to have, but there we are. I do not think that I can add to what I have said before. We have a good record on education. We have the foundation phase, we have free school breakfasts of which we are absolutely proud, and we have new school buildings being built across Wales. You have only to look at what is happening in Carmarthenshire and Bridgend, and so many other counties across Wales, to see that. We have a proud record. We care about children's education and we are not about to take free school breakfasts away from those children who need them so much. *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I should perhaps make it clear that these are conventions that have developed. Clearly, if they are overused—and I am not saying 'misused'—they might not become so conventional.

Local Businesses

Q5 Mark Isherwood: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's support for local businesses in Wales? OAQ(3)2606(FM)

The First Minister: A network of 12 Flexible Support for Business regional centres is located across Wales, focusing on support for local businesses. Since the launch of the centres on 1 April 2009, more than 9,000 businesses and entrepreneurs have received information and support via the centres.

Mark Isherwood: On 8 December, the former Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery issued a written statement

pwnc dan sylw, os caf ei gyfleu mor garedig â hynny.

Y Prif Weinidog: Wel. *[Chwerthin.]*

Y Llywydd: Nid atoch chi y cyfeiriwyd hynny.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oeddwn yn gwybod faint o gwestiynau atodol a ganiateid i arweinwyr y pleidiau, ond dyna ni. Ni chredaf y gallaf ychwanegu at yr hyn yr wyf wedi'i ddweud o'r blaen. Mae gennym record dda ym maes addysg. Mae'r cyfnod sylfaen gennym, mae gennym frecwastau am ddim mewn ysgolion, sy'n rhywbeth yr ydym yn wirioneddol falch ohono, ac mae gennym adeiladau newydd mewn ysgolion yn cael eu codi ledled Cymru. Y cyfan y mae'n rhaid ichi ei wneud yw edrych ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn sir Gaerfyrddin ac ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, a llawer iawn o siroedd eraill ledled Cymru, i weld hynny. Mae gennym record yr ydym yn ymfalchïo ynddi. Yr ydym yn ymboeni am addysg plant ac nid ydym ar fin dwyn brechwast am ddim yn yr ysgol oddi ar y plant hynny y mae cymaint o'i angen anynt. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Efallai y dylwn ei gwneud yn glir mai arferion sydd wedi datblygu yw'r rhain. Mae'n amlwg, os cânt eu gordefnyddio—ac nid wyf yn dweud 'camdefnyddio'—na fyddant o reidrwydd yn gymaint o arfer yn y dyfodol efallai.

Busnesau Lleol

C5 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer busnesau lleol yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2606(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae rhwydwaith o 12 canolfan ranbarthol Cymorth Hyblyg i Fusnes ar draws Cymru sy'n canolbwyntio ar roi cymorth i fusnesau lleol. Ers lansio'r canolfannau ar 1 Ebrill 2009, mae mwy na 9,000 o fusnesau ac entrepreneuriaid wedi cael gwybodaeth a chymorth drwy'r canolfannau.

Mark Isherwood: Ar 8 Rhagfyr, cyhoeddodd y cyn Weinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus

on the barriers to procurement opportunities, which talked of engaging with local suppliers in all sectors as a key focus, and of the use of local or community benefit clauses in procurement contracts. Concerns continue to be raised with me by local businesses across my region of North Wales, particularly in Gwynedd and Ynys Môn recently, about home insulation commissioning and the refurbishment of council houses. The impact has been that local firms are laying off local people in an area of lowest gross value added or prosperity and highest unemployment in Wales. What urgent action will your Government take to ask Value Wales to engage with the local suppliers affected and, more importantly, to engage directly with local authorities to help them to understand better the principles and intentions behind your Government's strategies and opposition intentions?

The First Minister: We encourage local authorities to try to use local companies. It is important to remember that particular rules govern contracts above a certain limit, namely that they have to be advertised more widely, which do not apply to smaller contracts. However, there is no doubt that, where procurement takes place locally, it keeps money in the local economy, and local authorities should be looking to do that.

Sometimes, particularly in the past, I think that local authorities thought that what they needed to do was get the cheapest contract possible. That is not what we in the Government want to see. We want to ensure best value and that local authorities can support local communities, where appropriate, through local procurement.

Joyce Watson: As you will be aware, First Minister, last Thursday, Shop Direct announced a 90-day consultation on the future of its Newtown call-centre operations. That is a serious situation, not just for Newtown but also for the surrounding area. The call centre is the second biggest employer in Newtown, and everyone there seems to know someone who worked there.

ddatganiad ysgrifenedig ynglŷn â'r pethau a oedd yn rhwystro cyfleoedd i gaffael, gan sôn am feithrin cysylltiad â chyflenwyr lleol ym mhob sector fel ffocws allweddol, a defnyddio cymalau mantais leol neu gymunedol mewn contractau caffael. Mae busnesau lleol ledled fy rhanbarth, Gogledd Cymru, yn dal i sôn wrthyf am eu pryderon, yn enwedig yng Ngwynedd ac Ynys Môn yn ddiweddar, ynglŷn â chomisiynu gwaith insiwleiddio cartrefi ac adnewyddu tai cyngor. Effaith hyn yw bod cwmnïau lleol yn cael gwared ar weithwyr lleol mewn ardal yng Nghymru lle y mae'r gwerth ychwanegol crynswth neu'r ffyniant ar ei isaf a diweithdra ar ei uchaf. Pa gamau a gymer eich Llywodraeth ar frys i ofyn i Gwerth Cymru feithrin cysylltiad â'r cyflenwyr lleol yr effeithir arnynt, ac yn bwysicach na hynny, i ymgysylltu'n uniongyrchol ag awdurdodau lleol i'w cynorthwyo i ddeall yn well yr egwyddorion a'r bwriadau sydd wrth wraidd strategaethau eich Llywodraeth a bwriadau'r wrthblaid?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn annog awdurdodau lleol i geisio defnyddio cwmnïau lleol. Mae'n bwysig cofio bod rheolau penodol ynglŷn â chontractau uwchlaw rhyw derfyn nad ydynt yn berthnasol i gontractau llai, sef bod yn rhaid eu hysbysebu'n fwy eang. Fodd bynnag, nid oes amheuaeth, lle y bydd caffael yn digwydd yn lleol, nad yw'n cadw arian yn y gymuned leol, a dylai awdurdodau lleol fod yn ceisio gwneud hynny.

Weithiau, yn enwedig yn y gorffennol, credaf fod awdurdodau lleol yn meddwl mai'r hyn yr oedd angen iddynt ei wneud oedd cael y contract rhataf posibl. Nid dyna yr ydym ni yn y Llywodraeth am ei weld. Yr ydym am sicrhau'r gwerth gorau a bod awdurdodau lleol yn gallu cefnogi cymunedau lleol, lle y bo hynny'n briodol, drwy gaffael lleol.

Joyce Watson: Fel y gwyddoch, Brif Weinidog, ddydd Iau diwethaf, cyhoeddodd Shop Direct ymgynghoriad 90 diwrnod ar ddyfodol gwaith ei ganolfan alwadau yn y Drenewydd. Mae honno'n sefyllfa ddifrifol, nid dim ond i'r Drenewydd, ond hefyd i'r ardal o'i chwmpas. Y ganolfan alwadau yw'r cyflogwr mwyaf ond un yn y Drenewydd, ac mae pawb yno fel petai'n adnabod rhywun a

Therefore, the loss of these jobs will be nothing less than devastating for the town.

I have talked to the site management and trade union representatives, and it is clear that the site is fit for purpose. I understand that the Newtown operation has consistently been one of the best performers in the Shop Direct group. There is, therefore, a ready-made call centre with a trained staff of around 180 highly skilled and adaptable people available for any potential buyer. First Minister, I ask you to confirm what the Government is doing to assist the workforce and to support the future viability of the call centre. Will you also confirm that you will work to ensure that the company has an open-door policy, and that all options to maintain the workforce will be considered?

The First Minister: First, this is a very worrying time for all the employees and their families. The loss of these jobs would be a blow anywhere, but it is a particular blow to Newtown, a small town in a fairly rural community. We want to ensure that we do all that we can to assist those working there. The Welsh Assembly Government will see what we can do to help, whether it is through training or by signposting them to new jobs. All the help that can be made available will be made available.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): On that last point, I spoke to the director of Shop Direct yesterday. At that stage, there had been no contact with the Welsh Assembly Government, but I welcome what the First Minister has said, because it is a serious situation.

2.00 p.m.

First Minister, you will know that in December, upon your becoming First Minister, the Confederation of British Industry Wales urged that the Welsh Assembly Government should have better engagement with industry and the private sector. It classified this as being poor in the past. What is your response to that? Do you take it seriously and what are you doing about it?

oedd yn gweithio yno. Felly, bydd colli'r swyddi hyn yn amharu'n ddifrifol ar y dref.

Yr wyf wedi siarad â rheolwyr y safle ac â chynrychiolwyr yr undebau llafur, ac mae'n amlwg bod y safle'n addas i'r diben. Yr wyf yn deall bod y ganolfan yn y Drenewydd wedi bod yn un o'r perfformwyr gorau'n gyson yng ngrŵp Shop Direct. Felly, mae canolfan alwadau barod yma ac ynddi staff o ryw 180 o bobl hynod fedrus a hyblyg sydd wedi'u hyfforddi, a'r rheini ar gael i unrhyw ddarpar brynwr. Brif Weinidog, gofynnaf ichi gadarnhau'r hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i gynorthwyo'r gweithlu ac i gynorthwyo'r ganolfan alwadau i fod yn hyfyw yn y dyfodol. A wnewch gadarnhau hefyd y byddwch yn gweithio i sicrhau bod gan y cwmni bolisi drws agored, ac yr ystyrir pob dewis er mwyn cadw'r gweithlu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn gyntaf, mae hwn yn gyfnod pryderus iawn i'r gweithwyr i gyd ac i'w teuluoedd. Byddai colli'r swyddi hyn yn ergyd ym mha le bynnag y'u collid, ond mae'n ergyd arbennig i'r Drenewydd, tref fach mewn cymuned weddol wledig. Yr ydym am sicrhau ein bod yn gwneud popeth a allwn i gynorthwyo'r rhai sy'n gweithio yno. Bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gweld beth y gallwn ei wneud i gynorthwyo, boed hynny drwy hyfforddiant neu drwy eu cyfeirio at swyddi newydd. Darperir yr holl gymorth y gellir ei ddarparu.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Ynglŷn â'r pwynt diwethaf hwnnw, siaredais â chyfarwyddwr Shop Direct ddoe. Bryd hynny, nid oedd dim cysylltiad wedi bod â Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ond yr wyf yn croesawu'r hyn y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'i ddweud, oherwydd y mae'n sefyllfa ddifrifol.

Brif Weinidog, gwyddoch i Gydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain Cymru, ym mis Rhagfyr, pan ddaethoch yn Brif Weinidog, annog Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i feithrin gwell cysylltiad â diwydiant yn y sector preifat. Dywedodd fod hyn wedi bod yn wael yn y gorffennol. Beth yw eich ymateb i hynny? A ydych yn ei gymryd o ddifrif a beth yr ydych yn ei wneud yn ei gylch?

The First Minister: We have the economic summits, which have been useful in terms of engaging with the private sector and the trade unions in Wales. It is a model that has been widely welcomed and which gave birth to both ProAct and ReAct. Another economic summit will take place next week, if I remember rightly. The challenge for us now in Government is to ensure that, while the economic summits might not continue in their present form, we put in place a form of partnership working with both the private sector and the trade unions that ensures that the views of both are heard. Our working relationship with the private sector and the CBI has been close—the CBI itself would acknowledge that it can talk to Ministers to get its view across.

Nick Bourne: It must have been thinking beyond that, because those summits were in existence when it made its statement in December. It is obviously expecting something beyond those summits.

To move you on to another area, namely the UK innovation investment fund, which holds the prospect of £1 billion worth of investment across the United Kingdom—it is a United Kingdom fund, not an English fund. I asked the Deputy First Minister in a written question in November what contact there had been and whether there had been any discussions on this with Westminster. There had been none. Could you confirm whether that is still the case? If so, when are you intending to have discussions, so that Wales can have a piece of this action? That is important.

The First Minister: Where there is money available through UK Government schemes, we will look to get some for Wales. That is something that the Deputy First Minister will be working towards.

Nick Bourne: I am relieved to hear that, although it did not say that in the answer, which is why I brought it up. Will you report back to the Chamber on this issue? Evidently, from your reply, there is no contact at the moment, or you are not aware of any contact.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gennym yr uwchgynadleddau economaidd, sydd wedi bod yn fuddiol o ran meithrin cysylltiad â'r sector preifat ac â'r undebau llafur yng Nghymru. Mae'n fodel sydd wedi cael croeso eang ac a esgorodd ar ProAct a ReAct. Cynhelir uwchgynhadledd economaidd arall yr wythnos nesaf, os cofiaf yn iawn. Yr her i ni'r Llywodraeth yn awr yw sicrhau, er na fydd yr uwchgynadleddau economaidd o bosibl yn parhau ar eu ffurf bresennol, ein bod yn creu dull o weithio mewn partneriaeth gyda'r sector preifat a chyda'r undebau llafur sy'n sicrhau llais i'r naill a'r llall. Mae ein perthynas wrth weithio gyda'r sector preifat a'r CBI wedi bod yn un glòs—byddai'r CBI ei hun yn cydnabod ei fod yn gallu siarad â Gweinidogion i ddweud ei ddweud.

Nick Bourne: Mae'n rhaid ei fod yn meddwl y tu hwnt i hynny, oherwydd yr oedd yr uwchgynadleddau hynny'n bodoli pan wnaeth ei ddatganiad ym mis Rhagfyr. Mae'n amlwg yn disgwyl rhywbeth y tu hwnt i'r uwchgynadleddau hynny.

A gaf eich symud ymlaen i faes arall, sef cronfa fuddsoddi'r Deyrnas Unedig ar gyfer arloesi? Gallai honno olygu buddsoddi gwerth £1 biliwn ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig—cronfa i'r Deyrnas Unedig yw hon, nid cronfa i Loegr. Gofynnais i'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog mewn cwestiwn ysgrifenedig ym mis Tachwedd pa gysylltiad oedd wedi bod ac a oedd trafodaethau wedi bod ynglŷn â hyn gyda San Steffan. Nid oedd dim. A allech gadarnhau ai dyna'r sefyllfa o hyd? Os mai felly y mae, pryd yr ydych yn bwriadu cynnal trafodaethau, er mwyn i Gymru gael rhan o hyn? Mae hynny'n bwysig.

Y Prif Weinidog: Os oes arian ar gael drwy gynlluniau Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, byddwn yn ceisio cael rhywfaint o hynny i Gymru. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth y bydd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn gweithio tuag ato.

Nick Bourne: Mae'n rhyddhad clywed hynny, er nad oedd yn dweud hynny yn yr ateb, a dyna pam y codais y peth. A wnewch adrodd yn ôl i'r Siambr ynglŷn â hyn? Mae'n amlwg, yn ôl eich ateb, nad oes cysylltiad ar hyn o bryd, neu nad ydych yn ymwybodol o unrhyw gysylltiad.

To move you on to another area, in comments about the economic summits and the business partnership council, you said that you were looking at the possibility of replacing the business partnership council with economic summits. I think that you said this in your leadership manifesto. Have you given any more thought to that? How are you moving things forward in this direction? Are you going to discuss it with other parties here and with the CBI, bearing in mind what it said?

The First Minister: If I had thought that the manifesto would be so widely read, Llywydd, I might have tried to sell it. I am grateful to the leader of the opposition for his comments. He raises an important point. We have the economic summits and we have the business partnership council; we cannot have both. Over the next few weeks, working with the Deputy First Minister, I want to try to find a model that encapsulates both, that the private sector and the trade unions feel is a responsive model, and that we as Government feel is flexible enough to be able to deliver. That work is ongoing. It is clear that having both does not make sense. We have to find some way of providing a model that will endure for the future.

Gareth Jones: Cyfeiriaf yn ôl at y cwestiwn pwysig a ofynnodd Mark Isherwood i chi mewn perthynas â chaffael a chontractwyr lleol. Yr oeddech yn dweud eich bod yn dymuno gweld gwerth am arian, ac mae hynny yn bwysig, ond mae'r cwestiwn penodol sydd gennyf yn mynd gam ymhellach na hynny. I ba raddau mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn monitro llwyddiant ei pholisïau caffael lleol wrth brynu llafur a nwyddau—o fewn contractau a thendrau y mae'n eu dyfarnu ei hun ac o fewn y contractau a'r tendrau hynny sy'n cael eu gosod a'u rheoli gan y cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Llywodraeth—er mwyn sicrhau cymaint ag y bo modd o fudd i'r gymuned leol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhoddaf enghraifft yn

A gaf eich symud ymlaen i faes arall? Yn y sylwadau am yr uwchgynadleddau economaidd a'r cyngor partneriaeth busnes, dywedasoch eich bod yn ystyried y posibilrwydd o ddiddymu'r cyngor partneriaeth busnes a chynnal uwchgynadleddau economaidd yn ei le. Credaf ichi ddweud hyn yn eich maniffesto ar gyfer bod yn arweinydd. A ydych wedi meddwl rhagor am hynny? Sut yr ydych yn bwrw ymlaen â phethau yn y cyswllt hwn? A ydych yn bwriadu ei drafod gyda phleidiau eraill yma a chyda'r CBI, gan gofio'r hyn a dywedodd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Petawn wedi meddwl y byddai cynifer yn darllen y maniffesto, Lywydd, efallai y byddwn wedi ceisio'i werthu. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i arweinydd yr wrthblaid am ei sylwadau. Mae'n codi pwynt pwysig. Mae gennym yr uwchgynadleddau economaidd ac mae gennym y cyngor partneriaeth busnes; ni allwn gael y ddau. Yn ystod yr wythnosau nesaf, gan weithio gyda'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, yr wyf am geisio dod o hyd i fodel sy'n cyfuno'r ddau, model y mae'r sector preifat a'r undebau llafur yn ei weld yn fodel ymatebol, ac yr ydym ni'r Llywodraeth yn ei weld yn ddigon hyblyg i allu cyflawni pethau. Mae'r gwaith hwnnw ar y gweill. Mae'n amlwg nad yw'n gwneud synnwyr cael y ddau. Rhaid inni ddod o hyd i ryw ffordd o ddarparu model a fydd yn parhau i'r dyfodol.

Gareth Jones: I will return to the important question that Mark Isherwood asked you in relation to procurement and local contractors. You said that you wanted to see value for money, which is important, but my specific question goes a step further than that. To what extent does the Assembly Government monitor the success of its local procurement policies in securing goods and labour—within its own contracts and those contracts and tenders awarded and managed by Government-sponsored public bodies—in order to secure the greatest benefit to the local community?

The First Minister: I will give an example

ymwneud â'r gwaith yn y swyddfa yng Nghyffordd Llandudno. Cafodd 64 y cant o'r arian a wariwyd yno ei wario yn lleol. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth i'w groesawu, ac mae'n cael ei ddadansoddi. Er enghraifft, yn 2007-08, roedd tua 47 y cant o wariant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cael ei wario ar fusnesau â chyfeiriadau yng Nghymru. Wrth gwrs, mae cyfle i wella'r sefyllfa honno. Dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, mae cwmnïau yng Nghymru wedi cael cymorth gan y Llywodraeth er mwyn iddynt wybod beth sydd rhaid iddynt ei wneud i gael cytundebau yn y dyfodol, a'r hyn y mae angen i ni a hwythau ei wneud, yn enwedig ym myd bwyd amaeth, sydd wedi bod yn llwyddiant mawr. Hefyd, wrth gwrs, mae'r ffigurau yng Nghyffordd Llandudno yn dangos bod rôl i fusnesau yng Nghymru, ond mae'n rhaid datblygu i sicrhau bod mwy yn gallu cystadlu am gytundebau yn y dyfodol.

Jenny Randerson: So far this afternoon, you have not mentioned ProAct, which is unusual, First Minister, because you bring it up continually in your answers. I have been looking at the recent figures for ProAct, and I was horrified to see that the overall totals mask vast differences between one part of Wales and another. For example, in Ceredigion, only one company has been assisted, with a total of eight employees. In Conwy, it is one company with a total of 7 employees. Do you agree that such low figures prove that ProAct has been next to worthless in some parts of Wales? What is your Government doing to ensure that every part of Wales is able to benefit from ProAct?

The First Minister: There is no bar to companies from different parts of Wales applying for support under ProAct. At the moment, 8,363 individuals are being supported. That is 8,363 individuals who are, apparently, worthless, and should not have been supported, but they are supported as a result of this scheme. Some £21.7 million has been committed to companies and training providers across the whole of Wales, covering companies of varying sizes. We have 34 companies receiving support for apprentices, and we have 208 apprentices

based on work at the Llandudno Junction office. Of the money spent there, 64 per cent was spent locally. That is to be welcomed, and is being analysed. For example, in 2007-08, some 47 per cent of Assembly Government expenditure was spent on businesses with Welsh addresses. There is, of course, room for improvement. Over the last few years, the Government has assisted Welsh companies to learn what they will need in the future to secure contracts and what we and they need to do, especially in relation to the agri-food sector, which has been a great success. The figures from Llandudno Junction, of course, also show that Welsh businesses have a role to play but that they must develop so that more are able to compete for contracts in the future.

Jenny Randerson: Hyd yn hyn y prynhawn yma, nid ydych wedi sôn am ProAct, sy'n anghyffredin, Brif Weinidog, oherwydd byddwch yn ei godi o hyd yn eich atebion. Yr wyf wedi bod yn edrych ar y ffigurau'n ddiweddar ar gyfer ProAct, ac yr oeddwn yn arswydo o weld bod y cyfansymiau cyffredinol yn cuddio gwahaniaethau enfawr rhwng y naill ran o Gymru a'r llall. Er enghraifft, yng Ngheredigion, dim ond un cwmni sydd wedi cael cymorth, a hwnnw'n gwmni sy'n cyflogi cyfanswm o wyth. Yng Nghonwy, un cwmni sy'n cyflogi cyfanswm o 7 sydd wedi cael cymorth. Oni chytunwch fod ffigurau mor isel yn profi bod ProAct wedi bod fwy neu lai'n ddiwerth mewn ambell ran o Gymru? Beth y mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod pob rhan o Gymru'n gallu elwa o ProAct?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes dim i rwystro cwmnïau o wahanol rannau o Gymru rhag gwneud cais am gymorth o dan ProAct. Ar hyn o bryd, mae 8,363 o unigolion yn cael cymorth. Mae hynny'n 8,363 o unigolion, sydd, meddech chi, yn ddiwerth, ac na ddylasent gael cymorth, ond sydd yn cael cymorth yn sgîl y cynllun hwn. Mae tua £21.7 miliwn wedi'i neilltuo i gwmnïau ac i ddarparwyr hyfforddiant ar hyd ac ar led Cymru, gan gynnwys cwmnïau o wahanol faint. Mae 34 o gwmnïau sy'n cael cymorth ar gyfer prentisiaethau, mae 208 o brentisiaid

being supported, with funding amounting to over £287,000. The list goes on. The reality is that ProAct has been a fantastic success, and many people are receiving help now who otherwise would have had no help at all.

The Ambulance Service

Q6 William Graham: Will the First Minister make a statement on the ambulance service in South Wales East? OAQ(3)2582(FM)

The First Minister: We have noted the progress that has been made in south-east Wales since the end of February 2009. We will continue to work with the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust to ensure that further improvements are sustained.

William Graham: You will share my disappointment that the actual response time for category A calls is just over 50 per cent, despite the target of 60 per cent. While I acknowledge that there have been substantial improvements, there is continuing concern about category B calls, of which only 70 per cent were reached against a target of 95 per cent. Clearly, there are substantial grounds for improvement. How will you bring this about shortly?

The First Minister: If you look across Wales, there has been substantial improvement over the course of the last few months. We want to ensure that that improvement continues. Sixty-five per cent of first responses to category A calls, for example, arrive within eight minutes, while 70.7 per cent arrive within nine minutes, and 74.5 per cent arrive within 10 minutes. That represents an improvement on previous figures, but it is clear that there is room for improvement, and the Minister for Health and Social Services and I are both committed to ensuring that that figure improves.

Trish Law: I welcome the Minister for health's recent announcement of a further £5 million to replace another 100 or so ageing vehicles. I was delighted that she was able to come to Blaenau Gwent to talk to ambulance personnel. They were extremely grateful for

yn cael cymorth, a gwariwyd £287,000 ar y cynllun. Gallwn barhau i restru. Y gwir amdani yw bod ProAct wedi bod yn llwyddiant aruthrol, a bod llawer o bobl yn cael cymorth yn awr na fyddent wedi cael cymorth o gwbl oni bai am y cynllun hwn.

Y Gwasanaeth Ambiwllans

C6 William Graham: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn Nwyrain De Cymru? OAQ(3)2582(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi nodi'r cynnydd sydd wedi'i wneud yn y de-ddwyrain ers diwedd mis Chwefror 2009. Byddwn yn parhau i weithio gydag Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwllans Cymru i sicrhau rhagor o welliannau a bod y rheini'n cael eu cynnal.

William Graham: Byddwch chithau, fel minnau, yn siomedig nad yw'r gwir amser ymateb ar gyfer galwadau categori A ond ychydig dros 50 y cant, er mai'r targed yw 60 y cant. Er fy mod yn cydnabod bod pethau wedi gwella'n sylweddol, mae galwadau categori B yn dal yn destun pryder, oherwydd dim ond 70 y cant o'r rheini a gyrhaeddwyd o'i gymharu â tharged 95 y cant. Mae'n amlwg bod cryn le i wella. Sut y llwyddwch i sicrhau hynny'n fuan?

Y Prif Weinidog: Os edrychwch ar draws Cymru, mae pethau wedi gwella'n sylweddol yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf. Yr ydym am sicrhau bod y gwelliant hwnnw'n parhau. Bydd 65 y cant o'r ymatebion cyntaf i alwadau categori A, er enghraifft, yn cyrraedd o fewn wyth munud, 70.7 y cant yn cyrraedd o fewn naw munud, a 74.5 y cant yn cyrraedd o fewn 10 munud. Mae hynny'n welliant o'i gymharu â'r ffigurau blaenorol, ond mae'n amlwg bod lle i wella, ac mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a minnau wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod y ffigur hwnnw'n gwella.

Trish Law: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad yn ddiweddar gan y Gweinidog dros iechyd y bydd £5 miliwn arall ar gael i brynu cerbydau newydd yn lle rhyw 100 arall sy'n heneiddio. Yr oeddwn wrth fy modd iddi allu dod i Flaenau Gwent i siarad â

the opportunity to share their concerns with the Minister. Do you agree that, given that morale among ambulance personnel is at a pretty low ebb, it is important to work closely with ambulance men and women to demonstrate our appreciation of their dedication to an improving service?

The First Minister: I absolutely agree with that. It is important, as well, to listen to the experiences of those who work on the front line as paramedics so that we might learn what might be improved in the future. I am sure that the Minister for health's visit was widely welcomed in Blaenau Gwent.

Entrepreneurial Businesses

Q7 Sandy Mewies: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to ensure that entrepreneurial businesses are encouraged to bring their expertise to Wales? OAQ(3)2599(FM)

The First Minister: We continue to provide flexible, practical and financial support to encourage entrepreneurial businesses to bring their expertise to Wales. This is being considered through the economic renewal programme to ensure that the right policies and structures are in place to build a more sustainable economy after the recession.

2.10 p.m.

Sandy Mewies: I am pleased to hear that; thank you, First Minister. Rhodri Morgan, when he was First Minister, visited Revolymer Ltd in my constituency, which was supported in its early days by National Assembly funding. Since then, it has produced innovative work in new applications of polymer science and has increased its workforce. Such funding is vital to help launch companies, so I am pleased that you have given an assurance that such support, which consolidates and expands potential, will continue. Will you also continue to monitor what is happening in those companies, so that any necessary further funding or support can be given?

gweithwyr ambiwlans. Yr oeddent yn hynod ddiolchgar am y cyfle i sôn wrth y Gweinidog am eu pryderon. A gytunwch, o gofio bod ysbryd gweithwyr ambiwlans yn eithaf isel, ei bod yn bwysig gweithio'n glòs gyda dynion a menywod ambiwlans i ddangos ein bod yn gwerthfawrogi eu hymroddiad i wasanaeth sy'n gwella?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cytuno'n llwyr â hynny. Mae'n bwysig hefyd inni wrando ar brofiadau'r rhai sy'n gweithio ar y rheng flaen fel parafeddygon er mwyn inni ddysgu beth y gellid ei wella yn y dyfodol. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod ymweliad y Gweinidog dros iechyd â Blaenau Gwent wedi'i groesawu'n fawr.

Busnesau Entrepreneuriaidd

C7 Sandy Mewies: Beth mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod busnesau entrepreneuriaidd yn cael eu hannog i ddod â'u harbenigedd i Gymru? OAQ(3)2599(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn dal i ddarparu cymorth hyblyg, ymarferol ac ariannol i annog busnesau entrepreneuriaidd i ddod â'u harbenigedd i Gymru. Mae hyn yn cael ei ystyried drwy'r rhaglen adnewyddu economaidd er mwyn sicrhau bod y polisiau a'r strwythurau iawn gennym i adeiladu economi fwy cynaliadwy ar ôl y dirwasgiad.

Sandy Mewies: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed hynny; diolch ichi, Brif Weinidog. Pan oedd Rhodri Morgan yn Brif Weinidog, ymwelodd â Revolymer Ltd yn fy etholaeth. Cafodd y cwmni hwnnw gymorth ariannol gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ei ddyddiau cynnar. Ers hynny, mae wedi gwneud gwaith arloesol wrth roi gwyddoniaeth polymerau ar waith mewn ffyrdd newydd ac mae wedi cynyddu ei weithlu. Mae arian o'r fath yn hollbwysig i gynorthwyo i lansio cwmnïau, felly yr wyf yn falch ichi roi sicrwydd y bydd cymorth o'r fath, sy'n atgyfnerthu ac yn ehangu potensial, yn parhau. A wnech hefyd barhau i fonitro'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y cwmnïau hynny, er mwyn gallu rhoi unrhyw arian neu gymorth arall angenrheidiol?

The First Minister: Absolutely, Sandy—it is great to celebrate another Welsh success story. It is also important to make sure that, where we look to fund businesses in the future, we look to fund those businesses that are sustainable, ensuring that they continue to provide jobs for years to come; that is an important point that is sometimes overlooked. It is great to hear of the success in your constituency. The Welsh Assembly Government will always look to offer as much support as possible to start up businesses and to help them to thrive.

David Melding: Studies have shown that it is the application of new technology and innovation that leads most directly to economic development, rather than merely their discovery—it is about how you take them to market and exploit them. An example of this is the investment fund that the Israeli Government set up; it was so successful that it has now been passed to private hands, but it was a Government intervention initially. The fund encouraged small and medium-sized enterprises to form alliances with SMEs in other countries to devise new and enterprising products. Something similar may well be of benefit to SMEs in Wales.

The First Minister: We are always keen to encourage links with SMEs across the world, if there are good examples from which we might learn elsewhere. We have the Flexible Support for Business start-up service, which has been good at ensuring that graduates can access support in order to start up businesses. You mentioned having an idea and then developing it. We also have examples such as the Technium OpTIC, and its work with Glyndŵr University, in taking an idea and looking to develop and perhaps manufacture it in Wales. We must ensure that the intellectual property that is undoubtedly there in many of our universities is used properly so that businesses employ people, and are there to benefit the economy.

Leanne Wood: First Minister, last month the UK Government belatedly announced that it

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn sicr, Sandy—mae'n wych dathlu hanes llwyddiant arall yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig sicrhau hefyd, pan fyddwn yn ystyried ariannu busnesau yn y dyfodol, inni geisio ariannu'r busnesau hynny sy'n gynaliadwy, gan sicrhau eu bod yn parhau i ddarparu swyddi am flynyddoedd i ddod; mae hwnnw'n bwynt pwysig sy'n cael ei anghofio weithiau. Mae'n wych clywed am y llwyddiant yn eich etholaeth. Bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wastad yn ceisio cynnig cymaint o gymorth ag sy'n bosibl i fusnesau sy'n cychwyn a'u helpu i ffynnu.

David Melding: Mae astudiaethau wedi dangos mai rhoi technoleg newydd ar waith ac arloesi yw'r llwybr mwyaf uniongyrchol at ddatblygu economaidd, yn hytrach na dim ond darganfod pethau—sut yr ewch â hwy i'r farchnad a'u datblygu yw'r allwedd. Un enghraifft o hyn yw'r gronfa fuddsoddi a sefydlwyd gan Lywodraeth Israel; yr oedd mor llwyddiannus nes iddi gael ei throsglwyddo erbyn hyn i ddwylo preifat, ond ymyrraeth gan y Llywodraeth ydoedd i ddechrau. Yr oedd y gronfa'n annog mentrau bach a chanolig i gynghreirio â chwmnïau tebyg mewn gwledydd eraill er mwyn dyfeisio cynnyrch newydd a mentrus. Efallai y bydd rhywbeth tebyg o fudd i fentrau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wastad yn awyddus i annog cysylltiadau â mentrau bach a chanolig ar draws y byd, os oes enghreifftiau da y gallwn ddysgu oddi wrthynt mewn manau eraill. Mae gennym wasanaeth cychwyn busnes Cymorth Hyblyg i fusnes, sydd wedi bod yn dda am sicrhau y gall graddedigion gael cymorth i gychwyn busnesau. Soniasoch am gael syniad ac wedyn ei ddatblygu. Mae gennym enghreifftiau hefyd megis y Technium OpTIC, a'i waith gyda Phrifysgol Glyndŵr. Mae'n cymryd syniad ac yn ceisio'i ddatblygu ac o bosibl ei weithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod yr eiddo deallusol, sy'n sicr yn bodoli mewn llawer o'n prifysgolion, yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n iawn er mwyn i fusnesau gyflogi pobl ac er mwyn iddynt fod yno i fod o fudd i'r economi.

Leanne Wood: Brif Weinidog, fis diwethaf, ymhen hir a hwyr, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth

would be appointing a supermarket ombudsman to monitor the behaviour of huge multinational companies. This has come quite late in the day when you consider that this was a recommendation of the Competition Commission back in 2008. Given that supermarkets are becoming more and more dominant and operate in an uneven playing field, where the odds are stacked in their favour, what is being done to encourage a level playing field so that small businesses and worker-based co-operatives can compete against the power of the supermarkets?

The First Minister: There are good examples of co-operatives; there are many food co-operatives in communities in Wales, and Co-operative Retail Services Ltd has successfully found itself a place in the retail world after many years of not quite knowing where it fitted, and it goes from strength to strength. It is also important that we look to promote fair trade as much as possible. One change in the big supermarkets is that they now offer a range of fair trade products; they were not previously available. That will help co-operative groups across the world, not just in Wales, particularly with products such as cocoa and coffee that are extremely difficult for producers, as there are many producers and relatively few buyers. I welcome the fact that some supermarkets at least are stocking fair trade products, and CRS Ltd has a good record in promoting fair trade, thus promoting the work of co-operatives.

Strategaeth Addysg Cyfrwng Cymraeg

C8 Nerys Evans: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ynglŷn â strategaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru? OAQ(3)2609(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r strategaeth addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg a'r rhaglen weithredu sy'n cyd-fynd â hi wedi'u hogi'n sylweddol yng ngoleuni'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus a gynhaliwyd y llynedd. Bydd y strategaeth ar ei ffurf derfynol yn cael ei chyflwyno i'r Cabinet ym mis Mawrth.

y Deyrnas Unedig y byddai'n penodi ombwdsmon archfarchnadoedd i fonitro ymddygiad cwmnïau ryngwladol enfawr. Yr oedd yn hwyr glas i hyn ddigwydd o gofio i'r Comisiwn Cystadleuaeth argymell hyn yn 2008. Gan fod archfarchnadoedd yn dod yn fwyfwy grymus ac yn gweithredu mewn maes lle nad yw'r amodau yr un fath i bawb, lle y mae'r manteision i gyd yn eu dwylo hwy, beth sy'n cael ei wneud i annog yr un amodau i bawb er mwyn i fusnesau bach a mentrau cydweithredol gweithwyr allu cystadlu yn erbyn grym yr archfarchnadoedd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae enghreifftiau da ar gael o fentrau cydweithredol; mae llawer o fentrau bwyd cydweithredol mewn cymunedau yng Nghymru. Mae'r Co-operative Retail Services Ltd wedi llwyddo i ganfod lle iddo'i hun yn y byd manwerthu ar ôl blynyddoedd lawer pryd nad oedd yn gwybod yn iawn ymhle yr oedd i fod, ac mae'n mynd o nerth i nerth. Mae'n bwysig hefyd inni geisio hybu cymaint ag sy'n bosibl ar fasnach deg. Un newid yn yr archfarchnadoedd mawr yw eu bod bellach yn cynnig amrywiaeth o nwyddau masnach deg; nid oedd y rheini ar gael yn y gorffennol. Bydd hynny'n helpu grwpiau cydweithredol ar draws y byd, nid yng Nghymru'n unig, yn enwedig o ran nwyddau megis coco a choffi sy'n eithriadol o anodd i gynhyrchwyr, gan fod llawer o gynhyrchwyr a chymharol ychydig o brynwyr. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r ffaith bod rhai archfarchnadoedd o leiaf yn cadw nwyddau masnach deg, ac mae gan CRS Ltd record dda o ran hyrwyddo masnach deg, a thrwy hynny, hybu gwaith mentrau cydweithredol.

Welsh-medium Education Strategy

Q8 Nerys Evans: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's Welsh-medium education strategy? OAQ(3)2609(FM)

The First Minister: The Welsh-medium education strategy and the accompanying implementation programme have been significantly refined in light of the responses to the public consultation conducted last year. The strategy in its final form will be presented to Cabinet in March.

Nerys Evans: Yr wyf yn croesawu datblygiad y strategaeth genedlaethol ar addysg—y strategaeth gyntaf erioed. Wrth i addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg gael ei ddatblygu ar draws siroedd Cymru, mae'n bryder fod swyddogion mewn rhai awdurdodau yn cymysgu rhwng addysg Gymraeg a darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg. Mae'r ddau beth yn wahanol. Yr oeddwn yn falch o weld datganiad y Gweinidog newydd bythefnos yn ôl am addysg Gymraeg a'r agenda trawsnewid, sy'n gwahaniaethu'n glir rhwng y ddau. A ydych yn cytuno bod y ddau beth yn wahanol ac na ddylid cymysgu rhwng addysg Gymraeg a darpariaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg wrth i'r strategaeth hon gael ei datblygu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Maent yn wahanol, wrth gwrs—mae ysgol Gymraeg yn wahanol i ysgol ddwyieithog. Mae dadl ynghylch beth sy'n berthnasol mewn un rhan o Gymru ac nid mewn man arall. Yr hyn sydd yn bwysig yw bod plant sydd yn gallu siarad Cymraeg yn rhugl yn cael eu cynnal ac yn defnyddio'r Gymraeg. Un o'r sialensiau mwyaf sydd gennym yw sicrhau bod pobl, yn arbennig plant, yn defnyddio'r iaith. Mae llawer o blant sydd yn gallu siarad Cymraeg nad ydynt yn ei defnyddio tu allan i'r ysgol. Dyna'r sialens nesaf i ni fel Llywodraeth ac fel cenedl.

Paul Davies: Yn 2004, dywedodd eich rhagflaenydd y byddai ef a'i Lywodraeth yn sicrhau y byddai dosbarthiadau chwech yn cael eu diogelu, yn enwedig mewn ysgolion Cymraeg. Mewn datganiad ym mis Mai'r llynedd am y strategaeth addysg cyfrwng Gymraeg, dywedodd y Gweinidog ar y pryd fod angen i ni ddarparu mwy o gyfleoedd drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg yn y cyfnod ôl-16. A allwch ddweud wrthym sut y cyflawnir hyn ac a allwch gadarnhau y bydd eich Llywodraeth yn diogelu dosbarthiadau chwech ysgolion Cymraeg?

Y Prif Weinidog: Deallaf y ddadl sydd yn digwydd ar hyn o bryd. Ni allaf drafod y mater oherwydd efallai y daw newidiadau posibl mewn rhai siroedd gerbron Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer penderfyniad terfynol. Gan fod y Gweinidog, Leighton Andrews, yn cynrychioli un o'r ardaloedd hynny, gallai hynny fod yn fater i

Nerys Evans: I welcome the development of the national education strategy—the first of its kind. As Welsh-medium education is developed across the counties of Wales, it is a matter of concern that officials in some authorities confuse Welsh-medium education with Welsh-medium provision. They are two different things. I was pleased to see the new Minister's statement two weeks ago regarding Welsh-medium education and the transformation agenda, which differentiates clearly between the two. Would you agree that both things are different and that Welsh-medium education and Welsh-medium provision should not be confused as this strategy is developed?

The First Minister: They are different, of course—a Welsh-medium school is different to a bilingual school. There is a debate as to what is relevant in one part of Wales and not in another. What is important is that children who are fluent Welsh speakers are supported and use the language. One of our biggest challenges is ensuring that people, particularly children, use the language. There are many children who can speak Welsh but do not use it outside school. That is the next challenge for us as a Government and as a nation.

Paul Davies: In 2004, your predecessor said that he and his Government would safeguard sixth forms, especially those in Welsh-medium schools. In a statement last May on the Welsh-medium education strategy, the then Minister said that we needed to provide greater opportunities in the post-16 Welsh-medium sector. Can you tell us how this will be achieved and can you confirm that your Government will safeguard the future of sixth forms in Welsh-medium schools?

The First Minister: I understand the debate taking place at present. However, I cannot comment on that debate because proposed changes in some counties could well come before the Assembly Government for final determination. Given that the Minister, Leighton Andrews, represents one such county, it could well be a matter for me.

fi, felly ni allaf sôn am unrhyw gynlluniau ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Llywodraeth am sicrhau bod addysg Gymraeg yn cael ei darparu yn y ffordd fwyaf effeithiol.

Therefore, I cannot discuss any particular plans at the moment. However, the Government wants to ensure that Welsh-medium education is delivered in the most effective manner.

Recession

Q9 Alun Davies: What measures is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to bring Wales out of recession? OAQ(3)2592(FM)

The First Minister: We have worked to introduce targeted measures through the economic summits, as you have heard me say. We have produced initiatives such as ProAct, ReAct, the basic skills pledge, JEREMIE and business rates revaluation.

Alun Davies: I am sure that, like me, you will have watched with growing incredulity over the last few days the increasing chaos in Conservative ranks about the future of their public spending commitments. You will also have seen the collapse in support for the Conservatives as a consequence of their lack of ability to be straight with the British people. Will you give me an assurance that this Government will continue to work in partnership with and through the economic summits to ensure that we do not experience a Conservative double-dip recession, but, instead, grow out of this recession and continue to invest in public services and in economic growth?

The First Minister: Absolutely. The future economic progress of the whole of the United Kingdom depends on the Conservatives not being in power after the election in the spring. You are right to point out the factors that have changed. I noted the confusion in Conservative ranks over their economic policy and I noted the drop in their opinion poll rating and I welcome both.

Alun Cairns: I notice the confusion from the First Minister. Conservative economic policy is clear, as are the opinion polls—we are seven points ahead. However, there are far

Dirwasgiad

C9 Alun Davies: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i ddod â Chymru allan o'r dirwasgiad? OAQ(3)2592(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi gweithio i gyflwyno camau sydd wedi'u targedu drwy gyfrwng yr uwchgynadleddau economaidd, fel yr ydych wedi fy nghlywed yn dweud. Yr ydym wedi cynhyrchu cynlluniau megis ProAct, ReAct, yr adduned sgiliau sylfaenol, JEREMIE ac ailbrizio ardrethi busnes.

Alun Davies: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod chi, fel minnau, wedi gwyllo gyda mwy a mwy o anghredinedd yn ystod y diwrnodau diwethaf, wrth weld yr anhrefn cynyddol ymhlith y Ceidwadwyr ynglŷn â dyfodol eu hymrwymiaidau gwario cyhoeddus. Byddwch wedi gweld hefyd y gefnogaeth yn dymchwel i'r Ceidwadwyr am na allant fod yn onest â phobl Prydain. A wnewch roi sicrwydd imi y bydd y Llywodraeth hon yn parhau i gydweithio â'r uwchgynadleddau economaidd a thrwyddynt er mwyn sicrhau nad ydym yn wynebu ail ddirwasgiad o dan y Ceidwadwyr, ond yn hytrach yn tyfu o'r dirwasgiad hwn ac yn dal i fuddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ac mewn twf economaidd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn sicr. Mae dyfodol cynnydd economaidd y Deyrnas Unedig drwyddi draw'n dibynnu ar weld y Ceidwadwyr yn methu ennill grym ar ôl yr etholiad yn y gwanwyn. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle'n cyfeirio at y ffactorau sydd wedi newid. Sylwais ar y dryswch ymhlith y Ceidwadwyr ynglŷn â'u polisi economaidd a sylwais ar y cwmp yn y gefnogaeth iddynt yn y polau piniwn ac yr wyf yn croesawu'r naill a'r llall.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn sylwi ar ddryswch y Prif Weinidog. Mae polisi economaidd y Ceidwadwyr yn glir, a'r polau piniwn hefyd—yr ydym saith pwynt ar y blaen. Fodd

more important things, for the moment, that I want to raise with the First Minister. The Welsh Assembly Government makes the claim that the Welsh economy is well placed to recover from recession in a forthright way. Bearing in mind that, if you leave school in Wales, you are likely to leave school with fewer qualifications, that, if you live in Wales, you are more likely to be unemployed and more likely to be economically inactive, and that Wales is the poorest part of the United Kingdom, do you recognise that we are not well placed to pull out of the recession? We have come through a difficult 10-year period and the last 18 months have exacerbated the weak economic policy in Wales.

2.20 p.m.

The First Minister: I am glad that there are more serious things to talk about than Conservative economic policies, as Alun himself said. I thank him for his Private Frazer analysis of the Welsh economy. However, let us look at the figures. Wales is maintaining an employment level above its historical average, up 93,000 since devolution—that is an increase of 7.6 per cent. The claimant count in Wales is lower than at any time between mid-1980 and mid-1997, and we know who was in power then. In December 2009, the number of people claiming jobseekers' allowance fell both in Wales and the UK for the second consecutive month, and growth in gross disposable household income per head in Wales has outstripped the rest of the UK. These are indicators that we are in a good position to ride the upturn when it comes, and we will ensure that we present the optimistic view of Wales rather than the disaster area that the Conservatives wish to portray.

Jeff Cuthbert: Mainly thanks to Jenny, we were able to talk again about the ProAct and ReAct schemes, which have made an important difference to many during this recession. Those are the headline-grabbing schemes that focus on the short term, but do

bynnag, mae pethau pwysicach o lawer, ar hyn o bryd, yr wyf am eu codi gyda'r Prif Weinidog. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn honni bod economi Cymru mewn sefyllfa dda i wella wedi'r dirwasgiad yn bendant a diamwys. O gofio, wrth ichi ymadael â'r ysgol yng Nghymru, eich bod yn debyg o wneud hynny gyda llai o gymwysterau, ac os ydych yn byw yng Nghymru, eich bod yn fwy tebyg o fod yn ddi-waith ac yn fwy tebyg o fod yn economaidd anweithgar ac mai Cymru yw rhan dlotaf y Deyrnas Unedig, a ydych yn derbyn nad ydym mewn sefyllfa dda i gamu o'r dirwasgiad? Yr ydym wedi dod drwy 10 mlynedd anodd ac mae'r 18 mis diwethaf wedi gwaethygu'r polisi economaidd gwan yng Nghymru.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn falch bod pethau mwy difrifol i sôn amdanynt na pholisïau economaidd y Ceidwadwyr, fel y dywedodd Alun ei hun. Diolch iddo am ei ddadansoddiad o economi Cymru yn null Preifat Frazer. Fodd bynnag, gadewch inni edrych ar y ffigurau. Mae Cymru'n cynnal lefel cyflogaeth sy'n uwch na'i chyfartaledd hanesyddol, cynnydd o 93,000 ers datganoli—mae hynny'n gynydd o 7.6 y cant. Mae nifer y bobl sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau yng Nghymru'n is nag ar unrhyw adeg rhwng canol 1980 a chanol 1997, a gwyddom pwy a oedd mewn grym bryd hynny. Ym mis Rhagfyr 2009, gostyngodd nifer y bobl a oedd yn hawlio'r lwfans ceisio gwaith yng Nghymru ac yn y Deyrnas Unedig am yr ail fis yn olynol, ac mae'r twf yn incwm aelwydydd crynswth i'w wario y pen yng Nghymru wedi bod yn well nag yng ngweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Dyma'r dangosyddion sy'n dangos ein bod mewn sefyllfa dda i fanteisio ar y tro ar fyd pan ddaw, a byddwn yn sicrhau mai dyma'r darlun o Gymru y byddwn ni'n ei gyflwyno, sef darlun gobeithiol yn hytrach na'r darlun trychinebus y mae'r Ceidwadwyr am ei gyfleu.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch i Jenny'n bennaf, llwyddasom i sôn unwaith eto am gynlluniau ProAct a ReAct, sydd wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth pwysig i lawer yn ystod y dirwasgiad hwn. Dyna'r cynlluniau sy'n cipio'r penawdau ac sy'n canolbwyntio ar y

you not agree that we also have an eye on the medium to long term through some of the schemes that I mentioned when speaking at the Heating and Ventilating Contractors' Association annual training awards event last night? Those are schemes such as PUPIL, encouraging disadvantaged young people to engage with education; Pink Ladies, which encourages girls and young women to look at careers in traditionally male-dominated areas such as construction and engineering; Reach the Heights, which aims to enhance leadership and management skills; and Building the Future Together. As this is Apprenticeship Week Wales, we can take some pleasure in the work that we are doing for the medium to long term, ensuring that our people will in future have the skills that they need for employment.

The First Minister: You are absolutely right, Jeff; we have to ensure that our people have the skills that they need for the future, and that means looking at the medium and long term as well as trying to alleviate problems in the short term. You have identified some of the key areas: the lack of people going into engineering, for example, and the lack of young women in construction and engineering. Anything that can be done to break down traditional barriers to employment has to be welcome, whether it is in the short or long term.

Mick Bates: Getting out of recession in rural Wales can often boil down to transport: how do you get to work? The lack of decent, regular public transport often means that the cost of travelling to work is a major deterrent to remaining there, particularly for young families. That has a knock-on effect and, in Montgomeryshire, we have lost some Dial-a-Ride services, and the X32 bus service was cut last year. You have some power over this, because Arriva, for example, took a subsidy of £2.8 million from your Government. Are you prepared to tolerate the continued loss of public transport in Wales, and possibly the setting up of a public transport free zone, or are you willing to follow the example of Scotland, which dedicated 70 per cent of its transport budget to creating sustainable

tymor byr, ond oni chytunwch ein bod hefyd yn cadw golwg ar y tymor canol a'r tymor hir drwy rai o'r cynlluniau a grybwyllais wrth siarad yn nigwyddiad gwobrau hyfforddiant blynyddol Cymdeithas y Contractwyr Gwresogi ac Awyru neithiwr? Cynlluniau yw'r rheini megis PUPIL, sy'n annog pobl ifanc ddiffreintiedig i feithrin cysylltiad ag addysg; Pink Ladies, sy'n annog merched a menywod ifanc i ystyried gyrfaoedd mewn meysydd sydd yn draddodiadol wedi bod yn feysydd i ddynion yn bennaf, megis adeiladu a pheirianneg; Cyrraedd y Nod, sy'n ceisio cryfhau sgiliau arwain a rheoli; ac Adeiladu'r Dyfodol Gyda'n Gilydd. Gan mai Wythnos Prentisiaeth Cymru yw'r wythnos hon, gallwn fod yn falch o'r gwaith yr ydym yn ei wneud ar gyfer y tymor canol a'r tymor hir, gan sicrhau y bydd gan ein pobl y sgiliau yn y dyfodol y bydd eu hangen arnynt i gael gwaith.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle, Jeff; rhaid inni sicrhau bod gan ein pobl y sgiliau y bydd eu hangen arnynt yn y dyfodol, ac mae hynny'n golygu edrych ar y tymor canol a'r tymor hir yn ogystal â cheisio lliniaru problemau yn y tymor byr. Yr ydych wedi sôn am rai o'r meysydd allweddol: prinder pobl yn mynd i faes peirianneg, er enghraifft, a'r prinder menywod ifanc ym maes adeiladu a pheirianneg. Rhaid croesawu unrhyw beth y gellir ei wneud i chwalu'r rhwystrau traddodiadol sy'n atal pobl rhag cael gwaith, boed hynny yn y tymor byr neu yn y tymor hir.

Mick Bates: Bydd camu o'r dirwasgiad yn y Gymru wledig yn aml yn dibynnu ar drafnidiaeth: sut y mae cyrraedd y gwaith? Mae diffyg cludiant cyhoeddus safonol rheolaidd yn aml yn golygu bod cost teithio i'r gwaith yn rhwystr mawr rhag aros yno, yn enwedig i deuluoedd ifanc. Mae hynny'n cael effaith ganlyniadol ac, yn sir Drefaldwyn, yr ydym wedi colli ambell wasanaeth Galw'r Gyrrwr, a thorrwyd gwasanaeth bws yr X32 y llynedd. Mae gennych rywfaint o bŵer dros hyn, oherwydd cafodd Arriva, er enghraifft, gymhorthdal gwerth £2.8 miliwn gan eich Llywodraeth. A ydych yn barod i oddef colli cludiant cyhoeddus o hyd yng Nghymru, ac, o bosibl, gweld sefydlu parth lle nad oes cludiant cyhoeddus o gwbl, ynteu a ydych yn barod i ddilyn esiampl yr Alban, a neilltuodd

transport? That would mean direct and useful links for the workforce in rural Wales, which would help to retain an age-balanced population in rural areas.

The First Minister: It is open to local authorities to subsidise bus services where they feel that it is appropriate. It is a matter for them. However, we have a good record on this. Take bus services, as you have raised them: we are looking to extend the frequency of the TrawsCambria service, and are looking in the longer term, as my colleague the Deputy First Minister has said, to extend long-distance bus routes within Wales. In doing so, we will make it easier for people to travel around, especially in those areas where we did not inherit much in the way of rail links. Travel in such areas will be far easier than has been the case over the last 30 or 40 years.

Chris Franks: A further achievement of the Welsh Government is the use of the single investment fund to help, for instance, the former Sunjuice factory at Llantrisant to reopen. However, given the recent job losses at Bosch, we all know that the downturn will continue to hit Welsh families. We realise from bitter experience that the impact of recession on communities in Wales will endure far beyond the recession itself, and the human cost of the Tory recession of the 1990s is still being felt by many communities in Wales. What discussions have you had with your colleagues in London regarding the measures that they could take to help manufacturing? In the recent past, the financial sector of the City of London seemed to be their priority, rather than manufacturing plants in Wales. Could you also give us an update on the situation regarding job losses at Bosch?

The First Minister: With regard to Bosch, the situation is that Jane Hutt, as the Assembly Member for the Vale of Glamorgan, is looking for a meeting with

70 y cant o'i chyllideb trafniadaeth i greu trafniadaeth gynaliadwy? Byddai hynny'n golygu cysylltiadau uniongyrchol a defnyddiol i'r gweithlu yn y Gymru wledig, a fyddai'n gymorth i gynnal poblogaeth gytbwys o ran oedran yng nghefn gwlad.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae rhwydd hant i awdurdodau lleol roi cymhorthdal i wasanaethau bysiau os ydynt yn teimlo bod hynny'n briodol. Eu penderfyniad hwy yw hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym record dda yn y maes hwn. Ystyriwch wasanaethau bysiau, gan ichi godi hynny: yr ydym yn bwriadu i wasanaeth y TrawsCambria fynd yn amlach, ac yn y tymor hwy, fel y mae fy nghyd-Weinidog, y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog wedi dweud, yn gobeithio ymestyn y llwybrau bysiau teithiau hir yng Nghymru. Wrth wneud hynny, byddwn yn ei gwneud yn haws i bobl deithio o fan i fan, yn enwedig yn yr ardaloedd hynny lle nad etifeddassom fawr o gysylltiadau rheilffyrdd. Bydd teithio mewn ardaloedd o'r fath yn haws o lawer nag y mae wedi bod yn ystod y 30 neu'r 40 mlynedd diwethaf.

Chris Franks: Un o lwyddiannau eraill Llywodraeth Cymru yw defnyddio'r gronfa fuddsoddi sengl i gynorthwyo, er enghraifft, hen ffatri Sunjuice yn Llantrisant i ailagor. Fodd bynnag, o gofio'r swyddi a gollwyd yn ddiweddar yn Bosch, gwyddom i gyd y bydd y dirywiad yn yr economi'n dal i daro teuluoedd Cymru. Sylweddolwn o brofiad chwerw y bydd effaith y dirwasgiad ar gymunedau yng Nghymru'n parhau ymhell y tu hwnt i'r dirwasgiad ei hun, a bod cost ddynol dirwasgiad y Torïaid yn yr 1990au yn dal i frifo llawer o gymunedau yng Nghymru. Pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael gyda'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn Llundain ynglŷn â'r camau y gallent eu cymryd i gynorthwyo gweithgynhyrchu? Yn y gorffennol diweddar, sector ariannol Dinas Llundain, i bob golwg, oedd eu blaenoriaeth, yn hytrach na ffatrioedd gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghymru. A allech hefyd ddweud wrthym beth yw'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf o ran colli swyddi yn Bosch?

Y Prif Weinidog: O ran Bosch, y sefyllfa yw bod Jane Hutt, a hithau'n Aelod Cynulliad dros Fro Morgannwg, yn gobeithio cael cyfarfod â Bosch, ynghyd â Rhodri Morgan,

Bosch, together with Rhodri Morgan, as AM for Cardiff West. The Deputy First Minister and I are also looking for a meeting to discuss the situation further. It will be a difficult job to persuade Bosch to continue manufacturing, but we are going to try. It is important to ensure that it understands the strength of feeling that there is, not just in the immediate areas of Llantrisant, but across the whole of Wales, regarding this announcement.

On the available help for business, there are the ProAct and ReAct schemes, as we have already discussed, and there is European money for employment growth. We know that we have Objective 1 funding and convergence funding. The UK Government is also dedicated to ensuring that we have a sound manufacturing base, not just in Wales, but across the whole of the UK.

The Recession

Q10 Alun Cairns: Will the First Minister make a statement on any progress made in relation to recovering from the economic recession? OAQ(3)2594(FM)

The First Minister: The latest data suggest that the economy is recovering from the global recession. We have encouraging labour market statistics and this year we will produce our economic renewal programme, which will support a stronger and more sustainable economy in Wales.

Alun Cairns: You gave a whole range of statistics earlier related to historical facts, which are on record. However, the facts also highlight that Wales is the poorest part of the United Kingdom and that relative growth—growth in Wales compared with that in the rest of the United Kingdom—has been much slower for many years. In view of the fact that growth across the United Kingdom limped to just 0.1 per cent for the last quarter of last year, is the First Minister confident that Wales is out of recession, because the trend in the figures up to now could suggest otherwise?

AC dros Orllewin Caerdydd. Mae'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a minnau hefyd yn gobeithio cael cyfarfod i drafod y sefyllfa ymhellach. Bydd yn waith anodd perswadio Bosch i barhau i weithgynhyrchu, ond yr ydym yn bwriadu rhoi cynnig arni. Mae'n bwysig sicrhau ei fod yn deall mor gryf yw'r teimladau, nid yn unig yng nghyffiniau Llantrisant ei hun, ond ym mhob cwr o Gymru, ynglŷn â'r cyhoeddiad hwn.

O ran y cymorth sydd ar gael i fusnesau, mae'r cynlluniau ProAct a ReAct, yr ydym wedi'u trafod eisoes, ar gael, ac mae arian Ewropeaidd ar gyfer datblygu cyflogaeth. Gwyddom fod gennym arian Amcan 1 ac arian cydgyfeirio. Mae Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig wedi ymrwymo hefyd i sicrhau bod gennym sylfaen gweithgynhyrchu gadarn, nid yn unig yng Nghymru, ond ledled y Deyrnas Unedig.

Y Dirwasgiad

C10 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am unrhyw gynnydd a wnaethpwyd yng nghyswllt adferiad o'r dirwasgiad economaidd? OAQ(3)2594(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r data diweddaraf yn awgrymu bod yr economi yn gwella ar ôl y dirwasgiad byd-eang. Mae ystadegau'r farchnad lafur yn galonogol ac eleni byddwn yn cynhyrchu ein rhaglen ar gyfer adnewyddu'r economi a fydd yn gymorth i greu economi gryfach a mwy cynaliadwy yng Nghymru.

Alun Cairns: Rhoesoch lu o ystadegau'n gynharach yn ymwneud â ffeithiau hanesyddol ac mae'r rheini wedi'u cofnodi. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ffeithiau'n dangos hefyd mai Cymru yw rhan dlotaf y Deyrnas Unedig a bod twf cymharol—twf yng Nghymru o'i gymharu â'r twf yng ngweddill y Deyrnas Unedig—wedi bod yn arafach o dipyn ers blynnyddoedd lawer. O gofio mai dim ond twf o 0.1 y cant a gafwyd ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig yn y chwarter olaf y llynedd, a yw'r Prif Weinidog yn hyderus bod Cymru wedi camu o'r dirwasgiad, oherwydd gallai'r duedd yn y ffigurau hyd yn hyn awgrymu'n wahanol?

Secondly, you stated facts about the historical position and the differences in the 1990s, but people who live in Wales can look across to England and Scotland and see that, had they left school there, they would probably have more qualifications, higher skills, would not be on such long waiting lists in the health service and would probably be living in more prosperous communities. Is it not reasonable for people in Wales therefore to look to those nations and to think that they have a poor deal here in Wales?

The First Minister: I am sure that those nations look at Wales and think about free prescriptions, the fact that children have free school breakfasts and that pensioners have free bus passes. They also see ProAct and ReAct, which are two schemes that were widely observed and studied, not just across the UK but the whole of Europe. The number of people who have benefited from ReAct is 12,000, and 8,363 people have benefited from ProAct. Those are incontestable statistics. We have done a great deal in Wales to ensure that we come out of the recession, and the Assembly Government has been proactive. You accuse me of using historical facts, but you are the one who referred to the past 10 years from 1999. It is a fact that things have much improved in the Welsh economy since the advent of devolution. A great deal of support has been put in place through ProAct and ReAct and all of the other schemes by this Welsh Assembly Government, and we know that if your people had been in power, either here or in Westminster, the situation would be a great deal worse.

Alun Cairns: The First Minister fails to understand that people are richer in England, are better qualified and are less likely to be unemployed. When will he look over the border and realise that we in Wales are not doing as well as England is, and we need to change direction?

The First Minister: If you look at the figures of growth in gross disposable household income, you will see that we are catching up. In the late 1970s, the gap between Wales and the rest of the UK was

Yn ail, rhoesoch ffeithiau ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa hanesyddol a'r gwahaniaethau yn yr 1990au, ond gall pobl sy'n byw yng Nghymru edrych tua Lloegr a'r Alban a gweld, petaent wedi ymadael â'r ysgol yno, y byddai ganddynt fwy o gymwysterau mae'n debyg, gwell sgiliau, na fyddent ar restrau aros mor hir yn y gwasanaeth iechyd ac y byddent mae'n debyg yn byw mewn cymunedau mwy llewyrchus. Onid yw'n rhesymol i bobl yng Nghymru, felly, edrych ar y gwledydd hynny a meddwl eu bod yn cael bargaen wael yma yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn siŵr bod y gwledydd hynny'n edrych ar Gymru ac yn meddwl am bresgripsiynau am ddim, y ffaith bod plant yn cael brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion a bod pensiynwyr yn cael teithio ar fysiau am ddim. Maent hefyd yn gweld ProAct a ReAct, dau gynllun yr edrychwyr arnynt yn ofalus a'u hastudio, nid dim ond ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig ond ar draws Ewrop i gyd. Mae 12,000 o bobl wedi elwa o ReACT ac 8,363 wedi elwa o ProAct. Ni ellir gwadu'r ystadegau hynny. Yr ydym wedi gwneud llawer iawn yng Nghymru i sicrhau ein bod yn camu o'r dirwasgiad, ac mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi bod yn rhagweithiol. Yr ydych yn fy nghyhuddo o ddefnyddio ffeithiau hanesyddol, ond chi yw'r un a gyfeiriodd at y 10 mlynedd diwethaf ers 1999. Mae'n ffaith bod pethau wedi gwella'n fawr yn economi Cymru ers datganoli. Mae llawer o gymorth wedi'i ddarparu drwy ProAct a ReAct a'r holl gynlluniau eraill gan y Llywodraeth hon yn y Cynulliad, a gwyddom petai eich pobl chi wedi bod mewn grym, naill ai yn y fan hon neu yn San Steffan, y byddai'r sefyllfa'n waeth o lawer.

Alun Cairns: Nid yw'r Prif Weinidog yn deall bod pobl yn fwy cyfoethog yn Lloegr, fod ganddynt well cymwysterau a'u bod yn llai tebyg o fod yn ddi-waith. Pryd y gwnaiff edrych dros y ffin a sylweddoli nad ydym ni yng Nghymru'n gwneud crystal ag y mae Lloegr, a bod angen inni newid cyfeiriad?

Y Prif Weinidog: Os edrychwch ar ffigurau twf incwm aelwydydd crynswth i'w wario, gwelwch ein bod yn cau'r bwlch. Ddiwedd yr 1970au, nid oedd y bwlch rhwng Cymru a gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig mor fawr â

not that big; your Government did as much as it possibly could to ensure that that gap was as big as possible. We are still working to pick up the pieces of the Welsh economy that were thrown around in the 1980s. We have made progress in the right direction in the 10 years of devolution, while all your Government did was to destroy, destroy and destroy.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr, Prif Weinidog. Credaf ein bod wedi cael digon yn awr.

hynny; gwnaeth eich Llywodraeth hynny a allai i sicrhau bod y bwlch hwnnw mor fawr ag a oedd yn bosibl. Yr ydym yn dal i weithio i adfer economi Cymru wedi llanastr yr 1980au. Yr ydym wedi bod yn camu i'r cyfeiriad iawn yn ystod 10 mlynedd datganoli, er mai'r cyfan a wnaeth eich Llywodraeth chi oedd dinistrio, dinistrio a dinistrio.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, First Minister. I think that we have had enough now.

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes Business Statement and Announcement

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): There are no changes to report to this week's planned Government business. Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the business statement and announcement, which can be found among the agenda papers that are available to Members electronically.

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Nid oes newidiadau i'w cyhoeddi ym musnes arfaethedig y Llywodraeth ar gyfer yr wythnos hon. Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad a chyhoeddiad busnes, sydd i'w weld ymhlith papurau'r agenda sydd ar gael i'r Aelodau ar ffurf electronig.

2.30 p.m.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Minister for the business statement. Could we have a debate on rurality and Government policy in relation to rurality? There are many issues for which the funding formula is not fair for rural areas, many of which are deprived. Take the position on school closures as an example: recently, there was an announcement on prospective secondary school closures in Powys, which will possibly involve the closure of schools in Llanidloes, Crickhowell and Hay-on-Wye. There are potential job losses, which in fairness are being consulted on, in Shop Direct in Newtown, as was referred to earlier, and the Kaye Presteigne factory. All of these issues are affected greatly by the rural nature of the communities involved. Therefore, could we have a debate in Government time on rurality, Government policy on this and, in particular, the formulas for health and local government spending? This also affects the police, but I appreciate that that is not a devolved matter.

Nick Bourne: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am y datganiad busnes. A allem gael dadl am wledigrwydd a pholisi'r Llywodraeth ar gyfer gwledigrwydd? Mae llawer o enghreifftiau sy'n dangos annhegwch y fformiwla ariannu ar gyfer ardaloedd gwledig, a llawer ohonynt yn ardaloedd difreintiedig. Ystyriwch y sefyllfa ynglŷn â chau ysgolion er enghraifft: yn ddiweddar, cafwyd cyhoeddiad ynglŷn â'r cynlluniau i gau ysgolion uwchradd ym Mhowys, a fydd o bosibl yn golygu cau ysgolion yn Llanidloes, Crucywel a'r Gelli Gandryll. Mae'n bosibl y collir swyddi sydd, a bod yn deg, yn destun ymgynghori, yn Shop Direct yn y Drenedydd, y cyfeiriwyd ato'n gynharach, ac yn ffatri Kaye yn Llanandras. Mae natur wledig y cymunedau dan sylw'n effeithio'n fawr ar y rhain i gyd. Felly, a allem gael dadl yn amser y Llywodraeth am wledigrwydd, polisi'r Llywodraeth ynglŷn â hyn ac, yn benodol, y fformiwla'u ar gyfer gwario ar iechyd a llywodraeth leol? Mae hyn yn effeithio ar yr heddlu hefyd, ond yr wyf yn sylweddoli nad yw hynny wedi'i ddatganoli.

Jane Hutt: Plenty has been delivered through the 'One Wales' programme of Government to support rural areas. I recall the good work done through the rural health review to ensure that measures to promote the wellbeing and health of people in our rural communities are well supported. I also recognise the work led by the Minister for Rural Affairs and done across the Assembly Government. I draw your attention to the fact that the investment that we have put into education through the twenty-first century schools programme has particularly benefited rural areas such as Powys in mid Wales. Therefore, I do not believe that there is a need for a statement of this kind because, across the board, this Government is delivering for rural communities.

Jeff Cuthbert: Minister, would you agree to a statement being made on free school breakfasts? The thousandth school is now offering this. The programme is bringing enormous benefits to primary school children across Wales, and particularly to disadvantaged areas such as mine. Can we have a statement to clarify the issues and to show clearly that money spent on a free school breakfast is money spent on education overall, and that the benefits for learning with regard to children's ability to pay attention in class and better attendance all testify to the correctness of this policy, which will undoubtedly improve the learning experience of children of that age?

Jane Hutt: It is good that the Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning is here today. He and the First Minister recently paid a visit to the thousandth school to take part in the free breakfast scheme to acknowledge this. That school is in Splott, an area of deprivation, which is also a Communities First area. The visit was also to recognise that 66 per cent of our primary schools are now involved in the scheme. The independent evaluation by the Cardiff Institute for Society, Health and Ethics shows that the results are positive, not just with regard to the numbers of healthy food items consumed at breakfast, but, most importantly for education, leading to more positive attitudes to eating breakfast, which has an impact on children's ability to concentrate

Jane Hutt: Mae digonedd wedi'i gyflawni drwy raglen Llywodraeth 'Cymru'n Un' i gynorthwyo ardaloedd gwledig. Cofiaf y gwaith da a wnaethpwyd drwy'r adolygiad iechyd gwledig er mwyn sicrhau cymorth da ar gyfer camau i hybu lles ac iechyd pobl yn ein cymunedau gwledig. Yr wyf yn cydnabod hefyd y gwaith a arweiniwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig ac a gyflawnwyd ar draws Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn tynnu eich sylw at y ffaith bod ein buddsoddiad mewn addysg drwy raglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain wedi bod o fudd penodol i ardaloedd gwledig megis Powys yn y canolbarth. Felly, ni chredaf fod angen datganiad o'r math hwn, oherwydd drwyddi draw, mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn cyflawni ar ran cymunedau gwledig.

Jeff Cuthbert: Weinidog, a fydddech yn cydsynio â chael datganiad am frecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion? Mae'r filfed ysgol bellach yn cynnig hyn. Mae'r rhaglen yn dod â budd enfawr i blant ysgolion cynradd ledled Cymru ac yn enwedig i ardaloedd difreintiedig megis fy ardal i. A allwn gael datganiad i egluro'r materion dan sylw ac i ddangos bod arian sy'n cael ei wario ar frecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion yn arian sy'n cael ei wario ar addysg yn gyffredinol, a bod y manteision ar gyfer dysgu o ran gallu plant i ganolbwyntio yn y dosbarth a gwell presenoldeb, i gyd yn dystiolaeth bod y polisi hwn yn gywir, ac y bydd yn sicr o wella profiad dysgu plant o'r oedran hwnnw?

Jane Hutt: Mae'n dda bod y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol oes yma heddiw. Aeth ef a'r Prif Weinidog i ymweld yn ddiweddar â'r filfed ysgol i ymuno â'r cynllun brechwast am ddim i gydnabod hyn. Yn y Sblot y mae'r ysgol honno, ardal o amddifadedd, sydd hefyd yn ardal Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Rheswm arall dros yr ymweliad oedd er mwyn cydnabod bod 66 y cant o'n hysgolion cynradd bellach yn rhan o'r cynllun. Mae'r gwerthusiad annibynnol gan Athrofa y Gymdeithas, Iechyd a Moeseg Caerdydd yn dangos bod y canlyniadau'n gadarnhaol, nid dim ond o ran nifer y bwydydd iach a fwyteir i frecwast, ond yn anad dim o ran addysg, gan arwain at agweddau mwy cadarnhaol at fwyta brechwast, sy'n dylanwadu ar allu plant i

during the school day. This is one of the best outcomes of devolution and an example of the Welsh Assembly Government leading the way to ensure that children in every community, but particularly children in the most disadvantaged communities, get a healthy free school breakfast. We are proud that a Government initiative is delivering for so many across Wales.

Jenny Randerson: Minister, are you, as a Government, intending to ensure that the Assembly has the opportunity to debate the latest Estyn report? Serious concern has been voiced by Estyn regarding its findings this year. To provide a snapshot, only 47 per cent of secondary school pupils get grades A to C at GCSE in English or Welsh and maths; Wales is increasingly falling behind England in the achievement of pupils entitled to free school meals, with standards in England improving and not improving in Wales; RAISE funding is apparently not being correctly targeted at children from socially deprived backgrounds, but instead is being given to children who simply may not be performing well in school.

The report points out that just under a third of primary school pupils who receive free school meals, and around half of those in secondary schools, are taught in schools that are not involved in the RAISE programme. The report also highlights the fall off in performance between primary and secondary schools. Minister, these are very serious, trenchant, carefully worded and pointed criticisms by Estyn and the chief inspector. Will you undertake, as a Government, to ensure that the Assembly has plenty of time to debate these issues here?

Jane Hutt: It is very disappointing, Jenny, to hear yet another Member trying to undermine the progressive and positive delivery of education in Wales. A date has already been scheduled to debate the independent report by our chief inspector, Dr Bill Maxwell, and this happens every year. I hope that this will give a much more balanced opportunity, across the Chamber, to recognise the progress that

ganolbwyntio yn ystod y diwrnod ysgol. Mae hyn yn un o ganlyniadau gorau datganoli ac yn enghraifft o Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn arwain y ffordd i sicrhau bod plant ym mhob cymuned, ond yn enwedig plant yn y cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig, yn cael brechwast iach am ddim yn yr ysgol. Yr ydym yn falch bod un o gynlluniau'r Llywodraeth yn cyflawni pethau dros gynifer ledled Cymru.

Jenny Randerson: Weinidog, a ydych chi'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu sicrhau cyfle i'r Cynulliad gael dadl ynglŷn ag adroddiad diweddaraf Estyn? Mae Estyn wedi lleisio pryder difrifol ynglŷn â'i ganfyddiadau eleni. I roi ciplun ichi, dim ond 47 y cant o ddisgyblion ysgolion uwchradd sy'n cael graddau rhwng A ac C mewn Saesneg neu Gymraeg a mathemateg yn eu TGAU: mae Cymru'n llusgo fwyfwy ar ôl Lloegr o ran cyflawniad disgyblion y mae ganddynt yr hawl i gael cinio ysgol am ddim. Mae'r safonau'n gwella yn Lloegr ond nid ydynt yn gwella yng Nghymru; i bob golwg nid yw arian Rhagori yn cael ei dargedu'n iawn at y plant sy'n dod o gefndir cymdeithasol difreintiedig. Yn hytrach, mae'n cael ei roi i blant nad ydynt yn gwneud yn dda yn yr ysgol efallai.

Mae'r adroddiad yn dweud bod ychydig o dan draean disgyblion ysgolion cynradd sy'n cael cinio ysgol am ddim, a thua hanner y rhai mewn ysgolion uwchradd, yn cael eu dysgu mewn ysgolion nad ydynt yn rhan o raglen Rhagori. Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn tynnu sylw at y dirywiad yn y perfformiad rhwng yr ysgol gynradd a'r ysgol uwchradd. Weinidog, mae'r feirniadaeth hon gan Estyn a'r prif arolygydd yn feirniadaeth ddifrifol, dreiddgar sydd wedi'i geirio'n ofalus ac yn bigog. A wnewch chi'r Llywodraeth addo sicrhau y caiff y Cynulliad ddigon o amser i drafod y materion hyn yma?

Jane Hutt: Mae'n siomedig iawn, Jenny, clywed Aelod arall eto'n ceisio tansilio'r addysg flaengar ac adeiladol a ddarperir yng Nghymru. Mae dyddiad wedi'i bennu eisoes i drafod yr adroddiad annibynnol gan ein prif arolygydd, Dr Bill Maxwell, ac mae hyn yn digwydd bob blwyddyn. Gobeithio y bydd hyn yn cynnig cyfle mwy cytbwys o lawer, ar draws y Siambr, i gydnabod y cynnydd sydd

has been made and has been recognised in the chief inspector's annual report. Hopefully, it will also provide the opportunity to recognise that one of the most important aspects of the RAISE funding, which continues into this financial year—and forward, I hope—is the support that it is giving to looked-after children across Wales. I know that you—as would the cross-party group—would recognise how important that investment is.

Chris Franks: I wish to request that the Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning issue guidance to local authorities on retaining the right to free travel to school or college for students who live more than two miles away from their campus. In respect of the learning pathways scheme, would you be minded to consider setting aside funding specifically for transportation? I am particularly concerned about the future of school transport in the Rhondda Cynon Taf and Vale of Glamorgan areas. The Conservative-controlled Vale of Glamorgan Council is proposing to charge pupils attending sixth forms or further education colleges for using school buses from September 2010—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I cannot hear Chris Franks's question.

Chris Franks: Thank you, Presiding Officer. Minister, would it be possible to have a statement on any impact that the £449 million cut in English higher education will have on the Welsh budget?

Jane Hutt: You are well aware, of course, Chris, that the provision of post-16 transport to school or college is at the discretion of local authorities. I am aware of the consultation on post-16 transport provision, particularly in the Vale of Glamorgan. I have made my own representations, but that is not a matter for me, as Business Minister, to reflect upon today. It is important that we look at the ways in which local authorities are delivering on current guidance. It is a matter for the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport to make sure that such policies are not only effectively scrutinised but thoroughly considered and scrutinised.

wedi'i wneud ac sydd wedi'i gydnabod yn adroddiad blynyddol y prif arolygydd. Gobeithio y bydd yn cynnig y cyfle hefyd i gydnabod mai un o agweddau pwysicaf arian Rhagori, sy'n parhau i'r flwyddyn ariannol hon—a'r tu hwnt, gobeithio—yw'r cymorth y mae'n ei roi i blant sy'n derbyn gofal ledled Cymru. Gwn y byddech chi—a'r grŵp trawsbleidiol—yn cydnabod mor bwysig yw'r buddsoddiad hwnnw.

Chris Franks: Hoffwn ofyn i'r Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes roi canllawiau i awdurdodau lleol ynghylch gwarchod hawl myfyrwyr sy'n byw dros ddwy filltir o'u campws i deithio am ddim i'r ysgol neu'r coleg. O ran y cynllun llwybrau dysgu, a allech ystyried neilltuo arian yn benodol ar gyfer cludiant? Yr wyf yn pryderu'n benodol am ddyfodol cludiant i'r ysgol yn ardaloedd Rhondda Cynon Taf a Bro Morgannwg. Mae Cyngor Bro Morgannwg, sy'n cael ei reoli gan y Ceidwadwyr, yn bwriadu codi tâl ar ddisgyblion chweched dosbarth neu golegau addysg bellach am ddefnyddio bysiau ysgol o fis Medi 2010—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni allaf glywed cwestiwn Chris Franks.

Chris Franks: Diolch, Lywydd. Weinidog, a fyddai'n bosibl cael datganiad am unrhyw effaith y bydd cwtogi £449 miliwn ar y gyllideb ar gyfer addysg uwch yn Lloegr yn ei chael ar gyllideb Cymru?

Jane Hutt: Gwyddoch yn iawn, Chris, mai awdurdodau lleol sy'n penderfynu ynglŷn â darparu cludiant i ysgolion neu golegau ar gyfer y rhai sy'n 16 oed ac yn hŷn. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r ymgynghoriad sy'n mynd rhagddo am ddarparu cludiant i bobl dros 16 oed, yn enwedig ym Mro Morgannwg. Yr wyf wedi cyflwyno fy sylwadau fy hun, ond nid yw hynny'n fater i mi, y Gweinidog Busnes, ei ystyried heddiw. Mae'n bwysig inni edrych ar sut y mae awdurdodau lleol yn cydymffurfio â'r canllawiau presennol. Mater i'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth yw sicrhau bod polisiâu o'r fath, nid yn unig yn destun craffu effeithiol, ond yn cael eu hystyried yn drwyadl a bod craffu arnynt.

On your second point, if we look at the situation of the Higher Education Funding Council for England and its financial arrangements for higher education, I can reassure you that we will see that it does not represent a Barnett cut for Wales. In fact, the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales is the body that delivers the Welsh Assembly Government's education policies. Our expenditure budget line is in line with the £405 million for 2009-10, and that is also reflected in 2010-11. We have an uplift in 'Reaching Higher', and a 10.7 per cent uplift in Welsh domiciled students entering higher education.

Mark Isherwood: Would the Minister make a statement on the funding for heritage tourism across Wales? The reason why I raise this question is because Greenfield Valley Trust, which is a heritage park, museum and education service in Flintshire, has obtained figures through a freedom of information request in 2004-08 from Visit Wales, Countryside Council for Wales, National Museum Wales, CyMAL—Museums, Archives and Libraries Wales, Cadw, and the Arts Council of Wales—all of which encourage heritage tourism—and found that of the funding per person in each county, Flintshire received the lowest of only £23 per person.

2.40 p.m.

The five councils that are bottom of the funding table are all in north Wales. The worst-funded council in north Wales, Gwynedd, received only £76 per head, while the best-funded council receives £216 per head. An evidence-based statement, based on an analysis of the facts, is required because the people of the regions deserve to know what is happening with their money.

Jane Hutt: I responded to a question from you on this matter last week and I was able to report on the letter from the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government, which I am sure you will have seen. He specifically

O ran eich ail bwynt, os edrychwch ar sefyllfa Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Lloegr a'r trefniadau ariannol sydd ganddo ar gyfer addysg uwch, gallaf eich sicrhau y byddwn yn gweld nad yw'n golygu toriad drwy fformiwla Barnett i Gymru. Yn wir, Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru yw'r corff sy'n rhoi polisiau addysg Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar waith. Mae ein llinell wariant yn y gyllideb yn cyd-fynd â'r £405 miliwn ar gyfer 2009-10, ac adlewyrchir hynny hefyd yn 2010-11. Mae gennym gynnydd yn 'Ymgeisio yn Uwch', a chynnydd o 10.7 y cant yn nifer y myfyrwyr sy'n huanu o Gymru sy'n dechrau mewn addysg uwch.

Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gyllid ar gyfer twristiaeth treftadaeth yng Nghymru? Yr wyf yn gofyn y cwestiwn hwn am fod Ymddiriedolaeth Dyffryn Maes Glas, sef parc treftadaeth, amgueddfa a gwasanaeth addysg yn sir y Fflint, wedi gwneud cais rhyddid gwybodaeth ac wedi cael ffigurau ar gyfer 2004-08 gan Croeso Cymru, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru, CyMAL—Amgueddfeydd, Archifau a Llyfrgelloedd Cymru, Cadw a Chyngor Celfyddydau Cymru. Mae pob un ohonynt yn gyrrff sy'n hybu twristiaeth treftadaeth, ac mae Ymddiriedolaeth Dyffryn Maes Glas wedi canfod, o ran y cyllid a roddir y pen yng Nghymru, mai sir y Fflint a gafodd y swm lleiaf, sef dim ond £23 y pen.

Mae'r pum cyngor sydd ar waelod y tabl ariannu i gyd yn y gogledd. Y cyngor a gafodd y swm lleiaf yn y gogledd yw Gwynedd, sef dim ond £76 y pen, a'r cyngor sy'n cael y swm mwyaf yn cael £261 y pen. Mae angen datganiad sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth, ar ôl dadansoddi'r ffeithiau, oherwydd y mae pobl y rhanbarthau hyn yn haeddu cael gwybod beth sy'n digwydd i'w harian.

Jane Hutt: Ymatebais i gwestiwn gennych ynglŷn â hyn yr wythnos diwethaf, ac yr oeddwn yn gallu sôn am y llythyr gan y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol. Yr wyf yn siŵr y

addressed the needs of tourism businesses in relation to the business rate valuations of self-catering businesses, which are a key part of the delivery of tourism. I am sure that the businesses that you are representing are concerned about business rates. The important point was that he indicated that the Valuation Office Agency was prepared to meet representatives of the sector to discuss its concerns regarding valuation. It is also important to recognise the investment that is being made across the board in terms of support for tourism by Visit Wales.

Alun Davies: Minister, I would like to ask for a statement and a debate. First, I would like a Government statement on the impact of any proposed Tory spending cuts on Wales. There are many thousands of families up and down the country that are terrified by the prospect of what Cameron described as 'further and deeper cuts' in public spending and the impact that they would have on their families and their lives. I would appreciate it if the Government could make a statement on what impact those cuts would have on our services and our economy in Wales.

Secondly, I would like a debate on the nature of democracy in Wales. We saw news, over the weekend, that the Information Commissioner had condemned the Conservative Party for being evasive when clarifying the status of Lord Ashcroft and the amount of money that has been spent in constituencies in Wales attempting to corrupt the democratic process. It is time that we had a debate in the Chamber on the nature of our democracy in Wales to underline the fact that it cannot be bought by tax exiles.

Jane Hutt: On the political nature of your question, leading up to various events elsewhere, I was interested to read Peter Mandelson's comments yesterday, when he suggested that the Tories would strangle the recovery of the economy at birth and that they seem to be bobbing around like a cork in water. We have seen that bobbing around in relation to the married couples' tax allowance and I fear that that indicates what we might be in for. In terms of cuts, we have already

byddwch wedi'i weld. Mae'r Gweinidog yn cyfeirio'n benodol at anghenion busnesau twristiaeth o ran gwerthuso ardrethi busnes busnesau hunanddarpar, sy'n rhan allweddol o'r ddarpariaeth ym maes twristiaeth. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod y busnesau yr ydych yn eu cynrychioli'n poeni am yr ardrethi busnes. Y pwynt pwysig oedd i'r Gweinidog ddweud bod Asiantaeth y Swyddfa Brisio yn barod i gyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr y sector i drafod ei bryderon am brisio. Mae'n bwysig hefyd cydnabod y buddsoddiad sy'n cael ei wneud yn y sector drwyddo draw o ran y cymorth a roddir i dwristiaeth gan Croeso Cymru.

Alun Davies: Weinidog, hoffwn ofyn am ddatganiad ac am ddatl. Yn gyntaf, hoffwn gael datganiad gan y Llywodraeth am yr effaith ar Gymru yn sgîl unrhyw doriadau arfaethedig mewn gwariant gan y Torïaid. Mae miloedd o deuluoedd ledled y wlad sydd wedi'u brawychu gan yr hyn a ddisgrifiodd Cameron yn doriadau pellach a dwysach mewn gwariant cyhoeddus a'r effaith a gaent ar eu teuluoedd ac ar eu bywydau. Byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi pe gallai'r Llywodraeth wneud datganiad am effaith y toriadau hynny ar ein gwasanaethau ac ar ein heconomi yng Nghymru.

Yn ail, hoffwn weld dadl ar natur democratiaeth yng Nghymru. Dros y penwythnos, gwelsom newyddion bod y Comisiynydd Gwybodaeth wedi condemnio'r Blaid Geidwadol am osgoi cadarnhau statws yr Arglwydd Ashcroft a faint o arian sydd wedi'i wario mewn etholaethau yng Nghymru wrth geisio llygru'r broses ddemocrataidd. Mae'n bryd inni gael dadl yn y Siambwr ynghylch natur ein democratiaeth yng Nghymru er mwyn pwysleisio'r ffaith na all alltudion treth brynu'r ddemocratiaeth honno.

Jane Hutt: O ran natur wleidyddol eich cwestiwn, gyda golwg ar ddiwyddiadau amrywiol mewn manau eraill, diddorol oedd darllen sylwadau Peter Mandelson ddoe pan awgrymodd y byddai'r Torïaid yn tagu'r economi wrth iddi ddechrau gwella a'u bod i'w gweld yn troi fel cwpan mewn dŵr. Yr ydym wedi gweld hynny wrth iddynt sôn am y lwfans treth i barau priod ac mae arnaf ofn bod hynny'n arwydd o'r hyn sydd o'n blaenau. O ran toriadau, yr ydym eisoes wedi

mentioned the free school breakfast scheme. The Minister for education might have been talking about cereal killers, let alone cereal snatchers, in relation to free school breakfasts. I am also concerned about the child trust fund. I know that the Deputy Minister for Children will be very supportive of the child trust fund in tackling child poverty—

Nick Bourne: Llywydd, is this in order?

The Presiding Officer: Order. I will call the leader of the opposition to raise a point of order at the end of this statement.

Jane Hutt: There will be much debate on these issues, but on your second point, of course it is important that we recognise the independence of the Information Commissioner in relation to any points that he has to make.

Jonathan Morgan: As the Minister will be aware, the official visit of Pope Benedict XVI has been confirmed for the end of this year. This will be a significant and high-profile visit. Not only is he the leader of Britain's Catholic community, he is also a world head of state. We remember the visit of Pope John Paul II, some 30 years ago, who visited Wales as well as six cities throughout the United Kingdom. I understand that, last September, when the UK Government leaked the information about a papal visit, a number of cities were mentioned, including Birmingham, Oxford, Glasgow or Edinburgh, but there was no mention of a visit to Wales. In the light of the fact that this is a prestigious and high-profile visit to Britain, would the First Minister consider making a statement as to what contact the Assembly Government has had with the UK Government about whether the visit will include Wales? The Minister may not be aware of it, but this year is the one thousand three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of one of Wales's greatest female saints, St Winifred, and perhaps a visit to north Wales would be extremely appropriate. Would the Government consider making a statement on that in Plenary?

sôn am y cynllun brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion. Wrth sôn am frecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion, gallasai'r Gweinidog dros addysg fod yn cyfeirio at *cereal killers*, heb sôn am *cereal snatchers*. Yr wyf yn pryderu hefyd am y gronfa ymddiriedolaeth plant. Gwn y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Blant yn gefnogol iawn i'r gronfa ymddiriedolaeth plant wrth fynd i'r afael â thlodi plant—

Nick Bourne: Lywydd, a yw hyn mewn trefn?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Galwaf arweinydd yr wrthblaid i godi pwynt o drefn ar ddiwedd y datganiad hwn.

Jane Hutt: Bydd llawer o ddadlau am y materion hyn, ond o ran eich ail bwynt, wrth gwrs ei bod yn bwysig inni gydnabod annibyniaeth y Comisiynydd Gwybodaeth yng nghyd-destun unrhyw bwyntiau sydd ganddo.

Jonathan Morgan: Bydd y Gweinidog yn gwybod bod ymweliad swyddogol y Pab Bened XVI wedi'i gadarnhau ar gyfer diwedd y flwyddyn hon. Bydd hwn yn ymweliad pwysig a fydd yn denu sylw. Nid yn unig y mae'n arweinydd ar gymuned Gatholig Prydain, ond mae'n bennaeth un o wladwriaethau'r byd. Cofiw'n ymweliad y Pab Ioan Pawl II, ryw 30 mlynedd yn ôl, a ymwelodd â Chymru yn ogystal ag â chwech o ddinasoedd ledled y Deyrnas Unedig. Fis Medi diwethaf, pan ddatgelodd Llywodraeth y DU wybodaeth am ymweliad y Pab, deallaf fod nifer o ddinasoedd wedi cael eu crybwyll, gan gynnwys Birmingham, Rhydychen, Glasgow neu Gaeredin, ond nid oedd sôn am ymweliad â Chymru. Gan gofio bod hwn yn ymweliad arbennig â Phrydain ac y bydd yn cael sylw mawr, a wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ystyried gwneud datganiad ynghylch pa gyswllt a fu rhwng Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ynghylch cynnwys Cymru yn rhan o'r ymweliad? Efallai na fydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o hyn, ond eleni mae mil a thri chant a hanner o flynyddoedd ers marw un o santesau mwyaf Cymru, Santes Gwenffrewi, ac efallai y byddai ymweliad â'r gogledd yn hynod briodol. A fyddai'r Llywodraeth yn ystyried gwneud datganiad am hynny yn y Cyfarfod Llawn?

Jane Hutt: I am sure, Jonathan, that the First Minister will take note of the points that you have made about the visit.

Leanne Wood: Minister, the consultation on the Welsh Green Paper 'Paying for Care in Wales' will close in less than a month. You will be aware that a similar consultation has recently taken place in England. An idea proposed there was that the attendance allowance, which is a benefit paid to disabled pensioners, should be abolished, and that the cash should instead be paid to local authorities to cover the increasing costs of social care. If the attendance allowance is abolished, there will be a huge impact on pensioners' incomes in Wales, regardless of the fact that the proposed national care service will only apply in England. I do not expect anyone to anticipate or to pre-empt the results of the consultation in Wales that closes at the end of the month, but I would be grateful to hear from the relevant Minister what discussions have taken place with Ministers in Westminster about the future of the attendance allowance. It is a benefit that is widely claimed and cherished in Wales, and its abolition will cause severe hardship for our disabled pensioners.

Jane Hutt: As the Minister for Assembly business, I am concerned about policies in Wales, and we know that the current system of paying for care is widely regarded as unfair and unsustainable in the long term. That is why we published our 'Paying for Care in Wales' Green Paper, and, as you rightly say, the consultation is now reaching its conclusion. There are options for reform, and we need to focus on building a consensus on the best way forward in Wales. We can discuss that with the UK Government in order to ensure that there is the opportunity to develop appropriate legislation in Westminster.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Minister, I wish to ask for two statements. I seek a statement on the Thalidomide Trust's settlement from the UK Government and the compensation package, which many people have welcomed. However, regrettably, the written answer that

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn siŵr, Jonathan, y gwnaiff y Prif Weinidog ystyried y pwyntiau a wnaethoch ynghylch yr ymweliad.

Leanne Wood: Weinidog, bydd yr ymgynghoriad ynglŷn â'r Papur Gwyrdd 'Talu am Ofal yng Nghymru' yn cau ymhen llai na mis. Gwyddoch i ymgynghoriad tebyg gael ei gynnal yn Lloegr yn ddiweddar. Un syniad a gynigiwyd yno oedd y dylid cael gwared ar y lwfans gweini, sy'n lwfans a delir i bensiynwyr anabl, ac y dylid rhoi'r arian yn hytrach i awdurdodau lleol er mwyn talu am gostau cynyddol gofal cymdeithasol. Byddai cael gwared ar y lwfans gweini'n cael effaith anferth ar incwm pensiynwyr yng Nghymru, er mai dim ond yn Lloegr y bydd y gwasanaeth gofal cenedlaethol arfaethedig yn bodoli. Nid wyf yn disgwyl i neb ragweld na datgan ymlaen llaw ganlyniadau'r ymgynghoriad yng Nghymru sy'n dod i ben ddiwedd y mis, ond byddwn yn ddiolchgar o glywed gan y Gweinidog perthnasol pa drafodaethau sydd wedi bod gyda'r Gweinidogion yn San Steffan ynghylch dyfodol y lwfans gweini. Mae'n fudd-dal sy'n cael ei hawlio a'i werthfawrogi gan lawer o bobl yng Nghymru, a byddai cael gwared arno'n arwain at galedi mawr i'n pensiynwyr anabl.

Jane Hutt: A minnau'n Weinidog dros fusnes y Cynulliad, polisiau Cymru sy'n bwysig imi, a gwyddom fod llawer o bobl yn credu bod y system bresennol ar gyfer talu am ofal yn un annheg ac anghynaliadwy yn y tymor hir. Dyna pam y cyhoeddwyd ein Papur Gwyrdd 'Talu am Ofal yng Nghymru', ac yr ydych yn gywir bod yr ymgynghoriad yn dirwyn i ben yn awr. Mae gennym opsiynau ar gyfer diwygio'r system, ac mae angen inni ganolbwyntio ar greu consensws ar gyfer y ffordd orau o fwrw ymlaen yng Nghymru. Gallwn drafod hynny gyda Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig er mwyn sicrhau bod cyfle i ddatblygu deddfwriaeth addas yn San Steffan.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Weinidog, hoffwn ofyn am ddau ddatganiad. Hoffwn gael datganiad am y setliad a gafodd yr Ymddiriedolaeth Thalidomid gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig a'r pecyn iawndal, sydd wedi cael croeso gan lawer o

I have received from the Minister for Health and Social Services states that the Welsh Assembly Government is not proposing to contribute a Welsh element to the settlement figure. I would be grateful for an oral statement from the Minister for health that outlines why the Welsh Assembly Government has taken this route, because I am sure that many Members regard this as a black episode in our history, and any support and help that we are able to facilitate would be greatly appreciated.

Secondly, on cystic fibrosis, the Minister for health has engaged actively and positively in trying to promote the benefit of assistance for cystic fibrosis sufferers in the community, and, in correspondence with me, she has indicated her desire to try to improve that assistance. Regrettably, there now seems to be a logjam, and I would be grateful if the Minister for health could provide a written statement on how she will be able to break that logjam, so that cystic fibrosis patients across Wales can benefit from that community development rather than having long stays in hospital.

Jane Hutt: It is important to recognise that the thalidomide settlement was led by the Department of Health, but it was supported by our Minister for Health and Social Services. I am sure that that has been clarified in the correspondence that you have exchanged. It has been welcomed by the Minister for Health and Social Services, as it has been, I am sure, by Members across the Chamber.

On your second point, the Minister for Health and Social Services is looking at ways in which she can improve services for sufferers of cystic fibrosis, and she is making progress in that regard.

2.50 p.m.

Nick Ramsay: I wish to raise two issues with the Minister for Business and Budget. The first is that of broadband. Could we have a debate or a statement from the Deputy First

bobl. Fodd bynnag, yn anffodus, mae'r ateb ysgrifenedig yr wyf wedi'i gael gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn datgan nad yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn bwriadu cyfrannu at y setliad. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar o gael datganiad llafar gan y Gweinidog dros iechyd sy'n esbonio pam mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi dilyn y llwybr hwn, oherwydd yr wyf yn sicr bod llawer o Aelodau yn gweld hyn yn achlysur trist iawn yn ein hanes, a byddai unrhyw gefnogaeth a chymorth y gallem eu rhoi'n cael eu gwerthfawrogi'n fawr.

Yn ail, o ran ffibrosis systig, mae'r Gweinidog dros iechyd wedi mynd ati'n frwd ac yn eiddgar i geisio hyrwyddo'r budd yn sgîl y cymorth a roddir yn y gymuned i'r rhai sydd â ffibrosis systig, ac wrth ohebu â mi, mae hi wedi dweud ei bod yn awyddus i geisio gwella'r cymorth hwnnw. Yn anffodus, ymddengys fod rhwystrau wedi codi, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Gweinidog dros iechyd roi datganiad ysgrifenedig am sut y bydd modd iddi oresgyn y rhwystrau hynny, er mwyn i gleifion sydd â ffibrosis systig ledled Cymru allu elwa o'r datblygiad cymunedol hwnnw yn hytrach na gorfod aros am gyfnodau maith yn yr ysbyty.

Jane Hutt: Mae'n bwysig cydnabod mai'r Adran Iechyd a arweiniodd y gwaith ar y setliad thalidomid, gyda chefnogaeth ein Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod hynny wedi'i esbonio yn yr ohebiaeth rhyngoch. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi croesawu'r setliad, ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod yr Aelodau drwy'r Siambr wedi'i groesawu hefyd.

O ran eich ail bwynt, mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn ystyried sut y gall wella gwasanaethau i bobl sydd â ffibrosis systig, ac mae'n gwneud cynnydd yn hynny o beth.

Nick Ramsay: Hoffwn godi dau fater gyda'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb. Y cyntaf yw band eang. A allem gael dadl neu ddatganiad gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r

Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport on broadband speeds in Wales? Much concern has been expressed in my constituency and across Wales about the current state of the broadband network. The town of Monmouth in my constituency is particularly badly affected. The system is greatly overloaded, and schools and businesses are having great problems accessing broadband in the town. You will be aware that my party views the broadband network as being equivalent to the motorways of the twentieth century and the railways of the nineteenth century in terms of progressing and moving the Welsh economy forward over the next century.

Secondly, in contrast to Alun Davies's rather hypothetical call for an assessment of the impact of the next Conservative Government's spending plans—which I am pleased to hear that he now considers inevitable—following the next election, could we have a statement from the First Minister on the impact of the current Westminster Government's pre-budget report in terms of spending on Wales? I believe that there has been a 17 per cent cut to every department, once you take out the ring-fencing. Those cuts are happening now and not hypothetically in the future. I would like a debate in the Assembly on that atrocious situation as soon as possible.

Jane Hutt: I would hope for more light rather than heat in questions from the opposition Members, but I appreciate the seriousness of the two points that you raise, Nick. On the first, I know that you will agree that securing EU funds to back the development of the broadband infrastructure was a welcome development. We recognise the need to take forward the investment to ensure that there is reach and access. That is part of the One Wales Government programme of action.

On your second point, I had a very satisfactory quadrilateral meeting with the Chief Secretary to the Treasury and the finance Ministers from Scotland and Northern Ireland last month. As you know, we not only discussed the pre-budget report and recognised the tough times ahead, but

Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth ynghylch cyflymder band eang yng Nghymru? Mae llawer o bobl yn fy etholaeth ac yng ngweddill Cymru yn pryderu'n fawr am gyflwr presennol y rhwydwaith band eang. Mae hyn yn amharu'n fawr ar Drefynwy yn fy etholaeth. Mae'r system wedi'i gorlwytho'n ofnadwy, ac mae ysgolion a busnesau yn cael problemau mawr wrth geisio defnyddio band eang yn y dref. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod fy mhlaidd yn ystyried mai'r band eang yw traffyrdd yr ugeinfed ganrif a rheilffyrdd y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg er mwyn gwneud cynnydd a symud economi Cymru yn ei blaen dros y ganrif nesaf.

Yn ail, galwodd Alun Davies mewn ffordd ddigon damcaniaethol am asesiad o effaith cynlluniau gwariant y Llywodraeth Geidwadol nesaf ar ôl yr etholiad—a da yw clywed ei fod yn credu bod hynny'n anochel. Yn groes i hynny, a allwn gael datganiad gan y Prif Weinidog am effaith adroddiad rhag-gyllidebol y Llywodraeth bresennol yn Steffan ar wariant yng Nghymru? Credaf fod toriadau o 17 y cant wedi'u gwneud ym mhob adran, ar ôl ichi dynnu'r arian sydd wedi'i neilltuo. Mae'r toriadau hynny'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd, ac nid toriadau damcaniaethol yn y dyfodol ydynt. Hoffwn weld dadl yn y Cynulliad am y sefyllfa echrydus hon cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl.

Jane Hutt: Byddwn yn gobeithio gweld mwy o oleuni na gwres yng nghwestiynau Aelodau'r wrthblaid, ond yr wyf yn cydnabod difrifoldeb eich dau bwynt, Nick. O ran y cyntaf, gwn y cytunwch fod sicrhau arian gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd i ddatblygu'r seilwaith band eang yn ddatblygiad i'w goesawu. Yr ydym yn cydnabod bod angen bwrw ymlaen â'r buddsoddiad er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu cael band eang a'i ddefnyddio. Mae hynny'n rhan o raglen weithredu Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un.

O ran eich ail bwynt, cefais gyfarfod pedair ochrog boddhaol iawn gyda Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys a Gweinidogion cyllid yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon fis diwethaf. Fel y gwyddoch, yn ogystal â thrafod yr adroddiad rhag-gyllidebol a chydnabod y cyfnod anodd sydd o'n blaenau,

stated that we want better outcomes during those tough times. I am sure that that would be recognised across the Chamber. We want better outcomes in terms of the delivery of public services and we need to safeguard those services. However, the challenge of the financial settlement ahead of us, which was clear in the PBR, brings with it some opportunities for investment. Furthermore, in my bilateral meeting with the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, I received the all-important news that the Treasury is starting work now on the application of the Barnett formula in Wales.

Alun Cairns: School transport is an important issue. The Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008 was one of the first fundamental pieces of legislation to go through the Assembly. There seems to be particular interest in the learner travel Measure given that local authorities are looking to their budgets. So, what plans does the Minister have to bring forward a statement on potential changes to the learner travel Measure? Some of the statements made in the Chamber suggest that some Members regret voting against the amendment that would have guaranteed school transport for students in post-16 education and for those who wanted to continue with a faith-based education.

Furthermore, do you think that it would be appropriate to debate the consistency of what is said by Members inside and outside the Chamber? It must be wholly wrong to suggest to constituents that a certain situation is the case when the voting records show something completely different when we get down to the facts. It is important to have that debate in order to highlight these issues and so that constituents can see whether their own Assembly Members are somewhat duplicitous.

Jane Hutt: I suggest that you consider the beam in your own eye, Alun. It is important—and this is not a matter for me, but for the Presiding Officer—that we recognise the challenging political times that lie ahead of us. Dignity in the Chamber is what I, as the Minister for Business and

dywedasom ein bod am weld gwell canlyniadau yn ystod y cyfnod anodd hwn. Yr wyf yn sicr y byddai hynny'n cael ei gydnabod drwy'r Siambr. Yr ydym am weld gwell canlyniadau wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ac mae angen inni ddiogelu'r gwasanaethau hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae her y setliad ariannol sydd o'n blaenau, a wnaethpwyd yn glir yn yr adroddiad rhag-gyllidebol, yn cynnig rhai cyfleoedd i fuddsoddi. At hynny, yn fy nghyfarfod dwyochrog â Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys, clywais y newyddion hollbwysig bod y Trysorlys wrthi'n dechrau gwaith ar sut y mae fformiwla Barnett yn gweithio yng Nghymru.

Alun Cairns: Mae cludiant i ysgolion yn fater pwysig. Mesur Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008 oedd un o'r darnau sylfaenol cyntaf o ddeddfwriaeth i gael ei basio yn y Cynulliad. Ymddengys fod diddordeb arbennig yn y Mesur teithio gan ddysgwyr wrth i awdurdodau lleol edrych ar eu cyllidebau. Felly, pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Gweinidog i roi datganiad am y newidiadau posibl yn y Mesur teithio gan ddysgwyr? Mae rhai o'r datganiadau a gafwyd yn y Siambr yn awgrymu bod rhai Aelodau yn edifar eu bod wedi pleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliant a fyddai wedi gwarantu trafndiaeth i'r ysgol i fyfyrwyr sy'n cael addysg ôl-16 a'r rhai sydd am barhau i gael addysg sy'n seiliedig ar ffydd.

At hynny, a ydych yn credu y byddai'n briodol cael dadl am gysondeb yr hyn a ddywedir gan Aelodau y tu mewn i'r Siambr a'r tu allan iddi? Rhaid ei bod yn gwbl anghywir awgrymu wrth etholwyr mai hyn a hyn yw'r sefyllfa tra bo'r cofnodion pleidleisio yn dangos bod y sefyllfa mewn gwirionedd yn gwbl groes i hynny pan edrychwn ar y ffeithiau. Mae'n bwysig cael y ddadl honno i dynnu sylw at y materion hyn er mwyn i etholwyr allu gweld a yw eu Haelodau Cynulliad eu hunain braidd yn ddauwynebog.

Jane Hutt: Awgrymaf eich bod yn edrych ar y trawst yn eich llygad eich hun, Alun. Mae'n bwysig—ac nid mater i mi yw hwn, ond i'r Llywydd—inni sylweddoli bod cyfnod gwleidyddol anodd o'n blaenau. A minnau'n Weinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb, yr wyf am weld urddas yn y Siambr. O ran urddas

Budget, want to see. On political dignity, the forthcoming general election is not one for this place; the Assembly elections lie ahead of us.

On the dignity of this place, I am not going to respond to spurious suggestions about what happens in this Chamber and outside it. In terms of the policy points that you raised, we, as constituency representatives, are all engaged with them. They are very sensitive matters and we will be held to account for them by our electorates when the time comes.

gwleidyddol, nid mater i'r lle hwn yw'r etholiad cyffredinol sydd ar y trothwy; mae etholiadau'r Cynulliad o'n blaenau.

O ran urddas y lle hwn, nid wyf am ymateb i awgrymiadau ffuantus ynghylch yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn y Siambr hon a'r tu allan iddi. O ran y pwyntiau a godasoch ynglŷn â pholisi, yr ydym oll yn ymwneud â'r rheini, a ninnau'n cynrychioli etholaethau. Maent yn faterion sensitif iawn a byddwn yn cael ein dwyn i gyfrif amdanynt gan ein hetholwyr pan ddaw'r adeg.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Nick Bourne: This point of order relates to questions—patsy questions, wherever they may come from—in the run-up to the general election. I know that there will be a tendency, on all our parts, to raise issues, but could we have a ruling from the Presiding Officer on this issue, because there are many matters that are of real concern to the people of Wales that are not directly influenced by those elections? I would not want to see that take over our business here.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to the leader of the opposition for the way he has raised his point of order, and for the Minister for Business and Budget's introductory remarks to what I may have to say next. I know that she is sensitive to these matters; we have discussed them, as I have discussed them with the other party leaders. A time is approaching when I will have to take a view about the continuance of a Westminster or UK general election campaign inside this Chamber by other means, so to speak. It might be an issue of interest to the broadcasters, although I would not, possibly, discuss it with them.

However, at this stage, I would prefer to describe briefly what I consider business questions to be for. They have traditionally been very open questions; in other words, any interrogative sentence that begins with the words 'Will the Minister for Business and Budget ensure that there will be a

Nick Bourne: Mae'r pwynt o drefn hwn yn ymwneud â chwestiynau—cwestiynau gwatwarus, gan bwy bynnag sy'n eu gofyn—gyda'r etholiad cyffredinol ar y trothwy. Gwn y byddwn oll yn dueddol o godi materion, ond a allem gael dyfarniad gan y Llywydd ynglŷn â'r mater hwn, oherwydd y mae llawer o faterion sy'n achosi gwir bryder i bobl Cymru nad yw'r etholiadau hynny'n dylanwadu'n uniongyrchol arnynt? Ni fyddwn am i hynny ddisodli ein busnes yma.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i arweinydd yr wrthblaid am y modd y mae wedi codi'i bwynt o drefn, ac i'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb am ei sylwadau rhagarweiniol cyn yr hyn yr wyf o bosibl am ei ddweud nesaf. Gwn ei bod yn ymwybodol iawn o'r materion hyn; yr ydym wedi eu trafod, fel yr wyf wedi eu trafod gydag arweinwyr y pleidiau eraill. Cyn bo hir, bydd angen i mi lunio barn ynghylch cynnal ymgyrch ar gyfer etholiad cyffredinol San Steffan neu'r Deyrnas Unedig yn y Siambr hon drwy ddulliau eraill, fel petai. Efallai y bydd hynny o ddiddordeb i'r darlledwyr, er na fyddwn, o bosibl, yn trafod hynny gyda hwy.

Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd, byddai'n well gennyf ddisgrifio beth yw diben y cwestiynau busnes yn fy ngolwg i. Yn draddodiadol, maent wedi bod yn gwestiynau agored iawn; mewn geiriau eraill, mae unrhyw gwestiwn sy'n dechrau gyda'r geiriau 'A wnaiff y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb sicrhau

Government statement in this Chamber on' has been permitted in business questions. I will reflect on some of today's exchanges. If it is asked whether there will be a statement on the potential effects of budgetary changes at the UK level on the Welsh block, it seems to me that that is in order. However, it may not be in order to pursue certain aspects of policy that were in the dim and distant past—a bit of that has tended to go on. [Interruption.] I do not need any help from this side of the Chamber on this, because I will get into trouble with the other side.

We have to address how we can best conduct our business during a Westminster general election. We have been here before, and I know that I have stated in the past that 'there is no election here', but, once a Westminster election is called, it is a case of considering whether there should be a self-denying ordinance on us not to conduct a Westminster general election campaign on this floor. At this stage, I would leave it at that. It might be a subject for informal discussion between us; I would not want to make a hard-and-fast ruling that would limit people's opportunity to use business questions for the purpose intended. I hope that that is a good place to start.

Datganiad am Benodi Prif Gynghorydd Gwyddonol Cymru Statement on the Appointment of the Chief Scientific Adviser for Wales

The First Minister: I am delighted to announce that I have been able to appoint Professor John Harries from Imperial College, University of London, as our first Chief Scientific Adviser for Wales.

Professor Harries, who hails from Aberavon, is internationally recognised for his work as an atmospheric scientist. He will take up his post with us from 1 May. This appointment follows a thorough review into the potential and scope for a chief scientific adviser role commissioned by my predecessor, Rhodri Morgan, and carried out by Professor Christopher Pollock—the former director of the Institute of Grassland and Environmental Research in Aberystwyth—during 2008.

y bydd datganiad gan y Llywodraeth yn y Siambr hon am' wedi'i ganiatáu yn ystod y cwestiynau busnes. Myfyriaf ynghylch rhywfaint o'r hyn a ddywedwyd heddiw. Os gofynnir am ddatganiad ynghylch effaith bosibl newidiadau cyllidebol ar lefel y Deyrnas Unedig ar floc Cymru, mae'n ymddangos i mi fod hynny mewn trefn. Fodd bynnag, efallai na fydd mewn trefn holi am rai agweddau ar bolisi sy'n perthyn i'r gorffennol pell—bu tuedd i rywfaint o hynny ddigwydd. [Torri ar draws.] Nid oes angen cymorth arnaf gan yr ochr hon i'r Siambr ynghylch hyn, oherwydd bydd hynny'n ennyn llid yr ochr arall.

Mae'n rhaid inni ystyried beth yw'r ffordd orau inni allu cynnal ein busnes yn ystod etholiad cyffredinol ar gyfer San Steffan. Yr ydym wedi bod yn y sefyllfa hon o'r blaen, a gwn imi ddatgan yn y gorffennol 'nad oes etholiad yma', ond, ar ôl galw etholiad ar gyfer San Steffan, bydd yn rhaid ystyried a ddylem gytuno ymhlith ein gilydd i beidio â chynnal etholiad cyffredinol ar gyfer San Steffan ar y llawr hwn. Ar hyn o bryd, ni ddywedaf fwy. Efallai y bydd yn destun trafodaethau anffurfiol rhyngom; ni fyddwn am wneud dyfarniad pendant a fyddai'n cyfyngu ar gyfle pobl i ddefnyddio'r cwestiynau busnes at y diben a fwriadwyd. Gobeithio bod hynny'n lle da i ddechrau.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n bleser gennyf gyhoeddi fy mod wedi gallu penodi'r Athro John Harries o Goleg Imperial, Prifysgol Llundain, fel ein Prif Gynghorydd Gwyddonol cyntaf i Gymru.

Cydnabyddir yr Athro Harries, sy'n hano o Aberafan, yn rhyngwladol am ei waith fel gwyddonydd atmosfferig. Bydd yn ymgymryd â'i swydd gyda ni o 1 Mai. Daw'r penodiad hwn yn sgîl adolygiad trwyadl i'r posibiladau a'r cyfleoedd ar gyfer swydd prif gynghorydd gwyddonol a gomisiynwyd gan fy rhagflaenydd, Rhodri Morgan, ac a gynhaliwyd gan yr Athro Christopher Pollock—cyn-gyfarwyddwr y Sefydliad Ymchwil Tir Glas a'r Amgylchedd yn Aberystwyth—yn ystod 2008.

3.00 p.m.

At present, Professor Harries is the University of London professor of Earth observation at the Blackett Laboratory of Imperial College London. He is also a member the Grantham Institute for Climate Research at the college. A past president of the Royal Meteorological Society, he has also served as president of the International Radiation Commission. He was director of the space science department at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, and he is also the principal investigator of a climate monitoring instrument, which is currently operating on the European Meteosat satellite series in geostationary orbit. He will continue to give a fifth of his time to Imperial during what is initially a three-year secondment.

Professor Harries has already been a senior adviser to the UK Government in several roles. He now comes to us to provide scientific advice to me, as First Minister, and to the Welsh Assembly Government. He will provide a vital check and challenge function to policy makers, ensuring that their work and the advice given to them is based on sound, reliable science and on scientific advice. He will take on the role of head of the scientific profession within the Welsh Assembly Government, leading, encouraging and supporting all our scientists in their work. We already have a considerable staff of specialist scientific advisers in areas such as health and environmental science, and we collaborate with many external bodies to gather advice and evidence. Professor Harries will lead and co-ordinate that work.

He will promote science, technology, engineering and mathematics, known collectively as 'STEM' subjects. Wales has to have a sufficient supply of people who have the scientific and technical skills and talent to drive the knowledge economy in Wales. That could be as researchers generating new knowledge or in business, turning research outcomes into innovative products, processes and services. They all contribute to our ambitions for the economy of Wales as we emerge from the downturn.

Ar hyn o bryd, yr Athro Harries yw athro arsylwi'r Ddaear yn Labordy Blackett Coleg Imperial Llundain. Mae hefyd yn aelod o Sefydliad Grantham ar gyfer Ymcwhil i'r Hinsawdd yn y coleg. Yn gyn-lywydd y Gymdeithas Feteorolegol Frenhinol, mae hefyd wedi gwasanaethu fel llywydd y Comisiwn Ymbelydredd Rhyngwladol. Yr oedd yn gyfarwyddwr adran gwyddor y gofod yn Labordy Rutherford Appleton, ac ef hefyd yw prif archwilydd offeryn monitro'r hinsawdd, sy'n gweithredu ar hyn o bryd ar y gyfres loerennau Meteosat Ewropeaidd mewn cylchdro daearsefydlog. Bydd yn parhau i roi un rhan o bump o'i amser i'r Imperial yn ystod yr hyn sydd, i ddechrau, yn secondiad tair blynedd.

Mae'r Athro Harries eisoes wedi bod yn uwch gynghorydd i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig mewn sawl rôl. Yn awr daw atom ni i roi cyngor gwyddonol i mi, fel Prif Weinidog, ac i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Bydd ganddo swyddogaeth sy'n hanfodol, sef holi a herio, i lunwyr polisiau, gan sicrhau bod eu gwaith a'r cyngor a roddir iddynt yn seiliedig ar wyddoniaeth sy'n gadarn a dibynadwy ac ar gyngor gwyddonol. Bydd yn ymgymryd â rôl pennaeth y proffesiwn gwyddonol o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gan arwain, annog a chefnogi ein gwyddonwyr i gyd yn eu gwaith. Mae gennym eisoes staff sylweddol o gynghorwyr gwyddonol arbenigol mewn meysydd fel iechyd a gwyddor yr amgylchedd, ac yr ydym ym cydweithio â llawer o gyrrff allanol i gasglu cyngor a thystiolaeth. Bydd yr Athro Harries yn arwain ac yn cydlynu'r gwaith hwnnw.

Bydd yn hyrwyddo gwyddoniaeth, technoleg, peirianeg a mathemateg, sef y pynciau 'STEM', fel y'u gelwir. Rhaid i Gymru gael cyflenwad digonol o bobl sy'n meddu ar y sgiliau a'r doniau gwyddonol a thechnegol i hyrwyddo'r economi wybodaeth yng Nghymru. Gallai hynny fod ar ffurf ymchwilyr yn cynhyrchu gwybodaeth newydd, neu mewn busnes, gan droi canlyniadau ymchwil yn gynnyrch, prosesau a gwasanaethau arloesol. Maent i gyd yn cyfrannu at ein huchelgeisiau ar ran economi

Enthusiasm for our young people about STEM subjects has never been more important—for our economic benefit or simply to understand the complex world in which we live.

A considerable part of the science agenda is not devolved to Wales, although most, if not all, of the areas that are devolved to us use science to some extent, such as the UK research councils. It is vital that we have intelligence about developments on the UK stage, and Professor Harries will be a member of the key committee of departmental scientific advisers in Whitehall and the devolved administrations, led by Professor John Beddington, the UK Government's chief scientific adviser and a fellow academic at Imperial College. That will put him at the heart of UK Government scientific thinking and enable him to speak up for Wales's interests on a wide range of scientific issues.

The Government has set out clearly the importance that it places on attracting and using the best researchers, on commercialising research to build a stronger and sustainable economy for Wales as we emerge from recession, matched with developing and retaining the scientific and technical skills to do that successfully. Professor Harries's appointment will help us considerably to achieve our ambitions for Wales.

Nick Bourne: I thank the First Minister for his statement. He will be aware, as I am, that this has been an issue for some considerable time. I think that this was talked about in the first Assembly. Indeed, I remember being on the same side of the argument as Alison Halford, in the days when I was not necessarily a disciple of all her views. She was urging this action. I welcome the announcement, and I know that the former First Minister has also done work to bring this on-stream. Professor Harries seems to be eminently qualified, and I welcome the fact that he will still be engaged for some of his time at Imperial College. I think that that cross-fertilisation will be useful, so the fact

Cymru wrth inni ddod allan o'r dirywiad. Mae ennyn brwdfrydedd ein pobl ifanc am bynciau STEM yn bwysicach nag erioed—er budd inni'n economaidd neu er mwyn deall y byd cymhleth yr ydym yn byw ynddo.

Nid yw rhan sylweddol o'r agenda ym maes gwyddoniaeth wedi'i datganoli i Gymru, er bod y rhan fwyaf, os nad y cyfan, o'r meysydd sydd wedi'u datganoli inni'n defnyddio gwyddoniaeth i ryw raddau, fel cynghorau ymchwil y Deyrnas Unedig, er enghraifft. Mae'n hollbwysig inni gael gwybodaeth am ddatblygiadau ar lwyfan y Deyrnas Unedig, a bydd yr Athro Harries yn aelod o'r pwyllgor allweddol o gynghorwyr gwyddonol adrannol yn Whitehall a'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig, o dan arweiniad yr Athro John Beddington, prif gynghorydd gwyddonol Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig a chyd-academydd yng Ngholeg Imperial. Bydd hynny'n peri bod ganddo le canolog o ran syniadaeth wyddonol Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ac yn ei alluogi i siarad dros fuddiannau Cymru ar ystod eang o faterion gwyddonol.

Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi datgan yn glir bwysigrwydd denu a defnyddio'r ymchwilwyr gorau, masnacholi ymchwil i adeiladu economi gryfach a chynaliadwy i Gymru wrth inni ddod allan o'r dirwasgiad, ynghyd â datblygu a chadw'r sgiliau gwyddonol a thechnegol i wneud hynny'n llwyddiannus. Bydd penodiad yr Athro Harries yn gymorth sylweddol inni gyflawni ein huchelgeisiau i Gymru.

Nick Bourne: Diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am ei ddatganiad. Fe wŷr, fel y gwn innau, fod hyn dan sylw ers tro byd. Credaf fod sôn wedi bod am hyn yn y Cynulliad cyntaf. Yn wir, cofiaf fod ar yr un ochr i'r ddadl ag Alison Halford, yn y dyddiau pan nad oeddwn o reidrwydd yn ddisgybl i'w syniadau hi i gyd. Yr oedd hi'n annog gwneud hyn. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad, a gwn fod y cyn Brif Weinidog yntau wedi gweithio i ddod â hyn i fodolaeth. Mae'n ymddangos bod cymwysterau amlwg gan yr Athro Harries, ac yr wyf yn croesawu'r ffaith y bydd yn dal i weithio am ran o'i amser yng Ngholeg Imperial. Credaf y bydd y trawsffrwythloni hwnnw'n fuddiol, felly bydd y ffaith ei fod

that he is spending 20 per cent of his time there will be of benefit to us.

I will raise a couple of points. First, will he be making an annual report, possibly through you, on his advice and on progress made in promoting science, technology, engineering and mathematics, or the STEM subjects? That would be a useful and sensible way forward, so that the whole Assembly can share in what is happening and perhaps bring forward ideas to be discussed across the Chamber.

Secondly—and the previous First Minister, Rhodri Morgan, also talked about this as something that he wanted to happen but which has not yet happened—perhaps the announcement could be coupled with a reception for Nobel laureates and people who have made advances in the fields of science, technology and industry in Wales. We could mark the appointment of the scientific adviser by showcasing what we are doing here in Wales to the outside world. That would be a good way forward and an opportunity that should be seized. However, I certainly back the announcement.

The First Minister: Thank you, Nick. I think that you are right to point out that there are advantages to being both an adviser and a practitioner, such as being able to understand how science is developing at the coal face.

As for an annual report, I will seek an appropriate reporting mechanism via the chief scientific adviser. Whether that takes the form of an annual report or a statement during Plenary business has yet to be decided, but Members will need to be informed of the work of the adviser as it progresses.

You make an interesting suggestion regarding the Nobel laureates and whether an event might be organised to mark the appointment of the chief scientific adviser. I will investigate that.

Rhodri Morgan: I must tell the First Minister how pleased I am that he has been able to bring to a most successful conclusion the process that was started in my time as First Minister, with the appointment of such

yn treulio 20 y cant o'i amser yno o fudd i ni.

Codaf bwynt neu ddau. Yn gyntaf, a fydd yn gwneud adroddiad blynyddol, drwoch chi efallai, ar ei gyngor ac ar y camau a gymerwyd i hyrwyddo gwyddoniaeth, technoleg, peirianeg a mathemateg, neu'r pynciau STEM? Byddai hynny'n ffordd fuddiol a chall ymlaen, er mwyn i'r Cynulliad cyfan allu cyfranogi yn yr hyn sy'n digwydd ac efallai gyflwyno syniadau i'w trafod ar draws y Siambr.

Yn ail—a soniodd y cyn Brif Weinidog, Rhodri Morgan, am hyn hefyd fel rhywbeth yr oedd yn awyddus iddo ddigwydd ond nad yw wedi digwydd eto—efallai y gellid cyplysu'r cyhoeddiad â derbyniad i enillwyr gwobr Nobel a phobl sydd wedi cymryd camau ymlaen ym meysydd gwyddoniaeth, technoleg a diwydiant yng Nghymru. Gallem nodi penodiad y cynghorydd gwyddonol drwy arddangos yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud yma yng Nghymru i'r byd y tu allan. Byddai hynny'n ffordd dda ymlaen ac yn gyfle y dylid bachu arno. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn bendant yn cefnogi'r cyhoeddiad.

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch, Nick. Credaf eich bod yn iawn pan nodwch fod manteision i fod yn gynghorydd ac yn ymarferwr, megis gallu deall sut y mae gwyddoniaeth yn datblygu yn yr union faes hwnnw.

O ran adroddiad blynyddol, ceisiaf sicrhau mecanwaith adrodd priodol drwy'r prif gynghorydd gwyddonol. Mater i'w benderfynu yw a fydd hynny ar ffurf adroddiad blynyddol neu ddatganiad yn ystod busnes Cyfarfod Llawn, ond bydd angen i Aelodau gael gwybod am waith y cynghorydd wrth iddo fynd rhagddo.

Gwnaethoch awgrym diddorol ynglŷn ag enillwyr gwobr Nobel ac ynghylch a ellid trefnu digwyddiad i nodi penodiad y prif gynghorydd gwyddonol. Ymchwiliaf i hynny.

Rhodri Morgan: Rhaid imi ddweud wrth y Prif Weinidog mor falch yr wyf ei fod wedi gallu sicrhau canlyniad llwyddiannus dros ben i'r broses a gychwynwyd yn fy nghyfnod i fel Prif Weinidog, wrth benodi

an outstanding candidate as chief scientific adviser to him and to the Assembly Government.

I commend the spirit in which the leader of the opposition, Nick Bourne, welcomed the appointment. I want to expand on one of the points that you and Nick Bourne made, namely that, to have the confidence of the scientific community, you have to be a working and outstanding scientist yourself. Clearly, Professor Harries fits the bill in that way. There is one thing that the scientific community does not respect, and that is someone who is simply a committee man or woman. However, it does respect someone who has achieved, and who is continuing to achieve, through their outstanding work in the world of science.

If I may, I will vary a little Nick Bourne's line of bowling that it is rather useful for him to continue to be a secondee, working one day a week at Imperial College. The importance of that is that it will enable him to promote Welsh science. He will be able to batter the doors down for Welsh science, or open them fully if they are half open—although the doors are not always so easy to open, because Oxford, Cambridge, London and, to an extent, Edinburgh and Glasgow universities have managed to get not quite a stranglehold on grants and so on, but a very preferential position. To break through on behalf of Welsh universities and Welsh private sector companies, including the new Quotient Bioscience, which is shortly to join the Welsh private sector scientific community, you need a lot of influence in the corridors of power, where the grants are handed out, to ensure that Welsh science gets its full share. That is where his Imperial College connections will prove useful. The fact that he will be working there when he is not working for you will help him to expand the share of the total UK research and development spend that we can get in Wales. I commend Professor Harries, you, and the civil service commission for making this outstanding appointment.

The First Minister: Thank you, Rhodri. I also thank you for the commitment and drive that you have shown over the years in

ymgeisydd mor neilltuol yn brif gynghorydd gwyddonol iddo ef ac i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo'r ysbryd y croesawodd arweinydd yr wrthblaid, Nick Bourne, y penodiad. Mae arnaf eisiau ymhelaethu ar un o'r pwyntiau a wnaethoch chi a Nick Bourne, sef bod yn rhaid ichi fod yn wyddonydd sydd wrthi ac yn wyddonydd neilltuol eich hun er mwyn ennyn hyder y gymuned wyddonol. Yn amlwg, mae'r Athro Harries yn ateb y gofyn yn hynny o beth. Mae un peth nad yw'r gymuned wyddonol yn ei barchu, sef rhywun nad yw'n ddim ond pwyllgorddyn neu bwyllgorwraig. Fodd bynnag, mae'n parchu rhywun sydd wedi cyflawni, ac sy'n dal i gyflawni, drwy ei waith arbennig ym myd gwyddoniaeth.

Os caf, newidiaf ychydig ar ddadl Nick Bourne ei bod yn eithaf buddiol iddo barhau i fod ar secondiad, gan weithio un diwrnod yr wythnos yng Ngholeg Imperial. Pwysigrwydd hynny yw y bydd yn ei alluogi i hyrwyddo gwyddoniaeth Cymru. Bydd yn gallu chwalu'r drysau ar gyfer gwyddoniaeth Cymru, neu eu hagog led y pen os ydynt yn gilagored—er nad yw bob amser mor hawdd agor y drysau, gan fod prifysgolion Rhydychen, Caergrawnt, Llundain ac, i raddau, Caeredin a Glasgow, wedi llwyddo i gael nid gafael haearnaidd yn hollol ar grantiau ac yn y blaen, ond safle ffafriol dros ben. I dorri trwodd ar ran prifysgolion Cymru a chwmnïau sector preifat Cymru, gan gynnwys y Quotient Bioscience newydd, sydd ar fin ymuno â chymuned wyddonol sector preifat Cymru, mae angen llawer o ddylanwad yng nghoridorau grym, lle y dosberthir y grantiau, i sicrhau bod gwyddoniaeth Cymru'n cael ei chyfran lawn. Dyna lle y bydd ei gysylltiadau â Choleg Imperial yn ddefnyddiol. Bydd y ffaith y bydd yn gweithio yno pan nad yw'n gweithio drosodd chi yn ei helpu i ehangu'r gyfran o gyfanswm gwariant ymchwil a datblygu'r Deyrnas Unedig y gallwn ni ei chael yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo'r Athro Harries, chi, a chomisiwn y gwasanaeth sifil am wneud y penodiad neilltuol hwn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch, Rhodri. Diolch hefyd am yr ymroddiad a'r egni yr ydych wedi'i ddangos ar hyd y blynyddoedd i

ensuring that there was a post to which someone could be appointed. All I had to do was appoint the person, as much of the work was put in by you during your time as First Minister.

You raise an important point, and Professor Harries has also made it clear that he does not wish to be simply an adviser, as it were. He wants to be proactive, and he wants to ensure that we have the people in Wales who have the scientific and technical skills required in the future. He wants to be an ambassador for science in Wales, working with the universities to raise their profile in the scientific community and in academia, and ensuring, as you mentioned, that they get an ever-increasing share of research money in future.

As he recognises, it is also important to ensure that, where we have developed intellectual property and good ideas, they be used for the benefit of the people of Wales, by rolling out businesses, creating employment, and creating the clusters around our universities that we see around so many other universities, in Europe and in the USA. If they can do it, we can do it. Certainly, Professor Harries's enthusiasm has made him, in my view, an outstanding person to become the first chief scientific adviser.

Kirsty Williams: I thank the First Minister for his statement this afternoon, and I welcome the appointment of Professor Harries. I congratulate him on that successful appointment. There is consensus across the Chamber that the Welsh economy needs to focus carefully on these specific areas if we are to drive it forward. The news that Professor Harries intends to be proactive is particularly to be welcomed, as is his intention to keep one foot in active research and academia. That brings me to my first question.

3.10 p.m.

In light of the Westminster Government's experience with scientific advisers, will you outline what protocols, codes, and memoranda of understanding will be put in

sicrhau bod swydd y gellid penodi rhywun iddi. Y cwbl y bu'n rhaid i mi ei wneud oedd penodi'r person, gan fod rhan helaeth o'r gwaith wedi'i wneud gennych chi yn ystod eich cyfnod yn Brif Weinidog.

Yr ydych yn codi pwynt pwysig, ac mae'r Athro Harries wedi nodi'n glir nad ei ddymuniad yw bod yn gynghorydd yn unig, fel petai. Mae arno eisiau bod yn rhagweithiol, ac mae arno eisiau sicrhau bod gennym y bobl yng Nghymru sy'n meddu ar y sgiliau gwyddonol a thechnegol a fydd yn ofynnol yn y dyfodol. Mae arno eisiau bod yn llysgennad dros wyddoniaeth yng Nghymru, gan weithio gyda'r prifysgolion i godi eu proffil yn y gymuned wyddonol ac mewn academia, a sicrhau, fel y crybwyllasoch, y cânt gyfran fwyfwy cynyddol o arian ymchwil yn y dyfodol.

Fel y mae'n cydnabod, mae'n bwysig sicrhau hefyd, lle yr ydym wedi datblygu eiddo deallusol a syniadau da, iddynt gael eu defnyddio er budd pobl Cymru, drwy ddatblygu busnesau, creu gwaith, a chreu'r clystyrau o gwmpas ein prifysgolion a welwn o gwmpas cynifer o brifysgolion eraill, yn Ewrop ac yn yr Unol Daleithiau. Os gallant hwy wneud hynny, gallwn ninnau. Yn sicr, mae brwdfrydedd yr Athro Harries wedi sicrhau ei fod, yn fy marn i, yn berson neilltuoel i fod yn brif gynghorydd gwyddonol cyntaf.

Kirsty Williams: Diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am ei ddatganiad y prynhawn yma, ac yr wyf yn croesawu penodiad yr Athro Harries. Llongyfarchiadau iddo ar y penodiad llwyddiannus hwnnw. Mae consensws ar draws y Siambr fod angen i economi Cymru ganolbwyntio'n ofalus ar y meysydd penodol hyn os ydym am ei gyrru ymlaen. Mae'r newydd bod yr Athro Harries yn bwriadu bod yn rhagweithiol i'w groesawu'n arbennig, ynghyd â'i fwriad i ddal i ymhel ag ymchwil weithredol ac academia. Daw hynny â mi at fy nghwestiwn cyntaf.

Yng ngoleuni profiad Llywodraeth San Steffan gyda chynghorwyr gwyddonol, a wnewch amlinellu pa brotocolau, codau a memoranda dealltwriaeth a sefydlir i

place to protect the independence of Professor Harries? That is especially important as he will maintain an active role in research and wishes to take a proactive approach. How can we prevent any conflicts of interest arising between his advice on existing Government policy and the proactive role that he wishes to take in promoting science? Potentially, there could be incidences of conflict, so how will you protect against that to ensure that Professor Harries's views remain independent and not subject to any fear or favour from being a Government employee?

Will you also outline in more detail how you intend to keep the Assembly informed of the adviser's activities in undertaking his proactive role, and how that will be measured? Can you also explain the interaction between the adviser, you, and the Minister who has responsibility for science? How will that relationship be managed, and who will be responsible for answering questions on science policy in the Chamber, given that you are taking a personal interest in the post of the adviser?

Having said that, I reiterate my party's support for the appointment. This is a role that we have long asked the Government to create, and it is positive that we are now in a position to move this forward.

The First Minister: There is no doubt that the chief scientific adviser has to be able to give advice impartially and independently; otherwise, there is little point in having a chief scientific adviser. Therefore, there is no fear of that. The chief scientific adviser will report to me, but it is not my intention to seek to influence him in any way to provide advice with which he would be uncomfortable. That would clearly be inappropriate.

On the work of the adviser, I refer you to the earlier answer that I gave to Nick Bourne.

As for day-to-day policy, the chief scientific adviser will be working with the Deputy Minister for Innovation, Science and Skills, but I will be taking a close interest in what he does. The Deputy Minister will be available

warchod annibyniaeth yr Athro Harries? Mae hynny'n arbennig o bwysig gan y bydd yn cadw rôl weithredol mewn gwaith ymchwil a'i fod yn dymuno bod yn rhagweithiol. Sut y gallwn sicrhau na fydd gwrthdaro buddiannau rhwng ei gyngor ynghylch polisi presennol y Llywodraeth a'r rôl ragweithiol y mae'n dymuno'i mabwysiadu i hyrwyddo gwyddoniaeth? Gallai achosion o wrthdaro ddigwydd, felly sut y gwnewch warchod rhag hynny er mwyn sicrhau y bydd barn yr Athro Harries yn parhau'n annibynnol ac na fydd y ffaith ei fod yn gyflogedig gan y Llywodraeth yn dylanwadu arni?

A wnewch fanylu mwy hefyd ynglŷn â sut y bwriadwch sicrhau y caiff y Cynulliad wybod am waith y cynghorydd yn ei rôl ragweithiol, a sut y mesurir hynny? A allwch esbonio hefyd y berthynas rhwng y cynghorydd, chi, a'r Gweinidog sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros wyddoniaeth? Sut y rheolir y berthynas honno, a phwy a fydd yn gyfrifol am ateb cwestiynau ar bolisi gwyddoniaeth yn y Siambr, gan gofio eich bod chi'n ymddiddori'n bersonol yn swydd y cynghorydd?

Wedi dweud hynny, ailddatganaf gefnogaeth fy mhlaid i'r penodiad. Mae'n rôl yr ydym wedi gofyn ers tro byd i'r Llywodraeth ei chreu, ac mae'n galonogol ein bod bellach mewn sefyllfa i fwrw ymlaen â hyn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes amheuaeth nad oes yn rhaid i'r prif gynghorydd gwyddonol allu rhoi cyngor yn ddiuedd ac yn annibynnol; fel arall, nid oes fawr o ddiben cael prif gynghorydd gwyddonol. Felly, nid oes dim perygl i hynny ddigwydd. Bydd y prif gynghorydd gwyddonol yn adrodd i mi, ond nid fy mwriad yw ceisio dylanwadu arno mewn modd yn y byd i roi cyngor y byddai'n anghysurus yn ei gylch. Yn amlwg byddai hynny'n amhriodol.

Ynglŷn â gwaith y cynghorydd, fe'ch cyfeiriai at yr ateb cynharach a roddais i Nick Bourne.

O ran polisi o ddydd i ddydd, bydd y prif gynghorydd gwyddonol yn gweithio gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wyddoniaeth, Arloesi a Sgiliau, ond byddaf fi'n cymryd diddordeb agos yn yr hyn a wna. Bydd y

to answer questions on science policy. As First Minister, I am asked all manner of questions, but science policy would primarily be a matter for the Deputy Minister.

Gareth Jones: Yn enw Plaid Cymru, yr wyf yn croesawu'r datganiad am yr apwyntiad ac yn dymuno'r gorau i'r Athro Harries. Mae'n amlwg ei fod yn ddyn eithriadol ac arbennig, ac yr ydym yn dymuno'r gorau iddo pan fydd yn cychwyn ar ei ddyletswyddau ar 1 Mai.

Yr wyf yn falch y bydd yr ymgynghorydd yn talu sylw arbennig i hyrwyddo'r pynciau gwyddonol a mathemategol, sef y pynciau STEM y bu ichi gyfeirio atynt, ac y bydd hefyd yn pontio'r rhaglen uwchsgilio a masnacheiddio deilliannau ymchwil yng Nghymru. Mae'r Pwyllgor Menter a Dysgu wedi rhoi sylw arbennig i'r materion hynny yn ddiweddar wrth ystyried cyfraniad economaidd addysg uwch. Yr wyf yn falch o weld y bydd y berthynas honno yn cael ei chynnal.

Mae'r datganiad hefyd yn dweud mai prif gyfrifoldeb yr ymgynghorydd fydd rhoi arweiniad i adrannau'r Llywodraeth sy'n defnyddio gwyddoniaeth a thechnegau gwyddonol. O ystyried hynny, mae gennyf ddau gwestiwn. Sut y bydd yr ymgynghorydd yn cyfrannu at sefydlu academi wyddoniaeth genedlaethol, sy'n rhan o gytundeb 'Cymru'n Un', ac a fydd cydlynu pellach ac effeithiol rhwng yr ymgynghorydd a sefydliadau ymchwil busnes, addysg uwch a'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Arloesi, Gwyddoniaeth a Sgiliau? Gwn ei fod yn uniongyrchol atebol i chi—ac efallai mai felly y dylai hi fod—ond hoffwn glywed mwy am y strategaeth neu'r gwead o ran sut y bydd yn gweithio, fel ei bod yn gwbl glir at y dyfodol.

Mae'r ail gwestiwn yn deillio o'r ffaith eich bod wedi dweud yn glir yn y datganiad nad yw'r rhan sylweddol o'r agenda wyddoniaeth wedi'i datganoli i ni yng Nghymru. Gwn fod tair canolfan ymchwil gweithgynhyrchu, er enghraifft, eisoes wedi eu sefydlu yn Lloegr ond nid oes gennym ni'r un yng Nghymru. Derbyniat y bydd yr ymgynghorydd mewn safle manteisiol—bydd yn rhan o'r pwyllgor uwch-ymgynghorwyr—ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd gwaith da yn deillio o hynny. Nid wyf

Dirprwy Weinidog ar gael i ateb cwestiynau ynghylch polisi gwyddoniaeth. Fel Prif Weinidog, gofynnir pob math o gwestiynau i mi, ond mater i'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn bennaf fyddai polisi gwyddoniaeth.

Gareth Jones: On behalf of Plaid Cymru, I welcome this statement and the appointment, and I wish Professor Harries well. It is clear that he is an exceptional and outstanding man, and we wish him all the best when he takes up his duties on 1 May.

I am pleased that the adviser will be paying particular attention to the promotion of scientific and mathematical subjects, namely the STEM subjects that you referred to, and that he will also be bridging the upskilling programme and the commercialisation of research outcomes in Wales. The Enterprise and Learning Committee has paid particular attention to those matters recently as part of its inquiry into the economic contribution of higher education. I am pleased to see that that synergy will be maintained.

The statement also says that the adviser's main responsibility will be to give guidance to those Government departments that use science and scientific techniques. Given that, I have two questions to ask. How will the adviser contribute towards the establishment of a national science academy, which is a part of the 'One Wales' agreement, and will there be further and effective co-ordination between the adviser and business research institutes, higher education, and the Deputy Minister for Innovation, Science and Skills? I know that he will be directly accountable to you—and perhaps that is how it should be—but I would like to hear more about the strategy or the dovetailing of how all that will work, so that it is clear for the future.

My second question stems from the fact that you have said clearly in your statement that a significant part of the science agenda is not devolved to us in Wales. I know, for instance, that three manufacturing research centres have already been established in England, but that we have none in Wales. I accept that the adviser will be in an advantageous position—he will be part of the committee of senior advisers—and I am sure that good work will flow from that. I do not disagree with the

ychwaith yn anghytuno â ffydd y cyn Brif Weinidog y gall wneud gwaith da yn hynny o beth, ond gan nad yw hyn wedi ei ddatganoli'n llwyr, byddwn yn dibynnu—efallai'n gorddibynnu—ar y berthynas honno. A ydych yn meddwl mai'r dyma'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o sicrhau ein bod yn gyrru agenda wyddoniaeth sydd yn unigryw i anghenion Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn gyntaf, ar yr academi wyddoniaeth, bydd barn yr ymgynghorydd yn bwysig ynglŷn â strwythur yr academi a sut y dylid gwerthu syniad yr academi i'r byd gwyddonol ac i fyfyrwyr.

Mae dau beth yn bwysig am rôl yr ymgynghorydd. Yn gyntaf, wrth weithio gyda Lesley Griffiths, y Dirprwy Weinidog, bydd yn bosibl i'r ymgynghorydd fynegi barn ynglŷn â'r ffordd ymlaen, er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym y sgiliau gwyddonol a thechnegol sydd eu hangen arnom. Wedi siarad ag ef, mae'n amlwg i mi fod ganddo syniadau da ynglŷn â'r hyn y dylem ei wneud i gyrraedd y sawl a fydd yn gallu astudio peirianeg ar bob lefel, ac y bydd yn gallu rhoi cyngor i'r Dirprwy Weinidog ar hynny.

Ei rôl arall yw rhoi barn wyddonol i'r Llywodraeth. Sawl blwyddyn yn ôl, yr oedd perygl y byddai pob dafad yng Nghymru yn cael eu difa oherwydd problem BSE, er nad oedd yn broblem yn ein defaid. Yr oedd dryswch wedi bod mewn labordy; bydd y bobl a oedd o gwmpas ar y pryd yn gwybod y manylion. Cawsom gyngor gwyddonol gan wyddonwyr y Llywodraeth a sicrhodd fod y prawf yn cael ei ail-wneud ac ni fu problem. Yn y dyfodol, bydd yn bwysig sicrhau bod gennym rywun sydd yn gallu rhoi barn fel unigolyn a rhywun sydd yn ddigon uchel i sicrhau bod eu barn yn cael ei hystyried yn fanwl gan ymgynghorwyr eraill yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Nid oedd hynny gennym o'r blaen ac mae'n bwysig dros ben. Bydd profiad yr ymgynghorydd yn bwysig iawn wrth weithio gyda phrifysgolion, myfyrwyr a'r Dirprwy Weinidog, er mwyn sicrhau bod y sgiliau sydd eu hangen arnom yng Nghymru yn cael eu hystyried a bod y Dirprwy Weinidog yn gwybod beth yw barn yr ymgynghorydd ac yn gallu symud ymlaen i sicrhau bod y sgiliau hynny ar gael.

former First Minister's faith that he will be able to do some good work in that regard either, but, given that this is not fully devolved, we will depend—perhaps overdepend—on that relationship. Do you believe that that is the most effective way of ensuring that we drive a unique science agenda for Wales's needs?

The First Minister: First, on the science academy, the adviser's views will be important in terms of the academy's structure and how the idea will be sold to the scientific and student population.

There are two important things about the role of the adviser. First, working with Lesley Griffiths, the Deputy Minister, the adviser will be able to express his views about the way forward, in order to ensure that we have the scientific and technical skills that we need. Having spoken to him, it is clear to me that he has some good ideas about what we should do to reach those able to study engineering at all levels, and that he will be able to advise the Deputy Minister on that.

His other responsibility is to provide the Government with scientific views. Some years ago, there was a danger that all sheep in Wales would be destroyed because of BSE, even though it was not an issue with our sheep. Some mix-up had occurred in a laboratory; those who were around then will know the details. We received some scientific advice from Government scientists, which led to retesting, and there was no problem. In the future, it will be important to ensure that we have someone who is able to give us a personal view and who is senior enough to have their views considered in detail by other advisers in the United Kingdom. We have not had this to date, and it is very important. The adviser's experience will be very important in working with universities, students and the Deputy Minister, in order to ensure that the skills that we need in Wales are considered and that the Deputy Minister knows what the adviser thinks, so that we can move forward to secure those skills.

David Melding: Like other Members, I welcome today's announcement and I wish Professor Harries every success in his role. I would like to confirm some points of detail, however. I will start by asking the First Minister whether Professor Harries will be working at the disposal of the Welsh Assembly Government for 80 per cent of the time—he said that 20 per cent of his time would go to Imperial College London and I assume that he does not have other roles—or for four days a week on average. It is important that we know that.

For many years, many Assembly Members have called for the office of a chief scientific officer. The role of an office has been emphasised in order to develop a change of culture in the civil service and in public services generally; we have heard about STEM subjects, and this goes into education, health and innovation. This covers the economy and scientific advice to the newly appointed Deputy Minister for Innovation, Science and Skills. I wonder whether an adviser will be a one-man band. Without the back-up of an office or the rank of an officer, what authority will he have in the civil service? That is important.

3.20 p.m.

I think that you are open to the idea of an annual report or some sort of mechanism that allows a regular debate on Wales's progress in terms of scientific advance. This ought to be institutionalised, because there is great evidence that those countries that are open to science and innovation enjoy lots of benefits—not just economic ones, but general benefits across society. Having an annual report on progress and the measures being taken would be a great help, and it would be good for you to confirm that you have that sort of mechanism in mind.

The First Minister: First, as you mentioned, the professor will continue to give a fifth of his time to Imperial College London, and the rest to the Assembly Government. The important point is that we have appointed a very senior member of the scientific

David Melding: Fel Aelodau eraill, yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad a wnaethpwyd heddiw ac yn dymuno pob llwyddiant i'r Athro Harries yn ei rôl. Hoffwn gadarnhau rhai manylion, fodd bynnag. Dechreuaf drwy ofyn i'r Prif Weinidog a fydd yr Athro Harries yn gweithio yng ngwasanaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am 80 y cant o'r amser—dywedodd yr âi 20 y cant o'i amser i Goleg Imperial Llundain a chymeraf nad oes ganddo rolau eraill—yn-teu am bedwar diwrnod yr wythnos ar gyfartaledd. Mae'n bwysig inni gael gwybod hynny.

Ers blynyddoedd lawer, mae llawer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi galw am swydd prif swyddog gwyddonol. Mae rôl swydd wedi'i phwysleisio er mwyn datblygu newid diwylliant yn y gwasanaeth sifil ac mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn gyffredinol; yr ydym wedi clywed am bynciau STEM, ac mae hyn yn ymwneud ag addysg, iechyd ac arloesi. Mae hyn yn cynnwys yr economi a chyngor gwyddonol i'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wyddoniaeth, Arloesi a Sgiliau sydd newydd ei phenodi. Tybed ai band un dyn fydd cynghorydd? Heb swyddfa na safle swyddog yn gefn iddo, pa awdurdod a fydd ganddo yn y gwasanaeth sifil? Mae hynny'n bwysig.

Credaf eich bod yn cadw'ch meddwl yn agored o ran y syniad o gael adroddiad blynyddol neu ryw fath o fecanwaith a fydd yn caniatáu dadl reolaidd ar y cynnydd yng Nghymru o ran gwyddoniaeth. Dylid sefydliadoli hyn, oherwydd ceir tystiolaeth helaeth bod y gwledydd hynny sy'n agored i wyddoniaeth ac arloesi'n mwynhau manteision lawer—nid rhai economaidd yn unig, ond manteision cyffredinol ar draws y gymdeithas. Byddai cael adroddiad blynyddol ar y cynnydd a'r camau a gymerir yn gymorth mawr, a byddai'n dda pe baech yn cadarnhau bod gennych y math hwnnw o fecanwaith mewn golwg.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn gyntaf, fel y soniasoch, bydd yr athro'n parhau i roi un rhan o bump o'i amser i Goleg Imperial Llundain, a'r gweddill i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Y pwynt pwysig yw ein bod wedi penodi aelod uchel iawn o'r gymuned wyddonol, rhywun y mae

community, whose views and advice are bound to carry great weight. Any Minister, when deciding on matters, will bear that advice in mind—although they have discretion as to whether they accept that advice, and that will always be the case. However, there is no question of the chief scientific adviser being somehow less influential than someone who was called ‘chief scientific officer’. The chief scientific adviser will be the person to whom Ministers look to provide scientific advice on a range of issues, and it is an important role.

Coming back to your point about a reporting mechanism, I will consider how that might best be done—whether by way of an annual report, such as that from the chief medical officer, or by an alternative mechanism. However, as all parties in the Chamber have welcomed the appointment, it is important that his work is understood and disseminated, and discussed here on the floor of the Assembly on a regular basis.

Y Llywydd: Diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am y datganiad.

ei farn a'i gyngor yn siŵr o fod yn ddylanwadol iawn. Bydd unrhyw Weinidog, wrth benderfynu ar faterion, yn cadw'r cyngor hwnnw mewn cof—er y bydd ganddynt ddisgresiwn ynghylch derbyn y cyngor hwnnw ai peidio, a bydd hynny bob amser yn wir. Fodd bynnag, nid oes dim awgrym y bydd y prif gynghorydd gwyddonol rywsut yn llai dylanwadol na rhywun a elwid yn ‘brif swyddog gwyddonol’. Y prif gynghorydd gwyddonol fydd y dyn y bydd Gweinidogion yn disgwyl cael cyngor gwyddonol ganddo ar amrywiaeth o faterion, ac mae'n rôl bwysig.

A dod yn ôl at eich pwynt ynglŷn â mecanwaith adrodd, ystyriaf beth fyddai'r ffordd orau o wneud hynny—boed drwy adroddiad blynyddol, fel yr un a geir gan y prif swyddog meddygol, neu drwy ryw fecanwaith arall. Fodd bynnag, gan fod pob plaid yn y Siambr wedi croesawu'r penodiad, mae'n bwysig i'w waith gael ei ddeall a'i ledaenu, a'i drafod yma ar lawr y Cynulliad yn rheolaidd.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, First Minister, for the statement.

Cymeradwyo Cynnig Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 26.4, mewn perthynas â'r Mesur Seneddol ynghylch Tlodi Plant
Approval of a Legislative Consent Motion under Standing Order No. 26.4, in respect of the Child Poverty Bill

The Deputy Minister for Children (Huw Lewis): I move that

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 26.4, agrees that, in addition to the provisions referred to in motion NDM4246 (debated on 23 June 2009), those further provisions which have been brought forward in the Child Poverty Bill relating to free school meals, in so far as they fall within the legislative competence of the National Assembly for Wales, should be considered by the UK Parliament. (NDM4387)

This is required because an amendment tabled by the UK Government on 15 January proposes a new clause to be inserted into the Child Poverty Bill in relation to free school meals. As this proposed amendment goes

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Blant (Huw Lewis): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 26.4, yn cytuno y dylai Senedd y DU ystyried, yn ychwanegol at y darpariaethau y cyfeirir atynt yng nghynnig NDM4246 (a drafodwyd ar 23 Mehefin 2009), y darpariaethau pellach hynny, i'r graddau y maent yn dod o fewn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, a wneir yn y Mesur Seneddol ynghylch Tlodi Plant, ac sy'n ymwneud â phrydau ysgol am ddim. (NDM4387)

Mae hyn yn ofynnol oherwydd bod gwelliant a gyflwynwyd gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ar 15 Ionawr yn cynnig y dylid gosod cymal newydd yn y Mesur Tlodi Plant mewn perthynas â phrydau ysgol am ddim. Gan fod

beyond the consent previously given by the National Assembly, a further legislative consent motion is required under Standing Order No. 26.

The consent motion refers to relevant provisions in the Child Poverty Bill for prescribing conditions for the purposes of receiving free school meals if the child's parent or the child is in receipt of particular benefits. School meals, especially the provision of free school meals, are an important aspect of our anti-poverty strategy, so it is important that Welsh Ministers should have as much flexibility as possible in determining eligibility.

Therefore, we believe that the consent of the Assembly should be sought for this provision. This legislative consent motion is, therefore, placed before you for approval, on the terms that I have outlined.

The Presiding Officer: I have no Members present who wish to speak on this. If you wish to reply to yourself, Deputy Minister, you are entitled to do so. On the basis that there are no other speakers, I will move to a vote.

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (Rosemary Butler) i'r Gadair am 3.23 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) took the Chair at 3.23 p.m.*

Cynllun Gweithredu ar gyfer Gweithgarwch Corfforol The Physical Activity Action Plan

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1 and 2 in the name of Alun Cairns and amendments 3 and 4 in the name of Peter Black.

Y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth (Alun Ffred Jones): Cynigiad fod

y gwelliant arfaethedig hwn yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r cydsyniad a roddwyd yn flaenorol gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, mae angen cynnig cydsyniad deddfwriaethol arall o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 26.

Mae'r cynnig cydsyniad yn cyfeirio at ddarpariaethau perthnasol yn y Mesur Tlodi Plant ar gyfer pennu amodau ar gyfer cael prydau ysgol am ddim os yw rhiant y plentyn neu'r plentyn yn cael rhai budd-daliadau. Mae prydau ysgol, yn enwedig y ddarpariaeth prydau ysgol am ddim, yn agwedd bwysig ar ein strategaeth gwrth-dlodi, felly mae'n bwysig i Weinidogion Cymru gael cymaint o hyblygrwydd ag sy'n bosibl wrth benderfynu ar gymhwysedd.

Felly, credwn y dylid ceisio cydsyniad y Cynulliad hwn ar gyfer y ddarpariaeth hon. Felly, gosodir y cynnig cydsyniad deddfwriaethol hwn ger eich bron i'w gymeradwyo, ar y telerau yr wyf wedi'u hamlinellu.

Y Llywydd: Nid oes Aelodau'n bresennol sy'n dymuno siarad ar hyn. Os dymunwch ymateb i chi'ch hun, Ddirprwy Weinidog, mae gennych hawl i wneud hynny. Ar y sail nad oes dim siaradwyr eraill, symudaf at bleidlais.

The proposal is that the motion be agreed. Is there any objection? I see that there is not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, the motion is therefore agreed.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Alun Cairns, a gwelliannau 3 a 4 yn enw Peter Black.

The Minister for Heritage (Alun Ffred Jones): I move that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn croesawu'r cynllun gweithredu strategol 'Creu Cymru Egniol' ac yn cefnogi ei weledigaeth a'r arweiniad a geir ynddo i sicrhau bod pawb yn elwa o fod yn gorfforol egniol. (NDM4389)

Ar 13 Ionawr cyhoeddais 'Creu Cymru Egniol', cynllun gweithredu strategol pum mlynedd sy'n canolbwyntio ar sicrhau ein bod i gyd yn gwneud gweithgarwch corfforol yn rhan o'n bywydau bob dydd.

Mae'n bosibl y byddwch yn cofio i chi gael cyfle i drafod y cynllun gweithredu drafft yn ôl ym mis Mai. Derbyniais y sylwadau a wnaed a chryfhau'r cynllun i adlewyrchu'r trafodaethau a gafwyd. Yn dilyn hynny, cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad ar y cynllun drafft dros gyfnod o 12 wythnos. Ar yr un pryd, cafwyd ymgynghoriad ar wahân ar gyfer plant a gyhoeddais yn Eisteddfod yr Urdd. Daeth yr ymgynghoriad i ben ar 31 Gorffennaf. Ymatebodd 221 o gyrff ac unigolion i'r ymgynghoriad, ac yr oedd yr ymateb hwnnw'n gadarnhaol ac yn gefnogol ar y cyfan.

Wedi hynny, cafodd y cynllun gweithredu ei ddiwygio er mwyn adlewyrchu'r sylwadau. Ymhlith y newidiadau a wnaethpwyd oedd ychwanegu thema sylfaenol ynghylch tegwch ac ychwanegu camau gweithredu eraill er mwyn mynd i'r afael â phynciau fel mynediad i goedwigoedd ac ardaloedd tir glas, gwirfoddoli ym maes yr amgylchedd, cysylltiadau rhwng ysgolion a'r gymuned ehangach a defnyddio cyfleusterau ysgolion gyda'r nos, dros y penwythnosau ac yn ystod gwyliau ysgol.

Mae'r Torïaid, yng ngwelliant 1, yn gofyn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad gefnogi amcanion Meysydd Chwarae Cymru i ddiogelu ein meysydd chwarae er mwyn cynyddu lefelau ymarfer corff. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymrwymo i ehangu'r lleoedd sydd ar gael ar gyfer gweithgareddau allanol, ac un o'r camau gweithredu yn y cynllun yr ydym yn ei drafod heddiw yw sut i ddiogelu ein hardaloedd gwyrdd a'n meysydd chwaraeon—cyfeirïaf, os cofiaf yn iawn, at dudalen 23. Yr ydym eisoes yn cydweithio'n gadarnhaol â Meysydd Chwarae Cymru i

the National Assembly for Wales:

welcomes the 'Creating an Active Wales' strategic action plan, and supports its vision and direction for making sure that everybody benefits from being physically active. (NDM4389)

On 13 January I published 'Creating an Active Wales', a five-year strategic action plan that concentrates on ensuring that we all undertake physical activity as part of our everyday lives.

You possibly remember having an opportunity to discuss this plan in draft back in May. I received comments and strengthened the plan to reflect the discussions that were had. Following that, a consultation was held on the draft plan over a period of 12 weeks. At the same time, a separate consultation for children was published at the Urdd Eisteddfod. The consultation came to a close on 31 July. There were 221 responses from organisations and individuals to the consultation and the feedback was mainly positive and supportive.

The responses were analysed and the action plan revised to reflect the comments. Revisions included adding an additional underpinning theme of equity, and additional actions addressing topics such as access to woodlands and green spaces, environmental volunteering, school links to wider community and the use of school facilities during evenings, weekends and holidays.

The Tories, in amendment 1, ask the Assembly Government to support the aim of Fields in Trust Wales to preserve playing fields to help increase physical activity levels. The Assembly Government is already committed to increasing the space available for outdoor activity and indeed, one of the actions set out in the plan that we are debating today is to protect green spaces and playing fields—if I remember correctly, it is on page 23. We are already working positively with Fields in Trust Wales in looking at how we can achieve this. The

edrych ar nifer o ffyrdd gwahanol o gyflawni hyn. Wrth gwrs, mae'r Llywodraeth hefyd wedi derbyn, mewn egwyddor, y Mesur Arfaethedig Caeau Chwarae (Ymgysylltiad Cymunedau â Phenderfyniadau Gwaredu) (Cymru), o law Dai Lloyd. Felly, mae'r gwelliant hwn yn gwbl ddiangen.

Trof yn awr at lle'r ydym ar hyn o bryd ac at y rheswm pam fod angen cynllun ar gyfer gweithgarwch corfforol arnom. Gwyddom fod ymarfer yn rheolaidd yn llesol i'n hiechyd, yn gorfforol ac yn feddyliol, ond, ar hyn o bryd, dim ond rhyw dri oedolyn o bob 10 a phedwar plentyn o bob 10 sy'n gwneud digon o weithgarwch corfforol i fod o unrhyw les i'w hiechyd. Yn ogystal, mae tua chwe dyn o bob 10 a phum menyw o bob 10 yn pwysu gormod. Mae'r ffigurau moel hyn yn ddigon ynddynt eu hunain i bwysleisio pwysigrwydd y cynllun gweithredu hwn. Yn hynny o beth, mae gwelliant 2 y Torïaid yn berthnasol ac yn gofyn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad fynegi pryder bod cyfraddau ymarfer corff isel yng Nghymru yn achosi afiechyd ac yn rhoi pwysau sylweddol ar y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Yr wyf yn hapus i dderbyn y gwelliant hwn, gan ei fod yn ymwneud yn benodol â phwrpas y cynllun.

Mae 'Creu Cymru Egniol' yn ganolog i'n dyhead yn 'Cymru'n Un' o greu dyfodol iachach i bawb. Beth, felly, yr ydym am ei wneud i gael pobl Cymru i fod yn fwy egniol yn gorfforol? Mae swyddogion wedi gweithio mewn partneriaeth gyda rhanddeiliaid allweddol a phartneriaid i ddatblygu cynllun gweithredu, ac mae'r cynllun yn canolbwyntio ar bedwar nod strategol. Y cyntaf yw datblygu a chynnal cyfleusterau ffisegol a fydd yn ei gwneud yn haws i bobl ddewis bod yn fwy corfforol egniol; yr ail yw cefnogi plant a phobl ifanc i ddatblygu'r sgiliau i gynnwys gweithgarwch egniol yn rhan o'u bywydau a dal ati yn oedolion; y trydydd yw annog mwy o oedolion i fod yn fwy corfforol egniol a chynnal hynny drwy gydol eu hoes; a'r olaf yw annog mwy o bobl ym mhob sector o'r boblogaeth i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon.

Amcan y camau gweithredu yw rhoi mwy o gymorth i'r bobl hynny sydd eisoes yn gorfforol egniol a rhoi anogaeth i'r bobl hynny nad ydynt yn gorfforol egniol. Wrth

Government also, of course, in principle, supports Dai Lloyd's Proposed Playing Fields (Community Involvement in Disposal Decisions) (Wales) Measure. Therefore, this amendment is completely unnecessary.

I turn now to where we currently stand and why we need a physical activity action plan. We know that regular physical activity has many benefits to health, including mental health and wellbeing. However, only about three in 10 adults and four in 10 children currently undertake enough physical activity to gain any health benefits. In addition, around six in 10 men and five in 10 women are overweight. These stark figures demonstrate the importance of this action plan. In that respect, the Tories' amendment 2 asks the Welsh Assembly Government to express concern that consistently low physical activity rates in Wales are causing ill-health and placing a considerable burden on the national health service. I am happy to support this amendment, as it deals specifically with the scheme's aims.

'Creating an Active Wales' is central to our 'One Wales' ambition for a healthier future for all. What, therefore, are we going to do to get people in Wales more physically active? Officials have worked in partnership with key stakeholders and partners to develop the action plan, which focuses on four strategic aims. The first is to develop and maintain a physical environment that makes it easier for people to choose to be more physically active; the second is to support children and young people to develop the skills to live active lives, and become active adults; the third is to encourage more adults to be more active, more often throughout life and; and the fourth is to increase participation in sport, by all sectors of the population.

The actions in the plan seek to further support people who are already physically active and provide encouragement for those who are not. In recognising the diversity of modern

gydnabod yr amrywiaeth sy'n bodoli yn y Gymru fodern, mae'r cynllun hefyd yn anelu at gyrraedd pob rhan o'n cymunedau wrth ddod o hyd i wahanol ffyrdd o gadw'n gorfforol egniol. Bydd y camau gweithredu yn y cynllun yn sicrhau fframwaith i gynorthwyo pobl i ymgymryd â gweithgarwch egniol fel rhan o'u bywyd bob dydd, a drwy roi cyfleoedd yn uniongyrchol i bobl gymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau chwarae a hamdden, megis dawnau neu chwaraeon.

3.30 p.m.

'Creating an Active Wales' has two measurable high-level targets. The focus of the targets is to get everyone to do one day more, which will have a greater impact on the whole population than the original Climbing Higher target of a 1 per cent year-on-year increase in the numbers doing five 30-minute sessions and five 60-minute sessions—the targets for adults and children respectively. The one-day-more target will be achieved only by increasing the activity levels of people who do little or no exercise as well as of those already doing three or four days a week.

'Creating an Active Wales' has been developed to facilitate and support actions in the public, private and third sectors. We wish to build on existing good practice by providing leadership, learning and sharing lessons and, where necessary, realigning resources to maximise the impact for our communities.

In amendment 3, the Liberal Democrats ask the Welsh Assembly Government to state that it is concerned that much of the financial responsibility for delivering this strategy will fall to local authorities and calls on it to ensure that it is fully resourced. I will oppose this amendment because this is not just the responsibility of local authorities, but of the NHS, the voluntary sector, arts organisations, the Sports Council for Wales, the Countryside Council for Wales and others. Approximately £52 million per annum has been identified to fund the implementation of the plan. We will be taking a critical look at how we can make the best use of what we

Wales, the plan also seeks to create and sustain an approach that is inclusive for all parts of our community in finding different routes to being active. The actions in the plan will work to ensure a framework that supports people to be active as part of their daily life, providing opportunities directly for people to participate in play and recreational activities, such as dance or sport.

Mae gan 'Creu Cymru Egniol' ddau darged lefel uchel y gellir eu mesur. Ffocws y targedau yw cael pawb i wneud un diwrnod yn fwy, a gaiff effaith fwy ar y boblogaeth gyfan na tharged gwreiddiol Dringo'n Uwch o gynnydd blynyddol o 1 y cant yn y niferoedd sy'n gwneud pum sesiwn hanner awr a phum sesiwn awr—y targedau i oedolion a phlant, yn y drefn honno. Yr unig ffordd y cyflawnir y targed o wneud un diwrnod yn fwy fydd drwy gynyddu lefelau gweithgaredd pobl nad ydynt yn ymarfer dim neu fawr ddim yn ogystal â phobl sydd eisoes yn gwneud tri neu bedwar diwrnod yr wythnos.

Datblygwyd 'Creu Cymru Egniol' i hwyluso a chefnogi camau gweithredu yn y sector cyhoeddus, y sector preifat a'r trydydd sector. Dymunwn adeiladu ar arferion da sy'n bodoli drwy gynnig arweiniad, dysgu a rhannu gwersi a, lle y bo angen, newid yr adnoddau i sicrhau'r effaith fwyaf i'n cymunedau.

Yng ngwelliant 3, mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ddatgan ei bod yn bryderus y bydd llawer o'r cyfrifoldeb ariannol am gyflawni'r strategaeth hon yn dod i ran awdurdodau lleol ac yn galw arni i sicrhau y bydd yn cael adnoddau llawn. Byddaf yn gwrthwynebu'r gwelliant hwn am nad dim ond cyfrifoldeb awdurdodau lleol yw hyn, ond cyfrifoldeb y GIG, y sector gwirfoddol, sefydliadau'r celfyddydau, Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ac eraill. Mae tua £52 miliwn y flwyddyn wedi'i glustnodi i dalu am weithredu'r cynllun. Byddwn yn edrych yn

have and get value for money.

Peter Black: Are you opposing the idea that this should be fully resourced or will you ensure that the Assembly Government fully resources this strategy?

Alun Ffred Jones: I have announced the resources that are available and the way that we intend to approach the matter in order to achieve our aims and targets.

To ensure that all this happens I have set up a physical activity advisory group, which has responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the plan and for reviewing and advising on key issues. Its members have been drawn from a number of bodies that need to buy into the action plan if we are to succeed. These include, for example, the Sports Council for Wales, local authorities, third sector organisations, Public Health Wales and the Countryside Council for Wales. My advisory group is supported by a cross-departmental senior officials group, chaired by the chief medical officer, which will ensure a joined-up approach to action on the physical activity action plan within the Welsh Assembly Government.

In amendment 4, the Liberal Democrats ask the Welsh Assembly Government to demonstrate that lessons have been learned from the failure to evaluate the performance or impact of the 'Climbing Higher' strategy. I am sorry, Peter, but I will oppose this amendment as well as we have already taken action to ensure that mechanisms are in place to monitor and evaluate the impact of 'Creating an Active Wales'. During its development, a research and evaluation sub-group was established to review current evidence, and this group will be expanded to ensure that effective research, monitoring and evaluation are undertaken in support of the plan.

To support behavioural change we will be taking action to maximise the impact of Change4Life in Wales. Change4Life is a social marketing programme, originally

fanwl ar sut y gallwn wneud y defnydd gorau o'r hyn sydd gennym a chael gwerth am arian.

Peter Black: A ydych yn gwrthwynebu'r syniad y dylai hyn gael adnoddau llawn neu a wnewch sicrhau bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhoi adnoddau llawn i'r strategaeth hon?

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr wyf wedi cyhoeddi'r adnoddau sydd ar gael a'r ffordd y bwriadwn ymdrin â'r mater er mwyn cyrraedd ein nodau a'n targedau.

I sicrhau bod hyn i gyd yn digwydd yr wyf wedi sefydlu grŵp cynghori ar weithgaredd corfforol, sydd yn gyfrifol am oruchwylio gweithredu'r cynllun ac am adolygu a chynghori ar faterion allweddol. Mae ei aelodau'n perthyn i nifer o gyrff y mae angen iddynt uniaethu â'r cynllun gweithredu os ydym am lwyddo. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys, er enghraifft, Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, yr awdurdodau lleol, sefydliadau'r trydydd sector, Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru a Chyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru. Cefnogir fy ngrŵp cynghori gan grŵp uwch swyddogion trawsadrannol, dan gadeiryddiaeth y prif swyddog meddygol, a fydd yn sicrhau dull cydlynol o roi'r cynllun gweithredu ar weithgaredd corfforol ar waith o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Yng ngwelliant 4, mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ddangos bod gwersi wedi'u dysgu yn sgîl y methiant i werthuso perfformiad neu effaith y strategaeth 'Dringo'n Uwch'. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Peter, ond byddaf yn gwrthwynebu'r gwelliant hwn hefyd gan ein bod eisoes wedi cymryd camau i sicrhau bod mecanweithiau yn eu lle i fonitro a gwerthuso effaith 'Creu Cymru Egniol'. Yn ystod ei datblygiad, sefydlwyd is-grŵp ymchwil a gwerthuso i adolygu'r dystiolaeth gyfredol, ac ehangir y grŵp hwn i sicrhau bod ymchwil, monitro a gwerthuso effeithiol yn digwydd i ategu'r cynllun.

I gefnogi newid ymddygiad byddwn yn cymryd camau i sicrhau bod Newid am Oes yn cael yr effaith fwyaf posibl yng Nghymru. Rhaglen marchnata cymdeithasol yw Newid

developed by the Department of Health to increase levels of physical activity and promote healthy eating in England. With support from a number of Welsh Assembly Government departments, we will provide the Welsh context to inspire and motivate people in Wales and connect them with the local resources that can help them to change their behaviour.

We should all lead by example and I would like to set up a series of photo opportunities on 24 February, with as many AMs as possible demonstrating how they have built, or intend to build, physical activity into their everyday lives. It is a worthwhile endeavour and something to look forward to.

In conclusion, I want to create a Wales where physical activity opportunities are accessible to all and where being active is the norm. To do that we need to work together to ensure that activity is at the centre of the school ethos and that physical literacy is as important as numeracy and language. We must enable people to use their local environment for active recreation and create safe environments that allow children to play outdoors frequently. We need to ensure that children and adults regularly participate in active leisure and that their first choice for travel over short distances is active travel, such as walking and cycling. I have no doubt that we will hear a lot about cycling during the debate. This is an ambitious plan, and I ask you all to endorse the drive to create an active, healthy and inclusive Wales.

Alun Cairns: I move the following amendments in my name. Amendment 1: add a new point at the end of the motion:

supports the aim of Fields in Trust to preserve playing fields in Wales to help increase physical activity levels in Wales.

Amendment 2: add a new point at the end of the motion:

am Oes, a ddatblygwyd yn wreiddiol gan yr Adran Iechyd i gynyddu lefelau gweithgaredd corfforol a hybu bwyta'n iach yn Lloegr. Gyda chefnogaeth gan nifer o adrannau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, byddwn yn darparu'r cyd-destun Cymreig i ysbrydoli a symbylu pobl yng Nghymru a'u cysylltu â'r adnoddau lleol a all eu helpu i newid eu hymddygiad.

Dylem i gyd arwain drwy esiampl a hoffwn drefnu cyfres o gyfleoedd i dynnu llun ar 24 Chwefror, a chael cynifer o ACau ag y gallwn i ddangos sut y maent wedi cynnwys, neu'n bwriadu cynnwys, gweithgaredd corfforol yn eu bywydau bob dydd. Mae'n ymdrech werth chweil ac yn rhywbeth i edrych ymlaen ato.

I gloi, mae arnaf eisiau creu Cymru lle y mae cyfleoedd i gael gweithgaredd corfforol ar gael i bawb a lle y mae bod yn egnïol yn beth arferol. I wneud hynny mae angen inni gydweithio i sicrhau bod gweithgaredd yn rhan ganolog o ethos yr ysgol a bod llythrennedd corfforol cyn bwysiced â rhifedd ac iaith. Rhaid inni alluogi pobl i ddefnyddio'u hamgylchedd lleol ar gyfer hamddena egnïol a chreu amgylcheddau diogel a fydd yn caniatáu i blant chwarae yn yr awyr agored yn rheolaidd. Mae angen sicrhau bod plant ac oedolion yn cyfranogi'n rheolaidd mewn hamddena egnïol ac mai eu dewis cyntaf ar gyfer teithio dros bellter byr yw teithio egnïol, megis cerdded a beicio. Yr wyf yn siŵr y clywn lawer am feicio yn ystod y ddadl. Mae hwn yn gynllun uchelgeisiol, a gofynnaf ichi i gyd gefnogi'r ymgyrch i greu Cymru egnïol, iach a chynhwysol.

Alun Cairns: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn fy enw i. Gwelliant 1: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cefnogi nod Meysydd Chwarae Cymru i ddiogelu meysydd chwarae yng Nghymru er mwyn helpu i gynyddu lefelau gweithgarwch corfforol yng Nghymru.

Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

expresses concern that consistently low physical activity rates in Wales are causing ill health and placing a considerable burden on the national health service.

I am more than happy to highlight how physical activity is built into my day. I will happily respond on that date, but between now and the election more than an hour of physical activity will be built into my days, on average, given the number of leaflets that we will be putting through letterboxes. That is a good starting point.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That is not relevant here, Alun Cairns.

Alun Cairns: I am merely seeking to make the point that walking is an important activity that all of us can undertake, irrespective of other—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I think that you are just trying to be a bit smart. The Presiding Officer has already said that we do not want too much talk about elections. Could you move on, please?

Alun Cairns: Thank you, Dirprwy Lywydd. I will listen to what you say, of course.

This debate can be broken down in several ways. It is interesting and pleasing that the foreword of the report is signed by both the Minister for Heritage and the Minister for Health and Social Services. That underlines that it is not just an area that falls into one portfolio but a cross-cutting issue. Physical activity gives a lot of pleasure, and there are other benefits to participating in sport, but there are also health benefits from it, which is one of the underlying reasons why we need focus so much attention on it. The Minister has been candid in the data that he has highlighted. I will focus on just some of the statistics: only 30 per cent of adults undertake sufficient physical activity to benefit their health, only 44 per cent of children aged seven to 11 achieve the recommended target on 60 minutes of physical activity of moderate intensity, and, more worryingly, only 35 per cent of young people aged between 11 and 16 achieve the recommended target on 60 minutes of physical activity. That highlights another issue. Policy makers

yn mynegi pryder bod y cyfraddau gweithgarwch corfforol cyson isel yng Nghymru yn peri afiechyd ac yn rhoi cryn faich ar y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol.

Yr wyf yn hollol fodlon amlygu'r modd y mae fy niwrnod i'n cynnwys gweithgaredd corfforol. Ymatebaf yn llawen ar y dyddiad hwnnw, ond rhwng hyn a'r etholiad bydd mwy nag awr o weithgaredd corfforol wedi'i gynnwys yn fy niwrnodau, ar gyfartaledd, o gofio faint o daflenni y byddwn yn eu gwthio drwy ddrysau. Mae hynny'n fan cychwyn da.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid yw hynny'n berthnasol yma, Alun Cairns.

Alun Cairns: Dim ond ceisio gwneud y pwynt yr ydwyf fod cerdded yn weithgaredd pwysig y gall pawb ohonom ei wneud, ni waeth beth fo—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf yn meddwl mai dim ond ceisio bod braidd yn glyfar yr ydych. Mae'r Llywydd wedi dweud eisoes nad oes arnom eisiau gormod o siarad am etholiadau. A allech symud ymlaen, os gwelwch yn dda?

Alun Cairns: Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Gwrandawaf ar eich gair, wrth gwrs.

Gellir dadansoddi'r ddatl hon mewn sawl ffordd. Mae'n ddiddorol ac yn braf bod rhagair yr adroddiad wedi'i lofnodi gan y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth a'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Mae hynny'n tanlinellu nad maes sy'n perthyn i un portffolio yn unig yw hyn ond mater trawsbynciol. Mae gweithgaredd corfforol yn rhoi llawer o bleser, a cheir manteision eraill yn sgîl cyfranogi mewn chwaraeon, ond ceir manteision i iechyd hefyd, a dyna un o'r rhesymau gwaelodol pam y mae angen inni ganolbwyntio cymaint o sylw arno. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi bod yn agored yn y data a gyflwynodd. Canolbwyntiaf ar rai o'r ystadegau'n unig: dim ond 30 y cant o oedolion sy'n ymgymryd â digon o weithgaredd corfforol i wneud lles i'w hiechyd, dim ond 44 y cant o blant rhwng saith ac 11 oed sy'n cyrraedd y targed a argymhellir o 60 munud o weithgaredd corfforol cymedrol, a thestun mwy byth o bryder yw mai dim ond 35 y cant o bobl ifanc rhwng 11 ac 16 oed sy'n cyrraedd y targed a

and innovators can have a greater influence on those of a younger age, partly because of the way that the national curriculum is structured, and partly because of the time that children spend in the hands of the public sector. Schools and the education system can play a significant part in creating a culture in which sport and physical activity are recognised as important, not only for the pleasure that they can provide but for their health benefits. So whereas two cheers can be given because this covers both the health and culture portfolios, if we are to focus on the areas where we can have the greatest influence in relation to this document, we also need to include education. It would be beneficial for it to be recognised that this covers all three portfolios.

I also underline the financial commitment required to deliver this. We all know of the 'Climbing Higher' document. We have had many debates on it here, and the Minister at the time championed it, but we also know that when the Audit Committee and the Wales Audit Office started to look at what was being delivered, the funds that were made available, and how successful it was in meeting its objectives, it was destroyed by the Wales Audit Office and by the Audit Committee, which issued an extremely critical report. I hope that the recommendations in that report in terms of policy delivery are taken into account.

Financing is important, and the 'One Wales' agreement highlights that £190 million has been identified for health improvement. Therefore, I would hope that the Minister can give us some data on how much of that £190 million will go towards this, or is it that that is just a health budget, and the budget for funding this document will come from the budget for the heritage portfolio? How much access to health funding will the sports council have? If we recognise this as a genuinely cross-cutting theme—as it is, as I said earlier—I would hope that the sports council would have active use of the money that is made available to the health budget. If we look at the budget that has been made available for sports, in comparison to that

argymhellir o 60 munud o weithgaredd corfforol. Mae hynny'n amlygu mater arall. Gall llunwyr polisïau ac arloeswyr gael mwy o ddylanwad ar rai iau, yn rhannol oherwydd y ffordd y mae'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol wedi'i strwythuro, ac yn rhannol oherwydd yr amser y mae plant yn ei dreulio yn nwylo'r sector cyhoeddus. Gall ysgolion a'r gyfundrefn addysg chwarae rhan sylweddol mewn creu diwylliant lle y cydnabyddir bod chwaraeon a gweithgaredd corfforol yn bwysig, nid yn unig o ran y pleser y gallant ei roi ond o ran eu manteision i iechyd. Felly er y gellir cymeradwyo bod hyn yn cynnwys y ddau bortffolio, iechyd a diwylliant, os ydym i ganolbwyntio ar y meysydd lle y gallwn gael y dylanwad mwyaf yng nghyd-destun y ddogfen hon, mae angen inni gynnwys addysg hefyd. Byddai'n fuddiol cydnabod bod hyn yn fater i'r tri phortffolio.

Tanlinellaf hefyd yr ymrwymiad ariannol y mae ei angen i gyflawni hyn. Gŵyr pawb ohonom am y ddogfen 'Dringo'n Uwch'. Yr ydym wedi cael sawl dadl amdani yma, ac fe'i hyrwyddwyd gan y Gweinidog ar y pryd, ond gwyddom hefyd pan ddechreuodd y Pwyllgor Archwilio a Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru edrych ar yr hyn a oedd yn cael ei gyflawni, yr arian a ddarperid, a pha mor llwyddiannus ydoedd o ran cyflawni ei hamcanion, iddi gael ei chwalu gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru a chan y Pwyllgor Archwilio, a gyhoeddodd adroddiad eithriadol o feirniadol. Gobeithio y bydd yr argymhellion yn yr adroddiad hwnnw o ran gweithredu'r polisi'n cael eu hystyried.

Mae cyllid yn bwysig, ac mae cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' yn pwysleisio bod £190 miliwn wedi'i glustnodi ar gyfer gwella iechyd. Felly, gobeithio y gall y Gweinidog roi data inni ynghylch faint o'r £190 miliwn hwnnw a aiff tuag at hyn, ynteu ai cyllideb iechyd yn unig yw honno, ac y daw'r gyllideb i ariannu'r ddogfen hon o gyllideb y portffolio treftadaeth? Faint o siawns fydd i'r cyngor chwaraeon gael cyllid iechyd? Os cydnabyddwn fod hon yn thema drawsbynciol go iawn—fel y mae, fel y dywedais yn gynharach—fy ngobaith yw y câ'r cyngor chwaraeon ddefnyddio'r arian sydd ar gael i'r gyllideb iechyd. Os edrychwn ar y gyllideb sydd wedi'i darparu ar gyfer chwaraeon, o'i chymharu â honno sydd ar

made available for health, they will, of course, be different, but sport can also benefit health, as we have recognised.

gael i iechyd, byddant, wrth reswm, yn wahanol, ond gall chwaraeon ddod â budd i iechyd hefyd, fel yr ydym wedi cydnabod.

3.40 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Would you wind up, please?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A wnewch ddirwyn i ben, os gwelwch yn dda?

Alun Cairns: In winding up, I want to underline the importance of physical activity in the education system, to question why education is not a fundamental element in this document, and, thirdly, to ask what access the sports council will have to the health budget in order to increase its capacity to help the Minister to deliver his objectives.

Alun Cairns: Wrth ddirwyn i ben, mae arnaf eisiau tanlinellu pwysigrwydd gweithgaredd corfforol yn y gyfundrefn addysg, holi pam nad yw addysg yn elfen sylfaenol yn y ddogfen hon, ac, yn drydydd, gofyn pa gyfle a gaiff y cyngor chwaraeon i ddefnyddio'r gyllideb iechyd er mwyn cynyddu ei allu i helpu'r Gweinidog i gyflawni ei amcanion.

Eleanor Burnham: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Peter Black. Gwelliant 3: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Eleanor Burnham: I move the following amendments in the name of Peter Black. Amendment 3: add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn pryderu y bydd gormod o'r cyfrifoldeb ariannol am gyflawni'r strategaeth hon yn disgyn ar awdurdodau lleol ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod digon o adnoddau ar ei chyfer.

is concerned that much of the financial responsibility for delivering this strategy will fall to local authorities and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that it is fully resourced.

Gwelliant 4: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Amendment 4: add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ddangos bod gwersi wedi cael eu dysgu yn sgîl y methiant i werthuso perfformiad neu effaith y strategaeth 'Dringo'n Uwch'.

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to demonstrate that lessons have been learned from the failure to evaluate the performance or the impact of the 'Climbing Higher' strategy.

Nid wyf yn siŵr pam fod y Gweinidog wedi gwrthod cefnogi'r gwelliannau hyn oherwydd mae pryder fod gormod o gyfrifoldeb ariannol am gyflawni'r strategaeth hon wedi disgyn ar awdurdodau lleol. Yr ydym yn galw ar y Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod digon o adnoddau ganddynt. Mae'n eithaf syml. Os ydych yn credu bod digon o arian ar gael, yr wyf yn teimlo eich bod chi'n byw yn *cloud-cuckoo-land*. Nid oes angen edrych yn bellach na'r effaith mae'r tywydd drwg diweddar wedi'i gael ar gyllid llywodraeth leol. Mae awdurdodau lleol yn pryderu'n fawr am sut y byddant yn gallu graeanu'r heolydd i'w cadw'n agored, heb sôn am bethau eraill nad ydynt efallai mor bwysig iddynt hwy. Mae rhai pethau yn bwysig

I am not sure why the Minister has refused to support these amendments because there is some concern that the financial burden for delivering this strategy has fallen on the local authorities. We call on the Government to ensure that they have sufficient resources. It is quite simple. If you think that there is enough money available currently, I think that you are living in *cloud-cuckoo-land*. There is no need to look further than the impact that the recent inclement weather has had on the finances of local government. Local authorities are greatly concerned about their ability to grit the roads to keep them open, without mentioning the other things that may not be as much of a priority for them. Some things are important to them, but

iddynt, ond mae pethau eraill sy'n hynod o bwysig ond efallai nad ydynt ar ben y rhestr.

Yr wyf am ei roi ar glawr fy mod yn trio fy ngorau, fel y mae'r Gweinidog wedi ein herio. Yr wyf yn trio cael ychydig bach o ymarfer bob bore cyn dod i fy ngwaith ac yr wyf yn cerdded i fy ngwaith. Yr wyf yn cerdded yn ôl o'm gwaith ac i fyny ac i lawr y grisiau. Yr wyf yn trio fy ngorau, er ein bod yn eistedd am oriau yn y lle yma ar brynhawniau Mawrth a Mercher a thrwy'r dydd ar ddydd Iau, ac yr wyf yn treulio oriau—bron i ddiwrnod—yn teithio i fyny ac i lawr ar y trê'n ac yr wyf mewn car drwy'r dydd ar ddydd Gwener. Yr wyf yn gwneud fy ngorau ac yr wyf yn gobeithio bydd hynny'n ddigon da i'r Gweinidog.

This is really important when we think about obesity and diabetes. The fact that people have busy, stressful lives means that fitting it all in is difficult for a lot of people. While I agree with the Minister that we must all be challenged, and I hope that I put his mind at rest that I do try my little best—it is probably not good enough, but I do try—most of us find it difficult because we live very sedentary lives compared to 50 years ago. I believe that we should all try to set an example.

The international standard for the recommended amount of physical activity for adults is at least 30 minutes of moderate exercise, five times a week. I know that 5x60 has been embraced by the Government and I commend it for that. However, there is a difficulty here. Look at the comments of the Audit Committee, which concluded that:

'despite the recommendations of the Auditor General, three and a half years after the strategy was launched, none of the key building blocks needed to deliver an ambitious policy such as *Climbing Higher* were yet in place:

a. leadership to the public sector is lacking;

b. delivery mechanisms are unclear; and

there are other extremely important things that may not be at the top of the list.

I want to put it on record that I do my best, as the Minister has challenged us all to do. I try to do a little bit of exercise every morning before coming to work and I walk to work. I also walk home from work and up and down the stairs. I am doing my level best, although we spend hours on end in a sedentary position in this place on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons and all day on Thursday, and I spend hours—almost a day—travelling up and down the country on a train and I am in a car all day on Friday. I do my best and I hope that that is good enough for the Minister.

Mae hyn yn bwysig dros ben pan feddyliwn am ordewdra a diabetes. Mae'r ffaith bod gan bobl fywydau prysur, llawn pwysau, yn golygu bod cyflawni popeth yn anodd i lawer o bobl. Er fy mod yn cytuno â'r Gweinidog fod yn rhaid ein herio i gyd, a gobeithio imi dawelu ei feddwl fy mod yn gwneud fy ngorau glas—mae'n debyg nad yw'n ddigon da, ond yr wyf yn ymdrechu—mae'r rhan fwyaf ohonom yn ei chael yn anodd oherwydd yr ydym yn byw bywydau eisteddog iawn o gymharu'r sefyllfa â 50 mlynedd yn ôl. Credaf y dylem i gyd geisio gosod esiampl.

Y safon ryngwladol ar gyfer faint o weithgaredd corfforol a argymhellir i oedolion yw o leiaf hanner awr o ymarfer cymedrol, bum gwaith yr wythnos. Gwn fod 5x60 wedi'i goleddu gan y Llywodraeth ac fe'i cymeradwyaf am hynny. Fodd bynnag, ceir anhawster yn hyn o beth. Edrychwch ar sylwadau'r Pwyllgor Archwilio, a ddaeth i'r casgliad:

er gwaethaf argymhellion yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol, dair blynedd a hanner wedi lansio'r strategaeth, nid oedd dim un o'r elfennau allweddol yr oedd eu hangen i wireddu polisi uchelgeisiol fel *Dringo'n Uwch* ar waith eto:

a. mae arweiniad i'r sector cyhoeddus yn ddiffygiol;

b. mae'r mecanweithiau i gyflawni'r

gorchwyl yn aneglur; ac

c. there are no proper arrangements for monitoring progress and evaluating outcomes.'

c. nid oes trefniadau iawn ar gyfer monitro'r cynnydd a gwerthuso'r canlyniadau.

On that basis, I think that the Minister has a huge challenge. In a recent committee meeting, the sports council came before us. I know that it has many calls on its purse and many people believe that there is insufficient money in the pot.

Ar sail hynny, credaf fod y Gweinidog yn wynebu her anferthol. Mewn cyfarfod o'r pwyllgor yn ddiweddar, daeth y cyngor chwaraeon ger ein bron. Gwn fod ganddo lawer o alwadau ar ei bwrs a bod llawer o bobl yn credu nad oes digon o arian yn y pot.

We are not being negative; we are just trying to be practical. We all worry about the state of our general health. The health budget takes up about half the Assembly Government's spend in Wales, which is extraordinary when you think, therefore, how little there is for everything else. Where is the investment in teacher training, which could also support the delivery of this strategy? What use will the Government make of the media to promote this scheme and the benefits of physical activity? You only need think of how successful McDonald's has been in getting us all to think that it is absolutely brilliant to eat in McDonald's all the time. If we could get to that stage, we could do a subliminal exercise on people. When you think about it, that is what we are battling. We really are battling the fact that McDonald's has been successful in getting youngsters and families to think, 'That is the way to do it,' and that they always have to go there. We have to move away from that psychological block, and say, 'No, you do not have to eat at McDonald's three times a week, however good it is,'—and I do not want anyone to tell me that it is not. You understand the point that I am making. This is our big battle: to get people on side and to understand that it is not a fad; it is very important to have a healthy lifestyle.

Nid bod yn negyddol yr ydym; dim ond ceisio bod yn ymarferol. Yr ydym i gyd yn poeni am gyflwr ein hiechyd cyffredinol. Y gyllideb iechyd sy'n gyfrifol am tua hanner gwariant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yng Nghymru, ac mae hynny'n hynod pan feddylwch, felly, cyn lleied sydd i bopeth arall. Ble y mae'r buddsoddiad mewn hyfforddi athrawon, a allai hefyd ategu gweithredu'r strategaeth hon? Pa ddefnydd a wnaiff y Llywodraeth o'r cyfryngau i hyrwyddo'r cynllun hwn a manteision gweithgaredd corfforol? Y cyfan y mae'n rhaid ichi ei wneud yw meddwl mor llwyddiannus y mae McDonald's wedi bod o ran ein cael i gyd i feddwl mai peth hollol wych yw bwyta yn McDonald's o hyd. Pe gallem gyrraedd y sefyllfa honno, gallem ddylanwadu ar bobl yn yr isymwybod. Pan feddylwch am y peth, dyna yr ydym yn brwydro yn ei erbyn. Yr ydym mewn gwirionedd yn brwydro yn erbyn y ffaith bod McDonald's wedi llwyddo i gael gan blant a theuluoedd feddwl, 'Dyna sut y mae gwneud', a bod yn rhaid iddynt fynd yno o hyd. Rhaid inni symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth y rhwystr seicolegol hwnnw, a dweud, 'Na, nid oes raid ichi fwyta yn McDonald's dair gwaith yr wythnos, dim ots pa mor dda ydyw,'—ac nid oes arnaf eisiau i neb ddweud wrthyf nad ydyw. Yr ydych yn deall y pwynt sydd gennyf. Hyn yw ein brwydr fawr: cael gan bobl gyd-fynd â hyn a deall nad chwiw ydyw; mae'n bwysig iawn bod gennych ffordd iach o fyw.

The physical education and school sport schemes, or PESS, have proven to be very successful, and, if they are properly funded, they have a proven track record. I would like the Minister to assure me that the current level of funding will be maintained.

Mae'r cynlluniau addysg gorfforol a chwaraeon mewn ysgolion wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn, ac, o gael eu hariannu'n iawn, maent wedi ennill eu plwyf. Hoffwn i'r Gweinidog roi sicrwydd imi y cynhelir y lefel ariannu gyfredol.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Can you wind up, please?

Eleanor Burnham: We could be here all day discussing this important issue, but I challenge the Government, because, while we welcome this overdue document, we need to encourage participation. We all have a role in doing that, but the Minister needs to tell us how on earth the local authorities and the health authorities will be able to help finance this deal.

Lorraine Barrett: I support the Minister's commitment to getting us more active. I was taken with the part of your speech on preserving playing fields, and you may well guess what I am about to mention. You could do no better than putting your weight behind preserving the Rumney recreation playing fields in Cardiff, which are the green lungs of the Newport Road area, between Llanrumney, Rumney, Trowbridge and St Mellons. The playing fields are the hub of those communities and are used by people of all ages from all over Cardiff and beyond for all sorts of events, be they village fairs, football games and so on. The council has proposed to build a new school and combined leisure centre on this land, and, while there will be some playing areas left, pupils will, apparently, be bussed down to the lower Llanrumney area to play other team games, which, to me, does not make sense. An application for village-green status for the playing fields has been lodged. I think that I know what your response will be, but, on behalf of the Rumney residents' group, which has been fighting for this for so long, I feel that if there is anything that you could do to persuade your colleagues in Cardiff Council to support the application for village-green status that will achieve your aims and ambitions to preserve those playing fields and green spaces, and many future generations will be able to enjoy the games and activities that people do at present.

Darren Millar: I am grateful for the opportunity to speak in the debate. I agree wholeheartedly with much of what has been

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: A allwch ddirwyn i ben, os gwelwch yn dda?

Eleanor Burnham: Gallem fod yma drwy'r dydd yn trafod y mater pwysig hwn, ond heriaf y Llywodraeth, oherwydd, er ein bod yn croesawu'r ddogfen hon o'r diwedd, mae angen inni annog pobl i gymryd rhan. Mae gan bawb ohonom rôl yn hynny, ond mae angen i'r Gweinidog ddweud wrthym sut ar y ddaear y bydd yr awdurdodau lleol a'r awdurdodau iechyd yn gallu helpu i ariannu'r cynllun hwn.

Lorraine Barrett: Yr wyf yn cefnogi ymrwymiad y Gweinidog i gael gennym fod yn fwy egniol. Fe'm trawyd gan y rhan o'ch araith ynglŷn â chadw caeau chwarae, ac efallai y gallwch ddyfalu beth yr wyf ar fin ei grybwyll. Byddai'n fuddiol ichi roi eich cefnogaeth i gadw caeau chwarae Tredelerch yng Nghaerdydd, sydd yn ysgyfaint gwyrdd i ardal Heol Casnewydd, rhwng Llanrhymni, Tredelerch, Trowbridge a Llaneirwg. Y caeau chwarae yw canolbwynt y cymunedau hynny ac fe'u defnyddir gan bobl o bob oed o bob rhan o Gaerdydd a'r tu hwnt ar gyfer pob math o ddigwyddiadau, boed yn ffeiriau pentref, gemau pêl-droed ac yn y blaen. Mae'r cyngor wedi cynnig adeiladu ysgol newydd a chanolfan hamdden ynghlwm wrthi ar y tir hwn, ac, er y bydd rhywfaint o fannau chwarae ar ôl, mae'n debyg y caiff disgyblion eu bysio i lawr i ardal Llanrhymni isaf i chwarae gemau tîm eraill, ac nid yw hynny'n gwneud synnwyr i mi. Mae cais wedi'i gyflwyno am statws maes pentref i'r caeau chwarae. Credaf fy mod yn gwybod beth fydd eich ymateb, ond, ar ran grŵp trigolion Tredelerch, sydd wedi bod yn ymladd dros hyn ers cryn amser, yr wyf yn teimlo os oes unrhyw beth y gallech ei wneud i ddarbwylo'ch cyfeillion yng Nghyngor Caerdydd i gefnogi'r cais am statws maes pentref y bydd hynny'n cyflawni eich amcanion a'ch uchelgais i gadw'r caeau chwarae a'r manau gwyrdd hynny, ac y bydd cenedlaethau lawer i'r dyfodol yn gallu mwynhau'r chwaraeon a'r gweithgareddau a fwyneir gan bobl yn awr.

Darren Millar: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl. Cytunaf yn llwyr â llawer o'r hyn a ddywedodd Alun Cairns.

said by Alun Cairns. Even those of us who do not exercise enough acknowledge that significant health benefits can be derived from physical activity. That is critical to the wellbeing of society, and, as the Minister has said, the ongoing future sustainability of even organisations such as the NHS, particularly when you consider the current spending squeeze and the demographic time bomb on which we in Wales are sitting. In many constituencies, such as mine, where there is a large number of people who are elderly, simple daily exercise routines can add both fulfilment and years to life expectancy, and anything that can be done to promote an active lifestyle is surely to be welcomed.

I wish to speak specifically in support of amendment 1 in the name of Alun Cairns, which seeks further and better protection of playing fields. As we all know, local playing fields are not only the focus of activity in many communities, but are also a source of pride for local towns and villages. We all know that, apart from school, local playing fields are where most children first learn to kick a football or practice throwing a rugby ball—and, by the way, I wish the Welsh rugby team all the best for Saturday's game in the RBS 6 Nations championship. Playing fields are also a place where older generations can enjoy exercise with their children or take their dogs for a walk. It is precisely because of the range of activities that playing fields support that I believe they should be given much stronger protection. That is why I tabled an amendment to the Proposed Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2009 when it was debated in the Assembly not long ago, to seek better protection for playing fields and other community play facilities. Unfortunately, in spite of the warm words that we have heard from the Minister today and those that we heard during that debate, the Labour-Plaid coalition voted my amendment down. Playing fields are important community assets. I also look forward to the debate, tabled in the name of Dai Lloyd, on the proposed playing fields Measure in just a few weeks' time, because I will say similar things to what I am saying today.

Mae hyd yn oed y rhai yn ein plith nad ydynt yn ymarfer digon yn cydnabod y gall manteision sylweddol o ran iechyd ddeillio o weithgaredd corfforol. Mae hynny'n allweddol i les cymdeithas, ac, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, cynaliadwyedd parhaus cyrff fel y GIG, hyd yn oed, i'r dyfodol, yn enwedig o ystyried y wasgfa gyfredol ar wario a'r bom amser demograffig yr ydym ni yng Nghymru'n eistedd arno. Mewn llawer o etholaethau, fel fy un i, lle y ceir nifer fawr o bobl sy'n oedranus, gall trefn syml o ymarfer bob dydd ychwanegu boddhad a blynyddoedd at eu hoes, a siawns nad oes yn rhaid croesawu unrhyw beth y gellir ei wneud i hyrwyddo ffordd egniol o fyw.

Mae arnaf eisiau siarad yn benodol o blaid gwelliant 1 yn enw Alun Cairns, sy'n ceisio gwarchodaeth bellach a gwell i gaeau chwarae. Fel y gwyddom i gyd, mae caeau chwarae lleol nid yn unig yn ganolbwynt gweithgaredd mewn sawl cymuned, ond hefyd yn destun balchder i drefi a phentrefi lleol. Gwyddom i gyd, ar wahân i'r ysgol, mai ar gaeau chwarae lleol y bydd y rhan fwyaf o blant yn dechrau dysgu cicio pêl-droed neu ymarfer taflu pêl rygbi—a gyda llaw, dymunaf bob hwyl i dîm rygbi Cymru ddydd Sadwrn ym mhencampwriaeth rygbi'r chwe gwlad. Mae caeau chwarae hefyd yn fan lle y gall pobl hŷn fwynhau ymarfer corff gyda'u plant neu fynd â'u cŵn am dro. Yr amrywiaeth o weithgareddau a gynhelir gan gaeau chwarae yw'r union reswm pam y credaf y dylid rhoi gwarchodaeth lawer cryfach iddynt. Dyna pam y cyflwynais welliant i'r Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Plant a Theuluoedd (Cymru) 2009 pan fu dadl arno yn y Cynulliad dro'n ôl, i geisio gwarchodaeth well i gaeau chwarae a chyfleusterau chwarae cymunedol eraill. Yn anffodus, er gwaethaf y geiriau gwresog yr ydym wedi'u clywed gan y Gweinidog heddiw a'r rhai a glywsom yn ystod y ddadl honno, pleidleisiodd clymblaid Llafur a Phlaid Cymru yn erbyn fy ngwelliant ac fe'i trechwyd. Mae caeau chwarae'n asedau cymunedol pwysig. Edrychaf ymlaen hefyd at y ddadl, a gyflwynir yn enw Dai Lloyd, ar y Mesur arfaethedig ynghylch caeau chwarae ymhen ychydig wythnosau, oherwydd dywedaf bethau tebyg i'r hyn yr wyf yn ei ddweud heddiw.

3.50 p.m.

Local authorities across Wales are currently in the process of preparing their local development plans and I think that now is an opportune time for the Assembly Government to make it clear to councils in Wales that they expect playing fields to be properly protected against unnecessary development and to ensure that that is a feature of local development plans in their area.

In my constituency, in the town of Abergele, residents are faced with the threat of a number of playing fields, which are in the town and are very well used at the moment, being allocated for future housing provision. Not only is that extremely unpopular among locals and elected representatives, it is plain wrong. Open spaces should be safeguarded for future generations to enjoy as well as current generations, so that we can use them for our benefit. For many, local parks and playing fields are the only places that they are able to access in order to enjoy the outdoors, particularly those who cannot travel far. Their importance should be better appreciated by the Assembly Government and local authorities.

I said earlier that I raised this matter in the debate on the Proposed Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2009, but the Minister at the time was not willing to take steps to preserve playing fields. In your response to the debate today, Minister, could you tell me if you see the relevance of playing fields, and, if nothing else, could you give me a solid commitment that the preservation of playing fields will be a high priority on your agenda and that you will take this up with your other Cabinet colleagues? I look forward to your comments.

Bethan Jenkins: Hoffwn ddechrau drwy ddiolch i'r Gweinidog a'i dîm am yr adroddiad mwyaf cynhwysfawr hyd yn hyn ar helpu pobl yng Nghymru i wneud y gorau o ymarfer corff. Mae hyn yn bwysig iawn gan fod y ffigurau'n dangos bod angen inni bryderu. Fel y dywedwyd yn gynharach, mae

Mae awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn paratoi eu cynlluniau datblygu lleol a chredaf ei bod yn amser da'n awr i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddatgan yn glir wrth gynghorau yng Nghymru ei bod yn disgwyl i gaeau chwarae gael eu diogelu'n iawn rhag datblygiad diangen a bod gofyn iddynt sicrhau bod hynny'n nodwedd ar gynlluniau datblygu lleol yn eu hardal.

Yn fy etholaeth i, yn nhref Abergele, mae'r trigolion yn wynebu bygythiad y caiff nifer o gaeau chwarae, sydd yn y dref ac yn cael eu defnyddio'n helaeth ar hyn o bryd, eu clustnodi ar gyfer darparu tai yn y dyfodol. Heblaw bod hynny'n amhoblogaidd eithriadol ymysg pobl leol a chynrychiolwyr etholedig, mae'n hollol anghywir. Dylid diogelu mannau agored i genedlaethau'r dyfodol eu mwynhau yn ogystal â chenedlaethau heddiw, er mwyn inni allu eu defnyddio er ein lles. I lawer, parciau a chaeau chwarae lleol yw'r unig leoedd y gallant fynd iddynt i fwynhau'r awyr agored, yn enwedig pobl na allant deithio ymhell. Dylai eu pwysigrwydd gael ei werthfawrogi'n well gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ac awdurdodau lleol.

Dywedais yn gynharach imi godi'r mater hwn yn y ddadl ar y Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Plant a Theuluoedd (Cymru) 2009, ond nid oedd y Gweinidog ar y pryd yn fodlon cymryd camau i warchod caeau chwarae. Yn eich ymateb i'r ddadl heddiw, Weinidog, a allech ddweud wrthyf a ydych yn gweld perthnasedd caeau chwarae, ac, oni allwch wneud dim arall, a allech roi ymrwymiad cadarn imi y bydd cadw caeau chwarae'n flaenoriaeth uchel ar eich agenda ac y codwch hyn gyda'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet? Edrychaf ymlaen at eich sylwadau.

Bethan Jenkins: I would like to start by thanking the Minister and his team for the most comprehensive report to date on helping the people of Wales to make the most of physical activity. This is very important as the figures show that we need to be concerned. As mentioned earlier, less than

llai na thraean o oedolion Cymru yn gwneud digon o ymarfer corff i fod o les i'w hiechyd. Yng Nghymru y mae un o'r lefelau uchaf o ordewdra ymhlith pobl ifanc yn eu harddegau yn y byd gorllewinol ac mae cost anweithgarwch corfforol i Gymru tua £650 miliwn y flwyddyn.

Yr ydym wedi newid y targedau a osodwyd i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn. Yn lle ceisio cynyddu pwyntiau canran y rhai sy'n gwneud ymarfer corff—sy'n fy nharo fel ffordd eithaf haniaethol o fynd i'r afael â'r mater—mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi mynd am rywbeth y bydd pawb yn ei ddeall, sef gwneud un diwrnod yn rhagor o weithgarwch corfforol. Mae'n nod sy'n hawdd ei ddeall ac mae'n rhywbeth y gall pawb ei wneud i gynyddu ei lefel o weithgarwch, pa un a ydynt eisoes yn weithgar neu'n dechrau ar eu gweithgarwch. Mae hyn yn cyd-fynd â nod canolog 'Creu Cymru Egnïol' i wneud gweithgarwch yn rhan naturiol o fywydau pobl.

Hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar rai o feysydd yr adroddiad a chynnig rhai syniadau. Nid oes gan y maes cyntaf ddim i'w wneud ag ymarfer corff gan ei fod yn mynd i'r afael ag agwedd marchnata cymdeithasol y cynllun. Wrth gwrs, yr ydym am berswadio pobl ifanc i adael eu sgriniau a mynd allan, ond sut y gallwn eu hannog i wneud hyn? Pobl ifanc rhwng 13 a 24 oed yw'r grŵp anoddaf ei gyrraedd drwy farchnata, yn arbennig heddiw pan fo argaeledd y rhyngwyd yn caniatáu iddynt greu cymunedau cyfoedion heb lawer o ystyriaeth o argymhellion, awgrymiadau neu orfodaeth o leodd neu bobl eraill.

Ar ôl darllen 'Creu Cymru Egnïol', y rhan ar farchnata cymdeithasol sy'n fy mhryderu fwyaf. Mewn rhannau eraill o'r adroddiad, mae cynigion cadarn ar gyfer cyflawni ei nod. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys nad yw'r ymgyrch marchnata cymdeithasol wedi ei datblygu i'r graddau ei bod yn ein hannog i wneud rhywbeth. Mae'n cyfeirio at ymuno ag ymgyrch, fel ymgyrch Newid am Oes Adran Iechyd y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae ei gwefan yn honni bod dros 400,000 o deuluoedd wedi ymuno â'r ymgyrch, ond 300 o aelodau'n unig sydd gan y grŵp ar Facebook ac nid oeddwn yn gallu cael gafael ar gyfrif Twitter

one third of Welsh adults undertake enough physical activity to be of benefit to their health. Wales has one of the highest levels of obesity among teenagers in the western world and the cost of physical inactivity to Wales is around £650 million a year.

We have changed the targets set to address these problems. Rather than trying to increase the percentage points of those who undertake physical activity—which strikes me as quite an abstract way of addressing this issue—the Welsh Government has opted for something that everyone will understand, namely undertaking one day more of physical activity. It is an aim that is easy to understand and it is something that everyone can do to increase activity levels, whether they are already active or starting to be active. This ties in with the central aim of 'Creating an Active Wales' to make activity a natural part of people's lives.

I would like to focus on a few areas of the report and offer some ideas. The first area has nothing to do with physical activity as it addresses the social marketing aspect of the plan. Of course, we want to persuade young people to leave their screens and to go out, but how can we encourage them to do that? Young people between 13 and 24 years of age are the hardest group to reach through marketing, especially these days when the availability of the internet allows them to create peer communities without much consideration to recommendations, suggestions or enforcement of other places or people.

Having read 'Creating an Active Wales', it is the part on social marketing that concerns me the most. In other parts of the report, there are firm proposals to achieve its aim. However, it seems that the social marketing campaign has not been developed to the extent that it encourages us to do something. It refers to joining a campaign, such as the UK Department of Health's Change4Life campaign. Its website claims that 400,000 families have joined the campaign, but on Facebook there are only 300 members in the group and I was unable to access a Twitter account, although both represent the most

o gwbl, er bod y ddau'n cynrychioli'r enwau pwysicaf yn y cyfryngau cymdeithasol ar hyn o bryd. Mae hyn felly'n codi rhai cwestiynau. A ydym wedi mesur pa mor llwyddiannus fu Newid am Oes, yn arbennig wrth gyrraedd y marchnadoedd a'u targedu drwy gyfryngau cymdeithasol? A wyddom beth yw'r ffyrdd mwyaf defnyddiol o gyrraedd y cynulleidfaoedd targed a pha mor effeithiol ydynt o ran cyrraedd amcanion y cynllun? A ydym wedi ystyried y bydd rhaid inni, o bosibl, addasu'r hyn sy'n gweithio yn Lloegr ar hyn o bryd er mwyn iddo weithio yng Nghymru? Pa mor ddatblygedig yw ymgyrch y cyfryngau cymdeithasol integredig o ran cyrraedd y bobl y mae angen eu cyrraedd fwyaf os ydym am fynd i'r afael â gordewdra ac anweithgarwch ymhlith bobl ifanc?

Mae llawer o farchnata o'r fath yn methu oherwydd nad yw'n deall y bobl y mae'n ceisio eu cyrraedd. Awgrymaf na allwn fforddio methu ar hyn a dyna pam mae angen gofyn cwestiynau cadarn ynghylch ei hyfywdra cyn ei gyflwyno.

Mae rhai meysydd yn yr adroddiad lle mae'r potensial am groesi drosodd; mae teuluoedd yn gwneud ymarfer corff gyda'i gilydd yn helpu tuag at dargedu pobl ifanc a phobl hŷn, er enghraifft. Yn ddiweddar, treuliais beth amser ym Margam Discovery Centre yn fy rhanbarth i. Er bod gan y ganolfan adeilad newydd carbon-isel gwych, un o'i chryfderau mwyaf yw'r gwaith y mae'n ei wneud wrth gynnig dosbarthiadau yn yr awyr agored. Mae'n debyg nad oes llawer o ffyrdd gwell o helpu pobl ifanc a phobl hŷn i fod yn weithgar na thrwy ddysgu mewn amgylchedd yn yr awyr agored.

Wrth bori drwy'r adroddiad, mae Margam Discovery Centre yn cyrraedd llawer o'r nodau y mae'r Llywodraeth yn eu cynnig. Yn ogystal ag annog plant a phobl ifanc i fod yn weithgar, mae'n rhoi mynediad i le gwyrdd ac i gefn gwlad, yn darparu amgylchedd gweithgar, yn cysylltu â nodau anghydraddoldeb ac yn gweithio gydag awdurdodau lleol. Mae'n cefnogi agweddau'r ysgol gyfan, gan gynnwys darpariaethau'r cwricwlwm a darpariaethau allgyrsiol, ac yn cefnogi oedolion gweithgar.

Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd y Llywodraeth, wrth

important names in social media at the moment. This raises some questions. Have we measured how successful Change4Life has been, especially in reaching markets and targeting through social media? Do we know the most useful ways of reaching target audiences and how effective they are in achieving the objectives of the plan? Have we considered that we will possibly have to adapt what works in England at the moment for it to work in Wales? How well developed is the integrated social media campaign in terms of reaching the people that need to be reached the most if we are to address obesity and physical inactivity among young people?

Much of this type of marketing fails because it does not understand the people that it is trying to reach. I suggest that we cannot afford to fail and that is why serious questions need to be asked about its viability before it is introduced.

Some areas in the report have the potential for cross-over; families undertaking physical activity together help to target young people and older people, for example. I recently spent some time at Margam Discovery Centre in my region. Although the centre has a wonderful new low-carbon building, one of its biggest strengths is the work that it does in offering outdoor classes. It seems that there is no better way of helping young people and older people to be active than learning in an outdoor environment.

In browsing through the report, Margam Discovery Centre achieves many of the aims proposed by the Government. As well as encouraging children and young people to be active, it provides access to green space and the countryside and an active environment, and it links in to the equality aims and works with local authorities. It supports whole school aspects, including curricular and extra curricular provisions, and supports active adults.

I am certain that the Government, in

weithredu'r adroddiad awdurdodol a mawr ei angen hwn, yn gwneud defnydd o gyfleusterau o'r fath wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau a fydd yn cefnogi nodau 'Creu Cymru Egniol'.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I call on the Minister for Heritage to reply to the debate.

Alun Ffred Jones: Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon heddiw. Mae'n amlwg bod cefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r ddogfen ac i'r cynllun. Yr her i bob un ohonom yw a fydd hwn yn gwneud gwahaniaeth. Yr wyf yn derbyn yr her honno, ac yr wyf yn credu bod cyfrifoldeb ar bob un ohonom a phob adran o'r Llywodraeth i gyflawni'r amcanion.

Gwnaeth Alun Cairns bwynt digon teg, sef bod hwn yn gyfrifoldeb trawsadrannol, y dylid rhoi pwyslais arbennig ar fyd addysg ac y dylai fod cyfrifoldeb ar faes addysg. Ni fyddwn yn anghytuno â hynny, ond mae cynllun Campau'r Ddraig eisoes yn gweithredu mewn ysgolion cynradd ac mae'r cynllun 5x60 yn gweithredu mewn ysgolion uwchradd er mwyn dylanwadu ar agweddau plant a phobl ifanc. Yr wyf wedi bod mewn pedair ysgol i weld y rhain ar waith. Er fy mod yn derbyn y bydd pawb yn ymddwyn ar eu gorau pan fyddaf yn ymweld, yr wyf wedi gweld y cynllun hwn ar waith yn Nhonyrefail, ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, yn Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen yng Nghaernarfon, ac mewn ysgolion eraill.

Pan mae'r cynlluniau hyn yn gweithio maent yn gweithio'n ardderchog. Mae'n dda eu bod yn cyrraedd plant a phobl ifanc nad ydynt fel arfer yn cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon a'u bod hefyd yn hyrwyddo cysylltiadau â chlybiau allan yn y gymuned. Credaf, felly, fod gwaith da yn digwydd ar hyn o bryd. Nid wyf yn dweud bod y sefyllfa'n berffaith, ond credaf ein bod yn mynd i'r cyfeiriad cywir.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am ganiatáu imi ymyrryd. Nid wyf yn anghytuno â'r hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog, ond hoffwn danlinellu'r ffaith nad yw'r gwaith da yng Nghymru yn ddigon eang gan fod y ffigyrau mor wael mewn rhai cymunedau, ac y dylai'r cynlluniau gael eu gweithredu mewn lleoedd eraill hefyd.

implementing this authoritative and much needed report, will make use of such facilities in providing services that will support the aims of 'Creating an Active Wales'.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Galwaf ar y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth i ymateb i'r dadl.

Alun Ffred Jones: I thank everyone that has taken part in this debate today. It is clear that there is general support for the document and the plan. The challenge for all of us is whether this will make a difference. I accept that challenge, and I believe that all of us and every Government department have a responsibility to achieve these objectives.

Alun Cairns made a fair point, namely that this is a cross-departmental responsibility, that there must be an emphasis on education and that there should be some responsibility on education. I would not disagree with that, but Dragon Sports is already being implemented in primary schools and the 5x60 scheme is being implemented in secondary schools in order to influence the attitudes of children and young people. I have visited four schools to see these in action. Although I accept that everyone will be on their best behaviour when I visit, I have seen this scheme in action in Tonyrefail and Bridgend, in Ysgol Syr Hugh Owen in Caernarfon, and in other schools.

When these schemes work, they work excellently. It is good that they reach children and young people who do not normally participate in sports and that they also promote links with clubs out in the community. I believe that good work is going on at the moment. I am not saying that the situation is perfect, but I believe that we are going in the right direction.

Alun Cairns: I am grateful to the Minister for giving way. I do not disagree with what the Minister has said, but I would like to underline the fact that the good work that is going on in Wales is not extensive enough because the figures are so bad in some communities, and the schemes should also be implemented in other places

Alun Ffred Jones: Nid oes gennyf ddadl gyda'r sylw hwnnw. Ynglŷn â'r gyllideb, yr wyf wedi nodi ein bod wedi clustnodi dros £50 miliwn ar draws pob adran. I gyfeirio at yr hyn yr oedd Bethan yn ei ddweud, mae'r ymgyrch farchnata Newid am Oes yn un sydd wedi cael arian sylweddol, ac ni ddylem gymryd arnom fod gennym yr adnoddau i ddyblygu'r ymgyrch honno yng Nghymru. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi penderfynu manteisio arni, i gael yr effaith fwyaf posibl.

Ni allaf ychwanegu llawer mwy. Mae'r pryder ynglŷn ag adnoddau yn un digon teg, ond ni ddylem gymryd arnom fod gennym ffynhonnell ddiwaelod o arian a'n bod yn gallu taflu arian i bob cyfeiriad.

Y gwir amdani yw bod llawer o waith da yn digwydd yn barod. Yr hyn sydd angen inni ei wneud yw cydlynu'r gwaith hwnnw yn well a cheisio sicrhau ein bod yn newid agweddau o fewn cymunedau. Nid mater o godi canolfan hamdden, neu hyd yn oed drefnu gweithgarwch yn yr ysgol, mohono; mae'n fater o newid agweddau pobl fel ein bod i gyd yn gwneud pethau syml iawn fel cerdded a beicio mwy—codi oddi ar ein penolau—a chymryd rhan mewn unrhyw fath o weithgarwch ac nid chwaraeon yn unig. Dyna'r her, a chredaf ein bod wedi cymryd cam i'r cyfeiriad iawn drwy gyhoeddi'r cynllun gweithredu hwn. Hefyd, yr ydym yn bwriadu cynnal a hybu'r gweithgarwch hwn gan gyrraedd pob rhan o gymdeithas yn ystod y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod er mwyn ceisio sicrhau ein bod yn creu Cymru iachach i'r dyfodol.

4.00 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree amendment 1. Does any Member object? I see that there are objections. Therefore, I defer all voting until voting time.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisiau tan yr amser pleidleisio.
Votes deferred until voting time.*

Alun Ffred Jones: I have no argument with that comment. On the budget, I have noted that we have allocated over £50 million across all departments. To refer to what Bethan said, the Change4Life marketing campaign has received significant funding, and we should not pretend that we have the resources to replicate that campaign in Wales. That is why we have decided to take advantage of it, to achieve the best possible impact.

I cannot add much more. The concern about resources is fair, but we should not pretend that we have a bottomless pot of money and that we can throw money in every direction.

The truth of the matter is that much good work is already happening. What we need to do is to better co-ordinate that work and ensure that we change attitudes in communities. It is not merely a matter of building a leisure centre, or even arranging school activities; it is a matter of changing people's attitudes so that we all do simple things such as more walking and cycling—getting off our backsides—and participating in any type of activity and not just sports. That is the challenge and I believe that we have taken a step in the right direction by publishing this action plan. Also, we intend to maintain and promote these activities by reaching out to all sections of society in the years to come in order to ensure that we create a healthier Wales for the future.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw bod gwelliant 1 yn cael ei dderbyn. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiadau. Felly, gohiriaf bob pleidleisio tan yr amser pleidleisio.

**Naws am Le—Gwerth Nodwedddion Unigryw Lleol a Threftadaeth yng
Nghymunedau Cymru**
**A Sense of Place—the Value of Local Distinctiveness and Heritage in Wales’s
Communities**

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1 and 2 in the name of Alun Cairns.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Alun Cairns.

Y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth (Alun Ffred Jones): Cynigiaf fod

The Minister for Heritage (Alun Ffred Jones): I move that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

the National Assembly for Wales:

yn cydnabod y gwerth mae pobl yng Nghymru yn ei roi ar eu treftadaeth ac arbenigrwydd cymunedau Cymru ac yn croesawu'r gwaith mae'r Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth yn ei wneud i hyrwyddo'r 'ymdeimlad o le'.

acknowledges the value people in Wales place upon their heritage and the distinctiveness of Welsh communities and welcomes the work the Minister for Heritage is undertaking to promote a 'sense of place'.

Ymddiheuraf am godi eto i siarad y prynhawn yma.

I apologise for getting up to speak once again this afternoon.

Mae ymdeimlad o le ac arbenigrwydd lleol i'w weld mewn llawer o agweddau ar weithgareddau a pholisïau Llywodraeth Cymru, yn arbennig yn y portffolio treftadaeth, ond nid ydynt yn gyfyngedig i'm hadran i. Yr wyf wedi siarad droeon yn y Siambr am werth treftadaeth Cymru. Mae'n gyfoethog, yn amrywiol ac yn rhan ohonom fel pobl. Dylem ymfalchïo ynddi, a thrwy Gymru benbaladr yr ydym yn gweld gwahanol arddulliau sy'n nodweddu ardaloedd penodol—terasau tai'r Cymoedd, tai du a gwyn sir Faesyfed a bythynnod brodorol Llŷn, er enghraifft. Y rhain sy'n rhoi ei chymeriad i Gymru. Pwy sydd heb ryfeddu at dirlun ein hucheldir a'i nodwedddion archeolegol, neu at gamp beirianegol pont ddŵr Pontcysyllte, un o'r tri safle treftadaeth byd sydd gennym?

A sense of place and local distinctiveness can be seen in many aspects of the Assembly Government's activities and policies, especially within the heritage portfolio, but they are not confined to that portfolio. I have talked many times in this Chamber about the value of Wales's heritage. Our rich, diverse and distinct heritage is an integral part of us. We should pride ourselves in that heritage, and, throughout Wales, we can see the different styles that characterise specific areas—the terraces of the Valleys, Radnorshire's black and white houses and the indigenous cottages of the Llŷn peninsula, for example. These give Wales its character. Who has not marvelled at the landscape of our uplands, with its rich store of archaeological characteristics, or at the engineering feat of the Pontcysyllte aqueduct, one of our three world heritage sites?

Efallai ein bod yn rhy aml yn canolbwyntio ar yr adeiladau a'r safleoedd ffisegol gan anghofio'r dreftadaeth fyw—y bobl a fu'n rhan o hanes lle, naill ai wrth ei greu neu fel rhan o'r gymuned a fu'n byw ger gwaith diwydiannol neu gastell neu gamlas. Yr wyf hefyd yn sôn hyd yn oed am bethau fel y TARDIS hwnnw yn ardal Somerton yng

Perhaps we too often concentrate on the buildings and physical locations, while forgetting about the living heritage—the people who were part of a place's history, either through creating it or being part of a community that lived alongside industrial works or a castle or a canal. I am also thinking of things such as the TARDIS in the

Nghasnewydd, y mae'r gymuned leol yn ei weld fel nodwedd leol ac yn ymladd i'w gadw. Yr oedd yn dda gennyf gynnig grant y mis diwethaf i'w gynnal ac i'w drwsio.

Somerton area of Newport, which the local community sees as a local characteristic and is fighting to keep. I was pleased to offer a grant last month for its repair and upkeep.

Hwyrach eich bod yn cofio imi sefyll yma fis Medi diwethaf yn lansio fy natganiad strategol ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Eglurais bryd hynny mai pobl sydd wrth galon ein gweledigaeth, er mwyn iddynt fwynhau'r manteision, er mwyn iddynt drosglwyddo'u storïau a'u profiad i bobl eraill, ac er mwyn iddynt werthfawrogi'r ymdeimlad o rannu gwreiddiau a pherthyn—yr ymdeimlad o le sy'n cael ei greu gan ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol. Gwyddoch fod meithrin ymdeimlad byw o ystyr bod yn ddinesydd yng Nghymru yn un o flaenoriaethau allweddol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Amlinellais yn y datganiad hwnnw yr amcan i helpu holl bobl Cymru i fagu ymdeimlad o'r amgylchedd hanesyddol y maent yn byw ynddo ac i werthfawrogi'r hyn sy'n gwneud eu cymuned yn arbennig.

You may recall that I stood here last September to launch my strategic statement on the historic environment. I explained then that people are at the heart of our vision, so that they can enjoy the benefits, or recount their stories and experiences to others, and appreciate the sense of shared roots and belonging—the sense of place that is being created by our historic environment. You will be aware that nurturing a real sense of the meaning of being a citizen in Wales is one of the Assembly Government's priorities. In my statement, I outlined the objective of helping all the people of Wales to have some sense of feeling for the historic environment in which they live and an appreciation of what makes their community distinct.

Yn ystod mis Tachwedd 2009, comisiynodd fy swyddogion yn Cadw waith ymchwil fel rhan o arolwg Omnibws Cymru. Cafodd 1,000 o oedolion eu holi am eu hymwybyddiaeth o'r dreftadaeth a'r arbenigrwydd lleol. Nid yw'n syndod clywed bod pobl sydd wedi byw mewn ardal benodol am 20 mlynedd neu fwy yn debycach o gytuno eu bod yn perthyn i'w hardal na'r rhai sydd wedi byw yno am lai na phum mlynedd. Tybed a allwn ni ddefnyddio hud a lledrith ein diwylliant a'r storïau sydd ynghlwm â'n henwau lleoedd i helpu pobl i fwrw gwreiddiau mewn cymunedau newydd? Dywedodd tri chwarter y trigolion, yn hen a newydd, fod ganddynt ymdeimlad o berthyn i'w hardal a bod yr ardal honno'n golygu rhywbeth iddynt.

During November 2009, my officials at Cadw commissioned research work as part of the Wales Omnibus survey. A total of 1,000 adults were asked about their awareness and impressions of their local heritage and distinctiveness. You will not be surprised to hear that people who have lived in a certain area for 20 or more years are more likely to agree that they belong to their area than those who have been living there for fewer than five years. Could we perhaps use the magic of our culture and the stories that are linked with our place names and historic sites to help people take root in their new community? Three quarters of residents, old and new, agreed that they have a sense of belonging to an area and that that area means something to them.

Mae grwpiau ym mhoblogaeth Cymru sy'n llai tebygol o ymwneud â'n treftadaeth ni. Rhan o'r her i ni yw eu cyrraedd hwy a chwalu'r hyn sy'n eu rhwystro rhag ymfalchïo yn eu treftadaeth. Dyna pam mae'n bwysig ein bod ni'n hybu digwyddiadau cymunedol ar ein safleoedd treftadaeth, sydd weithiau'n ymddangos yn bell ac yn amherthnasol.

Some groups in Wales are less likely to engage with our heritage. We face the challenge of reaching out to them and removing the obstacles that prevent them from taking pride in their heritage. It is, therefore, important that we promote community events on our heritage sites, as they can sometimes seem distant and irrelevant to some.

Fel rhan o'n cynlluniau i helpu pobl i

As part of our plans to help people to

werthfawrogi eu treftadaeth, mae fy swyddogion i yn CyMAL a sefydliadau'r dreftadaeth genedlaethol yn parhau i weithio i lansio Casgliad y Bobl yn yr Eisteddfod Genedlaethol yng Nglynebwy ym mis Awst. Fel y gŵyr llawer ohonoch, mae'r casgliad hwn yn fenter ar-lein arloesol a fydd yn galluogi pobl Cymru neu ymwelwyr i chwilio am wybodaeth ac adnoddau am ddiwylliant a threftadaeth Cymru. Bydd hefyd yn gyfle i bobl yng Nghymru greu casgliadau personol o'u hanes a'u diwylliant. Wrth wneud hynny, bydd Cymru ar flaen y gad yn y maes hwn.

Looking at the power of local distinctiveness as a force for regeneration and economic development, the success of the £19 million convergence-funded heritage tourism project hinges on an integrated presentation of heritage sites and the development of meaningful and memorable storylines, making connections between sites, places, people and communities. For example, in south-west Wales, Cadw is working with others on the ground to develop a 'defence of the realm' storyline with a gross estimated value of £500,000. This aims to develop an authentic and distinctive heritage tourism product to present the exceptional, but largely hidden, military heritage in Pembrokeshire from the Napoleonic wars through to the twentieth century.

My officials in Cadw are also working with site owners and local people to develop the £3 million-worth Welsh cultural heritage initiative for access and conservation projects closely associated with Wales's nationhood and cultural identity. Deganwy and Nevern are two such examples where there is an opportunity for communities to become involved in developing these sites. Work is also proceeding towards the establishment of the battlefields register for Wales. We hope to have the first entries on the register in 2011.

To help local communities develop an appreciation of a sense of place and distinctiveness, my officials in Cadw are carrying out a programme of historic urban characterisation studies. They aim to plot the history of a town through its spaces, streets

appreciate their heritage, my officials in CyMAL and national heritage institutions are continuing with their work to launch the People's Collection at the National Eisteddfod in Ebbw Vale in August. As many of you know, this collection is an innovative on-line project that will enable the people of Wales or visitors to search for information and resources about the culture and heritage of Wales. People will also have the opportunity to create their own collections based on their history and culture. This work will place Wales in the vanguard of developments in this field.

O edrych ar bŵer arbenigrwydd lleol fel grym dros adfywio a datblygu economaidd, mae llwyddiant y prosiect twristiaeth treftadaeth gwerth £19 miliwn o dan nawdd arian cydgyfeirio'n dibynnu ar gyflwyno safleoedd treftadaeth mewn modd integredig a datblygu hanesion ystyrllon a chofiadwy, gan wneud cysylltiadau rhwng safleoedd, lleoedd, pobl a chymunedau. Er enghraifft, yn y de-orllewin, mae Cadw'n gweithio gydag eraill ar lawr gwlad i ddatblygu hanes 'amddiffyn y deyrnas' gyda gwerth gros o £500,000, fe amcangyfrifir. Nod hyn yw datblygu cynnyrch twristiaeth treftadaeth dilys ac unigryw i gyflwyno'r etifeddiaeth filwrol arbennig, ond cuddiedig i raddau helaeth, yn sir Benfro o ryfeloedd Napoleon hyd at yr ugeinfed ganrif.

Mae fy swyddogion yn Cadw'n gweithio hefyd gyda pherchenogion safleoedd a phobl leol i ddatblygu menter treftadaeth ddiwylliannol Cymru, gwerth £3 miliwn, ar gyfer prosiectau mynediad a chadwraeth sydd â chysylltiad agos â chenedligrwydd a hunaniaeth ddiwylliannol Cymru. Mae Deganwy a Nanhyfer yn ddwy enghraifft o'r fath lle y ceir cyfle i gymunedau ymwneud â datblygu'r safleoedd hyn. Mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo hefyd tuag at sefydlu cofrestr meysydd brwydrau Cymru. Yr ydym yn gobeithio cael y cofnodion cyntaf ar y gofrestr yn 2011.

I helpu cymunedau lleol i ddatblygu gwerthfawrogiad o ymdeimlad o le ac arbenigrwydd, mae fy swyddogion yn Cadw'n gweithredu rhaglen o astudiaethau nodweddion trefol hanesyddol. Eu nod yw plotio hanes tref drwy ei manau agored, ei

and what drew people to the town in the first place and fostered its growth. The studies, however, have a more important purpose than simply telling a story. They can help to inform and influence new development or regeneration proposals. Characterisation studies have been completed for Aberdare, Flint and Dolgellau, where they have informed schemes that are bringing in heritage lottery and other funding. Work has also been finalised for Caernarfon waterfront, Denbigh and Blaenau Ffestiniog, with further studies planned for Pontypool, Merthyr Tydfil and Aberystwyth to help the wider regeneration needs of those towns.

I have always been keen to develop synergies within my portfolio, including ways of drawing on our heritage to present a present-day culture that is creative and vibrant. Initiatives being developed by my officials, such as Cauldrons and Furnaces and other arts and heritage activities, are playing an increasingly important part in engaging young people and local communities with their heritage. My officials are working to build on the success of last year's Songs from Stones education animation project on Ynys Môn by working with schools in north-east Wales on an animated film inspired by the built heritage of this part of Wales.

We should not forget the importance of history and heritage in promoting tourism. Research conducted by Visit Wales has shown that an area's sense of place, its heritage and culture all play an important role in attracting visitors. It gives context to a holiday destination and gives it an authenticity and distinctiveness from other destinations. A key objective of the cultural tourism action plan, which is guiding the work of my department in developing and promoting cultural tourism, is to improve the capacity of businesses and communities to convey Wales's culture and heritage to visitors.

A key element of the new marketing campaign to rebrand the Valleys, entitled the Heart and Soul campaign, is to gather the views of residents on what makes them most

strydoedd a'r elfennau a ddenodd bobl i'r dref yn y lle cyntaf a meithrin ei thwf. Mae gan yr astudiaethau, serch hynny, bwrpas pwysicach na dim ond dweud stori. Gallant helpu i lywio datblygiadau newydd neu gynigion adfywio a dylanwadu ar y rheini. Mae astudiaethau nodweddion wedi'u cwblhau ar gyfer Aberdâr, y Fflint a Dolgellau, lle y maent wedi bod yn sail i gynlluniau sy'n denu cyllid y loteri treftadaeth a chyllid arall. Mae gwaith wedi'i orffen hefyd ar gyfer y glannau yng Nghaernarfon, Dinbych a Blaenau Ffestiniog, ac mae astudiaethau eraill ar y gweill ar gyfer Pontypŵl, Merthyr Tudful ac Aberystwyth i hybu anghenion adfywio ehangach y trefi hynny.

Yr wyf wastad wedi bod yn awyddus i ddatblygu synergeddau o fewn fy mhortffolio, gan gynnwys ffyrdd o dynnu ar ein treftadaeth i gyflwyno diwylliant cyfoes sy'n greadigol ac yn fyw. Mae mentrau sydd ar y gweill gan fy swyddogion, fel Crochan a Ffwrnais a gweithgareddau eraill ym maes y celfyddydau a threftadaeth, yn chwarae rhan gynyddol bwysig o ran ennyn diddordeb pobl ifanc a chymunedau lleol yn eu treftadaeth. Mae fy swyddogion yn gweithio i adeiladu ar lwyddiant prosiect animeiddio addysgol Cân y Cerrig y llynedd ar Ynys Môn drwy weithio gydag ysgolion yn y gogledd-ddwyrain ar ffilm animeiddiedig a ysbrydolir gan dreftadaeth adeiledig y rhan hon o Gymru.

Ni ddylem anghofio pwysigrwydd hanes a threftadaeth wrth hyrwyddo twristiaeth. Mae ymchwil a wnaed gan Croeso Cymru wedi dangos bod yr ymdeimlad o le sydd gan ardal, ei threftadaeth a'i diwylliant i gyd yn chwarae rhan bwysig o ran denu ymwelwyr. Mae'n rhoi cyd-destun i gyrchfan gwyliau ac yn rhoi iddi ddilysrwydd ac arbenigrwydd gwahanol i gyrchfannau eraill. Un o amcanion allweddol y cynllun gweithredu twristiaeth ddiwylliannol, sy'n llywio gwaith fy adran o ran datblygu a hyrwyddo twristiaeth ddiwylliannol, yw gwella gallu busnesau a chymunedau i gyfleu diwylliant a threftadaeth Cymru i ymwelwyr.

Elfen allweddol i'r ymgyrch farchnata newydd i ailfrandio'r Cymoedd, sef ymgyrch Calon ac Enaid Cymru, yw casglu barn trigolion am yr hyn sy'n eu gwneud yn fwyaf

proud of the area in which they live. Their views will feature in follow-up marketing campaigns and help to shape future spend in the area. Initial research has revealed that Valleys residents already think positively about the areas in which they live, and they are now being urged to spread the word.

4.10 p.m.

I said in my strategic statement that Wales is an extraordinarily diverse country, and that few areas lack a local sense of place. I hope that I am preaching to the converted in saying that we must celebrate our distinctiveness and sense of place, and I hope that you can support this motion.

Alun Cairns: I move the following amendments in my name. Amendment 1: add a new point:

regrets that support for the tourism industry has been reduced by the Welsh Assembly Government.

Amendment 2: add a new point:

recognises the lack of strategy and funding available to promote Wales.

It is a pleasure to have the opportunity to contribute to this important debate. The sense of place, culture and heritage of our nation is extremely important in many different ways to each and every one of us. It is good to have the opportunity to debate this subject, because when public spending is tight, this is the type of subject that could easily be squeezed. We welcome the time that has been made available for this subject, but we are not quite sure about the strategy and where the Minister wants to go from here. We have seen the toolkit that he talks about, but it does not identify how the sense of place is to be underlined and to be linked with people of all generations and ages.

An interesting element of the Minister's speech was the way in which he rightly recognised that our culture, heritage and

balch o'r ardal lle y maent yn byw. Cynhwysir eu barn mewn ymgyrchoedd marchnata dilynol a byddant yn helpu i lywio'r gwariant yn yr ardal yn y dyfodol. Mae ymchwil gychwynol wedi dangos bod trigolion y Cymoedd eisoes yn meddwl yn gadarnhaol am yr ardaloedd lle y maent yn byw, ac yn awr cânt eu hannog i ledaenu'r gair.

Dywedais yn fy natganiad strategol fod Cymru'n wlad anghyffredin o amrywiol, ac mai prin yw'r ardaloedd lle nad oes ymdeimlad o le. Gobeithio mai pregethu i'r cadwedig yr wyf wrth ddweud bod yn rhaid inni ddathlu ein harbenigrwydd a'n hymdeimlad o le, a gobeithio y gallwch gefnogi'r cynnig hwn.

Alun Cairns: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn fy enw i. Gwelliant 1: ychwanegu pwynt newydd:

yn gresynu bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi lleihau'r gefnogaeth i'r diwydiant twristiaeth.

Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd:

yn cydnabod y diffyg strategaeth a chyllid sydd ar gael i hyrwyddo Cymru.

Mae'n bleser cael y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl bwysig hon. Mae ymdeimlad o le, diwylliant a threftadaeth ein cenedl yn eithriadol o bwysig mewn sawl ffordd wahanol i bob un ohonom. Mae'n dda cael y cyfle i drafod y pwnc hwn, oherwydd pan fydd gwariant cyhoeddus yn dynn, dyma'r math o bwnc a allai'n hawdd gael ei wasgu. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r amser sydd wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer y pwnc hwn, ond nid ydym yn hollol siŵr am y strategaeth ac ynghylch lle y mae'r Gweinidog am fynd o'r fan hon. Yr ydym wedi gweld y pecyn cymorth y mae'n sôn amdano, ond nid yw'n dweud sut y bwriedir tanlinellu'r ymdeimlad o le a'i gysylltu â phobl o bob cenhedlaeth a phob oed.

Elfen ddiddorol o araith y Gweinidog oedd y modd y cydnabu fod ein diwylliant, ein treftadaeth a'n hymdeimlad o le'n bwysig o

sense of place are important as a stimulus for regeneration. The element of the economy that would link closest to this, as the Minister seemed to suggest, is tourism. However, everything comes down to the funding and the marketing of Wales, and the money to promote Wales overseas. An objective was announced a couple of weeks ago to make north Wales one of the top five visitor locations in the United Kingdom, which we would support. However, as soon as you start to ask where the money will come from, we are left to think whether it is just rhetoric, a simple headline or whether there is a properly funded strategy behind that.

To stick with tourism, back in 1999, the first Assembly Government budget for the Wales Tourist Board, as it was in those days, was £15.436 million. Therefore, it is worrying that in 2009-10, the tourism budget is down to £13.064 million. So, 10 years down the road, we are paying less attention to an exceptionally important element of the economy, particularly during a period of recession, when the balance between the pound and the euro, and between the pound and the dollar, is in our favour. However, we are putting less into tourism. That makes me question the policy on a sense of place, because a sense of place is an important element of tourism. We have so much to offer and share, and there are unique elements in Wales as compared with the rest of the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. The Minister rightly highlighted the language, but further drilling down into the data shows that the type of funding being made available recognises the lack of importance attached to this field. It might be given importance in terms of time and of warm statements in Plenary to which we can all nod in agreement when the Minister is speaking, but when it comes down to it, the pound does not follow the Minister's word.

An aspect of a sense of place in which culture and heritage resonated with the British people was seen in the BBC's *Restoration* programme, for which lottery money was used. It was facilitated by the BBC, and there was a significant campaign to win lottery funding for the Newbridge Memo in order to restore the premises. As I understand, it has

ran ysgogi adfywio, ac mae hynny'n hollol briodol. Yr elfen o'r economi a fyddai'n cysylltu agosaf â hyn, ac yr oedd y Gweinidog fel petai'n awgrymu hynny, yw twristiaeth. Fodd bynnag, diwedd y gân yw'r geiniog, marchnata Cymru, a sicrhau'r arian i hyrwyddo Cymru dramor. Cyhoeddwyd amcan ryw wythnos neu ddwy'n ôl, sef gwneud y gogledd yn un o'r pum prif gyrchfan i ymwelwyr yn y Deyrnas Unedig, rhywbeth y byddem ni'n ei gefnogi. Fodd bynnag, cyn gynted ag y dechreuwch holi o ble y daw'r arian, fe'n gadewir i feddwl ai dim ond rhethreg yw hyn, pennawd syml, ynteu a oes strategaeth wedi'i hariannu'n iawn sy'n gefn i hynny.

Ac aros gyda thwristiaeth, yn 1999, yr oedd cyllideb gyntaf Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i Fwrdd Croeso Cymru, fel yr oedd bryd hynny, yn £15.436 miliwn. Felly, mae'n destun pryder bod y gyllideb dwristiaeth yn 2009-10 i lawr i £13.064 miliwn. Ddeng mlynedd yn ddiweddarach, felly, yr ydym yn rhoi llai o sylw i elfen eithriadol o bwysig o'r economi, yn enwedig yn ystod cyfnod o ddirwasgiad, a'r cydbwysedd rhwng y bunt a'r ewro, a rhwng y bunt a'r ddoler, o'n plaid. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn rhoi llai at dwristiaeth. Mae hynny'n gwneud imi amau'r polisi ynghylch ymdeimlad o le, oherwydd y mae ymdeimlad o le'n elfen bwysig o dwristiaeth. Mae gennym gymaint i'w gynnig a'i rannu, a cheir elfennau unigryw yng Nghymru o'i chymharu â gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig a Gweriniaeth Iwerddon. Yr oedd y Gweinidog yn iawn wrth bwysleisio'r iaith, ond o dyrchu ymhellach i'r data gwelir bod y math o gyllid a ddarperir yn cydnabod y diffyg pwysigrwydd a roddir i'r maes hwn. Efallai y rhoddir pwys arno o ran amser a datganiadau gwresog yn y Cyfarfod Llawn y gallwn i gyd amneidio mewn cytundeb â hwy pan fydd y Gweinidog yn siarad, ond pan ddaw'n fater o weithredu, nid yw'r bunt yn dilyn gair y Gweinidog.

Gwelwyd agwedd ar ymdeimlad o le, lle y llwyddodd diwylliant a threftadaeth i daro deuddeg â phobl Prydain, yn rhaglen y BBC *Restoration*, a wnaed ag arian loteri. Fe'i hwyluswyd gan y BBC, a chafwyd ymgyrch sylweddol i ennill arian loteri ar gyfer Memo Trecelyn er mwyn adfer yr adeilad. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, mae wedi cael arian o rywle arall,

received money from elsewhere, but the campaign demonstrated how a community could be brought together and how a nation could support that community in seeking to win a bid for funding. That is the sort of project that could be done on a smaller scale in Wales, so that initiatives can be drawn from the bottom up to allow people to identify with their culture and heritage, and realise what a sense of place means.

Bethan Jenkins: Diolch am ddod â'r drafodaeth hon ger ein bron heddiw. Ar un adeg, byddech yn cael dau ymateb pe baech yn dweud eich bod yn mynd i Gymru.

'I went to Wales once and it rained all the time.'

'I went into a shop in Wales and the people started talking Welsh as soon as they saw me.'

Mae'n bosibl y byddai rhywrai yn meddwl bod amseroedd wedi newid, ac maent. Fodd bynnag, mae rhagfarnau twristiaeth—a beth arall y dylem eu galw?—yn dal i fodoli. Gwnaethpwyd arolwg ar ran Croeso Cymru fis Tachwedd diwethaf, ac mae'n dangos bod gan bobl o Loegr ac Iwerddon farn hollol wahanol am y wlad hon. Mae'r Saeson yn gweld bod diffyg croeso yma tra bod y Gwyddelod yn dweud y gwrthwyneb, ond yr agwedd fwyaf pryderus oedd bod pobl yn aml yn gweld Cymru fel gwlad wag, gydag un atebydd yn dweud:

'I'm really struggling to think of things that are there'.

Dyma pam mae'r pecynnau cymorth naws am le yn ffordd arloesol o fynd â thwristiaeth yng Nghymru at y lefel nesaf. Maent yn rhoi'r grym i weithredwyr twristiaeth lunio sut mae pobl estron yn gweld yr ardal y maent yn byw ynddi, gan ei phersonoli gyda phrofiadau'r bobl leol. Gwelaf naws am le fel tystiolaeth bellach o ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un i ddatganoli cymryd penderfyniadau, y tro hwn drwy roi twristiaeth yn nwylo'r bobl sy'n dibynnu arni i fyw. Gyda'r pecynnau cymorth hyn, anogwn bobl i'w defnyddio mewn ffordd a fydd yn newid er gwell sut y mae pobl o wledydd eraill yn gweld Cymru, gan

ond dangosodd yr ymgyrch sut y gellid dod â chymuned ynghyd a sut y gallai cenedl gefnogi'r gymuned honno yn ei hymgais i ennill gyda chais am gyllid. Dyna'r math o brosiect y gellid ei wneud ar raddfa lai yng Nghymru, fel y gellir cychwyn mentrau o'r gwaelod i fyny i ganiatáu i bobl uniaethu â'u diwylliant a'u treftadaeth, a sylweddoli beth yw ystyr ymdeimlad o le.

Bethan Jenkins: Thank you for bringing this discussion before us today. At one time, you would get one of two responses if you were to say that you were going to Wales.

Euthum i Gymru unwaith ac yr oedd yn bwrw glaw drwy'r amser.

Euthum i siop yng Nghymru a dechreuodd y bobl siarad Cymraeg wedi iddynt fy ngweld i.

It is possible that some people think that times have changed, and they have. However, tourism prejudices—and what else should we call them?—continue to exist. Last November, a survey was carried out on behalf of Visit Wales, and it shows that people in England and in Ireland have a completely different view of this country. The English say that it is unwelcoming while the Irish say the exact opposite, but the most concerning response was that of the people who said that they often saw Wales as an empty country, with one respondent saying:

Yr wyf yn ei chael yn anodd dros ben meddwl am bethau sydd yno.

That is why the sense of place toolkits are an innovative way of taking tourism in Wales to the next level. They give the tourism operators the power to shape the area in which they live in the eyes of visitors, by personalising it with the experiences of local people. I see a sense of place as further evidence of the One Wales Government's commitment to devolve decision making, this time by placing tourism in the hands of those who depend on it for their livelihood. With these toolkits, we can encourage people to use them in a way that will change for the better the way in which people from other countries view Wales, by developing a

ddatblygu hunaniaeth nodedig ar gyfer y rhannau gwahanol iawn sydd o Gymru.

notable identity for the very different parts there are of Wales.

A oes gwlad arall yn y byd sy'n cynnig cymaint o amrywiaeth mewn ardal mor fach? Mae fy rhanbarth i, Gorllewin De Cymru, yn fyd gwahanol i etholaethau fy nghyd-Aelodau yn y gogledd. Yn wir, mae ardaloedd y gogledd mor wahanol i'w gilydd ag ydyw fy ardal i ac ardaloedd fy nghyd-Aelodau ar draws de Cymru. Weithiau, bydd dau le filltiroedd yn unig o'i gilydd, yn y cwm nesaf hyd yn oed, ond bydd ganddynt atyniadau a diwylliannau gwahanol sy'n golygu ei bod hi'n werth ymweld â nhw.

Is there another country in the world that offers so much variety in such a small area? My region of South Wales West is worlds apart from the constituencies of my fellow Members in the north. Indeed, areas of north Wales are as different from each other as my area is to the areas of my fellow Members throughout south Wales. Sometimes, places will be separated by just a few miles, perhaps in the next valley, but they will have different attractions and cultures that make them worth visiting.

Mae gwahaniaethau amlwg Gwynedd, â'i mynyddoedd mawreddog, sir Benfro, â'i thraethau, y canolbarth, â'i thir ffermio, Caerdydd, prifddinas ieuengaf Ewrop, a bae Abertawe yn bwysig tu hwnt. Fodd bynnag, mae naws am le yn gadael inni fynd gam ymhellach, gan ddangos y rhesymau gwahanol a newydd dros ymweld ag ardaloedd a fu, hyd yn hyn, yn llai enwog. Mae Merthyr Tudful, fy nhref frodorol, 20 milltir yn unig o fy swyddfa yng Nghastell-nedd, ond mae'r ddwy dref wedi datblygu mewn ffyrdd gwahanol fel eu bod mor wahanol i'w gilydd ag ydynt i rywle fel Blackburn.

The obvious differences between Gwynedd, with its majestic mountains, Pembrokeshire, with its beaches, mid Wales, with its farm country, Cardiff, Europe's youngest capital, and Swansea bay are extremely important. However, a sense of place allows us to go one step further, to show the different reasons for visiting hitherto less well known areas for new and different reasons. My own home town of Merthyr Tydfil is just 20 miles from my office in Neath, and yet both towns have developed in different ways so that they are both as different from one another as they would be from somewhere like Blackburn.

Drwy adael i'r gweithredwyr twristiaeth ein tywys, gallwn dynnu ar eu henghreffftiau gorau wrth hybu Cymru. Eu dehongliad nhw o'u gwlad y byddwn yn ei gynnig i weddill y byd. Drwy hysbysebu sut y mae'r wlad yn cael ei gweld gan y bobl sy'n byw yma, gobeithio y gallwn ehangu ei hatyniad. Nid yw agwedd o'r fath yn wahanol iawn i fodel marchnata twristiaeth Iwerddon, sy'n pwysleisio'r personol i ennyn ein diddordeb. Yn y modd hwn, ni raid siarad am atyniadau mawr yn unig ond am ansawdd y profiad y gall ymwelwyr ei ddisgwyl. Nid oes gan wlad arall gymaint o amrywiaeth, ac mae'n gofyn llawer i gynnwys popeth mewn hysbyseb 30 eiliad o hyd. Byddai canolbwyntio ar un dehongliad personol yn dod â Chymru'n fyw yn nychymyg ymwelwyr, a hynny'n fwy nag erioed o'r blaen.

By allowing the tourism operators to guide us, we can draw upon their best examples when we promote Wales. It would be their interpretation of our country that we would present to the rest of the world. By sharing the way in which the country is seen by the people who live here, hopefully, we could widen its appeal. Taking such an approach does not differ hugely from the Ireland tourism marketing model, which accentuates the personal experience to draw our interest. In this way, we do not have to talk about major attractions only, but rather the quality of the experience that visitors can expect. No other country has such variety, and we are asking a lot to pack it all into a 30-second advertisement. Focusing in on an individual interpretation would bring Wales alive in the minds of visitors as never before.

Un cysyniad yr hoffwn ei gynnig i'r Gweinidog yw'r hyn sy'n gwneud Google Earth mor llwyddiannus. Ar fy ngwefan i,

One concept that I would like to put to the Minister is that which makes Google Earth so successful. On my website, you can track

gallwch olrhain pa ymgyrchoedd y bûm yn ymwneud â hwy a pha gyfarfodydd y bûm yn mynd iddynt. Yng nghyd-destun y pecyn cymorth hwn, gallai'r dechnoleg honno helpu pobl mewn twristiaeth leol i ehangu ac i farchnata ar-lein.

Mae'n bwysig ystyried bod y Gymraeg yn fyw yn yr ardaloedd hyn. Fodd bynnag, er mor bwysig ydyw, mae lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn byw ac yn siarad ieithoedd gwahanol mewn dinasoedd fel Abertawe, Caerdydd a Wrecsam. Mae pobl o bob cwr o'r byd wedi dod i fyw yng Nghymru, ac mae potensial mawr iddynt hwy addasu'r pecyn a dweud beth sydd yn eu dinasoedd a'u trefi nhw i ddenu pobl iddynt. I gloi, yr wyf yn croesawu hwn, a gobeithiaf y gallwn ni, Aelodau'r Cynulliad, fod yn rhan o'r datblygiad hwn.

4.20 p.m.

Darren Millar: There is no doubt that Wales is a special place, and I am delighted that this debate has been brought forward to today by the Government. I always find it interesting when I meet people on holiday, for example, and they find out that I am from Wales, many of them tell me about some connection of their own with the country—perhaps a great-grandparent, or a distant cousin, or memories of a childhood holiday. Wales has always been a place that gets a hold of you and does not let you go. It has always left a significant impression on those who visit the country, and our sense of place is worth protecting because our country has so much to offer, both for those who live here and for those who visit.

As the motion indicates, local distinctiveness and heritage are fundamental to how Wales relates to the world. While I commend the Minister for the work that he does to promote a sense of place, and for bringing forward the motion for debate today, there are some issues that I want to pick up on, as they are a little overlooked in the current strategies. For many people today, much of their sense of place comes from the architecture that they have grown up with, whether it is a thirteenth-century castle or a nineteenth-century town hall. The age is almost insignificant when it comes to local distinctiveness, and the attachment that

which campaigns I have been involved with and which meetings I have attended. In the context of these toolkits, that technology could help people working in local tourism to expand and to carry out online marketing.

It is important to consider that the Welsh language is alive in these areas. However, although that is vital, ethnic minorities also live and speak different languages in cities such as Swansea, Cardiff and Wrexham. People from all corners of the globe have come to live in Wales, and there is great potential for them to modify the toolkit to tell people what is in their towns and cities to attract people there. To close, I welcome this, and I hope that we, as Assembly Members, can be a part of its development.

Darren Millar: Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw Cymru'n lle arbennig, ac yr wyf wrth fy modd bod y ddadl hon wedi'i chyflwyno inni heddiw gan y Llywodraeth. Y mae bob amser yn ddiddorol i mi pan fyddaf yn cwrdd â phobl ar wyliau, er enghraifft, a hwythau'n canfod fy mod yn dod o Gymru, bydd llawer ohonynt yn dweud wrthyf am ryw gysylltiad sydd ganddynt â'r wlad—hen daid neu nain efallai, neu gefnder neu gyfnither pell, neu atgofion am wyliau plentyndod. Mae Cymru wastad wedi bod yn lle sy'n dal ei gafael ynoch. Mae bob amser wedi gadael argraff sylweddol ar ymwelwyr â'r wlad, ac mae'n werth diogelu ein hymdeimlad o le oherwydd y mae gan ein gwlad gymaint i'w gynnig, i'r rhai sy'n byw yma ac i rhai sy'n ymweld.

Fel y dywed y cynnig, mae arbenigrwydd a threftadaeth leol yn sylfaenol i'r modd y mae Cymru'n ymwneud â'r byd. Er fy mod yn cymeradwyo'r Gweinidog am y gwaith a wna i hyrwyddo ymdeimlad o le, ac am gyflwyno'r cynnig i'w drafod heddiw, mae rhai materion y mae arnaf eisiau eu codi, gan na chânt lawer o sylw yn y strategaethau cyfredol. I lawer o bobl heddiw, mae llawer o'u hymdeimlad o le'n deillio o'r bensaernïaeth y maent wedi tyfu yn ei phresenoldeb, boed gastell o'r drydedd ganrif ar ddeg neu neuadd y dref o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg. Mae'r oed bron yn amherthnasol o safbwynt arbenigrwydd lleol,

people have to these buildings and structures.

Ancient monuments have attracted a great deal of financial support from the Assembly Government over the years, and rightly so, but what about other buildings and structures that help to make Wales what it is? For example, our period seaside resorts need more support. I recently attended a packed public meeting in Colwyn Bay regarding the dilapidated state of the old Victoria pier. What struck me at that meeting was how people began their contributions: ‘As a child, I remember’, ‘We used to bring our children here’, or ‘We used to attend this event’. It was the memories that people talked about. The importance of structures to local communities, like the pier in Colwyn Bay, is incredibly important, but the problem is that, in that instance, although the pier is a listed building, it was built several hundred years too late to be given any other special status or support from the Assembly Government.

A waterfront strategy is being developed for Colwyn Bay as part of an effort to regenerate the town, which I welcome, but, unbelievably, the pier, which is smack bang in the middle of the waterfront and is in a poor state of repair—and is currently closed—is not mentioned in the strategy at all. The Assembly Government has conferred strategic regeneration area status on the town, but there is still no strategy to renovate the pier. It is rather ridiculous. Perhaps, Minister, you can tell us what discussions you are having with the Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration about the importance of heritage sites like the Victoria pier in the regeneration strategies that the Assembly Government is adopting.

The same could be said of Plas Dulas in my constituency, in Llanddulas. It is a significant Victorian property. I have already corresponded with the Minister on this, and I am delighted to say that I am meeting some Cadw officials later in the week. This is a Victorian property with beautiful, historic gardens. Unfortunately, it has fallen into

a’r atyniad y mae pobl yn ei deimlo at yr adeiladau a’r adeiladweithiau hyn.

Mae henebion wedi denu llawer iawn o gymorth ariannol oddi wrth Lywodraeth y Cynulliad dros y blynyddoedd, a da o beth yw hynny, ond beth am adeiladau ac adeiladweithiau eraill sy’n helpu i wneud Cymru yr hyn ydyw? Er enghraifft, mae angen mwy o gefnogaeth ar ein trefi glan môr hen ffasiwn. Yn ddiweddar bûm mewn cyfarfod cyhoeddus gorlawn ym Mae Colwyn ynglŷn â chyflwr truenus yr hen bier Fictorianaidd. Yr hyn a’m trawodd yn y cyfarfod oedd y modd y dechreuai pobl eu cyfraniadau: ‘Yn blentyn, yr wyf yn cofio’, ‘Yr oeddem yn arfer dod â’n plant yma’, neu ‘Yr oeddem yn arfer mynychu’r digwyddiad hwn’. Yr atgofion oedd testun siarad y bobl. Mae pwysigrwydd adeiladweithiau i gymunedau lleol, fel y pier ym Mae Colwyn, yn anhygoel o bwysig, ond y broblem yw, yn yr achos hwnnw, er bod y pier yn adeilad rhestredig, iddo gael ei godi rai cannoedd o flynyddoedd yn rhy hwyr i gael unrhyw statws arbennig neu gefnogaeth arall gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Mae strategaeth glan môr yn cael ei datblygu i Fae Colwyn fel rhan o ymdrech i adfywio’r dref, ac mae hynny’n rhywbeth yr wyf yn ei groesawu, ond, mae’n anghredadwy nad oes sôn o gwbl yn y strategaeth am y pier, sydd yng nghanol ardal glan y môr ac sydd mewn cyflwr gwael—ac wedi cau ar hyn o bryd. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi rhoi statws ardal adfywio strategol i’r dref, ond nid oes strategaeth eto i adnewyddu’r pier. Mae braidd yn chwerthinllyd. Efallai, Weinidog, y gallwch ddweud wrthym pa drafodaethau yr ydych yn eu cael gyda’r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfywio ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd safleoedd treftadaeth fel y pier Fictorianaidd yn y strategaethau adfywio y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu mabwysiadu.

Gellid dweud yr un peth am Blas Dulas yn fy etholaeth, yn Llanddulas. Mae’n eiddo Fictorianaidd o bwys. Yr wyf eisoes wedi gohebu â’r Gweinidog am hyn, ac mae’n dda iawn gennyf ddweud y byddaf yn cyfarfod â rhai o swyddogion Cadw yn ddiweddarach yn yr wythnos. Eiddo Fictorianaidd yw hwn sydd â gerddi hanesyddol hardd. Yn

disrepair and is now under serious threat from a developer who wants to flatten this gem to make way for a housing development—and probably a rather bland one at that. I simply requested that the building be listed to afford it some protection but, apparently, despite its beauty and importance to local heritage, it is not old enough. That was, in essence, the response that the Cadw officials gave me.

The other point that I want to make is that, yes, a sense of place is part and parcel of why people visit this country, and therefore important for our tourism industry, but, over the years, facilities such as tourist information centres have disappeared, closed one by one across the country. Wales has many beautiful towns and villages with attractions that people would enjoy visiting, but we lack effective signage, for example, from some trunk roads. Ruthin, in my constituency, is a good example. It is an historic market town and is home to Ruthin castle—which is one of the finest country hotels in Wales, by the way. It has lovely historic buildings like Nantclwyd y Dre, Ruthin Gaol, and the modern craft centre, which the Minister has visited. However, there is totally inadequate signage from the A55. Is there a joined-up approach across Government between you and your colleagues, the Deputy Minister for regeneration and the Minister for transport, to ensure that you are working on this sense of place corporately and that you are not fighting for it on your own?

Eleanor Burnham: I have a brief prepared, but I will probably discuss all kinds of different issues. I have had another look at this wonderful toolkit and it is absolutely fascinating. We are talking about intangibles, which are quite difficult to grasp. As the toolkit states, these are such things as first impressions and a sense of wellbeing in an interesting and diverse culture; we certainly have those.

My regret is that, when you come to Wales, the first thing that you may see or get on is a train. That will put you off for life: once you

anffodus, mae wedi mynd â'i ben iddo a bellach mae bygythiad mawr iddo oherwydd bod ar ddatblygwr eisiau dymchwel y trysor hwn i wneud lle i ddatblygiad tai—a hwnnw'n un digon di-fflach, mae'n siŵr. Dim ond gofyn a wneuthum am restru'r adeilad i roi rhyw warchodaeth iddo ond er gwaethaf ei harddwch a'i bwysigrwydd i'r dreftadaeth leol, mae'n debyg nad yw'n ddigon hen. Dyna, yn y bôn, oedd yr ymateb a roddodd swyddogion Cadw imi.

Y pwynt arall y mae arnaf eisiau ei wneud yw, er bod ymdeimlad o le'n rhan hanfodol o'r rheswm pam y mae pobl yn ymweld â'r wlad hon, ac felly'n bwysig i'n diwydiant twristiaeth, dros y blynyddoedd mae cyfleusterau fel canolfannau croeso wedi diflannu, ac wedi cau fesul un ledled y wlad. Mae gan Gymru lawer o drefi a phentrefi hardd sydd ag atyniadau y byddai pobl yn mwynhau ymweld â hwy, ond nid oes gennym arwyddion effeithiol, er enghraifft, ar rai cefnffyrdd. Mae Rhuthun, yn fy etholaeth, yn enghraifft dda. Mae'n dref farchnad hanesyddol ac yn gartref i gastell Rhuthun—sydd yn un o'r gwestai gwledig gorau yng Nghymru, gyda llaw. Mae ganddi adeiladau hanesyddol hyfryd fel Nantclwyd y Dre, Carchar Rhuthun, a'r ganolfan grefftiau fodern, y mae'r Gweinidog wedi ymweld â hi. Fodd bynnag, arwyddion cwbl annigonol a geir iddi o'r A55. A oes agwedd gydlynol ar draws y Llywodraeth rhyngoch chi a'ch cyd-Weinidogion, y Dirprwy Weinidog dros adfywio a'r Gweinidog dros drafndiaeth, i sicrhau eich bod yn gweithio ar yr ymdeimlad hwn o le yn gorfforaethol ac nid yn ymladd drosto ar eich pen eich hun?

Eleanor Burnham: Mae gennyf friff wedi'i baratoi, ond mae'n debyg y trafodaf bob math o faterion gwahanol. Yr wyf wedi cael golwg arall ar y pecyn cymorth bendigedig hwn ac mae'n gwbl gyfareddol. Yr ydym yn sôn am bethau anniffiniol, y mae'n eithaf anodd eu dirnad. Fel y dywed y pecyn cymorth, pethau yw'r rhain megis argraffiadau cyntaf ac ymdeimlad o ffyniant mewn diwylliant diddorol ac amrywiol; yn sicr mae'r rheini gennym.

Fy ngofid yw, wrth ddod i Gymru, mai'r peth cyntaf a welwch neu yr ewch iddo yw trê. Bydd hynny'n eich dychryn am oes: wedi

have been on one train in Wales, you will probably not want to get on another one. I am being quite quirky, but, while we have much to be grateful for in Wales, and the Minister is making a good stab at this, we are starting from a very low base. We must bear in mind that, for the past 10 years, we have all been trying to get better credibility and a much higher status for Wales, and I think that we are achieving that—although people will say how bad we are in the Assembly and that we are all you-know-whats and do not know anything about anything. However, this is all part of the sense of place that we have in Wales and of where we sit in history. We have enormous benefits in the fact that we have a fantastic language and culture, and all kinds of quiriness about our country, which I love. We have a lot to celebrate and to offer visitors from other parts of the world. Therefore, good on you, Minister, but you, along with your fellow Ministers, have a lot to do.

Public transport is a huge challenge for us in Wales. You can go on the TGV in France and various other trains and drink champagne and travel first class—although God forbid that an Assembly Member should travel first class. However, I think that you understand what I am talking about: alongside the good work that you are trying to do, we must improve much of the infrastructure. So, you have a lot of work to do and I wish you all the best.

I was at the recent launch of the new outdoor tourism strategy in Caernarfon, but, unfortunately, we were unable to question you at that time, Minister, so perhaps I can do so now. How does that strategy fit into this agenda, as it has an integral part to play? I agree with you about the world heritage site that we have in the Pontcysyllte aqueduct, which we are all so proud of. It is absolutely fabulous—as long as you do not fall over the edge and land however many feet below. Seriously, it is absolutely brilliant. Where else could you see that? My cousins visited from New Zealand last year. It piddled down with rain for a fortnight, but they still enjoyed their stay and were absolutely astounded by the beauty of Wales. The point is that we

ichi fod ar un trêrn yng Nghymru, mae'n debyg na fyddwch yn awyddus i fynd ar un arall. Yr wyf yn bod yn eithaf od, ond, er bod gennym lawer i ddiolch amdano yng Nghymru, a bod y Gweinidog yn ymdrechu ymdrech deg ar hyn, yr ydym yn dechrau o sylfaen isel iawn. Rhaid inni gofio ein bod ni i gyd, ers 10 mlynedd bellach, wedi bod yn ceisio cael gwell hygredd a statws llawer uwch i Gymru, a chredaf ein bod yn cyflawni hynny—er y dywed pobl mor wael yr ydym yn y Cynulliad a'n bod ni i gyd yn wyddoch-chi-beth ac na wyddom ddim am ddim byd. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn i gyd yn rhan o'r ymdeimlad o le sydd gennym yng Nghymru ac o'n safle mewn hanes. Mae gennym fanteision enfawr o ran bod gennym iaith a diwylliant anhygoel, a phob math o odrwydd ynglŷn â'n gwlad, sydd wrth fy modd. Mae gennym lawer i'w ddathlu ac i'w gynnig i ymwelwyr o rannau eraill o'r byd. Felly, da iawn chi, Weinidog, ond mae gennych chi, ynghyd â'ch cyd-Weinidogion, lawer i'w wneud.

Mae cludiant cyhoeddus yn her enfawr i ni yng Nghymru. Gallwch fynd ar y TGV yn Ffrainc ac amryfal drenau eraill ac yfed siampên a theithio yn y dosbarth cyntaf—er na ato Duw i Aelod Cynulliad deithio yn y dosbarth cyntaf. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn meddwl eich bod yn deall yr hyn yr wyf yn sôn amdano: ochr yn ochr â'r gwaith da yr ydych yn ceisio'i wneud, rhaid inni wella llawer o'r seilwaith. Felly, mae gennych lawer o waith i'w wneud a dymunaf bob hwyl ichi.

Yr oeddwn yn lansiad y strategaeth newydd ar gyfer twristiaeth awyr agored yng Nghaernarfon yn ddiweddar, ond, yn anffodus, nid oedd modd inni eich holi bryd hynny, Weinidog, felly efallai y gallaf wneud hynny'n awr. Sut y mae'r strategaeth honno'n cyd-fynd â'r agenda hon, gan fod ganddi ran anhepgor i'w chwarae? Cytunaf â chi am y safle treftadaeth byd sydd gennym ar ffurf traphont ddŵr Pontcysyllte, yr ydym i gyd mor falch ohoni. Mae'n gwbl wfreiddiol—dim ond ichi beidio â syrthio dros yr ymyl a glanio faint bynnag o droedfeddi sydd islaw. O ddifrif, mae'n hollol wych. Ble arall y gallech weld hynny? Daeth fy nghefnidryd ar ymweliad o Seland Newydd y llynedd. Bu'n tywallt y glaw am

have so much to offer in Wales.

However, I am unsure of whether the Government has grasped the notion of a sense of place, because some of the aspects in this toolkit are quite contradictory. There is a lot of work to do with Cadw, which has not been the most forward-thinking organisation. I remember when Karen Sinclair was among us; she loved Cadw—and I am sure that she will not mind my mentioning her; I am not taking her name in vain—and I do think that things have happened and that it is getting a move on. However, so much more needs to be done. If we had a better financial settlement in Wales and had a bigger slice of the cake, we could use a bit more of that cake to do all this. That is a big issue. There are so many good things that the Minister wants to do, and good luck to him, but some of this is a bit airy-fairy, and it is so dependent on our getting much more money into some of the tangibles, as well as the wonderful intangibles that we must celebrate.

David Melding: I start by commending Darren Millar on his point about the slow progress that we are making in listing buildings built since 1870. Ours is really quite a dilatory performance when you compare it with that in England. There is a real problem here, because the vast majority of listed buildings are in private hands. Most of them are owned by responsible owners, who currently receive very little advice on how to adapt buildings and carry out sensitive maintenance and renovation works. Many architects get in touch with me because I raise these issues from time to time in the Assembly. They are very concerned about the current performance of Cadw. I hope that the Minister will be able to assure us that great progress will be made, because we risk losing some very prestigious buildings if not.

4.30 p.m.

I take great pride in the city of Cardiff. Over

bythefnos, ond eto fe wnaethant fwynhau eu harhosiad a chael eu syfrdanu'n llwyr gan harddwch Cymru. Y pwynt yw bod gennym gymaint i'w gynnig yng Nghymru.

Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn ansicr a yw'r Llywodraeth wedi dirnad y syniad sydd ynglŷn â'r ymdeimlad o le, oherwydd y mae rhai o'r agweddau yn y pecyn cymorth hwn yn gwrth-ddweud ei gilydd. Mae llawer o waith i'w wneud gyda Cadw, nad yw wedi bod yn gorff blaengar dros ben. Cofiaf pan oedd Karen Sinclair yn ein plith; yr oedd hi wrth ei bodd gyda Cadw—ac yr wyf yn siŵr na fydd ots ganddi fy mod yn ei chrybwyll; nid wyf yn cymryd ei henw'n ofer—ac yr wyf yn meddwl bod pethau wedi digwydd a bod pethau'n symud yn eu blaenau. Fodd bynnag, mae angen gwneud cymaint mwy. Pe bai gennym setliad ariannol gwell yng Nghymru a thafell fwy o'r deisen, gallem ddefnyddio ychydig mwy o'r deisen honno i wneud hyn i gyd. Mae hynny'n broblem fawr. Mae cynifer o bethau da yr hoffai'r Gweinidog eu gwneud, a phob lwc iddo, ond mae elfennau o hyn braidd yn ddisylwedd, ac mae mor ddibynnol ar gael llawer mwy o arian at rai o'r pethau amlwg, yn ogystal â'r pethau anniffiniol bendigedig y mae'n rhaid inni eu dathlu.

David Melding: Dechreuaf drwy gymeradwyo Darren Millar am ei bwynt ynglŷn â'n harafwch yn rhestru adeiladau a godwyd ers 1870. Perfformiad eithaf hwyrfrydig a geir gennym o'i gymharu â'r hyn a wneir yn Lloegr. Mae yma broblem wirioneddol, gan fod y mwyafrif llethol o adeiladau rhestredig mewn dwylo preifat. Mae'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn eiddo i berchenogion cyfrifol, na chânt ar hyn o bryd fawr ddim cyngor ynghylch sut i addasu adeiladau a gwneud gwaith cynnal ac adnewyddu sensitif. Daw llawer o benseiri i gysylltiad â mi oherwydd fy mod yn codi'r materion hyn o bryd i'w gilydd yn y Cynulliad. Maent yn bryderus iawn am berfformiad Cadw ar hyn o bryd. Gobeithio y gall y Gweinidog roi sicrwydd inni y cymerir camau breision, oherwydd y mae perygl inni golli rhai adeiladau nodedig iawn fel arall.

Yr wyf yn ymfalchïo'n fawr yn ninas

the years, I have made speeches glorifying the various aspects of Cardiff's rich inheritance, but particularly that of architecture. However, I still think that there is a slight problem with us Welsh in that we have a psychological response to the fact that Cardiff is an industrial city. Many see it as being built on the wealth of largely English coal and iron owners. Some people still fail to see it as the heart of Wales, as a great capital city, as it has been for the past 50 years or so. I have made some suggestions about how we might put more Caerdydd into Cardiff as it were, and one of those, which is not at all frivolous, is to look at where we place our statues. I am quite aggrieved that Lloyd George continues to be hidden away in shrubbery opposite the national museum. I invite the Minister to join me, perhaps with a chainsaw, to cut back some of the foliage so that Lloyd George can at least be seen in his glory. It is a fairly obscure setting, although it is opposite the national museum—there he is with his back to the city, and I am not sure that many tourists from far away would realise that they are walking past one of Britain's greatest ever Prime Ministers and probably the last British Prime Minister who could have claimed to have been the leader of the western world.

Jenny Randerson: David knows that I do not agree with him when he suggests that we move the statue of that great Liberal John Batchelor, but I do agree with him about the siting of the Lloyd George statue. I have raised this matter in the past few days in conversation with councillors who tell me that there have been moves in the past to change the position of the statue and that Cadw objected.

David Melding: I think that we need a great leap of imagination. Cardiff, as the capital city, must look well beyond the city limits, which is why a statue of someone like Lloyd George ought to be moved to our most prominent square, the Hayes. In the spirit of cross-party working, I must say that I am quite happy for John Batchelor to remain where he is if there is great demand for that. However, the Hayes is quite a big space, and

Caerdydd. Dros y blynyddoedd, yr wyf wedi gwneud areithiau'n mawrygu'r amryfal agweddau ar etifeddiaeth gyfoethog Caerdydd, ond yn enwedig o ran pensaernïaeth. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn dal i feddwl bod problem fach gyda ni'r Cymry o ran bod gennym ymateb seicolegol i'r ffaith mai dinas ddiwydiannol yw Caerdydd. Mae llawer yn gweld iddi gael ei hadeiladu ar sail cyfoeth perchenogion glo a haearn a oedd yn Saeson ar y cyfan. Mae rhai pobl yn dal i fetu ei gweld fel calon Cymru, fel prifddinas wych, fel y mae wedi bod ers rhyw 50 mlynedd bellach. Yr wyf wedi gwneud ambell awgrym ynghylch sut y gallem Gymreigio Caerdydd, ac un o'r rheini, nad yw'n wamal o gwbl, yw edrych ar lle yr ydym yn gosod ein cerfluniau. Yr wyf yn eithaf dig bod Lloyd George wedi'u guddio o'r golwg o hyd mewn llwyni gyferbyn â'r amgueddfa genedlaethol. Yr wyf yn gwahodd y Gweinidog i ymuno â mi, gyda llif gadwyn efallai, i docio peth o'r deiliach er mwyn gallu gweld Lloyd George yn ei ogoniant. Mae'n lleoliad eithaf di-nod, er ei fod gyferbyn â'r amgueddfa genedlaethol—yno y mae â'i gefn at y ddinas, ac nid wyf yn siŵr y byddai llawer o dwristiaid o bell yn sylweddoli eu bod yn cerdded heibio i un o Brif Weinidogion gorau Prydain erioed a'r Prif Weinidog Prydeinig olaf, mae'n debyg, a allasai honni ei fod yn arweinydd y byd gorllewinol.

Jenny Randerson: Gŵyr David nad wyf yn cytuno ag ef pan awgryma y dylem symud cerflun y Rhyddfrydwr mawr hwnnw, John Batchelor, ond cytunaf ag ef ynglŷn â lleoliad cerflun Lloyd George. Yr wyf wedi codi'r mater hwn yn ystod y diwrnodau diwethaf mewn sgwrs gyda chyngorwyr sy'n dweud wrthyf fod symudiadau wedi bod yn y gorffennol i newid safle'r cerflun a bod Cadw wedi gwrthwynebu.

David Melding: Credaf fod arnom angen naid fawr gan y dychymyg. Rhaid i Gaerdydd, a hithau'n brifddinas, edrych ymhell y tu hwnt i derfynau'r ddinas, a dyna pam y dylid symud cerflun rhywun fel Lloyd George i'n sgwâr amlycaf, sef yr Aes. Yn ysbryd cydweithio trawsbleidiol, rhaid imi ddweud fy mod yn berffaith hapus i John Batchelor aros lle y mae os oes galw mawr am hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Aes yn lle

it is a wonderful space now that the new St David's 2 centre is open. I think that Lloyd George could join him without crowding out that space. There are other great national heroes. Iolo Morganwg is one that I would mention; he was an absolute genius of the Romantic movement and part of the tradition in Wales that great artists and poets come from the community—it is there in the heart of the nation. This is the way that we need to develop the city so that, when people visit, they see Welsh heritage in all its glory.

There are many failings at the moment. There is currently no architectural tour of Cardiff available. This is an astonishing omission in my view. Think about the wonderful arcades; the fantastic civic centre, which includes the magnificent neo-Baroque City Hall, 20 Park Place, which is the blueprint for all domestic Gothic architecture in Britain; and Cathedral Road, thought by many to be Britain's finest domestic road of Victorian and late Edwardian buildings. You can go up and down that road without coming across a scrap of tourist information. None of those buildings have been restored in the way that many buildings in Edinburgh's new town have been restored to the condition they were in in their prime. How wonderful would it be to market that to tourists? They could come to see how these homes were lived in when coal was king and Cardiff was one of the great industrial cities of the world. That is the sort of leap of imagination that we now need. I hope that the Minister will join me in that leap and that we will land safely on the other side and see Cardiff recognised for the fantastic world-quality city that it is.

Y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth (Alun Ffred Jones): Diolch am hynny. Yr wyf am ddweud un peth ar y dechrau: nid dadl ar dwristiaeth oedd pwrpas hon, er bod rhai Aelodau wedi ei hystyried felly. Cynhelir dadl ar dwristiaeth maes o law ac efallai y caf gyfle bryd hynny i ymateb i rai o'r pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd ynglŷn â gwariant. Ceisiais ddangos sut y mae gweithgarwch o fewn fy mhorthffolio i, ac ar draws adrannau'r Llywodraeth, yn help i atgyfnerthu gwedd

eithaf mawr, ac mae'n lle gwych ers agor canolfan newydd Dewi Sant 2. Credaf y gallai Lloyd George ymuno ag ef heb orlenwi'r lle hwnnw. Mae gennym arwyr cenedlaethol mawr eraill. Mae Iolo Morganwg yn un y gallwn ei enwi; yr oedd yn athrylith fawr yn y mudiad Rhamantaidd ac yn rhan o'r traddodiad yng Nghymru fod artistiaid a beirdd mawr yn dod o'r gymuned—mae yno yng nghalon y genedl. Dyma'r ffordd y mae angen inni ddatblygu'r ddinas er mwyn i bobl, pan fyddant yn ymweld, weld treftadaeth Cymru yn ei holl ogoniant.

Ceir llawer o ddiffygion ar hyn o bryd. Nid oes cylchdaith bensaernïol o gwmpas Caerdydd ar gael. Mae hyn yn fwllch syfrdanol yn fy nhyb i. Meddyliwch am yr arcedau bendigedig; y ganolfan ddinesig wych, sy'n cynnwys gwychder neo-Faróc Neuadd y Ddinas, 20 Plas y Parc, sef y glasbrint ar gyfer yr holl bensaerniaeth Gothig ddomestig ym Mhrydain; a Heol yr Eglwys Gadeiriol, sef y ffordd ddomestig orau ym Mhrydain ym marn llawer o ran adeiladau Fictoriaidd ac Edwardaidd hwyr. Gallwch fynd i fyny ac i lawr y ffordd honno heb weld tamaid o wybodaeth i dwristiaid. Nid oes dim un o'r adeiladau hynny wedi'i adfer yn y modd y cafodd llawer o adeiladau yn nhref newydd Caeredin eu hadfer i'r cyflwr yr oeddent ynddo yn eu hanterth. Mor rhyfeddol fyddai marchnata hynny i dwristiaid. Gallent ddod i weld sut yr arferid byw yn y tai hyn pan oedd glo'n frenin a Chaerdydd yn un o ddinasoedd diwydiannol mawr y byd. Dyna'r math o naid gan y dychymyg y mae arnom ei hangen yn awr. Gobeithio yr ymuna'r Gweinidog â mi yn y naid honno ac y glaniwn yn ddiogel ar yr ochr arall a gweld cydnabod gwir safle Caerdydd fel dinas wych o safon fyd-eang.

The Minister for Heritage (Alun Ffred Jones): Thank you for that. I will say one thing at the outset: this was not meant to be a debate on tourism, even though some Members took that to be the case. A debate on tourism will be held shortly, and I might be given the opportunity then to respond to some of the points made about spending. I tried to show how spending under my portfolio, and across Government departments, is helping to support the make-

cymunedau a chreu balchder a dealltwriaeth o'r cymunedau a'r cefndir hwnnw. Hefyd, ceisiais ddangos bod y gweithgarwch hwnnw'n ymwneud ag adfywio cymunedol a gweithgarwch celfyddydol a'n bod yn ceisio plethu'r rheini oll—er eu bod yn perthyn i adrannau gwahanol—gyda'i gilydd er mwyn creu dinasyddion yng Nghymru sydd yn deall eu cefndir ac yn falch o'r cefndir hwnnw, yn union fel y crybwyllodd David Melding yn ei araith ysgubol yn gynharach.

Felly, dyna oedd y bwriad wrth gyflwyno'r ddadl hon. Nid trafod pethau niwlog, haniaethol oeddwn i, Eleanor, ond cyfeirio at gynlluniau penodol a gweithgareddau sydd yn digwydd ar hyn o bryd er mwyn profi bod y pethau hyn yn cael eu gwireddu gan y Llywodraeth neu ei phartneriaid.

Hoffwn gywiro un ffaith a roddodd Bethan wrth sôn am yr arolwg diweddar o agweddau tuag at Gymru. Y ffaith bwysicaf a nodwyd oedd bod dros 90 y cant o'r bobl a ymwelodd â Chymru wedi mynd oddi yma gydag argraffiadau cadarnhaol ac yn barod i ddweud wrth eu cyfeillion a'u teuluoedd am ddod yma. Felly, yr oedd yn adroddiad calonogol.

I will reply to some of the points made by Darren Millar and David Melding, in a sense. I will join you in that great leap, although I am not sure whether I will join you in the shrubbery behind Lloyd George, for the moment, even with a chainsaw in my hand—or in your hand, for that matter. The character of our townscapes and our urban landscape is something that we should understand and promote more. This is part of the characterisation project that I referred to in my speech, which is taking place. I admit that it is not taking place in Cardiff, but this is an attempt to move away, perhaps, from some past thinking about big and iconic buildings and castles as if they were the only important bits of our built heritage. It is an attempt to get people to understand why streets are how they are and their characterisation. I agree with you. We are making progress, but there is a great road to travel before we achieve not only an understanding within our own population, which is what I was really talking about today, and going on to show those glories to people who visit.

up of our communities, creating pride and understanding in those communities and that backdrop. I also tried to show that that activity deals with community regeneration and artistic endeavours and that we are trying to blend all this—even though they come under different departments—in order to create Welsh citizens who understand their background and who are proud of it, in the way that David Melding talked about in his excellent speech.

Therefore, that was the aim behind tabling this debate. I was not discussing fuzzy, abstract issues, Eleanor, but referring to specific schemes and activities currently going on in order to illustrate where these things are being implemented by the Government or its partners.

I would like to correct one point that Bethan Jenkins made when she referred to a recent survey of attitudes towards Wales. The most important point made was that more than 90 per cent of visitors to Wales left the country with a positive impression, and were prepared to tell their friends and families to visit Wales. In that way, the report was encouraging.

Atebaf rai o'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan Darren Millar a David Melding, ar un ystyr. Ymunaf â chi yn y naid fawr honno, er nad wyf yn siŵr yr ymunaf â chi yn y llwyni y tu ôl i Lloyd George, am y tro, hyd yn oed gyda llif gadwyn yn fy llaw—neu yn eich llaw chi, o ran hynny. Mae cymeriad ein trefi a'n tirluniau trefol yn rhywbeth y dylem ei ddeall a hyrwyddo mwy arno. Mae hyn yn rhan o'r prosiect nodweddion y cyfeiriais ato yn fy araith, sydd yn digwydd. Yr wyf yn cyfaddef nad yng Nghaerdydd y mae'n digwydd, ond mae hyn yn ymgais i symud i ffwrdd, efallai, oddi wrth rywfaint o feddylfryd y gorffennol am gestyll ac adeiladau mawr ac eiconaidd fel pe baent yr unig rannau pwysig o'n treftadaeth adeiledig. Mae'n ymgais i gael gan bobl ddeall pam y mae strydoedd fel y maent a'u nodweddion. Cytunaf â chi. Yr ydym yn symud ymlaen, ond mae cryn daith o'n blaenau cyn inni sicrhau dealltwriaeth o fewn ein poblogaeth ein hunain, sef yr hyn yr oeddwn yn siarad amdano mewn gwirionedd heddiw, a mynd ymlaen i ddangos y gogoniannau hynny i bobl a ddaw ar

ymweliad.

In terms of the matter that you raised about historical buildings, I refer you to the historic environment strategic statement. The listing criteria for twentieth-century buildings will be published later in 2010, but I will reply more fully to you on some of the other points that you raised.

O ran y mater a godwyd gennych ynghylch adeiladau hanesyddol, fe'ch cyfeiriaf at y datganiad strategol ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Caiff y meini prawf ar gyfer rhestru adeiladau'r ugeinfed ganrif eu cyhoeddi'n ddiweddarach yn 2010, ond rhoddaf ateb llawnach ichi ar rai o'r pwyntiau eraill a godasoch.

Mae'r hyn sydd yn digwydd, a'r hyn yr wyf wedi ceisio ei ddehongli heddiw, yn achos balchder i ni. Mae'r gweithgarwch hwn yn digwydd ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Ceisiais ddangos hynny drwy'r enghreifftiau a roddais, a cheisiais ddangos hefyd fod hynny wrth graidd meddylfryd y Llywodraeth. Yr wyf wedi cael cyfarfodydd gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog presennol â chyfrifoldeb dros adfywio—a'r un blaenorol—ac yr ydym yn gytûn ar y ffordd ymlaen. Mae'r gweithgarwch hwn ynglŷn â chymeriad lle yn sylfaenol i unrhyw broses ddatblygu. Gyda hynny o eiriau, hoffwn ddiolch i bawb sydd wedi cymryd rhan, a diolch i bawb am wrando.

What is taking place, and what I have tried to analyse today, is something of which we should be proud. This activity is to be seen in all parts of Wales, as I tried to demonstrate in the examples that I mentioned, and is also central to Government thinking. I have met with the Deputy Minister currently responsible for regeneration—and I met with the previous Deputy Minister—and we agree on the way forward. This work on the character of a place is fundamental to any development process. With that, I thank all those who participated, and thank you all for listening.

4.40 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is that amendment 1 be agreed. Is there any objection? I see that there is. Therefore, the votes will be deferred until voting time.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw bod gwelliant 1 yn cael ei dderbyn. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, gohiriwn y pleidleisiau tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

The Business Committee agreed that voting time should be at no earlier than 5 p.m., but we have finished our business for the day. Are you content for me to bring the voting forward? Does anyone wish the bell to be rung? I see that everyone is content.

Cytunodd y Pwyllgor Busnes na ddylai'r amser pleidleisio fod yn gynharach na 5 p.m., ond yr ydym wedi gorffen ein busnes am y dydd. A ydych yn fodlon imi ddod â'r pleidleisio ymlaen? A oes unrhyw un yn dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Gwelaf fod pawb yn fodlon.

*Gohiriwyd y pleidleisiau tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.
Votes deferred until voting time.*

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4389: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 31.
Amendment to NDM4389: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 31.*

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

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM4389: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 2 to NDM4389: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Franks, Chris
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley

Hutt, Jane
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment agreed.

Gwelliant 3 i NDM4389: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 31.

Amendment 3 to NDM4389: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 31.

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

Asghar, Mohammad
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Burns, Angela
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Melding, David
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hutt, Jane
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.

Gwelliant 4 i NDM4389: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 31.
Amendment 4 to NDM4389: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 31.

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.

Motion NDM4389 as amended: that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. welcomes the 'Creating an Active Wales' strategic action plan, and supports its vision and direction for making sure that everybody benefits from being physically active;

2. expresses concern that consistently low physical activity rates in Wales are causing ill health and placing a considerable burden on the national health service.

Cynnig NDM4389 fel y'i diwygiwyd: bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn croesawu'r cynllun gweithredu strategol 'Creu Cymru Egniol' ac yn cefnogi ei weledigaeth a'r arweiniad a geir ynddo i sicrhau bod pawb yn elwa o fod yn gorfforol egniol;

2. yn mynegi pryder bod y cyfraddau gweithgarwch corfforol cyson isel yng Nghymru yn peri afiechyd ac yn rhoi cryn faich ar y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol.

*Cynnig NDM4389 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion NDM4389 as amended: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Franks, Chris
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4390: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 31.
Amendment 1 to NDM4390: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 31.*

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

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

Asghar, Mohammad
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Burns, Angela
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Melding, David
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hutt, Jane
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM4390: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 31.
 Amendment 2 to NDM4390: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 31.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Burns, Angela
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Melding, David
 Millar, Darren
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Franks, Chris
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Griffiths, Lesley
 Hutt, Jane
 Jenkins, Bethan
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Gareth
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David

Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM4390: O blaid 37, Ymatal 13, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion NDM4390: For 37, Abstain 13, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Franks, Chris
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Asghar, Mohammad
Bourne, Nick
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew R. T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Dyna ddiwedd ein trafodion am heddiw.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.42 p.m.
The meeting ended at 4.42 p.m.*

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
 Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Evans, Nerys (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Franks, Chris (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Gareth (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Law, Trish (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
 Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)