



Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
The National Assembly for Wales

Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings

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Wednesday, 20 January 2010

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

In the left-hand column, the proceedings are recorded in the language in which they were spoken in the Chamber. In the right-hand column, a translation of those speeches has been included.

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

Y Llywydd: Trefn yn y Cynulliad ar gyfer
cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r
Gyllideb.
The Presiding Officer: Order in the
Assembly for questions to the Minister for
Business and Budget.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb **Questions to the Minister for Business and Budget**

Discussions with the Chancellor of the Exchequer

Q1 Jonathan Morgan: What discussions has the Minister had with the Chancellor of the Exchequer since her appointment?
OAQ(3)0952(BB)

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): I have been in regular contact with Ministers from the Treasury since my appointment, and last week I hosted the quadrilateral with finance Ministers from Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Treasury.

Jonathan Morgan: Minister, I am grateful for that reply, but I would like confirmation that you have spoken to the Chancellor of the Exchequer about the future implications of spending cuts at the UK level. I know that you have met the Chief Secretary to the Treasury. However, I understand from an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the *Financial Times* on Monday that he has instructed the Chief Secretary to the Treasury to put pressure on Government departments to make cuts in the region of 16 to 17 per cent over the next three years. The Chancellor has also stated, in relation to public spending, that there will be cuts to some programmes, some programmes will cut themselves and there will be postponements to programmes. He stated that the cuts were non-negotiable. I would like confirmation as to whether you have met the Chancellor of the Exchequer or spoken directly to him. If you have not, when do you intend to meet him? What will your officials be doing over the next few months to identify the real implications for the Assembly budget post-2011?

Trafodaethau â Changhellor y Trysorlys

C1 Jonathan Morgan: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael gyda Changhellor y Trysorlys ers ei phenodiad?
OAQ(3)0952(BB)

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Yr wyf wedi bod mewn cysylltiad rheolaidd â Gweinidogion o'r Trysorlys ers imi gael fy mhenodi, a'r wythnos diwethaf cynhaliais y cyfarfod pedair ochrog gyda Gweinidogion cyllid o'r Alban, Gogledd Iwerddon a'r Trysorlys.

Jonathan Morgan: Weinidog, yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr ateb hwnnw, ond hoffwn gael cadarnhad eich bod wedi siarad â Changhellor y Trysorlys am y goblygiadau a fydd i doriadau gwariant ar lefel y DU yn y dyfodol. Gwn eich bod wedi cyfarfod â Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys. Fodd bynnag, deallaf o gyfweliad â Changhellor y Trysorlys yn y *Financial Times* ddydd Llun ei fod wedi rhoi cyfarwyddyd i Brif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys roi pwysau ar adrannau'r Llywodraeth i wneud toriadau sy'n agos i 16 neu 17 y cant dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Mae'r Canghellor hefyd wedi dweud, o safbwyt gwariant cyhoeddus, y bydd toriadau mewn rhai rhagleni, y bydd rhai rhagleni'n eu torri eu hunain, a rhagleni'n cael eu gohirio. Dywedodd nad oedd y toriadau'n agored i'w trafod. Hoffwn gaelcadarnhad a ydych wedi cyfarfod â Changhellor y Trysorlys neu wedi siarad ag ef yn uniongyrchol. Os nad ydych, pryd y byddwch yn cyfarfod ag ef? Beth fydd eich swyddogion yn ei wneud dros yr ychydig fisioedd nesaf i nodi'r gwir oblygiadau ar gyfer cyllideb y Cynulliad ar ôl 2011?

Jane Hutt: The meeting that I had with the Chief Secretary to the Treasury last week was my most important engagement during the first few weeks after taking responsibility for this important portfolio, responsible for the finance of Wales. I set out my priorities at that meeting. I had a quadrilateral with other finance Ministers, but I also had a bilateral, private meeting with the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, where I made it clear that our objectives and priorities would be to protect the public sector's front-line services and to continue to lock in the actions that we have taken in Wales, particularly in terms of tackling youth unemployment and supporting business through ProAct, to weather the recession and move towards the upturn. I think that you would also join me in welcoming the labour market statistics that are out today. As we have a Labour Government in Westminster and a Labour Minister for finance, it is relevant for me to mention these. They show that the claimant count in Wales has fallen for two months in a row, the International Labour Organization unemployment rate has fallen over the most recent quarter, and the claimant count rate is lower than at any time between mid-1980 and mid-1997, which is when you were in charge.

Leanne Wood: I have recently been in contact with the chancellor of the University of Glamorgan, who has expressed concerns about funding. We are aware that it has had to make efficiency savings in this year's budget, and I have been informed that the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales has asked it to identify savings of a further 10 per cent for the financial year 2011-12. There are fears that staff could be made redundant if cuts of this magnitude go ahead.

Furthermore, I met with representatives of the National Probation Service recently and there is to be a potential 20 per cent cut in the probation service's budget over the next three years. Although I accept that the probation service is not a devolved matter, this cut will have an impact on many people in our communities in Wales. Rather than risk

Jane Hutt: Y cyfarfod a gefais gydag Ysgifennydd y Trysorlys yr wythnos diwethaf oedd fy nghyfarfod pwysicaf yn ystod yr ychydig wythnosau cyntaf ers cymryd cyfrifoldeb am y portffolio pwysig hwn, sy'n gyfrifol am gyllid Cymru. Eglurais fy mlaenoriaethau yn y cyfarfod hwnnw. Cefais gyfarfod pedair ochrog â Gweinidogion cyllid eraill, ond cefais gyfarfod dwyochrog preifat hefyd â Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys. Yn ystod y cyfarfod hwnnw, eglurais mai ein hamcanion a'n blaenoriaethau fyddai diogelu gwasanaethau rheng flaen y sector cyhoeddus a pharhau i atgyfnerthu'r camau gweithredu yr ydym wedi'u cymryd yng Nghymru, yn enwedig o ran mynd i'r afael â diweithdra ymhliith pobl ifanc a chefnogi busnesau drwy ProAct, i ddod drwy'r dirwasgiad a symud tuag at gyfnod o welliant. Credaf y byddech hefyd yn ymuno â mi i groesawu'r ystadegau ar y farchnad lafur a gyhoeddwyd heddiw. Gan fod gennym Lywodraeth Lafur yn San Steffan a Gweinidog Llafur dros gyllid, mae'n berthnasol imi grybwylly y rhain. Maent yn dangos bod nifer y bobl sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau yng Nghymru wedi gostwng am ddau fis yn olynol, mae cyfradd diweithdra'r Sefydliad Llafur Rhyngwladol wedi gostwng dros y chwarter diweddaraf, a chyfradd y bobl sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau yn is nag yr oedd ar unrhyw adeg rhwng canol 1980 a chanol 1997, sef yr adeg pan oeddech chi mewn grym.

Leanne Wood: Yn ddiweddar, yr wyf wedi bod mewn cysylltiad â changhellor Prifysgol Morgannwg, sydd wedi mynegi pryderon am gyllid. Gwyddom fod y brifysgol wedi gorfol gwneud arbedion effeithlonrwydd yng nghyllideb eleni, ac yr wyf wedi cael gwybod bod Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru wedi gofyn iddi nodi arbedion pellach o 10 y cant am y flwyddyn ariannol 2011-12. Mae yna bryderon y gallai staff gael eu diswyddo os gwneir cymaint â hyn o doriadau.

At hynny, cyfarfum â chynrychiolwyr y Gwasanaeth Prawf Cenedlaethol yn ddiweddar, a bydd toriad posibl o 20 y cant yng nghyllideb y gwasanaeth prawf dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Er fy mod yn derbyn nad yw'r gwasanaeth prawf yn fater sydd wedi'i ddatganoli, bydd y toriad hwn yn effeithio ar lawer o bobl yn ein cymunedau yng

reducing such vital services to breaking point, will you agree to make the case as forcefully as possible to the Chancellor for the scrapping of Trident and identity cards, because they are socially useless and expensive projects that the public sector cannot afford at this time?

Jane Hutt: First, as regards the University of Glamorgan, I know that it was pleased to be in receipt of funding, which I announced in my previous role as Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills, to back the all-important University Heads of the Valleys Institute, which will certainly benefit your constituents. It is a collaboration between the University of Glamorgan and Newport University. Over the next four years, we will provide, via HEFCW, up to £16.5 million towards the upskilling of the workforce and those communities in the Heads of the Valleys. That is about prioritisation, which was key in terms of the budget decisions that were made by the One Wales Government with regard to the 2010-11 budget. The issues that you raised, which as you said, are not devolved, are a priority for the UK Government in terms of its spending decisions. However, it is important to say that the UK Government has made clear its commitment to work towards a safer world in which there would be no need for nuclear weapons. It is also important to recognise that the new UK Identity Commissioner has said that he would like to meet officials from the devolved administrations.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 2, OAQ(3)0947(BB), yn ôl.

Blaenoriaethau

C3 Nerys Evans: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y chwe mis nesaf? OAQ(3)0927(BB)

Jane Hutt: Mae cyllideb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer 2010-11 yn symud ‘Cymru’n Un’ ymlaen, ein rhaglen llywodraethu.

Nghymru. Yn hytrach na pheryglu gyrru gwasanaethau mor hanfodol i sefyllfa lle mae’n anodd iddynt barhau, a wnewch chi gytuno i gyflwyno achos mor rymus ag sy’n bosibl i’r Canghellor dros roi’r gorau i Trident a chardiau adnabod oherwydd eu bod yn brosiectau drud a diwerth yn gymdeithasol ac na all y sector cyhoeddus eu fforddio ar hyn o bryd?

Jane Hutt: Yn gyntaf, o ran Prifysgol Morgannwg, gwn ei bod yn falch iddi gael cyllid, a gyhoeddais yn fy rôl flaenorol fel y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau, i gefnogi menter Prifysgol Blaenau’r Cymoedd, sy’n fenter hollbwysig a fydd yn bendant o fudd i’ch etholwyr. Canlyniad ydyw i gydweithio rhwng Prifysgol Morgannwg a Phrifysgol Casnewydd. Dros y pedair blynedd nesaf, byddwn yn darparu, drwy gyngor cyllido addysg uwch Cymru, hyd at £16.5 miliwn tuag at uwchsgilio’r gweithlu a’r cymunedau hynny ym Mlaenau’r Cymoedd. Mae hynny’n ymwneud â blaenoriaethu, a oedd yn allweddol o ran y penderfyniadau a wnaed ynghylch y gyllideb gan Lywodraeth Cymru’n Un yng nghyswllt cyllideb 2010-11. Mae’r materion a godwyd gennych, nad ydynt, fel y dywedech, wedi’u datganoli, yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth y DU o ran ei phenderfyniadau gwario. Fodd bynnag, mae’n bwysig dweud bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi egluro ei hymrwymiad i weithio tuag at fyd mwy diogel lle na fyddai angen arfau niwclear. Mae hefyd yn bwysig cydnabod bod Comisiynydd Hunaniaeth newydd y DU wedi dweud y byddai’n hoffi cyfarfod â swyddogion o’r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig.

The Presiding Officer: Question 2, OAQ(3)0947(BB), has been withdrawn.

Priorities

Q3 Nerys Evans: Will the Minister make a statement on her priorities for the next six months? OAQ(3)0927(BB)

Jane Hutt: The Assembly Government’s budget for 2010-11 moves forward the ‘One Wales’ agreement, our programme for government.

Nerys Evans: Soniasoch yn eich ateb i'r cwestiwn blaenorol gan Jonathan Morgan eich bod wedi cwrdd â Gweinidog y Trysorlys, Liam Byrne, yr wythnos diwethaf. Dywedodd yntau fod angen edrych yn ddwys ar system gyllido Cymru. A ydych yn cytuno bod pwylgor annibynnol, dan gadeiryddiaeth Gerry Holtham, wedi edrych yn ddwys ar y system gyllido hon ac wedi darganfod y bydd Cymru ar ei cholled o tua £8.5 biliwn dros y ddegawd nesaf, sef ffigur o fwy na £3,000 i bob person yng Nghymru? A ydych yn cytuno mai yn awr yw'r amser i weithredu ar y canlyniadau hyn, ac nid i edrych eto ar y system? A wnewch chi sicrhau bod y Trysorlys yn gweithredu ar ganlyniadau'r adroddiad?

Jane Hutt: Yr oedd cyfarfod wythnos diwethaf yn bwysig iawn.

I was able to make an extremely important announcement alongside the Chief Secretary to the Treasury that work needs to start now on the review of our funding and the Barnett formula. That is the most important announcement that I made in the first few weeks after my appointment to the post of Minister for Budget and Business. What is important is that he said that the work would start now and that the UK Government is taking the issue seriously. We are going to work together to ensure that Wales does not lose out. The first step is to assess the impact of convergence and to then go on to talk about the opportunity for a Barnett floor. I made the point clearly that we need to get a work plan in place within a fortnight.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): I raised the issue of business rates with you yesterday, Minister, when you had your other hat on, and I raise it again today with regard to the budget. What priority are you giving to this? I know that you have said previously that this has been welcomed by the Federation of Small Businesses, so I checked with it yesterday evening to see what it had actually said. It told me that while it welcomed the half load from what WAG did in the short-term, it went on to say that there is still an awfully long way to go—I am reading an e-mail—before we can compare our rates favourably with our counterparts in England, and to a much greater extent, in

Nerys Evans: You mentioned in your response to Jonathan Morgan's question that you had met the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Liam Byrne, last week. He said that there is a need to look closely at the funding system for Wales. Do you agree that an independent panel, chaired by Gerry Holtham, has looked closely at this funding system and has discovered that Wales will lose out on about £8.5 billion over the next 10 years, which equates to more than £3,000 for each person in Wales? Do you agree that now is the time to act on those conclusions, not to look at the system once again? Will you ensure that the Treasury will act on the conclusions of the report?

Jane Hutt: Last week's meeting was very important.

Gellais wneud cyhoeddiad hynod bwysig ochr yn ochr â Phrif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys, sef bod angen i'r gwaith ddechrau yn awr ar yr adolygiad o'n cyllid a fformiwl a Barnett. Dyna'r cyhoeddiad pwysicaf imi ei wneud yn yr ychydig wythnosau cyntaf ers imi gael fy mhenodi'n Weinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw iddo ddweud y byddai'r gwaith yn dechrau yn awr a bod Llywodraeth y DU yn cymryd y mater o ddifrif. Yr ydym yn mynd i gydweithio er mwyn sicrhau nad yw Cymru ar ei cholled. Y cam cyntaf yw asesu effaith cydgyfeirio ac yna mynd ymlaen i siarad am y cyfre i bennu isafswm ar gyfer Barnett. Gwneuthum y pwyt yn glir bod angen inni gael cynllun gwaith ar waith cyn pen pythefnos.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Codais y mater yngylch ardrethi busnes â chi ddoe, Weinidog, pan oeddech yn gwisgo eich het arall, ac fe'i codaf eto heddiw o safbwyt y gyllideb. Pa flaenoriaeth ydych chi'n ei rhoi i'r mater hwn? Gwn ichi ddweud o'r blaen bod y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach wedi croesawu hyn, felly cysylltais ag ef neithiwr i gadarnhau beth yn union a ddywedodd. Dywedodd wrthyf ei fod yn croesawu'r ychydig gymorth a gafwyd o'r hyn a wnaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn y tymor byr, ond aeth yn ei flaen i ddweud bod cryn dipyn o waith i'w wneud o hyd—yr wyl yn darllen neges e-bost—cyn y gallwn gymharu ein hardrethi'n ffafriol â'n

Scotland. We still pay more in business rates in Wales than equivalent businesses in England and Scotland. The FSB has asked for some sort of relief for small businesses, which is an idea that we have certainly put forward, as well as transitional relief. Will you have a look at this? I keep raising this point. It is no good saying that it welcomed it as an early Christmas present; we know the truth now. Our businesses are not as well treated as similar businesses in England and Scotland. What are you doing about that?

cymheiriad yn Lloegr, ac i raddau mwy o lawer, yn yr Alban. Yr ydym yn dal i dalu mwy o ardrethi busnes yng Nghymru na busnesau tebyg yn yr Alban a Lloegr. Mae'r Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach wedi gofyn am ryw fath o ostyngiad i fusnesau bach, sy'n syniad yr ydym yn sicr wedi'i gyflwyno, yn ogystal â chymorth pontio. A wnewch chi edrych ar hyn? Yr wyf yn codi'r pwynt hwn dro ar ôl tro. Nid oes diben ichi ddweud ei fod wedi'i groesawu'n anrheg Nadolig cynnar; yr ydym yn gwybod y gwir yn awr. Nid yw ein busnesau'n cael eu trin cystal â busnesau tebyg yn yr Alban a Lloegr. Beth yr ydych chi'n ei wneud am hynny?

Jane Hutt: It is important to recognise that the strong and effective voice of the Federation of Small Businesses has moved us forward. It has been a major contributor at the economic summits, where we have been combining our efforts to lead Wales out of the recession. In terms of looking at the impact on business, when I met the finance Ministers last week, they recognised, as did Liam Byrne, the importance of Wales-only and Wales-led initiatives, such as ProAct, which are helping small as well as large businesses, and have assisted over 7,272 workers and 143 companies so far.

Jane Hutt: Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod llais cryf ac effeithiol y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach wedi ein symud yn ein blaen. Mae wedi gwneud cyfraniad pwysig i'r uwchgynadledau economaidd, lle'r ydym wedi bod yn cyfuno'n hymdrehchion i arwain Cymru allan o'r dirwasgiad. O ran edrych ar yr effaith ar fusnesau, pan gyfarfum â'r Gweinidogion cyllid yr wythnos diwethaf, yr oeddent yn cydnabod, yn yr un modd ag y gwnaeth Liam Byrne, bwysigrwydd mentrau i Gymru yn unig a mentrau y mae Cymru'n eu harwain, megis ProAct, sy'n helpu busnesau bach yn ogystal â busnesau mawr, ac sydd wedi cynorthwyo dros 7,272 o weithwyr a 143 o gwmnïau hyd yma.

1.40 p.m.

You will know that those companies range from micro to larger business. They also recognise that the work that we are doing to bring forward capital projects is supporting the construction industry and the wider economy. Taking it in the round, the FSB recognises that it can influence the ways in which we support business to lead Wales out of the recession and to upskill our workforce. Of course, that is part of a package that includes the important announcement made by Carl Sargeant.

Byddwch yn gwybod bod y cwmnïau hynny'n amrywio o fusnesau micro i fusnesau mwy. Maent hefyd yn cydnabod bod y gwaith yr ydym yn ei wneud i ddwyn prosiectau cyfalaf ymlaen yn cefnogi'r diwydiant adeiladu a'r economi ehangach. O ystyried y cyfan, mae'r Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach yn cydnabod y gall ddylanwadu ar y ffyrdd yr ydym yn cefnogi busnesau i arwain Cymru allan o'r dirwasgiad ac uwchsgilio'n gweithlu. Wrth gwrs, mae hynny'n rhan o becyn sy'n cynnwys y cyhoeddiad pwysig a wnaed gan Carl Sargeant.

Nick Bourne: That was an answer to a question that I did not ask. I did not ask about what you are doing on construction, I asked what you are doing with small businesses. I too pay tribute to the Federation of Small

Nick Bourne: Ateb oedd hwnnw i gwestiwn na ofynnais. Ni ofynnais beth yr ydych yn ei wneud am adeiladu, gofynnais beth yr ydych yn ei wneud gyda busnesau bach. Yr wyf fi hefyd yn rhoi teyrnged i'r Ffederasiwn

Businesses, but it is not asking you to spend more money on ProAct. We supported you on that scheme, but it does not help the hundreds and thousands of small businesses, up and down Wales, that are paying higher business rates than similar businesses in England or Scotland. That is particularly important along the border. I asked what you were doing about that invidious comparison in relation to Welsh small businesses. Tear up the script; let us have an answer to the specific question.

Jane Hutt: Perhaps you could tear up your script as well, Nick. I can hear the dulcet tones of the former Minister for Social Justice and Local Government, who has been dealing with these issues. He ensured that there were safeguards in place in relation to the revaluation exercise and 60 per cent of businesses benefited as a result of that revaluation. The important announcement that was made by Carl Sargeant moved us forward to recognise that we need to have a package of rate relief. I, again, refer to the point that I made, that this is about the package of measures that the Government is taking forward. You should recognise that, Nick. Support for small businesses through rate relief is one part of that, but that package has to go further, and that is why ProAct is so important and relevant.

Ann Jones: Continuing to tackle the effects of the recession must remain a priority for WAG, Jane, and I know that you will share that view. You have mentioned the latest unemployment statistics that show that the number of people who are unemployed in Wales is down by 8,000 this quarter. Despite the economic difficulties, we still have 94,000 more people in work in Wales than in 1997. Do you agree that it is thanks to the action and investment of the Labour-led Assembly Government, which has been working with its partner Government in Westminster, that we now welcome these statistics, although that action was opposed by the Tories at every turn? There is a long way to go, but today's figures are a welcome sign, and I hope that we can continue to see the unemployment figures falling so that we can erase the misery caused by people losing

Busnesau Bach, ond nid yw'n gofyn ichi wario mwy o arian ar ProAct. Cawsoch ein cefnogaeth ar gyfer y cynllun hwnnw, ond nid yw'n helpu'r cannoedd ar filoedd o fusnesau bach, ar hyd a lled Cymru, sy'n talu ardrethi busnes uwch na busnesau tebyg yn yr Alban neu Loegr. Mae hynny'n arbennig o bwysig ar hyd y ffin. Gofynnais beth yr oeddech yn ei wneud ynghylch y gymhariaeth anffafriol honno o safbwyt busnesau bach Cymru. Anghofiwch am y sgrift; beth am inni gael ateb i'r cwestiwn penodol.

Jane Hutt: Efallai y gallech chi anghofio'ch sgrift hefyd, Nick. Clywaf lais persain y cyn-Weinidog dros Gyflawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol, sydd wedi bod yn ymdrin â'r materion hyn. Sicrhodd fod yna drefniadau diogelu ar waith o safbwyt yr ymarfer ailbrisio ac yr oedd 60 y cant o fusnesau ar eu hennill o ganlyniad i'r ailbrisio hwnnw. Yr oedd y cyhoeddiad pwysig a wnaed gan Carl Sargeant wedi ein symud ymlaen i gydnabod bod angen inni ddarparu pecyn o ryddhad ardrethi. Eto, cyfeiriaf fi at y pwynt a wneuthum, sef bod hyn yn ymwneud â'r pecyn o fesurau y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei ddatblygu. Dylech gydnabod hynny, Nick. Mae cymorth i fusnesau bach drwy ryddhad ardrethi yn un rhan o hynny, ond rhaid i'r pecyn hwnnw fynd ymhellach, a dyna pam mae ProAct mor bwysig a pherthnasol.

Ann Jones: Rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad barhau i roi blaenoriaeth i fynd i'r afael ag effaith y dirwasgiad, Jane, a gwn y byddwch o'r un farn. Yr ydych wedi crybwyl yr ystadegau diweddaraf ar ddiweithdra sy'n dangos bod nifer y bobl sy'n ddi-waith yng Nghymru wedi gostwng 8,000 y chwarter hwn. Er gwaethaf yr anawsterau economaidd, mae gennym 94,000 yn fwy o bobl mewn gwaith yng Nghymru nag yn 1997. A ydych yn cytuno ein bod yn croesawu'r ystadegau hynny'n awr, diolch i weithredu a buddsoddi gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad sy'n cael ei harwain gan Lafur, ac sydd wedi bod yn gweithio gyda'r Llywodraeth sy'n bartner iddi yn San Steffan, er i'r Torïaid wrthwynebu'r gweithredu hynny bob cyfle? Mae cryn dipyn o waith i'w wneud, ond mae ffigurau heddiw yn arwydd i'w groesawu, a gobeithiaf y gallwn barhau i weld y ffigurau

their jobs.

diweithdra'n gostwng er mwyn inni allu dileu'r gofid a gaiff ei achosi gan bobl yn colli eu swyddi.

Jane Hutt: If you look at the labour market statistics today, you will see that employment in Wales has increased by 7.6 per cent since devolution, compared to a 6.7 per cent increase in the UK as a whole over the same period. Therefore, the Welsh Assembly Government is leading on the efforts to support not just business, but the public sector as well. Let us remember that the latest figures show that private sector employment rose for the first time in more than two years last month, according to the Wales Pensions Management Institute. Let us recognise the difference that investment can make. For example, the £6 million energy and fabrication centre at Coleg Menai, which the First Minister visited last week, will provide new training facilities for new jobs in a new sector. It is crucial that we recognise that this is a package. When the Chief Secretary to the Treasury came here last week, he said that the priority over the next four years is to ensure that we take steps to lock in recovery. He was referring to our action. We cannot rush into action, which is the Tory agenda, because that would risk the recovery and spending needs to rise during 2010 to protect issues like local policing, schools and hospitals.

Jane Hutt: Os edrychwr ar ystadegau'r farchnad lafur heddiw, fe welwr fod cyflogaeth yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu 7.6 y cant ers datganoli, o'i gymharu â chynnydd o 6.7 y cant yn y DU gyfan dros yr un cyfnod. Felly, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn arwain yr ymdrechion i gefnogi busnesau a'r sector cyhoeddus hefyd. Gadewch inni gofio bod y ffigurau diweddaraf yn dangos bod cyflogaeth yn y sector preifat wedi cynyddu am y tro cyntaf mewn mwy na dwy flynedd fis diwethaf, yn ôl Sefydliad Rheoli Pensiyau Cymru. Gadewch inni gydnabod y gwahaniaeth y gall buddsoddi ei wneud. Er enghraifft, bydd y ganolfan ynni a gwneuthuriad gwerth £6 miliwn yng Ngholeg Menai, yr ymwelodd y Prif Weinidog â hi yr wythnos diwethaf, yn darparu cyfleusterau hyfforddi newydd ar gyfer swyddi newydd mewn sector newydd. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn sylweddoli bod hwn yn becyn. Pan ddaeth Prif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys yma yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedodd mai'r flaenoriaeth dros y pedair blynedd nesaf yw gofalu ein bod yn cymryd camau i sicrhau bod yr adferiad economaidd yn parhau. Yr oedd yn cyfeirio at ein camau gweithredu ni. Ni allwn ruthro i gymryd camau gweithredu, sef agenda'r Toriaid, gan y byddai hynny'n peryglu'r broses adfer ac mae angen i wariant gynyddu yn ystod 2010 i ddiogelu meysydd megis plismona, ysgolion ac ysbytai lleol.

Jenny Randerson: The new First Minister has said that education is his priority in the budget, and, judging by the signs, he needs to take some urgent action. Bangor University has already put forward proposals to close four departments, with the loss of over 100 jobs. Today, in evidence to the Finance Committee, the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales warned of cuts to science, technology and engineering subjects: the very subjects in which you should be investing in this recession. Is this what you are still seriously calling 'efficiency gains' within higher education? Are you and the First Minister now actively working on a supplementary budget to reflect his priorities?

Jenny Randerson: Mae'r Prif Weinidog newydd wedi dweud mai addysg yw ei flaenoriaeth yn y gyllideb, ac yn ôl yr arwyddion, mae angen iddo weithredu ar frys. Mae Prifysgol Bangor eisoed wedi cyflwyno cynigion i gau pedair adran, a fyddai'n golygu colli mwy na 100 o swyddi. Heddiw, mewn tystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, cafwyd rhybudd gan Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru am doriadau ym mhynciau gwyddoniaeth, technoleg a pheirianneg: yr union bynciau y dylech fod yn buddsoddi ynddynt yn y dirwasgiad hwn. Mewn difrif, ai dyma'r hyn yr ydych yn dal i'w galw'n 'arbedion effeithlonwyd' mewn addysg uwch? A ydych chi a'r Prif Weinidog wrthi'n gweithio ar gyllideb atadol yn awr i adlewyrchu ei flaenoriaethau?

Jane Hutt: In my response to the question asked by Leanne earlier I said that investment has gone into higher education and into post-16 education, and I referred to the £20 million that was identified in the budget for 2010-11 to tackle youth unemployment. It is important to go back to the steps that the One Wales Government took last year on education; for example, in the supplementary budget that we tabled last July around £27 million of revenue was allocated to the children, education, lifelong learning and skills portfolio, with measures to support further education and training. I have already mentioned the University of the Heads of the Valleys. I also mention the commitment that we have made to investment in the *coleg ffederal*, which is supported across this Chamber as part of the One Wales programme of government.

There is an uplift in the budget allocations for higher education and further education in 2010-11, which I am sure that you will have seen today in your papers from the Finance Committee. Everyone has to deliver efficiencies, and that is why I welcome the announcement made by the Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning, Leighton Andrews, that he is undertaking a review and looking to press further to ensure that we can get funding to the front line.

Brian Gibbons: Would you welcome the statement made by HEFCW in this morning's Finance Committee meeting that there is a net import of 10,000 students into Wales because of the high quality of tertiary education in Wales?

Jane Hutt: I certainly welcome that. The policies, legislation and investment that we have made have given young people—not just in Wales, but in the rest of the UK—the message that Wales is a country of learning and education, and that is why we have attracted that increase.

Budget Priorities

Q4 William Graham: Will the Minister

Jane Hutt: Wrth ymateb i'r cwestiwn a ofynnwyd gan Leanne yn gynharach, dywedais fod buddsoddiad wedi'i wneud mewn addysg uwch ac addysg ôl-16, a chyfeiriaid at yr £20 miliwn a nodwyd yn y gyllideb ar gyfer 2010-11 i fynd i'r afael â diweithdra ymhliith pobl ifanc. Mae'n bwysig mynd yn ôl at y camau a gymerodd Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un y llynedd ar addysg; er enghraifft, yn y gyllideb atodol a gyflwynwyd gennym ym mis Gorffennaf y llynedd, dyrannwyd tua £27 miliwn o refeniw i'r portffolio plant, addysg, dysgu gydol oes a sgiliau, gyda mesurau i gefnogi addysg bellach a hyfforddiant. Yr wyf eisoes wedi crybwyl Prifysgol Blaenau'r Cymoedd. Yn ogystal hoffwn grybwyl yr ymrwymiad yr ydym wedi'i wneud i fuddsoddi yn y coleg ffederal, sy'n cael ei gefnogi ar draws y Siambra hon yn rhan o raglen lywodraethu Cymru'n Un.

Mae cynnydd yn y gyllideb a ddyrennir i addysg uwch ac addysg bellach yn 2010-11, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch wedi gweld hyn heddiw yn eich papurau o'r Pwyllgor Cyllid. Rhaid i bawb sicrhau arbedion effeithlonrwydd, a dyna pam yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad a wnaed gan y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, Leighton Andrews, ei fod yn cynnal adolygiad ac yn bwriadu gwthio ymhellach i sicrhau bod modd inni gael cyllid i'r rheng flaen.

Brian Gibbons: A fyddch yn croesawu'r datganiad a wnaed gan Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Cyllid y bore yma, sef bod ffigur net o 10,000 o fyfyrwyr yn dod i mewn i Gymru oherwydd bod safon addysg drydyddol yng Nghymru yn dda?

Jane Hutt: Yn bendant, yr wyf yn croesawu hynny. Mae'r polisiau, y ddeddfwriaeth a'r buddsoddiad yr ydym wedi'u gwneud wedi rhoi'r neges i bobl ifanc—nid yn unig yng Nghymru, ond yng ngweddill y DU—fod Cymru'n wlad o ddysgu ac addysg, a dyna pam yr ydym wedi gweld y cynnydd hwnnw.

Blaenoriaethau'r Gyllideb

C4 William Graham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog

outline her priorities for the Welsh Assembly Government's budget? OAQ(3)0922(BB)

amlinellu ei blaenoriaethau ar gyfer cyllideb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru? OAQ(3)0922(BB)

Jane Hutt: The Assembly Government's budget for 2010-11 was published in December 2009. It reflects our commitment to public services that make a real difference to people's lives, helping Wales to weather the economic downturn and invest in the upturn.

Jane Hutt: Cyhoeddwyd cyllideb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer 2010-11 ym mis Rhagfyr 2009. Mae'n adlewyrchu ein hymrwymiad i wasanaethau cyhoeddus sy'n gwneud gwir wahaniaeth i fywydau pobl, gan helpu Cymru i ddod drwy'r dirywiad economaidd a buddsoddi yn y cyfnod o welliant.

William Graham: You will have seen the rather worrying recent document, 'Cities Outlook 2010', by Centre for Cities, which drew particular attention to the city of Newport. It highlighted how the city's poor business base, low number of business births and a less highly-skilled workforce mean that it is poorly equipped for the future. How is the Assembly Government taking action to better equip people in south-east Wales to play a role in the knowledge economy and to encourage more business start-ups in the region?

William Graham: Byddwch wedi gweld y ddogfen yn ddiweddar gyd a'r teitl '*Cities Outlook 2010*' gan y *Centre for Cities*, sy'n peri cryn ofid, ac sydd wedi tynnu sylw penodol at ddinas Casnewydd. Tynnodd sylw at y ffaith bod sylfaen fusnes wael y ddinas, nifer isel y busnesau newydd sy'n cael eu creu yno ynghyd â gweithlu llai medrus yn golygu nad yw wedi'i pharatoi'n dda ar gyfer y dyfodol. Sut mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gweithredu i baratoi pobl y de-ddwyrain yn well i chwarae rôl yn yr economi wybodaeth ac i annog mwy o bobl i ddechrau busnesau yn y rhanbarth?

Jane Hutt: Like me, I am sure that you will have heard many robust rebuttals of the findings of that report. We must not take these reports seriously, because the evidence clearly counteracts those findings. I am sure that you would join me in welcoming the way that we have invested in education and training, for example, in Newport. I was very privileged, but also scared, to climb to the top of the scaffolding for the new university building on Newport's waterfront recently. The building is funded by the Welsh Assembly Government and by the university via HEFCW.

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch chi, fel finnau, wedi clywed llawer o ddadleuon cadarn i wrthbrofi darganfyddiadau'r adroddiad hwn. Rhaid inni beidio â chymryd yr adroddiadau hyn o ddifrif, gan fod y dystiolaeth yn gwrth-ddweud y darganfyddiadau hynny yn glir. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn ymuno â mi i groesawu'r ffordd yr ydym wedi buddsoddi mewn addysg a hyfforddiant, er enghraift, yng Nghasnewydd. Yr oedd yn faint fawr, ond hefyd yn frawychus, cael dringo i ben y sgaffaldiau ar adeilad newydd y brifysgol ar lannau Casnewydd yn ddiweddar. Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r brifysgol, drwy Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru, sy'n cyllido'r adeilad.

We should also recognise that the new school—what was Bettws High School and is now Newport High School—and the associated community facilities were funded by the Welsh Assembly Government through the strategic capital investment fund. Newport needs investment in its public services and support for its businesses, which we have provided, as well as improvements

Dylem hefyd gydnabod bod yr ysgol newydd—yr hyn a oedd yn Ysgol Uwchradd y Betws ac sydd bellach yn Ysgol Uwchradd Casnewydd—a'r cyfleusterau cymunedol cysylltiedig wedi'u cyllido gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad drwy'r gronfa buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol. Mae ar Gasnewydd angen buddsoddiad yn ei gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a chefnogaeth i'w busnesau, ac yr ydym wedi

to rail and other transport links.

darparu'r rhain, yn ogystal â gwelliannau i gysylltiadau rheilffyrdd a chysylltiadau trafnidiaeth eraill.

Bethan Jenkins: Hoffwn ehangu ar y cwestiwn oedd Jenny Randerson yn gofyn yn gynharach ynghylch y ffaith bod Leighton Andrews a'r Prif Weinidog newydd wedi dweud bydd mwy o arian yn mynd i'r portffolio addysg. A oes modd i chi ehangu ar ble fydd y newidiadau hynny'n digwydd ac a fyddant yn cael unrhyw effaith ar 'Cymru'n Un'? Mae'n bwysig cadw at y cytundeb hwnnw tan 2011, felly hoffwn wybod yn union ble fydd yr arian yn mynd.

1.50 p.m.

Jane Hutt: In response to questions this afternoon I have made it clear that we have a budget for 2010-11 that was approved in December, and that it was a budget that invested heavily in education. We brought money forward in July of last year to help with further education funding, and, indeed, funding went to ProAct. In the financial years 2009-10 and 2010-11 we have funded the flagship foundation phase programme, and have provided an additional £20 million to support a skills-based approach to tackling unemployment, we are funding the Welsh-medium education strategy, the move towards universal counselling services, the youth strategy, and, as I have mentioned, the *coleg ffederal* and the University of the Heads of the Valleys. Those are all One Wales Government commitments that are being funded. When we move forward into the planning and budgeting process for 2011-12, that is the point at which these discussions can take place about investment across the board, including education.

Bethan Jenkins: I should like to expand on the question that Jenny Randerson asked earlier about the fact that Leighton Andrews and the new First Minister have said that more money will go into the education portfolio. Can you expand on where these changes are likely to occur and whether they will have any impact on 'One Wales'? It is important that that agreement is kept to until 2011, so I would like to know exactly where the money will go.

Jane Hutt: Wrth ymateb i gwestiynau y prynhawn yma, yr wyf wedi egluro bod gennym gyllideb ar gyfer 2010-11 a gymeradwywyd ym mis Rhagfyr, a'i bod yn gyllideb a oedd yn buddsoddi'n drwm mewn addysg. Cafodd arian ei ddwyn ymlaen ym mis Gorffennaf y llynedd i helpu cyllido addysg bellach, ac yn wir cafodd ProAct gyllid. Ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2009-10 a blwyddyn ariannol 2010-11 yr ydym wedi cyllido rhaglen y cyfnod sylfaen, sy'n rhaglen flaeinlaw, ac wedi darparu £20 miliwn ychwanegol i gefnogi dull o fynd i'r afael â diweithdra sy'n seiliedig ar sgiliau, yr ydym yn cyllido'r strategaeth ar addysg Gymraeg, y symudiad tuag at wasanaethau cwnsela cyffredinol, y strategaeth ieuenciad, ac fel y crybwylais, y coleq ffederal a Phrifysgol Blaenau'r Cymoedd. Mae'r rheini i gyd yn ymrwymiadau Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un sy'n cael eu cyllido. Pan fyddwn yn symud ymlaen i'r broses gynllunio a chyllidebu ar gyfer 2011-12, dyna pryd y gellir cynnal y trafodaethau hyn ynghylch buddsoddi yn gyffredinol, gan gynnwys buddsoddi mewn addysg.

Pre-budget report

Q5 Nick Ramsay: Will the Minister make a statement on the way the pre-budget report will impact upon the 'One Wales' commitments for which she is responsible? OAQ(3)0943(BB)

Jane Hutt: The pre-budget report confirms that overall departmental spending in 2010-

Adroddiad Rhag-gyllidebol

C5 Nick Ramsay: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y ffordd y bydd yr adroddiad rhag-gyllidebol yn effeithio ar ymrwymiadau 'Cymru'n Un' y mae'n gyfrifol amdanynt? OAQ(3)0943(BB)

Jane Hutt: Mae'r adroddiad rhag-gyllidebol yn cadarnhau y bydd gwariant cyffredinol yr

11 will be maintained, and announced an additional £13 million for the Assembly Government. Decisions on how that sum will be utilised will be taken shortly. Our plans and priorities for 2010-11 are in line with the 'One Wales' agenda.

Nick Ramsay: I take this opportunity to congratulate you on your new appointment. I know that you have been in touch with my office already, and I thank you for that. In the question that I am about to ask you, I do not hold you totally responsible for the situation in Wales; you have inherited a poor legacy from your predecessor. Education has been mentioned by many Assembly Members today, and there is concern. As you mentioned earlier, the Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning has said that he intends to do what he can to close the funding gap with England, and he spoke about the worrying £500 difference in per-pupil spending between Wales and England. Do you share the concerns of the National Association of Head Teachers, which has said that, although savings could be made in school administration, there is not enough scope to narrow the funding gap by cutting bureaucracy alone?

Jane Hutt: I have already said that I welcome the review that was announced on Monday by the Minister for education, Leighton Andrews. I await the results of that, because I am sure that it will identify areas where we must get funding to the front line for our schools, children and young people.

Nick Ramsay: I said that I do not hold you responsible for all of the failings of your predecessor, but I expected a better answer than that. To continue with the comments of the National Association of Head Teachers, it has said that it is difficult to imagine that refocusing would address all those difficulties for schools, but that it certainly welcomes the effort to find some additional cash and use it better.

So, there are some signs of progress, but there remains a serious concern. The £500 funding gap that developed on your watch—

adrannau yn 2010-11 yn cael ei gynnal, a chyhoeddodd £13 miliwn yn ychwanegol ar gyfer Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Gwneir penderfyniadau yngylch sut y caiff y swm hwnnw ei ddefnyddio yn fuan. Mae ein cynlluniau a'n blaenoriaethau ar gyfer 2010-11 yn unol ag agenda 'Cymru'n Un'.

Nick Ramsay: Cymeraf y cyfle hwn i'ch llonyfarch ar eich penodiad newydd. Gwn ichi fod mewn cysylltiad â'm swyddfa eisoes, a diolch ichi am hynny. Yn y cwestiwn yr wyf ar fin ei ofyn ichi, nid wyf yn eich dal yn gwbl gyfrifol am y sefyllfa yng Nghymru; yr ydych wedi etifeddu sefyllfa wael gan eich rhagflaenydd. Mae llawer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi crybwyl addysg heddiw, ac mae pobl yn pryderu. Fel yr oeddech yn sôn yn gynharach, mae'r Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi dweud ei fod yn bwriadu gwneud yr hyn a all i gau'r bwlch cyllido rhyngom ni a Lloegr, a siaraddodd am y gwahaniaeth mewn gwariant o £500 y disgybl rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, sy'n peri gofid. A ydych chi'n pryderu, fel y mae Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Prifathrawon, sydd wedi dweud er y byddai modd gwneud arbedion o ran trefniadau gweinyddu ysgolion ni fyddai hynny'n ddigon ar ei ben ei hun i leihau'r bwlch cyllido?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf eisoes wedi dweud fy mod yn croesawu'r adolygiad a gyhoeddwyd ddydd Llun gan y Gweinidog dros Addysg, Leighton Andrews. Disgwyliaf ganlyniadau'r adolygiad hwnnw, oherwydd yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn nodi meysydd lle mae'n rhaid inni gael arian i'r rheng flaen ar gyfer ein hysgolion, ein plant a'n pobl ifanc.

Nick Ramsay: Dywedais nad wyf yn eich dal yn gyfrifol am holl fethiannau'r rhagflaenydd, ond yr oeddwn yn disgwyl ateb gwell na hynny. I barhau â sylwadau Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Prifathrawon, mae wedi dweud ei bod yn anodd dychmygu y byddai ailgyfeirio adnoddau'n mynd i'r afael â'r holl anawsterau hynny i ysgolion, ond ei bod yn bendant yn croesawu'r ymdrech i ddod o hyd i rywfaint o arian ychwanegol a'i ddefnyddio'n well.

Felly, mae rhai arwyddion o gynnydd, ond mae pryder difrifol yn parhau o hyd. Mae'r bwlch cyllido o £500 a ddatblygodd dan eich

that is your watch collectively as a Government, rather than you personally—is concerning. That National Association of Head Teachers says so, and the Welsh Local Government Association also has concerns, so I ask you again to answer my question. It seems that the Minister for education is almost saying that the local authorities are at fault for having too much bureaucracy and not passing money on to schools. Do you agree with the National Association of Head Teachers that the situation is primarily the result of a failing by the Assembly Government, or do you agree with your Minister?

Jane Hutt: I am sure that I will enjoy the relationship that we will have, Nick, in terms of your scrutiny of me as the Minister for finance. I sat by my predecessor in the Chamber and learned a great deal from him. As you will recall, I was a passionate proponent of education spend, and I spent a lot of time ensuring that education got its fair share. In my early days as Minister securing the extra funding for the foundation phase was a key priority in order to ensure that we could deliver on our ‘One Wales’ commitment to early years education. My record on the delivery of that has taken us through to the other priorities that I have mentioned already.

The commitments that are coming through from the First Minister with regard to education spending, as he has said in the Chamber, relate to 2011-12 onwards, and will be part of the budget allocation process. The work that is being done by the review will be important in feeding into that in relation to how we can maximise spending at the front line. We hear a lot about spending on the front line in this Chamber, but I was concerned to hear today that David Cameron is talking about cutting the number of health visitors for Sure Start—that means cutting the number of health visitors in our Flying Start programmes. [Interruption.] You may rebut that if you like, but that is what was said. That is the kind of cut that we would have under a slash-and-burn agenda, but we have to move to investment if we are to ensure that the recovery is supported and uplifted.

goruchwyliaeth chi—hynny yw eich goruchwyliaeth chi fel Llywodraeth gyfan, yn hytrach na chi'n bersonol—yn peri pryder. Mae Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Prifathrawon yn dweud hynny, ac mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru hefyd yn pryderu, felly gofynnaf ichi eto ateb fy nghwestiwn. Bron nad yw'n ymddangos bod y Gweinidog dros Addysg yn dweud bod bai ar yr awdurdodau lleol am fod â gormod o fiwrocratiaeth ac am beidio â throsglwyddo arian i ysgolion. A ydych yn cytuno â Chymdeithas Genedlaethol y Prifathrawon fod y seyllfa yn bennaf o ganlyniad i fethiant ar ran Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ynteu a ydych yn cytuno â'ch Gweinidog?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddaf yn mwynhau'r berthynas rhyngom, Nick, o ran y modd y byddwch yn craffu arnaf fel y Gweinidog dros gyllid. Eisteddais wrth ymyl fy rhagflaenydd yn y Siambra dysgais lawer ganddo. Fel y byddwch yn cofio, yr oeddwn yn dadlau'n frwd o blaid gwariant ar addysg, a threuliais lawer o amser yn sicrhau bod addysg yn cael ei chyfran deg. Yn fy nyddiau cynnar fel Gweinidog, yr oedd sicrhau'r cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer y cyfnod sylfaen yn flaenoriaeth allweddol er mwyn sicrhau y gallem wireddu ein hymrwymiad yn ‘Cymru’n Un’ i addysg y blynnyddoedd cynnar. Mae fy hanes o gyflawni hynny wedi ein symud yn ein blaen i'r blaenoriaethau eraill yr wyf wedi'u crybwyl eisoes.

Mae'r ymrwymiadau y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn awyddus i'w gweld o ran gwariant ar addysg, fel y mae wedi'i ddweud yn y Siambra, yn ymwneud â'r cyfnod o 2011-12 ymlaen, a bydd yn rhan o broses dyrannu'r gyllideb. Bydd y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud gan yr adolygiad yn gyfraniad pwysig i hynny o safbwyt sut gallwn sicrhau'r gwariant mwyaf posibl yn y rheng flaen. Yr ydym yn clywed llawer am wariant ar y rheng flaen yn y Siambra hon, ond yr oeddwn yn pryderu wrth glywed heddiw bod David Cameron yn sôn am dorri nifer yr ymwelwyr iechyd ar gyfer Cychwyn Cadarn—mae hynny'n golygu torri nifer yr ymwelwyr iechyd yn ein rhagleni Dechrau'n Deg. [Torri ar draws.] Gallwch wrthbrofi hynny os mynnwch, ond dyna a ddywedwyd. Dyna'r math o doriad a fyddai gennym dan agenda o dorri a dileu, ond rhaid inni symud

[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am listening.

Janet Ryder: Another commitment in ‘One Wales’ is to keep Wales moving and relates to transport connections in Wales. We are all aware that the recent severe weather has taken its toll on the condition of roads. Will there be any extra money to help councils, which will face increased demand in road maintenance programmes in the months to come?

Jane Hutt: I am sure that these issues will come before me, as Minister for finance, from the Ministers responsible.

Blaenoriaethau ar gyfer 2010

C6 Gareth Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei blaenoriaethau ar gyfer 2010? OAQ(3)0950(BB)

Jane Hutt: Mae cyllideb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer 2010-11 yn cefnogi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o safon i bobl Cymru. Drwy ein pwyslais ar effeithiolrwydd ac effeithlonrwydd, gallwn barhau i ddatblygu agenda ‘Cymru’n Un’.

Gareth Jones: Fel llawer o bobl yn Aberconwy, edrychaf ymlaen yn eiddgar at weld pencadlys newydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn agor yng Nghyffordd Llandudno, sef datblygiad a fydd yn gweithredu polisi Llywodraeth Cymru’n Un o ledaenu manteision datganoli i bob rhan o Gymru. Mae'r adeilad i fod i gael ei gwblhau yn ddiweddarach eleni. Felly, a allwch ein diweddar ar y cynnydd sydd wedi cael ei wneud hyd yn hyn? Pa asesiad sydd wedi cael ei wneud o'r niferoedd o swyddi a fydd ar gael i bobl leol? Sut y byddwch yn recriwtio ar gyfer y swyddi hyn?

Jane Hutt: Gwnaethpwyd datganiad pwysig iawn heddiw, gan fod y gwaith yn symud ymlaen yn dda iawn.

at fuddsoddi os ydym am sicrhau bod y broses adfer yn cael ei chefnogi a'i chynnal.
[*Tori ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf yn gwrando.

Janet Ryder: Ymrwymiad arall yn ‘Cymru’n Un’ yw'r ymrwymiad i gadw Cymru i symud, ac mae'n ymwneud â chysylltiadau trafnidiaeth yng Nghymru. Gwyddom i gyd fod y tywydd difrifol yn ddiweddar wedi gwneud niwed i gyflwr ein ffyrdd. A fydd unrhyw arian ychwanegol ar gael i helpu cynghorau, a fydd yn wynebu mwy o alw am raglenni cynnal a chadw ffyrdd yn y misoedd sydd i ddod?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidogion sy'n gyfrifol am y materion hyn yn dod â hwy ger fy mron, fel y Gweinidog dros gyllid.

Priorities for 2010

Q6 Gareth Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on her priorities for 2010? OAQ(3)0950(BB)

Jane Hutt: The Assembly Government’s budget for 2010-11 reflects our commitment to quality public services for people in Wales. Through our emphasis on efficiency and effectiveness, we can continue to progress the ‘One Wales’ agenda.

Gareth Jones: Like many people in Aberconwy, I very much look forward to seeing the new Assembly Government headquarters opening in Llandudno Junction, a development that will implement the One Wales Government’s policy of extending the benefits of devolution to all parts of Wales. The building is due to be completed later this year. Therefore, can you give us an update on the progress so far? What assessment has been made of the number of jobs that will be available for local people? How will you recruit for these jobs?

Jane Hutt: An important announcement was made today, as the work is progressing well.

The work on site is going well. External works are nearing completion, which is allowing internal works to proceed, including plastering and joinery—there are key jobs in that regard, of course. The building is scheduled for completion in April 2010, with staff occupation beginning later in 2010. Currently, just over 500 posts are scheduled to relocate to the new office on opening.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Minister, you have been questioned on two issues relating to education spending today by Members on various sides of the Chamber. A key commitment that the new First Minister made was that there would be a 1 per cent increase—over and above the increase in the block grant, not just the education budget—for education. That crystallises into an extra funding stream of about £150 million. What consideration have you and your officials given to the implications for other departments in the Welsh Assembly Government of allowing this commitment to become a reality?

Jane Hutt: There has been a lot of mischief in continuing to return to this point—although that is not unexpected. The First Minister, during his first questions session last week—made it clear that this commitment relates to the period from 2011-12 onwards.

2.00 p.m.

He made this commitment as part of his campaign. He is now the First Minister and we have to look at this in light of the budget allocation process for that period. It is important to say that we do not know what the change will be in the Assembly's budget for 2010-11 and we need to explore that. The question about your priorities has to be asked. I have already heard David Cameron say that he will cut health visitors and Sure Start, which would mean—[*Interruption.*] We are interested to know your priorities in relation to protecting front-line services and I am sure that the people of Wales want to know too.

Mae'r gwaith ar y safle'n mynd yn dda. Mae'r gwaith allanol bron â bod wedi'i gwblhau, ac mae hynny'n caniatâu i waith fynd yn ei flaen y tu mewn, gan gynnwys plastro a gwaith coed—mae yna swyddi allweddol yn hynny o beth, wrth gwrs. Mae disgwyli i'r adeilad gael ei gwblhau ym mis Ebrill 2010 ac i'r staff ddechrau gweithio yno yn ddiweddarach yn 2010. Ar hyn o bryd, mae ychydig yn fwy na 500 o swyddi i fod i adleoli i'r swyddfa newydd pan fydd yn agor.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Weinidog, gofynnwyd cwestiynau ichi heddiw gan Aelodau ar wahanol ochrau'r Siambr ar ddau fater sy'n ymwneud â gwariant ar addysg. Ymrwymiad allweddol a wnaed gan y Prif Weinidog newydd oedd y byddai cynnydd o 1 y cant—yn fwy na'r cynnydd yn y grant bloc, nid y gyllideb addysg yn unig—ar gyfer addysg. Mae hynny'n troi'n gyllid ychwanegol o tua £150 miliwn mewn gwirionedd. A ydych chi a'ch swyddogion wedi ystyried y goblygiadau i adrannau eraill Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o ganiatâu i'r ymrwymiad gael ei wireddu?

Jane Hutt: Mae llawer o godi helynt wedi bod wrth barhau i ddychwelyd at y pwynt hwn—er nad yw hynny'n annisgwyl. Yn ystod ei sesiwn gwestiynau gyntaf yr wythnos diwethaf, eglurodd y Prif Weinidog fod yr ymrwymiad hwn yn ymwneud â'r cyfnod o 2011-12 ymlaen.

Gwnaeth yr ymrwymiad hwn yn rhan o'i ymgyrch. Ef yw'r Prif Weinidog yn awr a rhaid inni edrych ar hyn yng ngoleuni proses dyrannu'r gyllideb ar gyfer y cyfnod hwnnw. Mae'n bwysig dweud nad ydym yn gwybod beth fydd y newid yng nghyllideb y Cynulliad ar gyfer 2010-11 ac mae angen inni archwilio hynny. Rhaid gofyn beth yw eich blaenoriaethau chi. Yr wyf eisoes wedi clywed David Cameron yn dweud y bydd yn gwneud toriadau i nifer yr ymwelwyr iechyd a Chychwyn Cadarn, a fyddai'n golygu—[*Tori ar draws.*] Mae gennym ddiddordeb mewn gwybod beth yw eich blaenoriaethau o ran diogelu gwasanaethau rheng flaen ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod ar bobl Cymru eisiau gwybod hefyd.

Eleanor Burnham: My understanding of this session is that it is an opportunity for us to question you and not for you to question us as opposition Members. Therefore, on that note, the new First Minister's leadership manifesto contained many pledges to change, implement and/or prioritise a number of existing schemes. Those affect not only constituents in my north Wales region, but also my various portfolios, which include children—who are important in terms of the poverty that exists under your Government—families and communities and so on. Therefore, how will you and your Welsh Government budget extend to meeting and matching these new priorities that the First Minister has presented to us to date?

Jane Hutt: I am happy about being questioned by you, Eleanor, and look forward to it regularly, as was the case when I was Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills. The commitments that we have made in the 2010-11 budget, on which I hope that you are focusing, are important. I will not repeat them because I have already put them on the record today, but there is that all-important extra funding in early years, the all-important funding of the universal schools counselling service as well as the all-important commitment to tackling youth unemployment. The important thing that we have to face up to in the Chamber, as politicians, is how we are going to protect our front-line services and lead Wales out of the recession. These are the First Minister's key priorities on economic development and protecting public services. It is important that we recognise that you have an opportunity to scrutinise me through the budget-making process, but let us remember the investment that we have now made, and I will not repeat that. Brian Gibbons' earlier point referred to the increase in students who are entering higher education in Wales and are coming here to study, and the uplift in further education is welcome. That is where I wish to support that kind of pressure and need because that is where the message to stay in education is ringing home and getting to the young people who need it.

Eleanor Burnham: Fy nealltwriaeth i o'r sesiwn hon yw ei bod yn gyfle inni eich holi chi, nid i chi ein holi ni fel Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau. Felly, ar y nodyn hwnnw, yr oedd maniffesto arweinyddiaeth y Prif Weinidog newydd yn cynnwys llawer o addewidion i newid, gweithredu a/neu flaenoriaethu nifer o gynlluniau sy'n bodoli. Mae'r rheini'n effeithio ar etholwyr yn fy rhanbarth yn y gogledd ac yn effeithio hefyd ar fy mhorthffolios amrywiol, sy'n cynnwys plant—sy'n bwysig o safbwyt y tlodi sy'n bodoli dan eich Llywodraeth—teuluoedd a chymunedau ac yn y blaen. Felly, sut y byddwch chi a'ch cyllideb ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cymru yn llwyddo i ateb a bodloni'r blaenoriaethau newydd hyn y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u cyflwyno inni hyd yma?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn hapus i gael fy holi gennych, Eleanor, ac yr wyf yn edrych ymlaen ato yn rheolaidd, yn yr un modd â phan oeddwn yn Weinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau. Mae'r ymrwymiadau yr ydym wedi'u gwneud yng nghyllideb 2010-11 yn bwysig, a gobeithiaf mai ar y gyllideb honno yr ydych yn canolbwytio. Ni wnaf eu hailadrodd oherwydd yr wyf eisoes wedi gwneud hynny ar goedd heddiw, ond ceir y cyllid ychwanegol hollbwysig hwnnw ar gyfer y blynnyddoedd cynnar, y cyllid hollbwysig ar gyfer y gwasanaeth cwnsela cyffredinol mewn ysgolion, yn ogystal â'r ymrwymiad hollbwysig i fynd i'r afael â diweithdra ymhliith pobl ifanc. Y peth pwysig y mae'n rhaid inni ei wynebu yn y Siambr, fel gwleidyddion, yw sut y byddwn yn diogelu ein gwasanaethau rheng flaen ac yn arwain Cymru allan o'r dirwasgiad. Y rhain yw blaenoriaethau allweddol y Prif Weinidog ar ddatblygu economaidd a diogelu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod bod gennych gyfle i graffu arnaf drwy'r broses creu cyllideb, ond gadewch inni gofio'r buddsoddiad yr ydym wedi'i wneud yn awr, ac ni wnaf ailadrodd hynny. Yr oedd pwyt cynharach Brian Gibbons yn cyfeirio at y cynnydd yn nifer y myfyrwyr sy'n cael addysg uwch yng Nghymru ac sy'n dod yma i astudio, ac y mae'r cynnydd ym maes addysg bellach i'w groesawu. Dyna lle'r wyf am gefnogi'r math hwnnw o

bwysau ac angen oherwydd yno mae'r neges i aros mewn addysg yn taro'r nod ac yn cyrraedd y bobl ifanc y mae arnynt ei hangen.

Budget Discussions

Q7 Chris Franks: What discussions has the Minister had regarding the Welsh Assembly Government budget? OAQ(3)0930(BB)

Jane Hutt: I have regular discussions with Cabinet colleagues about issues relating to their portfolios. I have also been in regular contact with Ministers from the Treasury, and last week hosted the quadrilateral with finance Ministers from Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Treasury.

Chris Franks: Household spend in Wales is significantly lower than in parts of England and at the same time, the Holtham Commission highlights the fact that we will lose between £1,800 to £2,900 per resident due to the failings of the system for funding Wales. If we are to inject more money into the Welsh budget and economy, we must address this huge financial handicap. So far, there has been no serious response to the findings of the Holtham Commission. We cannot afford this delay. Wales is being short-changed. Will you ask the UK Government when it intends to give Wales the resources that it deserves?

Jane Hutt: I am not sure if you were in the Chamber earlier when I said that the most important announcement made in the last few weeks was by the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Liam Byrne, who stated that that work was now starting on addressing the reform of the funding arrangements for Wales through the Barnett formula. That commitment was made to me last week and made in public, in the press.

People around Wales have told me how pleased they were that the Treasury Minister had made that commitment to Wales. The UK Government is taking this issue seriously. Work started last week. We know that it is not an overnight exercise; we have

Trafodaethau ynglych y Gyllideb

C7 Chris Franks: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael ar gyllideb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru? OAQ(3)0930(BB)

Jane Hutt: Byddaf yn cael trafodaethau rheolaidd gyda chydweithwyr yn y Cabinet ar faterion yn ymwneud â'u portffolios. Yr wyf hefyd wedi bod mewn cysylltiad rheolaidd â Gweinidogion o'r Trysorlys, a'r wythnos diwethaf trefnais y cyfarfod pedair ochrog â Gweinidogion cyllid o'r Alban, Gogledd Iwerddon a'r Trysorlys.

Chris Franks: Mae gwariant aelwydydd yng Nghymru yn sylweddol is na mewn rhannau o Loegr, ac ar yr un pryd mae Comisiwn Holtham yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith y byddwn yn colli rhwng £1,800 a £2,900 y pen oherwydd methiannau'r system ar gyfer darparu cyllid i Gymru. Os ydym am chwistrellu mwy o arian i gyllideb ac economi Cymru, rhaid inni roi sylw i'r anfantais ariannol enfawr hon. Hyd yma, ni chafwyd ymateb iawn i ddarganfyddiadau Comisiwn Holtham. Ni allwn fforddio'r oedi hwn. Nid yw Cymru'n cael ei haediant. A wnewch chi ofyn i Lywodraeth y DU pryd y bydd yn rhoi'r adnoddau i Gymru y mae'n eu haeddu?

Jane Hutt: Nid wyf yn siŵr a oeddech yn y Siambr yn gynharach pan ddywedais mai'r cyhoeddiad pwysicaf a wnaed yn yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf oedd cyhoeddiad Prif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys, Liam Byrne, a ddywedodd fod gwaith bellach yn dechrau ar fynd i'r afael â diwygio'r trefniadau cyllido ar gyfer Cymru drwy fformiwlw Barnett. Cefais yr ymrwymiad hwnnw ganddo yr wythnos diwethaf ac fe'i gwnaeth yn gyhoeddus, yn y wasg.

Mae pobl ar hyd a lled Cymru wedi dweud wrthyf mor falch yr oeddent fod Gweinidog y Trysorlys wedi gwneud yr ymrwymiad hwnnw i Gymru. Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn cymryd y mater hwn o ddifrif. Dechreuodd y gwaith yr wythnos diwethaf. Gwyddom nad

to ensure that a full assessment takes place on the extent of convergence. I made an important point about looking at the opportunity to have a Barnett floor, which is something that everyone in the Chamber agrees would allow us to make progress. I also discussed one of the recommendations of Holtham of having a body such as the Office for National Statistics to oversee the technical application of the Barnett formula. That also moves us forward in delivering on the all-important recommendations.

Jonathan Morgan: Minister, we have already been told by you this afternoon that you have not had a conversation with the Chancellor of the Exchequer since your appointment as the Minister for Business and Budget; I hope that you have better luck in making contact with your own Cabinet colleagues. Will you tell us what discussions you have had with the Minister for Health and Social Services about the remarks made by Paul Davies, the chairman of the All-Wales Directors of NHS Finance, that £1 billion of our health budget could be better spent? In addition to that, the former First Minister, Rhodri Morgan, told the Assembly on 10 November that there is potential to save £1 billion through more efficient practice. This is a serious matter. Will you outline to the Assembly what investigations you are now undertaking?

Jane Hutt: The scale of the financial challenge in future years is a serious matter for everyone in the Chamber. We can have as much political point-scoring as you like, Jonathan, but I would rather get down to the serious matter of how we in this Chamber will address, through Government and through robust scrutiny, the scale of the financial challenge in future years. No area can be immune from assessing its performance. It is clearly recognised that 2010-11 onwards will be challenging. However, the Minister for Health and Social Services made it quite clear that she expects NHS organisations to deliver within their allocated resources and, indeed, that the very well paid directors of finance have a responsibility and, hopefully, the skills to

yw'n rhywbeth y gellir ei wneud dros nos; rhaid inni sicrhau bod hyd a lled cydgyfeirio'n cael ei asesu'n llawn. Gwneuthum bwynt pwysig ynghylch edrych ar y cyfle i gael isafswm ar gyfer Barnett, ac mae pawb yn y Siambwr yn cytuno y byddai hyn yn caniatáu inni wneud cynnydd. Trafodais hefyd un o argymhellion Holtham, sef cael corff megis y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol i oruchwyllo'r modd y caiff fformiwlâu Barnett ei gweithredu yn dechnegol. Mae hynny hefyd yn ein symud yn ein blaenau o ran gweithredu'r argymhellion hollbwysig.

Jonathan Morgan: Weinidog, yr ydych wedi dweud wrthym eisoes y prynhawn yma nad ydych wedi cael sgwrs â Changhellor y Trysorlys ers eich penodi'n Weinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb; gobethio y cewch well hwyl wrth gysylltu â'ch cydweithwyr eich hun yn y Cabinet. A wnewch chi ddweud wrthym pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael gyda'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol am y sylwadau a wnaed gan Paul Davies, cadeirydd grŵp Cymru Gyfan o Gyfarwyddwyr Cyllid y GIG, y gellid gwario £1 biliwn o'n cylledeb iechyd mewn ffordd well? Yn ogystal, dywedodd y cyn-Brif Weinidog, Rhodri Morgan, wrth y Cynulliad ar 10 Tachwedd fod yna botensial i arbed £1 biliwn drwy weithio'n fwy effeithlon. Mae hwn yn fater difrifol. A wnewch chi amlinellu i'r Cynulliad pa ymchwiliadau yr ydych yn eu cynnal yn awr?

Jane Hutt: Mae maint yr her ariannol yn y blynnyddoedd sydd i ddod yn fater difrifol i bawb yn y Siambwr. Gallwn gael gymaint o sgorio pwyntiau gwleidyddol ag y dymunwch, Jonathan, ond byddai'n well gennyl ganolbwytio ar y mater difrifol o sut y byddwn ni yn y Siambwr hon, drwy'r Llywodraeth a thrwy waith craffu trylwyr, yn mynd i'r afael â maint yr her ariannol yn y blynnyddoedd sydd i ddod. Ni all yr un maes fod yn rhydd rhag prosesau asesu perfformiad. Cydnabyddir yn glir y bydd 2010-11 ymlaen yn gyfnod heriol. Fodd bynnag, eglurodd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ei bod yn disgwyl i sefydliadau'r GIG weithio o fewn yr adnoddau a ddyrannwyd iddynt, ac yn wir, fod gan y cyfarwyddwyr cyllid sy'n ennill

deliver on that challenge.

The Presiding Officer: Finally, Alun Cairns, if he is able to simply ask the question.

Spending Plans for 2010-11

Q8 Alun Cairns: What assessment has the Minister made of the impact the recession will have on the Welsh Assembly Government's spending plans for 2010-11? OAQ(3)0928(BB)

Jane Hutt: One of the key priorities of the 2010-11 budget is to provide measures to help Wales to address the tough economic conditions we currently face. Impacting across all portfolios, they will help to stimulate and drive forward the Welsh economy.

Alun Cairns: Thank you, Minister, for your reply. The First Minister has made a commitment to increase education funding by 1 per cent above the Welsh block grant increase in forthcoming years. However, there was a cut in the education budget between last year and this year in actual terms and in real terms. Labour in Westminster has promised to protect some budgets, which will lead, according to the Institute for Fiscal Studies, to a 16 per cent cut in other departments. How does the First Minister, and how do you, plan to increase spending on education? What other departments will see cuts? Do you recognise that those will be severe cuts in the region of 16 per cent if your figures are to add up come the election?

Jane Hutt: I am sure that you would welcome, Alun, the investment announcement that I made in the early weeks of this year on cost-saving projects. I am sure that you would sign up to the Invest to Save Budget as the way forward. It will ensure that we drive the efficiencies that are necessary, but will also assist by using the levers that we have in both the public and private sectors, particularly the projects that I have approved through the Invest to Save Budget, such as integrating services for students and visitors at UWIC in Cardiff to provide a more efficient, effective one-stop service; Powys

cyflog da iawn gyfrifoldeb, a gobeithio y sgiliau i ymateb i'r her honno.

Y Llywydd: Yn olaf, Alun Cairns, os gall ofyn y cwestiwn yn symw.

Gwariant ar gyfer 2010-11

C8 Alun Cairns: Pa asesiad y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i wneud o'r effaith a gaiff y dirwasgiad ar gynlluniau gwariant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer 2010-11? OAQ(3)0928(BB)

Jane Hutt: Un o brif flaenoriaethau cyllideb 2010-11 yw darparu mesurau i helpu Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r amgylchiadau economaidd anodd sy'n ein hwynebu ar hyn o bryd. maent yn effeithio ar bob portffolio, a byddant yn helpu rhoi hwb ymlaen i economi Cymru.

Alun Cairns: Diolch, Weinidog, am eich ateb. Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi gwneud ymrwymiad i gynyddu cyllid addysg o 1 y cant uwchben y cynydd yng ngrant bloc Cymru yn y blynnyddoedd sydd i ddod. Fodd bynnag, mewn termau real a gwirioneddol gwelwyd toriad yn y gyllideb addysg rhwng y llynedd ac eleni. Mae'r Blaid Lafur yn San Steffan wedi addo diogelu rhai cyllidebau, a fydd yn arwain at doriad o 16 y cant mewn adrannau eraill, yn ôl y Sefydliad Astudiaethau Cyllid. Sut mae'r Prif Weinidog, a sut ydych chi, yn bwriadu cynyddu gwariant ar addysg? Pa adrannau eraill fydd yn wynebu toriadau? A ydych yn cydnabod y byddant yn doriadau llym a fydd yn agos i 16 y cant os ydych am i'ch ffigurau ddal dŵr pan ddaw'n adeg yr etholiad?

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn croesawu, Alun, y cyhoeddiad ar fuddsoddi a wneuthum yn ystod wythnosau cyntaf y flwyddyn ar brosiectau arbed costau. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cefnogi'r Gyllideb Buddsoddi i Arbed fel y ffordd ymlaen. Bydd yn sicrhau ein bod yn cyflawni'r arbedion effeithlonrwydd y mae eu hangen, ond bydd hefyd yn helpu drwy ddefnyddio'r arfau sydd gennym yn y sector cyhoeddus a'r sector preifat, yn enwedig y prosiectau yr wyf wedi'u cymeradwyo drwy'r Gyllideb Buddsoddi i Arbed, megis integreiddio gwasanaethau i fyfyrwyr ac ymwelwyr yn

County Council's school modernisation programme and the Paperless Powys project, which are critical in delivering to front-line services in education; and Neath Port Talbot's fostering spend-to-save strategy. We heard yesterday about pressures on fostering, the spend-to-save strategy, and the lean systems review of children and young people assessment and case management services.

Athrofa Prifysgol Cymru, Caerdydd, i ddarparu gwasanaeth un stop mwy effeithlon ac effeithiol; rhaglen moderneiddio ysgolion Cyngor Sir Powys a phrosiect Powys Ddi-bapur, sy'n hanfodol o ran cyflenwi i wasanaethau rheng flaen ym maes addysg; a strategaeth gwario i arbed gwasanaeth maethu Castell-nedd Port Talbot. Clywsom ddoe am bwysau ar faethu, y strategaeth gwario i arbed, a'r adolygiad systemau darbodus o wasanaethau asesu a rheoli achosion plant a phobl ifanc.

2.10 p.m.

These are examples of the responsible way in which we are facing up, as I said in answer to your question, to the pressures in the 2010-11 budget. Across the board, efficiencies are required from the whole Welsh Assembly Government, and they are being driven and supported by examples such as the Invest to Save projects.

Alun Cairns: I am grateful for the opportunity to return to the Minister, Llywydd, because she has just read out a long answer to a question that I did not ask. I would be grateful if she could clarify the position. According to the Institute for Fiscal Studies, cuts of around 16 per cent are needed in other spending departments if some of the UK Government's commitments are to be met. The Minister here has made it even more difficult in Wales because she wants to increase spending on education. Can she lay out for us what will be hit? Will it be health, social services, local government, the road-building programme, or agriculture? Of all the budget portfolios at her disposal, which will be cut in the coming years to fund that promise on education?

Jane Hutt: We know that you are reading from the Cameron script, and I can go back to that script. When everyone came back to work after Christmas, we heard from our Chancellor of the Exchequer that there is a £35 billion hole in the Tories' future spending plans, and we knew that education would certainly not be safe in their hands.

I want to be more serious about this, in answer to your point, Alun, to get beyond

Mae'r rhain yn enghreifftiau o'r ffordd gyfrifol yr ydym yn wynebu'r pwysau yng nghyllideb 2010-11, fel y dywedais wrth ateb eich cwestiwn. Yn gyffredinol, mae angen arbedion effeithlonrwydd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad drwyddi draw, ac maent yn cael eu sbarduno a'u cefnogi gan enghreifftiau megis y prosiectau Buddsoddi i Arbed.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i ymateb i'r Gweinidog, Lywydd, oherwydd mae newydd ddarllen ateb hir i gwestiwn na ofynnais. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai egluro'r sefyllfa. Yn ôl y Sefydliad Astudiaethau Cyllid, mae angen toriadau o ryw 16 y cant mewn adrannau eraill sy'n gwario os ydym am fodloni rhai o ymrwymiadau Llywodraeth y DU. Mae'r Gweinidog yma wedi'i gwneud yn anoddach fyth yng Nghymru oherwydd ei bod am gynyddu gwariant ar addysg. A all egluro inni beth fydd yn cael ei daro gan y toriadau? Ai iechyd, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, llywodraeth leol, y rhaglen adeiladu ffyrdd, neu amaethyddiaeth? O'r holl bortffolios sydd ganddi yn ei chyllideb, pa un fydd yn cael ei dorri yn y blynnyddoedd sydd i ddod i gyllido'r addewid ar addysg?

Jane Hutt: Gwyddom eich bod yn darllen o sgrift Cameron, a gallaf ddychwelyd at y sgrift honno. Pan ddaeth pawb yn ôl i'r gwaith ar ôl y Nadolig, clywsom gan Ganghellor y Trysorlys fod twll o £35 biliwn yng nghynlluniau gwariant y Torïaid ar gyfer y dyfodol, a gwyddem yn bendant na fyddai addysg yn ddiogel yn eu dwylo.

Yr wyf am fod yn fwy difrifol am hyn, mewn ymateb i'ch pwynt, Alun, er mwyn mynd y tu

political point scoring. The important thing is that we are moving out of recession because of the policies that we in the Welsh Assembly Government and those in the UK Government have pursued to ensure that we are backing business, backing our skills base, and backing our young people through education. That was not what the Conservative opposition, led by Cameron, predicted they would do. They had a slash-and-burn, take-no-action attitude to dealing with the recession.

Gareth Jones: A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno bod bygythiad gwaeth na'r dirwasgiad i gynlluniau gwario cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, sef penderfyniad Llywodraeth Doriadd, sydd ar fin cael ei hethol yn Llundain, i gynnal cyllideb frys a thorri ar wario cyhoeddus yn gyflymach ac yn llymach nag sy'n ddoeth, yn enwedig i economi fel ein heconomi ni? Polisi cibddall ydyw a allai ymestyn y dirwasgiad yr ydym yn ceisio dianc oddi wrtho.

O gofio bod Cymru eisoes yn debygol o golli hyd at £5.3 biliwn dros y ddegawd nesaf, sef £33 miliwn bob blwyddyn o wariant cyhoeddus yng Nghonwy—a hynny os yw Holtham yn gywir, wrth gwrs—a ydych yn cytuno na allwn ni yng Nghymru fforddio cost Llywodraeth Doriadd yn San Steffan?

Jane Hutt: Not only do I agree with you entirely, but we have the evidence of that emerging clearly. The evidence is that they are not competent in terms of their budgetary assessment. We had the farcical situation in which David Cameron was unable to decide on the same day whether he was going to do something about the situation of families and married couples. He cannot make up his mind during the course of a day how he will spend our money, so what will he do if—and I do not wish to predict this—he forms a Conservative Government in May?

Seriously, Gareth, I am sure that you will join me in welcoming the fact that Liam Byrne came to Wales last week and publicly agreed with me that the Barnett formula needs to be reformed, and he publicly made a commitment to starting work now. Even if they do not want to hear that on the other side on the Chamber, work is starting now to

hwnt i sgorio pwyntiau gwleidyddol. Y peth pwysig yw ein bod yn symud allan o'r dirwasgiad oherwydd y polisiau yr ydym ni yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ac yn Llywodraeth y DU wedi'u cyflwyno i sicrhau ein bod yn cefnogi busnesau, yn cefnogi'n sylfaen sgiliau, ac yn cefnogi'n pobl ifanc drwy addysg. Nid dyna a ddywedodd gwrthblaidd y Ceidwadwyr, dan arweiniad Cameron, y byddai'n ei wneud. Roedd ei dull o ymdrin â'r dirwasgiad yn un o dorri a dileu gwasanaethau a pheidio â gweithredu.

Gareth Jones: Does the Minister agree that there is a worse threat than the recession facing public expenditure plans in Wales, namely the decision of the Tory Government, which is about to be elected in London, to hold an emergency budget to cut public spending more swiftly and stringently than is wise, particularly for an economy such as ours? It is a short-sighted policy that could extend the recession that we are trying to get away from.

Given that Wales is already likely to lose up to £5.3 billion over the coming decade, namely £33 million every year of public expenditure in Conwy—if Holtham is correct, of course—do you agree that we in Wales cannot afford the price of a Tory Government at Westminster?

Jane Hutt: Nid yn unig yr wyf yn cytuno â chi'n llwyr, ond mae dystiolaeth o hynny'n dod i'r amlwg yn glir. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn dangos nad ydynt yn gymwys yn nhermau eu hasesiad o'r gyllideb. Cawsom y sefyllfa chwerthinllyd lle nad oedd David Cameron yn gallu penderfynu ar yr un diwrnod a oedd am wneud rhywbeth yngylch sefyllfa teuluoedd a pharaau priod. Ni all benderfynu o un pen y dydd i'r llall sut y bydd yn gwario ein harian, felly, bydd beth fydd yn ei wneud os—ac nid wyf am ddarogan hyn—bydd yn ffurfio Llywodraeth Geidwadol ym mis Mai?

O ddifrif, Gareth, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn ymuno â mi i groesawu'r ffaith y daeth Liam Byrne i Gymru yr wythnos diwethaf gan gytuno'n gyhoeddus â mi bod angen diwygio fformiwla Barnett, a gwnaeth ymrwymiad yn gyhoeddus i ddechrau ar y gwaith hwnnw yn awr. Hyd yn oed os nad ydynt am glywed hynny ar ochr arall y

assess the impact of convergence to see what will be needed according to a needs analysis for the people of Wales. We got that from the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, and work is starting now. I know that you would support me in welcoming that announcement made last week.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, Minister.

Siambr, mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo yn awr i asesu effaith cydgyfeirio i weld beth fydd ei angen ar gyfer pobl Cymru ar sail dadansoddiad o anghenion. Cawsom hynny gan Brif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys, ac mae'r gwaith yn dechrau yn awr. Gwn y byddech yn fy nghefnogi wrth groesawu'r cyhoeddiad hwnnw a wnaed yr wythnos diwethaf.

Y Llywydd: Diolch, Weinidog.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth Questions to the Minister for Heritage

Portfolio Priorities

Q1 Angela Burns: Will the Minister outline his portfolio priorities for the coming year? OAQ(3)1003(HER)

C3 Gareth Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau ar gyfer 2010? OAQ(3)1015(HER)

Y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth (Alun Ffred Jones): Yr wyf wedi ymrwymo i gyflawni fy ymrwymiadau yng 'Nghymru'n Un' gan gynnwys sicrhau cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol i'r iaith Gymraeg, gyda golwg ar gyflwyno Mesur newydd ar gyfer y Gymraeg; hybu mwy o weithgarwch corfforol ar gyfer iechyd gwell; cynyddu twristiaeth drwy wneud y gorau o werth economaidd ein treftadaeth; a moderneiddio'r rhwydwaith o lyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus.

Angela Burns: This might seem a small priority, but to the many businesses that depend on tourism it is of critical importance. I have raised the issue of brown signs with you on a number of occasions. In Plenary on 20 May last year, you said that a review was being conducted by the Department for Transport. It is now January 2010, so has that review been completed, and, if so, what was its outcome?

It is not just about brown signs, but all signs in my constituency and throughout Wales. I have heard from other people on this matter because there seems to be a growing trend in local councils to refuse permission for existing and successful businesses to replace or renew their signs, which seems crazy.

Blaenoriaethau Portffolio

C1 Angela Burns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu blaenoriaethau ei portffolio ar gyfer y flwyddyn i ddod? OAQ(3)1003(HER)

Q3 Gareth Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on his priorities for 2010? OAQ(3)1015(HER)

The Minister for Heritage (Alun Ffred Jones): I am committed to fulfilling my 'One Wales' commitments including securing legislative competence on the Welsh language with a view to introducing a new Welsh language Measure; encouraging more physical activity for better health; increased tourism by maximising the economic value of our heritage; and modernising the public library network.

Angela Burns: Efallai fod hyn yn ymddangos yn flaenoriaeth fach, ond i'r busnesau niferus sy'n dibynnu ar dwristiaeth, mae'n hollbwysig. Yr wyf wedi codi'r mater yngylch arwyddion brown â chi droeon. Yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 20 Mai y llynedd, dywedasoch fod yr Adran Drafnidiaeth yn cynnal adolygiad. Mae bellach yn fis Ionawr 2010, felly, a yw'r adolygiad hwnnw wedi'i gwblhau, ac os felly, beth oedd ei ganlyniad?

Nid yr arwyddion brown yn unig yw'r broblem, ond pob arwydd yn fy etholaeth a thrwy Gymru gyfan. Yr wyf wedi clywed gan bobl eraill am y mater hwn oherwydd ymddengys fod tuedd gynyddol i gynghorau lleol wrthod caniatâd i fusnesau llwyddiannus sy'n bodoli osod arwyddion newydd neu

Home-grown and successful Welsh businesses cannot have any kind of signage or are limited to having tiny signs—they are businesses that are known throughout Wales. However, McDonald's is allowed to have a brown sign on the Haverfordwest roundabout right by its restaurant, which also seems crazy. I am aware of one restaurant that has lost business, and which can prove it, after being told to remove its signs from the Penblewin roundabout on the A40. I know that this is a small thing, but it makes a lot of difference to a lot of people. Will you address this issue, Minister?

adnewyddu eu harwyddion, sy'n ymddangos yn wallgof. Ni all busnesau Cymreig cynhenid a llwyddiannus gael unrhyw fath o arwyddion neu cânt eu cyfyngu i arwyddion bach iawn—maent yn fusnesau sy'n adnabyddus ledled Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae cwmni McDonald's wedi cael caniatâd i roi arwydd brown ar gylchfan Hwlffordd yn union wrth ymyl ei fwtyt, ac mae hynny hefyd yn ymddangos yn wallgof. Yr wyf yn gwybod am un bwyty sydd wedi colli busnes, ac sy'n gallu profi hynny, ar ôl cael cyfarwyddyd i dynnu ei arwydd oddi ar gylchfan Penblewin ar yr A40. Gwn mai mater bach yw hwn, ond mae'n gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr i lawer o bobl. A wnewch chi fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn, Weinidog?

Alun Ffred Jones: I was under the impression that the review of brown signs had been published, but I may be wrong, so I will have to get back to you to confirm that. Given that you have asked the question, it might not have been published, therefore I will make inquiries and report back to you. In terms of local signage, that is a matter for the local authority to decide, unless the signage is on a trunk road, in which case it would partly be a matter for the Assembly Government and partly a matter for the local authority. I am aware of disquiet in various parts of Wales about signage, but we must avoid the situation that has arisen in parts of Ireland where, on reaching a crossroad, you see dozens of signs, which can be as confusing as seeing no signs at all.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr oeddwn dan yr argraff bod yr adolygiad hwnnw o arwyddion brown wedi'i gyhoeddi, ond efallai fy mod yn anghywir, felly bydd yn rhaid imi gadarnhau hynny gyda chi eto. Gan ichi ofyn y cwestiwn, efallai nad yw wedi'i gyhoeddi, felly gwnaf ymholiadau ac adrodd yn ôl ichi. O ran arwyddion lleol, mater i'r awdurdod lleol benderfynu yn ei gylch, oni bai bod yr arwydd ar gefnffordd, lle byddai felly yn fater i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r awdurdod lleol ar y cyd. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r anfodlonrwydd mewn gwahanol ardaloedd o Gymru ynglŷn ag arwyddion, ond mae'n rhaid inni osgoi'r sefyllfa sydd wedi codi mewn rhannau o Iwerddon lle mae dyn weithiau, wrth gyrraedd croesffordd, yn gweld degau o arwyddion, sy'n gallu bod lawn mor ddryslyd â gweld dim arwyddion o gwbl.

Angela Burns: I agree, Minister, and I do not want to see the countryside littered with endless brown signs or signs of any type. However, it is a crazy situation when national companies such as McDonald's have a brown sign even though its golden arches are right next to it, and great places such as Folly Farm, the organic nurseries and some of the restaurants that are tucked up in the hills in Llanboidy and Login are not getting the business. All they want is a sign, and I would have thought that that would have been a really simple thing to sort out.

Angela Burns: Yr wyf yn cytuno, Weinidog, ac nid wyf am weld ein cefn gwlaid yn frith o arwyddion brown diddiwedd, neu arwyddion o unrhyw fath. Fodd bynnag, mae'n sefyllfa wallgof pan fydd cwmni cenedlaethol fel McDonald's yn cael arwydd brown er bod ei fwâu melyn wedi'u lleoli yn union wrth ei ymyl, ac nid yw lleoedd gwych megis Folly Farm, y meithrinfeidd organig a rhai o'r bwytau sydd wedi'u lleoli yn y bryniau yn Llanboidy a Login yn cael y busnes. Maent am gael arwydd, dyna i gyd, a byddwn wedi meddwl mai mater digon syml fyddai trefnu hynny.

Alun Ffred Jones: Consistency and clarity

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae cysondeb ac

are certainly something that we should be seeking as far as businesses are concerned. We will have to write to you after making inquiries about the state of the review and the present practices of local government with regard to this issue.

Gareth Jones: Weinidog, mae adroddiadau anecdotaid am dymor ymwelwyr 2009 yn awgrymu y bu'r tymor yn well na'r disgwyl yn y gogledd, bron yn sicr oherwydd y dirwasgiad a thuediad ymwelwyr i gymryd gwyliau ym Mhrydain yn lle mynd dramor. Mae hyn yn hanfodol i ni yn y gogledd, oherwydd mae twristiaeth yn un o'r ychydig ddiwydiannau o bwys sydd gennym, ac mae ymysg y pwysicaf yn etholaeth Aberconwy. Pa asesiad swyddogol a wnaethpwyd gan eich adran o'r graddau y bu tymor ymwelwyr 2009 yn llwyddiant, a beth mwy y gellir ei wneud i hyrwyddo a marchnata gogledd Cymru ymhellach fel cychfan i ymwelwyr yn ystod y tymor sydd o'n blaenau yn 2010?

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae ffigurau'r tymor diwethaf yn parhau i gael eu hasesu, ond mae'r ffigurau a ddaeth i law yn awgrymu bod nifer y tripiau gwyliau i ogledd Cymru wedi cynyddu tua 5 y cant oddi ar dymor 2008. Byddai hynny'n gyson gyda'r adroddiadau yr wyf yn eu derbyn wrth gwmniau preifat yn y maes hwn.

2.20 p.m.

Ar ddydd Gwener, byddaf yn lansio strategaeth pum mlynedd ar gyfer gogledd Cymru gyda'r bwriad o gynyddu gwariant yn y diwydiant hwn i £2 biliwn y flwyddyn. Yr ydych yn holol iawn wrth ddweud bod hwn yn sector eithriadol o bwysig i ogledd Cymru. Cynhyrhir gwariant o tua £1.8 biliwn ar hyn o bryd ac amcangyfrifir ei fod yn cynnal tua 37,000 o swyddi yn y gogledd. Mae'r sector yn gymharol bwysicach i ogledd Cymru, neu i rannau o ogledd Cymru, gan fod y gwariant a gynhyrhir ychydig yn is na 40 y cant o gyfanswm Cymru gyfan. Felly, nid oes dwywaith ei fod yn sector eithriadol o bwysig a dylem fod ar flaen y gad o safbwyt marchnata a sicrhau ein bod yn cynnig profiad o'r safon orau i ymwelwyr pan ddônt yma. Yn hynny o beth, yr oedd yr adroddiad diweddaraf ar agweddau ymwelwyr yn galonogol iawn. Dywedodd 92 y cant o'r

eglurder yn sicr yn rhywbeth y dylem fod yn ceisio ei sicrhau ar gyfer busnesau. Bydd yn rhaid inni ysgrifennu atoch ar ôl gwneud ymholiadau ynglŷn â sefyllfa'r adolygiad ac arferion presennol llywodraeth leol mewn cysylltiad â'r mater hwn.

Gareth Jones: Minister, there are anecdotal reports suggesting that the 2009 tourist season was better than expected in north Wales, almost certainly because of the recession and the tendency of visitors to stay in Britain for their holidays rather than go abroad. This is crucial for us in the north, as tourism is one of the few major industries that we have, and is one of the most important in the Aberconwy constituency. What official assessment has your department made on the degree of success of the 2009 tourist season, and what more could be done to further promote and market north Wales as a tourist destination for the forthcoming 2010 season?

Last season's figures are still being assessed, but figures received to date suggest that the number of holiday trips to north Wales increased by around 5 per cent compared to the 2008 season. That would be consistent with reports that I receive from private companies in this area.

On Friday, I will be launching a five-year strategy for north Wales with the intention of increasing the expenditure generated by this industry to £2 billion a year. You are quite right to say that this is an exceptionally important sector to north Wales. At present, the expenditure generated is around £1.8 billion, sustaining an estimated 37,000 jobs in the north. The sector is comparatively more important to north Wales, or parts of north Wales, as the expenditure generated is slightly lower than 40 per cent of the total for the whole of Wales. Therefore, it is undoubtedly an extremely important sector and we should be ahead of the game when it comes to marketing and in ensuring that the experience that we offer visitors is of the highest quality. In that context, the latest report on visitors' attitudes was very encouraging. Of those who had visited Wales

sawl a fu yng Nghymru ar wyliau eu bod wedi cael profiadau cadarnhaol ac y byddent yn barod i ddod yn ôl a dweud wrth gyfeillion am ddod yma hefyd.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf ar Jeff Cuthbert.

Jeff Cuthbert: I assure you that my phone is switched off this afternoon, Llywydd.

Minister, in your capacity as the Minister with responsibility for sport, I ask that your priority for the next minute will be to place on record our sadness at the passing yesterday of Bill McLaren, the voice of rugby. Although he was a proud Scot, he was well respected and considered a friend in Wales. His reporting of rugby, certainly for people of our generation, will always be remembered, and he will be sorely missed as a great advocate and broadcaster.

Alun Ffred Jones: I fully endorse your statement and, as you quite rightly said, those of a certain age, who watched television in black and white, will remember Bill McLaren fondly. It was his objectivity and his enthusiasm that came through; even when his son-in-law played for Scotland and scored two tries, he kept his emotions under control, while, on the other hand, conveying fully his enthusiasm. His use of language was always colourful.

Alun Cairns: One of the exciting areas in your portfolio that your department can look at over the coming years relates to the interleaved spectrum and licence, for which Wales is a pilot area, and auctions are being won and lost. What plans do you have to use that to demonstrate technology in Wales and how Wales can lead the rest of the UK in using this exciting new technology?

Alun Ffred Jones: I am not familiar with the technology to which you refer. Are you referring to tourism? I am sorry, but I do not have the answer to your question now. I will provide you with a written answer.

on holiday, 92 per cent said they had positive experiences and would be willing to return and to tell their friends to come here too.

The Presiding Officer: I call Jeff Cuthbert.

Jeff Cuthbert: Gallaf eich sicrhau fy mod wedi diffodd fy ffôn y prynhawn yma, Lywydd.

Weinidog, yn rhinwedd eich swydd fel y Gweinidog sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros chwaraeon, gofynnaf ichi roi blaenorhaeth am y funud nesaf i gofnodi ein tristwch yn dilyn marwolaeth Bill McLaren ddoe, sef llais rygbi. Er ei fod yn Albanwr balch, yr oedd yn uchel ei barch yng Nghymru ac yn cael ei ystyried yn gyfaill. Bydd ei arddull sylwebu'n cael ei gofio am byth, yn arbennig ymmsg pobl o'n cenhedlaeth ni, a bydd yn chwith iawn ar ei ôl fel hyrwyddwr a darlleddwr gwych.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr wyf yn cefnogi eich datganiad yn llwyr, ac yr oeddech yn dweud y gwir pan ddywedasoch y bydd gan bobl o oedran arbennig, a arferai wylia'r teledu mewn du a gwyn, atgofion annwyl am Bill McLaren. Yr oedd ei wrthrychedd a'i frwdfrydedd yn amlwg; hyd yn oed pan chwaraeodd ei fab yng nghyfraith i'r Alban a sgorio dau gais, cadwodd ei emosiynau dan reolaeth gan lwyddo, ar yr un pryd, i gyfleo ei frwdfrydedd yn llwyr. Byddai bob amser yn defnyddio iaith liwgar.

Alun Cairns: Mae un o'r meysydd cyffrous yn eich portffolio y gall eich adran edrych arno yn ystod y blynnyddoedd nesaf yn gysylltiedig â'r sbectrwm a'r drwydded ryngddalenog, y mae Cymru'n ardal beilot ar eu cyfer, ac y mae arwerthiannau ar eu cyfer yn cael eu hennill a'u colli. Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i ddefnyddio hyn i arddangos technoleg yng Nghymru a dangos sut y gall Cymru arwain gweddill y DU wrth ddefnyddio'r dechnoleg newydd gyffrous hon?

Alun Ffred Jones: Nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â'r dechnoleg y cyfeiriwch ati. A ydych yn cyfeirio at dwristiaeth? Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond nid oes gennyf yr ateb i'ch cwestiwn ar hyn o bryd. Byddaf yn darparu ateb

ysgrifenedig ar eich cyfer.

Alun Cairns: The interleaved licence relates to the ability to broadcast on mobile phones and other small items of technology in a much more confined local space. Cube Interactive Limited was successful in the licence auction some time ago. That licence will last for some period, but the development of new technology and innovations—and we are one of the few parts of United Kingdom that are allowed to pilot the technology at this stage—costs money. What are your Government's plans to support the use of this technology in order to show that Wales can be a leading force in new broadcasting technology using the range of possible outputs and in applying this to social projects in Wales to ensure that Wales is seen as a leading authority on this?

Alun Cairns: Mae'r drwydded ryngddalenog yn cyfeirio at y gallu i ddarlledu ar ffonau symudol ac eitemau bach eraill o dechnoleg mewn lle lleol llawer mwy cyfyngedig. Llwyddodd Cube Interactive Limited i brynu'r drwydded mewn arwerthiant gryn amser yn ôl. Bydd y drwydded honno'n para am gyfnod, ond mae'n costio arian i ddatblygu technoleg a dyfeisiadau newydd—a Chymru yw un o ychydig rannau'r Deyrnas Unedig sy'n cael treialu'r dechnoleg hon ar hyn o bryd. Beth yw cynlluniau eich Llywodraeth i gefnogi defnyddio'r dechnoleg hon er mwyn dangos y gall Cymru arwain y ffordd gyda thechnoleg ddarlledu newydd sy'n defnyddio'r ystod lawn o allbynnau posibl, a defnyddio hyn mewn prosiectau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru er mwyn sicrhau bod Cymru'n cael ei hystyried yn awdurdod arweiniol yn y maes hwn?

Alun Ffred Jones: Thank you for your question. I am sorry that I misunderstood your initial line of inquiry. Part of the answer to your question lies in the review that Professor Ian Hargreaves is conducting at the moment and will report on very soon. He will address your line of inquiry, in part, because the creative industries in Wales have a central role to play here. The company you refer to has provided evidence to Professor Hargreaves and features in the report. There are issues here about prioritising spending in this area, which we need to address in the coming years. I understand that a recent report from your own party has indicated possibilities in combining various forms of communication for communal purposes and also, perhaps, on a pan-Wales level. These are not proven as yet, but they need to be kept in play in order for us to develop modern forms of communication in the future.

Alun Ffred Jones: Diolch ichi am eich cwestiwn. Mae'n flin gennyf imi gamddeall eich cwestiwn cychwynnol. Mae'r adolygiad y mae'r Athro Ian Hargreaves yn ei gynnal ar hyn o bryd yn cynnig rhan o'r ateb i'ch cwestiwn, a bydd yn cyflwyno'i ddarganfyddiadau'n fuan iawn. Bydd yn ateb eich ymholiad, yn rhannol, oherwydd mae gan y diwydiannau creadigol yng Nghymru rôl ganolog yn hyn. Mae'r cwmni y soniech amdano wedi rhoi dystiolaeth i'r Athro Hargreaves ac y mae'n cael sylw yn yr adroddiad. Mae yna bynciau trafod o ran blaenoriaethu gwariant yn y maes hwn, a bydd angen inni fynd i'r afael â'r rhain yn ystod y blynnyddoedd nesaf. Deallaf fod adroddiad yn ddiweddar gan eich plaid eich hun wedi awgrymu posibiliadau o ran cyfuno dulliau cyfathrebu gwahanol at ddibenion cyffredin a hefyd, o bosibl, ar lefel Cymru gyfan. Nid yw'r rhain wedi'u profi eto, ond mae angen eu cadw mewn cof er mwyn inni ddatblygu dulliau cyfathrebu modern yn y dyfodol.

Janet Ryder: Minister, you have always been very strong in terms of supporting businesses that bring in tourists. One of those businesses in north Wales is Coed Llandegla Forest, with its mountain bike trails. It has over 200,000 visitors a year and it runs on an

Janet Ryder: Weinidog, yr ydych bob amser wedi rhoi cefnogaeth gref i fusnesau sy'n denu twristiaid. Un o'r busnesau hynny yn y gogledd yw Coed Llandegla, gyda'i lwybrau beiciau mynydd. Mae'n denu mwy na 200,000 o ymwelwyr y flwyddyn, ac mae'n

average annual profit of about £1 million. However, over the last few weeks, it has been severely affected by the bad weather. The nature of the business involves forests; the company has 40 km of trails running through forests. Many of those trees have been brought down, and the company is already estimating a loss of £100,000 to its business. It has to put those trails right before it can open up again for business. Minister, would there be any way at all that you might be able to consider supporting the company?

Alun Ffred Jones: I could not comment on an individual business in an open meeting like this. A number of attractions have felt the effects of the bad weather over the past month or so and a number of them will no doubt be finding it difficult to make ends meet. The outdoor activities sector is an important sector in terms of tourism in Wales and in terms of local community use. There is no doubt that a company such as the one you are referring to has a central role to play. However, in terms of support, we will have to consider that in another context.

Jenny Randerson: Minister, you have said that one of your priorities is historic buildings and heritage. That is largely the work of Cadw within your department. I want to raise with you the threat to the structure of Llanishen reservoir, which was recently listed by Cadw and is now under potential threat of drain-down by the owners. There is engineering evidence that prolonged drain-down could damage the structure of the reservoir. Minister, will you undertake to examine this case in detail? Also, do you—through Cadw—have powers to prevent damage to the structure before it occurs, or do you have the powers only to do something about it once damage has already occurred?

Alun Ffred Jones: I am aware of the threat that you refer to. I will make inquiries with my colleagues and officers in Cadw regarding our powers in relation to this structure, and the concerns that have been expressed about what is being touted with regard to the structure. One would imagine

creu elw blynnyddol o tua £1 filiwn. Fodd bynnag, yn ystod yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf mae'r tywydd gwael wedi effeithio'n ddifrifol ar y busnes. Mae natur y busnes yn cynnwys coedwigoedd: mae gan y cwmni 40 cilomedr o lwybrau'n rhedeg drwy goedwigoedd. Mae llawer o'r coed hynny wedi syrthio, ac y mae'r cwmni eisoes yn amcangyfrif colled o £100,000 yn ei fusnes. Rhaid iddo glirio'r llwybrau hynny cyn y gall ailagor y busnes eto. Weinidog, a fyddai'n bosibl i chi ystyried cynorthwyo'r cwmni mewn unrhyw ffordd?

Alun Ffred Jones: Ni allaf roi sylwadau ar fusnes unigol mewn cyfarfod agored fel hwn. Mae nifer o atyniadau wedi dioddef effeithiau'r tywydd gwael yn ystod y mis neu ddu diwethaf, ac felly mae'n siŵr y bydd nifer ohonynt yn cael anhawster cael dau benllinyn ynghyd. Mae'r sector gweithgareddau awyr agored yn sector pwysig i dwristiaeth yng Nghymru ac o ran defnydd cymunedau lleol. Nid oes amheuaeth nad oes rôl ganolog gan gwmni fel yr un y cyfeiriwch ato. Fodd bynnag, o ran cymorth, bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried hynny mewn cyddestun arall.

Jenny Randerson: Weinidog, yr ydych wedi dweud mai un o'ch blaenoriaethau yw adeiladau hanesyddol a threftadaeth. Gwneir y rhan fwyaf o'r gwaith hwnnw yn eich adran gan Cadw. Hoffwn drafod gyda chi y bygythiad i strwythur cronfa ddŵr Llanisien, a gafodd ei rhestru'n ddiweddar gan Cadw ac sydd yn awr yn wynebu'r perygl posibl o gael ei draenio gan y perchnogion. Ceir tystiolaeth beirianyddol sy'n dangos y gallai draenio'r gronfa ddŵr am gyfnod estynedig wneud difrod i'w strwythur. Weinidog, a wnewch chi ymrwymo i archwilio'r achos hwn yn fanwl? Hefyd, a oes gennych chi—drwy Cadw—bwerau i atal difrod i'r strwythur cyn i hynny ddigwydd, neu ai dim ond pwerau i wneud rhywbeth ar ôl i'r difrod gael ei wneud sydd gennych?

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r bygythiad y cyfeiriwch ato. Af i ymholi ymhlið fy nghydweithwyr a'm swyddogion yn Cadw am ein o ran y strwythur hwn, a'r pryderon a fynegwyd am yr hyn sy'n cael ei awgrymu mewn cysylltiad â'r strwythur. Byddai rhywun yn dychmygu y gallai

that owners who take actions that endanger any structure might be doing something that is against the spirit of the listed conditions as they apply to the structure. However, I will have to write to you with the details.

perchnogion sy'n gweithredu mewn ffordd sy'n peryglu unrhyw strwythur fod yn gwneud rhywbeth sy'n groes i ysbryd yr amodau rhestru sy'n berthnasol i'r strwythur. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn rhaid imi ysgrifennu atoch i roi'r manylion.

Industrial Heritage

Q2 Chris Franks: Will the Minister make a statement on industrial heritage in South Wales Central? OAQ(3)1002(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: The industrial heritage of South Wales Central is a key component of the diverse heritage of the area and Wales as a whole. Including canals and railways, there are some 160 industrial heritage assets in South Wales Central listed or scheduled for their historic importance.

Treftadaeth Ddiwydiannol

C2 Chris Franks: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am dreftadaeth ddiwydiannol yng Nghanol De Cymru? OAQ(3)1002(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae treftadaeth ddiwydiannol Canol De Cymru yn elfen allweddol o dreftadaeth amrywiol yr ardal a Chymru gyfan. Ceir tua 160 o asedau treftadaeth ddiwydiannol yng Nghanol De Cymru, gan gynnwys camlesi a rheilffyrdd, sydd wedi'u rhestru neu'u cofrestru oherwydd eu pwysigrwydd hanesyddol.

2.30 p.m.

Chris Franks: You can hear from the reaction to my question the great enthusiasm for such matters, Minister. Among the greatest achievements of the industrial revolution was the creation of the Merthyr to Cardiff canal, and we all know of the contribution of Merthyr ironworks to the economic development of Wales. Indeed, rails from Merthyr were laid across Europe. However, when I visited the site of the old Glamorganshire canal in Pontypridd, it was a great shame to see that it was overgrown and substantially neglected. Will your officials look at ways in which this hidden gem in Pontypridd can be improved? The proposed development of the former Brown Lenox & Co Ltd site, which is another site of great historic importance, could be an opportunity for restoration perhaps using section 106 agreements. Will your department discuss with Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council, Pontypridd town council, and other interested parties how the area can be improved? Other abandoned canals have been restored and are now major community assets, and there is no reason why the one in Pontypridd should not receive similar treatment.

Chris Franks: Gallwch glywed o'r ymateb i'm cwestiwn bod brwdffrydedd mawr ynghylch materion o'r fath, Weinidog. Yr oedd creu'r gamlas o Ferthyr i Gaerdydd ymhlið cyflawniadau mwyaf y chwyldro diwydiannol, a gwyddom i gyd am gyfraniad gweithfeydd haearn Merthyr i ddatblygiad economaidd Cymru. Yn wir, gosodwyd cledrau o Ferthyr ar draws Ewrop. Fodd bynnag, pan ymwelais â safle hen gamlas Sir Forgannwg ym Mhontypridd, yr oedd yn drueni mawr gweld ei bod wedi tyfu'n wylt ac wedi'i hesgeuluso'n fawr. A wnaiff eich swyddogion edrych ar ffyrdd o wella'r trysor cudd hwn ym Mhontypridd? Gallai'r cynigion i ddatblygu hen safle Brown Lenox & Co Ltd, safle arall o bwysigrwydd hanesyddol mawr, fod yn gyfle i wneud gwaith adnewyddu, gan ddefnyddio cytundebau adran 106 efallai. A wnaiff eich adran drafod sut y gellid gwella'r ardal â Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf, cyngor tref Pontypridd a phartïon eraill â diddordeb? Mae camlesi eraill a oedd wedi'u hesgeuluso wedi'u hadfer ac maent yn asedau cymunedol pwysig erbyn hyn, ac nid oes dim rheswm pam na ddylai'r gamlas ym Mhontypridd gael ei thrin yn yr un modd.

Alun Ffred Jones: Thank you for that question. As it happens, I met with British

Alun Ffred Jones: Diolch ichi am y cwestiwn hwn. Fel mae'n digwydd, cefais

Waterways officials today prior to this meeting, and we discussed a number of issues and projects, which certainly were of interest to us and to local communities. As we know, the historic environment can be a catalyst for economic regeneration and environmental improvements, and I would welcome efforts to recover the canal for use as a community amenity, as happened with the Monmouthshire and Brecon canal. The Welsh Assembly Government, through Cadw, will be pleased to meet the local authority to consider a scheme of historically sensitive repairs and restoration to the canal, as well as the scope for assisting the works through grant assistance.

David Melding: On the weekend, I made the suggestion that the nineteenth century ship builder and timber merchant, John Batchelor, be shifted off his perch in the Hayes and replaced by a figure of more obvious national significance, such as David Lloyd George, St David, or indeed both—although not on the same plinth. What would I have to do to get your support for this campaign?

Alun Ffred Jones: It is an interesting project. Linking David Lloyd George with St David raises a number of interesting theological debates. However, there is no specific fund within the Government to assist projects relating to statues and monuments, although individual projects have received support from various departments. I do not encourage you to come to the Government for money, but we will certainly be ready to listen to constructive ideas.

Leisure Activities

Q4 Andrew R.T. Davies: Will the Minister make a statement on the levels of participation in leisure activities in Wales? OAQ(3)0999(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: The Sports Council for Wales administers a range of schemes and initiatives aimed at increasing levels of participation. Our strategic document ‘Creating an Active Wales’ contains actions that the Welsh Assembly Government and our key partners will take over the next five

gyfarfod â swyddogion Dyfrffyrdd Prydain heddiw cyn y cyfarfod hwn, a buom yn trafod nifer o faterion a phrosiectau, a oedd yn sicr o ddiddordeb i ni ac i gymunedau lleol. Fel y gwyddom, gall yr amgylchedd hanesyddol fod yn gatalydd ar gyfer adfywio economaidd a gwelliannau amgylcheddol, a byddwn yn croesawu ymdrechion i adfer y gamlas i'w defnyddio fel amwynder cymunedol, fel sydd eisoes wedi digwydd yn achos camlas Sir Fynwy ac Aberhonddu. Bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, drwy Cadw, yn falch o gwrdd â'r awdurdod lleol i ystyried cynllun o waith atgyweirio ac adfer i'r gamlas sy'n sensitif o safbwyt hanesyddol, yn ogystal â'r posibiliadau o gefnogi'r gwaith drwy gymorth grant.

David Melding: Dros y penwythnos, awgrymais y dylai'r ffigur o John Batchelor, yr adeiladwr llongau a'r masnachwr coed o'r bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg, gael ei symud o'i safle yn yr Ais ac y dylai rhywun sydd ag arwyddocâd cenedlaethol mwy amlwg, megis David Lloyd George, Dewi Sant, neu yn wir, y ddau, gael eu rhoi yn ei le—ond nid ar yr un plinth. Beth byddai'n rhaid imi ei wneud i sicrhau eich cefnogaeth i'r ymgyrch hon?

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae'n brosiect diddorol. Mae cysylltu David Lloyd George â Dewi Sant yn codi nifer o ddadleuon diwinyddol diddorol. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gan y Llywodraeth gronfa benodol i gefnogi prosiectau sy'n gysylltiedig â cherfluniau a chofebau, er bod prosiectau unigol wedi cael cymorth gan adrannau amrywiol. Nid wyf yn eich annog i ofyn i'r Llywodraeth am arian, ond byddwn yn sicr yn barod i wrando ar syniadau adeiladol.

Gweithgareddau Hamdden

C4 Andrew R.T. Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lefelau cyfranogi mewn gweithgareddau hamdden yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0999(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru yn gweinyddu ystod o gynlluniau a mentrau sy'n ceisio cynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon. Mae ein dogfen strategol ‘Creu Cymru Egniol’ yn cynnwys y camau gweithredu y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'n partneriaid

years to increase participation.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you for that answer, Minister. It is a commitment in the ‘One Wales’ agreement to facilitate an increase in the number of coaches for participation sports across Wales. We are now coming to the end of the first three years of the One Wales Government, so are you in a position to identify the number of new coaches that this initiative has managed to produce for the people of Wales to participate in more such sports? More importantly, what sustainable funding are you making available to ensure that this is not a one-off and that the process continues so that we see greater participation in football, rugby, cricket and all sorts of other participation sports?

Alun Ffred Jones: I agree with you entirely that increasing the number of coaches is essential if we are to increase the number of people taking part in various sports and other leisure activities, and also if we are to increase our performance at the top end of some of the major sporting events on a world level. We are in discussions with the sports council about putting a scheme in place that aims to increase substantially the number of coaches. I cannot put a figure on it today, but an announcement will be made in the coming weeks or months to spell out exactly what is being proposed and the budget attached to it. I concur with you that such a scheme cannot be a one-off. Rather, it should be sustained over a long time so that we can see the number of coaches who have the proper qualifications increasing, thereby having the desired effect throughout the land.

Leanne Wood: Minister, in Treherbert, the community has rallied to try to take over the swimming pool that the local authority closed last year. Treherbert’s swimming pool was a vital part of the village, and now residents must take a trip to Ystrad if they want to swim, which is inconvenient for many people but impossible for some. The community group behind the bid to reopen the pool is currently exploring funding options.

allweddol yn eu cymryd dros y pum mlynedd nesaf er mwyn cynyddu cyfranogiad.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch i chi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Mae ymrwymiad yn y cytundeb ‘Cymru’n Un’ i hwyluso cynnydd yn nifer yr hyfforddwyr ar gyfer chwaraeon y gall pobl gymryd rhan ynddynt ledled Cymru. Erbyn hyn, mae Llywodraeth Cymru’n Un mewn grym ers tair blynedd bron, felly, a ydych mewn sefyllfa i gadarnhau nifer yr hyfforddwyr newydd y mae'r fenter hon wedi llwyddo i'w denu er mwyn i bobl Cymru allu cymryd rhan mewn mwy o chwaraeon o'r fath? Yn bwysicach, pa gyllid cynaliadwy yr ydych yn ei ddarparu i sicrhau nad un digwyddiad ar ei ben ei hun yw hwn, ac y bydd y broses yn parhau er mwyn inni weld mwy o bobl yn cymryd rhan mewn pêl-droed, rygbi, criced a phob math o chwaraeon eraill?

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr wyf yn cytuno'n llwyr â chi fod cynyddu nifer yr hyfforddwyr yn hollbwysig os ydym am gynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon amrywiol a gweithgareddau hamdden eraill, a hefyd os ydym am wella ein perfformiad ar y lefel uchaf yn rhai o'r digwyddiadau chwaraeon mawr a gynhelir yn rhyngwladol. Yr ydym yn cynnal trafodaethau gyda'r cyngor chwaraeon ynglŷn â sefydlu cynllun sy'n ceisio cynyddu nifer yr hyfforddwyr yn sylweddol. Ni allaf roi ffigur ar gyfer hyn heddiw, ond caiff cyhoeddiad ei wneud yn ystod yr wythnosau neu'r misoedd nesaf i esbonio beth yn union sy'n cael ei gynnig a'r gyllideb sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny. Cytunaf â chi na all cynllun o'r fath fod yn un cynllun ar ei ben ei hun. Yn hytrach, dylid ei gynnal dros gyfnod maith er mwyn inni weld nifer yr hyfforddwyr sydd â'r cymwysterau priodol yn cynyddu, gan greu'r effaith a ddymunir ledled y wlad.

Leanne Wood: Weinidog, yn Nhreherbert mae'r gymuned wedi dod at ei gilydd i geisio bod yn gyfrifol am y pwll nofio a gafodd ei gau gan yr awdurdod lleol y llynedd. Yr oedd pwll nofio Treherbert yn rhan allweddol o'r pentref, ac yn awr rhaid i'r trigolion deithio i Ystrad os ydynt am fynd i nofio, sy'n anghyfleus i nifer o bobl, ond yn amhosibl i rai. Mae'r grŵp cymunedol sy'n awyddus i ailagor y pwll yn archwilio'r dewisiadau

Unfortunately, it has been stonewalled by the local authority over its ability to adopt the free swimming scheme. Minister, you have previously stated that the decision on this is a matter for the council, but do you have any powers or authority to compel the local authority to pass on the benefits of that worthwhile Assembly initiative to the community-led group, which is merely asking for parity with other pools in the county borough?

Alun Ffred Jones: I very much doubt whether we have the powers to compel local authorities as you are asking, but I will seek clarification of that point. I certainly cannot comment on the situation between the action committee in Treherbert and the local authority. There are funds available that are relevant to the work of this group, such as the community and facilities fund and the asset transfer fund, and so those are possible avenues to be explored. I will also look at the free swimming scheme to see whether that can be applied. It can certainly be applied outside local authority swimming pools, but that is a matter for the local authority.

Public Service Broadcasting

Q5 Peter Black: Will the Minister make a statement on what representation he has made with regard to public service broadcasting on commercial channels in Wales? OAQ(3)1027(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: I have regular discussions with the UK Government, broadcasters and Ofcom about public service broadcasting in Wales. Most recently, they were in relation to the pilot scheme for the independently funded news consortia as a replacement for the channel 3 regional news service.

Peter Black: Given the importance of that pilot scheme on the independent channels, what influence and control does the Welsh Assembly Government have over monitoring and overseeing it? How will you be interacting with the UK Government on the final decision over whether it becomes a permanent feature in Wales?

cyllico ar hyn o bryd. Yn anffodus, mae'r awdurdod lleol yn codi rhwystr o ran gallu'r grŵp i fabwysiadu'r cynllun nofio am ddim. Weinidog, yr ydych wedi dweud yn y gorffennol fod hwn yn fater i'r cyngor ei benderfynu, ond a oes gennych unrhyw bwerau neu awdurdod i orfodi'r awdurdod lleol i drosglwyddo manteision y fenter fuddiol hon gan y Cynulliad i'r grŵp cymunedol? Nid yw'n gofyn am ddim byd mwy na chydraddoldeb â phyllau nofio eraill yn y fwreistref sirol.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr wyf yn amau'n fawr a oes gennym y pwerau i orfodi awdurdodau lleol fel hyn, ond ceisiaf eglurhad ar y pwynt hwnnw. Yn sicr, ni allaf roi sylw ar y sefyllfa rhwng y pwyllogr gweithredu yn Nhreherbert a'r awdurdod lleol. Mae arian ar gael sy'n berthnasol i waith y grŵp hwn, megis y gronfa cymunedau a chyfleusterau a'r gronfa trosglwyddo asedau, ac felly mae'r rhain yn llwybrau posibl i'w harchwilio. Byddaf hefyd yn edrych ar y cynllun nofio am ddim i weld a fyddai'n posibl ei weithredu. Mae'n sicr yn cael ei weithredu mewn pyllau nofio sydd y tu allan i reolaeth awdurdodau lleol, ond mater i'r awdurdod lleol yw hynny.

Darlledu Gwasanaeth Cyhoeddus

C5 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y sylwadau y mae wedi'u gwneud am ddarlledu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus ar sianeli masnachol yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)1027(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: Byddaf yn cael trafodaethau rheolaidd gyda Llywodraeth y DU, darlledwyr ac Ofcom ynglŷn â darlledu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Yn fwyaf diweddar, yr oedd y trafodaethau hynny'n ymwneud â'r cynllun peilot ar gyfer y consortia newyddion a ariennir yn annibynnol, i gymryd lle gwasanaeth newyddion rhanbarthol sianel 3.

Peter Black: O ystyried pwysigrwydd y cynllun peilot hwnnw i'r sianeli annibynnol, pa ddylanwad a rheolaeth sydd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad dros ei fonitro a'i oruchwylia? Sut y byddwch yn ymwneud â Llywodraeth y DU i benderfynu'n derfynol a fydd hyn yn dod yn nodwedd barhaol yng Nghymru ai peidio?

Alun Ffred Jones: We are in regular contact with the UK Government, but we have no direct input into the process. We have secured a place for a representative from Wales on the panel that will be making the final decision on who is chosen, and I am very pleased to see that there is competition to provide the service here in Wales. The permanence of the arrangement is an issue for the future, but the Government will involve itself in that, because it is an important issue and an important debate. We are concerned not only about the provision of a news service, but also about more general programming in English in Wales.

2.40 p.m.

Nerys Evans: Un o'r elfennau pwysicaf ym myd darlledu cyhoeddus yw sicrhau newyddion teg a diduedd i holl bobl Cymru, gan gynnwys plant a phobl ifanc. Mae gennym hysbysraglen wych o safon uchel drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, sef *Ffeil*, sy'n darparu newyddion i bobl ifanc. Fodd bynnag, mae'r rhaglen gyfatebol yn Saesneg, *Newsround*, yn ddiffygol gan ei bod yn darlledu straeon sy'n aml yn amherthnasol i fywydau pobl ifanc yng Nghymru, yn enwedig ym meisydd addysg ac iechyd. A ydych yn cytuno bod angen i'r BBC edrych ar y sefyllfa a datblygu gwasanaeth newyddion i blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru sy'n hollol berthnasol i'w bywydau bob dydd?

Alun Ffred Jones: Byddai cael rhaglen o'r fath yn Saesneg yng Nghymru yn sicr yn beth gwych, ond nid yw o fewn fy mhwerau i ddylanwadu na dweud wrth y BBC pa fath o raglenni y dylai eu gwneud yn Gymraeg neu'n Saesneg. Mae'n fater y gallwn ei godi gyda'r BBC yn y cyfarfodydd rheolaidd yr wyf yn eu cynnal gyda'r gorfforaeth, a byddwn yn hapus i wneud hynny.

Alun Cairns: Will the Minister outline the specific involvement that he has had in lobbying and discussing with the Department for Culture, Media and Sport on the use of the independently funded news consortia? What plans does the Assembly Government

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr ydym mewn cyswllt rheolaidd â Llywodraeth y DU, ond nid ydym yn cyfrannu'n uniongyrchol i'r broses. Yr ydym wedi sicrhau lle i gynrychiolydd o Gymru ar y panel a fydd yn gwneud y penderfyniad terfynol ynghylch pwy fydd yn cael ei ddewis, ac yr wyf yn falch iawn bod cystadleuaeth i ddarparu'r gwasanaeth yma yng Nghymru. Mater i'w drafod yn y dyfodol yw pa mor barhaol fydd y trefniant, ond bydd y Llywodraeth yn sicrhau ei bod yn rhan o'r broses honno, oherwydd mae'n fater pwysig ac yn ddadl bwysig. Mae gennym ddiddordeb, nid yn unig yn y gwasanaeth newyddion a ddarperir, ond hefyd yn y rhaglenni Saesneg mwy cyffredinol a ddarperir yng Nghymru.

Nerys Evans: One of the most important elements of public broadcasting is ensuring unbiased and fair news services to all the citizens of Wales, including children and young people. We have an excellent and high-quality magazine programme through the medium of Welsh, namely *Ffeil*, which delivers the news to young people. However, the equivalent programme in English, *Newsround*, has a failing in that it broadcasts stories that are often irrelevant to the lives of young people in Wales, particularly in relation to health and education. Do you agree that the BBC needs to look into the situation and develop a news service for children and young people in Wales that is entirely relevant to their everyday lives?

Alun Ffred Jones: Having such a programme in English in Wales would certainly be wonderful, but it is not within my powers to influence the BBC or to tell it what kind of programming it should make in Welsh or in English. I could raise the matter with the BBC in my regular meetings with the corporation, and I would be happy to do so.

Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog esbonio'i gyfraniad penodol i'r broses o lobio'r Adran dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon a thrafod gyda hi ynghylch defnyddio consortia newyddion ariennir yn annibynnol? Pa gynlluniau sydd gan

have to lobby hereon in to ensure that Wales receives its fair attention within the pilot scheme?

Alun Ffred Jones: We have been in regular contact with the Secretary of State and with Ministers since the summer, and I have also had phone discussions with junior Ministers and the Minister at the DCMS to ensure that it properly takes into account all the concerns that have been expressed in the Chamber when it provides this service. As I said to Peter Black, we will be fully engaged in any discussions on the future of this provision.

Media Reforms

Q6 Alun Cairns: Will the Minister make a statement on any recent discussions he has had with the Department for Culture, Media and Sport regarding the UK Government's plans for media reforms? OAQ(3)1005(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: I have regular discussions with the DCMS. Most recently, there have been discussions about the independently funded news consortia. The DCMS recently announced the names of the selection panel, which includes a Welsh representative, Glyn Mathias. The panel will soon make its recommendations on selecting preferred bidders.

Alun Cairns: I am grateful to the Minister for his answer. Does the Welsh Assembly Government have a policy on further spectrum auctions in Wales? Would it consider the packaging of such licences to create economies of scale for local content services?

Alun Ffred Jones: We are happy to consider any ideas. Many of our policies in this area have been clarified in the report that we commissioned some months ago and in the statements that I have made in the Chamber. Beyond that I cannot go. This is a changing situation and we all have to be flexible about possible future developments. We are fully engaged with the DCMS to ensure that it is fully aware of our thinking and of the

Lwydodaeth y Cynulliad i lobio ar hynny er mwyn sicrhau bod Cymru'n cael sylw teg yn y cynllun peilot?

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr ydym wedi yn cysylltu'n rheolaidd â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ac â Gweinidogion ers yr haf, ac yr wyf hefyd wedi cael trafodaethau dros y ffôn gydag is-Weinidogion yr Adran dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon i sicrhau bod yr Adran yn ystyried yr holl bryderon a fynegwyd yn y Siambr pan fydd yn darparu'r gwasanaeth hwn. Fel y dywedais wrth Peter Black, byddwn yn cymryd rhan lawn mewn unrhyw drafodaethau ar ddyfodol y ddarpariaeth hon.

Diwygio'r Cyfryngau

C6 Alun Cairns: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am unrhyw drafodaethau diweddar y mae wedi'u cael gyda'r Adran dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon ynghylch cynlluniau Llywodraeth y DU i ddiwygio'r cyfryngau? OAQ(3)1005(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: Byddaf yn cael trafodaethau rheolaidd gydâ'r Adran dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon. Yn fwyaf diweddar, bu trafodaethau'n ymwneud â'r consortia newyddion a ariennir yn annibynnol. Yn ddiweddar cyhoeddodd yr adran enwau'r panel dethol, sy'n cynnwys cynrychiolydd o Gymru, sef Glyn Mathias. Bydd y panel yn gwneud ei argymhellion yn fuan ar ddewis y cynigwyr a ffefrir.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am ei ateb. A oes gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad bolisi ar arwerthiannau sbectrwm pellach yng Nghymru? A fyddai'n ystyried pecynnu trwyddedau o'r fath er mwyn creu arbedion maint ar gyfer gwasanaethau cynnwys lleol?

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr ydym yn fodlon ystyried unrhyw syniadau. Mae llawer o'n polisiau yn y maes hwn wedi'u hegluro yn yr adroddiad a gomisiynwyd gennym rai misoedd yn ôl, ac yn y datganiadau yr wyf wedi'u gwneud yn y Siambr. Ni allaf ddweud mwy na hynny. Mae'n sefyllfa sy'n newid, a rhaid inni i gyd fod yn hyblyg ynghylch unrhyw ddatblygiadau posibl yn y dyfodol. Yr ydym yn ymwneud yn llawn â'r Adran

concerns that have been expressed here in Wales about the provision of news services.

dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon i sierhau ei bod yn gwbl ymwybodol o'n safbwytiau a'r pryderon a fynegwyd yma yng Nghymru ynglŷn â darparu gwasanaethau newyddion.

Bethan Jenkins: Weinidog, a ydych wedi clywed bod unrhyw fudiadau cyfryngol penodol wedi cael blaenoriaeth o ran y peilot consortia newyddion a ariennir yn annibynnol, a bod y flaenoriaeth honno wedi'i chyfathrebu gan unrhyw Weinidog yn San Steffan, naill ai yn gyhoeddus neu mewn cyfarfodydd gweinidogol? Mae fy swyddfa yn ymchwilio i hyn, ac mae wedi clywed haeriadau y bu Gweinidog yn lobio ar ran mudiad cyfryngol yma yng Nghymru. Os yw hynny'n wir, mae'n eironig bod Llywodraeth San Steffan, neu aelod o'r Llywodraeth honno, yn tanseilio telerau'r peilot. A ydych yn cytuno y byddai hynny'n anghywir ac yn tanseilio'r broses, ac a fedrwrch sicrhau bod y broses o ddewis yn annibynnol ac yn dryloyw?

Alun Ffred Jones: Nid wyf yn ymwybodol bod unrhyw gyhuddiad wedi'i wneud bod rhywun yn lobio ar ran unrhyw un o'r cwmnïau sydd wedi rhoi eu henwau yn yr het. Byddwn yn meddwl ei fod yn amhriodol llwyr i unrhyw un wneud hynny, a byddwn yn siomedig iawn pe bai hynny yn wir. Y mae'n holl bwysig bod y tri chynnig diddorol hyn yn cael sylw cyfartal a theg, oherwydd ansawdd y gwasanaeth i bobl Cymru sy'n bwysig. Hynny ddylai fod blaenaf ym meddyliau'r panel sy'n styried y ceisiadau.

Promotion of the Welsh Language

Q7 Leanne Wood: Will the Minister make a statement on the promotion of the Welsh language? OAQ(3)0998(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: The One Wales Government remains committed to making Wales a truly bilingual country where people can choose to live their lives through the medium of Welsh or English.

Leanne Wood: Attempts to reorganise post-16 education in Rhondda Cynon Taf have highlighted a disjoint between the strategy of

Bethan Jenkins: Minister, have you heard whether any specific media organisations have been given priority in the independently funded news consortia pilot, or whether such a priority has been conveyed by any Minister at Westminster, whether publicly or in ministerial meetings? My office is looking into this, and it has heard allegations that a Minister has been lobbying on behalf of a media organisation here in Wales. If that is true, it is rather ironic that the Westminster Government, or a member of that Government, is undermining the terms of the pilot scheme. Do you agree that that would be wrong and would undermine the whole process, and can you ensure that the selection process is independent and transparent?

Alun Ffred Jones: I am not aware that any such allegation has been made that anybody has been lobbying on behalf of any of the companies that have put their names forward. I would imagine that it would be completely inappropriate for anybody to do so, and I would be most disappointed if that were true. It is crucial that these three interesting bids receive equitable and fair treatment because it is the quality of the service provided for the people of Wales that is important. That should be foremost in the minds of panel members who are considering the bids.

Hyrwyddo'r Iaith Gymraeg

C7 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg? OAQ(3)0998(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un yn parhau wedi ymrwymo i'r dasg o wneud Cymru yn wlad gwbl ddwyieithog, lle gall pobl ddewis byw eu bywydau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg neu'r Saesneg.

Leanne Wood: Mae ymdrechion i ad-drefnu addysg ôl-16 yn Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi tynnu sylw at ddiffyg cydlyniad rhwng

the education department and the Welsh language strategy that is in your portfolio. Can you indicate whether discussions are being held to achieve alignment in strategies with your counterpart, the Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning? Will you also make a statement on how important you think that Welsh-medium education is in order to meet the aims and targets as set out in 'Iaith Pawb'?

Alun Ffred Jones: It would be inappropriate for me, or any other Minister, to comment on these issues, as Welsh Ministers may have a statutory role to play in determining future plans for reorganisation in RCT. However, the provision of truly bilingual education and what has been achieved in Welsh-medium schools is impressive. It has been documented that such provision must be maintained or improved in any reorganisation.

Paul Davies: Dywedasoch yn gynharach y byddech chi, fel Llywodraeth, yn cyflwyno Mesur arfaethedig dros yr iaith Gymraeg yn y dyfodol er mwyn hyrwyddo'r iaith ymhellach. A allwch chi ddweud wrthym pryd yr ydych yn credu y byddwch mewn sefyllfa i gyflwyno'r Mesur arfaethedig hwnnw?

Alun Ffred Jones: Y cam cyntaf fydd i'r Gorchymyn gael sêl bendith y Cyfrin Gyngor, ac yr ydym yn hyderus y bydd hynny'n digwydd ym mis Chwefror. Gobeithiwn y bydd hynny'n golygu y byddwn ni wedyn mewn sefyllfa i gyflwyno Mesur arfaethedig yn fuan iawn wedi'r dyddiad hwnnw. Os yw hynny'n ateb digon da i chi, terfynaf yn y fan honno.

Blaenoriaethau ar gyfer yr Iaith Gymraeg

C8 Nerys Evans: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ynglŷn â'i flaenoriaethau ar gyfer yr iaith Gymraeg? OAQ(3)1011(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr ydym yn parhau i weithio tuag at ein hymrwymiadau yn 'Cymru'n Un', o ran y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol a'r Mesur iaith arfaethedig, yn ogystal â thrafod strategaeth newydd ar yr iaith.

strategaeth yr adran addysg a'r strategaeth iaith Gymraeg sydd yn eich portffolio. A allwch ddweud a ydych yn cael trafodaethau gyda'ch cyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, i sicrhau bod y strategaethau'n gydlynol? A wnewch chi ddatgan hefyd pa mor bwysig, yn eich tyb chi, yw addysg Gymraeg er mwyn cyflawni'r nodau a'r targedau a gynhwysir yn 'Iaith Pawb'?

Alun Ffred Jones: Byddai'n amhriodol i mi, neu unrhyw Weinidog arall, wneud sylwadau ar y materion hyn, oherwydd gallai fod gan Weinidogion Cymru rôl statudol i'w chwarae yn y broses o benderfynu pynlluniau ad-drefnu yn Rhondda Cynon Taf yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, mae darparu addysg gwbl ddwyieithog a'r hyn a gyflawnwyd mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Cymraeg yn drawiadol. Nodwyd bod yn rhaid i unrhyw broses ad-drefnu gynnal darpariaeth o'r fath neu ei gwella.

Paul Davies: You said earlier that you, as a Government, will be introducing a proposed Measure on the Welsh language in future in order to further promote the language. Could you tell us when you believe that you will be in a position to introduce that proposed Measure?

Alun Ffred Jones: The first step will be for the Order to be approved by the Privy Council and we are confident that that will happen in February. We hope that that will mean that we will then be in a position to introduce a proposed Measure very soon after that date. If that answer is good enough for you, I will leave it there.

Priorities for the Welsh Language

Q8 Nerys Evans: Will the Minister make a statement on his priorities for the Welsh language? OAQ(3)1011(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: We continue to work towards achieving our 'One Wales' commitments with regard to the proposed legislative competence Order and the Welsh language Measure, as well as discussing the new strategy on the Welsh language.

Nerys Evans: Yr oeddwn yn falch iawn i glywed eich ateb i gwestiwn Paul Davies. A oes modd i chi roi mwy o fanylion i ni ynglŷn â'r Mesur arfaethedig yr ydych yn gobeithio ei gyflwyno mewn ychydig wythnosau neu fisoeedd? O ran yr amserlen, pryd fyddwn ni, fel Cynulliad, yn gallu craffu ar y Mesur arfaethedig hwn? A ydych yn ffyddio bydd y Mesur arfaethedig hwn wedi cael ei gymeradwyo cyn diwedd tymor y Cynulliad?

Alun Ffred Jones: Y mae'r amserlen yn dynn o safbwyt rhan olaf eich cwestiwn, ond yr wyf yn hyderus ei fod yn bosibl ac yn bwysig i ni gyflawni hynny. Byddwch yn craffu ar y Mesur arfaethedig yn syth ar ôl iddo gael ei gyflwyno, ac yr wyf wedi ceisio awgrymu ein bod yn gobeithio bod mewn sefyllfa i allu cyflwyno'r Mesur arfaethedig hwnnw'n fuan wedi i'r Gorchymyn gael ei gymeradwyo gan y Cyfrin Gyngor. O safbwyt yr hyn a fydd yn y Mesur arfaethedig, edrychwch ar yr addewidion yn nogfen 'Cymru'n Un'; byddwn yn cyflawni'r addewidion hynny.

Bryngle Williams: You will be aware of the conclusions of the survey published in November last year that highlighted that some visitors to Wales felt excluded by the use of the Welsh language. What progress has been made since then, in your discussions with the Arts Council of Wales and Visit Wales, about how the Welsh language, which is the centrepiece of Wales's cultural heritage—and I emphasise that point—can be better understood by potential tourists?

2.50 p.m.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr wyf yn gwybod eich bod yn cyfeirio at ganlyniad arolwg bychan o bobl nad oedd wedi bod yng Nghymru. Llawer pwysicach yw'r adroddiad sydd newydd ei gyhoeddi sy'n rhoi manylion arolwg o 5,000 o bobl sydd wedi bod yng Nghymru; dywedodd 92 y cant ohonynt eu bod yn hapus gyda'r croeso ac agwedd pobl tuag atynt.

Ar y llaw arall, mae pwynt gennych,

Nerys Evans: I was very pleased to hear your response to Paul Davies's question. Could you give us more details on the proposed Measure you hope to introduce in a few weeks or months' time? In terms of the timetable, when will we, as an Assembly, be able to scrutinise this proposed Measure? Are you confident that this proposed Measure will have been approved before the end of the Assembly term?

Alun Ffred Jones: The timetable is tight as regards the last part of your question, but I am confident that it is possible for us to achieve it and think that it is important that we do so. You will be scrutinising the proposed Measure as soon as it is introduced and I have tried to suggest that we hope to be in a position to introduce the proposed Measure quite soon after the Order is approved by the Privy Council. As regards the content of the proposed Measure, look at the pledges in 'One Wales'; we will be delivering on those.

Bryngle Williams: Byddwch yn ymwybodol o gasgliadau'r arolwg a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Tachwedd y llynedd ac a oedd yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith fod rhai ymwelwyr â Chymru'n teimlo'u bod yn cael eu cau allan oherwydd defnyddio'r iaith Gymraeg. Pa gynnydd sydd wedi'i wneud ers hynny, yn eich trafodaethau â Chyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Chroeso Cymru, ynglŷn â sicrhau bod yr iaith Gymraeg, sy'n ganolbwyt i dreftadaeth ddiwylliannol Cymru—a phwysleisiaf y pwynt hwnnw—yn cael ei deall yn well gan ddarpar ymwelwyr?

Alun Ffred Jones: I know that you refer to the outcome of a small survey of people who had not visited Wales. Much more important is the report that has just been published regarding a survey of 5,000 people who have visited Wales, and 92 per cent said that they were happy with the welcome and the attitude of people towards them.

On the other hand, you have a point in that

oherwydd mae gan rhai pobl argraffiadau negyddol o Gymru—pobl sydd heb fod yng Nghymru ydynt fel arfer. Mae hynny'n ymwneud â rhywbeth llawer ehangach na thwristiaeth, sef delwedd Cymru y tu allan i'n gwlad. Mae ein delwedd yn rhywbeth a ddylai ein poeni ni oll ac y dylem weithredu i'w gwella. O safbwyt newid agweddau, mae gennym y cynllun Croeso Cynnes Cymreig sydd wedi'i dargedu at westai yn arbennig fel bod y bobl sy'n gweithio yn y gwestai hynny, os ydynt o dramor neu'n Gymry, yn gallu cyfleu rhywbeth i ymwelwyr am y wlad a'i hiaith a'i thraddodiadau, er mwyn iddynt sylweddoli eu bod mewn lle arbennig iawn a lle gwahanol iawn.

Heritage Portfolio

Q9 Nick Ramsay: Will the Minister make a statement on progress towards meeting the ‘One Wales’ commitments in the heritage portfolio? OAQ(3)0991(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: I remain committed to fulfilling the ‘One Wales’ commitments across my portfolio. Achievements include the establishment of a brand new national English-language theatre company, the modernisation of the public library network, and free entry for pensioners and children to Assembly-Government-funded heritage sites.

Nick Ramsay: I am sure that you are aware of the life of Alfred Russel Wallace—I see that you are—a famous natural historian from my constituency of Monmouthshire, who lived in Victorian times. There is little commemoration of the life of Alfred Russel Wallace, even though he was an important Welshman who propounded a rudimentary theory of natural selection before Charles Darwin, which led Darwin to develop his more famous theory. Do you agree that there should be more recognition of the work of this Victorian? I would like you to liaise with National Museum Wales to raise the profile of people like Alfred Russel Wallace, and others in the field of science who have made historic contributions to Wales and the UK, so that their work is remembered. Will you undertake to have that discussion with the

there are people—usually those who have not visited Wales—who have some negative impressions of Wales. That stems from an issue much broader than tourism: the image of Wales in the wider world. Our image should concern us all, and we should all take action to improve that. As regards changing attitudes, we have the Warm Welsh Welcome scheme that is targeted at hotels in particular so that the people working in those hotels, whether they come from abroad or are native to Wales, can convey something to visitors about the language and traditions of Wales, so that they can appreciate that they are in a very special and unique place.

Portffolio Treftadaeth

C9 Nick Ramsay: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cynnydd at gyflawni ymrwymiadau ‘Cymru’n Un’ yn y portffolio treftadaeth? OAQ(3)0991(HER)

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr wyf yn dal wedi ymrwymo i gyflawni ymrwymiadau ‘Cymru’n Un’ ar draws fy mhortffolio. Ymhlið y cyflawniadau mae sefydlu cwmni theatr cenedlaethol Saesneg newydd sbon, moderneiddio'r rhwydwaith llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus, a darparu mynediad am ddim i bensiynwyr a phlant i safleoedd treftadaeth sy'n cael eu hariannu gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Nick Ramsay: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn gwybod am fywyd Alfred Russel Wallace—gwelaf eich bod—y naturiaethwr enwog o'm hetholaeth yn Sir Fynwy, a oedd yn byw yn Oes Victoria. Ychydig sydd ar gael i goffau bywyd Alfred Russel Wallace, er ei fod yn Gymro pwysig a gynigiodd ddamcaniaeth elfennol yngylch dethol naturiol cyn Charles Darwin, a arweiniodd Darwin i ddatblygu'i ddamcaniaeth enwocach. A gytunwch y dylid rhoi mwy o gydnabyddiaeth i waith y gŵr hwn o Oes Victoria? Hoffwn ichi gydweithio ag Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru i godi proffil pobl fel Alfred Russel Wallace, ac eraill ym maes gwyddoniaeth sydd wedi gwneud cyfraniadau hanesyddol i Gymru a'r DU, er mwyn i'w gwaith gael ei gofio. A wnewch chi ymrwymo i drafod hynny gyda'r amgueddfa?

museum?

Alun Ffred Jones: You make a number of assumptions in your question that I do not doubt would lead to vigorous debates in some areas. Certainly, his theories were not so rudimentary. He is an important and interesting figure, and he should be commemorated, but that is not necessarily a job for Government. There are other, local organisations that can contribute to preserving his memory and ensuring that young people get to know of his work and the work of others. For example, a film was released recently about a journalist from Barry who had been anonymous for decades—Gareth Jones. [Laughter.]

I am not talking about the Gareth Jones on these benches. The Barry journalist played a prominent role in journalism between the world wars, and I felt it important that that film was given an airing so that people became aware of his story. To return to your question, yes, we should be telling these stories and finding ways of commemorating our famous men and women.

Janet Ryder: As you have already said, tourism is about more than just scenery—it is about emphasising the unique cultural heritage that we have in Wales. You have done a lot in your portfolio to enhance and develop that side of tourism. Given the number of people who are staying at home for vacations, Wales is in a unique position to be able to reach out to the rest of the UK. Those visitors' stays might be enhanced if they could access significant historic artefacts in the localities from whence they came. Many of these are held in national collections, either in Cardiff or London. Minister, what are you able to do to bring those locally significant historical artefacts back to their original locations?

Alun Ffred Jones: You are right to say that cultural tourism is important. A recent survey indicated that tourists who come to Wales, who indulge in various cultural activities, spend approximately £690 million every year. Those who come specifically for

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr ydych yn gwneud llawer o ragdybiaethau yn eich cwestiwn a fyddai'n sicr yn arwain at ddadleuon bywiog mewn rhai ardaloedd. Yn wir, nid oedd ei ddamcaniaethau mor elfennol â hynny. Mae'n ddyn pwysig a diddorol, a dylai gael ei goffsâu, ond nid gwaith y Llywodraeth fyddai hynny o reidrwydd. Mae yna sefydliadau lleol eraill a all gyfrannu at y gwaith o'i goffsâu a sicrhau bod pobl ifanc yn cael gwybod am ei waith ef a gwaith eraill. Er enghraifft, rhyddhawyd ffilm yn ddiweddar am newyddiadurwr o'r Barri a oedd wedi bod yn anhysbys ers degawdau—Gareth Jones. [Chwerthin.]

Nid am y Gareth Jones ar y meinciau hyn yr wyf yn sôn. Yr oedd gan y newyddiadurwr o'r Barri rôl amlwg ym maes newyddiaduriaeth rhwng y ddau ryfel byd, a chredai ei bod yn bwysig i'r ffilm honno gael ei rhyddhau er mwyn i bobl ddod i wybod am ei hanes. I ddychwelyd at eich cwestiwn, yr wyf yn cytuno y dylem fod yn adrodd yr hanesion hyn ac yn dod o hyd i ffyrdd i goffsâu ein gwyr a gwragedd enwog.

Janet Ryder: Fel yr ydych eisoes wedi sôn, mae mwy i dwristiaeth na golygfeydd—mae'n ymwneud â phwysleisio'r dreftadaeth ddiwylliannol unigryw sydd gennym yng Nghymru. Yr ydych wedi gwneud llawer yn eich portffolio i wella a datblygu'r agwedd honno ar dwristiaeth. O ystyried nifer y bobl sy'n aros yn y DU i fynd ar eu gwyliau, mae Cymru mewn sefyllfa unigryw i ymestyn allan i weddill y DU. Byddai'n bosibl gwella profiad yr ymwelwyr hynny pe gallent weld artefactau hanesyddol arwyddocaol yn eu hardaloedd gwreiddiol. Caiff llawer o'r rhain eu cadw mewn casgliadau cenedlaethol, naill ai yng Nghaerdydd neu yn Llundain. Weinidog, beth allwch ei wneud i ddod â'r artefactau hanesyddol hynny sydd ag arwyddocâd lleol yn ôl i'w lleoliadau gwreiddiol?

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr ydych yn iawn i ddweud bod twristiaeth ddiwylliannol yn bwysig. Dangosodd arolwg yn ddiweddar fod twristiaid sy'n dod i Gymru ac sy'n cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau diwylliannol amrywiol yn gwario tua £690 miliwn bob

cultural activities, spend £170 million. It is therefore an important part of the tourism industry and of the tourism offer. With regard to the artefacts to which you have referred, this is a global debate. The Mold cape, which was put on show in Wrexham, attracted a huge number of people, and that is an example of what can be achieved. In order for that to happen, we have to have centres around Wales that are capable of accepting such important and interesting articles. Therefore, it is just as important to ensure that our institutions are in a good state of repair and that they have the necessary wherewithal to accept these artefacts for the period during which they are not under our control. There is a strong case for some of these artefacts to be returned to Wales, and sometimes, not only to Wales, or Cardiff, but to the region from where they came.

blwyddyn. Mae'r rhai sy'n dod yma'n benodol ar gyfer gweithgareddau diwylliannol yn gwario £170 miliwn. Felly, mae'n rhan bwysig o'r diwydiant twristiaeth a'r hyn sydd gan dwristiaeth i'w gynnig. O ran yr artefactau y cyfeiriech atynt, mae hon yn ddadl sy'n digwydd ledled y byd. Denodd mantell yr Wyddgrug, a gafodd ei harddangos yn Wrecsam, nifer fawr iawn o bobl, ac mae hyn yn enghraifft o'r hyn y gellir ei gyflawni. Er mwyn i hynny ddigwydd, rhaid inni gael canolfannau ledled Cymru sy'n gallu cymryd eitemau mor bwysig a diddorol. Felly, mae hi lawn mor bwysig inni sicrhau bod ein sefydliadau mewn cyflwr da a bod ganddynt yr adnoddau angenrheidiol i dderbyn yr eitemau hyn ar gyfer y cyfnodau hynny pan na fyddant o dan ein rheolaeth. Mae achos cryf dros ddychwelyd rhai o'r artefactau hyn i Gymru, ac weithiau nid yn unig i Gymru neu Gaerdydd, ond i'r ardaloedd y daethant ohonynt yn wreiddiol.

Rhodri Morgan: I agree with every word that Nick Ramsay uttered about the need to record the huge contribution that Alfred Russel Wallace made to the theory of evolution. I also commend Alfred Russel Wallace to all scientists, as he was the most modest scientist ever known to the human race, who insisted that Charles Darwin must be given all the credit. Whereas most scientists, throughout human history, have insisted on taking the credit for things that they did not invent, Alfred Russel Wallace was quite the other way round, and despite the fact that the credit should have been shared roughly 51:49 between them, he insisted that all the credit go to Charles Darwin. I am not sure whether we should commend that course of action to all scientists because they would end up not getting any grants, but for his modesty and his contribution to the world of science, we need to commend Alfred Russel Wallace far more than has hitherto been done.

Alun Ffred Jones: I agree.

Eleanor Burnham: Dilyner hynny. Mae mor anodd siarad ar ôl geiriau pwysig y cyn Brif Weinidog.

Symudaf at faes chwaraeon. Mae'n debyg

Rhodri Morgan: Cytunaf â phob gair a ddywedodd Nick Ramsay fod angen cofnodi cyfraniad enfawr Alfred Russel Wallace i ddamcaniaeth esblygiad. Yr wyf hefyd yn cymeradwyo Alfred Russel Wallace i bob gwyddonydd, oherwydd ef oedd y gwyddonydd mwyaf gwylai a fu erioed, ac a fynnodd fod Charles Darwin yn cael y clod i gyd. Yn wahanol i'r rhan fwyaf o wyddonwyr drwy holl hanes dyn, sydd wedi mynnu'r clod am bethau na wnaethant eu dyfeisio, yr oedd Alfred Russel Wallace i'r gwrthwyneb yn llwyr, ac er y dylai'r ddua fod wedi rhannu'r clod yn gyfartal bron, mynnodd Alfred Russel Wallace y dylai Charles Darwin gael y clod i gyd. Nid wyf yn siŵr a ddylem fod yn annog pob gwyddonydd i weithredu fel hynny neu ni fyddent yn cael dim grantiau, ond oherwydd ei wyleidd-dra a'i gyfraniad i wyddoniaeth, mae angen inni roi mwy o glod i Alfred Russel Wallace nag a gafodd hyd yma.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr wyf yn cytuno.

Eleanor Burnham: Follow that. It is so difficult to speak after the important words of the former First Minister.

I will move on to sports. It appears that you

eich bod yn ymwybodol o'r ffaith bod y Pwyllgor Cymunedau a Diwylliant yn edrych yn fanwl ar hyn o bryd ar ddigwyddiadau chwaraeon mawr. Clywsom dystiolaeth yr wythnos diwethaf, a hoffwn glywed yr hyn yr ydych yn ei feddwl am y dystiolaeth honno. Dywedodd prif weithredwr Badminton Cymru, a oedd hefyd yn ddyn diymhongar iawn, y gallai unrhyw un chwarae badminton, hyd yn oed os oeddent yn ei chwarae'n wael. Dywedodd po fwyaf gwael yr ydych yn chwarae, po fwyaf y gall pobl chwerthin ar eich pennau, a po fwyaf o hwyl fyddwch yn ei gael. Mae hynny'n bwyt pwyseg.

Beth yn union yr ydych yn ei wneud ynglŷn â'r digwyddiadau hyn? Y pwynt difrifol yr oedd yn ceisio ei wneud oedd nad oes digon o ysbrydoliaeth a hyder ymyst y Cymry i ddenu digwyddiadau pwysig i Gymru. Dyna yw fy nghwestiwn cyntaf, gan obeithio y caf gyfle i ofyn ail gwestiwn, oherwydd dyma yw fy mhortffolio.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi sefydlu uned digwyddiadau mawr, ac ymhlieth y ddau ddigwyddiad sydd un âi yma'n barod neu a fydd yn dod yw Rali Cymru GB a Chwpan Ryder. Mae hynny'n profi bod y Llywodraeth yn llawn sylweddoli pwysigrwydd y digwyddiadau hyn. Yr oedd y gêm griced prawf yng Nghaerdydd yn rhan o'r un feddylfryd, ac mae angen llongyfarch pawb a oedd yn ymwneud â'r gêm honno ar ei llwyddiant. Felly, mae'r Llywodraeth yn llawn sylweddoli pwysigrwydd cael digwyddiadau o'r fath a'r ffaith y gallant gyfrannu mewn ffordd gadarnhaol iawn at ddelwedd Cymru dramor.

3.00 p.m.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae'n dda cael gwybod hynny, gan fod y tystion yn teimlo bod y sefyllfa ar hyn o bryd yn un rhwystredig o ran diffyg cyfleusterau, diffyg arian a diffyg ysbrydoliaeth—neu ddiffyg o ran agweddau tuag at yr hyn sy'n ein gwneud yn Gymry, pwy aŵyr? Hyd y deallaf, yn ôl 'Cymru'n Un' mae'r digwyddiadau mawr hyn yn gyfrifoldeb Adran yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Pa fath o drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda'ch cyd-Weinidog, y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, ar y materion pwysig hyn gan fod rhai'n credu

are aware that the Communities and Culture Committee is currently looking in detail at major sporting events. We heard evidence last week, and I would like to hear your views on that evidence. The chief executive of Welsh Badminton, who was a very unassuming man, said that anyone could play badminton, even if they played badly. He said that the worse you play, the more people can laugh at you, and the more fun you will have. That is an important point.

What exactly are you doing about these events? The serious point that he was trying to make was that there is not enough inspiration and confidence among Welsh people to attract major events to Wales. That is my first question, and I hope I have an opportunity to ask a second question, as this is my portfolio.

Alun Ffred Jones: The Government has established a major events unit, and the two events which already happen here or will come to Wales include the Wales Rally GB and the Ryder Cup. That proves that the Government fully realises the importance of these events. The test cricket match in Cardiff was part of the same thinking, and everyone who was involved with that match must be congratulated on its success. Therefore, the Government fully realises the importance of attracting such events and the fact that they can contribute in a very positive manner to the image of Wales abroad.

Eleanor Burnham: I am pleased to hear that, because the witnesses we heard from were frustrated by the current situation in terms of a lack of facilities, a lack of money and a lack of inspiration—or various deficiencies in terms of what makes us particularly Welsh, who knows? It is my understanding that 'One Wales' includes major events as the responsibility of the Department for the Economy and Transport within the Assembly Government. What discussions have you had with your fellow Minister, the Deputy First Minister, on these important matters, because

bod diffyg ymrwymiad yn eich adran chi? Beth ydych yn meddwl am hyn, a sut fydd eich adran chi'n symud ymlaen ar hyn?

some may feel that there is a lack of commitment in your department. What are you thoughts on the matter, and how will it be progressed by your department?

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae'r uned yn adrodd i'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ac i mi, a chawn gyfarfodydd rheolaidd gyda'r tîm ac adroddiadau misol am waith yr uned. Felly, nid oes dim diffyg cyfathrebu na diffyg ymrwymiad o'm safbwyt i na'r adran.

Cwestiynau i Gomisiwn y Cynulliad Questions to the Assembly Commission

Parcio

C1 Nerys Evans: A wnaiff y Comisiwn ddatganiad am y trefniadau parcio ar gyfer staff yn swyddfeydd y Cynulliad ym mae Caerdydd? OAQ(3)0036(AC)

The Commissioner for the Sustainable Assembly (Lorraine Barrett): Car parking is provided on site and in a nearby multistorey car park for Members, their staff, Assembly staff, Welsh Government staff and others who work on the Assembly estate. In making parking arrangements, the Commission seeks to balance the needs of those who work on the Assembly estate with its policy of promoting sustainable travel to work and with the requirement to provide value for public money.

Nerys Evans: Mae sawl aelod o staff y Comisiwn wedi codi pryder ynghylch diffyg mynediad i gyfleusterau parcio i staff sy'n gweithio sifftiau. Gwn fod nifer o bobl sy'n dewis gweithio patrymau sifft yn gwneud hynny oherwydd dyletswyddau gofal neu ofal plant. A oes modd i'r Comisiwn edrych i mewn i'r mater hwn i sicrhau amodau cyfartal ar gyfer bob aelod o staff pa batrymau gwaith bynnag y maent yn eu gweithio?

Lorraine Barrett: This is a difficult one to balance, as I said, in terms of providing fair usage for everyone wherever possible. We also need to look at the sustainability issue and to assist staff or Members who might be able to get here other than by use of private

Parking

Q1 Nerys Evans: Will the Commission make a statement on arrangements for staff parking at the Assembly offices in Cardiff bay? OAQ(3)0036(AC)

Comisiynydd y Cynulliad Cynaliadwy (Lorraine Barrett): Darperir llefydd parcio i Aelodau ar y safle ei hun ac mewn maes parcio aml-lawr cyfagos, i'w staff, staff y Cynulliad, staff Llywodraeth Cymru a phobl eraill sy'n gweithio ar ystâd y Cynulliad. Wrth wneud trefniadau ar gyfer parcio, mae'r Comisiwn yn ceisio sicrhau cydbwysedd rhwng anghenion y rheini sy'n gweithio ar ystâd y Cynulliad ar y naill law, a'r polisi o hyrwyddo dulliau cynaliadwy o deithio i'r gwaith a'r angen i ddarparu gwerth am arian cyhoeddus ar y llaw arall.

Nerys Evans: Several members of Commission staff have raised concerns about the lack of access to parking facilities for staff working shifts. I know that many people who choose to work a shift pattern do so because of care or childcare responsibilities. Would it be possible for the Commission to look into the issue to ensure that there are equal conditions for every member of staff regardless of their working patterns?

Lorraine Barrett: Mae'n anodd sicrhau cydbwysedd yn y mater hwn, fel y dywedais, o ran cynnig cyfle teg i bawb gael defnyddio'r cyfleusterau parcio pryd bynnag y bydd hynny'n bosibl. Mae angen inni edrych hefyd ar gynaliadwyedd a

car. Car parking arrangements are under constant review, but if people have particular problems, particularly if they have caring responsibilities, my door is always open. I know that Commission officials would also be happy to help out, if there are specific issues. However, at the end of the day, we do not have the resources to provide facilities for unlimited car use and we have to strike that balance between trying to be as fair as we can to everyone and trying to encourage as many people as possible to leave the car at home. I am a right one to talk, because I should walk a bit more often, but if anyone has a particular problem I would like them to come to me or go to one of our officials.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 2, OAQ(3)0035(AC) yn ôl.

I call on Andrew R.T. Davies to ask question 3.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I will withdraw the question, because I have had it answered in written form.

The Presiding Officer: In that case, I must apologise. It is indeed a case of ‘mea culpa, mea culpa, mea maxima culpa’. How was that?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Could you translate?

Y Llywydd: Fy mai i ydyw i gyd.

I am sure that William Graham can translate the Latin for you.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (Rosemary Butler) i'r Gadair am 3.04 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) took the Chair at 3.04 p.m.*

Dadl y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig Welsh Conservatives Debate

Cyllid y GIG NHS Funding

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Yr wyf wedi dethol

selected amendment 1 in the name of Peter Black.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I move that

the National Assembly for Wales:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to outline plans to safeguard the funding of frontline NHS services in the light of concerns over funding priorities under current economic pressures. (NDM4381)

It is my pleasure to move this motion, which calls on the Assembly to address the concerns about funding problems that the NHS may experience in coming years given the constraints on public expenditure.

Before we begin this debate, I would like to pay tribute to the staff of the NHS. We have just come out of a challenging period of bleak winter weather—I think that that would be the correct assessment—and there have been many examples of dedication to the job and to the patients who rely on the experts in the NHS and in social care. We owe a great debt of gratitude to the individuals who make up the healthcare profession in Wales. I would like to put that on the record to show our great appreciation.

I will deal first with the amendment tabled by the Liberal Democrats. It will come as no surprise that we are happy to support this amendment as we believe that it is based on sound evidence. That evidence was given to the Finance Committee by the chairman of the All Wales Directors of NHS Finance during the budget process. It is a matter of regret that, when the Minister has been questioned on this in Plenary, she has chosen to be defensive rather than looking at it holistically and as an opportunity to reprioritise her budget to embrace new technology.

On 10 November, the previous First Minister highlighted that he also believed that there was a real opportunity for £1 billion to be reprioritised within the NHS in Wales. That comment was quite appropriate in light of the

gwelliant 1 yn enw Peter Black.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i amlinellu cynlluniau i ddiogelu'r cyllid ar gyfer gwasanaethau rheng flaen y GIG yng ngoleuni pryderon dros flaenorriaethau cyllido dan y pwysau economaidd presennol. (NDM4381)

Pleser yw cael cyflwyno'r cynnig hwn, sy'n galw ar y Cynulliad i fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon am y problemau cyllido y gallai'r GIG eu cael yn y blynnyddoedd sydd i ddod, o ystyried y cyfyngiadau ar wariant cyhoeddus.

Cyn inni ddechrau'r ddadl hon, hoffwn roi teyrnged i staff y GIG. Yr ydym newydd ddod drwy gyfnod heriol o dywydd gerwin y gaeaf—credaf mai dyna fyddai'r asesiad cywir—a chafwyd engrheifftiau niferus o ymroddiad i swydd ac i gleifion sy'n dibynnu ar yr arbenigwyr yn y GIG ac ym maes gofal cymdeithasol. Mae ein dyled yn fawr i'r unigolion sydd yn y profesiwn gofal iechyd yng Nghymru. Hoffwn gofnodi hynny er mwyn dangos ein gwerthfawrogiad helaeth.

Yr wyf am ymdrin yn gyntaf â'r gwelliant a gyflwynwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Ni fydd yn syndod i neb ein bod yn fodlon cefnogi'r gwelliant hwn, oherwydd credwn ei fod wedi'i seilio ar dystiolaeth gadarn. Cyflwynwyd y dystiolaeth honno i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid gan gadeirydd Grŵp Cymru Gyfan o Gyfarwyddwyr Cyllid y GIG yn ystod proses y gyllideb. Mae'n drueni bod y Gweinidog, wrth gael ei holi am hyn mewn Cyfarfod Llawn, wedi dewis bod yn amddiffynnol yn hytrach nag edrych ar y mater yn ei gyfanwydd a'i ystyried yn gyfle i ailflaenorriaethu ei chyllideb i fanteisio ar dechnoleg newydd.

Ar 10 Tachwedd, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog blaenorol ei fod ef hefyd yn credu bod cyfle go iawn i ailflaenorriaethu £1 biliwn yn y GIG yng Nghymru. Yr oedd y sylw hwnnw'n gwbl briodol yng ngoleuni adroddiad

Nuffield report, which has become available today to the people of Wales, and, in particular, to Members in this institution. The report looks across the devolved areas at the four NHS organisations that we now have within the United Kingdom, which, quite rightly, diverge on certain issues, because that is what devolution is about: it is about delivering as local a solution as possible to local problems. It is right that this institution should look at different ways of working. However, above all, this institution must ensure—and, in particular, the Welsh Assembly Government is charged with doing this—value for money and value for the outcomes delivered. The Nuffield report clearly identifies that, sadly, we are often looking at structures, not outcomes. That is clearly identified in the report with regard to the first 10 years of devolution.

I would be interested to hear what the Minister has to say regarding the ability to be more proactive in getting a clear understanding of what is going on within the Welsh NHS. When the Minister came before the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee in November, she identified a deficit in the statistics gathered to provide her with information. That is on the record. Various eminent individuals have looked at the Welsh NHS and have pointed to the ability to create a new analytic unit so that information can be analysed and so that we can have up-to-date information in order to make the conscious decisions that we will have to make, and which the Government in particular will have to make, in the face of the challenging expenditure constraints that will be placed upon it.

It is also appropriate that we are having this debate today in light of the change of Government. It is still the One Wales Government; I fully acknowledge that. However, we have a new First Minister, who may have new priorities. That was clearly demonstrated in questions to the Minister for Business and Budget this afternoon, who, on around four occasions, skirted around the question of how the Government will balance its budget and prioritise to meet the commitment made by the current First

Nuffield, sydd ar gael i bobl Cymru heddiw, ac i Aelodau'r sefydliad hwn yn enwedig. Mae'r adroddiad yn edrych ar draws yr ardaloedd sydd wedi'u datganoli ac ar y pedwar sefydliad GIG sydd gennym yn y Deyrnas Unedig erbyn hyn. Mae'r sefydliadau hynny'n mynd i wahanol gyfeiriadau yn achos rhai materion, ac mae hynny'n ddigon teg, gan mai dyna yw datganoli: mae'n ymwneud â chynnig ateb mor lleol ag sy'n bosibl i broblemau lleol. Mae'n iawn i'r sefydliad hwn edrych ar ffyrdd gwahanol o weithio. Fodd bynnag, yn anad dim, rhaid i'r sefydliad hwn sicrhau gwerth am arian a gwerth o ran y canlyniadau a gyflawnir—a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn benodol sy'n gyfrifol am wneud hynny. Mae adroddiad Nuffield yn nodi'n glir ein bod, yn anffodus, yn edrych yn aml ar strwythurau, nid ar ganlyniadau. Caiff hynny ei nodi'n glir yn yr adroddiad yng nghyswilt 10 mlynedd cyntaf datganoli.

Byddai gennyf ddiddordeb mewn clywed yr hyn sydd gan y Gweinidog i'w ddweud ynghylch y gallu i fod yn fwy rhagweithiol o ran cael dealltwriaeth glir o'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y GIG yng Nghymru. Pan ddaeth y Gweinidog gerbron y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol ym mis Tachwedd, nododd ddiffyg yn yr ystadegau a gasglwyd i roi gwybodaeth iddi. Mae hynny wedi'i gofnodi. Mae amrywiol unigolion amlwg wedi edrych ar y GIG yng Nghymru ac wedi cyfeirio at y gallu i greu uned ddadansoddi newydd, fel y gellir dadansoddi gwybodaeth ac y gallwn gael y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i wneud y penderfyniadau gofalus y bydd yn rhaid inni eu gwneud, ac y bydd yn rhaid i'r Llywodraeth yn enwedig eu gwneud, yn wyneb y cyfyngiadau gwariant heriol sydd arni.

Mae hefyd yn briodol inni gael y ddadl hon heddiw yng ngoleuni'r newid yn y Llywodraeth. Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un ydyw o hyd; yr wyf yn cydnabod hynny'n llawn. Fodd bynnag, mae gennym Brif Weinidog newydd, a gallai fod ganddo flaenoriaethau newydd. Yr oedd hynny'n gwbl glir y prynhawn yma yn y cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb, wrth iddi, tua phedair gwaith, osgoi ateb y cwestiwn sut y bydd y Llywodraeth yn mantoli ei chyllideb ac yn blaenoriaethu er-

Minister to increase education spend. When we consider that health expenditure accounts for nearly 40 per cent of the Assembly Government's budget, it is undoubtedly in line for some form of reprioritisation, unless the Minister can give us some comfort on that and knows something that we do not.

mwyn bodloni'r ymrwymiad a wnaed gan y Prif Weinidog presennol i gynyddu'r gwariant ar addysg. Pan ystyriwn fod gwariant ar iechyd yn cyfrif am bron i 40 y cant o gyllideb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, rhaid bod y gyllideb ar fin cael ei hailflaenoriaethu mewn rhyw fodd, oni bai bod y Gweinidog yn gallu cynnig rhyw gysur inni ar hynny, a'i bod yn gwybod rhywbeth nad ydym ni'n ei wybod.

Time and again in her deliberations, the Minister refers to the reorganisation of the health service. We supported that reorganisation. However, it would not have had to take place had the previous Minister listened to Conservative representations in the early part of the decade, and some £15 million of taxpayers' money would not have had to be squandered on that reorganisation. Many NHS staff have difficulty in coming to terms with the inability to prioritise the valuable resources within the NHS to meet the demands and needs as they see them. We have grave doubts over the Minister's ability to grasp the severity of the financial position facing the Welsh Assembly Government and, in particular, the Department for Health and Social Services.

3.10 p.m.

In July 2008, the Minister said with regard to the reorganisation that:

'My aim is to free up as much money as possible to channel directly to frontline services to improve patient care.'

However, from evidence given in the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee, and in various reports, we clearly see that there are five chief executives in the health service who are no longer chief executives, and 14 finance directors who are no longer finance directors, who are still employed in the NHS: in fact, there are 56 such senior staff still employed in the Welsh NHS, at a cost of around £4 million. How can that be considered a coherent and responsive approach that uses limited resources to get best value for the Welsh NHS?

Dro ar ôl tro yn ei thrafodaethau, cyfeiria'r Gweinidog at ad-drefnu'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Cafodd yr ad-drefnu hwnnw gefnogaeth gennym. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddai'r ad-drefnu wedi gorfol digwydd pe bai'r Gweinidog blaenorol wedi gwrando ar sylwadau'r Ceidwadwyr ddechrau'r degawd, ac ni fyddai rhyw £15 miliwn o arian y trethdalwyr wedi gorfol cael ei wastraffu arno. Mae llawer o staff y GIG yn ei chael yn anodd dod i delerau â'r anallu i flaenoriaethu'r adnoddau gwerthfawr yn y GIG er mwyn diwallu'r anghenion a'r gofynion sy'n bodoli yn eu barn hwy. Mae gennym amheuon mawr ynghylch gallu'r Gweinidog i amgyffred difrifoldeb y sefyllfa ariannol sy'n wynebu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a'r Adran Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn arbennig.

Ym mis Gorffennaf 2008, wrth sôn am yr ad-drefnu, dywedodd y Gweinidog:

'Fy nod yw rhyddhau cymaint o arian â phosibl i ariannu gwasanaethau'r rheng flaen, er mwyn gwella'r gofal a roddir i gleifion.'

Fodd bynnag, o'r dystiolaeth a roddwyd yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol, ac mewn amrywiol adroddiadau, gwelwn yn glir fod pum prif weithredwr yn y gwasanaeth iechyd nad ydynt mwyach yn brif weithredwyr, ac 14 o gyfarwyddwyr cyllid nad ydynt mwyach yn gyfarwyddwyr cyllid ac sy'n cael eu cyflogi yn y GIG: yn wir, mae 56 o uwch-swyddogion felly'n cael eu cyflogi o hyd yn y GIG yng Nghymru ar gost o ryw £4 miliwn. Sut y gellir ystyried hynny'n ddull gweithredu cydlynol ac ymatebol sy'n defnyddio adnoddau cyfyngedig i sicrhau'r gwerth gorau i'r GIG yng Nghymru?

I thought it ironic that, during questioning in the committee, the chief executive of the NHS, in defence of this position, said that he was worried about corporate memory loss. It is one hell of a corporate memory that costs £4 million to maintain, yet the Government sees fit to bring McKinsey and Company in on a major contract to review NHS services, when this pool of talent and corporate memory is available to it. I would hope that the Minister can give Plenary some solace and address people's great concerns about this dilemma facing the NHS in Wales of having this top-heavy system, which now means that there is a bureaucrat for every nurse. That cannot be sustainable, especially in an era of incredibly tight public expenditure.

We have grave doubts, given the ideology demonstrated in the One Wales Government's approach to the challenges of the redevelopment of the NHS estate—a matter that will be dealt with in another debate later this afternoon—and particularly given its aversion to embracing the private and voluntary sectors, as well as to using all the tools available to it in the public sector. We have seen that time and again in the inquiry into wheelchair services that is currently being undertaken by the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee. The Red Cross identified the health service's inability to work with it on the basis of consensus and as an equal partner. I visited Nightingale House Hospice and talked to the people there and they felt the same way, that is, that they are outside the circle rather than inside it. If we are to have a sustainable NHS, it will rely on having a holistic approach that embraces all sectors of society so that we can embrace the new technologies that will provide healthcare solutions in the twenty-first century.

I thought it ironic last week that, after a decade of massive public expenditure, the BMA put out a major recruitment call to bring doctors back to Wales to fill the vacancies that the Welsh Assembly Government has been unable to fill. The cry

Yn fy marn i, yr oedd yn eironig clywed prif weithredwr y GIG yn amddiffyn y sefyllfa hon wrth gael ei holi yn y pwylgor, gan ddweud ei fod yn poeni yngylch colli cof corfforaethol. Rhaid bod y cof corfforaethol yn drybeilig o dda os yw'n costio £4 miliwn i'w gynnal, ac eto, mae'r Llywodraeth yn gweld yn dda defnyddio McKinsey a'i Gwmni ar gotract mawr i adolygu gwasanaethau'r GIG, er bod y gronfa hon o ddoniau a chof corfforaethol ar gael iddi. Gobeithio y gall y Gweinidog gynnig rhyw gysur i'r Cyfarfod Llawn a mynd i'r afael â'r pryderon mawr sydd gan bobl am y cyfyng-gyngor sy'n wynebu'r GIG yng Nghymru o gael y system hon sy'n cyflogi gormod o uwch-swyddogion, ac sy'n golygu erbyn hyn bod un biwrocrat am bob nyr. Go brin y gellir cynnal hynny, yn enwedig mewn cyfnod lle mae gwariant cyhoeddus yn dynn eithriadol.

Mae gennym amheuon mawr, o gofio'r ideoleg a ddangosir yn null Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un o ymdrin â heriau ailldatblygu ystâd y GIG—mater a fydd yn cael sylw mewn dadl arall yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma—ac yn enwedig o gofio'i gwrthwynebiad i groesawu cyfraniad y sector preifat a'r sector gwirfoddol yn ogystal â defnyddio'r holl adnoddau sydd ar gael iddi yn y sector cyhoeddus. Gwelsom hynny dro ar ôl tro yn yr ymchwiliad i wasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn, a gynhelir gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol ar hyn o bryd. Tynnodd y Groes Goch sylw at anallu'r gwasanaeth iechyd i weithio gyda'r mudiad fel partner cyfartal ac mewn modd cydsyniol. Bûm yn ymweld â Hosbis Tŷ Nightingale ac yn siarad â'r bobl yno, ac yr oeddent yn teimlo'r un fath, hynny yw, yn teimlo'u bod y tu allan i'r cylch yn hytrach nag o'i fewn. Bydd cael GIG cynaliadwy'n dibynnu ar gael dull gweithredu cyfannol sy'n croesawu cyfraniad pob sector mewn cymdeithas, fel y gallwn fanteisio ar y technolegau newydd a fydd yn darparu atebion gofal iechyd yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain.

Yn fy marn i, yr oedd yn eironig gweld yr wythnos diwethaf, ar ôl degawd o wariant cyhoeddus enfawr, fod Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yn cynnal ymgyrch recriwtio fawr i ddenu meddygon yn ôl i Gymru i lenwi'r swyddi gwag y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad

went, ‘Your country needs you’. That is the sort of cry that goes out at a time of crisis, rather than one of stability.

Joyce Watson: Can you on the Tory benches explain why we have had to deliver a 29 per cent increase in qualified nursing staff and a 70 per cent increase in hospital consultants since we came to power? That was the shortfall that you left us with.

Andrew R.T. Davies: If you look at it holistically and historically, there was a far bigger increase between 1979 and 1997. If you look at the Nuffield report published today, you will see that it is about outcomes. It is a damning indictment of the first two Labour Assembly Governments and the One Wales Government that you are not achieving outcomes from the resources that have been put into the Welsh NHS. We are entering a decade of constraint in public expenditure, and that is the dilemma that we face. Look at cardiac rehabilitation, stroke services, wheelchair services, the palliative sector, and hospital rebuild. I take no pleasure in using this debate to highlight the negatives in the NHS. As I said in my opening remarks, we owe a great debt of gratitude to the dedicated professionals who work day in, day out in the Welsh NHS. As the BMA said, however, people look at Wales as a last port of call when it comes to practising their profession. We must be far more dynamic in our approach in order to develop a healthcare system for the twenty-first century.

Bethan Jenkins: It is all very well shouting from the sidelines, but we have a finite budget in Wales. What would you prioritise?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you very much, Bethan, because that is the point of this debate—we are trying to extract from the Government its priorities in light of the new configuration of the First Minister’s priorities. Our priorities are clear; we have identified stroke services as a priority, which,

wedi methu â’u llenwi. ‘Mae ar eich gwlad eich angen’, oedd y gri. Dyna’r math o gri a glywir mewn cyfnod o argyfwng yn hytrach na chyfnod o sefydlogrwydd.

Joyce Watson: A allwch chi, ar feinciau’r Torïaid, egluro pam y bu’n rhaid inni sicrhau cynnydd o 29 y cant mewn staff nyrso cymwys a chynnydd o 70 y cant mewn meddygon ymgynghorol ar gyfer ysbtyai ers inni ddod i rym? Dyna’r diffyg a adawyd inni gennych chi.

Andrew R.T. Davies: O edrych ar y sefyllfa yn ei chyfarwydd ac o safbwyt hanesyddol, gwelwyd cynnydd llawer mwy rhwng 1979 ac 1997. O edrych ar adroddiad Nuffield a gyhoeddwyd heddiw, fe welwch ei fod yn ymwneud â chanlyniadau Mae’n feirniadaeth lem ar ddwy Lywodraeth Lafur gyntaf y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth Cymru’n Un nad ydych yn sicrhau canlyniadau o’r adnoddau sydd wedi’u rhoi i mewn i’r GIG yng Nghymru. Yr ydym ar drothwy degawd o gyfyngu ar wariant cyhoeddus, a dyna’r cyfyng-gyngor a wynebwn. Edrychwch ar adsefydlu cardiaidd, gwasanaethau strôc, gwasanaethau cadeiriau olwyn, y sector gofal lliniarol, a gwaith ailadeiladu ysbtyai. Nid wyf yn cael dim pleser o ddefnyddio’r ddadl hon i dynnu sylw at agweddau negyddol yn y GIG. Fel y dywedais yn fy sylwadau agoriadol, mae ein dyled yn fawr i’r gweithwyr proffesiynol ymroddedig sy’n gweithio ddydd ar ôl dydd yn y GIG yng Nghymru. Fel y dywedodd Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, fod bynnag, pan ddaw’n fater o ddewis ble i weithio, caiff Cymru ei hystyried yn ddewis olaf gan bobl sydd am ymarfer eu proffesiwn. Rhaid inni weithredu’n fwy dynamig o lawer i ddatblygu system gofal iechyd ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain.

Bethan Jenkins: Hawdd iawn yw gweiddi o’r cyrion, ond mae terfyn ar ein cyllideb yng Nghymru. Beth fyddai eich blaenoriaeth chi?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch yn fawr iawn, Bethan, oherwydd dyna ddiben y ddadl hon—yr ydym yn ceisio cael gwybod gan y Llywodraeth beth yw ei blaenoriaethau yng ngoleuni trefn newydd blaenoriaethau’r Prif Weinidog. Mae ein blaenoriaethau ni’n glir; yr ydym wedi nodi gwasanaethau strôc yn

as Tony Rudd indicated in the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee's report, are lamentably poor. We have identified the palliative care sector as a priority, and embracing a holistic approach to developing healthcare, including the voluntary, private and public sectors, so that doctors can come to Wales to practice their profession and feel that they are in control of the decision-making process, and not the politicians. When you look at your Government's record on maintaining the bureaucratic networks in the NHS—there is one bureaucrat for every nurse—are you proud of that, Bethan? I hope not.

In moving this motion for debate, I hope that people will look at the figures and facts that have been presented, and move forward to the new era of healthcare that we desperately need given the new budgetary constraints that we face.

Peter Black: I move amendment 1 in my name. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that in order to safeguard the funding of frontline services in the NHS, the Welsh Assembly Government must investigate the claim made to the Assembly's Finance Committee that up to a fifth of the health budget is not being spent effectively.

I thank the Conservatives for proposing the motion, and I also echo the sentiments of Andrew R.T. Davies in praising and thanking the staff of the national health service, who worked so hard over the difficult winter period that we have just had, but also in general for delivering a first class service, often against all odds, or, as we will hear in the next debate, sometimes against the conditions in which they have to work, which are not ideal in many instances. The staff deserve a pat on the back and a recognition of the huge amount of work that they put into making the national health service a success.

As ever, the Conservatives have put forward a general call for the Minister to set out her priorities. We have also tried to focus in our

flaenoriaeth, sydd, fel yr awgrymodd Tony Rudd yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol, yn druenus o wael. Yr ydym wedi nodi'r sector gofal lliniarol yn flaenoriaeth, yn ogystal â gwaith meithrin dull cyfannol o ddatblygu gofal iechyd, a fyddai'n cynnwys y sector gwirfoddol, y sector preifat a'r sector cyhoeddus, fel y gall meddygon ddod i Gymru i ymarfer eu proffesiwn a theimlo mai nhw sy'n rheoli'r broses o wneud penderfyniadau, nid y gwleidyddion. Pan edrychwr ar hanes eich Llywodraeth chi o ran cynnal rhwydweithiau biwrocrataidd y GIG—mae yna un biwrocrat am bob nyrs—a ydych yn falch o hynny, Bethan? Gobeithio nad ydych.

Wrth gyflwyno'r cynnig hwn i gael dadl arno, gobeithio y bydd pobl yn edrych ar y ffeithiau a'r ffigurau sydd wedi'u cyflwyno, ac yn symud ymlaen i'r cyfnod newydd yn hanes gofal iechyd y mae ei angen arnom yn enbyd, o gofio'r cyfyngiadau newydd a wynebwn ar y gyllideb.

Peter Black: Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn fy enw i. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu er mwyn diogelu'r cyllid ar gyfer gwasanaethau'r rheng flaen yn y GIG, rhaid i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ymchwilio i'r honiad a wnaethpwyd gerbron Pwyllgor Cyllid y Cynulliad nad yw hyd at un rhan o bump o'r gyllideb iechyd yn cael ei gwario'n effeithiol.

Yr wyf am ddiolch i'r Ceidwadwyr am gynnig y cynnig, ac yr wyf hefyd am adleisio sylwadau Andrew R.T. Davies wrth iddo ganmol a diolch i staff y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol am weithio mor galed dros y gaeaf anodd a gawsom, ond yn gyffredinol hefyd am ddarparu gwasanaeth o'r radd flaenaf, er gwaethaf popeth, neu, fel y clywn yn y ddadl nesaf, er gwaethaf yr amodau y mae'n rhaid iddynt weithio ynddynt o dro i dro ac nad ydynt yn ddelfrydol yn aml iawn. Mae'r staff yn haeddu gair o ddiolch a chydnabyddiaeth am yr holl waith a wnânt i sicrhau bod y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn llwyddo.

Fel arfer, mae'r Ceidwadwyr wedi galw'n gyffredinol ar y Gweinidog i egluro'i blaenoriaethau. Yn ein gwelliant yr ydym

amendment on an issue raised by the NHS directors of finance at the Finance Committee, namely the £1 billion which they said is not being spent effectively in the health service. That issue needs to be addressed. It has sat like an elephant in the room since the evidence was given to the committee without a proper response by the Government, other than to say that it is up to the new local health boards to deal with it. In our view, that is not an adequate response because the issue goes far deeper than that, and much wider than the ability of individual local health boards to deal with it on their own. The fact that the NHS finance directors raised the issue and raised their heads above the parapet means that they have been fired at by the Government, but it has to be a joint effort if we are to address that particular issue.

It is also interesting that the Conservatives have proposed the motion; we will talk more about the capital budget later, but it is worth noting that between 1979 and 1997, the total annual capital expenditure of the national health service fell from £28.8 billion across the UK to £3.3 billion at 1998 prices. That has also had an impact on the quality of the NHS estate and what can be delivered by dedicated NHS professionals. Since then, the problem has not been lack of money—not up to now, anyway, but it may well come to that—because the health service has seen healthy increases in its budget over the past decade. Every health and social services budget passed by the Welsh Assembly since 2002 has grown. Between 2002 and 2009, the budget increased to claim an additional 4.4 per cent of the total budget, from 35.6 per cent to 40 per cent of our annual expenditure. In value, that is an additional £2.24 billion in annual spending. When we compare those figures to the spend on education and lifelong learning, which has seen only a 2.3 per cent budget increase in the same period and £803 million increase in real terms, the health service has done tremendously well since devolution.

However, the problem seems to be that that

wedi ceisio canolbwytio hefyd ar broblem a godwyd gan gyfarwyddwyr cyllid y GIG mewn cyfarfod o'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, sef yr £1 biliwn nad ydyw, yn ôl y cyfarwyddwyr, yn cael ei wario'n effeithiol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Mae angen rhoi sylw i'r broblem honno. Mae'n broblem amlwg sydd wedi'i hanwybyddu ers rhoi'r dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor, heb ymateb iawn gan y Llywodraeth, ar wahân i ddweud mai cyfrifoldeb y byrddau iechyd lleol newydd yw ymdrin â hi. Nid yw hynny'n ymateb digonol, yn ein barn ni, oherwydd mae'r broblem yn llawer dyfnach na hynny, ac yn llawer ehangach na gallu byrddau iechyd lleol unigol i ymdrin â hi ar eu pen eu hunain. Mae'r ffaith fod cyfarwyddwyr cyllid y GIG wedi bod yn ddigon dewr i ddatgan eu barn yn onest yn golygu bod y Llywodraeth wedi'u beirniadu, ond rhaid cael ymdrech ar y cyd os ydym am fynd i'r afael â'r broblem benodol hon.

Mae'n ddiddorol hefyd fod y Ceidwadwyr wedi cynnig y cynnig; byddwn yn sôn mwy am y gyllideb cyfalaf yn ddiweddarach, ond mae'n werth nodi bod cyfanswm gwariant cyfalaf blynnyddol y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol rhwng 1979 ac 1997 wedi gostwng o £28.8 biliwn ar draws y DU i £3.3 biliwn ar sail prisau 1998. Mae hynny hefyd wedi effeithio ar ansawdd ystâd y GIG a'r hyn y gall gweithwyr proffesiynol ymroddedig y GIG ei gyflawni. Ers hynny, nid diffyg arian fu'r broblem—hyd yn hyn, beth bynnag, ond efallai y daw i hynny—oherwydd mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd wedi gweld cynnydd da yn ei gyllideb dros y degawd diwethaf. Gwelwyd cynnydd ym mhob cyllideb iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a gymeradwywyd gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol er 2002. Rhwng 2002 a 2009, cynyddodd y gyllideb i 4.4 y cant arall o'r gyllideb gyfan, a chodi o 35.6 y cant i 40 y cant o'n gwariant blynnyddol. Mae hynny'n werth £2.24 biliwn ychwanegol mewn gwariant blynnyddol. O gymharu'r ffigurau hynny â'r gwariant ar addysg a dysgu gydol oes, nad yw ond wedi gweld cynnydd o 2.3 y cant yn y gyllideb yn yr un cyfnod, a chynnydd o £803 miliwn mewn termau real, mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd wedi gwneud yn arbennig o dda ers datganoli.

Fodd bynnag, ymddengys mai'r broblem

money is not being utilised effectively. That problem was highlighted again by the Nuffield Trust report that was published today, but also by a number of other comparisons over time, which indicate that although we are doing well in some areas in Wales, we are not doing particularly well in others. For examples, drugs are available in England which are not available in Wales. Cancer services in Wales are poorer than they are in England in terms of outcomes and inputs and need to be addressed as a major priority by the Welsh Assembly Government. I hope that that issue can be addressed.

3.20 p.m.

We must continue to support the national health service to ensure people's good health, but we also need to ensure that the policies that are being implemented by the Government are reflected by smart spending. That has not been the case to date and the claims by the chief finance directors of the NHS underline that point. We do not think that £1 billion is being lost in a black hole. It seems that that money is not being spent to secure the most effective outcomes. Some of that is as a result of the structure or of not properly embracing the preventative agenda, and some is because we have duplication of expenditure. However, that must be properly addressed. The answer is not that received by Kirsty Williams when she asked whether the Minister intended to investigate this claim, which was a one-word response of 'no'. We want that answer to be 'yes' and our amendment to this motion, amendment 1, calls for a positive response and I hope that the Minister is able to give one.

William Graham: Thank you for calling me to speak in this debate, Deputy Presiding Officer. The Welsh Conservatives have consistently called for a forward-thinking, patient-focused NHS in Wales. South Wales East is sadly the location of a number of Wales's most unhealthy constituencies statistically, presenting an additional challenge to the already sizeable task of providing healthcare to over 600,000 people.

yw'r ffaith nad yw'r arian yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n effeithiol. Tynnwyd sylw at y broblem honno eto gan adroddiad Ymddiriedolaeth Nuffield a gyhoeddwyd heddiw, ond hefyd gan nifer o gymariaethau eraill dros amser, sy'n dangos ein bod yn gwneud yn dda mewn rhai meysydd yng Nghymru, ond heb fod yn gwneud yn arbennig o dda mewn meysydd eraill. Er enghraifft, mae rhai cyffuriau ar gael yn Lloegr nad ydynt ar gael yng Nghymru. Mae gwasanaethau cancer yn dlotach yng Nghymru nag yn Lloegr o ran canlyniadau a mewnbwn, ac mae angen rhoi sylw i hynny fel un o brif flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Gobeithio y bydd modd mynd i'r afael â'r broblem honno.

Rhaid inni barhau i gefnogi'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol er mwyn sicrhau iechyd da i bobl. Ond mae angen hefyd inni sicrhau bod y polisiau a weithredir gan y Llywodraeth yn cael eu hadlewyrrchu gan wariant craff. Nid felly y bu hyd yn hyn, ac mae'r honiadau a wnaed gan brif gyfarwyddwyr cyllid y GIG yn tanlinellu hynny. Ni chredwn fod £1 biliwn yn mynd ar goll mewn twll du. Ymddengys nad yw'r arian hwnnw'n cael ei wario i sicrhau'r canlyniadau mwyaf effeithiol. Rhan o'r rheswm am hynny yw'r strwythur neu fethu â mynd i'r afael yn iawn â'r agenda atal, a rhan o'r rheswm yw'r ffaith ein bod yn dyblygu gwariant. Fodd bynnag, rhaid rhoi sylw priodol i hynny. Nid yr ymateb un gair, 'na', a gafodd Kirsty Williams pan ofynnodd a oedd y Gweinidog yn bwriadu ymchwilio i'r honiad hwn, yw'r ateb. Yr ydym am i'r ateb hwnnw fod yn gadarnhaol, ac mae ein gwelliant i'r cynnig hwn, sef gwelliant 1, yn galw am ymateb cadarnhaol, a gobeithio bod y Gweinidog yn gallu rhoi un.

William Graham: Diolch am alw arnaf i siarad yn y ddadl hon, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig wedi galw'n gysion am gael GIG yng Nghymru sy'n flaengar ac sy'n canolbwytio ar y cleifion. Yn anffodus, mae'r ystadegau'n dangos mai yn Nwyrain De Cymru y mae nifer o'r etholaethau mwyaf afiach yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n her ychwanegol at y gwaith o ddarparu gofal iechyd i dros 600,000 o bobl,

To their credit, managers at the Aneurin Bevan Local Health Board have recognised the importance of prioritising front-line services and have clamped down on bureaucracy. The board's 'Why Don't We' campaign is geared towards helping to tackle a mid-year budget deficit of £14 million. With a £57 million budget shortfall and a number of nonsensical situations that affect the delivery of world-class healthcare, more must be done. Situations such as patients with complex care needs having to be placed in expensive, out-of-county placements because no local service is available cannot be allowed to reoccur.

The Minister for health has shown a pragmatic determination to improve a number of the neglected or poorly performing aspects of the health service in south-east Wales, particularly ambulance response times and the building of the new hospitals at Ystrad Fawr and Ebbw Vale. Investment must be well targeted and measurable at a micro level. It is with that in mind that, earlier this year, I proposed that angioplasty operations be funded and reintroduced to the Royal Gwent Hospital. Patients and patients' watchdogs, cardiologists and health administrators have agreed that there is a pressing need for the service to be offered by the cardiology unit at the Royal Gwent because of concern that Gwent patients are waiting longer than the maximum 26 weeks from referral to treatment.

The system for sending coronary patients to the University Hospital of Wales at the Heath for angiograms is time consuming and immensely frustrating for all parties concerned. Patients requiring the procedure are kept as in-patients at the Royal Gwent so that they can be more closely monitored. A member of the consultant's team then calls the team at the university hospital at the Heath every day to argue their case for each of their patients to have priority, which seems to tie them up for hours each day. This probably happens at many other hospitals throughout south Wales on a daily basis. Members of the team at the university hospital at the Heath constantly makes further

sy'n dipyn o dasg ynddi'i hun. Er clod iddynt, mae rheolwyr Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Aneurin Bevan wedi cydnabod pwysigrwydd blaenoriaethu gwasanaethau rheng flaen, ac wedi cwtogi biwrocratiaeth. Mae'r ymgyrch 'Why Don't We' gan y bwrdd yn anelu at helpu mynd i'r afael â diffyg canol blwyddyn o £14 miliwn yn y gyllideb. Gyda diffyg o £57 miliwn yn y gyllideb a nifer o sefyllfaoedd hurt sy'n effeithio ar waith darparu gofal iechyd o'r radd flaenaf, rhaid gwneud mwy. Rhaid rhoi diwedd ar sefyllfaoedd lle mae cleifion ag anghenion gofal cymhleth yn gorfol cael eu rhoi mewn lleoliadau drud y tu allan i'r sir am nad oes gwasanaeth lleol ar gael.

Mae'r Gweinidog dros iechyd wedi dangos penderfyniad pragmatig i wella nifer o'r agweddau ar y gwasanaeth iechyd yn y deddwyraint sydd wedi'u hesgeuluso neu sy'n perfformio'n wael, yn enwedig o ran amserau ymateb cerbydau ambiwlans a gwaith adeiladu ysbytai newydd yn Ystrad Fawr a Glynebwyl. Rhaid targedu buddsoddiad yn dda, a rhaid bod modd ei fesur ar lefel ficro. Gyda hynny mewn golwg y cynigiais, yn gynharach eleni, y dylid cyllido llawdriniaethau angioplasteg a'u hailgyflwyno yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent. Mae cleifion, cyrff gwarchod cleifion, cardiolegwyr a gweinyddwyr iechyd wedi cytuno bod angen dybryd i'r gwasanaeth gael ei gynnig gan yr uned garioleg yn yr ysbyty hwnnw oherwydd pryder bod cleifion yng Ngwent yn aros mwy na'r uchafswm o 26 wythnos rhwng cael eu cyfeirio at y gwasanaeth a chael eu trin.

Mae'r system ar gyfer anfon cleifion sydd â chlefydau coronaidd i Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru yn y Waun i gael angiogramau yn cymryd amser ac yn peri llawer o rwystredigaeth i bawb dan sylw. Caiff cleifion sydd ag angen angiogram eu cadw fel cleifion mewnol yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent fel y gellir eu monitro'n fwy gofalus. Yna, bydd aelod o dîm y meddyg ymgynghorol yn ffonio'r tîm yn yr ysbyty athrofaol yn y Waun bob dydd, i ddadlau'r achos dros roi blaenoriaeth i bob un o gleifion Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent, ac ymddengys fod hynny'n cymryd oriau lawer o'u hamser bob dydd. Mae'n siŵr bod hynny'n digwydd bob dydd mewn llawer

enquires about each patient, and the consultant's team must then get back to them with answers. Eventually, the team at the Heath will give a provisional date for transfer but that constantly changes. When the Heath team eventually decides on the transfer, the Gwent team is given little time to get the patient's details together and prepare the patient for transfer.

This looks like a lottery between consultants' teams across south Wales, with the Heath team calling the shots. The patient becomes a chess piece being moved across a board. Reintroducing angioplasty together with greater cardiac rehabilitation at the Royal Gwent would ease pressure on the university hospital at Cardiff, reduce bed-blocking at the Royal Gwent and enable patients from South Wales East to be treated closer to their homes. Cardiff may be a centre of excellence, but this state of affairs creates uncertainty and apprehension in cardiac patients. In a situation in which stress should be avoided, that cannot be beneficial.

In addition to targeting resources more effectively, health boards must empower patients to have more choice and a greater say over their treatment. One of the saddest things about the Government's health policy in recent years has been the obsession with making the NHS bigger but more distant. It has merged maternity units, concentrated accident and emergency departments in fewer centres and moved family doctors to big, impersonal polyclinics at which there is little chance of seeing the same doctor twice. The inflexibility of the current system is most distressingly demonstrated when one looks at patients' access to drugs. Members will understand people's great frustration when the drugs that they urgently require have not yet been subject to assessment by the all-Wales medicine strategy group and self-funding could mean an end to access to NHS treatment for the side effects of the condition. Would the Minister take the opportunity to clarify the Assembly Government's position

ysbyty arall ar draws y de. Bydd aelodau'r tîm yn yr ysbyty athrofaol yn y Waun yn gwneud ymholiadau pellach am bob claf yn gyson, a rhaid i dîm y meddyg ymgynghorol gysylltu'n ôl gydag atebion i'w cwestiynau. Yn y pen draw, bydd y tîm yn y Waun yn rhoi dyddiad dros dro ar gyfer trosglwyddo'r claf, ond bydd y dyddiad hwnnw'n newid drwy'r amser. Pan fydd tîm y Waun yn penderfynu o'r diwedd ar y dyddiad trosglwyddo, ychydig iawn o amser a roddir i dîm ysbyty Gwent grynhau manylion y claf a pharatoi'r claf i'w drosglwyddo.

Mae'r sefyllfa'n debyg i loteri rhwng timau meddygon ymgynghorol ar draws y de, gyda thîm y Waun yn dweud sut mae pethau i fod. Mae'r claf fel darn mewn gêm wyddbwyll, sy'n cael ei symud ar draws y bwrdd. Byddai ailgyflwyno angioplasteg ynghyd â mwy o gyfleusterau adsefydlu cardiaidd yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent yn lleihau'r pwysau ar yr ysbyty athrofaol yng Nghaerdydd, yn golygu nad yw cleifion yn blocio gwelyau yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent, ac yn galluogi cleifion o Ddwyrain De Cymru i gael eu trin yn nes i'w cartrefi. Hwyrach fod Caerdydd yn ganolfan ragoriaeth, ond mae'r sefyllfa hon yn creu ansierwydd a phryder ymysg cleifion y galon. Ni all hynny fod yn fuddiol mewn sefyllfa lle dylid osgoi straen.

Yn ogystal â thargedu adnoddau'n fwy effeithiol, rhaid i fyrrdau iechyd roi'r grym i gleifion gael mwy o ddewis a mwy o gyfle i fynegi eu barn yngylch eu triniaeth. Un o'r pethau tristaf am bolisi iechyd y Llywodraeth yn y blynnyddoedd diwethaf fu'r obsesiwn yngylch gwneud y GIG yn fwy o faint ond yn bellach oddi wrth y cleifion. Mae wedi uno unedau mamolaeth, wedi canoli adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys mewn llai o ganolfannau, ac wedi symud meddygon teulu i bolyclinigau mawr, amhersonol lle nad oes fawr o obaith gweld yr un meddyg ddwywaith. Mae diffyg hyblygrwydd y system bresennol yn amlwg yn y modd mwyaf poenus pan ystyriir mynediad cleifion i gyffuriau. Bydd yr Aelodau'n deall y rhwystredigaeth fawr y bydd pobl yn ei theimlo pan nad yw'r cyffuriau y mae arnynt eu hangen ar frys wedi'u hasesu eto gan grŵp strategaeth feddyginaethau Cymru gyfan, a phan allai talu am y cyffuriau eu hunain olygu nad oes modd i gleifion gael mynediad

on co-funding.

I have been contacted by a constituent who was diagnosed with myeloma, a cancer of the bone marrow for which there is no cure. The best the patient can hope for is remission, and in my constituent's case, partial remission has been achieved. However, for a sustained improvement, a particular drug—plerixafor—is required. Licensed in July 2009, plerixafor is to be appraised by the all-Wales medicine strategy group in March of this year at the earliest. This means that, although the drug is available in England, any treatment in Wales will be delayed for several months. In the meantime, my constituent is anxious for better health and is keen to return to work.

There is a clear need for patients in Wales to have greater control over their healthcare. The Assembly Government must follow through on the promise to make the health service more efficient, respond to the urgent need for improved cardiac services in Gwent and quicken the appraisal process for life-saving drugs.

Joyce Watson: Here we go again—the Tories lazily counterpoising front-line services and bureaucracy. Anyone who understands the NHS understands that front-line services rely on the support staff who are vital in helping to deliver quality healthcare. The Tories' record of handling the NHS—a record of neglect and botched attempts to marketise the system—shows that they do not understand that. Under David Cameron's proposals for handing over the commissioning budgets, for example, doctors and front-line staff would have to design services and manage budgets, as well as practise medicine. This is something that the British Medical Association has heavily criticised as unworkable. However, the Tories justify it as a cut in bureaucracy.

Alun Cairns: I am grateful to Joyce Watson for giving way. We could argue the merits of

i driniaeth gan y GIG ar gyfer sgil-effeithiau'r salwch. A wnaiff y Gweinidog achub ar y cyfle i egluro safbwyt Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gydgyllido?

Cysylltwyd â mi gan etholwr sydd wedi cael gwybod bod myeloma arno, sef canser mîr yr esgyrn nad oes modd ei wella. Y gorau y gall y claf obeithio amdano y bydd yr afiechyd yn arafu, ac yn achos fy etholwr mae hynny wedi digwydd yn rhannol. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn cynnal y gwelliant mae angen cyffur arbennig—plerixafor. Cafodd plerixafor ei drwyddedu ym mis Gorffennaf 2009, ac mae i'w arfarnu gan grŵp strategaeth feddyginaethau Cymru gyfan ym mis Mawrth eleni ar y cynharaf. Golyga hynny, er bod y cyffur ar gael yn Lloegr, y bydd sawl mis o oedi cyn y darperir unrhyw driniaeth yng Nghymru. Yn y cyfamser, mae f'etholwr yn awyddus i fwynhau gwell iechyd a dychwelyd i'r gwaith.

Mae'n amlwg fod angen i gleifion yng Nghymru gael mwy o reolaeth dros eu gofal iechyd. Rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad gadw'i haddewid i wneud y gwasanaeth iechyd yn fwy effeithlon, ymateb i'r angen dybryd am well gwasanaethau cardiaidd yng Ngwent, a chyflymu'r broses arfarnu ar gyfer cyffuriau sy'n achub bywydau.

Joyce Watson: Dyma ni eto—y Torïaid yn ddiog yn gwrtbwys o gwasanaethau rheng flaen a biwrocratiaeth. Mae pawb sy'n deall y GIG yn deall bod gwasanaethau rheng flaen yn dibynnu ar y staff cymorth sy'n hanfodol i helpu i ddarparu gofal iechyd o safon. Mae hanes y Torïaid o ran ymdrin â'r GIG—hanes o esgeulustod ac ymdrechion aflwyddiannus i droi'r system yn farchnad—yn dangos nad ydynt yn deall hynny. Dan gynigion David Cameron i drosglwyddo'r cyllidebau comisiynu, er enghraifft, byddai'n rhaid i feddygon a staff rheng flaen gynllunio gwasanaethau a rheoli cyllidebau'n ogystal â chyflawni eu gwaith meddygol. Mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain wedi beirniadu hynny'n hallt gan ddweud ei fod yn anymarferol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Torïaid yn ei gyfawnhau gan ddweud ei fod yn gam sy'n lleihau biwrocratiaeth.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Joyce Watson am ildio. Gallem ddadlau am

David Cameron's proposals, ones that we would support in the context of an English NHS because the structures are very different. However, does she not recognise that the NHS is devolved in Wales, so those policies would not be implemented here per se because they do not apply?

Joyce Watson: Of course I recognise devolution. However, my question to you is: do you recognise devolution? At least we have heard about these proposals. We have not heard a single thought from you today about any future proposals relating to the devolved nations.

Andrw R.T. Davies: Will you take and intervention?

Joyce Watson: I will in a minute. Moving on, the NHS is a very large and complex organisation. It requires good management. You do not get good management by endlessly attacking bureaucracy. You improve front-line services by making the whole organisation more efficient and effective. That is what Edwina Hart, our Minister for health, has done with the restructuring of local health boards, and by requiring those local health boards to set a five-year service workforce and financial strategic plan. I give way to Andrew R.T. Davies.

Andrew R.T. Davies: In my response to Bethan, I clearly highlighted where we would prioritise money. Are you seriously telling me that an organisation in which there is one bureaucrat for every nurse is not bureaucratically top-heavy? There are 56 executives with no post after the reorganisation. Are you telling me that that is a sensible use of resources?

Joyce Watson: I endorse what you said about commending the hard work of the nurses and doctors who turned out in this cold weather. However, I will not commend the fact that you seem to think, over there on the Tory benches, that people can do all

ragoriaethau cynigion David Cameron, cynigion y byddem yn eu cefnogi yng nghyddes tun y GIG yn Lloegr oherwydd bod y strwythurau'n wahanol iawn. Fodd bynnag, onid yw'n cydnabod bod y GIG wedi'i ddatganoli yng Nghymru, ac na fyddai'r polisiau hynny felly'n cael eu gweithredu yma fel y cyfryw, am nad ydynt yn berthnasol?

Joyce Watson: Wrth gwrs yr wyf yn cydnabod datganoli. Fodd bynnag, fy nghwestiwn i chi yw hwn: a ydych chi'n cydnabod datganoli? Yr ydym o leiaf wedi clywed am y cynigion hyn. Nid ydym wedi clywed yr un syniad gennych chi heddiw ynghylch cynigion ar gyfer y dyfodol yng Nghywaliaeth y gwledydd sydd wedi'u datganoli.

Andrew R.T. Davies: A wnewch chi gymrydd ymyriad?

Joyce Watson: Gwnaf, ymhen munud. I symud ymlaen, mae'r GIG yn sefydliad mawr a chymhleth iawn. Mae angen rheolaeth dda arno. Nid trwy ymosod yn ddiddiwedd ar fiwrocratiaeth y mae cael rheolaeth dda. Byddwch yn gwella gwasanaethau rheng flaen trwy wneud y sefydliad cyfan yn fwya effeithlon ac effeithiol. Dyna y mae Edwina Hart, ein Gweinidog dros iechyd, wedi'i wneud drwy ailstrwythuro'r byrddau iechyd lleol, a thrwy fynnu bod y byrddau iechyd lleol hynny'n llunio cynllun strategol pum mlynedd ar gyfer gweithlu'r gwasanaeth a materion ariannol. Ildiaf i Andrew R.T. Davies.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yn fy ymateb i Bethan, nodais yn glir ble y byddem yn blaenoriaethu arian. A ydych o ddifrif yn dweud wrthyf nad yw sefydliad lle mae yna un biwrocrat am bob nyr yn cyflogi gormod o fiwrocratiaid? Yn dilyn yr ad-drefnu, mae yna 56 o swyddogion gweithredol heb swyddi. A ydych yn dweud wrthyf fod hynny'n ffordd synhwyrol i ddefnyddio adnoddau?

Joyce Watson: Yr wyf yn ategu'r hyn a ddywedasoch ynghylch cymeradwyo gwaith caled y nyr sy'n meddygon a fu'n gweithio yn ystod y tywydd oer. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf am gymeradwyo'r ffaith eich bod chi, acw ar feinciau'r Toraid, fel pe baech yn credu bod

things at all times—that they can fill in forms, handle bureaucracy and, at the same time, deliver care. I do not think that you have much idea. You need to sit in a hospital for a while and see how difficult it is to be at the sharp end of delivery.

Brian Gibbons: Would you agree with me, Joyce, that there is tons of empirical evidence to show that the most efficient and cost-effective way to deliver health services throughout the world is through the public service model. We have heard Andrew R.T. Davies saying to Bethan Jenkins that his model is a mixture of third sector, private sector and public sector. If he is interested in cost-effective services, then surely the model we have to deliver is solid public service health service.

3.30 p.m.

Joyce Watson: I absolutely agree with you. Furthermore, it is worth restating that in order to deliver those front-line services, you need the optimum amount of staff. It is the case that, over the past decade, Labour has had to deliver a 29 per cent increase in qualified nursing staff and a 70 per cent increase in hospital medical consultants in order to do the job. Taking over from the Tories, Labour has had to double the health budget to get to where we are now, which is near European levels. It is always worth remembering that point when the Tories somehow see fit to lecture us on our record.

Bryngle Williams: I will concentrate my comments on north Wales. From speaking to my constituents, and as someone who has been a regular visitor, as well as, regrettably, a patient in the hospitals of north Wales, the contrast between the dedication of front-line staff and the shortcomings of the system in which they operate is all too obvious. The ambulance service, for example, comes in for a great deal of criticism because its performance lags behind that of other regions of the UK. Regrettably, anyone visiting three of the major hospitals in north Wales will regularly see several ambulances queued up

pobl yn gallu gwneud popeth bob amser—eu bod yn gallu llenwi ffurflen, ymdrin â biwrocratiaeth a darparu gofal ar yr un pryd. Ni chredaf fod gennych fawr o syniad. Mae angen ichi eistedd mewn ysbyty am gyfnod a gweld mor anodd yw darparu gwasanaethau rheng flaen.

Brian Gibbons: A fyddch yn cytuno â mi, Joyce, fod llwyth o dystiolaeth empirig ar gael i ddangos mai'r modd mwyaf effeithlon a chosteifeithiol o ddarparu gwasanaethau iechyd ledled y byd yw trwy'r model gwasanaeth cyhoeddus. Clywsom Andrew R.T. Davies yn dweud wrth Bethan Jenkins fod ei fodel ef yn gyfuniad o'r trydydd sector, y sector preifat a'r sector cyhoeddus. Os oes diddordeb ganddo mewn gwasanaethau costeffeithiol, siawns mai'r model y mae'n rhaid inni ei ddarparu yw gwasanaeth iechyd sy'n wasanaeth cyhoeddus yn unig.

Joyce Watson: Cytunaf yn llwyr â chi. At hynny, mae'n werth ailadrodd bod angen ichi gael y nifer gorau posibl o staff er mwyn darparu'r gwasanaethau rheng flaen hynny. Mae'n wir fod y Blaid Lafur, dros y degawd diwethaf, wedi gorfod sicrhau cynnydd o 29 y cant mewn staff nyrsio cymwys a chynnydd o 70 y cant mewn meddygon ymgynghorol ar gyfer ysbytai er mwyn gwneud y gwaith. Wrth gymryd yr awenau oddi wrth y Torïaid, bu'n rhaid i'r Blaid Lafur ddyblu'r gyllideb iechyd er mwyn cyrraedd y man lle'r ydym yn awr, sy'n agos i lefelau Ewropeaidd. Mae bob amser yn werth cofio hynny pan fydd y Torïaid rywsut yn gweld yn dda i bregethu wrthym am yr hyn a gyflawnwyd gennym.

Bryngle Williams: Yr wyf am ganolbwytio fy sylwadau ar y gogledd. O siarad â'm hetholwyr, ac fel un sydd wedi bod yn ymwelydd cyson ag ysbytai'r gogledd, ac yn glaf ynddynt, gwaetha'r modd, mae'r gwrthgyferbyniad rhwng ymroddiad staff rheng flaen a diffygion y system y maent yn gweithio ynddi yn rhy amlwg o lawer. Mae'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans, er enghraifft, yn cael ei feirniadu'n helaeth am nad yw ei berfformiad cystal â pherfformiad y gwasanaeth yn rhanbarthau eraill y DU. Yn anffodus, bydd unrhyw un sy'n ymweld â thri o'r prif ysbytai yn y gogledd yn gweld yn

at accident and emergency departments. I know that the Minister is very conscious of this and is trying to alleviate the problem. The ambulances are waiting to unload patients because the staff at the hospital simply cannot process them fast enough. I have been one of those patients, having waited over an hour to be processed. When members of the public see basic problems like this occurring regularly, with paramedics and ambulance drivers just sitting there waiting, it is obviously a cause of a great deal of concern, particularly for hospitals that service rural areas, where ambulance response times have serious implications. However, I appreciate that, for practical reasons, rural areas will never achieve that special eight minutes. We must be practical about this; in some isolated areas, that will not happen.

Regrettably, the mismanagement of resources that leads to problems such as this should be a thing of the past and not a routine problem. The Assembly Government may think that expensive policies like free toothbrushes, parking and prescriptions are priorities for spending millions of pounds of public money, but if it comes at the expense of services with a genuinely urgent need for funding, like stroke services and palliative care, then its priorities are clearly misplaced. Tŷ Gobaith in north Wales, which provides palliative care for children, is an obvious example. It is an organisation that provides an outstanding service, and yet receives such a poor level of support from the Assembly Government. Once again, Minister, I am aware that you are very sympathetic to this cause. However, it seems absurd that millions of pounds are being used to pay managers who have no position following the merger of the health boards, yet Tŷ Gobaith receives just £40,000 from the Welsh Assembly Government—4 per cent of its budget. I would hope that the Minister reflects upon the issues raised in this debate, and considers how best to meet the needs of patients in Wales. I would also hope that she reconsiders what really are genuine priorities when the pressure on the NHS budget will be greater than ever in the coming years.

rheolaidd bod nifer o gerbydau ambiwlans yn aros y tu allan i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol iawn o hyn ac yn ceisio lleihau'r broblem. Bydd y cerbydau ambiwlans yn aros i ddadlwytho cleifion am na all staff yr ysbyty eu prosesu'n ddigon cyflym. Yr wyf wedi cael y profiad o fod yn un o'r cleifion hynny, yn gorfol aros dros awr i gael fy mhrosesu. Pan fydd y cyhoedd yn gweld problemau sylfaenol o'r fath yn codi'n rheolaidd, a pharafeddygon a gyrrwyr ambiwlans yn eistedd yno'n aros, mae'n amlwg yn destun pryder mawr, yn enwedig yn achos ysbytai sy'n gwasanaethu ardaloedd gwledig, lle mae goblygiadau difrifol i amserau ymateb y gwasanaeth ambiwlans. Fodd bynnag, sylweddolaf na fydd ardaloedd gwledig, am resymau ymarferol, byth yn cyrraedd y nod arbennig hwnnw o wyth munud. Rhaid inni fod yn ymarferol ynghylch hynny; mewn rhai ardaloedd anghysbell, ni fydd hynny byth yn digwydd.

Yn anffodus, dylai camreoli adnoddau, sy'n arwain at problemau o'r fath, fod yn rhywbeth sy'n perthyn i'r gorffennol yn hytrach na phroblem gyffredin. Efallai fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn credu bod polisiau costus megis darparu brwshis dannedd, lleoedd parcio a phresgripsiynau'n rhad ac am ddim, yn flaenoriaethau ar gyfer gwario miliynau o bunnoedd o arian cyhoeddus. Ond os yw hynny ar draul gwasanaethau y mae gwir angen eu cyllido ar frys, megis gwasanaethau strôc a gofal lliniarol, yna mae ei blaenoriaethau'n amlwg yn anghywir. Enghraift amlwg yw Tŷ Gobaith yn y gogledd, sy'n darparu gofal lliniarol i blant. Er bod y sefydliad yn darparu gwasanaeth rhagorol, ychydig o gymorth a gaiff gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Unwaith eto, Weinidog, gwn eich bod yn cydymdeimlo â'r achos hwn. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys yn hurt fod miliynau o bunnoedd yn cael eu gwario ar dalu rheolwyr nad oes ganddynt swyddi wedi i'r byrddau iechyd uno, a bod Tŷ Gobaith yn cael £40,000 yn unig gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad—4 y cant o'i gyllideb. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn myfyrio am y materion a godwyd yn y ddadl hon, ac yn ystyried sut orau i ddiwallu anghenion cleifion yng Nghymru. Gobeithio hefyd y bydd yn ailystyried beth yw'r blaenoriaethau go iawn pan fydd y pwysau ar

gyllideb y GIG yn fwy nag erioed yn y blynnyddoedd i ddod.

Chris Franks: Members would be disappointed if I failed to make a couple of points in this debate about the Conservatives' record on health when they were in Government and what some of its members now say about the NHS. I make an appeal to the Conservatives in the Chamber to convince their paymasters in London of the need to freeze the funding squeeze and introduce a needs-based funding formula in order to improve front-line services.

I wonder how many of the Conservatives in the Chamber are as committed to the Welsh NHS as my party and I are, or do they agree with the Conservative MEP who described the NHS as a '60-year mistake'. Their recent conversion to support the NHS should be seen as a slick public relations campaign led by David Cameron to distance the Conservatives from the underinvestment in public services from 1979 to 1997—

Andrew R.T. Davies: I am grateful to you for taking an intervention, Chris. The whole logic of your party is to seek an independent Wales. Today's debate is about looking at how the NHS will be funded in the future and to elicit answers from the One Wales Government. You have not given one iota of information as to how your party would fund the NHS and safeguard key front-line services if we were in an independent Wales, so try to give some answers rather than empty rhetoric.

Chris Franks: I can put it in two words: scrap trident. That would be quite a contribution, or are the Conservatives content to carry on pouring money into weapons of mass destruction? Do the Tories agree with the Nurses for Reform organisation, which David Cameron met in December, which believes that the Government should recast the NHS as a funder of last resort alongside an insurance and self-funder based market. This group believes that the state should be set free through a range of full-blown for and not-for-profit organisations and that all NHS

Chris Franks: Byddai'r Aelodau'n siomedig pe na bawn yn gwneud ychydig bwyntiau yn y ddadl hon ar hanes y Blaid Geidwadol wrth ymdrin ag iechyd pan oeddent mewn Llywodraeth, a'r hyn y mae rhai o'i haelodau'n ei ddweud am y GIG yn awr. Yr wyf yn erfyn ar y Ceidwadwyr yn y Siambwr i argyhoeddi eu tâl-feistri yn Llundain fod angen rhewi'r wasgfa ar gyllid ac i gyflwyno fformiwlw ariannu'n seiliedig ar anghenion er mwyn gwella gwasanaethau rheng flaen.

Tybed faint o'r Ceidwadwyr yn y Siambwr sydd wedi ymrwymo gymaint ag yr wyf i a'm plaid i'r GIG yng Nghymru, neu a ydynt yn cytuno â'r Aelod Ceidwadol o Senedd Ewrop a ddisgrifiodd y GIG fel camgymeriad sydd wedi para 60 mlynedd. Dylid ystyried yffaith eu bod wedi troi i gefnogi'r GIG yn ddiweddar fel ymgyrch cysylltiadau cyhoeddus slic dan arweiniad David Cameron, i bellhau'r Ceidwadwyr oddi wrth y tanfuddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus rhwng 1979 ac 1997—

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am dderbyn ymyriad, Chris. Holl resymeg eich plaid yw ceisio sicrhau Cymru annibynnol. Mae'r ddadl hon heddiw'n ymwneud ag ystyried sut y caiff y GIG ei gyllido yn y dyfodol a chael atebion gan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un. Nid ydych wedi rhoi dim gwybodaeth o gwbl yngylch sut y byddai eich plaid chi'n cylldio'r GIG ac yn diogelu gwasanaethau rheng flaen allweddol pe bai gennym Gymru annibynnol, felly, ceisiwch roi rhai atebion yn hytrach na rhethreg wag.

Chris Franks: Gallaf fynegi hynny mewn dau air: anghofiwch Trident. Byddai hynny'n gyfraniad eithaf sylweddol, neu a yw'r Ceidwadwyr yn fodlon parhau i arllwys arian i mewn i arfa distryw mawr? A yw'r Torïaid yn cytuno â'r mudiad Nurses for Reform, y cyfarfu David Cameron ag ef ym mis Rhagfyr, sy'n credu y dylai'r Llywodraeth ailgastio'r GIG yn gyllidwr na chaiff ei ddefnyddio ond pan fetho popeth arall, ochr yn ochr â marchnad yn seiliedig ar yswiriant a hunangyllido? Mae'r grŵp hwn o'r farn y dylid rhyddhau'r wladwriaeth trwy gyfrwng

hospitals and health provision should come from beyond the state. What a difference to the values and principles that drive the Welsh Government and ensured the end to costly and wasteful private finance initiative projects. If we go along the Conservative route, we would end up with hundred of thousands of Welsh people without adequate healthcare provision.

Nick Bourne: I am very grateful to Chris Franks for taking an intervention. I would just like to put it to him that he must have heard David Cameron say many times, as people throughout Wales know, that the health budget would grow under a Conservative Government at Westminster. We have said the same here, so do not be irresponsible and cause people to be afraid when there is no need. The £20 billion-policy of bringing in pensions—a £20 billion-increase will hit the health service—is irresponsible politics, and that is his party.

Chris Franks: I am sorry, but I have no confidence in your handling of the NHS.

Any healthcare strategy, from stroke services to reducing waiting times, relies on having the right mix of professionals available at the right time. The Royal College of Nursing is calling for better workforce planning in the NHS in Wales. I would like to hear from the Minister, at the appropriate time, what discussions she has had in relation to health workers and providing additional services on the front line. Will she congratulate the 1000 Lives Campaign, which is the kind of campaign that shows that the NHS can improve safety and shows the effective use of resources? [Interruption.]

I think that I have been fair enough to the Tories' side, so I will carry on.

David Cameron promises to reduce NHS bureaucracy by ending targets. At the same time, he is calling for the publication of results. Are league tables not bureaucracy? He complains about more managers than

ystod o sefydliadau cyfan gwbl er elw a sefydliadau dielw, ac y dylai holl ysbytai a darpariaeth iechyd y GIG ddod o'r tu hwnt i'r wladwriaeth. Mor wahanol yw hynny i'r gwerthoedd a'r egwyddorion sy'n sbarduno Llywodraeth Cymru ac a roddodd ddiwedd ar brosiectau mentrau cyllid preifat costus a gwastraffus. O ddilyn llwybr y Ceidwadwyr, byddai gennym gannoedd o filoedd o bobl yng Nghymru heb ddarpariaeth ddigonol o ran gofal iechyd.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iawn i Chris Franks am dderbyn ymyriad. Hoffwn ddweud hyn wrtho: rhaid ei fod wedi clywed David Cameron yn dweud droeon, fel y gŵyr pobl ar hyd a lled Cymru, y byddai'r gyllideb iechyd yn cynyddu dan Lywodraeth Geidwadol yn San Steffan. Yr ydym wedi dweud yr un peth yma, felly, peidiwch â bod yn anghyfrifol a pheri i bobl deimlo'n ofnus pan nad oes angen. Mae'r polisi gwerth £20 biliwn o gyflwyno pensiynau—cynnydd o £20 biliwn a fydd yn ergyd i'r gwasanaeth iechyd—yn wleidyddiaeth anghyfrifol, a'i blaidd ef sy'n gyfrifol am hynny.

Chris Franks: Mae'n flin gennyf, ond nid oes gennyf ddim hyder yn y modd yr ydych yn ymdrin â'r GIG.

Mae pob strategaeth gofal iechyd, o wasanaethau strôc i leihau amserau aros, yn dibynnu ar sicrhau bod y cyfuniad iawn o weithwyr proffesiynol ar gael ar yr adeg iawn. Mae'r Coleg Nysio Brenhinol yn galw am gynllunio'r gweithlu'n well yn y GIG yng Nghymru. Hoffwn glywed gan y Gweinidog, ar yr adeg briodol, pa drafodaethau y mae wedi'u cael ynghylch gweithwyr iechyd a darparu gwasanaethau ychwanegol ar y rheng flaen. A wnaiff hi longyfarch yr ymgrych 1000 o Fwydau, y math o ymgrych sy'n dangos y gall y GIG wella diogelwch ac sy'n dangos sut i ddefnyddio adnoddau'n effeithiol? [Torri ar draws.]

Credaf imi fod yn ddigon teg ag ochr y Torïaid, felly yr wyf am barhau.

Mae David Cameron yn addo lleihau biwrocratiaeth y GIG trwy roi diwedd ar dargedau. Ar yr un pryd, mae'n galw am gyhoeddi canlyniadau. Onid biwrocratiaeth yw tablau perfformiad? Mae'n cwyno am fod

nurses, but let us remember that it was the introduction of the infamous internal market that led to such problems. The Tories, when in power, left the Welsh NHS to decay, so will the people of Wales trust their words or their deeds when they remember the last time the Conservatives were in power? I know on which side of the argument I would fall. Thankfully, in Wales, these values are not held by this Government, and Plaid Cymru, while in Government, has put an end to the internal market introduced by the Conservatives. [Interruption.]

Alun, you are not in the House of Commons yet.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Mr Cairns is not on his feet, therefore, there is no need to answer him. Could you wind up please?

Chris Franks: I apologise, but I could not hear myself think due to his behaviour.

3.40 p.m.

The best way to safeguard NHS funding in Wales is to ensure a fair funding formula. While the Conservatives in Wales, and in Wales alone, have signed up to the independent commission to investigate funding and financial powers, they have not managed to ensure that their London masters have signed on the dotted line and have committed to implementing the recommendations of the Holtham commission.

Jonathan Morgan: There are two big challenges facing our nation. The first is that we have poor health indicators. Compared with the rest of the UK, we have the second highest prevalence of coronary heart disease, we have the highest prevalence of stroke along with Scotland, as well as the highest prevalence of diabetes. Although our mortality rates are comparable with those for the rest of the UK, our survival rates from all four of the major cancers are among the lowest.

mwy o reolwyr na nyrsys, ond gadewch inni gofio mai cyflwyno'r farchnad fewnol waradwyddus a arweiniodd at broblemau o'r fath. Pan oedd y Torriaid mewn grym, gadawsant i'r GIG yng Nghymru ddirywio, felly, a fydd pobl Cymru yn ymddiried yn eu geiriau neu eu gweithredoedd wrth gofio'r tro diwethaf pan oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym? Gwn pa ochr o'r ddadl y byddwn i'n ei chefnogi. Yng Nghymru, diolch byth, nid yw'r Llywodraeth hon yn arddel y gwerthoedd hyn, ac yn ystod ei chyfnod mewn Llywodraeth mae Plaid Cymru wedi rhoi diwedd ar y farchnad fewnol a gyflwynwyd gan y Ceidwadwyr. [Torri ar draws.]

Alun, nid ydych yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin eto.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw Mr Cairns yn sefyll, felly, nid oes angen ichi ei ateb. A wnewch chi dynnu at y terfyn, os gwelwch yn dda?

Chris Franks: Yr wyf yn ymddiheuro, ond oherwydd ei ymddygiad ni allwn glywed fy hun yn meddwl.

Y ffordd orau i ddiogelu cyllid y GIG yng Nghymru yw sicrhau fformiwla ariannu teg. Er bod y Ceidwadwyr yng Nghymru, ac yng Nghymru'n unig, wedi cefnogi'r comisiwn annibynnol i ymchwilio i gyllido a phwerau ariannol, nid ydynt wedi llwyddo i sicrhau bod eu meistri yn Llundain wedi datgan eu cefnogaeth ac wedi ymrwymo i weithredu argymhellion comisiwn Holtham.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae dwy her fawr yn wynebu ein cenedl. Y gyntaf yw fod gennym ddangosyddion iechyd gwael. O'n cymharu â gweddill y DU, mae gennym y nifer uchaf ond un o achosion o glefyd coronaidd y galon, mae gennym y nifer uchaf o achosion o strôc, ynghyd â'r Alban, yn ogystal â'r nifer uchaf o achosion o ddiabetes. Er bod ein cyfradd farwolaethau yn debyg i rai gweddill y DU, mae nifer y bobl yng Nghymru sy'n goroesi pob un o'r pedwar prif fath o ganser ymysg yr isaf.

The second big challenge is that we have a Government that is useless at spending other people's money. That is the challenge that we need to start tackling, because unless we start tackling how money is spent, we will not see an improvement in outcomes and in the health of the people of Wales. In the past 10 years, the Assembly Government has written off hundreds of millions of pounds in loans to NHS Wales, money that it has had to give to it at the end of each financial year just to help it break even, as that is what is required by law. Instead of finding out why some of our health bodies are bad at spending money, why they are not able to deliver better services, and why they are struggling to meet their obligations within their budgets, the Assembly Government merely bails them out. I feel sorry for those people in Wales who have run good health organisations. I felt sorry for Paul Williams, the current chief executive of NHS Wales, who, when he was running his trust within budget, delivering on targets and good local health solutions, did not get a word of thanks or the slightest reward for his health organisation. This was unlike some other health trusts that were continuously bailed out by the Government because they were not able to keep within their financial allocations. We have a major problem in Wales with poor performance. It is incumbent on this Government to ensure that our health bodies deliver within the moneys that they have been given, as opposed to being bailed out.

Bryngle Williams: Would you agree, Jonathan, that we have been throwing money at things as opposed to spending it effectively?

Jonathan Morgan: The bottom line is that we have seen the health budget more than doubling, but we have not doubled the productivity of the health service or the number of patients being treated. Neither have we seen a massive improvement in the speed at which people can be treated

Yr ail her fawr yw bod gennym Lywodraeth sy'n anobeithiol am wario arian pobl eraill. Dyna'r her y mae angen inni ddechrau mynd i'r afael â hi, oherwydd os na ddechrewn fynd i'r afael â'r modd y caiff arian ei wario, ni fyddwn yn gweld canlyniadau nac yn gweld iechyd pobl Cymru'n gwella. Yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi colli gwerth cannoedd o filiynau o bunnoedd ar ffurf benthyciadau i GIG Cymru, arian y bu'n rhaid iddi ei roi i'r GIG ar ddiwedd pob blwyddyn ariannol er mwyn sicrhau nad oedd dyledion, gan mai dyna sy'n ofynnol yn ôl y gyfraith. Yn hytrach na darganfod pam nad yw rhai o'n cyrff iechyd yn gallu gwario arian yn iawn, pam na allant ddarparu gwell gwasanaethau, a pham y maent yn cael anhawster i fodloni eu hymrwymiadau o fewn eu cyllidebau, y cyfan a wna Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yw achub eu croen. Yr wyf yn teimlo trueni dros y bobl hynny yng Nghymru sydd wedi rhedeg sefydliadau iechyd da. Yr oeddwn yn teimlo trueni dros Paul Williams, prif weithredwr presennol GIG Cymru, na chafodd air o ddiolch na'r gydnabyddiaeth leiaf i'w sefydliad iechyd pan oedd yn rhedeg ei ymddiriedolaeth o fewn ei chyllideb, yn cyrraedd targedau ac yn cynnig atebion da i broblemau iechyd lleol. Yr oedd ei ymddiriedolaeth ef yn wahanol i rai ymddiriedolaethau iechyd eraill yr oedd y Llywodraeth yn gorfol achub eu croen o hyd am nad oeddent yn gallu cadw o fewn y cyllid a ddyrannwyd iddynt. Mae gennym broblem fawr yng Nghymru o ran perfformiad gwael. Mae'n ddyletswydd ar y Llywodraeth hon i sicrhau bod ein cyrff iechyd yn cyflawni o fewn yr arian a roddwyd iddynt, yn hytrach na chael cymorth i achub eu croen.

Bryngle Williams: A fyddch yn cytuno, Jonathan, ein bod wedi bod yn taflu arian at bethau yn hytrach na'i wario'n effeithiol?

Jonathan Morgan: Y gwir amdani yw bod y gyllideb iechyd wedi mwy na dyblu, ond nid ydym wedi dyblu cynhyrchiant y gwasanaeth iechyd na nifer y cleifion sy'n cael eu trin. Nid ydym ychwaith wedi gweld gwelliant enfawr o safbwyt pa mor gyflym y gall pobl gael eu trin, o'n cymharu â gweddill y DU.

compared with the rest of the UK. In one year alone, NHS Wales had to spend more than £10 million employing its own consultant surgeons to work overtime to help meet Government targets. This was not about employing more consultant surgeons; it was about employing the same consultant surgeons to do more work in the working week, when they were already fully employed by the NHS. You try doing the maths on that one. It is astonishing that we are struggling to use the capacity of the NHS to optimum effect. The more we carry on in this vein, the more we will see a situation in Wales where people are not treated as quickly as they are in England. We will see a situation in Wales where consultants are not able to get on with their job, and where our NHS bodies are unable to meet their obligations within the resources given to them by the Government.

Joyce Watson: I probably have a longer memory than you do, because while you have highlighted some areas, you are being selective. You have been particularly selective about the debt left by the previous Conservative Government for Labour to pay off. I live in Pembrokeshire, and I remember the debt that nearly brought the healthcare system there to its knees. Talking about knees, I also remember the extensive waiting times. I remember the 18-month expected waiting time—[*Interruption.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Joyce Watson, this is an intervention, not a speech.

Jonathan Morgan: It is rather rich of the Labour Assembly Member to lecture us about debt. Year on year, her Government has bailed out the NHS because of the debts incurred. Year on year, we will now have to start repaying the debts incurred by Gordon Brown and her colleagues at Westminster. In this financial year alone, we will owe £180 billion. Therefore, it is a bit rich for Labour politicians to lecture us about debts. There has been a scandalous waste of money, particularly in the Assembly Government and the NHS's use of management consultants. Andrew R.T. Davies referred to the

Mewn un flwyddyn yn unig, bu'n rhaid i GIG Cymru wario dros £10 miliwn ar gyflogi ei lawfeddygon ymgynghorol ei hun i weithio oriau ychwanegol i helpu cyrraedd targedau'r Llywodraeth. Nid mater o gyflogi mwy o lawfeddygon ymgynghorol oedd hynny; ond mater o gyflogi'r un llawfeddygon ymgynghorol i wneud mwy o waith yn yr wythnos waith, pan oeddent eisoes yn cael eu cyflogi'n llawn gan y GIG. Ceisiwch chi wneud synnwyr o hynny. Mae'n rhyfeddol ein bod yn cael anhawster defnyddio capasiti'r GIG i sicrhau'r effaith orau. Po fwyaf y parhawn ar hyd y trywydd hwn, mwyaf y byddwn yn gweld sefyllfa yng Nghymru lle nad yw pobl yn cael eu trin mor gyflym ag y maent yn Lloegr. Byddwn yn gweld sefyllfa yng Nghymru lle nad yw meddygon ymgynghorol yn gallu bwrw ymlaen â'u gwaith, a lle nad yw cyrff ein GIG yn gallu bodloni eu hymrwymiadau o fewn yr adnoddau a roddir iddynt gan y Llywodraeth.

Joyce Watson: Mae'n debyg fy mod yn cofio'n ôl yn well na chi, oherwydd er ichi dynnu sylw at rai meysydd, yr ydych yn ddetholus. Yr ydych wedi bod yn ddetholus iawn ynghylch y ddyled a adawodd y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol i'r Blaid Lafur ei thalu. Yr wyf yn byw yn Sir Benfro, a chofiaf y ddyled y bu bron iddi beri i'r system gofal iechyd syrthio ar ei phengliniau. A sôn am bengliniau, yr wyf hefyd yn cofio'r amserau aros maith. Yr wyf yn cofio'r amser aros disgwyliedig o 18 mis—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Joyce Watson, myniad yw hwn, nid arraith.

Jonathan Morgan: Dyna un dda, cael pregeth am ddyled gan Aelod Cynulliad o'r Blaid Lafur. Flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn mae ei Llywodraeth wedi achub croen y GIG oherwydd y dyledion y mae wedi eu tynnu. Flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn bydd yn rhaid inni'n awr ddechrau ad-dalu'r dyledion y mae Gordon Brown a'i chydweithwyr hi yn San Steffan wedi eu tynnu. Yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon yn unig bydd gennym ddyledion o £180 biliwn. Felly, go brin bod gwleidyddion y Blaid Lafur mewn sefyllfa i bregethu wrthym ni am ddyledion. Gwelwyd gwastraff arian gwarthus, yn enwedig yn y

McKinsey and Co. report earlier, given its pertinence to this issue.

However, I will offer some light at the end of the tunnel. There are certain things that the Assembly Government ought to be doing. Accepting the fact that restructuring has happened and that there is not much more that they can do on that, the Government should now refocus on public health. We need to look at planning, fitness among young people, and alcohol consumption. Unless we tackle public health, the NHS will continue to struggle.

Our local health boards need greater responsibility over how money is spent, and we need to look at their capacity to deliver local solutions. In conclusion, we need to ensure that the medicines budget is fully spent because, year on year, local health boards have been using an underspend in the medicines budget to help them to break even at the end of the financial year. We need to spend more on medicines and give hope to people that their illnesses can be treated.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Edwina Hart): This Government aims for a world-class health service that is available to everyone, irrespective of who they are or where they live, as clearly stated in ‘One Wales’. The challenging economic outlook has not diminished our determination to achieve that goal.

Like Peter and Andrew, I congratulate all staff in the NHS on the very difficult period that they have been through with the weather, and the magnificent tasks that they have undertaken. However, when I congratulate the staff, I congratulate them all, even those so-called ‘bureaucrats’ who struggled in to ensure that people knew whether their outpatient appointments were cancelled, and who struggled to advise patients whether they could attend at other places for their

modd y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r GIG wedi defnyddio ymgynghorwyr rheoli. Cyfeiriodd Andrew R.T. Davies yn gynharach at adroddiad McKinsey a'i Gwmni, o ystyried ei berthnasedd i'r mater hwn.

Fodd bynnag, yr wyf am gynnig ychydig oleuni ym mhen draw'r twnnel. Mae yna rai pethau y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fod yn eu gwneud. A derbyn bod ailstrwythuro wedi digwydd ac nad oes llawer mwy y gall ei wneud ar hynny, dylai'r Llywodraeth ganolbwytio o'r newydd yn awr ar iechyd y cyhoedd. Mae angen inni edrych ar waith cynllunio, ffitrwydd ymhlih pobl ifanc, ac arferion yfed alcohol. Os nadawn i'r afael ag iechyd y cyhoedd, bydd y GIG yn dal i'w chael yn anodd.

Mae angen i'n byrddau iechyd lleol gael mwy o gyfrifoldeb am y modd y caiff arian ei wario, ac mae angen inni edrych ar eu capaciti i ddarparu atebion lleol. I gloi, mae angen inni sicrhau bod y gyllideb ar gyfer meddyginaethau yn cael ei gwario'n llawn, oherwydd flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn mae byrddau iechyd lleol wedi bod yn defnyddio tanwariant yn y gyllideb ar gyfer meddyginaethau i'w helpu i osgoi dyledion ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol. Mae angen inni wario mwy ar feddyginaethau a rhoi gobaith i bobl fod modd trin eu salwch.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Edwina Hart): Nod y Llywodraeth hon yw cael gwasanaeth iechyd o'r radd flaenaf sydd ar gael i bawb, ni waeth pwy ydynt neu ble maent yn byw, fel y dywedir yn glir yn ‘Cymru'n Un’. Nid yw'r rhagolygon economaidd heriol wedi ein gwneud yn llai penderfynol o gyrraedd y nod hwnnw.

Fel Peter ac Andrew, yr wyf yn llongyfarch holl staff y GIG ar y cyfnod anodd iawn y maent wedi bod drwyddo gyda'r tywydd, a'r gwaith gwych y maent wedi'i wneud. Fodd bynnag, wrth longyfarch y staff yr wyf yn llongyfarch pob un ohonynt, hyd yn oed y 'biwrocratiaid', fel y'u gelwir, a ymdrechodd i gyrraedd y gwaith er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl yn gwybod a oedd eu hapwytiadau cleifion allanol wedi'u canslo, gan ymdrechu i roi gwybod i gleifion a fyddai modd iddynt

appointments. All these people have a role and a function in the NHS. People talk about bureaucrats, but they are talking about individuals: people with a job, a family, a life and a mortgage. We need to recognise that we need clerical support in the service, but it is important that we use new technology to minimise bureaucracy. We are doing that through various projects, and it is important that we have an efficient, effective service that allows front-line staff to get on with the business of treating patients.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I could not agree with you more, but the issue is with prioritising bureaucratic staff. Medical staff in a community team often have to go back to the hospital because clerical staff have not been provided to take down notes about the patients seen that day, and yet there are offices full of managers who do not have a role. That is a symptom of the failure to manage the service and use the resource successfully.

Edwina Hart: I assure you that some of the senior managers to whom you have all alluded are working in the current system. However, you need to recognise that NHS staff have always had a right to protected pay, depending on their length of service and age. Even though it is easy to knock people who are on very high salaries—the finance directors, perhaps—who do not have a role, they are still employees of the NHS. It would be far more expensive and unproductive for me to look at redundancy terms for these employees. It is far better for me to try to find them work to do while they are still with the service.

The Government will obviously not be supporting this motion. Our plans to increase resources for front-line NHS services have already been put in place with the creation of the new health boards last October. The new bodies are better placed than their predecessors to plan and provide local solutions, delivering safe and secure health services of high quality, without being constrained by existing organisational boundaries or the market system.

gadw eu hapwyntiadau rywle arall. Mae gan yr holl bobl hyn rôl a swyddogaeth yn y GIG. Mae pobl yn sôn am siwrocratiaid, ond sôn am unigolion y maent: pobl â swydd, teulu, bywyd a morgais. Mae angen inni gydnabod bod arnom angen cymorth clercod yn y gwasanaeth, ond mae'n bwysig inni ddefnyddio technoleg newydd i leihau biwrocratiaeth. Yr ydym yn gwneud hynny trwy wahanol brosiectau, ac mae'n bwysig fod gennym wasanaeth effeithlon, effeithiol sy'n caniatáu i staff rheng flaen fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith o drin clefion.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Ni allwn gytuno mwy â chi, ond y broblem yw blaenoriaethu staff biwrocrataidd. Yn aml, rhaid i staff meddygol mewn tîm cymunedol fynd yn ôl i'r ysbyty am nad oes clercod wedi'u darparu i gadw nodiadau ar y clefion y maent wedi'u gweld yn ystod y dydd. Ac eto, mae yna swyddfeydd yn llawn rheolwyr nad oes ganddynt rôl. Mae hynny'n arwydd o fethu â rheoli'r gwasanaeth a defnyddio'r adnodd yn llwyddiannus.

Edwina Hart: Gallaf eich sicrhau bod rhai o'r uwch-reolwyr y mae pob un ohonoch wedi cyfeirio atynt yn gweithio yn y system bresennol. Fodd bynnag, mae angen ichi gydnabod bod gan staff y GIG bob amser hawl i gael cyflog a ddiogelir, yn ôl hyd eu gwasanaeth a'u hoed. Er ei bod yn hawdd beirniadu pobl sydd ar gyflogau uchel iawn—y cyfarwyddwyr cyllid, efallai—nad oes ganddynt rôl, cânt eu cyflogi gan y GIG o hyd. Byddai'n llawer mwy costus ac anghynhyrchiol imi edrych ar delerau diswyddo ar gyfer y gweithwyr hyn. Mae'n llawer gwell imi geisio dod o hyd i waith ar eu cyfer tra byddant yn dal gyda'r gwasanaeth.

Mae'n amlwg na fydd y Llywodraeth yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn. Mae ein cynlluniau i gynyddu adnoddau ar gyfer gwasanaethau rheng flaen y GIG eisoes wedi'u rhoi ar waith trwy greu'r byrddau iechyd newydd fis Hydref diwethaf. Mae'r cyrff newydd mewn gwell sefyllfa na'u rhagflaenwyr i gynllunio a darparu atebion lleol, a darparu gwasanaethau iechyd o safon sy'n saff ac yn ddiogel, heb gael eu cyfyngu gan derfynau sefydliadol presennol neu'r system farchnad.

The Government will also not be supporting the Welsh Liberal Democrats' amendment. The opposition has repeatedly chosen to misunderstand the comments made to the Finance Committee. We know that we can make better use of resources by eliminating the inefficiencies between the different parts of the care pathway that every patient experiences.

3.50 p.m.

Reference was made to the Nuffield Trust report. It shows just how difficult it is to compare NHS services across the four countries. That is why Government statisticians from all the countries are working together to measure productivity on a proper, scientific basis. The Nuffield Trust's report does not make a true comparison, and the assessment of performance is based on a small number of crude measures. It is not clear whether it includes the resources that England uses from the private sector or whether it includes only its NHS-funded activity. It states frankly that the day-case data are not comparable: it picks the year 2006, when we know that England was desperately trying to reduce its backlog, and so activity was unusually high. The picture is far from complete, and includes only certain elements of medical activity, ignoring much of what takes place in hospitals and the wider service. Much of the focus of the NHS in Wales is on improving the quality of care for those who have chronic conditions, providing services in a community setting and helping patients to manage their condition at home, rather than admitting them to hospitals, because patients wish to remain independent, and unnecessary hospital admissions are inefficient for the NHS.

David Melding: I have not read the Nuffield Trust report and so I cannot comment on the strength of its methodology, but I think that the public would be more convinced if, instead of undermining it in general—as you have every right to do—you were to indicate where you think the Welsh NHS is performing at a higher level of productivity than the English NHS. We could then hold

Ni fydd y Llywodraeth yn cefnogi gwelliant Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru ychwaith. Dro ar ôl tro, mae'r gwrthbleidiau wedi dewis camddeall y sylwadau a wnaed i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid. Gwyddom fod modd inni ddefnyddio adnoddau'n well trwy ddileu'r aneffeithlonrwydd rhwng gwahanol rannau'r llwybr gofal y mae pob claf yn ei ddilyn.

Cyfeiriwyd at adroddiad Ymddiriedolaeth Nuffield. Mae'n dangos mor anodd yw cymharu gwasanaethau'r GIG ar draws y pedair gwlad. Dyna pam y mae ystadegwyr y Llywodraeth o bob gwlad yn cydweithio i fesur cynhyrchiant ar sail wyddonol, gywir. Nid yw adroddiad Ymddiriedolaeth Nuffield yn gwneud cymhariaeth gywir, a chaiff perfformiad ei asesu ar sail nifer fach o fesurau bras. Nid yw'n glir a yw'n cynnwys yr adnoddau y mae Lloegr yn eu defnyddio o'r sector preifat, ynteu a yw'n cynnwys gweithgarwch a gyllidir gan y GIG yn unig. Mae'n dweud yn blaen nad oes modd cymharu'r data ar achosion dydd: mae'n dewis y flwyddyn 2006 pan oedd Lloegr, fel y gwyddom, yn gwneud ei gorau glas i leihau'r llwyth gwaith a oedd wedi cronni, a phan oedd lefel y gweithgarwch felly'n anarferol o uchel. Mae'r darlun ymhell o fod yn gyflawn, a rhai elfennau penodol yn unig o weithgarwch meddygol a gaiff eu cynnwys, gan anwybyddu llawer o'r hyn sy'n digwydd mewn ysbytai ac yn y gwasanaeth ehangach. Mae'r GIG yng Nghymru'n canolbwytio llawer ar wella ansawdd gofal i'r rheini sydd ag anhwylderau croniog, gan ddarparu gwasanaethau yn y gymuned a helpu cleifion i reoli eu hanhwylder gartref, yn hytrach na'u derbyn i ysbytai, oherwydd mae cleifion am gadw'u hannibyniaeth, ac mae derbyn pobl i'r ysbyty'n ddiangen yn aneffeithlon i'r GIG.

David Melding: Nid wyf wedi darllen adroddiad Ymddiriedolaeth Nuffield, felly, ni allaf wneud sylw ar gryfder ei fethodoleg, ond credaf y byddai modd argyhoeddi'r cyhoedd yn fwy pe baech, yn hytrach na thanseilio'r adroddiad yn gyffredinol—fel y mae gennych bob hawl i'w wneud—yn dangos ble'r ydych yn credu y mae'r GIG yng Nghymru'n fwy cynhyrchiol

you to account on those examples. That is what you need to provide, rather than a general hatchet job on this report.

na'r GIG yn Lloegr. Yna, byddai modd inni eich galw i gyfrif am yr enghreifftiau hynny. Dyna y mae angen ichi ei ddarparu, yn hytrach na lladd ar yr adroddiad yn gyffredinol.

Edwina Hart: I was not proposing a hatchet job on the report; I just thought that I would give Members a few indicators in relation to it. It omits any consideration of the key measures of NHS performance, which are outcomes. Being busy is not the same as being effective. A recent report from the Health Foundation said that all four countries had seen significant falls in mortality in recent years regarding the major killers: cancer, coronary heart disease and stroke. It also showed that patient ratings of the quality of the service across the UK are high. If you look at the quality of service and the safety of patients, you get a richer picture of performance, I believe, and the report says that there are few differences between the four nations. It shows that there has been a huge investment in NHS staff in Wales in the years from 1996 to 2006, with management numbers falling and levels of patient satisfaction higher than the NHS in England. Patient satisfaction is the key.

Edwina Hart: Nid oeddwn yn bwriadu lladd ar yr adroddiad; dim ond meddwl y byddai'n werth imi roi rhai dangosyddion i'r Aelodau yn ei gylch. Nid yw'r adroddiad yn ystyried mesurau allweddol perfformiad y GIG, sef y canlyniadau. Nid yw bod yn brysur yr un fath â bod yn effeithiol. Dywedodd adroddiad yn ddiweddar gan y Sefydliad Iechyd fod pob un o'r pedair gwlaid wedi gweld eu cyfraddau marwolaethau'n disgyn yn sylweddol yn ystod y blynnyddoedd diwethaf o ran y prif afiechydon sy'n gallu lladd pobl: canser, clefyd coronaidd y galon, a strôc. Dangosodd hefyd fod cleifion yn credu bod y gwasanaeth o safon uchel ar draws y DU. O edrych ar safon y gwasanaeth a diogelwch cleifion, cewch well darlun o berfformiad yn fy marn i, a dywed yr adroddiad mai prin yw'r gwahaniaethau rhwng y pedair gwlaid. Mae'n dangos bod buddsoddiad mawr wedi bod yn staff y GIG yng Nghymru rhwng 1996 a 2006, bod nifer y rheolwyr yn disgyn a lefelau bodlonrwydd yn uwch nag yn y GIG yn Lloegr. Bodlonrwydd cleifion yw'r ffactor allweddol.

Unlike you, I recognise that this report looks at a period ending four years ago, and we have made further improvements since then.

Yn wahanol i chi, yr wyf yn cydnabod bod yr adroddiad hwn yn edrych ar gyfnod a ddaeth i ben bedair blynedd yn ôl, ac yr ydym wedi gwneud mwy o welliannau ers hynny.

David Melding: You are kind to let me intervene again. We need rigour in this area, do we not? Patient satisfaction is a useful indicator, but we do not evaluate the clinical effectiveness of medicines according to whether patients are happy taking them. We have to drill down to get real evidence rather than the subjective views that patients give. The Nuffield Trust report mentions the evidence that patients give, and draws our attention to that as well as its other findings.

David Melding: Yr ydych yn garedig yn caniatáu imi ymyrryd eto. Onid oes angen inni fod yn fanwl gywir yn y maes hwn? Mae bodlonrwydd cleifion yn ddangosydd defnyddiol, ond ni fyddwn yn gwerthuso effeithiolrwydd clinigol meddyginaethau trwy ofyn a yw cleifion yn hapus i'w cymryd. Rhaid inni dreiddio'n ddyfnach i gael dystiolaeth go iawn, yn hytrach na'r safbwytiau goddrychol a geir gan gleifion. Cyfeiria adroddiad Ymddiriedolaeth Nuffield at y dystiolaeth y bydd cleifion yn ei rhoi, ac mae'n tynnu ein sylw at hynny'n ogystal â'i ddarganfyddiadau eraill.

Edwina Hart: You make a valid point about how we use the data that we receive from patients to drive improvements in the service.

Edwina Hart: Mae gennych bwynt dilys am y modd yr ydym yn defnyddio'r data a gawn gan gleifion i wella'r gwasanaeth. Mae hwn

This is an area that has to be looked at as we push service delivery forward. We made a huge push, I must acknowledge, on chronic conditions, and we have slashed waiting times. It is hard to imagine that, five years ago, we had in excess of 100,000 patients waiting more than six months for treatment. Now, nine out of 10 will be dealt with within 26 weeks, and that is down to the hard work of staff in the NHS.

We have had some success, but there is a long way to go to improve efficiency and effectiveness further in the hospital sector. In the annual operating framework for 2010-11 that I issued to the NHS before Christmas, a renewed focus has been placed on improving the quality of services and increasing financial stability through reducing waste, harm and variations in service delivery. That reflects some of the issues relating to financial stability that Jonathan alluded to—having the right money in place for the organisations concerned, and helping them to keep within their budgets.

Continuous improvement will be driven through the health standards for Wales. Research and development has become a core activity in the NHS, and it expects to continue to build on the success of the 1000 Lives campaign. I reiterate Chris Franks's comments congratulating everyone on that campaign, as it has been enormously successful across Wales. In addition, the NHS will continue to be expected to improve its performance against a range of key efficiency measures: length of stay, day-case rates, which are too low, and the use of the workforce. The new, integrated local health boards are now in a strong position to deal with these issues at a local level, so this is a completely new situation.

I believe that the reorganisation has created a strong platform for integrated planning, service and design, which will allow us to capitalise on the money that is going in to improve the service. We cannot continue to run services as they are. We have to simplify the care pathway processes and deal with the issues that cause harm, waste and variation

yn faes y mae'n rhaid edrych arno wrth inni hybu gwaith darparu gwasanaethau. Gwnaethom ymdrech fawr, rhaid imi gydnabod, ar anhwylderau croniog, ac yr ydym wedi lleihau amserau aros yn sylweddol. Mae'n anodd dychmygu bod gennym, bum mlynedd yn ôl, dros 100,000 o gleifion yn aros dros chwe mis i gael eu trin. Erbyn hyn, bydd naw o bob 10 yn cael sylw cyn pen 26 wythnos, ac mae'r diolch am hynny i waith caled staff y GIG.

Yr ydym wedi cael ychydig lwyddiant, ond mae llawer i'w wneud eto i wella effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd ymhellach yn ein hysbytai. Yn y fframwaith gweithredu blynnyddol ar gyfer 2010-11 a gyflwynais i'r GIG cyn y Nadolig, rhoddwyd ffocws o'r newydd ar wella ansawdd gwasanaethau a chynyddu sefydlogrwydd ariannol trwy leihau gwastraff, niwed ac amrywiadau yn y modd y caiff gwasanaethau eu darparu. Mae hynny'n adlewyrchu rhai o'r problemau sefydlogrwydd ariannol y cyfeiriodd Jonathan atynt—darparu'r arian iawn i'r sefydliadau dan sylw, a'u helpu i gadw o fewn eu cylidebau.

Bydd safonau iechyd Cymru'n sbarduno gwelliant parhaus. Mae ymchwil a datblygu wedi dod yn un o weithgareddau craidd y GIG, ac mae'n disgwyl parhau i adeiladu ar lwyddiant yr ymgyrch 1000 o Fwydau. Yr wyf am ailadrodd sylwadau Chris Frank gan longyfarch pawb ar yr ymgyrch honno, oherwydd bu'n llwyddiant enfawr ledled Cymru. Yn ogystal, byddwn yn parhau i ddisgwyl i'r GIG wella'i berfformiad yn erbyn ystod o fesurau effeithlonrwydd allweddol: hyd cyfnod claf yn yr ysbyty, niferoedd yr achosion bob dydd, sy'n rhy isel, a defnyddio'r gweithlu. Erbyn hyn mae'r byrddau iechyd lleol integredig newydd mewn sefyllfa gref i ymdrin â'r problemau hyn yn lleol, felly, mae hon yn sefyllfa gwbl newydd.

Credaf fod yr ad-drefnu wedi creu llwyfan cryf ar gyfer gwaith cynllunio, darparu gwasanaethau a dylunio integredig, a fydd yn caniatáu inni elwa ar yr arian sy'n cael ei wario ar wella'r gwasanaeth. Ni allwn barhau i redeg gwasanaethau fel y maent. Rhaid inni symleiddio prosesau llwybrau gofal ac ymdrin â'r problemau sy'n achosi niwed,

across the piece. That means, for example, reducing the time that patients are waiting in hospitals, cutting unnecessary and ineffective prescribing, which is a key theme that comes through in the discussions here, and developing services that avoid travel to hospital. They also have to look at economies of scale elsewhere and at their management costs. They have to define good practice, use it across the piece and share it. They need to look at early interventions, which are less costly, as people do not have to go through the entire system. The whole issue about purchasing and negotiating power is also important, and we have to update services on that basis.

We are now into the period of the five-year plan, which will look at the strategic workforce and financial framework, and we will look at how we will deliver those services. It is quite clear that we are travelling in the right direction. We know where we are going with the current budget, but, as Andrew said in his introduction, the future fiscal outlook is not wholly within the control of the Welsh Assembly Government. However, what is within our control is for this devolved administration to continue to place a high priority, given the funding that is available, on the delivery of a world-class healthcare service that is accessible to all.

Angela Burns: I had to check today's date with my colleague, William Graham, because for much of the debate I thought that it was 30 years ago and that we were in some borough of England. Let me be clear about this: whatever David Cameron, Gordon Brown, or Nick Clegg wish to say about or do to the English health service does not have much of an impact on me. It might have an impact on my mum, and I want to make sure that she is okay, but we are here today to discuss the Welsh national health service. There is no point in you frowning, Bethan, because you are one of those who kept leaping up.

Bethan Jenkins: You are a unionist party.

gwastraff ac amrywiadau ar draws y gwasanaeth. Mae hynny'n golygu, er enghraifft, lleihau amser aros cleifion mewn ysbytai, llai o ragnodi meddyginaethau ddiangen ac aneffeithiol, sy'n thema allweddol sy'n codi yn y trafodaethau yma, a datblygu gwasanaethau sy'n osgoi gorfod teithio i'r ysbyty. Rhaid iddynt edrych hefyd ar arbedion maint mewn mannau eraill, ac ar eu costau rheoli. Rhaid iddynt ddiffinio arfer da, ei ddefnyddio ar draws y gwasanaeth a'i rannu gydag eraill. Mae angen iddynt edrych ar ymyriadau cynnar, sy'n llai costus, am nad yw pobl yn gormod mynd trwy'r system gyfan. Mae grym prynu a thrafod telerau hefyd yn bwysig, a rhaid inni ddiweddar u gwasanaethau ar y sail honno.

Yr ydym bellach wedi dechrau ar gyfnod y cynllun pum mlynedd, a fydd yn edrych ar y fframwaith strategol ar gyfer y gweithlu a materion ariannol, a byddwn yn ystyried sut y byddwn yn cyflwyno'r gwasanaethau hynny. Mae'n holol amlwg ein bod yn symud i'r cyfeiriad iawn. Gwyddom i ble'r ydym yn mynd gyda'r gyllideb bresennol, ond fel y dywedodd Andrew yn ei gyflwyniad, nid yw'r rhagolygon ariannol ar gyfer y dyfodol dan reolaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn llwyr. Yr hyn y gallwn ei reoli, fodd bynnag, yw sicrhau bod y weinyddiaeth ddatganoledig hon yn parhau i roi blaenoriaeth uchel, o gofio'r cyllid sydd ar gael, i ddarparu gwasanaeth gofal iechyd o'r radd flaenaf y gall pawb ei gael.

Angela Burns: Bu'n rhaid imi ofyn i'm cydweithiwr, William Graham, beth oedd y dyddiad heddiw, oherwydd yr oeddwn yn meddwl yn ystod llawer o'r ddadl ein bod wedi mynd yn ôl 30 mlynedd ac mewn rhyw fwrdeistref yn Lloegr. Gadewch imi fod yn glir yngylch hyn: nid yw'r hyn y mae David Cameron, Gordon Brown neu Nick Clegg yn dymuno'i ddweud neu'i wneud am y gwasanaeth iechyd yn Lloegr yn effeithio fawr ddim arnaf fi. Efallai y bydd yn effeithio ar fy mam, ac yr wyf am ofalu ei bod hi'n iawn, ond yr ydym yma heddiw i drafod gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol Cymru. Nid oes diben ichi wgu, Bethan, oherwydd yr ydych chi'n un o'r rhai a oedd yn neiddio ar eich traed dro ar ôl tro.

Bethan Jenkins: Yr ydych yn blaid

Do not preach to us about England, Wales and so forth. I am a nationalist and proud of it.

Angela Burns: Bethan, your party has two hobby-horses: independence for Wales and the Barnett formula. You cannot talk rationally about anything else. When you cannot get past those two things, I am afraid that I cannot deal with much of the stuff that you—well, you did not really say.

Minister, I wish to address some of the comments that you made. This debate has been passionate because we all represent constituents who come knocking on our doors day in, day out, telling us tragic tales of poor performance—and they will never knock on our doors to say that things are going swimmingly. All we are asking for today is a clear understanding of your plans to safeguard front-line services in the light of the concerns about funding priorities given the current economic pressures. At the end of your contribution, you said that none of us can control that and we are unsure where it is going. The NHS and its front-line services are critical to us all. The First Minister has committed to add an extra sum of money to education over the coming years. You and I know, as does the Minister for Business and Budget, that the settlements are getting tighter and tighter. Therefore, it is all about what we can do to ensure that Wales gets the best value for the Welsh pound, which your Government talks about an awful lot, as it does about efficiency savings.

Jeff Cuthbert: I do not dwell on the past, but I do want to go back about 40 minutes to the point made by Peter Black about the elephant in the room. As far as I am concerned, the elephant in the room is the fact that your leaders in the Conservative Party in Parliament have made it crystal clear that, if they win the general election, they will pass an emergency budget within days to cut public services. Where is the logic in your argument? Are you going to tell us how you would protect the money for Wales, including the money for the health service, in a greatly reduced public services budget? Just

unoliaethol. Peidiwch â phregethu wrthym am Loegr, Cymru ac yn y blaen. Cenedlaetholwraig ydwyf fi, ac yn falch o hynny.

Angela Burns: Bethan, mae gan eich plaid ddwy dôn gron: annibyniaeth i Gymru a fformiwl Barnet. Ni allwch drafod dim byd arall yn rhesymegol. Pan na allwch fynd heibio i'r ddau beth hynny, ofnaf na allaf ymdrin â llawer o'r hyn a—wel, na ddywedasoch mewn gwirionedd.

Weinidog, yr wyf am ymateb i rai o'r sylwadau a wnaethoch. Bu'r ddadl hon yn un danbaid oherwydd bod pob un ohonom yn cynrychioli etholwyr sy'n dod i guro ar ein drws ddydd ar ôl dydd i adrodd hanesion trist am berfformiad gwael—ni fyddant byth yn curo ar ein drws i ddweud bod popeth yn gweithio'n dda. Y cyfan y gofynnwn amdano heddiw yw dealltwriaeth glir o'ch cynlluniau i ddiogelu gwasanaethau rheng flaen yng ngoleuni'r pryderonam flauenoriaethau cyllido, o gofio'r pwysau economaidd presennol. Ar ddiwedd eich cyfraniad, dywedech na all yr un ohonom reoli hynny ac nad ydym yn siŵr i ble mae'n mynd. Mae'r GIG a'i wasanaethau rheng flaen yn hanfodol inni bob un. Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi ymrwymo i roi swm ychwanegol o arian i addysg dros y blynnyddoedd sydd i ddod. Gwyddom ein dwy, fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb, fod y setliadau'n mynd yn fwfyfwy tynn. Felly, mae'r cyfan yn ymwneud â'r hyn y gallwn ei wneud i sicrhau bod Cymru'n cael y gwerth gorau am y bunt Gymreig y mae eich Llywodraeth yn siarad cryn dipyn amdani, fel y mae'n siarad am arbedion effeithlonrwydd.

Jeff Cuthbert: Nid wyf yn un i aros yn y gorffennol, ond yr wyf am fynd yn ôl ryw 40 munud i'r pwynt a wnaed gan Peter Black am y broblem amlwg sydd wedi'i hanwybyddu. Yn fy marn i, y broblem sy'n cael ei hanwybyddu yw'rffaith fod eich arweinwyr chi yn y Blaid Geidwadol yn y Senedd yn San Steffan wedi dweud yn ddigon clir y bydd, o ennill yr etholiad cyffredinol, yn cyflwyno cyllideb frys cyn pen diwrnodau i gwtogi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Ble mae'r rhesymeg yn eich dadl? A ydych yn mynd i ddweud wrthym sut y byddech yn diogelu'r arian ar gyfer Cymru, gan gynnwys yr arian

where is the honesty in your argument?

Angela Burns: I do not know an awful lot about Westminster policy, because I am not at Westminster. However, I do know that David Cameron has said all along, with regard to the global budget that he is looking at, that he will protect spending in the national health service—and we are talking about the NHS today. I cannot possibly answer you on how he does it. I am here in the Assembly. I am telling you what his promise is, and the promise that has translated through to the Assembly is our commitment to the NHS. We are looking to ensure that, in the current tight financial situation in which Wales and the world find themselves, we will manage to protect front-line NHS services here in Wales.

4.00 p.m.

Part of that, which is why we are supporting the Liberal Democrat amendment, is down to the fact that no matter how it was tabled, a statement has been made that not all of the money in the NHS is being spent as well as it could be. It did not say that it was being spent terribly badly or that we needed to cut it all and that someone was standing out there burning a £1 billion. We are saying that it could be spent more wisely and efficiently. We are seeking to understand what the plans are to address those problems and to look at all of these issues so that we can ensure that every pound that we have is spent on front-line services because that is what the people want.

I appreciate your point that you cannot do a job, if you do not have back-up staff. We could not do our jobs here, if we did not have our support staff in our offices, supporting us. Every nurse and doctor and all of the clinicians and radiologists need good clerical people and administrators behind them, ensuring that the NHS works smoothly. However, this is about the ratio, the numbers and what those people do. At the end of the day, the NHS is a vast organisation, and that is what is most important to the people of

ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd, mewn cyllideb gwasanaethau cyhoeddus wedi'i chwto'g i'n fawr? Ble'n union mae'r gonestrwydd yn eich dadl?

Angela Burns: Ni wn lawer iawn am bolisi San Steffan gan nad wyf yn San Steffan. Fodd bynnag, gwn fod David Cameron wedi dweud gydol yr amser, yng nghyswllt y gyllideb gyfan y mae'n ei hystyried, y bydd yn diogelu gwariant yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol—ac yr ydym yn sôn am y GIG heddiw. Ni allaf gynnig ateb ichi ynghylch sut y bydd yn gwneud hynny. Yr wyf fi yma yn y Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn dweud wrthych beth yw ei addewid, a'r addewid sydd wedi dod i'r Cynulliad yw ein hymrwymiad i'r GIG. Yr ydym yn awyddus i sicrhau, yn y sefyllfa ariannol dynn sydd ohoni yng Nghymru a'r byd, y byddwn yn llwyddo i ddiogelu gwasanaethau rheng flaen y GIG yma yng Nghymru.

Yr hyn sydd i gyfrif am ran o hynny, a dyna pam yr ydym yn cefnogi gwelliant y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ni waeth sut y cafodd ei gyflwyno, yw'r ffaith fod datganiad wedi'i wneud nad yw holl arian y GIG yn cael ei wario crystal ag y gallai. Nid oedd y datganiad yn dweud bod yr arian yn cael ei wario'n wael iawn, na bod angen inni dorri'r cyfan, a bod rhywun rywle yn llosgi £1 biliwn. Dweud yr ydym y gellid ei wario'n ddoethach ac yn fwy effeithlon. Yr ydym yn ceisio deall pa gynlluniau sydd ar y gweill i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau hynny, ac yn ceisio edrych ar yr holl faterion hyn fel y gallwn sicrhau bod pob punt sydd gennym yn cael ei gwario ar wasanaethau rheng flaen, oherwydd dyna mae pobl am ei weld.

Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi eich pwynt na allwch wneud eich gwaith os nad oes gennych staff cymorth. Ni allem wneud ein gwaith yn y fan hon oni bai bod gennym staff cymorth yn ein swyddfeydd i'n cynorthwyo. Mae angen clercod a gweinyddwyr da i gynorthwyo pob nrys a meddyg a'r holl glinigwyr a'r radiolegwyr, i sicrhau bod y GIG yn gweithio'n hwylus. Fodd bynnag, mae'r mater hwn yn ymwned â'r gymhareb, y niferoedd, a'r hyn y mae'r bobl dan sylw'n ei wneud. Yn y pen draw, mae'r GIG yn

Wales today. That is why we have tabled this motion because what we are looking for is a clear understanding of your plan and your assurance that you will review the NHS in terms of its efficiency and the value gained for the Welsh pound—words that were much used by the previous Minister for finance.

sefydliad anferth, a dyna sydd bwysicaf i bobl Cymru heddiw. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi cyflwyno'r cynnig hwn, oherwydd yr hyn yr ydym yn ei geisio yw dealltwriaeth glir o'ch cynllun a sicrwydd gennych y byddwch yn adolygu effeithlonwydd y GIG a'r gwerth a geir am y bunt Gymreig—geiriau a ddefnyddiwyd yn aml gan y Gweinidog blaenorol dros gyllid.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Is there any objection? I see that there is. Therefore, the votes will be deferred until voting time.

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

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw derbyn y cynnig heb ei ddiwygio. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod. Felly, gohiriwn y pleidleisiau tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Dadl Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru The Welsh Liberal Democrats Debate

Ystâd y GIG The NHS Estate

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt and amendments 2 and 3 in the name of Alun Cairns.

Peter Black: I move that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. notes the importance of fit-for-purpose hospital buildings for delivering first-class healthcare, limiting hospital-acquired infections and ensuring patient and staff safety;
2. notes with alarm that the backlog in bringing the NHS estate up to standard continues to grow, and currently stands at £505 million; and
3. calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to bring forward an action plan to bring the NHS estate up to standard. (NDM4380)

It is certainly ‘health day’ in the Assembly today. This debate concentrates on capital expenditure in the health service, and, in particular, its impact on the NHS estate. As

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt a gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn enw Alun Cairns.

Peter Black: Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn nodi pwysigrwydd adeiladau ysbytai sy'n addas i'r diben er mwyn darparu gofal iechyd o'r radd flaenaf, cyfyngu ar yr heintiau a geir mewn ysbytai a sicrhau diogelwch cleifion a staff;
2. yn nodi â braw bod yr ôl-groniad er mwyn dod ag ystâd y GIG at y safon ofynnol yn dal i dyfu, a'i fod yn £505 miliwn ar hyn o bryd; a
3. yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gyflwyno cynllun gweithredu i sicrhau bod ystâd y GIG yn cyrraedd y safon. (NDM4380)

Mae'n bendant yn ‘ddiwrnod iechyd’ yn y Cynulliad heddiw. Mae'r ddadl hon yn canolbwytio ar wariant cyfalaf yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, ac yn benodol ar ei

an aside, I was interested to hear Chris Franks referring to the money that he wanted to spend on the health service, which he said would come from the savings made on Trident after the Plaid Cymru UK Government abolished it. Unfortunately, I think that Ieuan Wyn Jones already committed that money to pensions. So, spending that money on revenue once is not enough, it is clear that they want to spend it twice.

Exactly a year ago today, we held a similar debate to this one and the Minister took great delight in telling us how much she had spent on NHS capital compared to the spend in previous years. The NHS does have a capital expenditure of around £300 million, which is a substantial sum of money and which, if spent properly, should make some difference, particularly in terms of dealing with the £1 billion identified by the directors of finance that is not being spent properly in the NHS. However, the simple fact is that we face a deteriorating situation in relation to the NHS estate. Hospital buildings are getting worse. The backlog of repairs has increased from £468 million to £505 million during the last year.

Some will argue that that is due to the misdirection of money, which given the reluctance of the Government to look into waste within the NHS, may well be true. However, there has to be a recognition that much of the estate is of a significant age and requires increased upkeep as time goes by. We also need to recognise that a fairly substantial amount of money has been spent on the estate over the last year, which seems to belie the fact that the overall backlog has increased.

Whatever the cause of this problem, we cannot escape the fact that some of our hospitals have significant repair issues that need to be addressed urgently. During our debate last year, a certain amount of heads-in-the-sand thinking seemed to be coming from the governing parties. The Minister claimed that the matter was not a cause for alarm and Plaid Cymru's health spokesperson claimed that our debate was pointless.

effaith ar ystâd y GIG. Gyda llaw, yr oedd yn ddiddorol clywed Chris Franks yn cyfeirio at yr arian yr oedd am ei wario ar y gwasanaeth iechyd. Byddai'n dod, yn ôl a ddywedodd, o arbedion ar Trident ar ôl iddo gael ei ddileu gan Lywodraeth y DU Plaid Cymru. Yn anffodus, credaf fod Ieuan Wyn Jones eisoes wedi addo'r arian hwnnw i bensiynau. Felly, nid yw gwario'r arian hwnnw unwaith ar refeniw yn ddigon, oherwydd mae'n amlwg eu bod am ei wario ddwywaith.

Cawsom ddadl debyg i hon union flwyddyn yn ôl i heddiw, ac yr oedd y Gweinidog wrth ei bodd yn dweud wrthym cymaint yr oedd wedi'i wario ar gyfalaf y GIG o'i gymharu â'r hyn a wariwyd yn ystod y blynnyddoedd blaenorol. Mae gan y GIG wariant cyfalaf sy'n cyfateb i ryw £300 miliwn, sy'n swm sylweddol a ddylai, o'i wario'n gywir, wneud rhywfaint o wahaniaeth, yn enwedig o ran ymdrin â'r £1 biliwn y dywedodd y cyfarwyddwyr cyllid nad yw'n cael ei wario'n gywir yn y GIG. Fodd bynnag, y ffaith syml yw ein bod yn wynebu sefyllfa sy'n dirywio o ran ystâd y GIG. Mae adeiladau ysbytai'n gwaethygu. Mae'r gwaith atgyweirio sy'n ôl-gronni wedi cynyddu o £468 miliwn i £505 miliwn yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf.

Bydd rhai'n dadlau bod hynny wedi digwydd oherwydd bod arian wedi'i gamgyfeirio, a allai fod yn wir o gofio amharodrwydd y Llywodraeth i ymchwilio i wastraffu yn y GIG. Fodd bynnag, rhaid cydnabod bod llawer o'r ystâd yn hen a bod angen mwy o waith cynnal a chadw arni gyda threigl amser. Yn ogystal, mae angen inni gydnabod bod swm eithaf sylweddol o arian wedi'i wario ar yr ystâd dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, sydd fel pe bai'n cuddio'r ffaith bod yr ôl-groniad cyffredinol wedi cynyddu.

Beth bynnag yw achos y broblem hon, ni allwn ddianc rhag y ffaith fod gan rai o'n hysbytai broblemau mawr o ran atgyweirio a bod angen mynd i'r afael â hwy ar frws. Yn ystod ein dadl y llynedd, ymddangosai fod y pleidiau llywodraethol yn cuddio'u pennau yn y tywod i raddau. Honnodd y Gweinidog nad oedd y mater yn achos pryder, a honnodd llefarydd Plaid Cymru ar iechyd fod ein dadl yn ddibwrpas.

Since that debate, more statistics have come to light. My office requested figures on how many staff have been injured while working for the Welsh NHS and the figures that we received showed that an estimated 20,000 injuries were sustained by staff in the last three years. That has cost the health service an estimated £16 million in compensation, lost staffing time and in providing cover for staff who were off work. However, it is not only staff who are affected because patient safety figures over the past three years have shown that there have been over 3,500 incidents where patient safety was put at risk as a result of the NHS infrastructure. NHS infrastructure was also the cause of six deaths between July 2008 and June 2009, and 172 incidents of serious harm to patients.

Joyce Watson: Thank you for allowing me to intervene. I find those figures staggering and, if you could, I would like you to give us much more detail on those. My question to you, as a Liberal Democrat Member, is: how do you intend to do something about this, when all that your party is proposing to do at the moment is to implement savage cuts?

Peter Black: First, you obviously have not been paying attention to what our party is proposing. If you had listened to the latest statements by Vince Cable and other Liberal Democrats, you would have heard them say that we agreed at this stage with the Labour Party's plans to defer the cuts. In fact, the cuts that Alistair Darling has outlined probably go as far as—if not further than—those that we have previously proposed. So, we have taken the view that the Government's current plan to defer cuts until we are well out of this recession is the right one. Following that, we will look at it and will obviously have to bring the budget under control. This is absolutely in line with what Alistair Darling has been saying. We are glad that the Government has now come around to our point of view on that. Clearly, there will be cuts in the future and that may well have an impact on the Welsh block grant. All of

Ers y ddadl honno, mae mwy o ystadegau wedi dod i'r golwg. Gofynnodd fy swyddfa am ffigurau ynghylch faint o staff sydd wedi eu hanafu wrth weithio i'r GIG yng Nghymru, a dangosodd y ffigurau a gawsom fod staff wedi dioddef amcangyfrif o 20,000 o anafiadau yn ystod y tair blynedd diwethaf. Mae hynny wedi costio amcangyfrif o £16 miliwn i'r gwasanaeth iechyd mewn iawndal, mewn amser a gollwyd gan staff, ac i ddarparu staff yn lle'r rhai a oedd yn absennol o'u gwaith. Fodd bynnag, nid ar y staff yn unig y mae'r broblem yn effeithio, oherwydd mae ffigurau am ddiogelwch cleifion dros y tair blynedd diwethaf wedi dangos bod dros 3,500 o ddigwyddiadau lle peryglwyd diogelwch cleifion oherwydd isadeiledd y GIG. Yn ogystal, achosodd isadeiledd y GIG chwe marwolaeth rhwng mis Gorffennaf 2008 a mis Mehefin 2009, ac achoswyd 172 o ddigwyddiadau a arweiniodd at niwed difrifol i gleifion.

Joyce Watson: Diolch am adael imi ymyrryd. I mi, mae'r ffigurau hynny'n syfrdanol, ac os oes modd hoffwn ichi roi llawer mwy o fanylion inni amdanyst. Fy nghwestiwn i chi, fel Aelod o'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, yw hwn: sut yr ydych yn bwriadu gwneud rhywbeth ynghylch hyn, o gofio mai'r cyfan y mae eich plaid yn cynnig ei wneud ar hyn o bryd yw cyflwyno toriadau llym?

Peter Black: Yn gyntaf, mae'n amlwg nad ydych wedi bod yn cymryd sylw o'r hyn y mae ein plaid yn ei gynnig. Pe baech wedi gwrando ar ddatganiadau diweddaraf Vince Cable a Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol eraill, byddech wedi eu clywed yn dweud ein bod yn cytuno ar hyn o bryd â chynlluniau'r Blaid Lafur i ohirio'r toriadau. Mewn gwirionedd, mae'r toriadau a amlinellwyd gan Alistair Darling yn mynd cyn belled, fwy na thebyg, â'r toriadau a gynigiwyd gennym ni'n flaenorol—os nad ymhellach. Felly, yr ydym wedi barnu mai cynllun cyfredol y Llywodraeth i ohirio toriadau nes bydd y dirwasgiad wedi hen ddod i ben yw'r cynllun cywir. Yn dilyn hynny, byddwn yn edrych ar y mater, ac mae'n amlwg y bydd yn rhaid inni ddod â'r gyllideb dan reolaeth. Mae hynny'n cyd-fynd yn holol â'r hyn y mae Alistair Darling wedi bod yn ei ddweud. Yr ydym yn falch bod y Llywodraeth wedi

the main UK parties recognise that that is the case and are planning accordingly. We have to try to avoid the impact being felt in the key areas of health and education, among many others, which would have an impact on our block grant. I would hope that we would be able to deal with that.

As to how we will tackle the backlog, I was going to come to that in a second, because it is important that we recognise that this is a huge issue facing the Government and it is not one that can be dealt with overnight. Our view is that we have to prioritise the capital expenditure that we have available in order to deal with particular issues that are threatening staff and patient safety. For example, there is a £12 million backlog in relation to bringing the NHS estate up to scratch to meet the requirements of the fire code. If a nightclub did not meet the fire code, it would be closed down. Breaches of the code should not be allowed to happen in our hospitals.

A specific amount of money has been identified in a detailed report that is available publicly and which you can have a look at, if you should wish to do so. I have a copy here in case you want to have a look later on, Joyce. This report sets out the problems in detail and there is a second report that deals with the details of injuries and accidents. That was also produced by a Government agency and is available publicly. Therefore, I am not producing anything here that is a secret or that should come as a surprise to anyone and it is right that we deal with the facts before us.

Accidents cannot always be prevented, but action can be taken to avoid them. That is why we have tabled this debate today. Last year, when we held a similar debate, we were repeatedly told by Members from the two governing parties how much money was being invested to improve the estate. However, this year, there has been an increase in the backlog of repairs and a decrease in the capital budget for trusts—they

cytuno â'n safbwyt ni ar hynny erbyn hyn. Bydd toriadau yn y dyfodol, wrth gwrs, ac mae'n bosibl iawn y gallai hynny effeithio ar grant bloc Cymru. Mae pob un o brif bleidiau'r DU yn cydnabod bod hynny'n wir ac yn cynllunio'n unol â hynny. Rhaid inni geisio sicrhau na theimlir yr effaith ym meysydd allweddol iechyd ac addysg, ymhlið nifer o feysydd eraill, a fyddai'n dylanwadu ar ein grant bloc. Gobeithio y byddem yn gallu ymdrin â hynny.

O ran y modd y byddwn yn mynd i'r afael â'r ôl-groniad, yr oeddwyn yn bwriadu ymdrin â hynny yn y man, oherwydd mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod bod y broblem hon sy'n wynebu'r Llywodraeth yn enfawr, ac nad yw'n broblem y gellir ymdrin â hi dros nos. Ein barn ni yw ei bod yn rhaid inni flaenoriaethu'r gwariant cyfalaf sydd ar gael gennym er mwyn ymdrin â materion penodol sy'n bygwth diogelwch cleifion a staff. Er enghraifft, mae ôl-groniad gwerth £12 miliwn o ran sicrhau bod ystâd y GIG yn cyrraedd y safon ofynnol i fodloni gofynion y cod Tân. Pe bai clwb nos yn methu â bodloni'r cod tan, byddai'n cael ei gau. Ni ddylid caniatáu i'r cod gael ei dorri yn ein hysbytai.

Mae swm penodol o arian wedi'i glustnodi mewn adroddiad manwl sydd ar gael yn gyhoeddus, a gallwch fwrw golwg arno pe baech yn dymuno. Mae gennyf gopi yma rhag ofn y byddwch am edrych arno'n ddiweddarach, Joyce. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn egluro'r problemau'n fanwl, a cheir ail adroddiad sy'n ymdrin â manylion am anafiadau a damweiniau. Cafodd hwnnw hefyd ei lunio gan un o asiantaethau'r Llywodraeth, ac mae ar gael yn gyhoeddus. Felly, nid wyf yn cyflwyno dim yma sy'n gyfrinach neu a ddylai beri syndod i neb, ac y mae'n iawn inni ymdrin â'r ffeithiau sydd ger ein bron.

Ni ellir atal damweiniau bob amser, ond gellir cymryd camau gweithredu i'w hosgoi. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi cyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw. Y llynedd, pan gawsom ddadl debyg, dywedwyd wrthym dro ar ôl tro gan Aelodau'r ddwy blaidd lywodraethol faint o arian a oedd yn cael ei fuddsoddi i wella'r ystâd. Fodd bynnag, eleni cafwyd cynnydd yn yr ôl-groniad o waith atgyweirio a gostyngiad yn y gyllideb gyfalaf ar gyfer

will have less money to deal with their backlog as a result of this Government's budget.

The increase in the backlog is not small or unimportant. There has been an increase of £35 million in the amount of repairs needed that are classed as 'high' or 'serious' risks. This is an area that the Government should be targeting. There has been a £1 million increase in the bill for making the NHS compliant with fire safety regulations, which brings it up to the £12 million that I referred to earlier. Once again, this is an area that the Government should be targeting.

How can we have an NHS that does not even comply with basic health and safety laws or fire regulations? These are not voluntary codes, but laws that all bodies have to follow. Therefore, the Liberal Democrats are not telling the Government to find £505 million now, as we do not believe that that is realistic. We are saying that the Government has a capital budget of £300 million and that it should identify the most serious risks and deal with the issues relating to the fire code, disabled access, and the other issues that have been highlighted by the Government report as being high risk. Let us try to improve the safety of our estate, even as we remodel it over the next few years. That is a reasonable request and, hopefully, not one that the Minister can turn down.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Edwina Hart): I move amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt. Delete points 2 and 3 and replace with:

2. *notes the substantial increase in capital expenditure within the Welsh NHS over recent years; and*

3. *endorses the Welsh Assembly Government strategy of investing in buildings and equipment which meet the needs of the NHS for the twenty-first century.*

ymddiriedolaethau—bydd ganddynt lai o arian i ymdrin â'u hôl-groniad oherwydd gyllideb y Llywodraeth hon.

Nid yw'r cynnydd yn yr ôl-groniad yn fach neu'n ddibwys. Cafwyd cynnydd o £35 miliwn yng ngwerth y gwaith atgyweirio angenrheidiol y bernir bod ei risg yn 'uchel' neu'n 'ddifrifol'. Mae hwn yn faes y dylai'r Llywodraeth fod yn ei dargedu. Cafwyd cynnydd o £1 filiwn yn y bil ar gyfer sicrhau bod y GIG yn cydymffurfio â rheoliadau diogelwch tân, sy'n golygu ei fod yn cyfateb i'r £12 miliwn y cyfeiriaid ato'n gynharach. Unwaith eto, mae hwn yn faes y dylai'r Llywodraeth fod yn ei dargedu.

Sut y gallwn gael GIG nad yw hyd yn oed yn cydymffurfio â deddfau sylfaenol iechyd a diogelwch neu reoliadau tân? Nid codau gwirfoddol yw'r rhain; maent yn ddeddfau y mae'n rhaid i bob corff eu dilyn. Felly, nid yw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn dweud wrth y Llywodraeth am ddod o hyd i £505 miliwn yn awr, oherwydd ni chredwn fod hynny'n realistig. Yr hyn a ddywedwn yw bod gan y Llywodraeth gyllideb cyfalaf o £300 miliwn, ac y dylai nodi'r risgiau mwyaf difrifol ac ymdrin â'r materion sy'n ymwneud â'r cod tân, mynediad i bobl anabl, a'r materion eraill y nododd adroddiad y Llywodraeth eu bod yn risg uchel. Gadewch inni geisio gwella diogelwch ein hystad, hyd yn oed wrth inni ei hailfodelu dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf. Mae'r cais yn un rhesymol, ac yn un na all y Gweinidog, gobeithio, ei wrthod.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Edwina Hart): Cynigiaf welliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt. Dileu pwyntiau 2 a 3 a rhoi yn eu lle:

2. *yn nodi'r cynnydd sylweddol mewn gwariant cyfalaf yn y GIG yng Nghymru yn ystod y blynnyddoedd diwethaf; a*

3. *yn cymeradwyo strategaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o fuddsoddi mewn adeiladau a chyfarpar sy'n diwallu anghenion y GIG ar gyfer yr ugeinfed ganrif ar hugain.*

Andrew R.T. Davies: I move the following amendments in the name of Alun Cairns. Amendment 2: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to explore all options to ensure a fit-for-purpose NHS estate.

Amendment 3: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to reassess its priorities to reduce wasteful spending and ensure that NHS funding makes a real difference to the experience of patients and staff.

4.10 p.m.

We welcome this debate because it refocuses the light on this subject, on which it first shone last year. Regrettably, it shows that there has been an increase in the backlog of improvements to services and buildings in the Welsh NHS estate. That is not to say that there have not been any improvements and they are improvements that we should celebrate and welcome. A hospital with one of the greatest backlogs is Ysbyty Gwynedd. During my visit to the hospital last summer, I paid tribute to the work that has been done at Ysbyty Gwynedd, with its new reception area, the new mortuary facilities, the relatives' room, and the information services available on site. What becomes apparent when you walk around that estate is the widespread nature of the improvement that is needed across the hospital—a situation that many hospitals they find themselves in.

I draw Plenary's attention to the Royal Gwent Hospital in Newport and the difficulties facing that site in addressing the issue of patients and clinicians having to endure a cramped environment. The Government seems unable to bring forward the critical care unit that all of Gwent is waiting for, which the Minister kicked into the long grass last year. During scrutiny in the health committee, she said that the only obstacle at that time was the need to sort out the beds and their configuration. I think that this debate would be useful if the

Andrew R.T. Davies: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Alun Cairns. Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i archwilio pob dewis i sicrhau ystâd GIG sy'n addas i'r diben.

Gwelliant 3: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ailasesu ei blaenorriaethau er mwyn cwtogi ar wario gwastraffus a sicrhau bod cyllid y GIG yn gwneud gwir wahaniaeth i brofiadau cleifion a staff.

Yr ydym yn croesawu'r ddadl hon, oherwydd mae'n ailgyfeirio sylw at y pwnc hwn, wedi iddo gael sylw am y tro cyntaf y llynedd. Yn anffodus, mae'n dangos cynnydd yn yr ôl-groniad o welliannau mewn gwasanaethau ac adeiladau yn ystâd y GIG yng Nghymru. Nid yw hynny'n golygu na fu dim gwelliannau o gwbl, ac y mae'r gwelliannau a gafwyd yn rhai y dylem eu dathlu a'u croesawu. Un ysbyty sydd ag un o'r ôl-groniadau mwyaf yw Ysbyty Gwynedd. Yn ystod fy ymweliad â'r ysbyty yr haf diwethaf, rhoddais deyrnged i'r gwaith a wnaed yn Ysbyty Gwynedd, a'i dderbynfa newydd, ei gyfleusterau marwdy newydd, ei ystafell i berthnasau a'r gwasanaethau gwybodaeth sydd ar gael ar y safle. Yr hyn sy'n dod yn amlwg wrth gerdded o amgylch yr ystâd honno yw fod angen gwella'r ysbyty cyfan yn gyffredinol—sefyllfa y mae llawer o ysbytai'n eu cael eu hunain ynddi.

Hoffwn dynnu sylw'r Cyfarfod Llawn at Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent yng Nghasnewydd, a'r anawsterau sy'n wynebu'r safle hwnnw i geisio mynd i'r afael â'r ffaith fod cleifion a chlinigwyr yn gorfol goddef amgylchedd cyfyng iawn. Nid yw'n ymddangos bod y Llywodraeth yn gallu cyflwyno'r uned gofal critigol y mae Gwent gyfan yn disgwyl amdani ac a wthiwyd o'r neilltu gan y Gweinidog y llynedd. Yn ystod gwaith craffu yn y pwylgor iechyd, dywedodd y Gweinidog mai'r unig rwystr ar y pryd oedd yr angen i roi sylw i'r gwelyau a'u trefn.

Government could tell us what sort of timeframe has been applied to the new development, so that the people of Gwent and those who work at the Royal Gwent Hospital can be confident that the facilities will be greatly improved shortly.

I can see Jeff, eager as a beagle, to get up. Go on, Jeff.

Jeff Cuthbert: I am grateful to you, Andrew, for giving way. Will you praise the decision of the Labour Assembly Government of the second Assembly, which committed the spend for new hospitals to improve the estate at Ystrad Mynach and Ebbw Vale? The Ystrad Mynach hospital will be a state of the art, twenty-first century facility. It is on budget and on schedule. Are you going to praise that achievement?

Andrew R.T. Davies: I had hoped that Jeff would have heard my opening remarks, because I did pay tribute to the current developments in the NHS estate. In my own region, sadly, I would mention the delayed opening of Cwm Rhondda hospital because of design faults, problems with the underfloor heating, and the expense that has been incurred in order to put those problems right. That has led to extra demand on Llwynypia Hospital, because the transfer dates were not met.

I welcome the developments, but this report clearly identifies a structural problem in addressing the fundamental problem that many hospitals have in complying with basic health and safety requirements. Peter Black, the Liberal Democrat's health spokesman, touched on the serious injuries suffered by patients and staff daily. That is not research that the Liberal Democrats have pulled together; it is from an independent report. It is not a politically contrived figure; it is one that has been substantiated independently and can be brought to Plenary for debates such as this one.

I draw your attention to the evidence that has

Credaf y byddai'r ddadl hon yn ddefnyddiol pe gallai'r Llywodraeth ddweud wrthym pa fath o amserlen sydd wedi'i phennu ar gyfer y datblygiad newydd, fel y gall pobl Gwent a'r sawl sy'n gweithio yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent fod yn hyderus y bydd y cyfleusterau'n cael eu gwella'n fawr yn fuan.

Gallaf weld bod Jeff yn dyheu am seyll. Ewch yn eich blaen, Jeff.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i chi, Andrew, am ildio. A wnewch chi ganmol penderfyniad Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad yn ystod yr ail Gynulliad, a addawodd wario ar ysbytai newydd i wella'r ystâd yn Ystrad Mynach a Glynebwyr? Bydd ysbyty Ystrad Mynach yn gyfleuster o'r radd flaenaf sy'n addas i'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. Llwyddwyd i gadw at y gyllideb a'r amserlen ar gyfer ei adeiladu. A ydych yn bwriadu canmol y llwyddiant hwnnw?

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yr oeddwn wedi gobeithio y byddai Jeff wedi clywed fy sylwadau agoriadol, oherwydd rhoddais deyrnged i'r datblygiadau sy'n digwydd yn ystâd y GIG. O ran fy rhanbarth i, yn anffodus, hoffwn sôn am yr oedi wrth agor ysbyty Cwm Rhondda oherwydd gwallau dylunio a phroblemau gyda'r system wresogi dan y llawr, a'r gost a dynnwyd i gywi'r problemau dan sylw. Mae hynny wedi arwain at bwysau ychwanegol ar Ysbyty Llwynypia, am na lwyddwyd i gadw at y dyddiadau trosglwyddo.

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r datblygiadau, ond mae'r adroddiad hwn yn nodi'n glir yr anhawster strwythurol i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem sylfaenol sydd gan lawer o ysbytai o safbwyt cydymffurfio â gofynion sylfaenol iechyd a diogelwch. Soniodd Peter Black, llefarydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar iechyd, am yr anafiadau difrifol bob dydd i gleifion a staff. Nid ymchwil a gasglwyd ynghyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol mohoni; mae'n deillio o adroddiad annibynnol. Nid yw'n ffigur sydd wedi ei yustumio gan wleidyddion; mae'n ffigur sydd wedi'i gadarnhau'n annibynnol ac y gellir ei gyflwyno mewn Cyfarfod Llawn ar gyfer dadleuon megis hon.

Hoffwn dynnu eich sylw at y dystiolaeth a

been gathered by the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee during its visit to the stroke rehabilitation unit here in Cardiff as part of its review of stroke services. In his evidence, the consultant at that unit said that, when going to bed, he finds it difficult to sleep due to his fear that his patients might suffer if there was a fire at the hospital because they are located on the third floor. Nightly, he wrestles with his conscience over the issues that presents him and his staff with because of the danger to patients.

These are key situations that the Government, sadly, is not getting on top of. I can see the Minister looking quite aghast at hearing that evidence, which is on the record and available for all to see.

I draw the Minister's attention to the report by the Commissioner for Older People in Wales, which we debated yesterday, in connection with dignity and respect for patients when they are admitted to hospital and put on mixed-sex wards. I know that the Government has made a commitment to move away from mixed-sex wards in the NHS, but sadly, little or no progress has been made to date on the structural changes that would be required to offer the dignity and respect that the older people's commissioner identified as necessary in her annual report. We are now three years into the One Wales Government, and we just do not seem to be moving forward on that issue.

We must identify and acknowledge the problem. Like the Liberal Democrats, we believe that it cannot be solved overnight. What is needed is a plan of action so that gradually, over time, this work can be completed and the backlog addressed, rather than us having to see year-on-year increases. We have seen it in the estate for education establishments, where there have been major increases year on year. We need to know how the Assembly Government is working to address this issue, which is why I move amendments 2 and 3 to ensure that the Assembly Government seeks to work with all partners to ensure that it has the best resources available to address the estate, and

gasglwyd gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol yn ystod ei ymweliad â'r uned adsefydlu wedi strôc, yma yng Nghaerdydd, fel rhan o'i adolygiad o wasanaethau strôc. Yn ei dystiolaeth, dywedodd y meddyg ymgynghorol yn yr uned honno ei fod, pan aiff i'r gwely, yn ei chael yn anodd cysgu am ei fod yn ofni y gallai ei gleifion ddioddef pe bai Tân yn yr ysbyty, oherwydd eu bod ar y trydydd llawr. Bob nos bydd yn ymrafael â'i gydwybod am y problemau y mae hynny'n eu peri iddo ef a'i staff, oherwydd y perygl i gleifion.

Mae'r rhain yn sefyllfaoedd allweddol nad yw'r Llywodraeth, yn anffodus, yn mynd i'r afael â hwy. Gallaf weld y Gweinidog yn edrych yn holol syfrdan o glywed y dystiolaeth honno, sydd wedi'i chofnodi ac ar gael i bawb ei gweld.

Hoffwn dynnu sylw'r Gweinidog at yr adroddiad a luniwyd gan Gomisiynydd Pobl Hŷn Cymru ac y buom yn dadlau yn ei gylch ddoe, am urddas a pharch i gleifion pan gânt eu derbyn i'r ysbyty a'u rhoi ar wardiau cymysg. Gwn fod y Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo i ddefnyddio llai o wardiau cymysg yn y GIG, ond yn anffodus nid oes fawr ddim cynnydd wedi'i wneud hyd yma gyda'r newidiadau strwythurol a fyddai'n ofynnol i gynnig yr urddas a'r parch y dywedodd y comisiynydd pobl hŷn, yn ei hadroddiad blynnyddol, eu bod yn angenrheidiol. Erbyn hyn, mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un mewn grym ers tair blynedd, ac ymddengys nad ydym yn symud ymlaen o gwbl yng nghyswllt y mater hwnnw.

Rhaid inni nodi a chydnabod y broblem. Fel y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, credwn na ellir ei datrys dros nos. Mae angen cynllun gweithredu fel y gellir cwblhau'r gwaith hwn yn raddol, dros amser, a mynd i'r afael â'r ôl-groniad yn hytrach na gorfol gweld cynnydd flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn. Fe'i gwelsom yn yr ystâd ar gyfer sefydliadau addysg, lle bu cynnydd mawr flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn. Mae angen inni wybod sut mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gweithio i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon, a dyna pam yr wyf yn cynnig gwelliannau 2 a 3 er mwyn sicrhau bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ceisio gweithio gyda'i holl bartneriaid i sicrhau bod ganddi'r adnoddau gorau posibl i roi sylw i'r ystâd,

to remove the waste inherent in the system identified by Paul Davies in his evidence to the Finance Committee and to reprioritise the valuable resources in NHS Wales.

Jenny Randerson: Not all of the problems with buildings can be solved by repairs. On occasion, a facility will need to be totally replaced. I repeat what others have said: there are some welcome examples of where this is being done. In my constituency, although Cardiff Royal Infirmary is not exactly being replaced, a new health facility is emerging on that site, which had lain largely dormant for 10 years. I put on record my thanks to the Minister, who listened to my arguments on this and took long overdue action to ensure that something was done.

However, I wish to concentrate on GP surgeries, because the condition of those buildings is much less of a dramatic challenge for the Minister and for the health service. The cost of rebuilding a hospital is massive, but the cost of rebuilding or replacing a GP surgery is much more modest. The British Medical Association is concerned that artificial stumbling blocks are being placed in the way of that, which means that there is slow progress on applications for the expansion, development and repair and replacement of GP practice premises in Wales. Whether or not the BMA is right in saying that those stumbling blocks are artificial, it is an extremely bureaucratic process. When I was my party's health spokesperson, I visited the appalling buildings in Loudoun Square in Cardiff South, where GPs were working in premises that would have looked dreadful 40 years ago. They had been struggling for years on this issue, and the tale that they told was one of bureaucracy upon bureaucracy, with lengthy applications for money that were then turned down so that they would have to start all over again with an application for a different premises and so on. Once again, some action is being taken in this regard, but it is far too many years too late.

cael gwared â'r gwastraffu sy'n rhan annatod o'r system, a nodwyd gan Paul Davies yn ei dystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, ac ailflaenoriaethu'r adnoddau gwerthfawr sydd yn y GIG yng Nghymru.

Jenny Randerson: Ni ellir datrys pob problem yn ymneud ag adeiladau drwy eu hatgyweirio. Yn achlysuol bydd angen cyfleuster newydd cyfan yn lle hen un. Hoffwn ailadrodd yr hyn a ddywedwyd gan eraill: mae rhai engrifftiau lle mae hyn yn cael ei wneud, sydd i'w groesawu. Yn fy etholaeth i, er nad oes ysbyty newydd yn cael ei adeiladu yn lle Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd, mae cyfleuster iechyd newydd yn dod i'r amlwg ar y safle a fu'n anweithredol i raddau helaeth am 10 mlynedd. Hoffwn gofnodi fy niolch i'r Gweinidog, a wrandawodd ar fy nadleuon ar hynny, a chymryd camau gweithredu y dylid bod wedi'u cymryd ers amser, i sicrhau bod rhywbeth yn cael ei wneud.

Fodd bynnag, hoffwn ganolbwntio ar feddygfeydd meddygon teulu, oherwydd mae cyflwr yr adeiladau hynny'n her tipyn llai dramatig i'r Gweinidog a'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Mae cost ailadeiladu ysbyty'n enfawr, ond mae cost ailadeiladu meddygfa meddygon teulu, neu godi meddygfa newydd yn lle hen un, dipyn yn fwy rhesymol. Mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yn poeni bod rhwystrau artiffisial yn cael eu gosod i lesteirio hynny, sy'n golygu mai cynnydd araf a wneir yngylch ceisiadau i ehangu, datblygu ac atgyweirio safleoedd practisiau meddygon teulu yng Nghymru, neu godi safleoedd newydd yn lle hen rai. P'un a yw Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yn iawn ai peidio wrth ddweud bod y rhwystrau hynny'n artiffisial, mae'n broses eithriadol o fiwrocrataidd. Pan oeddwn yn llefarydd fy mhlaid ar iechyd, ymwelais â'r adeiladau dychrynllyd yn Sgwâr Loudoun yn Ne Caerdydd, lle'r oedd meddygon teulu'n gweithio mewn lleoliadau a fyddai wedi ymddangos yn ofnadwy 40 mlynedd yn ôl. Yr oeddent wedi bod yn brwydro yn erbyn y broblem hon ers blynnyddoedd, gyda hanes am fiwrocraciaeth ddi-ben-draw, a cheisiadau hirfaith am arian a gâi eu gwirthod wedyn, fel y byddai'n rhaid iddynt ddechrau o'r dechrau unwaith eto gyda chais ar gyfer safle gwahanol, ac yn y blaen. Unwaith eto, mae

rhai camau gweithredu'n cael eu cymryd yn hyn o beth, ond maent yn flynyddoedd lawer yn rhy hwyr.

Lorraine Barrett: You mentioned the Loudoun Square development, with which I have been involved for many years. Do you agree that it is not just an issue with regard to the health centre and that many of the problems related to the housing, shops and the whole redevelopment? There has been a bit of an issue in getting all of the partners together, but, finally, as you said, we are on the road and, hopefully, the issue will be dealt with quite soon.

Jenny Randerson: It certainly was more than just a health issue, but what stuck in my mind with regard to the bureaucracy was the fact that the GPs were trying to open a second surgery in Cardiff bay, and applied at great length for temporary accommodation and were turned down for reasons that people found difficult to understand. It was that process, which pre-dates the current Minister, that I was thinking of.

My concern is about the impact of poor premises on healthcare standards. The Nuffield Trust report published today shows, or purports to show, that we are less efficient in Wales than England is in terms of patient outcome. However, patient outcome is seriously affected by poor quality buildings, because staff cannot be as efficient in old-fashioned poor quality buildings. Therefore, they need the assistance of better accommodation. One of the real concerns is that GP practices appear to be being told that they should be focusing on the present, not planning for the future. We all understand the financial constraints, but not investing for the future will store up a tremendous amount of trouble.

Lorraine Barrett: Yr oeddech yn sôn am ddatblygiad Sgwâr Loudoun yr wyf wedi bod yn ymneud ag ef ers blynnyddoedd lawer. A gytunwch nad mater yn ymneud â'r ganolfan iechyd yn unig yw hyn, a bod llawer o'r problemau'n gysylltiedig â'r tai, y siopau a'r gwaith ailddatblygu yn gyfan? Mae dwyn yr holl bartneriaid ynghyd wedi bod yn eithaf anodd, ond o'r diwedd, fel y dywedasoch, yr ydym wedi gwneud cynnydd, a gobeithio y bydd y broblem wedi'i datrys yn eithaf buan.

Jenny Randerson: Yr oedd yn bendant yn fwy na phroblem iechyd yn unig, ond yr hyn a'm trawodd ynghylch y fiwrocratiaeth oedd yffaith bod y meddygon teulu'n ceisio agor ail feddygfa ym mae Caerdydd, ac wedi gwneud cais hirfaith am safle dros dro a'r cais wedi ei wrthod am resymau yr oedd yn anodd i bobl eu deall. Am y broses honno, sy'n mynd yn ôl i gyfnod cyn y Gweinidog presennol, yr oeddwn yn meddwl.

Fy mhryder i yw effaith safleoedd gwael ar safonau gofal iechyd. Mae adroddiad Ymddiriedolaeth Nuffield, a gyhoeddwyd heddiw, yn dangos, neu'n honni ei fod yn dangos, ein bod ni yng Nghymru yn llai effeithlon na Lloegr o ran y canlyniad i gleifion. Fodd bynnag, mae adeiladau o ansawdd gwael yn effeithio'n ddifrifol ar y canlyniad i gleifion, oherwydd ni all staff fod mor effeithlon mewn adeiladau hen ffasiwn sydd o ansawdd gwael. Felly, mae arnynt angen y cymorth a gynigir gan safleoedd gwell. Un pryder gwirioneddol yw'rffaith ei bod yn ymddangos bod practisiau meddygon teulu'n cael gwybod y dylent ganolbwytio ar y presennol yn hytrach na chynllunio ar gyfer y dyfodol. Yr ydym i gyd yn deall y cyfyngiadau ariannol, ond bydd peidio â buddsoddi ar gyfer y dyfodol yn achosi i beth wmbredd o drafferthion grynhau.

4.20 p.m.

I also want to draw Members' attention to the £35 million increase in the value of high and significant risk repairs required to the NHS estate. The fact that the number of high-risk repairs required has gone up by such a large

Yn ogystal, hoffwn dynnu sylw Aelodau at y cynnydd o £35 miliwn yng ngwerth gwaith atgyweirio a ystyrir yn risg uchel neu sylweddol ac sy'n ofynnol ei gyflawni ar ystâd y GIG. Mae'rffaith fod cymaint o

amount is a matter of great concern. It seems that health boards are keeping on top of the minor repairs, which are relatively inexpensive, and allowing the major repairs to accrue. That is why we believe that a strategy is necessary and why we are calling for one. We often criticise the Government for having too many strategies, but the current process, which seems to rely on local health board plans, has not resulted in the progress that it should. We believe that a long, hard, strategic look is required for the future and for an efficient, effective, modern twenty-first century NHS estate.

Val Lloyd: I do not think that anyone, certainly not some of the previous speakers, underestimates the importance of addressing the backlog of repairs to the NHS estate. Providing fit-for-purpose hospital buildings is key to the safety of patients, and the quality of patients' surroundings plays an important part in the recovery process. For staff, too, the working environment plays a huge part in their being able to care effectively for patients. However, with the vast size of the NHS estate and the longevity of some of its buildings, it would be almost inconceivable that some of them should not need repair or upgrading.

I will be parochial and focus on what I know, which is my home patch. Welsh Health Estates' report shows that the condition of hospital buildings in Swansea is a matter of concern. Figures show that the local health board's maintenance costs increased by approximately 44 per cent from 2007-08 to 2008-09. Admittedly, that was due to underreporting in previous years, which, in turn, raises questions about the need for a more accurate system. The new Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Local Health Board is therefore faced with a challenging situation with regard to the condition of its estate. Some 8 per cent predates 1948 and approximately 50 per cent is over 25 years old. That presents additional challenges in relation to energy efficiency and energy costs.

gynnydd wedi digwydd yn nifer yr achosion lle mae angen gwaith atgyweirio risg uchel yn fater sy'n peri pryder mawr. Ymddengys fod byrddau iechyd yn ymdopi â mân atgyweiriadau, sy'n gymharol rad, ac yn gadael i waith atgyweirio mawr gronni. Dyna pam y credwn fod strategaeth yn angenrheidiol, a dyna pam yr ydym yn galw am un. Yn aml byddwn yn beirniadu'r Llywodraeth am fod â gormod o strategaethau, ond nid yw'r broses bresennol, sydd fel pe bai'n dibynnu ar gynlluniau byrddau iechyd lleol, wedi arwain at y cynnydd y dylid ei weld. Credwn fod angen bwrw golwg strategol, fanwl a hir ar y mater, er mwyn y dyfodol ac er mwyn cael ystâd effeithlon, effeithiol, fodern yn y GIG, sy'n addas i'r unfed ganrif ar hugain.

Val Lloyd: Credaf fod pawb, a rhai o'r siaradwyr blaenorol yn bendant, yn llawn sylweddoli pwysigrwydd mynd i'r afael â'r ôl-groniad o waith atgyweirio yng nghyswllt ystâd y GIG. Mae darparu adeiladau addas i'w diben mewn ysbytai'n allweddol i ddiogelwch cleifion, ac y mae ansawdd amgylchedd cleifion yn rhan bwysig yn y broses wella. O ran y staff hefyd, mae'r amgylchedd gweithio'n chwarae rhan enfawr yn eu gallu i ofalu'n effeithiol am gleifion. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd bod ystâd y GIG mor helaeth ac oherwydd oedran rhai o'i hadeiladau, byddai bron yn amhosibl meddwl nad oes angen atgyweirio neu wella rhai ohonynt.

Yr wyf am fod yn blwyfol a chanolbwytio ar yr hyn yr wyf yn gyfarwydd ag ef, sef fy ardal fy hun. Dengys adroddiad Ystadau Iechyd Cymru fod cyflwr adeiladau ysbytai yn Abertawe yn peri pryder. Dengys ffigurau i gostau cynnal a chadw'r bwrdd iechyd lleol gynyddu tua 44 y cant rhwng 2007-08 a 2008-09. Rhaid cyfaddef mai'r rheswm am hynny oedd y ffaith bod ffigurau rhy isel wedi'u cyflwyno yn ystod y blynnyddoedd blaenorol, sydd yn ei dro'n codi cwestiynau yngylch yr angen am system fwy cywir. Felly, mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol newydd Prifysgol Abertawe Bro Morgannwg yn wynebu sefyllfa heriol o ran cyflwr ei ystâd. Mae tuag wyth y cant ohoni'n dyddio o gyfnod cyn 1948, a rhyw 50 y cant ohoni dros 25 mlwydd oed. Mae hynny'n dod â heriau ychwanegol o ran effeithlonrwydd

ynni a chostau ynni.

In light of those difficult circumstances, the health board is to be congratulated, and it has put forward a scheme, health vision Swansea, to address the state of its hospital buildings. I know that it is planned that much of the old estate of Morriston hospital, some of which dates back to the 1940s, will be replaced with new buildings. People can see that happening already because work is well under way to achieve that. The Welsh Assembly Government has given a substantial amount of support to updating hospital buildings in Swansea, and the most recent announcement involves the replacement of outdated mental health facilities at Cefn Coed Hospital with new facilities, the funding of which comes to almost £10 million. The Welsh Assembly Government has also funded a £10 million extension to the Welsh Centre for Burns and Plastic Surgery, which is enabling the building of new operating theatres and new teaching facilities. In addition, £2.46 million has been allocated to the upgrading and modernisation of wards at Morriston and Singleton hospitals. That should be put in the context of the funding that has already been provided for the major upgrading of Morriston.

Jenny referred to the need for the modernisation of GP surgeries. I know that it is parochial, but I need to speak about what I know, and, again, in Swansea, there is an excellent and ongoing modernisation programme of GP facilities. Some have been done and some are planned. Undoubtedly, the NHS estate in Wales need upgrading, but the examples that I have given of just some of the investment in the Swansea area alone are indicative of the commitment of the Government to ensuring that hospital buildings are made fit for purpose. Although it is important that we discuss this, might it not be the case that the motion that is before us this afternoon is about seeking to generate headlines while failing to fully recognise what is being done to address what is, admittedly, a huge challenge facing the health service in Wales?

Dylid llonyfarch y bwrdd iechyd yn yr amgylchiadau anodd hynny, ac y mae wedi cyflwyno cynllun, gweledigaeth iechyd Abertawe, i fynd i'r afael â chyflwr adeiladau ei ysbytai. Gwn ei bod yn fwriad codi adeiladau newydd yn lle llawer o'r hen ystâd sy'n perthyn i ysbyty Treforys sy'n dyddio'n ôl i'r 1940au. Gall pobl weld hynny'n digwydd eisoes, oherwydd mae'r gwaith yn mynd rhagddo ers amser i gyflawni hynny. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi rhoi llawer iawn o gymorth i ddiweddarau adeiladau ysbytai yn Abertawe, ac mae'r cyhoeddiad diweddaraf yn ymwneud â darparu cyfleusterau newydd yn lle hen gyfleusterau iechyd meddwl yn Ysbyty Cefn Coed. Bydd angen bron i £10 miliwn i dalu am y rheini. Yn ogystal mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ariannu estyniad gwerth £10 miliwn i Ganolfan Llosgiadau a Llawfeddygaeth Blastig Cymru, sy'n golygu bod modd adeiladu theatrau newydd ar gyfer llawdriniaethau a chyfleusterau addysgu newydd. Yn ogystal, mae £2.46 miliwn wedi'i ddyrrannu i wella a moderneiddio wardiau yn ysbytai Treforys a Singleton. Dylid gosod hynny yng nghyd-destun y cyllid a ddarparwyd eisoes ar gyfer gwaith gwella helaeth yn Nhreforys.

Cyfeiriodd Jenny at yr angen am foderneiddio meddygfeydd meddygon teulu. Gwn fy mod yn blwyfol, ond mae angen imi siarad am yr hyn sy'n gyfarwydd imi, ac unwaith eto, yn Abertawe, mae rhaglen ardderchog a pharhaus i foderneiddio cyfleusterau meddygon teulu. Mae rhai wedi eu moderneiddio a rhai yn yr arfaeth. Heb os, mae angen gwella ystâd y GIG yng Nghymru, ond y mae'r enghreifftiau a roddais o rywfaint o'r buddsoddi sy'n digwydd yn ardal Abertawe yn unig yn arwydd o ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod adeiladau ysbytai'n cael eu gwneud yn addas at y diben. Er ei bod yn bwysig inni drafod hyn, onid yw'n bosibl fod y cynnig sydd ger ein bron y prynhawn yma yn ymgais i gael sylw yn y penawdau gan fethu â sylweddoli'n llawn beth a wneir i fynd i'r afael â sefyllfa sydd, rhaid cyfaddef, yn her enfawr sy'n wynebu'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru?

Michael German: I will start by reinforcing one of the points that Val Lloyd made, which I think is very relevant, and that is the amount of the NHS estate that predates 1948 and predates the national health service itself. It is almost a replica of the situation with housing in Wales; we are the part of the United Kingdom with the most housing predating the first world war. Problems are much more acute when you have to deal with old estate. It is a fact that one-fifth of the NHS estate predates 1948 and predates the national health service. It is therefore quite surprising that we are thinking about extending the life of these buildings further.

The main point that I would like to address to the Minister for health relates to NHS reconfiguration and the effect that it has had. Jeff has already referred to this, and I intend to take the argument a little further, because he gave you part of the story, but not the whole story. The Gwent healthcare reconfiguration plan envisaged three levels of healthcare: community healthcare, local general hospitals and a critical care centre. It was, in effect, the blueprint for the whole of Wales and the first reconfiguration plan to be put into effect. Amazingly, it was proposed and supported with very little political competition or dispute—there was some, but not a huge amount.

Last year, the Minister commissioned a report on the first of those levels, that is, community provision. Taken as a whole—and this is the important point for Jeff—the number of beds in the two levels above the community level were going to be reduced. The Minister wanted to ensure that there was sufficient provision to cope with those people who would no longer be able to find a bed in a hospital. The proposal, which I applaud, of building a local general hospital in Ebbw Vale and in Ystrad Mynach is only part of the whole system. The people from Ebbw Vale and that area, and the people from Ystrad Mynach and Caerphilly, will still need a critical care facility. At the moment, that critical care facility is provided by Nevill Hall Hospital and by the Royal Gwent Hospital. Taken as a whole, the proposal will

Michael German: Hoffwn ddechrau drwy atgyfnerthu un o'r pwyntiau a wnaeth Val Lloyd, sy'n berthnasol iawn yn fy marn i, sef y gyfran o ystâd y GIG sy'n dyddio o gyfnod cyn 1948 a chyn dyfodiad y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol ei hun. Mae bron yr un fath â sefyllfa tai yng Nghymru; ni yw'r rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig sydd â'r gyfran fwyaf o dai'n dyddio o gyfnod cyn y rhyfel byd cyntaf. Mae'r problemau'n fwy enbyd o lawer pan fydd yn rhaid ichi ymdrin â hen ystâd. Mae'nffaith fod un rhan o bump o ystâd y GIG yn dyddio o gyfnod cyn 1948 a chyn dyfodiad y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Felly, mae'n syndod braidd ein bod yn ystyried ymestyn oes yr adeiladau hyn ymhellach.

Mae'r prif bwynt yr hoffwn ei gyfeirio at y Gweinidog dros iechyd yn ymwneud ag ad-drefnu'r GIG, a'r effaith y mae hynny wedi'i chael. Mae Jeff eisoes wedi cyfeirio at hynny, a bwriadaf fynd â'r ddadl ychydig ymhellach, oherwydd rhododd ran o'r stori ichi yn hytrach na'r stori gyfan. Yr oedd cynllun ad-drefnu gofal iechyd Gwent yn rhagweld gofal iechyd ar dair lefel: gofal iechyd cymunedol, ysbtyai cyffredinol lleol, a chanolfan gofal critigol. Mewn gwirionedd, hwn oedd y glasbrint ar gyfer Cymru gyfan a'r cynllun ad-drefnu cyntaf i'w roi ar waith. Yn rhyfedd iawn, cafodd ei gynnig a'i gefnogi heb fawr ddim anghytundeb neu gystadleuaeth wleidyddol—fe fu rhywfaint, ond nid rhyw lawer.

Y llynedd, comisiynodd y Gweinidog adroddiad ar y lefel gyntaf o'r tair, sef darpariaeth gymunedol. O ystyried y sefyllfa yn ei chyfarwydd—a dyma'r pwynt pwysig i Jeff—yr oedd nifer y gwelyau yn y ddwy lefel uwchlwm'r lefel gymunedol i gael ei leihau. Yr oedd y Gweinidog am sicrhau bod digon o ddarpariaeth ar gael i ymdopi â'r bobl hynny na fyddent mwyach yn gallu cael gwely mewn ysbty. Rhan yn unig o'r system gyfan yw'r cynnig, a gymeradwyaf, i adeiladu ysbty cyffredinol lleol yng Nglynebw y ac Ystrad Mynach. Bydd angen cyfleuster gofal critigol o hyd ar bobl Glynebw y a'r ardal honno, a phobl Ystrad Mynach a Chaerffili. Ar hyn o bryd, caiff y cyfleuster gofal critigol hwnnw ei ddarparu gan Ysbty Nevill Hall ac Ysbty Brenhinol Gwent. O'i ystyried yn ei gyfarwydd, bydd

mean a reduction in beds, but the whole impetus is how to address that change.

Admittedly, it was right to have a rethink, but the danger is that work on this blueprint for Wales has now stalled. What we have is a proposal that is only part of the way there. The Jones report was produced, which looked at the issue and offered some solutions.

Jeff Cuthbert: Will you give way?

Michael German: I just need a minute, and then I will do so. We now have those solutions, but what was said to the local authority—and I raised the issue of where the critical care centre will be provided with the First Minister yesterday—by the Minister's officials was that the critical care centre would be provided in phases or stages. I would be interested to know how critical care can be provided in phases or stages, but before I get an answer to that, I am sure that Jeff will want to pose another question.

Jeff Cuthbert: This is not so much about posing another question. The Minister has heard your comments on the issues relating to all of Gwent, such as the critical care centre, and it is for her to respond to those rather than me. However, with regard to my constituency, interestingly, what you have not referred to in terms of primary care is all of the work that is being done to enhance GP surgeries. Also, the number of beds that will be available in the new Ysbyty Ystrad Fawr hospital will match the number of beds that were available in the combined hospitals within the borough of Caerphilly—more than just my constituency. Given the enhanced GP practices, this will also take care of the delayed transfer of care issues. Therefore, while I was trying to concentrate on constituency issues in my intervention, perhaps you could be a little more open in that regard as well.

Michael German: What I am saying to you, Jeff, is that there is a problem relating to those who want and need critical care. Remember, the largest number of beds to be provided under the reconfiguration

y cynnig yn golygu bod nifer y gwelyau'n gostwng, ond yr holl bwyslais yw sut i fynd i'r afael â'r newid hwnnw.

Rhaid cyfaddef mai ailfeddwl oedd y cam cywir, ond y perygl yw bod gwaith ar y glasbrint hwn ar gyfer Cymru yn awr wedi dod i ben. Mae gennym gynnig sy'n mynd rhan o'r ffordd yn unig at gyrraedd y nod. Lluniwyd adroddiad Jones, a oedd yn ystyried y broblem ac yn cynnig rhai atebion.

Jeff Cuthbert: A wnewch chi idlio?

Michael German: Mae arnaf angen munud arall, yna fe ildiaf. Mae'r atebion hynny gennym yn awr, ond yr hyn a ddywedodd swyddogion y Gweinidog wrth yr awdurdod lleol—a chodais y mater ble y bydd y ganolfan gofal critigol yn cael ei darparu gyda'r Prif Weinidog ddoe—oedd y byddai'r ganolfan gofal critigol yn cael ei darparu fesul cam. Byddai gennyf ddiddordeb gwybod sut y gellir darparu gofal critigol fesul cam, ond cyn y caf ateb i'r cwestiwn hwnnw, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Jeff am ofyn cwestiwn arall.

Jeff Cuthbert: Nid wyf am ofyn cwestiwn arall mewn gwirionedd. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi clywed eich sylwadau ar y materion yn ymwneud â Gwent gyfan, megis y ganolfan gofal critigol, a hi sydd i ymateb i'r sylwadau hynny, nid fi. Fodd bynnag, o ran fy etholaeth i, yn ddiddorol iawn yr hyn nad ydych wedi sôn amdano yng nghyswllt gofal sylfaenol yw'r holl waith a wneir i wella meddygfeydd meddygon teulu. Yn ogystal, bydd nifer y gwelyau a fydd ar gael yn ysbyty newydd Ystrad Fawr yn cyd-fynd â nifer y gwelyau a oedd ar gael o gyfuno'r ysbytai ym mwrdeistref Caerffili—sy'n fwy na'm hetholaeth i'n unig. O gofio bod practisiau meddygon teulu wedi'u gwella, bydd hynny hefyd yn gofalu am faterion oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal. Felly, er imi geisio canolbwytio ar faterion etholaethol wrth ymyrryd, efallai y gallech chi fod ychydig yn fwy agored yn hynny o beth hefyd.

Michael German: Yr hyn yr wyf yn ei ddweud wrthych, Jeff, yw bod problem o ran y rheini sydd am gael ac angen cael gofal critigol. Cofiwch, bydd y nifer fwyaf o welyau i'w darparu dan y rhaglen ad-drefnu,

programme, which covers both your area and Blaenau Gwent, will be provided by the critical care centre. That is where the largest number of beds will be provided. The problem that we face is that critical care for your constituents is currently provided at Nevill Hall Hospital and at the Royal Gwent Hospital, both of which—certainly Royal Gwent—have far outlived their usefulness. You only have to walk through the door to see how building after building is being added on in parts and in bits.

4.30 p.m.

We have provided free car parking facilities for shoppers in Newport now, which makes it even more complex. When are we going to see progress on the completion of that plan so that your constituents in Caerphilly, Blaenau Gwent and the rest of Gwent will know that they are going to be safe and have proper accommodation for all of their needs?

David Melding: I wish to make a few brief remarks on the strategic problems that we face in relation to capital renewal and capital spending. Given the public spending pressures that we are now facing, there will probably be a severe squeeze on capital spending. When we face choices, inevitably—and this has been the practice in the past—capital spend tends to be cut, more so than revenue spend. We need to be imaginative in thinking how we can get around this problem. There is a need to maximise efficiency in health spend. I do not particularly care how we do it because it is the outcome that is important. If it is possible to achieve that through a more co-operative methodology, which this Government favours, then we have no problem. However, we have to set ambitious measures and create incentives for people to use the public pound as effectively as possible. The models that are being used in England do not have to be used here, but I do not have an ideology on this. I just want to see effective and useful measures being made available to managers of NHS services here in Wales.

sy'n ymdrin â'ch ardal chi a Blaenau Gwent, yn cael eu darparu gan y ganolfan gofal critigol. Dyna lle bydd y nifer fwyaf o welyau'n cael eu darparu. Y broblem a wynebwn yw'rffaith bod gofal critigol ar gyfer eich etholwyr yn cael ei ddarparu ar hyn o bryd yn Ysbyty Nevill Hall ac Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent, ac y mae'r ddau ysbyty dan sylw—yn enwedig Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent—ymhell o fod yn ddefnyddiol mwyach. Gwelir yn syth wrth fynd i mewn drwy'r drws sut y caiff un adeilad ar ôl y llall ei ychwanegu bob yn ddarn.

Yr ydym wedi darparu cyfleusterau parcio'n rhad ac am ddim i siopwyr yng Nghasnewydd yn awr, sy'n gwneud y sefyllfa hyd yn oed yn fwy cymhleth. Pryd y gwelwn gynnydd i gwblhau'r cynllun hwnnw, er mwyn i'ch etholwyr yng Nghaerffili, Blaenau Gwent a gweddill Gwent wybod y byddant yn ddiogel ac y bydd ganddynt ddarpariaeth briodol ar gyfer eu holl anghenion?

David Melding: Hoffwn wneud rhai sylwadau byr am y problemau strategol sy'n ein hwynebu o ran adnewyddu cyfalaf a gwariant cyfalaf. O gofio'r pwysau ar wariant cyhoeddus sy'n ein hwynebu ar hyn o bryd, bydd gwasgfa ddifrifol ar wariant cyfalaf yn ôl pob tebyg. Pan fyddwn yn wynebu dewisiadau, mae'n anochel fod gwariant cyfalaf yn tueddu i gael ei dorri, yn fwy felly na gwariant refeniw—a dyna fu'r arfer yn y gorffennol. Mae angen inni ddangos dychymyg wrth feddwl sut y gallwn oresgynt y broblem hon. Mae angen sicrhau cymaint o effeithlonrwydd ag sy'n bosibl o ran gwariant iechyd. Nid wyf yn poeni llawer sut y byddwn yn gwneud hynny, oherwydd y canlyniad sy'n bwysig. Os yw'n bosibl cyflawni hynny drwy fethodoleg fwy cydweithredol y mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn ei ffafrio, yna ni fydd gennym broblem. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni bennu mesurau uchelgeisiol a chreu cymhellion i bobl ddefnyddio'r bunt gyhoeddus mor effeithiol ag sy'n bosibl. Nid oes rhaid i'r modelau a ddefnyddir yn Lloegr gael eu defnyddio yma, ond nid oes gennyl ideoleg ar hynny. Y cyfan y dymunaf ei weld yw ddarparu mesurau effeithiol a defnyddiol i reolwyr gwasanaethau'r GIG yma yng Nghymru.

The strategic challenge that we face has to be viewed against the various decisions that the Welsh Assembly Government made when it was formed over two years ago. At that point, there was a commitment to end the internal market, creating a split between the commissioner and the provider, and replacing it with what the then Minister claimed to be a more co-operative model, which had roughly been policy before that, although there had been some essence of the internal market lingering in the Welsh NHS. We have to see, over the next four or five years, how this will deliver more effective health services than those being delivered in England. If you could show us evidence that proves that it creates a more productive NHS, I will have no quarrel with you because it is the outcome that is important. You need to review the commitment that you made in the light of the squeeze on public spending that is now starting to occur.

Another commitment was not to use the private sector in the delivery of NHS services. It is important for us to remember that a public health service can still use the private and independent sector—it has done so, traditionally, in many areas, for example, the provision of nursing-home care. We need to go back and look at those commitments and ensure that we are achieving the most efficient services possible. I remind the current Government that the previous Government, led by the Labour Party, produced a very good report—the Beecham Report—which says that, in general, there should be a mixed economy in the delivery of public services. You must establish why that principle cannot apply to the biggest area of public services that we control, which is the health service.

Finally, this Government does not want to use private finance initiatives to increase and improve the capital estate in Wales and it has been reluctant to use them in the past. I do not have an ideology on this—there were many PFI deals that did not deliver good value for money. In fact, they undermined the principle of using the private sector and its

Rhaid i'r her strategol sy'n ein hwynnebu gael ei hystyried yn erbyn yr amryw benderfyniadau a wnaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad pan gafodd ei ffurfio dros ddwy flynedd yn ôl. Bryd hynny, cafwyd ymrwymiad i roi terfyn ar y farchnad fewnol, sy'n creu bwlc rhwng y comisiynydd a'r darparwr, a rhoi system arall yn ei lle. Honnodd y Gweinidog ar y pryd y byddai honno'n fodel mwy cydweithredol, a fu'n bolisi'n fras cyn hynny, er i rywfaint o rin y farchnad fewnol barhau yn y GIG yng Nghymru. Rhaid inni weld, dros y pedair neu bum mlynedd nesaf, sut y bydd hynny'n darparu gwasanaethau iechyd mwy effeithiol na'r rhai a ddarperir yn Lloegr. Pe gallech ddangos tystiolaeth inni sy'n profi ei fod yn creu GIG mwy cynhyrchiol, ni fyddai gennyl dim achos i ddadlau â chi, oherwydd y canlyniad sy'n bwysig. Mae angen ichi adolygu'r ymrwymiad a wnaethoch yng ngoleuni'r wasgfa ar wariant cyhoeddus sy'n dechrau digwydd erbyn hyn.

Ymrwymiad arall oedd peidio â defnyddio'r sector preifat i ddarparu gwasanaethau'r GIG. Mae'n bwysig inni gofio y gall gwasanaeth iechyd cyhoeddus barhau i ddefnyddio'r sector preifat a'r sector annibynnol—mae wedi gwneud hynny'n draddodiadol mewn llawer maes, er enghraift, i ddarparu gofal mewn cartrefi nyrsio. Mae angen inni ailedrych ar yr ymrwymiadau hynny a sicrhau ein bod yn darparu'r gwasanaethau mwyaf effeithlon posibl. Hoffwn atgoffa'r Llywodraeth bresennol fod y Llywodraeth flaenorol, dan arweiniad y Blaid Lafur, wedi llunio adroddiad da iawn—Adroddiad Beecham—sy'n dweud y dylid cael economi gymysg yn gyffredinol wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Rhaid ichi egluro pam na all yr egwyddor honno fod yn berthnasol i'r maes mwyaf a reolir gennym o safbwyt gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, sef y gwasanaeth iechyd.

Yn olaf, nid yw'r Llywodraeth hon am ddefnyddio mentrau cyllid preifat i gynyddu a gwella'r ystâd gyfalaf yng Nghymru, ac y mae wedi bod yn gyndyn o'u defnyddio yn y gorffennol. Nid oes gennyl ideoleg ar hynny—bu nifer o fentrau cyllid preifat na chafwyd gwerth da am arian ganddynt. Mewn gwirionedd, yr oedd y mentrau

experience in managing the estate and delivering the auxiliary services required in hospitals. We should not be sold short by the private sector—a bad contract is a bad contract—but we should not throw out the principle of using PFI, especially now where it could allow us to overcome this acute problem that we might face around lack of capital spend. If Governments, of whatever party, deliver on their pledges to try to protect NHS spending, there may be more flexibility around the use of revenue, which could be helped by using PFI for capital.

I will finish by saying that many problems are caused by the condition of the NHS estate. However, I welcome the announcement that the Minister made a couple of weeks ago that a child and adolescent acute mental health service would be opening at the Princess of Wales Hospital in Bridgend. I hope that this is the start of several such initiatives—we probably need one or two more such units across Wales. Hopefully the need for children and adolescents to be treated in adult wards will soon end forever.

Eleanor Burnham: I used to be a member of the Audit Committee, and many moons ago we had a scathing report on the condition of the NHS estate. It is sad, and I sympathise with the patients—particularly in my region of north Wales—but also with the NHS staff, and even with the Minister, because she is resolute in her desire to improve. If we are to get the NHS estate fit for purpose, we must have the Barnett formula completely revised so that we get the money to pay for these capital costs. You are talking about enormous amounts of money. I remember the former Minister for education talking about making every school fit for purpose by 2010; that went out of the window because we are talking about enormous amounts of money.

As David Melding said, we have to look at this innovatively and creatively because the condition of some of the estate is appalling,

hynny'n tanseilio'r egwyddor o ddefnyddio'r sector preifat a'i brofiad i reoli'r ystâd a darparu'r gwasanaethau ategol sy'n ofynnol mewn ysbtyai. Ni ddylem gael llai na'n haediant gan y sector preifat—contract gwael yw contract gwael—ond ni ddylem ddiystyr u'r egwyddor o ddefnyddio mentrau cyllid preifat, yn enwedig yn awr pan allai mentrau o'r fath ganiatâu inni oresgyn y broblem enbyd hon a all fod yn ein hwynebu o ddiffyg gwariant cyhoeddus. Pe bai Llywodraethau, o ba bleidiau bynnag, yn cyflawni eu haddewidion i geisio diogelu gwariant ar y GIG, hwyrrach y gellid defnyddio refeniw'n fwy hyblyg, a gellid cynorthwyo hynny drwy ddefnyddio mentrau cyllid preifat ar gyfer cyfalaf.

Hoffwn orffen drwy ddweud y caiff nifer o broblemau eu hachosi gan gyflwr ystâd y GIG. Fodd bynnag, croesawaf y cyhoeddiad a wnaeth y Gweinidog rai wythnosau'n ôl, sef y byddai gwasanaeth iechyd meddwl aciwt i blant a'r glasoed yn agor yn Ysbyty Tywysoges Cymru ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Gobeithio mai'r cyntaf o nifer o fentrau o'r fath yw hynny—mae arnom angen un neu ddwy uned arall o'r fath ledled Cymru, mae'n debyg. Gobeithio y bydd yr angen i blant a'r glasoed gael eu trin ar wardiau oedolion yn dod i ben am byth yn fuan.

Eleanor Burnham: Arferwn fod yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Archwilio, a fisodd lawer yn ôl cawsom adroddiad deifiol ar gyflwr ystâd y GIG. Mae'n drist, a chydymdeimlaf â'r cleifion—yn enwedig yn fy rhanbarth i yn y gogledd—ac â staff y GIG hefyd, ac â'r Gweinidog hyd yn oed, oherwydd mae'n ddiwyro yn ei hawydd i wella. Os ydym am sicrhau bod ystâd y GIG yn addas at y diben, rhaid inni sicrhau bod fformiwl Barnett yn cael ei hadolygu'n gyfan gwbl er mwyn inni gael yr arian i dalu am y costau cyfalaf hyn. Yr ydych yn sôn am symiau enfawr o arian. Cofiaf glywed y cyn-Weinidog dros addysg yn sôn am sicrhau bod pob ysgol yn addas at y diben erbyn 2010; aeth hynny i'r gwellt, oherwydd yr ydym yn sôn am symiau enfawr o arian.

Fel y dywedodd David Melding, rhaid inni edrych ar hyn mewn modd blaengar a chreadigol, oherwydd mae cyflwr rhywfaint

especially when you consider that these are places where we are caring for sick people. I also sympathise with the carers of these sick people—the nurses—who are trying to work in these awful situations. I remember an asbestos issue at Glan Clwyd Hospital, and a copper piping issue at Ysbyty Gwynedd; those problems alone were mountainous. The north Wales health authority is one of Wales' biggest in terms of geography, population and diverse cultures, so we have a mountain to climb, and we cannot do this without more money coming to Wales, but I cannot see where that money will come from. However, we need to highlight this because it is a huge problem. You cannot pretend that it is not there; it will just get worse because, as Mike said, a fifth of the estate predates 1948, and that is a long time ago.

As Jenny pointed out, many general practices are desperately in need of improvement. We know that many of them are hamstrung in trying to help patients. Where I live, in Rossett, the small, shared general practice is tiny, and there is no privacy at the surgery—you have to speak without much privacy, and as you can imagine, when I go in there I should think that the whole of Rossett hears my loud voice. Luckily for them, I try not to go too often. However, there is no privacy when you talk to the receptionists, who seem to need to know everything about you before you get to see the doctor. There are all kinds of issues within the NHS that we desperately need to look at to help the patients who are, after all, ill people who need as much help as possible.

I have a briefing that Mick had intended to speak on. I will be brief. It is to do with emissions of carbon dioxide. Given all the other issues with the NHS estate, carbon dioxide emissions can go out of the window, if you will pardon the pun. However, given the age of the estate, how can we go about reducing carbon dioxide emissions? When you have all these issues it is difficult to insulate, reduce emissions and use less

o'r ystâd yn ddychrynllyd, yn enwedig o gofio bod y lleoedd hyn yn fannau lle'r ydym yn gofalu am bobl sy'n sâl. Cydymdeimlaf hefyd â gofalwyr y bobl sâl dan sylw—y nyrssys—sy'n ceisio gweithio yn y sefyllfaedd erchyll hyn. Cofiaf am broblem asbestos yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, a phroblem pibellau copr yn Ysbyty Gwynedd; yr oedd y problemau hynny'n unig yn anferth. Mae awdurdod iechyd gogledd Cymru yn un o awdurdodau iechyd mwyaf Cymru o ran daearyddiaeth, poblogaeth a diwylliannau amrywiol. Mae gennym fynydd i'w ddringo, felly, ac ni allwn wneud hyn heb gael mwy o arian yn dod i Gymru, ond ni allaf weld o ble y daw'r arian hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni dynnu sylw at hyn oherwydd mae'n broblem enfawr. Ni allwch esgus nad yw'n bodoli; dim ond gwaethyg a wna, oherwydd, fel y dywedodd Mike, mae un rhan o bump o'r ystâd yn dyddio o gyfnod cyn 1948, sy'n amser maith yn ôl.

Fel y nododd Jenny, mae angen gwella nifer o bractisau meddygon teulu yn enbyd. Gwyddom fod nifer ohonynt yn cael eu rhwystro wrth geisio helpu cleifion. Yn y man lle'r wyf fi'n byw, yn yr Orsedd, mae'r practis meddygon teulu, a rennir, yn fach iawn ac nid oes dim preifatrwydd yn y feddygfa—rhaid ichi siarad heb lawer o breifatrwydd, ac fel y gallwch ddychmygu, pan fyddaf i'n mynd yno, gallaf ddychmygu bod pawb yn yr Orsedd yn clywed fy llais uchel. Yn ffodus iddynt hwy, byddaf yn ceisio peidio â mynd yno'n rhy aml. Fodd bynnag, nid oes dim preifatrwydd wrth siarad â staff y dderbynfa, ac mae'n ymddangos bod angen iddynt wybod popeth amdanoch cyn ichi hyd yn oed weld y meddyg. Mae pob math o broblemau yn y GIG y mae taer angen inni eu hystyried er mwyn helpu cleifion. Wedi'r cyfan, maent yn bobl sâl sydd ag angen cymaint o help ag sy'n bosibl.

Mae gennyf wybodaeth yr oedd Mick wedi bwriadu siarad amdani. Byddaf yn gryno. Mae'n ymwneud ag allyriadau carbon deuocsid. O gofio'r holl broblemau eraill sy'n ymwneud ag ystâd y GIG, gall allyriadau carbon fynd i'r gwynt, os maddeuwch y chwarae ar eiriau. Fodd bynnag, o gofio oed yr ystâd, sut y gallwn fynd ati i leihau allyriadau carbon deuocsid? Pan fydd gennych yr holl broblemau hyn,

energy. However, that is important, because the NHS spend on energy has risen by 26 per cent. That is a lot of additional money before you consider the issue of global warming.

There has been some success with on-site generated electricity, but last year, less than 5 per cent of total energy consumption was generated on-site. Four health boards have failed to meet the Government's targets on cutting emissions of carbon dioxide, let alone the 2008 targets—and we are already in 2010.

4.40 p.m.

In the unlikely event that the Government chooses to bring forward a much-needed strategy that deals with the improvements to the estate that are required, energy efficiency has to be included to ensure that the targets that the health boards have been set are achievable, and have not just been set for the sake of doing so, which seems to be the case at the moment. Good luck, Minister. We look forward to hearing some interesting words at the end of the debate.

Leanne Wood: Plaid Cymru and the ‘One Wales’ Government have long recognised the need to improve our hospital buildings, so I have some sympathy with what Peter Black has said this afternoon. I also have sympathy with what Jenny Randerson said earlier about doctors’ surgeries. The Minister will be aware of correspondence from me and my colleague, Chris Franks, about Tonypandy health centre, and the awful state of that building. We have to recognise that we cannot have this debate without considering the financial climate in which we are currently operating. The UK Government has had to borrow £178 billion to bail out the banks. Over the next four years, that means that the Assembly’s budget will be cut by £2.9 billion. Plaid Cymru has argued that working people should not bear the brunt of these cuts, but the reality is that, as things stand, those cuts will be borne by the Assembly and by those people on the lowest incomes.

mae'n anodd inswleiddio, lleihau allyriadau a defnyddio llai o ynni. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n bwysig, oherwydd mae gwariant y GIG ar ynni wedi codi 26 y cant. Mae hynny'n arian ychwanegol sylweddol cyn dechrau ystyried problem cynhesu byd-eang.

Cafwyd rhywfaint o lwyddiant gyda chynhyrchu trydan ar safleoedd, ond y llynedd llai na 5 y cant o'r holl ynni a ddefnyddiwyd a gafodd ei gynhyrchu ar safleoedd. Mae pedwar bwrdd iechyd wedi methu â chyrraedd targedau'r Llywodraeth ar leihau allyriadau carbon deuocsid o ran 2008 yn unig—ac yr ydym eisoes yn 2010.

Os bydd y Llywodraeth, er bod hynny'n annhebygol, yn dewis cyflwyno strategaeth y mae ei hangen yn fawr i ymdrin â'r gwelliannau yn yr ystâd sy'n ofynnol, rhaid cynnwys effeithlonrwydd ynni er mwyn sicrhau bod y targedau a osodwyd ar gyfer y byrddau iechyd yn rhai y gellir eu cyrraedd, ac nad ydynt wedi'u gosod er mwyn eu gosod yn unig, fel sy'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd, yn ôl pob golwg. Pob lwc, Weinidog. Edrychwn ymlaen at glywed sylwadau didorol ar ddiwedd y ddadl.

Leanne Wood: Mae Plaid Cymru a Llywodraeth ‘Cymru’n Un’ wedi cydnabod ers amser bod angen gwella adeiladau ein hysbytai, ac yr wyf felly'n cydymdeimlo i raddau â'r hyn y mae Peter Black wedi'i ddweud y prynhawn yma. Cydymdeimlaf hefyd â'r hyn a ddywedodd Jenny Randerson yn gynharach am feddygfeydd meddygon. Bydd y Gweinidog yn gwybod am ohebiaeth gennyl fi a'm cydweithiwr, Chris Franks, am ganolfan iechyd Tonypandy, a chyflwr ofnadwy yr adeilad hwnnw. Rhaid inni sylweddoli na allwn gynnal y ddadl hon heb ystyried yr hinsawdd ariannol yr ydym yn ynddo ar hyn o bryd. Bu'n rhaid i Lywodraeth y DU gael benthyg £178 biliwn i achub croen y banciau. Dros y pedair blynedd nesaf, golyga hynny y bydd cyllideb y Cynulliad £2.9 biliwn yn llai. Mae Plaid Cymru wedi dadlau na ddylai pobl sy'n gweithio dioddef y gwaethaf o'r toriadau hyn, ond y realiti, fel y mae ar hyn o bryd, yw mai'r Cynulliad a'r rheini sy'n ennill yr incwm lleiaf fydd yn dioddef y gwaethaf o'r

toriadau dan sylw.

There could be an easy and short-term solution to provide finance to maintain, upgrade or build new NHS buildings. As David Melding said earlier, in England, money has been provided through private finance initiatives or through public-private partnerships in order to carry out this work. Plaid Cymru believes that raising finance in this way is wrong for a number of reasons. The experience of such schemes has taught us that, in the long term, the amount of money paid from the public purse to finance private finance initiatives is far higher than the amount that would have been spent in the public sector. With PFI there is a high risk of compromising on quality and of staff terms and conditions being downgraded. PFI creates a long-term debt, which can cut into future spending and compromises the financial flexibility of future Governments. I am glad therefore that the One Wales Government has been reluctant to be seduced by the private finance initiative, despite the fact that lump sums of cash would be useful now to carry out the work that needs to be done.

We have not heard from the Liberal Democrats as to how they propose to pay for the backlog of repairs, and, indeed, Eleanor Burnham just said that she did not know how it would be paid for. Despite the fact that Peter Black said in his opening remarks that he would provide detail on that, he has not done so, and it would be good for us to hear what else the Liberal Democrats would propose to cut.

I would also be grateful to hear from the Liberal Democrats whether they are proposing that the Welsh Assembly Government should now embrace PFI to pay for these repairs. We know where the Tories stand on that, but what is the Liberal Democrats' position on PFI?

Andrew R.T. Davies: May I make an intervention?

Leanne Wood: No, I am sorry; I am just about to finish.

Gellid cael ateb hawdd a byrdymor i ddarparu cyllid i gynnal a chadw neu wella adeiladau'r GIG neu i godi adeiladau newydd ar ei gyfer. Fel y dywedodd David Melding yn gynharach, yn Lloegr mae arian wedi'i ddarparu drwy fentrau cyllid preifat neu drwy bartneriaethau cyhoeddus-preifat i wneud y gwaith hwn. Cred Plaid Cymru fod codi arian fel hyn yn anghywir am nifer o resymau. Mae'r profiad a gafwyd o gynlluniau o'r fath wedi ein dysgu bod swm yr arian a delir o bwrs y wlad yn y tymor hir i ariannu mentrau cyllid preifat yn uwch o lawer na'r swm a fyddai wedi'i wario yn y sector cyhoeddus. Gyda mentrau cyllid preifat, ceir risg uchel y bydd ansawdd yn cael ei beryglu ac y bydd amodau a thelerau staff yn cael eu hisraddio. Mae mentrau cyllid preifat yn creu dyled hirdymor, a all leihau gwariant yn y dyfodol a pheryglu hyblygrwydd ariannol Llywodraethau'r dyfodol. Yr wyf yn falch felly bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un wedi bod yn amharod i gael ei denu gan fentrau cyllid preifat, er gwaethaf y ffaith y byddai symiau mawr o arian yn ddefnyddiol yn awr i gyflawni'r gwaith y mae angen ei wneud.

Nid ydym wedi clywed gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol sut y maent yn bwriadu talu am yr ôl-groniad o waith atgyweirio, ac yn wir dywedodd Eleanor Burnham eiliad yn ôl na wyddai sut y byddai modd talu amdano. Er gwaethaf y ffaith i Peter Black ddweud yn ei sylwadau agoriadol y byddai'n darparu manylion am hynny, nid yw wedi gwneud, a byddai'n braff inni glywed beth arall y byddai'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cynnig ei dorri.

Byddwn yn ddiolchgar hefyd pe bai modd clywed gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a ydynt yn cynnig y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad elwa ar fentrau cyllid preifat i dalu am y gwaith atgyweirio hwn. Gwyddom beth yw safbwyt y Torïaid ar hynny, ond beth yw safbwyt y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar fentrau o'r fath?

Andrew R.T. Davies: A gaf i ymyrryd?

Leanne Wood: Na chewch, mae'n flin gennyf; yr wyf ar fin gorffen.

If they would not support PFI, how would they propose that the repairs are paid for, especially given that the Assembly's budget will be savagely cut if the Liberal Democrats ever get their hands on power in Westminster?

Joyce Watson: As with previous debates, I am stunned by the Tories' and the Liberals' opportunism. In Westminster, Cameron and Osborne are promising to make deep cuts now, while in Wales, at the same time, they attack Labour for not spending enough—sorry, I forgot: they have both changed their minds. Yet they ask us and the people of Wales to trust them with the NHS. That is not a convincing argument, as you say in one breath that you will make cuts, but you change your mind in the next. You have not even got anywhere near power. The fact is that Labour has delivered record levels of investment in the NHS in Wales.

The health budget has more than doubled since 1999. Investment in new buildings and equipment has trebled. That is a fact. In my own area, there have been too many repairs, new builds and improvements over the past decade to mention them all. However, I will mention one as an example. In Pembroke Dock, the Assembly Government delivered the pioneering South Pembrokeshire Hospital Health and Social Care Resource Centre, which opened in 2007. One of the first facilities of its type in Wales, it is designed to deliver modern healthcare services closer to home, incorporating social care. We have heard about it from several Members today.

At the moment, in Aberystwyth, over £7.5 million of Welsh Assembly Government funding is being invested in Bronglais hospital. That project will pave the way for major redevelopment. The funding is being used to demolish old workshops and stores at the hospital, to develop new on and off-site car parks and to refurbish Cadwaladr ward. That will enable work on the major development of a new accident and

Pe na baent yn cefnogi mentrau cyllid preifat, sut y byddent yn awgrymu talu am y gwaith atgyweirio, yn enwedig o gofio y bydd cyllideb y Cynulliad yn cael ei thorri'n llym os daw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol i rym byth yn San Steffan?

Joyce Watson: Fel yn achos dadleuon blaenorol, yr wyf yn syfrdanu at barodrwydd y Torïaid a'r Rhyddfrydwyr i achub ar gyfle. Yn San Steffan, mae Cameron ac Osborne yn addo gwneud toriadau llym yn awr, ond yng Nghymru, ar yr un pryd, maent yn ymosod ar y Blaid Lafur am beidio â gwario digon—mae'n flin gennyl: anghofiais fod y ddau wedi newid eu meddwl. Eto i gyd, maent yn gofyn i ni a phobl Cymru ymddiried ynddynt i ofalu am y GIG. Nid yw honno'n ddadl sy'n argyhoeddi, oherwydd un funud yr ydych yn dweud y byddwch yn cyflwyno toriadau, ond y funud nesaf yr ydych yn newid eich meddwl. Nid ydych wedi dod yn agos at ennill grym. Y ffaith yw bod y Blaid Lafur wedi sicrhau lefelau byddsoddi na welwyd erioed o'r blaen yn y GIG yng Nghymru.

Mae'r gyllideb iechyd wedi mwy na dyblu er 1999. Mae buddsoddiad mewn adeiladau ac offer newydd wedi treblu. Mae hynny'n ffaith. Yn fy ardal fy hun, bu gormod o waith atgyweirio, adeiladau newydd a gwelliannau dros y degawd diwethaf i allu sôn amdanynt i gyd. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn sôn am un engraifft. Yn Noc Penfro, darparodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ganolfan arloesol a agorodd yn 2007, sef Canolfan Adnoddau Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol De Sir Benfro. Mae'r cyfleusterau ymhli y cyntaf o'u bath yng Nghymru, a'u bwriad yw darparu gwasanaethau gofal iechyd modern yn nes at gartrefi cleifion, gan ymgorffori gofal cymdeithasol. Clywsom am hyn gan nifer o Aelodau heddiw.

Ar hyn o bryd yn Aberystwyth, mae dros £7.5 miliwn o arian Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael ei fuddsoddi yn ysbty Bron-glais. Bydd y prosiect hwnnw'n agor y ffordd i ailddatblygiad o bwys. Defnyddir yr arian i ddymchwel hen weithdai a storfeydd yn yr ysbty, datblygu parciau ceir ar y safle a'r tu allan, ac adnewyddu ward Cadwaladr. Bydd hynny'n galluogi gweithio ar y datblygiad mawr, sef adran newydd ar gyfer damweiniau

emergency department, a clinical decision unit, a new maternity ward, new operating theatres and improvements to the out-patients department. The Assembly Government has earmarked a total of £40 million for that project.

We have heard a little about not harking back to the past, so I will not go very far back into the past. In fact, I will go back to 2007, when I saw marches by the Tories, frightening people who wanted to go into hospital to access services, along with the staff who were delivering those services. They were told by those Tories that the services were under threat in the areas that I have just highlighted. I see the Tories shaking their heads, but you need not shake your heads because I happen to live in Pembrokeshire and I saw those marches and heard those voices. It was pure scaremongering. The only thing that the Tories have done as regards the NHS is scare people, and that is exactly what they are trying to do today.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you for taking an intervention. You are talking nonsense, because there was a clear plan to reorganise hospital services, which caused great concern across parties. Your coalition partners were involved in safeguarding NHS hospitals in west Wales, which the former Minister for Health and Social Services was looking to close down via reorganisation.

Joyce Watson: That is exactly what I mean—

Brian Gibbons: I would just like to put on record that it is absolutely untrue to say that this Government ever proposed to close any hospital in west Wales. I just wanted the record on that to be clear.

Joyce Watson: That is my point, Andrew. When you ask me and the people of Wales to trust you with the NHS, I have to tell you that I am more likely to fly to the moon, because your record was to underinvest in the NHS. You cut 60,000 beds from NHS hospitals between 1979 and 1997. You did not build

ac achosion brys, uned penderfyniadau clinigol, ward famolaeth newydd, theatrau llawdriniaeth newydd a gwella'r adran cleifion allanol. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi clustnodi cyfanswm o £40 miliwn ar gyfer y prosiect hwnnw.

Clywsom ychydig am beidio ag edrych yn ôl i'r gorffennol, felly, nid wyf am fynd yn ôl yn rhy bell i'r gorffennol. Mewn gwirionedd, hoffwn fynd yn ôl i 2007, pan welais orymdeithiau gan y Torïaid a oedd yn codi braw ar y bobl a oedd am fynd i mewn i ysbytai i allu cael gwasanaethau, ynghyd â'r staff a oedd yn darparu'r gwasanaethau hynny. Cawsant wybod gan y Torïaid hynny fod y gwasanaethau dan fygythiad yn yr ardaloedd yr wyf newydd dynnu sylw atynt. Gwelaf y Torïaid yn ysgwyd eu pennau, ond nid oes angen ichi ysgwyd eich pennau oherwydd yr wyf yn digwydd byw yn Sir Benfro, a gwelais y gorymdeithiau a chlywais y lleisiau. Codi bwganod a dim byd arall oedd hynny. Yr unig beth y mae'r Torïaid wedi'i wneud yng nghyswllt y GIG yw codi ofn ar bobl, a dyna y maent yn ceisio'i wneud heddiw.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch am ganiatáu imi ymyrryd. Yr ydych yn siarad nonsens, oherwydd yr oedd cynllun clir i ad-drefnu gwasanaethau ysbytai, a achosodd lawer o bryder ar draws pob plaid. Yr oedd eich partneriaid yn y glymbiaid yn ymwneud â diogelu ysbytai'r GIG yn y gorllewin yr oedd y cyn-Weinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn bwriadu eu cau drwy ad-drefnu.

Joyce Watson: Dyna'n union yr wyf yn ei olygu—

Brian Gibbons: Hoffwn gofnodi mai celwydd noeth yw dweud bod y Llywodraeth hon erioed wedi bwriadu cau'r un ysbyty yn y gorllewin. Yr oeddwn am sicrhau bod y cofnod ynghylch hynny yn glir.

Joyce Watson: Dyna fy mhwynt, Andrew. Pan fyddwch yn gofyn i mi a phobl Cymru ymddiried ynoch i ofalu am y GIG, rhaid imi ddweud wrthych fy mod yn fwy tebygol o hedfan i'r lleuad, oherwydd buddsoddi rhy ychydig yn y GIG a fu eich hanes. Cafodd 60,000 o welyau eu cwtogi gennych yn

enough hospitals to house the patients and staff, whom you now claim to care about, nor did you provide the equipment for nurses and doctors. That is your record. We all know that it is Labour that delivers for the NHS in Wales.

ysbytai'r GIG rhwng 1979 ac 1997. Ni chafodd digon o ysbytai eu hadeiladu gennych ar gyfer y cleifion a'r staff yr ydych yn honni erbyn hyn eich bod yn poeni amdanyst, ac ni chafodd offer eu darparu gennych ar gyfer meddygon a nyrsys. Dyna fu eich hanes. Gwyddom i gyd mai'r Blaid Lafur sy'n sicrhau canlyniadau i'r GIG yng Nghymru.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Edwina Hart): I will address some of the issues around the health capital programme, which recognises the importance of fit-for-purpose buildings in the delivery of healthcare and in limiting hospital-acquired infections, which is also a key issue in all of this. The key element of my action plan is to bring the NHS estate up to standard, and that is being actively pursued.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Edwina Hart): Hoffwn roi sylw i rai o'r materion yn ymwneud â'r rhaglen gyfalaf ym maes iechyd, sy'n cydnabod pwysigrwydd adeiladau sy'n addas at y diben wrth ddarparu gofal iechyd a chyfyngu'r heintiau sy'n digwydd mewn ysbytai. Mae hyn hefyd yn fater allweddol yn hyn i gyd. Elfen allweddol o'm cynllun gweithredu yw sicrhau bod y GIG yn cyrraedd y safon ofynnol, ac yr ydym yn gweithredu i gyflawni hynny.

4.50 p.m.

The annual capital allocation to health is £409 million in 2009-10, but from 1993 to 2004, funding only averaged £100 million per annum. Although significant, there is a massive area to consider, with over 120 hospitals and over 200 health centres. I take on board some of the points that Jenny Randerson made in relation to primary care facilities. Over the last 12 months, I have been looking for more updated primary healthcare facilities and seeking to ensure that we are quicker in dealing with these issues. However, we have to recognise that some of these primary care facilities are owned by the GPs concerned and that we do not necessarily provide the buildings, so there can sometimes be complex negotiations.

Mae'r dyraniad cyfalaf blynnyddol i iechyd yn £409 miliwn yn 2009-10, ond rhwng 1993 a 2004, £100 miliwn yn unig y flwyddyn oedd y cyllid ar gyfartaledd. Er bod y swm yn sylweddol, rhaid ystyried ardal enfawr lle mae dros 120 o ysbytai a thros 200 o ganolfannau iechyd. Yr wyf yn derbyn rhai o'r pwyntiau a wnaeth Jenny Randerson ynghylch cyfleusterau gofal sylfaenol. Dros y 12 mis diwethaf, yr wyf wedi bod yn awyddus i weld cyfleusterau gofal iechyd sylfaenol mwy modern, ac wedi ceisio sicrhau ein bod yn ymdrin â'r materion hyn ynghynt. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni gydnabod mai'r meddygon teulu dan sylw sy'n berchen ar rai o'r cyfleusterau gofal sylfaenol hyn, ac nad ni o reidrwydd sy'n darparu'r adeiladau. Felly, gall fod trafodaethau cymhleth weithiau.

We have approximately 50 mental health units and 90 ambulance stations. Mike was quite right when he talked about how long some of these have been up and running. Over 50 per cent of the NHS estate was built prior to 1975—so we are talking about a long time ago—and only 17 per cent of the estate is less than 10 years old. Therefore, the increase in the capital budget was a direct response to the current asset base being

Mae gennym ryw 50 o unedau iechyd meddwl a 90 o orsafoedd ambiwlans. Yr oedd Mike yn llygad ei le pan soniodd fod rhai o'r rhain ar waith ers amser maith. Cafodd dros 50 y cant o ystâd y GIG ei hadeiladu cyn 1975—felly, yr ydym yn sôn am amser maith yn ôl—ac 17 y cant yn unig o'r ystâd sy'n llai na 10 mlwydd oed. Felly, yr oedd y cynnydd yn y gyllideb cyfalaf yn ymateb uniongyrchol i'r ffaith bod y sylfaen

incapable of supporting the delivery of modern healthcare without fairly substantial investment.

The focus has been on providing fit-for-purpose buildings in the right places rather than investing in the maintenance backlog for the estate, which will never be fit for purpose and which might be sited totally wrongly. The current capital programme targets capital investment to support the delivery of one or more of the following high-level service objectives: it is about services being accessible to patients and carers; supporting the provision of modern services; the importance of building design and the modernness of buildings in the delivery of care; compliance with the relevant legislation; meeting service delivery targets; and improving infection management. I take on board the points that Peter made about compliance with legislation, which applies to the NHS in the same way that it applies to everyone else.

To improve the ongoing efficiency of the estate, we have to consider sustainable development, energy efficiency and climate change. Eleanor raised the issues of carbon dioxide and energy. Net energy consumption fell during the reporting year by 4 per cent and is now 17 per cent below the 1999-2000 base year figure. Where there has been a rise in energy consumption, it is directly related to increased clinical activity and the commitment to improve access to services. Therefore, emphasis must continue to be placed on energy efficiency by improving the way in which energy is used. Although carbon emission levels have deteriorated due to increased service provision, they are still 37 per cent below the 1999-2000 base year figure, when emissions were reported as being 185,000 tonnes. Therefore, there have been some definite improvements in that area.

The capital programme is based on the delivery of those key objectives. There are notable examples of schemes across Wales. I thank David Melding for his comments about the child and adolescent mental health services unit, because that is very important

asedau gyfredol yn methu â chynnal gwaith darparu gofal iechyd modern heb fuddsoddiad eithaf sylweddol.

Canolbwyntiwyd ar ddarparu adeiladau addas at y diben yn y mannau cywir, yn hytrach na buddsoddi yn yr ôl-groniad o waith cynnal a chadw ar gyfer yr ystâd, na fydd byth yn addas at y diben ac a allai fod yn y lle holol anghywir. Mae'r rhaglen gyfalaf gyfredol yn ceisio buddsoddi cyfalaf i gefnogi cyflawni un neu ragor o'r amcanion lefel uchel canlynol yng nghyswllt gwasanaethau: mae'n ymwneud â sicrhau bod gwasanaethau'n hygrych i gleifion a gofalwyr; cefnogi gwaith darparu gwasanaethau modern; pwysigrwydd dyluniad adeiladau a natur fodern adeiladau wrth gyflenwi gofal; cydymffurfio â'r deddfwriaeth berthnasol; cyrraedd targedau cyflenwi gwasanaethau; a gwella gwaith rheoli heintiau. Yr wyf yn derbyn y pwyntiau a wnaeth Peter ynghylch cydymffurfio â deddfwriaeth, sy'n berthnasol i'r GIG fel y mae'n berthnasol i bawb arall.

Er mwyn gwella effeithlonrwydd parhaus yr ystâd, rhaid inni ystyried datblygu cynaliadwy, effeithlonrwydd ynni a'r newid yn yr hinsawdd. Cododd Eleanor y materion sy'n ymwneud â charbon deuocsiad ac ynni. Disgynnodd y defnydd net o ynni 4 y cant yn ystod y flwyddyn adrodd, ac erbyn hyn mae 17 y cant islaw ffigur y flwyddyn sylfaen, sef 1999-2000. Mewn achosion lle bu cynnydd yn yr ynni a ddefnyddir, mae'r cynnydd yn gysylltiedig yn uniongyrchol â chynnydd mewn gweithgarwch clinigol a'r ymrwymiad i wella mynediad i wasanaethau. Felly, rhaid parhau i bwysleisio effeithlonrwydd ynni drwy wella'r modd y caiff ynni ei ddefnyddio. Er bod lefelau allyriadau carbon wedi dirywio oherwydd cynnydd mewn darpariaeth o ran gwasanaethau, maent yn parhau 37 y cant islaw ffigur y flwyddyn sylfaen, sef 1999-2000, pan adroddwyd bod cyfanswm yr allyriadau'n 185,000 tunnell. Cafwyd rhai gwelliannau pendant yn y maes hwnnw, felly.

Mae'r rhaglen gyfalaf wedi'i seilio ar gyflawni'r amcanion allweddol hynny. Mae yna enghreifftiau nodedig o gynlluniau ar draws Cymru. Diolch i David Melding am ei sylwadau ar yr uned gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i blant a'r glasoed, oherwydd mae'n

and cost £26 million. He is correct to say that we have to look at providing these units across Wales to ensure that the previous shortfalls in relation to the delivery of services in this area are addressed.

Val Lloyd spoke about the Morriston Hospital redevelopment, which deals with some of the backlog issues. Prince Charles Hospital has been refurbished and there has been a £53 million scheme to modernise it. We have Ysbyty Aneurin Bevan and the new Cynon Valley hospital, Caerphilly, Velindre, and the accident and emergency department in Withybush with an investment of £15 million, which will dispel any myths about the closure of Withybush Hospital. We also have a new mental health and elderly mentally ill unit at Wrexham Maelor Hospital and, excitingly, a CAMHS unit in Abergale, which I had the pleasure of opening when I visited. There is also Ysbyty Glan Clwyd's radiotherapy development.

In addition, there are business cases that I have put aside for the capital programme, such as the children's hospital in Cardiff, further development in Morriston, mental health developments in Cardiff and Swansea, a new hospital for Cardigan, and the redevelopment of Bronglais and Glan Clwyd. Two of the schemes—the modernisation of Prince Charles and the redevelopment of Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, where you will see the link because the design is the same—will achieve between them a reduction of almost £100 million in the backlog of maintenance when completed. This highlights why the predominant drive of capital investment may not have been in the maintenance backlog: the reduction in this backlog is a significant by-product of this particular investment.

A recent review of the NHS estate identified opportunities for significant reduction in the backlog maintenance liability through the disposal of sites that are either closed or scheduled to close. The primary objective of the review was to identify potential surplus

bwysig iawn a chostiodd £26 miliwn. Mae'n gywir pan ddywed ei bod yn rhaid inni ystyried darparu'r unedau hyn ar draws Cymru i sicrhau mynd i'r afael â'r diffygion blaenorol wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau yn y maes hwn.

Siaradodd Val Lloyd am waith ailddatblygu Ysbyty Treforys, sy'n ymdrin â rhai o'r problemau ôl-gronni. Mae Ysbyty'r Tywysog Siarl wedi'i adnewyddu, a chafwyd cynllun gwerth £53 miliwn i'w foderneiddio. Mae Ysbyty Aneurin Bevan gennym, ac ysbyty newydd Cwm Cynon, Caerffili, Felindre, a'r adran damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty Llwynhelyg lle bu buddsoddiad o £15 miliwn, a fydd yn chwalu pob myth ynghylch cau'r ysbyty hwnnw. Yn ogystal, mae gennym uned newydd ar gyfer iechyd meddwl a salwch meddwl pobl hŷn yn Ysbyty Maelor Wrecsam, ac uned gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed yn Abergale, sy'n gyffrous iawn ac y cefais y pleser o'i hagor pan ymwelais â hi. Mae yna ddatblygiad radiotherapi yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd hefyd.

At hynny, mae yna achosion busnes yr wyf wedi'u neilltuo ar gyfer y rhaglen gyfalaf, megis yr ysbyty i blant yng Nghaerdydd, gwaith datblygu pellach yn Nhreforys, datblygiadau o ran iechyd meddwl yng Nghaerdydd ac Abertawe, ysbyty newydd ar gyfer Aberteifi, a gwaith ailddatblygu Bron-glais a Glan Clwyd. Pan fyddant wedi'u cwblhau, bydd dau o'r cynlluniau—moderneiddio Ysbyty'r Tywysog Siarl ac ailddatblygu Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, lle byddwch yn gweld cysylltiad oherwydd bod eu dyluniad yr un fath—yn sicrhau gostyngiad rhyngddynt o bron i £100 miliwn yn yr ôl-groniad a geir o waith cynnal a chadw. Mae hynny'n tynnu sylw at y rheswm pam nad lleihau'r ôl-groniad o waith cynnal a chadw fu prif sbardun gwaith buddsoddi cyfalaf efallai: mae lleihau'r ôl-groniad yn un o sgil-effeithiau pwysig y buddsoddiad penodol hwn.

Nododd adolygiad diweddar o ystâd y GIG gyfleoedd i leihau'n sylweddol y cyfrifoldeb am yr ôl-groniad o waith cynnal a chadw, drwy gael gwared â safleoedd sydd naill ai wedi cau neu y bwriedir eu cau. Prif amcan yr adolygiad oedd clustnodi tir a allai fod

land, and it subsequently identified 150 properties that may be surplus in the foreseeable future, pending capital investment in newer facilities or changes to services. One example is the closure of the Aberdare and Mountain Ash hospitals following the opening of the new Cynon Valley hospital development next year. That will reduce the maintenance backlog there by £12 million straight off. Potential is also being explored to turn properties to wider public sector and community use, such as in the example of affordable housing on the Caerphilly hospital site.

With regard to hospital-acquired infections, the design briefs for new developments are being pursued with the aim of reducing their incidence. You only have to look at the approach that we are taking to the developments at Ysbyty Aneurin Bevan, which could be the first hospital in the UK to have 100 per cent single rooms. That hospital is due to open in the next 12 months. That highlights our commitment via the capital programme to deal with some of these issues.

I recognise that Members have some concerns, and some of the figures that Peter used in his introduction are in the public domain. Accidents will occur on hospital premises, and they will not always have something to do with repairs. Let us be clear about that. It is important that the local health boards look to see what their priorities are, as they can use their discretionary capital in these areas.

Mike German alluded to some of the issues that are of particular concern to him in Gwent. He spoke about the Jones report, its implementation and the impact that it will have on the delivery of services across the piece. There are exciting developments for the critical care centre in Gwent. In view of his comments today and in questions to the First Minister yesterday, it might be helpful to local Members for me to put in writing the current position of developments in Gwent, so that they can utilise the information in exchanges of correspondence with their constituents.

dros ben, a chlustnododd 150 eiddo a allai fod dros ben, hyd y gellir rhagweld, yn dilyn buddsoddi cyfalaf mewn cyfleusterau mwy newydd neu newidiadau i wasanaethau. Un enghraift yw cau ysbytai Aberdâr ac Aberpennar ar ôl agor datblygiad ysbyty newydd Cwm Cynon y flwyddyn nesaf. Bydd hynny'n golygu'n syth bod gwerth £12 miliwn yn llai o waith cynnal a chadw i'w wneud yn yr ardal honno. Yn ogystal, archwilar y potensial i droi eiddo'n adnoddau a ddefnyddir gan y sector cyhoeddus a'r gymuned ehangach, megis yr enghraift lle ceir tai fforddiadwy ar safle ysbyty Caerffili.

O ran yr heintiau a geir mewn ysbytai, eir i'r afael â'r briffiau dylunio ar gyfer datblygiadau newydd gyda'r bwriad o leihau nifer yr achosion hynny. Nid oes ond rhaid ichi edrych ar yr agwedd yr ydym wedi'i mabwysiadu at y datblygiadau yn Ysbyty Aneurin Bevan, a allai fod yn ysbyty cyntaf y DU lle ceir ystafelloedd gwely sengl yn unig. Disgwylir i'r ysbyty dan sylw agor yn ystod y 12 mis nesaf. Mae hynny'n amlygu ein hymrwymiad drwy'r rhaglen gyfalaf i ymdrin â rhai o'r materion hyn.

Yr wyf yn cydnabod bod yr Aelodau'n pryderu yng hylch rhai pethau, ac mae rhai o'r ffigurau a ddefnyddiwyd gan Peter yn ei gyflwyniad ar gael yn gyhoeddus. Bydd damweiniau'n siŵr o ddigwydd ar safleoedd ysbytai, ac yn aml ni fydd a wnelont bob amser â gwaith atgyweirio. Gadewch inni ddeall hynny. Mae'n bwysig bod y byrddau iechyd lleol yn ystyried beth yw eu blaenoriaethau, oherwydd gallant ddefnyddio'r cyfalaf sydd ganddynt i'w wario yn ôl eu disgrifiwn yn y meysydd hyn.

Cyfeiriodd Mike German at rai o'r materion y mae e'n pryderu'n benodol yn eu cylch yng Ngwent. Siaradodd am adroddiad Jones, y broses o'i weithredu, a'r effaith a gaiff ar gyflenwi gwasanaethau'n gyffredinol. Mae datblygiadau cyffrous ar droed ar gyfer y ganolfan gofal critigol yng Ngwent. Yng ngoleuni ei sylwadau heddiw ac yn ystod cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog ddoe, efallai y byddai'n ddefnyddiol i'r Aelodau lleol pe bawn yn nodi'n ysgrifenedig beth yw sefyllfa gyfredol datblygiadau yng Ngwent, er mwyn i'r Aelodau allu defnyddio'r wybodaeth honno wrth ohebu â'u hetholwyr.

It is important not to exaggerate issues in this regard. We have to recognise that, in the main, hospitals are safe places to work in and be treated in. Staff are first class in this environment in ensuring that that is the case. Substantial funds are in the system to bring about improvements in future.

David Melding alluded to the whole issue of budgets being used more effectively and efficiently in the context of expenditure. The NHS has made good progress in reducing what I call the stutters and duplications that a patient experiences on the patient journey in hospital. It has probably not made the same progress, however, with regard to the unintended inefficiencies between primary care and secondary care, in secondary care in the NHS more widely, and between the NHS and local government. It is efficiencies in those areas that we have to look at in the long run.

The Government remains committed to our capital programme, which will help the backlog issues. I thank Members for the opportunity to engage in this debate. We will, of course, oppose the Tory amendments, because I am doing what they ask already.

Peter Black: I thank all the Members who have taken part in the debate. I also thank the Minister for her full reply. The plans that she has laid out for the capital programme will make some impact on the backlog, and nobody would dispute that. The issue for us is that while these plans are being put in place, we still have little pockets elsewhere in which we see issues with the fire code, high-risk maintenance and DDA compliance, which are being left for later on in the programme, when they are matters that should be addressed urgently. We are asking for a proper, publicly published action plan so that we can see that the Minister not only has these wider and bigger plans for replacing hospitals here and there and for making a lot of investment, but that she will use some of the funding as capital money to start dealing with these particular issues.

Mae'n bwysig peidio â gorliwio problemau yn y cyswllt hwn. Rhaid inni gydnabod bod ysbytai, yn gyffredinol, yn fannau diogel i weithio a chael triniaeth ynddynt. Mae'r staff yn ardderchog yn yr amgylchedd hwn o ran sicrhau mai felly y mae. Mae arian sylweddol yn y system i sicrhau gwelliannau yn y dyfodol.

Cyfeiriodd David Melding at yr holl broblem sy'n ymwneud â chyllidebau'n cael eu defnyddio'n fwy effeithiol ac effeithlon yng nghyd-destun gwariant. Mae'r GIG wedi gwneud cynnydd da o ran lleihau'r rhwystrau a'r achosion o ddyblygu y bydd claf yn cael profiad ohonynt ar hyd ei daith mewn ysbyty. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r GIG wedi gwneud cynnydd crystal, yn ôl pob tebyg, yng nghyswllt yr aneffeithlonrwydd anfwriadol rhwng gofal sylfaenol a gofal eilaidd, mewn gofal eilaidd yn y GIG yn fwy cyffredinol, a rhwng y GIG a llywodraeth leol. Yn y pen draw, rhaid inni gael effeithlonrwydd yn y meysydd hynny.

Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ymrwymo o hyd i'n rhaglen gyfalaf a fydd o gymorth o ran y problemau ôl-gronni. Diolch i'r Aelodau am y cyfre i gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon. Wrth gwrs, byddwn yn gwirthwynebu gwelliannau'r Torïaid, oherwydd yr wyf eisoes yn gwneud yr hyn y maent yn gofyn amdano.

Peter Black: Diolch i'r holl Aelodau sydd wedi cymryd rhan yn y ddadl. Diolch hefyd i'r Gweinidog am ei hateb llawn. Bydd y cynlluniau sydd ganddi ar gyfer y rhaglen gyfalaf yn effeithio rywfaint ar yr ôl-groniad, ac ni fyddai neb yn anghytuno â hynny. Tra bydd y cynlluniau hynny'n cael eu rhoi ar waith, y broblem i ni yw fod gennym ardaloedd bach eraill o hyd lle gallwn weld problemau gyda'r cod Tân, gwaith cynnal a chadw risg uchel, a'r angen i gydymffurfio â'r Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd, sy'n cael eu gadael tan yn ddiweddarach yn y rhaglen, tra dylent fod yn faterion yr eir i'r afael â hwy ar frys. Yr ydym yn gofyn am gynllun gweithredu cywir wedi ei gyhoeddi, er mwyn inni allu gweld nad y cynlluniau mwy ac ehangach hyn i godi ysbytai newydd hwnt ac yma yn lle hen rai a buddsoddi llawer o arian yw'r unig gynlluniau sydd gan

y Gweinidog, ac y bydd yn defnyddio rhywfaint o'r cyllid fel arian cyfalaf i ddechrau ymdrin â'r materion penodol hyn.

I hope that we have not been exaggerating the issues. I have tried to be careful in putting the issues across, without being too sensationalist. It is important that we recognise, as alluded to by a number of Members, that we have a very old estate, much of it built before 1948, as Mike German pointed out, and that that brings with it a lot of problems. Val Lloyd referred to Morriston Hospital. I have seen some of the wards that are to be replaced there, and it is clear that they are not fit for purpose.

5.00 p.m.

I welcome the investment that is being made in Swansea to replace those buildings and to redesign the Morriston Hospital site, as well as the other work that is being undertaken in that area, including on Cefn Coed Hospital. However, I reject Val Lloyd's assertion that we are generating headlines. We are trying to generate proper scrutiny. As an opposition, when such figures are put in front of us, it is important that we carry out full scrutiny of the Minister and what she is doing to tackle the issue, and here in the Assembly is the proper place to do that, in the Chamber and in the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee. That is why this motion has been tabled.

Joyce and others referred to many good examples of the work that is under way, but it does not detract from the three key issues that we are particularly concerned about, and which we think need a proper action plan to deal with them: the £12 million backlog to deal with the fire code, the £82.2 million of high-risk maintenance, and the £18.9 million for compliance with the Disability Discrimination Act. Hopefully, as the Minister said, they can be dealt with using the £409 million capital budget that she has at her disposal.

Leanne Wood had obviously not listened to what I was saying because, when she posed her questions to me, she said that she had not

Gobeithio nad ydym wedi bod yn gorliwio'r problemau. Ceisiais fod yn ofalus wrth gyflwyno'r problemau, a pheidio â bod yn rhy ddramatig. Mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod, fel y soniodd nifer o'r Aelodau, fod gennym ystâd hen iawn, lawer ohoni wedi ei hadeiladu cyn 1948, fel y crybwylloedd Mike German, a bod hynny'n peri llawer o broblemau. Cyfeiriodd Val Lloyd at Ysbyty Treforys. Gwelais yno rai o'r wardiau y bwriedir rhoi rhai newydd yn eu lle, ac y mae'n amlwg nad ydynt yn addas at y diben.

Croesawaf y buddsoddiad a wneir yn Abertawe i godi adeiladau newydd yn lle'er rheini ac i ailddylunio safle Ysbyty Treforys, yn ogystal â'r gwaith arall a wneir yn yr ardal honno, gan gynnwys Ysbyty Cefn Coed. Fodd bynnag, gwirthodaf honiad Val Lloyd ein bod yn ceisio cael sylw yn y penawdau. Yr ydym yn ceisio sicrhau bod gwaith craffu cywir yn digwydd. Fel gwirthblaid, pan gaiff ffigurau o'r fath eu rhoi ger ein bron, mae'n bwysig inni graffu'n llawn ar y Gweinidog a'r hyn a wna i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem, ac yma yn y Cynulliad yw'r lle cywir i wneud hynny, yn y Siambra'r Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol. Dyna pam y cafodd y cynnig hwn ei gyflwyno.

Cyfeiriodd Joyce ac eraill at nifer o enghreifftiau da o'r gwaith sydd ar y gweill, ond nid yw hynny'n tynnu sylw oddi ar y tri phrif fater yr ydym yn pryderu'n benodol yn eu cylch, ac y credwn fod angen cynllun gweithredu cywir i ymdrin â hwy: yr ôl-groniad gwerth £12 miliwn o safbwyt ymdrin â'r cod Tân, y £82.2 miliwn sy'n gysylltiedig â gwaith cynnal a chadw risg uchel, a'r £18.9 miliwn er mwyn cydymffurfio â'r Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd. Gobeithio, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, y gellir ymdrin â hwy gan ddefnyddio'r gyllideb gyfalaf o £409 miliwn sydd ganddi i'w defnyddio.

Yr oedd yn amlwg nad oedd Leanne Wood wedi gwrando ar yr hyn yr oeddwn yn ei ddweud, oherwydd pan ofynnodd ei

heard how we would pay for the backlog. She demanded to know what else we would cut to pay for it and suggested that we would impose savage cuts. I had dealt with all those issues in my speech. I have already said that we do not expect the Minister to find £505 million overnight or even over a period of time. What we have asked her to do is use the existing capital programme to target those priority areas to which I have just referred and draw up an action plan to deal with them.

As for the savage cuts, I said that Alistair Darling now agrees with the Liberal Democrats about how we need to tackle the budget deficit, which cannot be ignored over time. However, we are not advocating cuts in the short term because we are still coming out of a recession, and to make cuts in the first few years of the next Parliament would have a huge impact on our recovery. We will have to address that budget deficit over a longer time—and I do not think that any party can deny that—which may have an impact on our block grant. Hopefully, we can target those cuts at areas other than health, education and the devolved areas that matter to us, in a bid to minimise the impact on the National Assembly. Hopefully, we can do it in a sensitive way so that the Assembly can continue to target the issues that we have with the health service and education. No-one in my party is advocating savage cuts any more than anyone in the Labour Party is, but we must be realistic about the budget that we have.

The other question that Leanne put was whether we are in favour of the private finance initiative. I recognise, as she has, that PFI has been a disaster in the past and has cost us more than it should have done. In his contribution either to this debate or the previous debate, David Melding acknowledged that PFI had been a disaster in the past and had caused many problems. Like David and the Government, we want to be pragmatic about this. We need to find the

chwestiynau imi, dywedodd nad oedd wedi clywed sut y byddem yn talu am yr ôlgroniad. Mynnodd gael gwybod beth arall y byddem yn ei dorri i dalu amdano, ac awgrymodd y byddem yn cyflwyno toriadau llym. Yr oeddwn wedi ymdrin â'r materion hynny i gyd yn fy arraith. Yr wyf eisoes wedi dweud nad ydym yn disgwyl i'r Gweinidog ddod o hyd i £505 miliwn dros nos, na thros gyfnod o amser hyd yn oed. Yr hyn yr ydym wedi gofyn iddi ei wneud yw defnyddio'r rhaglen gyfalaf gyfredol i dargedu'r meysydd hynny sy'n flaenoriaeth, yr wyf newydd gyfeirio atynt, a llunio cynllun gweithredu i ymdrin â hwy.

O ran y toriadau llym, dywedais fod Alistair Darling erbyn hyn yn cytuno â'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol fod angen inni fynd i'r afael â'r diffyg yn y gyllideb, na ellir ei anwybyddu yn y tymor hwy. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym yn ffafrio toriadau yn y tymor byr oherwydd yr ydym yn dal i ddod allan o ddirwasgiad, a byddai cyflwyno toriadau yn ystod ychydig flynyddoedd cyntaf y Senedd nesaf yn effeithio'n arthrol ar ein proses adfer. Bydd yn rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r diffyg hwnnw yn y gyllideb dros gyfnod hwy—ac ni chredaf y gall yr un blaidd wadu hynny—a allai effeithio ar ein grant bloc. Gobeithio y gallwn dargedu'r toriadau hynny at feysydd heblaw iechyd, addysg a'r meysydd datganoledig sy'n bwysig inni, er mwyn ceisio lleihau'r effaith ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gymaint ag y bo modd. Gobeithio y gallwn wneud hynny mewn modd sensitif fel y gall y Cynulliad barhau i dargedu'r problemau sydd gennym o ran y gwasanaeth iechyd ac addysg. Nid oes neb yn fy mhlaid yn ffafrio toriadau llym damaid yn fwy na neb yn y Blaidd Lafur, ond rhaid inni fod yn realistig ynghylch y gyllideb sydd gennym.

Y cwestiwn arall a ofynnwyd gan Leanne oedd a ydym o blaidd mentrau cyllid preifat ai peidio. Yr wyf fi, fel hithau, yn cydnabod bod mentrau cyllid preifat wedi bod yn drychinebus yn y gorffennol ac wedi costio mwy nag y dylent inni. Yn ei gyfraniad i'r ddadl hon neu'r ddadl flaenorol, cydnabu David Melding fod mentrau cyllid preifat wedi bod yn drychinebus yn y gorffennol ac wedi achosi nifer o broblemau. Fel David a'r Llywodraeth, yr ydym am fod yn ymarferol

best way forward. If we can find a way forward that involves private sector money or voluntary sector money but without accruing huge costs, we should take it. For example, you can generate capital receipts by the sale of surplus land, or, as 'One Wales' states, raise money on the bond market, which is private sector money drawn down to spend on this sort of thing. Therefore, there are pragmatic ways forward that do not incur the costs to which Leanne referred. That flexibility and pragmatism is the way forward.

To conclude, I thank everyone for contributing to the debate. We have defined the problem in part of the motion that we tabled, and, in addition to the lists of actions that the Minister and other Government members have given, we want to see a specific plan to deal with the problem, by targeting the worst cases of maintenance backlog that are not already in the capital programme.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion without amendment. Does any Member object? I see that there are objections. I will therefore defer all voting on this item until voting time. It is now past 5 p.m. so I intend to move straight into voting time. Does any Member wish for the bell to be rung? I see not.

ynghylch hyn. Mae angen inni gael y ffordd orau ymlaen. Os gallwn gael hyd i ffordd ymlaen sy'n cynnwys arian y sector preifat neu arian y sector gwirfoddol, heb gronni costau enfawr, dylem fanteisio arni. Er enghraift, gallwch gynhyrchu derbyniadau cyfalaf drwy werthu tir dros ben, neu, fel y mae 'Cymru'n Un' yn ei ddweud, gallwch godi arian ar y farchnad fondiau, sef arian y sector preifat a ddefnyddir i wario ar y math hwn o beth. Felly, ceir ffyrdd ymarferol ymlaen nad ydynt yn golygu tynnu'r costau y cyfeiriodd Leanne atynt. Yr agwedd hyblyg ac ymarferol honno yw'r ffordd ymlaen.

I gloi, diolch i bawb am gyfrannu i'r ddadl. Yr ydym wedi diffinio'r broblem yn rhan o'r cynnig a gyflwynwyd gennym, ac yn ychwanegol at y rhestrau o gamau gweithredu y mae'r Gweinidog ac aelodau eraill y Llywodraeth wedi'u rhoi, yr ydym am weld cynllun penodol i ymdrin â'r broblem drwy dargedu'r achosion gwaethaf o ôl-gronniad gwaith cynnal a chadw nad ydynt eisoes yn y rhaglen gyfalaf.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw ein bod yn cytuno'r cynnig heb welliant. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod rhai'n gwrthwynebu. Felly, gohiriaf yr holl bleidleisio ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio. Mae hi wedi troi 5 p.m. erbyn hyn, felly, bwriadaf symud ymlaen yn syth i'r cyfnod pleidleisio. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn dymuno bod y gloch yn cael ei chanu? Gwelaf nad oes.

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

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Cynnig NDM4381: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Motion NDM4381: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

- Asghar, Mohammad
- Bates, Mick
- Black, Peter
- Bourne, Nick
- Burnham, Eleanor
- Burns, Angela
- Cairns, Alun

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

- Andrews, Leighton
- Barrett, Lorraine
- Chapman, Christine
- Cuthbert, Jeff
- Davidson, Jane
- Davies, Alun
- Davies, Andrew

Davies, Andrew R.T.	Evans, Nerys
Davies, Paul	Franks, Chris
German, Michael	Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William	Gregory, Janice
Isherwood, Mark	Griffiths, John
Melding, David	Hart, Edwina
Morgan, Jonathan	Hutt, Jane
Ramsay, Nick	Jenkins, Bethan
Randerson, Jenny	Jones, Alun Ffred
Williams, Brynle	Jones, Ann
	Jones, Carwyn
	Jones, Elin
	Jones, Gareth
	Law, Trish
	Lewis, Huw
	Lloyd, Val
	Ryder, Janet
	Thomas, Gwenda
	Watson, Joyce
	Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.

Motion not agreed.

Gwelliant 1 i NDM4381: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.

Amendment 1 to NDM4381: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 27.

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment not agreed.

Cynnig NDM4380: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.

Motion NDM4380: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 27.

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4380: O blaid 27, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 17.
Amendment 1 to NDM4380: For 27, Abstain 0, Against 17.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce

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

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

Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM4380: O blaid 16, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 2 to NDM4380: For 16, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 3 i NDM4380: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 3 to NDM4380: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan

Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle

Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

Motion NDM4380 as amended: that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. notes the importance of fit-for-purpose hospital buildings for delivering first-class healthcare, limiting hospital-acquired infections, and ensuring patient and staff safety;
2. notes the substantial increase in capital expenditure within the Welsh NHS over recent years; and
3. endorses the Welsh Assembly Government strategy of investing in buildings and equipment that meet the needs of the NHS for the twenty-first century.

Cynnig NDM4380 fel y'i diwygiwyd: bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn nodi pwysigrwydd adeiladau ysbytai sy'n addas i'r diben er mwyn darparu gofali a iechyd o'r radd flaenaf, cyfyngu ar yr heintiau a geir mewn ysbytai, a sicrhau diogelwch cleifion a staff;
2. yn nodi'r cynnydd sylweddol mewn gwariant cyfalaf yn y GIG yng Nghymru yn ystod y blynnyddoedd diwethaf; a
3. yn cymeradwyo strategaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o fuddsoddi mewn adeiladau a chyfarpar sy'n diwallu anghenion y GIG ar gyfer yr ugeinfed ganrif ar hugain.

Cynnig NDM4380 fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 27, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 17.

Motion NDM4380 as amended: For 27, Abstain 0, Against 17.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin

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

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

Jones, Gareth
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Gwenda
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM4380 fel y'i diwygiwyd.
Motion NDM4380 as amended agreed.*

**Dadl Fer a Ohiriwyd er 9 Rhagfyr 2009
Short Debate Postponed from 9 December 2009**

**Anhwylder Straen wedi Trawma Cymhleth
Complex Post-traumatic Stress Disorder**

Mark Isherwood: I have agreed to take contributions from Eleanor Burnham and Leanne Wood. My purpose today is to seek recognition of the urgent need to help the many thousands of forgotten heroes suffering complex combat stress disorder in our society today, whose complex needs are not being met. I am here to state hard facts not political soundbites, and the Welsh Government must choose whether to act to fill the gaps in service provision or to continue to deny these veterans the support that they desperately need, with the consequent heavy cost to them, their families and society as a whole.

Mark Isherwood: Cytunais i gymryd cyfraniadau gan Eleanor Burnham a Leanne Wood. Fy mwriad heddiw yw ceisio cael cydnabyddiaeth fod angen dybryd am helpu'r miloedd o arwyr anghofiedig yn ein cymdeithas heddiw, sy'n dioddef anhwylder straen cymhleth wedi ymladd ac nad yw eu hanghenion cymhleth yn cael eu diwallu. Yr wyf yma i ddatgan ffeithiau moel, nid i wneud sylwadau gwleidyddol bachog, a rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru ddewis a yw am weithredu i lenwi'r bylchau yn y ddarpariaeth o ran gwasanaeth ynteu a yw am barhau i wrthod caniatáu i'r cyn-filwyr hyn gael y cymorth y mae arnynt ei angen yn enbyd, gan adael iddynt hwy, eu teuluoedd a'r gymdeithas gyfan dalu'r gost ddrud sy'n deillio o hynny.

Post-traumatic stress disorder is a natural emotional reaction to a deeply shocking and disturbing experience. PTSD is a debilitating condition that affects people who have been exposed to a major traumatic event or events, and it is characterised by upsetting memories or thoughts of the ordeal, a blunting of emotions, increased anxiety and, sometimes, severe personality changes. Among combat veterans, there is a common pattern of attempted symptom suppression by alcohol and/or drug abuse, with a downward spiral of employment difficulties, relationship problems, confrontation with the law, and even suicide. In the Vietnam war, 55,000 soldiers died, but more than 100,000 American veterans have committed suicide since then. In the UK context, more Falklands veterans have committed suicide

Mae anhwylder straen wedi trawma yn ymateb emosiynol naturiol i brofiad hynod frawychus a chythryblus. Mae'r anhwylder yn gyflwr gwanychol sy'n effeithio ar bobl sydd wedi dod i gysylltiad â digwyddiad neu ddigwyddiadau trawmatig iawn, ac mae nodweddon yr anhwylder yn cynnwys atgofion neu deimladau annifyr iawn am y profiad, ymgais i bylu emosiynau, mwy o bryder, a newidiadau difrifol mewn personoliaeth weithiau. Ymssg cyn-filwyr, ceir patrwm cyffredin o geisio atal y symptomau trwy gamddefnyddio alcohol a/neu gyffuriau, a phatrwm o anawsterau cynyddol o ran gwaith, problemau yn eu perthynas ag eraill, gwrthdar o'r heddlu, a hunanladdiad hyd yn oed. Bu 55,000 o filwyr farw yn rhyfel Vietnam, ond mae dros 100,000 o gyn-filwyr o America wedi

since that conflict than died in action. Five years after the Falklands campaign, 25 per cent of serving paratroopers were demonstrated to have PTSD. We have no idea of the percentage of ex-service personnel so affected. Approximately 10 per cent of the prison population comprises ex-service personnel, and 2,000 of them are estimated to have PTSD. Of the homeless population, 12 per cent are veterans.

cyflawni hunanladdiad ers hynny. Yng nghyd-destun y DU, mae mwy o gyn-filwyr o ryfel Ynysoedd Falkland wedi cyflawni hunanladdiad ers y rhyfel hwnnw nag a fu farw yn y brwydro. Bum mlynedd ar ôl ymgrych Ynysoedd Falkland, dangoswyd bod 25 y cant o'r awyrfilwyr a fu'n gwasanaethu yno yn dioddef anhwylder straen wedi trawma. Nid oes gennym syniad faint o gyn-aelodau o'r lluoedd arfog y mae'r anhwylder wedi effeithio arnynt. Mae tua 10 y cant o'r bobl sydd mewn carchardai yn gyn-aelodau o'r lluoedd arfog, ac amcangyfrifir bod 2,000 o'r rheini'n dioddef anhwylder straen wedi trawma. Mae 12 y cant o bobl sy'n ddigartref yn gyn-filwyr.

5.10 p.m.

In a short debate two years ago, I spoke in support of the Royal British Legion's Honour the Covenant campaign. I quoted the then-head of the British Army, General Sir Richard Dannatt, who told the then-Secretary of State for Defence that the army would not let the nation down, but that he did not want the nation to let the army down. That applies equally to our other armed services.

Mewn dadl fer a gynhaliwyd ddwy flynedd yn ôl, bûm yn siarad o blaid ymgrych y Lleng Brydeinig Frenhinol, sef Anrhydeddu'r Cyfamod. Difynnais eiriau penneth Byddin Prydain ar y pryd, y Cadfridog Syr Richard Dannatt, a ddywedodd wrth yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Amddiffyn ar y pryd na fyddai'r fyddin yn siomi'r genedl, ond nad oedd am i'r genedl siomi'r fyddin. Mae hynny'n berthnasol yn yr un modd i'n lluoedd arfog eraill.

I refer to work by the King's Centre for Military Health Research, which identified an increase in psychological problems ranging from PTSD to alcohol misuse among personnel who had been deployed for 13 months or more in a three-year period. The research also noted that veterans who are not assisted by the Ministry of Defence-supported Combat Stress or another specialist organisation need to access mental health care and receive priority treatment. As someone who campaigned on behalf of the traumatised ex-forces personnel who had come to rely on the Tŷ Gwyn ex-service treatment unit in Llandudno, I was delighted by that.

Hoffwn gyfeirio at waith a wneir gan y *King's Centre for Military Health Research*, a nododd gynnydd mewn problemau seicolegol, yn amrywio o anhwylder straen wedi trawma i gamddefnyddio alcohol, ymysg milwyr a oedd wedi'u hanfon ar ymgyrchoedd am 13 mis neu ragor mewn cyfnod o dair blynedd. Yr oedd yr ymchwil hefyd yn nodi bod angen i gyn-filwyr nad ydynt yn cael cymorth gan Combat Stress, a gefnogir gan y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn, neu sefydliad arbenigol arall, allu cael gofal iechyd meddwl a thriniaeth fel mater o flaenoriaeth. Fel un a fu'n ymgyrchu ar ran cyn-aelodau o'r lluoedd arfog a oedd wedi dioddef trawma ac wedi dod i ddibynnau ar yr uned triniaeth i gyn-filwyr yn Nhŷ Gwyn yn Llandudno, yr oeddwn wrth fy modd â hynny.

Tŷ Gwyn was the only independent respite and treatment centre in the whole of the UK for traumatised ex-forces personnel. These were the people whose complex needs had

Tŷ Gwyn oedd yr unig ganolfan seibiant a thriniaeth annibynnol yn y DU gyfan i gyn-aelodau o'r lluoedd arfog a oedd wedi dioddef trawma. Y rhain oedd yr unigolion

not been met by the NHS or MOD-commissioned Combat Stress. They were also the most vulnerable group whose symptomatic, addictive and disruptive behaviour too often led to substance misuse, domestic abuse, homelessness, criminal conviction and suicide. When I visited Tŷ Gwyn, I met a group of veterans aged from their 80s to their early 20s, who had served in engagements spanning rearguard action at Dunkirk through to the second Gulf war. Initial bravado was followed by tears as they told me their stories. It was one of the most moving moments of my life. Despite our campaign, Tŷ Gwyn was closed in late 2005. My pleas to Governments in London and Cardiff fell on deaf ears. Although almost all the Tŷ Gwyn lads had been through Combat Stress, their complex needs had not been met within the limited provision contracted for by the MOD. The drug and alcohol agency CAIS undertook a feasibility study into the possibility of it delivering a replacement service, but found that no funding was available.

In recent months, several north Wales veterans have gone to press. Falklands veteran Les Standish of Anglesey told how post-traumatic stress disorder saw his life spiral out of control and landed him in prison. Through counselling, Les regained control of his life and now helps veterans who have PTSD through the north-Wales based Pathways charity. Thomas Rowlands of Anglesey stated,

'It was Bosnia which ended my Army days. I saw children blown up while I looked on helpless to do anything'.

Medically discharged from the army, he said that he had received no help to cope with his PTSD, but he was one of the first to receive support from Pathways. Pathways is favoured by ex-elite forces and other ex-service personnel. Its motto is 'The best deserve the

nad oedd eu hanghenion cymhleth wedi'u diwallu gan y GIG neu Combat Stress a gomisiynwyd gan y Weinnyddiaeth Amddiffyn. Hwy hefyd oedd y grŵp mwyaf agored i niwed, a'u hymddygiad symptomatig, caethiwus a thrwblus yn arwain yn rhy aml at gamddefnyddio sylweddau, cam-drin yn y cartref, digartrefedd, collfarm droseddol a hunanladdiad. Pan ymwelais â Thŷ Gwyn, cwrddais â grŵp o gyn-filwyr yn amrywio o rai yn eu 80au i rai yn eu 20au cynnar a fu'n gwasanaethu mewn ymgyrchoedd yn ymestyn o waith ymladd i gadw'r ôl yn Dunkirk i ail ryfel y Gwlff. Dilynwyd yr ymffrostio dechreuel gan ddagrau wrth iddynt adrodd eu straeon wrthyf. Dyna un o'r digwyddiadau a effeithiodd fwyafrif arnaf erioed. Er gwaethaf ein hymgyrch, caewyd Tŷ Gwyn ddiwedd 2005. Ni wrandawodd y Llywodraeth yn Llundain na Chaerdydd ar fy mhledion. Yr oedd bron pob un o'r dynion yn Nhŷ Gwyn wedi bod trwy Combat Stress, ond nid oedd eu hanghenion cymhleth wedi'u diwallu gan y ddarpariaeth gyfyngedig y contractiodd y Weinnyddiaeth Amddiffyn ar ei chyfer. Gwnaeth CAIS, yr asiantaeth gwasanaethau cyffuriau ac alcohol, astudiaeth ddichonoldeb o bosiblwydd darparu gwasanaeth yn lle Tŷ Gwyn, ond gwelodd nad oedd dim arian ar gael.

Mae nifer o gyn-filwyr o'r gogledd wedi mynd at y wasg yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf. Dywedodd Les Standish o Ynys Môn, cyn-filwr o ryfel Ynysoedd Falkland, sut yr oedd anhwylder straen wedi trawma wedi peri iddo golli rheolaeth ar ei fywyd a mynd i'r carchar. Trwy wasanaeth cwnsela adenillodd Les reolaeth ar ei fywyd, ac erbyn hyn mae'n helpu cyn-filwyr sydd ag anhwylder straen wedi trawma, trwy elusen 'Pathways' yn y gogledd. Meddai Thomas Rowlands o Ynys Môn,

Yn Bosnia y daeth fy nyddiau yn y Fyddin i ben. Gwelais blant yn cael eu ffrwydro, a minnau'n gwyllo heb fedru gwneud dim.

Ar ôl cael ei ryddhau o'r fyddin am resymau meddygol, dywedodd na chafodd ddim help i ymdopi â'i anhwylder straen wedi trawma, ond ef oedd un o'r rhai cyntaf i gael cymorth gan 'Pathways'. Mae cyn-aelodau o'r lluoedd elît a chyn-aelodau eraill y lluoedd arfog yn

best'. It provides a six-week in-house therapy programme, using highly trained staff who have vast experience of the treatment of PTSD in ex-military personnel exposed to prolonged combat situations. It also provides a two-year support package and outreach support that extends to groups, partners and families. Its treatment centre is in a safe, secluded and discreet environment. However, its future is threatened because of a lack of funding. The Welsh Government has refused it a grant. Despite the evidence to the contrary, the Welsh Government claimed that adequate facilities were already provided. In reality, Pathways already has 4,000 direct or indirect clients. In the week that I visited, it received 11 referrals, six relating to north Wales residents. Referrals come from the NHS and the police. A major cause of concern is that the NHS in Wales is refusing to pay, and Pathways tells me that it has clients from Wales who require funding that it cannot get.

Clinicians founded Pathways with their personal savings, hoping to secure a Government grant for salaries. They are now in financial difficulty because of the severity of the funding situation, and they cannot continue to fund Pathways with personal money. Inundated with clients wanting to come in, three out of four emergency clients are unfunded. Over Christmas, it relied on the goodwill of the local community, which provided food parcels to feed its clients. With all the goodwill in the world, this is extremely serious, and cannot continue. Over Christmas, they took in clients who, had they not, would have taken their own lives. They now have clients waiting to be admitted, but cannot accept them because of a lack of funding. They generated over 30 jobs, but have had to make some of those people redundant. With funding and expansion to meet demand, they could secure a further 100 jobs. When I raised the issue of Pathways with the Minister for Health and Social

ffafrio 'Pathways'. Arwyddair y gwasanaeth yw 'Mae'r gorau'n haeddu'r gorau'. Mae'n darparu rhaglen therapi yn y lleoliad, sy'n para chwe wythnos, gan ddefnyddio staff cymwys iawn sydd â phrofiad helaeth o drin anhwylder straen wedi trawma, ymhliith cynaelodau'r lluoedd arfog sydd wedi bod yn ymladd am amser hir. Mae hefyd yn darparu pecyn cymorth ac allgymorth dwy flynedd sy'n ymestyn i grwpiau, partneriaid a theuluoedd. Mae ei ganolfan driniaeth mewn amgylchedd diogel, diarffordd a disylw. Fodd bynnag, mae ei ddyfodol dan fygythiad oherwydd diffyg arian. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi gwrrthod rhoi grant iddo. Er gwaethaf y dystiolaeth i'r gwrrthwyneb, honnodd Llywodraeth Cymru fod cyfleusterau digonol eisoes yn cael eu darparu. Mewn gwirionedd, mae gan 'Pathways' eisoes 4,000 o gleientiaid uniongyrchol neu anuniongyrchol. Yn ystod yr wythnos pan ymwelais â'r gwasanaeth, yr oedd 11 o bobl wedi'u cyfeirio ato, chwech ohonynt yn byw yn y gogledd. Caiff pobl eu cyfeirio at y gwasanaeth gan y GIG a'r heddlu yn bennaf. Yr hyn sy'n peri pryer mawr yw'r ffaith fod y GIG yng Nghymru yn gwrrthod talu, a dywed 'Pathways' wrthyf fod ganddo gleientiaid o Gymru y mae angen arian i'w trin, ond nad yw'n gallu cael yr arian hwnnw.

Clinigwyr a sefydlodd 'Pathways' gyda'u cynillion personol, gan obeithio cael grant gan y Llywodraeth i dalu cyflogau. Maent mewn trfferthion ariannol erbyn hyn oherwydd difrifoldeb y sefyllfa o ran cyllid, ac ni allant barhau i ariannu 'Pathways' o'u harian personol. Mae gan y gwasanaeth lu o gleientiaid sydd am gael eu derbyn, ac ni chaiff tri o bob pedwar cleient brys eu hariannu. Dros y Nadolig, bu'r gwasanaeth yn dibynnu ar ewyllys da y gymuned leol, a ddarparodd barseli bwyd i fwydo'r cleientiaid. Hyd yn oed gyda'r holl ewyllys da yn y byd, mae hon yn sefyllfa ddifrifol tu hwnt, ac ni all barhau. Dros y Nadolig, croesawodd y gwasanaeth gleientiaid a fyddai wedi cyflawni humanladdiad pe baent heb eu derbyn. Mae gan y gwasanaeth gleientiaid yn awr sy'n aros i gael eu derbyn, ond ni all wneud hynny oherwydd diffyg cyllid. Creodd y gwasanaeth dros 30 o swyddi, ond mae wedi gorfol diswyddo rhai o'r bobl hynny. Pe bai'n cael cyllid ac yn cael

Services, and asked her to intervene to safeguard this vital service for our wounded veterans, she replied that:

‘consultants for the service were advised at the first point of contact with our appraisal team that the project was not eligible for grant aid, because the services that the project provides can be provided by the NHS’.

She added that:

‘Veterans across Wales have access to mental health services through their GPs and community mental health teams and, where required, specialist in-patient services’.

Under a new First Minister, I hope that she will reconsider on the basis of the evident needs of our wounded veterans. Thousands are dependent on the services provided by Pathways, and there is a desperate need for its existence.

Pathways was founded by Dr Steven Hughes, regimental medical officer with the second battalion of the parachute regiment, who fought at the battles of Goose Green and Wireless Ridge in the Falkland islands in 1982, and was director of front-line resuscitation at the Bluff Cove disaster, which had a massive impact in Wales. Along with Dr Deborah Power, he set up Pathways, frustrated by the fact that—with no disrespect to NHS mental health professionals—it was likely that the first time an NHS professional would encounter an ex-servicemen with complex PTSD would be their first appreciation of a complex psychological condition that correlates poorly with the usual spectrum of civilian mental health disorders. He said that if conventional mental health services were comprehensive, there would not be such a high rate of veteran suicide, such a high prison population and large numbers of veterans sleeping rough. There would be no requirement for organisations like Pathways.

ehangu i ateb y galw, gallai sicrhau 100 o swyddi ychwanegol. Pan godais y mater ynghylch ‘Pathways’ gyda’r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, a gofyn iddi ymyrryd i ddiogelu’r gwasanaeth hanfodol hwn ar gyfer ein cyn-filwyr clwyfedig, ei hymateb oedd bod:

‘ymgyngorwyr ar ran y gwasanaeth wedi cael gwybod, pan gysylltwyd â’n tim arfarnu am y tro cyntaf, nad oedd y prosiect yn gymwys i gael cymorth grant gan fod y gwasanaethau y mae’r prosiect yn eu cynnig yn rhai y gall y GIG eu darparu.’

Ychwanegodd:

‘Mae cyn-filwyr ledled Cymru yn gallu cael gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl trwy eu meddygon teulu a thimau iechyd meddwl cymunedol, a gwasanaethau arbenigol i gleifion mewnol lle bydd angen.’

Dan Brif Weinidog newydd, gobeithio y bydd yn ailystyried hynny ar sail anghenion amlwg ein cyn-filwyr clwyfedig. Mae miloedd yn dibynnau ar y gwasanaethau a ddarperir gan ‘Pathways’, ac y mae angen dybryd iddo fodoli.

Sefydlwyd ‘Pathways’ gan Dr Steven Hughes, swyddog meddygol catrodol gydag ail fataliwn catrawd y parasiwtwyr, a fu’n ymladd ym mrwydrau Goose Green a Wireless Ridge ar Ynysedd Falkland yn 1982, ac yn gyfarwyddwr dadebru yn y rheng flaen yn nhrychneb Bluff Cove, a effeithiodd yn arthrol ar bobl yng Nghymru. Sefydlodd Dr Hughes ‘Pathways’ ar y cyd â Dr Deborah Power, am ei fod yn teimlo’n rhwystredig ei bod yn debygol—heb amharchu gweithwyr proffesiynol y GIG ym maes iechyd meddwl—mai’r tro cyntaf y byddai gweithiwr proffesiynol yn y GIG yn dod ar draws cyn-aelod o’r lluoedd arfog ag anhwylder straen wedi trawma cymhleth fyddai’r tro cyntaf i’r gweithiwr hwnnw orfod deall anhwylder seicolegol cymhleth nad oes ganddo fawr o gysylltiad â sbectwm arferol anhwylderau iechyd meddwl sifiliaid. Pe bai gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl confensiynol yn gynhwysfawr, dywedodd Dr Hughes na fyddai cynifer o gyn-filwyr yn cyflawni hunanladdiad, na fyddai cynifer o bobl mewn carchardai ac na fyddai nifer fawr

o gyn-filwyr yn ddigartref. Ni fyddai angen sefydliadau megis 'Pathways'.

He added that complex military post-traumatic stress disorder is, by definition, not within the routine practice of NHS mental health services, other than at a handful of specialist units, such as the community mental health pilot for veterans in Cardiff. That is one of just six across the whole of the UK, and the only one in Wales. The non-residential therapy that that unit provides risks unlocking nightmares and then leaving people to live them between sessions.

At a Royal British Legion meeting in the Assembly, its medical director told me that it covers a catchment area of 1 million people, and has been inundated with referrals. In England and Scotland, increasing numbers of primary care trusts are realising that complex PTSD has to be addressed in a specialised manner. Since opening, Pathways has seen referrals from Scottish and English primary care trusts, service charities and the probation service. Referrals include an ex-Afghanistan veteran on remand, having treatment at Pathways rather than being in prison.

The clinicians at Pathways are successful medical professionals in their day jobs. They state that they would not be so passionate if they did not believe that ex-service personnel are being short-changed. It is reported that former soldier Chris O'Neil of Colwyn Bay has this week launched a pilot project to raise awareness of the plight of ex-service personnel left mentally scarred by their tours of duty, and to push for vital support for them. The Welsh Government was expected to attend the initial meeting of this project. I hope that the Minister will confirm that a representative of the Welsh Government did attend, and that working at both devolved and UK Government levels, the Welsh Government will now, at last, take action to support these forgotten heroes.

Ychwanegodd nad yw anhwylder straen wedi trawma milwrol cymhleth, trwy ddiffiniad, yn rhan o feddygaeth arferol gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl y GIG, heblaw mewn llond llaw o unedau arbenigol, megis y cynllun peilot iechyd meddwl cymunedol i gyn-filwyr yng Nghaerdydd. Mae'r uned honno'n un o chwe uned yn unig ar draws y DU gyfan, a'r unig un yng Nghymru. Mae perygl bod y therapi dibreswyl y mae'r uned yn ei ddarparu yn datgloi hunllefau, a phobl wedyn yn gorfod byw drwy'r hunllefau hynny rhwng sesiynau.

Mewn cyfarfod o'r Lleng Brydeinig Frenhinol yn y Cynulliad, dywedodd y cyfarwyddwr meddygol wrthyf fod y Lleng yn ymdrin â dalgylch sy'n cynnwys 1 filiwn o bobl, a bod llu o bobl wedi'u cyfeirio ati. Yn Lloegr a'r Alban, mae niferoedd cynyddol o ymddiriedolaethau gofal sylfaenol yn cydnabod bod angen mynd i'r afael ag anhwylder straen wedi trawma cymhleth mewn modd arbenigol. Ers agor, mae gwasanaeth 'Pathways' wedi gweld pobl yn cael eu cyfeirio ato o ymddiriedolaethau gofal sylfaenol yn yr Alban a Lloegr, elusennau'r lluoedd arfog a'r gwasanaeth prawf. Mae'r bobl a gaiff eu cyfeirio at y gwasanaeth yn cynnwys cyn-filwr a fu'n gwasanaethu yn Affganistan ac sydd ar remând, ac yn cael triniaeth yn 'Pathways' yn hytrach na bod yn y carchar.

Mae'r clinigwyr yn 'Pathways' yn weithwyr proffesiynol meddygol llwyddiannus yn eu swyddi pob dydd. Dywedant na fyddent mor frwd pe baent yn credu bod cyn-aelodau o'r lluoedd arfog yn cael triniaeth briodol. Adroddwyd bod Chris O'Neil, cyn-filwr o Fae Colwyn, wedi lansio prosiect peilot yr wythnos hon i godi ymwybyddiaeth o drafferthion cyn-aelodau o'r lluoedd arfog sy'n cael eu gadael wedi'u creithio'n feddyliol ar ôl cyfnod ar ddyletswydd, ac i bwysio am gymorth hanfodol ar eu cyfer. Yr oedd disgwyl i Lywodraeth Cymru fod yng nghyfarfod cyntaf y prosiect hwn. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn cadarnhau bod cynrychiolydd o Lywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn y cyfarfod, ac y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn awr, o'r diwedd, yn cymryd camau

gweithredu i gynorthwyo'r arwyr anghofiedig hyn, gan weithio ar lefel ddatganoledig ac ar lefel Llywodraeth y DU.

Leanne Wood: Thank you, Mark, for allowing me to contribute to this debate. I wanted to speak because, as well as the high death toll on all sides of the wars in the middle east, we also know that there are high levels of physical and mental health problems among those who have been involved in conflict. Witnessing and engaging in death is bound to have a drastic impact upon the mind. I know that post-traumatic stress syndrome can cause huge problems for individuals, families and communities. I saw the effect of that too often when I was a probation officer. I can confirm what you said about people with this condition having difficulties with alcohol and drugs.

Leanne Wood: Diolch ichi, Mark, am adael imi gyfrannu i'r ddadl hon. Yr oeddwn am siarad oherwydd, yn ogystal â'r nifer fawr o bobl sydd wedi marw ar bob ochr yn y rhyfeloedd yn y dwyrain canol, gwyddom hefyd fod lefelau uchel o broblemau corfforol a phroblemau iechyd meddwl ymysg y sawl sydd wedi bod yn ymwneud â gwrthdaro. Mae dystiolaeth i farwolaeth ac ymwneud â marwolaeth yn siŵr o effeithio'n ddirfawr ar y meddwl. Gwn fod syndrom straen wedi trawma yn gallu achosi problemau enfawr i unigolion, teuluoedd a chymunedau. Gwelais effaith hynny'n rhy aml pan oeddwn yn swyddog prawf. Gallaf gadarnhau'r hyn a ddywedasoch am bobl sydd â'r anhwylder hwn yn cael trafferthion gydag alcohol a chyffuriau.

5.20 p.m.

Post-traumatic stress disorder and other mental health problems are inevitable when people are exposed to the horrors of war. Surely, the best prevention would be to bring the troops home. We should have learnt these lessons from Vietnam, but, sadly, we have not.

Mae anhwylder straen wedi trawma a phroblemau iechyd meddwl eraill yn anochel pan fydd pobl yn dod i gysylltiad ag erchyllterau rhyfel. Rhaid mai'r ffordd orau i'w hatal fyddai dod â'r lluoedd adref. Dylem fod wedi dysgu'r gwersi hyn o Vietnam, ond yn anffodus nid ydym wedi gwneud hynny.

Eleanor Burnham: I have also been to Pathways, and was absolutely staggered by the fact that the modest medical person who I met, who does not want people to know who she is, has mortgaged her house for this wonderful service. The point that she made to me was that, in her opinion, the services that she offers at Pathways in Bangor are far superior to anything that might otherwise be available because she has come across many people who have supposedly been treated elsewhere, and has found their previous treatment to be wanting.

Eleanor Burnham: Yr wyf fi hefyd wedi bod yng ngwasanaeth 'Pathways', a chefais fy syfrdanu fod y weithwraig feddygol ddiymhongar y cwrddais â hi, ac nad yw'n dymuno i bobl wybod pwy yw hi, wedi morgeisio'i thŷ er mwyn y gwasanaeth gwych hwn. Y pwynt a wnaeth oedd bod y gwasanaethau a gynigir ganddi yn 'Pathways' ym Mangor lawer yn well na dim a allai fod ar gael fel arall, yn ei barn hi, oherwydd iddi ddod ar draws nifer o bobl sydd wedi'u trin yn ôl pob sôn mewn mannau eraill, a'i bod wedi gweld bod eu triniaeth flaenorol yn ddiffygol.

Like Leanne, I believe that if we expect our armed forces to lay down their lives and to go to war on our behalf, this is the least that we can do. My mother was very lucky not to suffer because she was a sister in Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service in Burma and India, and must have

Yr wyf fi, fel Leanne, yn credu mai dyma'r peth lleiaf y gallwn ei wneud os ydym yn disgwyl i'n lluoedd arfog beryglu eu bywydau a mynd i ryfel ar ein rhan. Yr oedd fy mam yn ffodus iawn na ddioddefodd anhwylder o'r fath, oherwydd yr oedd yn briñs yng Ngwasanaeth Nysio Milwrol

seen some horrible things. If we expect people to go to war, the least that we can do is to look after them adequately. It is an absolute scandal.

I hope that our caring Minister will reconsider. I have only just had her letter and she has turned down my request. I hope that it can be reconsidered, because the evidence is there. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. I have met people who had experienced terrific ordeals, but they were being cared for by some interesting and caring people. I suggest, Minister, that we should revisit the situation, because we desperately need to be able to give people the care and attention that Pathways can, which probably cannot be given elsewhere.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Edwina Hart): I am well aware, as is the Government, of the need for appropriate and responsive services for people with PTSD. I am committed to supporting and to treating people in Wales with the condition. We need to recognise that PTSD can develop in people of any age or social group following a stressful event or a situation of an exceptionally threatening or catastrophic nature. PTSD affects 5 per cent of men and 10 per cent of women at some time in their life. An individual often relives the experience through nightmares and flashbacks, has problems with concentrating and sleeping, and has feelings of isolation and detachment from life. It can occur after experiencing or witnessing traumatic events, such as military combat, natural disasters, serious accidents, terrorist attacks, violent deaths, personal assaults, including rape, and other situations in which the person feels extreme fear, horror or helplessness.

According to the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence, refugees and asylum seekers from war zones are also at higher risk, and NICE recommends that they receive

Ymerodrol y Frenhines Alexandra yn Burma ac India, a rhaid ei bod wedi gweld pethau erchyll. Os ydym yn disgwyli bobl fynd i ryfel, y peth lleiaf y gallwn ei wneud yw gofalu amdanynt yn ddigonol. Mae'n gwbl warthus.

Gobeithio y bydd ein Gweinidog gofalgar yn ailystyried. Newydd gael ei llythyr yr wyf, ac y mae wedi gwrrthod fy nghais. Gobeithio y bydd modd ei ailystyried, oherwydd mae'r dystiolaeth ar gael. Wrth ei flas mae profi pwdin. Yr wyf wedi cwrdd â phobl sydd wedi cael profiadau erchyll, ond yr oeddent yn cael gofal gan bobl ddiddorol a gofalgar. Awgrymaff Weinidog, y dylem ailedrych ar y sefyllfa, oherwydd mae taer angen inni allu rhoi i bobl y gofal a'r sylw y mae 'Pathways' yn gallu eu rhoi, ac na ellir eu rhoi mewn mannau eraill, fwy na thebyg.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Edwina Hart): Yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn, fel y mae'r Llywodraeth, o'r angen am wasanaethau priodol ac ymatebol i bobl ag anhwylder straen wedi trawma. Yr wyf wedi ymrwymo i gynorthwyo a thrin pobl yng Nghymru sydd â'r anhwylder hwn. Mae angen inni sylweddoli bod anhwylder straen wedi trawma'n gallu datblygu mewn pobl o bob oed neu grŵp cymdeithasol yn dilyn digwyddiad sy'n peri straen, neu sefyllfa o natur eithriadol o fygythiol neu drychinebus. Mae anhwylder straen wedi trawma'n effeithio ar 5 y cant o ddynion a 10 y cant o fenywod ar ryw adeg yn eu bywyd. Yn aml, bydd unigolyn yn ail-fyw'r profiad trwy hunllefau ac ôl-flachiau, bydd yn cael problemau wrth ganolbwytio a chysgu, a bydd yn teimlo'n unig ac wedi'i ddatgysylltu oddi wrth fywyd. Gall hynny ddigwydd ar ôl profi neu weld digwyddiadau trawmatig, megis gwrthdaro milwrol, trychinebau naturiol, damweiniau difrifol, ymosodiadau gan derfysgwyr, marwolaethau treisgar, ymosodiadau personol, gan gynnwys traus, a sefyllfaoedd eraill pan oedd yr unigolyn yn teimlo ofn, arswyd neu ddiymadferthedd eithafol.

Yn ôl y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol, mae ffoaduriaid a cheiswyr lloches o barthau rhyfel hefyd mewn mwy o berygl, ac mae'r Sefydliad yn

the appropriate screening. Symptoms often develop immediately after the event, but can be delayed for many years. PTSD can still be treatable when the problems present themselves many years after the traumatic event. The evidence-based treatment that is approved by NICE includes counselling and psychotherapy, sometimes with medication, in addition to other treatments. In all cases, treatment needs to be tailored to individual needs and preferences. Screening and assessment is therefore crucial in identifying the condition. People may not present for such a long time that it is important that we keep at the forefront of our minds the fact that, when dealing with individuals, the screening and identification of needs is crucial.

Health boards in Wales are responsible for all healthcare provision in their area, and provide services that include support for people with PTSD that is in line with local needs and circumstances. Services have to take account of the NICE guidelines on treatment that were published in 2005. GPs should take responsibility for the initial assessment and for the co-ordination of the care of sufferers in primary care, as well as determine the need for emergency medical or psychiatric assessment.

A variety of services is available in the NHS in Wales, including access to generic mental health services through GPs, community mental health teams, and, where required, more specialist treatments. Specialist treatment includes access to the NHS traumatic stress service at the University Hospital of Wales, which provides assessment and evidence-based treatment for individuals. Referrals are accepted from local GPs and secondary care professionals.

It is clear from Mark's introduction to this discussion that the debate concentrates on the issue of veterans. Veterans make up a social group that is particularly susceptible to

argymhell y dylent gael eu sgrinio'n briodol. Yn aml, bydd symptomau'n datblygu'n syth ar ôl y digwyddiad, ond efallai na fyddant yn dod i'r amlwg am flynyddoedd lawer. Mae'n dal yn bosibl trin anhwylder straen wedi trawma pan fydd y problemau'n dod i'r amlwg flynyddoedd lawer ar ôl y digwyddiad trawmatig. Mae'r driniaeth sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth ac a gymeradwyir gan y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol yn cynnwys gwasanaeth cwnsela a seicotherapi, gyda meddyginaeth weithiau, yn ogystal â thriniaethau eraill. Ym mhob achos, bydd angen teilwra triniaeth i ddiwallu anghenion a dewisiadau unigol. Felly, mae gwaith sgrinio ac asesu'n hollbwysig er mwyn adnabod yr anhwylder. Mae'n bosibl na fydd pobl yn gofyn am gymorth am amser hir, felly mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cofio bod sgrinio ac adnabod anghenion yn hollbwysig wrth ymdrin ag unigolion.

Mae byrddau iechyd yng Nghymru yn gyfrifol am yr holl ddarpariaeth gofal iechyd yn eu hardal, ac y maent yn darparu gwasanaethau sy'n cynnwys cymorth i bobl ag anhwylder straen wedi trawma sy'n unol ag anghenion ac amgylchiadau lleol. Rhaid i wasanaethau ystyried canllawiau'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol ar driniaeth, a gyhoeddwyd yn 2005. Dylai meddygon teulu gymryd cyfrifoldeb am yr asesiad dechreul ac am gydgysylltu'r gofal a gaiff dioddefwyr ym maes gofal sylfaenol, yn ogystal â phenderfynu a oes angen asesiad meddygol neu seiciatrig brys.

Mae amrywiaeth o wasanaethau ar gael yn y GIG yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl cyffredinol trwy feddygon teulu, timau iechyd meddwl cymunedol, a thriniaethau mwy arbenigol lle bydd angen. Mae triniaeth arbenigol yn cynnwys mynediad i wasanaeth straen trawmatig y GIG yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, sy'n darparu asesiad a thriniaeth ar sail tystiolaeth i unigolion. Derbynir unigolion a gaiff eu cyfeirio gan feddygon teulu lleol a gweithwyr proffesiynol ym maes gofal eilaidd.

Mae'n amlwg o gyflwyniad Mark i'r drafodaeth hon fod y ddadl yn canolbwytio ar gyn-filwyr. Mae cyn-filwyr yn grŵp cymdeithasol sy'n arbennig o agored i

PTSD. I take my responsibility for the health of those who served in the armed forces extremely seriously. The NHS traumatic stress service hosts the community veterans mental health service, which I launched in February 2008 and, as I think Mark indicated in his short debate, it is a two-year pilot that is currently jointly funded by the Welsh Assembly Government and the Ministry of Defence. It is one of only six sites in the UK. That service provides expert clinical treatment and support to veterans who can access the service directly online or by e-mail or telephone. The service will diagnose and offer treatment or signpost veterans to local NHS services or veterans' agencies. The service has had 150 referrals since it started from veterans, veterans' families, general practitioners, community mental health teams, veterans' agencies and voluntary organisations. The service also helps veterans to access services relating to housing and employment problems and physical illness and injuries.

Treatment options include the commissioning of services offered by Combat Stress—a well respected charitable organisation to which the Assembly contributes annual grant funding. A pilot project, as you know, is currently being run to help to identify the level of veterans' mental health needs in Wales and the most appropriate national model of delivery for addressing those needs in the national health service. In order to complement that pilot scheme and to provide extensive survey data on veterans' health in Wales, I recently commissioned the veterans' needs assessment research project in Cardiff University. I have also asked Professor Bisson to chair a national task and finish group to complement and enhance the work that is under way through the pilot project and the needs assessment research.

The group involves statutory and non-statutory representatives, who will consider the wider mental, physical and social needs of veterans by gathering evidence outside the

anhwylder straen wedi trawma. Yr wyf o ddifrif yngylch fy nghyfrifoldeb am iechyd y sawl a fu'n gwasanaethu yn y lluoedd arfog. Gwasanaeth straen trawmatig y GIG sy'n darparu'r gwasanaeth iechyd meddwl cymunedol i gyn-filwyr. Fe'i lansiwyd gennfyd ym mis Chwefror 2008, ac fel y soniodd Mark yn ei ddadl fer, mi gredaf, mae'n gynllun peilot dwy flynedd a gaiff ei ariannu ar y cyd ar hyn o bryd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r Weinnyddiaeth Amddiffyn. Mae'n un o chwe safle'n unig yn y DU. Mae'r gwasanaeth yn darparu triniaeth a chymorth clinigol arbenigol i gyn-filwyr sy'n gallu cael mynediad i'r gwasanaeth yn uniongyrchol ar-lein neu drwy e-bost neu dros y ffôn. Bydd y gwasanaeth yn gwneud diagnosis ac yn cynnig triniaeth neu'n cyfeirio cyn-filwyr at wasanaethau lleol y GIG neu asiantaethau cyn-filwyr. Cafodd 150 o bobl eu cyfeirio at y gwasanaeth ers iddo ddechrau, gan gyn-filwyr, teuluoedd cyn-filwyr, meddygon teulu, timau iechyd meddwl cymunedol, asiantaethau cyn-filwyr a mudiadau gwirfoddol. Mae'r gwasanaeth hefyd yn helpu cyn-filwyr i allu cael gwasanaethau'n ymwneud â phroblemau tai a chyflogaeth yn ogystal â salwch ac anafiadau corfforol.

Mae dewisiadau triniaeth yn cynnwys comisiynu gwasanaethau a gynigir gan Combat Stress—mudiad elusennol uchel ei barch sy'n cael arian grant gan y Cynulliad bob blwyddyn. Fel y gwyddoch, caiff cynllun peilot ei redeg ar hyn o bryd i helpu adnabod lefel anghenion iechyd meddwl cyn-filwyr yng Nghymru, ac i adnabod y model cenedlaethol mwyaf priodol ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â'r anghenion hynny yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Er mwyn ategu'r cynllun peilot hwnnw a darparu data arolwg helaeth ar iechyd cyn-filwyr yng Nghymru, comisiynais brosiect ymchwil ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd yn ddiweddar ar asesu anghenion cyn-filwyr. Yr wyf hefyd wedi gofyn i'r Athro Bisson gadeirio grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen cenedlaethol i ategu a gwella'r gwaith sydd ar y gweill trwy'r prosiect peilot a'r ymchwil ar asesu anghenion.

Mae'r grŵp yn cynnwys cynrychiolwyr statudol ac anstatudol, a fydd yn ystyried anghenion iechyd meddwl, anghenion corfforol ac anghenion cymdeithasol

scope of the pilot. The group is making recommendations to me on a veterans' mental health service model across Wales, which will involve collaborative working based on the evidence that is being gathered.

I am determined to do as much as we can to help to co-ordinate and deliver high-quality public services in recognition of the service that our veterans have given to their country. I am absolutely committed to honouring the military covenant. Servicemen and women do an outstanding job and we owe them a debt of gratitude and a duty of care, particularly to those who have developed health problems as a result of their military service.

In Wales, I have extended the provision of NHS priority treatment and healthcare from war pensioners to all veterans who have service-related conditions, including PTSD. Furthermore, a new target has been set for 2010-11 to remind NHS organisations of their obligations to ensure that they comply with the arrangements on priority treatment and healthcare for veterans. The target also aims to ensure that service personnel retain their waiting list place wherever they may be posted.

To take forward the implementation of that target, my officials are arranging workshops to improve liaison between the NHS and the military, which will bring together the new leaders for mental health in each local health board to forge stronger links between health services in Wales and the military in planning services for veterans. Veterans and all people who access mental health services will benefit from our determination to ensure an improvement in the quality and availability of services; mental health services will have a strengthened presence within the NHS, which should benefit all users.

The veterans' service pilot is due to end in

ehangach cyn-filwyr, trwy gasglu tystiolaeth y tu allan i gwmpas y prosiect peilot. Mae'r grŵp wrthi'n gwneud argymhellion imi ynghylch model ar gyfer gwasanaeth iechyd meddwl i gyn-filwyr ar draws Cymru, a fydd yn golygu cydweithio ar sail y dystiolaeth a gesglir.

Yr wyf yn benderfynol o wneud cymaint ag y gallwn i helpu cydgysylltu a darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o safon i gydnabod y gwasanaeth y mae ein cyn-filwyr wedi'i roi i'w gwlad. Yr wyf wedi ymrwymo'n llwyr i anrhydeddu'r cyfamod milwrol. Mae aelodau'r lluoedd arfog, yn ddynion ac yn fenywod, yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol. Mae ein dyled yn fawr iddynt, ac mae arnom ddyletswydd gofal iddynt, yn enwedig y rheini sydd wedi cael problemau iechyd oherwydd eu gwasanaeth milwrol.

Yng Nghymru, yr wyf wedi ymestyn gwaith darparu gofal iechyd a thriniaeth fel mater o flaenoriaeth gan y GIG o bensiynwyr rhyfel yn unig i gynnwys pob cyn-filwr sydd ag anhwylder yn gysylltiedig â gwasanaeth milwrol, gan gynnwys anhwylder straen wedi trawma. Yn ogystal, mae targed newydd wedi'i osod ar gyfer 2010-11 i atgoffa sefydliadau'r GIG o'u rhwymedigaethau i sicrhau eu bod yn cydymffurfio â'r trefniadau ar gyfer gofal iechyd a thriniaeth fel mater o flaenoriaeth i gyn-filwyr. Mae'r targed hefyd yn ceisio sicrhau bod aelodau o'r lluoedd arfog yn cadw'u lle yn y rhestr aros, ni waeth ble y byddant yn cael eu hanfon.

Er mwyn mynd ymlaen i weithredu'r targed hwnnw, mae fy swyddogion wrthi'n trefnu gweithdai i wella'r cysylltiad rhwng y GIG a'r gwasanaeth milwrol, a fydd yn dod â'r arweinwyr newydd ar gyfer iechyd meddwl ym mhob bwrdd iechyd lleol ynghyd i greu cysylliadau cryfach rhwng gwasanaethau iechyd Cymru a'r gwasanaeth milwrol, wrth gynllunio gwasanaethau i gyn-filwyr. Bydd cyn-filwyr a phawb sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn elwa ar ein penderfyniad i sicrhau bod ansawdd y gwasanaethau a'r graddau y maent ar gael yn gwell; bydd gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn fwy amlwg yn y GIG, a dylai hynny fod o fudd i bob defnyddiwr.

Disgwylir i gynllun peilot y gwasanaeth i

March 2010. After that, I will consider an extension, depending on the results of the evaluation and the recommendations of the task and finish group and its research findings. I am keen to ensure that a full and comprehensive service that delivers specialist treatment, assessment and signposting is accessible across all parts of Wales. We are currently exploring options as how best to roll out this service. I have written to the Ministry of Defence to seek match funding, as both it and the Welsh Assembly Government have responsibilities for veterans, as citizens of Wales and as former service personnel.

Reference was made by Mark and Eleanor to the Pathways centre in Bangor. As I have stated previously, the elements of healthcare that it aims to provide are, I believe, also provided by the NHS. Local services are expected to provide evidence-based treatment, taking into account the NICE recommendations on PTSD, through their community mental health teams. Veterans in north Wales have been referred by the NHS to Combat Stress for care, treatment and support and that is funded by the Welsh Assembly Government and the UK Government. Consultants at Pathways were advised at the very first point of contact, and I will reiterate what I put in writing to Mark and Eleanor, that it was ineligible for grant aid because no project anywhere in Wales can be funded for services that are already provided by the NHS.

5.30 p.m.

In conclusion, the commitment of the Government in this area is absolute. We have to look at all issues concerning those who are affected by PTSD. We also have to look at veterans and honour our covenant to them.

gyn-filwyr ddod i ben ym mis Mawrth 2010. Ar ôl hynny, byddaf yn ystyried estyniad iddo, yn dibynnu ar ganlyniadau'r gwerthusiad, argymhellion y grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen, a chanlyniadau ei ymchwil. Yr wyf yn awyddus i sicrhau bod gwasanaeth llawn a chynhwysfawr sy'n darparu triniaeth, asesiad a chyfleuster cyfeirio arbenigol ar gael yn hawdd ar draws pob rhan o Gymru. Ar hyn o bryd, yr ydym yn archwilio dewisiadau ynghylch y ffordd orau o gyflwyno'r gwasanaeth hwn. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn i ofyn am arian cyfatebol, gan fod gan y Weinyddiaeth a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gyfrifoldebau dros gyn-filwyr, gan eu bod yn ddinasyddion Cymru ac yn gyn-aelodau'r lluoedd arfog.

Cyfeiriodd Mark ac Eleanor at ganolfan 'Pathways' ym Mangor. Fel y nodais yn flaenorol, yr wyf ar ddeall bod yr elfennau gofal iechyd y mae'r ganolfan yn ceisio'u darparu'n cael eu darparu hefyd gan y GIG. Disgwylir i wasanaethau lleol ddarparu triniaeth ar sail tystiolaeth, trwy eu timau iechyd meddwl cymunedol, gan ystyried argymhellion y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Iechyd a Rhagoriaeth Glinigol ar anhwylder straen wedi trawma. Mae cyn-filwyr yn y gogledd wedi'u cyfeirio gan y GIG at Combat Stress, a ariennir gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y DU, er mwyn iddynt gael gofal, triniaeth a chymorth. Dywedwyd wrth ymgynghorwyr yn 'Pathways', pan gysylltwyd â ni am y tro cyntaf, ac ailadroddaf yr hyn a ddywedais yn ysgrifenedig wrth Mark ac Eleanor, nad oedd y prosiect yn gymwys i gael cymorth grant gan na all yr un prosiect yn unman yng Nghymru gael ei ariannu i gynnig gwasanaethau a ddarperir eisoes gan y GIG.

I gloi, mae ymrwymiad y Llywodaeth yn y maes hwn yn llwyr. Rhaid inni edrych ar bob mater sy'n ymwneud â phobl y mae anhwylder straen wedi trawma yn effeithio arnynt. Rhaid inni edrych hefyd ar gyn-filwyr ac anhydeddu ein cyfamod iddynt.

Dadl Fer
Short Debate

Tollau Afon Hafren—Rhwystri i Ddatblygiad Economaidd Cymru?
Severn Bridge Tolls—A Barrier to Welsh Economic Development?

Michael German: I have given Jeff Cuthbert, Jenny Randerson and Nick Ramsay a minute each in this debate.

I preface my remarks by saying that I am disappointed that the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport is not present either to hear this debate on a matter of road transport or to respond to it, particularly given that I intend to raise strategic transport issues primarily, as well as economic issues relating to Wales. I do not necessarily want to talk about the cards issue—that is, of being able to use credit cards and not pay by cash only—but it is relevant and I hope that that situation will be resolved by the end of the year. We are told that the dispute is between those who want the company to pay the card charges from the banks, those who want the Government to pay, and those who want the motorist to pay. However, I believe that a resolution is in sight.

In this short debate, I will focus primarily on what happens when the bridges come back into public ownership. There is a trigger for that, depending on the usage of the bridges, and that is assessed every six months. At the moment, according to the Welsh Assembly Government, that will happen in 2016; according to the concessionaires, it will be in 2017. That is a moveable feast. Therefore, we have about six years in which to mount a campaign if we are intent upon changing the way in which these bridges are used.

The record of the UK Government, which currently has the responsibility for this, is not necessarily very good. When it was faced with a similar situation with the Dartford tunnel, it kept collecting the tolls—which were not going towards the repayment of

Michael German: Yr wyf wedi rhoi munud yr un i Jeff Cuthbert, Jenny Randerson a Nick Ramsay yn y ddadl hon.

Cyn cyflwyno fy sylwadau, hoffwn ddweud fy mod yn siomedig nad yw'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth yn bresennol i glywed y ddadl hon ar fater sy'n ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth ffyrdd, nac i ymateb iddi, yn enwedig o gofio fyd mod yn bwriadu codi materion trafnidiaeth strategol yn bennaf, yn ogystal â materion economaidd sy'n ymwneud â Chymru. Nid wyf o reidrwydd yn dymuno siarad am y mater cardiau—hynny yw, gallu defnyddio cardiau credyd a pheidio â gorvod defnyddio arian parod yn unig—ond mae'r mater hwnnw'n berthnasol, a gobeithio y bydd y sefyllfa honno wedi'i datrys erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn. Dywedir wrthym bod yr anghytundeb rhwng y rheini sydd am i'r cwmni dalu'r ffioedd a godir gan y banciau am ddefnyddio'r cardiau, y rheini sydd am i'r Llywodraeth dalu, a'r rheini sydd am i'r modurwr dalu. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod ateb i'r broblem ar y gorwel.

Yn y ddadl fer hon, hoffwn ganolbwytio'n bennaf ar yr hyn a fydd yn digwydd pan fydd y pontydd yn eiddo cyhoeddus unwaith eto. Ceir sbardun ar gyfer hynny, sy'n dibynnau ar y graddau y caiff y pontydd eu defnyddio, ac asesir hynny bob chwe mis. Ar hyn o bryd, yn ôl Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, bydd y pontydd yn dod yn eiddo cyhoeddus yn 2016; yn ôl y trwyddedigion, bydd hynny'n digwydd yn 2017. Mae'r dyddiad yn newid. Mae gennym ryw chwe blynedd, felly, i drefnu ymgyrch os ydym yn benderfynol o newid y ffordd y caiff y pontydd hyn eu defnyddio.

Nid yw hanes Llywodraeth y DU, sy'n gyfrifol am y mater ar hyn o bryd, o reidrwydd yn dda iawn. Pan oedd yn wynebu sefyllfa debyg yn achos twnnel Dartford, parhaodd i gasglu'r tollau—nad oeddent yn cyfrannu at ad-dalu arian gan y sector

private sector funding—and put the money back into the general Exchequer without any reduction in the amount charged.

If we believe that the Severn bridge tolls are a barrier to economic development in Wales, we will have to mount a campaign now to start preparing the arguments. I issue this wake-up call to the Assembly Government: it will take several years to put together the programme and to get the understanding to mount a substantial campaign to remove the tolls. That is why I asked what discussions the Welsh Assembly Government has had with the UK Government, road users, and industry representatives of the concessionaire regarding the future of the Severn crossings once they are returned to public ownership. The answer from the Welsh Assembly Government was that it was not aware of any such discussions having taken place. To cement that, the Highways Agency said that it had not held any discussions regarding the future of the Severn crossings following the end of the concession period.

The second argument that I want to put relates to who should make that decision. I suggest that the Severn bridge tolls have a much greater impact on the economy of Wales, particularly that of south and mid Wales, than of England. Therefore, we and the Welsh Assembly Government might wish to consider whether the powers over the Severn crossings should move from Westminster to the National Assembly, certainly in time for the end of the concession period.

Now is the time to act and for the Assembly and the Assembly Government to discuss what we want to see for Wales post 2016. We need to understand the effects of the Severn tolls on the economies of south and mid Wales. There is plenty of anecdotal evidence to suggest that it is a barrier to development in Wales—and we have heard from hauliers, businesses and business organisations. However, there has not yet been a single major study published or commissioned. That is what I am asking for today: that the Welsh Assembly Government commission a study to start answering the crucial question of whether or not it is a barrier to economic development in south Wales. I believe that it

prefat—a rhoddodd yr arian yn ôl i mewn yn y Trysorlys cyffredinol, heb ostwng y swm a godwyd o gwbl.

Os credwn fod tollau afon Hafren yn rhwystr i ddatblygiad economaidd Cymru, bydd yn rhaid inni drefnu ymgyrch yn awr i ddechrau paratoi'r dadleuon. Yr wyf yn galw ar Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ddihuno: fe gymer nifer o flynyddoedd i lunio'r rhaglen a meithrin y ddealltwriaeth i drefnu ymgyrch sylweddol i ddileu'r tollau. Dyna pam y gofynnais pa drafodaethau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'u cael gyda Llywodraeth y DU, defnyddwyr ffyrdd, a chynrychiolwyr diwydiant y trwyddedig ynghylch dyfodol pontydd Hafren pan fyddant yn eiddo cyhoeddus unwaith eto. Atebodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad drwy ddweud nad oedd yn ymwybodol bod trafodaethau o'r fath wedi digwydd. I gadarnhau hynny, dywedodd yr Asiantaeth Prifyrdd nad oedd wedi cael dim trafodaethau am ddyfodol pontydd Hafren ar ôl i gyfnod y drwydded ddod i ben.

Mae'r ail ddadl yr wyf am ei chyflwyno yn ymwneud â phwy ddylai wneud y penderfyniad dan sylw. Awgrymaf fod effaith tollau afon Hafren ar economi Cymru, yn enwedig economi'r de a'r canolbarth, yn fwy o lawer na'u heffaith ar economi Lloegr. Felly, efallai yr hoffai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a ninnau ystyried a ddylid symud y pwerau dros bontydd Hafren o San Steffan i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn bendant mewn pryd ar gyfer diwedd cyfnod y drwydded.

Dyma'r amser i weithredu ac i'r Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad drafod yr hyn yr ydym yn dymuno'i weld ar gyfer Cymru ar ôl 2016. Mae angen inni ddeall yr effeithiau a gaiff tollau afon Hafren ar economi'r de a'r canolbarth. Ceir digon o dystiolaeth anecdotaidd sy'n awgrymu eu bod yn rhwystr i ddatblygiad yng Nghymru—ac yr ydym wedi clywed gan gludwyr, busnesau a sefydliadau busnes. Hyd yma, fodd bynnag, nid oes yr un astudiaeth o bwys wedi'i chyhoeddi na'i chomisiynu. Dyna'r wyf yn gofyn amdano heddiw: bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn comisiynu astudiaeth i ddechrau ateb y cwestiwn hollbwysig, sef a yw'r tollau'n rhwystr ai peidio i ddatblygiad

is, and I believe that there is sufficient anecdotal and ancillary evidence in that regard, but we need the heavy weight evidence to make sure that we understand the case.

I will compare this case with that of the Humber bridge. The Humber bridge, as you know, is situated between Grimsby and Hull, in Yorkshire on at one end and Greater Humberside on the other. The local authorities there decided that they wanted to approach this issue of the tolls. They wanted to know what sort of barrier the tolls on the Humber bridge posed to economic development. They commissioned Colin Buchanan consultancy to assess the social and economic impact of the Humber bridge toll regime on the Hull and Humber ports city region—a region whose population is somewhat smaller than, but certainly as important as, that of the region affected by the Severn bridges. The results of the study showed that the toll had a significant impact on the Hull and Humber ports city region's economy. It showed that abolition of the toll would bring significant agglomeration benefits that would improve the productivity of the region, lead to greater employment opportunities, increase local competition, and bring about better networking between businesses. In an exercise that was carried out according to Department for Transport methodology, guidelines and measurement criteria—it was not some methodology designed by a consultant to meet the needs of the client—it estimated that eliminating the Humber bridge tolls would increase output in the city region by £21.3 million in the first year. I want you to hang on to that figure: £21.3 million in the first year.

From the slides on the Chamber screens, you can see that we currently collect £70 million a year on the Severn crossings and that the costs of maintaining the bridges varies according on the amount of work done. On average, the cost is between £3 million and £5 million a year. You can therefore see the money coming in from these tolls. The UK Government changed its decision and, as a result of the report, it decided to reject the increases in tolls on the Humber bridges

economaidd yn y de. Credaf eu bod, a chredaf fod digon o dystiolaeth anecdotaidd ac ategol ar gael i'r perwyl hwnnw, ond mae arnom angen y dystiolaeth gadarn i sicrhau ein bod yn deall yr achos.

Hoffwn gymharu'r achos hwn ag achos pont Humber. Fel y gwyddoch, saif pont Humber rhwng Grimsby a Hull, ac mae'r naill ben iddi yn Swydd Efrog a'r pen arall yng Nglannau Humber Fwyaf. Penderfynodd yr awdurdodau lleol yno eu bod am fynd i'r afael â phroblem y tollau. Yr oeddent am wybod pa fath o rwystr oedd tollau pont Humber i ddatblygiad economaidd. Comisiynodd yr awdurdodau lleol wasanaeth ymgynghori Colin Buchanan i asesu'r effaith gymdeithasol ac economaidd a gâi trefn codi tollau pont Humber ar ardal dinasoedd porthladdoedd Hull a Humber—ardal y mae ei phoblogaeth ychydig yn llai na phoblogaeth yr ardal y mae ponydd Hafren yn effeithio arni, ond poblogaeth sydd yr un mor bwysig â hi. Dangosodd canlyniadau'r astudiaeth fod y doll yn effeithio'n sylweddol ar economi ardal dinasoedd porthladdoedd Hull a Humber. Yn ôl yr astudiaeth, byddai dileu'r doll yn esgor ar fanteision sylweddol o safbwyt cydgysylltu'r ardal, a fyddai'n gwella cynhyrchiant yr ardal, yn arwain at fwy o gyfleoedd o ran cyflogaeth, yn cynyddu cystadleuaeth leol, ac yn arwain at well rhwydweithio rhwng busnesau. Mewn ymarfer a gynhalwyd yn unol â methodoleg a chanllawiau'r Adran Drafnidiaeth a'i meini prawf ar gyfer mesur—nid rhyw fethodoleg a gynlluniwyd gan ymgynghorydd i ddiwallu anghenion y cleient—amcangyfrifwyd y byddai dileu tollau pont Humber yn cynyddu allbwn yn ardal y dinasoedd £21.3 miliwn yn y flwyddyn gyntaf. Hoffwn ofyn ichi ddal eich gafael ar y ffigur hwnnw: £21.3 miliwn yn y flwyddyn gyntaf.

O'r sleidiau sydd ar sgriniau'r Siambr, gallwch weld ein bod ar hyn o bryd yn casglu £70 miliwn y flwyddyn ar bontydd Hafren, a bod cost cynnal a chadw'r ponydd yn amrywio yn ôl y gwaith a wneir. Ar gyfartaledd, mae'r gost honno rhwng £3 miliwn a £5 miliwn y flwyddyn. Felly, gallwch weld yr arian sy'n dod i mewn o gasglu'r tollau hyn. Newidiodd Llywodraeth y DU ei phenderfyniad, ac o ganlyniad i'r adroddiad penderfynodd wrthod y codiadau

proposed by the Humber Bridge Board in 2009. It did that in direct response to the challenge set for it by the report commissioned by the local authorities around Humberside. Now, the UK Government was willing to help the economy of the Humber and Yorkshire, but not that here in Wales. If you recall, there was no pressure from the Welsh Assembly Government on the UK Government to freeze the tolls, which it could have done under section 10 of the Severn Bridges Act 1992, and to reach an agreement with the concessionaire so that every lorry crossing into Wales would not have to face paying £16.40 per journey. What we want to know from the Minister responding to this debate is: what action has the Minister for transport in this Government taken with his UK counterpart in their regular meetings to discuss the level of the tolls on the Severn bridges and, crucially, what happens post 2016?

The M4 is the main artery into Wales. Rail does not provide a sufficient solution for freight movement across south and mid Wales. The only other tolled motorway is the M6, which has a toll around Birmingham, but that is an alternative route. You have a choice; you either take the toll road or you do not. For most people entering Wales, there is no choice, except for a very long journey, which some take, around Gloucester or down the M50. We need to remember that these are substantial costs for our businesses. I will give you an idea of what business people are saying. CBI Wales states:

‘Government and policy-makers must be mindful of the impression these tolls could give to those seeking to do business with companies in Wales’.

5.40 p.m.

Owens Road Services Ltd spends £192,000 every year on these tolls. That is a huge amount of money. I suggest, and I think that most people in Wales would believe that this is the case, that removing the tolls would

mewn tollau ar bont Humber, a gynigiwyd gan Fwrdd Pont Humber yn 2009. Gwnaeth hynny mewn ymateb uniongyrchol i'r her a osodwyd iddi gan yr adroddiad a gomisiynwyd gan yr awdurdodau lleol o amgylch Glannau Humber. Yr oedd Llywodraeth y DU yn fodlon helpu economi ardal Humber a Swydd Efrog, ond nid yw'n fodlon helpu'r economi yma yng Nghymru. Os cofiwch, ni roddodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ddim pwysau ar Lywodraeth y DU i rewi'r tollau, fel y gallai fod wedi gwneud dan adran 10 Deddf Pontydd Hafren 1992, a chytuno â'r trwyddedig na fyddai'n rhaid i bob lori sy'n croesi'r afon i mewn i Gymru wynebu talu £16.40 y daith. Dyma'r hoffem ei wybod gan y Gweinidog a fydd yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon: pa gamau gweithredu y mae'r Gweinidog dros drafnidiaeth yn y Llywodraeth hon wedi'u cymryd gyda Gweinidog cyfatebol y DU yn eu cyfarfodydd rheolaidd i drafod lefel y tollau ar bontydd Hafren, a thrafod beth sy'n digwydd ar ôl 2016, sy'n hollbwysig?

Yr M4 yw'r brif ffordd i mewn i Gymru. Nid yw'r rheilffyrdd yn darparu ateb digonol ar gyfer symud nwyddau ar draws y de a'r canolbarth. Yr unig draffordd arall â tholl yw'r M6, lle codir toll yng nghyffiniau Birmingham, ond ffordd arall yw honno i gyrraedd yr un man. Mae gennych ddewis; gallwch ddefnyddio'r dollffordd neu gallwch beidio â'i defnyddio. Nid oes gan fwyafrif y bobl sy'n dod i mewn i Gymru ddewis, oni bai eu bod am gael taith hir iawn, y mae rhai'n ei dewis, o amgylch Caerloyw neu i lawr yr M50. Mae angen inni gofio bod y costau hyn yn sylweddol i'n busnesau. Hoffwn roi syniad ichi o'r hyn y mae pobl ym myd busnes yn ei ddweud. Meddai CBI Cymru:

Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth a llunwyr polisi fod yn ymwybodol iawn o'r argraff y gallai'r tollau hyn eu rhoi i'r sawl sy'n ceisio masnachu â chwmniâu yng Nghymru.

Mae Owens Road Services Ltd yn gwario £192,000 bob blwyddyn ar y tollau hyn. Mae hwnnw'n swm enfawr. Awgrymaf y byddai dileu'r tollau yn gwella ein heconomi, a chredaf y byddai mwyafrif pobl Cymru o'r

improve our economy. What do we have to prove? Apart from the impact on the economy, we have to consider what it would cost the public purse, which is why I have put up the figures that you can see on the slide. Given a figure of roughly £3 million a year in maintenance costs, over a five-year period after the bridges came back into public ownership, I project that there would be a £15 million cost to the public purse, plus there would be the loss of the value added tax that the Government currently gets from the tolls. So, there would be a need to compensate the Government for that, and that is why I asked you to remember the increased output figure for Humberside. In the first year alone, there would be a saving of £21.3 million. That is more than the amount that we would have to be paid out of the public purse if we abolished the tolls at the current prices.

There is already discussion in the Department for Transport about whether or not it should continue to charge the current tolls post 2016 for five years to build up a fund—you can imagine how much that fund will be, given £70 million at the current toll prices, and £3 million a year in expenses—so that the department can have a big fund for maintenance for a long time to come.

These are the issues that we must deal with. We also need to understand what the barriers are to the Welsh economy. Apart from the GDP per capita figures on both sides of the Severn bridges, we do not have any concrete evidence on those. There have not been any surveys done by the Welsh Assembly Government. Therefore, we must redress the balance. We should remember that, in 2013, it is likely that Wales's ability to offer higher level Government aid or loans will be reduced significantly as the convergence programme comes to an end. Even if we succeed in getting step-down funding for Wales, we will only be able to offer a marginal change to companies in parts of Wales.

Therefore, we need to talk about recruitment and retention, and how we can keep and develop jobs in Wales when we are competing with people elsewhere and when

un farn. Beth y mae'n rhaid inni ei brofi? Ar wahân i'r effaith ar yr economi, rhaid inni ystyried beth fyddai'r gost i bwrs y wlad, a dyna pam yr wyf wedi dangos y ffigurau y mae modd ichi eu gweld ar y sleid. O ystyried bod costau cynnal a chadw'n cyfateb i ryw £3 miliwn y flwyddyn, dros gyfnod o bum mlynedd ar ôl i'r pontydd ddod yn eiddo cyhoeddus unwaith eto, yr wyf yn rhagweld y byddai'r gost i bwrs y wlad yn £15 miliwn, ac y byddai'r dreth ar werth a gaiff y Llywodraeth o'r tollau ar hyn o bryd yn cael ei cholli. Felly, byddai angen gwneud iawn i'r Llywodraeth am hynny, a dyna pam y gofynnais ichi gofio'r ffigur ar gyfer y cynnydd mewn allbwn yn achos Glannau Humber. Yn y flwyddyn gyntaf yn unig, byddai £21.3 miliwn yn cael ei arbed. Mae hynny'n fwy na'r swm y byddai'n rhaid i bwrs y wlad ei dalu i ni pe baem yn dileu'r tollau ar sail eu prisiau ar hyn o bryd.

Mae trafodaeth eisoes yn yr Adran Drafniadaeth ynghylch a ddylai barhau i godi'r tollau cyfredol am bum mlynedd ar ôl 2016 ai peidio er mwyn adeiladu cronfa—gallwch ddychmygu maint y gronfa honno, o gofio y byddai'n £70 miliwn ar sail prisiau'r tollau ar hyn o bryd, ac y byddai'r treuliau'n £3 miliwn y flwyddyn—er mwyn i'r adran allu cael cronfa fawr ar gyfer gwaith cynnal a chadw am amser maith i ddod.

Dyma'r materion y mae'n rhaid inni ymdrin â hwy. Mae angen hefyd inni ddeall beth yw'r rhwystrau i economi Cymru. Ar wahân i'r ffigurau ar gyfer cynyrch mewnwladol crynswth y pen bob ochr i bontydd Hafren, nid oes gennym dystiolaeth gadarn ynghylch y rhwystrau hynny. Nid yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi cynnal dim arolygon. Felly, rhaid inni adfer y cydbwysedd. Dylem gofio'i bod yn debygol, yn 2013, y bydd gallu Cymru i gynnig benthyciadau neu gymorth lefel uwch gan y Llywodraeth yn llai o lawer wrth i'r rhaglen gydgyfeirio ddod i ben. Hyd yn oed pe baem yn llwyddo i gael cyllid camu i lawr ar gyfer Cymru, newid ymylol yn unig y byddwn yn gallu ei gynnig i gwmniau mewn rhannau o Gymru.

Felly, mae angen inni siarad am reciwtio a chadw, a sut y gallwn ddal ein gafael ar swyddi a datblygu swyddi yng Nghymru pan fyddwn yn cystadlu â phobl mewn mannau

we cannot give much more in the way of support because of state aid rules.

Bridge users have paid for the bridges several times over—not the taxpayer—and I want to ensure that we give Wales a break in future. It is time for the Welsh Assembly Government to act and start thinking carefully about whether or not we want those powers to be transferred to Wales.

Jeff Cuthbert: I thank Mike for allowing me a minute of his time in which to speak. I know that the issue of paying to use a road—or, in this case, to cross a bridge and enter a country—will always arouse strong opinions. However, we are not so naive as to think that big public civil engineering projects will not have to pay for themselves. Mike is right to remind us that in 2016 or 2017, the present position will end and the bridge will revert to the Highways Agency, which will be responsible for its day-to-day management and toll collection. After that, tolls can be levied for a further five years in order to establish a maintenance fund.

However, we must consider our role in this in conjunction with our wider economic and transport policy. We support plans to electrify the rail line between London Paddington and Swansea, as well as to ease the M4 bottleneck around Cardiff, and Newport in particular. The economic development of south-east Wales is pivotal to the economy and prosperity of Wales itself, and we cannot ignore this when looking at the issue of the Severn bridge.

Jenny Randerson: Just before Christmas, I tabled a series of written questions to the Minister about the bridge, and his replies astonished me. They revealed that he had not made any representations to UK Ministers on a similar freezing of Severn bridge tolls to that of those on the Humber bridge, that he had not held any discussions with the company operating the bridge and had not ordered any official assessment of the bridge on business. That astonishing complacency

eraill, a phan na fyddwn yn gallu rhoi llawer mwy o gymorth oherwydd rheolau ynghylch cymorth gwladwriaethol.

Mae defnyddwyr y pontydd wedi talu am y pontydd lawer gwaith drosodd—nid y trethdalwr sydd wedi talu—ac yr wyf am sicrhau ein bod yn rhoi seibiant i Gymru yn y dyfodol. Mae'n bryd i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad weithredu a dechrau meddwl yn ofalus ynghylch p'un a ydym am i'r pwerau hynny gael eu trosglwyddo i Gymru.

Jeff Cuthbert: Diolch i Mike am ganiatáu munud o'i amser imi siarad. Gwn fod talu i ddefnyddio ffordd—neu dalu i groesi pont a mynd i mewn i wlad yn yr achos hwn—yn fater a fydd bob amser yn ennyn teimladau cryfion. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym yn ddigon naif i feddwl na fydd yn rhaid i brosiectau peirianneg sifil, sy'n brosiectau cyhoeddus mawr, dalu amdanynt eu hunain. Mae Mike yn iawn i'n hatgoffa y bydd y sefyllfa gyfredol yn dod i ben yn 2016 neu 2017, ac y bydd y bont yn dod yn eiddo'r Asiantaeth Prifffyrdd unwaith eto, a fydd yn gyfrifol am ei rhedeg o ddydd i ddydd a chasglu'r tollau. Yn dilyn hynny, bydd modd codi tollau am bum mlynedd arall er mwyn creu cronfa gynnal a chadw.

Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni ystyried ein rôl yn hyn ar y cyd â'n polisi ehangach ar yr economi a thrafnidiaeth. Yr ydym yn cefnogi cynlluniau i drydaneiddio'r rheilffordd rhwng Paddington yn Llundain ac Abertawe, yn ogystal â lleihau'r tagfeydd ar yr M4 o amgylch Caerdydd, a Chasnewydd yn enwedig. Mae datblygiad economaidd y deddwyraint yn allweddol i economi a ffyniant Cymru gyfan, ac ni allwn anwybyddu hynny wrth edrych ar y mater sy'n ymwneud â phont Hafren.

Jenny Randerson: Ychydig cyn y Nadolig, cyflwynais gyfres o gwestiynau ysgrifenedig i'r Gweinidog am y bont, a chefais fy synnu'n fawr gan ei atebion. Datgelodd y rheini nad oedd wedi cyflwyno dim achos i Weinidogion y DU ar rewi tollau pont Hafren yn yr un modd ag y rhewyd tollau pont Humber, nad oedd wedi cynnal trafodaethau â'r cwmni sy'n rhedeg y bont, ac nad oedd wedi gorchymyn i'r bont gael ei hasesu'n swyddogol o ran busnes. Nid yw'r

and inaction does no favours for businesses in Wales, which constantly complain about the impact on them and our economy. Jobs are moving across the bridge. We have evidence of it month by month and the haulage industry in south Wales in particular is badly hit by this. The fact that the Deputy First Minister is not here this afternoon spells out for us the level of complacency in the Government. We should mount a campaign for the future in order to help to rescue the south Wales economy from the impact that the bridge tolls has had on it.

Nick Ramsay: Thank you for allowing me a minute, Mike. I do not want to say much because you made an excellent contribution at the start, which covered all the issues that are of major concern to my constituents in Monmouthshire as to yours across the larger area of South Wales East, and to everyone living in Wales who wants a better economy. I looked at the slides in your presentation and the sign listing the costs—£5 for a car and substantially more for a lorry—is the first image that many people and many businesses see as they enter Wales. We should keep that in mind. Aside from everything else that we may do here to try to improve the economy and bring Wales out of recession, that is one of the biggest problems and drawbacks that we face. Only recently, when we were talking about whether the M4 should be replaced, the issue was raised that that could not be tolled because we already have the toll on the Severn bridge. Let us all do what we can to put pressure on the Government at Westminster not only to allow the use of the bridge by cars for free, but I foresee the arguments moving on to getting rid of the tolls altogether. I remember when it cost 10p one way and 10p the other way, which must have been when they realised that it made more sense to charge one way. However, the tolls are a huge disincentive for businesses. I am pleased that you raised this issue today. Let us all do what we can to try to make that little change that would have a big impact on the economy of Wales.

hunantolondwydd a'r diffyg gweithredu syfrdanol hynny'n gwneud dim cymwynas o gwbl â busnesau yng Nghymru, sy'n cwyno'n gyson am yr effaith arnynt hwy a'n heconomi. Mae swyddi'n symud i ochr arall y bont. Mae gennym dystiolaeth o hynny fis ar ôl mis, ac mae diwydiant cludo'r de'n enwedig yn dioddef yn arw o'i herwydd. Mae'r ffaith nad yw'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn y Siambwr y prynhawn yma'n dangos inni'n glir yr hunantolondwydd sy'n bodoli yn y Llywodraeth. Dylem drefnu ymgyrch ar gyfer y dyfodol er mwyn helpu achub economi'r de rhag yr effaith y mae tollau'r bont wedi'i chael arni.

Nick Ramsay: Diolch am ganiatáu munud imi, Mike. Nid wyf am ddweud llawer, oherwydd cafwyd cyfraniad ardderchog gennych ar y dechrau, a ymdriniodd â'r holl faterion sy'n peri pryder mawr i'm hetholwyr innau yn Sir Fynwy, fel y maent i'ch etholwyr chithau ar draws ardal helaethach Dwyrain De Cymru, a phawb sy'n byw yng Nghymru ac sydd am gael economi well. Edrychais ar y sleidiau yn eich cyflwyniad, a'r arwydd sy'n rhestru'r costau—£5 ar gyfer car a swm tipyn uwch ar gyfer lori—yw'r ddelwedd gyntaf a wêl llawer o bobl a llawer o fusnesau wrth iddynt ddod i mewn i Gymru. Dylem gadw hynny mewn cof. Ar wahân i'r holl bethau eraill y gallem eu gwneud yma i geisio gwella'r economi a thynnau Cymru allan o'r dirwasgiad, dyna un o'r problemau a'r anfanteision mwyaf a wynebwn. Ychydig amser yn ôl, pan oeddem yn siarad ynghylch p'un a ddylid codi traffordd arall yn lle'r M4, codwyd y mater na ellid codi toll ar ffordd o'r fath oherwydd bod gennym doll ar bont Hafren eisoes. Gadewch i bob un ohonom wneud ein gorau glas i roi pwysau ar y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan nid yn unig i ganiatáu i geir ddefnyddio'r bont am ddim, oherwydd rhagwelaf y bydd y dadleuon yn symud yn eu blaen i geisio dileu'r tollau'n gyfan gwbl. Cofiaf yr adeg pan oedd yn costio 10c i deithio i un cyfeiriad a 10c i deithio i'r cyfeiriad arall, a rhaid mai dyna pryd y sylweddolwyd y byddai'n fwy synhwyrol codi toll ar un ochr i'r draffordd yn unig. Fodd bynnag, mae'r tollau'n ffactor anghymhellol enfawr i fusnesau. Yr wyf yn falch ichi godi'r mater hwn heddiw. Gadewch i bob un ohonom wneud ein gorau

glas i geisio sicrhau'r newid bach a fyddai'n effeithio'n fawr ar economi Cymru.

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): I thank Mike for bringing the important topic of the Severn bridge tolls to the Chamber for the short debate this afternoon. I am glad to respond as the Minister for finance for Wales. I will start by reminding everyone—Nick Ramsay has just acknowledged this—that the Welsh Assembly Government has no responsibility for the Severn crossings or for the levying of tolls. The management of the bridges and the collection of tolls are matters for the Highways Agency, which reports to the UK Secretary of State for Transport, as you also acknowledged at the start of your presentation, Mike.

We need to put the Severn crossing tolls in perspective and to keep their potential impact in proportion. The tolls are increased each year and, in recent years, the increase has been in line with inflation as measured by the retail prices index, but incomes and business revenues tend to rise faster than inflation, so, over the longer run, tolls fall relative to those measures. For example, between 1997 and 2009, tolls rose by 10 per cent less than Welsh average wages. The tolls comprise only a small share of overall business cost. Transport costs as a whole, typically, account for only 5 per cent to 10 per cent of production costs and that figure will be even smaller for higher value added activities. Toll charges, in turn, form only a tiny proportion of total transport costs for the vast majority of businesses.

Aside from the question of magnitude, there are economic reasons why tolls would be expected to have a limited impact. Tolls will only discourage journeys whose economic value is judged to be less than the toll. It is sometimes noted that the total raised in tolls over the years exceeds the construction, maintenance and operating costs of the crossings and it is then implied that that is inappropriate. In fact, that is not surprising; indeed, it must be the case for any project that is funded through unsubsidised

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Diolch i Mike am gyflwyno'r pwnc pwysig hwn, sef tollau afon Hafren, i'r Siambr ar gyfer y ddadl fer y prynhawn yma. Mae'n bleser gennyf ymateb fel y Gweinidog dros gyllid ar gyfer Cymru. Hoffwn ddechrau drwy atgoffa pawb—mae Nick Ramsay newydd gydnabod hynny—nad oes gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddim cyfrifoldeb am bontydd Hafren neu am godi tollau. Materion i'r Asiantaeth Prifyrdd yw rheoli'r pontydd a chasglu'r tollau, ac mae'r Asiantaeth honno'n adrodd i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol y DU dros Drafnidiaeth, sy'n ffaith a gydnabuwyd hefyd gennych chi, Mike, ar ddechrau eich cyflwyniad.

Mae angen inni roi tollau afon Hafren mewn perspectif a pheidio â gorliwio'u heffeithiau possibl. Mae'r tollau'n cynyddu bob blwyddyn, ac yn ystod y blynnyddoedd diweddar, mae'r cynnydd wedi cyd-fynd â chwyddiant fel y caiff ei fesur gan y mynegai prisiau manwerthu. Mae incwm a refeniw busnesau, fodd bynnag, yn tueddu i godi'n gynt na chwyddiant, a thros gyfnod hwy felly, mae'r tollau'n disgyn o'u cymharu â'r mesurau hynny. Er enghraifft, rhwng 1997 a 2009, cododd y tollau 10 y cant yn llai na chyfartaledd cyflogau yng Nghymru. Cyfran fach yn unig o gostau cyffredinol busnes yw'r tollau. Fel rheol, nid yw costau trafnidiaeth yn eu crynswth ond yn cyfrif am 5 y cant i 10 y cant o gostau cynhyrchu, a bydd y ffigur hwnnw hyd yn oed yn is ar gyfer gweithgareddau yr ychwanegir gwerth uwch atynt. Yn eu tro, cyfran fach iawn yn unig o holl gostau trafnidiaeth y mwyafrif helaeth o fusnesau yw taliadau tollau.

Ar wahân i fater maint, mae rhesymau economaidd pam y byddai disgwyl i effaith tollau fod yn gyfyngedig. Yr unig deithiau a gaiff eu hatal gan dollau fydd y teithiau hynny y bernir bod eu gwerth economaidd yn llai na'r doll. Nodir weithiau bod cyfanswm yr arian a godir drwy dollau dros y blynnyddoedd yn fwy na chostau adeiladu, cynnal a chadw a rhedeg y pontydd, ac awgrymir wedyn bod hynny'n amhriodol. Mewn gwirionedd, nid yw hynny'n syndod; yn wir, rhaid iddi fod felly yn achos unrhyw

borrowing. In the housing market, we would simply recognise it as mortgage finance. Once the funding costs associated with the construction have been repaid—and this is the nub of your case and argument—there will be reduced need for revenue, as only maintenance and operational costs will have to be met. It is currently expected that that position will be reached in six to nine years.

brosiect a ariennir drwy fenthyca heb gymhorthdal. Yn y farchnad tai, byddem yn cymharu hynny'n syml â chyllid morgais. Pan fydd y costau cyllido sy'n gysylltiedig â'r gwaith adeiladu wedi'u had-dalu—a dyna yw hanfod eich achos a'ch dadl—bydd llai o angen am refeniw, gan mai costau cynnal a chadw a chostau rhedeg y pontydd fydd yr unig gostau y bydd yn rhaid eu talu. Ar hyn o bryd, disgwylir cyrraedd y sefyllfa honno ymhen chwe i naw mlynedd.

5.50 p.m.

It should also be noted that, as a matter of history, the only reason why we got the second Severn crossing at all was because funding through tolls was acceptable. Any disadvantage of tolls must be seen in this context; without them, there would probably be no second crossing.

It should be remembered, as I have just mentioned, that the Welsh Assembly Government has no responsibilities in this area. It is not up to us to decide whether tolls should be abolished or reduced. However, it is right to consider costs and how they would be met if tolls were abolished or cut. The costs associated with the crossings would have to be met, either by tax increases or spending cuts, arguably with adverse affects on business affected by those changes offsetting any gains in the abolition of tolls. In practice, if we were to propose that the Department for Transport should make such a change, we would probably have to offer to provide funding, meaning that it would be Welsh citizens and businesses that would be affected by the offset in spending reductions. In the unlikely event that we decided—we have certainly not decided or considered to do so as yet—to persuade the UK Government to fund any changes, the consequential adverse funding effects could be felt more widely.

Dylid nodi hefyd, fel mater hanesyddol, mai'r unig reswm y caniatawyd inni gael ail bont Hafren o gwbl oedd oherwydd bod cyllido drwy dollau yn dderbynio. Rhaid ystyried unrhyw anfantais sy'n perthyn i dollau yn y cyd-destun hwn; heb y tollau, mae'n debyg na fyddai gennym ail bont.

Dylid cofio, fel yr wyf newydd sôn, nad oes gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddim cyfrifoldebau yn y maes hwn. Nid ein cyfrifoldeb ni yw penderfynu a ddylai tollau gael eu dileu neu'u lleihau ai peidio. Fodd bynnag, mae'n iawn ystyried costau a sut y byddent yn cael eu talu pe bai tollau'n cael eu dileu neu'u torri. Byddai'n rhaid talu'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r pontydd, naill ai drwy gynyddu trethi neu drwy dorri ar wariant, a gellid dadlau y byddai hynny'n effeithio'n andwyol ar fusnesau y byddai'r newidiadau hynny'n berthnasol iddynt, ac y byddai unrhyw fanteision o ddileu'r tollau'n cael eu diddymu. Yn ymarferol, pe baem yn cynnig y dylai'r Adran Drafnidiaeth gyflwyno newid o'r fath, mae'n debyg y byddai'n rhaid inni gynnig darparu cyllid, sy'n golygu mai dinasyddion a busnesau Cymru fyddai'n dioddef, oherwydd y gostyngiadau mewn gwariant i gydbwyso'r newid. Pe baem yn penderfynu perswadio Llywodraeth y DU i gyllido unrhyw newidiadau, er bod hynny'n annhebygol—yn sicr, nid ydym wedi penderfynu nac ystyried gwneud hynny hyd yma—hwyrach y byddai'r effeithiau andwyol canlyniadol o ran cyllid i'w teimlo'n fwy cyffredinol.

Byddech yn hoffi asesu'r effaith, ac mae hynny'n ddealladwy. Nid yw tystiolaeth anecdotaidd, fel y nodwyd gennych, yn ddigon i gefnogi eich achos. Fodd bynnag,

Understandably, you would like to assess impact. Anecdotal evidence, as you say, is not enough to back your case. However, more surprisingly, economic analysis of the

effects of tolls and of other transport changes suggests that lower tolls would not necessarily benefit Welsh businesses. For example, if tolls were abolished, extra low-value journeys could cause congestion elsewhere on the network, with associated costs to business. From the Welsh perspective, there could also be adverse effects on the location of business activity. For example, Welsh retailers could lose out to those in Cribbs Causeway, or distribution activities could move to Avonmouth. All these factors need to be considered.

Therefore, while the abolition of tolls, or their reduction, would have some benefit, the overall case is not as clear-cut as you assert. When money is tight, there are much more pressing calls on our funds. I will also draw attention to Jeff Cuthbert's point about the wider dimension of the economic development of south-east Wales, to look to spatial planning and to recognise the fact that the investment and priorities that we seek to progress to the electrification of the railway and the transport network are critical in terms of the Welsh Assembly Government's priorities with regard to powers and funding.

I will briefly refer to the situation that you mentioned regarding the Humber bridge. It is important to clarify the differences in relation to our powers and responsibilities here. In December, as you said, the Secretary of State for Transport announced that the UK Government had declined to approve the application of the Humber bridge board to increase tolls in 2010. The legislation relating to tolls on the Humber bridge and the Severn crossings is different, as specific approval is not required for the annual increases on the Severn crossings. The Secretary of State cited economic circumstances as a factor in the decision on the Humber tolls, but, under the legislation, he would also have to take into account the financial circumstances of the Humber bridge board, and, in particular, its capacity to repay its debts. Therefore, there are no direct implications from that example for setting of the Severn crossing tolls.

ffaith sy'n peri mwy o syndod yw bod dadansoddiad economaidd o effeithiau tollau a newidiadau eraill o ran trafnidiaeth yn awgrymu na fyddai tollau is o reidrwydd o fantais i fusnesau Cymru. Er enghraifft, pe bai tollau'n cael eu dileu, gallai teithiau ychwanegol y mae eu gwerth yn isel achosi tagfeydd mewn mannau eraill ar y rhwydwaith, gan arwain at gostau cysylltiedig i fusnesau. O safbwyt Cymru, gallai dileu tollau effeithio'n andwyol hefyd ar leoliad gweithgarwch busnes. Er enghraifft, gallai manwerthwyr yng Nghymru golli eu gweithgarwch busnes i fanwerthwyr yn Cribbs Causeway, neu gallai gweithgareddau dosbarthu symud i Avonmouth. Mae angen ystyried yr holl ffactorau hyn.

Felly, er y byddai rhywfaint o fudd o ddileu neu leihau tollau, nid yw'r achos cyffredinol mor ddiamwys ag yr honnwch. Pan fydd arian yn brin, mae galwadau pwysicach o lawer ar ein harian. Yn ogystal, hoffwn dynnu sylw at bwynt Jeff Cuthbert ynghylch dimensiwn ehangach datblygiad economaidd y de-ddwyrain, i ystyried cynllunio gofodol a chydナbod y ffaith bod y buddsoddiad a'r blaenoriaethau a geisiwn er mwyn symud ymlaen i drydaneiddio'r rheilffordd a'r rhwydwaith trafnidiaeth yn hollbwysig o ran blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yng nghyswilt pwerau a chyllid.

Hoffwn gyfeirio'n fyr at y sefyllfa y soniech amdani o ran pont Humber. Mae'n bwysig egluro'r gwahaniaethau yng nghyswilt ein pwerau a'n cyfrifoldebau ni yma. Ym mis Rhagfyr, fel y dywedasoch, cyhoeddodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth fod Llywodraeth y DU wedi gwrthod cymeradwyo'r cais i fwrdd pont Humber gynyddu tollau yn 2010. Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth ar dollau ar bont Humber a phontydd Haffren yn wahanol, oherwydd nid oes angen cymeradwyaeth benodol ar gyfer y codiadau blynnyddol ar bontydd Haffren. Soniodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol fod amgylchiadau economaidd yn ffactor yn y penderfyniad ynghylch tollau pont Humber, ond dan y ddeddfwriaeth byddai'n rhaid iddo ystyried amgylchiadau ariannol bwrdd pont Humber hefyd, ac yn anad dim, ei allu i addal ei ddyledion. Felly, nid oes dim goblygiadau uniongyrchol yn deillio o'r

enghraifft honno o ran pennu tollau ar gyfer pontydd Hafren.

I will finish with the positive note on which you started. A practical step that we can take, Mike, is to reduce the inconvenience faced by businesses and other users by providing opportunities for operators to accept credit and debit cards. This is an issue for the UK Secretary of State for Transport, but I am pleased to report to you, Mike, and to the Chamber, that the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport hopes to report progress in the not-too-distant future. The latest information is that the Department for Transport has initiated proposed amendments to the secondary legislation to permit debit and credit card payments at the Severn crossings. Cards are likely to be accepted at the tolls in the second half of 2010, when negotiations on legislative issues are completed. I am sure that that will be welcomed by you, Mike, and by others who are here listening to this debate.

Hoffwn orffen ar y nodyn cadarnhaol y dechreusnoch arno. Cam ymarferol y gallwn ei gymryd, Mike, yw lleihau'r anghyfleustra y mae busnesau a defnyddwyr eraill yn eu hwynebu, drwy ddarparu cyfleoedd i weithredwyr dderbyn cardiau credyd a debyd. Mae hwn yn fater i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol y DU dros Drafnidiaeth, ond mae'n bleser gennyl ddweud wrthych chi, Mike, a'r Siambr, bod y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth yn gobeithio adrodd ynghylch cynnydd yn y dyfodol eithaf agos. Yn ôl y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf, mae'r Adran Drafnidiaeth wedi dechrau cyflwyno gwelliannau arfaethedig i'r is-ddeddfwriaeth i ganiatáu taliadau â chardiau credyd a debyd ar bontydd Hafren. Mae'n debygol y bydd cardiau'n cael eu derbyn wrth y tollau yn ystod ail hanner 2010, pan fydd trafodaethau ynghylch materion deddfwriaethol wedi'u cwblhau. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch chi, Mike, ac eraill sydd yma'n gwrando ar y ddadl hon, yn croesawu hynny.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Dyna ddiwedd ein trafodion am heddiw.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.54 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.54 p.m.*

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
 Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Evans, Nerys (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Franks, Chris (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)

Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Gareth (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Law, Trish (Annibynol – 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)