



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

**Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mawrth, 11 Mai 2010
Tuesday, 11 May 2010**

Cynnwys
Contents

- 3 Ethol Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro
Election of Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer
- 3 Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog
Questions to the First Minister
- 28 Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes
Business Statement and Announcement
- 33 Datganiad am y Cynllun Demensia
Statement on the Dementia Plan
- 48 Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf y Môr a Mynediad i'r Arfordir 2009 (Darpariaethau
Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2010
Approval of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (Consequential Provisions)
(Wales) Order 2010
- 49 Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub
Fire and Rescue Services
- 65 Y Diwydiannau Creadigol
The Creative Industries
- 85 Cyfnod Pleidleisio
Voting Time

Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynnddi yn y Siambr.
Yn ogystal, 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 addition, 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 yn y Cynulliad.

The Presiding Officer: Order in the Assembly.

Ethol Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro Election of Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Yn absenoldeb y Dirprwy Lywydd, gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad ethol Dirprwy Lywydd dros dro am hyd y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw. Felly, gwahoddaf enwebiadau.

The Presiding Officer: In the absence of the Deputy Presiding Officer, I ask the Assembly to elect a temporary Deputy Presiding Officer for the duration of today's Plenary meeting. Therefore, I invite nominations.

William Graham: I nominate Peter Black.

William Graham: Yr wyf yn enwebu Peter Black.

The Presiding Officer: There being no other candidates, I declare Peter Black elected temporary Deputy Presiding Officer for the duration of today's Plenary meeting.

Y Llywydd: Gan nad oes neb arall wedi'i gynnig, cyhoeddaf i Peter Black gael ei ethol yn Ddirprwy Lywydd dros dro ar gyfer y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Veterans

Q1 Darren Millar: Will the First Minister outline the Welsh Assembly Government support available to veterans in Wales? OAQ(3)2845(FM)

The First Minister (Carwyn Jones): Yes, Darren. Veterans benefit from the full range of public services. Some services make extra provision to recognise their sacrifice, or to meet particular needs arising from military service. We have recently established an expert group to advise on how best to deliver services to the armed forces in Wales, including veterans.

Darren Millar: Thank you for that answer, First Minister. As you will know, many ex-forces personnel return from active duty with post-traumatic stress disorder and, for many, that can lead to a downward spiral of employment difficulties, relationship problems, violence, and in some cases, unfortunately, suicide. There is a range of voluntary organisations working to support

Cyn-filwyr

C1 Darren Millar: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu'r gefnogaeth sydd ar gael gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gyn-filwyr yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2845(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Carwyn Jones): Gwnaf, Darren. Mae cyn-filwyr yn elwa o'r ystod llawn o wasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae rhai gwasanaethau'n cynnig darpariaeth ychwanegol i gydnabod eu haberth, neu i ddiwallu anghenion penodol sy'n codi yn sgîl gwasanaeth milwrol. Yr ydym wedi sefydlu grŵp arbenigwyr yn ddiweddar i gynghori ynglŷn â'r ffordd orau i ddarparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer y lluoedd arfog yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys ar gyfer cyn-filwyr.

Darren Millar: Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Fel y gwyddoch, bydd llawer o gyn-aelodau'r lluoedd arfog yn dychwelyd ar ôl cyfnod ar faes y gad yn dioddef o anhwylder straen wedi trawma. I lawer, gall hynny olygu cylch cythreulig gan wynebu anawsterau o ran cael gwaith, problemau yn eu perthynas â phobl eraill, trais, ac mewn ambell achos, yn anffodus,

veterans with PTSD, including the very specialist treatment centre called Pathways in north Wales. Unfortunately, despite the high-quality services that Pathways provide, and its excellent outcomes for patients in its care, Pathways does not benefit from sustainable funding from the Assembly Government and cannot meet demand for its services. What action will you take as First Minister to ensure that centres such as Pathways get the support that they need to meet the demand being placed upon them by veterans with this serious condition?

The First Minister: We are rolling out a veterans' community mental health service across Wales from this spring. It is fully funded by us, as a Government, with an investment of £485,000 per year, and it will strengthen the mental health services that are available to all those who come out of the services with PTSD.

Ann Jones: I welcome the introduction of that service, which you have just announced, First Minister. I also ask you to thank the Minister for Health and Social Services, Edwina Hart, for the way in which she has conducted herself on this issue. I believe that one of her directives is that all health conditions related to military service now be treated as a priority. Will you thank her for that and ensure that we continue to do all that we can to provide the best services for people who are returning from active service, as well as for those who saw active service some time ago but who may only now need the range of other services that you outlined?

The First Minister: PTSD is a condition that has been recognised only relatively recently, from the early 1990s, and so was not recognised, or treated, 20 years or more ago. However, it is important that we do that now. It is also important to offer an all-Wales service. In addition, I want to ensure that we have a comprehensive veterans' package in place, which will stem from the work being carried out by the expert group.

hunanladdiad. Mae sawl mudiad gwirfoddol yn gweithio i gefnogi cyn-filwyr sy'n dioddef o'r anhwylder, gan gynnwys canolfan Pathways yn y gogledd sy'n cynnig triniaeth arbenigol. Yn anffodus, er gwaethaf y gwasanaethau o safon a ddarperir gan Pathways, ac er bod y canlyniadau i'r cleifion o dan ei gofal yn rhagorol, ni chaiff canolfan Pathways nawdd cynaliadwy gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ac ni all ateb y galw am ei gwasanaethau. Pa gamau a gymerwch, Brif Weinidog, i sicrhau bod canolfannau megis Pathways yn cael y cymorth y mae ei angen arnynt i ateb y galw gan gyn-filwyr sy'n dioddef o'r cyflwr difrifol hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwn yn dechrau cyflwyno gwasanaeth iechyd meddwl cymunedol i gyn-filwyr drwy Gymru yn y gwanwyn. Byddwn ni'r Llywodraeth yn talu'n llawn amdano, gan fuddsoddi £485,000 y flwyddyn ynddo. Bydd hyn yn cryfhau'r gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl sydd ar gael i bawb sy'n ymadael â'r lluoedd yn dioddef o anhwylder straen wedi trawma.

Ann Jones: Yr wyf yn croesawu cyflwyno'r gwasanaeth hwnnw yr ydych newydd ei gyhoeddi, Brif Weinidog. Gofynnaf ichi hefyd ddiolch i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, Edwina Hart, am yr hyn y mae wedi'i wneud yn y cyswllt hwn. Credaf mai un o'i chyfarwyddbau yw y dylid yn awr ystyried pob cyflwr iechyd sy'n gysylltiedig â gwasanaeth milwrol yn flaenoriaeth. A wnewch ddiolch iddi am hynny a sicrhau ein bod yn parhau i wneud popeth a allwn i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau gorau i bobl sy'n dychwelyd o faes y gad, yn ogystal ag i'r rhai a fu ar faes y gad beth amser yn ôl ond y mae arnynt angen yr amrywiaeth o wasanaethau eraill a grybwyllwyd gennych erbyn hyn efallai.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyflwr nad yw wedi'i gydnabod tan yn gymharol ddiweddar, ers dechrau'r 1990au, yw anhwylder straen wedi trawma, ac felly, nid oedd yn cael ei gydnabod na'i drin 20 mlynedd neu fwy yn ôl. Serch hynny, mae'n bwysig inni wneud hynny yn awr. Mae'n bwysig hefyd inni gynnig gwasanaeth drwy Gymru gyfan. Yn ogystal â hynny, yr wyf am sicrhau bod gennym becyn cynhwysfawr ar waith i gyn-filwyr, pecyn a fydd yn deillio o'r gwaith a

wneir gan y grŵp arbenigwyr.

Leanne Wood: I recently carried out research, which found that one in 10 soldiers diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder has been discharged from the British Army. Since 2007, 260 soldiers were assessed for PTSD, with 5,000 others given assessments for other mental health problems. I welcome your announcement of extra funding for this group, but, given that Wales supplies a disproportionate number of soldiers to the armed forces—nearly a tenth—when it makes up just five per cent of the UK population, and given that these people are ill as a result of decisions made by the Westminster Government, what representations have been made to argue the case for additional funding for voluntary sector and statutory services, to ensure that veterans in Wales receive the full psychological and practical support that they need?

Leanne Wood: Yn sgîl gwaith ymchwil a wneuthum yn ddiweddar, canfûm fod un o bob 10 milwr a gafodd ddiagnosis bod anhwylder straen wedi trawma arnynt wedi'i ryddhau o Fyddin Lloegr. Ers 2007, aseswyd 260 o filwyr ar gyfer yr anhwylder, ac aseswyd 5,000 arall ar gyfer problemau iechyd meddwl eraill. Yr wyf yn croesawu eich cyhoeddiad y bydd arian ychwanegol ar gael ar gyfer y grŵp hwn, ond, o gofio bod Cymru'n darparu nifer fwy o filwyr ar gyfer y lluoedd arfog na'i chyfran—bron un o bob deg—a hithau ond yn bump y cant o boblogaeth y Deyrnas Unedig, ac, o gofio bod y bobl hyn yn sâl oherwydd penderfyniadau Llywodraeth San Steffan, pa sylwadau a gyflwynwyd i ddadlau o blaid arian ychwanegol i wasanaethau'r sector gwirfoddol a'r sector statudol, er mwyn sicrhau bod cyn-filwyr yng Nghymru'n cael yr holl gymorth seicolegol ac ymarferol y mae ei angen arnynt?

The First Minister: I will want the expert group to look at that issue. It seems to me that, although a number of services are available to veterans, they are not brought together effectively as a package. It also seems that other services could be identified that would be of benefit to veterans, and I look forward to the group producing its work to inform us, as a Government, better on what we can do next.

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddaf am i'r grŵp arbenigwyr edrych ar hynny. Mae'n ymddangos i mi, er bod nifer o wasanaethau ar gael i gyn-filwyr, nad ydynt yn cael eu cyfuno'n becyn effeithiol. Mae'n ymddangos hefyd y gallai gwasanaethau eraill fod o fudd i gyn-filwyr, ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld y grŵp yn cyhoeddi ei waith er mwyn i ni'r Llywodraeth wybod yn well beth y gallwn ei wneud nesaf.

Further Education

Addysg Bellach

Q2 Mark Isherwood: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's policies for further education in Wales? OAQ(3)2842(FM)

C2 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am bolisiâu Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer addysg bellach yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2842(FM)

The First Minister: Yes, Mark. Planning priorities for further education colleges for the coming academic year include basic skills and adult skills for the workplace, as well as further progress on the transformation agenda.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, Mark. Ymhlith blaenoriaethau'r cynllunio ar gyfer colegau addysg bellach yn y flwyddyn academaidd nesaf mae sgiliau sylfaenol a sgiliau i oedolion ar gyfer y gweithle, yn ogystal â chamu ymlaen â'r agenda gweddnewid.

Mark Isherwood: Clearly, delivery relies upon the efficient use of resources and on budgets. You have written to me stating that there is an increase of 5.85 per cent in the

Mark Isherwood: Mae'n amlwg y bydd cyflawni hyn yn dibynnu ar ddefnyddio adnoddau'n effeithlon ac ar gyllidebau. Yr ydych wedi ysgrifennu ataf yn dweud bod

budget for FE colleges. In fact, analysis by ColegauCymru, CollegesWales shows that that includes double counting of the funding for Pathways to Apprenticeships, and that the increase is, in fact, only 2.8 per cent, with five colleges facing absolute cuts. After pay and increments are factored in, at approximately 4 per cent, all colleges are facing a cut. After increased funding for additional adult skills is factored in, the core funding to maintain current delivery is facing a substantial cut this year. Why have you represented that as a 5.85 per cent increase? How do you expect colleges to deliver on the skills and learning agenda under such circumstances?

The First Minister: It is represented as a 5.85 per cent increase because it is a 5.85 per cent increase. In difficult financial times, it represents an increase for further education colleges and further funding for them to deliver more courses. It is essential that we are able to move forward with these plans for the coming financial year. Any change over that time in our funding status, or in the amount of money available to us as an Assembly Government would have a negative effect on further education funding.

Nerys Evans: Yr wyf yn croesawu gwaith y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ar sut y mae colegau addysg bellach yn cael eu llywodraethu, a'r argymhelliad a ddaeth yn sgîl hynny fel cam yn y cyfeiriad iawn. Mae angen cryfhau rôl llywodraethwyr ac atebolrwydd colegau addysg bellach. Yn eich maniffesto ar gyfer bod yn arweinydd y Blaid Lafur, yr oeddech yn cytuno bod angen edrych ar atebolrwydd a llywodraethu. A ydych, fel Llywodraeth, yn barod i edrych ar hynny unwaith eto?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwn yn cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n bwysig bod colegau yn agosach at y cymunedau a wasanaethir ganddynt, a bod mwy o atebolrwydd i'r cymunedau hynny o ran eu gweithgareddau. Nid yw hynny'n golygu bod angen mynd yn ôl at yr hen system, pan oedd awdurdodau lleol yn gyfrifol am golegau. Mae angen edrych ymlaen at system newydd sy'n sicrhau bod gan golegau y gallu i symud ymlaen gyda chysiau newydd, a'u bod, ar yr

cynnydd o 5.85 y cant yn y gyllideb ar gyfer colegau addysg bellach. Mewn gwirionedd, dengys dadansoddiad ColegauCymru fod hynny'n cynnwys cyfrif yr arian ar gyfer Llwybrau at Brentisiaethau ddwywaith ac mai 2.8 y cant yn unig yw'r cynnydd, mewn gwirionedd. Bydd pum coleg yn wynebu toriadau go iawn. Ar ôl cynnwys cyflogau a chynyddrannau, sef tua 4 y cant, bydd pob coleg yn wynebu toriad. Ar ôl cynnwys arian ychwanegol ar gyfer sgiliau ychwanegol i oedolion, mae'r arian craidd i gynnal y ddarpariaeth bresennol yn wynebu toriad sylweddol eleni. Pam yr ydych wedi dweud bod hynny'n gynnydd o 5.85 y cant? Sut yr ydych yn disgwyl i golegau wireddu'r agenda sgiliau a dysgu o dan amgylchiadau o'r fath?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dywedir mai cynnydd o 5.85 y cant ydyw oherwydd mai cynnydd o 5.85 y cant ydyw. Mewn cyfnod ariannol anodd, mae'n gynnydd i golegau addysg bellach ac yn arian ychwanegol iddynt ddarparu rhagor o gyrsiau. Mae'n hanfodol inni allu symud ymlaen â'r cynlluniau hyn ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Byddai unrhyw newid yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw yn ein statws ariannu, neu yn yr arian a fydd ar gael i ni, Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, yn cael effaith er gwaeth ar ariannu addysg bellach.

Nerys Evans: I welcome the work of the Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning on the governance of FE colleges, and the subsequent recommendation as a step in the right direction. There is a need to strengthen the role of governors and the accountability of further education colleges. In your manifesto for the leadership of the Labour Party, you agreed that governance and accountability would need to be considered. Are you, as a Government, prepared to revisit that?

The First Minister: This is being considered at the moment. It is important for colleges to be closer to the communities that they serve, and for there to be greater accountability to those communities for their activities. That does not mean that we need to go back to the old system, when local authorities were responsible for colleges. We need to look forward to a new system that ensures that colleges are able to move forward with new courses and that they are, at the same time,

un pryd, yn atebol i'r cymunedau sy'n eu cyllido.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): Good afternoon, First Minister. I have a question about sixth forms and tertiary colleges, to try to tease out the Government's position on this and to see whether you favour sixth form colleges or tertiary colleges, or whether, like us, you believe in horses for courses. In particular, I want to know whether you have looked at the proposals for Merthyr, where four sixth forms are to be closed and replaced by a tertiary college. That has been opposed by parents, pupils, teachers' unions, teachers and 91 per cent of the people who were consulted. What is your view of the situation in Merthyr, and what is the Government's position on sixth-form education more generally?

The First Minister: You will be aware that I cannot comment on individual cases, but, generally, we take the view that it is properly a matter for local education authorities to determine the appropriate level of provision in their areas. We are not trying to convert every sixth form into a tertiary college, and nor are we trying to get rid of tertiary colleges to reinstate sixth forms across Wales. What is appropriate for a particular community or local authority is properly to be determined by that local authority.

Nick Bourne: I thank the First Minister for that response and, while I can understand that it is horses for courses, which is our position, I will try to push him further on the issue of consultation. There has been a thoroughgoing consultation, but 91 per cent—2,300—of consultees, including teachers' unions and parents, were opposed to the proposal. Do you think that that consultation has led to a satisfactory outcome?

1.40 p.m.

The First Minister: You will be aware that I cannot comment on individual cases, because the Assembly Government may have an

accountable to the communities that fund them.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Prynhawn da, Brif Weinidog. Mae gennyf gwestiwn am y chweched dosbarth a cholegau trydyddol, er mwyn ceisio cael gwybod beth yw safbwynt y Llywodraeth ynghylch hyn a gweld a ydych yn ffafrio colegau chweched dosbarth ynteu colegau trydyddol, ynteu a ydych chi, fel ninnau, yn meddwl ei bod yn dibynnu ar y sefyllfa. Yr wyf am gael gwybod yn benodol a ydych wedi edrych ar y cynigion ar gyfer Merthyr Tudful, lle y caeir y chweched dosbarth mewn pedair ysgol ac y cânt eu disodli gan goleg trydyddol. Mae rhieni, disgyblion, undebau'r athrawon, athrawon a 91 y cant o'r bobl yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy wedi gwrthwynebu hynny. Beth yw eich barn am y sefyllfa ym Merthyr Tudful, a beth yw safbwynt y Llywodraeth ynghylch addysg chweched dosbarth yn fwy cyffredinol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwyddoch na allaf sôn am achosion unigol, ond, yn gyffredinol, ein barn ni yw mai gwaith awdurdodau addysg lleol, a hynny'n gwbl iawn, yw penderfynu beth fydd lefel briodol y ddarpariaeth yn eu hardal. Nid ydym yn ceisio troi pob chweched dosbarth yn goleg trydyddol, ac nid ydym ychwaith yn ceisio cael gwared ar golegau trydyddol er mwyn adfer y chweched dosbarth ledled Cymru. Gwaith yr awdurdod lleol yw penderfynu beth sy'n briodol ar gyfer cymuned benodol neu ar gyfer yr awdurdod lleol hwnnw.

Nick Bourne: Diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am yr ymateb hwnnw ac, er y gallaf ddeall bod pob sefyllfa'n wahanol, a dyna'n safbwynt ni, ceisiaf ei wthio ymhellach ynglŷn â'r ymgynghori. Ymgynghorwyd yn eang, ond yr oedd 91 y cant—2,300—o'r rhai yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy, gan gynnwys undebau'r athrawon a rhieni, yn gwrthwynebu'r cynnig. A gredwch fod yr ymgynghori hwnnw wedi arwain at ganlyniad boddhaol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwyddoch na allaf sôn am achosion unigol, oherwydd efallai y bydd gofyn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad wrando ar

appellate role in this regard. However, generally, of course it is good practice to ensure that consultation is as wide as possible.

Nick Bourne: To consider the issues more broadly, I know that the Minister for education, who has now slipped out of the Chamber, is looking at the position on school closures, and you will be aware that we are concerned about the process. While accepting that some schools will need to close, I think that the process blights schools: as soon as you say that they are being looked at, understandably, parents choose not to send their children there and may remove their children who are already there. To what extent are you reviewing that position? When can we expect some new guidelines or a consultation on new guidelines? I know that the Minister is looking at this, but, meanwhile, a lot of schools are threatened with closure in Powys, in my region, and in other parts of Wales, such as Gwynedd and Cardiff. When can we expect new guidelines, because school closures continue to be proposed and it would be nice to get those new guidelines in place?

The First Minister: We are looking at doing this. It is right to say that the closure process is a lengthy one, particularly if the matter comes to the Assembly Government for decision. It is the case at the moment that just one objection can lead to a lengthy appeals process, even though there may be very few children at the school. Just one objection can cause that. The Minister for education is looking at that issue and will report back to the Assembly when further guidance on this matter is put in place.

Michael German: First Minister, you talked earlier about more courses for FE, but the funding pressures in FE are indisputable: Coleg Gwent, the largest FE college in Wales, is now offering fewer courses because of the pressures on its funding. I am also worried about the number of students able to get onto courses because of restrictions on the number of applications for courses in areas where we have shortages, particularly in relation to construction skills. What is your

apêl yn y cyswllt hwn. Serch hynny, yn gyffredinol, wrth gwrs ei bod yn arfer da sicrhau bod yr ymgynghori mor eang ag sy'n bosibl.

Nick Bourne: Ac ystyried y peth yn fwy cyffredinol, gwn fod y Gweinidog dros addysg, sydd wedi picio allan o'r Siambr ar hyn o bryd, yn ystyried sefyllfa cau ysgolion, a gwyddoch ein bod yn poeni am y broses. Er fy mod yn derbyn y bydd angen i rai ysgolion gau, credaf fod y broses yn falltodd ar ysgolion: cyn gynted ag y dywedwch eu bod yn cael eu hystyried, mae'n ddealladwy bod rhieni'n dewis peidio ag anfon eu plant yno ac y byddant o bosibl yn symud eu plant sydd yn yr ysgol eisoes oddi yno. I ba raddau yr ydych yn adolygu'r sefyllfa honno? Pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl rhywfaint o ganllawiau newydd neu ymgynghoriad ar ganllawiau newydd? Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn ystyried hyn, ond, yn y cyfamser, mae llawer o ysgolion o dan fygythiad ym Mhowys, yn fy rhanbarth, ac mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru, megis yng Ngwynedd ac yng Nghaerdydd. Pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl canllawiau newydd, oherwydd y mae cynigion i gau ysgolion yn codi o hyd a byddai'n dda cael y canllawiau newydd hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wrthi'n ystyried gwneud hyn. Mae'n iawn dweud bod y broses o gau'n broses hir, yn enwedig os daw'r mater gerbron Llywodraeth y Cynulliad er mwyn cael penderfyniad. Ar hyn o bryd, gall un gwrthwynebiad yn unig olygu proses apelio hirfaith, hyd yn oed os nad oes ond ychydig iawn o blant yn yr ysgol. Gall un gwrthwynebiad yn unig achosi hynny. Mae'r Gweinidog dros addysg yn edrych ar y mater hwnnw a bydd yn adrodd yn ôl i'r Cynulliad pan fydd canllawiau pellach ynglŷn â hyn wedi'u rhoi ar waith.

Michael German: Brif Weinidog, soniasoch yn gynharach am ragor o gyrsiau i addysg bellach, ond nid oes modd gwadu nad oes pwysau ar ariannu mewn addysg bellach: mae Coleg Gwent, coleg addysg bellach mwyaf Cymru, erbyn hyn yn cynnig llai o gyrsiau oherwydd diffyg arian. Yr wyf yn poeni hefyd am nifer y myfyrwyr sy'n llwyddo i gael lle ar gyrsiau oherwydd y cyfyngiadau ar nifer y ceisiadau am gyrsiau mewn meysydd lle y mae prinder, yn

Government's policy on looking at the future demand for skills in the years to come as the economy turns around? What is the match with giving those pupils and students skills now and getting them onto courses so that they will be well prepared for the future?

The First Minister: Identifying those skills is important for the future. We will be working on that over the next few years, starting with, but not concentrating only on, the economic renewal programme. There are good examples of colleges across Wales that have identified the skills that will be needed in their areas. Coleg Menai in Llangefni is one such example, which I have seen for myself, where the staff are examining the skills that the area might need in the future. They are considering which skills will be required if Wylfa B is established and the other skills that may be needed in the area with regard to renewable energy. That is a good example of a college looking at providing skills that are appropriate to its area. Although it is not an isolated example, as there are others from across Wales, it is one that I commend to others.

Health Services

Q3 Nick Bourne: Will the First Minister make a statement on the provision of health services in Wales? OAQ(3)2835(FM)

The First Minister: We are committed to the development of safe and sustainable healthcare services in Wales that meet the healthcare needs of our residents.

Nick Bourne: I thank him for that response. The First Minister is probably aware of the fact that I have been in correspondence with the Minister for Health and Social Services over the situation at Bronglais District General Hospital, although he may have been aware of the situation anyway. On breast cancer recall services, women living in Aberystwyth and the wider Ceredigion area, which is a part of the region that I represent, must attend their follow-up appointments at Llandudno or Bangor, which is a round trip of 150 miles from Bronglais. I know that the

enwedig ym maes sgiliau adeiladu. Beth yw polisi eich Llywodraeth o ran edrych ar y galw am sgiliau yn y dyfodol mewn blynyddoedd a ddaw wrth i'r economi gryfhau? Beth yw'r cysylltiad rhwng rhoi'r sgiliau i'r disgyblion a'r myfyrwyr hynny yn awr a'u rhoi ar gyrsiau i'w paratoi'n dda at y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae nodi'r sgiliau hynny'n bwysig ar gyfer y dyfodol. Byddwn yn gweithio ar hynny dros y blynyddoedd nesaf, gan ddechrau gyda rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi, ond heb ganolbwyntio ar hynny'n unig. Ceir enghreifftiau da o golegau ledled Cymru sydd wedi nodi'r sgiliau y bydd eu hangen yn eu hardaloedd. Un enghraifft yw Coleg Menai yn Llangefni. Yr wyf wedi gweld drosof fy hun fod y staff yn archwilio'r sgiliau y gallai fod eu hangen ar yr ardal yn y dyfodol. Maent yn ystyried pa sgiliau y bydd eu hangen os sefydlir Wylfa B a'r sgiliau eraill y bydd eu hangen efallai yn yr ardal ym maes ynni adnewyddadwy. Dyna enghraifft dda o goleg yn edrych ar ddarparu sgiliau sy'n briodol ar gyfer ei ardal. Er nad dyma'r unig enghraifft, oherwydd ceir enghreifftiau eraill ym mhob cwr o Gymru, mae'n un yr wyf yn ei chymeradwyo i eraill.

Gwasanaethau Iechyd

C3 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddarparu gwasanaethau iechyd yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2835(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu gwasanaethau gofal iechyd diogel a chynaliadwy yng Nghymru sy'n diwallu anghenion gofal iechyd ein trigolion.

Nick Bourne: Diolch iddo am yr ymateb hwnnw. Mae'n siŵr bod y Prif Weinidog yn gwybod imi fod yn gohebu â'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa yn Ysbyty Cyffredinol Dosbarth Bronglais, er ei fod efallai'n ymwybodol o'r sefyllfa beth bynnag. O ran gwasanaethau canser y fron sy'n galw menywod yn ôl i'r ysbyty, rhaid i'r rhai sy'n byw yn Aberystwyth ac mewn ardaoedd eraill yng Ngheredigion, rhan o'r rhanbarth yr wyf yn ei gynrychioli, fynd i'w hapwyntiadau dilynol yn Llandudno, neu ym

hospital is well aware of this issue. Does he think that that is a satisfactory position and, if not, what is he doing about it?

The First Minister: There has been a shortage of radiographers to deliver the screening programme in the west of Wales. Vacancies for radiographer posts have been advertised, and open evenings for recently qualified radiographers have also been held. As a result of those events, several applications for the vacant posts have been received. Where possible, locums and staff seconded from south-east Wales are being used to address the problem.

We are working on back-up proposals to remedy the situation, to ensure that all women in Wales between the ages of 50 and 70 have access to this important service. So, action is being taken to deal with what has been an unfortunate shortage of radiographers in some parts of Wales.

Val Lloyd: First Minister, I welcome the new measures relating to the display of tobacco products in vending machines, designed to discourage children and young people from taking up smoking, which I hope will contribute to protecting them against the harmful effects of tobacco in the long term.

Some organisations have been calling for legislation to deal with the effects of second-hand smoke in cars, campaigning for a ban on smoking in cars where children are present. Has the Welsh Assembly Government been looking at this issue?

The First Minister: It is a serious issue, and one that will be examined at length in the near future. It is a matter that I shall discuss with the Minister for Health and Social Services. I think that we all understand that, now that smoking has been banned in public places, we must consider other ways of protecting people, and children in particular, from the effects of smoke. I do not understand why somebody would smoke with a child in the car. If it is the case that that is a serious issue—we all see people doing it—we will have to examine what can be done to

Mangor. Mae honno'n daith mynd a dod o 150 milltir o Fronglais. Gwn fod yr ysbyty'n llwyr ymwybodol o'r broblem hon. A yw'n credu bod y sefyllfa honno'n dderbyniol, ac os nad yw, beth y mae'n ei wneud yn ei chylch?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae prinder radiograffwyr wedi bod i ddarparu'r rhaglen sgrinio yn y gorllewin. Mae swyddi gwag ar gyfer radiograffwyr wedi'u hysbysebu a nosweithiau agored i radiograffwyr sydd newydd gymhwyso wedi'u cynnal hefyd. Yn sgîl y digwyddiadau hynny, mae sawl cais am y swyddi gweigion wedi'u gwneud. Lle y bo modd, defnyddir dirprwy feddygon, a staff ar secondiad o'r de-ddwyrain i ddatrys y broblem.

Yr ydym yn gweithio ar gynlluniau wrth gefn i ddatrys y sefyllfa, er mwyn sicrhau bod pob menyw yng Nghymru rhwng 50 a 70 oed yn gallu manteisio ar y gwasanaeth pwysig hwn. Felly, mae camau ar y gweill i ymdrin â'r sefyllfa anffodus sydd wedi bod, sef prinder radiograffwyr mewn rhannau o Gymru.

Val Lloyd: Brif Weinidog, yr wyf yn croesawu'r camau newydd sy'n ymwneud ag arddangos cynnyrch tybaco mewn peiriannau gwerthu, gyda'r nod o atal plant a phobl ifanc rhag dechrau ysmegu. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd hyn yn gymorth i'w gwarchod rhag effeithiau niweidiol tybaco yn y tymor hir.

Mae rhai cyrff wedi bod yn galw am ddeddfwriaeth i fynd i'r afael ag effeithiau mwg ail-law mewn ceir, gan ymgyrchu dros wahardd ysmegu mewn ceir lle y bydd plant yn bresennol. A yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn edrych ar hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n fater difrifol, ac yn fater a gaiff sylw manwl yn y dyfodol agos. Mae'n fater y byddaf yn ei drafod gyda'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Credaf ein bod i gyd yn deall, ac ysmegu bellach wedi'i wahardd mewn mannau cyhoeddus, fod yn rhaid inni ystyried ffyrdd eraill o warchod pobl, a phlant yn benodol, rhag effeithiau mwg. Nid wyf yn deall pam y byddai rhywun yn ysmegu a phlentyn yn y car. Os yw hynny'n broblem difrifol—byddwn i gyd yn gweld pobl yn ei wneud—bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried beth y

protect those children.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): How is your goal of a safe and sustainable health service assisted by large numbers of vacancies for junior doctors in the Welsh NHS?

The First Minister: We are doing all that we can to attract more junior doctors to Wales. One way of doing that is to develop more teaching hospital facilities, such as the postgraduate medical school at Swansea and the facilities at Wrexham Maelor Hospital. The more doctors you have training in Wales, the more you will get to stay here, and by doing that, I believe that we can make up our historic shortage of junior doctors.

Kirsty Williams: Reports suggest that, at present, approximately 200 junior doctor posts are vacant, and that means that some trusts cannot provide the safe and sustainable service to patients that you have talked of. It is one thing to say simply that having more doctors train in Wales will address our problems, but it is poor medical training experience, especially with placements in hospitals, that leads to many doctors being against coming to Wales to work, and that is in addition to the lack of opportunities for placements and junior doctor roles. You simply cannot rely on talking about training more doctors; we need a more fundamental approach to this problem. Can you explain what else you are doing, apart from trying to train more doctors, so that we can fill the gaps?

The First Minister: I am not quite sure what point you were making there, but let us see if I can deal with it anyway. There is a need to ensure that more doctors, and not just junior doctors, are attracted to work in hospitals to the west of Swansea, where there has been a historic problem in attracting doctors. That is mainly because the big teaching hospital is in Cardiff, and specialists, in particular, feel more comfortable in large teaching hospitals. Attracting consultants has always been a problem at Withybush Hospital in particular, at Bronglais and, occasionally, at Glangwili,

gellir ei wneud i amddiffyn y plant hynny.

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams) Sut y mae'r nifer fawr o swyddi gweigion i feddygon iau yn GIG Cymru yn ategu'ch nod o sicrhau gwasanaeth iechyd diogel a chynaliadwy?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn gwneud popeth a allwn i ddenu rhagor o feddygon iau i Gymru. Un ffordd o wneud hynny yw drwy ddatblygu rhagor o gyfleusterau ysbytai addysgu, megis yr ysgol feddygol i ôl-raddedigion yn Abertawe a'r cyfleusterau yn Ysbyty Wrecsam Maelor. Po fwyaf o feddygon a fydd gennych yn hyfforddi yng Nghymru, po fwyaf ohonynt a fydd yn aros yma, a thrwy wneud hynny, credaf y gallwn wneud iawn am y prinder meddygon iau sydd wedi bod yn broblem inni erioed.

Kirsty Williams: Yn ôl adroddiadau mae tua 200 o swyddi meddygon iau'n wag ar hyn o bryd, ac mae hynny'n golygu na all rhai ymddiriedolaethau ddarparu'r gwasanaeth diogel a chynaliadwy ar gyfer cleifion yr ydych wedi sôn amdano. Un peth yw dweud y bydd hyfforddi rhagor o feddygon yng Nghymru yn datrys ein problemau, ond profiad gwael wrth gael hyfforddiant meddygol, yn enwedig gyda lleoliadau mewn ysbytai, sy'n gwneud i lawer o feddygon benderfynu peidio â dod i Gymru i weithio. Mae hynny ar ben y diffyg cyfleoedd ar gyfer lleoliadau a swyddi i feddygon iau. Ni allwch ddibynnu'n llwyr ar sôn am hyfforddi rhagor o feddygon; mae angen dull mwy sylfaenol o ymdrin â'r broblem hon. A allwch esbonio beth arall yr ydych yn ei wneud, ar wahân i geisio hyfforddi rhagor o feddygon, er mwyn inni allu llenwi'r bylchau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn gwbl sicr beth oedd eich pwynt yn awr, ond gadewch inni weld a allaf ddelio ag ef beth bynnag. Mae angen sicrhau bod rhagor o feddygon, ac nid dim ond meddygon iau, yn cael eu denu i weithio mewn ysbytai i'r gorllewin o Abertawe. Mae wedi bod yn anodd denu meddygon i'r ardaloedd hynny erioed. Y rheswm pennaf dros hynny yw am fod yr ysbyty addysgu mawr yng Nghaerdydd, ac mae arbenigwyr, yn benodol, yn teimlo'n fwy cyfforddus mewn ysbytai addysgu mawr. Mae denu ymgynghorwyr wedi bod yn

as they are seen as being remote from a large teaching hospital. One way of dealing with that problem is to ensure that doctors feel that they are part of a greater whole, as it were, through the use of information and communications technology and other forms of technology, thereby overcoming the sense of isolation that some in the medical profession can tell you has historically affected certain hospitals. In that way, we can ensure that we not only attract junior doctors further west, but that we retain them and attract more senior doctors to cover in areas where they are needed.

Kirsty Williams: You are right, First Minister, to point to particular geographical difficulties, especially in north and west Wales and the perceptions that many people hold about working in those areas. Nonetheless, student and junior doctors report poor experiences while training in hospitals to do with on-call rota gaps and the pressures to fulfil internal locum roles in particular. There are issues to do with recent visa changes. The European working time directive, which was advertised well in advance, was planned for poorly, and rota changes introduced since 2009 have alienated many staff. In effect, the planning has been insufficient to ensure that we have an adequate number of junior doctors. These are the doctors who provide vital services, such as paediatrics, trauma services and accident and emergency services. Without these doctors to fill rotas, services will be lost from some hospitals, because we will have to retrench to hospitals where rotas can be filled. Will you look again at the HR policy that your Government is pursuing with regard to training and recruiting junior grade doctors, so that we can maintain paediatric and trauma services in the hospitals of Wales?

The First Minister: You raise an issue that

problem erioed yn Ysbyty Llwynceilyn yn benodol, ym Mronglais, ac, ar brydiau, yng Nglangwili, oherwydd mai'r argraff yw eu bod ymhell oddi wrth ysbyty addysgu mawr. Un ffordd o fynd i'r afael â'r broblem honno yw sicrhau bod meddygon yn teimlo eu bod yn rhan o gyfanwaith mwy, fel petai, drwy ddefnyddio technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu a mathau eraill o dechnoleg. Drwy hynny, byddwch yn dileu'r ymdeimlad ynysig sydd wedi effeithio ar rai ysbytai yn y gorffennol, fel y byddai rhai yn y proffesiwn meddygol yn dweud wrthyhych. Drwy hynny, gallwn sicrhau ein bod nid yn unig yn denu meddygon iau ymhellach tua'r gorllewin, ond ein bod yn eu cadw ac yn denu meddygon mwy profiadol hefyd i ddarparu gwasanaeth yn yr ardaloedd lle y mae eu hangen.

Kirsty Williams: Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle, Brif Weinidog, yn sôn am anawsterau daearyddol penodol, yn enwedig yn y gogledd a'r gorllewin a'r argraff sydd gan lawer o bobl ynglŷn â gweithio yn yr ardaloedd hynny. Wedi dweud hynny, bydd myfyrwyr a meddygon iau'n dweud iddynt gael profiadau gwael wrth hyfforddi mewn ysbytai ac mae a wnelo hynny â bylchau yn y rota ar alwad a'r pwysau i wneud gwaith cyflenwi mewnol yn benodol. Mae'r newidiadau diweddar yn y drefn fisa wedi codi problemau. Yr oedd y cynllunio'n wael ar gyfer y gyfarwyddeb oriau gwaith Ewropeaidd, er iddi gael cryn gyhoeddusrwydd ymlaen llaw, ac mae'r newidiadau yn y rotas a gyflwynwyd ers 2009 wedi codi gwrychyn llawer o'r staff. Mewn gwirionedd, nid oes digon o gynllunio wedi bod i sicrhau bod gennym nifer ddigonol o feddygon iau. Dyma'r meddygon sy'n darparu gwasanaethau hanfodol, megis gwasanaethau paediatrig, gwasanaethau trawma a gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Heb y meddygon hyn i lenwi'r rotas, collir gwasanaethau o rai ysbytai, oherwydd y bydd yn rhaid inni symud yn ôl i'r ysbytai lle y mae'n bosibl llenwi'r rotas. A wnewch edrych eto ar y polisi adnoddau dynol y mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei ddilyn yng nghyswllt hyfforddi a recriwtio meddygon ar y graddfeydd isaf, er mwyn inni allu cynnal gwasanaethau paediatrig a thrawma yn ysbytai Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mater mewn gwirionedd

is properly a matter for the local health boards. Nevertheless, it is one that I will ensure is raised with the Minister for health, who hears what you say. It is right to say, however, that there has been a historic problem with recruiting further west, but as I have said, some of the reasons for that historic problem are now breaking down. There is more communication with larger hospitals, and less of a sense of isolation among practitioners. I have picked up on that from talking to medical practitioners. Training junior doctors and reducing that sense of professional isolation, as it were, is the way that we can attract more doctors into hospitals further west.

1.50 p.m.

Helen Mary Jones: Do you share my concerns about the potential impact on the health service in Wales and the funding available for it of a Conservative and Liberal Democrat administration in London and the savage cuts that they have promised? What steps is your administration taking to plan for such an eventuality?

The First Minister: I share your concerns about any cuts that we might see in the future. It will be difficult any way to deal with the financial situation over the course of the next few years, but it would particularly difficult to see an in-year cut this year. That would be almost unmanageable. If, for example, it was suggested to us that we had to find £220 million this year, and that that amount should not come from front-line services, the administration costs of the Assembly Government are not much more than £300 million, so there is not an enormous amount of money that could be saved in administrative costs. Money would have to be taken out of front-line services. I hope that whoever forms the Government across the whole of the UK over the course of the next week or so, if that is the case, understands the situation in Wales.

Brian Gibbons: I want to return to the issue of junior doctor recruitment. As someone who campaigned for many years to reduce

i'r byrddau iechyd lleol yw'r hyn yr ydych yn ei godi. Wedi dweud hynny, mae'n fater y byddaf yn sicrhau y caiff ei godi gyda'r Gweinidog dros iechyd, sy'n clywed yr hyn a ddywedwch. Mae'n iawn dweud, fodd bynnag, fod problem hanesyddol wedi bod o ran recriwtio ymhellach tua'r gorllewin, ond fel yr wyf wedi dweud, mae rhai o'r rhesymau dros y broblem hanesyddol honno bellach yn chwalu. Mae mwy o gyfathrebu â'r ysbytai mwy, a llai o ymdeimlad ymhlith ymarferwyr eu bod wedi'u hynysu. Yr wyf wedi sylwi ar hynny wrth siarad ag ymarferwyr meddygol. Hyfforddi meddygon iau a lleihau'r ymdeimlad hwnnw o fod wedi'u hynysu'n broffesiynol, fel petai—dyna sut y mae denu rhagor o feddygon i'r ysbytai ymhellach tua'r gorllewin.

Helen Mary Jones: A ydych fel minnau'n poeni am effaith bosibl gweinyddiaeth o dan y Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn Llundain a'r toriadau llym y maent wedi'u haddo ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru? Pa gamau y mae eich gweinyddiaeth yn eu cymryd i gynllunio ar gyfer hynny?

Y Gweinidog: Yr wyf finnau'n poeni am unrhyw doriadau y gallem eu gweld yn y dyfodol. Bydd yn anodd beth bynnag inni ddelio â'r sefyllfa ariannol yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf, ond byddai'n arbennig o anodd wynebu toriad yn ystod y flwyddyn eleni. Byddai bron iawn yn amhosibl inni ddygymod â hynny. Er enghraifft, ped awgrymid inni fod yn rhaid inni ddod o hyd i £220 miliwn eleni, ac na ddylai'r swm hwnnw ddod o wasanaethau'r rheng flaen, nid yw costau gweinyddu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn fawr mwy na £300 miliwn, felly ni fyddai modd arbed swm enfawr ar gostau gweinyddu. Byddai'n rhaid tynnu arian oddi ar wasanaethau'r rheng flaen. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd pwy bynnag sy'n ffurfio'r Llywodraeth ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig drwyddi draw yn ystod yr wythnos neu ddwy nesaf, os mai dyna fydd yn digwydd, yn deall y sefyllfa yng Nghymru.

Brian Gibbons: Yr wyf am ddychwelyd at fater recriwtio meddygon iau. A minnau wedi ymgyrchu am flynyddoedd lawer i leihau

the working hours of junior doctors, which were absolutely unacceptable—and I very much welcome the shortened hours that they now work—I nonetheless acknowledge that there is a recruitment problem. In your reply to Kirsty Williams, you hit the nail on the head in saying that the training experience is not always as good as it should be, particularly for those doctors who have finished their first two years of postgraduate training. Once those two years are up, many doctors decide to go elsewhere. There is a real challenge for all health authorities and local health boards, as you say, to enhance the quality of that training experience. The Assembly Government needs to continue to apply pressure on the UK Government in relation to immigration policy, because one reason why there is a gap in hospital staffing at the moment is an ill-thought-out immigration policy that prevents a number of doctors from overseas from coming to serve the health service in Wales.

The First Minister: I think that you are right. That is why there is a problem with imposing an absolute cap on immigration. Let us say, for example, that there was a shortage of doctors in Wales and the gap could be filled by doctors from Australia or New Zealand. If you have a rigid cap that cannot be exceeded, those doctors would not be able to come in. That does not make sense to me, nor, I think, to most people. In relation to junior doctors' hours, I know of one junior doctor in Prince Charles Hospital—this is about 20 years ago—who was on call from 9 a.m. on Thursday to 5 p.m. on Monday. I do not think that anyone would argue that that is a safe way to operate—I do not think that five straight days of work is in either the junior doctor's or the patients' interest.

Electoral Reform

Q4 Eleanor Burnham: What recent discussions has the First Minister had on the prospect of electoral reform in Wales? OAQ(3)2846(FM)

The First Minister: None, as it is not a devolved matter.

oriau gwaith meddygon iau, a oedd yn gwbl annerbyniol—ac yr wyf yn croesawu'n fawr yr oriau byrrach y maent yn eu gweithio bellach—yr wyf serch hynny'n cydnabod bod problem recriwtio. Yn eich ateb i Kirsty Williams, yr oeddech yn llygad eich lle wrth ddweud nad yw'r profiad hyfforddi bob tro cystal ag y dylai fod, yn enwedig i'r meddygon hynny sydd wedi gorffen dwy flynedd gyntaf eu hyfforddiant ôl-raddedig. Ar ôl iddynt orffen y ddwy flynedd hynny, bydd llawer o feddygon yn penderfynu mynd i rywle arall. Mae her go iawn i bob awdurdod iechyd ac i bob bwrdd iechyd lleol, fel y dywedwch, wella ansawdd y profiad hyfforddi hwnnw. Mae angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad barhau i roi pwysau ar Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yng nghyswllt polisi mewnfudo, oherwydd un rheswm pam mae bwllch o ran staffio ysbytai ar hyn o bryd yw'r diffyg meddwl wrth lunio polisi mewnfudo sy'n atal nifer o feddygon o wledydd tramor rhag dod yma i wasanaethu'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru.

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf eich bod yn llygad eich lle. Dyna pam mae gosod terfyn diamod ar fewnfudo'n broblem. Dywedwch, er enghraifft, fod prinder meddygon yng Nghymru ac y gellid llenwi'r bwllch drwy ddefnyddio meddygon o Awstralia neu o Seland Newydd. Os oes gennych derfyn haearnidd nad oes modd ichi ei groesi, ni fyddai'r meddygon hynny'n gallu dod i mewn. Nid yw hynny'n gwneud synnwyr i mi, nac i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl, fe dybiwn. O ran oriau meddygon iau, gwn am un meddyg iau yn Ysbyty'r Tywysog Siarl—tuag 20 mlynedd yn ôl oedd hyn—a oedd ar alwad rhwng 9 a.m. ddydd Iau tan 5 p.m. ddydd Llun. Ni chredaf y byddai neb yn dadlau bod hynny'n ffordd ddiogel o weithio—ni chredaf fod gweithio am bum niwrnod yn ddi-dor er lles y meddyg iau nac er lles y cleifion.

Diwygio'r Drefn Etholiadol

C4 Eleanor Burnham: Pa drafodaethau diweddar mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u cael ynghylch posibilrwydd diwygio'r drefn etholiadol yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2846(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Dim, oherwydd nid yw'n fater sydd wedi'i ddatganoli.

Eleanor Burnham: I will steer clear of the other controversial electoral reform that might well be being brought about as we speak in another place. I am equally concerned about the growing consensus that the UK should give 16-year-olds the vote. I believe that that was in your manifesto, First Minister. I do not believe that the amount of time allocated for citizenship in school covers the topic adequately, even though more young people in Wales now study for the baccalaureate. What work is being undertaken in Wales to provide young people with the necessary improved understanding and the ability to take part in the electoral process at an earlier age than at present?

The First Minister: First, a case can be made for votes for 16-year-olds. Secondly, I think that we are sometimes too harsh on young people by thinking that they are somehow inherently ignorant of our political system and of public life. That is not my experience. They do not necessarily vote, I grant you, but they are concerned about issues such as the environment, and they maintain an interest in current affairs. The trick is to encourage them to vote, but no-one knows the absolute answer to how that can be done. I am encouraged, as I am sure we all are, by the fact that voter turnout increased in the general election, and I hope that that pattern can be repeated at our elections next year.

Bethan Jenkins: Following on from that point, as we know, many young people in Sheffield could not vote, which put them in a very difficult position.

The First Minister will know that, in 2004, the Richard commission recommended a change in the electoral system for the National Assembly for Wales to the single transferable vote. However, without giving reasons, the UK Government rejected that recommendation, along with a raft of other good ideas, in its White Paper, 'Better Governance for Wales', published a year later. Given that that was one topic of water-cooler discussions during this general election, and that so much of the Richard

Eleanor Burnham: Cadwaf rhag sôn am bwnc llosg y diwygio etholiadol arall sydd o bosibl wrthi'n cael ei drefnu mewn man arall wrth inni siarad. Yr wyf yn poeni yn yr un modd am y consensws cynyddol y dylai'r Deyrnas Unedig roi'r bleidlais i bobl ifanc 16 oed. Credaf fod hynny yn eich maniffesto, Brif Weinidog. Ni chredaf fod yr amser a neilltuir ar gyfer dinasyddiaeth yn yr ysgol yn ymdrin yn ddigonol â'r pwnc, er bod mwy o bobl ifanc yng Nghymru yn awr yn astudio ar gyfer y fagloriaeth. Pa waith sy'n cael ei wneud yng Nghymru i sicrhau bod gan bobl ifanc well dealltwriaeth—rhywbeth sy'n ofynnol—a'r gallu i gymryd rhan yn y broses etholiadol yn iau nag y maent ar hyn o bryd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn gyntaf, mae modd dadlau y dylid rhoi'r bleidlais i bobl ifanc 16 oed. Yn ail, credaf ein bod weithiau'n rhy galed ar bobl ifanc drwy feddwl eu bod rywsut yn gynhenid anwybodus am ein system wleidyddol ac am fywyd cyhoeddus. Nid dyna fy mhrofiad i. Nid ydynt o reidrwydd yn pleidleisio, derbynaf hynny, ond maent yn poeni am bethau megis yr amgylchedd, ac mae ganddynt ddi-ddordeb mewn materion cyfoes. Y gyfrinach yw eu hannog i bleidleisio, ond nid oes neb yn gwybod yn iawn sut y mae gwneud hynny. Mae'r ffaith bod mwy wedi pleidleisio yn yr etholiad cyffredinol wedi codi fy nghalon, ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod pawb ohonom yn teimlo'r un fath. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y gellir ailadrodd y patrwm hwnnw yn ein hetholiadau ni y flwyddyn nesaf.

Bethan Jenkins: Yn dilyn y pwynt hwnnw, fel y gwyddom, rhwystrwyd llawer o bobl ifanc yn Sheffield rhag pleidleisio, ac yr oedd hynny'n peri eu bod mewn sefyllfa anodd iawn.

Bydd y Prif Weinidog yn gwybod i gomisiwn Richard yn 2004 argymhell newid y system etholiadol ar gyfer Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru a defnyddio'r bleidlais sengl drosglwyddadwy. Fodd bynnag, heb roi rhesymau, gwrthododd Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yr argymhelliad hwnnw, ynghyd â llu o syniadau da eraill, yn ei Phapur Gwyn, 'Trefn Lywodraethu Well i Gymru', a gyhoeddwyd flwyddyn yn ddiweddarach. O gofio mai dyna un o'r pynciau trafod mawr yn ystod yr etholiad

commission's report went nowhere, is there any scope to revisit it?

The First Minister: Another important issue has arisen now, which is worth airing. I am aware of two parties in the Chamber—and I say this factually, rather than trying to make a political point—that wish to see the number of Members of Parliament reduced. I make that point because, as the present legislation stands, that would mean a reduction of Assembly Members, possibly taking us below 50, which would be lower than the number of members in most councils in Wales. If that happens, it will be essential to amend the legislation to ensure that we continue to have an appropriate number of Members to carry out our work. Scotland does not have twice the population of Wales, yet the Scottish Parliament has twice our number of Members, at 129, and the Northern Ireland Assembly has more than 100 Members, despite the fact that Northern Ireland has half the population of Wales. If there is to be a reduction in the number of Members of the House of Commons, some thought will clearly have to be given to the effect that that might have on Wales.

Mark Isherwood: Last week's result, with Labour getting its lowest share of the vote in Wales for nearly 30 years, at 36 per cent, but still getting 65 per cent of the parliamentary seats, reinforced why the Richard commission was right to state that the first-past-the-post system was not appropriate for the elections of devolved administrations, such as that in Wales. The Richard commission also recommended the STV, as we have just heard, but stated that, if we retained the current additional member system, we should not change it. Despite that, the Labour Party unilaterally decided to change it by scrapping dual candidacy. Why do you believe that that was right, when Wales is the only nation or region in the world using the AMS to do that, and when the commission for Scotland as well as the Richard commission considered that it would be undemocratic to do so?

cyffredinol hwn, a bod cymaint o adroddiad comisiwn Richard wedi mynd i e bargofiant, a oes lle i'w ailystyried?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae mater pwysig arall wedi codi yn awr, y mae'n werth sôn amdano. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod dwy blaid yn y Siambr—a dywedaf hyn fel mater o ffaith, yn hytrach nag er mwyn ceisio gwneud pwynt gwleidyddol—sydd am weld gostwng nifer yr Aelodau Seneddol. Dywedaf hynny oherwydd, fel y mae'r ddeddfwriaeth ar hyn o bryd, byddai hynny'n golygu gostyngiad yn nifer Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Byddem o bosibl yn llai na 50 o ran nifer, sef llai na nifer aelodau'r rhan fwyaf o gynghorau yng Nghymru. Os digwydd hynny, bydd yn hanfodol diwygio'r ddeddfwriaeth er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym nifer priodol o Aelodau i wneud ein gwaith. Nid yw poblogaeth yr Alban gymaint ddwywaith â phoblogaeth Cymru. Eto i gyd, mae gan Senedd yr Alban gymaint ddwywaith o Aelodau â ni, sef 129 ac mae gan Gynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon fwy na 100 o Aelodau, er bod poblogaeth Gogledd Iwerddon hanner maint poblogaeth Cymru. Os bydd gostyngiad yn nifer Aelodau Tŷ'r Cyffredin, mae'n amlwg y bydd angen ystyried yr effaith y gallai hynny ei chael ar Gymru.

Mark Isherwood: Yr oedd canlyniad yr wythnos diwethaf, gyda Llafur yn cael ei chyfran leiaf o'r bleidlais yng Nghymru ers bron 30 mlynedd, sef 36 y cant, ond yn dal i sicrhau 65 y cant o'r seddi yn y senedd, yn cadarnhau pam yr oedd comisiwn Richard yn iawn yn dweud nad oedd y drefn 'cyntaf i'r felin' yn briodol i etholiadau gweinyddiaethau datganoledig, megis honno sydd gennym yng Nghymru. Argymhellodd comisiwn Richard y bleidlais sengl drosglwyddadwy hefyd, fel yr ydym newydd glywed, ond dywedodd, petaem yn cadw'r system aelodau ychwanegol sydd ar hyn o bryd, na ddylem ei newid. Er gwaethaf hynny, penderfynodd y Blaid Lafur o'i phen a'i phastwn ei hun ei newid drwy ddileu ymgeisyddiaeth ddeuol. Pam yr ydych yn meddwl bod hynny'n iawn, er mai Cymru yw'r unig genedl neu ranbarth yn y byd sy'n defnyddio'r system aelodau ychwanegol i wneud hynny, ac er bod y comisiwn ar gyfer yr Alban yn ogystal â chomisiwn Richard yn

meddwl y byddai'n annemocrataidd gwneud hynny?

The First Minister: You make your choice: either you stand in a constituency or you stand on the list. I do not think that you should be elected as the fastest loser. It is important that people understand that. The general public could not understand why a losing candidate in a constituency could still end up here as an AM. It was difficult to explain, from a democratic point of view. You mentioned last week's result, but I am more than happy with the position that we are in, with the Tories still being an unpopular party in Wales. You got only 26 per cent of the vote and no mandate at all to govern Wales on devolved issues.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhaid ichi ddewis: cewch naill ai sefyll mewn etholaeth neu sefyll ar y rhestr. Ni chredaf y dylech allu cael eich ethol am mai chi yw'r collwr cyflymaf. Mae'n bwysig i'r bobl ddeall hynny. Ni allai'r cyhoedd ddeall pam y gallai ymgeisydd a gollodd yn yr etholaeth ddal i gael lle yma fel AC. Yr oedd yn anodd ei esbonio, o safbwynt democrataidd. Soniasoch am ganlyniad yr wythnos diwethaf, ond yr wyf yn fwy na bodlon ar y sefyllfa yr ydym ynddi, a'r Torïaid yn dal yn blaid amhoblogaidd yng Nghymru. Dim ond 26 y cant o'r bleidlais a gawsoch ac nid oes gennych fandad o gwbl i reoli Cymru o ran materion sydd wedi'u datganoli.

Delayed Transfers of Care

Q5 Peter Black: Will the First Minister make a statement on delayed transfers of care in Wales? OAQ(3)2847(FM)

The First Minister: Approximately 55,000 in-patient discharges from hospital occur every month. Since September 2003, recorded delays have halved and delay lengths are down by 71 per cent.

Peter Black: I welcome the reduction in delayed transfers of care. However, an issue remains with the interface between social care and the health service, particularly with the new health boards being, in many cases, far bigger than local authorities. What work is being done by the Government to get health authorities and local government to work together better, so that we tackle the overlap and the duplication of resources to get a better fit, and reduce delayed transfers of care even further?

The First Minister: As you will be aware, in 2008, the National Leadership and Innovation Agency for Healthcare issued 'Passing the Baton', which is a guide to supporting effective discharge planning. That has been well received across health and social care organisations. The guide has improved the

Oedi wrth Drosglwyddo Gofal

C5 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2847(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd tua 55,000 o gleifion mewnlol yn cael eu rhyddhau o'r ysbyty bob mis. Ers mis Medi 2003, mae'r achosion a gofnodwyd lle y bu oedi wedi haneru a gostyngiad o 71 y cant wedi bod yn yr oedi hwnnw.

Peter Black: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r gostyngiad yn yr oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal. Serch hynny, ceir problem o hyd o ran y rhyng-gysylltiad rhwng gofal cymdeithasol a'r gwasanaeth iechyd, yn enwedig gan fod y byrddau iechyd newydd, mewn sawl achos, yn fwy o lawer na'r awdurdodau lleol. Pa waith y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol a llywodraeth leol yn cydweithio'n well â'i gilydd, er mwyn inni fynd i'r afael â'r gorgyffwrdd a'r dyblygu adnoddau, ac i bethau gydweddu'n well â'i gilydd, gan sicrhau llai o oedi eto wrth drosglwyddo gofal?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y gwyddoch, yn 2008, cyhoeddodd yr Asiantaeth Genedlaethol Arwain ac Arloesi mewn Gofal Iechyd 'Passing the Baton', sef canllawiau i gynorthwyo pobl i gynllunio'n effeithiol ar gyfer rhyddhau cleifion. Mae cyrff iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol wedi croesawu'r rheini'n

situation. Also, since the removal of local agreements in October 2009, delays are now counted more consistently and comprehensively across the whole of Wales so that they can be targeted more effectively. A lot of work has been done and continues to be done in order to improve the situation, and it has improved, as the results since September 2003 have shown.

2.00 p.m.

David Lloyd: Bydd y Prif Weinidog yn ymwybodol o'r ffaith nad oes unrhyw un yn aros am drosglwyddiad gofal yng Ngogledd Iwerddon gan fod iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol gyda'i gilydd yno, mewn byrddau cynhwysfawr. Pa gynnydd sydd yn yr agenda hwn yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae cwestiwn ynglŷn â pha strwythur fydd orau i ddarparu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ac iechyd yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Gwelsom ailstrwythuro'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn ddiweddar, fydd, yn fy marn i, yn aros am flynyddoedd i ddod. Mae cwestiwn yn codi yn awr ynglŷn â'r ffordd effeithiol i ddarparu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I could echo the sentiments of previous speakers on this question, particularly on stroke services. The link in Northern Ireland and the improvement of transfer from health into social care was highlighted to us graphically as an important prerequisite for patients to be able to progress and to get over the problem of delayed transfers of care. One point that is constantly highlighted to me, particularly by the British Medical Association, is general practitioners' inability to access what would be almost a halfway house for patients with minor complaints, who, very often, would be better suited to being treated in the community, rather than being referred to hospital. What action and work is the Assembly Government undertaking to help to support the development of community services so that general practitioners have access to such a halfway house, and so that patients are not referred needlessly to hospital when they can be cared for in the community?

gynnes. Mae'r canllawiau wedi gwella'r sefyllfa. Hefyd, ers dileu'r cytundebau lleol ym mis Hydref 2009, defnyddir trefn fwy cyson a chynhwysfawr drwy Gymru i gyfrif yr achosion lle y bydd oedi er mwyn gallu eu targedu'n fwy effeithiol. Mae llawer o waith wedi'i wneud ac yn dal i gael ei wneud er mwyn gwella'r sefyllfa, ac mae pethau wedi gwella, fel y dengys y canlyniadau ers mis Medi 2003.

David Lloyd: The First Minister will be aware of the fact that no-one is awaiting a transfer of care in Northern Ireland because health and social services work together there, on comprehensive boards. What progress has been made on this agenda in Wales?

The First Minister: There is a question about which structure would be best to provide social and health services in Wales in the future. We have seen recently a restructuring of the health service that will, in my opinion, be in place for years to come. A question now arises about the most effective way to deliver social services in Wales.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Gallwn ategu'r hyn y mae siaradwyr blaenorol wedi'i ddweud am hyn, yn enwedig am wasanaethau strôc. Tynnwyd ein sylw'n glir at y cysylltiad yng Ngogledd Iwerddon a'r ffordd y mae trosglwyddo o faes iechyd i faes gofal cymdeithasol wedi gwella gan ddweud bod hynny'n rhagamod pwysig er mwyn i gleifion allu camu ymlaen a datrys problem oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal. Un pwynt y tynnir fy sylw ato'n gyson, yn enwedig gan Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, yw na all meddygon teulu gael gafael ar yr hyn a fyddai'n dŷ hanner ffordd o ryw fath i gleifion a chanddynt fân gwynion. Yn aml iawn, byddai'n fwy addas trin y bobl hyn yn y gymuned, yn hytrach na'u cyfeirio i'r ysbyty. Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu cymryd a pha waith y mae'n ei wneud i gynorthwyo i gefnogi datblygu gwasanaethau yn y gymuned er mwyn i feddygon teulu allu cael gafael ar dŷ hanner ffordd o'r fath, ac fel nad yw cleifion yn cael eu cyfeirio i'r ysbyty'n ddiangen pan fydd

modd gofalu amdanynt yn y gymuned?

The First Minister: As you will be aware, Andrew, several thorough reviews have been carried out and their recommendations have been considered carefully. At present, the local health boards, local authorities and Welsh Assembly Government are implementing the recommendations. I am sure that GPs will wish to make that point during the course of the reviews and the implementation of the recommendations.

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y gwyddoch, Andrew, mae sawl adolygiad trwyadl wedi'i gynnal ac ystyriwyd eu hargymhellion yn ofalus. Ar hyn o bryd, mae byrddau iechyd lleol, awdurdodau lleol a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhoi'r argymhellion ar waith. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Meddygon Teulu am wneud y pwynt hwnnw yn ystod yr adolygiadau ac wrth roi'r argymhellion ar waith.

UK Government

Q6 William Graham: Will the First Minister outline his schedule for meetings with the UK Government to discuss issues relating to Wales? OAQ(3)2832(FM)

The First Minister: I will continue to work closely with the UK Government through inter-governmental fora such as the Joint Ministerial Committee and the British-Irish Council. I will also continue to hold discussions with the Secretary of State for Wales and other UK Government Ministers as appropriate.

William Graham: While macro-economic stability must be the absolute priority for a new Government, how will the Assembly Government liaise with the new administration to create a more balanced Welsh economy, and, in particular, to tackle youth unemployment?

The First Minister: It is important to say that we will seek to work with whoever forms the next administration. It is certainly not the case that we are looking, initially, for conflict. It is important that there should be a businesslike relationship with whoever is the Government responsible for the whole of the UK. However, it is important that there is mutual respect on both sides; it is important that we are able to continue with the good work that we have put in place to help the Welsh economy; and it will be important to be able to move forward with the legislation that we pass here, such as, for example, the draft legislative competence Order on sustainable homes.

Llywodraeth y DU

C6 William Graham: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu ei amserlen ar gyfer cyfarfodydd â Llywodraeth y DU i drafod materion yn ymwneud â Chymru? OAQ(3)2832(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddaf yn parhau i weithio'n glòs gyda Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig drwy ffora rhynglywodraethol megis Cydbwyllgor y Gweinidogion a'r Cyngor Prydeinig-Gwyddelig. Byddaf yn parhau hefyd i gynnal trafodaethau gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a chyda Gweinidogion eraill Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig fel sy'n briodol.

William Graham: Er mai'r brif flaenoriaeth o reidrwydd i Lywodraeth newydd fydd sefydlogrwydd macro-economaid, sut y gwnaiff Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gysylltu â'r weinyddiaeth newydd i greu economi fwy cytbwys yng Nghymru ac, yn benodol, i fynd i'r afael â diweithdra ymhlith yr ifanc?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n bwysig dweud y byddwn yn ceisio gweithio gyda phwy bynnag sy'n ffurfio'r weinyddiaeth nesaf. Yn sicr, nid yw'n wir ein bod yn chwilio am wrthdaro, yn y lle cyntaf. Mae'n bwysig cael perthynas effeithlon â phwy bynnag yw'r Llywodraeth sy'n gyfrifol am y Deyrnas Unedig drwyddi draw. Serch hynny, mae'n bwysig i'r ddwy ochr barchu ei gilydd; mae'n bwysig inni allu parhau â'r gwaith da yr ydym wedi rhoi cychwyn arno i gynorthwyo economi Cymru; a bydd yn bwysig gallu symud ymlaen â'r ddeddfwriaeth a basiwn yma, megis, er enghraifft, y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drafft ar gartrefi cynaliadwy.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yn ystod eich trafodaethau gyda Gweinidogion yn San Steffan, Brif Weinidog, pa drafodaethau penodol a gawsoch ynglŷn â'r angen am adolygiad o fformiwla Barnett? Yn wyneb y toriadau hallt a garw sydd wedi'u haddo gan y Blaid Geidwadol a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, pe baent yn ffurfio clymblaid yn Llundain, onid yw'r pwnc hwn yn fwy perthnasol nag erioed i fuddiannau Cymru? A fyddwch chi yn parhau i bwysu am adolygiad o fformiwla Barnett er mwyn ymdrin yn deg ag anghenion Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn ymwybodol o'r hyn a adroddwyd gan gomisiwn Holtham, sef y ffaith y gellir gwneud achos dros Gymru yn cael mwy o gyllid. Mae'n siŵr gennyf y bydd y cwestiwn o gyllido Cymru'n deg yn rhan allweddol o unrhyw drafodaethau a gynhelir rhwng y gwahanol bleidiau yn Llundain.

Alun Davies: First Minister, one issue that I put to you when you visited Ebbw Vale last Friday was the need to maintain and protect public services in Wales. One thing that is hanging over many thousands of people in this country is the threat of a Conservative Government making deep cuts to public spending in Wales in the coming year. Can you assure us that you will continue to work with reappointed Labour Ministers in Westminster to ensure that public spending in Wales is protected and that investment in economic growth continues to be enhanced, so that we can ensure that excellence in public services in Wales is maintained through the coming financial year?

The First Minister: It is clearly the case that we cannot have unacceptable financial cuts in Wales. There will be financial challenges over the next year or so, or even longer: we all know that. It is a question of the scale of the challenges. I would hope that any incoming administration at the UK level would be aware of the challenges that we face in Wales and be sympathetic, first, to the need for us to carry through our budget and, secondly, to the need for fairer funding for Wales.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: During your discussions with Ministers in Westminster, First Minister, what specific discussions have you had about the need to review the Barnett formula? In the face of the swingeing cuts that have been promised by the Conservative Party and the Liberal Democrats, if they were to form a coalition in London, is this subject not more relevant than ever to the interests of Wales? Will you continue to push for a review of the Barnett formula so that it may respond fairly to Wales's needs?

The First Minister: We are aware of the contents of the Holtham commission's report, that is, the fact that a case can be made that Wales should receive more funding. I am sure that the question of fair funding for Wales will be a key part of any discussions that will be held between the various parties in London.

Alun Davies: Brif Weinidog, un mater a godais gyda chi wrth ichi ymweld â Glynabwy ddydd Gwener diwethaf oedd bod angen cynnal a gwarchod gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Un peth sy'n ffwgan i filoedd lawer yn y wlad hon yw'r bygythiad y gwnaiff Llywodraeth Geidwadol dorri gwariant cyhoeddus yn llym yng Nghymru yn y flwyddyn sydd i ddod. A allwch ein sicrhau y parhewch i weithio gyda Gweinidogion Llafur a ailbenodir yn San Steffan i sicrhau bod gwariant cyhoeddus yng Nghymru'n cael ei warchod a bod y buddsoddiad mewn twf economaidd yn parhau i dyfu, er mwyn inni sicrhau ein bod yn cynnal rhagoriaeth gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru drwy'r flwyddyn ariannol sydd i ddod?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n amlwg na allwn gael toriadau ariannol annerbyniol yng Nghymru. Byddwn yn wynebu heriau ariannol dros y flwyddyn neu ddwy nesaf, neu'n hwy na hynny hyd yn oed: mae pawb ohonom yn gwybod hynny. Pa mor fawr fydd yr heriau hynny, dyna'r cwestiwn. Byddwn yn gobeithio y byddai unrhyw weinyddiaeth newydd ar lefel y Deyrnas Unedig yn ymwybodol o'r heriau a wynebwn yng Nghymru ac y byddai'n cydymdeimlo, yn y lle cyntaf, â'r ffaith bod angen inni

gyflawni'n cyllideb, ac, yn ail, â'r angen i gael trefn ariannu decach i Gymru.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 7, OAQ(3)2841(FM), yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question 7, OAQ(3)2841(FM), is withdrawn.

Tourism

Q8 Ann Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's policies regarding tourism in the Vale of Clwyd? OAQ(3)2850(FM)

The First Minister: As a key member of north Wales tourism partnership, which is funded by the Assembly Government, the Vale of Clwyd benefits from the partnership's work to promote the region as a tourism destination.

Ann Jones: As you know, the major investment secured by the Labour-led Assembly Government provides good reason for ambition and hope in the tourism industry along the north Wales coast, and in Rhyl and Prestatyn in particular. The Vale of Clwyd has a wealth of attractions, such as the Clwydian range—an area of outstanding natural beauty—the castles of Rhuddlan and Denbigh, and the cathedral at St Asaph, which has great historical significance, since it is where the Bible was first translated into Welsh. Chris Ruane—who, I am proud to say, is still the Member of Parliament for the Vale of Clwyd, with an increased vote—and I have worked hard with residents along the north Wales coast and the Vale of Clwyd to ensure that people do not simply fly past on the A55, going east or west, but stop off at St Asaph to take a look. To ensure that happens, we need proper signage on the A55. Do you agree that that proper signage should be being erected now and that it should be incorporated into the St Asaph bypass, which allows people to come off at St Asaph and to go north and south along the beautiful Vale of Clwyd?

The First Minister: We would always seek to improve access to the Vale of Clwyd over time. As regards further 'brown signs', as we refer to them, there are many attractions in

Twristiaeth

C8 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am bolisiâu Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ymwneud â thwristiaeth yn Nyffryn Clwyd? OAQ(3)2850(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: A Dyffryn Clwyd yn aelod allweddol o bartneriaeth twristiaeth gogledd Cymru, a noddur gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, bydd yn elwa o waith y bartneriaeth i hyrwyddo'r rhanbarth fel cyrchfan i dwristiaid.

Ann Jones: Fel y gwyddoch, mae'r buddsoddiad mawr a sicrhawyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad o dan arweiniad Llafur yn rhoi rheswm da dros fod yn uchelgeisiol ac yn obeithiol yn y diwydiant twristiaeth ar hyd arfordir y gogledd, ac yn y Rhyl a Phrestatyn yn benodol. Ceir cyfoeth o atyniadau yn Nyffryn Clwyd, megis Bryniau Clwyd—ardal o harddwch naturiol eithriadol—cestyll Rhuddlan a Dinbych, ac eglwys gadeiriol Llanelwy, y mae iddi arwyddocâd hanesyddol aruthrol, gan mai yma y cyfieithwyd y Beibl i'r Gymraeg gyntaf. Mae Chris Ruane—sydd, yr wyf yn falch o ddweud, yn dal yn Aelod Seneddol dros Ddyffryn Clwyd, a'i bleidlais wedi cynyddu—a minnau wedi gweithio'n galed gyda'r trigolion ar hyd arfordir y gogledd a Dyffryn Clwyd i sicrhau nad yw pobl yn rhuthro heibio ar yr A55, wrth iddynt deithio tua'r dwyrain neu'r gorllewin, ond yn aros am dipyn yn Llanelwy i daro golwg. Er mwyn sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd, mae angen arwyddion iawn arnom ar yr A55. A gytunwch y dylid codi'r arwyddion priodol yn awr ac y dylent gael eu cynnwys yn rhan o gynllun ffordd osgoi Llanelwy, gan ganiatáu i bobl ddod oddi arni yn Llanelwy a theithio tua'r gogledd a'r de drwy ysblander Dyffryn Clwyd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddem bob amser yn awyddus i wella mynediad i Ddyffryn Clwyd wrth i amser fynd heibio. O ran rhagor o 'arwyddion brown', fel y byddwn yn eu

the Vale of Clwyd. As you will know, Ann, Rhyl, in particular, is benefiting from a large injection of public money. There are proposals to invest almost £100 million into Rhyl, which is fantastic news for a town that for many years suffered greatly—first from the economic situation in the 1980s and then from changes in habits, with people no longer going on holiday to British resorts and going abroad instead. What is happening in Rhyl offers tremendous potential for the town and it will be a superb investment, not only for the town itself, but also for the wider area.

Brynle Williams: I would like to lead on from my colleague Ann Jones's pertinent point regarding the promotion of north Wales's tourist industry. Ann mentioned signs leading off from the A55, and I would like to go into this in more detail, First Minister. A lot of small hotels and bed and breakfast accommodation in the Vale of Clwyd do not have brown signs. It is a major problem and they are fighting for their existence. There is a case in my constituency of a hotel owner just outside of Mold who has been trying to get a brown sign. He failed miserably, so he put up a small sign of his own and the council came and took it away. The hotel is striving to keep its business alive, and, as Ann pointed out, it is important to get the signs in order to promote the industry. North Wales is as beautiful as mid Wales, but we need people to come in from Queensferry and into Rhyl, coming off the A55. First Minister, do you share these concerns and are you confident that government, both at the Assembly and the local level, is doing all it can to promote signs?

2.10 p.m.

The First Minister: If we are talking about a local authority road, it also depends on the local council. I am aware that Denbighshire County Council has commissioned consultants to design a signage scheme that improves accessibility to historic towns in the Vale of Clwyd, and our transport officials have provided advice on what is allowed in respect of sign content and on suitable

galw, ceir llu o atyniadau yn Nyffryn Clwyd. Fel y gwyddoch, Ann, mae'r Rhyl, yn benodol, yn elwa o chwistrelliad mawr o arian cyhoeddus. Ceir cynlluniau i fuddsoddi bron £100 miliwn yn y Rhyl, sy'n newydd gwych i dref sydd wedi dioddef yn fawr ers blynyddoedd lawer—yn gyntaf yn sgîl sefyllfa economaidd yr 1980au ac wedyn yn sgîl newid arferion, wrth i bobl roi'r gorau i fynd ar eu gwyliau i drefi glan y môr ym Mhrydain a mynd dramor yn lle hynny. Mae'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y Rhyl yn cynnig posibilïadau aruthrol i'r dref a bydd yn fuddsoddiad rhagorol, nid yn unig i'r dref ei hun, ond i'r ardal ehangach hefyd.

Brynle Williams: Hoffwn ddilyn trywydd y pwynt perthnasol a wnaeth fy nghyd-Aelod, Ann Jones, ynglŷn â hyrwyddo diwydiant twristiaeth y gogledd. Crybwyllodd Ann arwyddion i dywys pobl oddi ar yr A55, a hoffwn sôn yn fanylach am hyn. Yn gyntaf, Weinidog, nid oes gan lawer o westai a llety gwely a brecwast yn Nyffryn Clwyd arwyddion brown. Mae'n broblem fawr ac maent yn brwydro am eu heinioes. Ceir un enghraifft yn fy etholaeth, perchennog gwesty ar gyrion yr Wyddgrug sydd wedi bod yn ceisio cael arwydd brown. Methodd yn llwyr, felly cododd arwydd bach ei hun a daeth y cyngor a'i dynnu. Mae'r gwesty'n ymdrechu i gadw'i fusnes yn fyw, ac fel y dywedodd Ann, mae'n bwysig cael yr arwyddion er mwyn hyrwyddo'r diwydiant. Mae'r gogledd yr un mor hardd â'r canolbarth, ond mae angen inni gael pobl i ddod i mewn o Queensferry ac i mewn i'r Rhyl, gan ddod oddi ar yr A55. Brif Weinidog, a ydych chi'hau'n poeni am y pethau hyn ac a ydych yn ffyddiog bod y llywodraeth, ar lefel y Cynulliad ac ar y lefel lleol, yn gwneud popeth a all i hyrwyddo arwyddion?

Y Prif Weinidog: Os mai sôn am un o ffyrdd yr awdurdod lleol yr ydym, mae'n dibynnu hefyd ar y cyngor lleol. Gwn fod Cyngor Sir Ddinbych wedi comisiynu ymgynghorwyr i gynllunio cynllun arwyddion sy'n ei gwneud yn haws denu pobl i drefi hanesyddol yn Nyffryn Clwyd, ac mae ein swyddogion trafniadaeth wedi'u cynghori ynglŷn â'r hyn a ganiateir o ran cynnwys yr arwyddion ac o

locations for such signs along the A55. I understand that a draft signage scheme has now been agreed in principle, which I hope will improve the situation.

UK Government

Q9 Bethan Jenkins: Will the First Minister outline his priorities regarding discussions with the new UK Government in the coming months? OAQ(3)2837(FM)

The First Minister: Without knowing what the nature of that Government will be, all I can say is that I will continue to have regular dialogue with representatives of the UK Government with regard to a wide range of Welsh issues.

Bethan Jenkins: I know that it is up in the air at the moment. Other Assembly Members have asked about cuts, which is what I want to ask about as well. Will you, as First Minister, support Wales in pushing for a fair funding deal for Wales? Will you agree that, if the Tories come to power, it will be very disingenuous of them to say that they will defer any cuts for a year, when there could be double the cuts in the subsequent year, which will be an Assembly election year?

The First Minister: Well, it does not help. Deferring cuts is not a way of avoiding cuts; we know that. I can only reiterate what I have said before: we have set a budget for this year and we are working hard on a budget for next year, which will be difficult, whatever happens. We are going through our budget line by line to make sure that we understand where money might be saved and where our priorities are. We are doing that on the basis of not receiving a heavy cut in funding either this financial year, which is a possibility, or in the next financial year. Clearly, if we have less money, we have less to spend on front-line services such as the health service and education.

Nick Ramsay: In many ways, First Minister, this question has been superseded by events, and I would not expect you to be psychic in

ran lleoliadau addas ar gyfer arwyddion o'r fath ar hyd yr A55. Caf ar ddeall fod cytundeb mewn egwyddor erbyn hyn ynglŷn â chynllun arwyddion drafft, ac yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd hyn yn gwella'r sefyllfa.

Llywodraeth y DU

C9 Bethan Jenkins: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer trafodaethau â Llywodraeth newydd y DU dros y mis nesaf? OAQ(3)2837(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Heb wybod beth fydd natur y Llywodraeth honno, y cyfan y gallaf ei ddweud yw y byddaf yn parhau i drafod amrywiaeth eang o faterion sy'n ymwneud â Chymru gyda chynrychiolwyr Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, a hynny'n rheolaidd

Bethan Jenkins: Gwn fod popeth braidd yn ansicr ar hyn o bryd. Mae Aelodau eraill o'r Cynulliad wedi holi am doriadau, ac am hynny yr wyf innau am ofyn hefyd. A wnewch chi, a chithau'n Brif Weinidog, gefnogi Cymru drwy bwysu am fargen ariannu deg iddi? A gytunwch, os daw'r Torïaid i rym, y bydd yn annidwyll iawn iddynt ddweud y byddant yn gohirio unrhyw doriadau am flwyddyn, gan y gallai'r toriadau fod gymaint ddwywaith y flwyddyn wedyn, sef blwyddyn etholiad y Cynulliad?

Y Prif Weinidog: Wel, nid yw'n fawr o gymorth. Nid yw gohirio toriadau'n ffordd o osgoi toriadau; gwyddom hynny. Ni allaf ond ailadrodd yr hyn yr wyf wedi'i ddweud o'r blaen: yr ydym wedi gosod cyllideb ar gyfer eleni ac yr ydym yn gweithio'n galed ar gyllideb ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, a fydd yn anodd, beth bynnag a ddigwydd. Yr ydym yn mynd drwy ein cyllideb fesul llinell er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn deall ymhle y gellid arbed arian a beth yw ein blaenoriaethau. Yr ydym yn gwneud hynny ar y sail na chaiff ein harian ei dorri'n llym nac yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon, sy'n bosibilrwydd, nac yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Mae'n amlwg, os bydd gennym lai o arian, y bydd gennym lai i'w wario ar wasanaethau'r rheng flaen megis y gwasanaeth iechyd ac addysg.

Nick Ramsay: Mewn sawl ffordd, Brif Weinidog, mae'r digwyddiadau wedi goddiweddyd y cwestiwn hwn, ac ni fyddwn

being able to foresee the Government that we will get in Westminster. However, would you agree that, sadly, Wales is facing a difficult economic situation and that that has not been helped by 10 years of mismanagement by Labour in Westminster, which has left Wales in its current position? Do you agree that we need to see a fairer funding formula for Wales in the coming months, so that Wales receives its fair share? That fair share of the funding does not necessarily come to this part of the United Kingdom at the moment.

The First Minister: On a Saturday, I often watch *Doctor Who* in the company of my children. I am aware that the doctor has a tendency to change his physical form from time to time, and I see that Alun Cairns has also done so by transforming himself into Nick Ramsay. I do not see Chris Smart on the benches opposite yet, and I am looking forward to welcoming one of my constituents to the Conservative benches, when the Conservative Party feels that that is right.

I do not accept that we have had 10 years of economic mismanagement. We all know what happened in the 1980s; I will not go back to that. However, let us go back to the early 1990s, when there were interest rates of 15 per cent, which crippled many businesses and many families who were working hard to try to pay their mortgages—all that happened as a result of a Conservative Chancellor. We had many years of positive growth under a Labour Government. The world went through a recession from 2007 onwards, and if the party opposite had been in power, it would have siphoned money out of the economy, far more people would be unemployed, far more banks and businesses would be going down the tubes, and far more communities would be wrecked.

Mick Bates: The election has finished, by the way. First Minister, I am sure that one of your priorities for discussion with the new UK Government will be the plan for economic recovery, which will, I hope, include ensuring that the large nationalised bank, the Royal Bank of Scotland, will lend and provide services to individuals and businesses in Wales. With that in mind, I am

yn disgwyl ichi allu rhagweld pa Lywodraeth a gawn yn San Steffan. Fodd bynnag, a fydddech yn cytuno bod Cymru, yn anffodus, yn wynebu sefyllfa economaidd anodd ac nad yw 10 mlynedd o gamreoli gan Lafur yn San Steffan wedi bod o gymorth yn hynny o beth, gan adael Cymru yn y sefyllfa y mae ynddi? A gyfunwch fod angen inni sicrhau fformiwla ariannu decach i Gymru yn y misoedd nesaf, er mwyn iddi gael ei chyfran deg? Nid yw'r gyfran deg honno o'r arian o anghenraid yn dod i'r rhan hon o'r Deyrnas Unedig ar hyn o bryd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ar ddydd Sadwrn, byddaf yn aml yn gwylio *Doctor Who* yng nghwmni fy mhlant. Gwn fod gan y doctor duedd i newid ei bryd a'i wedd o dro i dro, a gwelaf fod Alun Cairns wedi gwneud hynny hefyd a throi'n Nick Ramsay. Ni welaf Chris Smart ar y meinciau gyferbyn eto, ac yr wyf yn edrych ymlaen at groesawu un o'm hetholwyr i feinciau'r Ceidwadwyr, pan fydd y Blaid Geidwadol yn teimlo bod hynny'n iawn.

Nid wyf yn derbyn inni gael 10 mlynedd o gamreoli economaidd. Yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod beth a ddigwyddodd yn yr 1980au; nid ddychwelaf at hynny. Serch hynny, gadewch inni fynd yn ôl i ddechrau'r 1990au, pan oedd cyfraddau llog yn 15 y cant, a hynny'n llyffethair ar lawer o fusnesau ac ar lawer o deuluoedd a oedd yn gweithio'n galed i geisio talu eu morgais—digwyddodd hynny i gyd oherwydd Canghellor Ceidwadol. Cawsom flynyddoedd lawer o dwf positif o dan Lywodraeth Lafur. Aeth y byd drwy ddirwasgiad o 2007 ymlaen, a phetai'r blaid gyferbyn wedi bod mewn grym, byddai wedi tynnu arian o'r economi, byddai mwy o bobl o lawer yn ddi-waith, mwy o fanciau a busnesau o lawer yn mynd i'r gwellt, a mwy o gymunedau o lawer wedi'u dryllio.

Mick Bates: Mae'r etholiad ar ben, gyda llaw. Brif Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr mai un o'ch blaenoriaethau i'w trafod gyda Llywodraeth newydd y Deyrnas Unedig fydd y cynllun ar gyfer adferiad economaidd, a fydd, gobeithio, yn cynnwys sicrhau bod y banc mawr sydd wedi'i wladoli, y Royal Bank of Scotland, yn rhoi benthyg arian i unigolion ac i fusnesau yng Nghymru ac yn

appalled to learn that RBS is proposing to reduce its hours of service in three branches in my constituency—NatWest branches as it happens—in Llanfair Caereinion, Montgomery and Llanidloes. Do you agree that cutting the hours of service in rural areas, which will more than likely lead to branch closures, is not the way forward? Will you highlight this deplorable action during your discussions on the economy with the new UK Government?

The First Minister: It is not a way of winning friends in rural communities; that is for sure. It replicates an unfortunate pattern that we have seen for many years, where financial institutions have pulled out of so many communities, and that is why we have seen the growth of credit unions over time, to fill the gap that has been left by financial institutions. It is important that the banks also expand their lending base. I have attended economic summits and I know what the banks mean when they say that they are lending. I am not sure that what they are doing, in fact, is turning overdrafts into loans and furthermore seeking security for loans that were previously unsecured, none of which helps to move the economy forward at the rate that we would like. It is important, as the economic recovery continues, that the banks begin to lend at a level that is appropriate to stimulate business activity in Wales and in the rest of the UK.

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

Q10 David Melding: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's priorities for small and medium-sized business support in Wales? OAQ(3)2840(FM)

The First Minister: Our priority is to provide flexible support packages to sustain and improve competitiveness. As you know, by supporting new and existing businesses, we can create an enterprising economy that

darparu gwasanaethau ar eu cyfer. Gan gadw hynny mewn cof, yr wyf yn arswydo o glywed bod RBS yn bwriadu tocio'i oriau agor mewn tair cangen yn fy etholaeth—canghennau'r NatWest fel y mae'n digwydd—yn Llanfair Caereinion, Trefaldwyn, a Llanidloes. A gytunwch nad torri oriau'r gwasanaeth mewn ardaloedd gwledig, rhywbeth a fydd, yn ôl pob tebyg, yn arwain at gau canghennau, yw'r ffordd ymlaen? A wnewch dynnu sylw at y camau cywilyddus hyn wrth ichi drafod yr economi gyda Llywodraeth newydd y Deyrnas Unedig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid dyma'r ffordd o ennill cyfeillion mewn cymunedau gwledig; mae hynny'n sicr. Mae'n ailadrodd patrwm anffodus yr ydym wedi'i weld ers blynyddoedd lawer, lle y mae sefydliadau ariannol wedi ymadael â chynifer o gymunedau, a dyna pam yr ydym wedi gweld twf yr undebau credyd o dipyn i beth, i lenwi'r bwlch a adawyd gan sefydliadau ariannol. Mae'n bwysig i'r banciau ehangu eu sylfaen benthycia hefyd. Yr wyf wedi bod mewn uwchgynadleddau economaidd a gwn beth y mae'r banciau'n ei olygu pan fyddant yn dweud eu bod yn rhoi benthyc arian. Yr wyf yn amau mai'r hyn y maent yn ei wneud, mewn gwirionedd, yw troi gorddrafhtiau'n fenthyciadau, ac ar ben hynny, maent yn ceisio gwarant ar gyfer benthyciadau nad oeddent wedi'u gwarantu cyn hynny. Nid yw dim o hyn o gymorth i symud yr economi yn ei blaen mor gyflym ag y dymunem. Mae'n bwysig, wrth i'r adferiad economaidd fynd rhagddo, i'r banciau ddechrau rhoi benthyc arian ar lefel sy'n briodol er mwyn ysgogi gweithgarwch busnes yng Nghymru ac yng ngweddill y Deyrnas Unedig.

Busnesau Bach a Chanolig eu Maint

C10 David Melding: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer cefnogi busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2840(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Ein blaenoriaeth yw darparu pecynnau cymorth hyblyg i gynnal cystadleurwydd a'i wella. Fel y gwyddoch, drwy gefnogi busnesau newydd a'r rhai sy'n bodoli eisoes, gallwn greu economi fentrus a

supports long-term, high quality jobs for the future.

David Melding: Time and again, I am told by business people that the current system has become much more centralised since the Welsh Development Agency was wound up. They want more effective, local decision making and not the current system in which a decision is made locally and then confirmed or not by your civil servants. Is there any hope in the economic renewal programme of this being devolved effectively to the people on the ground who need to make these decisions?

The First Minister: First, I do not accept that the system has somehow become atrophied or has slowed down. I will give you some statistics. During the course of this financial year, calls to the FS4B contact centre have increased by 36 per cent on the previous year and sections of the website have increased by 50 per cent. There has been an increase in demand over the past 12 months, as 708 growth enterprises have been created and, between them, they have created 2,685 jobs. There has also been financial support through the single investment fund and through ProAct. Therefore, there have been a number of proactive ways in which to assist businesses to start up and to be able to train their employees so that they are equipped with the necessary skills for the future.

Gareth Jones: A fyddai'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno bod cefnogi busnesau yng Nghymru yn seiliedig ar y dybiaeth y bydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru gyllideb ddigonol y flwyddyn nesaf i allu darparu help i gwmnïau bach a chanolig eu maint yn ychwanegol at y cymorth mae'n ei roi eisoes, er enghraifft, wrth leihau effaith polisi'r Ceidwadwyr o drethu busnes? A fyddai'n cytuno fod y rhaglen adnewyddu economaidd yn hanfodol i ffyniant y wlad hon yn y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n bwysig iawn bod gennym ddigon o arian i gyllido datblygu economaidd yn y dyfodol. Mae'r rhaglen adnewyddu'n bwysig dros ben oherwydd mae'n rhaid inni edrych yn fanwl ar y ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o helpu busnesau i ddechrau yng Nghymru. Er enghraifft, a oes ffordd i

fydd yn gefn i swyddi hirdymor o safon i'r dyfodol.

David Melding: Bydd pobl fusnes yn dweud wrthyf dro ar ôl tro fod y system bresennol wedi'i chanoli fwyfwy ers dirwyn Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru i ben. Maent am gael penderfyniadau mwy effeithiol yn lleol, yn hytrach na'r drefn bresennol lle y gwneir penderfyniad yn lleol ac wedyn ei gadarnhau neu beidio gan eich gweision sifil. A oes unrhyw obaith yn rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi y caiff hyn ei ddatganoli'n effeithiol i bobl ar lawr gwlad y mae angen iddynt wneud y penderfyniadau hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn gyntaf, nid wyf yn derbyn bod y system wedi dihoeni rywsut neu wedi arafu. Rhoddaf ychydig o ystadegau ichi. Yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon, mae nifer y galwadau i ganolfan gyswllt FS4B wedi cynyddu 36 y cant o'u cymharu â'r flwyddyn flaenorol ac mae adrannau o'r wefan wedi cynyddu 50 y cant. Mae'r galw wedi cynyddu yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf, gan fod 708 o fentrau twf wedi'u creu, a rhyngddynt, maent wedi creu 2,685 o swyddi. Rhoddwyd cymorth ariannol hefyd drwy'r gronfa fuddsoddi sengl a thrwy ProAct. Felly, mae busnesau wedi cael cymorth mewn nifer o ffyrdd rhagweithiol, o ran cychwyn busnes ac o ran gallu hyfforddi eu gweithwyr er mwyn eu harfogi â'r sgiliau angenrheidiol at y dyfodol.

Gareth Jones: Would the First Minister agree that business support in Wales is based on the assumption that the Government of Wales will have sufficient funding next year to be able to offer assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises on top of the support that it already provides, for example, to lessen the effect of the Conservative policy of taxing businesses? Would he agree that the economic renewal programme is essential for the future prosperity of this country?

The First Minister: It is very important that we have enough money to fund economic development in future. The renewal programme is very important because we have to look closely at the most effective way of helping business start-ups in Wales. For example, is there a way to spend more money

wario mwy o arian ar yr isadeiledd yng Nghymru a rhoi llai o bwyslais ar grantiau, er bod lle i grantiau ar hyn o bryd ac y bydd yn y dyfodol? Dyna'r cwestiwn i'w ystyried ar hyn o bryd, ac mae'n wir dweud bod y rhaglen adnewyddu economaidd yn hanfodol i ddyfodol Cymru.

Non-domestic Rateable Values

Q11 Trish Law: What discussions has the Welsh Assembly Government had with the Valuation Office agency with a view to mitigating the severest effects of the revaluation of non-domestic rateable values? OAQ(3)2844(FM)

The First Minister: The agency is responsible for revaluing all Welsh business premises and it has been doing that in the recent revaluation. We do not discuss specific business rate policy with the agency, but it does use the business rate list database to model the impact of the full policy options.

Trish Law: While I accept that the revaluation is not the direct responsibility of the Assembly Government, I am sure that you are concerned about the effect that this revaluation is having on many small businesses in Wales. One case I have been involved in concerns a garage business whose rates have more than doubled as a direct result of this revaluation. I am told that where a company, such as a garage business, diversifies to make itself more viable in the face of stiff competition from supermarkets and so on, it is reflected in their business rates. Will you enter into dialogue with the Valuation Office Agency with a view to reducing the burden on small companies that are currently being penalised because they are seen to be expanding their businesses?

The First Minister: We have announced enhancements to the small business rates relief scheme, which will run for a year from 1 October this year. That will mean that half the small businesses in Wales will pay no rates for that period of time, and a further 20 per cent will see a significant reduction in their rates bills. Therefore, help is available for businesses, and I can do nothing but applaud any business that seeks to expand in

on the infrastructure in Wales and put less emphasis on grants, although there is a place for grants at the moment and there will be in future? That is the question to consider at the moment, and it is right to say that the economic renewal programme is essential to Wales's future.

Gwerthoedd Ardrethol Annomestig

C11 Trish Law: Pa drafodaethau mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'u cael gydag asiantaeth y Swyddfa Brisio o ran lliniaru'r effeithiau mwyaf difrifol yn sgîl ailbrisio gwerthoedd ardrethol annomestig? OAQ(3)2844(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r asiantaeth yn gyfrifol am ailbrisio holl adeiladau busnes Cymru ac mae wedi bod yn gwneud hynny yn yr ailbrisio'n ddiweddar. Ni fyddwn yn trafod polisi ardrethi busnes yn benodol gyda'r asiantaeth, ond mae'n defnyddio cronfa ddata'r rhestr ardrethi busnes i fodelu effaith yr holl opsiynau o ran polisi.

Trish Law: Er fy mod yn derbyn nad cyfrifoldeb uniongyrchol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yw'r ailbrisio, yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn poeni am yr effaith y mae'r ailbrisio hwn yn ei chael ar lawer o fusnesau bach yng Nghymru. Un achos yr wyf wedi bod yn ymwneud ag ef yw garej y mae ei hardrethi wedi dyblu a hynny'n uniongyrchol oherwydd yr ailbrisio hwn. Caf ar ddeall, os bydd cwmni, megis busnes garej, yn arallgyfeirio er mwyn ei wneud ei hun yn fwy hyfyw yn wyneb cystadleuaeth lem gan archfarchnadoedd ac yn y blaen, yr adlewyrchir hynny yn ei ardrethi busnes. A wnewch drafod gydag Asiantaeth y Swyddfa Brisio i leihau'r baich ar gwmmiau bach sy'n cael eu cosbi ar hyn o bryd oherwydd y gwelir eu bod yn ehangu eu busnes?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi cyhoeddi gwelliannau i'r cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi i fusnesau bach. Bydd hwnnw ar waith am flwyddyn gan ddechrau ar 1 Hydref eleni. Bydd hynny'n golygu na fydd hanner busnesau bach Cymru'n talu ardrethi o gwbl yn y cyfnod hwnnw, ac y bydd 20 y cant arall yn gweld gostyngiad sylweddol yn eu biliau ardrethi. Felly, mae cymorth ar gael i fusnesau, ac ni allaf wneud dim ond

order to make itself more viable. There are sometimes consequences for it in the business rates, but, with the relief scheme that we have put in place, we hope to cushion that impact.

2.20 p.m.

Angela Burns: First Minister, last week, you clearly said to me—and I have the Record with me—that you struggled to understand my comment that Tenby and Narberth are struggling because of the rate revaluation. Since that discussion last week, I have spoken to the chambers of trade, and they have come back to me to say how appalled and horrified they are and to point out that their towns are losing businesses as businesses are closing down. Therefore, First Minister, are you prepared to come down to south-west Wales to visit Tenby and Narberth? The chambers of trade would love to have a meeting with you. Alternatively, they would be prepared to come here to discuss the situation with you, because we are losing businesses rapidly in Pembrokeshire at the moment.

The First Minister: I will certainly consider that. I was in Narberth and Tenby in February and I am a regular visitor to both towns. They appear to me to be doing well. That does not mean that there may not be some underlying difficulties, which all businesses face; I understand that. However, they are a credit to that part of the world and Narberth in particular is an example of how a town can be regenerated through the establishment of a number of unusual businesses that act as tourist attractions in themselves. If their chambers of trade were to contact me, I would be more than happy to consider meeting a delegation.

cymeradwyo unrhyw fusnes sy'n ceisio ehangu er mwyn ei wneud ei hun yn fwy hyfyw. Weithiau, bydd hynny'n arwain at ganlyniadau iddo o ran ardrethi busnes, ond, gyda'r cynllun rhyddhad sydd gennym ar waith, gobeithiwn allu lliniaru'r effaith honno.

Angela Burns: Brif Weinidog, yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedasoch wrthyf yn gwbl glir—ac mae'r Cofnod gennyf—eich bod yn ei chael yn anodd deall fy sylw bod Dinbych-y-pysgod ac Arberth yn cael trafferthion oherwydd ailbrisió'r ardrethi. Ers y drafodaeth honno yr wythnos diwethaf, yr wyf wedi siarad â'r siambrau masnach, ac maent hwy wedi dod yn ôl ataf gan fynegi arswyd a dychryn ac i ddweud bod eu trefi'n colli busnesau wrth iddynt gau. Felly, Brif Weinidog, a ydych yn barod i ddod i lawr i'r de-orllewin i ymweld â Dinbych-y-pysgod ac Arberth? Byddai'r siambrau masnach wrth eu bodd o gael cyfarfod â chi. Neu, byddent hwy'n barod i ddod yma i drafod y sefyllfa gyda chi, oherwydd ein bod yn prysur golli busnesau yn sir Benfro ar hyn o bryd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ystyriaf hynny'n sicr. Yr oeddwn yn Arberth ac yn Ninbych-y-Pysgod ym mis Chwefror a byddaf yn ymweld â'r ddwy dref yn aml. Yn ôl yr hyn a welaf, maent yn gwneud yn dda iawn. Nid yw hynny'n golygu nad oes anawsterau o dan yr wyneb o bosibl, anawsterau y bydd pob busnes yn eu hwynebu; yr wyf yn deall hynny. Serch hynny, maent yn glod i'r rhan honno o'r byd ac mae Arberth yn benodol yn enghraifft o sut y mae adfywio tref drwy sefydlu nifer o fusnesau anghyffredin sydd eu hunain yn denu twristiaid. Petai eu siambrau masnach yn cysylltu â mi, byddwn yn fwy na bodlon ystyried cyfarfod â dirprwyaeth.

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,

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Nid oes newidiadau i'w cyhoeddi ym musnes arfaethedig y Llywodraeth yr wythnos hon. Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i

which can be found in the agenda papers that are available to Members electronically.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Minister, I was hoping for a statement from the Minister for Health and Social Services on her announcement last autumn about the second cycle of IVF treatment that would be available in the Welsh NHS. I am particularly keen to understand the level of resource that the Minister has made available to local health boards to facilitate this commitment, as I have been approached by several constituents who find that there is a lack of connection between what was announced last autumn and what is being delivered on the ground. I think that other Members would also benefit from receiving that information. If a statement could be made available, I would be most grateful.

Jane Hutt: The statement has been made and it will now be implemented by the health service. The Minister for Health and Social Services would be glad to hear of any issues arising.

Bethan Jenkins: Could we have an update from the Minister for Health and Social Services with regard to the implementation of the eating disorders framework? I met BMA Wales last week, which was concerned that doctors were not aware of the structures within the new framework. Could we have an update on the communication with regard to the way in which it is being delivered to front-line services?

Jane Hutt: Not only was the framework published, importantly to improve access to services across Wales, but £0.5 million was provided to set up the two new specialist teams in north and south Wales and to deliver the changes, with a further £1 million being provided every year from this year to sustain and develop services. I am sure that that will now reach the patients following consultation with the health professions.

Darren Millar: Minister, I would like to petition you once again for a statement on

nodi yn y datganiad a chyhoeddiad busnes, sydd i'w weld ym mhapurau'r agenda sydd ar gael i'r Aelodau ar ffurf electronig.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Weinidog, yr oeddwn yn gobeithio cael datganiad gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol am ei chyhoeddiad yr hydref diwethaf ynglŷn ag ail gylch y driniaeth IVF a fyddai ar gael yn y GIG yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn arbennig o awyddus i ddeall faint o adnoddau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u rhoi i'r byrddau iechyd lleol i hwyluso'r ymrwymiad hwn, gan fod sawl etholwr wedi dod ataf yn dweud nad oes fawr o gysylltiad rhwng yr hyn a gyhoeddwyd yr hydref diwethaf a'r hyn sy'n cael ei ddarparu ar lawr gwlad. Credaf y byddai'n dda i'r Aelodau eraill hefyd gael y wybodaeth honno. Petai modd cael datganiad, byddwn yn ddiolchgar iawn.

Jane Hutt: Mae'r datganiad wedi'i wneud a chaiff ei roi ar waith yn awr gan y gwasanaeth iechyd. Byddai'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn falch o glywed am unrhyw anawsterau yn y cyswllt hwn.

Bethan Jenkins: A allem gael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ynglŷn â rhoi'r fframwaith anhwylderau bwyta ar waith. Cyfarfûm â BMA Cymru yr wythnos diwethaf. Yr oedd yn poeni nad oedd meddygon yn gwybod am strwythurau'r fframwaith newydd. A allem gael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ynglŷn â sut y cyflëir yr wybodaeth hon i wasanaethau'r rheng flaen?

Jane Hutt: Heblaw bod y fframwaith wedi'i gyhoeddi, ac yr oedd hynny'n bwysig er mwyn gwella'r mynediad at wasanaethau ledled Cymru, darparwyd £0.5 miliwn i sefydlu'r ddau dîm arbenigol newydd yn y gogledd ac yn de, ac er mwyn rhoi'r newidiadau ar waith, gan ddarparu £1 miliwn arall bob blwyddyn o eleni ymlaen i gynnal a datblygu gwasanaethau. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd hynny'n cyrraedd y cleifion yn awr ar ôl ymgynghori â'r proffesiynau iechyd.

Darren Millar: Weinidog, hoffwn bwysio arnoch eto am ddatganiad ynglŷn â'r

broadband provision in Wales. There are still many households and businesses in my constituency and elsewhere in Wales that do not have access to high-speed internet. This leaves them significantly disadvantaged. Back in January, the Deputy First Minister made a statement, to great fanfare, in which he said that European resources had been secured in order to deliver broadband to not spots in Wales. We have heard nothing since then. I have written time after time to the Deputy First Minister, and I have asked him in the Chamber whether he can tell us how to access that cash, particularly for rural communities that do not have access to broadband, and we still have not heard anything. I ask you again, Minister: Will you make time during Government business for an urgent statement from the Deputy First Minister on this particular subject, which is of great interest across Wales?

Jane Hutt: The Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport has responded to questions on this issue on a number of occasions, and I have been here in the Chamber when those questions were asked and the answers given. The fact that we have secured that European funding means that teams are working to deliver it. The Deputy Minister for Skills, Innovation and Science is chairing the Digital Wales board, which is addressing this issue as a matter of priority.

Eleanor Burnham: Can we have a statement or a debate on the state of public transport, particularly between north and south, in light of the newly-reinstated air service, which I am sure is absolutely wonderful for the people of Anglesey, but not a jot of use to the rest of north Wales? That is my issue. I am pleased that the Llywydd has allowed me to ask this question, because I am sure that this matter is dear to his heart.

The Presiding Officer: It is dear to my blood pressure.

Eleanor Burnham: However, let us be fair to the people in the rest of north Wales who have been patient, waiting long for improvements, whereas the people of

ddarpariaeth band eang yng Nghymru. Mae llawer o aelwydydd a busnesau o hyd yn fy etholaeth ac mewn mannau eraill yng Nghymru na allant fanteisio ar wasanaeth rhyngrwyd cyflym. Mae hyn yn golygu eu bod o dan anfantais sylweddol. Ym mis Ionawr, gwnaeth y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ddatganiad, gyda chryn sbloets, gan ddweud bod adnoddau wedi'u sicrhau gan Ewrop i ddarparu band eang mewn ardaloedd digyswllt yng Nghymru. Nid ydym wedi clywed dim ers hynny. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog droeon, ac wedi gofyn iddo yn y Siambr a all ddweud wrthym sut y mae cael gafael ar yr arian hwnnw, yn enwedig ar gyfer cymunedau gwledig na allant fanteisio ar fand eang, ac nid ydym wedi clywed dim byth. Gofynnaf ichi eto, Weinidog: A wnewch neilltuo amser yn ystod busnes y Llywodraeth inni gael datganiad brys gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog am y pwnc penodol hwn, sydd o ddiddordeb mawr ledled Cymru?

Jane Hutt: Mae'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth wedi ymateb i gwestiynau am y pwnc hwn droeon, ac yr wyf wedi bod yma yn y Siambr pan ofynnwyd y cwestiynau hynny a phan roddwyd yr atebion. Mae'r ffaith ein bod wedi sicrhau'r arian hwnnw gan Ewrop yn golygu bod timau'n gweithio i'w roi ar waith. Mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Sgiliau, Arloesi a Gwyddoniaeth yn cadeirio bwrdd Cymru Digidol, sy'n mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn fel mater o flaenoriaeth.

Eleanor Burnham: A gawn ddatganiad neu ddatl am gyflwr trafndiaeth gyhoeddus, yn enwedig rhwng y gogledd a'r de, a ninnau newydd weld adfer y gwasanaeth awyr? Mae hwnnw, yr wyf yn siŵr, yn wych dros ben i bobl Ynys Môn, ond nid yw'n werth dim oll i weddill y gogledd. Dyna fy nghwyn. Yr wyf yn falch bod y Llywydd wedi gadael imi ofyn y cwestiwn hwn, oherwydd fy mod yn siŵr bod y mater hwn yn agos at ei galon.

Y Llywydd: Ac yn effeithio ar fy mhwyseidd gwaed.

Eleanor Burnham: Fodd bynnag, gadewch inni fod yn deg â phobl yng ngweddill y gogledd sydd wedi bod yn amyneddgar, yn disgwyl yn hir am welliannau, er bod pobl

Anglesey—bless their cotton socks—are having a wonderful deal.

Jane Hutt: We know about your regular train trips between north and south, Eleanor. The fact that we have reinstated the air link is important, not only for the economy and business, but also for the people of north and south Wales and their connectivity. The priority for the Government and the Minister for the Economy and Transport is to ensure that there are good north-south rail links and road links to deliver your objectives.

Paul Davies: Minister, there are concerns about recent truancy levels in our schools. It seems that the figures for recent years have been worryingly consistent, showing that we have not seen a real improvement in truancy rates. I understand that Professor Ken Reid, who was responsible for the national behaviour attendance review some years ago, feels that sufficient progress has not been made. I accept that the Assembly Government responded to the review in March last year, but education professionals tell me that matters are not progressing quickly enough. I appreciate that this issue was touched upon in last week's debate on literacy, but in order to tackle the important problem of truancy, I would be grateful if the Minister could ask the Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning to bring forward a statement explaining the Assembly Government's strategy for tackling this important issue.

Jane Hutt: As you said, this point was touched upon last week in the important debate led by the Minister on improving literacy levels in Wales. You are right that the report produced by Professor Ken Reid formed the basis of an action plan to address the issues that came forward, and that plan was accompanied by resources. It linked closely to the launch of a number of strategies, including the school counselling strategy and steps to address the needs of vulnerable young people whose attendance in school, for various reasons, is not always as it should be. I am sure that the Minister will have noted your point.

Ynys Môn—bendith arnynt—yn cael bargaen ragorol.

Jane Hutt: Gwyddom am eich teithiau rheolaidd ar y trên rhwng y gogledd a'r de, Eleanor. Mae'n bwysig ein bod wedi adfer y cysylltiad awyr, nid dim ond i'r economi ac i fusnes, ond hefyd o ran cysylltiadau i bobl y gogledd a'r de. Y flaenoriaeth i'r Llywodraeth ac i'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth yw sicrhau bod cysylltiadau rheilffyrdd a ffyrdd da rhwng y gogledd a'r de i wireddu'ch amcanion.

Paul Davies: Weinidog, mae lefelau triwantiaeth yn ein hysgolion yn ddiweddar yn destun pryder. Mae'n ymddangos bod y ffigurau ar gyfer y blynyddoedd diwethaf wedi aros yn boenus o gyson, gan ddangos nad ydym wedi gweld cyfraddau triwantiaeth yn gwella mewn gwirionedd. Caf ar ddeall fod yr Athro Ken Reid, a oedd yn gyfrifol am yr adolygiad cenedlaethol o ymddygiad a phresenoldeb ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl, yn teimlo nad oes digon o gynnydd wedi'i wneud. Yr wyf yn derbyn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ymateb i'r adolygiad hwnnw ym mis Mawrth y llynedd, ond dywed gweithwyr proffesiynol ym maes addysg wrthyf nad yw pethau'n datblygu'n ddigon cyflym. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli inni grybwyll y mater hwn yn y ddadl am lythrennedd yr wythnos diwethaf, ond er mwyn mynd i'r afael â phroblem bwysig triwantiaeth, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Gweinidog ofyn i'r Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes gyflwyno datganiad yn esbonio strategaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â'r mater pwysig hwn.

Jane Hutt: Fel y dywedaso, soniwyd am y pwynt hwn yr wythnos diwethaf yn y ddadl bwysig a lywiwyd gan y Gweinidog am wella lefelau llythrennedd yng Nghymru. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle bod yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd gan yr Athro Ken Reid yn sail i gynllun gweithredu er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r materion a godwyd, a bod adnoddau wedi'u darparu i gyd-fynd â'r cynllun hwnnw. Yr oedd cysylltiad clòs rhyngddo a lansiò nifer o strategaethau, gan gynnwys y strategaeth cwnsela mewn ysgolion a chamau i fynd i'r afael ag anghenion pobl ifanc agored i niwed nad ydynt bob amser yn bresennol yn yr ysgol mor aml ag y dylent

fod, am wahanol resymau. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog wedi nodi'ch pwynt.

Jonathan Morgan: Minister, I understand that the chief inspector of Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales has instigated an internal review of the organisation. I have left it until now to raise this matter, because I had rather assumed that the Minister might have made a statement to the Assembly pointing out the chief inspector's findings as a result of the internal review, which I understand calls into question the effectiveness of the organisation. Will the Government make a statement outlining what review took place, what the findings were and what it means for the future of this important regulatory body?

Jonathan Morgan: Weinidog, caf ar ddeall fod prif arolygydd Arolygiaeth Gofal a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru wedi rhoi cychwyn ar adolygiad mewnol o'r sefydliad. Nid wyf wedi codi hyn tan yn awr, oherwydd fy mod wedi tybio rywsut y byddai'r Gweinidog efallai wedi rhoi datganiad i'r Cynulliad yn sôn am ganfyddiadau'r prif arolygydd yn sgîl yr adolygiad mewnol. Yr wyf yn cael ar ddeall fod hwnnw'n codi amheuon ynglŷn ag effeithiolrwydd y sefydliad. A wnaiff y Llywodraeth ddatganiad yn sôn am yr hyn a adolygwyd, beth oedd y canfyddiadau a beth y mae hynny'n ei olygu i ddyfodol y corff rheoleiddio pwysig hwn?

Jane Hutt: It is important that a chief inspector who is new to the role looks at the delivery of this important inspection regulatory service, and I am sure that she has informed Ministers appropriately.

Jane Hutt: Mae'n bwysig i brif arolygydd sy'n newydd yn ei swydd edrych ar sut y darperir y gwasanaeth rheoleiddio ac arolygu pwysig hwn, ac yr wyf yn siŵr ei bod wedi hysbysu'r Gweinidog yn briodol ynglŷn â hyn.

2.30 p.m.

Mark Isherwood: I call for a statement on the wood panel industry in Wales. You may be aware of the concern that subsidies for proposed biomass stations in Wales displace existing businesses, but also industries that act as a carbon sink. Kronospan in Chirk, for example, if displaced, would lead to an increase in net emissions by 2 million tonnes of carbon dioxide per annum, and Kronospan is a vital employer in north Wales, providing 560 high-value jobs. Kronospan also consumes 40 per cent more timber than the whole forestry harvest in Wales and businesses like Kronospan would be greatly disadvantaged if Government intervention did not prevent this happening. I would therefore welcome a statement regarding the Welsh Government's position on this and the role it is taking to ensure that businesses in Wales will be protected by the future direction of policy at UK level as well.

Mark Isherwood: Galwaf am ddatganiad am y diwydiant paneli pren yng Nghymru. Efallai y gwyddoch fod rhai'n poeni y gallai'r cymhorthdal i orsafoedd biomas arfaethedig yng Nghymru ddisodli busnesau sy'n bodoli eisoes, ond hefyd ddiwydiannau sy'n gweithredu fel dalfa garbon. Pe disodlid Kronospan yn y Waun, er enghraifft, byddai'n golygu cynnydd o 2 filiwn tunnell o allyriadau net o garbon deuocsid y flwyddyn, ac mae Kronospan yn gyflogwr hollbwysig yn y gogledd. Mae'n darparu 560 o swyddi uchel eu gwerth. Mae Kronospan hefyd yn defnyddio 40 y cant yn fwy o goed na'r holl goed a dorrir mewn coedwigoedd yng Nghymru a byddai busnesau megis Kronospan o dan anfantaes fawr pe na bai'r Llywodraeth yn ymyrryd i atal hyn rhag digwydd. Felly, byddwn yn croesawu datganiad ynglŷn â safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru ynghylch hyn a'r rhan y mae'n ei chwarae i sicrhau y caiff busnesau yng Nghymru eu gwarchod rhag y trywydd a ddilynir o ran polisiau yn y dyfodol ar lefel y Deyrnas Unedig hefyd.

Jane Hutt: This matter crosses two portfolios, namely, economy and transport and the environment, sustainability and housing. It would be very helpful if you could write, particularly on this occasion, to the Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing in order for this to be dealt with appropriately. There may be not only lessons to be learnt, but issues to address.

Jane Hutt: Mae hyn yn croesi dau bortffolio, sef yr economi a thrafnidiaeth a'r amgylchedd, cynaliadwyedd a thai. Byddai'n gymorth mawr pe gallech ysgrifennu, yn enwedig y tro hwn, at y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai, er mwyn i hyn gael ei drafod yn briodol. Mae yma wersi inni eu dysgu o bosibl ond hefyd faterion y gall fod angen mynd i'r afael â hwy.

Datganiad am y Cynllun Demensia Statement on the Dementia Plan

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Edwina Hart): The impact of dementia is felt by almost every family in Wales. I am committed to ensuring that in Wales, people with dementia are supported fully and receive the help, dignity and respect that they deserve. It is clear that responsibility for ensuring that this happens is shared across society. Health services, social care, and the third sector need to work together to improve the lives of people with dementia and the lives of the people who care for them. In recognition of the need to improve care and plan for people with dementia, I established a high-level dementia task and finish expert group in October 2008, which was chaired by Ian Thomas, director of the Alzheimer's Society in Wales. This brought together health professionals and key stakeholders to develop actions to meet the challenge of dementia. The group produced a paper last year, which underwent a national consultation. This consultation produced a range of responses, as well as three very well-attended and successful consultation events.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Edwina Hart): Mae demensia'n effeithio ar bron pob teulu yng Nghymru. Yr wyf wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod pobl a demensia arnynt yng Nghymru'n cael cefnogaeth lawn, a'u bod yn cael y cymorth, yr urddas a'r parch y maent yn eu haeddu. Mae'n amlwg bod cymdeithas drwyddi draw'n gyfrifol am sicrhau bod hyn yn digwydd. Mae angen i'r gwasanaethau iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol, a'r trydydd sector gydweithio er mwyn gwella bywyd pobl a demensia arnynt a bywyd y bobl sy'n gofalu amdanynt. Gan gydnabod bod angen gwella'r gofal a chynllunio ar gyfer pobl a demensia arnynt, sefydlais grŵp arbenigwyr gorchwyl a gorffen lefel uchel i drafod demensia ym mis Hydref 2008. Cadeirydd y grŵp oedd Ian Thomas, cyfarwyddwr Cymdeithas Alzheimer Cymru a chynullwyd gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol a rhanddeiliaid allweddol i ddatblygu camau gweithredu er mwyn wynebu her demensia. Cyhoeddwyd papur gan y grŵp y llynedd, ac ymgynghorwyd ynglŷn â hwn drwy'r wlad. Cafwyd amrywiaeth o ymatebion i'r ymgynghori hwn, yn ogystal â chynnal tri digwyddiad ymgynghori llwyddiannus gyda nifer dda'n bresennol ynddynt.

In January, the Deputy Minister for Social Services and I met with members of the task and finish expert group to agree the next steps following the consultation. As a result of this meeting and consultation, four areas were identified as being key to improving the lives of people with dementia and their families in Wales. These areas were improving service provision through better joint-working across health, social care, the

Ym mis Ionawr, cyfarfu'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol a minnau ag aelodau'r grŵp arbenigwyr gorchwyl a gorffen er mwyn cytuno ar y camau nesaf ar ôl yr ymgynghori. Yn sgîl y cyfarfod a'r ymgynghori hwn, nodwyd pedwar maes allweddol a allai wella bywyd pobl a demensia arnynt a bywyd eu teuluoedd yng Nghymru. Dyma'r meysydd hyn: gwella'r ffordd y darperir gwasanaethau drwy sicrhau

third sector and other agencies; improving early diagnosis and timely interventions; improving access to information and support for people with the illness and their carers, along with a greater awareness of the need for advocacy; and, improving training for those delivering care. To take these forward, I asked the four stakeholder groups to prepare advice for me on actions in each of these priority areas. These groups have independent chairs drawn from the national health service, local authorities and the third sector. The actions needed to bring about the tangible improvements to services for people diagnosed with dementia and their carers, and to be deliverable in the current financial climate.

These four groups have now reported back to me, and it is clear that excellent progress has been made. The proposals for action cover the full range of priorities, and together will bring about a significant development in services for people with dementia and their carers. They include improving training for those working in primary care to ensure that there is better access to early diagnosis; increasing support and information for those diagnosed with dementia and their carers; improving training for those delivering dementia care within the NHS, local authorities and the independent sector; additional support services for carers; increasing awareness of dementia among the public to help create dementia-supportive communities; and, ongoing research into dementia. I wish to take this opportunity to thank all of those who have worked on the expert groups, as well as those who contributed to the consultation. All have helped ensure that practical actions have been produced to tackle the key priorities. These are also now available on the Welsh Assembly Government website. It is now therefore time to focus on operational delivery and genuine meaningful service improvements. I have requested that the newly established adult mental health programme board take forward this work and deliver real change to those diagnosed with

gwell cydweithio rhwng y gwasanaeth iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol, y trydydd sector ac asiantaethau eraill; gwella diagnosis cynnar ac ymyriadau amserol; ei gwneud yn haws i bobl sydd â'r salwch a'u gofalwyr gael gwybodaeth a chymorth, ynghyd â mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o'r angen am eiriolaeth; a gwella'r hyfforddiant i'r rhai sy'n darparu gofal. Er mwyn bwrw ymlaen â'r rhain, gofynnais i'r pedwar grŵp rhanddeiliaid baratoi cyngor imi ynglŷn â'r camau y dylid eu cymryd ym mhob un o'r meysydd blaenoriaeth hyn. Mae gan bob un o'r grwpiau hyn gadeirydd annibynnol sy'n dod o'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, o'r awdurdodau lleol ac o'r trydydd sector. Yr oedd angen i'r camau gweithredu sicrhau'r gwelliannau amlwg ar gyfer gwasanaethau i bobl y canfuwyd bod demensia arnynt ac i'w gofalwyr ac yr oedd angen sicrhau bod modd eu gwireddu yn yr hinsawdd ariannol bresennol.

Mae'r pedwar grŵp hyn bellach wedi adrodd yn ôl imi, ac mae'n amlwg eu bod wedi gwneud cynnydd rhagorol. Mae'r cynigion ar gyfer gweithredu'n ymwneud â phob math o flaenoriaethau, a chyda'i gilydd, byddant yn sicrhau datblygiad sylweddol o ran gwasanaethau i bobl a demensia arnynt a'u gofalwyr. Maent yn cynnwys gwella'r hyfforddiant i bobl sy'n gweithio ym maes gofal sylfaenol er mwyn sicrhau ei bod yn haws i bobl gael diagnosis yn gynnar; gwella'r cymorth a'r wybodaeth i'r rhai y canfyddir bod demensia arnynt ac i'w gofalwyr; gwella'r hyfforddiant i'r rhai sy'n darparu gofal demensia o fewn y GIG, awdurdodau lleol a'r sector annibynnol; gwasanaethau cymorth ychwanegol i ofalwyr; cynyddu'r ymwybyddiaeth o ddemensia ymhlith y cyhoedd er mwyn creu cymunedau sy'n gefnogol i bobl a demensia arnynt; a gwaith ymchwil parhaus i ddemensia. Dymunaf achub y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i bawb sydd wedi gweithio yn y grwpiau arbenigwyr, yn ogystal ag i'r rhai sydd wedi cyfrannu at yr ymgynghori. Mae'r rhain i gyd wedi cynorthwyo i sicrhau bod camau gweithredu ymarferol wedi'u llunio er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r blaenoriaethau allweddol. Mae'r rhain ar gael yn awr hefyd ar wefan Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Felly mae'n bryd inni ganolbwyntio bellach ar wireddu'r rhain ar lefel ymarferol a gwella'r

dementia and to their carers. The programme board is chaired by Mary Burrows, the chief executive of the Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board, who will now work with the chairs of the four stakeholder groups, as well as the other key players, including the NHS, local authorities and the third sector, to turn the proposals into action.

Alongside that work, I have asked the LHBs to implement the new intelligent targets for dementia. The key requirements in this year's annual operating framework targets are: at the first point of contact, to reduce the time between the onset of symptoms and a diagnosis being communicated to the service user and their family; to improve the quality of general hospital care for people with dementia; to reduce their length of stay and to improve the percentage of relatives satisfied with the care that is received; to reduce the inappropriate use of anti-psychotic medications in accordance with the NICE guidelines and to improve the support provided to care givers.

A great deal of work has therefore taken place to identify the actions required to ensure that we have effective services for people with dementia in Wales. The task now is to ensure that real improvements for individuals and their families are delivered through the priority actions that have been identified. It is also clear that we will need effective interagency working and collaboration across all sectors to ensure that those real improvements that are proposed are delivered within the available resources. Presiding Officer, that concludes my statement this afternoon.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I thank the Minister, but I am not quite sure that the statement that the Minister was reading was the same as the statement that we were given, because there were things in it that I do not recognise from what is in front of me, but I will check the Record to make sure of that. I notice that the Minister for Business and Budget is

gwasanaeth o ddifrif mewn ffordd ystyrion. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i fwrdd newydd y rhaglen iechyd meddwl i oedolion fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith hwn a sicrhau newid go iawn ar gyfer y rhai y canfyddir bod demensia arnynt ac ar gyfer eu gofalwyr. Cadeirir bwrdd y rhaglen gan Mary Burrows, prif weithredwr Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr, a fydd yn awr yn gweithio gyda chadeiryddion y pedwar grŵp rhanddeiliaid, yn ogystal â chyda'r prif chwaraewyr eraill, gan gynnwys y GIG, awdurdodau lleol a'r trydydd sector, er mwyn gwireddu'r cynigion.

Ochr yn ochr â'r gwaith hwnnw, yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r BILlau roi'r targedau deallus newydd ar gyfer demensia ar waith. Dyma ofynion allweddol targedau'r fframwaith gweithredu blynyddol eleni: adeg y pwynt cyswllt cyntaf, cwtoigi'r cyfnod rhwng yr adeg pan fydd y symptomau'n ymddangos a rhoi diagnosis i ddefnyddiwr y gwasanaeth a'r teulu; gwella ansawdd y gofal cyffredinol mewn ysbyty i bobl a demensia arnynt; cwtoigi'r cyfnod y maent yn ei dreulio yn yr ysbyty a chynyddu canran y perthnasau sy'n fodlon ar y gofal a geir; defnyddio llai o feddyginiaethau gwrth-seicotig amhriodol yn unol â chanllawiau NICE a gwella'r gefnogaeth i'r sawl sy'n gofalu.

Felly, mae llawer iawn o waith wedi'i wneud i restru'r camau gweithredu y mae eu hangen er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym wasanaethau effeithiol i bobl a demensia arnynt yng Nghymru. Y dasg yn awr yw sicrhau bod pethau'n gwella o ddifrif i unigolion ac i'w teuluoedd drwy fynd i'r afael â'r blaenoriaethau a nodwyd. Mae'n amlwg hefyd y bydd angen inni sicrhau gwaith rhyngasiantaethol a chydweithredu effeithiol rhwng y sectorau i gyd er mwyn sicrhau bod y gwelliannau go iawn hynny a gynigir yn cael eu gwireddu o fewn yr adnoddau sydd ar gael. Lywydd, dyna ddiwedd fy natganiad y prynhawn yma.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch i'r Gweinidog, ond nid wyf yn siŵr ai'r un datganiad oedd yr un a roddwyd inni â'r datganiad yr oedd y Gweinidog yn ei ddarllen, oherwydd yr oedd rhai pethau ynddo nad wyf yn eu gweld yn y datganiad sydd o'm blaen, ond edrychaf ar y Cofnod i sicrhau hynny. Sylwaf fod y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb yn

indicating that that was the case.

I am, however, bitterly disappointed that the statement has not indicated that the dementia plan will be brought forward, which many organisations expressed a desire for. We have discussed this many times in the Chamber. We led a debate in March that called for that plan to be brought forward. While recognising that the Government had work streams to facilitate progress on that plan, it is bitterly disappointing that that plan in its entirety has not been brought forward as a working model for local health boards, social services, Government and the third sector, as a document that is signed up to, agreed and a template for work to go forward to tackle the time bomb that is dementia in our society. The figures are horrifying; a 31 per cent increase is projected in the next 10 years, which calls for a corporate plan and a body of action that will put service levels in place to allow individuals and families to deal with this devastating prognosis.

I note that it was the Deputy Minister who responded to our debate and I wonder whether there has been a change in ministerial responsibilities or not. Can the Minister clarify whether there has been a shift in who is responsible for delivering what is no longer a dementia plan, as this statement indicated, or can she indicate that the plan may come back in another form or guise? With all the work that has been undertaken on the dementia plan and the effort that all the bodies involved in the consultation have put into it—I think that the Minister stated there were 91—it is critical that those people do not feel that their work has been in vain. It is the prerogative of the Government to deliver whatever strategy it believes is right for a particular aspect of healthcare and social care, and, ultimately, it will have to be accountable to the electorate on this. However, as I said, I bitterly regret the fact that the plan has not been brought forward today.

I will highlight three points that I believe it is critical for the Minister to outline today. The first is the level of care that she believes

cadarnhau hynny.

Serch hynny, yr wyf yn hynod siomedig nad yw'r datganiad wedi dweud y cyflwynir y cynllun demensia. Mae llawer o fudiadau wedi dweud eu bod yn awyddus i weld hynny. Yr ydym wedi trafod hyn droeon yn y Siambr. Llywiwyd dadl gennym ym mis Mawrth a oedd yn galw am gyflwyno'r cynllun hwnnw. Er fy mod yn derbyn bod gan y Llywodraeth ffrydiau gwaith i hwyluso datblygu'r cynllun hwnnw, mae'n hynod siomedig nad yw'r cynllun hwnnw wedi'i gyflwyno yn ei grynsyth, yn fodel gweithio i'r byrddau iechyd lleol, i'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, i'r Llywodraeth ac i'r trydydd sector, a honno'n ddogfen y mae pawb yn ei chefnogi ac yn cytuno â hi, dogfen a fyddai'n dempled ar gyfer bwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith i fynd i'r afael â demensia, bom sy'n tician yn ein cymdeithas. Mae'r ffigurau'n ddychrynlyd; rhagwelir cynnydd o 31 y cant yn y 10 mlynedd nesaf. Yn sgîl hynny mae angen cynllun corfforaethol a chyfuniad o gamau a fydd yn rhoi lefelau gwasanaeth ar waith i alluogi unigolion a theuluoedd i ymdopi â'r prognosis dinistriol hwn.

Sylwaf mai'r Dirprwy Weinidog a ymatebodd i'n dadl a thybed a oes newid wedi bod o ran cyfrifoldebau gweinidogol? A all y Gweinidog gadarnhau a oes newid wedi bod o ran pwy sy'n gyfrifol am wireddu'r hyn nad yw'n gynllun demensia rhagor, fel y dangosodd y datganiad hwn, ynteu a all ddweud y gall y cynllun ddod yn ôl ar ffurf neu ar wedd arall? Gyda'r holl waith sydd wedi'i wneud ar y cynllun demensia a holl ymdrechion y cyrff a fu'n rhan o'r ymgynghori—credaf i'r Gweinidog ddweud bod 91 ohonynt—mae'n hollbwysig nad yw'r bobl hynny'n teimlo i'w gwaith fod yn ofer. Braint y Llywodraeth yw gwireddu pa strategaeth bynnag sy'n iawn yn ei barn hi ar gyfer agwedd benodol ar ofal iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ac, yn y pen draw, bydd yn rhaid iddi ateb i'r etholwyr am hyn. Serch hynny, fel y dywedais, yr wyf yn gresynu'n fawr nad yw'r cynllun wedi'i gyflwyno heddiw.

Tynnaf sylw at dri phwynt y mae'n hollbwysig i'r Gweinidog sôn amdanynt heddiw, yn fy marn i. Y cyntaf yw lefel y

needs to be provided by the independent sector and the ability of the independent sector to work with the voluntary and state sectors in providing specialised dementia care in Wales. The settlement that local health boards have given to the independent sector for the provision of beds has increased by 0.75 per cent this year as opposed to an increase in the settlement for their own provision of beds of 2.75 per cent. That will surely put tremendous pressure on the provision of beds and capacity, and I would welcome the Minister's response on that, because she touches on the role of the independent sector in her statement.

2.40 p.m.

I welcome the reduction in the inappropriate use of antipsychotic drugs, which the Minister pointed out, in accordance with the NICE guidelines. This is of critical importance. I support her in that role and hope that there will be prompt action to ensure that that reduction is enacted in a timely manner.

I would also like to understand what sort of resources the Minister is making available to facilitate improvements on the ground. We recently had a situation in Cardiff arising from a withdrawal of resources from the local health board that then impacted on the resources being put in by the local authority. It is important to consider that many of the resources that are provided in the community draw other resources from local authorities. I would be grateful if the Minister could identify what type of resource implications there are, and what work has gone on, to understand what resources will be made available to allow the improvement in service that the Minister has identified in her statement.

Training is of vital importance. In our debate in March, the point was made that even in the specialist units some 30 per cent of the staff lacked any real training on dealing with dementia patients. While a training strand was identified in the statement, it is important that the Minister sets out what guidelines and targets she is setting for local health boards and their partners to work towards, to ensure that those partners understand their role in

gofal y mae'n credu bod angen i'r sector annibynnol ei darparu a gallu'r sector hwnnw i weithio gyda'r sector gwirfoddol a sector y wladwriaeth i ddarparu gofal demensia arbenigol yng Nghymru. Mae'r setliad y mae byrddau iechyd lleol wedi'i roi i'r sector annibynnol i ddarparu gwelyau wedi cynyddu 0.75 y cant eleni o'i gymharu â chynnydd o 2.75 y cant yn y setliad ar gyfer darparu gwelyau ganddynt hwy eu hunain. Bydd hynny'n sicr o roi pwysau aruthrol ar ddarparu gwelyau ac ar gapasiti, a byddwn yn croesawu ymateb y Gweinidog i hynny, oherwydd ei bod yn crybwyll rôl y sector annibynnol yn ei datganiad.

Yr wyf yn croesawu bod y Gweinidog wedi sôn am ddefnyddio llai ar gyffuriau gwrthseicotig a hynny'n amhriodol, yn unol â chanllawiau NICE. Mae hyn yn hollbwysig. Yr wyf yn ei chefnogi yn hynny o beth gan obeithio y gweithredir yn ddi-oed i roi camau ar waith cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl i sicrhau'r gostyngiad hwnnw.

Hoffwn ddeall hefyd pa fath o adnoddau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu darparu i hwyluso gwelliannau ar lawr gwlad. Cawsom sefyllfa'n codi yng Nghaerdydd yn ddiweddar oherwydd bod adnoddau wedi cael eu tynnu oddi ar y bwrdd iechyd lleol a hynny wedyn yn dylanwadu ar yr adnoddau a ddarperid gan yr awdurdod lleol. Mae'n bwysig cofio bod llawer o'r adnoddau a ddarperir yn y gymuned yn denu adnoddau eraill gan awdurdodau lleol. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Gweinidog ddweud pa fath o oblygiadau sydd i adnoddau, a pha waith sydd wedi'i wneud, i ddeall pa adnoddau a ddarperir er mwyn sicrhau'r gwasanaeth gwell y mae'r Gweinidog wedi cyfeirio ato yn ei datganiad.

Mae hyfforddiant yn hollbwysig. Yn ein dadl ym mis Mawrth, dywedwyd bod tua 30 y cant o'r staff heb gael dim hyfforddiant go iawn ar gyfer trin cleifion demensia, hyd yn oed yn yr unedau arbenigol. Er bod cyfeiriad at llyn yn ymwneud â hyfforddi yn y datganiad, mae'n bwysig i'r Gweinidog ddweud pa ganllawiau a thargedau y mae'n eu gosod i'r byrddau iechyd lleol a'u partneriaid weithio tuag atynt, er mwyn

diagnosing patients and in dealing with the impact on people's lives that these diagnoses will have. As I said, I am bitterly disappointed that the dementia plan is not being taken forward as a strategy for comprehensive corporate working so that all organisations know what their role is. I hope that the Minister will touch on whether the dementia plan is now dead, or whether it will come back to the Chamber and be brought back to life in another form.

Edwina Hart: I begin by apologising to party spokespeople if there has been any difficulty with the statement that I have issued. I will ask the Minister for Business and Budget to look at that particular issue.

You touched on a couple of specific issues related to dementia that need to be dealt with. One of the areas that emerged strongly from one of the working groups was the need for improved training for those delivering care. This is a key issue in many areas because there has to be a development of primary care training packages as part of this improvement, which we are looking at. Also, the holistic prevention campaign and the improved primary care memory clinic diagnostic service pathways need to be delivered in this way. We need to look at the pathways between primary and secondary care and third-sector services. We also have to look at the resourcing of secondary care in the context of anything that we are doing for dementia services.

On the comments that you made on the funding issues, we are aware of the tight financial restraints on public spending. However, 'One Wales' commits the Welsh Assembly Government to place a new priority on mental health, which is why the expenditure of health services has been ring-fenced. The total amount ring-fenced for mental health services in the NHS, which includes dementia services, is just over £572 million, and expenditure on mental health must not fall below that amount. I expect services to improve with the provision that is available. I have received confirmation from

sicrhau bod y partneriaid hynny'n deall eu rôl o ran rhoi diagnosis i gleifion ac o ran delio â'r effaith a gaiff diagnosis o'r fath ar fywyd pobl. Fel y dywedais, yr wyf yn hynod siomedig na fwrir ymlaen â'r cynllun demensia fel strategaeth ar gyfer gwaith corfforaethol cynhwysfawr er mwyn i bob sefydliad wybod beth yw ei rôl. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn dweud a yw'r cynllun demensia'n farw bellach, ynteu a ddaw'n ôl i'r Siambr a chael ei adfywio ar ryw ffurf arall.

Edwina Hart: Dechreuaf drwy ymddiheuro i lefarwyr y pleidiau os oes unrhyw anhawster wedi bod gyda'r datganiad yr wyf wedi'i gyhoeddi. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb edrych ar y mater penodol hwnnw.

Soniasoch am nifer o faterion penodol ynglŷn â demensia y mae angen ymdrin â hwy. Un o'r meysydd a gododd yn amlwg o waith y gweithgorau oedd bod angen gwella'r hyfforddiant i'r rhai sy'n darparu gofal. Mae hwn yn fater allweddol mewn sawl ardal oherwydd bod yn rhaid datblygu pecynnau hyfforddiant gofal sylfaenol fel rhan o'r gwelliant hwn, ac yr ydym yn edrych ar hynny. Hefyd, mae angen darparu'r ymgyrch atal cyfannol yn yr un modd a hefyd y llwybrau gofal sylfaenol gwell a gynigir gan wasanaeth diagnostig y clinigau cof. Mae angen inni edrych ar y llwybrau sy'n cysylltu gofal sylfaenol a gofal eilaidd a gwasanaethau'r trydydd sector. Mae angen inni hefyd ystyried darparu adnoddau ar gyfer gofal eilaidd yng nghyd-destun unrhyw beth y byddwn yn ei wneud ar gyfer gwasanaethau demensia.

O ran eich sylwadau am faterion ariannu, yr ydym yn sylweddoli bod cyfyngiadau ariannol tyn ar wario cyhoeddus. Serch hynny, mae 'Cymru'n Un' yn ymrwymo y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhoi blaenoriaeth o'r newydd i iechyd meddwl, a dyna pam mae'r gwariant ar wasanaethau iechyd wedi'i neilltuo. Y cyfanswm a neilltuwyd ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn y GIG, sy'n cynnwys gwasanaethau demensia, yw ychydig dros £572 miliwn, ac ni chaiff y gwario ar iechyd meddwl fod yn llai na hynny. Yr wyf yn disgwyl i wasanaethau wella yn sgîl y

some local health boards that they will not be withdrawing funding from any existing dementia services in 2010-11, and that the levels of funding are protected. That is good news for the development of dementia services.

Thank you for your support for reducing the use of antipsychotic drugs, which is an issue that has been of enormous concern for patients and their families. I mentioned the independent sector in my statement because it delivers what we want by providing places for dementia patients to be cared for, and we see them as being key partners in the development of the agenda for dementia services. You touched on the fact that I no longer intend to produce a huge plan to be debated here. However, there is a plan, which is to focus on the delivery of better dementia services. As I indicated, the actions for the four priority groups have been identified, and have been published on the Welsh Assembly Government's website. I have enough policy and strategy documents, and I am aware that that is what you always me criticise me for Andrew, namely having too many policy and strategy documents. Now, when I am focusing on the delivery of better dementia services, I am criticised for not having a document. The expert groups that I set up completed a full consultation process on all the issues, and we are now asking Mary Burrows and her group to deliver. In light of your comments about the dementia plan, I would be more than happy to give you an update on Mary Burrows's work before we go into recess, and to make a further statement on those issues to Plenary.

The Presiding Officer: On the point that has been raised about the form of the statement, for the avoidance of any doubt, I can tell Members that, as far as the National Assembly is concerned, it is what appears in the Record that is the Minister's statement. The version that I have in front of me here states in rather large, red letters that we are to 'Check against delivery'.

Val Lloyd: Thank you for your statement,

ddarpariaeth sydd ar gael. Yr wyf wedi cael cadarnhad gan rai byrddau iechyd lleol na fyddant yn tynnu arian oddi ar unrhyw wasanaethau demensia sydd ar gael eisoes yn 2010-11, a bod lefelau'r ariannu wedi'u gwarchod. Mae hynny'n newydd da ar gyfer datblygu gwasanaethau demensia.

Diolch ichi am gefnogi defnyddio llai ar gyffuriau gwrthseicotig. Mae hyn wedi bod yn destun pryder enfawr i gleifion ac i'w teuluoedd. Crybwyllais y sector annibynnol yn fy natganiad oherwydd ei fod yn darparu'r hyn yr ydym am ei gael o ran darparu lleoedd i gleifion demensia gael gofal, ac yr ydym yn eu hystyried yn bartneriaid allweddol wrth ddatblygu'r agenda ar gyfer gwasanaethau demensia. Soniasoch am y ffaith nad wyf bellach yn bwriadu llunio cynllun enfawr inni ei drafod yma. Serch hynny, mae gennym gynllun, sef canolbwyntio ar ddarparu gwell gwasanaethau demensia. Fel y dywedais, mae'r camau gweithredu ar gyfer y pedwar grŵp blaenoriaeth wedi'u rhestru a'u cyhoeddi ar wefan Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae gennyf ddigon o ddogfennau polisi a strategaeth, ac yr wyf yn sylweddoli mai am hynny y byddwch yn fy meirniadu o hyd, Andrew, sef bod gennyf ormod o ddogfennau polisi a strategaeth. Yn awr, a minnau'n canolbwyntio ar ddarparu gwell gwasanaethau demensia, caf fy meirniadu am nad oes gennyf ddogfen. Cwblhaodd y grwpiau arbenigwyr a sefydlais broses ymgynghori lawn ynglŷn â'r holl ystyriaethau, ac yr ydym yn awr yn gofyn i Mary Burrows a'i grŵp wireddu hyn. Yn sgîl eich sylwadau am y cynllun demensia, byddwn yn fwy na bodlon rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf ichi am waith Mary Burrows cyn i'r toriad ddechrau, a rhoi datganiad arall ynglŷn â'r materion hynny i'r Cyfarfod Llawn.

Y Llywydd: O ran y pwynt sydd wedi'i godi ynglŷn â ffurf y datganiad, er mwyn osgoi unrhyw amheuaeth, gallaf ddweud wrth yr Aelodau, o safbwynt y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yr hyn sy'n ymddangos yn y Cofnod yw datganiad y Gweinidog. Mae'r fersiwn sydd gennyf ger fy mron yma'n dweud mewn llythrennau mawr coch 'Cadarnhewch ai hyn sy'n cael ei draddodi'.

Val Lloyd: Diolch ichi am eich datganiad,

Minister. I know that we all agree that developing better services for dementia sufferers must be a health and social care priority, especially as life expectancy increases. The number of those living with dementia is set to increase by 35 per cent over the next 20 years, with one in three people over the age of 65 expected to develop a form of dementia. Services should be tailored to the individual needs of patients, and should respond to a different set of requirements each time. The difficulty lies in adapting to the diverse needs of patients, and that is why the patient's involvement, and that of their nearest and dearest, is so crucial in developing the care plan, to get it right. This must happen early on with dementia sufferers.

I have the following questions for you, Minister. What is being done to address the needs of those who have dementia as well as other disabilities, such as learning disabilities? What is being done to provide them with specific services? Will the progress and the issues that you outlined be linked with the emerging personalisation agenda in Wales? Does that agenda explore how personalisation could work for people with dementia and their carers, and what about the necessary training options for health and social care professionals?

Edwina Hart: Mary Burrows will be taking forward the last points that you raised, Val, with her expert group. We have looked at the issues concerning the onset of dementia in younger people and those who have other difficulties as well, and at the kind of specialist care that they want. You are absolutely right that this is all about finding the correct clinical pathway to deliver services for the individual, whether that is in the setting of a mental health hospital, a general hospital, a care home, or the person's own home. The various groups that have met have covered those issues, and it is now up to them to deliver a coherent plan to ensure that we provide the type of care required by people who have dementia, as well as the help that will be required for their carers.

Weinidog. Gwn ein bod i gyd yn cytuno bod rhaid i ddatblygu gwell gwasanaethau i'r rhai sydd â demensia fod yn flaenoriaeth yn y maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, yn enwedig wrth i bobl allu disgwyl byw'n hwy. Disgwylir i nifer y rhai sy'n byw gyda demensia gynyddu 35 y cant dros yr 20 mlynedd nesaf a disgwylir i un o bob tri dros 65 oed gael rhyw ffurf ar ddemensia. Dylid teilwra gwasanaethau i weddu i anghenion unigol cleifion, gan ymateb i set wahanol o ofynion bob tro. Yr anhawster yw addasu i wahanol anghenion cleifion, a dyna pam mae mor hollbwysig sicrhau bod y claf ei hun, a'i anwyliaid, yn ymwneud â datblygu'r cynllun gofal, er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn iawn. Rhaid i hyn ddigwydd yn fuan o ran y rhai sydd â demensia.

Hoffwn ofyn y cwestiynau canlynol ichi, Weinidog. Beth sy'n cael ei wneud i fynd i'r afael ag anghenion y rhai a demensia arnynt yn ogystal ag anableddau eraill, megis anableddau dysgu? Beth sy'n cael ei wneud i ddarparu gwasanaethau penodol ar eu cyfer? A fydd cysylltiad rhwng y cynnydd a'r materion a grybwyllwyd gennych a'r agenda personoleiddio sydd wrthi'n datblygu yng Nghymru? A yw'r agenda honno'n archwilio sut y gallai personoleiddio weithio i bobl a demensia arnynt a'u gofawyr, a beth am y dewisiadau hyfforddi angenrheidiol ar gyfer gweithwyr proffesiynol ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol?

Edwina Hart: Bydd Mary Burrows yn bwrw ymlaen â'r pwyntiau diwethaf a godwyd gennych Val, gyda'i grŵp arbenigwyr. Yr ydym wedi edrych ar y materion sy'n gysylltiedig â phobl iau'n cael demensia a'r rhai y mae ganddynt anawsterau eraill hefyd, ac ar y math o ofal arbenigol y maent yn dymuno'i gael. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle mai hanfod hyn yw canfod y llwybr clinigol cywir er mwyn darparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer yr unigolyn, boed hynny mewn ysbyty iechyd meddwl, mewn ysbyty cyffredinol, mewn cartref gofal neu yng nghartref y person ei hun. Mae'r amrywiol grwpiau sydd wedi cyfarfod wedi ymdrin â'r materion hynny, a'u gwaith hwy yn awr yw llunio cynllun cydlynol er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn darparu'r math o ofal y mae ar bobl sydd â demensia arnynt ei angen, yn ogystal â'r cymorth y bydd ei angen ar eu gofawyr.

Peter Black: I welcome the statement from the Minister. I am not entirely enamoured myself of there being too many strategies. We are looking for an action plan here on how we will be dealing with dementia. I understand that the Minister has set out quite a few elements of that plan in her statement, which is welcome, although the Government did consult on a draft of the national dementia plan last year, and the expectation among those organisations that engaged with that was that this statement might involve a finalised version of it. A lot more work needs to be done on that, although a few years have passed since that work got under way. Like Andrew R.T. Davies, I am concerned that we seem to be doing a lot of planning and not much delivering at this stage.

I welcome the elements of your statement, but I ask that, when you come to do this additional work, you look at a number of other issues surrounding dementia in our communities. I remain concerned about continuing care, and particularly about the financing of care for people who go into residential homes. Many people in these homes, and their relatives, end up paying for the care themselves. They do not seem to be able to access continuing care, and there seems to be a grey area surrounding whether they are entitled to that funding. There needs to be some clarity, so that people understand what they can and cannot claim.

2.50 p.m.

In addition, there is a need to provide more support and resources for those who are being cared for in their own homes. Could you also look at respite care, although I noted that you referred to carers and support for carers? Respite care will be a key aspect, and I am keen for you to ensure that there is a wide choice of different forms of respite care available around Wales. I hope that part of the continuing work that you are doing on this will deliver that provision.

There is also concern about residential care.

Peter Black: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r datganiad gan y Gweinidog. Nid wyf finnau ychwaith yn or-hoff o gael gormod o strategaethau. Chwilio am gynllun gweithredu yr ydym yma ar gyfer sut y byddwn yn ymdrin â demensia. Caf ar ddeall fod y Gweinidog wedi rhestru nifer o elfennau'r cynllun hwnnw yn ei datganiad ac mae hynny i'w groesawu, er i'r Llywodraeth ymgynghori ynglŷn â drafft o'r cynllun demensia cenedlaethol y llynedd, ac er bod y mudiadau hynny a fu'n ymwneud â'r ymgynghori'n disgwyl y byddai'r datganiad hwn efallai'n cynnwys fersiwn derfynol ohono. Mae angen gwneud llawer mwy o waith ar hynny, er bod nifer o flynyddoedd wedi mynd heibio ers dechrau ar y gwaith hwnnw. Fel Andrew R.T. Davies, yr wyf finnau'n poeni ein bod i bob golwg yn gwneud llawer iawn o waith cynllunio heb lwyddo i gyflawni fawr ddim ar hyn o bryd.

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r elfennau yn eich datganiad, ond yn gofyn, wrth ichi fwrw ati i wneud y gwaith ychwanegol hwn, ichi edrych ar nifer o faterion eraill ynglŷn â demensia yn ein cymunedau. Yr wyf yn dal i boeni am ofal parhaus, ac yn benodol am ariannu gofal i bobl sy'n mynd i gartrefi preswyl. Bydd llawer o bobl yn y cartrefi hyn, a'u perthnasau, yn y pen draw'n talu am y gofal hwn eu hunain. I bob golwg, ni allant gael gafael ar ofal parhaus, ac mae'n niwlog braidd a oes ganddynt yr hawl i'r arian hwnnw. Mae angen tipyn o eglurder, er mwyn i bobl ddeall yr hyn y cânt ei hawlio a'r hyn na chânt ei hawlio.

At hynny, mae angen darparu rhagor o gymorth ac adnoddau ar gyfer y rhai sy'n cael gofal yn eu cartrefi eu hunain. A allech hefyd edrych ar ofal seibiant, er imi sylwi ichi sôn am ofalwyr a chymorth i ofalwyr? Bydd gofal seibiant yn agwedd allweddol, ac yr wyf yn awyddus ichi sicrhau bod dewis eang o wahanol ffurfiau ar ofal seibiant ar gael ledled Cymru. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd rhan o'r gwaith parhaus yr ydych yn ei wneud yn y cyswllt hwn yn sicrhau'r ddarpariaeth honno.

Mae gofal preswyl yn destun pryder hefyd.

Many local authority homes are now no longer fit for purpose and do not meet Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales standards. Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council, for example, has had to go to the private sector to replace those homes, which I do not have an ideological problem with. However, there is a need to review residential provision to ensure that it is comprehensive and that people can access it.

Finally, Minister, I visited Garngoch Hospital a few months ago and was impressed with the commitment and dedication of the staff, although the facilities, as you will know, leave a lot to be desired. The Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Health Board has either put in a business plan or is in the process of doing so, to invest in new facilities for those patients. Many issues were raised with me during that visit, one of which was the underresourcing of the psychological service, which I was told needed additional resources to give patients the support that they need. Will you also consider looking at that, Minister?

Edwina Hart: Thank you for the points that you raised. Andrew R.T. Davies asked me whether there was a change in ministerial responsibilities, but I want to say that Gwenda and I work as a team in this area, which is why Gwenda made the first statement and I am making this statement now. In view of the points that you raised, Peter, about continuing care, respite care, residential homes and so on, I want to emphasise that there is very much a team approach between the Deputy Minister and me, given that those issues cut across our joint portfolio.

Home care is an important issue in all this, because, if you have dementia, it is key to be able to remain in your home. That is connected to the respite care argument: should respite care take place in the home to enable the patient's family to go away? These are valid issues that need to be discussed as we develop real improvements in service

Mae llawer o gartrefi awdurdodau lleol nad ydynt bellach yn addas i'r diben ac nad ydynt yn cyrraedd safonau Arolygiaeth Gofal a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru. Mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot, er enghraifft, wedi gorfod mynd at y sector preifat er mwyn cael darpariaeth yn lle'r cartrefi hynny. Nid yw hynny'n peri problem ideolegol i mi. Fodd bynnag, mae angen adolygu'r ddarpariaeth breswyl er mwyn sicrhau ei bod yn gynhwysfawr a bod modd i bobl fanteisio arni.

Yn olaf, Weinidog, ymwelais ag Ysbyty Garngoch ychydig fisoedd yn ôl a gwnaeth ymrwymiad ac ymroddiad y staff argraff arnaf er nad yw'r cyfleusterau, fel y gwyddoch, cystal ag y dylent fod. Mae Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg naill ai wedi cyflwyno cynllun busnes neu wrthi'n gwneud hynny, er mwyn buddsoddi mewn cyfleusterau newydd i'r cleifion hynny. Soniwyd wrthym am lawer o faterion yn ystod yr ymweliad hwnnw, ac un o'r rheini oedd nad yw'r gwasanaeth seicolegol yn cael digon o adnoddau. Dywedwyd wrthyf fod angen adnoddau ychwanegol arno er mwyn rhoi'r cymorth i gleifion y mae ei angen arnynt. A wnewch ystyried edrych ar hynny hefyd, Weinidog?

Edwina Hart: Diolch ichi am godi'r pwyntiau hynny. Gofynnodd Andrew R.T. Davies imi a oedd cyfrifoldebau'r Gweinidogion wedi newid, ond yr wyf am ddweud bod Gwenda a minnau'n gweithio fel tîm yn y maes hwn. Dyna pam y gwnaeth Gwenda'r datganiad cyntaf ac mai fi sy'n gwneud y datganiad hwn yn awr. O ran y pwyntiau a godwyd gennych, Peter, am ofal parhaus, gofal seibiant, cartrefi preswyl ac ati, yr wyf am bwysleisio bod y Dirprwy Weinidog a minnau'n gweithio i raddau helaeth fel tîm am fod y materion hynny'n berthnasol i'r portffolio yr ydym yn gydgyfrifol amdano.

Mae gofal yn y cartref yn fater pwysig yn hyn oll, oherwydd, os oes demensia arnoch, mae'n hollbwysig gallu aros yn eich cartref. Mae cysylltiad rhwng hynny a'r ddadl am ofal seibiant; a ddylai'r gofal seibiant fod ar gael yn y cartref er mwyn i deulu'r claf allu mynd i ffwrdd? Mae'r rhain yn faterion dilys y mae angen eu trafod wrth inni ddatblygu

delivery.

Officials, the Deputy Minister and I constantly discuss the area of continuing care, and we look at the improvements that can be made. You do not want any grey areas here; we must deal with these matters hard and fast. I was particularly pleased with your comments about Garngoch Hospital, Peter. The resourcing is a matter for the local health board, but the facilities that it hopes to develop are the result of a unique partnership between the voluntary sector and the LHB, as well as, possibly, a housing association. That is a unique partnership delivering a very different type of arrangement in Wales. Therefore, I very much look forward to receiving those proposals, because they will add to the quality of the delivery of services in those areas.

There are always resourcing issues with this agenda, which is why it was important that I ask Mary Burrows, the chief executive of a local health board, to take this work forward. LHB chief executives understand the resourcing issues and the checks and balances that are needed in the system. The group that has been established now has the ability to make this plan a reality through delivery, and can pick up on the issues that you have raised with me today. Therefore, you have my assurance that, in the long term, all these issues will be considered.

Helen Mary Jones: I begin, Minister, by thanking you for your statement and by associating myself with the thanks that you have expressed to those who have contributed to the expert group. There is much work still to be done, but I welcome the progress that has been made so far.

I want to raise a few specific points with you, the first of which is in relation to information and advocacy. I seek your assurance today that the advocacy that is available will be truly independent of service providers. We have had this discussion many times about children's advocacy, but it is equally important for vulnerable older people to be sure that their advocate is separate from their service provider, whether that is a health service provider, social services, housing, or

gwelliannau go iawn o ran darparu gwasanaethau.

Bydd swyddogion, y Dirprwy Weinidog a minnau'n trafod maes gofal parhaus o hyd, gan ystyried sut y gellir ei wella. Nid ydym am weld dim byd niwlog yn y cyswllt hwn; rhaid inni ymdrin â'r materion hyn ar frys. Yr oeddwn yn arbennig o falch o glywed eich sylwadau am Ysbyty Garngoch, Peter. Mater i'r bwrdd iechyd lleol yw darparu adnoddau, ond mae'r cyfleusterau y mae'n gobeithio eu datblygu'n ganlyniad i bartneriaeth unigryw rhwng y sector gwirfoddol a'r BILL, yn ogystal â chymdeithas tai, o bosibl. Mae honno'n bartneriaeth unigryw sy'n darparu trefniant o fath gwahanol iawn yng Nghymru. Felly, yr wyf yn edrych ymlaen yn fawr at gael y cynigion hynny, oherwydd byddant yn ychwanegu at ansawdd y gwasanaethau a ddarperir yn yr ardaloedd hynny.

Mae adnoddau bob amser yn broblem wrth drafod yr agenda hon, a dyna pam yr oedd yn bwysig imi ofyn i Mary Burrows, prif weithredwr bwrdd iechyd lleol, fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith hwn. Mae prif weithredwyr BILLau yn deall yr anawsterau o ran adnoddau a'r cydbwysedd y mae angen ei sicrhau yn y system. Gall y grŵp sydd wedi'i sefydlu yn awr wireddu'r cynllun hwn drwy ei roi ar waith, a gall roi sylw i'r materion yr ydych wedi'u codi yma gyda mi heddiw. Felly, gallaf eich sicrhau y caiff y materion hyn i gyd eu hystyried yn y tymor hir.

Helen Mary Jones: Dechreuaf, Weinidog, drwy ddiolch ichi am eich datganiad a thrwy ategu'ch diolch i'r rhai sydd wedi cyfrannu at waith y grŵp arbenigwyr. Mae cryn waith i'w wneud eto, ond yr wyf yn croesawu'r cynnydd sydd wedi'i wneud hyd yn hyn.

Yr wyf am godi ambell bwynt penodol gyda chi, ac mae a wnelo'r cyntaf o'r rheini â gwybodaeth ac ag eiriolaeth. Yr wyf yn gofyn am sicrwydd gennych heddiw y bydd yr eiriolaeth sydd ar gael yn hollol annibynnol ar ddarparwyr gwasanaethau. Yr ydym wedi cael y drafodaeth hon droeon wrth sôn am eiriolaeth i blant, ond mae yr un mor bwysig i bobl hŷn sy'n agored i niwed fod yn sicr bod eu heiriolwr ar wahân i'w darparwr gwasanaeth, boed y darparwr

whatever body that may need to be 'advocated against', as it were. I hesitate to use that phrase, but I think that you understand my representation. Do you agree that voluntary sector organisations can have an important role to play here, because not only can they provide advocacy that is truly independent, but that advocacy will also be perceived to be independent by the vulnerable person and their families, where family support is available? Therefore, I hope that we can be clear that that advocacy will be very independent.

I have some points to raise on training. Will you confirm that training will target those working in primary care, community nurses and doctors, as well as carers who may be caring for someone at home because of a physical need, to pick up the early signs of dementia in patients, so that they can encourage the patient to seek medical advice? We know that early diagnosis can be crucial to prevent and delay the worst effects of dementia, but that early diagnosis can be an issue.

Minister, can you also confirm that the training that will be made available will tackle the issue that we have had—which I believe arises from ageism—of older people being diagnosed as having dementia when they may be suffering from other mental health problems, such as depression? That has been true of some of my constituency cases. In one instance, the treatment that someone was receiving for dementia was aggravating the depression that they were suffering from. I hope that the training that will be undertaken will address that and can tackle head on some of the age discrimination that, sadly, we still see in some aspects of our public services.

Edwina Hart: Thank you for that, Helen. Like you, the people who have been involved in the work groups have done an excellent amount of work. I pay particular tribute to Ian Thomas from the Alzheimer's Society who kicked this work off for us when he

hwnnw'n darparu gwasanaethau iechyd, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, tai, neu beth bynnag fo'r corff y gall fod angen 'eiriol yn ei erbyn' fel petai. Yr wyf yn petruso wrth ddefnyddio'r ymadrodd hwnnw, ond credaf eich bod yn deall yr hyn sydd gennyf. A gytunwch y gall fod gan fudiadau'r sector gwirfoddol ran bwysig i'w chwarae yma, oherwydd nid yn unig y byddant yn gallu darparu eiriolaeth sydd yn wirioneddol annibynnol, ond bydd yr eiriolaeth honno hefyd yn cael ei gweld yn annibynnol gan y person agored i niwed a chan ei deulu, pan fydd teulu ar gael i roi cymorth? Felly, yr wyf yn gobeithio y gallwn fod yn glir y bydd eiriolaeth yn annibynnol iawn.

Mae gennyf ambell bwynt i'w godi ynglŷn â hyfforddiant. A wnewch gadarnhau y bydd hyfforddiant yn targedu'r rhai sy'n gweithio ym maes gofal sylfaenol, nyrsys cymunedol a meddygon, yn ogystal â gofaluwyr a all fod yn gofalu am rywun gartref oherwydd angen corfforol, i sylwi ar arwyddion cynnar demensia mewn cleifion, er mwyn iddynt allu annog y claf i geisio cyngor meddygol? Gwyddom y gall diagnosis cynnar fod yn hollbwysig er mwyn atal a gohirio effeithiau gwaethaf demensia, ond gall sicrhau'r diagnosis cynnar hwnnw fod yn anodd.

Weinidog, a allwch gadarnhau hefyd y bydd yr hyfforddiant a ddarperir yn mynd i'r afael â'r broblem yr ydym wedi'i chael—sydd, fe gredaf, yn deillio o ragfarn yn erbyn yr henoed—lle y bydd pobl hŷn yn cael diagnosis o ddemensia a hwythau o bosibl yn dioddef o broblemau iechyd meddwl eraill, megis iselder? Mae hynny wedi bod yn wir mewn rhai achosion yn fy etholaeth. Mewn un achos, yr oedd y driniaeth yr oedd rhywun yn ei chael am ddemensia'n gwaethygu'r iselder yr oedd yn dioddef ohono. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd yr hyfforddiant a ddarperir yn rhoi sylw i hynny ac y gall fynd i'r afael â rhywfaint o'r gwahaniaethu ar sail oedran a welwn o hyd yn anffodus mewn ambell agwedd ar ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Edwina Hart: Diolch ichi am hynny, Helen. Fel chithau, mae'r bobl sydd wedi bod yn ymwneud â'r gweithgorau wedi gwneud gwaith rhagorol. Rhoddaf deyrnged yn benodol i Ian Thomas o'r Gymdeithas Alzheimer a roddodd gychwyn ar y gwaith

started looking at policy in this area in the early days.

The point that you make about advocacy is fundamental. It is not just that patients do not want someone from the health service or from social services to be their advocate; sometimes, they do not want their family to be their advocate either, so there are issues in that regard. We have to recognise people's dignity and independence in relation to the advocacy services that they require, so I take that point on board. The voluntary sector is well placed to help and advise on these issues, as well as by providing the advocacy. That is essential for us, and that is what I have really valued in this work. I would have liked this to be done much more quickly, but the process that we have undertaken, with the involvement of the third sector and others, has been crucial to deliver the action that we wanted from all the initial discussions. That has been important.

The improved training for those delivering care is also important; that was one priority that was identified, and I was grateful for that group. We had a task and finish group, which included a carer and people from the health service, research and the independent sector. Wendy Bourton was heavily involved in that group as well. It looked at training for GPs on the importance of early diagnosis and intervention, and the delivery of dementia awareness training to all front-line staff, whether in health and social care or other appropriate sectors, which goes to the heart of the issue. The delivery of ongoing professional awareness and training programmes in dementia is an important point that has arisen from your contribution today. The training agenda is a priority that has emerged, and we can do a lot of good work in that regard. As a matter of interest to Members, as part of the delivery of that, the group also looked at research into dementia, which is another key area for us in Wales.

hwn inni pan ddechreuodd edrych ar bolisi yn y maes hwn yn y dyddiau cynnar.

Mae'r pwynt yr ydych yn ei wneud am eiriolaeth yn hanfodol. Nid yn unig nad yw cleifion am gael rhywun o'r gwasanaeth iechyd neu'r o'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn eiriolwr ar eu rhan, ond weithiau, nid ydynt am i'w teulu eiriol ar eu rhan ychwaith, felly ceir problemau yn y cyswllt hwnnw. Rhaid inni gydnabod urddas ac annibyniaeth pobl o ran y gwasanaethau eiriolaeth y maent yn dymuno eu cael, felly derbyniaf y pwynt hwnnw. Mae'r sector gwirfoddol mewn sefyllfa dda i gynorthwyo a chynghori ynglŷn â'r pethau hyn, yn ogystal â thrwy ddarparu'r gwasanaeth eiriolaeth. Mae hynny'n hanfodol inni, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr wyf wedi'i werthfawrogi'n fawr yn y gwaith hwn. Byddwn wedi hoffi i hyn gael ei wneud yn gynt o lawer, ond mae'r broses yr ydym wedi ymgymryd â hi, gan gynnwys y trydydd sector ac eraill, wedi bod yn hollbwysig er mwyn sicrhau'r camau gweithredu yr oeddem i gyd am eu gweld yn sgîl yr holl drafodaethau cychwynnol. Mae hynny wedi bod yn bwysig.

Mae gwella'r hyfforddiant i'r rhai sy'n darparu gofal yn bwysig hefyd; dyna un flaenoriaeth a nodwyd, ac yr oeddwn yn ddiolchgar am y grŵp hwnnw. Cawsom grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen, a oedd yn cynnwys gofalwr a phobl o'r gwasanaeth iechyd, ymchwil a'r sector annibynnol. Bu Wendy Bourton yn ymwneud llawer â'r grŵp hwnnw hefyd. Edrychodd ar hyfforddiant i feddygon teulu ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd cael diagnosis ac ymyrryd yn gynnar a darparu hyfforddiant ymwybyddiaeth o ddemensia i holl staff y rheng flaen, boed hynny ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol neu mewn sectorau priodol eraill, ac mae hynny'n mynd at wraidd y mater. Mae darparu rhaglenni ymwybyddiaeth broffesiynol o ddemensia a hyfforddiant parhaus yn bwynt pwysig sydd wedi codi o'ch cyfraniad heddiw. Mae'r agenda hyfforddi'n flaenoriaeth sydd wedi codi yn sgîl hyn, a gallwn wneud llawer o waith da yn y cyswllt hwnnw. O ran diddordeb i'r Aelodau, fel rhan o gyflawni hynny, edrychodd y grŵp hefyd ar ymchwil i ddemensia, sy'n faes allweddol arall inni yng Nghymru.

3.00 p.m.

Jonathan Morgan: This work was started on the basis that a national dementia plan would be produced. My understanding is that all the organisations that engaged in this process did so on the basis that you would be producing a national dementia plan—words that you have chosen not to use this afternoon in your statement. In fact, the Alzheimer’s Society briefing for this afternoon asks why this plan is important, and says that it is a significant and exciting development. Clearly, there was an understanding on the part of the voluntary organisations participating in the process that you would be producing a national dementia plan, and the expectation was that today would be the launch of that plan. I think that you need to be upfront with us and the people of Wales about why you have now decided not to produce a national plan, which could demonstrate a sense of importance, direction, timescale and resourcing, but to do something quite different instead—something that has clearly not been expected by those voluntary organisations that participated in this process.

I understand that, when the draft plan was being drawn up, there were four levels of action supported by 20 key objectives. Level 1 was the strengthening of the individual, level 2 was the strengthening of our communities, level 3 was improving infrastructure and access to services for all, and level 4 was making structural changes to economic, cultural and environmental conditions. Those were some big ambitious objectives. It is important that you outline what progress has been made on the back of what the draft plan set out and that you explain why the draft plan is now not being pursued with a complete national dementia plan for Wales.

There were two specific areas in the draft plan that I thought were worthy of considering and of supporting with great gusto. The first, under strengthening communities, was the idea of effective joint planning and commissioning—getting local

Jonathan Morgan: Dechreuwyd ar y gwaith hwn ar y sail y cyhoeddi cynllun demensia cenedlaethol. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, yr oedd yr holl gyrff a fu’n ymwneud â’r broses hon yn gwneud hynny gan gredu y byddech yn cyhoeddi cynllun demensia cenedlaethol—geiriau yr ydych wedi dewis peidio â’u defnyddio y prynhawn yma yn eich datganiad. A dweud y gwir, mae briff y Gymdeithas Alzheimer ar gyfer y prynhawn yma’n gofyn pam mae’r cynllun hwn yn bwysig, ac yn dweud ei fod yn ddatblygiad arwyddocaol a chyffrous. Mae’n amlwg bod y sefydliadau gwirfoddol a oedd yn cymryd rhan yn y broses wedi cael ar ddeall y byddech yn cyhoeddi cynllun demensia cenedlaethol, gan ddisgwyl mai heddiw y câi’r cynllun hwnnw ei lansio. Credaf fod angen ichi fod yn gwbl onest gyda ni a chyda phobl Cymru a dweud pam yr ydych erbyn hyn wedi penderfynu peidio â chyhoeddi cynllun cenedlaethol. Gallai cynllun o’r fath gyfleu rhyw syniad o bwysigrwydd, cyfeiriad, yr amserlen a’r adnoddau a fyddai ar gael, ond yr ydych wedi penderfynu gwneud rhywbeth cwbl wahanol yn lle hynny—rhywbeth nad oedd y mudiadau gwirfoddol a gymerodd ran yn y broses wedi’i ddisgwyl, mae’n amlwg.

Caf ar ddeall, pan oedd y cynllun drafft wrthi’n cael ei lunio, fod pedair lefel o weithredu ynddi ac 20 amcan allweddol yn gefn iddynt. Lefel 1 oedd cryfhau’r unigolyn, lefel 2 oedd cryfhau’n cymunedau, lefel 3 oedd gwella’r seilwaith a gwneud gwasanaethau’n hygyrch i bawb, a lefel 4 oedd newid strwythur amgylchiadau economaidd, diwylliannol ac amgylcheddol. Yr oedd y rheini’n amcanion mawr, uchelgeisiol. Mae’n bwysig ichi ddweud pa gynnydd sydd wedi’i wneud ar sail yr hyn a oedd yn y cynllun drafft ac ichi esbonio pam nad ydych yn mynd ar drywydd y cynllun drafft yn awr drwy gyhoeddi cynllun demensia cenedlaethol cyflawn i Gymru.

Yr oedd dau faes penodol yn y cynllun drafft yr oeddwn yn meddwl ei bod yn werth eu hystyried a’u cefnogi’n frwd. Y cyntaf, o dan y pennawd cryfhau cymunedau, oedd y syniad o gydgyllunio a chydgomisiynu effeithiol—cael awdurdodau lleol a byrddau

authorities and local health boards to commission and plan jointly for the way in which services will be provided for the increased number of people with dementia, because we know that it will increase by some 35 per cent over the next 10 to 12 years, and taking into account how the services are planned for younger people with dementia. This means that we need a whole-systems approach to the way in which some of our homes are built and our communities are designed if we are going to ensure that more people with dementia can be looked after within their own homes and communities.

The second area of the draft plan that I thought could work extremely well was in relation to access to intermediate care. It set out that every person with dementia who is discharged from hospital should be given a risk assessment to ensure that they will be safe in their next care setting. Some really good work was done in preparation for the draft plan, so I think that you need to explain to us what has changed between the construction of the draft plan and your statement this afternoon, which is clearly not setting out a national dementia plan. I am afraid that there may be some people outside this building today who are deeply disappointed with what has happened.

Edwina Hart: I do not think that people outside this building are deeply disappointed with what has happened, because all the parties you have referred to were part and parcel of our discussions about the developments to achieve improvements in services. As I indicated earlier in my response to Andrew R.T. Davies, I am saying to you that there is a plan. There is a focus, and we have identified four priority areas. We have now told the NHS and its partners to get on and deliver in those areas. Some of the issues you referred to, such as integrated services across health and social care, are in priority area 1, which is improved service provision through better joint working. That area also looks at the issues around access for young people with dementia and the issues around improving housing for people with dementia. All of those issues are included in that priority area.

iechyd lleol i gydgomisiynu a chydgyllunio i ddarparu gwasanaethau ar gyfer y nifer gynyddol o bobl a demensia arnynt, oherwydd gwyddom y bydd yn cynyddu tua 35 y cant dros y 10 i'r 12 mlynedd nesaf, a chan ystyried sut y cynllunnir gwasanaethau i bobl iau a demensia arnynt. Mae hyn yn golygu bod angen dull sy'n ymwneud â'r holl systemau o ymdrin â'r ffordd y caiff rhai o'n cartrefi eu hadeiladu a sut y cynllunnir ein cymunedau er mwyn sicrhau bod modd gofalu am fwy o bobl a demensia arnynt yn eu cartrefi a'u cymunedau hwy eu hunain.

Yr ail faes yn y cynllun drafft a allai weithio'n eithriadol o dda yn fy marn i oedd hwnnw a oedd yn ymwneud â mynediad at ofal canolraddol. Yr oedd yn dweud y dylid asesu pawb a demensia arno a ryddheir o'r ysbyty er mwyn sicrhau y byddai'n ddiogel yn ei leoliad gofal nesaf. Gwnaethpwyd cryn dipyn o waith da i baratoi ar gyfer y cynllun drafft, felly credaf fod angen ichi esbonio inni beth sydd wedi newid rhwng llunio'r cynllun drafft a'ch datganiad y prynhawn yma, oherwydd y mae'n amlwg nad yw hwnnw'n sôn am gynllun demensia cenedlaethol. Mae arnaf ofn y gall fod rhai pobl y tu allan i'r adeilad hwn heddiw sy'n hynod siomedig â'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd.

Edwina Hart: Ni chredaf fod pobl y tu allan i'r adeilad hwn yn hynod siomedig â'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd, oherwydd yr oedd yr holl bartïon yr ydych wedi cyfeirio atynt yn rhan o'n trafodaethau am y datblygiadau i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau'n gwella. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach wrth ymateb i Andrew R.T. Davies, yr wyf yn dweud wrthyfch fod gennym gynllun. Mae gennym ffocws, ac yr ydym wedi nodi pedwar maes sy'n flaenoriaeth. Yr ydym yn awr wedi dweud wrth y GIG a'i bartneriaid am fwrw ymlaen a chyflawni'r gwaith yn y meysydd hynny. Mae rhai o'r materion y cyfeiriasoch atynt, megis integreiddio gwasanaethau ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, wedi'u cynnwys ym maes blaenoriaeth 1, sef darparu gwasanaethau'n well drwy gydweithio'n well. Mae'r maes hwnnw hefyd yn edrych ar y materion sy'n ymwneud â mynediad i bobl ifanc a demensia arnynt a'r materion ynglŷn â gwella tai i bobl a demensia arnynt. Mae'r

materion hynny i gyd wedi'u cynnwys yn y maes blaenoriaeth hwnnw.

When we look at the issues around diagnosis, timely interventions and so on, the equitability of the initial assessment and memory assessment service in each LHB is being assessed, so we are looking at the way that the health service is doing this, but we are doing it in this way. So, in many ways, I am satisfied that we have taken on board everything that has come out of all of our discussions. I am now taking forward the delivery of this plan in an exceptionally practical manner, taking our partners with us. We are getting an awful lot of support from the voluntary sector. There will be some who would have liked us to do it differently, but I am in the business of getting something done, and I believe that I am now taking this forward in the best possible way to ensure that we deliver better services for people in Wales.

Wrth inni edrych ar y materion sy'n gysylltiedig â diagnosis, ymyriadau amserol ac yn y blaen, mae'r asesiad cychwynnol a gwasanaeth asesu'r cof yn cael eu hasesu ym mhob BILL i weld a oes cysondeb rhyngddynt, felly yr ydym yn edrych ar sut y mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn gwneud y pethau hyn, ond yr ydym yn ei wneud fel hyn. Felly, mewn sawl ffordd, yr wyf yn fodlon inni ystyried popeth sydd wedi deillio o'n trafodaethau i gyd. Yr wyf yn awr yn bwrw ati i wireddu'r cynllun hwn mewn ffordd eithriadol o ymarferol, gan fynd â'n partneriaid gyda ni. Yr ydym yn cael llawer iawn o gefnogaeth gan y sector gwirfoddol. Bydd rhai a fuasai'n dymuno inni wneud pethau'n wahanol, ond fy mwriad yw cyflawni pethau, a chredaf fy mod yn awr yn bwrw ymlaen â hyn yn y ffordd orau posibl er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn darparu gwell gwasanaethau i bobl yng Nghymru.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you for your statement, Minister.

Y Llywydd: Diolch ichi am eich datganiad, Weinidog.

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf y Môr a Mynediad i'r Arfordir 2009
(Darpariaethau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2010**

**Approval of the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (Consequential Provisions)
(Wales) Order 2010**

Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig (Elin Jones): Cynigiad fod

The Minister for Rural Affairs (Elin Jones): I move that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 24.4:

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 24.4:

yn cymeradwyo bod y fersiwn ddrafft o'r Gorchymyn Deddf y Môr a Mynediad i'r Arfordir 2009 (Darpariaethau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2010 yn cael ei llunio yn unol â'r fersiwn ddrafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Mawrth 2010. (NDM4469)

approves that the draft the Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009 (Consequential Provisions) (Wales) Order 2010 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 24 March 2010. (NDM4469)

Y Llywydd: Nid oes gennyf unrhyw siaradwyr ar yr eitem hon. Felly, y cwestiwn yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei gytuno. Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad; felly, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, yr wyf yn datgan bod y cynnig wedi'i gymeradwyo.

The Presiding Officer: There are no speakers on this item. Therefore, the question is that the motion be agreed. I see that there are no objections; therefore, in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, I declare that the motion has been approved.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion agreed.

Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub Fire and Rescue Services

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Alun Cairns.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Alun Cairns.

The Minister for Social Justice and Local Government (Carl Sargeant): I move that

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol (Carl Sargeant): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales welcomes the progress that has been made by our fire and rescue authorities to reduce all fire incidents. (NDM4471)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn croesawu'r cynnydd a wnaed gan ein hawdurdodau tân ac achub i leihau tanau. (NDM4471)

I am pleased that we are having this debate today. It provides an opportunity to discuss the work of our fire and rescue services and some of the support that we have provided. I start by paying tribute to our firefighters, who do a difficult and sometimes dangerous job in testing circumstances, most recently in Haiti, where Welsh firefighters made a considerable contribution towards the international rescue effort. I was privileged to meet with these firefighters in January and hear of their work at first hand. It was a truly humbling experience.

Yr wyf yn falch ein bod yn cael y ddadl hon heddiw. Mae'n rhoi cyfle inni drafod gwaith ein gwasanaethau tân ac achub a rhywfaint o'r gefnogaeth yr ydym wedi'i darparu. Dechreuaf drwy roi teyrnged i'n diffoddwyr tân, sy'n gwneud gwaith anodd, a pheryglus weithiau, mewn amgylchiadau dyrys, yn fwyaf diweddar yn Haïti, lle y gwnaeth diffoddwyr o Gymru gyfraniad sylweddol at yr ymdrech achub rhyngwladol. Cefais y fraint o gyfarfod â'r diffoddwyr hyn ym mis Ionawr a chlywed am eu gwaith o lygad y ffynnon. Yr oedd yn brofiad a wnaeth imi deimlo'n wirioneddol ostyngedig.

For most of us, our only experience of the service is the sight of a fire engine speeding to an incident. Those of us who have needed to call on its assistance do so in the knowledge that highly trained and highly committed professionals are coming to our assistance. However, the service is not just about firefighters; I also pay tribute to the multitude of staff who support the front-line firefighter. These include the control room staff, the support staff who maintain equipment, vehicles and provide other services and non-uniformed staff working within our communities to educate and inform us about the dangers of fire.

I'r rhan fwyaf ohonom, ein hunig brofiad o'r gwasanaeth yw gweld injan dân yn rhuthro i ddigwyddiad. Mae'r rhai yn ein plith sydd wedi gorfod galw am ei gymorth wedi gwneud hynny gan wybod bod diffoddwyr proffesiynol llawn ymroddiad, sydd wedi'u hyfforddi'n drylwyr, yn dod i'n helpu. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gwasanaeth yn fwy na diffoddwyr; talaf deyrnged hefyd i'r llu o staff sy'n cefnogi'r diffoddwr rheng flaen. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys staff yr ystafell reoli, y staff cynnal sy'n cynnal offer a cherbydau ac yn darparu gwasanaethau eraill, a staff heb iwniform sy'n gweithio yn ein cymunedau i'n haddysgu a'n hysbysu am beryglon tân.

I also mention retained duty firefighters, who make up over half of all firefighters. They undertake their firefighting duties in addition to their primary employment, giving up substantial amounts of their time to devote to

Soniaf hefyd am ddiffoddwyr ar ddyletswydd yn ôl galw, sef dros hanner ein diffoddwyr tân. Mae'r rhain yn ymgymryd â'u dyletswyddau diffodd tanau ar ben eu prif waith, gan roi talpiau mawr o'u hamser er

the safety and wellbeing of their local community. They provide a service that is every bit as important as their full-time counterparts.

Quite rightly, the service is held in high regard and affection by the public, and it is our responsibility to ensure that it is equipped, trained and supported to undertake its role. Since devolution of the service in 2004, great strides have been made to make Wales a safer place to live, work and visit. The additional investment that we have made is producing results.

Looking to the motion here today, the latest figures available show that the total number of fire incidents fell from 27,913 in 2004 to some 19,200 in 2008. The partnership and collaborative approach that we have fostered since devolution has also reaped rewards in other areas. On arson reduction, collaboration has reduced the cost of arson in Wales from over £60 million in 2004-05 to £40 million in 2008-09. Enhanced security and crime prevention in schools at risk from deliberate fires has resulted in an average 89 per cent reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour in 47 schools targeted in 2007. On domestic safety, free home fire safety checks mean that fires because of the absence of smoke alarms in dwellings more than halved by 2007 compared with 1996. I am very pleased to say that, in north Wales in particular, expectations have been exceeded in the installation of smoke alarms in dwellings.

Specific mention must go to my colleague Ann Jones, whose pioneering work on the fire safety legislative competence Order will pave the way to make our homes even safer from the threat of fire. I know that Ann will be keen to move this issue on and is already engaging with Ministers to bring forward any necessary legislation or other changes to make the LCO a reality.

We have supported the successes achieved by the service by encouraging joint working and

mwyn diogelwch a lles eu cymuned leol. Maent yn darparu gwasanaeth sydd llawn cyn bwysiced â'u cymheiriaid llawnamser.

Yn ddigon teg, mae gan y cyhoedd gryn barch a hoffter at y gwasanaeth, a'n cyfrifoldeb ni yw sicrhau ei fod yn cael yr offer, yr hyfforddiant a'r gefnogaeth i gyflawni ei rôl. Ers datganoli'r gwasanaeth yn 2004, cymerwyd camau breision i sicrhau bod Cymru'n lle mwy diogel i fyw, i weithio ynddo ac i ymweld ag ef. Mae'r buddsoddiad ychwanegol yr ydym wedi'i wneud yn dwyn ffrwyth.

O edrych ar y cynnig yma heddiw, dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf sydd ar gael fod cyfanswm y digwyddiadau tân wedi cwmpo o 27,913 yn 2004 i ryw 19,200 yn 2008. Mae'r bartneriaeth a'r cydweithio yr ydym wedi'i feithrin ers datganoli wedi dwyn ffrwyth mewn meysydd eraill hefyd. O ran lleihau tanau bwriadol, drwy gydweithio llwyddwyd i ostwng cost tanau bwriadol yng Nghymru o dros £60 miliwn yn 2004-05 i £40 miliwn yn 2008-09. Yn sgîl gwell mesurau diogelwch ac atal troseddu mewn ysgolion lle yr oedd perygl tanau bwriadol, sicrhawyd lleihad o 89 y cant ar gyfartaledd mewn troseddu ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol mewn 47 o ysgolion a dargedwyd yn 2007. O ran diogelwch cartrefi, mae gwiriadau diogelwch tân am ddim i gartrefi wedi golygu bod tanau oherwydd nad oes larwm mwg mewn cartrefi wedi mwy na haneru erbyn 2007 o'i gymharu â 1996. Mae'n dda iawn gennyf ddweud, yn y gogledd yn arbennig, fod pethau wedi mynd yn well na'r disgwyl o ran gosod larymau mwg mewn cartrefi.

Rhaid cyfeirio'n benodol at fy nghyd-Aelod Ann Jones, y bydd ei gwaith arloesol ar y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol ar ddiogelwch tân yn braenaru'r tir i wneud ein cartrefi'n fwy diogel byth rhag bygythiad tân. Gwn y bydd Ann yn awyddus i symud ymlaen ar hyn a'i bod eisoes yn trafod gyda Gweinidogion i gyflwyno unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth angenrheidiol neu newidiadau eraill i wireddu'r Gorchymyn.

Yr ydym wedi cefnogi llwyddiannau'r gwasanaeth drwy annog cydweithio a sicrhau

making considerable resources available. This includes a £12 million three-year package of support to provide 70 schools deemed at risk from arson with sprinkler protection; £16.7 million since 2006 to provide Firelink, a new digital radio system that will ensure enhanced and integrated communications across Wales, which I believe is very effective; and almost £4 million since 2004 to fund the provision of equipment to support the service in undertaking domestic fire safety, often in the homes of the most vulnerable.

The blight of deliberate grass and mountain fires deserves special attention. It blights our countryside and scars our valleys. It impacts on the resources of the service and places firefighters at risk. Fire and police officers continue to work together to deliver anti-grass and mountain fire messages through school visits in areas that have traditionally suffered high numbers of incidents. Together with the Forestry Commission, hot-spot areas, such as the Rhondda and Cynon Valleys, are targeted with dedicated fire crime vans and specialist all-terrain vehicles funded by a £100,000 grant from the Welsh Assembly Government. A deliberate fire is anti-social behaviour and a crime, and I urge anyone with relevant information about fire-starting to contact Crimestoppers. We know that not all mountain fires are arson and the service is currently working with the Environment Agency and the Assembly Government on uncontrolled burning to address communication and enforcement issues.

3.10 p.m.

The core business of the service goes much wider than just fire. Since 2004, it has had a statutory responsibility for attending road traffic collisions, of which I have first-hand experience. Sadly, during 2008-09, the service had to extract 552 people from their vehicles. The service is working to reduce the devastation that seems to occur all too often on our roads. I am pleased that we have again been able to support this activity with

bod adnoddau sylweddol ar gael. Mae hyn yn cynnwys pecyn £12 miliwn o gefnogaeth dros dair blynedd i ddarparu gwarchodaeth system chwistrellu i 70 ysgol lle y bernir bod perygl tanau bwriadol; £16.7 miliwn ers 2006 i ddarparu Firelink, system radio digidol newydd a fydd yn sicrhau cyfathrebu gwell ac integredig ar draws Cymru, sydd yn effeithiol iawn, fe gredaf; a bron £4 miliwn ers 2004 i dalu am ddarparu offer i ategu'r gwasanaeth o ran sicrhau diogelwch rhag tân mewn cartrefi, a hynny'n aml yng nghartrefi'r rhai mwyaf agored i niwed.

Mae melltith y tanau glaswellt a mynydd bwriadol yn haeddu sylw arbennig. Mae'n falltodd ar ein cefn gwlad ac yn creithio ein cymoedd. Mae'n amharu ar adnoddau'r gwasanaeth ac yn peryglu einioes diffoddwyr. Mae swyddogion tân a heddlu'n parhau i gydweithio i atal pobl rhag cynnau tanau glaswellt a mynydd drwy ymweld ag ysgolion mewn ardaloedd sydd yn draddodiadol wedi dioddef niferoedd mawr o ddigwyddiadau. Ar y cyd â'r Comisiwn Coedwigaeth, targedir ardaloedd lle y ceir llawer o danau, megis Cwm Rhondda a Chwm Cynon, gyda faniau troseddau tân pwrpasol a cherbydau arbenigol sy'n addas ar gyfer pob math o dir, sy'n cael grant o £100,000 gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae cynnau tân yn fwriadol yn ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol ac yn drosedd, ac yr wyf yn annog unrhyw un sydd â gwybodaeth berthnasol ynglŷn â chynnau tanau i gysylltu â Crimestoppers. Gwyddom nad tân bwriadol yw pob tân mynydd ac mae'r gwasanaeth ar hyn o bryd yn gweithio gydag Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar losgi direolaeth i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau'n ymwneud â chyfathrebu a gorfodi.

Mae busnes craidd y gwasanaeth yn mynd yn llawer pellach na than yn unig. Ers 2004, mae ganddo gyfrifoldeb statudol am fynd at ddamweiniau traffig ar y ffyrdd, y mae gennyf brofiad uniongyrchol ohonynt. Yn anffodus, yn ystod 2008-09, bu raid i'r gwasanaeth dynnu 552 o bobl allan o'u cerbydau. Mae'r gwasanaeth yn gweithio i leihau'r dinistr sy'n digwydd yn llawer rhy aml ar ein ffyrdd. Yr wyf yn falch ein bod

£270,000 to promote activities that look to work with those most at risk, young and inexperienced drivers and motorcyclists. We often hear the old adage that prevention is better than cure, and it is especially true in the field of community safety.

Working collaboratively to address this issue that affects society is a concept in which the service has led the way. Its willingness to engage in fields within which it has no statutory remit, but where it recognises the wider social impact, is to be applauded. An example of this is in relation to youth engagement. In the next few months, I hope to launch the first children and young people's strategy for the fire and rescue service. It builds on previous service-led youth activity and will firmly embed the service within our wider agenda for the all-Wales youth offending strategy. It recognises that the best way to tackle arson is to tackle wider youth anti-social behaviour. In this respect, the service can build on the positive role of the firefighter by working with young offenders and those on the cusp of offending to educate them about deliberate fire-setting and wider angles of anti-social behaviour. I recognise the importance of this work, and I have made £550,000 available to the service to take this forward during the current year, delivering over 1,200 placements for young people.

The service is changing and diversifying, bringing its expertise and professionalism to bear for the wider benefit of our communities. We have been keen to encourage this integration in public service delivery. The new development work includes working with local service providers and the third sector to ensure that those with physical and mental health issues can remain safely in their homes, and providing valuable water rescue capability for use during flooding and at other times. I know that many Members have raised this issue with me and others. We have supported this by spending

wedi gallu cefnogi'r gweithgaredd hwn eto gyda £270,000 i hyrwyddo gweithgareddau sy'n ceisio gweithio gyda'r rhai sydd mewn mwyaf o berygl, sef gyrwyr ifanc a dibrofiad a motobeicwyr. Clywn yn aml yr hen air ei bod yn well rhwystro'r clwy na'i wella, ac mae hynny'n arbennig o wir ym maes diogelwch cymunedol.

Mae cydweithio i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn sy'n effeithio ar gymdeithas yn gysyniad lle y mae'r gwasanaeth wedi arwain y ffordd. Dylid cymeradwyo ei barodrydd i ymwneud â meysydd lle nad oes ganddo gylch gwaith statudol, ond lle y mae'n sylweddoli'r effaith gymdeithasol ehangach. Un enghraifft o hyn yw ymgysylltu ag ieuencid. Yn ystod y misoedd nesaf, yr wyf yn gobeithio lansio strategaeth gyntaf y gwasanaeth tân ac achub ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc. Mae'n adeiladu ar weithgaredd ieuencid blaenorol a arweiniwyd gan y gwasanaeth a bydd yn sefydlu'r gwasanaeth yn gadarn o fewn ein hagenda ehangach ar gyfer strategaeth troseddwr ifanc Cymru gyfan. Mae'n cydnabod mai'r ffordd orau i fynd i'r afael â llosgi bwriadol yw mynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol mwy cyffredinol ymysg ieuencid. Yn hyn o beth, gall y gwasanaeth adeiladu ar rôl bositif y diffoddwr drwy weithio gyda throseddwr ifanc a rhai sydd ar fin troseddu i'w haddysgu ynglŷn â chynnau tanau'n fwriadol ac agweddau mwy cyffredinol ar ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli mor bwysig yw'r gwaith hwn, ac yr wyf wedi darparu £550,000 i'r gwasanaeth i fwrw ymlaen â hyn yn ystod y flwyddyn gyfredol, gan sicrhau dros 1,200 o leoliadau i bobl ifanc.

Mae'r gwasanaeth yn newid ac yn arallgyfeirio, gan gyfrannu ei arbenigedd a'i broffesiynoldeb er lles ehangach ein cymunedau. Yr ydym wedi bod yn frwd dros annog yr integreiddio hwn ym maes cyflwyno gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae'r gwaith datblygu newydd yn cynnwys gweithio gyda darparwyr gwasanaethau lleol a'r trydydd sector i sicrhau y gall pobl â phroblemau iechyd meddwl a chorfforol aros yn ddiogel yn eu cartrefi, a darparu gallu gwerthfawr i achub o ddŵr yn ystod llifogydd ac ar adegau eraill. Gwn fod llawer o Aelodau wedi codi'r mater hwn gyda mi ac

£700,000 in capital funding to procure rescue equipment and protective clothing. I am sure that Members will agree that the service is much more than just putting out fires. I am proud of the record of our Welsh fire and rescue services and the role that we and other partners play in supporting them.

Mark Isherwood: I move amendment 1 in the name of Alun Cairns. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes the recent high incidence of arson attacks and their impact on fire and rescue authorities in Wales.

Wales has suffered a recent spate of arson attacks. Only today we have heard of an arson attack on a flat in Milford Haven. During one week in March, fire crews across Wales were called to over 100 grass fires, the largest of which was in Bangor. The three Welsh fire services have said that some had been started deliberately, either maliciously or by controlled burning by land owners quickly spreading. North Wales Fire and Rescue Service advises that outdoor fires cost it £100,000 in March, that landowners were still not reporting or seeking advice on controlled burning in advance, that youngsters had lit copycat fires and that research identified a perception that this was not a crime. Concerns were raised that cover was being stretched to the limit and that the lives of the public and firefighters had been put at risk. At the time I asked the Minister what action he was taking to identify and address the causes of this. As the Minister said, a deliberate fire is anti-social behaviour and a crime, and anyone with relevant information should report it.

Only last week, arsonists set fire to an Anglesey school. Fire crews were called to a spate of arson attacks throughout Flintshire during last week's bank holiday. North Wales Fire and Rescue Service was sent out to seven separate incidents of arson in Flintshire in just 24 hours, taking vital resources away from where they might have been needed to

eraill. Yr ydym wedi cefnogi hyn drwy wario £700,000 o arian cyfalaf i brynu offer achub a dillad gwarchodol. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytuna'r Aelodau fod y gwasanaeth yn llawer mwy na diffodd tanau'n unig. Yr wyf yn ymfalchïo yn record ein gwasanaethau tân ac achub yng Nghymru a'r rôl a chwaraeir gennym ni a phartneriaid eraill i'w cefnogi.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Alun Cairns. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi nifer uchel yr ymosodiadau tanau bwriadol a fu'n ddiweddar a'u heffaith ar awdurdodau tân ac achub yng Nghymru.

Mae Cymru wedi dioddef llu o ymosodiadau tanau bwriadol yn ddiweddar. Yr ydym newydd glywed heddiw am ymosodiad tân ar fflat yn Aberdaugleddau. Yn ystod un wythnos ym mis Mawrth, galwyd criwiau tân ledled Cymru at dros 100 o danau glaswellt, a'r mwyaf ohonynt ym Mangor. Mae tri gwasanaeth tân Cymru wedi dweud bod rhai wedi'u cynnu'n fwriadol, un ai'n faleisus neu wrth i losgi o dan reolaeth gan berchenogion tir ymledu'n gyflym. Dywed Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Gogledd Cymru fod tanau yn yr awyr agored wedi costio £100,000 iddo ym mis Mawrth, nad oedd perchenogion tir yn rhoi gwybod ymlaen llaw am losgi o dan reolaeth nac yn gofyn am gyngor ynghylch hynny, fod ieuenctid wedi cynnu tanau dynwaredol a bod ymchwil wedi dangos na welid hyn fel trosedd. Codwyd pryderon fod y gwasanaeth yn cael ei ymestyn i'r eithaf gan beryglu bywydau'r cyhoedd a diffoddwyr. Ar y pryd gofynnais i'r Gweinidog beth yr oedd yn ei wneud i nodi a mynd i'r afael â'r rhesymau dros hyn. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, mae tân bwriadol yn drosedd ac yn ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, a dylai unrhyw un sydd â gwybodaeth berthnasol roi gwybod am hynny.

Yr wythnos diwethaf, rhoddwyd ysgol ym Môn ar dân gan losgwyr. Galwyd criwiau tân at lu o ymosodiadau tân ar hyd a lled sir y Fflint yn ystod yr ŵyl banc yr wythnos diwethaf. Anfonwyd Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Gogledd Cymru i saith digwyddiad gwahanol lle y cafwyd llosgi bwriadol yn sir y Fflint mewn 24 awr yn unig, gan beri nad

save lives. Flintshire's county safety officer for North Wales Fire and Rescue Service said that if the crew in Holywell is out dealing with a small fire in the open and there is a house fire in the town, a crew would have to be sent from Mold to deal with it. The travelling time involved would mean that that crew would not get there as quickly. The officer went on to say that the people who are setting these fires are therefore not just putting themselves and the people around them in danger, but risking the lives of people who genuinely need the service's help. For that reason we have tabled amendment 1, which notes the recent high incidence of arson attacks and their impact on fire and rescue authorities in Wales.

Fire officers urge the public to report any incidents of deliberate fire starting that they see and to identify the culprits. We welcome the fall in fire deaths from 34 to 16, and the 37 per cent fall in fires attended, excluding false alarms, between 2000 and 2009 in Wales. However, we regret that the Welsh Government did not wait to have this debate until after the 2009-10 figures are published later this month. The 2009 fire safety report from Firebrake Wales, the Welsh fire safety charity, states that, despite

'the overall downward trend, the number of casualties in the over 60 age group has remained relatively consistent'.

Cooking appliances accounted for most accidental dwelling fires, and smokers' materials for 44 per cent of fatalities in such fires in 2007. At yesterday's Firebrake conference in Rhyl, we heard that the improvement was thanks in large part to fire and rescue services taking a key prevention role. However, we also learned that thousands of incidents do not get reported, and that those most at risk due to circumstances, conditions, behaviours and lifestyle choices are over represented in the statistics. Those are the people whom we need to reach, and they are often known to a variety of organisations.

oedd adnoddau hollbwysig ar gael ar gyfer rhywle lle y gallasai fod eu hangen i achub bywydau. Yn ôl swyddog diogelwch sir y Fflint dros Wasanaeth Tân ac Achub Gogledd Cymru, os yw criw Treffynnon allan yn delio â tân bach yn yr awyr agored a tân mewn tŷ yn y dref, byddai'n rhaid anfon criw o'r Wyddgrug i ddelio ag ef. Byddai'r amser teithio'n golygu na chyrhaeddai'r criw mor fuan. Aeth y swyddog ymlaen i ddweud bod y bobl sy'n cynnau'r tanau hyn nid yn unig yn eu peryglu eu hunain a phobl o'u cwmpas, ond eu bod yn peryglu bywydau pobl y mae arnynt wir angen cymorth y gwasanaeth. Am y rheswm hwnnw yr ydym wedi cyflwyno gwelliant 1, sy'n nodi nifer uchel yr ymosodiadau tanau bwriadol a gafwyd yn ddiweddar a'u heffaith ar awdurdodau tân ac achub yng Nghymru.

Mae swyddogion tân yn annog y cyhoedd i roi gwybod am unrhyw achosion a welant o gynnu tanau'n fwriadol ac i enwi'r rhai sydd wrthi. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r gostyngiad yn y marwolaethau drwy dân o 34 i 16, a'r gostyngiad o 37 y cant mewn tanau y cafodd y gwasanaeth eu galw atynt, heb gynnwys galwadau ffug, rhwng 2000 a 2009 yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, gresynwn nad arhosodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gael y ddadl hon tan wedi cyhoeddi ffigurau 2009-10 yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn. Dywed adroddiad diogelwch tanau 2009 gan yr elusen diogelwch tân i Gymru, Atal Tân Cymru, fod

nifer yr achosion yn y grŵp dros 60 oed, er gwaethaf y duedd gyffredinol ar i lawr, wedi aros yn gymharol gyson.

Offer coginio oedd i gyfrif am y rhan fwyaf o danau damweiniol mewn cartrefi, a deunyddiau ysmegu am 44 y cant o farwolaethau mewn tanau o'r fath yn 2007. Yng nghynhadledd Atal Tân ddoe yn y Rhyl, clywsom fod y gwelliant i'w briodoli i raddau helaeth i'r ffaith bod gwasanaethau tân ac achub wedi ymgymryd â rôl ataliol allweddol. Fodd bynnag, clywsom hefyd nad ydys yn rhoi gwybod am filoedd o ddigwyddiadau, a bod y rhai sydd mewn mwyaf o berygl oherwydd amgylchiadau, amodau, ymddygiadau a dewisiadau ffordd o fyw wedi'u gorgynrychioli yn yr ystadegau. Dyna'r bobl y mae angen inni eu cyrraedd, ac

maent yn aml yn hysbys i amrywiaeth o sefydliadau.

We heard of the need for mental health charities and drug and alcohol teams to liaise with other organisations, such as those in the areas of employment and housing, as well as homeless hostels, local authorities and fire and rescue services, thereby sharing responsibility via real collaboration between public, private and voluntary sectors to make Wales a safer place.

As Firebrake stated, a partner is a person who participates in a relationship in which each member has equal status, and partnership is characterised by mutual co-operation. It contrasted this with what it described as its real experience, which it summed up by quoting George Orwell:

‘all animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others.’

It said that organisations must recognise that they are all in this together, working on common ground. Although home fire safety checks have made a positive contribution, we heard yesterday that we still need a robust evaluation of interventions that work. Firebrake wants to work more closely with the Welsh Government and fire and rescue services, collecting and analysing data on accidental dwelling fires to inform future fire prevention strategies. Working in equal and mutual partnership and sharing data across public, private and voluntary sectors, the goal must be to identify and to target people at risk.

Ann Jones: This debate takes place on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dreadful fire at Valley Parade, Bradford City Football Club’s ground. That should serve as a reminder to us all of the devastation that fire can cause to so many families and communities. We all know that, on that day, lives were lost in the most brutal way in front of thousands of football fans—those who tried to help and those who just had to stand and watch. Thankfully, we have moved on;

Clywsom am yr angen i elusennau iechyd meddwl a thimau cyffuriau ac alcohol gydweithio â chyrrff eraill, megis rhai ym meysydd cyflogaeth a thai, yn ogystal â hostelau’r digartref, awdurdodau lleol a gwasanaethau tân ac achub, a thrwy hynny rannu cyfrifoldeb drwy gydweithio gwirioneddol rhwng y sectorau cyhoeddus, preifat a gwirfoddol i sicrhau bod Cymru’n lle mwy diogel.

Fel y dywedodd Atal Tân, partner yw rhywun sy’n cyfranogi mewn perthynas lle y mae gan bob aelod statws cydradd, a’r hyn sy’n nodweddu partneriaeth yw cydweithredu gan y naill a’r llall. Gwrthgyferbynnodd hyn â’r hyn a ddisgrifiodd fel ei brofiad mewn gwirionedd, a grynodd drwy ddyfynnu George Orwell:

mae pob anifail yn gydradd, ond mae rhai anifeiliaid yn fwy cydradd nag eraill.

Dywedodd fod rhaid i gyrrff gydnabod eu bod i gyd yn hyn gyda’i gilydd, a gweithio ar yr hyn sy’n gyffredin. Er bod gwiriadau diogelwch tân mewn cartrefi wedi gwneud cyfraniad cadarnhaol, clywsom ddoe fod angen o hyd am werthusiad cadarn o ymyriadau sy’n gweithio. Mae ar Atal Tân eisiau gweithio’n agosach gyda Llywodraeth Cymru a gwasanaethau tân ac achub, gan gasglu a dadansoddi data am danau damweiniol mewn cartrefi i lywio strategaethau atal tân y dyfodol. Gan gydweithio mewn partneriaeth gydradd ac ar y cyd a rhannu data ar draws y sectorau cyhoeddus, preifat a gwirfoddol, rhaid anelu at ganfod a thargedu’r bobl sydd mewn perygl.

Ann Jones: Mae’r ddadl hon yn digwydd 25 mlynedd wedi’r tân ofnadwy yn Valley Parade, cartref Clwb Pêl-droed Bradford City. Dylai hynny fod yn fodd i’n hatgoffa ni i gyd am y dinistr y gall tân ei achosi i gynifer o deuluoedd a chymunedau. Gwyddom i gyd i bobl golli eu bywydau y diwrnod hwnnw yn y modd mwyaf ciaidd o flaen miloedd o ddilynwyr pêl-droed—rhai a geisiodd helpu a rhai na allent ond sefyll a gwylio. Diolch byth, yr ydym wedi symud

British football stadia have made remarkable progress since that day. It is evidence that we should always be aware of our environment and how we can make it safer.

I have also seen the tragedy that fire causes within fire services. I pay tribute to James Shears and Alan Bannon of the Hampshire Fire and Rescue Service, who are the most recent serving firefighters to lose their lives, and I hope that they will be the last to lose their lives fighting fires. While they are not from Wales, their loss is shared by the entire fire service community, and across many communities. Incidents such as those make me realise that legislation is needed to prevent such avoidable tragedies. Given that my legislative competence Order has now had Royal Assent, I look forward to introducing a proposed Measure shortly that will make sprinkler systems mandatory in all new Welsh homes. That will virtually eliminate the threat to life caused by fires in those properties, and builds on our success in the Welsh Assembly Government of having sprinklers installed in all new schools. As politicians, we are in a unique position to help to make the work of the emergency services in Wales less dangerous. When opportunities arise to do that, we owe it to them to pursue that aim.

3.20 p.m.

Wales's three fire and rescue services do generally good and impressive work in direct emergency service work and in community work of various forms. They take part in many partnerships and come up with ideas that can help make Wales a safer place. I am particularly pleased to see that the Welsh services have maintained their own fire control rooms, in contrast to what has happened across the border with the fire project, which, sadly, has made many enemies and which I do not think will be good for the fire service as a whole.

As you stated, Minister, the fire and rescue

ymlaen; mae stadia pêl-droed Prydain wedi cymryd camau breision ers y diwrnod hwnnw. Mae'n dystiolaeth y dylem bob amser fod yn ymwybodol o'n hamgylchedd a sut y gallwn ei wneud yn fwy diogel.

Yr wyf hefyd wedi gweld y drasiedi a achosir gan dân o fewn gwasanaethau tân. Talaf deyrnged i James Shears ac Alan Bannon o Wasanaeth Tân ac Achub Hampshire, sef y diffoddwyr diweddaraf i golli eu bywydau, a gobeithio mai hwy fydd yr olaf i golli eu bywydau'n ymladd tanau. Er nad Cymry ydynt, teimlir eu colli gan gymuned gyfan y gwasanaeth tân, ac ar draws sawl cymuned. Mae digwyddiadau fel y rheini'n peri imi sylweddoli bod angen deddfwriaeth i atal trasiectiau o'r fath y gellid eu hosgoi. Gan fod fy Ngorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol wedi cael Cydsyniad Brenhinol bellach, edrychaf ymlaen at gyflwyno Mesur arfaethedig cyn bo hir a fydd yn mynnu bod rhaid gosod systemau chwistrellu dŵr ym mhob cartref newydd yng Nghymru. Bydd hynny i bob pwrpas yn dileu'r bygythiad i fywyd a achosir gan danau yn y tai hynny, ac yn adeiladu ar ein llwyddiant yn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o gael gosod systemau chwistrellu ym mhob ysgol newydd. Fel gwleidyddion, yr ydym mewn sefyllfa unigryw i helpu i wneud gwaith y gwasanaethau argyfwng yng Nghymru'n llai peryglus. Pan gyfyd cyfle i wneud hynny, mae'n ddyletswydd arnom ddilyn y nod hwnnw er eu mwyn hwy.

Mae tri gwasanaeth tân ac achub Cymru'n gwneud gwaith da a chlodwiw at ei gilydd mewn gwaith gwasanaeth argyfwng uniongyrchol ac mewn gwaith cymunedol ar sawl ffurf. Maent yn cymryd rhan mewn llawer o bartneriaethau gan gyflwyno syniadau a all helpu i sicrhau bod Cymru'n lle mwy diogel. Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch o weld bod gwasanaethau Cymru wedi cadw'u hystafelloedd rheoli tân eu hunain, yn wahanol i'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd dros y ffin gyda'r prosiect tân, sydd, ysywaeth, wedi gwneud llawer o elynion ac na fydd yn llesol i'r gwasanaeth tân yn ei gyfanrwydd yn fy nhyb i.

Fel y dywedasoch, Weinidog, mae'r

services are making real progress by working with the Assembly, and the Government has provided £9 million since 2004 to tackle arson in Wales. You have indicated what is happening with the Forestry Commission. However, this is not only about what we have done with the fire service, but about the other measures that we have put in place, such as the abandoned cars measure, which allows abandoned cars to be taken away from communities. That prevents them from being a target for those who think that it is great fun to set a car alight. So, we have done a lot in that regard and we should be congratulated on that.

One issue that, sadly, is often forgotten is the Wales Union Learning Fund, which the Fire Brigades Union has taken on board. 'In the firing line—Promoting a lifelong learning culture in the Fire Service', is designed to promote lifelong learning in the fire service through national vocational qualifications and integrated personal development systems. The Wales Union Learning Fund money has meant that the FBU has been able to recruit, train and provide ongoing support for some 50 learning representatives, using TUC study centres across Wales. By taking that up, the Fire Brigades Union, along with Unite and Unison, is seeking to plug the gaps that exist in Wales, and is helping to drive Welsh Labour's efforts to reduce unemployment. Wales has one of the lowest levels of intermediate skills in the UK, so there is a need to reach out with non-traditional, but effective, education and training and that is particularly pertinent for the fire service, given that many firefighters would find it impossible to enter into education and or training while carrying out their primary employment role with the fire service.

Each brigade in Wales will have 10 learning representatives, who will strive to deliver almost 1,000 courses for members as well as to create new opportunities for the unique position of the retained firefighter. That will also benefit the other support staff, whom you mentioned in your speech, Minister, to move on and gain qualifications.

gwasanaethau tân ac achub yn cymryd camau breision drwy weithio gyda'r Cynulliad, ac mae'r Llywodraeth wedi darparu £9 miliwn ers 2004 i fynd i'r afael â thanau bwriadol yng Nghymru. Yr ydych wedi nodi'r hyn sy'n digwydd gyda'r Comisiwn Coedwigaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae a wnelo hyn nid yn unig â'r hyn yr ydym wedi'i wneud gyda'r gwasanaeth tân, ond â'r mesurau eraill yr ydym wedi'u sefydlu, megis y mesur ceir gadawedig, sy'n caniatáu mynd â cheir sydd wedi'u gadael o gymunedau. Mae hynny'n eu rhwystro rhag bod yn darged i rai sy'n meddwl ei bod yn hwyl rhoi car ar dân. Felly, yr ydym wedi gwneud llawer yn hynny o beth, a dylid ein llongyfarch am hynny.

Un mater a anghofir yn aml, ysywaeth, yw Cronfa Ddysgu Undebau Cymru, y mae Undeb y Brigadau Tân wedi ymgymryd â hi. Amcan 'In the firing line—Promoting a lifelong learning culture in the Fire Service' yw hyrwyddo dysgu gydol oes yn y gwasanaeth tân drwy gymwysterau galwedigaethol cenedlaethol a systemau datblygiad personol integredig. Mae arian Cronfa Ddysgu Undebau Cymru wedi golygu bod yr Undeb wedi gallu recriwtio, hyfforddi a darparu cefnogaeth barhaus i ryw 50 o gynrychiolwyr dysgu, gan ddefnyddio canolfannau dysgu'r TUC ar draws Cymru. Drwy ymgymryd â hynny, mae Undeb y Brigadau Tân, ynghyd ag Unite ac Unsain, yn ceisio llenwi'r bylchau sy'n bodoli yng Nghymru, ac yn helpu i hyrwyddo ymdrechion Llafur Cymru i leihau diweithdra. Mae gan Gymru un o'r lefelau isaf o sgiliau canolradd yn y Deyrnas Unedig, felly mae angen ymestyn allan ag addysg a hyfforddiant sydd heb fod yn draddodiadol, ond sy'n effeithiol, ac sy'n arbennig o berthnasol i'r gwasanaeth tân, gan y byddai llawer o ddiffoddwyr yn ei chael yn amhosibl ymgymryd ag addysg a hyfforddiant wrth iddynt gyflawni eu prif rôl o ran eu gwaith gyda'r gwasanaeth tân.

Bydd gan bob brigâd yng Nghymru 10 cynrychiolydd dysgu, a fydd yn ceisio darparu bron 1,000 o gyrsgiau i aelodau yn ogystal â chreu cyfleon newydd ar gyfer sefyllfa unigryw'r diffoddwr wrth gefn. Bydd hynny hefyd er budd y staff ategol eraill, a grybwyllasoch yn eich araith, Weinidog, i symud ymlaen ac ennill cymwysterau.

The Wales Union Learning Fund would certainly not have assisted with this had there not been a Labour Government and it shows what can be achieved through effective and proactive representation in the workplace. Unions have been demonised by the opposition parties of late, but I am proud that this Labour-led Government is helping workers to get on with their lives in a way that no other party would.

I also place on record my thanks to my former colleagues for the way in which they keep our communities safe across Wales and I look forward to working with them on the installation of fire sprinklers in all new home builds in the near future.

Eleanor Burnham: I am also pleased to speak on this vital subject, because our fire and rescue services, as others have said, carry out crucial work, often placing their own lives in great danger to save others. They are to be highly commended and thanked for their work throughout Wales, particularly those who are retained and do this work on a voluntary basis.

Today's motion asks us to welcome the progress that has been made to reduce incidents of fire. It is pleasing to see that the number of fires attended has decreased overall in the past 10 years and last year's figures show a fall of one fifth on the previous year. However, the fire and rescue service was still called to 19,600 fires last year, according to the figures that I have, which were produced by the local government data unit.

That fall has been attributed to the reduction in the number of fires being set deliberately. I, like others here, visit fire and rescue services regularly, and I dealt with vulnerable youngsters before I came to the Assembly. We used to take them to the various fire stations. It is important, as Mark said earlier, that we engage with youngsters, some of whom think that hoax calls and dangerous actions are fun. The preventative work that the fire and rescue services have undertaken over the last few years has been wonderful.

Yn sicr, ni fyddai Cronfa Ddysgu Undebau Cymru wedi cynorthwyo gyda hyn pe na bai gennym Lywodraeth Lafur, ac mae'n dangos beth y gellir ei gyflawni drwy gynrychiolaeth effeithiol a rhagweithiol yn y gweithle. Mae undebau wedi cael eu pardduo gan y gwrthbleidiau'n ddiweddar, ond yr wyf yn falch bod y Llywodraeth hon o dan arweiniad Llafur yn helpu gweithwyr i fwrw ymlaen â'u bywydau mewn ffordd na wnâi'r un blaid arall.

Hoffwn gofnodi hefyd fy niolch i'm cyn-gydweithwyr am y modd y maent yn cadw ein cymunedau'n ddiogel ledled Cymru ac edrychaf ymlaen at gydweithio â hwy i osod systemau chwistrellu dŵr ym mhob cartref newydd a adeiledir yn y dyfodol agos.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae'n bleser gennyf finnau siarad ar y pwnc hollbwysig hwn, oherwydd y mae ein gwasanaethau tân ac achub, fel y mae eraill wedi dweud, yn gwneud gwaith hanfodol, gan beryglu eu bywydau'n aml er mwyn achub eraill. Maent i'w cymeradwyo'n fawr a diolch iddynt am eu gwaith drwy Gymru benbaladr, yn enwedig y rhai sydd wrth gefn ac yn gwneud y gwaith hwn yn wirfoddol.

Mae'r cynnig heddiw'n gofyn inni groesawu'r camau sydd wedi'u cymryd i leihau tanau. Mae'n braf gweld bod nifer y tanau yr aethpwyd i'w diffodd wedi gostwng yn gyffredinol yn y 10 mlynedd diwethaf ac mae ffigurau'r llynedd yn dangos gostyngiad o un rhan o bump ers y flwyddyn flaenorol. Fodd bynnag, galwyd y gwasanaeth tân ac achub i 19,600 o danau y llynedd er hynny, yn ôl y ffigurau sydd gennyf, a gynhyrchwyd gan yr uned data llywodraeth leol.

Mae'r gostyngiad hwnnw wedi'i briodoli i'r lleihad yn nifer y tanau sy'n cael eu cynnau'n fwrriadol. Fel eraill yma, byddaf yn ymweld â gwasanaethau tân ac achub yn rheolaidd, a gweithiais gyda phobl ifanc agored i niwed cyn dod i'r Cynulliad. Yr oeddem yn arfer mynd â nhw i'r amryfal orsafoedd tân. Mae'n bwysig, fel y dywedodd Mark yn gynharach, inni ymgysylltu â phlant a phobl ifanc, y mae rhai ohonynt yn meddwl bod mai sbort yw gwneud galwadau ffug a phethau peryglus. Mae'r gwaith ataliol y mae'r gwasanaethau

As we all know, they have various schemes, such as the Phoenix scheme, which I have visited. There are a number of admirable programmes, which are to be highly commended.

Despite the overall gradual fall, 37 per cent of fires were in dwellings that did not have fire detection equipment. In north Wales, 25 per cent of dwellings attended had no detection equipment at all. I pay tribute to our colleague Ann Jones, who has done her very best, as a result of her previous work with the fire and rescue services, to ensure that we have sprinklers installed in all new homes. That is to be highly commended, Ann.

The number of households experiencing a fire that were found to be without detection equipment has fallen gradually since 2004-05, due to the proactive work being undertaken. The Firebrake initiative has been invaluable in promoting safety and engaging young people via education and productive, worthwhile activities in their communities. When I used to take my youngsters, they were delighted, and it was wonderful to see that, having been to a session—even if it lasted only a morning—they understood the huge importance of the work being done. This was quite apart from the excitement they felt if they were lucky enough to hold a hosepipe—if they could stand up with one, because, after all, the pressure is immense. That was the fun side, but the work that goes on in this area is probably the most important of all.

The mountain fires that have been mentioned by others are absolutely frightening. There was a picture in a newspaper not long ago of a mountain fire that had been prevented from burning down a house only because of a wall. It is imperative that we tell everyone and that we do all of this preventative work, otherwise it may prove fatal for some people.

Fire safety advice and smoke detectors are being promoted among vulnerable groups. The latest figures show that in 2007-08 fire-prevention activity in the north Wales area meant that 26,504 free home fire safety

tân ac achub wedi'i wneud yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf wedi bod yn wych. Fel y gwyddom i gyd, mae ganddynt amryw o gynlluniau, megis cynllun y Ffenics, yr wyf wedi ymweld ag ef. Ceir nifer o raglenni clodwiw, sydd i'w cymeradwyo'n fawr.

Er gwaethaf y gostyngiad graddol yn gyffredinol, yr oedd 37 y cant o danau mewn anheddau lle nad oedd offer synhwyro tân. Yn y gogledd, nid oedd dim offer synhwyro o gwbl mewn 25 y cant o'r anheddau yr aethpwyd iddynt. Talaf deyrnged i'n cyd-Aelod Ann Jones, sydd wedi gwneud ei gorau glas, a hithau'n gyn-weithiwr gyda'r gwasanaethau tân ac achub, i sicrhau y caiff systemau chwistrellu eu gosod ym mhob cartref newydd. Mae hynny i'w gymeradwyo'n fawr, Ann.

Mae nifer y cartrefi a gafodd dân a hwythau heb offer synhwyro wedi gostwng yn raddol ers 2004-05, oherwydd y gwaith rhagweithiol a wneir. Mae'r fenter Atal Tân wedi bod yn hynod o werthfawr o ran hyrwyddo diogelwch ac ymgysylltu â phobl ifanc drwy addysg a gweithgareddau gwerth chweil yn eu cymunedau. Pan arferwn fynd â'm criw ifanc i, yr oeddent wrth eu boddau, ac yr oedd yn braf iawn gweld eu bod, wedi un sesiwn—hyd yn oed os mai dim ond un bore oedd hynny—yn deall pwysigrwydd aruthrol y gwaith a wneid. Yr oedd hyn ar ben y cyffro a deimlent os oeddent yn ddigon ffodus i gael dal pibell ddŵr—os gallent sefyll ar eu traed gyda hi, oherwydd, wedi'r cyfan, mae'r pwysedd yn enfawr. Dyna'r ochr hwyliog, ond mae'n debyg mai'r gwaith sy'n digwydd yn y maes hwn yw'r pwysicaf oll.

Mae'r tanau mynydd sydd wedi'u crybwyll gan ambell un yn gwbl frawychus. Yr oedd llun mewn papur newydd dro'n ôl o dân mynydd a oedd wedi'i atal rhag llosgi tŷ i'r llawr oherwydd un wal yn unig. Mae'n rhaid inni ddweud wrth bawb a gwneud yr holl waith ataliol hwn, neu gall fod yn anghueol i rai pobl.

Mae cyngor ynghylch diogelwch tân a synwryddion mwg yn cael eu hyrwyddo ymysg grwpiau sy'n agored i niwed. Dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf fod gweithgarwch atal tân yn 2007-08 yn ardal y gogledd wedi

checks were provided. That, again, is to be highly commended.

Disappointingly, Welsh fire service personnel were called to nearly 8,000 false alarms across Wales that were caused by automatic fire detection equipment in non-domestic premises, such as offices. Therefore, there are many areas that need to be improved. The costs are enormous—not just in financial terms, but in human terms. There is a strain on the resources of the services concerned. They constantly have to adapt, and they have to get different types of equipment, depending on where they are—they might need smaller equipment to get down roads in rural areas, where they cannot take an enormous vehicle, and so on. I welcome whatever the Government is doing to reduce any of this strain.

While the number of whole-time firefighters has remained relatively stable over the past 10 years, the number of retained firefighters has increased. It is interesting to see that the number of women choosing to enter the fire service has almost doubled since 2005.

Finally, we all welcome the reduction in fire incidents and take this opportunity to point out that our emergency services are deserving of our full support as they carry out their duties.

David Lloyd: Yr wyf yn falch o gymryd rhan yn y ddatl bwysig hon. Croesawaf y cynnydd a wnaed gan ein hawdurdodau tân ac achub i leihau nifer y tanau. Yr ydym i gyd yn croesawu hynny ac yn llongyfarch gwasanaeth tân ac achub Cymru am ei waith clodwiw. Mae hi'n briodol hefyd i dalu teyrnged i'r sawl sy'n gweithio i'r gwasanaeth tân ac achub am eu dewrder a'u gwrhydri ac, fel yr ydym wedi clywed gan Ann Jones yn ddiweddar, am y colli bywyd a ddigwyddodd yn Southampton. Mae gwaith caled arwrol yn cael ei wneud ar ein rhan yn ein cymdeithas gan y gwasanaeth tân ac achub.

Fel yr ydym wedi clywed eisoes gan y Gweinidog, wrth groesawu'r lleihad yn nifer y tanau, gwn ei fod yn rhannol o ganlyniad i'r gwaith ataliol sy'n cael ei wneud, gan fod

golygu bod 26,504 o wiriadau diogelwch tân mewn cartrefi am ddim wedi'u darparu. Mae hynny, eto, i'w gymeradwyo'n fawr.

Yn anffodus, galwyd personél gwasanaethau tân Cymru i bron 8,000 o alwadau ffug ledled Cymru a achoswyd gan offer synhwyro tân awtomatig mewn adeiladau annomestig, megis swyddfeydd. Felly, mae angen gwella mewn sawl maes. Mae'r costau'n enfawr—nid dim ond mewn termau ariannol, ond mewn termau dynol. Mae straen ar adnoddau'r gwasanaethau dan sylw. Maent yn gorfod ymaddasu o hyd, ac yn gorfod cael gwahanol fathau o offer, gan ddibynnu ar ble y maent—gallai fod angen offer llai arnynt i fynd ar hyd ffyrdd mewn ardaloedd gwledig, lle na allant fynd â cherbyd anferthol, ac yn y blaen. Yr wyf yn croesawu beth bynnag y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i leihau rhywfaint o'r straen hwn.

Er bod nifer y diffoddwyr amser llawn wedi aros yn weddol sefydlog dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, mae nifer y diffoddwyr wrth gefn wedi cynyddu. Mae'n ddiddorol gweld bod nifer y menywod sy'n dewis ymuno â'r gwasanaeth tân bron wedi dyblu ers 2005.

Yn olaf, yr ydym i gyd yn croesawu'r gostyngiad yn nifer y tanau ac yn achub y cyfle hwn i nodi bod ein gwasanaethau brys yn haeddu ein cefnogaeth lawn wrth iddynt gyflawni eu dyletswyddau.

David Lloyd: I am pleased to be able to take part in this important debate. I welcome the progress made by our fire and rescue service authorities to reduce the number of fires that occur. We all welcome that and congratulate Wales's fire and rescue service on its praiseworthy work. It is also appropriate to pay tribute to those who work for the fire and rescue service for their bravery and their heroism and, as we have heard recently from Ann Jones, for the loss of life that occurred in Southampton. Difficult, heroic work is undertaken on our behalf in our society by the fire and rescue service.

As we have already heard from the Minister, in welcoming the reduction in the number of fires, I know that that is partly as a result of the prevention work that is being done,

atal tanau yn allweddol bwysig. Yr ydym yn ymwybodol, gan ein bod ni i gyd wedi ymweld â'r gwasanaeth tân yn ein hardaloedd, o'r gwaith addysgiadol bendigedig sydd yn mynd rhagddo, gyda'r gwasanaeth tân yn mynd i ysgolion ac ati, a hefyd yn darparu'r cyfarpar angenrheidiol i sicrhau bod pobl yn ddiogel yn eu cartrefi. Mae'n hanfodol bod larwm tân neu larwm mwg ymhob cartref. Weithiau, nid yw'r negeseuon hyn yn ymdreiddio, ond mae gwaith clodwiw yn mynd rhagddo ar ran y gwasanaeth tân i wneud yn siŵr bod y gwaith ataliol hollbwysig hwn yn cario i'r lan.

3.30 p.m.

Gan ein bod ni gyd yn bod yn hynod gyfeillgar wrth ein gilydd y prynhawn yma, ychwanegaf fy niolchiadau i Ann Jones am ei Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol ynghylch darparu systemau chwistrellu dŵr mewn ysgolion a chartrefi. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn ddiamwys bod systemau chwistrellu yn achub bywydau, ac mae angen gweithredu ar frys i sicrhau bod y cyfarpar angenrheidiol hwn ar gael yn ein cartrefi a'n hysgolion. Hefyd, yr wyf yn siŵr bod y gwaharddiad ar ysmegu mewn adeiladau cyhoeddus wedi chwarae rhan yn y busnes ataliol hwn, yn ogystal â'r pwysau cynyddol i leihau nifer y bobl sy'n ysmegu yn ein cymdeithas a sicrhau eu bod yn llai parod i ysmegu, yn enwedig yn eu cartrefi. Mae hynny i gyd yn rhan o'r agenda ataliol sydd gerbron, ac mae wedi bod yn llwyddiant wrth leihau nifer y tanau yng Nghymru.

Gorffennaf gyda'r pwynt hollbwysig bod cyfrifoldeb gan y cyhoedd—ac mae hynny hefyd yn rhan o'r gwaith ataliol sydd yn mynd rhagddo—i beidio â gwneud galwadau ffug. Mae nifer fawr o alwadau ffug yn cael ei gwneud, nid yn unig i'r gwasanaethau tân, ond hefyd i'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans a'r heddlu. Rhaid inni gyfleu i bawb pa mor annerbyniol yw gwneud galwad ffug. Yn ogystal â'r gwaith ynghylch achosi tanau yn fwriadol, sydd hefyd yn hollol annerbyniol, ac nid yn fater o sbort o gwbl, mae gwaith i'w wneud o hyd i sicrhau bod y neges gref honno'n mynd gerbron, sef bod gwneud galwadau ffug yn hollol annerbyniol. Wrth groesawu'r ffaith bod y gwasanaeth tân ac achub wedi cael ei ddatganoli i Gymru er

because fire prevention is essentially important. We are aware, because we have all visited the fire service in our areas, of the splendid education work that is being undertaken, with the fire service going to schools and so on, and also providing the necessary equipment to ensure that people are safe in their homes. It is essential to have fire and smoke alarms in every home. Sometimes, these messages do not get through, but the fire service carries on its excellent work to ensure that this vital preventative work achieves its aim.

As we are all being very friendly towards each other this afternoon, I will add my thanks to Ann Jones for her LCO to have water sprinklers fitted in schools and homes. The evidence is unequivocal that sprinklers save lives, and we need urgent action to ensure that this necessary equipment is fitted in our homes and schools. Also, I am sure that the ban on smoking in public premises has played a part in this prevention work, as well as increasing the pressure to reduce the number of smokers in our society and ensure that they are more unlikely to smoke, especially in their homes. That is all part of the preventative agenda before us, and it has been successful in reducing the number of fires in Wales.

I will finish on the crucial point that the public has responsibility—and that, too, is part of the ongoing prevention work—not to make hoax calls. A large number of hoax calls are being made, not only to the fire services, but also to the ambulance service and the police. We must convey to everyone just how unacceptable it is to make hoax calls. As with arson, which is also totally unacceptable, and not a matter of fun at all, there is work to be done to ensure that the strong message hits home that it is absolutely unacceptable to make hoax calls. In welcoming the fact that responsibility for the fire and rescue service has been devolved to Wales since 2004—we started as an Assembly in 1999 with the ambulance

2004—dechreuasom fel Cynulliad yn 1999 gyda'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans wedi'i ddatganoli i ni—ac wrth weld y llwyddiant sydd wedi digwydd o ran y gwasanaeth tân ac achub ers ei ddatganoli, edrychwn ymlaen at weld y gwasanaeth heddlu hefyd yn cael ei ddatganoli i Gymru.

Darren Millar: Many of the points that I wanted to make have already been picked up, but I will just make a small contribution. We need to commend our fire and rescue service for the wider responsibilities that it undertakes across Wales in dealing with road traffic incidents and in helping to deal with the aftermath of flooding in particular. If we look at the statistics, they clearly show that firefighters rescue more people from road traffic collisions than from fires these days. I know from the excellent demonstration that they organised outside the Assembly in November last year just how much work is involved in attending a road traffic collision. I pay tribute to our fire and rescue services for that good work.

In my own constituency, there have recently been a number of flooding incidents, most recently in Llanddulas, and the fire and rescue service was fantastic in its response to that and in bringing some comfort to local residents who were in a desperate situation and very concerned about their personal safety and that of their homes. The North Wales Fire and Rescue Service is an elite force when it comes to flood protection. In your response to today's debate, Minister, will you tell us what you are doing to resource the fire and rescue service in future to deal with the increased risk of flooding across Wales as the impact of climate change begins to take its toll. We are going to see sea levels rise and wetter weather causing more flash floods, and we need to make sure that the fire and rescue service is properly equipped with the right resources to deal with that challenge.

I also pay tribute to the north Wales service for the excellent Phoenix project, to which Eleanor Burnham made a small reference in her speech. I attended a Phoenix project demonstration in Abergele in my

service devolved to us—and having seen the successes that have been achieved in the fire service and rescue since then, we look forward to having responsibility for the police service devolved to Wales, too.

Darren Millar: Mae llawer o'r pwyntiau yr oeddwn yn awyddus i'w gwneud eisoes wedi'u codi, ond gwnaf gyfraniad bach. Mae angen cymeradwyo ein gwasanaeth tân ac achub am y cyfrifoldebau ehangach y mae'n ymgymryd â hwy ledled Cymru wrth ddelio â damweiniau traffig ar y ffyrdd ac wrth helpu i ddelio â chanlyniadau llifogydd yn arbennig. Os edrychwn ar yr ystadegau, maent yn dangos yn glir fod diffoddwyr yn achub mwy o bobl o ddamweiniau traffig nag o danau y dyddiau hyn. Gwn yn sgîl yr arddangosiad rhagorol a drefnwyd ganddynt y tu allan i'r Cynulliad ym mis Tachwedd y llynedd gymaint o waith sydd ynghlwm wrth ymwneud â damwain ffordd. Talaf deyrnged i'n gwasanaethau tân ac achub am y gwaith da hwnnw.

Yn fy etholaeth fy hun, cafwyd nifer o achosion o lifogydd yn ddiweddar, yn fwyaf diweddar yn Llanddulas, a bu'r gwasanaeth tân ac achub yn wych yn ei ymateb i hynny ac wrth ddod â chysur i drigolion lleol a oedd mewn sefyllfa enbyd ac yn bryderus iawn am eu diogelwch personol a diogelwch eu cartrefi. Mae Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub Gogledd Cymru'n gorff gyda'r gorau o safbwynt gwarchod rhag llifogydd. Yn eich ymateb i'r ddadl heddiw, Weinidog, a ddywedwch wrthym beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau adnoddau i'r gwasanaeth tân ac achub yn y dyfodol i ddelio â pherygl cynyddol llifogydd ar draws Cymru wrth i effaith y newid yn yr hinsawdd ddechrau gadael ei hôl? Yr ydym yn mynd i weld cynnydd yn lefelau'r môr a thywydd gwlypach yn achosi mwy o lifogydd sydyn, ac mae angen inni sicrhau bod gan y gwasanaeth tân ac achub yr offer a'r adnoddau priodol i ddelio â'r her honno.

Talaf deyrnged hefyd i wasanaeth y gogledd hefyd am y prosiect Ffenics rhagorol, y cyfeiriodd Eleanor Burnham yn fyr ato yn ei haraith. Euthum i arddangosiad prosiect Ffenics yn Abergele yn fy etholaeth y

constituency last year, and I was impressed with the good work that is being undertaken. It does not just benefit the young people who attend the Phoenix project courses by building their confidence, team spirit and self-esteem, as it also has a wider impact on the community in dealing with anti-social behaviour and instilling some respect for authority in young people. We underestimate the fact that that also requires investment. If the success of the Phoenix project is to be rolled out and replicated elsewhere, it is going to cost us something. Minister, you mentioned the youth strategy that is being developed in your opening remarks. Where does the Phoenix project lie in that particular strategy, and what role will it play?

On the fire safety checks, many thousands of these have been undertaken in north Wales by the fire and rescue service. However, in undertaking them, the service tends to respond to requests rather than focus on trying to get blanket coverage for the home fire safety checks in communities. Will any guidance be issued by you to fire and rescue services across Wales so that we can roll out best practice and get the best coverage of home fire safety checks? When I visited Colwyn Bay fire station recently, I was made aware that the team there does an excellent job in undertaking checks across the locality. However, they are often to-ing and fro-ing from a home in one village to another home in another village without being able to engage in the door-to-door calls that they would like to make to offer more safety checks.

Thank you for your opening remarks, Minister. I look forward to your response to the points that I have raised.

The Minister for Social Justice and Local Government (Carl Sargeant): There is quite a consensus in this debate, which is helpful in understanding the role of the fire service from other Members' perspective. Many points have been brought to my attention. Mark, Dai and Darren raised issues on the preventative agenda, and having met fire chiefs, I know that there is a huge role to play in the prevention agenda. Mark raised concerns around whether or not home fire

llynedd, a gwnaed argraff arnaf gan y gwaith da sy'n digwydd. Nid yn unig y mae'n gwneud lles i'r bobl ifanc sy'n mynychu cyrsiau prosiect Ffenics drwy feithrin eu hyder, eu hunan-barch ac ysbryd y tîm, ond mae hefyd yn cael effaith ehangach ar y gymuned o ran delio ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a sicrhau bod gan bobl ifanc barch at awdurdod. Nid ydym yn rhoi digon o bwyslais ar y ffaith bod angen buddsoddi yn hynny hefyd. Os yw llwyddiant Ffenics i'w ledaenu a'i atgynhyrchu mewn mannau eraill, mae'n mynd i gostio tipyn inni. Weinidog, soniasoch am y strategaeth ieuenctid sy'n cael ei datblygu yn eich sylwadau agoriadol. Ble y mae prosiect Ffenics arni o fewn y strategaeth arbennig honno, a pha rôl a fydd iddo?

O ran y gwiriadau diogelwch tân, mae miloedd lawer o'r rhain wedi'u gwneud yn y gogledd gan y gwasanaeth tân ac achub. Fodd bynnag, wrth eu gwneud, mae'r gwasanaeth yn tueddu i ymateb i geisiadau yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio ar gynnal y gwiriadau diogelwch tân ym mhob cartref mewn cymunedau. A gyhoeddir unrhyw ganllawiau gennyh i wasanaethau tân ac achub ledled Cymru er mwyn inni allu lledaenu'r arferion gorau a sicrhau bod y gwiriadau diogelwch tân yn cael eu cynnal mewn cynifer o gartrefi ag sy'n bosibl? Pan ymwelais â gorsaf dân Bae Colwyn yn ddiweddar, cefais wybod bod y tîm yno'n gwneud gwaith rhagorol wrth gynnal gwiriadau ar draws y fro. Fodd bynnag, yn aml byddant yn pendilio o gartref mewn un pentref i gartref arall mewn pentref arall heb allu mynd o ddrws i ddrws fel yr hoffent i gynnig mwy o wiriadau diogelwch.

Diolch am eich sylwadau agoriadol, Weinidog. Edrychaf ymlaen at eich ymateb i'r pwyntiau yr wyf wedi'u codi.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol (Carl Sargeant): Ceir cryn gonsensws yn y ddadl hon, sy'n gymorth i ddeall rôl y gwasanaeth tân o safbwynt Aelodau eraill. Tynnwyd fy sylw at sawl pwynt. Cododd Mark, Dai a Darren faterion yn glŷn â'r agenda ataliol, ac wedi cyfarfod â phenaethiaid tân, gwn fod rôl enfawr i'w chwarae yn yr agenda atal. Cododd Mark bryderon ynghylch a ydyw gwiriadau diogelwch tân i gartrefi'n gweithio

safety checks work. There is a great move across the three fire brigades to increase the take-up of home fire safety checks. Darren's point was to do with access to properties and so on. There are ongoing difficulties with the union as regards how this is enabled, but I am sure that it is something that we can work through to obtain a better response. As I said earlier, I understand that north Wales has achieved higher than the target that was set, and that is something that I am pleased about.

Grass fires were also raised as an issue. I reiterate that it is a crime to set an unlawful fire, and I suggest to any members of the public holding information with regard to this to report it to Crimestoppers or the police to stop it. Unlawful fires put communities and our firefighters at risk, as you alluded to in areas such as Holywell, Mark.

3.40 p.m.

Ann, I again pay tribute to the way that you take firefighting, fire prevention and the fire service seriously in all your work. Since I have been an Assembly Member, you have raised these matters and I am sure that you will continue to do so. I share your sympathy for the Hampshire fire brigade. When any fire or emergency service personnel are lost, there is heartfelt sympathy across the country, not just locally. I share that, too, from the Assembly's point of view.

The WULF is significant and it will make clear differences to what happens on the ground. It is a clear commitment by the Welsh Assembly Government that is, sadly, not supported by opposition Members, but I am sure if they were to see the work on the ground and how it changes things, it would change their way of thinking.

Eleanor, you made reference to the retained fire service personnel, and, again, I applaud their dedication and commitment and how they sacrifice much of their spare time. That not only impacts on their lives, but on their families' lives, too. I thank them for that. I

ai peidio. Ceir symudiad mawr ar draws y tair brigâd dân i gynyddu nifer y cartrefi sy'n cael gwiriadau diogelwch tân. Yr oedd a wnelo pwynt Darren â mynediad i eiddo ac yn y blaen. Ceir anawsterau parhaus gyda'r undeb ynghylch sut y galluogir hyn, ond yr wyf yn siŵr ei fod yn rhywbeth y gallwn ymdrin ag ef i sicrhau gwell ymateb. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, deallaf fod y gogledd wedi cyflawni'n uwch na'r targed a osodwyd, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth yr wyf yn fodlon arno.

Codwyd mater tanau glaswellt hefyd. Ailadroddaf mai trosedd yw cynnau tân anghyfreithlon, ac awgrymaf wrth unrhyw aelodau o'r cyhoedd sydd â gwybodaeth am hyn eu bod yn rhoi gwybod amdano i Crimestoppers neu'r heddlu iddynt hwy ei atal. Mae tanau anghyfreithlon yn peryglu ein cymunedau a'n diffoddwyr, fel y crybwyllasoch mewn ardaloedd fel Treffynnon, Mark.

Ann, talaf deyrnged eto i'r modd yr ydych o ddifrif ynglŷn â diffodd tanau, atal tanau a'r gwasanaeth tân yn eich holl waith. Ers i mi fod yn Aelod Cynulliad, yr ydych wedi codi'r materion hyn ac yr wyf yn siŵr y parhewch i wneud hynny. Yr wyf finnau'n cydymdeimlo yr un fath â chi â brigâd dân Hampshire. Pan gollir unrhyw weithwyr gwasanaeth tân neu argyfwng, teimlir cydymdeimlad o'r galon ledled y wlad, nid dim ond yn lleol. Yr wyf finnau'n cydymdeimlo yn yr un modd, o safbwynt y Cynulliad.

Mae Cronfa Ddysgu Undebau Cymru'n sylweddol a bydd yn gwneud gwahaniaethau clir i'r hyn sy'n digwydd ar lawr gwlad. Mae'n ymrwymiad clir gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, nas cefnogir, ysywaeth, gan Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau, ond yr wyf yn siŵr pe gwelent y gwaith ar lawr gwlad a'r modd y mae'n newid pethau, y newidiai hynny eu safbwynt.

Eleanor, cyfeiriasoch at y diffoddwyr tân wrth gefn sydd ar alwad, ac, eto, yr wyf yn cymeradwyo'u hymroddiad a'u hymrwymiad a'r modd y maent yn aberthu cymaint o'u horiau hamdden. Mae hynny'n effeithio nid yn unig ar eu bywydau hwy, ond ar fywydau

think that it was Angela Burns who raised the issue of the retained system and staff with me. I undertook to renew support for the retained system in an open letter to employers highlighting the benefits that retained staff could bring to their organisations. I issued that letter on 4 May and I hope that there will be a positive response from employers.

In coming years, the greatest challenge for us all will be learning to manage with less as a result of the global economic difficulties. This will place a greater emphasis on the need to build on early successes in collaboration and to ensure that collaborative thinking is integral to every aspect of public service delivery. Fire and rescue services are already valued members of the wider public sector in Wales and that should continue as the way forward as we focus on developing improved public services. That is why the new national framework that I will introduce from 2011 will provide an impetus for combining talents and resources across the wider public sector in the interests of the people of Wales. I again wish to place on record my thanks to all officers and staff in the fire services in Wales. We live in a safer place because of their commitment and the work that they do tirelessly, every day of the year.

Y Llywydd: Y cwestiwn yw bod cytuno ar welliant 1. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, gohiriwn y pleidleisiau ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

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

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro (Peter Black) i'r Gadair am a 3.43 p.m.
The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer (Peter Black) took the Chair at 3.43 p.m.*

Y Diwydiannau Creadigol The Creative Industries

The Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: The Presiding Officer has selected amendment 1 in the name of Alun Cairns.

eu teuluoedd hefyd. Diolch iddynt am hynny. Credaf mai Angela Burns a gododd fater y system a'r staff wrth gefn gyda mi. Ymrwymais i gefnogi o'r newydd y system diffoddwyr wrth gefn mewn llythyr agored at gyflogwyr yn pwysleisio'r manteision y gallai staff sydd ar alwad eu rhoi i'w sefydliadau. Cyhoeddais y llythyr hwnnw ar 4 Mai a gobeithio y caf ymateb cadarnhaol gan gyflogwyr.

Yn y blynyddoedd i ddod, yr her fwyaf inni i gyd fydd dysgu gwneud gyda llai, yn sgîl yr anawsterau economaidd byd-eang. Bydd hyn yn rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar yr angen i adeiladu ar lwyddiannau cynnar ym maes cydweithio a sicrhau bod cyd-feddwl yn rhan annatod o bob agwedd ar gyflwyno gwasanaeth cyhoeddus. Mae'r gwasanaethau tân ac achub eisoes yn aelodau gwerthfawr o'r sector cyhoeddus ehangach yng Nghymru a dylai hynny barhau fel y ffordd ymlaen wrth inni ganolbwyntio ar ddatblygu gwell gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Dyna pam y bydd y fframwaith cenedlaethol newydd y byddaf yn ei gyflwyno o 2011 yn rhoi ysgogiad i gyfuno doniau ac adnoddau ar draws y sector cyhoeddus ehangach er budd pobl Cymru. Dymunaf gofnodi eto fy niolch i holl swyddogion a staff y gwasanaethau tân yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn byw mewn lle mwy diogel oherwydd eu hymroddiad a'r gwaith y maent yn ei wneud yn ddiflino, bob dydd o'r flwyddyn.

The Presiding Officer: The question 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 Dros Dro: Mae'r Llywydd wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Alun Cairns.

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru'n nodi: 'Calon Cymru Ddigidol: adolygiad o'r diwydiannau creadigol ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru' ac yn croesawu cynigion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ymateb i'r adolygiad yn y modd a ddisgrifir yn y 'Datganiad Gweinidogol ar Adolygiad Hargreaves'. (NDM4470)

Yr wyf yn falch o gael agor y ddadl hon ar y diwydiannau creadigol. Fel y gwyddoch, cyhoeddwyd yr adolygiad annibynnol o'r diwydiannau creadigol yng Nghymru ddiwedd mis Mawrth. Yr oedd yr adroddiad, a gomisiynwyd gennym, yn ymchwilio i'r ffordd orau o ddefnyddio arian cyhoeddus i greu swyddi a chyfoeth drwy'r cyfryngau a busnesau creadigol eraill. Mae Gweinidogion eisoes wrthi'n rhoi rhai o'r argymhellion ar waith ac yn newid y modd y darperir cymorth. Hoffwn achub ar y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i'r Athro Ian Hargreaves am ei waith caled, ac i'r holl randdeiliaid yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy. Yr oedd eu cyfraniadau'n hollbwysig wrth lunio'r adroddiad terfynol. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r adroddiad hwn, ac eisoes yn cymryd camau i roi'r argymhellion ar waith ac yn manteisio ar y cyfleoedd y tynnwyd sylw atynt. Mae'r adroddiad yn cynnig argymhellion ar gyfer nifer o feysydd sy'n gysylltiedig â'r diwydiannau creadigol, ac yn ystyried yr effeithiau a'r cyfleoedd economaidd y mae'r sector yn eu dwyn i Gymru. Ein swyddogaeth fel Llywodraeth yw cefnogi'r entrepreneuriaid yn ein diwydiannau creadigol a datblygu'r sgiliau sydd eu hangen ar y sector.

Yn gyntaf, yr wyf eisiau amlinellu rhai o'r prif argymhellion sy'n berthnasol i'm portffolio, ac ar ddiwedd y ddadl caiff y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog gyfle i sôn am yr argymhellion hynny sy'n rhan o'i gyfrifoldebau ef. Wrth reswm, yr wyf yn croesawu canfyddiadau'r adroddiad mewn perthynas â threftadaeth. Mae'r adroddiad yn gyfle inni ddatblygu'r fframwaith a'r partneriaethau priodol er mwyn adeiladu ar y gwaith a wnaed hyd yn hyn ym meysydd diwylliant a darlledu. Yn awr, rhaid inni ddatblygu dull strategol ac uchelgeisiol i

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

the National Assembly for Wales notes 'The Heart of Digital Wales: a review of creative industries for the Welsh Assembly Government' and welcomes the Assembly Government's proposals to respond to the review in the manner outlined in the 'Ministerial Statement on the Hargreaves Review'. (NDM4470)

I am pleased to open this debate on the creative industries. As you know, the independent review of the creative industries in Wales was published at the end of March. The report, which we commissioned, explored how best to use public money to create jobs and wealth through the media and other creative businesses. Ministers are already implementing some of the recommendations and changing the way assistance is provided. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Professor Ian Hargreaves for his hard work, and to all stakeholders who were consulted. Their contributions were crucial in shaping the final report. We welcome this report and are already taking steps to implement the recommendations and take advantage of the opportunities highlighted. The report offers recommendations for a number of areas associated with the creative industries, and it considers the impacts and economic opportunities that the sector brings to Wales. Our role as Government is to support entrepreneurs in our creative industries and develop the skills needed by the sector.

First, I will outline some of the key recommendations relevant to my portfolio, and the Deputy First Minister will refer at the end of the debate to the recommendations within his responsibility. I naturally welcome the findings of the report in relation to heritage issues. The report provides us with the opportunity to develop the appropriate framework and partnerships and build on the hard work undertaken by cultural and broadcasting stakeholders to date. We must now take advantage of the opportunities and address the challenges highlighted and

fanteisio i'r eithaf ar bob cyfle ac i fynd i'r afael â'r heriau a nodir yn yr adroddiad. Yn hynny o beth, byddwn yn ystyried y cyfleoedd diwylliannol, ieithyddol, economaidd a thechnolegol.

Mae'r argymhellion mewn perthynas â darlledu'n galonddid mawr. Maent yn sôn am adeiladu ar ein hymrwymiad presennol er mwyn gwneud y mwyaf o'r manteision a ddaw yn sgîl buddsoddiad darlledwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Mae'r buddsoddiad hwn, sy'n werth tua £300 miliwn i economi Cymru, yn dod â buddion diwylliannol ac economaidd pwysig. Yr wyf yn awyddus i fanteisio'n llawn ar y buddion hyn, ac i wneud yn siŵr fod y nod cyffredinol hwn yn dod yn agwedd amlycach fyth ar ein perthynas â'r darlledwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

Yr wyf o'r farn bod gwahodd y darlledwyr i gyfarfod â bwrdd y diwydiannau creadigol ddwywaith y flwyddyn yn synhwyrol iawn, ac y byddai'n gwella'r bartneriaeth a'r ddealltwriaeth rhyngddynt, ond mater i'r darlledwyr eu hunain yw hyn yn y man cyntaf. Yr wyf yn falch bod y darlledwyr wedi croesawu'r adroddiad, ac yr wyf eisoes wedi cynnal trafodaethau cychwynol â nhw ynglŷn â rhoi'r argymhellion ar waith.

Mewn perthynas â gwahodd yr Adran dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon i adolygu S4C—am nad yw darlledu wedi'i ddatganoli—bydd yn rhaid inni drafod y mater â'r adran honno yn y man cyntaf. Bydd angen inni ac S4C ystyried ymhellach y cynnig i sefydlu pwyllgor Cynulliad i drafod y sianel a chraffu arni'n rheolaidd, tra bo swyddogaeth pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wrth reswm yn fater i Gomisiwn y Cynulliad.

I have previously stated on numerous occasions in this Chamber that we fully support the concept of the independently funded news consortia pilot for Wales. This process has been on hold since the general election was called. We will continue to pressure broadcasters to supply a plurality of news services and ensure that Wales is well represented. I have also written regularly to the Department for Culture, Media and Sport advising that it is important that the news

develop an ambitious and strategic approach that will enable us to maximise every opportunity. Cultural, linguistic, economic and technological opportunities will be addressed.

The recommendations on broadcasting, to build on our existing commitment to maximise the public benefits associated with the investment by public service broadcasters in Wales, are refreshing. This investment of some £300 million in the Welsh economy brings important cultural as well as economic benefits. I am keen to ensure that these benefits are maximised and that this overriding aim should become an even more prominent aspect of our relationship with the public service broadcasters in Wales.

I believe that inviting broadcasters to meet the creative industries board twice a year is very sensible and would improve partnership and mutual understanding. However, this is a matter for the broadcasters in the first instance. I am pleased that broadcasters have welcomed the report and I have already had initial discussions with them on how the report's recommendations should be implemented.

With regard to inviting the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to review S4C, as broadcasting is not a devolved issue, this is a matter which, in the first instance, we will have to discuss with DCMS. The proposal for regular S4C debates and scrutiny by an Assembly committee will need to be considered further by us and S4C, while the role of National Assembly committees is obviously a matter for the Assembly Commission.

Yr wyf wedi dweud o'r blaen droeon yn y Siambr hon ein bod yn llwyr gefnogi cysyniad cynllun peilot y consortia newyddion a gaiff eu hariannu'n annibynnol i Gymru. Mae'r broses hon wedi'i hatal ers galw'r etholiad cyffredinol. Byddwn yn parhau i roi pwysau ar ddarlledwyr i gyflenwi lluosogrwydd o ran gwasanaethau newyddion a sicrhau cynrychiolaeth dda i Gymru. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu'n rheolaidd hefyd at yr Adran dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a

service is seen by viewers as a national one, which covers the whole of Wales and is not Cardiff centric, and the importance of plurality of news in Wales to ensure democracy and the representation of Welsh issues.

The recommendation to create a single screen spoke, focused on the economic development of television and film, is one that I very much support. I will engage and consult with relevant stakeholders in order to deliver best practice and will make full recommendations for a combined economic spoke for film later in the year.

We believe that radio makes an important and crucial cultural contribution to communities throughout Wales, and we support the development of community radio alongside the main radio networks. We have established a community radio fund to recognise the contribution made by community radio stations to their local communities. We are now in the third year of funding, and there is no doubt that establishing this fund has been a huge boost for the community radio sector in Wales. I have had an opportunity to visit a number of these stations, most recently GTFM in March. These radio stations play a valuable role in reflecting the issues affecting the people living in those communities. They also provide opportunities for local people to gain new skills, and in some cases employment. The six stations in receipt of funding for this financial year were chosen for their commitment to their communities in a number of areas, including encouraging healthy lifestyles, promoting training and social enterprise for excluded and vulnerable people, and strengthening cultural and linguistic identity.

My department will work with the creative industries board on community radio grants, and will work with Ofcom to consider how the particular needs of Wales might best be addressed. A final decision on whether there should be a separate radio spoke will be made once the wider process of mapping the creative industries is complete.

Chwaraeon i ddweud ei bod yn bwysig i'r gwasanaeth newyddion gael ei weld gan wylwyr fel un cenedlaethol, sy'n ymdrin â Chymru gyfan ac nid yn gorganolbwyntio ar Gaerdydd, gan nodi pwysigrwydd lluosogrwydd newyddion yng Nghymru i sicrhau democratiaeth a chynrychiolaeth i faterion Cymreig.

Mae'r argymhelliad i greu un adain i'r sgrin, yn canolbwyntio ar ddatblygiad economaidd teledu a ffilm, yn un yr wyf yn gryf o'i blaidd. Yr wyf am ymgysylltu ac ymgynghori â rhanddeiliaid perthnasol er mwyn sicrhau'r arferion gorau a gwnaf argymhellion llawn ar gyfer adain economaidd gyfun ar gyfer ffilm yn ddiweddarach yn y flwyddyn.

Credwn fod radio'n gwneud cyfraniad diwylliannol pwysig ac allweddol i gymunedau drwy Gymru benbaladr, ac yr ydym yn cefnogi datblygiad radio cymunedol ochr yn ochr â'r prif rwydweithiau radio. Yr ydym wedi sefydlu cronfa radio cymunedol i gydnabod y cyfraniad a wneir gan orsafoedd radio cymunedol i'w cymunedau lleol. Mae'n cael ei ariannu ers tair blynedd erbyn hyn, ac nid oes amheuaeth na fu sefydlu'r gronfa hon yn hwb enfawr i'r sector radio cymunedol yng Nghymru. Yr wyf wedi cael cyfle i ymweld â nifer o'r gorsafoedd hyn, yn fwyaf diweddar GTFM ym mis Mawrth. Mae'r gorsafoedd radio hyn yn chwarae rôl werthfawr o ran adlewyrchu'r materion sy'n effeithio ar y bobl sy'n byw yn y cymunedau hynny. Maent hefyd yn cynnig cyfleon i bobl leol ennill sgiliau newydd, a gwaith mewn rhai achosion. Dewiswyd y chwe gorsaf sy'n cael eu hariannu am y flwyddyn ariannol hon oherwydd eu hymrwymiad i'w cymunedau mewn sawl maes, gan gynnwys annog byw'n iach, hyrwyddo hyfforddiant a menter gymdeithasol i bobl sydd wedi'u hallgáu a phobl agored i niwed, a chryfhau hunaniaeth ddiwylliannol ac ieithyddol.

Bydd fy adran yn gweithio gyda bwrdd y diwydiannau creadigol ar grantiau i radio cymunedol, ac yn gweithio gydag Ofcom i ystyried beth fyddai'r ffordd orau o ateb anghenion penodol Cymru. Gwneir penderfyniad terfynol ynghylch a ddylid cael adain ar wahân ar gyfer radio wedi cwblhau'r broses ehangach o fapio'r diwydiannau creadigol.

3.50 p.m.

Finally, I welcome the fact that the chief executive of the Arts Council of Wales will be invited to be a member of the creative industries board, which will build on its relationship with the arts council. We will draw upon the expertise of the arts council when making recommendations on support for the relevant creative sub-sectors.

In conclusion, I am pleased that we have already started to implement the report's recommendations. We have created a framework that will provide the industry with an opportunity to take these matters forward. We plan to organise a forum or seminar within the next few months with relevant stakeholders to ensure that the momentum following the report's publication continues. I look forward to hearing your comments during the debate.

Nick Bourne: I move amendment 1 in the name of Alun Cairns. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

regrets the digital divide that exists within Wales and between Wales and the rest of the UK.

After moving that amendment, I will address that part of the debate first of all. I thank the Minister for his response to the important Hargreaves review on digital Wales. During the course of the afternoon, perhaps somewhat late in the day, although I understand that timescales have dictated this, the Deputy Minister for Science, Innovation and Skills has issued a written statement relating to some of the recommendations from the Hargreaves report and I will try to respond to that statement as I go along.

The digital divide is an issue both within Wales—for example, between south-east Wales and much of rural Wales—and between Wales and the rest of the United Kingdom. Household broadband penetration in Wales at 58 per cent lags behind the United Kingdom average of 68 per cent. That lower take-up is reflected in the smaller proportion of people who use social

Yn olaf, yr wyf yn croesawu'r ffaith y gwahoddir prif weithredwr Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru i fod yn aelod o fwrdd y diwydiannau creadigol, rhywbeth a fydd yn adeiladu ar berthynas y bwrdd â chyngor y celfyddydau. Byddwn yn tynnu ar arbenigedd cyngor y celfyddydau wrth wneud argymhellion ynglŷn â chefnogaeth i'r is-sectorau creadigol perthnasol.

I gloi, yr wyf yn falch ein bod eisoes wedi dechrau gweithredu argymhellion yr adroddiad. Yr ydym wedi creu fframwaith a fydd yn cynnig cyfle i'r diwydiant fwrw ymlaen â'r materion hyn. Bwriadwn drefnu fforwm neu seminar yn ystod y misoedd nesaf gyda rhanddeiliaid perthnasol i sicrhau y cedwir y momentwm yn dilyn cyhoeddi'r adroddiad. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed eich sylwadau yn ystod y ddadl.

Nick Bourne: Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw Alun Cairns. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn gresynu wrth y gagendor digidol sy'n dal i fodoli yng Nghymru a rhwng Cymru a gweddill y DU.

Wedi cynnig y gwelliant hwnnw, siaradaf am y rhan honno o'r ddadl yn gyntaf oll. Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ymateb i adolygiad pwysig Hargreaves ar y Gymru ddigidol. Yn ystod y prynhawn, ychydig yn hwyr yn y dydd efallai, er fy mod yn deall bod amserlenni wedi mynnu hyn, mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wyddoniaeth, Arloesi a Sgiliau wedi cyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig ynglŷn â rhai o'r argymhellion yn adroddiad Hargreaves a cheisiaf ymateb i'r datganiad hwnnw wrth imi fynd yn fy mlaen.

Mae'r gagendor digidol yn broblem o fewn Cymru—er enghraifft, rhwng y de-ddwyrain a llawer o'r Gymru wledig—a rhwng Cymru a gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Gan mai 58 y cant o gartrefi Cymru sydd â band eang, mae hynny'n is o lawer na chyfartaledd y Deyrnas Unedig, sef 68 y cant. Adlewyrchir hynny yn y gyfran lai o bobl sy'n defnyddio gwefannau rhwydweithio cymdeithasol, sydd ryw 5

networking websites, which is behind the UK average by about 5 percentage points. Although virtually all households in Wales are connected to an enabled BT exchange, there are still not spots where it is not possible to receive broadband services. BT Openreach has completed a survey of a sample of 60 not spots from the Welsh Assembly Government's regional innovative broadband support programme, so there are still many not spots, and we would seek to deal with those by scrapping the Labour proposals on the phone tax, and requiring BT and other infrastructure providers to allow the use of their assets to deliver superfast broadband across the country. If necessary, we would consider using part of the licence fee that supports digital switchover to fund broadband in areas that the market is not able to reach.

Similarly, in relation to digital audio broadcasting, there is a problem of availability throughout parts of Wales.

Alun Davies: I appreciate you taking the intervention. I understand the policies of the Conservative Party, and I would hope that you do not get the opportunity to put them into practice. However, were that to happen, have you seriously costed the total budget necessary to provide people, particularly in rural parts of Wales, with the sort of high-speed broadband that you are considering? If you have done that, and you recognise the costs involved, then using the licence fee could well damage the BBC and prevent it from becoming the sort of high-quality broadcaster that we would all want in the future.

Nick Bourne: First, it already is a high-quality broadcaster, as I am sure the Member would acknowledge. I do not think that he meant to imply that it was not already. Secondly, I have said that the money from the licence fee would be the residual amount. We hope, by breaking the BT monopoly on this, that most of the cost would be delivered through competition. That is our belief. Insofar as it is necessary, we would use a portion of the licence fee, but we are not talking about using a large amount of the licence fee to deliver this.

pwyt canran yn is na chyfartaledd y Deyrnas Unedig. Er bod bron pob cartref yng Nghymru wedi'i gysylltu â chyfnwidfa BT sy'n gallu darparu band eang, ceir manau digyswllt o hyd lle nad oes modd cael gwasanaethau band eang. Mae BT Openreach wedi cwblhau arolwg o sampl o 60 man digyswllt yn ôl rhaglen cymorth band eang arloesol rhanbarthol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, felly ceir llawer o fannau digyswllt o hyd, a byddem yn ceisio delio â'r rheini drwy ddileu cynlluniau Llafur ar gyfer y dreth ffôn, a mynnu bod BT a darparwyr seilwaith eraill yn caniatáu defnyddio'u hasedau i ddarparu band eang tra chyflym ledled y wlad. Pe bai angen, byddem yn ystyried defnyddio rhan o ffi'r drwydded sy'n cynnal y newid i ddigidol i ariannu band eang mewn ardaloedd nad yw'r farchnad yn gallu eu cyrraedd.

Yn yr un modd, ynglŷn â darlledu sain digidol, ceir problem mewn rhannau o Gymru, sef nad yw hynny ar gael.

Alun Davies: Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi eich bod yn derbyn yr ymyriad. Yr wyf yn deall polisïau'r Blaid Geidwadol, a gobeithio na chewch y cyfle i'w rhoi ar waith. Fodd bynnag, pe digwyddai hynny, a ydych o ddifrif wedi mesur cost cyfanswm y gyllideb a fyddai'n angenrheidiol i roi i bobl, yn enwedig mewn rhannau gwledig o Gymru, y math o fand eang cyflym yr ydych yn ei ystyried? Os ydych wedi gwneud hynny, a'ch bod yn cydnabod y costau sydd ynghlwm wrth hynny, yna gallai defnyddio ffi'r drwydded wneud niwed i'r BBC a'i atal rhag dod yn ddarlledwr o safon y byddem i gyd am ei weld yn y dyfodol.

Nick Bourne: Yn gyntaf, mae eisoes yn ddarlledwr o safon, fel y cydnabyddai'r Aelod, yr wyf yn siŵr. Nid wyf yn meddwl ei fod wedi bwriadu awgrymu nad oedd felly'n barod. Yn ail, yr wyf wedi dweud mai'r swm gweddilliol fyddai'r arian o ffi'r drwydded. Yr ydym yn gobeithio, drwy dorri monopoli BT ar hyn, y byddid yn cael y rhan fwyaf o'r gost drwy gystadleuaeth. Dyna yr ydym yn ei gredu. I'r graddau y byddai'n angenrheidiol, byddem yn defnyddio cyfran o ffi'r drwydded, ond nid ydym yn sôn am ddefnyddio llawer o ffi'r drwydded i gyflawni hyn.

Moving on to digital audio broadcasting, again, penetration is a problem. A greater proportion of people listen to radio than in Wales elsewhere in the United Kingdom, but there is an issue about penetration. I agree with what the Minister said about community radio, and it is absolutely right to welcome that.

I will now turn to other aspects of the Hargreaves review. The review criticises the performance of the Welsh Assembly Government over a period of years, not just the last few. It is critical of the fact that there is no single Welsh Assembly Government unit collecting data sets and monitoring the creative industries, for example. That point is made on page 6 of the report. I would welcome a statement about what the Government is doing in relation to that. The review is also critical of the lack of strategy, which does need to be addressed. I am not sure that the Government has come up with the necessary strategy. Hargreaves says that business support structures are poor, and although the Government may be moving forward in relation to some of these points, serious day-to-day operational weaknesses remain. I wonder what the Government is doing in relation to that. The creation of a creative industries fund and the renaming of the creative intellectual property fund should be welcomed. It demonstrates a necessary refocusing to move it away from its previous narrow focus.

Bethan Jenkins: In listening to your speech, I have not heard so far, although you may mention it, whether you support the independently funded news consortia. There seems to be confusion among the Tories as to whether you support it. You have had discussions with UTV, for example. Are you now supporting the IFNC? If you will be in Government in Westminster, will you be implementing the IFNC?

Nick Bourne: I have not addressed that issue because this debate is about the Hargreaves report and what the Government is doing to respond to it. That issue is for another day. I can understand the Member wanting to

A symud ymlaen at ddarlledu sain digidol, eto, mae'r treiddiad yn broblem. Mae cyfran fwy o bobl yn gwranddo ar y radio mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig nag yng Nghymru, ond ceir problem ynglŷn â'r treiddiad. Cytunaf â'r hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog am radio cymunedol, ac mae'n hollol iawn croesawu hynny.

Trof yn awr at agweddau eraill ar adolygiad Hargreaves. Mae'r adolygiad yn beirniadu perfformiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru dros gyfnod o flynyddoedd, nid dim ond y rhai diweddar. Mae'n feirniadol o'r ffaith nad oes un uned o dan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n casglu setiau data ac yn monitro'r diwydiannau creadigol, er enghraifft. Gwneir y pwynt hwnnw ar dudalen 6 yn yr adroddiad. Byddai'n dda gennyf gael datganiad ynghylch beth y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud ynglŷn â hynny. Mae'r adolygiad yn feirniadol hefyd o'r diffyg strategaeth, diffyg y mae angen rhoi sylw iddo. Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw'r Llywodraeth wedi llunio'r strategaeth angenrheidiol. Dywed Hargreaves fod strwythurau cefnogi busnes yn wael, ac er bod y Llywodraeth efallai'n symud ymlaen ar rai o'r pwyntiau hyn, mae gwendidau difrifol yn aros yn y gweithredu o ddydd i ddydd. Tybed beth y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud ynglŷn â hynny? Dylid croesawu creu cronfa'r diwydiannau creadigol ac ailenwi'r gronfa eiddo deallusol creadigol. Mae'n dangos ailffocysu angenrheidiol i'w symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth ei ffocws cul blaenorol.

Bethan Jenkins: O wrando ar eich araith, nid wyf hyd yma wedi clywed, er y soniwyd am hynny efallai, a ydych yn cefnogi'r consortia newyddion a ariennir yn annibynnol. Mae'n ymddangos bod dryswch ymhlith y Torïaid ynghylch a ydych yn eu cefnogi. Yr ydych wedi cael trafodaethau gydag UTV, er enghraifft. A ydych yn awr yn cefnogi'r consortia? Os byddwch mewn Llywodraeth yn San Steffan, a fyddwch yn rhoi'r consortia annibynnol ar waith?

Nick Bourne: Nid wyf wedi sôn am hynny oherwydd mai adroddiad Hargreaves a'r hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i ymateb iddo yw testun y ddadl hon. Mater ar gyfer diwrnod arall yw hwnnw. Gallaf ddeall

rehearse the points that she rehearsed, to ill effect, for Plaid Cymru during the general election campaign, but that is not what this debate is about. This debate is about the criticisms that have been made and the Government's response to them.

I want to move on now to S4C because time is running out. I welcome what the Minister said about S4C and I appreciate that the issues surrounding broadcasting are largely, although perhaps not exclusively, non-devolved. However, it is important that we recognise its economic significance to the creative industries in Wales, and I appreciate how that is to be done in a joined-up way with Westminster. I hope that the Deputy First Minister, when he responds to this debate, will take up that point.

In conclusion, I move the important amendment to this debate in relation to the digital divide. That is a serious issue, although I have not yet heard much about how it is to be addressed. We have had a statement from the Deputy Minister for Science, Innovation and Skills, but, although I essentially welcome her points, as I think that she would accept, they are process points. We do not yet have any substance as to how this will be treated. We are setting up structures that may deal with it, but we need a little flesh on the bones as to what she is expecting this body and this digital director to do once he or she is appointed.

Eleanor Burnham: We stated in our manifesto that we would help to create business ventures, deliver a creative industries plan to develop the media and film sectors, and help to stimulate Welsh film and television production. Many of these companies are small companies that desperately need our support.

We are glad that the Government appears to be waking up to the importance of the digital economy to the wider Welsh economy. It is encouraging that the Hargreaves review was established as a result of the Government accepting that the work in this area is not

awaydd yr Aelod i wyntyllu'r pwyntiau a wyntyllodd, heb fawr o effaith, dros Blaid Cymru yn ystod ymgyrch yr etholiad cyffredinol, ond nid hynny yw testun y ddadl hon. Mae a wnelo'r ddadl hon â'r beirniadaethau sydd wedi'u lleisio ac ymateb y Llywodraeth iddynt.

Mae arnaf eisiau symud ymlaen yn awr at S4C oherwydd y mae amser yn prin. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog am S4C ac yr wyf yn sylweddoli bod materion ynglŷn â darlledu i raddau helaeth, er nad yn gyfan gwbl efallai, heb eu datganoli. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod arwyddocâd economaidd darlledu i'r diwydiannau creadigol yng Nghymru, ac yr wyf yn deall y modd y bwriedir gwneud hynny mewn ffordd gydlynol gyda San Steffan. Gobeithio y gwnaiff y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, pan fydd yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon, ymdrin â'r pwynt hwnnw.

I gloi, cynigiau y gwelliant pwysig i'r ddadl hon ynglŷn â'r gagendor digidol. Mae hwnnw'n fater difrifol, er nad wyf wedi clywed llawer hyd yma ynghylch sut yr ymdrinnir ag ef. Cawsom ddatganiad gan y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Wyddoniaeth, Arloesi a Sgiliau, ond, er fy mod yn croesawu ei phwyntiau yn y bôn, pwyntiau ynghylch y broses ydynt, fel y derbyniai hithau, mae'n siŵr. Nid oes gennym ddim sylwedd eto ynghylch sut yr ymdrinnir â hyn. Yr ydym yn sefydlu strwythurau a all ddelio â'r peth, ond mae angen ychydig o gig ar yr esgyrn o ran yr hyn y mae hi'n disgwyl i'r corff hwn a'r cyfarwyddwr digidol hwn ei wneud wedi iddo neu iddi gael ei benodi.

Eleanor Burnham: Dywedasom yn ein manifestio y byddem yn helpu i greu mentrau busnes, yn cyflwyno cynllun diwydiannau creadigol i ddatblygu'r sectorau cyfryngau a ffilm, ac yn helpu i hybu cynrychiadau ffilm a theledu yng Nghymru. Mae llawer o'r cwmnïau hyn yn gwmnïau bach y mae arnynt wir angen ein cefnogaeth.

Yr ydym yn falch bod y Llywodraeth fel petai'n sylweddoli mor bwysig yw'r economi ddigidol i economi ehangach Cymru. Mae'n galonogol bod adolygiad Hargreaves wedi'i sefydlu wedi i'r Llywodraeth dderbyn nad yw'r gwaith yn y maes hwn yn cyrraedd y

reaching the right targets. I am particularly concerned about digital radio. It is part of the whole issue of changes and supposed improvements and many people are very worried about it. I cannot remember whether the Minister mentioned it or not, although I am sure that the Deputy First Minister will mention it in his summation.

According to Digital Britain, 10 per cent of all economic output comes from the digital sector. Wales needs to ensure that it has a proper framework in place to enable this sector to deliver great results for it. There has been a huge issue with regard to BT's use of old-fashioned materials instead of fibre optics, for instance. A few of us in north Wales fought a battle with BT over one area, where the topography was particularly bad, and I remember challenging the First Minister on this, when he spoke about the hills and mountains facing the wrong way. I hope that we are moving on from that and getting over these topographical issues. I am sure that they are not just happening here in Wales—they have higher mountains in places such as Switzerland.

The Welsh Assembly Government has said that ICT and telecommunications are vital to the development of the digital economy, yet, in too many parts of Wales that we know of, which have been mentioned already, access to broadband, for instance, is still patchy at best. The Conservatives rightly mention that in their amendment, which we are happy to support. Apart from being patchy, access to broadband is very low across Wales, and even in the area with the highest take-up of broadband, which is apparently the Vale of Glamorgan, only 51 per cent of households have access to broadband. That is frightening when you consider how many small businesses operate from homes and desperately need to be competing internationally, that is with places beyond Europe, such as China.

A lot of work is to be done in other places, such as in north Wales. In Anglesey, only 29 per cent of households have access to broadband and only 30 per cent in Powys. The percentage for businesses is similar. Surely, in order to develop a digital economy,

targedau iawn. Yr wyf yn arbennig o bryderus ynghylch radio digidol. Mae'n rhan o holl gwestiwn newidiadau a gwelliannau tybiedig ac mae llawer o bobl yn bryderus iawn yn ei gylch. Ni allaf gofio a soniodd y Gweinidog amdano ai peidio, er fy mod yn siŵr y cyfeiria'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ato wrth grynhoi.

Yn ôl Prydain Ddigidol, daw 10 y cant o'r holl gynnyrch economaidd o'r sector digidol. Mae angen i Gymru sicrhau bod ganddi fframwaith priodol i alluogi'r sector hwn i roi canlyniadau gwyach iddi. Bu defnydd BT o ddefnyddiau hen ffasiwn yn lle opteg ffibrau, er enghraifft, yn bwnc llosg. Bu ychydig ohonom yn y gogledd mewn brwydr gyda BT ynglŷn ag un ardal, lle yr oedd y dopograffeg yn arbennig o wael, a chofiaf herio'r Prif Weinidog ynglŷn â hyn, pan soniodd fod y bryniau a'r mynyddoedd yn wynebu'r ffordd anghywir. Gobeithio ein bod yn symud ymlaen oddi wrth hynny ac yn goresgyn y problemau topograffig hyn. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad dim ond yma yng Nghymru y maent i'w cael—mae mynyddoedd uwch mewn lleoedd fel y Swistir.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi dweud bod TGCh a thelathrebu'n hanfodol i ddatblygiad yr economi ddigidol, ond eto, mewn gormod o rannau o Gymru y gwyddom amdanynt, sydd wedi'u crybwyll yn barod, mae'r gallu i gael band eang, er enghraifft, yn dal yn anghyson ar y gorau. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr, yn hollol deg, yn sôn am hynny yn eu gwelliant, yr ydym yn fodlon ei gefnogi. Ar wahân i fod yn anghyson, mae'r gallu i gael band eang yn isel iawn ledled Cymru, a hyd yn oed yn yr ardal lle y mae mwyaf o fanteisio ar fand eang, sef Bro Morgannwg mae'n debyg, dim ond 51 y cant o gartrefi sy'n gallu cael band eang. Mae hynny'n ddychrynlyd pan ystyriwch faint o fusnesau bach sy'n gweithredu o gartrefi ac y mae angen dybryd iddynt allu cystadlu'n rhyngwladol, hynny yw, gyda lleoedd y tu hwnt i Ewrop, fel Tsieina.

Mae llawer o waith i'w wneud mewn mannau eraill, fel yn y gogledd. Ym Môn, dim ond 29 y cant o gartrefi sy'n gallu cael band eang, a dim ond 30 y cant ym Mhowys. Canran debyg sydd i fusnesau. Er mwyn datblygu economi ddigidol, siawns nad yw'n gwbl

it is absolutely vital that the infrastructure on which it relies be developed to a fuller extent. During a recent presentation from BT—and we were just talking about the roll-out—it seemed to me that it was not quite with it, to be frank, because it said that it is all dependent on its commercial viability. We have to do far more so that we can all use the fastest broadband; otherwise, we will be left behind.

4.00 p.m.

The Hargreaves report recommends that the Government establish a creative industries board—which we had in our manifesto. Such a board would be best placed to understand the needs of this vital sector to advise the Government on how to provide support and on how funding should be targeted. It recommends a number of promising things, and we wholeheartedly support these recommendations. It is strongly encouraging that the Government is willing to proceed with these initiatives, so I hope that we can move forward. There is an enormous amount of work still to be done; otherwise, Wales will not achieve its full potential.

Bethan Jenkins: While the state of our news media forms only a part of this report—and it is a part of the digital set-up, despite what Nick Bourne has said previously—and I want to focus on that, as I have held discussions about it with the Minister and the Llywydd. When the National Union of Journalists gave evidence to the Broadcasting Subcommittee's inquiry into the state of the Welsh newspaper industry in January 2009, it made the following recommendation:

'The National Assembly should consider establishing a media forum to monitor structural change in the Welsh media and open a dialogue with both sides of the industry with a view to safeguarding quality and plurality.'

When I asked the Minister a question on this subject back in March, he gave the following answer:

hanfodol i'r seilwaith y mae'n dibynnu arno gael ei ddatblygu'n helaethach. Yn ystod cyflwyniad yn ddiweddar gan BT—ac yr oeddem yn sôn am roi'r rhaglen ar waith—ymddangosai i mi nad oedd yn gyfan gwbl o gwmpas ei bethau, a dweud yn blwmp ac yn blaen, oherwydd dywedodd fod popeth yn dibynnu ar ei hyfywedd masnachol. Rhaid inni wneud llawer mwy er mwyn inni i gyd allu defnyddio'r band eang cyflymaf; fel arall, cawn ein gadael ar ôl.

Mae adroddiad Hargreaves yn argymhell bod y Llywodraeth yn sefydlu bwrdd y diwydiannau creadigol—a oedd yn ein maniffesto. Byddai bwrdd o'r fath yn y sefyllfa orau i ddeall anghenion y sector hanfodol hwn er mwyn cynghori'r Llywodraeth ynghylch sut i ddarparu cefnogaeth a sut y dylid targedu cyllid. Mae'n argymhell nifer o bethau addawol, a chefnogwn yr argymhellion hyn yn frwd. Mae'n galonogol tu hwnt bod y Llywodraeth yn fodlon bwrw ymlaen â'r mentrau hyn, felly gobeithio y gallwn symud ymlaen. Mae peth wmbredd o waith i'w wneud o hyd; fel arall ni wnaiff Cymru gyflawni ei photensial llawn.

Bethan Jenkins: Er mai dim ond rhan o'r adroddiad hwn sy'n trafod cyflwr ein cyfryngau newyddion—ac mae'n rhan o'r patrwm digidol, er gwaethaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Nick Bourne—ac mae arnaf eisiau canolbwyntio ar hynny, gan fy mod wedi cynnal trafodaethau yn ei gylch gyda'r Gweinidog a'r Llywydd. Pan roddodd Undeb Cenedlaethol y Newyddiadurwyr dystiolaeth i ymchwiliad yr Is-bwyllgor Darlledu i gyflwr diwydiant papurau newydd Cymru ym mis Ionawr 2009, gwnaeth yr argymhelliad canlynol:

Dylai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ystyried sefydlu fforwm cyfryngau i fonitro newid strwythurol yn y cyfryngau yng Nghymru ac agor deialog gyda dwy ochr y diwydiant i ddiogelu ansawdd a lluosogrwydd.

Pan ofynnais gwestiwn i'r Gweinidog ar y pwnc hwn ym mis Mawrth, rhoddodd yr ateb canlynol:

'I am supportive of setting up a forum...The Government would be supportive of such a body, and while I do not think that it is up to Government to lead on this matter, I am more than happy to enter into dialogue with anyone who is interested in setting it up.'

I then approached the Llywydd to ask whether he would consider setting up a committee to oversee a media forum. He suggested taking part in this debate on 'The Heart of Digital Wales' report, which I am doing today. We are all aware of the situation. We are losing increasing numbers of skilled jobs in the industry in Wales. That is why it was so reassuring to meet with Michael Wilson from UTV recently, to hear how the station will invest in news resources under the independently financed news consortia pilot. However, the UTV bid is just one part of news plurality in Wales, and I think that the Assembly can play a significant role in providing a platform for dialogue between media companies and their staff. A committee would show a greater commitment than a new cross-party group, as it would come from the Assembly itself and not just from a few AMs.

I would also like to see the establishment of a media ideas laboratory, which would take and test a variety of new media technology, trends and techniques before disseminating them to the industry here as best practice. This is vital if we are to maintain a pluralistic industry while large news organisations continue to slim down and pull out, and while various traditional strains of media begin to converge. We must have the tools in place to assist the media entrepreneur in Wales. Until this point, entry into the industry has been hugely expensive and, therefore, prohibitive. With open-source platforms and increasingly sophisticated ways of self-publishing, those barriers are falling.

I understand that a lot of this report centres on digital output, but we also need to include newspapers in any creative industries plan

'Yr wyf yn gefnogol i sefydlu fforwm...Byddai'r Llywodraeth yn gefnogol i gorff o'r fath, ac er nad wyf yn meddwl mai mater i'r Llywodraeth yw arwain ar hyn, yr wyf yn fwy na bodlon siarad ag unrhyw un sydd â diddordeb yn ei sefydlu.'

Euthum at y Llywydd wedyn i ofyn a fyddai'n ystyried sefydlu pwyllgor i oruchwylio fforwm cyfryngau. Awgrymodd wrthyf y dylwn gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon ar adroddiad 'Calon Cymru Ddigidol', a dyna'r wyf yn ei wneud heddiw. Yr ydym i gyd yn ymwybodol o'r sefyllfa. Yr ydym yn colli niferoedd cynyddol o swyddi crefftus yn y diwydiant yng Nghymru. Dyna pam yr oedd mor galonogol cyfarfod â Michael Wilson o UTV yn ddiweddar, i glywed sut y bydd yr orsaf yn buddsoddi mewn adnoddau newyddion o dan gynllun peilot y consortia newyddion a ariennir yn annibynnol. Fodd bynnag, dim ond un rhan o luosogrwydd newyddion yng Nghymru yw cynnig UTV, ac yr wyf yn meddwl y gall y Cynulliad chwarae rhan sylweddol o ran darparu llwyfan ar gyfer deialog rhwng cwmnïau cyfryngau a'u staff. Byddai pwyllgor yn dangos mwy o ymrwymiad na grŵp trawsbleidiol newydd, gan y deuai gan y Cynulliad ei hun ac nid dim ond dyrnaid o Aelodau'r Cynulliad.

Hoffwn hefyd weld sefydlu labordy syniadau cyfryngau, a fyddai'n cymryd ac yn profi amrywiaeth o dechnoleg, tueddiadau a thechnegau'r cyfryngau newydd cyn eu lledaenu i'r diwydiant yma fel yr arfer gorau. Mae hyn yn hollbwysig os ydym am gynnal diwydiant lluosog tra bo sefydliadau newyddion mawr yn parhau i gwtogi a thynnu allan, a thra bo amryfal haenau traddodiadol o gyfryngau'n dechrau cydgyfeirio. Rhaid inni gael yr arfau i gynorthwyo entrepreneur y cyfryngau yng Nghymru. Hyd yma, mae mynediad i'r diwydiant wedi bod yn aruthrol o ddrud ac, o'r herwydd, yn rhwystr mawr. Gyda llwyfannau ffynhonnell agored a ffyrdd mwyfwy soffistigedig o hunan-gyhoeddi, mae'r rhwystrau hynny'n cwmpo.

Yr wyf yn deall bod llawer o'r adroddiad hwn yn canolbwyntio ar gynnyrch digidol, ond mae angen inni gynnwys papurau

that we have. In its economic stimulus plan for local newspapers, the NUJ has asked for the following measures. First, it has asked for the reform of cross-media ownership rules with a strengthened public interest test, to exploit the benefits of digital technology across print, digital and broadcast platforms. It has also asked for a commitment to ring-fence licence fee funding for the BBC, and a levy on commercial operators who benefit from quality public service content, including local news, but who do not contribute to its production. That could encourage investment in local news, while levy proceeds could go back into public service media. Another idea is tax breaks for local media that meets public purposes, and a review of the current tax regime, leading to investment in quality local journalism. It also calls for tax credits for individuals who buy quality media and says that credits should be targeted via a subscription-based model. Another suggestion is direct support to help to establish genuinely local new media organisations, with particular focus on establishing new ownership and business models in our communities. The strategic use of central and local government advertising and support for training opportunities that open access to journalism are also put forward as suggestions.

I appreciate that many of these points fall outside the remit of the Welsh Government, but I see no reason why we cannot explore implementation in areas where we have competence, while lobbying the new Westminster Government on issues such as the control of taxes.

Alun Davies: You are right that many of these issues lie outside the competence of the Welsh Assembly Government. However, do you not agree with me that it would be good to have a committee of some description in this place, to look at how we support these industries and the wider cultural issues that derive from them, and to ensure that there is democratic scrutiny here of any decisions taken that have a direct impact on the cultural

newydd hefyd mewn unrhyw gynllun sydd gennym ar gyfer y diwydiannau creadigol. Yn ei gynllun ysgogiad economaidd ar gyfer papurau newydd lleol, mae'r NUJ wedi gofyn am y mesurau canlynol. Yn gyntaf, mae wedi gofyn am ddiwygio rheolau perchenogaeth draws-gyfryngol gyda phrawf cryfach ar y budd i'r cyhoedd, er mwyn manteisio ar fuddion technoleg ddigidol ar draws llwyfannau print, digidol a darlledu. Mae wedi gofyn hefyd am ymrwymiad i neilltuo arian ffi'r drwydded i'r BBC, a chodi ardoll ar gwmnïau masnachol sy'n elwa o gynnwys gwasanaeth cyhoeddus o ansawdd uchel, gan gynnwys newyddion lleol, heb gyfrannu at ei gynhyrchu. Gallai hynny annog buddsoddi mewn newyddion lleol, tra gallai'r arian a godid o'r ardoll fynd yn ôl at gyfryngau gwasanaeth cyhoeddus. Syniad arall yw gostyngiadau yn y dreth i gyfryngau lleol sy'n ateb dibenion cyhoeddus, ac adolygiad o'r drefn drethu bresennol, gan arwain at fuddsoddi mewn newyddiaduraeth leol o safon. Mae'n galw hefyd am gredydau treth i unigolion sy'n prynu cyfryngau o safon a dywed y dylid targedu credydau drwy fodel seiliedig ar danysgrifiadau. Awgrym arall yw cefnogaeth uniongyrchol i helpu i sefydlu cyrff cyfryngau newydd gwirioneddol leol, gan ganolbwyntio'n arbennig ar sefydlu modelau newydd ar gyfer perchenogaeth a busnes yn ein cymunedau. Awgrymir hefyd wneud defnydd strategol o hysbysebion llywodraeth ganol a lleol a chefnogaeth i gyfleon hyfforddi sy'n agor y drws i faes newyddiaduraeth.

Yr wyf yn sylweddoli bod llawer o'r pwyntiau hyn y tu allan i gylch gwaith Llywodraeth Cymru, ond ni welaf reswm pam na allwn ymchwilio i weithredu mewn meysydd lle y mae gennym gymhwysedd, gan lobïo Llywodraeth newydd San Steffan ar faterion megis rheoli trethi.

Alun Davies: Yr ydych yn iawn bod llawer o'r materion hyn y tu allan i gymhwysedd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Fodd bynnag, oni chytunwch â mi y byddai'n dda cael pwyllgor o ryw fath yn y lle hwn, i edrych ar y modd yr ydym yn cefnogi'r diwydiannau hyn a'r materion diwylliannol ehangach sy'n deillio ohonynt, ac i sicrhau bod craffu democrataidd yma ar unrhyw benderfyniadau a wneir a gaiff effaith uniongyrchol ar fywyd

and political life of Wales?

Bethan Jenkins: Yes, Alun, I totally agree. I think that we are singing from the same hymn sheet. I mentioned earlier with regard to contacting the Minister and the Llywydd that I do not think that a cross-party group will suffice in this regard. We need a formal committee to scrutinise these aspects of the media and to develop support for the media in Wales.

As I was saying, we do not want these skills in Wales to falter. I see these measures as something that we can fit in as a response to the report and as a means of protecting the skills of those who want to provide a service to the communities in which we live and work in Wales. Surely that is an aim shared by the Assembly and the Welsh Assembly Government. I look forward to hearing the Minister's response.

Andrew Davies: First, I wish to thank the Deputy First Minister and the Minister for Heritage for setting up the Hargreaves review and for accepting the bulk of the recommendations that Professor Ian Hargreaves made. Perhaps I should declare an interest as the then Minister who set up the creative industries strategy back in 2004.

On the question of Ian Hargreaves, I cannot think of anyone better placed to undertake this review, given not only his background in broadcasting and journalism but the fact that he was a non-executive director on the board of Ofcom. His loss to Ofcom is also a loss to Wales, because I think that the voice of the nations and regions on the Ofcom board may well be lost. I know that the chief executive of Ofcom, Ed Richards, has very strong Welsh connections, but I fear that that voice will be lost in future.

I raised this with the Minister for Heritage some weeks ago when I said that my broad understanding of the Hargreaves review was this: strategy, good; delivery, not so good. My questions are really about how this is to be taken up. Fundamentally, this is a significant critique of the civil service. Basically, the Hargreaves review is saying that there has been a real failure in

diwylliannol a gwleidyddol Cymru?

Bethan Jenkins: Ydwyf, Alun, yr wyf yn cytuno'n llwyr. Credaf ein bod ein dau'n dweud yr un peth. Soniais yn gynharach wrth gyfeirio at gysylltu â'r Gweinidog a'r Llywydd nad wyf yn meddwl y bydd grŵp trawsbleidiol yn ddigon yn hyn o beth. Mae angen pwyllgor ffurfiol arnom i graffu ar yr agweddau hyn ar y cyfryngau ac i ddatblygu cefnogaeth i'r cyfryngau yng Nghymru.

Fel yr oeddwn yn dweud, nid oes arnom eisiau i'r sgiliau hyn yng Nghymru ballu. Yn fy marn i mae'r mesurau hyn yn rhywbeth y gallwn ei roi'n ymateb i'r adroddiad ac yn fodd i warchod sgiliau pobl sydd am ddarparu gwasanaeth i'r cymunedau yr ydym yn byw ac yn gweithio ynddynt yng Nghymru. Siawns nad yw hynny'n amcan sydd gan y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad hefyd. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed ymateb y Gweinidog.

Andrew Davies: Yn gyntaf, hoffwn ddiolch i'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth am sefydlu adolygiad Hargreaves ac am dderbyn y rhan fwyaf o'r argymhellion a wnaeth yr Athro Hargreaves. Efallai y dylwn ddatgan buddiant fel y Gweinidog ar y pryd a sefydlodd strategaeth y diwydiannau creadigol yn 2004.

Ynglŷn ag Ian Hargreaves, ni allaf feddwl am neb gwell i ymgymryd â'r adolygiad hwn, o ystyried nid yn unig ei gefndir mewn darlledu a newyddiaduraeth ond hefyd y ffaith iddo fod yn gyfarwyddwr anweithredol ar fwrdd Ofcom. Wrth i Ofcom ei golli mae'n golled i Gymru hefyd, oherwydd credaf ei bod yn eithaf posibl y collir llais y gwledydd a'r rhanbarthau ar fwrdd Ofcom. Gwn fod gan brif weithredwr Ofcom, Ed Richards, gysylltiadau Cymreig cryf iawn, ond mae arnaf ofn y collir y llais hwnnw yn y dyfodol.

Codais hyn gyda'r Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth rai wythnosau'n ôl, gan ddweud mai fy marn i am adolygiad Hargreaves, at ei gilydd, oedd hyn: y strategaeth yn dda, ond nid yw'r cyflawni cystal. Mae fy nghwestiynau'n ymwneud mewn gwirionedd â sut y mae mynd i'r afael â hyn. Yn y bôn, mae hyn yn feirniadaeth sylweddol ar y gwasanaeth sifil. Yn ei hanfod, mae

implementation and delivery. There is a lack of expertise or a lack of knowledge of the sector. I do not really want to talk about what we could call the wider social impacts of the review; I am talking about the economic and commercial impacts. Basically, Ian Hargreaves is saying that the strategy has not really had the impact that it should have had. I have written to the Deputy First Minister on some of these issues, but I want reassurance on what restructuring of the creative industries hub is to be undertaken to ensure that Professor Hargreaves's recommendations are implemented. For the past three or four years or more, there has clearly been a failure to implement. I know that there has been in-fighting among civil servants about the ownership of this initiative, the strategy and delivery.

I would also like a response to the question of how successful the intellectual property fund has been in comparison with other similar funds in other parts of the UK, particularly those run by regional development agencies, such as Advantage West Midlands. In addition, how are we going to tackle the broadcasting companies in Wales—the BBC, what remains of ITV and S4C? Professor Hargreaves uses the officialese of an official report, but, reading between the lines, I think that he is very critical of the economic impact of the expenditure that BBC Wales, ITV and S4C make, not only on the film, television and new media sector but also on wealth creation and job creation in Wales. I see that you accept the recommendations, Minister, but I would like to know what mechanisms are to be put in place to make sure that the considerable public investment that is made into the broadcasting industry will have a meaningful, long-standing and sustainable impact on the Welsh economy, and what is—or should be—a dynamic sector.

4.10 p.m.

Alun Davies: Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to this debate. Like others who have spoken from all parts of the Chamber, I, too, welcome the Hargreaves review. I join

adolygiad Hargreaves yn dweud bod methiant go iawn wedi bod o ran gweithredu a chyflawni. Ceir diffyg arbenigedd neu ddiffyg adnabyddiaeth o'r sector. Nid oes arnaf eisiau siarad mewn gwirionedd am yr hyn y gallem eu galw'n effeithiau cymdeithasol ehangach yr adolygiad; sôn yr wyf am yr effeithiau economaidd a masnachol. Yn y bôn, mae Ian Hargreaves yn dweud nad yw'r strategaeth mewn gwirionedd wedi cael yr effaith y dylasai ei chael. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ynglŷn â rhai o'r materion hyn, ond hoffwn gael sicrwydd ynghylch sut yr ailstrwythurir canolbwynt y diwydiannau creadigol i sicrhau y gweithredir argymhellion yr Athro Hargreaves. Ers tair neu bedair blynedd neu fwy bellach, mae'n amlwg bod methiant wedi bod o ran gweithredu. Gwn fod dadlau mewnol wedi bod ymhlith gweision sifil am berchenogaeth y fenter hon, y strategaeth a'r modd y'i cyflawnir.

Hoffwn gael ymateb hefyd ynghylch pa mor llwyddiannus y bu'r gronfa eiddo deallusol o'i chymharu â chronfeydd tebyg eraill mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig, yn enwedig y rhai a redir gan asiantaethau datblygu rhanbarthol, fel Advantage West Midlands. Ar ben hynny, sut yr ydym yn mynd i ddelio â'r cwmnïau darlledu yng Nghymru—y BBC, yr hyn sydd ar ôl o ITV ac S4C? Mae'r Athro Hargreaves yn defnyddio ieithwedd adroddiad swyddogol, ond, a darllen rhwng y llinellau, credaf ei fod yn feirniadol iawn o effaith economaidd y gwariant gan BBC Cymru, ITV ac S4C, nid yn unig ar y sector ffilm, teledu a chyfryngau newydd ond hefyd ar greu cyfoeth a chreu swyddi yng Nghymru. Gwelaf eich bod yn derbyn yr argymhellion, Weinidog, ond hoffwn wybod pa fecanweithiau a gaiff eu rhoi ar waith i sicrhau y caiff y buddsoddiad cyhoeddus sylweddol a wneir yn y diwydiant darlledu effaith ystyrlon, hirhoedlog a chynaliadwy ar economi Cymru, a sector sydd—neu a ddylai fod—yn un dynamig.

Alun Davies: Diolch am y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Fel eraill sydd wedi siarad o bob rhan o'r Siambr, yr wyf finnau'n croesawu adolygiad Hargreaves. Ymunaf â'm cyd-

my colleague, Andrew Davies, in paying tribute to the contribution that Ian Hargreaves has made through this review, published in March, and more widely to the media in Wales. In the introduction to his review, he describes the creative industries as being of exceptional importance to Wales. I do not think that there will be any disagreement from anyone in the Chamber with that analysis. The policies that the Government follows need to sustain and support these industries. Very few industries are emblematic or totemic for any country, but the creative industries bring together the cultural, the economic, and the social in a way that happens very rarely in any sector.

I listened to the speech from the leader of the opposition, and I was disappointed that the Conservatives have not yet recognised the extent of the problem facing different communities, in relation to access to broadband and the resources that will be needed to address that problem. It looks pretty likely now that the Conservatives will form part of the UK Government over the next few days, or even later today, and I think that it is a cause of profound disappointment to everyone in the Chamber that the Conservatives still do not understand the extent of the difficulty that they will be facing in Government in delivering broadband to people throughout Wales.

I wish to focus my contribution today on how the creative industries can have a real impact on people and communities. We will all be aware of the projects and the work that have been led by the Institute of Advanced Broadcasting at the University of Wales, Newport, for example. The film *Cow*, produced by people at Tredegar Comprehensive School, my old school, went viral across the world. It demonstrated that people who would not normally view the creative industries as a viable career option for them are also able to contribute to this industry and be a part of this sector. The latest film, *A Bit of Tom Jones*, has opened to equally outstanding reviews. We should look at these examples, which deliver regeneration, economic development, and community development, as well as the

Aelod, Andrew Davies, i dalu teyrnged i'r cyfraniad y mae Ian Hargreaves wedi'i wneud drwy'r adolygiad hwn, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Mawrth, ac yn ehangach i'r cyfryngau yng Nghymru. Yn y cyflwyniad i'w adolygiad, dywed fod y diwydiannau creadigol o bwysigrwydd eithriadol i Gymru. Ni chredaf y bydd anghytuno gan neb yn y Siambr â'r dadansoddiad hwnnw. Mae angen i'r polisïau a ddilyni'r gan y Llywodraeth gynnal a chefnogi'r diwydiannau hyn. Ychydig iawn o ddiwydiannau sy'n emblemataidd neu'n dotemataidd i unrhyw wlad, ond daw'r diwydiannau creadigol â'r diwylliannol, yr economaidd a'r cymdeithasol ynghyd mewn modd nad yw ond yn digwydd yn anaml iawn mewn unrhyw sector.

Gwrandewais ar yr araith gan arweinydd yr wrthblaid, ac yr oeddwn yn siomedig nad yw'r Ceidwadwyr wedi sylweddoli eto mor fawr yw'r broblem sy'n wynebu gwahanol gymunedau, o safbwynt gallu cael band eang a'r adnoddau y bydd eu hangen i ddatrys y broblem honno. Mae'n ymddangos yn bur debyg yn awr y bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn ffurfio rhan o Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn ystod y dyddiau nesaf, neu hyd yn oed yn ddiweddarach heddiw, a chredaf ei bod yn destun siom ddwys i bawb yn y Siambr nad yw'r Ceidwadwyr byth wedi deall maint yr anhawster y byddant yn ei wynebu mewn Llywodraeth o ran sicrhau band eang i bobl drwy Gymru benbaladr.

Hoffwn ganolbwyntio yn fy nghyfraniad heddiw ar y modd y gall y diwydiannau creadigol gael effaith go iawn ar bobl a chymunedau. Yr ydym i gyd yn ymwybodol o'r prosiectau a'r gwaith sydd wedi'u harwain gan y Sefydliad Darlledu Uwch ym Mhrifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd, er enghraifft. Enillodd y ffilm *Cow*, a gynhyrchwyd gan bobl yn Ysgol Gyfun Tredegar, fy hen ysgol i, boblogrwydd byd-eang ar y we. Dangosodd fod pobl na fyddent fel rheol yn gweld y diwydiannau creadigol fel dewis gyrfaol ymarferol iddynt hwy'n gallu cyfrannu at y diwydiant hwn a bod yn rhan o'r sector hwn. Mae'r ffilm ddiweddaraf, *A Bit of Tom Jones*, wedi agor a chael adolygiadau yr un mor ddisglair. Dylem edrych ar yr enghreifftiau hyn, sy'n sicrhau adfywio, datblygu economaidd, a

objectives of the creative industry strategy. Very rarely can you say that. I think that we need to recognise the work that has been driven by the university at Newport on that.

I welcome announcements from the BBC on the changes that it has made to its programme commissioning strategy. I am disappointed that ITV, Channel 4 and others have not followed suit, but I am not surprised. We need to recognise that the BBC plays a particular role because of how it is funded, and because of its place in British society.

I agree wholeheartedly with the point made by Bethan Jenkins—and it appears as though a progressive alliance exists in the Chamber, if nowhere else on these islands—that we need a committee, or a place, in this institution that looks at the role of broadcasting and the creative industries. It was a point that I made as Chair of the Broadcasting Sub-committee two years ago. It has been soundly ignored since then by almost every part of the institution. I wish that it had not been ignored, and I hope that people here will reconsider the decision not to establish a permanent committee to examine these issues.

I support the recommendations of Hargreaves, namely expanding the creative IP fund, linking and creating a digital Wales board, the emphasis on sectoral knowledge and experience, and the creation of a strategic hub for these industries in support of film. I assume that the Deputy First Minister will be responding to this debate, and it is good to see both Ministers working together on this issue, but I would like to hear more about how they see the strategic hub working.

I will finish my remarks this afternoon on a matter that has already been brought up in this debate, which is that of the independently funded news consortia. We have argued on several occasions, from all parts of the Chamber, that we need competition in the production of news in Wales, and that we need independent news produced outside the BBC. Without this, there appears to be no other way of delivering such competition to

datblygu cymunedol, yn ogystal ag amcanion strategaeth y diwydiannau creadigol. Anaml iawn y gellir dweud hynny. Credaf fod angen inni gydnabod y gwaith sydd wedi'i ysgogi gan y brifysgol yng Nghasnewydd ynglŷn â hynny.

Yr wyf yn croesawu cyhoeddiadau gan y BBC am y newidiadau y mae wedi'u gwneud yn ei strategaeth comisiynu rhaglenni. Yr wyf yn siomedig nad yw ITV, Channel 4 ac eraill wedi dilyn ei esiampl, ond nid wyf yn synnu. Mae angen inni gydnabod bod y BBC yn chwarae rôl arbennig oherwydd y modd y caiff ei ariannu, ac oherwydd ei le yng nghymdeithas Prydain.

Cytunaf yn llwyr â'r pwynt a wnaed gan Bethan Jenkins—ac mae'n ymddangos bod cynghrair flaengar yn bodoli yn y Siambr, os nad yn unlle arall yn yr ynysoedd hyn—fod angen pwyllgor, neu le, yn y sefydliad hwn a fydd yn edrych ar rôl darlledu a'r diwydiannau creadigol. Yr oedd hynny'n bwynt a wneuthum fel Cadeirydd yr Is-bwyllgor Darlledu ddwy flynedd yn ôl. Cafodd ei anwybyddu'n llwyr ers hynny gan bron pob rhan o'r sefydliad. Byddai'n dda gennyf pe na bai wedi'i anwybyddu, a gobeithio y gwnaiff pobl yma ailystyried y penderfyniad i beidio â sefydlu pwyllgor parhaol i edrych ar y materion hyn.

Yr wyf yn cefnogi argymhellion Hargreaves, sef ehangu'r gronfa eiddo deallusol creadigol, cysylltu a chreu bwrdd Cymru ddigidol, y pwyslais ar adnabyddiaeth a phrofiad o'r sector, a chreu canolbwynt strategol ar gyfer y diwydiannau hyn yn gefnogaeth i ffilm. Cymeraf y bydd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon, ac mae'n dda gweld y ddau Weinidog yn cydweithio ar y mater hwn, ond hoffwn glywed mwy am sut y gwelant y canolbwynt strategol yn gweithio.

Gorffennaf fy sylwadau y prynhawn yma ar fater sydd eisoes wedi'i godi yn y ddadl hon, sef y consortia newyddion a ariennir yn annibynnol. Yr ydym wedi dadlau droeon, o bob rhan o'r Siambr, fod angen cystadleuaeth wrth gynhyrchu newyddion yng Nghymru, a bod angen newyddion annibynnol a gynhyrchir y tu allan i'r BBC. Heb hyn, mae'n ymddangos nad oes dim ffordd arall o sicrhau cystadleuaeth o'r fath i'r BBC.

the BBC. I hope that the Conservatives will reconsider their opposition to this and that we will see a Government that is committed to not just talking about the creative industries, but sustaining the creative industries from the UK level. We know that we have this in Wales.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Hoffwn i, fel pawb arall heddiw, ddiolch i'r Athro Hargreaves am ei adroddiad trylwyr ac i'r Aelodau eraill sydd wedi siarad mor gynnes am ei waith. Yr wyf am ei longyfarch, a thalaf deyrnged iddo am ei graffter a'i annibyniaeth. Yr wyf yn ailddatgan yr hyn a ddywedodd Andrew Davies, na fyddem wedi gallu cael unrhyw un gwell i arwain yr adolygiad hwn. Wrth inni edrych tua'r dyfodol, mae'n bwysig iawn bod y Llywodraeth yn ymateb yn ddeallus i rôl y diwydiannau sy'n dod i'r amlwg. Ledled y byd, mae tystiolaeth am bwysigrwydd sector y diwydiannau creadigol. Yr ydym yn ymwybodol bod y sector, rhwng 1997 a 2007, wedi tyfu 1 y cant yn gyflymach nag economi'r Deyrnas Unedig yn ei chyfanrwydd. Yng Nghymru, yr ydym yn gwybod yn iawn fod gan y sector creadigol lawer o gryfderau, o raglenni teledu a cherddoriaeth bop i ffasiwn, opera a'r theatr.

In my department, the creative industries were identified as a key economic sector about two years ago. Since then, we have ensured that Wales has a clear voice on issues such as BBC network commissioning and Digital Britain. However, as Professor Hargreaves has said, many challenges remain. His report delivered exactly what we sought: a clear and candid account of what we, as a Government, can do to advance the sector's sustainable growth. As Andrew Davies pointed out, he has been critical of some aspects of our support mechanisms, and it is fair for him to have drawn attention to that. Many of the challenges have been voiced in today's debate, and I will deal with some of the points that have been raised.

First, we do not accept the amendment in the name of Alun Cairns. As regards digital exclusion, the profile for Wales is broadly the

Gobeithio y gwnaiff y Ceidwadwyr ailstyried eu gwrthwynebiad i hyn ac y cawn weld Llywodraeth sydd wedi ymrwymo i wneud mwy na dim ond siarad am y diwydiannau creadigol, ond cynnal y diwydiannau creadigol o lefel y Deyrnas Unedig. Gwyddom fod gennym hyn yng Nghymru.

The Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I would like to join everyone else in thanking Professor Hargreaves for his thorough report and thank other Members who have spoken so warmly of his work. I congratulate him, and pay tribute to his insight and independence. I reiterate what Andrew Davies said, that we could not have got anyone better to lead this review. As we look to the future, it is very important that the Government responds intelligently to the role of emerging industries. Across the world, there is evidence of the importance of the creative industries' sector. We know that, between 1997 and 2007, growth in the creative industries' sector was 1 per cent greater than in the United Kingdom economy as a whole. In Wales, we know that the creative sector has many strengths, from television programmes and pop music to fashion, opera and theatre.

Yn fy adran i, nodwyd bod y diwydiannau creadigol yn sector economaidd allweddol ryw ddwy flynedd yn ôl. Ers hynny, yr ydym wedi sicrhau bod gan Gymru lais clir ar faterion fel comisiynu rhwydwaith y BBC a Phrydain Ddigidol. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd yr Athro Hargreaves, mae sawl her yn aros. Rhoddodd ei adroddiad yr union beth yr oeddem am ei gael: darlun eglur a diflewyn ar dafod o'r hyn y gallwn ni, fel Llywodraeth, ei wneud i hyrwyddo twf cynaliadwy'r sector. Fel y nododd Andrew Davies, mae wedi bod yn feirniadol o rai agweddau ar ein mecanweithiau cymorth, ac mae'n deg ei fod wedi tynnu sylw at hynny. Mae llawer o'r heriau wedi'u lleisio yn y ddadl heddiw, a deliaf â rhai o'r pwyntiau a godwyd.

Yn gyntaf, nid ydym yn derbyn y gwelliannau yn enw Alun Cairns. O ran allgáu digidol, mae'r proffil i Gymru i gryn

same as for the rest of the UK. Broadband availability is not significantly lower than in the rest of the UK, and the number of properties connected to a broadband-enabled exchange is in line with the UK average. There are technological constraints that affect access to broadband, such as line lengths, and they are slightly higher in Wales than in the other regions of the UK. The source of that information is Ofcom's 'The Communications Market Report 2009'. However, a number of initiatives have been in place since 2006 to address these issues. A number of Members, including Eleanor Burnham, mentioned the availability of broadband. The Government is committed to dealing with the issue, both in relation to first generation broadband, where there are not spots—we are doing something about that—and also, crucially for our economy, going forward, for next generation broadband.

I will deal with the points made by Nick Bourne in his speech. He referred to a number of criticisms that he said Professor Hargreaves had made in relation to the existing delivery of programmes. He mentioned that there is a problem in relation to collecting data about the extent of the creative industry sector in Wales as it currently stands. I can assure Nick that that is being addressed; work is in hand to ensure that the data are collected. He also mentioned business support structures, as did Andrew Davies. We are conscious of the fact that, although there was a strategy in place, there have been difficulties regarding the delivery of business support. It is something that we are addressing and we can capture some of that in the economic renewal programme, on which I hope to be making an announcement before the end of this Assembly term. The business support structures will be in place to support our sector much more robustly.

4.20 p.m.

In relation to the creative industries fund—which was raised by Andrew as well—we think that the old Wales Creative IP fund can be improved upon. I acknowledge that the performance of that fund in relation to other

raddau yr un fath ag i weddill y Deyrnas Unedig. Nid yw'r gallu i gael band eang yn sylweddol is nag yng ngweddill y Deyrnas Unedig, ac mae nifer yr eiddo sydd wedi'u cysylltu â chyfnewidfa ddigidol yn cyd-fynd â chyfartaledd y Deyrnas Unedig. Ceir cyfyngiadau technegol sy'n effeithio ar y gallu i gael band eang, megis hyd llinellau, ac maent fymryn yn uwch yng Nghymru nag yn rhanbarthau eraill y Deyrnas Unedig. Ffynhonnell y wybodaeth honno yw adroddiad Ofcom, 'The Communications Market Report 2009'. Fodd bynnag, mae nifer o fentrau wedi'u rhoi ar waith ers 2006 i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn. Soniodd nifer o Aelodau, gan gynnwys Eleanor Burnham, am y ddarpariaeth o ran band eang. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo i ddelio â'r mater, yng nghyswllt band eang y genhedlaeth gyntaf, lle y ceir manau digyswllt—yr ydym yn gwneud rhywbeth am hynny—a hefyd, yn allweddol i'n heconomi, at y dyfodol, yng nghyswllt band eang y genhedlaeth nesaf.

Deliaf â'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan Nick Bourne yn ei araith. Cyfeiriodd at nifer o feirniadaethau a wnaeth yr Athro Hargreaves, meddai ef, ynglŷn â'r modd y cyflenwir rhaglenni ar hyn o bryd. Soniodd fod problem ynglŷn â chasglu data am faint sector y diwydiannau creadigol yng Nghymru fel y mae ar hyn o bryd. Gallaf sicrhau Nick fod sylw'n cael ei roi i hyn; mae gwaith yn cael ei wneud i sicrhau y cesglir y data. Soniodd hefyd am strwythurau cefnogi busnes, fel y gwnaeth Andrew Davies. Yr ydym yn ymwybodol o'r ffaith, er bod strategaeth wedi'i sefydlu, fod anawsterau wedi bod gyda darparu cefnogaeth i fusnesau. Mae'n rhywbeth yr ydym yn rhoi sylw iddo a gallwn gynnwys rhywfaint o hynny yn y rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi, y gobeithiaf wneud cyhoeddiad amdani cyn diwedd y tymor Cynulliad hwn. Bydd y strwythurau cefnogi busnes ar waith i gefnogi ein sector yn llawer mwy cadarn.

Ynglŷn â chronfa'r diwydiannau creadigol—a godwyd gan Andrew hefyd—yr ydym yn meddwl y gellir gwella hen gronfa eiddo deallusol creadigol Cymru. Yr wyf yn cydnabod bod perfformiad y gronfa honno

regions is mixed, in the sense that we have done better than some areas, but that some have perhaps done better than we have. In the future we want a more broadly based fund that can capture other developments in creative industries, rather than a fund that is perhaps too narrowly focused, as the fund had been, which is a criticism that was made.

I was surprised that Nick Bourne did not respond to the point made by Bethan about the IFNC pilot scheme, because that is dealt with in the report. I would have welcomed confirmation of his support, but obviously he did not feel able to do that. Nick mentioned the importance of S4C, which was mentioned by other Members. I will deal with that before the end of the debate, but I acknowledge that it is a very important point, which we need to look at.

In relation to the points that Eleanor Burnham made, the issue of radio coverage was dealt with by Alun Ffred Jones; when she reads the Record, I am sure that she will acknowledge that that is the case. She also mentioned the importance of broadband. I hope that I have dealt with that point, in relation to first-generation and next-generation broadband. In addition, I am pleased that she supports the setting up of a creative industries board.

Bethan mentioned the importance of new-media technology and talked about how we must support media entrepreneurs. The Assembly Government can give direct support, but there are wider issues regarding tax benefits that can be dealt with only by the UK Government. If we all acknowledge the importance of the creative industries sector, we should be looking at all the opportunities that are available to support it. We need to look at how we can lobby the next UK Government to make sure that we recognise that.

I also heard Bethan's idea about having a committee, which others have supported. As Bethan will know, that is not a matter for the Government. The matter of how that

mewn perthynas â rhanbarthau eraill yn gymysg, yn yr ystyr ein bod wedi gwneud yn well na rhai ardaloedd, ond bod rhai efallai wedi gwneud yn well na ni. Yn y dyfodol mae arnom eisiau cronfa ehangach a all gynnwys datblygiadau eraill yn y diwydiannau creadigol, yn hytrach na chronfa sydd efallai'n rhy gul o ran ffocws, fel yr oedd y gronfa, ac yr oedd hynny'n feirniadaeth a wnaed.

Yr oeddwn yn synnu nad ymatebodd Nick Bourne i'r pwynt a wnaed gan Bethan am gynllun peilot y consortia newyddion a ariennir yn annibynnol, oherwydd ymdrinnir â hynny yn yr adroddiad. Byddwn wedi croesawu cadarnhad ei fod yn gefnogol, ond mae'n amlwg na themlai y gallai wneud hynny. Soniodd Nick am bwysigrwydd S4C, rhywbeth a grybwyllwyd gan Aelodau eraill. Deliaf â hynny cyn diwedd y ddadl, ond yr wyf yn cydnabod ei fod yn bwynt pwysig iawn, y mae angen inni edrych arno.

Ynglŷn â'r pwyntiau a wnaeth Eleanor Burnham, ymdriniwyd â chwestiwn derbyniad radio gan Alun Ffred Jones; pan ddarlлена'r Cofnod, yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff gydnabod bod hynny'n wir. Soniodd hefyd am bwysigrwydd band eang. Gobeithio fy mod wedi delio â'r pwynt hwnnw, yng nghyswllt band eang y genhedlaeth gyntaf a'r genhedlaeth nesaf. At hynny, yr wyf yn falch ei bod yn cefnogi sefydlu bwrdd y diwydiannau creadigol.

Soniodd Bethan am bwysigrwydd technoleg y cyfryngau newydd a siaradodd am y modd y mae'n rhaid inni gefnogi entrepreneuriaid y cyfryngau. Gall Llywodraeth y Cynulliad roi cefnogaeth uniongyrchol, ond ceir materion ehangach ynglŷn â gostyngiadau yn y dreth na all neb ond Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ddelio â hwy. Os ydym i gyd yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd sector y diwydiannau creadigol, dylem fod yn edrych ar bob cyfle sydd i'w gael i'w gefnogi. Mae angen inni edrych ar sut y gallwn lobbïo Llywodraeth nesaf y Deyrnas Unedig i wneud yn siŵr ein bod yn cydnabod hynny.

Clywais hefyd syniad Bethan ynglŷn â chael pwyllgor, a gefnogwyd gan eraill. Fel y gŵyr Bethan, nid mater i'r Llywodraeth yw hynny. Mater i'r Cynulliad a'i Reolau Sefydlog yw

committee could be set up is a matter for the Assembly and its Standing Orders. What I would say is that we always have to be a little careful about setting up new committees, because of the demands on Members' time. However, if there was a collective will across the Assembly to consider that, that is a matter for the Assembly.

I have dealt with a number of points that Andrew Davies made, but I can assure him that we have taken on board Professor Hargreaves's points about having a better delivery mechanism in place. We recognise that. The restructuring of the creative industries hub will be key to that. It is important that we recognise that this is a fast-changing scene, and it is one thing that I have recognised in the short time that I have been in post. Given that the new media and creative industries develop so rapidly, anything that you put in place today is out of date almost before you have taken the next breath. It is such a fast-changing scene that there needs to be good expertise in the department to make sure that you can capture some of those new ideas. I recognise that having the right expertise within the department, as well as bringing in expertise from outside to help us, will be essential.

Another point that Andrew and others made is important, namely the issue of how we link the BBC, ITV, S4C and my department to maximise the impact that we can have with all the resources that we have at our disposal in relation to creative industries. The Minister for Heritage and I have met the BBC already, and we will meet S4C fairly soon. There is a willingness among broadcasters in Wales to rise to the challenge that Professor Hargreaves set out. We have to bear in mind their financial clout, because, despite the reduced budgets that are available to the BBC and S4C, they are significantly greater than the budget allocations that we as the Assembly Government can make. Therefore, we have to work together to maximise those opportunities. I also thank Alun for his support for Professor Hargreaves's work. He mentioned the expertise that we have in Wales at some of our higher education institutions, such as in Newport. I thank Members for their contributions. It has been an interesting and knowledgeable debate.

sut y gellid sefydlu'r pwyllgor hwnnw. Yr hyn a ddywedwn i yw bod yn rhaid inni bob amser fod ychydig yn ofalus ynglŷn â sefydlu pwyllgorau newydd, oherwydd y gofynion o ran amser Aelodau. Fodd bynnag, pe bai'r Cynulliad drwyddo draw'n dymuno ystyried hynny, mater i'r Cynulliad yw hynny.

Yr wyf wedi delio â'r pwyntiau a wnaeth Andrew Davies, ond gallaf ei sicrhau ein bod wedi derbyn pwyntiau'r Athro Hargreaves ynghylch sefydlu gwell mecanwaith cyflawni. Yr ydym yn cydnabod hynny. Bydd ailstrwythuro canolbwynt y diwydiannau creadigol yn allweddol i hynny. Mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod bod hon yn sefyllfa sy'n newid yn gyflym, ac mae'n un peth yr wyf wedi'i gydnabod yn yr amser byr ers imi ddod i'r swydd. Gan fod y cyfryngau newydd a'r diwydiannau creadigol yn datblygu mor gyflym, mae unrhyw beth a sefydlir heddiw'n hen ffasiwn bron cyn cymryd yr anadl nesaf. Mae'n sefyllfa sy'n newid mor gyflym nes bod angen arbenigedd da yn yr adran i wneud yn siŵr y gellir cynnwys rhai o'r syniadau newydd hynny. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli y bydd cael yr arbenigedd iawn o fewn yr adran, yn ogystal â dod ag arbenigedd oddi allan i'n helpu, yn hanfodol.

Mae pwynt arall a wnaeth Andrew ac eraill yn bwysig, sef y cwestiwn sut y mae cysylltu'r BBC, ITV, S4C a'm hadran er mwyn sicrhau y cawn yr effaith fwyaf posibl gyda'r holl adnoddau sydd ar gael inni yng nghyswllt y diwydiannau creadigol. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth a mi wedi cwrdd â'r BBC yn barod, a byddwn yn cyfarfod ag S4C cyn bo hir. Ceir parodrwydd ymysg darlledwyr yng Nghymru i ymateb i'r her a osododd yr Athro Hargreaves. Rhaid inni gofio'u grym ariannol, oherwydd, er gwaethaf y cyllidebau llai sydd ar gael i'r BBC ac S4C, maent gryn dipyn yn fwy na'r dyraniadau cyllidebol y gallwn ni eu gwneud fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Felly, rhaid inni gydweithio i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleon hynny. Diolch hefyd i Alun am ei gefnogaeth i waith yr Athro Hargreaves. Soniodd am yr arbenigedd sydd gennym yng Nghymru yn rhai o'n sefydliadau addysg uwch, megis yng Nghasnewydd. Diolch i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau. Bu'n ddadl ddiddorol a gwybodus.

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

Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Y cynnig yw bod gwelliant 1 yn cael ei dderbyn. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad. Felly, gohiriaf bob pleidleisio ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

The Business Committee has agreed that voting time will take place no earlier than 5 p.m. As it is 4.25 p.m., I propose that we bring forward voting time. Does anyone object? I see that no-one does.

Mae'r Pwyllgor Busnes wedi cytuno na fydd yr amser pleidleisio'n digwydd cyn 5 o'r gloch. Gan mai 4.25 p.m. ydyw, cynigiaf ein bod yn dod â'r amser pleidleisio ymlaen. A oes unrhyw un yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes neb.

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

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4471: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 1 to NDM4471: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Williams, Brynle

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Evans, Nerys
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM4471: O blaid 43, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion NDM4471: For 43, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Evans, Nerys
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ramsay, Nick
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4470: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 1 to NDM4470: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun

Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Williams, Brynle

Davies, Andrew
Evans, Nerys
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM4470: O blaid 33, Ymatal 11, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion NDM4470: For 33, Abstain 11, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Evans, Nerys
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
Burns, Angela
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 Temporary Deputy Presiding Officer: Y Dirprwy Lywydd Dros Dro: Daw hynny
That brings today's proceedings to a close. â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.27 p.m.
The meeting ended at 4.27 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 (Democrat Rhyddfrydol Annibynnol – Independent Liberal Democrat)
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)