Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings
06/02/2013

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Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 1.30 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd (Rosemary Butler) yn y Gadair.

The Assembly met at 1.30 p.m. with the Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) in the Chair.

13:30 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The National Assembly for Wales is now in session.

Dyma ddechrau trafodion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ

Questions to the Minister for Finance and Leader of the House

Iechyd a Chyllid Cyfalaf

Health and Capital Funding

13:30 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru / The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats

1. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu pa drafodaethau a gafodd gyda'r Gweinidog Iechyd ynghylch dyrannu cyllid cyfalaf. OAQ(4)0212(FIN)

1. Will the Minister outline what discussions she has had with the Health Minister regarding the allocation of capital funding. OAQ(4)0212(FIN)

13:30 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Gweinidog Cyllid ac Arweinydd y Tŷ / The Minister for Finance and Leader of the House

I regularly meet the Minister for Health and Social Services to discuss a range of financial issues within her portfolio.

Rwy'n cyfarfod yn rheolaidd â'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i drafod amrywiaeth o faterion ariannol o fewn ei phortffolio.

13:30 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

During your budget announcement, you made an allocation to the establishment of a new technologies fund for the Minister for health. While I appreciate that money to be spent in this financial year has meant that swift decisions have had to be made, what discussions have you had with the Minister to ensure that the money that you have made available will indeed be spent on innovation within the NHS?

Yn ystod eich cyhoeddiad cyllidebol, gwnaethoch ddyraniad i sefydlu cronfa technolegau newydd i'r Gweinidog Iechyd. Er fy mod yn gwerthfawrogi eich bod wedi gorfod gwneud penderfyniadau cyflym o ran arian i'w wario yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon, pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda'r Gweinidog i sicrhau y caiff yr arian a ryddhawyd gennych ei wario ar arloesedd yn y GIG ?

13:31 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have had detailed discussions, very helpfully informed, I have to say, by your contributions and those of your party on the importance of setting up such a fund. I understand that you have had constructive discussions again today. Clearly, they will be important in terms of allocating funding where it is needed. The first tranche of funding for this year included all-important genetic screening opportunities at the University Hospital of Wales, which we visited.

Cefais drafodaethau manwl, a gafodd eu llywio, rhaid imi ddweud, gan eich cyfraniadau a chyfraniadau eich plaid ar bwysigrwydd sefydlu cronfa o'r fath. Caf ar ddeall eich bod wedi cael trafodaethau adeiladol unwaith eto heddiw. Yn amlwg, byddant yn bwysig o ran dyrannu cyllid lle mae ei angen. Roedd cyfran gyntaf y cyllid ar gyfer eleni yn cynnwys cyfleoedd sgrinio genetig hollbwysig yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, y gwnaethom ymweld ag ef.

13:31 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

In these discussions with the Minister for health, have you been able to consider the business case for the development of radiotherapy at Velindre hospital? I understand that that business case is now in the process of being considered. I am sure that you are aware of the huge cost savings that that would have in view of the fact that 60 patients are travelling from Wales to England and that this is a much more sophisticated and successful form of treatment.

Yn ystod y trafodaethau hyn gyda'r Gweinidog Iechyd, a gawsoch gyfle i drafod yr achos busnes dros ddatblygu gwasanaeth radiotherapi yn ysbyty Felindre? Deallaf fod yr achos busnes hwnnw wrthi'n cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd. Rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol o'r arbedion cost enfawr y byddai hynny'n esgor arnynt o ystyried bod 60 o gleifion yn teithio o Gymru i Loegr a bod y driniaeth hon yn llawer mwy soffistigedig a llwyddiannus.

13:32 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank Julie Morgan for that question. Velindre Cancer Centre is in your constituency and I understand that a business case has been received from the Velindre NHS Trust for the development of stereotactic radiotherapy and associated image-guided radiotherapy services at Velindre Cancer Centre. That business case is now being scrutinised for consideration in terms of funding opportunities.

Diolch i Julie Morgan am y cwestiwn hwnnw. Mae Canolfan Ganser Felindre yn eich etholaeth a deallaf fod Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Felindre wedi cyflwyno achos busnes dros ddatblygu gwasanaeth radiotherapi stereotactig a gwasanaeth radiotherapi cysylltiedig wedi'i dywys gan ddelweddau yn y Ganolfan. Mae'r achos busnes hwnnw bellach yn destun gweithdrefnau craffu i'w ystyried o ran cyfleoedd ariannu.

13:32 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am sure that you will be aware of the £12 million that Hywel Dda Local Health Board now plans to spend on building a level 2 neonatal unit at Glangwili hospital at the expense of closing the special care baby unit at Withybush hospital in my constituency. Given Hywel Dda's already tight financial circumstances, what role do you play in testing the effectiveness of such projects and in ensuring value for money for the taxpayer, especially when, in this specific case, it could be more cost-effective to support the perfectly good services that we already have in Pembrokeshire?

Rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r £12 miliwn y mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda bellach yn bwriadu ei wario ar adeiladu uned newyddenedigol lefel 2 yn Ysbyty Glangwili ar draul cau'r uned gofal arbennig i fabanod yn Ysbyty Llwynhelyg yn fy etholaeth. O ystyried yr amgylchiadau ariannol caeth iawn y mae Hywel Dda eisoes yn eu hwynebu, pa rôl rydych yn bwriadu ei chwarae o ran profi effeithiolrwydd prosiectau o'r fath a sicrhau gwerth am arian i drethdalwyr, yn enwedig pan y gallai fod yn fwy costeffeithiol, yn yr achos penodol hwn, i gefnogi'r gwasanaethau cwbl addas sydd eisoes ar gael yn sir Benfro?

13:33 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Clearly, the consultations on Hywel Dda Local Health Board's proposals are being considered and it is very important that those facilities are available within the health board area. They will be tested out with a full business case in terms of value for money.

Yn amlwg, mae'r ymgynghoriadau ar gynigion Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Hywel Dda yn cael eu hystyried ac mae'n bwysig iawn bod y cyfleusterau hynny ar gael o fewn ardal y bwrdd iechyd. Cânt eu profi gan ddefnyddio achos busnes llawn o ran gwerth am arian.

13:33 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call the Plaid Cymru spokesperson, Ieuan Wyn Jones.

Galwaf ar lefarydd Plaid Cymru, Ieuan Wyn Jones.

13:33 **Ieuan Wyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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In your budget narrative for the Wales infrastructure investment plan, you stated that one of your objectives was to deliver

Yn eich naratif cyllidebol ar gyfer cynllun buddsoddi yn seilwaith Cymru, dywedasoch mai un o'ch amcanion oedd cyflwyno

'more efficient and economical public services…in particular supporting delivery of our vision for the NHS'.

'gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn fwy economaidd ac effeithlon…yn arbennig er mwyn cefnogi'r gwaith o roi ein gweledigaeth ar gyfer y GIG ar waith'.

So, how does that objective sit with the fact that, in next year's capital allocation, the health budget is being reduced in real terms by 9%, which is greater than the average for the rest of the Welsh Government's capital budget?

Felly, sut mae'r amcan hwnnw yn cyd-fynd â'r ffaith bod y gyllideb iechyd, yn nyraniad cyfalaf y flwyddyn nesaf, yn cael ei lleihau 9% mewn termau real, sy'n fwy na'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer gweddill cyllideb gyfalaf Llywodraeth Cymru?

13:34 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Clearly, additional capital allocations have been made to the health service as a result of the pipeline of capital bids in the health and social services programme. Indeed, additional allocations were made available during this year. Our final budget plans included just over £243 million of capital funding for health and social services.

Yn amlwg, gwnaed dyraniadau cyfalaf ychwanegol i'r gwasanaeth iechyd o ganlyniad i'r ceisiadau cyfalaf arfaethedig yn y rhaglen iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Yn wir, cynigiwyd dyraniadau ychwanegol eleni. Roedd ein cynlluniau cyllideb terfynol yn cynnwys ychydig dros £243 miliwn o arian cyfalaf ar gyfer iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

13:34 **Ieuan Wyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The issue is that the £243 million is a 9% real-terms cut from the £268 million that is being spent in this year. You anticipated in your infrastructure announcement that the changes proposed by the LHBs would demand up-front capital spend to modernise their estate, and to remodel some of their service delivery. How can that be delivered, with these challenging changes, if your capital spend in the department that is supposed to deliver that is going down?

Y broblem yw bod y £243 miliwn yn cyfateb i ostyngiad o 9% mewn termau real o'r £268 miliwn sy'n cael ei wario eleni. Rhagwelwyd gennych yn eich cyhoeddiad seilwaith y byddai'r newidiadau a gynigiwyd gan y BILlau yn galw am wariant cyfalaf uniongyrchol er mwyn moderneiddio eu hystâd, ac ailfodelu sut y caiff rhai o'u gwasanaethau eu darparu. Sut y gellir cyflawni hynny, o gofio'r newidiadau heriol hyn, os bydd eich gwariant cyfalaf yn yr adran y disgwylir iddi gyflawni hynny yn lleihau?

13:35 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are making additional allocations, as I have already indicated, in terms of capital funding for the health and social services budget. I am very clear about the importance of reconfiguration, particularly looking at the primary and community healthcare estate, as well as investment in the hospital estate.

Rydym yn gwneud dyraniadau ychwanegol, fel y nodwyd gennyf eisoes, o ran arian cyfalaf ar gyfer y gyllideb iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Rwy'n glir iawn ynghylch pwysigrwydd ad-drefnu, gan ystyried yn benodol yr ystâd gofal iechyd sylfaenol a chymunedol, yn ogystal â buddsoddi yn yr ystâd ysbytai.

13:35 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, the Welsh Government has invested heavily in new ambulances and equipment. However, despite that, my constituency has, effectively, the worst results in terms of ambulance performance in the whole of Wales, so there is clearly a broader issue. What discussions will you be having to ensure that the issue of ambulance performance is dealt with?

Weinidog, mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi buddsoddi'n helaeth mewn ambiwlansys ac offer newydd. Fodd bynnag, er gwaethaf hynny, mae'r canlyniadau gwaethaf, i bob pwrpas, o ran perfformiad ambiwlansys yng Nghymru i'w gweld yn fy etholaeth, felly mae'n amlwg bod problem ehangach. Pa drafodaethau y byddwch yn eu cael er mwyn sicrhau yr ymdrinnir â'r problemau o ran perfformiad ambiwlansys?

13:36 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Minister for Health and Social Services is concerned about performance. She recently commissioned a review of the Welsh ambulance service. That is an important piece of work, and it will conclude by the end of March 2013.

Mae'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn pryderu am berfformiad. Comisiynodd adolygiad o wasanaeth ambiwlans Cymru yn ddiweddar. Mae hwnnw'n ddarn pwysig o waith, a chaiff ei gwblhau erbyn diwedd mis Mawrth 2013.

Cydraddoldeb Rhwng y Ddau Ryw

Gender Equality

13:36 **Russell George** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

2. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i hybu cydraddoldeb rhwng y ddau ryw yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0207(FIN)

2. Will the Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Government is doing to promote gender equality in Wales. OAQ(4)0207(FIN)

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13:36 **Jane Hutt** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Our work on increasing the number of women in public appointments in Wales is just one area where we are promoting gender equality in Wales.

Mae ein gwaith i gynyddu nifer y menywod mewn penodiadau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn un maes lle rydym yn hybu cydraddoldeb rhwng y ddau ryw yng Nghymru.

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13:36 **Russell George** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I would like to put on record my thanks to the Presiding Officer for championing gender equality in public life. Anyone who heard her contribution on—

Hoffwn gofnodi fy niolch i'r Llywydd am hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb rhwng y ddau ryw o fewn bywyd cyhoeddus. Byddai unrhyw un a glywodd ei chyfraniad ar—

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13:36 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

You are not getting any more time, so do not worry about that. [Laughter.]

Nid ydych yn cael rhagor o amser, felly peidiwch â phoeni am hynny. [Chwerthin.]

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13:36 **Russell George** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Well, that is what I was hoping for. Anyone who heard your contribution on Radio 4's 'Woman's Hour', Presiding Officer, would understand why you have been rightly shortlisted in this year's Women in Public Life Awards. That is an extra few minutes for me today. [Laughter.] Minister, I am interested to know what the Government is doing to promote gender balance in Government, as well as in other bodies. For example, the new natural resources Wales body has just been established, with only three out of a total of 10 posts going to women. With regard to the Welsh Government's senior staff, out of 42 directors, 28% are women. With women making up 51% of the working population, and 70% of graduates in the UK, the Welsh Government needs to do more if it wants to be an exemplar. Therefore, what policies are you putting in place to increase the numbers of women who hold senior civil service posts in Wales?

Wel, dyna roeddwn yn ei obeithio. Byddai unrhyw un a glywodd eich cyfraniad ar 'Woman's Hour' ar Radio 4, Lywydd, yn deall pam eich bod yn haeddu eich lle ar y rhestr fer yng Ngwobrau Menywod mewn Bywyd Cyhoeddus eleni. Dyna ychydig funudau yn ychwanegol imi heddiw. [Chwerthin.] Weinidog, hoffwn wybod beth y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i hybu cydbwysedd rhwng y ddau ryw yn y Llywodraeth, yn ogystal ag mewn cyrff eraill. Er enghraifft, mae'r corff Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru newydd ei sefydlu, gyda dim ond tair allan o gyfanswm o 10 swydd yn cael eu cynnig i fenywod. O ran uwch aelodau o staff Llywodraeth Cymru, allan o 42 o gyfarwyddwyr, 28% sy'n fenywod. Gan fod 51% o'r boblogaeth waith a 70% o raddedigion yn y DU yn fenywod, mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru wneud mwy i ddangos esiampl. Felly, pa bolisïau rydych yn eu rhoi ar waith i gynyddu nifer y menywod sydd mewn uwch swyddi yn y gwasanaeth sifil yng Nghymru?

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13:37 **Jane Hutt** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

I thank Russell George for his question, and for his recognition, which I know that we all share, of the way in which the Presiding Officer is championing women in public and political life. I am glad that a Welsh Conservative has made that point. Increasing the number of women—as well as other under-represented groups—in Government and in public appointments is important to us. We discussed this issue in Cabinet earlier this year and it is part of the programme for government. We have a very good case study in the case of the public appointments process that took place at Sport Wales in 2012. That was led by Laura McAllister, the chair of a public body, Sport Wales. That has made a difference to gender balance in terms of appointments.

Diolch i Russell George am ei gwestiwn, ac am gydnabod, fel y gwn y gwna pob un ohonom, y ffordd y mae'r Llywydd yn hyrwyddo menywod mewn bywyd cyhoeddus a gwleidyddol. Rwy'n falch mai un o'r Ceidwadwyr Cymreig a wnaeth y pwynt hwnnw. Mae cynyddu nifer y menywod —yn ogystal â grwpiau eraill a dangynrychiolir—yn y Llywodraeth ac mewn penodiadau cyhoeddus yn bwysig inni. Trafodwyd y mater hwn gennym yn y Cabinet yn gynharach eleni ac mae'n rhan o'r rhaglen lywodraethu. Mae'r broses penodiadau cyhoeddus a gynhaliwyd yn Chwaraeon Cymru yn 2012 yn astudiaeth achos dda iawn. Arweiniwyd y broses honno gan Laura McAllister, cadeirydd corff cyhoeddus, Chwaraeon Cymru. Mae hynny wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth i'r cydbwysedd rhwng y ddau ryw o ran penodiadau.

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13:38 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, last year, Chwarae Teg launched its Fair Foundations initiative to address the occupational segregation that exists in Wales, whereby significantly fewer women than men enter into a career in a science, technology, engineering or mathematics subject. Research shows that stereotypes about the sort of work that men and women enter into can form as early as at the foundation phase. What work are you doing with your colleagues in the Department for Education and Skills to ensure that we act on such research and to tackle the gender-stereotypes issue in the workplace?

Weinidog, y llynedd, lansiodd Chwarae Teg ei fenter Sylfeini Teg i fynd i'r afael â'r gwahanu galwedigaethol sy'n bodoli yng Nghymru, lle mae nifer sylweddol is o fenywod na dynion yn dechrau gyrfa mewn pwnc gwyddoniaeth, technoleg, peirianneg neu fathemateg. Dengys ymchwil y gall stereoteipiau o ran y math o waith a wneir gan ddynion a menywod ffurfio mor gynnar â'r cyfnod sylfaen. Pa waith rydych yn ei wneud gyda'ch cydweithwyr yn yr Adran Addysg a Sgiliau i sicrhau ein bod yn gweithredu ar ymchwil o'r fath ac i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau o ran stereoteipiau rhyw yn y gweithle?

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13:39 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank Ken Skates for that question in terms of the importance of recognising that tackling gender stereotypes can be addressed at a very early age, certainly in the foundation phase. I welcome the Fair Foundations initiative, which is being delivered through Chwarae Teg's Agile Nation project, supported by the European social fund convergence programme.

Diolch i Ken Skates am y cwestiwn hwnnw o ran pwysigrwydd cydnabod y gellir mynd i'r afael â stereoteipiau rhyw o oedran cynnar iawn, yn sicr yn y cyfnod sylfaen. Croesawaf yr ymgyrch Sylfeini Teg, a gyflwynir drwy brosiect Cenedl Hyblyg Chwarae Teg, a gefnogir gan raglen gydgyfeirio cronfa gymdeithasol Ewrop.

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13:39 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Chwarae Teg also argues that information on apprenticeships should be collated by gender to monitor evidence of inadvertent stereotyping in employment. Will you undertake to take this suggestion seriously?

Mae Chwarae Teg hefyd yn dadlau y dylid coladu gwybodaeth am brentisiaethau yn ôl rhyw er mwyn monitro tystiolaeth o stereoteipio anfwriadol ym maes cyflogaeth. A ymrwymwch i gymryd yr awgrym hwn o ddifrif?

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13:39 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Certainly. I will ensure, and I am sure that the Minister for Education and Skills will ensure, that we account for gender in terms of apprenticeships. I did give an answer to one of your colleagues' questions a few weeks ago about the pleasing gender-profile breakdown for Jobs Growth Wales.

Yn bendant. Byddaf yn sicrhau, ac rwy'n siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau yn sicrhau, ein bod yn ystyried rhyw o ran prentisiaethau. Atebais gwestiynau un o'ch cyd-Aelodau ychydig wythnosau nôl am y dadansoddiad calonogol o ran proffil rhyw Twf Swyddi Cymru.

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Canol De Cymru

South Wales Central

13:40 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid / The Leader of the Opposition

3. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am weithgareddau ei hadran yng Nghanol De Cymru. OAQ(4)0210(FIN)

3. Will the Minister provide an update on her department's activities in South Wales Central. OAQ(4)0210(FIN)

13. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei blaenoriaethau ar gyfer Canol De Cymru ar gyfer 2013. OAQ(4)0211(FIN)

13. Will the Minister make a statement on her priorities for South Wales Central for 2013. OAQ(4)0211(FIN)

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13:40 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

We are committed to delivering better outcomes for people and communities across Wales, as set out in the programme for government.

Rydym yn ymrwymedig i sicrhau canlyniadau gwell i bobl a chymunedau ledled Cymru, fel y nodir yn y rhaglen lywodraethu.

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13:40 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that answer, Minister. Today we have had the news that Tafwyl will be bailed out by the Government, which I welcome, because Cardiff Council had indicated that this was one of the organisations that would face a £20,000 cut in its budget for next year. I think that we can all name many organisations on the cultural front that face similar budget cuts. Is it your intention now, as Minister for Finance, to negotiate with the departments across Government, so that all organisations have the opportunity to make up local government shortfalls, or is this very much a one-off funding decision made by the Minister for Education and Skills? In which case, how does that leave other organisations with budgets under pressure that will not have the chance to bid for such support?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Heddiw, cawsom wybod y caiff Tafwyl ei hachub gan y Llywodraeth, a chroesawaf hynny, gan fod Cyngor Caerdydd wedi nodi ei fod yn un o'r sefydliadau a fyddai'n wynebu gostyngiad o £20,000 yn ei gyllideb ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf. Rwy'n siŵr y gall pob un ohonom enwi sawl sefydliad diwylliannol sy'n wynebu gostyngiad tebyg i'w cyllidebau. Ai eich bwriad yn awr, fel y Gweinidog Cyllid, yw negodi gyda phob un o adrannau'r Llywodraeth, i sicrhau y caiff pob sefydliad y cyfle i wneud iawn am ddiffygion llywodraeth leol, neu ai penderfyniad ariannu untro gan y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau yw'r penderfyniad hwn? Os felly, beth am sefydliadau eraill y mae eu cyllidebau o dan bwysau na chânt gyfle i wneud cais am gymorth o'r fath?

13:41 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Clearly, local authorities in Wales had a much better settlement than local authorities in the rest of the UK, as the Minister for Local Government and Communities ensured and negotiated with Cabinet colleagues. It is very important that we respect local authorities' judgment in terms of their priorities at a challenging time.

Yn amlwg, cafodd awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru setliad llawer gwell nag awdurdodau lleol yng ngweddill y DU, fel y sicrhaodd y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau wrth negodi gyda'i gyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet. Mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn parchu barn awdurdodau lleol o ran eu blaenoriaethau ar adeg heriol.

13:41 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call Andrew R.T. Davies to ask a supplementary question to question 13—just to be clear to Members why you are asking two supplementary questions.

Galwaf ar Andrew R.T. Davies i ofyn cwestiwn atodol i gwestiwn 13—er mwyn egluro i'r Aelodau pam rydych yn gofyn dau gwestiwn atodol.

13:41 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, given the Government's intention to purchase Cardiff Airport, are you in a position, as the Minister for Finance, to indicate whether, if the due diligence review reports that a successful sale should be concluded, you will have to fund that out of this year's financial settlement, or do you expect it to be incurred in next year's financial settlement?

Weinidog, o gofio bwriad y Llywodraeth i brynu Maes Awyr Caerdydd, a ydych mewn sefyllfa, fel y Gweinidog Cyllid, i nodi, os bydd yr adolygiad diwydrwydd dyladwy yn datgan y dylid bwrw ati â gwerthiant llwyddiannus, pa un a fydd yn rhaid ichi ariannu'r gwerthiant hwnnw o setliad ariannol eleni, neu a ydych yn disgwyl y bydd y costau hynny yn rhan o setliad ariannol y flwyddyn nesaf?

13:42 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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As the leader of the opposition knows full well, the due diligence exercise that is currently ongoing is a matter of strict commercial confidentiality. I am restricted in terms of what comments I can make until that exercise has run its course. I note that it was very helpful that the First Minister attended the Enterprise and Business Committee last week. He did say that we are close to a deal and I know that we will be able to report in due course.

Fel y gŵyr arweinydd yr wrthblaid yn iawn, mae'r ymarfer diwydrwydd dyladwy sy'n mynd rhagddo ar hyn o bryd yn destun cyfrinachedd masnachol caeth. Dim ond sylwadau cyfyngedig y gallaf eu gwneud hyd nes y bydd yr ymarfer hwnnw wedi'i gwblhau. Nodaf fod presenoldeb y Prif Weinidog yn y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes yr wythnos ddiwethaf yn ddefnyddiol iawn. Gwnaeth ddweud ein bod yn agos at ddod i gytundeb a gwn y byddwn yn gallu rhoi gwybodaeth maes o law.

13:42 **Christine Chapman** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I recently met Cwm Taf Local Health Board and partner local authorities to discuss how they are using Welsh Government money, through invest to save, to transform the care that it offers to residents in my constituency, by moving services from the hospital into the community and home. The results are already impressive, for example, there are patients continuing to work while receiving treatment, and the feedback from patients and professionals has been overwhelming. I welcome the commitment to maintain invest to save, but how can you encourage public sector bodies from across South Wales Central to submit bids and enable the sharing of best practice?

Weinidog, cyfarfûm yn ddiweddar â Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Cwm Taf ac awdurdodau lleol partner i drafod sut maent yn defnyddio arian Llywodraeth Cymru, drwy fuddsoddi i arbed, i drawsnewid y gofal y mae'n ei gynnig i drigolion yn fy etholaeth, drwy symud gwasanaethau o'r ysbyty i'r gymuned a chartrefi. Mae'r canlyniadau eisoes yn creu argraff, er enghraifft, mae cleifion yn parhau i weithio tra'n derbyn triniaeth, a bu'r adborth gan gleifion a gweithwyr proffesiynol yn eithriadol. Croesawaf yr ymrwymiad i barhau â buddsoddi i arbed, ond sut y gallwch annog cyrff sector cyhoeddus ledled Canol De Cymru i gyflwyno cynigion a rhoi trefniadau rhannu arfer gorau ar waith?

13:43 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It is very interesting and valuable to hear of the successful project in your constituency of Cynon Valley. We are publishing project case studies, looking at other opportunities to promote the learning and good practice from invest to save, and I very much welcome the review undertaken by the Finance Committee into invest to save.

Mae'n ddiddorol ac yn werthfawr iawn clywed am y prosiect llwyddiannus yn eich etholaeth, sef Cwm Cynon. Rydym yn cyhoeddi astudiaethau achos am brosiectau, gan edrych ar gyfleoedd eraill i hyrwyddo'r gwersi a'r arfer da sy'n deillio o fuddsoddi i arbed, a chroesawaf yr adolygiad o fuddsoddi i arbed a gynhaliwyd gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn fawr.

13:43 **Vaughan Gething** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, could you make an assessment of practices within the construction industry in South Wales Central, in particular of how many firms have won public sector procurement contracts while making use of a trade union blacklisting service, such as the one provided by the Consulting Association? Will you consider providing revised advice and guidance on the requirements on the way in which public procurement contracts are supposed to be issued?

Weinidog, a allech gynnal asesiad o arferion o fewn y diwydiant adeiladu yng Nghanol De Cymru, yn arbennig faint o gwmnïau sydd wedi ennill contractau caffael y sector cyhoeddus tra'n defnyddio gwasanaeth rhestr wahardd undeb llafur, fel yr un a ddarperir gan y Gymdeithas Ymgynghori? A ystyriwch roi cyngor ac arweiniad diwygiedig ar y gofynion o ran sut y dylid cyflwyno contractau caffael cyhoeddus?

13:44 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Vaughan Gething raises a very important question. This behaviour is wholly unacceptable. I am asking officials to remind public sector organisations of how they may address these issues when they are contracting out. We have to look at this in terms of procurement guidelines. To reassure the Chamber, the existing legislative framework prohibits the use of blacklists and we would expect businesses to observe this when delivering public contracts in Wales.

Mae Vaughan Gething yn codi cwestiwn pwysig iawn. Mae'r ymddygiad hwn yn gwbl annerbyniol. Rwy'n gofyn i swyddogion atgoffa sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus sut y gallant fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn pan fyddant yn trefnu contractau allanol. Rhaid inni ystyried hyn o ran y canllawiau caffael. Er mwyn rhoi tawelwch meddwl i'r Siambr, mae'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol presennol yn gwahardd y defnydd o restrau gwahardd a byddem yn disgwyl i fusnesau gydymffurfio â hyn wrth weithredu contractau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

13:44 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Question 4, OAQ(4)0209(FIN), has been withdrawn.

Tynnwyd cwestiwn 4, OAQ(4)0209(FIN), yn ôl.

Polisi Morol

Marine Policy

Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

5. A oes gan y Gweinidog unrhyw gynlluniau i ddyrannu cyllid untro i bortffolio'r Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy yn benodol ar gyfer gweithredu polisi morol. OAQ(4)0217(FIN)

5. Does the Minister have any plans to allocate additional one-off funding to the Environment and Sustainable Development portfolio specifically for implementing marine policy. OAQ(4)0217(FIN)

13:45 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Mae Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy wedi derbyn adroddiad y pwyllgor ar bolisi morol yng Nghymru. Bydd yn rhoi ystyriaeth lawn i'w ganfyddiadau ac yn ymateb yn ffurfiol yn y man.

The Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development has received the committee's report on marine policy in Wales. He will fully consider its findings and respond formally in due course.

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13:45 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am yr ateb. Bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol bod y pwyllgor, mewn adroddiad sydd wedi cael ei alw'n un beirniadol, wedi gofyn am flaenoriaeth newydd i bolisi morol gan Lywodraeth Cymru, gan ofyn am drosglwyddo adnoddau er mwyn sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd. A yw'r Gweinidog Cyllid yn debyg o fynegi barn ar hyn i Weinidog yr amgylchedd yn fuan?

I am grateful for the response. The Minister will be aware that the committee, in a report that has been called critical, has asked for a new priority to be given to marine policy by the Welsh Government, asking for the transfer of resources in order to ensure that that happens. Is the Minister for Finance likely to express an opinion on this to the Minister for the environment soon?

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13:45 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Minister for the environment has received the report, which is an important report, from the Environment and Sustainability Committee on marine policy and he is considering its findings. However, we have also commissioned an impact assessment of marine spatial planning in Wales. That will provide evidence to inform us of any financial implications of marine policy going forward.

Mae Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd wedi derbyn yr adroddiad, sy'n adroddiad pwysig, gan Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd ar bolisi morol ac mae'n ystyried ei ganfyddiadau. Fodd bynnag, rydym hefyd wedi comisiynu asesiad o effaith cynllunio gofodol morol yng Nghymru. Bydd hynny'n darparu tystiolaeth i'n hysbysu am unrhyw oblygiadau ariannol yn deillio o bolisi morol yn y dyfodol.

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13:46 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

As has already been pointed out, the lack of resources for marine policy was a key theme in the Environment and Sustainability Committee's recent report. Given that the new natural resources body will be taking responsibility for this hugely important part of Wales's environment, can you confirm what discussions you have had with the Minister for the environment over whether the work to establish this new body will be delivered on budget, as there are serious concerns about whether spending on computer systems, staffing and marketing will exceed the figures set out in the business case?

Fel y nodwyd eisoes, roedd diffyg adnoddau ar gyfer polisi morol yn un o themâu allweddol adroddiad diweddar Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd. O ystyried mai'r corff cyfoeth naturiol newydd fydd yn gyfrifol am y rhan hynod bwysig hon o amgylchedd Cymru, a allwch gadarnhau pa drafodaethau rydych wedi'u cael gyda Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd o ran p'un a gaiff y gwaith o sefydlu'r corff newydd hwn ei gyflawni yn unol â'r gyllideb, gan fod pryderon difrifol ynghylch pa un a fydd gwariant ar systemau cyfrifiadurol, staff a marchnata yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r ffigurau a nodwyd yn yr achos busnes?

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13:46 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

I can reassure the Member that the cost of the creation of natural resources Wales remains in line with the overall cost set out in the business case for the creation of the single body. On the important point about information technology resources, in order for natural resources Wales to be fully functional from day one, we have brought forward a number of necessary IT investment projects to this year from 2013-14.

Gallaf sicrhau'r Aelod fod y gost o greu Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru yn parhau'n unol â'r gost gyffredinol a nodwyd yn yr achos busnes dros greu'r corff unigol. O ran y pwynt pwysig am adnoddau technoleg gwybodaeth, er mwyn i Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru fod yn gwbl weithredol o'r cychwyn cyntaf, rydym wedi rhoi nifer o brosiectau buddsoddi TG angenrheidiol ar waith eleni yn lle 2013-14.

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13:47 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, one of the key areas in need of improvement that was highlighted by the recent Environment and Sustainability Committee report on marine policy was enforcement. While it may be beneficial to set up special areas of conservation and similar designations in appropriate locations, their value surely diminishes if insufficient funds are put in place to ensure that they are appropriately enforced and protected. Given this, what analysis has been made of the costs of enforcement to the environment and sustainable development portfolio? In addition, what measures will you put in place to evaluate their benefits?

Weinidog, un o'r meysydd allweddol y mae angen ei wella a amlygwyd gan adroddiad diweddar Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd ar bolisi morol oedd gorfodi. Er ei bod o bosibl yn fuddiol sefydlu ardaloedd cadwraeth arbennig a dynodiadau tebyg mewn lleoliadau priodol, does bosibl bod eu gwerth yn lleihau os na fydd digon o arian ar gael i sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu gorfodi a'u diogelu'n briodol. O ystyried hyn, pa waith dadansoddi a wnaed ar gostau gorfodi i bortffolio'r amgylchedd a datblygu cynaliadwy? Yn ogystal, pa fesurau y byddwch yn eu rhoi ar waith i werthuso eu buddiannau?

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14:48 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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We have established a cross-cutting Welsh Government group on marine planning. It is made up of officials from across key policy areas, including fisheries, marine conservation and energy. We intend to create a national plan for the inshore and for the offshore, planned jointly, and preparatory work includes commissioning an impact assessment for marine planning in Wales.

Rydym wedi sefydlu grŵp trawsbynciol o fewn Llywodraeth Cymru ar gynllunio morol. Mae'n cynnwys swyddogion o wahanol feysydd polisi allweddol, gan gynnwys pysgodfeydd, cadwraeth forol ac ynni. Rydym yn bwriadu creu cynllun cenedlaethol ar gyfer y glannau a'r môr, wedi'i gynllunio ar y cyd, ac mae'r gwaith paratoi yn cynnwys comisiynu asesiad o effaith cynllunio morol yng Nghymru.

Diwydrwydd Dyladwy

Due Diligence

13:48 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

6. Pa broses ddiwydrwydd dyladwy y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei defnyddio gydag adrannau Llywodraeth Cymru. OAQ(4)0215(FIN)

6. What process of due diligence does the Minister apply to departments of the Welsh Government. OAQ(4)0215(FIN)

13:48 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y prif swyddog cyfrifyddu sy'n gyfrifol yn bersonol am reoleidd-dra a phriodoldeb cyllid Llywodraeth Cymru ac am sicrhau bod gwerth am arian yn cael ei gyflawni.

The principal accounting officer has personal responsibility for the regularity and propriety of the Welsh Government's finances and ensuring that value for money is achieved.

13:48 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Gwyddoch fod y pwyllgorau yn dechrau trafod Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru). Pa amcangyfrifon ydych wedi eu derbyn oddi wrth y Gweinidog neu'r Dirprwy Weinidog o'r costau ychwanegol sy'n ymwneud â'r Bil hwnnw?

Thank you for that response. You will know that the committees are starting to discuss the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill. What estimates have you received from the Minister or the Deputy Minister about the additional costs related to that Bill?

13:49 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

This is an important part of the process of developing the Bill, and the ministerial considerations that we undertake include the financial issues required to underpin what is a pioneering Bill. I am sure that Members across the Chamber will have noticed that it got a big spread in 'The Guardian' when it was launched last week, recognising that it is a Bill that could lead to huge savings by integrating health and social care.

Mae hyn yn rhan bwysig o'r broses o ddatblygu'r Bil, ac mae'r ystyriaethau gweinidogol rydym yn ymgymryd â hwy yn cynnwys y materion ariannol sydd eu hangen fel sail i Fil arloesol o'r fath. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd Aelodau drwy'r Siambr gyfan wedi sylwi iddo gael cryn sylw yn 'The Guardian' pan gafodd ei lansio yr wythnos diwethaf, gan gydnabod ei fod yn Fil a allai arwain at arbedion enfawr drwy integreiddio iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol.

13:49 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the opposition spokesperson, Paul Davies.

Galwaf ar lefarydd yr wrthblaid, Paul Davies.

13:49 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, as you know, unprecedented financial challenges are facing local health boards across Wales and with the end of the financial year creeping up on us there still remains an element of doubt as to whether LHBs will come in on target. Given that your Government has provided a series of bail-outs to health boards, can you tell us, in your role as Minister for Finance, what due diligence work that the Welsh Government has undertaken into the consequences of LHBs not coming in on target?

Weinidog, fel y gwyddoch, mae byrddau iechyd lleol ledled Cymru yn wynebu heriau ariannol na welwyd mo'u tebyg o'r blaen a chyda diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol ar ein gwarthaf, mae rhywfaint o amheuaeth o hyd a fydd BILlau yn llwyddo i gyrraedd eu targedau. O ystyried bod eich Llywodraeth wedi cynnig cynlluniau achub i sawl bwrdd iechyd, a allwch ddweud wrthym, yn eich rôl fel y Gweinidog Cyllid, pa waith diwydrwydd dyladwy y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'i wneud i'r canlyniadau os na fydd BILlau yn cyrraedd eu targedau?

13:50 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Welsh Government closely monitors monthly financial performance and holds the board to account for the delivery of financial balances. There is a framework in operation, which sets out an escalation process, should performance slip against expectations. The level of funding provided in December was based on a robust assessment on the scale of financial risk that NHS organisations are facing this year.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn monitro perfformiad misol ariannol yn ofalus ac yn sicrhau bod y bwrdd yn atebol am fantoli'r gyllideb. Mae fframwaith ar waith, sy'n nodi proses camau graddol, os bydd perfformiad yn methu yn erbyn disgwyliadau. Roedd lefel yr arian a ddarparwyd ym mis Rhagfyr yn seiliedig ar asesiad cadarn o raddau'r risg ariannol y mae sefydliadau'r GIG yn ei hwynebu eleni.

13:50 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you for that scripted answer. [Assembly Members: 'Oh.'] In the event that any Welsh health boards require additional funding from the Welsh Government, it is essential that your Government has a strategic plan in place for additional moneys. Could you tell us, Minister, whether you have had any further discussions with your colleague the Minister for Health and Social Services, and with local health boards directly, to discuss LHB finances and the Welsh Government's position should LHBs not come in on target?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw wedi'i sgriptio. [Aelodau'r Cynulliad: 'O'.] Os bydd angen arian ychwanegol gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar unrhyw fyrddau iechyd yng Nghymru, mae'n hanfodol bod gan eich Llywodraeth gynllun strategol ar waith ar gyfer arian ychwanegol. A allech ddweud wrthym, Weinidog, a gawsoch unrhyw drafodaethau pellach gyda'ch cyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, a chyda'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn uniongyrchol, i drafod cyllid BILlau a safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru os na fydd BILlau yn cyrraedd eu targedau?

13:51 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am sure that you would want me to refer to the helpful response from the auditor general to the opportunities of having more flexibility applied and enabling health boards to draw forward, for example, a limited element of future funding to manage year-end financial timing issues. The Minister for Health and Social Services made this clear in terms of the flexibilities that are there for health boards. However, her expectation has been made clear in terms of bringing health boards into financial balance this year.

Rwy'n siŵr y byddech am imi gyfeirio at yr ymateb defnyddiol gan yr archwilydd cyffredinol i'r cyfleoedd sy'n gysylltiedig â rhoi mwy o hyblygrwydd a galluogi byrddau iechyd, er enghraifft, i ddefnyddio elfen gyfyngedig o arian ar gyfer y dyfodol i reoli materion amseru ariannol ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn. Eglurodd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol hyn o ran yr hyblygrwydd sydd ar gael i fyrddau iechyd. Fodd bynnag, eglurwyd ei disgwyliad o ran mantoli cyllidebau byrddau iechyd eleni.

13:52 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, could you please include in your due diligence work some financial education for Ministers, starting with numeracy lessons for the Minister for Education and Skills who told me on Twitter that the shortfall of funding for the Tafwyl festival was to be made up by extra resources? Robbing Peter to pay Paul is not extra money; therefore, we need due diligence when we make these decisions, by Government and by local government. As Minister for Finance, what due diligence will you now put in place to ensure that when Welsh Labour saves the backside of Welsh Labour in local government, it is done equitably across Wales and does not favour one council above another? [Assembly Members: 'Hear, hear.']

Weinidog, a fyddech cystal â chynnwys rhywfaint o addysg ariannol i Weinidogion yn eich gwaith diwydrwydd dyladwy, gan ddechrau gyda gwersi rhifedd i'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau a ddywedodd wrthyf ar Twitter y byddai adnoddau ychwanegol yn gwneud iawn am y diffyg ariannol ar gyfer gŵyl Tafwyl? Nid arian ychwanegol yw cymryd o'r naill law i dalu'r llall; felly, mae angen diwydrwydd dyladwy arnom pan fyddwn yn gwneud y penderfyniadau hyn, gan y Llywodraeth a chan lywodraeth leol. Fel y Gweinidog Cyllid, pa drefniadau diwydrwydd dyladwy y byddwch yn eu rhoi ar waith yn awr er mwyn sicrhau pan fydd Llafur Cymru yn achub cam Llafur Cymru ym maes llywodraeth leol, y gwneir hynny mewn ffordd deg ledled Cymru ac na fydd yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i un cyngor ar draul un arall? [Aelodau'r Cynulliad: 'Clywch, clywch.']

13:52 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am sure, Simon Thomas, that you will be pleased that that festival is being supported. Quite clearly, you have every opportunity to scrutinise the Minister for Education and Skills on his budgetary announcements.

Rwy'n siŵr, Simon Thomas, eich bod yn falch bod yr ŵyl honno'n cael ei chefnogi. Yn amlwg, cewch bob cyfle i graffu ar gyhoeddiadau cyllidebol y Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau.

Llywodraethu Moesegol

Ethical Governance

13:53 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

7. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi amlinelliad o bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru ar lywodraethu moesegol yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0216(FIN)

7. Will the Minister provide an outline on the Welsh Government's policy on ethical governance in Wales. OAQ(4)0216(FIN)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:53 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

High ethical standards, based upon the work of the Committee on Standards in Public Life and its principles of public life, are the cornerstone of good governance, and help ensure that public bodies deliver their services more effectively in an open, honest and accountable manner.

Mae safonau moesegol uchel, yn seiliedig ar waith y Pwyllgor ar Safonau mewn Bywyd Cyhoeddus a'i egwyddorion bywyd cyhoeddus, yn un o gonglfeini llywodraethu da, ac maent yn helpu i sicrhau bod cyrff cyhoeddus yn darparu eu gwasanaethau yn fwy effeithiol mewn modd agored, gonest ac atebol.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:53 **Mick Antoniw** Bywgraffiad Biography

There are organisations in Wales, particularly construction firms, that receive hundreds of millions of pounds of public money. The fact that there are 111 people in Wales that we know of who have been subject to illegal blacklisting and unlawful activity by companies indicates that there has been a breakdown of ethical governance within certain companies in receipt of public money. Would you carry out your own inquiry in order to ascertain the extent of the situation and come back with views as to what steps need to be taken to ensure the highest ethical standard within corporate Wales?

Mae yna sefydliadau yng Nghymru, yn enwedig cwmnïau adeiladu, sy'n cael cannoedd o filiynau o bunnoedd o arian cyhoeddus. Mae'r ffaith bod 111 o bobl yng Nghymru y gwyddom eu bod wedi bod yn destun rhestrau gwahardd anghyfreithiol a gweithgarwch anghyfreithlon gan gwmnïau yn awgrymu bod trefniadau llywodraethu moesegol o fewn rhai cwmnïau sy'n cael arian cyhoeddus wedi mynd ar gyfeiliorn. A gynhaliwch eich ymchwiliad eich hun er mwyn canfod graddau'r sefyllfa a chyflwyno sylwadau o ran y camau y mae angen eu cymryd i sicrhau'r safon foesegol uchaf o fewn Cymru gorfforaethol?

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13:53 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am grateful to Mick Antoniw for that question, which follows on from Vaughan Gething's question. We would all agree that blacklisting is disgraceful and totally unacceptable. Legislation has been put in place to prohibit the use of blacklists, following investigation by the Information Commissioner's Office. It is clear that companies working on a public contract have to comply with the law. I fully sympathise with the individuals and their families who have suffered a terrible injustice. We will look at the evidence and report back to the Chamber on this matter.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i Mick Antoniw am y cwestiwn hwnnw, sy'n dilyn cwestiwn Vaughan Gething. Byddai pob un ohonom yn cytuno bod rhestrau gwahardd yn arfer gwarthus a chwbl annerbyniol. Rhoddwyd deddfwriaeth ar waith i wahardd y defnydd o restrau gwahardd, yn dilyn ymchwiliad gan Swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Gwybodaeth. Mae'n amlwg bod yn rhaid i gwmnïau sy'n gweithio ar gontract cyhoeddus gydymffurfio â'r gyfraith. Rwy'n cydymdeimlo'n llwyr â'r unigolion a'u teuluoedd sydd wedi dioddef anghyfiawnder ofnadwy. Byddwn yn edrych ar y dystiolaeth ac yn adrodd yn ôl i'r Siambr am y mater hwn.

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Taliadau Annibyniaeth Bersonol

Personal Independence Payments

13:54 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

8. A yw'r Gweinidog wedi cynnal unrhyw asesiad o'r ffordd y bydd newidiadau i'r meini prawf ar gyfer taliadau annibyniaeth bersonol yn effeithio ar bobl anabl yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0208(FIN)

8. Has the Minister made any assessment of how changes to criteria for personal independence payments will affect disabled people in Wales. OAQ(4)0208(FIN)

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13:54 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Concerns about how the introduction of personal independence payments and how they would affect disabled people were raised at the last disability equality forum, which I chair.

Codwyd pryderon ynghylch cyflwyno taliadau annibyniaeth bersonol a sut y byddent yn effeithio ar bobl anabl yng nghyfarfod diwethaf y fforwm cydraddoldeb i bobl anabl, yr wyf yn gadeirydd arno.

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13:54 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am particularly concerned on behalf of constituents in receipt of the independent living fund. The UK Government consulted the families of users, who universally said that they did not want it devolved, as it was working well as it was. The Government went ahead and devolved it anyway, and so, now, these families who have members with an enduring and long-standing disability want to know how the Welsh Government will assess and meet the support needs of these disabled people in receipt of the ILF? Will the level of funding be affected by the fact that the amount has been devolved? Has the Government done as it usually does, which is to send you 10% less? Will a separate body be set up to deal with it, or will it be done on a four-party option? Perhaps you could tell us.

Rwy'n pryderu'n arbennig ar ran etholwyr sy'n cael taliadau'r gronfa byw'n annibynnol. Ymgynghorodd Llywodraeth y DU â theuluoedd defnyddwyr, a ddywedodd yn gyffredinol nad oeddent am iddi gael ei datganoli, gan ei bod yn gweithio'n dda fel yr oedd. Aeth y Llywodraeth ati i'w datganoli beth bynnag, ac felly, yn awr, mae'r teuluoedd hynny ag aelodau ag anabledd parhaus a hirsefydledig am wybod sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn asesu anghenion cymorth y bobl anabl hynny sy'n cael taliadau'r gronfa ac yn eu diwallu? A gaiff y ffaith bod y swm wedi'i ddatganoli effaith ar lefel yr arian? A yw'r Llywodraeth wedi gwneud fel y gwna fel arfer, sef anfon 10% yn llai atoch? A gaiff corff ar wahân ei sefydlu i ymdrin â'r gwaith, neu a gaiff ei wneud fel opsiwn pedair plaid? Efallai y gallech ddweud wrthym.

13:55 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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This is a matter of huge concern to those people who currently receive the independent living fund, and I am sure that we have had representations across the Chamber about people's fears and concerns about the closure of the fund by the UK Government on 31 March 2015. Clearly, this is something that we have been negotiating, engaging with UK Government to raise our concerns about the closure of the fund. We are committed to working with all partners and stakeholders, and we are working with Disability Wales to put together a consultation event in March. As with the concerns raised over the introduction of personal independence payments, which are estimated to have lost disabled people in Wales £450 million over four years, there is real concern about the closure of the independent living fund.

Mae'r mater hwn yn peri pryder enfawr i'r bobl hynny sy'n cael taliadau'r gronfa byw'n annibynnol ar hyn o bryd, ac rwy'n siŵr ein bod wedi cael sylwadau o bob rhan o'r Siambr am ofnau a phryderon pobl ynghylch penderfyniad Llywodraeth y DU i gau'r gronfa ar 31 Mawrth 2015. Yn amlwg, mae hyn yn rhywbeth y buom yn ei negodi, gan ymgysylltu â Llywodraeth y DU i godi ein pryderon am gau'r gronfa. Rydym yn ymrwymedig i weithio gyda phob partner a rhanddeiliad, ac rydym yn gweithio gydag Anabledd Cymru i drefnu digwyddiad ymgynghori ym mis Mawrth. Fel gyda'r pryderon a godwyd ynghylch cyflwyno taliadau annibyniaeth bersonol, yr amcangyfrifir eu bod wedi colli £450 miliwn i bobl anabl yng Nghymru dros bedair blynedd, mae pryder gwirioneddol ynghylch cau'r gronfa byw'n annibynnol.

13:57 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Personal independence for many people with a disability is about being able to access services. Last week, a report indicated that the Welsh health boards, and general practitioner practices in particular, offered very poor services for deaf people and that, actually, they were in breach of many of the responsibilities and covenants placed on them to provide those services. With your equalities hat on, what action are you taking to work with the Minister for health and with health boards to make sure that these shortfalls are addressed and that people can receive the service they expect and, above all, that providers fulfil the duty placed on them to meet their responsibilities?

Mae a wnelo annibyniaeth bersonol i lawer o bobl ag anabledd â'r gallu i gael gafael ar wasanaethau. Yr wythnos diwethaf, nododd adroddiad bod y byrddau iechyd yng Nghymru, a phractisau meddygon teulu yn benodol, yn cynnig gwasanaethau gwael iawn i bobl fyddar ac, mewn gwirionedd, eu bod yn mynd yn groes i lawer o'r cyfrifoldebau a'r cyfamodau a roddir arnynt i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau hynny. O safbwynt cydraddoldebau, pa gamau rydych yn eu cymryd i weithio gyda'r Gweinidog Iechyd a chyda byrddau iechyd i sicrhau yr ymdrinnir â'r diffygion hyn ac y gall pobl dderbyn y gwasanaeth y maent yn ei ddisgwyl ac, yn anad dim, bod darparwyr yn cyflawni'r ddyletswydd sydd arnynt i gyflawni eu cyfrifoldebau?

13:57 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Along with the Minister for Health and Social Services, we will seek to ensure that those services are accessible. That is the Minister for health's commitment to improving accessibility to GP services, as made clear in the programme for government and clearly delivered. I would have to say that, in the changes to personal independence payments introduced by your Government at Westminster, if you look at that in relation to mobility, you will see that it means that many disabled people will not qualify for the enhanced rate mobility component, which means that they will not be eligible for Motability and will have to return their Motability vehicles. That is the challenge facing disabled people in Wales as a result of your Government's policies.

Ar y cyd â'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, byddwn yn ceisio sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau hynny yn hygyrch. Dyna ymrwymiad y Gweinidog Iechyd i wella hygyrchedd gwasanaethau meddygon teulu, fel yr eglurwyd yn y rhaglen lywodraethu ac a gyflawnwyd yn amlwg. Byddai'n rhaid imi ddweud, o ran y newidiadau i daliadau annibyniaeth bersonol a gyflwynwyd gan eich Llywodraeth yn San Steffan, os edrychwch ar hynny mewn perthynas â symudedd, fe welwch ei fod yn golygu na fydd llawer o bobl anabl yn gymwys i gael yr elfen symudedd cyfradd uwch, sy'n golygu na fyddant yn gymwys i gael Motability ac y bydd yn rhaid iddynt ddychwelyd eu cerbydau Motability. Dyna'r her sy'n wynebu pobl anabl yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i bolisïau eich Llywodraeth.

13:58 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, a recent report from the Bevan Foundation suggests that a third of people with a visual impairment live in poverty. Many blind and partially-sighted people do not claim all the benefits that they are entitled to because of a lack of awareness of the benefits, a reluctance to be identified as disabled, and difficulties in the applications process—among many other reasons. How is the Government able to address that issue?

Weinidog, mae adroddiad diweddar gan Sefydliad Bevan yn awgrymu bod traean o'r bobl sydd â nam ar eu golwg yn byw mewn tlodi. Nid yw llawer o bobl ddall a rhannol ddall yn hawlio'r holl fudd-daliadau y mae ganddynt hawl i'w cael am nad ydynt yn ymwybodol o'r budd-daliadau, am nad ydynt am gael eu nodi fel pobl anabl, ac o ganlyniad i anawsterau o ran y broses gwneud cais—ymhlith sawl rheswm arall. Sut y gall y Llywodraeth ymdrin â'r mater hwnnw?

13:58 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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We will do that by ensuring that our review of advice services delivers, and that is being undertaken, led by the Minister for Local Government and Communities, to ensure that we can increase the uptake of benefits. You will welcome the fact that we are ensuring that people will be supported, given the cuts from the Westminster Government in London to the council tax benefit and the transfer. It is clear, however, that we have to support our advice agencies to ensure a good uptake of the benefits to which people are entitled.

Gwnawn hynny drwy sicrhau bod ein hadolygiad o wasanaethau cynghori yn cyflawni, a gwneir hynny, o dan arweiniad y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, er mwyn sicrhau y gallwn gynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n hawlio budd-daliadau. Byddwch yn croesawu'r ffaith ein bod yn sicrhau y caiff pobl gymorth, o ystyried y toriadau gan Lywodraeth San Steffan yn Llundain i'r budd-dal treth gyngor a'r broses drosglwyddo. Mae'n amlwg, fodd bynnag, bod yn rhaid inni gefnogi ein hasiantaethau cynghori er mwyn sicrhau bod cynifer o bobl â phosibl yn hawlio'r budd-daliadau priodol.

Blaenoriaethau

Priorities

13:59 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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9. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei blaenoriaethau ariannu dros y deuddeg mis nesaf. OAQ(4)0202(FIN)

9. Will the Minister make a statement on her funding priorities over the next twelve months. OAQ(4)0202(FIN)

Keith Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

14. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei blaenoriaethau ar gyfer 2013. OAQ(4)0214(FIN)

14. Will the Minister make a statement on her priorities for 2013. OAQ(4)0214(FIN)

13:59 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Our priority continues to be supporting growth and jobs in Wales.

Ein blaenoriaeth yw cefnogi twf a swyddi yng Nghymru o hyd.

13:59 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, I am sure that one of your other key priorities is to ensure that sufficient funds are invested in the delivery of broadband, which will of course improve the Welsh economy. While I am pleased that the enterprise zone in my constituency will be part of the initial roll-out of the Superfast Cymru programme, there are still areas in my constituency that have little or no broadband at all. Can you therefore assure my constituents that the Welsh Government will ensure that the roll-out of the superfast broadband scheme will not be funded at the expense of notspot areas or areas that receive a poor broadband service?

Weinidog, rwy'n siŵr mai un o'ch blaenoriaethau allweddol eraill yw sicrhau y caiff digon o arian ei fuddsoddi i ddarparu band eang, a fydd wrth gwrs yn gwella economi Cymru. Er fy mod yn falch y bydd y parth menter yn fy etholaeth yn rhan o'r camau cychwynnol i gyflwyno rhaglen Superfast Cymru, mae ardaloedd yn fy etholaeth o hyd lle nad oes ganddynt lawer o fand eang neu nad oes ganddynt fand eang o gwbl. A allwch felly dawelu meddyliau fy etholwyr y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn sicrhau na chaiff y broses o gyflwyno'r cynllun band eang cyflym iawn ei hariannu ar draul ardaloedd gwan neu ardaloedd sy'n derbyn gwasanaeth band eang gwael?

14:00 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

I know that the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science has given that commitment in this Chamber, and I am sure that she will be able to answer questions on that this afternoon. Indeed, we have been meeting to liaise closely on ensuring that the citizens of Wales are digitally included. That is a target under my responsibilities—to ensure that we enable people, particularly the poorest people and disabled people, to access digital services.

Gwn fod y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth wedi rhoi'r ymrwymiad hwnnw yn y Siambr hon, ac rwy'n siŵr y bydd yn gallu ateb cwestiynau ar hynny y prynhawn yma. Yn wir, rydym wedi bod yn cyfarfod i gyd-drafod yn ofalus er mwyn sicrhau y caiff dinasyddion Cymru eu cynnwys yn ddigidol. Mae hynny'n darged sy'n rhan o'm cyfrifoldebau i—sef sicrhau ein bod yn galluogi pobl, yn enwedig y bobl dlotaf a phobl anabl, i gael mynediad i wasanaethau digidol.

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14:00 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Rhan o Fil diwygio lles Llywodraeth San Steffan yw'r newidiadau ar gyfer budd-dal tai. Gadewch inni fod yn glir ynglŷn â'r effaith ar Lanelli o'r dreth ystafell wely: mae 862 o gartrefi yn wynebu gostyngiad; bydd 614 yn gweld gostyngiad o 14%, gyda gostyngiad o 25% i 284. Nid oes amheuaeth y bydd hyn yn achosi mwy o bryder i'r rhai sydd eisoes yn ei chael yn anodd. Tra'n dyrannu'r gyllideb eleni, pa asesiadau a wnaethpwyd o'r cynnydd yn yr angen am wasanaethau cyngor a chefnogaeth i'r bobl hyn?

Part of the Westminster Government's welfare reform Bill is the proposed changes to housing benefit. Let us be clear about the impact of the bedroom tax on Llanelli: 862 homes face a reduction; 614 will face a reduction of 14%, while the reduction will be 25% for 284 homes. There is no doubt that this will cause great concern among people who are already finding things difficult. In allocating this year's budget, what assessment was made of the need for advice and support services for these people?

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14:01 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

I have already mentioned how important advice services are in our efforts to tackle poverty. It is imperative that we improve access to those services, as Keith Davies said, in recognising the impact of the housing benefit changes and the bedroom tax, including in Llanelli. It is important for all Assembly Members to know that we are reviewing advice services to ensure that they provide a stronger network of advice. Strengthening information and advocacy services is key to our strategic equality plan, particularly for people with protected characteristics.

Rwyf eisoes wedi crybwyll pwysigrwydd gwasanaethau cynghori yn ein hymdrechion i fynd i'r afael â thlodi. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn gwella mynediad i'r gwasanaethau hynny, fel y dywedodd Keith Davies, wrth gydnabod effaith y newidiadau budd-dal tai a'r dreth ystafell wely, gan gynnwys yn Llanelli. Mae'n bwysig i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad wybod ein bod yn adolygu gwasanaethau cynghori er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn darparu rhwydwaith cryfach o gyngor. Mae atgyfnerthu gwasanaethau gwybodaeth a gwasanaethau eiriolaeth yn allweddol i'n cynllun cydraddoldeb strategol, yn enwedig ar gyfer pobl â nodweddion gwarchodedig.

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14:02 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on the Welsh Liberal Democrats' spokesperson, Peter Black.

Galwaf ar lefarydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, Peter Black.

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14:02 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you, Presiding Officer. Minister, you have already referred to the costings in the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill, and we know also that there are issues around the projected savings in the legislation for the new environment body. What are you doing to make sure that, as part of your response to the Finance Committee's report, which highlighted the issue of costings around Government legislation, we have accurate and up-to-date costings before us before we are asked to vote on legislation?

Diolch ichi, Lywydd. Weinidog, rydych eisoes wedi cyfeirio at y costau yn y Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru), a gwyddom hefyd fod problemau ynghylch yr arbedion a ragwelir yn y ddeddfwriaeth ar gyfer y corff amgylcheddol newydd. Beth rydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau, fel rhan o'ch ymateb i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid, a dynnodd sylw at y costau sy'n gysylltiedig â deddfwriaeth y Llywodraeth, bod gennym gostau cywir a chyfredol ger ein bron cyn y gofynnir inni bleidleisio ar ddeddfwriaeth?

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14:02 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

The robust nature of our Welsh Government legislative programme ensures that the costings are accepted by Ministers, by myself as Minister for Finance, and by the officials involved. In much of the legislation, this will lead not only to value for money in the delivery of our public services, but to change in policy developments that ensure prevention in terms of social services, and improvement in terms of the environment.

Mae natur gadarn rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol Llywodraeth Cymru yn sicrhau y caiff y costau eu derbyn gan Weinidogion, gennyf i fy hun fel Gweinidog Cyllid, a chan y swyddogion perthnasol. Mewn perthynas â chryn dipyn o'r ddeddfwriaeth, yn ogystal â gwerth am arian wrth ddarparu ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, bydd hyn hefyd yn arwain at newid o ran datblygiadau polisi sy'n sicrhau camau atal o ran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, a chamau gwella o ran yr amgylchedd.

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14:03 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

You talk about your robust legislative programme, and yet the costings for those Bills are far from robust; in fact, they are virtually non-existent. We are being asked to vote on them on the basis of assertions that cannot be backed up by what is in the explanatory memorandum. Can you give us an assurance that you will be addressing these issues urgently so that, when we come to vote on this legislation, we will have all the costings in front of us and can fully understand how they will impact upon the coffers of public services in Wales?

Rydych yn sôn am eich rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol gadarn, ac eto nid yw'r costau ar gyfer y Biliau hynny yn gadarn o bell ffordd; yn wir, prin y maent yn bodoli o gwbl. Gofynnir inni bleidleisio arnynt ar sail honiadau na ellir eu hategu gan gynnwys y memorandwm esboniadol. A allwch roi sicrwydd inni y byddwch yn ymdrin â'r materion hyn ar fyrder er mwyn sicrhau, pan fydd yn bryd inni bleidleisio ar y ddeddfwriaeth hon, y bydd yr holl gostau o'n blaenau ac y gallwn ddeall yn llawn sut y byddant yn effeithio ar goffrau gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru?

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14:03 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

I have every confidence in the scrutiny function of this body, including the scrutiny function of the committees that are taking through our legislation, and have very successfully taken through major pieces of legislation already. That is what I would expect in terms of that scrutiny of financial provisions.

Mae gennyf bob hyder yn swyddogaeth graffu'r corff hwn, gan gynnwys swyddogaeth graffu'r pwyllgorau sy'n rhoi ein deddfwriaeth ar waith ac sydd eisoes wedi rhoi darnau pwysig o ddeddfwriaeth ar waith yn llwyddiannus iawn. Dyna y byddwn yn ei ddisgwyl gan y broses honno o graffu ar ddarpariaethau ariannol.

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14:04 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am aware that I have raised this before with you and that we are in correspondence with the North Wales Arthritis and Musculoskeletal Alliance, which has raised concerns about the number of people suffering with back pain. Some 3.5 million working days were lost in 2011, and Wales has the second highest average in the UK for sickness absence. Concerns were raised that this is something that belongs within the education system, but I know that you take responsibility for this, and I have previously raised the issue of whether preventive health measures, as well as health and safety, should be made mandatory in schools for children through the provision of safe, ergonomic furniture and regular exercise for students in the classroom, as per the model advised by the north Wales arthritis group.

Rwy'n ymwybodol fy mod wedi codi hyn o'r blaen gyda chi a'n bod wrthi'n gohebu â Chynghrair Arthritis a Chyflyrau Cyhyrysgerbydol Gogledd Cymru, sydd wedi codi pryderon am nifer y bobl sy'n dioddef poen cefn. Collwyd tua 3.5 miliwn o ddiwrnodau gwaith yn 2011, ac mae gan Gymru y cyfartaledd uchaf ond un yn y DU o ran absenoldeb oherwydd salwch. Codwyd pryderon mai cyfrifoldeb y system addysg yw'r mater hwn, ond gwn eich bod wedi derbyn cyfrifoldeb amdano, a chodais o'r blaen pa un a ddylai mesurau iechyd ataliol, yn ogystal ag iechyd a diogelwch, fod yn orfodol mewn ysgolion i blant drwy ddarparu dodrefn ergonomig, diogel a sicrhau bod disgyblion yn gwneud ymarfer corff rheolaidd yn yr ystafell ddosbarth, yn unol â'r model a awgrymwyd gan grŵp arthritis Gogledd Cymru.

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14:05 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Order. Are you coming to the question?

Trefn. A ydych yn dod at y cwestiwn?

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14:05 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes. Minister, will you consider investigating these alternatives and work with the Minister for education on this?

Ydw. Weinidog, a wnewch ystyried ymchwilio i'r dewisiadau amgen hyn a gweithio gyda'r Gweinidog Addysg ar hyn?

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14:05 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

That was taken into account when I was Minister for education, and it is reflected in the guidance for the twenty-first century school building programme.

Ystyriwyd hynny pan oeddwn yn Weinidog Addysg, a chaiff ei adlewyrchu yn y canllawiau ar gyfer rhaglen adeiladu ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain.

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14:05 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

First, I welcome the written statement by the Minister this morning on the update on Silk 1 intergovernmental talks and congratulate the Minister on the progress that she has made on this. I have two questions. [Interruption.] Well, I will ask one question in two parts then. [Laughter.] Is there further information available on the Welsh treasury function and will we have an opportunity to discuss that in detail, following a statement to the Assembly in the near future.

Yn gyntaf, croesawaf y datganiad ysgrifenedig gan y Gweinidog y bore yma o ran y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am drafodaethau rhynglywodraethol Silk 1 a hoffwn longyfarch y Gweinidog ar y cynnydd a wnaed ganddi yn hyn o beth. Mae gennyf ddau gwestiwn. [Torri ar draws.] Wel, gofynnaf un cwestiwn mewn dwy ran felly. [Chwerthin.] A oes rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael am swyddogaeth trysorlys Cymru ac a gawn gyfle i drafod hynny'n fanwl, yn dilyn datganiad i'r Cynulliad yn y dyfodol agos?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:06 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank Mike Hedges, as I always do, for his questions, which are very constructive and helpful and point to the real opportunities that we have in the Welsh Government to reflect the needs of the National Assembly for Wales in terms of the development of a Treasury function. I have today undertaken to update the Assembly regularly on our very constructive intergovernmental talks with the UK Government on the Silk commission, and part of that is the Treasury function.

Diolchaf i Mike Hedges, fel y gwnaf bob amser, am ei gwestiynau, sy'n hynod adeiladol a defnyddiol ac sy'n cyfeirio at y cyfleoedd gwirioneddol sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru i adlewyrchu anghenion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru o ran datblygu swyddogaeth Trysorlys. Ymrwymais heddiw i roi gwybodaeth reolaidd i'r Cynulliad am ein trafodaethau rhynglywodraethol adeiladol iawn gyda Llywodraeth y DU ar gomisiwn Silk, ac mae swyddogaeth y Trysorlys yn rhan o hynny.

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Cefnogi'r Gymuned Lesbiaidd, Hoyw, Deurywiol a Thrawsrywiol

Supporting the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community

14:06 **Rebecca Evans** Bywgraffiad Biography

10. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn cefnogi'r gymuned Lesbiaidd, Hoyw, Deurywiol a Thrawsrywiol yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0206(FIN)

10. Will the Minister outline how the Welsh Government is supporting the LGBT community in Wales. OAQ(4)0206(FIN)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:06 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Welsh Government is committed to supporting all people of Wales, regardless of their sexual orientation or gender identity. Last year, we provided funding to the Cardiff Wales LGBT Mardi Gras for its inaugural parade through the streets of the capital.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymrwymedig i gefnogi pobl Cymru i gyd, waeth beth fo'u cyfeiriadedd rhywiol neu hunaniaeth o ran rhywedd. Y llynedd, rhoesom gyllid i Mardi Gras Lesbiaidd, Hoyw, Deurywiol a Thrawsrywiol (LGBT) Cymru Caerdydd i gynnal ei orymdaith agoriadol drwy strydoedd y brifddinas.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:07 **Rebecca Evans** Bywgraffiad Biography

Transgender people experience high levels of discrimination, harassment and violence. So much so, that 60% of all transgender people last year thought about taking their own lives. How is the Welsh Government driving forward equality for transgender people and how is it tackling the discrimination and violence that blights the lives of so many?

Mae pobl drawsrywiol yn profi lefelau uchel o wahaniaethu, aflonyddu a thrais. Cymaint felly, fel bod 60% o'r holl bobl drawsrywiol y llynedd wedi ystyried lladd eu hunain. Sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ceisio sicrhau cydraddoldeb i bobl drawsrywiol a sut y mae'n mynd i'r afael â'r achosion o wahaniaethu a thrais sy'n bla ar fywydau cymaint o bobl?

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14:07 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

That is part of our strategic equality plan. We recognise that we need to particularly engage with and talk to transgender people about their experiences. That is what I have undertaken to do.

Mae hynny'n rhan o'n cynllun cydraddoldeb strategol. Rydym yn cydnabod bod angen inni ymgysylltu'n benodol â phobl drawsrywiol am eu profiadau a siarad â hwy. Dyna rwyf wedi ymrwymo i'w wneud.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:07 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, you will be aware of the good work done by the LGBT Excellence Centre based in Cardiff, which delivers direct support to the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community. The charity is faced with immediate financial difficulties due to a major cut in support from one of its core funders. Will the Minister explore the possibility of providing funding to the LGBT centre to allow its good work to continue in Wales?

Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r gwaith da a wneir gan Ganolfan Ragoriaeth LGBT yng Nghaerdydd, sy'n rhoi cymorth uniongyrchol i'r gymuned lesbiaid, hoyw, deurywiol a thrawsrywiol. Mae'r elusen yn wynebu anawsterau ariannol uniongyrchol gan fod un o'i harianwyr craidd wedi lleihau lefel y cymorth a ddarperir ganddo yn sylweddol. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ystyried y posibilrwydd o roi arian i'r ganolfan LGBT er mwyn galluogi iddi barhau â'i gwaith da yng Nghymru?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:08 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

I have asked my officials to work with partner organisations to ensure ongoing support for LGBT people across Wales. I am very aware of the good work undertaken by the LGBT Excellence Centre.

Rwyf wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion weithio gyda sefydliadau partner i sicrhau cymorth parhaus i bobl LGBT ledled Cymru. Rwy'n ymwybodol iawn o'r gwaith da a wneir gan y Ganolfan Ragoriaeth LGBT.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:08 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

Weinidog, byddwch yn gwybod bod 'hate crime' a thrais homoffobig yn tyfu. Mae Canolfan Ragoriaeth LGBT wedi gweld cynnydd o 40% yn nifer y bobl sy'n eu ffonio i gael help gyda hynny. Y llynedd, fe wnaeth Plaid Cymru ddarganfod bod monitro bwlio mewn ysgolion yn broblematig iawn. Pa ddatblygiadau sydd wedi bod yn Llywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod record bwlio yn cael ei chadw gan gynghorau a bod gan awdurdodau addysg lleol gynlluniau cryfach i daclo bwlio homoffobig na'r hyn sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd?

Minister, you will know that hate crimes and homophobic violence are on the increase. The LGBT Excellence Centre has seen an increase of 40% in the number of people contacting it to seek assistance in this regard. Last year, Plaid Cymru discovered that the monitoring of bullying in schools was very problematic. What developments have there been within the Welsh Government in terms of ensuring that records of bullying are kept by councils and that local education authorities have plans to tackle homophobic bullying more robustly than currently happens?

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14:09 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am glad that Bethan Jenkins has raised this issue and drawn attention to our hate crime framework for action. We are delivering this framework for consultation. It will be available for consultation in due course. It is about tackling harrassment and discrimination and covers everything from homophobic bullying in our schools to unacceptable incidents of hate crime. I am sure that the Assembly and its committees will want to fully respond to that consultation.

Rwy'n falch bod Bethan Jenkins wedi codi'r mater hwn ac wedi tynnu sylw at ein fframwaith gweithredu ar gyfer troseddau casineb. Rydym yn llunio'r fframwaith hwn er mwyn ymgynghori arno. Bydd ar gael i ymgynghori arno maes o law. Mae a wnelo â mynd i'r afael ag aflonyddu a gwahaniaethu ac mae'n cyfeirio at bopeth o fwlio homoffobig yn ein hysgolion i achosion annerbyniol o drosedd casineb. Rwy'n siŵr y bydd y Cynulliad a'i bwyllgorau am ymateb yn llawn i'r ymgynghoriad hwnnw.

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Blaenoriaethau o ran Caffael

Priorities with regard to Procurement

14:09 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

11. A wnaiff y Gweinidog hysbysu'r Cynulliad o flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru o ran caffael. OAQ(4)0213(FIN)

11. Will the Minister inform the Assembly of the Welsh Government's priorities with regard to procurement. OAQ(4)0213(FIN)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:09 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

As I outlined in the Chamber on 15 January, the Welsh Government's priorities for procurement are clearly set out in the Wales procurement policy statement, which I published in December.

Fel yr amlinellais yn y Siambr ar 15 Ionawr, nodir blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer caffael yn glir yn natganiad polisi caffael Cymru, a gyhoeddwyd gennyf ym mis Rhagfyr.

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14:10 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that answer, Minister. You will be aware that we have had two debates on procurement in the Chamber over the last four months—a Plaid Cymru debate in September and a Welsh Government debate last month. For both of those debates, the Welsh Liberal Democrats tabled an amendment that asked the Welsh Government to make procurement more accessible to SMEs by unbundling contracts for Government work. On one occasion you voted for the amendment, and on the other you voted against. What is the Welsh Government's policy with regard to unbundling contracts?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Byddwch yn ymwybodol ein bod wedi cael dwy ddadl ar gaffael yn y Siambr yn ystod y pedwar mis diwethaf—dadl Plaid Cymru ym mis Medi a dadl Llywodraeth Cymru fis diwethaf. Ar gyfer y ddwy ddadl hynny, cyflwynodd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru welliant yn gofyn i Lywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod trefniadau caffael yn fwy hygyrch i fusnesau bach a chanolig drwy ddadfwndelu contractau ar gyfer gwaith y Llywodraeth. Ar un achlysur, gwnaethoch bleidleisio o blaid y gwelliant, a'r tro arall, gwnaethoch bleidleisio yn ei erbyn. Beth yw polisi Llywodraeth Cymru mewn perthynas â dadfwndelu contractau?

14:10 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Working through the Wales procurement policy statement is addressing those issues to ensure that SMEs have access to procurement opportunities in particular. I was able to meet specialist engineers only last week who welcomed the work that we had done, particularly on the supplier qualification information database. They also welcomed the Welsh procurement strategy and recognised that this is also about breaking down barriers with regard to access to procurement opportunities for SMEs.

Mae'r broses o weithio drwy ddatganiad polisi caffael Cymru yn ymdrin â'r materion hynny er mwyn sicrhau y gall busnesau bach a chanolig achub ar gyfleoedd caffael yn benodol. Dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, cefais gyfle i gyfarfod â pheirianwyr arbenigol a groesawodd y gwaith a wnaed gennym, yn arbennig mewn perthynas â'r gronfa ddata gwybodaeth am gymwysterau cyflenwyr. Roeddent hefyd yn croesawu strategaeth gaffael Cymru ac yn cydnabod bod a wnelo honno hefyd â chwalu rhwystrau o ran gallu busnesau bach a chanolig i achub ar gyfleoedd caffael.

14:11 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, it has been about a year since I raised the issue of Cadw abandoning the tender process and moving to a framework for some of its marketing material, resulting in some small businesses being unable to compete for that contract. To help clear up the confusion that Eluned Parrott just revealed, what practical steps have you and the Government taken since then to ensure that small businesses and microbusinesses from Wales have a genuine and open opportunity to bid for Welsh Government work?

Weinidog, mae tua blwyddyn ers imi godi'r ffaith bod Cadw yn rhoi'r gorau i ddefnyddio proses dendro ac yn symud at ddefnyddio fframwaith ar gyfer rhywfaint o'i ddeunydd marchnata, gan olygu na fyddai rhai busnesau bach yn gallu cystadlu am y contract hwnnw. Er mwyn helpu i ddatrys y dryswch y mae Eluned Parrott newydd ei ddatgelu, pa gamau ymarferol rydych chi a'r Llywodraeth wedi'u cymryd ers hynny i sicrhau bod gan fusnesau bach a microfusnesau o Gymru gyfle gwirioneddol ac agored i wneud cais am waith Llywodraeth Cymru?

14:11 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I recall raising this issue and taking it up with Cadw. I undertake to report back on the developments on this point. Public procurement has moved forward in great strides over the last year, thanks to the review that has been undertaken by John McClelland; that review was welcomed across this Chamber. I recognise that the Welsh Government in particular has a responsibility to lead the way as regards public procurement.

Rwy'n cofio codi'r mater hwn a'i drafod gyda Cadw. Adroddaf yn ôl ar y datblygiadau yn hyn o beth. Mae prosesau caffael cyhoeddus wedi datblygu'n aruthrol yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, diolch i'r adolygiad a gynhaliwyd gan John McClelland; croesawyd yr adolygiad hwnnw ymhob rhan o'r Siambr hon. Rwy'n cydnabod bod gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn arbennig gyfrifoldeb i ddangos esiampl o ran prosesau caffael cyhoeddus.

14:12 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Mewn cyfarfod o bobl fusnes yn y gogledd-orllewin ddydd Iau diwethaf o dan arweiniad HSBC, un o'r pynciau trafod oedd caffael a'r gred fod polisi Llywodraeth Cymru o fynd am gytundebau fframwaith yn gweithio yn erbyn cwmnïau bach a chanolig eu maint, neu hyd yn oed yn eu cau allan. Dyna oedd barn pobl fusnes yn y gogledd-orllewin. Dyna hefyd yw barn uned gaffael arbennig Prifysgol Bangor. A ydych yn barod i ailystyried y polisi peryglus hwn, yn arbennig yng nghyd-destun rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yng ngogledd Cymru?

At a meeting of business people in the north-west last Thursday under the auspices of HSBC, one of the topics of conversation was procurement and the belief that the Welsh Government policy of going for framework contracts militates against or even excludes small and medium-sized companies. That was the view of business people in the north-west. It is also the view of the Bangor University procurement unit. Are you willing to reconsider this dangerous policy, particularly in the context of the twenty-first century schools programme in north Wales?

14:12 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

There has been considerable discussion with the north Wales construction group. I will be going to north Wales to meet Chris Wynne tomorrow. As a result of engagement with all local authorities with regard to the twenty-first century schools framework, adjustments have been made. Denbighshire County Council is in the lead on that framework contract and is working closely with the construction industry to ensure that there are lotting opportunities to involve small local suppliers. I will report back on my discussions tomorrow.

Bu cryn drafod â grŵp adeiladu'r gogledd. Byddaf yn mynd i'r gogledd i gwrdd â Chris Wynne yfory. O ganlyniad i waith ymgysylltu â'r holl awdurdodau lleol o ran fframwaith ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, gwnaed addasiadau. Cyngor Sir Ddinbych sy'n arwain y contract fframwaith hwnnw ac mae'n gweithio'n agos â'r diwydiant adeiladu i sicrhau bod cyfleoedd i gynnwys cyflenwyr lleol bach yn y broses gwneud cais. Adroddaf yn ôl ar fy nhrafodaethau yfory.

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AWEMA

AWEMA

14:13 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am Gymdeithas Lleiafrifoedd Ethnig Cymru Gyfan (AWEMA). OAQ(4)0204(FIN)

12. Will the Minister make a statement regarding the All Wales Ethnic Minority Association (AWEMA). OAQ(4)0204(FIN)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:13 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Permanent Secretary has given evidence to the Public Accounts Committee on AWEMA, as part of the committee's inquiry into grants management.

Mae'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol wedi rhoi tystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus ar AWEMA, fel rhan o ymchwiliad y pwyllgor i reoli grantiau.

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14:13 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Rwy'n ddiolchgar am y wybodaeth honno, Weinidog. Rwyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar bod y Llywodraeth wedi llwyddo i amddiffyn y buddsoddiad yn y maes eithriadol o bwysig hwn. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn dal i ddisgwyl ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i'r feirniadaeth chwyrn gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru o'i hymddygiad dros gyfnod helaeth o amser yng nghyd-destun y gymdeithas arbennig hon. Pryd fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymateb i'r adroddiad hwn, gan gofio mai adroddiad am Lywodraeth Cymru a'i methiant oedd yr adroddiad i raddau helaeth?

I am grateful for that information, Minister. I am also grateful that the Government has managed to safeguard the investment in this exceptionally important area. However, we are still awaiting the Welsh Government's response to the Wales Audit Office's harsh criticism of its behaviour over a long period of time in the context of this association. When will the Welsh Government respond to that report, bearing in mind that it was a report about the Welsh Government and its failure to a great extent?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:14 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

The Welsh Government will respond fully to the recommendations contained in the Public Accounts Committee's final report on grants management in Wales in due course. It is clear that the action that we have taken to cease the funding has been vindicated. Importantly, we have been able to support the beneficiaries who were benefiting from AWEMA programmes, which were also funded by the European Union.

Bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymateb yn llawn i'r argymhellion yn adroddiad terfynol y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus ar reoli grantiau yng Nghymru maes o law. Mae'n amlwg bod y camau a gymerwyd gennym i atal yr arian wedi'u cyfiawnhau. Yn bwysig, rydym wedi gallu cefnogi buddiolwyr rhaglenni AWEMA, a ariannwyd hefyd gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:14 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, the reports that have been handed in on AWEMA and the general coverage of actions at AWEMA have indicated a high level of staff bullying and the misuse of public funds. What action has the Welsh Government taken to improve its monitoring of public organisations to make sure that such activities are spotted early and rooted out before they cause untold harm to the people who are on the receiving end, particularly of staff harassment, so that we do not have such reports appearing again about the inaction of Welsh Labour Governments?

Weinidog, nododd yr adroddiadau a gyflwynwyd ar AWEMA a'r sylw cyffredinol a roddwyd i'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yn AWEMA lefel uchel o fwlio staff ac achosion o gamddefnyddio arian cyhoeddus. Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u cymryd i wella ei phrosesau ar gyfer monitro sefydliadau cyhoeddus er mwyn sicrhau y caiff gweithgareddau o'r fath eu nodi'n gynnar a'u hatal cyn iddynt achosi niwed di-ben-draw i'r bobl y maent wedi'u hanelu atynt, yn arbennig achosion o aflonyddu staff, er mwyn sicrhau na cheir adroddiadau o'r fath eto yn cyfeirio at ddiffyg gweithredu Llywodraethau Llafur Cymru?

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14:15 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

The work that we have undertaken since we became aware of the AWEMA situation has been important in terms of the due diligence exercises that have been undertaken with funded bodies. We are being supported and guided by the grants management project, which was set up to improve grant administration across the Welsh Government.

Bu'r gwaith a wnaed gennym ers inni ddod yn ymwybodol o sefyllfa AWEMA yn bwysig o ran yr ymarferion diwydrwydd dyladwy a gynhaliwyd gyda chyrff a ariennir. Rydym yn cael ein cefnogi a'n tywys gan y prosiect rheoli grantiau, a sefydlwyd i wella prosesau gweinyddu grantiau ymhob rhan o Lywodraeth Cymru.

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Buddsoddi Preifat/Cyhoeddus

Private/Public Investment

14:15 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

15. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am fuddsoddi preifat/cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0205(FIN)

15. Will the Minister make a statement on private/public investment in Wales. OAQ(4)0205(FIN)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:16 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi datblygu adnodd diddifidend ar gyfer ariannu cynllun seilwaith mawr—sef cwblhau gwaith deuoli'r A465.

The Welsh Government has developed a new non-dividend vehicle for financing a major infrastructure scheme—namely the completion of the dualling of the A465.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:16 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Wrth baratoi adroddiad ar gyfer Pwyllgor y Rhanbarthau ar fuddsoddi preifat/cyhoeddus, ymwelais â Banc Buddsoddi Ewrop yn Lwcsembwrg. Ei gasgliad oedd bod Cymru ar un adeg ar flaen y gad o ran ymchwilio i'r maes hwn, ond ein bod bellach wedi cwympo yn ôl ymhell. A wnewch chi ymrwymo i edrych o'r newydd ar y posibiliadau sy'n cael eu cynnig gan hyn, sy'n ffordd gwbl wahanol i fenter cyllid preifat? Rwy'n cefnogi safiad y Llywodraeth ar PFI i'r carn, ond mae hon yn ffordd wahanol o sicrhau buddsoddiad sylweddol mewn isadeiledd sydd fawr ei angen yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd.

While preparing a report for the Committee of the Regions on private/public Investment, I visited the European Investment Bank in Luxembourg. Its conclusion was that Wales at one time was in the vanguard in terms of research into this area, but that we have now fallen behind a very long way. Will you commit to looking anew at the possibilities provided by this, which is an entirely different approach to the private finance initiative? I support the Government's stanc eon PFI entirely, but this is a different means of ensuring significant investment in infrastructure, which is much needed in Wales at present.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:17 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

I can reassure you in terms of developing your report for the Committee of the Regions of our engagement with the European Investment Bank. As you know, it has made a number of substantial investments over the last five years and a total of £758 million in loans has been provided to Welsh businesses over the last 10 years. Also, in September, for example, we announced an EIB loan of £60 million to Swansea University to contribute to the development of an innovation hub. That is about driving regional regeneration through research and development. I would be happy to pick up on this again, but I hope that helps you. The EIB also co-finances investment in the Welsh JEREMIE fund.

Gallaf roi tawelwch meddwl ichi wrth ddatblygu eich adroddiad ar gyfer Pwyllgor y Rhanbarthau o'n hymwneud â Banc Buddsoddi Ewrop. Fel y gwyddoch, gwnaeth nifer o fuddsoddiadau sylweddol dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf a rhoddwyd cyfanswm o £758 miliwn mewn benthyciadau i fusnesau yng Nghymru yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf. Hefyd, ym mis Medi, er enghraifft, gwnaethom gyhoeddi benthyciad o £60 miliwn gan Fanc Buddsoddi Ewrop i Brifysgol Abertawe i gyfrannu at y gwaith o ddatblygu canolfan arloesi. Mae a wnelo hynny â llywio gwaith adfywio rhanbarthol drwy ymchwil a datblygu. Byddwn yn fwy na pharod i drafod hyn eto, ond gobeithio bod hynny o gymorth i chi. Mae Banc Buddsoddi Ewrop hefyd yn cyd-ariannu buddsoddiadau yng nghronfa JEREMIE yng Nghymru.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:17 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, yesterday we heard the First Minister highlight the £15 billion that your Government intends to spend through the Wales infrastructure investment plan. However, given the way that north Wales has historically been overlooked and has received a little over a tenth of capital investment, despite having a fifth of the population, will you confirm what steps you are taking to ensure that north Wales receives its fair share of this public investment and does not get short-changed by your Government in the decade ahead?

Weinidog, ddoe clywsom y Prif Weinidog yn sôn am y £15 biliwn y mae eich Llywodraeth yn bwriadu ei wario drwy'r cynllun buddsoddi yn seilwaith Cymru. Fodd bynnag, o gofio'r ffordd y cafodd y gogledd ei hanwybyddu yn hanesyddol a'r ffaith mai ychydig dros un rhan o ddeg o'r buddsoddiad cyfalaf a gafodd, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod ganddi un rhan o bump o'r boblogaeth, a gadarnhewch pa gamau rydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod y gogledd yn cael ei chyfran deg o'r buddsoddiad cyhoeddus hwn ac na chaiff ei hesgeuluso gan eich Llywodraeth yn ystod y degawd nesaf?

14:18 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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There is no evidence for this in the capital programme or the additional capital announcements that I have made on affordable housing, the twenty-first century schools programme or transport—there has been investment in the Conwy Tunnel on the A55—and there is no evidence either in terms of flood protection. The opportunities that the enterprise zones offer provide another context for this. I am happy to publish again the geographical spread of our investments in the Wales infrastructure investment plan.

Nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth i ategu hyn yn y rhaglen gyfalaf nac yn y cyhoeddiadau cyfalaf ychwanegol a wnaed gennyf ar dai fforddiadwy, y rhaglen ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain a thrafnidiaeth—buddsoddwyd yn Nhwnnel Conwy ar yr A55—ac nid oes unrhyw dystiolaeth ychwaith o ran amddiffyn rhag llifogydd. Mae'r cyfleoedd a gynigir gan y parthau menter yn darparu cyd-destun arall yn hyn o beth. Rwy'n fwy na pharod i gyhoeddi eto ddosbarthiad daearyddol ein buddsoddiadau yn y cynllun buddsoddi yn seilwaith Cymru.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth

Questions to the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science

Cynllun Cymorth Band Eang

Broadband Support Scheme

14:19 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

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1. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddyfodol Cynllun Cymorth Band Eang Llywodraeth Cymru. OAQ(4)0229(BET)

1. Will the Minister make a statement on the future of the Welsh Government's Broadband Support Scheme. OAQ(4)0229(BET)

14:19 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth / The Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science

The broadband support scheme is due to close in its current format at the end of March 2013. I am currently considering options for a new scheme that will complement the roll-out of the Superfast Cymru programme. Further information will be available in the spring.

Mae'r cynllun cymorth band eang i fod i gau yn ei fformat cyfredol ddiwedd Mawrth 2013. Rwy'n ystyried opsiynau ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer cynllun newydd a fydd yn ategu'r broses o gyflwyno rhaglen Superfast Cymru. Bydd rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael yn y gwanwyn.

14:19 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for your answer, Minister. I welcome those developments. To ensure business confidence, the new scheme needs to be in place by the start of the new financial year to be delivered in partnership with other Welsh internet service providers and to support the Superfast Cymru project. We know that it is designed to have 96% coverage. What I am concerned about, as my colleague Paul Davies mentioned earlier, is the 4% of the Welsh population who will not be in a position to benefit from the project because of their rurality. Currently, broadband businesses, individuals and communities that have required alternative broadband solutions, such as mobile broadband, have been reliant on the support scheme to assist and procure solutions from local providers.

Diolch ichi am eich ateb, Weinidog. Croesawaf y datblygiadau hynny. Er mwyn sicrhau hyder busnes, mae angen i'r cynllun newydd fod ar waith erbyn dechrau'r flwyddyn ariannol newydd i'w gyflwyno mewn partneriaeth â darparwyr gwasanaethau rhyngrwyd eraill yng Nghymru ac i gefnogi prosiect Cyflymu Cymru. Gwyddom ei fod wedi'i gynllunio i roi cwmpas gwasanaeth o 96%. Yr hyn rwy'n pryderu yn ei gylch, fel y soniodd fy nghyd-Aelod Paul Davies yn gynharach, yw'r 4% o boblogaeth Cymru na fyddant mewn sefyllfa i elwa o'r prosiect oherwydd natur wledig eu hardal. Ar hyn o bryd, mae busnesau band eang, unigolion a chymunedau y bu'n rhaid iddynt gael atebion band eang amgen, fel band eang symudol, wedi bod yn ddibynnol ar y cynllun cymorth i gynorthwyo a chaffael atebion gan ddarparwyr lleol.

14:20 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Order. Are you coming to a question?

Trefn. A ydych ar fin gofyn cwestiwn?

14:20 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes, Presiding Officer. I was hoping that you would be very lenient with me today.

Ydw, Lywydd. Roeddwn yn gobeithio y byddech yn drugarog iawn gyda mi heddiw.

Can you assure me, Minister, that this new scheme will be in place from 1 April and that the Welsh Government and BT will be working closely with Welsh ISPs so that the areas that are not seen as cost-effective to service with a new infrastructure will find sustainable solutions to meet their needs and, of course, Government targets?

A allwch roi sicrwydd imi, Weinidog, y bydd y cynllun newydd hwn ar waith o 1 Ebrill ac y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru a BT yn gweithio'n agos gyda Darparwyr Gwasanaethau Rhyngrwyd yng Nghymru fel bod yr ardaloedd nad ystyrir yn gost-effeithiol i'w gwasanaethu gyda seilwaith newydd yn dod o hyd i atebion cynaliadwy i ddiwallu eu hanghenion ac, wrth gwrs, gyrraedd targedau'r Llywodraeth?

14:20 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I can give you my assurance regarding the implementation of a new scheme.

Gallaf roi sicrwydd ichi y caiff cynllun newydd ei weithredu.

14:20 **Elin Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, diolch i chi am eich cyhoeddiad yr wythnos diwethaf yn dynodi dyffryn Teifi yn ardal dwf leol ac am gynnwys buddsoddiad band llydan cynnar hefyd ar gyfer yr ardal honno. Mae'r cymunedau eisiau gwybod pryd fyddant yn elwa o gynllun uwchraddio cyfnewidfeydd gyda rhaglen BT a'ch Llywodraeth chi. A allwch gadarnhau a fydd BT yn darparu gwybodaeth gyhoeddus drwy safle we, o bosibl, i gymunedau i roi amserlen gyhoeddus ynghylch pryd fydd eu cyfnewidfa leol yn cael ei huwchraddio?

Minister, I thank you for your announcement last week designating the Teifi valley as a local growth area and including early Investment in broadband for that area. The communities want to know when they will benefit from the upgrade of the exchanges with the programme being run by BT and your Government. Can you confirm whether BT will provide public information through a website, possibly, to communities to give a public timetable on when their local exchange will be upgraded?

14:21 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I wish that I could be more helpful in my response today, because we still have to scope the full extent of the local growth zone proposals in the Teifi valley to involve partners and take a bottom-up approach, as we did with regard to the Powys local growth zone. We have already had technical discussions with BT, as the provider on the main contract, and I hope very much that those will conclude shortly. It is my intention to issue a written statement—if possible, an oral statement, but it is more likely that it will be a written one—to the Chamber before the Easter recess on the implementation of that new policy agenda.

Byddai'n dda gennyf pe gallwn fod yn fwy defnyddiol yn fy ymateb heddiw, gan fod yn rhaid inni bennu cwmpas y cynigion ar barth twf lleol yn nyffryn Teifi o hyd i gynnwys partneriaid a mabwysiadu ymagwedd o'r bôn i'r brig, fel y gwnaethom o ran parth twf lleol Powys. Rydym eisoes wedi cael trafodaethau technegol gyda BT, fel darparwr ar y prif gontract, ac rwy'n mawr obeithio y bydd y rheini'n dod i ben cyn bo hir. Fy mwriad yw cyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig—os yw'n bosibl, ddatganiad llafar, ond mae'n fwy tebygol y bydd yn un ysgrifenedig—i'r Siambr cyn toriad y Pasg ar y broses o weithredu'r agenda polisi newydd honno.

Helpu Busnesau i Fenthyca i Fuddsoddi

Helping Businesses to Borrow to Invest

14:22 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

2. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am helpu busnesau i fenthyca i fuddsoddi. OAQ(4)0226(BET)

2. Will the Minister make a statement on helping businesses to borrow to invest. OAQ(4)0226(BET)

14:22 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes. Funding for business is crucial to Wales's economy. That is why I commissioned the review by Dylan Jones-Evans. Finance Wales provides loans directly to business and Welsh economic funding schemes, such as the Wales small and medium-sized enterprise fund and the economic growth fund, are helping with private investment.

Gwnaf. Mae cyllid ar gyfer busnesau yn hanfodol i economi Cymru. Dyna pam y comisiynais yr adolygiad gan Dylan Jones-Evans. Mae Cyllid Cymru yn darparu benthyciadau yn uniongyrchol i fusnesau ac mae cynlluniau cyllido economaidd yng Nghymru, fel cronfa busnesau bach a chanolig Cymru a'r gronfa twf economaidd, yn helpu gyda buddsoddiad preifat.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:22 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Minister for that and I look forward to the work that her team is doing. However, does she share my concerns that initiatives that are already in existence, such as funding for lending, are shown to have done more for the banks' inter-lending rate and bringing those down rather than passing on the money to the customers and business in Wales? Does she see the need for more radical, regional approaches that can better integrate ways of working throughout Wales and that can allow peer-to-peer and business-to-business lending, in a much more informal setting? It is time to get away from the domination of our high street banks and the way that they have stopped allowing that money to flow out to small businesses.

Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am hynny ac edrychaf ymlaen at y gwaith y mae ei thîm yn ei wneud. Fodd bynnag, a yw'n rhannu fy mhryderon y dangoswyd bod y mentrau sydd eisoes yn bodoli, fel cyllid ar gyfer benthyca, wedi gwneud mwy i ostwng cyfradd rhyng-fenthyca banciau na throsglwyddo'r arian i'r cwsmeriaid a busnesau yng Nghymru? A yw'n gweld yr angen am ddulliau mwy radical a rhanbarthol a all integreiddio yn well ffyrdd o weithio ledled Cymru ac a all arwain at drefniadau benthyca cymheiriaid-i-gymheiriaid a busnes-i-fusnes, mewn lleoliad llawer mwy anffurfiol? Mae'n bryd inni ymbellhau wrth oruchafiaeth ein banciau stryd fawr a'r ffordd y maent wedi rhoi'r gorau i adael i'r arian hwnnw lifo allan i fusnesau bach.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:23 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I concur very much with the sentiments that you have expressed and they are sentiments that have been expressed to me directly by businesses: they are concerned about the way that the banks operate. It is time for a radical re-think. We help microbusinesses, particularly, and SMEs in Wales, and I am more than happy for Members to draw any work in this area to the attention of Professor Dylan Jones-Evans, and he will certainly take that on board.

Cytunaf i'r carn â'r teimladau a fynegwyd gennych ac maent yn deimladau a fynegwyd imi yn uniongyrchol gan fusnesau: maent yn pryderu am y ffordd y mae'r banciau yn gweithredu. Mae'n amser ailfeddwl yn radical. Rydym yn helpu microfusnesau, yn enwedig, a busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru, ac rwy'n fwy na pharod i Aelodau dynnnu sylw'r Athro Dylan Jones-Evans at unrhyw waith yn y maes hwn, a bydd yn sicr yn ystyried hynny.

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14:23 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

I call on the opposition spokesperson Nick Ramsay.

Galwaf ar lefarydd yr wrthblaid Nick Ramsay.

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14:23 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

I know that the Minister is aware of, and participated in, our recent debate, following the Welsh Conservatives' launch of our 'Invest Wales' policy, which aims to change the way that Finance Wales works, and to make it easier for SMEs in Wales to access finance and grow the economy. The policy has the support of business people and has been welcomed by the Federation of Small Businesses. Minister, would you consider implementing some of our proposals?

Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol o'n dadl ddiweddar, ac wedi cymryd rhan ynddi, yn dilyn achlysur lansio polisi 'Buddsoddi Cymru' gan y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig, sydd â'r nod o newid y ffordd y mae Cyllid Cymru yn gweithio, a'i gwneud yn haws i fusnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru gael gafael ar gyllid a thyfu'r economi. Cefnogir y polisi gan bobl fusnes ac fe'i croesawyd gan y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach. Weinidog, a fyddech yn ystyried gweithredu rhai o'n cynigion?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:24 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Mr Dylan Jones-Evans will look at your proposals. There might be proposals from Plaid Cymru, the Liberal Democrats and some ideas that we have on these benches. This is a truly independent report to look at these issues. We must take on board what business tells us and the advice of the experts in that field, particularly the group that is advising him. We have been successful in doing that with Professor Brian Morgan and his review of business rates. I want an approach that is not about party political point scoring, but about helping people on the ground to get the investment in to make a sustainable business and to have jobs.

Bydd Mr Dylan Jones-Evans yn edrych ar eich cynigion. Efallai y bydd cynigion gan Blaid Cymru, y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a rhai syniadau sydd gennym ar y meinciau hyn. Mae hwn yn adroddiad gwirioneddol annibynnol i edrych ar y materion hyn. Rhaid inni ystyried yr hyn y mae busnesau yn ei ddweud wrthym a chyngor yr arbenigwyr yn y maes hwnnw, yn enwedig y grŵp sy'n ei gynghori. Rydym wedi bod yn llwyddiannus wrth wneud hynny gyda'r Athro Brian Morgan a'i adolygiad o ardrethi busnes. Rwyf am gael dull o weithio nad yw'n ymwneud â sgorio pwyntiau gwleidyddol, ond â helpu pobl ar lawr gwlad i gael y buddsoddiad i wneud busnes cynaliadwy ac i gael swyddi.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:24 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Over the years, I have chatted with Dylan Jones-Evans about aspects of economic policy. I am glad that you are also gaining from that insight. As I know you agree, although Finance Wales does not fulfil the role of a traditional lending bank, it has an important role to play. Therefore, if you would look at ways in which it can be given a stronger presence—in whatever way that might be—I am sure that you will agree with me that businesses out there will benefit massively from a local, focused and reconstituted Finance Wales initiative.

Dros y blynyddoedd, rwyf wedi sgwrsio gyda Dylan Jones-Evans am agweddau ar bolisi economaidd. Rwy'n falch eich bod chi hefyd yn cael budd o'r ddealltwriaeth honno. Fel y gwn eich bod yn cytuno, er nad yw Cyllid Cymru yn cyflawni rôl banc benthyca traddodiadol, mae ganddo rôl bwysig i'w chwarae. Felly, pe baech yn edrych ar ffyrdd y gellir sicrhau bod ganddo bresenoldeb cryfach—ym mha ffordd bynnag y gallai hynny fod—rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno â mi y bydd busnesau yn elwa'n aruthrol o gael menter Cyllid Cymru leol, benodol sydd wedi'i hailgyfansoddi.

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14:25 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

As I indicated when I replied to your debate last week, Finance Wales has regionally based centres. It focuses on that agenda and it is important to recognise that we have a relationship with Finance Wales. I listen to what you say in the Chamber and take it into account when I have my discussions with the chief executive and the chair of Finance Wales. It has been lovely to see such an interest in Finance Wales in the Chamber in recent months.

Fel y dywedais wrth ateb eich dadl yr wythnos diwethaf, mae gan Cyllid Cymru ganolfannau rhanbarthol. Mae'n canolbwyntio ar yr agenda honno, ac mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod gennym berthynas â Cyllid Cymru. Rwy'n gwrando ar yr hyn a ddywedwch yn y Siambr ac yn ei ystyried pan fyddaf yn cynnal fy nhrafodaethau gyda phrif weithredwr a chadeirydd Cyllid Cymru. Mae wedi bod yn hyfryd gweld cymaint o ddiddordeb yn Cyllid Cymru yn y Siambr yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf.

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14:25 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, given the failure of banks to engage with business, particularly micro businesses, are there any alternative financial institutions that we can use to try to get money to microbusinesses, such as credit unions?

Weinidog, o gofio methiant banciau i ymgysylltu â busnesau, yn enwedig microfusnesau, a oes unrhyw sefydliadau ariannol amgen y gallwn eu defnyddio i geisio cael arian i ficrofusnesau, fel undebau credyd?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:25 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes. The credit union point that you make is extremely valid and more work has to be done in that area. There are examples already of credit unions lending particularly to microbusinesses so that people can start up a business. We have to give more encouragement to alternative methods and think differently about where you go to borrow money to start your business. We have to take that holistic approach as a Government, and take people with us. Therefore, I would be grateful for any support and ideas that come from across the Chamber.

Oes. Mae'r pwynt a wnewch am undebau credyd yn hynod ddilys a rhaid gwneud mwy o waith yn y maes hwnnw. Mae enghreifftiau eisoes o undebau credyd yn benthyca yn arbennig i ficrofusnesau fel y gall pobl ddechrau busnes. Rhaid inni roi mwy o anogaeth i ddulliau amgen a meddwl yn wahanol am ble yr ewch i gael benthyg arian er mwyn dechrau eich busnes. Rhaid inni fabwysiadu'r ymagwedd gyfannol honno fel Llywodraeth, a chael cefnogaeth pobl. Felly, byddwn yn ddiolchgar am unrhyw gymorth a syniadau sy'n dod o bob rhan o'r Siambr.

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Dinas-ranbarthau

City Regions

14:26 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

3. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am swyddogaeth bosibl dinas-ranbarthau o ran ysgogi twf economaidd. OAQ(4)0217(BET)

3. Will the Minister maker a statement on the possible role of city regions in stimulating economic growth. OAQ(4)0217(BET)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:26 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

The city regions report found evidence from cities around the globe that city regions deliver many strategic benefits, including more efficient labour markets, larger markets for goods and services, and a greater exchange of knowledge, ideas and innovation. I have established a task and finish group to take this forward in south-east Wales.

Canfu'r adroddiad ar ddinas-ranbarthau dystiolaeth o ddinasoedd ledled y byd fod dinas-ranbarthau yn cyflwyno llawer o fuddiannau strategol, yn cynnwys marchnadoedd llafur mwy effeithlon, marchnadoedd ehangach ar gyfer nwyddau a gwasanaethau, a chyfnewid mwy o wybodaeth, syniadau ac arloesedd. Rwyf wedi sefydlu grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen i ddatblygu hyn yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru.

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14:26 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

The report includes recommendations to address the prospects of economic renewal for those areas outside a city region boundary. Therefore, what work have you undertaken to ensure that, with the creation of city regions, no part of the country is left behind?

Mae'r adroddiad yn cynnwys argymhellion i fynd i'r afael â'r rhagolygon o ran adnewyddu'r economi ar gyfer yr ardaloedd hynny y tu allan i ffin dinas-ranbarth. Felly, pa waith ydych wedi ei wneud i sicrhau, drwy greu dinas-ranbarthau, nad oes unrhyw ran o'r wlad yn cael ei gadael ar ôl?

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14:26 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

You raise a particularly important point on city regions. If you look at the best examples of city regions in Europe, the benefits for areas outside the city region, particularly in rural heartlands, are self-evident. I have tasked the groups currently to look at the role of structural funds—because my Deputy Minister, Alun Davies, will be sitting on the boards with these task and finish groups— and tourism in the first instance. However, they have to be aware that they have a responsibility not only for the city region but for the implementation elsewhere. I would certainly be happy to keep Members updated on any further work. The purpose of asking Elizabeth Haywood to look further at the position in north Wales is to see how, as north Wales was deemed too small to be a city region, we can perhaps look at more work in that area with alliances with England and any further work that we might need to do in north Wales. Perhaps we could look at concepts such as towns and regions in a smaller setting to achieve the benefits.

Rydych yn codi pwynt arbennig o bwysig ar ddinas-ranbarthau. Os edrychwch ar yr enghreifftiau gorau o ddinas-ranbarthau yn Ewrop, mae'r buddiannau ar gyfer ardaloedd y tu allan i'r dinas-ranbarth, yn enwedig yn y cadarnleoedd gwledig, yn hunanamlwg. Rwyf wedi gofyn i'r grwpiau ar hyn o bryd ystyried rôl cronfeydd strwythurol—oherwydd bydd fy Nirprwy Weinidog, Alun Davies, yn eistedd ar y byrddau gyda'r grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen hyn—a thwristiaeth yn y lle cyntaf. Fodd bynnag, rhaid iddynt fod yn ymwybodol bod ganddynt gyfrifoldeb nid yn unig am y dinas-ranbarth, ond am weithredu mewn mannau eraill. Byddwn yn sicr yn hapus i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am unrhyw waith pellach i Aelodau. Diben gofyn i Elizabeth Haywood edrych ymhellach ar y sefyllfa yng ngogledd Cymru yw gweld sut, gan i ogledd Cymru gael ei ystyried yn rhy fach i fod yn ddinas-ranbarth, y gallwn o bosibl edrych ar ragor o waith yn yr ardal honno gyda chynghreiriau â Lloegr ac unrhyw waith pellach y gallai fod angen inni ei wneud yng ngogledd Cymru. Efallai y gallem edrych ar gysyniadau fel trefi a rhanbarthau mewn lleoliad llai i gyflawni'r buddiannau.

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14:27 **Vaughan Gething** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, there appears to be some consensus that two city regions in south Wales could provide a significant step forward for economic growth, but they will require greater co-operation and effective collaboration between authorities in key areas such as planning and transport. What steps are you and the Government taking to ensure that that potential for greater economic growth is not held back by a lack of effective co-operation between public bodies?

Weinidog, mae'n ymddangos bod rhywfaint o gonsensws y gallai dau ddinas-ranbarth yn ne Cymru fod yn gam arwyddocaol ymlaen ar gyfer twf economaidd, ond bydd angen mwy o gydweithredu a chydweithio effeithiol rhwng awdurdodau mewn meysydd allweddol fel cynllunio a thrafnidiaeth. Pa gamau ydych chi a'r Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i sicrhau nad yw'r potensial ar gyfer mwy o dwf economaidd yn cael ei rwystro gan ddiffyg cydweithredu effeithiol rhwng cyrff cyhoeddus?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:28 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I hope that the task and finish groups will look at examples of successful city regions elsewhere, including the UK, where, in the successful city regions, there is collaboration rather than competition. That has always been the mantra of the Minister for Local Government and Communities with regard to local authorities—collaboration not competition. As long as you have a successful level of buy-in in those areas, it can be achieved. It is important that local government and other partners are united by a shared vision for the city region. However, the most important dynamic in all of this is that it should be led by the private sector as it has to be fully engaged in the development of the city region.

Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd y grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen yn edrych ar enghreifftiau o ddinas-ranbarthau llwyddiannus mewn mannau eraill, gan gynnwys y DU, lle, yn y dinas-ranbarthau llwyddiannus, mae cydweithredu yn hytrach na chystadlu. Dyna fu mantra'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau erioed o ran awdurdodau lleol—cydweithredu nid cystadlu. Cyn belled â bod gennych lefel lwyddiannus o gefnogaeth yn yr ardaloedd hynny, gellir cyflawni hyn. Mae'n bwysig bod llywodraeth leol a phartneriaid eraill yn cael eu huno gan weledigaeth a rennir ar gyfer y dinas-ranbarth. Fodd bynnag, y deinamig pwysicaf yn hyn oll yw y dylai gael ei arwain gan y sector preifat gan fod yn rhaid iddo chwarae rhan lawn yn natblygiad y dinas-ranbarth.

14:29 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Minister will know that the transport artery is vital to the success of a city region or enterprise zone. Will the Minister reassure the Assembly that the Welsh Government's consultation options for the M4 motorway are not seriously flawed and that a further consultation will not be needed?

Bydd y Gweinidog yn gwybod bod y rhydweli trafnidiaeth yn hanfodol i lwyddiant dinas-ranbarth neu ardal fenter. A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi sicrwydd i'r Cynulliad nad yw opsiynau ymgynghoriad Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer traffordd yr M4 yn ddifrifol ddiffygiol ac na fydd angen cynnal ymgynghoriad pellach?

14:29 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Minister for Local Government and Communities and I are content on these matters.

Rwyf i a'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau yn fodlon ar y materion hyn.

14:29 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Welsh Liberal Democrat spokesperson, Eluned Parrott.

Galwaf ar lefarydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, Eluned Parrott.

14:29 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, I am interested in the co-ordination of different policy areas within the city regions. For example, in south-east Wales, we have a city region with three enterprise zones and in Swansea Bay we have a city region with potentially no enterprise zones. Do you feel that there is a strategic risk that the south-east Wales city region could overshadow the south-west Wales one?

Weinidog, mae gennyf ddiddordeb yn y gwaith o gydgysylltu gwahanol feysydd polisi o fewn y dinas-ranbarthau. Er enghraifft, yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru, mae gennym ddinas-ranbarth gyda thair ardal fenter ac ym Mae Abertawe mae gennym ddinas-ranbarth heb unrhyw ardaloedd menter o gwbl o bosibl. A ydych yn teimlo bod risg strategol y gallai dinas-ranbarth de-ddwyrain Cymru daflu cysgod dros ddinas-ranbarth de-orllewin Cymru?

14:29 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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No.

Nac ydw.

14:29 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you; I am glad that you are so confident, Minister. How these different policy areas work together will be critical in delivering growth in these areas. In south-east Wales, there are, as I said, the city region panel, three enterprise zones and a sector strategy in operation—all with panels and advisory groups working to deliver the policy area. Could you explain how the chairs of the south east Wales city region are co-ordinating their work with those other panels? When, for example, did the chairs meet with the enterprise zones chairs most recently?

Diolch yn fawr; rwy'n falch eich bod mor hyderus, Weinidog. Mae sut y bydd y meysydd polisi gwahanol hyn yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd yn hollbwysig wrth gyflawni twf yn yr ardaloedd hyn. Yn ne-ddwyrain Cymru, fel y dywedais, mae panel y dinas-ranbarth, tair ardal fenter a strategaeth sector ar waith—pob un â phaneli a grwpiau cynghori yn gweithio i gyflawni'r maes polisi. A allech egluro sut y mae cadeiryddion dinas-ranbarth de-ddwyrain Cymru yn cydgysylltu eu gwaith â'r paneli eraill hynny? Pryd, er enghraifft, y gwnaeth y cadeirydion gyfarfod yn fwyaf diweddar â chadeiryddion yr ardaloedd menter?

14:30 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The task and finish group for the city region reports to me. The Deputy Minister attends its meetings. It is now scoping its work to see how the concept of the city region can work. It will be doing that for the first 12 months, with some practical work on structural funds, including discussions with the Deputy Minister, and on tourism. It is up to its members to go at the pace that they think is right. The concept of the city region is about a 30-year period and not a three-month hop: it is about getting those principles agreed over a period of decades so that you can work successfully together; it is not an overnight agenda.

Mae'r grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen ar gyfer y dinas-ranbarth yn atebol imi. Mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn bresennol yn ei gyfarfodydd. Mae bellach yn cwmpasu ei waith i weld sut gall y cysyniad o ddinas-ranbarth weithio. Bydd yn gwneud hynny am y 12 mis cyntaf, gyda rhywfaint o waith ymarferol ar gronfeydd strwythurol, gan gynnwys trafodaethau â'r Dirprwy Weinidog, ac ar dwristiaeth. Mater i'w aelodau yw mynd ar y cyflymder sy'n iawn yn eu barn hwy. Mae'r cysyniad o ddinas-ranbarth yn ymwneud â chyfnod o 30 mlynedd ac nid cyfnod byr o dri mis: mae'n ymwneud â chytuno ar yr egwyddorion hynny dros gyfnod o ddegawdau fel y gallwch weithio'n llwyddiannus gyda'ch gilydd; nid agenda dros nos mohoni.

In terms of the city region, there will be an interest from the enterprise zones. There is an enterprise zone in west Wales and Pembrokeshire, namely the Haven enterprise zone, capably chaired by Professor Nick Bourne.

O ran y dinas-ranbarth, bydd diddordeb gan yr ardaloedd menter. Mae ardal fenter yng ngorllewin Cymru a Sir Benfro, sef ardal fenter y Ddau Gleddau, o dan gadeiryddiaeth fedrus yr Athro Nick Bourne.

Y Diwydiant Amaethyddol

The Agriculture Industry

14:31 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

4. Pa drafodaethau a gafodd y Gweinidog yn ddiweddar â chynrychiolwyr y diwydiant amaethyddol. OAQ(4)0228(BET)

4. What recent discussions has the Minister had with representatives of the agricultural industry. OAQ(4)0228(BET)

14:31 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Amaethyddiaeth, Bwyd, Pysgodfeydd a Rhaglenni Ewropeaidd / The Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and European Programmes

Rydw i'n cynnal trafodaethau yn rheolaidd gyda chynrychiolwyr o'r diwydiant amaeth a rhanddeiliaid eraill.

I have discussions with representatives of the agriculture industry, and other stakeholders, on a regular basis.

14:31 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Wrth longyfarch y Dirprwy Weinidog ar ei ddatganiad cadarn heddiw'r bore ar fframwaith ariannol aml-flynyddol yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, hoffwn gyfleu'r hyn a ddywedwyd wrthyf yn yr adeilad hwn y bore yma gan fy etholwr Ed Bailey sydd, fel y gŵyr, yn llywydd NFU Cymru. Diolchodd i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am ei safiad o blaid cynnal lefel gyllideb y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin. A oes gan y Dirprwy Weinidog ryw gyngor i bleidiau eraill yn yr ystafell hon y gallai fod ganddynt gynrychiolwyr o Lywodraeth arall yng Nghyngor y Gweinidogion Ewropeaidd yn ddiweddarach yr wythnos hon?

Whilst congratulating the Deputy Minister on his robust statement this morning on the multi-annual financial framework of the European Union, I wish to convey to him what I was told in this building this morning by my constituent Ed Bailey who, as he knows, is the president of NFU Cymru. He thanked the Deputy Minister for his stance in favour of maintaining the current level of the common agricultural policy. Does the Deputy Minister have any advice for other parties in this room that may have representatives of another Government at the Council of Ministers of Europe later this week?

14:32 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Diolch am eich cwestiwn. Rydym wedi trafod yn y fan hon sawl gwaith yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf sut bydd y gyllideb Ewropeaidd yn cael 'impact' ar rannau gwahanol o fywyd a diwydiannau gwahanol yng Nghymru. Rwyf wedi'i wneud yn glir, ac rwyf yn gwerthfawrogi cefnogaeth yr Aelod ar hyn, bod CAP yn hanfodol o bwysig i amaeth ac i amaethwyr Cymru. Buaswn yn annog pleidiau sy'n cael eu cynrychioli yn y fan hon i siarad â'u cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan a dweud wrthynt y gall y polisi sy'n cael ei ddilyn gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig fod yn hynod o beryglus i ddyfodol amaethyddiaeth yng Nghymru. Gall hefyd fod yn beryglus iawn i'n gallu ni fel Llywodraeth i fuddsoddi yn nyfodol cymunedau cefn gwlad. Rwy'n gobeithio y gallwn ddod i ryw fath o gonsensws yn y Siambr hon ar CAP a'r ffordd ymlaen i ni yng Nghymru.

Thank you for that question. We have had discussions here on a number of occasions over the past few months as to how the European budget will impact on various parts of Welsh life and Welsh industries. I have made it clear, and I do appreciate the Member's support on this, that CAP is exceptionally important to farmers and agriculture in Wales. I would encourage the parties represented here to speak to their colleagues in Westminster and tell them that the policy that is being followed by the United Kingdom Government could be exceptionally dangerous for the future of agriculture in Wales. It could also be exceptionally dangerous to our ability as a Government to invest in the future of our rural communities. I hope that we can reach some kind of consensus in this Chamber on CAP and the way forward for us in Wales.

14:33 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Food production is an important part of our economy and I know that the Welsh Government is committed to local food procurement by the public sector, wherever possible. One issue that concerns me is that with the increasing price of food and stretched budgets in schools and in the NHS for catering, there will be a problem managing food provision in the future. What work are you doing with leaders in Welsh agriculture and suppliers to ensure that we develop a more nutritious, healthy and sustainable food chain supplying the public sector here in Wales?

Mae cynhyrchu bwyd yn rhan bwysig o'n heconomi, a gwn fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymrwymedig i drefniadau caffael bwyd lleol yn y sector cyhoeddus, lle bynnag y bo'n bosibl. Un mater sy'n peri pryder imi yw, gyda phris cynyddol bwyd a chyllidebau tynn mewn ysgolion ac yn y GIG ar gyfer arlwyo, y bydd rheoli darpariaeth bwyd yn broblem yn y dyfodol. Pa waith ydych yn ei wneud gydag arweinwyr amaethyddiaeth yng Nghymru a chyflenwyr i sicrhau ein bod yn datblygu cadwyn gyflenwi fwy maethlon, iach a chynaliadwy i gyflenwi'r sector cyhoeddus yma yng Nghymru?

14:34 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Member will reflect on the public procurement policy statement that was made by the Minister for Finance on 6 December. That statement was called 'Maximising the Impact of Public Procurement' and it was very clear that, as a Government, we seek to add value to public procurement, which means that we wish to utilise public procurement creatively as a strategic tool to deliver economic benefit to the people and communities of Wales through employment, training and supply-chain opportunities. We will have an opportunity to debate and discuss how we can do this in agriculture and associated industries over the next few months. The Member will also be aware that I made a statement to this Chamber last month, launching a consultation on the new rural development plan, and I would be very interested to continue that debate with Members and others to see how we can maximise the value of public procurement.

Bydd yr Aelod yn myfyrio ar y datganiad polisi caffael cyhoeddus a wnaed gan y Gweinidog Cyllid ar 6 Rhagfyr. Teitl y datganiad hwnnw oedd 'Gwneud y Gorau o Bolisi Caffael Cyhoeddus' ac roedd yn glir iawn ein bod, fel Llywodraeth, yn ceisio ychwanegu gwerth at gaffael cyhoeddus, sy'n golygu ein bod am ddefnyddio caffael cyhoeddus yn greadigol fel dull strategol o gyflwyno budd economaidd i bobl a chymunedau Cymru drwy gyfleoedd o ran cyflogaeth, hyfforddiant a chadwyni cyflenwi. Byddwn yn cael cyfle i ddadlau a thrafod sut y gallwn wneud hyn ym maes amaethyddiaeth ac mewn diwydiannau cysylltiedig dros yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf. Bydd yr Aelod hefyd yn ymwybodol imi wneud datganiad i'r Siambr hon fis diwethaf, gan lansio ymgynghoriad ar y cynllun datblygu gwledig newydd, a byddwn yn awyddus iawn i barhau â'r ddadl honno â'r Aelodau ac eraill i weld sut y gallwn gael y gwerth gorau posibl o gaffael cyhoeddus.

14:34 **Antoinette Sandbach** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I was surprised not to hear, in your last answer, about the consultation that is being carried out in Europe at the moment on bringing procurement into schools and public areas, and on the procurement of food in particular. I will move on to my own question. There was dismay at Asda's final decision to terminate its contract with Welsh Country Foods. While discussions are going on to attract another major retailer, there remain wider concerns about the state of the red meat sector, and the potential loss of an additional £0.5 million of Welsh levy payments across the border. Can you confirm what progress your Government is making with UK and Scottish Ministers on agreeing a formula that recognises where animals have been reared, and that ensures that the Welsh levy is used to promote Welsh produce?

Roeddwn yn synnu i beidio â chlywed, yn eich ateb diwethaf, am yr ymgynghoriad sy'n cael ei gynnal yn Ewrop ar hyn o bryd ar gyflwyno caffael i ysgolion a mannau cyhoeddus, ac ar gaffael bwyd yn benodol. Symudaf ymlaen at fy nghwestiwn fy hun. Roedd siom o ran penderfyniad terfynol Asda i derfynu ei gontract gyda Welsh Country Foods. Er bod trafodaethau'n mynd rhagddynt i ddenu manwerthwr arall o bwys, erys pryderon ehangach am gyflwr y sector cig coch, a'r posibilrwydd o golli £0.5 miliwn ychwanegol o daliadau ardoll Cymru dros y ffin. A allwch gadarnhau pa gynnydd y mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud gyda Gweinidogion y DU a'r Alban ar gytuno ar fformiwla sy'n cydnabod lle mae anifeiliaid wedi cael eu magu, ac sy'n sicrhau bod ardoll Cymru yn cael ei defnyddio i hyrwyddo cynnyrch Cymreig?

14:35 **Alun Davies** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

I will be referring to this matter when I reply to Kirsty Williams's short debate later this afternoon. However, I have met with representatives of the Scottish Government to discuss this matter. We are meeting with the UK Government next Monday in Edinburgh, where we will continue conversations on the matter. Some work has now been prepared on the levy, and how it is distributed in the countries of the United Kingdom, and we have an agreed way forward. I have written to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs on that agreed way forward, and I hope that, when I see the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs on Monday, we will be able to make further progress. I will keep Members informed on that.

Byddaf yn cyfeirio at y mater hwn pan fyddaf yn ymateb i ddadl fer Kirsty Williams yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma. Fodd bynnag, rwyf wedi cwrdd â chynrychiolwyr o Lywodraeth yr Alban i drafod y mater hwn. Rydym yn cwrdd â Llywodraeth y DU ddydd Llun nesaf yng Nghaeredin, lle byddwn yn parhau â sgyrsiau ar y mater. Mae rhywfaint o waith bellach wedi cael ei baratoi ar yr ardoll, a sut y caiff ei dosbarthu yng ngwledydd y Deyrnas Unedig, ac rydym wedi cytuno ar ffordd ymlaen. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig ar y ffordd ymlaen y cytunwyd arni, a gobeithio, pan welaf Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig ddydd Llun, y byddwn yn gallu gwneud cynnydd pellach. Byddaf yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i Aelodau am hynny.

14:36 **Kirsty Williams** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Minister, what is your assessment of the impact of Johne's disease on Welsh agriculture? What steps is your Government taking to address that problem?

Weinidog, beth yw eich asesiad o effaith clefyd Johne ar amaethyddiaeth yng Nghymru? Pa gamau y mae eich Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem honno?

14:36 **Alun Davies** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

These are matters for the Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development.

Mae'r rhain yn faterion i Weinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy.

Busnesau a Mentrau Cymdeithasol

Social Enterprises and Businesses

14:36 **Julie Morgan** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

5. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddull gweithredu Llywodraeth Cymru yng nghyswllt cynyddu argaeledd cyfalaf ar gyfer busnesau a mentrau cymdeithasol. OAQ(4)0222 (BET)

5. Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Government's approach to increasing the availability of capital for social enterprises and businesses. OAQ(4)0222 (BET)

14:36 **Edwina Hart** [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

A wide range of finance is currently available to social enterprises and businesses. I have also recently announced the establishment of an independent review into the availability of funding for small and medium-sized enterprises in Wales.

Mae ystod eang o gyllid ar gael ar hyn o bryd i fentrau cymdeithasol a busnesau. Rwyf hefyd wedi cyhoeddi'n ddiweddar y dylid sefydlu adolygiad annibynnol o'r arian sydd ar gael ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru.

14:36 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

I thank the Minister for that response. In the present difficult economic situation, and despite the fair settlement to local authorities by the Welsh Government, many organisations that were previously run or grant-aided by councils will find it difficult to survive unless they become social enterprises, or other such forms of business. What help can the Welsh Government give to such organisations?

Diolch i'r Gweinidog am yr ymateb hwnnw. Yn y sefyllfa economaidd anodd sydd ohoni, ac er gwaethaf y setliad teg i awdurdodau lleol gan Lywodraeth Cymru, bydd llawer o sefydliadau a arferai gael eu rhedeg neu a arferai gael cymorth grant gan gynghorau yn ei chael hi'n anodd goroesi oni bai eu bod yn dod yn fentrau cymdeithasol, neu fusnesau eraill o'r fath. Pa gymorth y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei roi i sefydliadau o'r fath?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:37 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Social enterprises and co-operatives are able to access a wide range of funding support that is available from us as a Government. I have also asked the Welsh co-operative and mutuals commission to make recommendations on growing and developing the co-operative and mutual economy in Wales. I know that that will be welcome by all Members, across the Chamber.

Gall mentrau cymdeithasol a chwmnïau cydweithredol gael gafael ar ystod eang o gymorth ariannol sydd ar gael gennym ni fel Llywodraeth. Rwyf hefyd wedi gofyn i'r comisiwn cwmnïau cydweithredol a chwmnïau cydfuddiannol yng Nghymru wneud argymhellion ar dyfu a datblygu'r economi gydweithredol a chydfuddiannol yng Nghymru. Gwn y bydd hynny'n cael ei groesawu gan yr holl Aelodau, ar draws y Siambr.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:37 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, I think that it would be fair to say that the Assembly has generally been quite disappointed in the performance of the SME investment fund, so I welcome the review to which you have just alluded. Will that review examine how to make the SME investment fund more attractive to social enterprises? Furthermore, will it look at how to lever the big society bank for the advantage of social enterprises in Wales? Finally, will you consider how Welsh Conservative proposals for localised access to finance could be incorporated into your forward planning, for the benefit of social enterprises?

Weinidog, credaf y byddai'n deg dweud bod y Cynulliad yn gyffredinol wedi bod yn eithaf siomedig â pherfformiad y gronfa buddsoddi busnesau bach a chanolig, felly croesawaf yr adolygiad rydych newydd gyfeirio ato. A fydd yr adolygiad hwnnw yn ystyried sut i wneud y gronfa buddsoddi busnesau bach a chanolig yn fwy deniadol i fentrau cymdeithasol? At hynny, a fydd yn edrych ar sut i ddenu arian o'r 'Big Society Bank' er budd mentrau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru? Yn olaf, a wnewch ystyried sut y gallai cynigion y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig ar gyfer mynediad lleol i gyllid gael eu cynnwys yn eich gwaith blaengynllunio, er budd mentrau cymdeithasol?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:38 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

As I have already indicated, anything that is raised with me, by any of the parties in the Chamber, will be taken up by anyone who is undertaking inquiries for me, if they want to take further evidence. I have an open-door policy about the development of issues around funding, because I want the businesses that require it to succeed and to employ people.

Fel yr wyf eisoes wedi'i nodi, bydd unrhyw beth sy'n cael ei godi gyda mi, gan unrhyw un o'r pleidiau yn y Siambr, yn cael ei ystyried gan unrhyw un sy'n gwneud ymholiadau ar fy rhan, os ydynt yn awyddus i gymryd tystiolaeth bellach. Mae gennyf bolisi drws agored am ddatblygu materion yn ymwneud ag ariannu, gan fy mod am i'r busnesau sydd ei angen lwyddo a chyflogi pobl.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:38 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Weinidog, hoffwn ddiolch i chi yn gyntaf am gyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr o Ganolfan y Mynydd Du—canolfan gymdeithasol ym Mrynaman—yn ddiweddar, ac am eich gwaith, ar y cyd â Chyngor Sir Gâr, i sicrhau ei dyfodol. A wnewch chi drafod â'r Gweinidog Tai, Adfywio a Threftadaeth, yn ogystal â'r Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau, i weld sut y gellir gwneud y gorau o bosibiliadau economaidd, yn ogystal â chymdeithasol, y math hwn o ganolfannau, sydd wedi derbyn cefnogaeth arian Llywodraeth Cymru ac arian Ewropeaidd yn y gorffennol?

Minister, may I, in the first place, thank you for meeting with representatives of the Black Mountain Centre—a community centre in Brynaman—recently, and for your work, jointly with Carmarthen County Council, on securing its future? Will you discuss with the Minister for Housing, Regeneration and Heritage, as well as the Minister for Local Government and Communities, how we can make the best of the economic as well as the social possibilities of these kinds of centres that have received Welsh Government and European funding support in the past?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:39 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

It is important to recognise that work that starts in other portfolios can lead to business opportunities and the creation of employment. As a Government, we have always looked at these cross-cutting strands, and will continue to do so.

Mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod y gall gwaith sy'n dechrau mewn portffolios eraill arwain at gyfleoedd busnes a chreu cyflogaeth. Fel Llywodraeth, rydym bob amser wedi edrych ar y meysydd trawsbynciol hyn, a byddwn yn parhau i wneud hynny.

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Panel y Sector Adeiladu

The Construction Sector Panel

14:39 **Sandy Mewies** Bywgraffiad Biography

6. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatgan beth ym marn panel y sector adeiladu yw'r materion allweddol sy'n effeithio arnynt ar hyn o bryd yn ystod yr hinsawdd economaidd hwn. OAQ(4)0221(BET)

6. Will the Minister state what the construction sector panel regard as the key issues currently impacting on them during this economic climate. OAQ(4)0221(BET)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:39 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

One of the key issues that impacts on the construction sector is dealing with the challenges arising from changes in legislation and regulations.

Un o'r materion allweddol sy'n effeithio ar y sector adeiladu yw delio â'r heriau sy'n deillio o newidiadau mewn deddfwriaeth a rheoliadau.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:39 **Sandy Mewies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you for that, Minister. The construction panel can be a good barometer of how the economy is faring. There has been good news recently, for example, at Green Hill Construction in Newport. How can we encourage this sort of jobs success to flourish in the north-east of Wales, particularly in my constituency of Delyn?

Diolch ichi am hynny, Weinidog. Gall y panel adeiladu fod yn faromedr da o gyflwr yr economi. Cafwyd newyddion da yn ddiweddar, er enghraifft, yn Green Hill Construction yng Nghasnewydd. Sut y gallwn annog y math hwn o lwyddiant swyddi i ffynnu yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Cymru, yn enwedig yn fy etholaeth i, sef Delyn?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:39 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I had pleasure in attending the opening of the new facility at Green Hill. I am pleased that the support provided by the Welsh Government to the Wales economic growth fund helped to bring the facility to fruition. I have already announced an additional £30 million for the second phase of the economic growth fund, which is open to all businesses in the construction sector. I hope that those in your constituency will look favourably at that fund and make applications to it if they are able to do so.

Roedd yn bleser bod yn bresennol yn achlysur agor y cyfleuster newydd yn Green Hill. Rwy'n falch bod y cymorth a roddwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru i gronfa twf economaidd Cymru wedi helpu i sefydlu'r cyfleuster. Rwyf eisoes wedi cyhoeddi swm ychwanegol o £30 miliwn ar gyfer ail gam y gronfa twf economaidd, sydd ar agor i bob busnes yn y sector adeiladu. Gobeithiaf y bydd y rheini yn eich etholaeth yn edrych yn ffafriol ar y gronfa honno ac yn gwneud ceisiadau iddi os gallant wneud hynny.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:40 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, it has been put to me that the construction skills sector panel is not representative of the smaller side of the construction industry, and 94% of Welsh building industries are put into that envelope. Are you satisfied that there is the right balance and that smaller employers can have confidence that their views are taken on board by the panel?

Weinidog, cynigiwyd imi nad yw panel y sector sgiliau adeiladu yn cynrychioli ochr lai y diwydiant adeiladu, ac mae 94% o ddiwydiannau adeiladu Cymru yn yr amlen honno. A ydych yn fodlon bod y cydbwysedd yn gywir ac y gall cyflogwyr llai fod yn hyderus y caiff eu barn ei hystyried gan y panel?

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14:40 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I can probably think who has asked you about that issue. If I had to start with an open book on the construction sector panel, I would have about 100 people from the sector volunteering to be on it. So, I accept that the panel was quite narrow in terms of its membership, but it has been able to look at the big issues, such as the impact of legislation. I have asked the panel to look at what it thinks its future is within the structure, and what more it needs to do. There might be some positive discussions coming out of this in the next few weeks.

Mae'n debyg y gallaf ddyfalu pwy sydd wedi gofyn ichi am y mater hwnnw. Pe bai'n rhaid imi ddechrau gyda llyfr agored ar banel y sector adeiladu, byddai gennyf tua 100 o bobl o'r sector yn gwirfoddoli i fod arno. Felly, derbyniaf fod y panel yn eithaf cul o ran ei aelodaeth, ond mae wedi llwyddo i edrych ar y materion mawr, fel effaith deddfwriaeth. Rwyf wedi gofyn i'r panel edrych ar ei ddyfodol o fewn y strwythur yn ei farn ef, a beth arall y mae angen iddo ei wneud. Efallai y bydd rhai trafodaethau cadarnhaol yn deillio o hyn dros yr ychydig wythnosau nesaf.

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Busnesau Bach a Chanolig eu Maint

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

14:41 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

7. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu cymorth Llywodraeth Cymru i Fusnesau Bach a Chanolig yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0224(BET)

7. Will the Minister outline the Welsh Government's support for SMEs in Wales. OAQ(4)0224(BET)

14:41 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We offer a wide range of support services for SMEs, including the new Business Wales one-stop shop service, which includes access to a number of finance options.

Rydym yn cynnig amrywiaeth eang o wasanaethau cymorth i fusnesau bach a chanolig, gan gynnwys gwasanaeth siop-un-stop newydd Busnes Cymru, sy'n cynnwys mynediad i nifer o opsiynau cyllid.

14:41 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have no doubt that you are aware that the 'Voice of Small Business Index', issued by FSB Wales for the fourth quarter of 2012, reported good news that there had been an increase in business confidence in Wales, but also the less encouraging news that optimism still fell significantly behind the UK-wide figure. What discussions have you or your officials had with FSB to establish what the reasons for that might be so that action may be targeted appropriately?

Nid oes gennyf unrhyw amheuaeth eich bod yn ymwybodol bod y 'Mynegai Llais Busnesau Bach', a gyhoeddwyd gan Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach Cymru ar gyfer pedwerydd chwarter 2012, wedi adrodd y newyddion da y bu cynnydd yn hyder busnesau yng Nghymru, ond hefyd y newyddion llai calonogol bod lefelau optimistiaeth yn sylweddol is o hyd na'r ffigur ar gyfer y DU gyfan. Pa drafodaethau ydych chi neu eich swyddogion wedi'u cael gyda'r Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach i bennu'r rhesymau posibl dros hynny fel bod modd targedu camau gweithredu'n briodol?

14:42 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

My officials have regular discussions with all these organisations to take into account the views of their members, and we try to take those into account when developing new policies.

Mae fy swyddogion yn trafod yn rheolaidd â'r holl sefydliadau hyn er mwyn ystyried barn eu haelodau, ac rydym yn ceisio rhoi sylw i'r farn honno wrth ddatblygu polisïau newydd.

14:42 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Bues i mewn cyfarfod o bobl fusnes y gogledd-orllewin o dan arweiniad HSBC yr wythnos diwethaf, ac un o'r pynciau trafod, fel y dywedais ynghynt mewn cwestiwn, oedd caffael a'r gred bod polisi presennol Llywodraeth Cymru o fynd am gytundebau fframwaith yn gweithio yn erbyn, neu'n cau allan, cwmnïau bach a chanolig eu maint, a dyna hefyd farn adran arbennig caffael Prifysgol Bangor. Beth mae paneli sector y Gweinidog yn ei ddweud ar y mater hwn?

I attended a meeting of business people in the north-west under the auspices of HSBC last week, and one of the issues discussed, as I said during an earlier question, was procurement and the belief that the current policy of the Welsh Government of going for framework contracts militated against, or even excluded, small and medium-sized enterprises, and that is also the opinion of Bangor University's special procurement unit. What do the Minister's sector panels say on this issue?

14:42 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I discuss regularly with Jane Hutt some of the concerns that are raised with me about public sector procurement. Construction sector representatives and representatives of the north Wales construction forum are members of the construction procurement scheme group—I am looking at the Minister for Finance to see if I am correct—and it is looking at adopting the supplier qualification information database approach to prequalification. Therefore, some of these issues will be dealt with in the discussions that are going on.

Rwyf yn trafod yn rheolaidd gyda Jane Hutt rai o'r pryderon a godir gyda mi am gaffael yn y sector cyhoeddus. Mae cynrychiolwyr o'r sector adeiladu a chynrychiolwyr o fforwm adeiladu gogledd Cymru yn aelodau o grŵp y cynllun caffael adeiladu—edrychaf ar y Gweinidog Cyllid i weld a ydwyf yn gywir—ac mae'n ystyried mabwysiadu ymagwedd y gronfa ddata gwybodaeth am gymhwyster cyflenwyr at gyn-gymhwyso. Felly, ymdrinnir â rhai o'r materion hyn yn y trafodaethau sy'n mynd rhagddynt.

14:43 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwyf yn deall bod y Llywodraeth yn ceisio bob ffordd i fynd rownd y broblem, ond y broblem mewn gwirionedd yw'r cytundeb fframwaith. Nid cwmnïau adeiladu yn unig yr ydym yn sôn amdanynt, ond cwmnïau fel syrfewyr, ac yn y blaen, sy'n rhan o'r diwydiant hwn. Pryd fydd y Llywodraeth yn ailasesu'r holl fater o greu cytundebau fframwaith sy'n cael eu gweld fel problem sylweddol yn y diwydiant hwn?

I understand that the Government is seeking any way to get around this problem, but the framework contract is the problem in all honesty. We are not just talking here about construction companies, but surveyors and so on, which are part of this industry. When will the Government reassess the whole issue of creating framework contracts, which are seen as a significant problem within the industry?

14:43 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I think that the question is, you used the words 'seen as' and we need the evidence to say that. That is what I have asked my construction sector panel to look at in its discussions. I will be delighted, when the construction sector panel reports to me in the next few months, to update the Member.

Rwy'n credu mai'r pwynt yw y gwnaethoch ddefnyddio'r geiriau 'cael eu gweld fel' ac mae angen inni gael y dystiolaeth i ddweud hynny. Dyna beth rwyf wedi gofyn i'm panel sector adeiladu ei ystyried yn ei drafodaethau. Byddai'n bleser gennyf roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Aelod pan fydd panel y sector adeiladu yn adrodd imi yn ystod y misoedd nesaf.

Siopau Elusennol

Charity Shops

14:44 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

8. Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cynnal gyda siopau elusennol am adolygiad Llywodraeth Cymru o ardrethi busnes. OAQ(4)0227(BET)

8. What discussions has the Minister had with charity shops regarding the Welsh Government's review of business rates. OAQ(4)0227(BET)

14:44 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I have received many representations from charities, which I have referred directly to Professor Brian Morgan as part of his independent review. As I have informed Members, I expect his findings in March.

Rwyf wedi derbyn llawer o sylwadau gan elusennau, yr wyf wedi eu cyfeirio'n uniongyrchol at yr Athro Brian Morgan fel rhan o'i adolygiad annibynnol. Fel yr wyf wedi hysbysu'r Aelodau, disgwyliaf ei ganfyddiadau ym mis Mawrth.

14:44 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwyf innau wedi derbyn nifer o lythyrau, ac rwyf hefyd wedi manteisio ar y cyfle i ymweld â nifer o siopau elusennol drwy fy rhanbarth, lleoedd fel stryd fawr Llanelli sy'n llawn o siopau fel hyn, i leoedd fel Hwlffordd lle mae mwy o gymysgedd. Mae'n amlwg bod rhychwant ac ystod eang iawn o brofiad gwahanol ar y brif stryd. A fedrwch chi sicrhau, pan fyddwch yn derbyn adroddiad Brian Morgan ac yn dod ag ef i'r lle hwn, y byddwch yn chwilio am dystiolaeth gadarn y tu ôl i ba bynnag benderfyniad a wneir?

I have received a number of letters, and I have also taken the opportunity to visit a number of charity shops throughout my region, from places such as Llanelli high street, which is full of such shops, to places such as Haverfordwest where there is more of a mix. Obviously, there is a broad range of different experiences on the high street. Can you give us an assurance that when you receive Brian Morgan's report and bring it to this place, you will seek a solid evidence base for whatever decision is taken?

14:44 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I will not make any immediate changes to this, because I intend to share and discuss Professor Morgan's findings with Members here first.

Ni fyddaf yn gwneud unrhyw newidiadau uniongyrchol i hyn, gan fy mod yn bwriadu rhannu a thrafod canfyddiadau'r Athro Morgan gydag Aelodau yma yn gyntaf.

14:45 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I have to endorse Simon Thomas AM and the concerns that he has raised, because I, too, have been approached by several concerned charities, and we must never forget the value that charitable organisations bring to each and every constituency across Wales. The Charity Retail Association has raised concerns with me that it feels that, although it put forward a submission, it does not seem to have any evidence that its concerns have been fully reflected in the report that came out earlier. Will you ensure that there is a fair and balanced approach, when looking at the value that charity organisations bring to our town centres, so that this is based on real evidence as opposed to some of the—

Weinidog, rhaid imi ategu'r hyn a ddywedodd Simon Thomas AC a'r pryderon y mae wedi'u codi, am fod nifer o elusennau pryderus wedi cysylltu â mi hefyd, ac ni ddylem byth anghofio'r gwerth y mae sefydliadau elusennol yn ei ddwyn i bob etholaeth ledled Cymru. Mae'r Gymdeithas Manwerthu Elusennol wedi codi pryderon gyda mi ei bod yn teimlo, er iddi gyflwyno sylwadau, nad yw'n ymddangos bod ganddi unrhyw dystiolaeth bod ei phryderon wedi cael eu hadlewyrchu'n llawn yn yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd yn gynharach. A wnewch sicrhau y defnyddir agwedd deg a chytbwys, wrth edrych ar y gwerth y mae sefydliadau elusennol yn ei ddwyn i ganol ein trefi, fel bod y gwaith hwn yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth go iawn yn hytrach na rhai o'r—

14:46 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Order. Are you coming to a question?

Trefn. A ydych ar fin gofyn cwestiwn?

14:46 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

—some of the misconceptions that have been raised around this?

—rhai o'r camsyniadau sydd wedi cael eu codi ynghylch hyn?

14:46 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am sure that the Member does not wish to suggest that Professor Brian Morgan would write anything other than a factually-based report in which he would make recommendations to me. I have absolute confidence in his integrity as an individual regarding these matters. On charity shops, when I go out and about, nobody objects to the small local charity that is raising money, even on the high street, and they do not object to charity shops on the side streets in bigger towns. What people object to, when they run businesses, is very large charity shops, sometimes selling new products, and the fact that they, employing people who pay tax and national insurance, are competing with a charity shop that may have one paid manager and unpaid volunteers. That is a point that has been put to me by business. My life would be much easier if I had chosen to ignore the representations of small businesses on this matter. I would have had an easy life and would not have had this volume of correspondence, but I think that this is the right thing to do. I trust that we are adult enough, when the recommendations come from Professor Brian Morgan, to discuss them rationally within the Assembly and realise that we have an obligation to others, and not just to the charitable retailers.

Rwy'n siŵr nad yw'r Aelod yn dymuno awgrymu y byddai'r Athro Brian Morgan yn ysgrifennu unrhyw beth heblaw am adroddiad sy'n seiliedig ar ffeithiau er mwyn gwneud argymhellion imi. Mae gennyf hyder llwyr yn ei uniondeb fel unigolyn ynghylch y materion hyn. O ran siopau elusen, pan fyddaf yn mynd ynghylch fy mhethau, nid oes neb yn gwrthwynebu'r elusen leol fach sy'n codi arian, hyd yn oed ar y stryd fawr, ac nid ydynt yn gwrthwynebu siopau elusen ar y strydoedd cefn mewn trefi mwy. Yr hyn y mae pobl yn ei wrthwynebu, pan fyddant yn rhedeg busnes, yw siopau elusen mawr iawn, sydd weithiau yn gwerthu cynnyrch newydd, a'r ffaith eu bod hwy, sy'n cyflogi pobl sy'n talu treth ac yswiriant gwladol, yn cystadlu â siop elusen a all fod ag un rheolwr â thâl a gwirfoddolwyr di-dâl. Mae hwnnw'n bwynt a wnaed imi gan fusnesau. Byddai bywyd yn haws o lawer pe bawn i wedi dewis anwybyddu'r sylwadau gan fusnesau bach ar y mater hwn. Byddwn wedi cael bywyd hawdd, ac ni fyddwn wedi cael cymaint â hyn o ohebiaeth, ond credaf mai dyma'r peth iawn i'w wneud. Hyderaf ein bod yn ddigon aeddfed, pan ddaw argymhellion yr Athro Brian Morgan, i'w trafod yn rhesymegol yn y Cynulliad a sylweddoli bod gennym rwymedigaeth i eraill, ac nid dim ond i'r manwerthwyr elusennol.

Gwasanaethau Symudol 4G

4G Mobile Services

14:47 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

9. Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i gefnogi datblygu gwasanaethau symudol 4G yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0230(BET)

9. What is the Welsh Government doing to support the development of 4G mobile services in Wales. OAQ(4)0230(BET)

14:47 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am engaging with Ofcom and the mobile network operators to ensure that the auctioning of 4G licences will lay the path for 4G wireless mobile broadband networks to roll out in Wales by 2017.

Rwy'n ymgysylltu ag Ofcom a gweithredwyr rhwydwaith symudol i sicrhau y bydd y broses o arwerthu trwyddedau 4G yn paratoi'r ffordd ar gyfer rhwydweithiau band eang symudol di-wifr 4G i'w cyflwyno yng Nghymru erbyn 2017.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:47 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

With 4G services currently available in Cardiff and soon in Newport, my constituents are asking when they will have the same services. The obligation for the winning bidder to deliver 95% indoor coverage for each of the nations by 2017, which you talked about, is an important aspect of the upcoming auction. Equally, we have to ensure that there is a level playing field for broadband providers and competing technologies. Can you expand on how the Welsh Government is working with the UK Government and with Ofcom to ensure that Wales gets the best possible 4G coverage?

Gyda gwasanaethau 4G ar gael ar hyn o bryd yng Nghaerdydd ac yn fuan yng Nghasnewydd, mae fy etholwyr yn gofyn pryd y bydd ganddynt hwy yr un gwasanaethau. Mae'r rhwymedigaeth ar y cynigydd llwyddiannus i ddarparu cwmpas gwasanaeth dan do o 95% ar gyfer pob un o'r gwledydd erbyn 2017, y gwnaethoch siarad amdano, yn agwedd bwysig ar yr arwerthiant sydd i ddod. Yn yr un modd, rhaid inni sicrhau chwarae teg i ddarparwyr band eang a thechnolegau sy'n cystadlu. A allwch ymhelaethu ar sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU ac Ofcom i sicrhau bod Cymru'n cael y cwmpas gwasanaeth 4G gorau posibl?

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14:48 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

We have excellent relationships with the UK Government about this and other issues, because we have worked successfully with it on the development of the broadband project. My officials are currently scoping the potential options for mobile infrastructure interventions as well to support the roll out of 4G networks and to widen access, because, even if we are talking about getting up to a UK figure of 95%, and it could be as much as 98% or 99% in Wales, people say to me, 'It's all very well you talking about 4G; we haven't even got 3G.' Therefore, it is important that we get this project absolutely right. I provided a technical briefing for Members on the 4G mobile networks and I will provide a further one when further information is available.

Mae gennym berthynas ardderchog â Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â'r mater hwn a materion eraill, gan ein bod wedi gweithio'n llwyddiannus â hi i ddatblygu'r prosiect band eang. Mae fy swyddogion ar hyn o bryd yn cwmpasu'r opsiynau posibl ar gyfer ymyriadau seilwaith symudol yn ogystal â chefnogi'r broses o gyflwyno'r rhwydweithiau 4G ac ehangu mynediad, oherwydd, hyd yn oed os ydym yn sôn am gyrraedd ffigur o 95% yn y DU, a gallai fod gymaint â 98% neu 99% yng Nghymru, mae pobl yn dweud wrthyf, 'Mae'n iawn ichi siarad am 4G; does gennym ni ddim 3G hyd yn oed.' Felly, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn taro'r hoelen ar ei phen o ran y prosiect hwn. Rhoddais friffiad technegol i'r Aelodau ar y rhwydweithiau symudol 4G a byddaf yn rhoi un arall pan fydd rhagor o wybodaeth ar gael.

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14:48 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

I want to ask about pricing. As the first to the market, EE has priced its 4G product at a premium, but 3 Mobile UK announced at the start of this week that it will not charge extra for current customers if they upgrade to 4G when it rolls out its network. We have yet to hear what Vodafone and O2 will do with regard to premium charging. We have just discussed the 95% of Wales that will receive this service. What can the Welsh Government do to ensure that people who are without decent mobile or fixed-data services at present are not charged through the nose when they are forced to receive 4G services because they cannot access 3G services?

Rwyf am ofyn am brisiau. Fel y cyntaf ar y farchnad, mae EE wedi pennu pris premiwm am ei gynnyrch 4G, ond cyhoeddodd 3 Mobile UK ddechrau'r wythnos hon na fydd yn codi tâl ychwanegol ar gwsmeriaid presennol os byddant yn uwchraddio i 4G pan fydd yn cyflwyno ei rwydwaith. Nid ydym eto wedi clywed yr hyn y bydd Vodafone ac O2 yn ei wneud o ran codi tâl premiwm. Rydym newydd drafod y 95% o Gymru a fydd yn derbyn y gwasanaeth hwn. Beth all Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud i sicrhau na chodir taliadau uchel ar bobl sydd heb wasanaethau symudol neu ddata-sefydlog da ar hyn o bryd pan gânt eu gorfodi i dderbyn gwasanaethau 4G am na allant gael gafael ar wasanaethau 3G?

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14:49 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

There is a real issue about equity and equality of provision and how we can deal with these issues. I will certainly pick up your points in further discussions.

Mae problem wirioneddol ynghylch tegwch a chydraddoldeb o ran darpariaeth a sut y gallwn ymdrin â'r problemau hyn. Byddaf yn sicr yn codi eich pwyntiau mewn trafodaethau pellach.

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14:49 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, I do not know about 4G, but many of my constituents would like a signal full stop. Since Monday, I have had over 120 contacts from constituents who are having difficulty with their Orange/T-Mobile service in the Brecon area. Many of those people run small businesses and rely on their mobile phone to conduct their business affairs. When you next meet the operators, could you please ensure that my constituents, who are paying for a service, actually get that service? Constant delays and prevarications about what is wrong with the service in the Brecon area are not good enough, and my constituents and small businesses deserve better.

Weinidog, wn i ddim am 4G, ond y cyfan y byddai llawer o'm hetholwyr yn ei hoffi yw signal o gwbl. Ers dydd Llun, rwyf wedi cael dros 120 o gysylltiadau gan etholwyr sy'n cael trafferth gyda'u gwasanaeth Orange/T-Mobile yn ardal Aberhonddu. Mae llawer o'r bobl hynny'n rhedeg busnesau bach ac yn dibynnu ar eu ffôn symudol i gynnal busnes. Pan fyddwch yn cwrdd nesaf â'r gweithredwyr, a fyddech cystal â sicrhau bod fy etholwyr, sy'n talu am wasanaeth, yn cael y gwasanaeth hwnnw? Nid yw oedi cyson ac amwysedd am yr hyn sydd o'i le ar y gwasanaeth yn ardal Aberhonddu yn ddigon da, ac mae fy etholwyr a busnesau bach yn haeddu gwell.

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14:50 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I can understand your frustration, as a Member, and the frustration in particular of people whose livelihood depends on that type of thing. If I could have the full details of the issues, I would be more than happy for officials to collate that information and take it up with the appropriate companies.

Gallaf ddeall eich rhwystredigaeth, fel Aelod, a rhwystredigaeth pobl y mae eu bywoliaeth yn dibynnu ar y math hwnnw o beth, yn arbennig. Pe gallwn gael manylion llawn y problemau, byddwn yn fwy na pharod i swyddogion goladu'r wybodaeth honno a chysylltu â'r cwmnïau priodol yn ei chylch.

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Carchar Newydd yng Ngogledd Cymru

A New Prison in North Wales

14:50 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

10. Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cynnal gyda Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ynghylch manteision economaidd sefydlu carchar newydd yng ngogledd Cymru. OAQ(4)0232(BET)

10. What discussions has the Minister held with the UK Government regarding the economic benefits of building a new prison in north Wales. OAQ(4)0232(BET)

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Fideo Video

14:50 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

As you know, this matter is in its infancy. I am aware that officials have had discussions on this particular issue. As the First Minister indicated, we will be very supportive of this proposal if it moves ahead.

Fel y gwyddoch, megis dechrau y mae'r mater hwn. Rwy'n ymwybodol bod swyddogion wedi cael trafodaethau ar y mater penodol hwn. Fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, byddwn yn gefnogol iawn o'r cynnig hwn os bydd yn symud yn ei flaen.

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14:51 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Rwy'n croesawu eich cefnogaeth i'r cynllun hwn, ond mae nifer o safleoedd yn y Gogledd sydd yn digon o faint i gynnal y carchar hwn, gan gynnwys rhai safleodd sydd o fewn perchnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae rhai o'r safleodd hynny wedi bod yn wag ers sawl flwyddyn. A yw'r holl asesiadau yn eu lle ar gyfer datblygiad o'r fath?

I welcome your support for this scheme, but there are a number of locations in north Wales that are big enough to take this prison, including some locations that owned by the Welsh Government. Some of those locations have been empty for a number of years. Are all the assessments in place for such a development?

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14:51 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Yes, obviously. I looked at my own portfolio when the announcement came out and thought, 'What a nice price I might have for one of these sites that I could then put into the Welsh block for doing things elsewhere'. I can assure you that we are cognisant of the points that you have raised.

Ydyn, yn amlwg. Edrychais ar fy mhortffolio fy hun pan wnaed y cyhoeddiad a meddyliais, 'Dyna bris da y gallwn ei gael am un o'r safleoedd hyn y gallwn wedyn ei roi ym mloc Cymru i wneud pethau mewn mannau eraill'. Gallaf eich sicrhau ein bod yn ymwybodol o'r pwyntiau a godwyd gennych.

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14:51 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Although it is reported that a prison in north Wales could create 1,000 jobs, and the Wrexham Business Professionals group, for example, said that it could bring much-needed social and economic benefits to the region, opponents—and there are always opponents to everything—claim that many of the jobs would be imported from prisons elsewhere, and that factories on the Wrexham industrial estate, if it went there, would be driven away. What discussions can you or will you have with the UK Government to establish the true costs and benefits so that, in ensuring public engagement, we are dealing with the facts, the real benefits, and the true economic gain.

Er y dywedwyd y gallai carchar yng ngogledd Cymru greu 1,000 o swyddi, ac er i grŵp Gweithwyr Busnes Proffesiynol Wrecsam, er enghraifft, ddweud y gallai ddod â buddiannau cymdeithasol ac economaidd sydd eu mawr angen i'r rhanbarth, mae gwrthwynebwyr—ac mae bob amser gwrthwynebwyr i bopeth—yn honni y byddai llawer o'r swyddi yn cael eu mewnforio o garchardai mewn mannau eraill, ac y byddai ffatrïoedd ar ystad ddiwydiannol Wrecsam, pe bai'n mynd yno, yn cael eu gyrru ymaith. Pa drafodaethau y gallwch neu y byddwch yn eu cael gyda Llywodraeth y DU i bennu'r gwir gostau a buddiannau fel ein bod, wrth sicrhau yr ymgysylltir â'r cyhoedd, yn delio â'r ffeithiau, y manteision go iawn, a'r budd economaidd gwirioneddol.

14:52 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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This is, obviously, at a very early stage. I do not think that any proposals for this would have been ill thought out in terms of what they think should be a good location. It is very important that we look at the issues about where prisoners are. Instead of Welsh prisoners being across the border, they could be closer to home; there are social issues here also. As for the economic issues, it will bring in employment. We had previous discussions on this. We knew that it would bring in employment opportunities. In terms of location, as Aled has already indicated, there are plenty of sites in north Wales that are suitable for this development. It will not mean that any businesses will have to vacate their sites.

Mae'r gwaith hwn, yn amlwg, ar gam cynnar iawn. Nid wyf yn credu y byddai unrhyw gynigion ar gyfer hyn wedi bod yn ddiffygiol o ran yr hyn a gaiff ei ystyried yn lleoliad da. Mae'n bwysig iawn ein bod yn edrych ar y materion ynghylch lle mae carcharorion. Yn hytrach na bod carcharorion o Gymru yn mynd dros y ffin, gallent fod yn agosach i gartref; mae materion cymdeithasol yma hefyd. O ran y materion economaidd, bydd yn creu cyflogaeth. Cawsom drafodaethau blaenorol ar hyn. Gwyddem y byddai'n creu cyfleoedd cyflogaeth. O ran lleoliad, fel y mae Aled eisoes wedi'i nodi, mae digon o safleoedd yn y gogledd sydd yn addas ar gyfer y datblygiad hwn. Ni fydd yn golygu y bydd yn rhaid i unrhyw fusnesau adael eu safleoedd.

14:53 **Llyr Huws Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Mae rhai pobl sydd yn gwrthwynebu hefyd yn sôn am effaith negyddol ar werth tai yn yr ardal o gwmpas y carchar posibl, a hefyd gynnydd mewn lefelau torcyfraith. Wrth gefnogi'r achos fel Llywodraeth, a wnewch hefyd fynd ati i chwalu rhai o'r mythau hyn drwy amlygu'r ymchwil sydd yn bodoli, sydd yn dangos mai codi bwganod yw gwneud synau o'r fath?

Some opponents also mention a negative impact on housing values in the area around the potential prison, as well as an increase in crime levels. In supporting the case as a Government, will you also destroy some of these myths by highlighting the research that exists, which shows that much of this is scaremongering, essentially?

14:53 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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A lot of these issues are matters for my colleague, Carl Sargeant. I will certainly assist where I can on the economic issues when he is making the appropriate representations. It is terrible when people are incredibly negative about something that could bring jobs to the area, and find reasons not to have these things. Also, as I have indicated before, it is quite important that you have prisons that Welsh prisoners can go to in Wales, which is an important aspect of this. I always regret the fact that we do not have a women's prison in Wales and women prisoners from Wales have to go outside of Wales. That is really important. I apologise that I have strayed into another Minister's portfolio there.

Mae llawer o'r materion hyn yn faterion ar gyfer fy nghyd-aelod, Carl Sargeant. Byddaf yn sicr yn cynorthwyo lle y gallaf ar y materion economaidd pan fydd yn gwneud y sylwadau priodol. Mae'n ofnadwy pan fydd pobl yn hynod negyddol am rywbeth a allai ddenu swyddi i'r ardal, ac yn dod o hyd i resymau i beidio â chael y pethau hyn. Hefyd, fel yr wyf wedi'i ddweud o'r blaen, mae'n eithaf pwysig bod gennych garchardai yng Nghymru y gall carcharorion o Gymru fynd iddynt, sy'n agwedd bwysig ar hyn. Rwyf bob amser yn gresynu at y ffaith nad oes gennym garchar i fenywod yng Nghymru a bod yn rhaid i fenywod o Gymru fynd y tu allan i Gymru. Mae hynny'n wirioneddol bwysig. Ymddiheuraf am grwydro i bortffolio Gweinidog arall.

Ffyniant Economaidd

Economic Prosperity

14:54 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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11. Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Gweinidog i gynyddu ffyniant economaidd yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0223(BET)

11. What plans does the Minister have to increase economic prosperity in Wales. OAQ(4)0223(BET)

14:54 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

They are outlined in the programme for government.

Maent wedi'u hamlinellu yn y rhaglen lywodraethu.

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14:54 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Thank you very much indeed. Last month, the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales enterprise survey for 2012 reported that turnover and gross profit in Wales were below the UK national average. The 2013 to 2017 construction skills network report, also published last month, stated that gross value average in Wales had declined, compared to a growth rate of 1.1% across the UK. My question is similar to my previous question. What engagement is your department having with these organisations to establish the reasons for this, so that policy now can be geared towards tackling them?

Diolch yn fawr iawn. Fis diwethaf, canfu arolwg menter Sefydliad y Cyfrifwyr Siartredig yng Nghymru a Lloegr ar gyfer 2012 fod trosiant ac elw crynswth yng Nghymru yn is na chyfartaledd cenedlaethol y DU. Mae adroddiad y rhwydwaith sgiliau adeiladu ar gyfer 2013 i 2017, a gyhoeddwyd fis diwethaf hefyd, yn nodi bod cyfartaledd gwerth crynswth yng Nghymru wedi gostwng, o gymharu â chyfradd twf o 1.1% ledled y DU. Mae fy nghwestiwn yn debyg i'm cwestiwn blaenorol. Pa gyswllt sydd rhwng eich eich adran chi a'r sefydliadau hyn i ganfod y rhesymau am hyn, fel y gellir targedu polisi yn awr tuag at fynd i'r afael â hwy?

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14:55 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I think that you will find that, in the main, the organisations that we engage with, including many of the organisations that you mentioned, are very pleased by the broad-based approach that we have taken in the development of enterprise zones, business rates in enterprise zones, support for business, and the Wales economic growth fund. Business confidence in Wales, in terms of what we have done as a Government, is very strong.

Credaf y byddwch yn canfod, ar y cyfan, bod y sefydliadau rydym yn ymgysylltu â hwy, gan gynnwys llawer o'r sefydliadau a grybwyllwyd gennych, yn fodlon iawn ar y dull eang a gymerwyd gennym i ddatblygu ardaloedd menter, ardrethi busnes mewn ardaloedd menter, cymorth i fusnesau a chronfa twf economaidd Cymru. Mae hyder busnes yng Nghymru, o ran yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i wneud fel Llywodraeth, yn gryf iawn.

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14:55 **Vaughan Gething** Bywgraffiad Biography

Does the Minister agree with the Welsh Conservative party that abolishing the Agricultural Wages Board and cutting the wages of rural workers will help to support and improve the economy of north Wales?

A yw'r Gweinidog yn cytuno â phlaid y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig y bydd diddymu'r Bwrdd Cyflogau Amaethyddol a thorri cyflogau gweithwyr gwledig yn helpu i gefnogi a gwella economi gogledd Cymru?

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14:55 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

Absolutely not. There are about 13,500 agricultural workers in Wales who could be affected by this. Once they are affected by this, that affects the local economy in which they work, and that affects other people's jobs. It is very concerning for us that the UK Government decided to legislate in an area where we believe we have competence as the National Assembly. It is important that we support the strong policy lead taken on this by the Deputy Minister.

Dim o gwbl. Mae tua 13,500 o weithwyr amaethyddol yng Nghymru y gallai hyn effeithio arnynt. Unwaith y bydd hyn yn effeithio arnynt, bydd hynny'n effeithio ar yr economi leol y maent yn gweithio ynddi, ac mae hynny'n effeithio ar swyddi pobl eraill. Mae'n peri pryder mawr inni fod Llywodraeth y DU wedi penderfynu deddfu mewn maes lle credwn fod gennym gymhwysedd fel Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cefnogi'r arweiniad polisi cryf a gymerwyd gan y Dirprwy Weinidog ynghylch hyn.

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14:56 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, you will know that our GVA figures are always a year out of date, and we are deprived of GDP figures. However, an analysis of the figures that we have for the past decade reveals that Wales is on a par with other UK countries as far as employment growth is concerned, but our GVA is well off the pace. In other words, we are doing reasonably in creating low-paid jobs. What action are you taking, Minister, specifically to target growth in productivity rather than in activity?

Weinidog, byddwch yn gwybod bod ein ffigurau GYC bob amser flwyddyn ar ei hôl hi, ac nid oes gennym ffigurau CMC. Fodd bynnag, mae dadansoddiad o'r ffigurau sydd gennym ar gyfer y ddegawd ddiwethaf yn dangos bod Cymru ar yr un lefel â gwledydd eraill y DU o ran twf mewn cyflogaeth, ond mae ein GYC yn bell ar ei hôl hi. Hynny yw, rydym yn gwneud yn gymharol dda o ran creu swyddi cyflog isel. Pa gamau ydych yn eu cymryd, Weinidog, yn benodol i dargedu twf mewn cynhyrchiant yn hytrach na mewn gweithgaredd?

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14:56 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

It is very important to recognise that we need to do a lot of work across the piece in terms of attracting jobs. It is important to have a job, whatever it is, but it is equally important that we look at high-worth jobs, and that is why we have been successful in the training and education agenda in particular in ensuring that we have the necessary skills to attract very high-quality jobs, particularly in aviation and other industries.

Mae'n bwysig iawn cydnabod bod angen inni wneud llawer o waith yn gyffredinol o ran denu swyddi. Mae'n bwysig cael swydd, beth bynnag ydyw, ond mae'r un mor bwysig ein bod yn edrych ar swyddi gwerth uchel, a dyna pam yr ydym wedi bod yn llwyddiannus yn yr agenda hyfforddiant ac addysg yn arbennig o ran sicrhau bod gennym y sgiliau angenrheidiol i ddenu swyddi o safon uchel iawn, yn arbennig yn y diwydiant awyrennau a diwydiannau eraill.

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14:57 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Minister, I had the pleasure of visiting the Treowen estate in Newtown, which, for the past three years, has been without the local shop that once formed a focal point for the surrounding community. Recently, a number of local residents, including former Newtown mayor Councillor Joy Jones, have been working hard on putting together a business plan to reopen the store, which belongs to the Welsh Government, as a community hub and local shop. Given the obvious potential to improve local economic prosperity by bringing such empty premises back into use, would you please outline what additional steps you would be prepared to consider over the coming 12 months to maximise the potential of such buildings? Specifically, will you request that your officials engage with local representatives in that community to take this exciting project forward?

Weinidog, cefais y pleser o ymweld ag ystad Treowen yn y Drenewydd, sydd, am y tair blynedd diwethaf, wedi bod heb y siop leol a fu unwaith yn ganolfan ar gyfer y gymuned gyfagos. Yn ddiweddar, mae nifer o drigolion lleol, gan gynnwys cyn-faer y Drenewydd, sef y Cynghorydd Joy Jones, wedi bod yn gweithio'n galed i lunio cynllun busnes i ailagor y siop, sy'n perthyn i Lywodraeth Cymru, fel canolfan gymunedol a siop leol. O ystyried y potensial amlwg i wella ffyniant economaidd lleol drwy ailddefnyddio eiddo gwag o'r fath, a fyddech cystal ag amlinellu pa gamau ychwanegol y byddech yn barod i'w hystyried yn ystod y 12 mis nesaf er mwyn gwneud y mwyaf o botensial adeiladau o'r fath? Yn benodol, a wnewch ofyn i'ch swyddogion ymgysylltu â chynrychiolwyr lleol yn y gymuned honno i ddatblygu'r prosiect cyffrous hwn?

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14:58 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I would be more than happy, if you would write to me, to arrange for an official to open a dialogue with those concerned. I think that the development of community shops is a very good area in terms of ensuring harmony and prosperity in a community, and they can perhaps be run as co-operatives. I would therefore be delighted to take forward any discussions on that.

Byddwn yn fwy na pharod, pe baech yn ysgrifennu ataf, i drefnu bod swyddog yn dechrau trafod gyda'r rheini dan sylw. Credaf fod datblygu siopau cymunedol yn faes da iawn o ran sicrhau cytgord a ffyniant mewn cymuned, a gellir o bosibl eu rhedeg fel cwmnïau cydweithredol. Byddwn felly wrth fy modd yn bwrw ati ag unrhyw drafodaethau ar hynny.

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14:58 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Weinidog, diolch yn fawr i chi am y cyfarfod gawsom ddoe i drafod dyfodol canolfan Dewhirst yng Nghapel Hendre yn fy etholaeth. Rwy'n siŵr eich bod yn cytuno bod y ganolfan honno yn cynnig potensial mawr, er gwaethaf penderfyniad Dewhirst i chwilio am brynwr iddi. A wnewch chi ymrwymo i weithio gyda Chyngor Sir Caerfyrddin i sicrhau bod pob cyfle yn cael ei roi i brynwr newydd gymryd y ganolfan drosodd a sicrhau'r gwaith sydd yno a sicrhau ei bod yn parhau i gyfrannu i'r economi leol?

Minister, thank you very much for the meeting that we had yesterday to discuss the future of the Dewhirst centre in Capel Hendre in my constituency. I am sure that you would agree that that centre offers great potential, despite Dewhirst's decision to seek a buyer for the site. Will you commit to working with Carmarthenshire County Council to endeavour to ensure that all opportunities are taken for a new buyer to take over the centre and to secure the jobs there and ensure that it continues to contribute to the local economy?

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14:58 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

My officials have already had an initial discussion with Carmarthenshire County Council, and I will be raising the matter with a cabinet member myself tomorrow at a meeting in Carmarthenshire. It is important that we look at all options to try to maintain the jobs at Dewhirst, either selling it as a successful business or looking at an alternative use to make sure that we keep employment there.

Mae fy swyddogion eisoes wedi cael trafodaeth gychwynnol gyda Chyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, a byddaf yn codi'r mater gydag aelod o'r cabinet yfory fy hun mewn cyfarfod yn Sir Gaerfyrddin. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn ystyried yr holl opsiynau i geisio cadw'r swyddi yn Dewhirst, drwy naill ai ei werthu fel busnes llwyddiannus neu edrych ar ddefnydd amgen i wneud yn siŵr ein bod yn cadw swyddi yno.

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Twristiaeth

Tourism

14:59 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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12. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i hyrwyddo twristiaeth yng Nghymru dros y 12 mis nesaf. OAQ(4)0225(BET)

12. Will the Minister outline what actions the Welsh Government is taking to promote Welsh tourism over the next 12 months. OAQ(4)0225(BET)

14:59 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The programme for government sets out our proposals to support growth in the tourist industry.

Mae'r rhaglen lywodraethu yn nodi ein cynigion i gefnogi twf yn y diwydiant twristiaeth.

14:59 **Suzy Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Diolch am yr ymateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Hoffwn ofyn am un o'ch grwpiau gorchwyl a gorffen diweddaraf, sef yr un ynghylch yr iaith Gymraeg a datblygu economaidd. A yw'n ystyried rôl y Gymraeg fel arf marchnata i ddenu twristiaid? Os ydyw, a yw'n fwriad gennych wneud datganiad interim ar hynny, cyn yr haf a'r tymor mawr traddodiadol ar gyfer twristiaeth?

Thank you for that response, Minister. I would like to ask about one of your recent task and finish groups, namely the one on the Welsh language and economic development. Is it considering the role of the Welsh language as a marketing tool to attract tourists? If it is, do you intend to make an interim statement on that, before the summer and the traditional tourism season?

15:00 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I would be more than happy to make a statement on the role of that group before the summer.

Byddwn yn fwy na hapus i wneud datganiad ar rôl y grŵp hwnnw cyn yr haf.

15:00 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Question 13 (OAQ(4)0219(BET)) has been withdrawn.

Mae Cwestiwn 13 (OAQ(4)0219(BET)) wedi cael ei dynnu'n ôl.

Entrepreneuriaeth

Entrepreneurship

15:00 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

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14. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i hybu entrepreneuriaeth yng Nghymru. OAQ(4)0218(BET)

14. Will the Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Government is doing to encourage entrepreneurship in Wales. OAQ(4)0218(BET)

15:00 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have a network of business entrepreneurship champions to promote entrepreneurship and business start-up.

Mae gennyf rwydwaith o hyrwyddwyr entrepreneuriaeth busnes i hyrwyddo entrepreneuriaeth a busnesau newydd.

15:00 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that answer, Minister. I know that you are aware that the Enterprise and Business Committee recently looked at the importance of apprenticeships for the economy, and I am sure that you will agree that encouraging an entrepreneurial spirit at an early age in our schools is also important. With that in mind, I have recently been made aware that there are concerns about what will happen to the Young Enterprise Wales scheme, and the possible withdrawal of funding. Whether or not that scheme continues, can you assure us that there will be programmes and funding going into schools to encourage children at as early an age as possible to think about entrepreneurialism?

Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Gwn eich bod yn ymwybodol bod y Pwyllgor Menter a Busnes wedi edrych yn ddiweddar ar bwysigrwydd prentisiaethau i'r economi, ac rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno bod annog ysbryd entrepreneuraidd yn gynnar yn ein hysgolion yn bwysig hefyd. Gyda hynny mewn golwg, rwyf wedi cael gwybod yn ddiweddar bod pryderon ynghylch beth fydd yn digwydd i gynllun Menter yr Ifanc Cymru, a'r posibilrwydd y caiff arian ei dynnu'n ôl. P'un a yw'r cynllun hwnnw'n parhau ai peidio, a allwch ein sicrhau y bydd rhaglenni a chyllid yn mynd i ysgolion er mwyn annog plant mor ifanc â phosibl i feddwl am entrepreneuriaeth?

15:00 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I totally concur with you about entrepreneurialism in schools. In my own constituency last week I visited a cafe opening in a primary school on a Friday morning, and they all looked very smart, but very tiny, ticking off what you wanted for your breakfast in their little books. It is very important and I will certainly look into the issues that you raise. If we start them young, and then work in partnership with further education on entrepreneurship, then we will get a very entrepreneurial culture going in Wales.

Cytunaf yn llwyr â chi am entrepreneuriaeth mewn ysgolion. Yn fy etholaeth fy hun yr wythnos diwethaf ymwelais ag achlysur agor caffi mewn ysgol gynradd ar fore Gwener, ac roeddent i gyd yn edrych yn grand iawn, ond yn fach iawn, yn rhoi tic wrth ymyl yr hyn yr oeddech am ei gael i frecwast yn eu llyfrau bach. Mae'n bwysig iawn a byddaf yn sicr yn edrych ar y materion yr ydych yn eu codi. Os byddwn yn dechrau yn ifanc, ac yna'n gweithio mewn partneriaeth ag addysg bellach ar entrepreneuriaeth, yna bydd gennym ddiwylliant entrepreneuraidd iawn yng Nghymru.

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Economi Gogledd Cymru

The North Wales Economy

15:01 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

15. A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei chynlluniau i gefnogi economi Gogledd Cymru. OAQ(4)0231(BET)

15. Will the Minister outline her plans to support the economy of North Wales. OAQ(4)0231(BET)

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15:01 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

My plans are outlined in the programme for government.

Mae fy nghynlluniau wedi eu hamlinellu yn y rhaglen lywodraethu.

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15:01 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

I was grateful to hear the comments of the Minister for Finance earlier about digital inclusion. The elimination of the remaining broadband notspots in the rural areas of north Wales would be a major boost to small businesses and local economies. There remains a fear that rural communities will be overlooked—a situation not helped by your Labour colleague in London, the Member of Parliament for Swansea East, who recently argued in Parliament that a basic service in a rural area should wait until superfast broadband comes to cities. Can you confirm that your Government rejects this view, and that universal coverage in rural north Wales will be delivered side-by-side with the superfast service in the towns and cities?

Roeddwn yn ddiolchgar clywed sylwadau'r Gweinidog Cyllid yn gynharach am gynhwysiant digidol. Byddai cael gwared ar y mannau hynny sy'n weddill lle na cheir band eang yn ardaloedd gwledig gogledd Cymru yn hwb mawr i fusnesau bach ac economïau lleol. Mae ofn o hyd y caiff cymunedau gwledig eu hanwybyddu—sefyllfa a waethygwyd gan eich cyd-aelod Llafur yn Llundain, yr Aelod Seneddol dros Ddwyrain Abertawe, a ddadleuodd yn ddiweddar yn y Senedd y dylai gwasanaeth sylfaenol mewn ardal wledig aros hyd nes y daw band eang cyflym iawn i ddinasoedd. A allwch gadarnhau bod eich Llywodraeth yn gwrthod y farn hon, ac y bydd y ddarpariaeth gyffredinol yng nghefn gwlad gogledd Cymru yn cael ei chyflwyno ochr yn ochr â'r gwasanaeth cyflym iawn yn y trefi a'r dinasoedd?

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15:02 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

I assure you that decisions on broadband in Wales will be made by me, and I will not be paying any attention to any comments elsewhere as we continue with our programme.

Gallaf eich sicrhau mai fi fydd yn gwneud penderfyniadau ar fand eang yng Nghymru, ac na fyddaf yn talu unrhyw sylw i sylwadau mewn mannau eraill wrth inni barhau â'n rhaglen.

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Dadl gan Aelodau Unigol o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.21(iv): Pobl a Anafwyd mewn Gwrthdrawiadau Traffig

Debate by Individual Members under Standing Order No. 11.21(iv): Road Traffic Casualties

Motion NDM5137 Joyce Watson, Peter Black, Jocelyn Davies, Byron Davies

Cynnig NDM5137 Joyce Watson, Peter Black, Jocelyn Davies, Byron Davies

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that this National Assembly:

1. Yn nodi bod cerddwyr a gafodd eu hanafu neu eu lladd yn cynrychioli 21 y cant o nifer y bobl a laddwyd ac a anafwyd yn ddifrifol mewn gwrthdrawiadau traffig ar y ffyrdd yng Nghymru yn 2011;

1. Notes that in 2011 pedestrian casualties represented 21 per cent of Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) road traffic casualties in Wales;

2. Yn cydnabod bod terfynau cyflymder o 20 mya wedi'u profi i fod yn fuddiol i leihau nifer y bobl sy'n cael eu hanafu neu eu lladd; a

2. Recognises the proven casualty reduction benefits of 20mph speed limits; and

3. Yn galw ar awdurdodau lleol i gynyddu nifer y parthau 20 mya yng Nghymru.

3. Calls on local authorities to increase the number of 20mph zones in Wales.

15:02

Joyce Watson Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move the motion in my name and the names of Peter Black, Jocelyn Davies and Byron Davies and with the names of Christine Chapman a Mike Hedges in support.

Cynigiaf y cynnig yn fy enw i ac enwau Peter Black, Jocelyn Davies a Byron Davies a chydag enwau Christine Chapman a Mike Hedges yn ei gefnogi.

I would first like to thank the Business Committee for choosing this topic for debate this afternoon. I thank all of those Members who have expressed an interest in contributing to the discussion. After last week's debate on Europe, which was certainly lively, today's subject does not divide people along party lines. That is not to say that it is not a political issue, as anyone who has ever campaigned for a change in local speed limits will tell you.

Hoffwn yn gyntaf ddiolch i'r Pwyllgor Busnes am ddewis y pwnc hwn am ddadl y prynhawn yma. Diolch i'r holl Aelodau hynny sydd wedi mynegi diddordeb mewn cyfrannu at y drafodaeth. Ar ôl dadl yr wythnos diwethaf ar Ewrop, a oedd yn sicr yn fywiog, nid yw'r pwnc heddiw yn rhannu barn ar hyd llinellau plaid. Nid yw hynny'n golygu nad mater gwleidyddol ydyw, fel y bydd unrhyw un sydd wedi ymgyrchu erioed dros newid terfynau cyflymder lleol yn dweud wrthych.

We have had opportunities as an Assembly to discuss some of these issues before, from Safe Routes to School initiative to the active travel (Wales) Bill, but I hope that today's debate will draw these different strands together and advance what I see as a positive cultural shift towards adopting many more 20 mph zones in Welsh communities.

Rydym wedi cael cyfleoedd fel Cynulliad i drafod rhai o'r materion hyn o'r blaen, o fenter Llwybrau Diogel i'r Ysgol i Fesur teithio llesol (Cymru), ond gobeithiaf y bydd y ddadl heddiw yn tynnu'r elfennau gwahanol hyn at ei gilydd ac yn hyrwyddo'r hyn a ystyriaf yn newid diwylliannol cadarnhaol tuag at fabwysiadu llawer mwy o barthau 20 mya mewn cymunedau yng Nghymru.

A lot is made of health and safety, and yet most of us live in places where we are squeezed onto crowded strips of concrete, literally inches away from lumps of steel that race by at high speeds. That is crazy when you stop to think about it. The problem is that we have to accept the car's dominance of our public spaces as entirely normal, but it was not always the case. As a good socialist I have had occasion to wave the red flag, but never to warn someone out of the way of my car. When the first mechanical road vehicles were built, Parliament passed the red flag Act, which restricted driving to 4 mph on the open road and 2 mph in towns, and stipulated that vehicles had to be preceded by a man on foot waving a red flag to warn the public. The first train journeys fuelled speculation about how fast humans could actually go, with some scientists even warning that the human body would melt at speeds over 30 mph. Of course, they were wrong, but perhaps there was a kernel of truth in what they were saying in terms of the speeds that we are built for. This is a bit tangential, but a couple of weeks ago I asked the First Minister about Alfred Russel Wallace, who helped realise the theory of evolution. Evolution is central to the reason why survival rates for people hit by a car travelling at 20 mph are so much better than for people hit at 30 mph. I will come back to those figures in a minute. It is because 20 mph is roughly the top speed of human beings—Assembly Members excepted, of course. Our bodies have evolved to withstand collisions at that speed.

Ceir llawer o sôn am iechyd a diogelwch, ac eto mae'r rhan fwyaf ohonom yn byw mewn mannau lle rydym wedi ein gwasgu ar stribedi gorlawn o goncrid, yn llythrennol fodfeddi i ffwrdd o lympiau o ddur sy'n rhuthro heibio ar gyflymder mawr. Mae hynny'n wirion os meddyliwch am y peth. Y broblem yw bod yn rhaid inni dderbyn bod goruchafiaeth y car yn ein mannau cyhoeddus yn gwbl arferol, ond nid felly y bu. Fel sosialydd da rwyf wedi chwifio'r faner goch o bryd i'w gilydd, ond erioed er mwyn rhybuddio rhywun ei fod yn ffordd fy nghar. Pan gafodd y cerbydau ffordd mecanyddol cyntaf eu hadeiladu, pasiodd y Senedd Ddeddf y faner goch, a oedd yn cyfyngu gyrru i 4 mya ar y ffordd agored a 2 filltir yr awr mewn trefi, gan ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ddyn ar droed gerdded o flaen cerbydau yn chwifio baner goch i rybuddio'r cyhoedd. Gwnaeth y teithiau trên cyntaf i bobl ddyfalu pa mor gyflym y gallai pobl deithio mewn gwirionedd, gyda rhai gwyddonwyr hyd yn oed yn rhybuddio y byddai'r corff dynol yn toddi ar gyflymder dros 30 milltir yr awr. Wrth gwrs, nid oedd hynny'n gywir, ond efallai fod llygedyn o wirionedd yn yr hyn yr oeddent yn ei ddweud o ran y cyflymder sy'n gweddu inni. Mae hyn ychydig yn ymylol, ond rai wythnosau yn ôl, holais y Prif Weinidog am Alfred Russel Wallace, a helpodd i ddatblygu damcaniaeth esblygiad. Mae esblygiad yn ganolog i'r rheswm pam mae cyfraddau goroesi pobl sy'n cael eu taro gan gar sy'n teithio 20 mya gymaint yn well na chyfraddau goroesi pobl sy'n cael eu taro ar 30 milltir yr awr. Dof yn ôl at y ffigurau hynny yn y man. Y rheswm yw mai 20 mya yn fras yw cyflymder uchaf bodau dynol—ac eithrio Aelodau'r Cynulliad, wrth gwrs. Mae ein cyrff wedi esblygu i wrthsefyll gwrthdrawiadau ar y cyflymder hwnnw.

Going back to issue at hand, we have seen a cultural shift in attitudes to driving in public spaces over the last few years. In a previous life, I managed pubs in mid and west Wales and it is a bit like the change I saw back then in attitudes to drink driving. A recent Sustrans survey found that 70% of people in Britain want to see speed limits drop to 20 mph in residential areas, and for a good reason. There were 453 pedestrian deaths in Britain in 2011—21% of all killed and seriously injured road traffic casualties.

Gan ddychwelyd at y mater dan sylw, rydym wedi gweld newid diwylliannol mewn agweddau tuag at yrru mewn mannau cyhoeddus dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf. Mewn bywyd arall, bûm yn rheolwraig tafarndai yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin ac mae'n debyg iawn i'r newid a welais bryd hynny mewn agweddau tuag at yfed a gyrru. Dangosodd arolwg diweddar gan Sustrans fod 70% o bobl ym Mhrydain am weld cyfyngiadau cyflymder yn gostwng i 20 mya mewn ardaloedd preswyl, a hynny am reswm da. Cafodd 453 o gerddwyr eu lladd ym Mhrydain yn 2011—21% o gyfanswm nifer y bobl a gafodd eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol ar y ffyrdd.

Road traffic casualty rates show a steep social gradient, which means more accidents in disadvantaged areas than in affluent ones. The Department for Transport's analysis shows that the gap between the most and the least deprived pedestrians persists. The reasons behind that are varied and complex. Environment is a major factor, of course. A child living in a terrace that faces a busy road is naturally more at risk than a child living in a leafy suburb, for example. Studies also indicate that people drive at higher speeds through poorer areas. All that must be understood when designing traffic calming infrastructure for different communities.

Mae cyfraddau damweiniau traffig ar y ffordd yn dangos graddiant cymdeithasol serth, sy'n golygu bod mwy o ddamweiniau mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig nag mewn rhai cyfoethog. Dengys dadansoddiad yr Adran Drafnidiaeth fod y bwlch rhwng y cerddwyr mwyaf a lleiaf difreintiedig yn parhau. Mae'r rhesymau dros hynny yn amrywiol ac yn gymhleth. Mae amgylchedd yn ffactor pwysig, wrth gwrs. Mae plentyn sy'n byw mewn teras sy'n wynebu ffordd brysur wrth reswm mewn mwy o berygl na phlentyn sy'n byw mewn maestref ffyniannus, er enghraifft. Dengys astudiaethau hefyd fod pobl yn gyrru'n gyflymach drwy ardaloedd tlotach. Rhaid deall hynny i gyd wrth ddylunio seilwaith arafu traffig ar gyfer cymunedau gwahanol.

Meanwhile, around a third of all pedestrian casualties are schoolchildren on the journey from or to school. I was alerted to this issue a few years ago, when pupils from Saron Primary School, supported by County Councillor Peter Cooper, contacted me asking me to support their campaign to reduce the speed limit outside their school. The children said that they felt unsafe with cars whizzing about, and their experience is backed up by research. A recent study by Brake, the road safety charity, found that 43% of children aged between 7 and 11 said that they had been hit or nearly hit while walking or cycling.

Yn y cyfamser, mae tua thraean o'r holl gerddwyr sy'n cael eu lladd neu eu hanafu yn blant ysgol ar eu taith o'r ysgol neu i'r ysgol. Tynnwyd fy sylw at y mater hwn ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl, pan gysylltodd disgyblion o Ysgol Gynradd Saron, gyda chefnogaeth y Cynghorydd Sir Peter Cooper, â mi yn gofyn imi gefnogi eu hymgyrch i ostwng y terfyn cyflymder y tu allan i'w hysgol. Dywedodd y plant eu bod yn teimlo'n anniogel gyda cheir yn gwibio heibio, ac mae eu profiad yn cael ei ategu gan ymchwil. Mewn astudiaeth ddiweddar gan Brake, yr elusen diogelwch ar y ffyrdd, gwelwyd bod 43% o blant rhwng 7 ac 11 yn dweud eu bod wedi cael eu taro neu bron â chael eu taro tra'n cerdded neu'n beicio.

At the moment, there is a campaign, down the road to Saron school, at Tycroes Primary School where Councillor Calum Higgins has teamed up with parents and pupils to fight for a pedestrian crossing and a 20 mph speed limit on Pontardulais Road. This morning, a lady from Clarach phoned my office to tell me about her and her neighbour's petition to get their road down from 60 mph to 20 mph. That demonstrates that things are changing and that it is people who are trying to drive that change.

Ar hyn o bryd, ceir ymgyrch, i lawr y ffordd i ysgol Saron, yn Ysgol Gynradd Tŷ-croes lle y mae'r Cynghorydd Calum Higgins wedi ymuno â rhieni a disgyblion i frwydro am groesfan i gerddwyr a therfyn cyflymder o 20 mya ar Heol Pontarddulais. Y bore yma, ffoniodd gwraig o Glarach fy swyddfa i ddweud wrthyf am ddeiseb ganddi hi a'i chymydog i ostwng y terfyn cyflymder o 60 mya i 20 mya ar y ffordd lle maent yn byw. Dengys hynny fod pethau yn newid, ac mai pobl sy'n ceisio sbarduno'r newid hwnnw.

All over Wales, there are local campaigns to reduce the speed limit to 20 mph. We must see the big picture and seize the opportunity to develop a coherent policy of 20 mph zoning throughout the country. In some local authorities, people are pushing at an open door, but, elsewhere, the 20 mph message has still not hit home. For example, in Ceredigion, only six schools have enforced or advised a 20 mph limit, compared with 40 schools in a 30 mph limit. At the other end of the scale, Wrexham is introducing 20 mph zones outside all of its schools over the next three years. That demonstrates real disparity in Wales about what is deemed safe. Yet, we should all know from safety campaigns and TV adverts what a vital difference a reduction from 30 to 20 mph makes.

Ledled Cymru, mae ymgyrchoedd lleol i ostwng y terfyn cyflymder i 20 mya. Rhaid inni weld y darlun mawr ac achub ar y cyfle i ddatblygu polisi cydlynol o greu parthau 20 mya ledled y wlad. Mewn rhai awdurdodau lleol, mae pobl yn ymateb yn gadarnhaol, ond, mewn mannau eraill, nid yw'r neges ynglŷn ag 20 mya wedi'i deall eto. Er enghraifft, yng Ngheredigion, dim ond chwe ysgol sydd wedi gorfodi neu wedi cynghori y dylid pennu terfyn o 20 mya, o gymharu â 40 o ysgolion mewn parth terfyn 30 mya. Ar y pegwn arall, mae Wrecsam yn cyflwyno parthau 20 mya y tu allan i bob ysgol dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Mae hynny'n dangos gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol yng Nghymru ynghylch yr hyn a dybir yn ddiogel. Eto i gyd, dylem oll wybod o ymgyrchoedd diogelwch a hysbysebion teledu pa mor hanfodol bwysig yw gostyngiad 30 i 20 mya.

It is worth restating these figures here today: a person hit by a car at 20 mph has a 97% chance of survival; it falls to 80% at 30 mph, 50% at 35 mph, and a mere 10% at 40 mph. What is more, a 'British Medical Journal' study also demonstrated that the introduction of 20 mph zones leads to 40% fewer accidents in the first place. It helps that, at speeds of up to 20 mph, it is easy to make and react to eye contact with other road users. It may not sound very sophisticated, but it is how we communicate with one another at a basic level, and it makes sense. At the moment, we put the onus on children to make judgments about when it is safe to cross the road. However, younger children in particular are not able to make those judgments. Studies show that our concept of speed develops as we get older. Even as adults, we judge safe crossing gaps more on how far away a vehicle is than how fast it is going. The faster a car is travelling, the less able a child is to judge a safe crossing gap, sometimes with tragic consequences.

Mae'n werth ailadrodd y ffigurau hyn yma heddiw: mae gan rywun a drawyd gan gar yn teithio 20 mya debygolrwydd o 97% o oroesi, mae'n gostwng i 80% ar 30 mya, 50% ar 35 mya, a dim ond 10% ar 40 mya. Ar ben hynny, dangosodd astudiaeth yn y 'British Medical Journal' hefyd fod cyflwyno parthau 20 mya yn arwain at 40% yn llai o ddamweiniau yn y lle cyntaf. Mae'n helpu, ar gyflymder o hyd at 20 mya, ei bod yn hawdd gwneud cyswllt llygaid â defnyddwyr eraill y ffordd ac ymateb iddynt. Efallai nad yw'n swnio'n soffistigedig iawn, ond dyna sut yr ydym yn cyfathrebu â'n gilydd ar lefel sylfaenol, ac mae'n gwneud synnwyr. Ar hyn o bryd, rydym yn rhoi'r cyfrifoldeb ar blant i wneud penderfyniadau ynghylch pryd y mae'n ddiogel i groesi'r ffordd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw plant iau yn arbennig yn gallu gwneud y penderfyniadau hynny. Dengys astudiaethau fod ein cysyniad o gyflymder yn datblygu wrth inni fynd yn hŷn. Hyd yn oed fel oedolion, rydym yn barnu bylchau croesi diogel yn ôl pellter cerbyd yn hytrach na'i gyflymder. Po gyflymaf y bydd car yn teithio, y lleiaf tebygol y gall plentyn farnu bwlch croesi diogel, weithiau gyda chanlyniadau trasig.

Beyond the incontestable argument for a limit of 20 mph outside schools, in some of our villages, towns and cities fast cars make popping across the road a dangerous dash. Lorries thundering down high streets make them less safe and less pleasant, too. More 20 mph zones would help to transform our communities from noisy polluted places to vibrant people-centred spaces. That is not pie-in-the-sky wishful thinking—studies in areas where 20 mph zones have already been introduced have reported higher levels of social interaction. Put simply, that is people going out and about, talking to each other. Cyclists feel safer and parents let their children out to play. If that does not sound good enough, 20 mph zones can improve traffic flow, too.

Y tu hwnt i'r ddadl ddiymwad am derfyn o 20 mya y tu allan i ysgolion, mewn rhai o'n pentrefi, trefi a dinasoedd mae ceir cyflym yn golygu bod croesi'r ffordd yn beth peryglus. Mae lorïau'n taranu i lawr y stryd fawr gan eu gwneud yn llai diogel ac yn llai dymunol, hefyd. Byddai mwy o barthau 20 mya yn helpu i drawsnewid ein cymunedau o leoedd llygredig a swnllyd i fannau bywiog ac iddynt le canolog i bobl. Nid breuddwyd gwrach mo hynny—mae astudiaethau mewn ardaloedd lle mae parthau 20 mya eisoes wedi'u cyflwyno wedi nodi lefelau uwch o ryngweithio cymdeithasol. Yn syml, golyga hynny bobl yn mynd allan, yn siarad â'i gilydd. Mae beicwyr yn teimlo'n fwy diogel ac mae rhieni yn gadael i'w plant chwarae y tu allan. Os nad yw hynny'n swnio'n ddigon da, gall parthau 20 mya wella llif y traffig, hefyd.

However, to make the policy work, you have to have community buy-in—to use the jargon. It will not be good enough sticking up a sign on a lamp post and expecting people to obey it. You have to explain the benefits, so that people do not just want a 20 mph zone on their estate or along their street, but that the same people are willing to stick to the limit in other people's streets. Hearts and minds are as important as the hard infrastructure.

Fodd bynnag, er mwyn sicrhau bod y polisi yn llwyddo, rhaid wrth gefnogaeth y gymuned. Ni fydd yn ddigon da gosod arwydd ar bostyn lamp a disgwyl i bobl ufuddhau iddo. Rhaid ichi esbonio'r manteision, fel bod pobl nid y unig yn dymuno creu parth 20 mya ar eu hystad neu ar hyd eu stryd, ond bod yr un bobl yn barod i gadw at y terfyn ar strydoedd pobl eraill. Mae cefnogaeth mor bwysig â'r seilwaith caled.

15:12

Suzy Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank you for the opportunity to speak in this debate. As far back as the 1990s, the UK was recognised as having the safest roads in Europe apart from Sweden. Despite this, we still have the highest proportion of fatal child pedestrian road accidents except for Ireland.

Diolch ichi am y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl hon. Cyn belled yn ôl â'r 1990au, roedd y DU yn cael ei chydnabod fel gwlad â'r ffyrdd mwyaf diogel yn Ewrop ar wahân i Sweden. Er gwaethaf hyn, cawn y gyfran uchaf o gerddwyr sy'n blant yn marw mewn damweiniau ar y ffyrdd ac eithrio Iwerddon.

Arguments in favour of the 20 mph zone that Joyce has just put forward apply across the board. Slower moving traffic is safer and less polluting for everyone, not just children, the elderly and the disabled. However, I am sure that many of us will think automatically of children when we hear the words 'twenty is plenty'. Joyce, I do not remember the red flag in front of the car, but like many Members I remember Tufty, Billy Beacon and SPLINK in relation to the green cross code in the 1960s and 1970s.

Mae'r dadleuon o blaid y parth 20 mya y mae Joyce newydd eu cyflwyno yn berthnasol yn gyffredinol. Mae traffig sy'n symud yn arafach yn fwy diogel ac yn llai llygrol i bawb, nid dim ond plant, yr henoed a phobl anabl. Fodd bynnag, rwy'n sicr y bydd llawer ohonom yn meddwl yn syth am blant pan glywn y geiriau 'mae 20 yn hen ddigon'. Joyce, ni chofiaf y faner goch o flaen y car, ond fel llawer o'r Aelodau cofiaf Tufty, Billy Beacon a SPLINK mewn perthynas â rheolau'r groes werdd yn y 1960au a'r 1970au.

However, it was after 1979 that child pedestrian road accident casualties dropped significantly, both in actual terms and as a proportion of all pedestrian road accident casualties. Although the emphasis continued to be on educating children about the dangers of traffic, research in the mid-1990s concluded that the fall in accident numbers was not primarily due to that education. The evidence suggested that younger children learnt the rhymes and acronyms but did not apply them. Even older children, with a better understanding of danger, did not develop a reasonable or reliable level of spatial awareness until they left primary school. In short, the research concluded that children were not being hit by cars as often because they were inside the cars. Worried or business families drove their children to school, and that contributed to greater use of cars in built-up areas, fuelling further concern about children's freedom to play. This led to a recommendation from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation that a speed limit of 10 mph should be introduced on housing estates. The highway code message that pedestrians come first was lost—the car is king. We look to the active travel (Wales) Bill, Minister, to help us to address that.

Fodd bynnag, nid tan ar ôl 1979 y dechreuodd nifer y damweiniau ar y ffyrdd a oedd yn effeithio ar gerddwyr a oedd yn blant leihau'n sylweddol, o ran ffigurau gwirioneddol ac fel cyfran o'r holl anafiadau a marwolaethau ymhlith cerddwyr oherwydd damweiniau ar y ffyrdd. Er bod pwyslais o hyd ar addysgu plant am beryglon traffig, daeth ymchwil yng nghanol y 1990au i'r casgliad nad addysg a oedd yn bennaf cyfrifol am y lleihad yn nifer y damweiniau hynny. Awgrymodd y dystiolaeth fod plant iau yn dysgu'r rhigymau a'r byrfoddau ond nad oeddent yn berthnasol iddynt. Nid oedd hyd yn oed plant hŷn, a oedd yn deall perygl yn well, yn datblygu lefel resymol neu ddibynadwy o ymwybyddiaeth ofodol nes iddynt adael yr ysgol gynradd. Yn fyr, daeth yr ymchwil i'r casgliad nad oedd plant yn cael eu taro gan geir mor aml am eu bod y tu mewn i'r ceir. Roedd teuluoedd pryderus neu deuluoedd busnes yn mynd â'u plant i'r ysgol yn y car, a chyfrannodd hynny at fwy o ddefnydd o geir mewn ardaloedd adeiledig, gan achosi mwy o bryder am ryddid plant i chwarae. Arweiniodd hyn at argymhelliad gan Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree y dylid cyflwyno terfyn cyflymder o 10 mya ar ystadau tai. Collwyd neges rheolau'r ffordd fawr sy'n dweud mai cerddwyr sy'n cael blaenoriaeth — y car sy'n teyrnasu. Rydym yn gobeithio y bydd y Mesur teithio llesol, Weinidog, yn ein helpu i ymdrin â hynny.

Despite the drop in casualties, one fact remains stubbornly consistent—most child pedestrian road accident casualties occur in 30 mph zones. Even now, a noticeable minority of those accidents in Wales occur in these zones on school days. Educating children may not be the complete answer, but educating adults has not been a wholehearted success either, despite some very powerful advertising campaigns about the chances of survival of a child hit by a car being dependent on the car's speed. Changing the environment around schools, therefore, has to be a serious consideration.

Er gwaethaf y gostyngiad yn nifer y damweiniau, un ffaith sy'n aros yn gyson—mae'r rhan fwyaf o ddamweiniau ar y ffordd sy'n ymwneud â phlant sy'n cerdded yn digwydd mewn parthau 30 mya. Hyd yn oed heddiw, mae lleiafrif amlwg o'r damweiniau hynny yng Nghymru yn digwydd yn y parthau hyn ar ddiwrnod ysgol. Efallai nad addysgu plant yw'r ateb cyflawn, ond nid yw addysgu oedolion wedi bod yn llwyddiant ysgubol ychwaith, er gwaethaf rhai ymgyrchoedd hysbysebu pwerus iawn am y tebygolrwydd y bydd plentyn sy'n cael ei daro gan gar yn goroesi yn dibynnu ar gyflymder y car. Felly rhaid i newid yr amgylchedd o amgylch ysgolion, yn fod ystyriaeth ddifrifol.

Many of us will have constituents who have raised concerns about the speed of cars near schools. Some of us will even have personal experience of how speeding, poor driving and thoughtless parking near schools in 30 mph zones can sometimes cause us to have our hearts in our mouths. I think of Coychurch in my region, where a residential road with a 30 mph limit has become a rush-hour rat run with dangers exacerbated by some bonkers parking on the part of parents. In Pencoed, parking on the main road causes problems, as well as in Sketty, although some of the temporary problems regarding speed there have been allayed by a very jolly lollypop man.

Bydd gan lawer ohonom etholwyr sydd wedi codi pryderon ynghylch cyflymder y ceir ger ysgolion. Bydd rhai ohonom hyd yn oed wedi cael profiad personol o'r ffordd y gall goryrru, gyrru gwael a pharcio difeddwl ger ysgolion mewn parthau 30 mya weithiau godi braw arnom. Rwy'n meddwl am Langrallo yn fy rhanbarth i, lle mae ffordd breswyl â therfyn 30 mya wedi troi'n ffordd fyrraf yn ystod oriau brig gyda pheryglon ychwanegol yn cael eu creu oherwydd parcio hurt gan rieni. Ym Mhencoed, mae parcio ar y briffordd yn achosi problemau, a hefyd yn Sgeti, er bod rhai o'r problemau dros dro o ran cyflymder yno wedi cael eu lleddfu gan ddyn lolipop hwyliog iawn.

The aspirations of the active travel Bill are attractive in terms of health and general wellbeing, but the children's commissioner makes the point that travel to school must be safe and not too stressful. At the moment, I do not think that all our local authorities can say that the environment around our schools is entirely safe. It is easy to say that people know not to drive too fast around children, but as most relevant accidents occur when people are driving within the 30 mph limit, driving legally can still mean driving too fast. Therefore, something in the active travel Bill responding to evidence in favour of 20 mph zones could help persuade families that it will be safe to let their children walk or cycle to school.

Mae dyheadau'r Mesur teithio llesol yn ddeniadol o ran iechyd a lles cyffredinol, ond mae'r comisiynydd plant yn gwneud y pwynt bod yn rhaid i deithio i'r ysgol fod yn ddiogel a heb ormod o straen. Ar hyn o bryd, ni chredaf y gall pob un o'n hawdurdodau lleol ddweud bod yr amgylchedd o amgylch ein hysgolion yn gwbl ddiogel. Mae'n hawdd dweud bod pobl yn gwybod na ddylid gyrru'n rhy gyflym o amgylch plant, ond gan fod y rhan fwyaf o ddamweiniau perthnasol yn digwydd pan fydd pobl yn gyrru o fewn y terfyn 30 mya, gall gyrru yn ôl y gyfraith ddal i olygu gyrru'n rhy gyflym. Felly, gallai rhywbeth yn y Bil teithio llesol sy'n ymateb i dystiolaeth o blaid parthau 20 mya helpu i ddarbwyllo teuluoedd y bydd yn ddiogel gadael i'w plant gerdded neu feicio i'r ysgol.

Minister, you may like to look at the Department for Transport's 2013 guidance to local authorities, which positively encourages the use of 20 mph zones where pedestrians and cyclists are likely to be found. To be honest, Minister, if you think that guidance to local authorities to help encourage more 20 mph zones will help stop adults cycling on the pavements of Swansea and using it as a velodrome, I would be happy to come up to your office and write that guidance myself.

Weinidog, efallai yr hoffech edrych ar ganllawiau 2013 yr Adran Drafnidiaeth i awdurdodau lleol, sy'n annog y defnydd o barthau 20 mya lle mae cerddwyr a beicwyr yn debygol o fod. A dweud y gwir, Weinidog, os credwch y bydd canllawiau i awdurdodau lleol sy'n helpu i annog mwy o barthau 20 mya yn helpu i atal oedolion rhag beicio ar balmentydd Abertawe a'u defnyddio fel felodrom, byddwn yn fwy na pharod i ddod i fyny i'ch swyddfa ac ysgrifennu'r canllawiau hynny fy hun.

Finally, on enforcement—which I know is an argument that is made against 20 mph zones—I understand that all the Welsh police forces have equipment that can be calibrated to capture breaches of a 20 mph limit, even over a short stretch of road, but I do recognise that deploying officers is not always necessarily easy. So, why do we not consider the good practice of Staffordshire Moorlands District Council—and, I daresay, some Welsh councils, in their time—and equip parents with the training to use speed guns themselves for a trial period. Twenty may be plenty, but a little naming and shaming may just help certain drivers to take part in that community buy-in that Joyce Watson referred to in her contribution.

Yn olaf, o ran gorfodi—sy'n ddadl a wneir yn erbyn parthau 20 mya, fe wn—caf ar ddeall bod gan bob un o heddluoedd Cymru offer y gellir ei raddnodi i ddal achosion o dorri terfyn o 20 mya, hyd yn oed dros ddarn byr o ffordd, ond cydnabyddaf nad yw defnyddio swyddogion bob amser yn hawdd. Felly, beth am ystyried arfer da Cyngor Dosbarth Moorlands Swydd Stafford—a, sawl cyngor yng Nghymru, yn y gorffennol, siŵr o fod—a hyfforddi rhieni i ddefnyddio gynnau cyflymder eu hunain am gyfnod prawf? Efallai fod ugain yn hen ddigon, ond gall ychydig o enwi a chywilyddio helpu rhai gyrwyr i gymryd rhan yn y gefnogaeth gymunedol y cyfeiriodd Joyce Watson ati yn ei chyfraniad.

15:17

Peter Black Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I am happy to support this motion, as I live within a 20 mph zone myself, which was introduced after a tragic accident where a child was killed on one of the local roads. The vehicle was exceeding 40 mph or 50 mph in a 30 mph stretch of road.

Rwy'n barod i gefnogi'r cynnig hwn, gan fy mod yn byw o fewn parth 20 mya fy hun, a gyflwynwyd ar ôl damwain drasig pan laddwyd plentyn ar un o'r ffyrdd lleol. Roedd y cerbyd yn teithio dros 40 mya neu 50 mya mewn darn 30 mya o'r ffordd.

The campaign to get that 20 mph zone was a long one, but it was fairly painless because the local authority was sympathetic to it. There have been further 20 mph zones introduced in Swansea since then, notably around Mount Pleasant. Next year's council budget has provision for further 20 mph zones. So, there is clearly a willingness on behalf of some local authorities to take this forward, but resources is always going to be an issue, which is why I think the Minister may want to address that as part of the active travel plan, as well as what exactly the Welsh Government can do to help resource this particular issue.

Bu'r ymgyrch i gael y parth 20 mya yn un hir, ond bu'n weddol ddi-boen am fod yr awdurdod lleol yn cydymdeimlo ag ef. Mae rhagor o barthau 20 mya wedi'u cyflwyno yn Abertawe ers hynny, yn enwedig o amgylch Mount Pleasant. Mae gan gyllideb y cyngor ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf ddarpariaeth ar gyfer rhagor o barthau 20 mya. Felly, mae'n amlwg bod parodrwydd ar ran rhai awdurdodau lleol i fwrw ymlaen â hyn, ond bydd adnoddau bob amser yn broblem, a dyna pam y credaf y dylai'r Gweinidog ystyried ymdrin â hynny fel rhan o'r cynllun teithio llesol, a hefyd beth yn union y gall Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud i helpu i roi adnoddau ar gyfer y mater penodol hwn.

Some local authorities have put in place a proper plan to extend 20 mph zones across the whole authority. Joyce Watson referred to Wrexham, which started a programme four years ago under the auspices of my colleague Aled Roberts, which was a good exemplar for most local authorities to follow.

Mae rhai awdurdodau lleol wedi sefydlu cynllun priodol i ymestyn parthau 20 mya ar draws yr awdurdod cyfan. Cyfeiriodd Joyce Watson at Wrecsam, a ddechreuodd raglen bedair blynedd yn ôl o dan arweiniad fy nghyd-Aelod Aled Roberts, a oedd yn esiampl dda i'r rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau lleol ei dilyn.

The one issue that came up with regard to the 20 mph zone in my area of Manselton in Swansea was enforcement. Suzy referred to that in her speech. At a number of packed meetings I, as well as other local residents, raised the fact that, having put the zone in, purely based on 20 mph roundels, rather than any other measures—which we did have to put in later on, as it happens—around the schools, the police were not enforcing the speed limit. I ended up writing to the chief constable, and I have a copy of the reply from the then chief constable, in which she said that the intention behind 20 mph zones was that they should be self-enforcing through the provision of physical measures on the road that restricts speed and that it is also the case that Gatso cameras are not of the type approved to enforce 20 mph thresholds. Never one to accept 'no' for an answer, I then wrote to the Home Secretary, who confirmed to me that that was not the case, and that, although the Gatsometer type 24 radar is not calibrated to enforce 20 mph zones, all the other ones are, and police forces have that provision. It still remains the case that police forces do not necessarily have the resources to go and stand in communities and hold those guns to enforce the zones, even when you have police community support officers volunteering to do it, as they did at the packed meeting on Monday in my own community. Sometimes, the one speed gun they do have is shared between several communities, and they have to bid to have it in a particular area.

Un mater a gododd o ran y parth 20 mya yn fy ardal i, sef Manselton yn Abertawe, oedd gorfodi. Cyfeiriodd Suzy at hynny yn ei haraith. Mewn nifer o gyfarfodydd gorlawn, yn ogystal â thrigolion lleol eraill, codais y ffaith, ar ôl creu'r parth, yn seiliedig ar farciau cylchol 20 mya, yn hytrach nag unrhyw fesurau arall—y bu'n rhaid inni eu cyflwyno'n ddiweddarach, fel y mae'n digwydd—o amgylch yr ysgolion, nad oedd yr heddlu yn gorfodi'r terfyn cyflymder. Yn y pen draw bu'n rhaid imi ysgrifennu at y prif gwnstabl, ac mae gennyf gopi o'r ymateb gan y prif gwnstabl ar y pryd, lle y dywedodd mai bwriad parthau 20 mya oedd y dylent fod yn hunanorfodol drwy'r ddarpariaeth o fesurau ffisegol ar y ffordd sy'n cyfyngu cyflymder a'i bod hefyd yn wir nad yw camerâu Gatso o'r fath a gymeradwywyd i orfodi trothwyon o 20 mya. Gan nad wyf innau byth yn derbyn 'na' fel ateb, ysgrifennais wedyn at yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref, a gadarnhaodd nad oedd hynny'n wir, ac, er nad yw radar mesurydd Gatso math 24 wedi'i raddnodi i orfodi parthau 20 mya, fod y gweddill wedi'u graddnodi felly, a bod gan heddluoedd y ddarpariaeth honno. Mae'n dal i fod yn wir nad oes gan heddluoedd yr adnoddau o reidrwydd i fynd a sefyll mewn cymunedau a dal y gynnau hynny i orfodi'r parthau, hyd yn oed pan fydd gennych swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu yn gwirfoddoli i wneud hynny, fel y gwnaethant yn y cyfarfod gorlawn ddydd Llun yn fy nghymuned fy hun. Weithiau, caiff yr unig gwn cyflymder sydd ganddynt ei rannu rhwng sawl cymuned, a rhaid iddynt wneud cais i'w gael mewn ardal arbennig.

Therefore, enforcement is an issue, which is one of the reasons some local authorities put physical measures in place to re-enforce the 20 mph zone. We used the Safe Routes in Communities fund to put speed humps around Manselton School in order to re-enforce that 20 mph zone, and we put some other measures on other roads as well, in terms of electronic signs. There are 20 mph zones such as that in Sandfields in Port Talbot, which was one of the precursors to this, where they went possibly a bit overboard in terms of the number of speed humps put in—so much so that, after community protest, they took some of them out. However, it is an effective 20 mph zone. Even if you try really hard, you cannot go faster than 20 mph, simply because the physical measures are so effective.

Felly, mae gorfodi yn broblem, sef un o'r rhesymau pam mae rhai awdurdodau lleol yn gosod mesurau ffisegol er mwyn ategu'r parth 20 mya. Defnyddiwyd cronfa Llwybrau Diogel mewn Cymunedau gennym i roi twmpathau cyflymder o amgylch Ysgol Manselton er mwyn ategu'r parth 20 mya, a gosodwyd rhai mesurau eraill ar ffyrdd eraill yn ogystal, o ran arwyddion electronig. Ceir parthau 20 mya fel hwnnw yn Sandfields ym Mhort Talbot, a oedd yn un o'r rhagflaenwyr i hwn, lle yr aethant dros ben llestri o bosibl o ran nifer y twmpathau cyflymder a osodwyd—cymaint felly nes bod yn rhaid iddynt dynnu rhai ohonynt ar ôl protest gan y gymuned. Fodd bynnag, mae'n barth 20 mya effeithiol. Hyd yn oed os ydych yn ceisio gwneud hynny, ni allwch fynd yn gyflymach nag 20 mya, yn syml am fod y mesurau ffisegol mor effeithiol.

Therefore, we have to think through carefully how we introduce these 20 mph zones. We have to think about enforcement issues and whether physical measures are necessary. That, inevitably, will push up the cost. Although I absolutely support rolling out these zones around all the schools in Wales, we have to make sure that they are affordable and that we get that balance right. That is why we have to have some deeper thought about how they are implemented and what measures are needed in each case, looking at the finances around that. Therefore, I hope that when the Minister responds, he can address those issues in particular.

Felly, rhaid inni feddwl yn ofalus sut rydym yn cyflwyno'r parthau 20 mya hyn. Rhaid inni feddwl am faterion gorfodi ac a oes angen mesurau ffisegol. Bydd hynny, yn anochel, yn ychwanegu at y gost. Er fy mod yn rhoi cefnogaeth lwyr i gyflwyno'r parthau hyn o amgylch pob ysgol yng Nghymru, rhaid inni sicrhau eu bod yn fforddiadwy a'n bod yn cael y cydbwysedd hwnnw'n iawn. Dyna pam mae'n rhaid inni feddwl yn ddwysach ynghylch sut y byddant yn cael eu gweithredu a pha fesurau sydd eu hangen ym mhob achos, gan edrych ar y sefyllfa ariannol sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny. Felly, gobeithiaf pan fydd y Gweinidog yn ymateb, y gall ymdrin â'r materion hynny yn benodol.

The other point I wanted to make—and I think that both previous speakers made this point—is that 20 mph zones around schools are particularly important because children tend to have poor observation and judgment when they cross the road. They tend to judge vehicles on size rather than speed, so they will think that a lorry is coming at them faster than a car, which will probably be travelling faster than a lorry. It is often difficult to judge the speed of vehicles as a pedestrian anyway. Therefore, I think that these zones, together with physical measures, are vital if we are to take forward this road safety message.

Y pwynt arall yr oeddwn am ei wneud—a chredaf i'r ddau siaradwr blaenorol wneud y pwynt hwn—yw bod parthau 20 mya o amgylch ysgolion yn arbennig o bwysig gan fod plant yn tueddu i fod yn wael o ran arsylwi ac arfer doethineb wrth groesi'r ffordd. Maent yn tueddu i farnu cerbydau yn ôl maint yn hytrach na chyflymder, felly maent yn meddwl bod lori yn nesáu atynt yn gyflymach na char, a fydd yn teithio'n gyflymach na lori fwy na thebyg. Mae'n anodd yn aml farnu cyflymder cerbydau fel cerddwr sut bynnag. Felly, credaf fod y parthau hyn, ynghyd â mesurau ffisegol, yn hanfodol os ydym am fwrw ymlaen â'r neges hon ynglŷn â diogelwch ar y ffordd.

15:22

Mike Hedges Bywgraffiad Biography

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First of all, we should thank Joyce Watson for bringing forward this debate and for getting Members of the other three parties to sign up to it. Also, I remind people that Leanne Wood brought forward a 30-minute debate on this issue last year. It is an important issue for a lot of people. I support 20 mph zones because they will keep children alive. We cannot continue with a speed limit, especially around schools, where the punishment for an error in crossing the road is death or serious injury. I speak, perhaps, as a parent. One of the biggest decisions you make as a parent is deciding at what age to allow your child to cross the road unaided. You spend an awful lot of time worrying about that, and when the speed limit of 30 mph on roads is quite often exceeded, then that causes you even more concern.

Yn gyntaf oll, dylem ddiolch i Joyce Watson am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon ac am gael Aelodau o'r tair plaid arall i'w chefnogi. Hefyd, hoffwn atgoffa pobl fod Leanne Wood wedi cyflwyno dadl 30 munud ar y mater hwn y llynedd. Mae'n fater pwysig i lawer o bobl. Cefnogaf barthau 20 mya am y byddant yn cadw plant yn fyw. Ni allwn barhau â therfyn cyflymder, yn enwedig o gwmpas ysgolion, lle mae camgymeriad wrth groesi'r ffordd yn cael ei gosbi drwy farwolaeth neu anaf difrifol. Siaradaf, efallai, fel rhiant. Un o'r penderfyniadau mwyaf yr ydych yn ei wneud fel rhiant yw penderfynu ar ba oedran y byddwch yn caniatáu i'ch plentyn groesi'r ffordd heb gymorth. Rydych yn treulio llawer iawn o amser yn poeni am hynny, a phan fydd y terfyn cyflymder o 30 mya ar ffyrdd yn cael ei anwybyddu'n eithaf aml, yna mae hynny'n achosi hyd yn oed mwy o bryder.

I would like to address three issues regarding the 20 mph speed limit: where, how and enforcement. First, I believe that there should be an absolute minimum of 20 mph zones around all school entrances. The entrances of parks and play areas should be next. In my constituency, there are narrow roads with cars parked on both sides where driving in excess of 20 mph would be dangerous as much as anything else. You have cars coming towards you, and one of the things I tell lots of people when they ask, 'Can we have a one-way street?' is 'You don't want one, because once you have a one-way street speeds will increase rapidly because there is no fear of a car coming in the other direction'. We must have these 20 mph zones around school entrances, and I think that that is achievable with the political will.

Hoffwn ymdrin â thri mater ynghylch y terfyn cyflymder o 20 mya: ble, sut a gorfodi. Yn gyntaf, credaf y dylai fod parthau o 20 mya o leiaf o amgylch pob mynedfa ysgol. Dylid cynnwys mynedfeydd parciau a mannau chwarae nesaf. Yn fy etholaeth i, ceir ffyrdd cul a cheir wedi eu parcio ar y ddwy ochr lle y byddai gyrru dros 20 mya yn beryglus yn fwy na dim. Mae ceir yn dod tuag atoch, ac un o'r pethau yr wyf yn ei ddweud wrth lawer o bobl pan fyddant yn gofyn, 'A gawn ni stryd unffordd?' yw 'Nid oes angen un arnoch, oherwydd unwaith y bydd stryd unffordd yn cael ei chreu bydd gyrwyr yn gyrru'n gynt am nad oes ofn arnynt y bydd car yn dod o'r cyfeiriad arall'. Rhaid wrth y parthau 20 mya hyn o amgylch mynedfeydd ysgol, a chredaf y gellir cyflawni hynny gyda'r ewyllys wleidyddol.

The second question is: how will we do it? On estate roads, 20 mph limits 24 hours a day will be of benefit. However, there are many schools on main roads where there is a 20 mph limit, but at 11 p.m. it brings the whole system of the 20 mph zone into disrepute. That is why I strongly support variable signs, which can be set at 20 mph when children are likely to be around and using a road, and set at 30 mph at other times. I know that it works. For example, in Ynystawe in my constituency, on the main Clydach Road, there is a variable sign; when schoolchildren are around, it is set at 20, but, all other times, it is set at 30. Also, if it is an illuminated sign, there is substantially less chance of it being missed by drivers in the area. Again, if a speed limit varies on a sign, you have to read it as you go past. Drivers in the area now know that. I strongly urge variable signs to be set up on all main roads near schools so that people will be able to drive at a reasonable speed at both times.

Yr ail gwestiwn yw: sut y byddwn yn gwneud hynny? Ar ffyrdd ystadau, bydd terfynau 20 mya 24 awr y dydd o fudd. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer o ysgolion ar brif ffyrdd lle mae terfyn 20 mya, ond am 11 p.m. dygir anfri ar y system parth 20 mya gyfan. Dyna pam rwy'n gardarn o blaid arwyddion newidiol, y gellir eu gosod ar 20 mya pan fydd plant yn debygol o fod yn cerdded o gwmpas ac yn defnyddio ffordd, a'u gosod ar 30 mya ar adegau eraill. Gwn fod hynny'n gweithio. Er enghraifft, yn Ynystawe yn fy etholaeth, ar Ffordd Clydach, sy'n brif ffordd, ceir arwydd amrywiol; pan fydd plant ysgol o gwmpas, mae'n cael ei osod ar 20, ond, ar bob adeg arall, mae'n cael ei osod ar 30. Hefyd, os yw'n arwydd wedi'i oleuo, mae gyrwyr yn yr ardal yn llawer llai tebygol o'i golli. Unwaith eto, os bydd terfyn cyflymder yn amrywio ar arwydd, rhaid ichi ei ddarllen wrth ichi fynd heibio. Mae gyrwyr yn yr ardal yn gwybod hynny bellach. Rwy'n annog yn gryf y dylid gosod arwyddion amrywiol ar yr holl brif ffyrdd ger ysgolion fel y bydd pobl yn gallu gyrru ar gyflymder rhesymol ar y ddau achlysur.

Variable signs cost more to install, but I believe that they have a far greater effect in ensuring that motorists stay safe and understand what they should do. Funding from a specific grant will increase take up by local authorities and while many people both here and in local councils do not support specific grants, I believe that this is the only way to ensure that 20 mph zones as a road safety measure are given the priority that I believe they need.

Mae arwyddion newidiol yn costio mwy i'w gosod, ond credaf eu bod yn cael llawer mwy o effaith o ran sicrhau bod modurwyr yn cadw'n ddiogel ac yn deall yr hyn y dylent ei wneud. Bydd arian o grant penodol yn cynyddu nifer y cynlluniau gan awdurdodau lleol ac er nad yw llawer o bobl yma nac mewn cynghorau lleol yn cefnogi grantiau penodol, credaf mai dyma'r unig ffordd o sicrhau bod parthau 20 mya fel mesur diogelwch ar y ffyrdd yn cael y flaenoriaeth sydd ei hangen, yn fy marn i.

Over 10 years ago, a 20 mph zone strategy for Swansea would have set a 20 mph zone outside every school. However, as it became a lower priority for others, many were not done. We cannot allow a key aspect of children's safety to depend on who is in charge at any one time. I would strongly urge the Minister to make 20 mph zones—at least around the school entrance—a pre-requisite for accessing transport grants for Safe Routes in Communities and that it is added to the action list.

Dros 10 mlynedd yn ôl, byddai strategaeth parth 20 mya ar gyfer Abertawe wedi gosod parth 20 mya y tu allan i bob ysgol. Fodd bynnag, wrth iddi fynd yn flaenoriaeth is i bobl eraill, methwyd â chyflawni llawer. Ni allwn ganiatáu i agwedd allweddol ar ddiogelwch plant ddibynnu ar bwy sydd â gofal ar y pryd. Byddwn yn pwyso'n gryf ar y Gweinidog i wneud parthau 20 mya—o leiaf o amgylch mynedfa'r ysgol—yn ofyniad cyn y gellir cael grantiau trafnidiaeth ar gyfer Llwybrau Diogel mewn Cymunedau a bod hynny'n cael ei ychwanegu at y rhestr o gamau gweithredu

Finally, all the speed limits in the world will do no good whatsoever if nobody enforces them. There is no sympathy for people who break these limits around schools during the times when children are crossing a road. With a variable sign, there is no excuse for not seeing the speed limit. We need the police to enforce this. As Peter Black has just said, there is a lack of enthusiasm among the police to enforce the 20 mph limit. However, perhaps one of the few advantages of having police commissioners is that we can try to get them to ensure that police forces enforce those 20 mph limits.

Yn olaf, ni fydd dim gwerth yn y byd i derfynau cyflymder os na chânt eu gorfodi. Nid oes unrhyw gydymdeimlad â phobl sy'n torri'r terfynau hyn o gwmpas ysgolion yn ystod yr adegau pan fo plant yn croesi'r ffordd. Gydag arwydd newidiol, nid oes esgus dros beidio â gweld y terfyn cyflymder. Mae angen i'r heddlu orfodi hyn. Fel y mae Peter Black newydd ddweud, mae diffyg brwdfrydedd ymhlith yr heddlu i orfodi'r terfyn o 20 mya. Fodd bynnag, efallai mai un o'r ychydig fanteision o gael comisiynwyr yr heddlu yw y gallwn geisio eu cael i sicrhau bod heddluoedd yn gorfodi'r terfynau hynny o 20 mya.

15:26

Russell George Bywgraffiad Biography

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Many schools are adjacent to trunk roads and many children have to cross those roads to get to school. I do not disagree at all with any points that you have made, but I wonder whether you have any thoughts on implementing 20 mph limits on trunk roads.

Mae llawer o ysgolion yn agos at gefnffyrdd a rhaid i lawer o blant groesi'r ffyrdd hynny i gyrraedd yr ysgol. Nid anghytunaf o gwbl ag unrhyw bwyntiau a wnaed gennych, ond tybed a oes gennych unrhyw syniadau ar weithredu terfynau o 20 mya ar gefnffyrdd.

15:26 **Mike Hedges** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I did not expect you to know Ynystawe. The Clydach Road used to be the main Swansea Valley road going towards Brecon. It now has a bypass alongside it, but it is still a major road. I think that you could put variable signs on trunk roads. If you have children crossing a major road, you slow it down to 20 mph during the times that children need to use it. Children crossing the road have to take priority over somebody travelling at a high speed.

Nid oeddwn yn disgwyl ichi fod yn gyfarwydd ag Ynystawe. Ffordd Clydach oedd y brif ffordd drwy Gwm Tawe tuag at Aberhonddu ar un adeg. Erbyn hyn mae ffordd osgoi ochr yn ochr â hi, ond mae'n dal i fod yn ffordd fawr. Credaf y gallech roi arwyddion newidiol ar gefnffyrdd. Os oes plant yn croesi ffordd fawr, byddwch yn arafu terfynau i 20 mya pan fo angen ei defnyddio ar blant. Rhaid rhoi'r flaenoriaeth i blant sy'n croesi'r ffordd dros rywun sy'n teithio'n gyflym iawn.

I hope that this will be overwhelmingly supported today, and I am sure that it will. However, we need to see it happening. Finally, what we really need to see is fewer children killed or seriously injured on the road and I believe that this is one way of achieving that.

Gobeithiaf y bydd hyn yn cael cefnogaeth y mwyafrif llethol heddiw, ac rwy'n siŵr y bydd yn cael ei gefnogi. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni ei weld yn digwydd. Yn olaf, yr hyn y mae gwir angen ei weld yw llai o blant yn cael eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol ar y ffordd a chredaf fod hon yn un ffordd o gyflawni hynny.

15:27 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Rwyf hefyd yn falch o gefnogi'r ddadl gan Aelodau unigol heddiw ar yr angen i gynyddu nifer y mannau 20 mya yng Nghymru. Rydym wedi gweld yr hysbysebion diogelwch ffyrdd ac rwy'n siŵr bod pawb yn cofio'r lluniau a'r ofn a godwyd ganddynt. Y gwir trist amdani, fel y mae'r ddadl yn ei gwneud yn glir, yw bod pob hysbyseb yn cynrychioli 21% o'r nifer a anafwyd neu a laddwyd mewn damweiniau ffyrdd yng Nghymru.

I am also pleased to support the individual Members' debate today on the need to increase the number of 20 mph zones in Wales. We have all seen the road safety adverts and I am certain that everybody can recall the images and the fear created. The sad truth of the matter is, as this debate has made clear, is that each advert represents 21% of those killed or injured in road traffic accidents in Wales.

Mae Joyce wedi sôn am hyn yn barod, ond dengys ymchwil gan elusen Brake for 43% o blant rhwng saith ac 11 oed yn dweud iddynt bron â chael eu taro wrth gerdded neu feicio, gyda 54% arall yn pryderu am gael eu hanafu. Dengys gwaith ymchwil a gyhoeddwyd yn y 'British Medical Journal' fod creu mannau 20 mya yn gysylltiedig â 42% yn llai o ddamweiniau ffyrdd ac mai plant ifanc sydd ar eu hennill o ganlyniad. Dengys arolwg gan wefan 'Netmums' i Sustrans Cymru fod 54% o rieni'n credu y byddai gan eu plant fwy o egni corfforol pe bai terfynau cyflymder yn cael eu gostwng, gyda 49% yn dweud mai ffyrdd prysur a pheryglus yw'r prif reswm nad yw eu plant yn cerdded neu feicio i'r ysgol. Yn ôl ymchwil gan Brake, byddai 70% o bobl ifanc yn medru cerdded neu feicio i'r ysgol pe bai'r gymdogaeth yn saffach.

Joyce has mentioned this already, but research conducted by the charity Brake shows that 43% of children between the ages of seven and 11 have said that they have been nearly hit while walking or cycling, while a further 54% are worried about being injured. A study published in the 'British Medical Journal' showed that the introduction of 20 mph zones was linked to 42% fewer road casualties, with young children as the main beneficiaries of that drop. A survey by the Netmums website for Sustrans Wales shows that 54% of parents believe that their children would be more physically active if speed limits were lowered, with 49% identifying busy and dangerous roads as the main reason why their children do not walk of cycle to school. Research undertaken by Brake shows that 70% of young people would be able to walk or cycle to school if their neighbourhoods were safer.

Cyn y Nadolig, gwnes ymholiadau ar le yn sir Gâr y mae mannau 20 mya yn bodoli. Roedd yr ymholiadau yn dangos yn glir fod y mwyafrif llethol y tu fas i ysgolion ac roedd hyn yn rhywbeth yr oeddwn yn ymfalchïo ynddo. Er hynny, mae nifer fawr o ysgolion nad ydynt ar y rhestr o hyd a chredaf fod gwaith pellach i'w wneud i wireddu'r amcan hwn. Soniodd Joyce am ysgolion yn barod a gofynnodd Russell gwestiwn ar fy mhwynt nesaf. Yn fy etholaeth, mae galw am sefydlu cyfyngiad o 20 mya wrth groesfan i gerddwyr y tu fas i'r ysgol yn Nhŷ-croes. Rwyf yn cefnogi'r alwad honno. Y broblem yno yw ei bod hi'n brif heol. Dylai Asiant Cefnffyrdd De Cymru gynnal asesiad o leiaf. Mewn canllawiau gan Lywodraeth Cymru i awdurdodau lleol, dywed adran 5.7 y caniateir i derfynau cyflymder 20 mya cael eu defnyddio ar brif ffyrdd mewn sefyllfaoedd arbennig a chredaf fod Tŷ-croes yn sefyllfa arbennig.

Before Christmas, I made inquiries in Carmarthenshire regarding the location of 20 mph zones. The inquiries showed clearly that the vast majority were outside schools and this is something to be pleased about. Nevertheless, there are a number of schools that are still not on that list and I believe that there is further work to be done to realise that aim. Joyce has mentioned schools already and Russell has asked a question on my next point. In my constituency, there is a demand for a 20 mph zone in Tycroes at the pedestrian crossing outside the school. I support that demand. The problem with that is that it is on the main road. The South Wales Trunk Road Agent should at least undertake an assessment. In the Welsh Government guidelines to local authorities, section 5.7 says that 20 mph speed limits are permitted on trunk roads in special situations and I believe that that is true in Tycroes.

O dan adran 5.9, yn dilyn yr hyn a ddywedodd Mike yn gynharach, dywed lle mae terfyn am ran o'r dydd, er enghraifft o gwmpas amseroedd ysgol, dylid cymryd gofal i sicrhau fod arwyddion yn glir i yrwyr. O ystyried fod gwell diogelwch yn ymrwymiad yn rhaglen llywodraethu Gweinidogion Cymru, sy'n annog awdurdodau i gynyddu'r nifer o derfynau cyflymder a bod y Gweinidog wedi ysgrifennu atynt ar y trywydd hwn, dylai asesiad gymryd lle ym mhob awdurdod yng Nghymru.

In section 5.9, following on from what Mike said earlier, it states that where there is a limit in place for part of the day, for example, around school times, care should be taken to ensure that the signs are clear for drivers. As enhanced safety is a commitment in the programme for government by Welsh Ministers, which encourages authorities to increase the number of speed limits, and the fact that the Minister has written to them along those lines, an assessment should be undertaken in every authority in Wales.

Soniais eisoes am yr ymgyrch arloesol yn Llanelli, 'Don't Let it Be You', lle mae disgyblion ysgol yn actio fel dioddefwyr damwain gyda lluniau yn cael eu dosbarthu ar gardiau post. Codaf hyn eto oherwydd, fel yr hysbysebion teledu, mae lluniau yn dweud mwy na mil o eiriau. Mae'n rhaid i ni sylweddoli'r canlyniadau trist a thrawmatig a achosir gan ddamweiniau ffyrdd. Felly, o safbwynt diogelwch, mae'r angen am fwy o fannau 20 mya yn ddi-ddadl.

I have already mentioned the innovative campaign in Llanelli, 'Don't Let it Be You', where school pupils posed as accident victims with pictures being distributed on postcards. I raise this again, because, like the television advertisements, a picture speaks a thousand words. We need to realise the very sad and traumatic consequences of road traffic accidents. Therefore, from a safety point of view, there is undisputedly a need for more 20 mph zones.

15:31

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I wanted to speak briefly to sound a word of caution. That is not to say that I do not support this, because I do. I would have signed up to it and I am happy to do so now, if possible. I agree with the subject and that 20 mph zones around schools are a good thing. However, my concern is that we also keep a focus on encouraging responsible driving. Suzy Davies said that driving legally is not always the same as driving safely. We need to get people to think at all times about what speed they are driving at in their car and whether or not it is safe.

Roeddwn am wneud cyfraniad byr er mwyn rhoi gair o rybudd. Nid yw hynny'n dweud nad wyf yn cefnogi hyn, oherwydd rwy'n gefnogol. Byddwn wedi'i gefnogi, ac rwy'n fodlon gwneud hynny yn awr, os oes modd. Cytunaf â'r pwnc, a bod parthau 20 mya o amgylch ysgolion yn beth da. Fodd bynnag, fy mhryder yw ein bod hefyd yn cadw ffocws ar annog gyrru cyfrifol. Dywedodd Suzy Davies nad yw gyrru yn gyfreithiol bob amser yn gyfystyr â gyrru'n ddiogel. Mae angen inni gael pobl i feddwl bob amser pa mor gyflym y maent yn gyrru yn eu car ac a yw'n ddiogel.

I raise this point because it must be around five years ago—shortly after I was elected to the Assembly—that a friend of mine, an off-duty policeman, left his home to go cycling, as he often did in his spare time, around some of the country roads of Monmouthshire. As you may have guessed, because I am mentioning this story, he did not return home that day. Many of us who knew him and his passion for cycling extensively, particularly along roads that many would consider to be dangerous, had often thought that this could happen. However, the point that concerned me was that he was not killed on those country roads that we often talk about in terms of reducing the limit from 60 mph, to 50 mph and 40 mph; he was killed five minutes from his home in a 20 mph Safe Routes to Schools zone just outside a school, as it happens. He was run over and seriously injured by a motorist driving at a speed slower than 20 mph, as it happens, but by a car, which, at whatever speed you are travelling, can be a lethal weapon. It could have been a child cycling to school, but it was not. Knowing that man, as I do, I know that he would rather it had been him than one of the children who had attended that school that day.

Codaf y pwynt hwn oherwydd tua phum mlynedd yn ôl mae'n rhaid—yn fuan ar ôl imi gael fy ethol i'r Cynulliad—gadawodd ffrind imi, plismon nad oedd ar ddyletswydd, ei gartref i fynd i feicio, fel y gwnâi'n aml yn ei amser hamdden, o amgylch rhai o ffyrdd gwledig Sir Fynwy. Efallai eich bod wedi dyfalu, rwyf yn sôn am y stori hon am na ddychwelodd adref y diwrnod hwnnw. Roedd llawer ohonom a oedd yn ei adnabod ef a'i frwdfrydedd dros feicio'n helaeth, yn enwedig ar hyd ffyrdd y byddai llawer yn eu hystyried yn beryglus, wedi meddwl yn aml y gallai hyn ddigwydd. Fodd bynnag, y pwynt a oedd yn fy mhryderu oedd na chafodd ei ladd ar y ffyrdd gwledig hynny yr ydym yn sôn amdanynt yn aml o ran gostwng y terfyn o 60 mya, i 50 mya a 40 mya; cafodd ei ladd bum munud o'i gartref mewn parth Llwybrau mwy Diogel i Ysgolion 20 mya y tu allan i ysgol, fel mae'n digwydd. Cafodd ei fwrw i lawr a'i anafu'n ddifrifol gan fodurwr a oedd yn gyrru yn arafach nag 20 mya, fel y mae'n digwydd, ond gan gar, sydd, ar ba gyflymder bynnag yr ydych yn teithio, sy'n gallu bod yn arf angheuol. Gallai fod wedi bod yn blentyn yn beicio i'r ysgol, ond nid yn yr achos hwn. O adnabod y dyn hwnnw, fel yr oeddwn yn ei adnabod, gwn y byddai'n well ganddo mai iddo ef y digwyddodd hyn yn hytrach nag unrhyw un o'r plant a oedd wedi mynychu'r ysgol honno y diwrnod hwnnw.

I still think about that when we have these debates. I am very mindful of the need to drive safely; I am always mindful, when I drive, of the need to drive even slower than 30 mph, which I do and which is very important in urban areas. So, the moral of what I am saying is that I agree wholeheartedly with 20 mph zones, but let us not take the focus off encouraging everyone who drives in an urban area and near a school to drive at a speed that is appropriate for the conditions. When you are in that car, it is often just you who has to make those important decisions. Speed limits are great—we cannot imagine not having them. However, please let us not take the focus off encouraging people to drive as safely as possible because one moment's thought about the speed limit can save someone's life on the road.

Rwy'n dal i feddwl am hynny pan gawn y dadleuon hyn. Rwy'n ymwybodol iawn o'r angen i yrru'n ddiogel; rwyf bob amser yn cadw mewn cof, pan fyddaf yn gyrru, yr angen i yrru hyd yn oed yn arafach na 30 mya, sef yr hyn a wnaf ac sy'n bwysig iawn mewn ardaloedd trefol. Felly, y foeswers yw fy mod yn cytuno'n llwyr â pharthau 20 mya, ond na ddylem golli ffocws ar annog pawb sy'n gyrru mewn ardal drefol ac yn agos at ysgol i yrru ar gyflymder sy'n briodol ar gyfer yr amodau. Pan fyddwch yn y car, yn aml dim ond chi sy'n gorfod gwneud y penderfyniadau pwysig hynny. Mae terfynau cyflymder yn bethau gwych—ni allwn ddychmygu bod hebddynt. Fodd bynnag, ni ddylem golli'r ffocws ar annog pobl i yrru mor ddiogel â phosibl oherwydd gall un foment i feddwl am y terfyn cyflymder arbed bywyd rhywun ar y ffordd.

15:34

Julie Morgan Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Congratulations to Joyce Watson and to the cross-party Members who signed up to this motion. I am thoroughly behind it and hope that it will be successful.

Llongyfarchiadau i Joyce Watson ac i'r Aelodau trawsbleidiol a gefnogodd y cynnig hwn. Rwy'n gwbl gefnogol a gobeithiaf y bydd yn llwyddiannus.

There has been quite a lot of discussion today about safety elements and those points have been strongly made, so I will not say more about those. However, the other gains of having 20 mph limits and 20 mph zones are numerous. As has already been mentioned, the research shows that it leads to an increase in the numbers of people walking and cycling. Research shows that having 20 mph limits and zones means that more people walk and cycle. It also improves the social life of residential areas if traffic is going more slowly.

Bu cryn dipyn o drafodaeth heddiw am elfennau diogelwch a gwnaed y pwyntiau hynny yn gadarn, felly ni ddywedaf ragor am y rheini. Fodd bynnag, mae'r manteision eraill sy'n deillio o derfynau cyflymder a pharthau 20 mya yn niferus. Fel y crybwyllwyd eisoes, dengys yr ymchwil ei fod yn arwain at gynnydd yn nifer y bobl sy'n cerdded a beicio. Dengys ymchwil fod terfynau a pharthau 20 mya yn golygu bod mwy o bobl yn cerdded ac yn beicio. Mae hefyd yn gwella bywyd cymdeithasol ardaloedd preswyl os bydd y traffig yn mynd yn arafach.

It also increases the opportunity for play for children, which is important. We all talk about the times when children used to be able to play in the streets, although there were probably only some streets where they were ever able to play. However, there is no doubt that there is more likelihood of this happening if the speed is slow. I know that the Welsh Government is concerned that play opportunities are given to children, and that local authorities are auditing places where children can safely play. Therefore, there are many additional benefits, besides the safety issues, to introducing such limits.

Mae hefyd yn rhoi mwy o gyfle i blant chwarae, sy'n bwysig. Rydym i gyd yn sôn am y dyddiau a fu pan oedd plant yn gallu chwarae ar y strydoedd, er, mae'n debyg mai dim ond ar rai strydoedd yr oeddent erioed wedi gallu chwarae. Fodd bynnag, nid oes amheuaeth na fydd hyn yn fwy tebygol o ddigwydd os yw'r cyflymder yn araf. Gwn fod Llywodraeth Cymru yn pryderu am roi cyfleoedd chwarae i blant, a bod awdurdodau lleol yn archwilio mannau lle y gall plant chwarae'n ddiogel. Felly, cyfyd llawer o fanteision ychwanegol, ar wahân i'r materion diogelwch, yn sgil cyflwyno terfynau o'r fath.

Joyce said in her contribution that what is happening with 20 mph zones and limits varies across Wales. In Cardiff, there are at least 23 school safety zones, and seven 20 mph zones, and this continues to expand. Opposite my constituency office is the new Whitchurch Primary School. It has a school safety zone, which does not have a 20 mph limit, but has three speed retarders that are set in the road around the school. It also has a lot of signage, to try to make it safer for the children, and to slow down traffic. Traffic does slow down, but there is still a huge amount of congestion around the school. That is one issue that remains to be tackled.

Soniodd Joyce yn ei chyfraniad am yr hyn sy'n digwydd gyda pharthau a therfynau 20 mya yn amrywio ledled Cymru. Yng Nghaerdydd, ceir o leiaf 23 o barthau diogelwch ysgol, a saith parth 20 mya, ac mae hyn yn parhau i ehangu. Gyferbyn â'm swyddfa etholaeth mae Ysgol Gynradd newydd yr Eglwys Newydd. Mae ganddi barth diogelwch ysgol, lle nad oes terfyn 20 mya, ond tri atalydd cyflymder a osodwyd yn y ffyrdd o amgylch yr ysgol. Mae llawer o arwyddion hefyd, er mwyn ceisio ei gwneud yn ddiogelach i blant, ac i arafu traffig. Mae'r traffig yn arafu, ond mae llawer iawn o dagfeydd o hyd o amgylch yr ysgol. Mae hon yn broblem y mae angen ei datrys o hyd.

The other important point is that it encourages more walking and cycling. I am glad that, in my constituency, Llanishen Fach Primary School, Whitchurch Primary School, and Christ the King Primary School, are participating in the Bike It programme, which has been tremendously successful. You can see groups of children, with their helmets, on their bikes every day. That is important. These initiatives—the 20 mph limit, the cycling initiatives, and the play initiatives—should be treated as a whole, because, together, they improve the quality of life for everybody.

Y pwynt pwysig arall yw ei bod yn annog mwy o gerdded a beicio. Rwy'n falch nodi, yn fy etholaeth, fod Ysgol Gynradd Llanisien Fach, Ysgol Gynradd yr Eglwys Newydd, ac Ysgol Gynradd Crist y Brenin, yn cymryd rhan yn y rhaglen Beiciwch Hi, sydd wedi bod yn llwyddiannus iawn. Gallwch weld grwpiau o blant, gyda'u helmedi, ar eu beiciau bob dydd. Mae hynny'n bwysig. Dylid trin y mentrau hyn—terfyn 20 mya, y mentrau beicio, a'r mentrau chwarae—yn eu cyfanrwydd, oherwydd, gyda'i gilydd, maent yn gwella ansawdd bywyd i bawb.

I am pleased that Ralph Cook, the deputy leader of Cardiff Council, has said that saving lives and reducing the cost to society was his priority, with a call to reduce speed limits on roads near schools, shopping centres, and parks. I am pleased that he said that about Cardiff, and I hope that there will be a big increase in speed restriction zones in Cardiff. He flagged up how much this work costs. It would cost £1,000 per kilometre to introduce new 20 mph signs, and the zones would cost £250,000 per kilometre. However, as he said, that is cheap at the price, in view of the cost to the health service, as well as the human cost, of road traffic accidents. However, we must consider the cost of implementing these schemes.

Rwy'n falch bod Ralph Cook, dirprwy arweinydd Cyngor Caerdydd, wedi dweud bod achub bywydau a lleihau'r gost i gymdeithas yn flaenoriaeth ganddo, gyda galwad i ostwng terfynau cyflymder ar ffyrdd ger ysgolion, canolfannau siopa, a pharciau. Rwy'n falch iddo ddweud hynny am Gaerdydd, a gobeithiaf y bydd cynnydd mawr mewn parthau cyfyngu ar gyflymder yng Nghaerdydd. Tynnodd sylw at faint y mae'r gwaith hwn yn ei gostio. Byddai'n costio £1,000 y cilomedr i gyflwyno arwyddion newydd 20 mya, a byddai'r parthau yn costio £250,000 y cilometr. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd, mae hynny'n rhad, o ystyried y gost i'r gwasanaeth iechyd, yn ogystal â'r gost ddynol, oherwydd damweiniau traffig ar y ffyrdd. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni ystyried y gost o weithredu'r cynlluniau hyn.

Finally, this is a local authority responsibility, so all we can do is to urge them in this regard. I know that the Welsh Government does not have the power to lower the default speed limit; that power rests with the Department for Transport. However, I believe that Scotland has recently been given the power to lower the default speed limit. If we had the power, I believe that we should consider that.

Yn olaf, cyfrifoldeb awdurdod lleol yw hwn, felly y cyfan y gallwn ei wneud yw pwyso arnynt yn hyn o beth. Gwn nad oes gan Lywodraeth Cymru y pŵer i ostwng y terfyn cyflymder diofyn; yr Adran Drafnidiaeth sydd â'r pŵer hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod yr Alban yn ddiweddar wedi cael y pŵer i ostwng y terfyn cyflymder diofyn. Pe bai gennym y pŵer, credaf y dylem ystyried hynny.

15:39 **Carl Sargeant** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Gweinidog Llywodraeth Leol a Chymunedau / The Minister for Local Government and Communities

I wish to thank Joyce Watson, Peter Black, Jocelyn Davies and Byron Davies for tabling this debate on a hugely important topic. Road traffic collisions can have a tragic consequence for those involved and their families. I pay my respects, and the Government's respects, to the people who have lost their lives unnecessarily on the Welsh road network.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Joyce Watson, Peter Black, Jocelyn Davies a Byron Davies am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon ar bwnc hynod bwysig. Gall gwrthdrawiadau traffig ar y ffordd gael canlyniad trasig i'r rhai dan sylw a'u teuluoedd. Talaf deyrnged, ar fy rhan i ac ar ran y Llywodraeth, i'r bobl sydd wedi colli eu bywydau yn ddiangen ar rwydwaith ffyrdd Cymru.

The Welsh Government is committed to reducing the number of people who are killed or seriously injured on our roads, and we continue to work with our partners to achieve this. I am pleased to say that Wales has seen a significant reduction in the number of road casualties in recent years. The Welsh road network is among the safest in the world, and we should be rightly proud of this. However, work still needs to be done and the Welsh Government is committed to achieving further improvement.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i leihau nifer y bobl sy'n cael eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol ar ein ffyrdd, ac rydym yn parhau i weithio gyda'n partneriaid i gyflawni hyn. Rwy'n falch o nodi ein bod wedi gweld gostyngiad sylweddol yn nifer y damweiniau ar y ffordd yng Nghymru yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae rhwydwaith ffyrdd Cymru gyda'r mwyaf diogel yn y byd, a dylem fod yn falch o hyn, a hynny'n hollol gyfiawn. Fodd bynnag, mae angen gwneud gwaith o hyd ac mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau gwelliant pellach.

As the motion states, 21% of the total number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions in 2011 were pedestrians. This equates to 261 people across Wales, of which 24 were fatalities. While there were different reasons for each of these collisions, all were likely to be avoidable.

Fel y dywed y cynnig, cerddwyr oedd yn cyfrif am 21% o gyfanswm nifer y bobl a gafodd eu lladd neu eu hanafu'n ddifrifol mewn gwrthdrawiadau traffig ar y ffordd yn 2011. Mae hyn yn cyfateb i 261 o bobl ledled Cymru, ac roedd 24 ohonynt wedi marw. Er bod rhesymau gwahanol dros bob un o'r gwrthdrawiadau hyn, mae'n debyg y gallai fod modd osgoi pob un ohonynt.

I recognise the proven benefits of the 20mph zone scheme, and I believe that we can potentially have a significant impact on road casualty rates. I listened very carefully to comments made by Members this afternoon; it is always good to have a debate in this Chamber where there is consensus on human safety, and I was very touched by the comments of the Member for Monmouth, Nick Ramsay, in his tribute to the good friend he lost on the road network. He is absolutely right to say that this is not just about 20mph signs, because you can have as many signs as you wish but it will not stop speeding traffic or irresponsible motoring if the ethos does not change the way in which our communities operate. So, I am grateful for his comments.

Rwy'n cydnabod manteision profedig y cynllun parthau 20 mya, a chredaf y gallwn o bosibl gael effaith sylweddol ar gyfraddau anafusion ar y ffyrdd. Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar sylwadau a wnaed gan Aelodau y prynhawn yma; mae bob amser yn braf cael dadl yn y Siambr hon lle mae consensws ar ddiogelwch pobl, a chafodd sylwadau'r Aelod dros Fynwy, Nick Ramsay, yn ei deyrnged i'r cyfaill da a gollodd ar y rhwydwaith ffyrdd effaith fawr arnaf. Mae'n llygad ei le i ddweud nad yw hyn yn ymwneud ag arwyddion 20 mya yn unig, oherwydd gallwch osod llwyth o arwyddion, ond ni fydd hynny yn atal traffig rhag teithio'n rhy gyflym na moduro anghyfrifol os nad yw'r ethos yn newid y ffordd y mae ein cymunedau yn gweithredu. Felly, rwy'n ddiolchgar am ei sylwadau.

There is a direct correlation between lower speed limits and reduced casualties, which is why the Welsh Government has always supported their introduction. This is supported in a clear draft road safety plan that sets out our approach to road safety until 2020 and will be published in the next few months.

Mae cydberthynas uniongyrchol rhwng terfynau cyflymder is a llai o anafusion, a dyna pam y mae Llywodraeth Cymru bob amser wedi bod o blaid eu cyflwyno. Cefnogir hyn mewn cynllun drafft clir ar ddiogelwch y ffyrdd sy'n nodi sut y byddwn yn ymdrin â diogelwch ar y ffyrdd tan 2020 a bydd yn cael ei gyhoeddi yn yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf.

I noted the comments by Suzy Davies about the guidance issued to local authorities, and your willingness to help to draft some of that guidance if we are failing to achieve the right measure in that proposal. However, I ask the Member to concentrate also on the UK Government's failure to tackle issues regarding safe routes targets, which have been withdrawn. We have not done so in Wales, and we consider that to be a significant step forward.

Sylwais ar sylwadau Suzy Davies am y canllawiau a roddir i awdurdodau lleol, a'ch parodrwydd i helpu i ddrafftio rhan o'r canllawiau hynny os ydym yn methu â chael y mesur cywir yn y cynnig hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, gofynnaf i'r Aelod ganolbwyntio hefyd ar fethiant Llywodraeth y DU i fynd i'r afael â materion yn ymwneud â thargedau llwybrau diogel, a dynnwyd yn ôl. Nid ydym wedi gwneud hynny yng Nghymru, ac rydym o'r farn bod hynny'n gam pwysig ymlaen.

As Members have alluded to, there are excellent examples regarding the introduction of the 20mph zone scheme, such as Sandfields estate in Port Talbot, where a long-term strategy has been introduced to improve road safety, including a blanket 20mph zone across the entire estate. That was funded by the Welsh Government and it has led to a 48% reduction in personal injuries over a three-year period, which is quite remarkable.

Fel y soniodd Aelodau, ceir enghreifftiau gwych o ran cyflwyno'r cynllun parthau 20 mya, fel ystad Sandfields ym Mhort Talbot, lle y cyflwynwyd strategaeth hirdymor i wella diogelwch ar y ffordd, gan gynnwys parth 20 mya dros yr ystad gyfan . Fe'i hariannwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ac mae wedi arwain at ostyngiad o 48% mewn anafiadau personol dros gyfnod o dair blynedd, sy'n eithaf rhyfeddol.

Twenty mile per hour zone schemes can have an impact on social deprivation, where the likelihood of a pedestrian road casualty, particularly among young people, is highly disproportionate. I am passionate about addressing the link between poverty and road casualties, and that is why I have made additional funding available to local authorities during this financial year to introduce 20mph zone schemes in Communities First areas, which have a history of road casualties.

Gall cynlluniau parthau 20 mya gael effaith ar amddifadedd cymdeithasol, lle mae'r tebygolrwydd o ddamweiniau ar y ffyrdd i gerddwyr, yn enwedig ymhlith pobl ifanc, yn hynod anghymesur. Rwy'n awyddus iawn i fynd i'r afael â'r cysylltiad rhwng tlodi a damweiniau ar y ffyrdd, a dyna pam rwyf wedi darparu arian ychwanegol i awdurdodau lleol yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon i gyflwyno cynlluniau parthau 20 mya mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, lle mae hanes o ddamweiniau ar y ffordd.

Many Members have referred to the active travel Bill which will be laid before the National Assembly for Wales later this month. It sets out proposals for new requirements for local authorities to make it safer and easier for people to walk and cycle, as Julie Morgan said. An increase in the number of 20mph zone schemes will have a positive effect with regard to making people feel safe about walking and cycling in an environment where car speeds are lower in their community.

Cyfeiriodd llawer o Aelodau at y Mesur teithio llesol a fydd yn cael ei osod gerbron Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn. Mae'n nodi cynigion ar gyfer gofynion newydd ar awdurdodau lleol i'w gwneud yn fwy diogel ac yn haws i bobl gerdded a beicio, fel y dywedodd Julie Morgan. Bydd cynnydd yn nifer y cynlluniau parthau 20 mya yn cael effaith gadarnhaol o ran gwneud i bobl deimlo'n ddiogel i gerdded a beicio mewn amgylchedd lle mae cyflymder ceir yn is yn eu cymuned.

There are already 700 20mph zone schemes in Wales, many of which have been funded by the Welsh Government in conjunction with local government partners in 2012-13. We will provide local authorities with a total of £11.5 million, some of which will be used to implement the 20mph speed limit zones. I will give way to the Member.

Mae eisoes 700 o gynlluniau parth 20 mya yng Nghymru, yr ariannwyd llawer ohonynt gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar y cyd â phartneriaid llywodraeth leol yn 2012-13. Byddwn yn rhoi cyfanswm o £11.5 miliwn i awdurdodau lleol, y bydd rhan ohono yn cael ei defnyddio i weithredu parthau terfynau cyflymder 20 mya. Ildiaf i'r Aelod.

15:43

Elin Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, I could not help but notice that you were nodding away when Mike Hedges was advocating variable 20mph speed limits near schools on trunk roads. I have several schools in my constituency which are along trunk roads. Will you confirm that you support the principle of variable 20mph speed limits around schools, even on trunk roads? It will be a great relief to many schools, parents and pupils in my area if they can see that happen over the next few years.

Weinidog, ni allwn ond sylwi eich bod yn nodio'ch pen pan oedd Mike Hedges yn siarad o blaid terfynau cyflymder 20 mya newidiol ger ysgolion wrth ymyl cefnffyrdd. Mae sawl ysgol yn fy etholaeth i wedi'i lleoli ar hyd cefnffyrdd. A wnewch chi gadarnhau eich bod yn cefnogi egwyddor terfynau cyflymder 20 mya newidiol o amgylch ysgolion, hyd yn oed ar gefnffyrdd? Bydd yn rhyddhad mawr i lawer o ysgolion, rhieni a disgyblion yn fy ardal i pe gallent weld hynny'n digwydd dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf.

15:44

Carl Sargeant Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am certainly minded to support that principle in terms of looking at individual cases as they come about. While we have responsibility for the trunk road network in Wales, we should not abdicate our responsibility in taking that forward. It is something on which I will give clear instruction to my officials to consider.

Rwy'n sicr yn awyddus i gefnogi'r egwyddor honno o ran edrych ar achosion unigol fel y maent yn codi. Tra bo gennym gyfrifoldeb am y rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd yng Nghymru, ni ddylem ildio ein cyfrifoldeb i fwrw ymlaen â hynny. Mae'n rhywbeth y byddaf yn rhoi cyfarwyddyd clir yn ei gylch i'm swyddogion ei ystyried.

We remain committed to the introduction of further schemes. I have recently written to all Welsh local government authorities stressing my willingness to work with them to increase the number of existing schemes. I again pay tribute to some of the authorities that have already made significant inroads into developing safer routes in their communities: Wrexham notably being one of them in terms of the work that has gone on there.

Rydym yn parhau'n ymrwymedig i gyflwyno cynlluniau pellach. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at bob awdurdod llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru yn ddiweddar yn pwysleisio fy mharodrwydd i weithio gyda hwy i gynyddu nifer y cynlluniau sydd ar waith. Unwaith eto talaf deyrnged i rai o'r awdurdodau sydd eisoes wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol wrth geisio datblygu llwybrau mwy diogel yn eu cymunedau: mae Wrecsam yn arbennig yn un ohonynt o ran y gwaith sydd wedi mynd rhagddo yno.

The Welsh Government does not have the powers to change the national speed limits or to impose 20 mph limits on roads that are the responsibility of local authorities, and I accept that local decision making is important, but I share the views of many in the Chamber and outside the Chamber that the call for local authorities to increase the number of 20 mph zones across Wales should be heeded and seriously considered. I thank Members for their contributions today and welcome the debate in the Chamber.

Nid oes gan Lywodraeth Cymru y pwerau i newid y terfynau cyflymder cenedlaethol na gosod terfynau 20 mya ar ffyrdd y mae awdurdodau lleol yn gyfrifol amdanynt, a derbyniaf fod y broses gwneud penderfyniadau lleol yn bwysig, ond rhannaf farn llawer yn y Siambr a'r tu allan iddi y dylai awdurdodau lleol wrando ar yr alwad i gynyddu nifer y parthau 20 mya ledled Cymru a'i hystyried o ddifrif. Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau heddiw a chroesawaf y ddadl yn y Siambr.

15:45

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Minister. I call on Jocelyn Davies to reply to the debate.

Diolch, Weinidog. Galwaf ar Jocelyn Davies i ymateb i'r ddadl.

15:45 **Jocelyn Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank Joyce Watson for initiating this debate and the Members who participated in it, as it is a matter that I am sure that all Members have, at some point, been confronted with in their areas, and we have heard many examples today. The safety of children should be a priority for every legislature and Government, and each will have its own approach. I am pleased that we have the powers to address this aspect of public safety if we choose to. If we choose to, we can save more children from serious injury and loss of life. At the same time, we have to acknowledge that we live in a car-based society, so employment, public services, leisure and cultural activities are largely based on motoring. Ending our dependency on car use is a distant goal and would require sustained effort to create viable, attractive alternatives. As we have heard in the debate today, children are now passengers in order to keep them safe from other motorists.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Joyce Watson am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon ac i'r Aelodau a gymerodd ran ynddi, gan ei fod yn fater y mae pob Aelod, ar ryw adeg, wedi gorfod ymdrin ag ef yn eu hardaloedd, mae'n siŵr gennyf, ac rydym wedi clywed llawer o enghreifftiau heddiw. Dylai diogelwch plant fod yn flaenoriaeth i bob deddfwrfa a phob Llywodraeth, a bydd pob un yn ymdrin ag ef yn ei ffordd ei hun. Rwy'n falch bod gennym y pwerau i ymdrin â'r agwedd hon ar ddiogelwch y cyhoedd os dewiswn wneud hynny. Os dewiswn wneud hynny, gallwn achub mwy o blant rhag anafiadau difrifol a marwolaeth. Ar yr un pryd, rhaid inni gydnabod ein bod yn byw mewn cymdeithas sy'n seiliedig ar y car, felly mae cyflogaeth, gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, gweithgareddau hamdden a diwylliannol yn seiliedig yn bennaf ar foduro. Mae cael gwared ar ein dibyniaeth ar geir yn nod pellennig a byddai angen ymdrech barhaus i greu dewisiadau deniadol, hyfyw eraill. Fel y clywsom yn y ddadl heddiw, mae plant bellach yn deithwyr er mwyn eu cadw'n ddiogel rhag modurwyr eraill.

Aside from the environmental and social impacts of car use, the main direct effect is the high rate of road casualties. There is a direct correlation between speed limits and a reduction in casualties. Twenty mph zones and limits are one way of reducing deaths and injuries and of improving the pedestrian experience, which others have mentioned today. However, we have heard about the difficulty of enforcement, and that must be addressed by the Minister with chief constables across Wales.

Ar wahân i effeithiau amgylcheddol a chymdeithasol y defnydd o geir, y brif effaith uniongyrchol yw'r gyfradd uchel o ddamweiniau ar y ffyrdd. Mae cydberthynas uniongyrchol rhwng terfynau cyflymder a gostyngiad mewn damweiniau. Parthau a therfynau 20 mya yw un ffordd o leihau nifer y marwolaethau ac anafiadau a gwella profiad cerddwyr, y mae eraill wedi sôn amdano heddiw. Fodd bynnag, clywsom am anhawster gorfodi, a rhaid i'r Gweinidog ymdrin â hynny gyda phrif gwnstabliaid ledled Cymru.

We have also heard a great deal of support today for 20 mph zones, which featured in our election manifestos, as in others. It appeared in the One Wales transport plan, the 2009 guidance and, in November last year, the current Minister called for local authorities to introduce more 20 mph zones. It also features in his draft road safety action plan. It is amazing, therefore, how long it can take to get a zone. I am aware of a campaign in Blackwood that took eight years to secure a zone around its school. We have heard about the time lag from other Members today.

Rydym hefyd wedi clywed llawer iawn o gefnogaeth heddiw i barthau 20 mya, a fu'n rhan o'n maniffesto etholiadol ni, a maniffestos eraill. Bu'n rhan o gynllun trafnidiaeth Cymru'n Un, canllawiau 2009 ac, ym mis Tachwedd y llynedd, galwodd y Gweinidog presennol ar awdurdodau lleol i gyflwyno mwy o barthau 20 mya. Mae hefyd wedi'i gynnwys yn ei gynllun gweithredu drafft ar ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd. Mae'n rhyfeddol, felly, faint o amser y gall ei gymryd i gael parth. Rwy'n ymwybodol o ymgyrch yn y Coed Duon a gymerodd wyth mlynedd i sicrhau parth o amgylch ei ysgol. Clywsom am yr oedi mawr gan Aelodau eraill heddiw.

A reduction in driving speed also has public support, the support of the British Medical Association and many other organisations, some of which have been mentioned today, including Brake. We should be encouraging flexibility in introducing the limits, as mentioned by Mike Hedges earlier. We know that most casualties are eight to 15-year-olds going to and from school, with peaks in accidents at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. Time-specific 20 mph limits are possible. Signs with lights that flash when the limit is enforced are possible, and we have seen those in some areas. This would be an extremely useful measure on trunk roads, as mentioned by Russell George today, because why limit driving speeds to 20 mph at all hours of the day and night without good reason?

Mae gostyngiad mewn cyflymder gyrru hefyd yn cael cefnogaeth y cyhoedd, cefnogaeth Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain a llawer o sefydliadau eraill, y cyfeiriwyd at rai ohonynt heddiw, gan gynnwys Brake. Dylem fod yn annog hyblygrwydd wrth gyflwyno'r terfynau, fel y soniodd Mike Hedges yn gynharach. Gwyddom fod y rhan fwyaf o ddamweiniau yn digwydd i blant wyth i 15 mlwydd oed ar eu ffordd i'r ysgol ac o'r ysgol, gyda chynnydd mewn damweiniau am 8 a.m. a 3 p.m. Mae terfynau 20 mya am amseroedd penodol yn bosibl. Mae arwyddion â goleuadau sy'n fflachio pan fydd y terfyn yn cael ei orfodi yn bosibl, ac rydym wedi gweld y rheini mewn rhai ardaloedd. Byddai hyn yn fesur hynod ddefnyddiol ar gefnffyrdd, fel y soniodd Russell George heddiw, oherwydd pam y dylem gyfyngu ar gyflymder gyrru i 20 mya bob awr o'r dydd a'r nos heb reswm da?

In conclusion, let us ensure that there are no barriers to local authorities creating 20 mph zones and limits. We look to the active travel Bill for progress on this. The Welsh Government should encourage flexibility, where appropriate, so that our transport system is still effective without endangering the safety of pedestrians. There has been a consensus here today, Presiding Officer. Let us hope that the Bill addresses the concerns that have been raised and that the good practice in Wrexham, which the Lib Dems never fail to mention, is spread right across Wales, because good practice should not be patchy in this area. It is something that should benefit all pedestrians across Wales.

I gloi, gadewch inni sicrhau nad oes unrhyw rwystrau sy'n atal awdurdodau lleol rhag creu parthau a therfynau 20 mya. Rydym yn edrych ar y Mesur teithio llesol i wneud cynnydd ar hyn. Dylai Llywodraeth Cymru annog hyblygrwydd, lle y bo hynny'n briodol, fel bod ein system drafnidiaeth yn dal yn effeithiol heb beryglu diogelwch cerddwyr. Bu consensws yma heddiw, Lywydd. Gobeithio y bydd y Mesur yn mynd i'r afael â'r pryderon a godwyd, ac y bydd yr arfer da yn Wrecsam, nad yw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol byth yn colli cyfle i gyfeirio ato, yn ymledu ledled Cymru, oherwydd ni ddylai fod anghysondeb o ran arfer da yn y maes hwn. Mae'n rhywbeth a ddylai fod o fudd i bob cerddwr ledled Cymru.

15:50

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections. Therefore, the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

Y cwestiwn yw a ddylid derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad. Mae'r cynnig, felly, wedi'i dderbyn, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion agreed.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.50 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.50 p.m.

Adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deisebau ar Losgi Gwastraff

The Petitions Committee's Report on the Incineration of Waste

Cynnig NDM5161 William Powell

Motion NDM5161 William Powell

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

Yn nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deisebau ar Ddeiseb P-04-341: Llosgi Gwastraff, a osodwyd gerbron y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 6 Rhagfyr 2012.

Notes the report of the Petitions Committee on Petition P-04-341: The Incineration of Waste, which was laid in the Table Office on 6 December 2012.

15:50

William Powell Bywgraffiad Biography

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I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

As Chair of the Petitions Committee, it is a great pleasure to open this Plenary debate on the committee's report into the incineration of waste, at what seems to be a particularly timely moment in terms of recent developments across Wales, and here, more locally.

Fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau, mae'n bleser mawr cael agor y ddadl hon yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar adroddiad y pwyllgor ar losgi gwastraff, a hynny ar adeg amserol iawn, fe ymddengys, o ystyried datblygiadau diweddar ledled Cymru, ac yma, yn fwy lleol.

As always, I am pleased that we are getting the opportunity to debate a petition submitted by members of the public in a Plenary session. As I often say, the petitions process is, in a very real sense, democracy in action, and it is great that we continue to give people the opportunity to influence directly the work of the Assembly. This morning, it was my privilege to join a group of sixth-formers from across the length and breadth Wales at the Government and Politics conference that is being hosted today and tomorrow in Tŷ Hywel. There was a particularly lively session on petitions, and I am pleased to say that one is actually gathering signatures as we speak. So, there is more action where that came from. Anyway, I return to today's business.

Fel bob amser, rwy'n falch ein bod yn cael y cyfle i drafod deiseb a gyflwynwyd gan aelodau o'r cyhoedd mewn Cyfarfod Llawn. Fel rwy'n aml yn dweud, mae'r broses deisebau, mewn ystyr real iawn, yn enghraifft o ddemocratiaeth ar waith, ac mae'n wych ein bod yn parhau i roi cyfle i bobl ddylanwadu'n uniongyrchol ar waith y Cynulliad. Y bore yma, cefais y fraint o ymuno â grŵp o ddisgyblion chweched dosbarth o bob cwr o Gymru yn y gynhadledd ar Lywodraeth a Gwleidyddiaeth a gynhelir heddiw ac yfory yn Nhŷ Hywel. Cafwyd sesiwn fywiog iawn ar ddeisebau, ac rwy'n falch o ddweud bod un wrthi'n casglu llofnodion y funud hon. Felly, daw mwy o waith o'r cyfeiriad hwnnw. Beth bynnag, trof yn ôl at fusnes heddiw.

First, however, I thank the petitioners for bringing this issue to the Petitions Committee's attention, and also all those who provided the committee with evidence in both oral and written form. This petition raised three areas of specific concern, namely Prosiect Gwyrdd, the Wales waste survey, and the burning of recyclable waste.

Yn gyntaf, fodd bynnag, hoffwn ddiolch i'r deisebwyr am ddwyn y mater hwn i sylw'r Pwyllgor Deisebau, a hefyd i bawb a roddodd dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor ar lafar ac yn ysgrifenedig. Cododd y ddeiseb hon dri maes sy'n peri pryder penodol, sef Prosiect Gwyrdd, arolwg gwastraff Cymru, a llosgi gwastraff ailgylchadwy.

The committee's consideration focused specifically on the last issue, but I will touch on Prosiect Gwyrdd briefly. The petitioners were concerned that the project ran counter to the Welsh Government policy of localised facilities. We were satisfied that local authorities were able to manage the procurement of waste technology in a way that was appropriate to them. I am aware that the announcement on the preferred site for a new incinerator in south-east Wales was made just last Friday, on a site in Cardiff, not far from where we are meeting today. I will not comment on that, as that would be outside my remit, but the concerns raised about the incinerator reinforce the recommendations that the committee has made, especially in relation to the need for further study into the potential health impacts of incineration. As we state in the report, without this, every incinerator plan will come under sharp scrutiny by local residents concerned by the impact of living close to such a facility.

Yn ei ystyriaeth canolbwyntiodd y pwyllgor yn benodol ar y mater olaf, ond soniaf ychydig am Brosiect Gwyrdd. Roedd y deisebwyr yn pryderu bod y prosiect yn mynd yn groes i bolisi Llywodraeth Cymru ynglŷn â chyfleusterau lleol. Roeddem yn fodlon bod awdurdodau lleol yn gallu rheoli'r broses o gaffael technoleg gwastraff mewn ffordd a oedd yn briodol iddynt. Gwn i'r cyhoeddiad ynglŷn â'r safle a ffefrir ar gyfer llosgydd newydd yn y de-ddwyrain gael ei wneud ddydd Gwener diwethaf, ar safle yng Nghaerdydd, nid nepell o ble rydym yn cyfarfod heddiw. Ni wnaf sylwadau ar hynny, gan y byddai hynny y tu allan i'm cylch gwaith, ond mae'r pryderon a godwyd ynghylch y llosgydd yn atgyfnerthu'r argymhellion y mae'r pwyllgor wedi'u gwneud, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â'r angen am astudiaeth bellach o effeithiau posibl llosgi ar iechyd. Fel y nodwn yn yr adroddiad, heb hyn, bydd pob cynllun llosgydd yn cael ei roi o dan y chwyddwydr gan drigolion lleol sy'n pryderu am effaith byw yn agos i gyfleuster o'r fath.

The focus of the committee's work was on the issue of burning recyclable waste after 2020. There was concern that the long-term nature of the contract in this area, which local authorities have to enter into, could hamper improvements in recycling rates, because local authorities would be contractually obliged to provide a certain level of waste to meet their obligations. To this end, we made recommendations calling upon the Welsh Government to do its utmost to meet the 70% recycling target by 2020 and to ensure that local authorities are not impeded in their ability to meet this target by the constraints of such long-term contracts.

Canolbwyntiodd gwaith y pwyllgor ar fater llosgi gwastraff ailgylchadwy ar ôl 2020. Roedd pryder y gallai natur hirdymor y contract yn y maes hwn, y mae'n rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ymrwymo iddo, lesteirio gwelliannau mewn cyfraddau ailgylchu, gan y byddai rhwymedigaeth gytundebol ar awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu lefel benodol o wastraff i fodloni eu rhwymedigaethau. I'r perwyl hwn, gwnaethom argymhellion yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i wneud popeth o fewn ei gallu i gyrraedd y targed ailgylchu o 70% erbyn 2020 ac i sicrhau nad yw awdurdodau lleol yn cael eu rhwystro rhag cyrraedd y targed hwn oherwydd cyfyngiadau contractau hirdymor o'r fath.

I am pleased that the Welsh Government has accepted both these recommendations, and that the Government sees incinerators as a time-limited measure. However, a time-limited measure does not address concerns about incinerators now. For those who have to live with an incineration facility nearby, the reassurance that, in more than 20 years' time, it will not be needed is of limited comfort.

Rwy'n falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn y ddau argymhelliad hyn, a bod y Llywodraeth yn ystyried llosgyddion yn fesur am amser cyfyngedig. Fodd bynnag, nid yw mesur am amser cyfyngedig yn ymdrin â phryderon ynglŷn â llosgyddion ar hyn o bryd. I'r rhai sy'n gorfod byw yng nghyffiniau cyfleuster llosgi, nid yw'r sicrwydd na fydd ei angen, ymhen dros 20 mlynedd, yn fawr o gysur.

Our third recommendation called upon the Government to seek opportunities to support emerging waste treatment technologies. This resulted from concerns that the need to deal with waste could mean that emerging technologies are dismissed before they are able to be developed fully, and to demonstrate their own track record. I am pleased that the Welsh Government has accepted this recommendation in full, but I would welcome more information from the Minister on how such support from the Welsh Government could be given so that schemes to deal with emerging waste technologies are fully recognised and appreciated.

Galwodd ein trydydd argymhelliad ar y Llywodraeth i chwilio am gyfleoedd i gefnogi technolegau trin gwastraff newydd. Deilliodd hyn o bryderon y gallai'r angen i ymdrin â gwastraff olygu bod technolegau newydd yn cael eu diystyru cyn bod cyfle iddynt gael eu datblygu'n llawn, a phrofi pa mor dda y maent yn gweithio. Rwy'n falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn yr argymhelliad hwn yn llawn, ond hoffwn gael mwy o wybodaeth gan y Gweinidog ynglŷn â sut y gallai Llywodraeth Cymru roi cefnogaeth o'r fath fel bod cynlluniau i ymdrin â thechnolegau gwastraff newydd yn cael eu cydnabod a'u gwerthfawrogi'n llawn.

I would now like to focus on our fourth recommendation, which the Government has accepted, but only in principle. We recommended that the Welsh Government considers the feasibility of contributing to a comprehensive, multi-agency study to explore any potential health risks that could be associated with the release of small particles from incinerators. We heard in oral evidence that such a toxicology study has thus far never been undertaken. We were told that such a study would not take long—maybe two to three years—but that it would be expensive and would therefore require a multi-agency approach. Without this research, there will surely continue to be speculation on the health impacts of incineration. This in turn would lead to protests against every proposed incinerator, wherever it may be located.

Hoffwn yn awr ganolbwyntio ar ein pedwerydd argymhelliad, y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'i dderbyn, ond mewn egwyddor yn unig. Argymhellwyd bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried y posibilrwydd o gyfrannu at astudiaeth amlasiantaethol, gynhwysfawr i ymchwilio i unrhyw risgiau posibl i iechyd a allai fod yn gysylltiedig â rhyddhau gronynnau bach o losgyddion. Clywsom mewn tystiolaeth lafar nad yw astudiaeth tocsicoleg o'r fath erioed wedi'i chynnal. Dywedwyd wrthym na fyddai astudiaeth o'r fath yn cymryd yn hir—dwy i dair blynedd o bosibl—ond y byddai'n gostus ac felly, yn gofyn am ddull gweithredu amlasiantaethol. Heb y gwaith ymchwil hwn, bydd pobl yn sicr yn parhau i ddyfalu ynghylch effeithiau llosgi ar iechyd. Byddai hyn yn ei dro yn arwain at brotestiadau yn erbyn pob llosgydd arfaethedig, ble bynnag y bo.

The Government's response states that the,

Mae ymateb y Llywodraeth yn nodi,

'exact mechanism of effect of particles on health are incompletely understood'.

nad yw'r union ffordd y mae gronynnau yn effeithio ar iechyd wedi'i deall yn llawn.

While the Health Protection Agency has stated that its position paper from 2009 on modern municipal waste incinerators remains valid, we would continue to urge the Welsh Government to look more closely at the feasibility of commissioning such a study. The committee is not calling for a full study on all the health impacts of all elements of incineration, but specifically on the impact of very small particles released by the incineration process.

Er bod yr Asiantaeth Diogelu Iechyd wedi datgan bod ei phapur barn o 2009 ar losgyddion gwastraff trefol modern yn ddilys o hyd, byddem yn parhau i annog Llywodraeth Cymru i edrych yn fanylach ar y posibilrwydd o gomisiynu astudiaeth o'r fath. Nid yw'r pwyllgor yn galw am astudiaeth lawn o holl effeithiau llosgi ar iechyd, ond yn benodol ar effaith gronynnau bach iawn a ryddheir drwy'r broses losgi.

In light of the concerns raised, and the seriousness of the issue, surely it is time for this issue to be more fully explored? The health of people is too important to be left to chance. If the study found that there were no health impacts, that would clearly alleviate the concerns of the public and mean that incineration would be viewed with considerably less suspicion.

Yng ngoleuni'r pryderon a godwyd, a difrifoldeb y mater, onid yw'n bryd i'r mater hwn gael ei ystyried yn llawnach? Mae iechyd pobl yn rhy bwysig i fentro. Pe bai'r astudiaeth yn canfod nad oedd unrhyw effeithiau ar iechyd, byddai hynny'n amlwg yn lleddfu pryderon y cyhoedd ac yn golygu y byddai pobl yn teimlo llawer llai amheus ynglŷn â llosgi.

I would like to close by thanking again the petitioners and all those who assisted us in this substantial piece of work and in considering this important issue. I applaud the commitment shown by the petitioners to finding ways for us to live more sustainably in Wales—it is something that is a vital issue for all of us. I would also like to thank the Welsh Government for its positive response to the report and for its ongoing work in this area. I look forward to hearing the views of colleagues.

Hoffwn gloi drwy ddiolch unwaith eto i'r deisebwyr ac i bawb a fu'n ein cynorthwyo yn y darn sylweddol hwn o waith ac wrth ystyried y mater pwysig hwn. Cymeradwyaf yr ymrwymiad a ddangoswyd gan y deisebwyr i ddod o hyd i ffyrdd i ni fyw yn fwy cynaliadwy yng Nghymru—mae'n rhywbeth sy'n fater holl bwysig i bob un ohonom. Hoffwn hefyd ddiolch i Lywodraeth Cymru am ei hymateb cadarnhaol i'r adroddiad ac am ei gwaith parhaus yn y maes hwn. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed barn cyd-Aelodau.

15:57

Russell George Bywgraffiad Biography

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As a member of the Petitions Committee, I am very pleased to be taking part in this important and timely debate. As the Chair has already said, the investigation prompted some very in-depth and technical responses on both sides of the debate, and I was certainly educated about some of the current technologies for dealing with non-recyclable residual waste. However, the scale and nature of the committee means that it is not suitably structured to undertake a comprehensive inquiry into this particular issue of waste management, but I hope that this report, coupled with last year's Wales Audit Office report on 'Public Participation in Waste Recycling', means that there is a body of work that the Environment and Sustainability Committee might like to consider examining in more detail in the near future.

Fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor Deisebau, rwy'n falch iawn o gael cymryd rhan yn y ddadl bwysig ac amserol hon. Fel y dywedodd y Cadeirydd eisoes, ysgogodd yr ymchwiliad rai ymatebion manwl a thechnegol iawn ar y ddwy ochr i'r ddadl, ac yn sicr dysgais gryn dipyn am rai o'r technolegau cyfredol ar gyfer ymdrin â gwastraff gweddilliol na ellir ei ailgylchu. Fodd bynnag, oherwydd maint a natur y pwyllgor nid yw'n strwythur addas i gynnal ymchwiliad cynhwysfawr i'r mater penodol hwn ym maes rheoli gwastraff, ond gobeithiaf fod yr adroddiad hwn, ynghyd ag adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru y llynedd ar 'Cyfranogiad y Cyhoedd o ran Ailgylchu Gwastraff', yn golygu bod corff o waith y gallai Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd ei ystyried yn fanylach o bosibl yn y dyfodol agos.

I believe that the recommendations that were made are robust and that they strike the right balance for Welsh Government and local authority partners to move forward constructively to find a more sustainable long-term waste management solution. I am of course pleased, therefore, that the Welsh Government has accepted all the recommendations either outright or in principle.

Credaf fod yr argymhellion a wnaed yn gadarn a'u bod yn taro'r cydbwysedd cywir i Lywodraeth Cymru a phartneriaid awdurdod lleol symud ymlaen yn adeiladol i ddod o hyd i ateb rheoli gwastraff mwy cynaliadwy yn yr hirdymor. Wrth gwrs, rwy'n falch, felly, fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi derbyn yr holl argymhellion naill ai'n llwyr neu mewn egwyddor.

I have to say that I broadly agree with the concerns of those on the opposing side of the incineration debate, particularly about the dangerous toxic emissions generated by incinerating waste. While, at this point in time, there is not sufficient evidence to test the theory that emissions are not harmful to human health, more and more anecdotal and case evidence is emerging to suggest that this is not a long-term public health solution. In the short term, however, the use of incineration technology as one policy option in the Government's wider waste strategy is acceptable, and the 30% cap that the Government outlines in its response to recommendation 1 is a sensible approach. What is important, however, is that where incineration technology is used, it is done in such a way that maximum levels of utility are gained from incinerating residual waste, particularly in the generation of heat and energy.

Rhaid imi ddweud fy mod yn cyd-weld â phryderon y rhai sy'n gwrthwynebu llosgyddion ar y cyfan, yn enwedig o ran yr allyriadau gwenwynig peryglus a gynhyrchir drwy losgi gwastraff. Er nad oes digon o dystiolaeth, ar hyn o bryd, i brofi'r ddamcaniaeth nad yw allyriadau yn niweidiol i iechyd pobl, mae mwy a mwy o dystiolaeth anecdotaidd a thystiolaeth achosion yn dod i'r amlwg sy'n awgrymu nad yw hwn yn ateb iechyd y cyhoedd yn yr hirdymor. Yn y byrdymor, fodd bynnag, mae'r defnydd o dechnoleg llosgi fel un opsiwn polisi yn strategaeth ehangach y Llywodraeth ar wastraff yn dderbyniol, ac mae'r terfyn o 30% y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei amlinellu yn ei hymateb i argymhelliad 1 yn synhwyrol. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig, fodd bynnag, yw, lle y defnyddir technoleg llosgi, fod hynny'n cael ei wneud yn y fath ffordd fel y gwneir y defnydd gorau o wastraff gweddilliol a losgir, yn enwedig o ran cynhyrchu gwres ac ynni.

There has to be greater understanding and acceptance that the waste that we generate is a valuable resource that must be properly capitalised in the Welsh economy. We have a circular economy concept, and that is why I believe it is highly important that we are pumping back materials into the economy rather than burning or burying them. That is the only viable solution for the future.

Mae angen deall a derbyn yn well bod y gwastraff a gynhyrchwn yn adnodd gwerthfawr y mae'n rhaid manteisio'n briodol arno yn economi Cymru. Mae gennym gysyniad o economi cylchol, a dyna pam y credaf ei bod yn hynod bwysig ein bod yn ailgyflwyno deunyddiau yn yr economi yn hytrach na'u llosgi neu'u claddu. Dyna'r unig ateb ymarferol ar gyfer y dyfodol.

I do have some concerns about the time frames built into the service level contracts that local authorities are currently signing up to. We cannot be locking councils into 25-year contracts on the one hand, and then expecting them to invest in more sustainable technologies to reduce residual waste on the other, particularly if there are disincentives in those contracts that financially penalise councils for failing to maintain certain levels of residual waste. If the Government really wants to stand by its sustainability credentials then it needs to start investing now in alternative technologies, such as mechanical-biological treatment, and encourage local authorities to do the same.

Mae gennyf rai pryderon ynghylch y terfynau amser sy'n rhan o'r cytundebau lefel gwasanaeth y mae awdurdodau lleol yn ymrwymo iddynt ar hyn o bryd. Ni ddylem glymu cynghorau wrth gontractau 25 mlynedd o hyd ar y naill law, ac yna ddisgwyl iddynt fuddsoddi mewn technolegau mwy cynaliadwy i leihau gwastraff gweddilliol ar y llaw arall, yn enwedig os oes anghymhellion yn y contractau hynny sy'n cosbi cynghorau'n ariannol am fethu â chyflenwi lefel benodol o wastraff gweddilliol. Os yw'r Llywodraeth o ddifrif am amddiffyn ei henw da am gynaliadwyedd yna mae angen iddi ddechrau buddsoddi yn awr mewn technolegau amgen, fel triniaeth fiolegol fecanyddol, ac annog awdurdodau lleol i wneud yr un peth.

I believe the work that the committee has produced is a very good starting point for considering the future of Wales's residual waste policy and urging a rethink on the large incinerators currently being procured with public money. I understand that for the residents of Cardiff South and Penarth, and potentially Newport, this report does not go far enough, and yet I sincerely hope that the Welsh Government acts on the evidence contained in the report and follows through on the recommendations.

Credaf fod y gwaith y mae'r pwyllgor wedi'i gynhyrchu yn fan cychwyn da iawn ar gyfer ystyried dyfodol polisi gwastraff gweddilliol Cymru a meddwl eto am y llosgyddion mawr sy'n cael eu caffael drwy arian cyhoeddus ar hyn o bryd. Caf ar ddeall, o ran trigolion De Caerdydd a Phenarth, a Chasnewydd o bosibl, nad yw'r adroddiad hwn yn mynd yn ddigon pell, ac eto mawr obeithiaf y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithredu ar y dystiolaeth sydd yn yr adroddiad ac ar yr argymhellion.

16:01 **Kenneth Skates** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer, for allowing me to speak in this important debate. I congratulate the Minister on the excellent overall recycling rate of 53% that is currently being achieved across Wales. I understand that Wales is the first UK country to break the 50% barrier, and that we are continuing our year-on-year increase, whereas rates in other UK countries are dropping off. It is fair to say that the response from local authorities and householders has been excellent. It should not be too long before Wales matches the very best areas around the world—places such as Marin County in California, which has achieved recycling rates of 70% and above in some communities.

Diolch ichi, Ddirprwy Lywydd, am roi cyfle imi siarad yn y ddadl bwysig hon. Hoffwn longyfarch y Gweinidog ar y gyfradd ailgylchu gyffredinol ardderchog o 53% sy'n cael ei chyflawni ar hyn o bryd ledled Cymru. Caf ar ddeall mai Cymru yw'r wlad gyntaf yn y DU i dorri'r trothwy o 50%, a'n bod yn parhau â'n cynnydd o flwyddyn i flwyddyn, tra bod cyfraddau yng ngwledydd eraill y DU yn gostwng. Mae'n deg dweud bod yr ymateb gan awdurdodau lleol a deiliaid tai wedi bod yn ardderchog. Ni ddylai fod yn rhy hir cyn bod Cymru yn efelychu'r mannau gorau yn y byd—lleoedd megis Marin County yng Nghaliffornia, sydd wedi cyflawni cyfraddau ailgylchu o 70% ac uwch mewn rhai cymunedau.

However, the higher you go, the more difficult it gets. There will always be a ceiling in terms of recycling, and hence the need to manage the smaller portion of waste that cannot be recycled. We must stop sending it to landfill—I think everyone is in agreement on this—and we should be generating valuable energy with it instead. I applaud the aim of the Welsh Government that, by 2025, substantially less residual waste will be produced, and I applaud the 2050 zero waste target, whereby eventually everything will be recycled.

Fodd bynnag, po uchaf yr ewch, mwyaf anodd y dasg. Byddwch bob amser yn cyrraedd rhyw derfyn uchaf o ran ailgylchu, ac felly dyna pam mae angen rheoli'r gyfran lai o wastraff na ellir ei hailgylchu. Rhaid inni roi'r gorau i'w anfon i safleoedd tirlenwi—credaf fod pawb yn cytuno ar hyn—a dylem fod yn cynhyrchu ynni gwerthfawr gydag ef yn lle hynny. Cymeradwyaf nod Llywodraeth Cymru y bydd cryn dipyn yn llai o wastraff gweddilliol yn cael ei gynhyrchu erbyn 2025, a chymeradwyaf y targed o ddim gwastraff erbyn 2050, pryd y bydd popeth yn cael ei ailgylchu yn y pen draw.

I support emerging waste technologies, but I think that caution is needed. We must be certain that they work properly and are not prohibitively expensive. Incineration with energy recovery is tried and tested and is common throughout Europe, including in the middle of many large cities—for example, Amsterdam and Copenhagen. I welcome the Welsh Government's commitment to work towards the development of markets for heat from incinerators through work with the planning authorities and the Carbon Trust. This improves their overall efficiency and helps to support the local economy. I also take comfort from assurances from the Health Protection Agency on any potential health risks associated with incinerators. It states that:

Rwy'n cefnogi technolegau gwastraff newydd, ond credaf fod angen bod yn ofalus. Rhaid inni fod yn sicr eu bod yn gweithio'n iawn ac nad ydynt yn afresymol o ddrud. Mae llosgi gan adfer ynni yn ddull profedig ac yn gyffredin ledled Ewrop, gan gynnwys yng nghanol llawer o ddinasoedd mawr—er enghraifft, Amsterdam a Copenhagen. Croesawaf ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru i weithio tuag at ddatblygu marchnadoedd ar gyfer gwres o losgyddion drwy weithio gyda'r awdurdodau cynllunio a'r Ymddiriedolaeth Carbon. Mae hyn yn gwella eu heffeithlonrwydd cyffredinol ac yn helpu i gefnogi'r economi leol. Rwyf hefyd yn cael fy nghysuro gan sicrwydd yr Asiantaeth Diogelu Iechyd ynglŷn ag unrhyw risgiau posibl i iechyd sy'n gysylltiedig â llosgyddion. Noda:

'modern, well-managed incinerators make only a small contribution to local concentrations of air pollutants'

mae llosgyddion modern wedi'u rheoli'n dda ond yn gwneud cyfraniad bach tuag at grynodiadau lleol o lygryddion aer

and that any impacts on health,

a bod unrhyw effeithiau ar iechyd,

'if they exist, are likely to be very small and not detectable.'

os ydynt yn bodoli, yn debygol o fod yn fach iawn ac nid yn amlwg.

They are, after all, the experts on health, and it is their job to protect our health. We should take every notice of what they present to us, and base policy on facts and indisputable evidence.

Wedi'r cyfan, nhw yw'r arbenigwyr ar iechyd, eu gwaith nhw yw diogelu ein hiechyd. Dylem dalu pob sylw i'r hyn y maent yn ei gyflwyno inni, a seilio polisi ar ffeithiau a thystiolaeth ddiamheuol.

16:04 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

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This is an important debate. I sat on the committee previously, and we found out from campaigners that they did not feel that their voices were being heard, and I am glad that we could be that voice for them. I want to focus on recommendations 2 and 3; my colleague Llyr Huws Gruffydd will concentrate on other aspects of the report.

Mae hon yn ddadl bwysig. Bûm yn aelod o'r pwyllgor yn flaenorol, a dywedodd ymgyrchwyr wrthym nad oeddent yn teimlo bod eu lleisiau yn cael eu clywed, ac rwy'n falch y gallem fod yn llais iddynt. Hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar argymhellion 2 a 3; bydd fy nghyd-Aelod Llyr Huws Gruffydd yn canolbwyntio ar agweddau eraill ar yr adroddiad.

We can see from recommendation 2 that it is crucial to ensure that local authorities are not tied into long-term incineration contracts and thus robbed of the flexibility that they need to react to new developments in waste management that may be more effective and cheaper in the long term. I think that is reflected in the Welsh Government response, which says that long-term contracts must be designed to flexible in respect of input tonnages.

Gallwn weld o argymhelliad 2 ei bod yn hanfodol sicrhau nad yw awdurdodau lleol yn cael eu clymu gan gontractau llosgi yn yr hirdymor a thrwy hynny golli'r hyblygrwydd sydd ei angen arnynt i ymateb i ddatblygiadau newydd ym maes rheoli gwastraff a all fod yn fwy effeithiol ac yn rhatach yn yr hirdymor. Credaf fod hynny wedi'i adlewyrchu yn ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru, sy'n dweud bod yn rhaid i gontractau hirdymor gael eu cynllunio i fod yn hyblyg mewn perthynas â thunelli mewnbwn.

I take that to mean that there would be no minimal level of waste for incineration, but perhaps the Minister can provide more detail. It is important that councils are not sent demands for hundreds of thousands of pounds for failing to achieve minimum tonnage levels, as happened in Stoke. This flexibility is crucial because, as Friends of the Earth Cymru has suggested, there will be a continued focus on incineration on the part of the Welsh Government together with more commonplace 25-year contracts. This flexibility must be hammered out so that it puts the onus back on the operator to provide the best service, rather than it being provided with a cushion paid for by the ratepayer.

Cymeraf fod hynny'n golygu na fyddai isafswm lefel o wastraff i'w losgi, ond efallai y gall y Gweinidog roi rhagor o fanylion. Mae'n bwysig nad yw cynghorau yn cael cais am gannoedd o filoedd o bunnoedd am fethu â chyflawni isafswm lefel o dunelli, fel y digwyddodd yn Stoke. Mae'r hyblygrwydd hwn yn hanfodol oherwydd, fel yr awgryma Cyfeillion y Ddaear Cymru, bydd ffocws Llywodraeth Cymru ar losgi yn parhau, ynghyd â chontractau mwy cyffredin am 25 mlynedd. Rhaid sicrhau'r hyblygrwydd hwn fel bod cyfrifoldeb ar y gweithredwr i ddarparu'r gwasanaeth gorau, yn hytrach na rhoi clustog iddo y telir amdano gan y trethdalwr.

The Welsh Government's insistence that local authorities continue with procurement processes for large incineration units is not borne out by reality. Per capita waste in Wales, as across the UK and Europe, continues to fall. A study for the Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives has found that incinerators in parts of the EU already have the capacity to burn more than the non-recyclable waste generated. It warns that a further increase in incineration capacity poses an environmental and economic threat. Another report by the consultancy Enomia found that the UK could have almost 7 million tonnes more capacity than the residual waste needed to be treated by 2015 if the facilities with planning consent reach operation. That could rise to 11 million tonnes if facilities seeking planning permission are granted consent.

Mae'r ffaith bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynnu bod awdurdodau lleol yn parhau â phrosesau caffael ar gyfer unedau llosgi mawr yn mynd yn groes i'r sefyllfa wirioneddol. Mae gwastraff y pen yng Nghymru, a ledled y DU ac Ewrop, yn parhau i ostwng. Mae astudiaeth ar ran y Gynghrair Fyd-eang ar gyfer Dewisiadau Eraill yn lle Llosgyddion wedi canfod y gall llosgyddion mewn rhannau o'r UE eisoes losgi mwy na'r gwastraff a gynhyrchir na ellir ei ailgylchu. Mae'n rhybuddio bod cynnydd pellach yn y gallu i losgi gwastraff yn berygl amgylcheddol ac economaidd. Canfu adroddiad arall gan ymgynghoriaeth Enomia y gallai'r DU fod sefyllfa lle y gall losgi bron 7 miliwn o dunelli yn fwy na'r gwastraff gweddilliol y mae angen ei drin erbyn 2015 os yw'r cyfleusterau sydd wedi cael caniatâd cynllunio yn mynd yn weithredol. Gallai hynny godi i 11 miliwn o dunelli os bydd cyfleusterau sy'n ceisio caniatâd cynllunio yn cael y caniatâd hwnnw.

The Welsh Government's response to recommendation 3 shows its support for new technology, but, again, this procurement process could rob local authorities of the flexibility to choose alternative technologies. One of the points made by opponents of incineration over and over again is that, a quarter of a century ago, we knew a fraction of what we know now about waste recycling, so why should councils commit to 25-year incineration contracts, particularly, as I have suggested, if it holds the prospect of having to live with out-of-date and potentially overpriced technology at the ratepayers' expense?

Dengys ymateb Llywodraeth Cymru i argymhelliad 3 ei chefnogaeth i dechnoleg newydd, ond, unwaith eto, gallai'r broses gaffael hon amddifadu awdurdodau lleol o'r hyblygrwydd i ddewis technolegau amgen. Un o'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan wrthwynebwyr llosgyddion dro ar ôl tro yw, chwarter canrif yn ôl, nad oeddem ond yn gwybod ychydig iawn am yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wybod yn awr am ailgylchu gwastraff, felly pam y dylai cynghorau ymrwymo i gontractau llosgi 25 mlynedd o hyd, yn enwedig, fel yr awgrymwyd gennyf, os oes posibilrwydd y byddant yn gorfod byw gyda thechnoleg nad yw'n gyfredol ac y maent yn talu gormod amdani o bosibl, a hynny oll ar draul y trethdalwyr?

Also, it is worth mentioning that campaigners have sent me an e-mail today saying, with regard to the Viridor contract for Prosiect Gwyrdd, that the company has said it would prove excellent value for money. However, how do we know that when it has not been compared with other waste solutions? It has only been compared with incineration. I do not think that that gives us a fair analysis when we are supposed to be assessing the situation in Wales.

Hefyd, mae'n werth nodi bod ymgyrchwyr wedi anfon e-bost ataf heddiw yn dweud, o ran contract Viridor ar gyfer Prosiect Gwyrdd, fod y cwmni wedi dweud y byddai'n rhoi gwerth ardderchog am arian. Fodd bynnag, sut rydym yn gwybod hynny os nad yw wedi ei gymharu ag atebion gwastraff eraill? Nid yw ond wedi cael ei gymharu â llosgi. Ni chredaf fod hynny'n rhoi dadansoddiad teg inni o ystyried mai'r nod yw asesu'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru.

Following on from that, I do not think that the Welsh Government has paid enough attention to mechanical-biological treatment as a viable alternative to incineration. The number of MBT plants in Europe, in Austria, Germany, Italy and Spain, increased by almost 60% to more than 330 plants between 2005 and 2011. That shows that that is a possible way forward that we could be looking into more. Furthermore, MBT gives the flexibility that we need in Wales, because it can contain different treatment modules that can be upsized, downsized or work in batch mode. Therefore, it is able to respond to changes in volumes and the content of waste. Mass burning incinerators just do not have that flexibility.

Yn dilyn y pwynt hwnnw, ni chredaf fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi digon o sylw i driniaeth fiolegol fecanyddol fel dewis amgen ymarferol yn lle llosgi. Mae nifer y safleoedd TFF yn Ewrop, yn Awstria, yr Almaen, yr Eidal a Sbaen, wedi cynyddu bron 60% i fwy na 330 o safleoedd rhwng 2005 a 2011. Dengys hynny fod hon yn ffordd bosibl ymlaen y gallem fod yn ei hystyried ymhellach. Ar ben hynny, mae TFF yn rhoi'r hyblygrwydd sydd ei angen arnom yng Nghymru, oherwydd y gall gynnwys modiwlau trin gwahanol y gellir eu cynyddu, eu lleihau neu eu gweithredu ar sail sypiau. Felly, mae'n gallu ymateb i newidiadau mewn cyfeintiau a chynnwys gwastraff. Nid oes gan losgyddion crynswth y fath hyblygrwydd.

Lastly, even though local authorities would be stuck with incinerators for at least 25 years, only limited upgrades would be technically feasible during that time. By contrast, the lower capital cost of an MBT plant, together with its modular character, would allow significant upgrades both during and at the end of its contract. It seems to me that there are more reasons than not for looking at alternatives to incineration in Wales and for the Minister to take this Petitions Committee report on board in the manner we produced it. Potentially, the Environment and Sustainability Committee could conduct a further investigation, which is, I think, needed to seek alternatives in this realm.

Yn olaf, er y byddai awdurdodau lleol yn gorfod parhau i ddefnyddio llosgyddion am o leiaf 25 mlynedd, dim ond uwchraddio cyfyngedig a fyddai'n ddichonadwy yn dechnegol yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw. Ar y llaw arall, byddai cost cyfalaf is safle TFF, ynghyd â'i gymeriad modiwlaidd, yn ei gwneud yn bosibl i safle gael ei uwchraddio'n sylweddol yn ystod ac ar ddiwedd ei gontract. Ymddengys imi fod mwy o resymau na pheidio dros edrych ar ddewisiadau eraill yn lle llosgi yng Nghymru ac y dylai'r Gweinidog dderbyn yr adroddiad hwn gan y Pwyllgor Deisebau yn y modd y'i paratowyd gennym. O bosibl, gallai Pwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd gynnal ymchwiliad pellach, sydd ei angen, fe gredaf, er mwyn chwilio am ddewisiadau eraill yn y maes hwn.

16:09 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I add my voice to those who caution against the use of incineration. I have been involved, in my region, with the Crymlyn Burrows incinerator—the Material Recovery and Energy Centre—since 2001/02, when it opened. That particular incinerator has had considerable problems, culminating, only a few months ago, in the Environment Agency closing it down because of too abnormal emissions. We cannot rely on incinerators being well managed, and one emissions incident is one too many. The anxieties of those living near that incinerator when it was set up have been justified by the problems that that particular plant has suffered.

Hoffwn ymuno â'r rhai sy'n rhybuddio rhag defnyddio llosgyddion. Yn fy rhanbarth i, rwyf wedi bod yn ymwneud â llosgydd Tywyn Crymlyn—y Ganolfan Adfer Deunyddiau ac Ynni—ers 2001/02, pan agorwyd hi. Mae'r llosgydd penodol hwnnw wedi wynebu problemau sylweddol, gan arwain, dim ond ychydig fisoedd yn ôl, at benderfyniad Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd i'w gau oherwydd allyriadau rhy annormal. Ni allwn ddibynnu ar y ffaith y caiff llosgyddion eu rheoli'n dda, ac mae un achos o ollwng allyriadau yn un yn ormod. Mae pryderon y rhai sy'n byw ger y llosgydd pan gafodd ei sefydlu wedi eu cyfiawnhau oherwydd y problemau y mae'r safle penodol hwnnw wedi eu cael.

My view has always been that incineration is an out-of-date technology, and that it should not be an option for how we reduce our waste sent to landfill in Wales. We should be looking at the alternative technologies that have been highlighted here in terms of investment, and ensuring that we are not only reducing the amount of waste that goes to landfill, both commercial and domestic, but providing facilities for treating that waste that are modern and not polluting in their own right.

Fy marn i erioed yw mai hen dechnoleg yw llosgi, ac na ddylai fod yn opsiwn wrth ystyried sut yr ydym yn lleihau'r gwastraff a anfonwn i safleoedd tirlenwi yng Nghymru. Dylem fod yn edrych ar y technolegau amgen y tynnwyd sylw atynt yma o ran buddsoddi, a sicrhau ein bod nid yn unig yn lleihau faint o wastraff sy'n mynd i safleoedd tirlenwi, gwastraff masnachol a domestig, ond yn darparu cyfleusterau ar gyfer trin y gwastraff sy'n gyfoes ac nad ydynt yn llygru yn eu rhinwedd eu hunain.

I think that the case has already been made that it is difficult to prove the pollution impact of an incinerator. It is clear that there are emissions from an incinerator. It is also clear that there are waste products that have to go to landfill, some of which have to go to landfill for concealed and specialised waste disposal because of the nature of the particular waste. The nature of the waste that comes out of the incinerators also depends, of course, on what exactly you are seeking to burn in them. Every process has an output, and incineration is no different. The issue is not that incinerators are not polluting—the issue is to what extent they pollute compared to other technologies. My view is that incineration is more polluting than some of the alternatives that are available.

Credaf fod yr achos eisoes wedi ei wneud ei bod yn anodd profi effaith llygredd llosgydd. Mae'n amlwg bod llosgydd yn rhyddhau allyriadau. Mae hefyd yn amlwg bod cynhyrchion gwastraff y mae'n rhaid iddynt gael eu hanfon i safle tirlenwi, y mae'n rhaid i rai ohonynt fynd i safleoedd tirlenwi i'w gwaredu mewn ffordd gudd ac arbenigol oherwydd natur y gwastraff penodol. Mae natur y gwastraff sy'n deillio o'r llosgyddion hefyd yn dibynnu, wrth gwrs, ar beth yn union yr ydych yn ceisio ei losgi ynddynt. Mae pob proses yn cynhyrchu rhywbeth, ac nid yw llosgi yn wahanol. Nid oes neb yn gwadu nad yw llosgyddion yn llygru—y mater dan sylw yw i ba raddau y maent yn llygru o'u cymharu â thechnolegau eraill. Fy marn i yw bod llosgi yn fwy llygredig na rhai o'r dewisiadau eraill sydd ar gael.

My concern regarding the Government's response to the Petitions Committee's report is that although it happily accepts the recommendation that local authorities should not be impeded by long-term contracts in meeting the 70% target by 2025, its actions seem to go against that in terms of the £9 million a year grant that it is putting into Prosiect Gwyrdd in Cardiff. Although that is an energy-from-waste plant, it is still based on an incineration principle. Welsh Government money is being used to bolster a long-term contract associated with that plant. If the Government believes that long-term contracts are not appropriate in relation to incineration or energy from waste, simply because of the case that Bethan Jenkins laid out, that technology changes very quickly and we need to take that into account, it needs to put its money where its mouth is and say that this grant is not appropriate in this particular case for that reason.

Fy mhryder ynglŷn ag ymateb y Llywodraeth i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deisebau yw, er ei bod yn fodlon derbyn yr argymhelliad na ddylai awdurdodau lleol gael eu rhwystro gan gontractau hirdymor i gyrraedd y targed o 70% erbyn 2025, ymddengys ei bod yn gweithredu'n groes i hynny o ran y grant o £9 miliwn y flwyddyn y mae'n ei roi i Brosiect Gwyrdd yng Nghaerdydd. Er mai safle troi gwastraff yn ynni ydyw, mae'n dal yn seiliedig ar egwyddor llosgi. Mae arian Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael ei ddefnyddio i gryfhau contract hirdymor sy'n gysylltiedig â'r safle hwnnw. Os cred y Llywodraeth nad yw cytundebau hirdymor yn briodol mewn perthynas â llosgi neu droi gwastraff yn ynni, yn syml oherwydd y ddadl a gyflwynwyd gan Bethan Jenkins, bod technoleg yn newid yn gyflym iawn a bod angen inni ystyried hynny, mae angen iddi roi ei harian ar ei gair a dweud nad yw'r grant hwn yn briodol yn yr achos penodol hwn am y rheswm hwnnw.

It seems that local authorities are being drawn to incineration as an easy route out. I know that landfill tax is particularly burdensome on local authority budgets, and I know that the Welsh Government has also set some very challenging targets for local authorities. However, we need to step back a bit and determine how we are going to process our waste in a way that is sustainable, futureproofed, and will deliver an environmental benefit, not environmental negatives, as incineration does.

Ymddengys bod awdurdodau lleol yn cael eu denu at losgi fel ateb hawdd. Gwn fod treth tirlenwi yn arbennig o feichus ar gyllidebau awdurdodau lleol, a gwn fod Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd wedi pennu rhai targedau heriol iawn i awdurdodau lleol. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni gamu'n ôl a phenderfynu sut yr ydym yn bwriadu prosesu ein gwastraff mewn ffordd sy'n gynaliadwy, yn ddiogel at y dyfodol, ac a fydd yn cynnig mantais amgylcheddol, nid anfanteision amgylcheddol, fel y gwna llosgyddion.

The evidence in relation to the Crymlyn Burrows plant is quite clear that, because Neath Port Talbot and Bridgend councils locked themselves into a long-term contract with gate prices, after a few years they were, effectively, forced, despite the fact that the plant contains upfront sourcing facilities, to go ahead with other recycling at point of source. That was to try to reduce the amount of waste going through the plant, because the gate price was so extortionate. That is a good example of local authorities tying themselves into a long-term contract and finding that the contract is not affordable over that term and then having to mitigate that. I believe that, because they have tied themselves into that contract, they have found themselves in a situation where they are making future investment in more pertinent and relevant technologies in terms of avoiding landfill, and recycling and reducing waste is going to prove very difficult and not affordable for them.

Mae'r dystiolaeth ynglŷn â safle Tywyn Crymlyn yn eithaf clir, i gyngor Castell-nedd Port Talbot a chyngor Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, am eu bod wedi'u clymu eu hunain wrth gontract hirdymor gyda phrisiau wrth y giât, ar ôl ychydig flynyddoedd, gael eu gorfodi i bob diben, er bod y safle yn cynnwys cyfleusterau cyrchu ymlaen llaw, i fwrw ymlaen â phrosesau ailgylchu eraill yn y tarddle, a hynny er mwyn ceisio lleihau faint o wastraff a anfonwyd i'r safle, am fod y pris wrth y giât mor afresymol. Mae honno'n enghraifft dda o awdurdodau lleol yn clymu eu hunain wrth gontract hirdymor a chanfod nad yw'r contract yn fforddiadwy dros y tymor hwnnw ac yna'n gorfod lliniaru hynny. Credaf, am eu bod wedi clymu eu hunain wrth y contract hwnnw, eu bod mewn sefyllfa lle maent yn buddsoddi mewn technolegau mwy perthnasol yn y dyfodol o ran osgoi tirlenwi, ac y bydd ailgylchu a lleihau gwastraff yn anodd iawn ac yn amhosibl iddynt ei fforddio.

I applaud the recommendations of the Petitions Committee and hope that the Minister takes them on board and responds not just with words but with actions.

Cymeradwyaf argymhellion y Pwyllgor Deisebau a gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn eu derbyn ac yn ymateb nid yn unig drwy eiriau ond drwy weithredu.

16:14 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful to the Chair and members of the Petitions Committee for bringing forward this report and heartily endorse their recommendations. The Welsh Government strategy, 'Towards Zero Waste', sets out ambitious targets for recycling in Wales. Statutory targets have been set that require 70% of municipal waste to be recycled by 2025. Interim targets have been set to ensure that that target will be met. Wales is the only country in the United Kingdom to have such statutory targets—this is clearly to be welcomed and commended.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i Gadeirydd ac aelodau'r Pwyllgor Deisebau am gyflwyno'r adroddiad hwn a chymeradwyaf eu hargymhellion yn fawr iawn. Mae strategaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, 'Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastraff', yn nodi targedau uchelgeisiol ar gyfer ailgylchu yng Nghymru. Pennwyd targedau statudol sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i 70% o wastraff trefol gael ei ailgylchu erbyn 2025. Pennwyd targedau interim i sicrhau y caiff y targed hwnnw ei gyflawni. Cymru yw'r unig wlad yn y Deyrnas Unedig i bennu targedau statudol o'r fath—mae hyn yn amlwg i'w groesawu a'i ganmol.

However, the report notes that, as it stands, even those local authorities with high recycling rates have residual waste left over that has traditionally gone to landfill. While efforts have been made to reduce the residual waste stream, there remains a need to dispose of non-recyclable rubbish. We are all aware of the mantra 'reduce, reuse, recycle', a mantra that is endorsed by the good work of Wastesavers in Newport and Homemakers Community Recycling in Abergavenny. We must bear in mind that, even if the Welsh Government's ambitious target of a 70% recycling rate is achieved, there will still be a residual waste stream of non-recyclable material.

Fodd bynnag, noda'r adroddiad, fel y saif, fod hyd yn oed yr awdurdodau lleol hynny sydd â chyfraddau ailgylchu uchel yn gorfod ymdrin â gwastraff gweddilliol dros ben sydd wedi mynd i safleoedd tirlenwi yn draddodiadol. Er bod ymdrechion wedi'u gwneud i leihau'r llif o wastraff gweddilliol, mae angen o hyd waredu sbwriel na ellir ei ailgylchu. Rydym i gyd yn ymwybodol o'r neges 'lleihau, ailddefnyddio, ailgylchu', neges a ategir gan waith da Wastesavers yng Nghasnewydd ac Ailgylchu Cymunedol Homemakers yn y Fenni. Rhaid inni gofio, hyd yn oed os cyflawnir targed uchelgeisiol Llywodraeth Cymru i gyrraedd cyfradd ailgylchu o 70%, y bydd llif o wastraff gweddilliol sy'n cynnwys deunydd na ellir ei ailgylchu o hyd.

The committee has recommended that the Welsh Government seeks opportunities to support emerging waste treatment technologies that could, in time, offer a viable alternative to incineration. I welcome the report's evidence and recommendations, but I call on the Welsh Government to reconsider its funding support for long-term large-scale regional incinerators on financial, health and environmental grounds.

Mae'r pwyllgor wedi argymell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn chwilio am gyfleoedd i gefnogi technolegau trin gwastraff newydd a allai, ymhen amser, gynnig dewis amgen ymarferol yn lle llosgi. Croesawaf dystiolaeth ac argymhellion yr adroddiad, ond galwaf ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ailystyried ei chymorth ariannol i losgyddion rhanbarthol hirdymor ar raddfa fawr a hynny am resymau ariannol, iechyd ac amgylcheddol.

Financially, it is critical to ensure that local authorities' ability to increase recycling and composting rates is not compromised by long-term incineration contracts. It is encouraging that the Welsh Government has provided certainty that the long-term contracts to be entered into are designed to be flexible in respect of input tonnages. However, it needs to be clarified that no local authority in Wales will be required to provide a minimum level of waste for incineration at any point in the contracts' duration. I am also concerned that the Welsh Government's focus on incineration—to the exclusion of alternatives such as mechanical-biological treatment, which has been successful in many sites including at Avonmouth—means that 25-year contracts with large costs to council tax payers will be usual. I seek assurances from the Minister that that will not be the case.

Yn ariannol, mae'n hanfodol sicrhau nad yw gallu awdurdodau lleol i gynyddu cyfraddau ailgylchu a chompostio yn cael ei beryglu gan gontractau llosgi hirdymor. Mae'n galonogol bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi rhoi sicrwydd bod y contractau hirdymor yr ymrwymir iddynt wedi'u cynllunio i fod yn hyblyg o ran tunelli mewnbwn. Fodd bynnag, mae angen egluro na fydd yn ofynnol i unrhyw awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru ddarparu isafswm lefel o wastraff i'w losgi ar unrhyw adeg yn ystod y contractau. Rwyf hefyd yn pryderu bod ffocws Llywodraeth Cymru ar losgi—ar draul dulliau eraill fel triniaeth fecanyddol fiolegol, a fu'n llwyddiannus mewn nifer o safleoedd gan gynnwys Avonmouth—yn golygu y bydd contractau 25 mlynedd o hyd gyda chostau mawr i dalwyr y dreth gyngor yn dod yn arferol. Gofynnaf am sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog na fydd hynny'n digwydd.

The most important priority has to be the health impact of incinerators. I note that the report recommends that the Welsh Government considers the feasibility of contributing to a comprehensive study, in association with appropriate stakeholders to explore any potential health risks that could be associated with the release of very small particles from incinerators. Locally, while there are plans to erect a new incinerator in Cardiff, there is still an outstanding planning application in Newport, which is strongly opposed locally.

Y flaenoriaeth bwysicaf, mae'n rhaid, yw effaith llosgyddion ar iechyd. Sylwaf fod yr adroddiad yn argymell bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn ystyried y posibilrwydd o gyfrannu at astudiaeth gynhwysfawr, ar y cyd â rhanddeiliaid priodol i archwilio unrhyw risgiau posibl i iechyd a allai fod yn gysylltiedig â rhyddhau gronynnau bach iawn o losgyddion. Yn lleol, er bod cynlluniau ar y gweill i godi llosgydd newydd yng Nghaerdydd, mae cais cynllunio yng Nghasnewydd sydd eto i'w benderfynu, a wrthwynebir yn gryf yn lleol.

Even the most modern incinerators may emit toxic chemicals and produce toxic ash. There are large concentrations of dioxins in the residues that often emerge during commissioning and shut-down periods. Of particular concern to health are the ultra-fine particles that can escape pollution-control equipment and can be carried several miles by the wind. These can be inhaled by humans, causing chest complaints, as well as eaten by grazing animals and passed through the food chain.

Gall hyd yn oed y llosgyddion mwyaf modern allyrru cemegion gwenwynig a chynhyrchu lludw gwenwynig. Ceir crynodiadau mawr o ddiocsinau yn y gweddillion sydd yn aml yn dod i'r amlwg yn ystod cyfnodau comisiynu a chau. Yr hyn sydd o bryder arbennig i iechyd yw'r gronynnau mân iawn a all fynd drwy offer rheoli llygredd a chael eu cludo sawl milltir gan y gwynt. Gall y rhain gael eu hanadlu gan bobl, gan achosi anhwylderau ar y frest, a'u bwyta hefyd gan anifeiliaid yn pori a'u trosglwyddo drwy'r gadwyn fwyd.

The Environment Agency and the Health Protection Agency assure us that modern incinerators do not pollute. Yet, Wales's incinerator at Crymlin Burrows was reported in December 2010 to have failed five out of 10 dioxin environment emission tests. In December 2012, it was again in breach of emission limits, and closed down until it could demonstrate that it was in compliance with its permit. Other twenty-first century incinerators known to have breached emissions limits include those at Dundee, Nottingham, Stoke, Bolton, Sheffield, Tees Valley, Dudley, Wolverhampton and Coventry. Such breaches did not take account of emissions of fine and ultra-fine particles, which, until recently, have not been separately monitored and are known to comprise a definite health hazard.

Mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd a'r Asiantaeth Diogelu Iechyd yn rhoi sicrwydd inni nad yw llosgyddion modern yn llygru. Eto i gyd, yn ôl adroddiad ym mis Rhagfyr 2010 roedd llosgydd Cymru yn Nhywyn Crymlyn wedi methu pump allan o 10 o brofion allyriadau deuocsinau yn yr amgylchedd. Ym mis Rhagfyr 2012, roedd yn torri terfynau allyrru unwaith eto, a chafodd ei gau nes ei fod yn gallu dangos ei fod yn cydymffurfio ag amodau ei ganiatâd. Ymhlith y llosgyddion eraill a godwyd yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain y gwyddys eu bod wedi torri terfynau allyriadau mae'r rhai yn Dundee, Nottingham, Stoke, Bolton, Sheffield, Tees Valley, Dudley, Wolverhampton a Chofentri. Nid oedd achosion o'r fath o dor-rheol yn ystyried allyriadau o ronynnau mân a mân iawn, nad ydynt, tan yn ddiweddar, wedi cael eu monitro ar wahân ac y gwyddys eu bod yn berygl penodol i iechyd.

16:18 **Antoinette Sandbach** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful to William Graham for taking an intervention. I know that there have been problems in north Wales with the Castle Cement incineration process. Indeed, there is a charity called Emission Watch that has a large amount of data on dioxin emissions that might be useful to the Welsh Government, and I would be happy to write to the Minister on that. Castle Cement was fined by the Environment Agency concerning its emissions.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i William Graham am dderbyn ymyriad. Gwn fod problemau wedi bod yn y gogledd gyda phroses losgi Castle Cement. Yn wir, mae gan elusen o'r enw Emission Watch gryn dipyn o ddata ar allyriadau deuocsinau a allai fod yn ddefnyddiol i Lywodraeth Cymru, a byddwn yn fwy na pharod i ysgrifennu at y Gweinidog am hynny. Cafodd Castle Cement ddirwy gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd ynghylch ei allyriadau.

16:18 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you. There is, in short, considerable disagreement as to whether waste incinerators constitute a health risk. The EC communication on the precautionary principle states that the precautionary principle should be applied

Diolch ichi. Yn gryno, ceir cryn anghytundeb ynghylch a yw llosgyddion gwastraff yn peri risg i iechyd. Mae nodyn y CE ar yr egwyddor ragofalus yn datgan y dylid cymhwyso'r egwyddor ragofalus

'where there are reasonable grounds for concern that potential hazards may affect the environment or human, animal or plant health, and when at the same time the lack of scientific information precludes a detailed scientific evaluation'.

lle ceir sail resymol dros bryderu y gall peryglon posibl effeithio ar yr amgylchedd neu iechyd pobl, anifeiliaid neu blanhigion, ac ar yr un pryd lle mae diffyg gwybodaeth wyddonol yn golygu nad oes modd cynnal gwerthusiad gwyddonol manwl.

The EU treaty article 174 recognises that scientific evaluations can be inconclusive and that priority should be accorded to public health.

Mae erthygl 174 o gytuniad yr UE yn cydnabod y gall gwerthusiadau gwyddonol fod yn amhendant ac y dylai blaenoriaeth gael ei rhoi i iechyd y cyhoedd.

While energy from waste incineration continues to be widely employed across Europe, there is a movement away from it as more modern, flexible and environmentally friendly treatments gain ground and as the downsides of incineration, which include conflict with waste reduction, reuse and recycling, become more apparent. I support the committee's recommendation that the Welsh Government seeks opportunities to support emerging waste treatment technologies that could, in time, offer a viable alternative to incineration.

Er bod ynni o losgi gwastraff yn parhau i gael ei ddefnyddio'n eang ledled Ewrop, mae cam i ffwrdd oddi wrtho wrth i driniaethau hyblyg, ecogyfeillgar, mwy modern ennill eu plwyf ac wrth i anfanteision llosgi, sy'n cynnwys gwrthdaro â lleihau gwastraff, ailddefnyddio ac ailgylchu, ddod yn fwy amlwg. Cefnogaf argymhelliad y pwyllgor bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn chwilio am gyfleoedd i gefnogi technolegau gwastraff newydd a allai, ymhen amser, gynnig dewis ymarferol yn lle llosgi.

The report highlights that there has to be greater understanding and acceptance that the waste we generate is a valuable resource and must be properly capitalised within the Welsh economy. We must have a circular economy concept; therefore it is highly important that we pump back materials into the economy rather than burning or burying them. That appears to be the only viable solution for the future.

Noda'r adroddiad fod rhaid cael deall a derbyn yn well bod y gwastraff a gynhyrchwn yn adnodd gwerthfawr a rhaid manteisio'n briodol arno o fewn economi Cymru. Rhaid wrth gysyniad o economi gylchol; felly mae'n hynod bwysig ein bod yn dychwelyd deunyddiau i'r economi yn hytrach na'u llosgi neu'u claddu. Ymddengys mai hwnnw yw'r unig ateb ymarferol ar gyfer y dyfodol.

16:19 **Llyr Huws Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Party of Wales welcomes the Petitions Committee's report on waste incineration, and we add our voice to the call for the Welsh Government to make sure that its recommendations are implemented. The current policy to fund waste incineration projects for 25 years is unsustainable for economic and environmental reasons. I would like to see the Welsh Government reconsider that approach. The current policy contradicts the progressive targets set in 'Towards Zero Waste' to recycle 70% of waste in Wales by 2025. Major incinerators, as we have heard, would act as a disincentive to any further improvements in waste reduction and recycling due to commitments to supply those incinerators with waste. As demonstrated by much of the evidence received by the committee, technology is developing rapidly in this field and the procurement process currently under way eliminates local authorities' flexibility to choose alternative technologies. As Friends of the Earth stated, it means that authorities making an early choice for a 25-year incineration contract are making a potentially expensive and risky investment, which would be £9 million a year, every year, for a quarter of a century. At the same time, of course, we are seeing a continuing decrease in the waste materials thrown away by every person.

Mae Plaid Cymru yn croesawu adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deisebau ar losgi gwastraff, ac rydym ninnau hefyd yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod ei argymhellion yn cael eu gweithredu. Mae'r polisi presennol i ariannu prosiectau llosgi gwastraff am 25 mlynedd yn anghynaliadwy am resymau economaidd ac amgylcheddol. Hoffwn weld Llywodraeth Cymru yn ailystyried hynny. Mae'r polisi presennol yn gwrthddweud y targedau blaengar a bennwyd yn 'Tuag at Ddyfodol Diwastraff' i ailgylchu 70% o wastraff yng Nghymru erbyn 2025. Byddai llosgyddion mawr, fel y clywsom, yn anghymhelliad i unrhyw welliannau pellach o ran lleihau ac ailgylchu gwastraff oherwydd ymrwymiadau i gyflenwi gwastraff i'r llosgyddion hynny. Fel y dangosodd llawer o'r dystiolaeth a roddwyd i'r pwyllgor, mae technoleg yn datblygu'n gyflym yn y maes hwn ac mae'r broses gaffael sy'n mynd rhagddi yn dileu hyblygrwydd awdurdodau lleol i ddewis technolegau amgen. Fel y nododd Cyfeillion y Ddaear, mae'n golygu bod awdurdodau sy'n gwneud dewis cynnar ar gyfer contract llosgi 25 mlynedd o hyd yn gwneud buddsoddiad a allai fod yn ddrud ac un sy'n dwyn risg, a fyddai'n costio £9 miliwn y flwyddyn, bob blwyddyn, am chwarter canrif. Ar yr un pryd, wrth gwrs, rydym yn gweld lleihad o hyd yn y deunyddiau gwastraff a deflir gan bob unigolyn.

Waste incineration would mean that local authorities would have the perverse incentive not to increase recycling rates as they would otherwise struggle to supply waste incinerators with sufficient combustibles. In Sweden, as recycling rates have risen to over 90%, which I hope is achievable in Wales, it now has to import from Norway to supply incinerators. There is also an overcapacity of incinerators in Germany and the Netherlands. The Scottish Government understands that and in its policy statement 'Zero Waste Regulations' it states that

Byddai llosgi gwastraff yn golygu y byddai gan awdurdodau lleol y cymhelliant gwrthnysig i beidio â chynyddu cyfraddau ailgylchu gan y byddent fel arall yn ei chael hi'n anodd rhoi cyflenwad digonol o ddeunydd hylosg i losgyddion gwastraff. Yn Sweden, gan fod cyfraddau ailgylchu wedi cynyddu i fwy na 90%, rhywbeth y gellir ei gyflawni yng Nghymru, gobeithiaf, rhaid mewnforio deunydd o Norwy bellach er mwyn cyflenwi llosgyddion. Mae gormod o losgyddion yn yr Almaen a'r Iseldiroedd hefyd. Mae Llywodraeth yr Alban yn deall hynny ac yn ei datganiad polisi, 'Rheoliadau Diwastraff' mae'n nodi

'the feedstock simply won't beavailable to feed large-scale plants or an extensive network of incinerators acrossScotland.'

na fyddai digon o ddeunydd ar gael i borthi safleoedd ar raddfa fawr na rhwydwaith estynedig o losgyddion ledled yr Alban.

However, it seems that the approach is very different in Wales. Bethan Jenkins, my colleague, and other stakeholders have used the example of the Avonmouth mechanical-biological treatment plant used by the west of England waste partnership as an example of existing alternative technology that is economically and environmentally more sustainable than incineration. The cost of an incinerator of the size sought by Prosiect Gwyrdd is around £200 million and only limited upgrades are technically feasible. The cost of the Avonmouth plant, on the other hand, was £25 million, and it can be upgraded in nine years.

Fodd bynnag, ymddengys bod yr ymagwedd yn wahanol iawn yng Nghymru. Mae Bethan Jenkins, fy nghyd-Aelod, a rhanddeiliaid eraill wedi cyfeirio at safle triniaeth fiolegol fecanyddol yn Avonmouth a ddefnyddir gan bartneriaeth gwastraff gorllewin Lloegr fel enghraifft o dechnoleg amgen bresennol sy'n fwy cynaliadwy, yn economaidd ac yn amgylcheddol, na llosgi. Mae llosgydd o'r maint a geisir gan Brosiect Gwyrdd yn costio tua £200 miliwn a dim ond uwchraddio cyfyngedig sy'n ddichonadwy yn dechnegol. Roedd safle Avonmouth, ar y llaw arall, yn costio £25 miliwn, a gellir ei uwchraddio mewn naw mlynedd.

It is established technology, as we heard earlier, with over 330 plants across Europe. Therefore, the Avonmouth MBT plant has a contract for nine years, is far cheaper to build, is already upgrading by adding pyrolysis and gasification units, and at the end of the nine years it is able to have a further upgrade in technology. However, apart from the cost, the 25-year tie-in and the impact on recycling and carbon emissions, there are the health issues. Anyone who doubts that there are risks to human health from waste incineration would do well to look at some of the documents laid for the environmental permitting regulations amendments, particularly the explanatory memorandum, which talks about air pollution. The document, which is signed by the Welsh Government Minister John Griffiths, says this:

Technoleg sefydledig ydyw, fel y clywsom yn gynharach, gyda thros 330 o safleoedd ledled Ewrop. Felly, mae gan y safle TFF yn Avonmouth gytundeb am naw mlynedd, mae'n llawer rhatach i'w adeiladu, mae eisoes yn uwchraddio drwy ychwanegu unedau pyrolysis a nwyeiddio, ac ar ddiwedd y naw mlynedd, bydd modd uwchraddio ei dechnoleg ymhellach. Fodd bynnag, ar wahân i'r gost, y contractau am 25 mlynedd a'r effaith ar ailgylchu ac allyriadau carbon, cyfyd materion iechyd. Dylai unrhyw un sy'n amau bod risgiau i iechyd pobl yn sgil llosgi gwastraff edrych ar rai o'r dogfennau a gyflwynwyd ar gyfer y diwygiadau i reoliadau trwyddedu amgylcheddol, yn enwedig y memorandwm esboniadol, sy'n sôn am lygredd aer. Mae'r ddogfen, a lofnodwyd gan Weinidog Llywodraeth Cymru John Griffiths, yn dweud hyn:

'Between them, these component Directives apply to some 10,200 industrial installations in England and Wales, ranging from power stations to intensive poultry farms and from waste incinerators to dry cleaners. All of these diverse enterprises have in common the fact that they present, individually and collectively, a significant risk to human health and the environment from polluting activities.'

Gyda'i gilydd, mae'r Cyfarwyddebau hyn yn gymwys i tua 10,200 o osodiadau diwydiannol yng Nghymru a Lloegr, yn amrywio o orsafoedd pŵer i ffermydd dofednod dwys ac o losgyddion gwastraff i sychlanhawyr. Yr hyn sy'n gyffredin i bob un o'r mentrau amrywiol hyn yw'r ffaith eu bod yn peri risg sylweddol, yn unigol ac ar y cyd, i iechyd pobl a'r amgylchedd oherwydd gweithgareddau sy'n llygru.

Those are the Ministers words, not mine. Therefore, some consistency from Government would be welcome in this respect. We do not need the World Health Organization to tell us that dioxins can trigger cancer, cause reproductive and developmental problems and damage the immune system. I was going to call on the Government to adopt a precautionary principle, but I think that the Minister has made a much better case than I have in his other document.

Dyma eiriau'r Gweinidog, nid fy ngeiriau i. Felly, byddai rhywfaint o gysondeb gan y Llywodraeth i'w groesawu yn hyn o beth. Nid oes angen i Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd ddweud wrthym y gall diocsinau achosi canser, achosi problemau atgenhedlu a datblygiadol a niweidio'r system imiwnedd. Roeddwn yn bwriadu galw ar y Llywodraeth i fabwysiadu egwyddor ragofalus, ond credaf fod y Gweinidog wedi cyflwyno'r achos yn llawer gwell na minnau yn ei ddogfen arall.

Technology is changing. Therefore, Minister, do not be remembered as the one who ensured that Wales is stuck with yesterday's dirty, inefficient, expensive and unhealthy technology for the next quarter of a century. Be remembered as the Minister who had the vision and the common sense to embrace newer technology that is more efficient, more flexible, cheaper, healthier and greener.

Mae technoleg yn newid. Felly, Weinidog, bydded i neb gofio amdanoch fel y sawl a sicrhaodd fod Cymru ynghlwm wrth dechnoleg afiach, brwnt, drud ac aneffeithlon y gorffennol am y chwarter canrif nesaf. Bydded ichi gael eich cofio fel y Gweinidog a gafodd y weledigaeth a'r synnwyr cyffredin i groesawu technoleg fwy newydd sy'n fwy effeithlon, yn fwy hyblyg, yn rhatach, yn iachach ac yn wyrddach.

16:24

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

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I welcome the hard work that has gone into this report by the Petitions Committee. I think that this is the Petitions Committee working at its best. Many speakers have made many good points that I was going to make. In relation to the Chair's opening comments and the Government's recommendations, I am pleased that many of the committee's recommendations have been taken on board. I was particularly pleased to hear what you had to say about Prosiect Gwyrdd and the comment that it was contrary to local incineration policy. I am pleased that that has been accepted and taken on board.

Croesawaf y gwaith caled a wnaed ar yr adroddiad hwn gan y Pwyllgor Deisebau. Dyma enghraifft o'r Pwyllgor Deisebau yn gweithio ar ei orau, yn fy marn i. Mae llawer o siaradwyr wedi gwneud llawer o bwyntiau da yr oeddwn innau yn bwriadu eu gwneud. O ran sylwadau agoriadol y Cadeirydd ac argymhellion y Llywodraeth, rwy'n falch bod llawer o argymhellion y pwyllgor wedi cael eu derbyn. Roeddwn yn arbennig o falch o glywed yr hyn a oedd gennych i'w ddweud am Brosiect Gwyrdd a'r sylw ei fod yn groes i bolisi llosgi lleol. Rwy'n falch bod hynny wedi cael ei dderbyn a'i ystyried.

The word 'dioxin' has been mentioned and we have to be clear with regard to what we are talking about. We are talking about some of the most deadly substances known to man. Dioxins, even in very small amounts, can be deadly. The potential problem with incineration is that is can produce extremely small particles that are not only capable of passing through the lungs and into the blood but also through membranes into the brain. There are alternatives, as we have heard from Llyr Huws Gruffydd, such as gasification and plasma pyrolysis. We heard earlier in Ken Skates contribution about how incineration is used in cities across Europe. However, there are other parts of the world where incineration is not relied upon. You only have to look to the United States where other means of dealing with waste have been looked at. There are serious health concerns to be considered there.

Soniwyd am y gair 'deuocsin' a rhaid inni fod yn glir o ran yr hyn yr ydym yn sôn amdano. Rydym yn sôn am rai o'r sylweddau mwyaf marwol y gwyddys amdanynt. Gall deuocsinau, hyd yn oed mewn meintiau bach iawn, fod yn farwol. Y broblem bosibl gyda llosgi yw y gall gynhyrchu gronynnau mân iawn sydd nid yn unig yn gallu mynd drwy'r ysgyfaint ac i mewn i'r gwaed, ond hefyd drwy feinweoedd i mewn i'r ymennydd. Mae dewisiadau amgen, fel y clywsom gan Llyr Huws Gruffydd, megis nwyeiddio a phyrolysis plasma. Clywsom yn gynharach yng nghyfraniad Ken Skates ynghylch sut y defnyddir llosgyddion mewn dinasoedd ledled Ewrop. Fodd bynnag, mewn rhannau eraill o'r byd ni ddibynnir ar losgi. Dim ond edrych ar yr Unol Daleithiau sydd angen ei wneud, lle ystyriwyd dulliau eraill o ymdrin â gwastraff. Mae pryderon iechyd difrifol y mae angen eu hystyried yno.

The Government's line that the effect of small particles on health is not completely known is a key point. That is not saying that there is a known danger, but it is saying that there is definitely room for danger. I am pleased that the Welsh Government is looking at incineration more as a temporary measure, an intermediate measure to deal with the problem that we have at the moment rather than a long-term solution. People who are concerned about this area of waste disposal would say that no matter how temporary the solution, it exists long enough to cause potential problems. I hope that the Government moves on as quickly as possible to consider alternatives to incineration. Yes, they are not as tried and tested. They need work, but the sooner that that work starts the better for everyone.

Mae datganiad y Llywodraeth nad yw effaith gronynnau bach ar iechyd yn gwbl hysbys yn bwynt allweddol. Nid dweud y mae bod perygl hysbys, ond dweud bod lle i berygl yn bendant. Rwy'n falch bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn edrych ar losgi yn fwy fel mesur dros dro, mesur canolraddol i ymdrin â'r broblem sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd yn hytrach nag ateb yn yr hirdymor. Byddai pobl sy'n pryderu am yr agwedd hon ar waredu gwastraff yn dweud nad oes gwahaniaeth pa mor dros dro fo'r ateb, bydd yn bodoli yn ddigon hir i achosi problemau posibl. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Llywodraeth yn bwrw ati cyn gynted ag y bo modd i ystyried dewisiadau eraill yn lle llosgi. Ie, nid ydynt yn brofedig. Mae angen gwaith arnynt, ond gorau po gyntaf y bydd y gwaith hwnnw yn dechrau i bawb.

Russell George said that this is a good starting point. There are a lot of unknown factors here and we need to look very carefully at how incineration is being developed in Wales and at the problems that other countries have spoken about.

Dywedodd Russell George fod hwn yn fan cychwyn da. Mae llawer o ffactorau anhysbys yn codi ac mae angen inni edrych yn ofalus iawn ar y ffordd y mae llosgi yn cael ei ddatblygu yng Nghymru ac ar y problemau y mae gwledydd eraill wedi'u crybwyll.

These are good recommendations, and I am pleased that the Government has accepted many of them. I note that some are accepted in principle. I only hope now that the Welsh Government builds on from the acceptance of these recommendations and develops a policy for dealing with our waste, which is sustainable in the long term and will help to balance both the need to deal with waste and the possible health consequences for the population. We need a lot more work on this. I would welcome other work on this in the Assembly, potentially by other committees, as well.

Mae'r rhain yn argymhellion da, ac rwy'n falch bod y Llywodraeth wedi derbyn llawer ohonynt. Nodaf fod rhai yn cael eu derbyn mewn egwyddor. Fy unig obaith yn awr yw bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn adeiladu ar ei phenderfyniad i dderbyn yr argymhellion hyn ac yn datblygu polisi ar gyfer ymdrin â'n gwastraff, sy'n gynaliadwy yn yr hirdymor ac a fydd yn helpu i gydbwyso'r angen i ymdrin â gwastraff â'r goblygiadau posibl i iechyd y boblogaeth. Mae angen inni wneud llawer mwy o waith ar hyn. Byddwn yn croesawu gwaith arall ar hyn yn y Cynulliad, o bosibl gan bwyllgorau eraill, hefyd.

16:28

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Minister for the Environment and Sustainable Development, John Griffiths, to speak.

Galwaf ar Weinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy, John Griffiths, i siarad.

16:28

John Griffiths Bywgraffiad Biography

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Gweinidog yr Amgylchedd a Datblygu Cynaliadwy / The Minister for Environment and Sustainable Development

I will begin by thanking the committee for its report and Members for their contributions. I think that those contributions have clearly shown what we all know to be the case, namely that these are very important matters that merit careful consideration.

Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i'r pwyllgor am ei adroddiad ac i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau. Credaf fod y cyfraniadau hynny wedi dangos yn glir yr hyn a wyddom sy'n wir, sef bod y rhain yn faterion pwysig iawn sy'n haeddu ystyriaeth ofalus.

The Welsh Government is pleased to accept the recommendations of the committee. Regarding the first recommendation, we will endeavour to ensure that the 70% recycling target is met by 2025, having set that target in the first place. The overall context for these matters is achieving zero waste. We give foremost priority to waste prevention, and then reuse and recycling. Our statutory recycling targets for local authorities under the Waste (Wales) Measure 2010 include the minimum 70% target set for 2025. Local authorities face fines if they do not meet those targets. We are the only UK country to do this, which clearly demonstrates how serious we are about driving forward policy in that progressive way.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn falch o dderbyn argymhellion y pwyllgor. O ran yr argymhelliad cyntaf, byddwn yn ymdrechu i sicrhau bod y targed ailgylchu o 70% yn cael ei gyflawni erbyn 2025, a ninnau wedi gosod y targed hwnnw yn y lle cyntaf. Y cyd-destun cyffredinol ar gyfer y materion hyn yw sicrhau dyfodol diwastraff. Rydym yn rhoi'r flaenoriaeth bennaf i atal gwastraff, ac yna ailddefnyddio ac ailgylchu. Mae ein targedau ailgylchu statudol ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol o dan Fesur Gwastraff (Cymru) 2010 yn cynnwys y targed gofynnol o 70% a bennwyd ar gyfer 2025. Mae awdurdodau lleol yn wynebu dirwyon os nad ydynt yn cyflawni'r targedau hynny. Ni yw'r unig wlad yn y DU i wneud hyn, sy'n dangos yn glir ein bod o ddifrif ynglŷn â datblygu polisi yn y ffordd flaengar honno.

With regard to the second recommendation, we will endeavour to ensure that local authorities are not impeded by long-term contracts in meeting that 70% target. However, we need to bear in mind the context for the length of contracts involved, because long-term contracts enable contractors to raise the significant amounts of funding required to construct the facilities, and are an industry norm. They also allow the public sector to spread the significant capital costs in a manner that might not otherwise be affordable.

O ran yr ail argymhelliad, byddwn yn ymdrechu i sicrhau nad yw awdurdodau lleol yn cael eu rhwystro gan gontractau hirdymor rhag cyflawni'r targed hwnnw o 70%. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni gofio'r cyd-destun ar gyfer hyd y contractau dan sylw, oherwydd mae contractau hirdymor yn galluogi contractwyr i godi'r symiau sylweddol o arian sydd eu hangen i adeiladu'r cyfleusterau, ac maent yn arferol yn y diwydiant. Maent hefyd yn galluogi'r sector cyhoeddus i dalu am gostau cyfalaf sylweddol dros amser mewn modd na fyddai fel arall yn fforddiadwy.

The residual municipal waste treatment projects that are financially supported by the Welsh Government are predicated on meeting the statutory recycling targets. The contracted residual waste tonnage projections reflect this. In order for local authorities to avoid fines, they will need to ensure when negotiating residual waste treatment contracts that this does not impede them from meeting the statutory recycling targets. That is the clear context and those are the clear drivers for this policy.

Caiff prosiectau trin gwastraff trefol gweddilliol sy'n cael cymorth ariannol gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn eu seilio ar gyflawni'r targedau ailgylchu statudol. Mae'r amcanestyniadau o dunelli gwastraff gweddilliol o dan gontract yn adlewyrchu hyn. Er mwyn i awdurdodau lleol osgoi dirwyon, bydd angen iddynt sicrhau wrth negodi contractau trin gwastraff gweddilliol nad yw hyn yn eu rhwystro rhag cyflawni'r targedau ailgylchu statudol. Dyna'r cyd-destun clir a dyna'r ffactorau clir sy'n sbarduno'r polisi hwn.

On the third recommendation, we will continue to seek opportunities to support emerging waste treatment technologies offering a viable alternative to incineration. We have said all along that we are technology neutral and that the procurement exercises are technology neutral. It was open to various companies to come forward with bids for these contracts, and that would apply to a range of different technologies.

O ran y trydydd argymhelliad, byddwn yn parhau i chwilio am gyfleoedd i gefnogi technolegau trin gwastraff newydd sy'n cynnig dewis amgen ymarferol yn lle llosgi. Rydym wedi dweud o'r dechrau ein bod yn niwtral o ran technoleg a bod yr ymarferion caffael yn niwtral o ran technoleg. Roedd yn agored i gwmnïau gwahanol gyflwyno cynigion ar gyfer y contractau hyn, a byddai hynny'n gymwys i ystod o wahanol dechnolegau.

16:31 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I find it hard to understand that you say that you are technology neutral, as mentioned previously, when the Government is putting money into Prosiect Gwyrdd, which promotes one type of waste incineration.

Rwy'n ei chael hi'n anodd deall eich bod yn dweud eich bod yn niwtral o ran technoleg, fel y soniwyd eisoes, o ystyried bod y Llywodraeth yn rhoi arian i Brosiect Gwyrdd, sy'n hyrwyddo un math o losgi gwastraff.

16:31 **John Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography — Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It does not promote one type of waste incineration. It was technology neutral, and a number of potential technologies could have been put forward in the tendering and bidding process. The exercise has to deal with those that put forward solutions for the issues at stake. We emphasised all along that it is technology neutral as an exercise, and that is the case. As we go forward with different procurement exercises, bringing local authorities together, as with Prosiect Gwyrdd, it will be technology neutral and a number of potential solutions could be proposed and will be assessed against the criteria that apply.

Nid yw'n hyrwyddo un math o losgi gwastraff. Roedd yn niwtral o ran technoleg, a gallai nifer o dechnolegau posibl fod wedi cael eu cynnig yn y broses dendro a gwneud cais. Rhaid i'r ymarfer ymdrin â'r rheini sy'n cyflwyno atebion i'r problemau dan sylw. Rydym wedi pwysleisio o'r dechrau ei fod yn ymarfer sy'n niwtral o ran technoleg, ac mae hynny'n wir. Wrth inni fwrw ymlaen ag ymarferion caffael gwahanol, gan ddod ag awdurdodau lleol at ei gilydd, fel gyda Phrosiect Gwyrdd, bydd yn niwtral o ran technoleg a gallai nifer o atebion posibl gael eu cynnig a chânt eu hasesu yn erbyn y meini prawf sy'n gymwys.

We will work with our BETS colleagues in terms of the energy and environment sector, which has support available for different waste and energy solutions to these matters. That support, again, is technology neutral.

Byddwn yn gweithio gyda'r Adran Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth o ran y sector ynni ac amgylcheddol, sy'n cael cymorth ar gyfer gwahanol atebion gwastraff ac ynni i'r problemau hyn. Unwaith eto, mae'r cymorth hwnnw yn niwtral o ran technoleg.

In terms of the UK—Scotland and England—it is quite a consistent approach across the UK, and incinerators are being built and are operating in Scotland and England.

O ran y DU—yr Alban a Lloegr—ceir dull gweithredu eithaf cyson ledled y DU, ac mae llosgyddion yn cael eu hadeiladu ac yn gweithredu yn yr Alban a Lloegr.

For waste that cannot be recycled, the only sustainable alternative to landfill is energy recovery. That is fully in accordance with the waste hierarchy that puts energy-from-waste above landfill. MBT has been mentioned, which is a form of intermediary treatment that can be used prior to energy recovery. Avonmouth was mentioned, which I have visited. They are taking forward a potential gasification plant, which would be in addition to the cost that Members mentioned in terms of what is currently there, so we need to look at the whole picture. There are also emission issues regarding gasification, and I know of a plant in Scotland that has been closed down for a considerable period of time because of such issues. Therefore, we should not assume that it is only one type of energy from waste that poses those types of problems.

O ran gwastraff na ellir ei ailgylchu, yr unig ddewis cynaliadwy arall yn lle safleoedd tirlenwi yw adfer ynni. Mae hynny'n hollol unol â'r hierarchaeth gwastraff sy'n rhoi troi gwastraff yn ynni uwchben safleoedd tirlenwi. Soniwyd am TFF, sy'n fath o driniaeth ganolraddol y gellir ei defnyddio cyn adfer ynni. Cyfeiriwyd at safle Avonmouth, yr wyf wedi ymweld ag ef. Maent yn datblygu gwaith nwyeiddio posibl, a fyddai yn ychwanegol at y gost a grybwyllwyd gan Aelodau o ran yr hyn sydd yno ar hyn o bryd, felly mae angen inni edrych ar y darlun cyfan. Cyfyd problemau hefyd ynghylch allyriadau o ran nwyeiddio, a gwn am safle yn yr Alban sydd wedi bod ar gau ers cryn dipyn o amser oherwydd problemau o'r fath. Felly, ni ddylem dybio mai dim ond un dull o droi gwastraff yn ynni sy'n peri problemau o'r fath.

Turning to the final recommendation, the Welsh Government accepts in principle that it considers the feasibility of contributing to a comprehensive study to explore any potential health risks associated with the release of very small particles from incinerators.

Gan droi at yr argymhelliad olaf, mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn derbyn mewn egwyddor y bydd yn ystyried y posibilrwydd o gyfrannu at astudiaeth gynhwysfawr i archwilio unrhyw risgiau posibl i iechyd sy'n gysylltiedig â rhyddhau gronynnau bach iawn o losgyddion.

Llyr mentioned the regulations on permitting and the controls that are in place and will be in place. The issue there is to ensure that permitting and monitoring is everything that it must be to control the health issues that of course we understand do exist.

Soniodd Llyr am y rheoliadau ynglŷn â thrwyddedu a'r rheolaethau sydd ar waith ac a fydd ar waith. Y mater sy'n codi o ran hynny yw sicrhau bod prosesau trwyddedu a monitro yn gwneud popeth y dylent ei wneud i reoli'r materion iechyd yr ydym, wrth gwrs, yn deall eu bod yn bodoli.

When it comes to accepting expert advice on these matters, we are advised by the Health Protection Agency, a body entrusted with keeping under review the potential impacts on health of municipal waste incinerators. It reaffirmed last year as an organisation that its 2009 position statement on the potential health effects of well-run and regulated modern municipal waste incinerators remains valid. That statement concluded that

O ran derbyn cyngor arbenigol ar y materion hyn, cawn ein cynghori gan yr Asiantaeth Diogelu Iechyd, corff sydd wedi cael y dasg o adolygu effeithiau posibl llosgyddion gwastraff trefol ar iechyd. Ailgadarnhaodd y llynedd fel sefydliad fod ei ddatganiad sefyllfa yn 2009 am effeithiau posibl llosgyddion gwastraff trefol sydd wedi'u rhedeg ac wedi'u rheoleiddio'n dda ar iechyd yn dal i fod yn ddilys. Daeth y datganiad hwnnw i'r casgliad

'Modern, well managed incinerators make only a small contribution tolocal concentrations of air pollutants. It is possible that such small additionscould have an impact on health but such effects, if they exist, are likely to be very small and not detectable.'

mai cyfraniad bach yn unig a wna llosgyddion modern wedi'u rheoli'n dda at grynodiadau lleol o lygryddion aer. Mae'n bosibl y gallai symiau ychwanegol o'r fath gael effaith ar iechyd ond mae effeithiau o'r fath, os ydynt yn bodoli, yn debygol o fod yn fach iawn ac yn rhai nad ydynt yn amlwg.

The HPA keeps its evidence base constantly up to date and commissions further studies where appropriate. If the HPA considers in the future that new studies are required, the Welsh Government will support it in liaising with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the other devolved administrations as necessary. We are part of a group, with DEFRA, HPA and EA, that looks at these matters and keeps them under constant review.

Mae'r Awdurdod Diogelu Iechyd yn sicrhau bod ei sylfaen dystiolaeth yn gyfredol ac yn comisiynu astudiaethau pellach lle y bo'n briodol. Os bydd o'r farn yn y dyfodol bod angen astudiaethau newydd, bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei gefnogi wrth iddo gydgysylltu ag Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig a'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill yn ôl yr angen. Rydym yn rhan o grŵp, gyda DEFRA, yr Awdurdod Diogelu Iechyd ac Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd, sy'n edrych ar y materion hyn ac yn eu hadolygu drwy'r amser.

In conclusion, the Welsh Government has a pro waste prevention, reuse and recycling, and an anti-landfill, policy. Its support for energy-from-waste as a sustainable solution for the non-recyclable wastes is limited and qualified. In supporting the development of a limited number of energy-from-waste plants in Wales, we are guided by the expert advice of health professionals who are tasked by Government with that responsibility. I thank the Petitions Committee for its considered and balanced analysis of these issues. Its report is a valuable contribution to an important debate on sustainable waste management.

I gloi, mae gan Lywodraeth Cymru bolisi sydd o blaid atal gwastraff, ei ailddefnyddio a'i ailgylchu, ac yn erbyn tirlenwi. Mae ei chefnogaeth i brosiectau troi gwastraff yn ynni fel ateb cynaliadwy ar gyfer y gwastraff na ellir ei ailgylchu yn gyfyngedig ac yn amodol. Wrth gefnogi datblygiad nifer gyfyngedig o safleoedd troi gwastraff yn ynni yng Nghymru, cawn ein harwain gan gyngor arbenigol gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi rhoi'r cyfrifoldeb hwnnw iddynt. Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Pwyllgor Deisebau am ei ddadansoddiad ystyriol a chytbwys o'r materion hyn. Mae ei adroddiad yn gyfraniad gwerthfawr at ddadl bwysig ar reoli gwastraff yn gynaliadwy.

16:36

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I call on the Chair of the Petitions Committee to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau i ymateb i'r ddadl.

16:36

William Powell Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First, I thank all Members who have contributed to today's debate. The range, depth and quality of the contributions reflect the importance with which we all view this topic. Russell George, in opening, acknowledged the limited capacity of the Petitions Committee to handle a matter of this enormous scale and, while paying tribute to the work done, indicated that there may well be a legacy of work to be undertaken by the Environment and Sustainability Committee on this. That is something that we must take that up with the Chair, the clerk and the team. He also indicated that greater awareness needs to be raised of the value of waste as a commodity for the wider Welsh economy, and stressed, as we have done in the report, the potential straitjacket effect of the extended contracts, acting as they do to stifle innovative technologies.

Yn gyntaf, hoffwn ddiolch i'r holl Aelodau sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl heddiw. Mae ystod, dyfnder a safon y cyfraniadau yn adlewyrchu pa mor bwysig yw'r pwnc hwn i bob un ohonom. Cydnabu Russell George, wrth agor y ddadl, allu cyfyngedig y Pwyllgor Deisebau i ymdrin â mater mor fawr ac, wrth dalu teyrnged i'r gwaith a wnaed, nododd y gallai'r mater hwn gael ei drosglwyddo o bosibl i Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd a Chynaliadwyedd i wneud rhagor o waith arno. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid inni ei godi gyda'r Cadeirydd, y clerc a'r tîm. Nododd hefyd fod angen codi mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o werth gwastraff fel nwydd yn economi ehangach Cymru, a phwysleisiodd, fel y gwnaethom yn yr adroddiad, effaith lesteirio bosibl y contractau estynedig sy'n rhwystro technolegau arloesol.

Ken Skates, in his contribution, gave hearty congratulations to the Welsh Government on its progress in raising the bar on recycling targets. He expressed a note of caution in terms of a degree of alarmism around incineration—if I am not putting words in his mouth—and stressed that it is, in many ways, a tried and tested technology in his view, and he gave us some examples of that. He also took comfort from the reassurance of the Health Protection Agency, which was referred to subsequently by the Minister.

Yn ei gyfraniad, gwnaeth Ken Stakes longyfarch Llywodraeth Cymru yn wresog ar ei chynnydd o ran pennu safon uchel ynglŷn â thargedau ailgylchu. Rhododd ychydig o rybudd ynghylch yr ofnau a fynegir am losgyddion—os nad wyf yn rhoi geiriau yn ei geg—a phwysleisiodd ei bod, ar sawl cyfrif, yn dechnoleg brofedig yn ei farn ef, a rhoddodd enghreifftiau o hynny inni. Roedd hefyd wedi cael ei gysuro gan sicrwydd yr Asiantaeth Diogelu Iechyd, y cyfeiriwyd ato wedyn gan y Gweinidog.

Bethan Jenkins, in her contribution—I acknowledge her particularly energetic part in this during her most recent time on the Petitions Committee—stressed her strong support for the recommendations that we came up with, particularly on the effects of the rigidity of the 25-year contract. She referred to the adverse experience of Stoke-on-Trent and elsewhere. She also stressed the importance of the Welsh Government giving its full support to and embracing new technologies, and not acting as a bar to them through its waste-management policies. She also stressed the importance of taking on board the MBT technology and the opportunities that it presents, and she gave us some concrete examples of where that technology has been embraced successfully on the mainland of Europe.

Pwysleisiodd Bethan Jenkins, yn ei chyfraniad hithau—cydnabyddaf ei rhan egnïol iawn yn hyn yn ystod ei chyfnod diweddaraf ar y Pwyllgor Deisebau—ei chefnogaeth gref i'r argymhellion a gyflwynwyd gennym, yn enwedig ar effaith anhyblygrwydd contractau am 25 mlynedd. Cyfeiriodd at brofiad andwyol Stoke-on-Trent a mannau eraill. Pwysleisiodd hefyd pa mor bwysig ydoedd bod Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi ei chefnogaeth lawn i dechnolegau newydd ac yn eu derbyn, a pheidio â'u llesteirio drwy ei pholisïau rheoli gwastraff. Pwysleisiodd hefyd bwysigrwydd derbyn technoleg TFF a'r cyfleoedd a gynigia, a rhoddodd inni rai enghreifftiau pendant o wledydd ar dir mawr Ewrop lle mae'r dechnoleg wedi cael ei mabwysiadu'n llwyddiannus.

Peter Black, in his contribution, expressed concern about the adverse potential that incineration has, and he referred to the experience of Crymlyn Burrows in his region, including recent examples of real difficulty and distress caused to that community and a lot of work tying up the Environment Agency in recent times. He also referred to incineration, in his view, as being an outdated technology and one that needs to be viewed in that context, particularly in the presence of emerging technologies that are more flexible and more responsive to the current needs.

Mynegodd Peter Black, yn ei gyfraniad yntau, bryder am effaith andwyol bosibl llosgi, a chyfeiriodd at brofiad Tywyn Crymlyn yn ei ranbarth, gan gynnwys enghreifftiau diweddar o anhawster a gofid gwirioneddol a achoswyd i'r gymuned honno a llawer o waith sydd wedi bod yn mynd ag amser Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn ddiweddar. Cyfeiriodd hefyd at y ffaith ei fod yn credu mai hen dechnoleg yw llosgi ac un y mae angen ei hystyried yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, yn enwedig o ystyried y technolegau newydd sy'n fwy hyblyg ac yn fwy ymatebol i anghenion cyfredol.

He also made the point that local authorities are very much under the influence, and are possibly having a gun held to the head, in a sense, in terms of the availability of finance through Welsh Government grants in terms of incineration, and that that is a potential skewing of the potential incineration as opposed to other viable methods of waste disposal.

Gwnaeth y pwynt hefyd y dylanwedir yn fawr iawn ar awdurdodau lleol, ac o bosibl eu bod yn cael eu gorfodi, ar ryw ystyr, o ran y cyllid sydd ar gael drwy grantiau Llywodraeth Cymru o ran llosgi, ac y gallai hynny o bosibl ystumio potensial llosgyddion o'u cymharu â dulliau ymarferol eraill o waredu gwastraff.

In his contribution, William Graham again kindly and strongly endorsed the recommendations of the committee. He particularly stressed the concern that he had around the harmful potential of the small particles and the way in which they could adversely impact upon human health. He also advocated very much a precautionary principle in dealing with these matters.

Bu William Graham, yn ei gyfraniad, mor garedig â chymeradwyo argymhellion y pwyllgor yn gadarn unwaith eto. Pwysleisiodd yn arbennig y pryder a oedd ganddo o ran potensial niweidiol y gronynnau bach a'r modd y gallent gael effaith andwyol ar iechyd pobl. Roedd hefyd o blaid egwyddor ragofalus wrth ymdrin â'r materion hyn.

Llyr Huws Gruffydd, in his contribution, again stressed the importance of the issue, and the consistency with which his party approaches the matters around incineration and the fact that they should be dealt with and approached with extreme caution. He referred to a figure of £9 million that would be accrued in terms of cost to the public purse each year for 25 years. He also cited the unfortunate experience of the Swedish model involving the importation of waste from Norway. Again, picking up the points made earlier by Bethan Jenkins regarding the Avonmouth mechanical and biological treatment facility, he saw this as a positive and a more flexible option for the future. He referred to

Pwysleisiodd Llyr Huws Gruffydd, yn ei gyfraniad, unwaith eto bwysigrwydd y mater, a chysondeb ei blaid tuag at y materion sy'n ymwneud â llosgi a'r ffaith y dylid ymdrin â hwy gyda gofal mawr. Cyfeiriodd at ffigur o £9 miliwn a fyddai'n cronni o ran cost i bwrs y wlad bob blwyddyn am 25 mlynedd. Cyfeiriodd hefyd at brofiad anffodus model Sweden sy'n golygu mewnforio gwastraff o Norwy. Unwaith eto, gan ymdrin â'r pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd yn gynharach gan Bethan Jenkins ynghylch cyfleuster trin mecanegol a biolegol Avonmouth, gwelodd fod hwn yn ddewis cadarnhaol a mwy hyblyg ar gyfer y dyfodol. Cyfeiriodd at

'the significant risk to human health';

y risg sylweddol i iechyd pobl;

words attributed to the Minister in his own preamble to environmental permitting documentation.

geiriau a briodolir i'r Gweinidog yn ei raglith ei hun i ddogfennaeth trwyddedu amgylcheddol.

Nick Ramsay, in his contribution, was generous about the committee's report, and I appreciate that. Again, he spoke of the dangerous effect of microparticles potentially passing directly into the brain, and—at risk of misquoting Donald Rumsfeld—referred to definite unknowns that we need to be aware of and take into our consideration, particularly when we are dealing with the vital area of human health.

Bu Nick Ramsay, yn ei gyfraniad yntau, yn hael ynglŷn ag adroddiad y pwyllgor, a gwerthfawrogaf hynny. Unwaith eto, soniodd am effaith beryglus gronynnau mân iawn yn mynd i mewn i'r ymennydd yn uniongyrchol, ac—er fy mod mewn perygl o gamddyfynnu Donald Rumsfeld—cyfeiriodd at ffeithiau anhysbys penodol y mae angen inni fod yn ymwybodol ohonynt, a'u hystyried, yn enwedig wrth ymdrin â maes hollbwysig iechyd pobl.

He also saw the report as a positive step forward in terms of addressing these issues, which was something that he had in common with the Minister, who gave a full and detailed response to the report, revisiting the Welsh Government's acceptance of our recommendations—three of them in full, and the final recommendation in principle. It was heartening to hear the Minister taking us through the implications of those recommendations. However, the key recommendation that the committee would wish to stress, I think, is the importance of taking forward that final recommendation of a multi-agency approach so that the potential risk to human health is better understood.

Gwelodd hefyd fod yr adroddiad yn gam cadarnhaol ymlaen o ran mynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn, sef rhywbeth yr oedd yn ei rannu â'r Gweinidog, a roddodd ymateb llawn a manwl i'r adroddiad, gan ailddatgan penderfyniad Llywodraeth Cymru i dderbyn ein hargymhellion—tri ohonynt yn llawn, a'r argymhelliad olaf mewn egwyddor. Roedd yn galonogol clywed y Gweinidog yn mynd â ni drwy oblygiadau'r argymhellion hynny. Fodd bynnag, y prif argymhelliad yr hoffai'r pwyllgor ei bwysleisio, fe gredaf, yw pwysigrwydd gweithredu ar yr argymhelliad olaf hwnnw i sicrhau dull gweithredu amlasiantaethol fel bod y risg bosibl i iechyd pobl yn cael ei deall yn well.

Therefore, in summary, I wish to thank everyone who has taken part today. I particularly wish to put on record my thanks to Abigail Phillips and Sarita Marshall, both of whom have now left the Petitions Committee and have challenges elsewhere, for their work. This was their final piece of major work before they left the Petitions Committee. I also wish to thank the current clerk, Naomi Stocks, and our team for their work in contributing to making this report possible. Thank you very much.

Felly, i grynhoi, hoffwn ddiolch i bawb sydd wedi cymryd rhan heddiw. Hoffwn gofnodi fy niolch yn arbennig i Abigail Phillips a Sarita Marshall am eu gwaith, y mae'r ddwy ohonynt bellach wedi gadael y Pwyllgor Deisebau ac yn wynebu heriau rhywle arall. Hwn oedd eu darn olaf o waith mawr cyn iddynt adael y Pwyllgor Deisebau. Hoffwn hefyd ddiolch i'r clerc presennol, Naomi Stocks, ac i'n tîm am eu gwaith a gyfranodd at wneud yr adroddiad hwn yn bosibl. Diolch yn fawr iawn.

16:44

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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The proposal is to note the Petitions Committee's report. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections. Therefore, the motion is agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.36.

Y cynnig yw y dylid nodi adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deisebau. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad. Felly, mae'r cynnig wedi'i dderbyn yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.36.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion agreed.

Dadl yn Ceisio Cytundeb y Cynulliad i Gyflwyno Bil Arfaethedig Aelod ar Ofal yn y Gymuned (Taliadau Uniongyrchol) (Cymru) (Mark Isherwood)

Debate Seeking the Assembly's Agreement to Introduce a Member-proposed Bill on Community Care (Direct Payments) (Wales) (Mark Isherwood)

Cynnig NDM5121 Mark Isherwood

Motion NDM5121 Mark Isherwood

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 26.91:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 26.91:

Yn cytuno y caiff Mark Isherwood gyflwyno Bil er mwyn gweithredu'r wybodaeth cyn y balot a gyflwynwyd ar 14 Hydref 2011 o dan Reol Sefydlog 26.90.

Agrees that Mark Isherwood may introduce a Bill to give effect to the pre-ballot information tabled on 14 October 2011 under Standing Order 26.90.

16:44

Mark Isherwood [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

I move the motion.

Cynigiaf y cynnig.

The social model of disability states that disability is caused by the way that society is organised, rather than by a person's impairment or difference. It looks at ways of removing barriers that restrict life choices for disabled people. When barriers are removed, disabled people can be independent and equal in society, with choice and control over their own lives.

Mae'r model cymdeithasol o anabledd yn datgan bod anabledd yn cael ei achosi gan y ffordd y mae cymdeithas wedi'i threfnu, yn hytrach na chan nam unigolyn neu nodwedd wahanol unigolyn. Mae'n edrych ar ffyrdd o gael gwared ar rwystrau sy'n cyfyngu ar ddewisiadau bywyd i bobl anabl. Pan gaiff y rhwystrau eu diddymu, gall pobl anabl fod yn annibynnol ac yn gyfartal mewn cymdeithas, gyda dewis a rheolaeth dros eu bywydau eu hunain.

Both the Welsh Government and the National Assembly for Wales have adopted the social model of disability. It is in this spirit that I seek the Assembly's agreement to introduce my Member-proposed Bill entitled community care (direct payments) (Wales) Bill. The proposed Bill is designed to amend the direct payments system of social care in Wales, changing it from one where service users opt in to use a direct payment to one where they opt out. This proposal represents the words and wishes of disability organisations and disabled people themselves. Support has been received from MS Society Cymru, and the policy agenda has been influenced by Disability Wales and other charities through the Independent Living NOW! campaign.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru a Chynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru wedi mabwysiadu'r model cymdeithasol o anabledd. Yn yr ysbryd hwn rwy'n ceisio cytundeb y Cynulliad i gyflwyno fy Mil a gynigiwyd gan yr Aelodau o'r enw Bil gofal cymunedol (taliadau uniongyrchol) (Cymru). Cynlluniwyd y Bil arfaethedig i ddiwygio system taliadau uniongyrchol gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru, gan ei newid o un lle mae defnyddwyr gwasanaethau yn dewis ymuno â'r cynllun i ddefnyddio taliad uniongyrchol i un lle maent yn dewis peidio â gwneud hynny. Mae'r cynnig hwn yn cynrychioli geiriau a dymuniadau sefydliadau anabledd a phobl anabl eu hunain. Cafwyd cymorth gan Gymdeithas MS Cymru a dylanwadwyd ar yr agenda polisi gan Anabledd Cymru ac elusennau eraill drwy'r ymgyrch Byw'n Annibynnol NAWR!.

My proposed Bill recognises the need to offer carers and service users choice, control and independence, recognising that many would want to benefit from this, but that many others would not. This is not about compulsion; it about allowing people to choose whether they want to be in control and giving them the support to do this.

Mae fy Mesur arfaethedig yn cydnabod yr angen i gynnig dewis, rheolaeth ac annibyniaeth i ofalwyr a defnyddwyr gwasanaethau, gan gydnabod y byddai llawer yn awyddus i elwa ar hyn, ond na fyddai eraill am wneud hynny. Nid oes a wnelo hyn â gorfodaeth; mae a wnelo â chaniatáu i bobl ddewis a ydynt am gael rheolaeth dros bethau a rhoi'r cymorth iddynt wneud hyn.

I spoke at the Disability Wales independent living conference in May 2010, which launched the independent living campaign for Wales to enable disabled people to achieve their own goals and to live their own lives in a way that they choose for themselves. The best approach that everyone should take to disability equality is: 'No decisions made about us without us'.

Siaradais yng nghynhadledd byw'n annibynnol Anabledd Cymru ym mis Mai 2010, a lansiodd yr ymgyrch byw'n annibynnol ar gyfer Cymru i alluogi pobl anabl i gyflawni eu nodau eu hunain ac i fyw eu bywydau eu hunain mewn ffordd a ddewisant drostynt hwy eu hunain. Yr ymagwedd orau y dylai pawb ei mabwysiadu tuag at gydraddoldeb anabledd yw: 'Ni wneir unrhyw benderfyniadau amdanom ni hebom ni'.

When I chaired the MS Society conference in north Wales on evolving services, I was told that people do not just want choice, they want control. When I chaired a panel debate at the Mind Cymru personalisation seminar in Wrexham a couple of years ago, we heard that citizen-directed support was about power, choice, control and inclusion, whereas those who oppose transformation or express scepticism need their mindset changing, as they discriminate if they do not allow people to take risks, measuring delivery by outcomes rather than processes.

Pan gadeiriais gynhadledd y Gymdeithas MS yn y gogledd ar wasanaethau sy'n esblygu, dywedwyd wrthyf nad yw pobl am gael dewis yn unig, maent am gael rheolaeth. Pan gadeiriais drafodaeth panel yn seminar personoli Mind Cymru yn Wrecsam ychydig o flynyddoedd yn ôl, clywsom fod cymorth a gyfarwyddir gan ddinasyddion yn ymwneud â phŵer, dewis, rheolaeth a chynhwysiant, tra bod angen i'r rheini sy'n gwrthwynebu newid neu sy'n mynegi amheuaeth newid eu meddylfryd, gan eu bod yn gwahaniaethu os nad ydynt yn caniatáu i bobl fentro, gan fesur cyflawniad yn ôl canlyniadau yn hytrach na phrosesau.

Previous Welsh Governments have sought to encourage local authorities to promote direct payments and make them an easier option for service users and the local authority, but progress has been slow. The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill consultation document states that

Mae Llywodraethau Cymru yn y gorffennol wedi ceisio annog awdurdodau lleol i hyrwyddo taliadau uniongyrchol a'u gwneud yn opsiwn haws i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau a'r awdurdod lleol, ond araf fu'r cynnydd. Noda dogfen ymgynghori Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) fod

'in 2010/12 there were around 3,000 users of Direct Payments in Wales. This still, however, represents only a relatively small proportion of the total social services provision that supports around 150,000 people each year'.

'tua 3,000 o ddefnyddwyr Taliadau Uniongyrchol yng Nghymru. Dim ond cyfran fach iawn yw hyn, fodd bynnag, o'r holl ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau cymdeithasol sy'n cynorthwyo tua 150,000 o bobl y flwyddyn'

That is, only 2%—fewer than the number using direct payments in Cheshire alone, which has less than a quarter of Wales's population.

Hynny yw, dim ond 2%—llai na'r nifer sy'n defnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol yn Swydd Gaer yn unig, sydd â llai na chwarter o boblogaeth Cymru.

Although direct payments are currently an option for service users and carers, many people choose not to use them due to concern about the level of continued support they would receive from the local authority. The charity Shine Cymru has expressed concern that the way in which some social services departments administer and monitor direct payments with potential users is very negative, either putting potential users off direct payments altogether or setting them up to fail.

Er bod taliadau uniongyrchol ar hyn o bryd yn opsiwn i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau a gofalwyr, mae llawer o bobl yn dewis peidio â'u defnyddio oherwydd pryder ynghylch lefel y cymorth parhaus a gaent gan yr awdurdod lleol. Mae'r elusen Shine Cymru wedi mynegi pryder bod y ffordd y mae rhai adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn gweinyddu a monitro taliadau uniongyrchol gyda darpar ddefnyddwyr yn negyddol iawn, a'i bod naill ai'n annog darpar ddefnyddwyr i beidio â dewis taliadau uniongyrchol yn gyfan gwbl neu maent yn eu cynllunio mewn modd sy'n golygu eu bod yn siŵr o fethu.

A members' survey across England and Wales by the deafblind charity, Sense, found that 31% of the people surveyed did not know what direct payments were, and the LE Wales report, 'Respite Care in Wales—Final Report to Welsh Assembly Government' stated of carers that

Canfu arolwg aelodau ledled Cymru a Lloegr gan yr elusen ar gyfer pobl fyddar a dall, Sense, nad oedd 31% o'r bobl a arolygwyd yn gwybod beth oedd taliadau uniongyrchol, a nododd adroddiad LE Wales 'Respite Care in Wales—Final Report to Welsh Assembly Government' am ofalwyr

'some told us that they had not heard of direct payments —and most of them sounded very interested in the idea.'

fod rhai wedi dweud wrthym nad oeddent wedi clywed am daliadau uniongyrchol—a bod y rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn swnio fel petai ganddynt ddiddordeb mawr yn y syniad.

Of the carers surveyed, 18.1% stated—

O'r gofalwyr a arolygwyd, dywedodd 18.1%—

16:48 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Will the Member give way?

A wnaiff yr Aelod ildio?

16:48 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes, of course.

Gwnaf, wrth gwrs.

16:48 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful to Mark Isherwood for giving way.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar i Mark Isherwood am ildio.

Mark, you have just listed some of the difficulties for charities wanting to examine greater choice. You have also referred to Disability Wales's Independent Living NOW! campaign. However, Disability Wales's actual priorities are for genuine choice in this matter, and not for the approach taken in your proposed Bill. How would your Bill improve genuine choice? Is it not rather a matter of increasing information and support for people to make those choices?

Mark, rydych newydd restru rhai o'r anawsterau i elusennau sydd am ystyried mwy o ddewis. Gwnaethoch gyfeirio hefyd at ymgyrch Byw'n Annibynnol NAWR! Anabledd Cymru. Fodd bynnag, blaenoriaethau gwirioneddol Anabledd Cymru yw sicrhau dewis go iawn yn y mater hwn, ac nid yr ymagwedd a fabwysiadwyd yn eich Bil arfaethedig. Sut y byddai eich Bil yn gwella dewis go iawn? Onid yw'n fater o gynyddu gwybodaeth a chymorth i bobl wneud y dewisiadau hynny?

16:49 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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That is clearly all part of the package. When people first access the services, they will be offered the options with full support, and it is about support, rather than leaving people without the support, which has led to such low take-up rates at the moment.

Mae hynny'n amlwg i gyd yn rhan o'r pecyn. Pan fydd pobl yn defnyddio'r gwasanaethau am y tro cyntaf, cynigir yr opsiynau iddynt gyda chymorth llawn, a'r union gymorth hwnnw sy'n bwysig, yn hytrach na gadael pobl heb y cymorth, a dyna sy'n gyfrifol am y nifer fach iawn o bobl sydd wedi manteisio ar hyn hyd yma.

Of the carers surveyed, 18.1% said that direct payments were the services they most wanted. The same report recommended that the Welsh Government

O'r gofalwyr a arolygwyd, dywedodd 18.1% mai taliadau uniongyrchol oedd y gwasanaethau yr oeddent eu heisiau fwyaf. Argymhellodd yr un adroddiad y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru

'make direct payments easier for carers to use.'

wneud taliadau uniongyrchol yn haws i ofalwyr eu defnyddio.

By making direct payments the norm rather than the exception, my Bill would give service users and carers the opportunity to plan their own care and support services. My Bill also accepts that while a large number of people would benefit from direct payments, there are a sizable number of people who would not want this freedom. It would therefore allow them to choose to receive services planned by the local authority.

Drwy sicrhau mai'r norm oedd taliadau uniongyrchol yn hytrach na'r eithriad, byddai fy Mil yn rhoi cyfle i ddefnyddwyr gwasanaethau a gofalwyr gynllunio eu gofal a'u gwasanaethau cymorth eu hunain. Mae fy Mil hefyd yn derbyn, er y byddai nifer fawr o bobl yn elwa ar daliadau uniongyrchol, fod nifer helaeth o bobl na fyddent am gael y rhyddid hwn. Byddai felly yn eu galluogi i ddewis derbyn gwasanaethau a gynlluniwyd gan yr awdurdod lleol.

It is designed to amend the direct payments system of social care in Wales, offering carers and service users choice: allowing people to make more of the decisions that affect their lives; control: allowing people to decide how their needs will be met, by whom and at what time; and independence: allowing for care that is flexible and encourages that independence.

Mae wedi ei gynllunio i ddiwygio system taliadau uniongyrchol gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru, gan gynnig dewis i ofalwyr a defnyddwyr gwasanaethau: caniatáu i bobl wneud rhagor o'r penderfyniadau sy'n effeithio ar eu bywydau; rheoli: galluogi pobl i benderfynu sut y diwellir eu hanghenion, gan bwy ac ar ba adeg; ac annibyniaeth: caniatáu ar gyfer gofal sy'n hyblyg ac sy'n annog yr annibyniaeth honno.

However, unlike direct payments, which can be used only to purchase care or employ a personal assistant, a personal budget allows individuals to purchase equipment or other services to meet their needs. Personal budgets were rolled out in England in 2008 under the last Labour UK Government, and Scotland's Social Care (Self-directed Support) (Scotland) Act 2013—which I believe was finally ratified last month—places a requirement on local authorities to offer individuals four choices on how they can obtain social care: direct payment; or, the person directs the available support; or, the local authority arranges the support; or, a mix of these—and a requirement to point people towards available advice and support. This followed a pilot commissioned by the Scottish Government with NHS Lothian, which produced positive outcomes but also informed the development of their legislation.

Fodd bynnag, yn wahanol i daliadau uniongyrchol, y gellir ond eu defnyddio i brynu gofal neu gyflogi cynorthwy-ydd personol, mae cyllideb bersonol yn caniatáu i unigolion brynu cyfarpar neu wasanaethau eraill i ddiwallu eu hanghenion. Cyflwynwyd cyllidebau personol yn Lloegr yn 2008 o dan Lywodraeth Lafur ddiwethaf y DU, ac mae Deddf Gofal Cymdeithasol (Cymorth Hunangyfeiriedig) (yr Alban) 2013—a gadarnhawyd o'r diwedd fis diwethaf rwy'n credu—yn rhoi gofyniad ar awdurdodau lleol i gynnig pedwar dewis i unigolion o ran sut y gallant gael gofal cymdeithasol: taliad uniongyrchol; neu, mae'r unigolyn yn cyfarwyddo'r cymorth sydd ar gael; neu, mae'r awdurdod lleol yn trefnu'r cymorth; neu, gymysgedd o'r rhain—a gofyniad i gyfeirio pobl tuag at y cyngor a'r cymorth sydd ar gael. Dilynodd hyn gynllun peilot a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth yr Alban gyda GIG Lothian, a gynhyrchodd ganlyniadau cadarnhaol ond a lywiodd y gwaith o ddatblygu eu deddfwriaeth hefyd.

However, as MS Society Cymru states,

Fodd bynnag, fel y noda Cymdeithas MS Cymru,

'local authorities in Wales are currently required to offer direct payments as one option for social care, but it is limited in its current form as it does not offer the freedom that Personal Budgets in self-directed support could do'.

mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd gynnig taliadau uniongyrchol fel un opsiwn ar gyfer gofal cymdeithasol, ond mae'n gyfyngedig ar ei ffurf bresennol gan nad yw'n cynnig y rhyddid y gallai Cyllidebau Personol mewn cymorth hunangyfeiriedig ei wneud.

Scope Cymru added in response to my consultation:

Ychwanegodd Scope Cymru mewn ymateb i'm hymgynghoriad:

'Introducing personal budgets would enable people to have greater control over their care without having to take on such a significant level of responsibility. It is therefore vital that this Bill should only go ahead if personal budgets are also an option for those who receive services'.

Byddai cyflwyno cyllidebau personol yn galluogi pobl i gael mwy o reolaeth dros eu gofal heb orfod ymgymryd â'r fath lefel o gyfrifoldeb. Mae'n hanfodol felly na ddylai'r Bil hwn ond fynd yn ei flaen os yw cyllidebau personol hefyd yn opsiwn ar gyfer y rheini sy'n derbyn gwasanaethau.

Further, thanks to Labour legislation in England and regulations introduced under a Labour First Minister in Scotland, health and social services direct payments there can be pooled across departments. However, the Deputy Minister here has written to me to state

At hynny, diolch i ddeddfwriaeth Lafur yn Lloegr a rheoliadau a gyflwynwyd o dan Brif Weinidog Llafur yn yr Alban, gall taliadau uniongyrchol iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yno gael eu rhannu ar draws adrannau. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog yma wedi ysgrifennu ataf i ddatgan

'our approach will be different to that taken in England, where Personal Budgets go beyond Social Services and include Housing and Health'.

y bydd ein dull yn wahanol i'r un a roddwyd ar waith yn Lloegr, lle mae Cyllidebau Personol yn mynd y tu hwnt i Wasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac yn cynnwys Tai ac Iechyd.

Although I therefore hoped to address this in my Bill, Assembly lawyers advised me that this fell outside its scope.

Er imi obeithio felly ymdrin â hyn yn fy Mil, cefais fy nghynghori gan gyfreithwyr y Cynulliad fod hyn y tu hwnt i'w gwmpas.

Care agencies can act as intermediary budget holders, allowing direct payment users to choose their care and carers to exert greater purchaser power. Scope Cymru's report 'Individualism versus Collectivism in Care: Can direct payments help build stronger communities?' looked at how collective solutions to the delivery of care could empower disabled people to have greater control over their care arrangements. Co-operatives and mutuals offer an alternative to local authority and state provision and a way for users and providers to own and run their own care services. However, there is currently very little co-operative social care activity in Wales.

Gall asiantaethau gofal weithredu fel deiliaid cyllideb gyfryngol, gan ganiatáu i ddefnyddwyr taliadau uniongyrchol ddewis eu gofal a gofalwyr i arfer mwy o bŵer prynu. Edrychodd adroddiad Scope Cymru 'Individualism versus Collectivism in Care: Can direct payments help build stronger communities?' ar sut y gallai atebion ar y cyd i ddarparu gofal rymuso pobl anabl i gael mwy o reolaeth dros eu trefniadau gofal. Mae cwmnïau cydweithredol a chydfuddiannol yn cynnig dewis arall yn lle awdurdodau lleol a darpariaeth y wladwriaeth a ffordd i ddefnyddwyr a darparwyr fod yn berchen ar eu gwasanaethau gofal eu hunain a'u rhedeg eu hunain. Fodd bynnag, ar hyn o bryd ychydig iawn o weithgarwch cydweithredol sydd ym maes gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru.

I therefore welcome reference in the Welsh Government's Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill to local authorities having a duty to promote the development of social enterprises and co-operative organisations to provide, but look to the Welsh Government to strengthen this working with the mutual sector on design and delivery.

Felly croesawaf y cyfeiriad ym Mil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru) Llywodraeth Cymru at y ffaith bod gan awdurdodau lleol ddyletswydd i hyrwyddo datblygiad mentrau cymdeithasol a sefydliadau cydweithredol i ddarparu, ond disgwyliaf i Lywodraeth Cymru atgyfnerthu'r gwaith hwn gyda'r sector cydfuddiannol o ran ei gynllunio a'i gyflawni.

The MS Society has welcomed this Welsh Government Bill, but expressed concern that, as currently written, it could lead to no significant change unless it includes a duty for local authorities to promote the use of direct payments. As it states,

Mae'r Gymdeithas MS wedi croesawu'r Bil hwn gan Lywodraeth Cymru, ond wedi mynegi pryder na fydd, fel y'i hysgrifennwyd ar hyn o bryd, yn arwain at fawr ddim newid oni fydd yn cynnwys dyletswydd ar awdurodau lleol i hyrwyddo'r defnydd o daliadau uniongyrchol. Fel y noda,

'Local authorities can currently make direct payments, and so in order to ensure change, we would ask that the new legislation contain a specific commitment to promote and support the use of direct payments. Regulations could then outline how the local authorities might promote these changes'.

Gall awdurdodau lleol ar hyn o bryd wneud taliadau uniongyrchol, ac felly er mwyn sicrhau newid, byddem yn gofyn bod y ddeddfwriaeth newydd yn cynnwys ymrwymiad penodol i hyrwyddo a chefnogi'r defnydd o daliadau uniongyrchol. Gallai Rheoliadau wedyn amlinellu sut y gallai awdurdodau lleol hyrwyddo'r newidiadau hyn.

I therefore welcome the positive dialogue and meetings I have held with the Deputy Minister and her officials over this issue. Although the Government Bill states only that

Felly croesawaf y drafodaeth a'r cyfarfodydd cadarnhaol yr wyf wedi'u cael gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog a'i swyddogion ynglŷn â'r mater hwn. Er bod Bil y Llywodraeth ond yn nodi

'regulations may require or allow a local authority to make payments'

y gall rheoliadau ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdod lleol wneud taliadau neu ganiatáu iddo wneud hynny

and may

ac y gall

'make provision about the manner in which the amount of Direct Payments should be determined or the support that a local authority must provide'.

wneud darpariaeth ynghylch y modd y dylai swm y Taliadau Uniongyrchol gael ei benderfynu neu'r cymorth y mae'n rhaid i awdurdod lleol ei ddarparu.

The Deputy Minister's officials told me yesterday that the Welsh Government's clear policy and political intention is to make it a duty for local authorities not only to provide direct payments, but also to promote and support their use.

Dywedodd swyddogion y Dirprwy Weinidog wrthyf ddoe mai polisi a bwriad gwleidyddol clir Llywodraeth Cymru yw ei gwneud yn ddyletswydd i awdurdodau lleol nid yn unig ddarparu taliadau uniongyrchol, ond hefyd hyrwyddo a chefnogi eu defnydd.

The Deputy Minister has previously told me that much more can be done at a local authority level to support and encourage users to take up direct payments and that she would like the principles of my Bill to be taken forward in the Welsh Government Bill. She subsequently authorised her officials to tell me that, if I agreed to work with the Welsh Government on that basis, they would engage with the stakeholders that we are involved with via the Welsh Government direct payments overview group. As an interested AM, I would be invited to periodic progress discussions as details, regulations and guidance are formulated. I am minded to seek the Assembly's consent to withdraw my motion today on this basis and therefore look forward to hearing the Minister's response to this debate.

Mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog wedi dweud wrthyf o'r blaen y gall llawer mwy gael ei wneud ar lefel awdurdod lleol i gefnogi ac annog defnyddwyr i fanteisio ar daliadau uniongyrchol ac y byddai'n hoffi i egwyddorion fy Mil gael eu cynnwys ym Mil Llywodraeth Cymru. Yn dilyn hyn awdurdododd ei swyddogion i ddweud wrthyf, os cytunaf i weithio gyda Llywodraeth Cymru ar y sail honno, y byddent yn ymgysylltu â'r rhanddeiliaid yr ydym yn ymwneud â hwy drwy grŵp trosolwg taliadau uniongyrchol Llywodraeth Cymru. Fel AC â diddordeb, byddwn yn cael fy ngwahodd i drafodaethau rheolaidd ar gynnydd wrth i fanylion, rheoliadau a chanllawiau gael eu llunio. Fy mwriad yw ceisio caniatâd y Cynulliad i dynnu fy nghynnig heddiw yn ôl ar y sail hon ac felly edrychaf ymlaen at glywed ymateb y Gweinidog i'r ddadl hon.

16:56 **Lesley Griffiths** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol / The Minister for Health and Social Services

I very much welcome the opportunity for a further debate on the important issue of extending the use of direct payments. During the opposition debate on this subject in December, the Deputy Minister for Children and Social Services made clear our wish to see a progressive extension of direct payments that fits the Welsh context and is focused on meeting users' needs and giving them control of their services.

Rwy'n croesawu'n fawr y cyfle i gael trafodaeth bellach ar y mater pwysig o ymestyn y defnydd o daliadau uniongyrchol. Yn ystod dadl yr wrthblaid ar y pwnc hwn ym mis Rhagfyr, nododd y Dirprwy Weinidog Plant a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn glir ein dymuniad i weld estyniad cynyddol o daliadau uniongyrchol sy'n gweddu i'r cyd-destun Cymreig ac sy'n canolbwyntio ar ddiwallu anghenion defnyddwyr a rhoi rheolaeth iddynt dros eu gwasanaethau.

Our vehicle for taking this forward will be the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill, which I introduced on 28 January. As I said in the debate on that Bill, it is our intention to use the Bill to promote direct payments, offer greater support to those who wish to use them, and enable people to make informed choices about how their care and support is arranged. Direct payments will be an important element in our evolving model of citizen-directed support.

Ein cyfrwng ar gyfer datblygu hyn fydd y Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru), a gyflwynais ar 28 Ionawr. Fel y dywedais yn y ddadl ar y Bil hwnnw, ein bwriad yw defnyddio'r Bil i hyrwyddo taliadau uniongyrchol, cynnig mwy o gymorth i'r rhai sy'n dymuno eu defnyddio, a galluogi pobl i wneud dewisiadau gwybodus am sut y trefnir eu gofal a'u cymorth. Bydd taliadau uniongyrchol yn elfen bwysig yn ein model sy'n esblygu o'r cymorth a gyfarwyddir gan ddinasyddion.

I should like to clarify the issue of discretion in relation to the regulation-making powers in the Bill. Sections 34 to 37 of the draft Bill state that

Hoffwn egluro mater o ddisgresiwn mewn perthynas â'r pwerau i wneud rheoliadau yn y Bil. Mae adrannau 34 i 37 o'r Bil drafft yn nodi

'regulations may require or allow a local authority to make payments'.

y gall rheoliadau ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdod lleol wneud taliadau neu ganiatáu iddo wneud hynny

It emphatically does not mean that we will be giving local authorities more discretion as to whether they make direct payments. That discretion is for Welsh Ministers to determine how the regulations are shaped. Furthermore, the wording 'may require or allow' is largely a legal technicality that replicates the wording used in the 2001 Act, which allowed Ministers to make regulations either requiring or allowing local authorities to make direct payments. In fact, the regulations we made required local authorities to make direct payments when the necessary pre-conditions were met and the individual wanted them—apart from certain narrow circumstances connected to particular parts of the mental health legislation where they have a power rather than a duty.

Nid yw hyn yn bendant yn golygu y byddwn yn rhoi mwy o ddisgresiwn i awdurdodau lleol o ran p'un a ydynt yn gwneud taliadau uniongyrchol ai peidio. Gwneir y penderfyniadau ynghylch sut y caiff y rheoliadau eu llunio yn ôl disgresiwn Gweinidogion Cymru. Ar ben hynny, mae'r geiriad 'ei gwneud yn ofynnol...neu ganiatáu' yn bwynt technegol cyfreithiol yn bennaf sy'n ailadrodd y geiriad a ddefnyddiwyd yn Neddf 2001, a oedd yn caniatáu i Weinidogion wneud rheoliadau a oedd naill ai'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol wneud taliadau uniongyrchol neu'n caniatáu iddynt wneud hynny. Yn wir, roedd y rheoliadau a wnaethom yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol wneud taliadau uniongyrchol pan oedd y rhagamodau angenrheidiol wedi eu bodloni ac roedd yr unigolyn am eu cael—ar wahân i rai amgylchiadau cul sy'n gysylltiedig â rhannau penodol o'r ddeddfwriaeth iechyd meddwl lle mae ganddynt bŵer yn hytrach na dyletswydd.

Our intention in the Bill is to ensure that the clear requirement to make direct payments is maintained in the new legislative framework and to build from there. I know that we are agreed that the numbers of disabled and older people using direct payments in Wales at present is too low. We can do more to promote a greater understanding of the real difference they can make so that people can make informed decisions as to whether direct payments are right for them. However, direct payments will not be for everyone. Some users simply do not want the responsibility of direct payments, even if they are managed on their behalf. We believe that direct payments are an option that users must be made aware of, but it is their needs and choice that must determine whether that option is taken up.

Ein bwriad yn y Bil yw sicrhau bod y gofyniad clir i wneud taliadau uniongyrchol yn cael ei gynnal yn y fframwaith deddfwriaethol newydd ac i adeiladu ar hynny. Gwn ein bod yn cytuno bod nifer y bobl anabl a phobl hŷn sy'n defnyddio taliadau uniongyrchol yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd yn rhy isel. Gallwn wneud mwy i hyrwyddo gwell dealltwriaeth o'r gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol y gallant ei wneud fel y gall pobl wneud penderfyniadau gwybodus ynghylch a yw taliadau uniongyrchol yn iawn iddynt hwy. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd taliadau uniongyrchol yn addas i bawb. Mae rhai defnyddwyr nad oes arnynt eisiau cyfrifoldeb taliadau uniongyrchol, hyd yn oed os ydynt yn cael eu rheoli ar eu rhan. Credwn fod taliadau uniongyrchol yn opsiwn y mae'n rhaid i ddefnyddwyr fod yn ymwybodol ohono, ond eu hanghenion a'u dewis a ddylai bennu a ydynt yn dewis yr opsiwn hwnnw.

I do not believe that we are yet in a position to tie ourselves to a particular model to take forward our ambitions for direct payments. There is a wider public debate to be had about the kind of model that is right for Wales. The Bill will help facilitate that. As part of that debate, we are prepared to learn from innovative approaches being taken elsewhere in the UK. However, our approach will be different to that being taken in England, where personal budgets go beyond social services to include health. We will also wish to learn the lessons emerging from England, especially the problems and challenges that research has identified with, for example, the use of resource allocation systems.

Ni chredaf ein bod mewn sefyllfa eto i glymu ein hunain wrth fodel penodol i wireddu ein huchelgeisiau ar gyfer taliadau uniongyrchol. Mae dadl gyhoeddus ehangach i'w chael am y math o fodel sy'n addas ar gyfer Cymru. Bydd y Bil yn helpu i hwyluso hynny. Fel rhan o'r ddadl honno, rydym yn barod i ddysgu o ddulliau arloesol sy'n cael eu defnyddio mewn mannau eraill yn y DU. Fodd bynnag, bydd ein dull yn wahanol i'r hyn sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio yn Lloegr, lle mae cyllidebau personol yn mynd y tu hwnt i wasanaethau cymdeithasol i gynnwys iechyd. Byddwn hefyd am ddysgu'r gwersi sy'n deillio o Loegr, yn enwedig y problemau a'r heriau y mae ymchwil wedi eu canfod, er enghraifft, y defnydd o systemau neilltuo adnoddau.

The Bill will promote and extend direct payments in a number of ways. First, we will make changes to the assessment process to ensure that potential users are alerted at an earlier stage to the potential financial implications of receiving a service and how they might be handled, ensuring that users know about direct payments at the earliest opportunity. Secondly, Welsh Ministers will be able to make provision in the regulations about the kind of support that local authorities must provide to those who receive direct payments. We know that one key factor that makes a difference to the take-up of direct payments is the nature and extent of the support available to users. This might include payroll services or assistance with completing self-assessment tax returns.

Bydd y Mesur yn hyrwyddo ac yn ymestyn taliadau uniongyrchol mewn sawl ffordd. Yn gyntaf, gwnawn newidiadau i'r broses asesu er mwyn sicrhau bod darpar ddefnyddwyr yn cael eu rhybuddio yn gynharach am oblygiadau ariannol posibl derbyn gwasanaeth a sut y gellid eu trin, gan sicrhau bod defnyddwyr yn gwybod am daliadau uniongyrchol cyn gynted â phosibl. Yn ail, bydd Gweinidogion Cymru yn gallu gwneud darpariaeth yn y rheoliadau ynghylch y math o gymorth y mae'n rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ei ddarparu i'r rhai sy'n derbyn taliadau uniongyrchol. Gwyddom mai un ffactor allweddol sy'n gwneud gwahaniaeth i nifer y bobl sy'n manteisio ar daliadau uniongyrchol yw natur a maint y cymorth sydd ar gael i ddefnyddwyr. Gallai hyn gynnwys gwasanaethau cyflogres neu gymorth i gwblhau ffurflenni treth hunanasesu.

To some extent, this happens already through local authorities' contracts with support scheme providers. However, the Bill takes this further, as we will also have the power to make provision in regulations about the circumstances in which a local authority may act as an agent for the purpose of making contracts with providers on behalf of a person in receipt of direct payments. The intention is that at the request of the individual, a local authority would be able, as a broker, to survey the market of social care providers to identify which providers were best able to provide services to meet the individual's needs, to negotiate terms for the user and to introduce them to the provider. There are obvious linkages to be made here with the promotion of social enterprises, co-operatives and user-led services under section 7 of the Bill. This, too, will be a key feature of our new model of citizen-directed support.

I ryw raddau, mae hyn yn digwydd eisoes trwy gontractau awdurdodau lleol â darparwyr y cynllun cymorth. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Bil yn mynd â hyn ymhellach, gan y bydd gennym hefyd y pŵer i wneud darpariaeth mewn rheoliadau ynghylch yr amgylchiadau lle y gall awdurdod lleol weithredu fel asiant at y diben o lunio contractau â darparwyr ar ran person sy'n derbyn taliadau uniongyrchol. Y bwriad yw y byddai awdurdod lleol, ar gais yr unigolyn, yn gallu, fel brocer, arolygu marchnad darparwyr gofal cymdeithasol i nodi pa ddarparwyr a oedd yn y sefyllfa orau i ddarparu gwasanaethau i ddiwallu anghenion yr unigolyn, cyd-drafod telerau ar gyfer y defnyddiwr a'i gyflwyno i'r darparwr. Mae cysylltiadau amlwg i'w gwneud yma â hyrwyddo mentrau cymdeithasol, cwmnïau cydweithredol a gwasanaethau a arweinir gan ddefnyddwyr o dan adran 7 o'r Bil. Bydd hyn, hefyd, yn un o nodweddion allweddol ein model newydd o gymorth a gyfarwyddir gan ddinasyddion.

The Bill does not provide for the presumption that a service user will receive a direct payment unless they opt out. We consider that to be too prescriptive. It may make many users anxious, particularly frail older people and their carers. Much work has already been done in Wales to engage people in discussions about our approach to direct payments and other models of support. Over the next few months, we will be having more detailed discussions with key stakeholders such as the direct payments overview group, which we will be inviting to help us to shape and outline the regulations and guidance on direct payments prior to the scrutiny stages of the Bill in the autumn. I know that the Deputy Minister will also wish to continue her discussions with Mark Isherwood, as I know that she values his knowledge of and commitment to these issues.

Nid yw'r Mesur yn darparu ar gyfer y rhagdybiaeth y bydd defnyddiwr gwasanaeth yn cael taliad uniongyrchol oni bai ei fod yn eithrio o'r cynllun. Rydym yn ystyried bod hynny'n rhy ragnodol. Gall wneud llawer o ddefnyddwyr yn bryderus, yn enwedig pobl hŷn sy'n arbennig o fregus a'u gofalwyr. Mae llawer o waith eisoes wedi'i wneud yng Nghymru i gynnwys pobl mewn trafodaethau am ein dull o weithredu taliadau uniongyrchol a modelau eraill o gymorth. Dros y misoedd nesaf, byddwn yn cael trafodaethau mwy manwl gyda rhanddeiliaid allweddol megis y grŵp trosolwg taliadau uniongyrchol, y byddwn yn ei wahodd i'n helpu i lunio ac amlinellu'r rheoliadau a'r canllawiau ar daliadau uniongyrchol cyn camau craffu'r Bil yn yr hydref. Gwn y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog hefyd yn dymuno parhau â'i thrafodaethau â Mark Isherwood, gan fy mod yn gwybod ei bod hi'n gwerthfawrogi ei wybodaeth a'i ymrwymiad i'r materion hyn.

In conclusion, there is a lot of common ground in our thinking around direct payments as a way of meeting users' needs and giving them control of their services. I hope that we can build on this as we take forward the social services and wellbeing (Wales) Bill and develop the model of citizen-directed support that is right for citizens in Wales.

I gloi, mae llawer yn gyffredin yn ein ffordd o feddwl ynglŷn â thaliadau uniongyrchol fel ffordd o ddiwallu anghenion defnyddwyr a rhoi rheolaeth iddynt dros eu gwasanaethau. Gobeithiaf y gallwn adeiladu ar hyn wrth inni fwrw ymlaen â'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a llesiant (Cymru) a datblygu'r model o gymorth a gyfarwyddir gan ddinasyddion sy'n addas ar gyfer dinasyddion Cymru.

17:02

Lindsay Whittle Bywgraffiad Biography

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It is with some reluctance that I have to speak against Mark Isherwood's proposals, because I know that they have been delivered with genuine sincerity. As a member of the Health and Social Care Committee, I am fully aware that voluntary and advocacy groups have had constructive input into the proposed Bill. They have acted on behalf of people with specific social care needs who, on the whole, may be better placed to choose their own care with their families. This also applies to long-term disabled people who may have a far better understanding of their own needs.

Gyda rhywfaint o amharodrwydd y siaradaf yn erbyn cynigion Mark Isherwood, oherwydd gwn eu bod wedi cael eu cyflwyno gyda didwylledd go iawn. Fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, rwy'n llwyr ymwybodol bod grwpiau gwirfoddol ac eiriolaeth wedi cyfrannu'n adeiladol at y Bil arfaethedig. Maent wedi gweithredu ar ran pobl sydd ag anghenion gofal cymdeithasol penodol sydd, ar y cyfan mewn sefyllfa well o bosibl i ddewis eu gofal eu hun gyda'u teuluoedd. Mae hyn hefyd yn gymwys i bobl anabl hirdymor sydd efallai yn deall eu hanghenion eu hunain yn llawer gwell.

However, we have to apply the warning that there are too many people in Wales who are not in a good position to shop around the market for their care. There are some who simply do not want to, as the Minister has just said. The current position of opting in is, in my opinion, the best.

Fodd bynnag, rhaid seinio rhybudd bod gormod o bobl yng Nghymru nad ydynt mewn sefyllfa dda i chwilio yn y farchnad am eu gofal. Mae rhai nad ydynt am wneud hynny, fel y mae'r Gweinidog newydd ddweud. Y sefyllfa sydd ohoni, sef dewis ymuno â'r cynllun, yw'r ateb gorau yn fy marn i.

I also want to bring up the equalities point of view. A lot of disabled people will not have the expertise of others to be able to do this; I am thinking in particular about older people here. Fundamentally, there is no objection to people having a clear option to seek direct payments for at least some of their care; however, forcing people to opt out could lead to unnecessary stress on individuals, their families and carers. That is neither empowering them nor giving them a better choice, because they already have a choice.

Rwyf innau hefyd yn awyddus i grybwyll y farn ynghylch cydraddoldebau. Ni fydd gan lawer o bobl anabl yr arbenigedd sydd gan eraill i allu gwneud hyn; rwy'n meddwl yn benodol am bobl hŷn yma. Yn y bôn, nid oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad i roi opsiwn clir i bobl geisio taliadau uniongyrchol ar gyfer o leiaf rywfaint o'u gofal; fodd bynnag, gallai gorfodi pobl i eithrio o'r cynllun arwain at straen diangen ar unigolion, eu teuluoedd a'u gofalwyr. Nid yw hynny'n eu grymuso nac yn rhoi dewis gwell iddynt, oherwydd mae ganddynt ddewis eisoes.

The social services Bill contains a number of provisions—

Mae'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn cynnwys nifer o ddarpariaethau—

17:04 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am grateful to you for taking an intervention. I am not quite clear on what you see as being the big problem with asking people to opt out rather than in. It seems to me that it is a choice, one way or another, but Mark's proposal would streamline the system.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar ichi am dderbyn ymyriad. Nid wyf yn gwbl glir ynghylch yr hyn yr ydych yn ei ystyried yn broblem fawr o ran gofyn i bobl eithrio o'r cynllun yn hytrach na dewis ymuno ag ef. Ymddengys imi mai dewis ydyw, ryw ffordd neu'i gilydd, ond byddai cynnig Mark yn symleiddio'r system.

17:04 **Lindsay Whittle** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have just outlined part of the reason. With the greatest respect, I hope that you were listening to my contribution and I will come to some of your points.

The social services Bill contains a number of provisions—please read the Bill, Nick—to increase the use of direct payments and, for new members, the Bill is to be used as a way to increase direct payments, but that will not swing things too far and undermine the public service provision of social care, which would worry me. I have to say that I am concerned that supporting this motion today could be viewed as supporting a move towards a free market in social care that sets out to reduce local authorities' care provision and to open it up to private enterprise. I do not think that that would be welcome in Wales. I remind the Chamber that perhaps the biggest obstacle to disabled people achieving independence is Westminster's decision to abolish the DLA and to replace it with reduced entitlements, while continuing the devastating work of the capability assessments that are being carried out in Wales by ATOS.

Rwyf newydd amlinellu rhan o'r rheswm. Gyda'r parch mwyaf, gobeithio eich bod wedi gwrando ar fy nghyfraniad a byddaf yn dod at rai o'ch pwyntiau.

Mae'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn cynnwys nifer o ddarpariaethau—darllenwch y Bil, Nick—i gynyddu'r defnydd o daliadau uniongyrchol ac, ar gyfer aelodau newydd, caiff y Bil ei ddefnyddio fel ffordd o gynyddu taliadau uniongyrchol, ond ni fydd hynny'n newid pethau gormod nac yn tanseilio darpariaeth gofal cymdeithasol gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, a fyddai'n peri pryder i mi. Rhaid imi ddweud fy mod yn pryderu y gallai cefnogi'r cynnig hwn heddiw gael ei ystyried yn gam tuag at farchnad rydd ym maes gofal cymdeithasol sy'n anelu at leihau darpariaeth gofal awdurdodau lleol a'i gwneud yn agored i fentrau preifat. Ni chredaf y byddai hynny'n cael ei groesawu yng Nghymru. Hoffwn atgoffa'r Siambr mai'r rhwystr mwyaf efallai i sicrhau annibyniaeth i bobl anabl yw penderfyniad San Steffan i ddiddymu'r Lwfans Byw i'r Anabl a chyflwyno hawliau gostyngol yn ei le, tra'n parhau â gwaith dinistriol yr asesiadau galluogrwydd a gynhelir yng Nghymru gan ATOS.

17:05 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Direct payments can work extremely well, particularly for people with long-term, enduring disabilities. It can give them the freedom to get the support that they need and to be full and active citizens. A good friend of mine who had significant disabilities because of his cerebral palsy was an effective user of direct payments, which enabled him to continue to be an effective scourge of local health and community services throughout his life. He had a regular team of young carers who did not mind working odd hours on a rota and who were also able to interpret for him when his speech was not easily understood by people who were not familiar with it. He could stay out as long or as late as he wanted because he knew that he could always get home safely. For people like that, it works very well, but it is not for everybody, and I am surprised that Mark Isherwood is suggesting that everybody should have to ask to opt out, when the assumption should be that people should have the option of direct payments, but they should not be forced to take direct payments. It is not for everyone; it is particularly not suitable for people who suddenly find their health deteriorating. Say that they have had a stroke: the last thing they need is to suddenly have to work out how they are going to become a small employer. We all know how difficult that is: four out of five start-up companies fail, because becoming an employer is very difficult.

Gall taliadau uniongyrchol weithio'n eithriadol o dda, yn enwedig i bobl ag anableddau parhaus, hirdymor. Gall roi'r rhyddid iddynt gael y cymorth sydd ei angen arnynt a bod yn ddinasyddion llawn a gweithredol. Mae ffrind da i mi a oedd ag anableddau sylweddol oherwydd parlys yr ymennydd yn ddefnyddiwr effeithiol o daliadau uniongyrchol, a'i alluogodd i barhau i fod yn bla effeithiol ar wasanaethau iechyd a chymunedol drwy gydol ei fywyd. Roedd ganddo dîm rheolaidd o ofalwyr ifanc nad oedd gwahaniaeth ganddynt weithio oriau rhyfedd ar sail rota ac a oedd hefyd yn gallu dehongli ei eiriau pan nad oedd pobl nad oeddent yn gyfarwydd â'i leferydd yn gallu ei ddeall yn hawdd. Gallai aros allan mor hir neu mor hwyr ag y dymunai oherwydd gwyddai y gallai bob amser gyrraedd adref yn ddiogel. I bobl felly, mae'n gweithio'n dda iawn, ond nid yw'n addas i bawb, ac rwy'n synnu bod Mark Isherwood yn awgrymu y dylai pawb fod yn gorfod gofyn am gael eu heithrio o'r cynllun, pan y dylid tybio y dylai fod gan bobl yr opsiwn o gael taliadau uniongyrchol, ond na ddylent gael eu gorfodi i'w derbyn. Nid yw'n addas i bawb; mae'n arbennig o anaddas i bobl sy'n canfod yn sydyn bod eu hiechyd yn dirywio. A bwrw eu bod wedi cael strôc: y peth olaf sydd ei angen arnynt yw gorfod gweithio allan sut y maent yn mynd i ddod yn gyflogwr bach. Gwyddom i gyd pa mor anodd ydyw: mae pedwar o bob pump cwmni cychwynnol yn methu, am fod y broses o ddod yn gyflogwr yn anodd iawn.

Direct payments are fine for people who have a clear understanding of what their needs are, but it is not fine for people who are suddenly faced with a new and challenging situation, and particularly if they are not well. However, I acknowledge that many of my constituents are frustrated by the lack of continuity and flexibility of care in having to deal with the private companies that currently provide services in our capital city. I would like to commend to you the proposal by Cardiff Council to create a new not-for-profit community enterprise that it is badging as 'Cardiff Cares'. That will give people the opportunity to ensure that they are using a not-for-profit service, so that the carer who comes to their house is not always being asked to go the extra mile within the allotted timescale, which really gets in the way of them being able to provide that personal care that is so important to people, particularly where intimate personal care is being provided. Cardiff Cares will be an arm's length company that will give the staff a stake in that company and provide them with better wages than the private sector companies are currently providing. If any surplus is made, there is an opportunity for it to be reinvested in more services. This is a radical proposal that I hope will be looked at warmly by other local authorities in Wales as a way of providing cost-effective and sensitive personal care to people across our community.

Mae taliadau uniongyrchol yn iawn i bobl sydd â dealltwriaeth glir o beth yw eu hanghenion, ond nid yw'n iawn i bobl sy'n sydyn yn wynebu sefyllfa newydd a heriol, ac yn enwedig os nad ydynt yn iach. Fodd bynnag, cydnabyddaf fod llawer o'm hetholwyr yn teimlo'n rhwystredig oherwydd diffyg parhad a hyblygrwydd gofal wrth orfod delio â'r cwmnïau preifat sydd ar hyn o bryd yn darparu gwasanaethau yn ein prifddinas. Hoffwn gyflwyno i chi y cynnig gan Gyngor Caerdydd i greu menter gymunedol newydd ddi-elw sy'n dwyn y teitl 'Cardiff Cares'. Bydd hynny'n rhoi'r cyfle i bobl sicrhau eu bod yn defnyddio gwasanaeth di-elw, fel na ofynnir bob amser i'r gofalwr sy'n dod i'w cartref wneud mwy o waith o fewn yr amserlen a bennwyd, sydd wir yn ei rwystro rhag darparu'r gofal personol hwnnw sydd mor bwysig i bobl, yn enwedig lle y darperir gofal personol agos. Bydd Cardiff Cares yn gwmni hyd braich a fydd yn rhoi cyfran i'r staff yn y cwmni hwnnw ac yn rhoi cyflogau gwell iddynt na'r rhai y mae cwmnïau yn y sector preifat yn eu rhoi ar hyn o bryd. Os bydd unrhyw arian dros ben, bydd cyfle iddo gael ei ailfuddsoddi mewn rhagor o wasanaethau. Mae hwn yn gynnig radical a fydd, gobeithio, yn cael ei ystyried yn frwd gan awdurdodau lleol eraill yng Nghymru fel ffordd o ddarparu gofal personol costeffeithiol a sensitif i bobl ar draws ein cymuned.

Mark Isherwood's timing is rather strange. We already have the social services and wellbeing Bill going through the process of being looked at. It is new legislation with radical proposals that will really deliver much more person-centred care for people who use social services. I feel that this is the wrong moment to be proposing an add-on when direct payments are most definitely in the Bill.

Mae amseru Mark Isherwood braidd yn rhyfedd. Mae'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a llesiant eisoes yn mynd drwy'r broses o gael ei ystyried. Mae'n ddeddfwriaeth newydd gyda chynigion radical a fydd yn ddiau yn cyflawni mwy na gofal sy'n canolbwyntio ar unigolion i bobl sy'n defnyddio gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Teimlaf nad hon yw'r adeg iawn i gynnig ychwanegiad pan fo taliadau uniongyrchol yn bendant yn y Bil.

17:09 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I would like to point out to the Member that backbench legislation in done by a ballot and the timing is completely out of the Member's hands. The co-operative mode that the Government has taken with the Member shows that there is common agreement on this issue.

Hoffwn dynnu sylw'r Aelod at y ffaith y gwneir deddfwriaeth meinciau cefn drwy bleidlais ac nad oes gan yr Aelod unrhyw ddylanwad ar yr amseriad. Mae'r modd y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi cydweithredu â'r Aelod yn dangos bod cytundeb cyffredinol ar y mater hwn.

17:09 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

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That is fair enough. The Deputy Minister has made it very clear that she is willing to work with people across the Chamber to ensure that we have a social services and wellbeing Bill that really does meet the needs of the people who need to use social services. Therefore, it certainly would have been possible for the Member to have withdrawn and to come up with a proposal another time. Therefore, I am looking forward to seeing the detailed proposals in the social services and wellbeing Bill, and I think that it is an inappropriate moment to have a private Member's Bill on this issue.

Mae hynny'n ddigon teg. Mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog wedi ei gwneud yn glir iawn ei bod yn barod i weithio gyda phobl ar draws y Siambr er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym Fil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a llesiant sydd yn wir yn diwallu anghenion y bobl y mae angen iddynt ddefnyddio gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Felly, byddai'n sicr wedi bod yn bosibl i'r Aelod dynnu'n ôl a chyflwyno cynnig rywbryd arall. Felly, edrychaf ymlaen at weld y cynigion manwl yn y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a llesiant, a chredaf ei bod yn adeg amhriodol i gael Bil Aelod preifat ar y mater hwn.

17:10 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

I think that the last speaker said that she was confident that the Deputy Minister and the proposals outlined in the social services and wellbeing Bill would deliver on this agenda. It reminds me of the Woody Allen quote that confidence is something that you have before you truly understand the subject. The issue with the social services Bill is that we have no idea from that Bill, as it is currently drafted, who will be eligible. There is a distinct lack of detail in there for us to truly understand and know how this will affect the ability to deliver direct payments. As for the financial information involved, it is nigh on impossible to know whether anybody in social services departments the length and breadth of Wales, regardless of who is in control of that council, will have the resources to deliver on that agenda. I give way.

Credaf i'r siaradwr olaf ddweud ei bod yn hyderus y byddai'r Dirprwy Weinidog a'r cynigion a amlinellir yn y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a llesiant yn cyflawni'r agenda hon. Mae'n fy atgoffa o'r dyfyniad gan Woody Allen bod hyder yn rhywbeth sydd gennych cyn i chi wir ddeall y pwnc. Y broblem o ran y Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yw nad oes gennym unrhyw syniad o'r Bil hwnnw, fel y mae wedi'i ddrafftio ar hyn o bryd, pwy fydd yn gymwys. Mae'r manylion ynddo yn amlwg yn brin sy'n ein hatal rhag deall a gwybod o ddifrif sut y bydd hyn yn effeithio ar y gallu i ddarparu taliadau uniongyrchol. O ran y wybodaeth ariannol dan sylw, mae bron yn amhosibl gwybod a oes gan unrhyw un mewn adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ar hyd a lled Cymru, ni waeth pwy sy'n rheoli'r cyngor hwnnw, yr adnoddau i gyflawni'r agenda honno. Rwyf yn ildio.

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17:11 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

Are you not a member of the Health and Social Care Committee that will be looking at this Bill? Therefore, you will have every opportunity to make amendments and to clarify issues that you feel are not clear enough in the Bill.

Onid ydych yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol a fydd yn edrych ar y Bill hwn? Felly, cewch bob cyfle i wneud newidiadau ac i egluro materion nad ydynt yn ddigon clir yn y Bil yn eich barn chi.

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17:11 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

I am indeed a member of that Health and Social Care Committee, and I am glad to be so. However, perhaps I have been around a little too long, again, to have that confidence in the ability of the Welsh Government to listen to constructive ideas put forward by members of this opposition and to vote for amendments that come forward, but I live in hope. I look forward to the contributions from the Labour Members in that committee doing just that, and to Janice Gregory not whipping them as to how they should vote in such a committee. As I said, I live in hope.

Yn wir, rwy'n aelod o'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol, ac yn falch o fod felly. Fodd bynnag, efallai fy mod wedi bod o gwmpas ychydig yn rhy hir, unwaith eto, i gael yr hyder hwnnw yng ngallu Llywodraeth Cymru i wrando ar syniadau adeiladol a awgrymir gan aelodau o'r wrthblaid hon a phleidleisio dros welliannau a gyflwynir, ond rwy'n byw mewn gobaith. Edrychaf ymlaen at y cyfraniadau gan yr Aelodau Llafur yn y pwyllgor hwnnw yn gwneud yr union beth hwnnw, ac at Janice Gregory yn gwrthod rhoi pwysau arnynt o ran sut y dylent bleidleisio mewn pwyllgor o'r fath. Fel y dywedais, rwy'n byw mewn gobaith.

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The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support Mark Isherwood's proposals today, because we believe that there is merit in what he is saying, and it deserves the attention of the said Health and Social Care Committee. I have been contacted, and written to, by too many of my constituents who have not been able to get the care, support and services that they need to live life to the full. I find it incredibly patronising to say on blanket that older people, people with a learning disability or people with a lifelong disability are not in the position to be able to manage this process, because I have seen what harm not engaging in this process has done to those lives. I have heard about the gentlemen who had to fit in to what the local social services department could offer him, which was a day centre that was completely out of tune with what he wanted to spend his time doing and what he needed. He wanted to go to church on a Sunday, but, of course, social services do not do stuff on a Sunday, and, therefore, could not effect that very little request. Another example is the paraplegic in my constituency who had to go to bed at 6 p.m. in the evening because that is when the carers could come. Another is the gentlemen who had his bathing, showering and toilet opportunities in the morning supported by a different crew of people every day, when all he wanted was the same people to come to put him in the shower every morning at a time when he wanted a shower. There is also the example of the young man with a learning disability: the council was prepared to pay other people to support him and to look after him, when all he wanted to do was to stay with his grandparents who had looked after him and supported him since the time he had been abandoned by his mother. Due to the way the current legislation was formed in Wales, that was not possible.

Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi cynigion Mark Isherwood heddiw, oherwydd credwn fod rhinwedd yn yr hyn y mae'n ei ddweud, ac mae'n haeddu sylw'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol dywededig. Mae llawer gormod o'm hetholwyr wedi cysylltu â mi, ac wedi ysgrifennu ataf, yn dweud nad ydynt wedi gallu cael y gofal, y cymorth na'r gwasanaethau sydd eu hangen arnynt i fyw bywyd i'r eithaf. Rwy'n ei chael hi'n hynod o nawddoglyd i ddweud yn gyffredinol nad yw pobl hŷn, pobl ag anabledd dysgu na phobl ag anabledd gydol oes mewn sefyllfa i allu rheoli'r broses hon, gan fy mod wedi gweld y niwed a achosir i'r bywydau hynny am nad ydynt wedi ymwneud â'r broses hon. Rwyf wedi clywed am y gŵr y bu'n rhaid iddo gyd-fynd â'r hyn y gallai'r adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol leol ei gynnig iddo, sef canolfan ddydd a oedd yn gyfan gwbl groes i'r hyn yr oedd am dreulio ei amser yn ei wneud a'r hyn yr oedd ei angen arno. Roedd am fynd i'r eglwys ar ddydd Sul, ond, wrth gwrs, nid yw'r gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn gwneud pethau ar ddydd Sul, ac, felly, ni allent wireddu'r cais bach iawn hwnnw. Enghraifft arall yw'r paraplegig yn fy etholaeth a oedd yn gorfod mynd i'r gwely am 6 p.m. bob nos am mai dyna pryd yr oedd y gofalwyr yn gallu dod. Un arall yw'r gŵr a oedd yn cael criw gwahanol o bobl bob dydd i'w helpu i ymolchi, cael cawod a mynd i'r toiled, ond y cyfan a ddymunai oedd cael yr un bobl i ddod bob bore i'w roi yn y gawod ar adeg pan oedd am gael cawod. Ceir yr enghraifft hefyd o'r dyn ifanc ag anabledd dysgu: roedd y cyngor yn barod i dalu pobl eraill i'w helpu a gofalu amdano, ond y cyfan roedd ef am ei wneud oedd aros gyda'i fam-gu a'i dad-cu a oedd wedi gofalu amdano a'i gefnogi ers i'w fam ei adael. Oherwydd y ffordd y lluniwyd y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol yng Nghymru, nid oedd hynny'n bosibl.

I am not saying that everything in Mark Isherwood's potential Bill is perfect, and I am not saying that there are people out there who do not want the responsibility of taking on a direct payment, but we have failed singularly to date. We have had debate after debate in this Chamber about how we make that system easier and better and give people that choice. We have singularly failed to do that. I do not hold out a great deal of confidence that the new legislation coming from the Government will make a great deal of difference. That is why I will be supporting the opportunity to discuss further with Mark Isherwood the opportunities that this piece of legislation may afford my constituents.

Nid wyf yn dweud bod popeth yn narpar Fil Mark Isherwood yn berffaith, ac nid wyf yn dweud bod yna bobl nad ydynt am gael y cyfrifoldeb o ddelio â thaliad uniongyrchol, ond rydym wedi methu'n llwyr hyd yma. Cawsom ddadl ar ôl dadl yn y Siambr hon ynghylch sut i wneud y system honno yn haws ac yn well a rhoi'r dewis hwnnw i bobl. Rydym wedi methu'n llwyr â gwneud hynny. Nid oes gennyf lawer iawn o hyder y bydd deddfwriaeth newydd y Llywodraeth yn gwneud llawer iawn o wahaniaeth. Dyna pam y byddaf yn cefnogi'r cyfle i drafod ymhellach â Mark Isherwood y cyfleoedd y gall y darn hwn o ddeddfwriaeth eu rhoi i'm hetholwyr.

17:15

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I call on Mark Isherwood to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar Mark Isherwood i ymateb i'r ddadl.

17:15

Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank all the speakers involved. I will start briefly by repeating what one of the charities said in the consultation. This is not universal, and we have heard about good practice in some parts of Wales, but the way in which some social services departments administer and monitor direct payments to potential users is negative, putting them off or setting them up to fail. That is based on user feedback from people who are engaging directly with those services. We have to be able to cross that bridge by promoting direct payments to users and giving them the support that they need to make a fair and honest decision about their own future and controlling their own lives. As MS Cymru has said, we would ask that the new Government legislation contain a specific commitment to promote and support the use of direct payments. That is the core of this and what this is about. I therefore welcome Kirsty Williams's comments. She says that we have no idea at the moment if the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Bill, as currently drafted, will deliver on that and we need to listen to ideas from Members. She said that her party group would therefore be supporting my proposals. I welcome that and the spirit in which it was intended.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r holl siaradwyr dan sylw. Dechreuaf yn gryno drwy ailadrodd yr hyn a ddywedodd un o'r elusennau yn yr ymgynghoriad. Nid yw hyn yn gyffredinol, ac rydym wedi clywed am arfer da mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru, ond mae'r ffordd y mae rhai adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn gweinyddu a monitro taliadau uniongyrchol i ddarpar ddefnyddwyr yn negyddol, ac yn eu hannog i beidio â'u derbyn neu'n golygu eu bod yn siŵr o fethu. Mae hynny'n seiliedig ar adborth defnyddwyr gan bobl sy'n ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â'r gwasanaethau hynny. Rhaid inni allu croesi'r bont honno drwy hyrwyddo taliadau uniongyrchol i ddefnyddwyr a rhoi'r cymorth iddynt sydd ei angen arnynt i wneud penderfyniad teg a gonest am eu dyfodol eu hunain a rheoli eu bywydau eu hunain. Fel y dywedodd MS Cymru, byddem yn gofyn i ddeddfwriaeth newydd y Llywodraeth gynnwys ymrwymiad penodol i hyrwyddo a chefnogi'r defnydd o daliadau uniongyrchol. Dyna yw craidd a hanfod hyn. Croesawaf felly sylwadau Kirsty Williams. Dywed nad oes syniad gennym ar hyn o bryd a fydd y Bil Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a Llesiant (Cymru), fel y mae wedi'i ddrafftio ar hyn o bryd, yn cyflawni hynny ac mae angen inni wrando ar syniadau gan Aelodau. Dywedodd y byddai ei grŵp plaid felly yn cefnogi fy nghynigion. Croesawaf hynny yn yr ysbryd y'i bwriadwyd.

Lindsay Whittle made a number of interesting points. As he says, too many people are not in a position to shop around, or do not want to, and forcing people to opt-out could cause stress to them, their families and carers. As we said both in the pre-ballot information, and as I repeatedly stated in my speech earlier, this is about real choice. It is not about compulsion. It is about everybody at that interface getting, hopefully, sensitive, caring local authorities presenting them with the options, rather as they do in Scotland, and giving them the option to stay entirely with social services and local government provision or to fully opt for a direct payments scheme, or, hopefully, in the future, being offered further alternatives for personal budget provision and pooling. It is not a move to the free market. This came from charities: the proposal was drafted with the input of charities and based on their suggestions. The comments made by various charities came from their own survey analysis of members, service users and carers, just as the LE Wales report, which I referred to and which informed the Welsh Government's own legislation, identified issues on a similar basis and, linked to the disability assessments by Atos, moved into the welfare reform issues at a UK Government level. That is not the purpose of this debate, but I agree that, where you get 40% or more of appeals being granted, clearly the Atos system is broken, which is why Professor Harrington has carried out a series of reviews and why an increasing number of people are now receiving full support compared with the system after it was first introduced in 2008, when the then Government chose to replace incapacity benefit with the employment and support allowance. However, that is not the issue today.

Gwnaeth Lindsay Whittle nifer o bwyntiau diddorol. Fel y dywed, mae gormod o bobl mewn sefyllfa lle na allant chwilio am yr ateb gorau iddynt hwy, neu nid ydynt am wneud hynny, a gallai gorfodi pobl i eithrio o'r cynllun achosi straen iddynt hwy, eu teuluoedd a'u gofalwyr. Fel y dywedasom yn y wybodaeth cyn y bleidlais, ac fel y nodais dro ar ôl tro yn fy araith yn gynharach, mae a wnelo hyn â dewis go iawn. Nid oes a wnelo â gorfodaeth. Mae a wnelo â phawb yn y rhyng-gysylltiad hwnnw yn cael, gobeithio, awdurdodau lleol sensitif a gofalgar yn cyflwyno'r opsiynau iddynt, fel y gwnânt yn yr Alban, ac yn rhoi'r opsiwn iddynt aros yn gyfan gwbl gyda gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a darpariaeth llywodraeth leol neu ddewis cynllun taliadau uniongyrchol yn llwyr, neu, gobeithio, yn y dyfodol, yn cynnig dewisiadau amgen pellach iddynt o ran darparu cyllideb bersonol a chyllideb a rennir. Nid yw'n gam tuag at y farchnad rydd. Daeth hyn oddi wrth elusennau: cafodd y cynnig ei ddrafftio gyda mewnbwn gan elusennau ac roedd yn seiliedig ar eu hawgrymiadau. Daeth y sylwadau a wnaed gan wahanol elusennau o ddadansoddiad o'u harolwg eu hunain o aelodau, defnyddwyr gwasanaethau a gofalwyr, yn yr un modd ag y gwnaeth adroddiad LE Wales, y cyfeiriais ato ac a lywiodd ddeddfwriaeth Llywodraeth Cymru ei hun, nodi materion ar sail debyg ac, yn gysylltiedig â'r asesiadau anabledd gan Atos, symud i faterion diwygio lles ar lefel Llywodraeth y DU. Nid hynny yw diben y ddadl hon, ond cytunaf, lle y caniateir 40% neu fwy o apeliadau, mae'n amlwg nad yw system Atos yn gweithio, a dyna pam y mae'r Athro Harrington wedi cynnal cyfres o adolygiadau a pham bod nifer cynyddol o bobl yn awr yn cael cymorth llawn o gymharu â'r system ar ôl iddi gael ei chyflwyno am y tro cyntaf yn 2008, pan ddewisodd y Llywodraeth ar y pryd gyflwyno'r lwfans cyflogaeth a chymorth yn lle budd-dal analluogrwydd. Fodd bynnag, nid dyna'r hyn sydd dan sylw heddiw.

Jenny Rathbone said it is not for everybody. I completely agree. She was surprised that I am asking everyone to opt-out: I have covered that. Certainly it is not for everyone: I agree that is what I said. The proposal by Cardiff Council is interesting. I welcome the fact that the council itself says that, in the first year, it is hoping to double the number of people making direct payments and that its scheme would be commissioning services directly or with other providers. Therefore, it is a model that could be explored, but many people may wish to build on the research done by the Co-operative Centre in partnership with Scope as to how an alternative mutual model might work in some areas, working independently of local government but, clearly, in partnership with it.

Dywedodd Jenny Rathbone nad yw hyn i bawb. Cytunaf yn llwyr. Synnodd fy mod yn gofyn i bawb eithrio o'r cynllun: rwyf wedi trafod hynny. Yn sicr nid yw hyn i bawb: cytunaf mai dyna'r hyn a ddywedais. Mae'r cynnig gan Gyngor Caerdydd yn ddiddorol. Croesawaf y ffaith bod y cyngor ei hun yn dweud, yn y flwyddyn gyntaf, ei fod yn gobeithio dyblu nifer y bobl sy'n gwneud taliadau uniongyrchol ac y byddai ei gynllun yn comisiynu gwasanaethau yn uniongyrchol neu gyda darparwyr eraill. Felly, mae'n fodel y gellid ei archwilio, ond efallai y bydd llawer o bobl yn awyddus i adeiladu ar yr ymchwil a wnaed gan y Ganolfan Gydweithredol mewn partneriaeth â Scope o ran sut y gallai model cydfuddiannol arall weithio mewn rhai ardaloedd, gan weithio'n annibynnol ar lywodraeth leol ond, yn amlwg, mewn partneriaeth â hi.

Finally, I move to the Minister's comments. I welcome much of what she had to say, such as on the intention to use the social services Bill to promote direct payments and enable people to make informed choices. That is exactly what I and the sponsors of this Bill proposal were seeking. The Minister says we are not yet in a position to tie to a particular model, but she concedes that there are models in place in other parts of the United Kingdom that we can learn from. That is encouraging, as is to listen to how the Welsh Government intends to promote direct payments in a number of ways, such as notifying potential users earlier. Welsh Ministers will decide the kind of support that local authorities must provide to users, and local authorities will be able to survey the market of care providers as brokers, linked to co-operative and social enterprise models. That is very encouraging. She also referred to looking forward to my continued dialogue with the Deputy Minister, and I thank her for those comments. I particularly thank the Deputy Minister for the constructive and caring way in which she has engaged with me about this over several weeks.

Yn olaf, ymdriniaf â sylwadau'r Gweinidog. Croesawaf lawer o'r hyn a oedd ganddi i'w ddweud, megis y bwriad i ddefnyddio'r Bil gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i hyrwyddo taliadau uniongyrchol a galluogi pobl i wneud dewisiadau gwybodus. Dyna'n union yr hyn yr wyf fi a noddwyr cynnig y Bil hwn yn ei geisio. Dywed y Gweinidog nad ydym eto mewn sefyllfa i ymrwymo i fodel arbennig, ond mae'n cyfaddef bod modelau ar waith mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig y gallwn ddysgu ohonynt. Mae hynny'n galonogol, fel y mae gwrando ar sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn bwriadu hyrwyddo taliadau uniongyrchol mewn nifer o ffyrdd, megis rhoi gwybod i ddarpar ddefnyddwyr yn gynharach. Bydd Gweinidogion Cymru yn penderfynu ar y math o gymorth y mae'n rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ei ddarparu i ddefnyddwyr, a bydd awdurdodau lleol yn gallu cynnal arolwg o farchnad y darparwyr gofal fel broceriaid, yn gysylltiedig â modelau menter gymdeithasol a chydweithredol. Mae hynny'n galonogol iawn. Cyfeiriodd hefyd at y ffaith ei bod yn edrych ymlaen at fy nhrafodaethau parhaus â'r Dirprwy Weinidog, a diolchaf iddi am y sylwadau hynny. Yn arbennig hoffwn ddiolch i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am y ffordd adeiladol a gofalgar y mae wedi gweithio gyda mi ar hyn dros nifer o wythnosau.

I would point out that, as Andrew R.T. Davies said, this was put into the ballot some significant time before the Government Bill was published, and I hope that its timing will enable its core wishes for that promotion and support to be firmed up in partnership with the Government, and, hopefully, make the Government Bill a better Bill in this respect than it might otherwise have been.

Hoffwn dynnu sylw at y ffaith, fel y dywedodd Andrew R.T. Davies, i hyn gael ei gynnwys yn y bleidlais gryn dipyn o amser cyn i Fil y Llywodraeth gael ei gyhoeddi, a gobeithiaf y bydd ei amseriad yn golygu y gall ei ddymuniadau craidd ar gyfer hyrwyddo a rhoi cymorth gael eu cadarnhau mewn partneriaeth â'r Llywodraeth, ac y bydd, gobeithio, yn gwneud Bil y Llywodraeth yn Fil gwell na'r hyn y byddai wedi bod fel arall.

I look forward to accepting the Welsh Government's offer of involvement in discussions as details, regulations and guidance are formulated. I very much look forward to observing the scrutiny of the Bill by the Health and Social Care Committee, as witnesses and Members seek to address many points relating to this, and the extent to which they wish to see more of this on the face of the Bill—

Edrychaf ymlaen at dderbyn cynnig Llywodraeth Cymru i fod yn rhan o drafodaethau wrth i fanylion, rheoliadau a chanllawiau gael eu llunio. Edrychaf ymlaen yn fawr at arsylwi'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yn craffu ar y Bil, wrth i dystion ac Aelodau geisio mynd i'r afael â llawer o bwyntiau yn ymwneud â hyn, ac i ba raddau y maent yn dymuno gweld mwy o hyn wedi'i gynnwys yn amlwg yn y Bil—

17:21

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Order. I have been generous, Mark. Conclude now, please.

Trefn. Rwyf wedi bod yn hael, Mark. Dewch i ben yn awr, os gwelwch yn dda.

17:21 **Mark Isherwood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Finally, therefore, with the Assembly's consent, I seek to withdraw my motion and refer to the Deputy Presiding Officer to put that to Members accordingly.

Yn olaf, felly, gyda chaniatâd y Cynulliad, hoffwn dynnu fy nghynnig yn ôl a chyfeirio at y Dirprwy Lywydd i gyflwyno hynny felly i'r Aelodau.

17:22 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Mark Isherwood has indicated that he wishes to withdraw the motion. Does any Member object to the motion being withdrawn? I see that no-one does. The motion is therefore withdrawn in accordance with Standing Order No. 12.27.

Mae Mark Isherwood wedi nodi ei fod yn dymuno tynnu'r cynnig yn ôl. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu tynnu'r cynnig yn ôl? Gwelaf nad oes. Caiff y cynnig ei dynnu yn ôl felly yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 12.27.

Tynnwyd y cynnig yn ôl drwy ganiatâd y Cynulliad.

Motion withdrawn by leave of the Assembly.

17:22 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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There will be no voting time today. I ask those Members leaving the Chamber to please do so quickly and quietly.

Ni fydd unrhyw amser pleidleisio heddiw. Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau hynny sy'n gadael y Siambr wneud hynny'n gyflym ac yn dawel.

Dadl Fer: Cyfrifiadura Perfformiad Uchel—Pweru Arloesedd er Lles Economi Cymru

Short Debate: High Performance Computing—Powering Innovation for the benefit of the Welsh Economy

Dangoswyd cyflwyniad Powerpoint i gyd-fynd â'r drafodaeth. Mae'r cyflwyniad ar gael drwy ddilyn y linc hon:

A Powerpoint presentation was shown to accompany the debate. The presentation can be accessed by following this link:

Cyflwyniad Powerpoint.

Powerpoint presentation.

17:23 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am very pleased to have secured this debate today. I hope that this debate, along with the slides being displayed on the monitors, will draw more attention to the positive benefits that high-performance computing can play in twenty-first century Wales. I have agreed to contributions from David Rees, Eluned Parrott, Janet Finch-Saunders and Ieuan Wyn Jones, so I will be as brief as I can to allow time for those speakers.

Rwy'n falch iawn fy mod wedi sicrhau'r ddadl hon heddiw. Gobeithio y bydd y ddadl hon, ynghyd â'r sleidiau sy'n cael eu harddangos ar y monitorau, yn tynnu mwy o sylw at y manteision cadarnhaol y gall cyfrifiadura perfformiad uchel eu cynnig yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yng Nghymru. Rwyf wedi cytuno i dderbyn cyfraniadau gan Rees David, Eluned Parrott, Janet Finch-Saunders ac Ieuan Wyn Jones, felly byddaf mor gryno â phosibl er mwyn caniatáu amser ar gyfer y siaradwyr hynny.

It makes a pleasant change to debate a good news story in this Chamber, and an area where Wales is truly ahead of the curve. It has managed to do this with the support of the Welsh Government, the UK Government and European money. I aim to provide a bit of background about High Performance Computing Wales and how it can assist businesses and the Welsh economy and the challenges that it faces in the future. I hope that by the end of the debate Members will have a far greater understanding of what HPC Wales is and how it can encourage businesses to make use of the services that it offers to grow and develop.

Mae'n braf cael cynnal dadl ar stori newyddion da am unwaith yn y Siambr hon, ar faes lle mae Cymru yn wirioneddol ar flaen y gad. Mae wedi llwyddo i wneud hyn gyda chefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru, Llywodraeth y DU ac arian Ewropeaidd. Fy nod yw rhoi rhywfaint o gefndir Cyfrifiadura Perfformiad Uchel i Gymru a sut y gall gynorthwyo busnesau ac economi Cymru a'r heriau y bydd yn eu hwynebu yn y dyfodol. Gobeithiaf, erbyn diwedd y ddadl, y bydd gan Aelodau ddealltwriaeth lawer gwell o HPC Cymru a sut y gall annog busnesau i ddefnyddio'r gwasanaethau a gynigir ganddo i dyfu a datblygu.

High Performance Computing Wales is bringing world-class supercomputing facilities, high-level skills, training and customised support to Welsh businesses for the first time, with the intention of enabling them to compete on a global scale. In the words of its chief executive, David Craddock:

Mae Cyfrifiadura Perfformiad Uchel i Gymru yn cynnig cyfleusterau uwch-gyfrifiadura o'r radd flaenaf, sgiliau lefel uchel, hyfforddiant a chymorth pwrpasol i fusnesau yng Nghymru am y tro cyntaf, gyda'r bwriad o'u galluogi i gystadlu'n fyd-eang. Yng ngeiriau ei brif weithredwr, David Craddock:

'HPC Wales aims to make Welsh businesses more competitive in global markets and to grow the knowledge economy as well as creating employment opportunities.'

'Mae HPC Cymru'n ceisio gwneud busnesau Cymru'n fwy cystadleuol mewn marchnadoedd byd-eang a datblygu'r economi wybodaeth yn ogystal â chreu cyfleoedd ar gyfer gwaith.'

HPC Wales represents a collaboration between the universities in Wales and the private sector, resulting in Wales becoming the first UK country to boast a distributed and interconnected national supercomputing network. The model being used now in Wales to access the technology has received worldwide interest and praise. The network connects the hubs based at Swansea and Cardiff universities with other small facilities at Aberystwyth, Bangor, Glyndŵr in Wrexham, Glamorgan and Swansea metropolitan universities, providing the ability to access HPC at convenient sites across Wales. While there have been previous supercomputing facilities, this is the first time that this hub model has been introduced and the first time, certainly, that it has been used in Wales, allowing people from north Wales to access facilities in Cardiff and Swansea, and for those hubs to interconnect.

Mae HPC Cymru yn cynrychioli gwaith cydweithredol rhwng y prifysgolion yng Nghymru a'r sector preifat, gan olygu mai Cymru yw'r wlad gyntaf yn y DU i feddu ar rwydwaith uwch-gyfrifiadura cenedlaethol rhyngysylltiedig a ddosberthir. Mae'r model sy'n cael ei ddefnyddio ar hyn o bryd yng Nghymru i gael gafael ar y dechnoleg wedi denu sylw a chanmoliaeth fyd-eang. Mae'r rhwydwaith yn cysylltu'r canolfannau ym mhrifysgolion Abertawe a Chaerdydd â chyfleusterau bach eraill ym mhrifysgolion Aberystwyth, Bangor, Glyndŵr yn Wrecsam, Morgannwg a Phrifysgol Fetropolitan Abertawe, gan olygu y gellir cael gafael ar HPC mewn lleoliadau cyfleus ledled Cymru. Er gwaethaf cyfleusterau uwch-gyfrifiadura blaenorol, dyma'r tro cyntaf i'r model canolfannau hwn gael ei gyflwyno a'r tro cyntaf, yn sicr, iddo gael ei ddefnyddio yng Nghymru, gan alluogi pobl o'r gogledd i gael gafael ar gyfleusterau yng Nghaerdydd ac Abertawe, ac i'r canolfannau hynny ryng-gysylltu.

HPC Wales has been funded by a £24 million investment from the Welsh Government. There has also been support from the European regional development fund, £10 million from the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills at Westminster and £4 million from its university partners, so it is truly a collaborative effort. As you can see, considerable public money is backing this project, which reflects the importance that both the Welsh Government and the UK Government place on making HPC Wales a success.

Ariannwyd HPC Cymru drwy fuddsoddiad gwerth £24 miliwn gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Cafwyd hefyd gymorth gan gronfa datblygu rhanbarthol Ewrop, £10 miliwn gan yr Adran Busnes, Arloesedd a Sgiliau yn San Steffan, a £4 miliwn gan ei brifysgolion partner, felly mae wir yn ymdrech gydweithredol. Fel y gwelwch, mae cryn dipyn o arian cyhoeddus yn cefnogi'r prosiect hwn, sy'n adlewyrchu'r pwysigrwydd y mae Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU yn ei roi ar sicrhau bod HPC Cymru yn llwyddiant.

I first became interested in HPC when I visited the Cardiff University-based hub in my role as the shadow spokesperson for business, enterprise and technology. I was shown into a room where the hub was housed, with banks of computers, and although I will not pretend that I understood exactly how it worked—I can see Eluned Parrott smiling—I was particularly interested in it and the amount of skill that had gone into getting the hub up and running and into keeping it going. My visit to the hub at Cardiff was closely followed by a visit to a company making use of the high-performance technology to manufacture pacemakers, based in Swansea University. Both visits were fascinating.

Dechreuais ymddiddori mewn HPC pan ymwelais â'r ganolfan ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd yn rhinwedd fy swydd fel llefarydd yr wrthblaid dros fusnes, menter a thechnoleg. Cefais fy nhywys i mewn i ystafell y ganolfan, lle roedd banciau o gyfrifiaduron, ac er na wnaf esgus fy mod wedi deall yn union sut roedd yn gweithio—gallaf weld Eluned Parrott yn gwenu—roedd gennyf ddiddordeb arbennig ynddi a'r sgiliau a ddefnyddiwyd i'w gosod a'i chynnal a'i chadw. Yn fuan ar ôl ymweld â'r ganolfan yng Nghaerdydd, ymwelais â chwmni sy'n defnyddio'r dechnoleg perfformiad uchel i gynhyrchu rheolyddion calon, ym Mhrifysgol Abertawe. Roedd y ddau ymweliad yn rhai diddorol tu hwnt.

I believe that HPC Wales has the potential to change the nature of the Welsh economy. We often speak about how the old economy is passing or has passed away, but, perhaps too often, there are no solutions as to how we can move forward. I genuinely think that high-performance computing is a way for business in Wales to move forward and to make true use of the knowledge economy. Businesses in Wales will now be able to access some of the most advanced computing technology in the world, allowing research and development to be sped up considerably and thus making it quicker to get products to market. This can boost Welsh businesses that need to get ahead in these challenging economic conditions. HPC Wales also makes use of its bases in Welsh universities to help facilitate relationships between industry and academia. Due to the way that it is funded, it can offer heavily discounted services for businesses in EU convergence areas. HPC has the ability to assist a range of companies, which is where strengths lie.

Credaf fod gan HPC Cymru y potensial i newid natur yr economi yng Nghymru. Dywedwn yn aml fod yr hen economi yn diflannu neu wedi gwneud hynny, ond, efallai'n rhy aml, nid oes unrhyw ddatrysiadau o ran y ffordd y gallwn symud ymlaen. Credaf o ddifrif fod cyfrifiadura perfformiad uchel yn ffordd i fusnesau yng Nghymru symud ymlaen a gwneud defnydd gwirioneddol o'r economi wybodaeth. Bydd busnesau yng Nghymru bellach yn gallu manteisio ar rywfaint o'r dechnoleg gyfrifiadura fwyaf blaenllaw yn y byd, gan olygu y gellir cyflymu prosesau ymchwilio a datblygu'n sylweddol a thrwy hynny gyflwyno cynhyrchion i'r farchnad yn gynt. Gall hyn roi hwb i fusnesau yng Nghymru y mae angen iddynt achub y blaen o dan yr amodau economaidd heriol hyn. Mae HPC Cymru hefyd yn defnyddio ei ganolfannau ym mhrifysgolion Cymru er mwyn helpu i hwyluso cydberthnasau rhwng diwydiant a sefydliadau academaidd. Oherwydd y ffordd y caiff ei ariannu, gall gynnig gwasanaethau am bris gostyngol i fusnesau yn ardaloedd cydgyfeirio'r UE. Gall HPC gynorthwyo amrywiaeth o gwmnïau, a dyna ei gryfder.

In the environmental and energy sector, it is being used to model climate change and weather patterns, to explore alternative waste disposal and design—something that we were talking about earlier today—and to produce efficient and renewable energy sources. In life sciences, it is being used to model and design new structures and to develop new building materials that can be tested safely in a virtual environment. In the creative industries, it can help with design, the development of gaming and the production of high-end two-dimensional and 3D productions. HPC is a tool that can make all of these things achievable. The technology has the capacity to handle and analyse massive amounts of data at high speed. HPC Wales's aim is to help grow Wales's knowledge economy to enable us to have a strong international competitive advantage. Looking at what has been achieved so far, 37 academia-industry collaborations have been established, 49 products, processes and services have been created, 48 jobs and two new enterprises have been set up, and £1.4 million of investment has been induced. In addition, over 100 businesses have already sought the advice of HPC Wales and over 400 people have been trained by it. When I visited it, I saw how important it was that more businesses are made aware of the potential and the possibilities that HPC offers them, even if they do not yet know it.

Yn y sector amgylcheddol ac ynni, fe'i defnyddir i fodelu patrymau newid yn yr hinsawdd a'r tywydd, i archwilio dulliau amgen o waredu gwastraff dylunio—rhywbeth yr oeddem yn ei drafod yn gynharach heddiw—ac i gynhyrchu ffynonellau ynni effeithlon ac adnewyddadwy. Ym maes y gwyddorau bywyd, fe'i defnyddir i fodelu a chynllunio strwythurau newydd ac i ddatblygu deunyddiau adeiladu newydd y gellir eu profi'n ddiogel mewn amgylchedd rhithwir. Yn y diwydiannau creadigol, gall helpu gyda gwaith dylunio, datblygu chwaraeon a chynhyrchu cynyrchiadau dau-ddimensiwn a 3D o'r radd flaenaf. Gall adnodd HPC olygu bod yr holl bethau hyn yn gyflawnadwy. Mae gan y dechnoleg y gallu i drin a dadansoddi symiau enfawr o ddata ar gyflymder uchel. Nod HPC Cymru yw helpu i dyfu economi wybodaeth Cymru er mwyn rhoi mantais gystadleuol ryngwladol gref i ni. Wrth ystyried yr hyn a gyflawnwyd hyd yma, sefydlwyd 37 o gydweithrediadau rhwng sefydliadau academaidd a diwydiant, crëwyd 49 o gynhyrchion, prosesau a gwasanaethau, sefydlwyd 48 o swyddi a dwy fenter newydd, ac ysgogwyd gwerth £1.4 miliwn o fuddsoddiad. Yn ogystal, mae dros 100 o fusnesau eisoes wedi ceisio cyngor gan HPC Cymru ac mae dros 400 o bobl wedi cael eu hyfforddi ganddo. Pan ymwelais ag ef, gwelais pa mor bwysig oedd sicrhau bod mwy o fusnesau yn dod yn ymwybodol o'r potensial a'r posibiliadau y mae HPC yn eu cynnig iddynt, hyd yn oed os na wyddant hynny eto.

17:29

David Rees Bywgraffiad Biography

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Will you give way?

A wnewch chi ildio?

17:29

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Certainly.

Yn sicr.

17:29

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Order. David, you cannot intervene.

Trefn. David, ni allwch ymyrryd.

17:29 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I would like to touch on two high-profile projects that HPC Wales is being used for. In the fight against cancer, the computational biology research group at the University of Glamorgan has developed a novel method for identifying a person's ancestry, based on DNA analysis, tracing back people's origins and choosing the correct medical treatment and best diet for them. HPC Wales enabled the team to work with larger chromosomes, rather than small ones, which were being worked on before. This groundbreaking research into cancer will be slow, difficult and even impossible without access to modern HPC Wales technology and support.

Hoffwn grybwyll dau brosiect proffil uchel lle defnyddir HPC Cymru. Yn y frwydr yn erbyn canser, mae'r grŵp ymchwil bioleg cyfrifiadurol ym Mhrifysgol Morgannwg wedi datblygu dull newydd o adnabod llinach person, yn seiliedig ar ddadansoddiad DNA, gan olrhain tarddiad pobl a dewis y driniaeth feddygol gywir a'r deiet gorau ar eu cyfer. Bu HPC Cymru yn fodd i alluogi'r tîm i weithio gyda chromosomau mwy, yn hytrach na rhai bach, yr oedd gwaith eisoes yn cael ei wneud arnynt. Bydd yr ymchwil arloesol hon i ganser yn araf, yn anodd a hyd yn oed yn amhosibl heb y gallu i fanteisio ar dechnoleg a chymorth modern HPC Cymru.

Working with Swansea University, HPC is carrying out research to develop a better understanding of the recently discovered miracle material, graphene. As we know, potential uses of this include flexible electronics and lighter aircraft. HPC Wales is also looking at ways to develop an understanding of its theoretical properties using numerical simulation. These are just a couple of examples but, hopefully, we can all see the exciting fields in which HPC Wales works and the massive potential that exists to develop the knowledge economy in Wales.

Gan weithio gyda Phrifysgol Abertawe, mae HPC yn cynnal gwaith ymchwil er mwyn meithrin dealltwriaeth well o'r deunydd gwyrthiol a ddarganfuwyd yn ddiweddar, graffen. Fel y gwyddom, ymhlith y defnyddiau posibl o'r deunydd hwn mae electroneg hyblyg ac awyrennau ysgafnach. Mae HPC Cymru hefyd yn ystyried ffyrdd o feithrin dealltwriaeth o'i briodweddau damcaniaethol gan ddefnyddio dull efelychu rhifiadol. Dim ond ychydig o enghreifftiau yw'r rhain ond, gobeithio, y gallwn i gyd weld y meysydd cyffrous y mae HPC Cymru yn gweithio ynddynt a'r potensial enfawr sy'n bodoli i ddatblygu'r economi wybodaeth yng Nghymru.

I will conclude by looking at some of the challenges that face HPC Wales in the future. The collaboration that I have already mentioned with Welsh universities is great and one of the few that exist anywhere, but we need to ensure that this continually moves forward. It is essential to attracting funding and continuing to boost Welsh innovation globally. Both Governments need to work with Welsh universities to ensure that this project continues.

Hoffwn gloi drwy ystyried rhai o'r heriau sy'n wynebu HPC Cymru yn y dyfodol. Mae'r cydweithio yr wyf eisoes wedi ei grybwyll â phrifysgolion Cymru yn wych ac yn un o'r enghreifftiau prin o gydweithio o'r fath unrhyw le, ond mae angen inni sicrhau bod hyn yn datblygu'n barhaus. Mae'n hanfodol denu cyllid a pharhau i hyrwyddo arloesedd Cymru ledled y byd. Mae angen i'r ddwy lywodraeth weithio gyda phrifysgolion Cymru i sicrhau bod y prosiect hwn yn parhau.

Continued Government funding is clearly critical to HPC Wales due to the need to maintain the need to upgrade HPC technology every three years. It wants to invest in further hardware and software development to enable more businesses to access what it has to offer.

Mae cyllid parhaus gan y Llywodraeth yn amlwg yn hanfodol i HPC Cymru am fod angen diweddaru technoleg HPC bob tair blynedd. Mae'n awyddus i fuddsoddi mewn gwaith datblygu caledwedd a meddalwedd pellach er mwyn galluogi mwy o fusnesau i gael gafael ar yr hyn sydd ganddo i'w gynnig.

I know that the Minister is keen to see the knowledge economy in Wales advance—and there are many projects that aim to do this. Certainly, my visit to the HPC Wales hub based at Cardiff University opened my eyes to the massive potential that exists in the future for high performance computing to really change the way that we work in Wales, and to really change the way that businesses interact with academia—with universities—and I know that the Deputy Minister for structural funds, Alun Davies, knows too well that if we want to access modern funding in the European context, it is really important that Wales presents a united front in terms of the Minister's efforts, the UK Government's efforts, and also universities and businesses in Wales. I think that this is one way that we can do it.

Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn awyddus i weld yr economi wybodaeth yng Nghymru yn datblygu—ac mae sawl prosiect sy'n anelu at wneud hyn. Yn sicr, roedd fy ymweliad â chanolfan HPC Cymru ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd yn agoriad llygad o ran y potensial enfawr sydd i gyfrifiadura perfformiad uchel newid o ddifrif y ffordd rydym yn gweithio yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol, a newid o ddifrif y ffordd y mae busnesau'n rhyngweithio â sefydliadau academaidd—â phrifysgolion—a gwn fod y Dirprwy Weinidog dros gronfeydd strwythurol, Alun Davies, yn gwybod yn rhy dda, er mwyn inni gael gafael ar arian modern yn y cyd-destun Ewropeaidd, ei bod yn bwysig iawn bod Cymru'n dwyn ynghyd ymdrechion y Gweinidog, ymdrechion Llywodraeth y DU, a phrifysgolion a busnesau yng Nghymru. Credaf fod hyn yn un ffordd y gallwn ei wneud.

This, I believe, is a true Welsh success story. I am pleased to talk about it today, and it is one that all levels of Government can and should be proud of. I look forward to hearing from the Minister about her plans to ensure that supercomputing can continue to power innovation for the benefit of the Welsh economy.

Credaf fod hon yn stori lwyddiant wirioneddol i Gymru. Rwy'n falch o siarad amdani heddiw, ac mae'n un y gall, ac y dylai, pob lefel o Lywodraeth ymfalchïo ynddi. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed gan y Gweinidog am ei chynlluniau i sicrhau y gall uwch-gyfrifiadura barhau i ysgogi arloesedd er budd yr economi yng Nghymru.

17:32 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We will now hear from David Rees, for one minute.

Clywn yn awr yn clywed gan David Rees, am un funud.

17:32 **David Rees** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would like to thank Nick Ramsay for allocating me some time in this debate today. I believe that I could be unique in this Chamber today as I may be the only current Member who has actually written software to run on a HPC cluster, and someone who not only fully understands the reason as to why HPC, computers, and supercomputers can make a difference, but also how this is achieved. While I support the development of HPC, I must express the view that it will not drive the economy forward but will be another pathway to building a stronger economy. By encouraging advanced research—and that is the emphasis; the research comes first—I suggest that you look at the Edinburgh Parallel Computing Centre to see how the research comes first before you actually develop the business links.

Hoffwn ddiolch i Nick Ramsay am neilltuo rhywfaint o amser imi yn y ddadl hon heddiw. Credaf y gallwn fod yn unigryw yn y Siambr hon heddiw oherwydd efallai mai fi yw'r unig Aelod cyfredol sydd wedi ysgrifennu meddalwedd i'w rhedeg ar glwstwr HPC, ac sydd nid yn unig yn deall yn llawn y rheswm pam y gall HPC, cyfrifiaduron, ac uwchgyfrifiaduron wneud gwahaniaeth, ond hefyd sut y gellir cyflawni hyn. Er fy mod yn cefnogi datblygiad HPC, rhaid imi fynegi'r farn na fydd yn symud yr economi yn ei blaen, ond yn creu llwybr arall i adeiladu economi gryfach. Drwy annog gwaith ymchwil datblygedig—a phwysleisiaf mai'r ymchwil sy'n dod gyntaf—awgrymaf y dylech edrych ar Ganolfan Gyfrifiadura Gyfochrog Caeredin i weld sut mae'r ymchwil yn dod gyntaf cyn i chi fynd ati i ddatblygu'r cysylltiadau busnes.

I know that many of the comments that have been made have been about the anticipation, but let us keep reality on the ground as well. Therefore, the first stage of powered HPC must be to produce a world-leading facility for researchers. I welcome the Government's initiative in the science strategy, which is discussing bringing in the leading academics to look at developing teams for that purpose. I look forward to seeing that flourish.

Gwn fod llawer o'r sylwadau a wnaed wedi ymrin â disgwyliad, ond gadewch inni gofio realiti'r sefyllfa hefyd. Felly, creu cyfleuster o'r radd flaenaf i ymchwilwyr ddylai fod cam cyntaf HPC. Croesawaf fenter y Llywodraeth yn y strategaeth wyddoniaeth, sy'n trafod dwyn ynghyd yr academyddion mwyaf blaenllaw i ystyried datblygu timau at y diben hwnnw. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld hynny'n dwyn ffrwyth.

HPC has great opportunities. I totally support that, but there is a long way to go down that path before we get businesses encouraged. The research must come first.

Mae HPC yn cynnig cyfleoedd gwych. Cefnogaf hynny'n llwyr, ond mae cryn dipyn o waith i'w wneud cyn y gallwn annog busnesau. Rhaid i'r ymchwil ddod gyntaf.

17:34 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would like to thank the Member for bringing forward this debate today. One of the wonderful things about the high performance computing centre is that it just shows what can be achieved when our universities, our private sector and others work together and collaborate. This is a wonderful example of how that collaboration has driven research forward. I am glad that the Member visited the hub at Cardiff University. I have also had the potential of the hub explained to me by my former colleagues there. I am fortunate also not to have had how it works explained to me at the same time.

Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Aelod am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon heddiw. Un o'r pethau gwych am y ganolfan gyfrifiadura perfformiad uchel yw ei bod yn dangos beth y gellir ei gyflawni pan fydd ein prifysgolion, ein sector preifat ac eraill yn cydweithio. Mae hwn yn enghraifft wych o sut mae'r cydweithio hwnnw wedi datblygu ymchwil. Rwy'n falch bod yr Aelod wedi ymweld â'r ganolfan ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd. Eglurodd fy nghyn-gydweithwyr yno botensial y ganolfan imi hefyd. Rwy'n ffodus hefyd nad eglurwyd sut mae'n gweithio imi ar yr un pryd.

The capacity for the development of fundamental research from this facility is just wonderful. Nick mentioned cancer care. I note also that Velindre hospital is working on looking at ways in which it can develop new architectures for radiotherapy so that it is less intrusive and less damaging to individuals. That is wonderful. Also, it is tackling the challenges of climate change, which affects groundwater modelling and seismic modelling. Professor Tim O'Doherty, in engineering, is looking at the effect of tidal flows on turbines, which is very topical at the moment. It is a wonderful opportunity, but it is a long-term process that will require long-term investment. We need to be mindful of that and the fact that it will need us still in the future.

Mae'r gallu i ddatblygu ymchwil sylfaenol o'r cyfleuster hwn yn wych. Soniodd Nick am ofal canser. Nodaf hefyd fod ysbyty Felindre wrthi'n ystyried ffyrdd y gall ddatblygu saernïaeth newydd ar gyfer radiotherapi fel bod y driniaeth yn llai ymwthiol ac yn llai niweidiol i unigolion. Mae hynny'n wych. Hefyd, mae'n mynd i'r afael â heriau newid yn yr hinsawdd, sy'n effeithio ar fodelu dŵr daear a modelu seismig. Mae'r Athro Tim O'Doherty, ym maes peirianneg, yn ystyried effaith llif y llanw ar dyrbinau, sy'n amserol iawn ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n gyfle gwych, ond mae'n broses hirdymor a fydd yn galw am fuddsoddiad hirdymor. Mae angen inni gadw hynny mewn cof yn ogystal â'r ffaith y bydd ein hangen ni arno yn y dyfodol o hyd.

17:35

Janet Finch-Saunders Bywgraffiad Biography

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I, too, thank my colleague, Nick Ramsay AM, for leading this debate—to learn and know that HPC Wales has brought world-class supercomputing facilities to Wales. I especially welcome the innovative collaboration between Welsh universities and the private sector. As a result of HPC businesses in Wales, we now have access to some of the most advanced computing in the world, making us substantially more competitive and advanced on the world stage.

Rwy'n ddiolchgar hefyd i fy nghydweithiwr, Nick Ramsay AC, am arwain y ddadl hon—i ddysgu a gwybod bod HPC Cymru wedi dod â chyfleusterau uwch-gyfrifiadura o'r radd flaenaf i Gymru. Croesawaf yn arbennig y cydweithio arloesol rhwng prifysgolion Cymru a'r sector preifat. O ganlyniad i fusnesau HPC yng Nghymru, gallwn bellach gael gafael ar rywfaint o'r cyfrifiadura mwyaf blaenllaw yn y byd, sy'n golygu ein bod yn fwy cystadleuol o lawer ac yn rhoi safle uwch inni yn y byd.

I also welcome HPC's mandate to improve science provision, thereby allowing Wales to lead the way in industries, such as pharmaceuticals, and important areas such as the future technological support for cancer treatment and, as Eluned Parrott has said, tackling climatic change.

Croesawaf hefyd fandad HPC i wella darpariaeth gwyddoniaeth, a thrwy hynny alluogi Cymru i arwain y ffordd mewn diwydiannau, megis cynhyrchion fferyllol, a meysydd pwysig fel cymorth technolegol yn y dyfodol ar gyfer triniaeth canser, ac fel y dywedodd Eluned Parrott, fynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd.

I look forward, as, I am sure, Members across the Chamber do, to reading of HPC's future successes. I urge the Government to continue supporting this important project, in order for it to provide Wales with a robust and world-class research and innovation service.

Edrychaf ymlaen, fel y gwna Aelodau ar draws y Siambr, rwy'n siŵr, at ddarllen am lwyddiannau HPC yn y dyfodol. Anogaf y Llywodraeth i barhau i gefnogi'r prosiect pwysig hwn, er mwyn iddo ddarparu gwasanaeth ymchwil ac arloesedd cadarn, o'r radd flaenaf i Gymru.

17:36

Ieuan Wyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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There are some decisions in Government of which one is immensely proud. One of these was the decision that we took in the One Wales Government to establish High Performance Computing. It gives me enormous pleasure to hear that it now attracts support from all parties, because it is something that gives Wales an immense competitive advantage.

Gwneir rhai penderfyniadau mewn Llywodraeth y gall rhywun deimlo'n hynod falch ohonynt. O blith y rhain roedd y penderfyniad a wnaethom yn Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un i sefydlu Cyfrifiadura Perfformiad Uchel. Mae'n rhoi pleser mawr imi glywed ei fod bellach yn denu cefnogaeth gan bob plaid, gan ei fod yn rhywbeth sy'n rhoi mantais gystadleuol enfawr i Gymru.

The way it was put to me was that it could assimilate complex information in a matter of hours or weeks, rather than weeks and months, and that it can bring data together so that businesses and companies can use them successfully. In my view, it also means having all the universities in Wales working together and with the private sector, and that is unique in itself. I want to congratulate Professor Noel Lloyd, who was chair of HPC Wales, in bringing people together and making this work. I believe that we now have a tremendous platform from which we can push forward to ensure that future investment keeps HPC always ahead of the game.

Fe'i cyflwynwyd imi drwy ddweud y gallai gymathu gwybodaeth gymhleth mewn mater o oriau neu wythnosau, yn hytrach nag wythnosau a misoedd, ac y gall ddwyn data ynghyd er mwyn i fusnesau a chwmnïau allu ei ddefnyddio'n llwyddiannus. Yn fy marn i, mae hefyd yn golygu cael yr holl brifysgolion yng Nghymru i weithio gyda'i gilydd a'r sector preifat, ac mae hynny'n unigryw ynddo'i hun. Hoffwn longyfarch yr Athro Noel Lloyd, a oedd yn gadeirydd ar HPC Cymru, am ddod â phobl ynghyd a sicrhau bod hyn yn gweithio. Credaf fod gennym bellach lwyfan wych i fwrw ati i sicrhau bod buddsoddiad yn y dyfodol yn sicrhau bod HPC bob amser yn parhau ar flaen y gad.

17:37 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on the Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science, Edwina Hart, to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth, Edwina Hart, i ymateb i'r ddadl.

17:37 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Gweinidog Busnes, Menter, Technoleg a Gwyddoniaeth / The Minister for Business, Enterprise, Technology and Science

It is a pleasure to respond to this debate and to note the spirit in which discussions have taken place. I was taken by Nick Ramsay's comments that he did not understand the technology, but I have a test, prepared by David Rees earlier, to take him through after we have concluded this session. [Laughter.]

Mae'n bleser gennyf ymateb i'r ddadl hon a nodi ysbryd y trafodaethau a welwyd. Rwy'n cymryd, yn ôl sylwadau Nick Ramsay, nad oedd yn deall y dechnoleg, ond mae gennyf brawf, a baratowyd gan David Rees yn gynharach, ar ei gyfer ar ôl i'r sesiwn hon ddod i ben. [Chwerthin.]

The issue is, I think, as you said: let us look to the future with some things. We talk about dying industries and job losses in certain sectors, but let us look at where we can really harness our future as a nation with developments such as this.

Y peth pwysig, yn fy marn i, fel y dywedasoch, yw ein bod yn edrych i'r dyfodol mewn perthynas â rhai pethau. Rydym yn siarad am ddiwydiannau'n diflannu a swyddi'n cael eu colli mewn sectorau penodol, ond gadewch inni feddwl ble y gallwn harneisio ein dyfodol fel cenedl o ddifrif gyda datblygiadau fel hyn.

I agree with Ieuan Wyn Jones; it was a very good decision by Government to become involved in this. He is right: there are certain decisions that you take, and when you look back, you do not have any doubts about what you have done. I think that it is very nice for him as a Minister in that administration to think, 'I have had no doubts about this one; it has been a real success'. It is providing Welsh businesses and universities with access to advanced and evolving computer technologies. We are working closely with the company, and we are pleased to be able to support such an exciting project now and, hopefully, in the future, as it has the potential to make a real difference to the Welsh business environment in the long term.

Cytunaf ag Ieuan Wyn Jones; roedd yn benderfyniad da iawn gan y Llywodraeth i gymryd rhan yn hyn. Mae'n iawn: mae rhai penderfyniadau rydych yn eu gwneud, a phan fyddwch yn edrych yn ôl, nid oes gennych unrhyw amheuon am yr hyn rydych wedi'i wneud. Rwy'n credu ei bod yn beth braf iawn iddo fel Gweinidog yn y weinyddiaeth honno feddwl, 'Nid oes gennyf unrhyw amheuon am hyn; mae wedi bod yn llwyddiant gwirioneddol'. Mae'n galluogi busnesau a phrifysgolion Cymru i gael gafael ar dechnolegau cyfrifiadurol o'r radd flaenaf ac sy'n datblygu. Rydym yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r cwmni, ac yn falch o allu cefnogi prosiect mor gyffrous nawr a, gobeithio, yn y dyfodol, gan fod ganddo'r potensial i wneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i amgylchedd busnes Cymru yn yr hirdymor.

HPC has the potential to provide a truly world-class open innovation platform for high-performance computation informatics. It has the potential to support and lever in academic knowledge and build a compelling skills base, promote industrial collaboration and facilitate innovation—and Ieuan Wyn Jones was absolutely right about the co-operation in higher education. Also, the relationship with companies is important to industrial collaboration, and to innovation, too. When we talk about some things, we forget about the role of innovation, which is what is there to protect us in terms of development and what we are going to do in the future. It will make Wales a much more attractive place for world-class researchers and businesses seeking to work collaboratively, and it will have a long-term impact, I believe, on economic development as the economy returns to growth.

Mae gan HPC y potensial i ddarparu llwyfan agored o'r radd flaenaf ar gyfer arloesi ym maes gwybodeg cyfrifiadura perfformiad uchel. Mae ganddo'r potensial i gefnogi a denu gwybodaeth academaidd a meithrin sgiliau cymhellol, hyrwyddo cydweithredu diwydiannol a hwyluso arloesedd-ac roedd Ieuan Wyn Jones yn llygad ei le o ran y cydweithio mewn addysg uwch. Hefyd, mae'r gydberthynas â chwmnïau yn bwysig o ran cydweithio diwydiannol, ac o ran arloesi, hefyd. Pan soniwn am rai pethau, byddwn yn anghofio am rôl arloesi, sef yr hyn sydd yno i'n diogelu o ran datblygiad a'r hyn y byddwn yn ei wneud yn y dyfodol. Bydd yn sicrhau bod Cymru yn wlad lawer mwy deniadol i ymchwilwyr a busnesau o'r radd flaenaf sy'n chwilio am gyfleoedd cydweithio, a bydd yn cael effaith hirdymor, yn fy marn i, ar ddatblygu economaidd wrth i'r economi ffynnu unwaith eto.

The project started in July 2010 with funding for five years, and it is already providing supercomputing services and training to an increasing number of businesses and individuals. We are keen to see HPC Wales's success continue beyond the initial five years. To enable the project to continue to grow, we are working with it, to introduce it to some of our anchor companies, because our anchor companies have an interest in what they are doing. We will seek to ensure that we maximise the opportunities for anchors and their supply chain to benefit from this service, because this has to be an integrated approach—not just something that exists within the university sector and is just left there. It is actually for the benefit of business, and of course the benefit of Wales.

Dechreuodd y prosiect ym mis Gorffennaf 2010 gyda chyllid am bum mlynedd, ac mae eisoes yn darparu gwasanaethau uwch-gyfrifiadura a hyfforddiant i nifer gynyddol o fusnesau ac unigolion. Rydym yn awyddus i weld llwyddiant HPC Cymru yn parhau y tu hwnt i'r pum mlynedd cyntaf. Er mwyn galluogi'r prosiect i barhau i dyfu, rydym yn cydweithio ag ef, i'w gyflwyno i rai o'n cwmnïau angori, am fod ganddynt ddiddordeb yn yr hyn y mae'n ei wneud. Byddwn yn ceisio sicrhau ein bod yn manteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd i gwmnïau angori a'u cadwyni cyflenwi gael budd o'r gwasanaeth hwn, gan fod yn rhaid i hyn fod yn ddull integredig-nid rhywbeth sy'n bodoli o fewn y sector prifysgolion yn unig ac a adewir yno. Mewn gwirionedd, mae er budd busnesau, ac wrth gwrs er budd Cymru.

The ICT exploitation team in my department is currently working with HPC Wales and its stakeholders to explore opportunities around the exploitation of HPC Wales as a Welsh ICT asset for the benefit of users in the business, enterprise, technology and science sector as well. The project also aligns with our 'Science for Wales' strategy—the point that David Rees made—which references the HPC Wales project in the context of a national research network. The strategy also references HPC Wales in terms of supporting priority funding and investment opportunities to assign project teams to work with stakeholders on a pan-Wales basis, and work with existing strategic projects, such as high performance computing, to ensure that Wales takes full advantage of the investment.

Mae'r tîm manteisio i'r eithaf ar TGCh yn fy adran yn gweithio gyda HPC Cymru a'i randdeiliaid ar hyn o bryd i archwilio cyfleoedd i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar HPC Cymru fel un o asedau TGCh Cymru er budd defnyddwyr yn y sector busnes, menter, technoleg a gwyddoniaeth hefyd. Mae'r prosiect hefyd yn cyd-fynd â'n strategaeth 'Gwyddoniaeth i Gymru'—y pwynt a wnaeth David Rees—sy'n cyfeirio at brosiect HPC Cymru yng nghyd-destun rhwydwaith ymchwil cenedlaethol. Mae'r strategaeth hefyd yn cyfeirio at HPC Cymru o ran cefnogi cyfleoedd ariannu a buddsoddi â blaenoriaeth i bennu timau prosiect i weithio gyda rhanddeiliaid ledled Cymru, a gweithio gyda phrosiectau strategol sy'n bodoli eisoes, fel cyfrifiadura perfformiad uchel, i sicrhau bod Cymru yn manteisio'n llawn ar y buddsoddiad.

We believe that through delivering high performance computing capacity to Welsh academia, HPC has the potential to support new and exciting computation-intensive research—for example, high-resolution extreme weather events modelling. These are things that have a very practical outcome in terms of the things that we look at in Government. We also recognise the importance to Wales of generating the pool of trained HPC expert users in Wales, both in academia and industry, which I think will be vital for making the maximum use of the HPC capacity.

Credwn, drwy ddarparu capasiti cyfrifiadura perfformiad uchel i'r byd academaidd yng Nghymru, fod gan HPC y potensial i gefnogi ymchwil gyfrifiadurol ddwys newydd a chyffrous—er enghraifft, modelu digwyddiadau tywydd eithafol eglur iawn. Mae'r rhain yn bethau ag iddynt ganlyniadau ymarferol iawn o ran y pethau rydym yn eu hystyried mewn Llywodraeth. Cydnabyddwn hefyd bwysigrwydd creu cronfa o ddefnyddwyr HPC arbenigol hyfforddedig yng Nghymru, yn y byd academaidd ac mewn diwydiant, a fydd yn hanfodol yn fy marn i er mwyn manteisio i'r eithaf ar gapasiti HPC.

The collaboration between the university partners is exemplary, as I think Ieuan Wyn said, and that leads us to ensure that there should be even greater collaboration within that sector on other things, because if you can collaborate on this, you can collaborate on so much more. So, HPC Wales is in the process of building the second phase of its infrastructure for Fujitsu in both Swansea, at the Dylan Thomas Centre, and at Cardiff University, which will make HPC Wales the third-largest in the UK and in the top 100 globally. That is quite important.

Mae'r cydweithio rhwng y prifysgolion partner yn rhagorol, fel y dywedodd Ieuan Wyn rwy'n credu, ac mae hynny'n ein hannog i sicrhau y dylai fod hyd yn oed fwy o gydweithio o fewn y sector ar bethau eraill, oherwydd os gallwch gydweithio ar hyn, gallwch gydweithio ar gymaint mwy. Felly, mae HPC Cymru wrthi'n datblygu ail gam ei seilwaith ar gyfer Fujitsu yn Abertawe, yng Nghanolfan Dylan Thomas, ac ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd, a fydd yn golygu mai HPC Cymru yw'r trydydd cwmni mwyaf yn y DU a'i fod yn un o'r 100 gorau yn y byd. Mae hynny'n eithaf pwysig.

17:42

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Would you agree, Minister, that it is not just about getting businesses in Wales to use HPC, but about getting them to realise that they need to use it?

A fyddech yn cytuno, Weinidog, ei bod yn golygu mwy na dim ond annog busnesau yng Nghymru i ddefnyddio HPC. Mae hefyd yn golygu sicrhau eu bod yn sylweddoli bod angen iddynt ei ddefnyddio?

17:42 **Edwina Hart** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Yes, you are absolutely correct. You only have to look at its capacity, and the potential for development. However, I think that, as David Rees alluded to, we have to get the academics working on this, and get the ideas out, and then we can see how it can be used.

Oes, rydych yn hollol gywir. Dim ond edrych ar ei gapasiti sy’n rhaid i chi ei wneud, a’r potensial i ddatblygu. Fodd bynnag, fel y cyfeiriodd David Rees, rwy’n credu bod yn rhaid inni gael cymorth yr academyddion yn hyn o beth, a lledaenu’r syniadau, ac yna gallwn weld sut y gellir ei ddefnyddio.

I am looking forward to officially opening the new High Performance Computing Wales hub in the spring. It will enable the company to deliver even greater supercomputing capacity to businesses and researchers, complementing the infrastructure and support resources already available across the HPC Wales network. I am sure that Members will wish the company well for its future success, because the future of some areas of Wales depends on what it is doing.

Edrychaf ymlaen at agor canolfan newydd Cyfrifiadura Perfformiad Uchel Cymru yn y gwanwyn. Bydd yn galluogi’r cwmni i ddarparu capasiti uwch-gyfrifiadura hyd yn oed yn fwy i fusnesau ac ymchwilwyr, gan ategu’r seilwaith a’r adnoddau cymorth sydd eisoes ar gael ar draws rhwydwaith HPC Cymru. Rwy’n siŵr y bydd Aelodau yn dymuno’n dda i’r cwmni yn y dyfodol, gan fod dyfodol rhai ardaloedd yng Nghymru yn dibynnu ar yr hyn y mae’n ei wneud.

17:43

Dadl Fer a Ohiriwyd o 23 Ionawr: Arbennig, Unigryw ac mewn Argyfwng

Short Debate Postponed from 23 January: Distinctive & Unique and in Crisis

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Having seen the PowerPoint presentation from Mr Ramsay, it is remiss of me not to be able to do the same. Had I known that we were going to enjoy such a piece, perhaps I could have brought some live examples of the fantastic livestock that we have here in Wales, although I suspect that I might have got into a little trouble with the Commission had I done so. [Laughter.]

Ar ôl gweld y cyflwyniad PowerPoint gan Mr Ramsay, byddwn ar fai pe na bawn yn gallu gwneud yr un peth. Pe bawn yn gwybod y byddem yn mynd i fwynhau darn o’r fath, efallai y gallwn fod wedi dod â rhai enghreifftiau byw o’r da byw gwych sydd gennym yma yng Nghymru, er fy mod yn amau y byddwn wedi bod mewn ychydig o drafferth gyda’r Comisiwn pe bawb wedi gwneud hynny. [Chwerthin.]

I begin by thanking colleagues for their interest in this debate this afternoon. I am happy to allow interventions at the end, time allowing, from my colleague William Powell and Dafydd Elis-Thomas.

Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i gyd-aelodau am eu diddordeb yn y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma. Rwy’n fodlon caniatáu ymyriadau ar y diwedd, os oes digon o amser, gan fy nghyd-aelod William Powell a Dafydd Elis-Thomas.

I know that you will agree, Deputy Presiding Officer, that we can all be rightly proud of the lamb that we produce here in Wales. It is world-renowned for its taste, and it is grown to very high standards of welfare in an environmentally sustainable way. Its quality, distinctiveness and uniqueness is recognised by the awarding of protected geographical indication status.

Gwn y byddwch yn cytuno, Ddirprwy Lywydd, y gallwn oll ymfalchïo, yn gywir ddigon, yn y cig oen a gynhyrchwn yma yng Nghymru. Mae’n fyd-enwog am ei flas, a chaiff ei dyfu yn unol â safonau uchel iawn o les mewn ffordd sy’n amgylcheddol gynaliadwy. Caiff ei ansawdd, ei natur nodedig a’i natur unigryw eu cydnabod gan y statws nod daearyddol gwarchodedig a ddyfarnwyd.

Much of the national flock and lamb production takes place in the uplands of Wales, often in the most isolated parts of our country and in the toughest of environments. If anybody doubts that, they are more than welcome to join me in the Elan valley during lambing time to see the very practical challenges faced by my constituents.

Mae llawer o’r ddiadell genedlaethol a’r broses o gynhyrchu cig oen yn digwydd yn ucheldiroedd Cymru, yn aml yn y rhannau mwyaf anghysbell o’n gwlad ac yn yr amgylcheddau anoddaf. Os oes unrhyw un yn amau hynny, mae croeso iddynt ymuno â mi yng nghwm Elan yn ystod y tymor wyna i weld yr heriau ymarferol iawn a wynebir gan fy etholwyr.

Thus sheep farming is not only important from an economic and food-production point of view, but also a vibrant and successful sheep industry is crucial in sustaining the social infrastructure of rural Wales, the management of our uplands, which is crucial to the Government’s wider environmental goals, and even in terms of preserving the Welsh language.

Felly mae ffermio defaid nid yn unig yn bwysig o safbwynt economaidd a chynhyrchu bwyd, ond mae diwydiant defaid bywiog a llwyddiannus hefyd yn hanfodol i gynnal seilwaith cymdeithasol Cymru wledig, rheoli ein hucheldiroedd, sy’n hanfodol i nodau amgylcheddol ehangach y Llywodraeth, a hyd yn oed o ran gwarchod yr iaith Gymraeg.

Without a doubt, living and working in the uplands is a fabulous way of life. However, sometimes, it is a lousy way of making a living, and making a living this year has got a great deal harder. In this debate, I will outline a number of factors that, perhaps, on their own would be worrying, but not insurmountable. However, they have come together to produce a real threat to the industry and levels of concern that I have not seen for over a decade and since the dark days of the foot-and-mouth crisis. The knock-on effect of those difficult times was a significant reduction in our national flock, with a loss of over a million breeding ewes from our farms. Fortunately, in the last couple of years, we have seen a return to confidence and a reverse of that trend. However, I fear that, unless we take action to support and develop the lamb sector, we will see the progress that we have made lost once again.

Heb os nac oni bai, mae byw a gweithio yn yr ucheldiroedd yn ffordd wych o fyw. Fodd bynnag, weithiau, mae'n ffordd ofnadwy o wneud bywoliaeth, ac mae gwneud bywoliaeth eleni wedi mynd yn anoddach o lawer. Yn y ddadl hon, byddaf yn amlinellu nifer o ffactorau a fyddai, efallai, ar eu pen eu hunain yn peri pryder, ond nid yn anorchfygol. Fodd bynnag, maent wedi dod at ei gilydd i greu bygythiad gwirioneddol i'r diwydiant a lefelau o bryder nad wyf wedi eu gweld ers dros ddegawd ac ers dyddiau tywyll argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau. Effaith ganlyniadol yr adegau anodd hynny oedd gostyngiad sylweddol yn ein diadell genedlaethol, gan inni golli dros filiwn o famogiaid bridio o'n ffermydd. Yn ffodus, yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, rydym wedi gweld hyder yn dychwelyd a'r duedd honno'n dod i ben. Fodd bynnag, ofnaf, oni bai ein bod yn cymryd camau i gefnogi a datblygu'r sector cig oen, y byddwn yn gweld y cynnydd yr ydym wedi'i wneud yn mynd yn ofer unwaith eto.

Many industries have been impacted by the horrendous weather we had this summer, not least agriculture. It has proved incredibly challenging to finish the lambs. For those of you who are uninitiated, lambs, like humans, thrive with a bit of sun on their back, and the lack of sun this summer, as I said, has made it very difficult for them to be finished. The difficulty in finishing them has led to an increase in the need to feed them. In themselves, feed prices are very high indeed; a tonne of lamb pellets costs, as I am sure the Deputy Minister will know, around £250. In itself, that would not be problem if the increased costs of production were met by an increase in farm-gate prices. However, the very opposite is true. We have witnessed a dramatic reduction in lamb prices. According to Hybu Cig Cymru, for the week ending 5 January 2013, the average Welsh auction market lamb price was 140p per kilo. That is some 62p per kilo less than it was in the comparative week for 2012.

Mae'r tywydd dychrynllyd a gawsom yr haf hwn wedi effeithio ar lawer o ddiwydiannau, gydag amaethyddiaeth yn eu plith. Mae wedi bod yn hynod o heriol i orffen yr ŵyn. I'r rheini ohonoch sy'n anghyfarwydd â hyn, mae ŵyn, fel bodau dynol, yn ffynnu gydag ychydig o haul ar eu cefnau, ac mae'r prinder haul yr haf hwn, fel y dywedais, wedi ei gwneud yn anodd iawn iddynt gael eu gorffen. Mae'r anhawster o ran eu gorffen wedi arwain at gynnydd yn yr angen i'w bwydo. Ynddynt eu hunain, mae prisiau bwyd yn uchel iawn yn wir; mae tunnell o belenni wyn yn costio, fel rwy'n siŵr y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn gwybod, tua £250. Ynddi'i hun, ni fyddai hynny'n broblem pe bai cynnydd ym mhrisiau wrth giât y fferm yn cyfateb i gostau cynyddol y broses gynhyrchu. Fodd bynnag, y gwrthwyneb sy'n wir. Rydym wedi gweld gostyngiad dramatig mewn prisiau cig oen. Yn ôl Hybu Cig Cymru, ar gyfer yr wythnos yn dod i ben ar 5 Ionawr 2013, pris cyfartalog cig oen mewn marchnadoedd arwerthu yng Nghymru oedd 140c y kilo. Mae hynny rhyw 62c y kilo yn llai nag yr oedd yn ystod yr wythnos gymharol ar gyfer 2012.

I hope that the Deputy Minister will not suggest in his reply to my debate that the prices last year were excessive, because they certainly were not. Higher input costs and a dramatic fall-off in price will see the NFU estimates for hill sheep incomes fall by some 56% compared with a year ago. That comes at a time when income is also down for many farmers because of the Government's decision to withdraw Tir Mynydd payments and because of the Deputy Minister's inability to convince them to enter the Glastir scheme. Prices are also depressed by a significant supply of lamb coming onto the market from countries such as New Zealand, Australia and Ireland. Figures to October of last year show that UK import volumes were up some 27% on the previous year. Some might believe that such a drop in prices might be good news for consumers, however, I have received complaints from my constituents that, at the recently opened supermarket in my constituency, they could not actively choose to buy Welsh lamb, which is ironic given that that supermarket finds itself at the heart of what could be described as the lamb belt. If you can buy Welsh or British lamb, it is only marginally cheaper than it was last year, despite the significant drop in lamb prices for farmers. Our ability to export has been compromised by a weakened demand, a strong pound and the uncertain economic outlook in the eurozone.

Gobeithio na fydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn awgrymu yn ei ateb i'm dadl bod y prisiau y llynedd yn ormodol, am nad oeddent yn sicr. Bydd costau mewnbwn uwch a gostyngiad dramatig mewn prisiau yn gweld amcangyfrifon yr NFU ar gyfer incymau defaid ar y bryniau yn gostwng tua 56% o gymharu â blwyddyn yn ôl. Daw hynny ar adeg pan fo incwm hefyd yn is i lawer o ffermwyr oherwydd penderfyniad y Llywodraeth i ddiddymu taliadau Tir Mynydd ac oherwydd anallu'r Dirprwy Weinidog i'w darbwyllo i ymuno â chynllun Glastir. Mae prisiau yn is hefyd yn sgil cyflenwad sylweddol o gig oen yn dod ar y farchnad o wledydd fel Seland Newydd, Awstralia ac Iwerddon. Dengys ffigurau hyd at fis Hydref y llynedd fod cyfeintiau mewnforio'r DU ryw 27% yn uwch na'r flwyddyn flaenorol. Gallai rhai gredu y gallai gostyngiad o'r fath mewn prisiau fod yn newyddion da i ddefnyddwyr, fodd bynnag, rwyf wedi derbyn cwynion gan fy etholwyr, yn yr archfarchnad a agorodd yn ddiweddar yn fy etholaeth, na allent fynd ati i ddewis prynu cig oen Cymreig, sy'n eironig o ystyried bod yr archfarchnad yng nghanol yr hyn y gellid ei ddisgrifio fel y llain cig oen. Os gallwch brynu cig oen Cymreig neu Brydeinig, mae dim ond ychydig yn rhatach ydyw nag yr oedd y llynedd, er gwaethaf y gostyngiad sylweddol mewn prisiau cig oen i ffermwyr. Mae ein gallu i allforio wedi cael ei gyfaddawdu gan lai o alw, punt gref a'r rhagolygon economaidd ansicr yn ardal yr ewro.

To sell into the domestic and export market, we need processing capacity. The decision by Vion to put its meat processing operations up for sale in Wales is a very worrying development, as is the decision to pull out of Welsh Country Foods, which is devastating. We know what a lack of processing capacity has done to milk producers in Wales. A loss of processing capacity in Wales has animal welfare consequences, not just economic ones, and it threatens our ability to raise levies to promote the Welsh meat industry. Any reduction in marketing capacity and product development would be potentially devastating.

I werthu i'r farchnad ddomestig ac allforio, mae angen inni allu prosesu. Mae'r penderfyniad gan Vion i werthu ei weithrediadau prosesu cig yng Nghymru yn ddatblygiad sy'n peri pryder mawr, felly hefyd y penderfyniad i dynnu allan o Welsh Country Foods, sy'n ddinistriol. Gwyddom beth y mae diffyg gallu i brosesu wedi'i wneud i gynhyrchwyr llaeth yng Nghymru. Mae colli gallu prosesu yng Nghymru yn arwain at ganlyniadau o ran lles anifeiliaid, nid dim ond rhai economaidd, ac mae'n bygwth ein gallu i godi ardollau i hyrwyddo diwydiant cig Cymru. Byddai unrhyw ostyngiad mewn gallu marchnata a datblygu cynnyrch o bosibl yn ddinistriol.

This is a particularly busy time of year for sheep farmers. Some are already well into early lambing. As we hopefully move to warmer spring weather, the lambing season will be in full swing. However, there is a disease that is casting a large shadow over the industry at this time, and that is the Schmallenberg virus. Some holdings in Wales are reporting a huge impact and devastating losses, either in an increased number of dry ewes or lambs that are fatally affected by the disease.

Mae hwn yn gyfnod arbennig o brysur o'r flwyddyn i ffermwyr defaid. Mae rhai eisoes wedi dechrau wyna'n gynnar. Wrth i ni gobeithio symud at dywydd cynhesach yn y gwanwyn, bydd y tymor wyna ar ei anterth. Fodd bynnag, mae clefyd sy'n taflu cysgod mawr dros y diwydiant ar hyn o bryd, sef firws Schmallenberg. Mae rhai daliadau yng Nghymru yn nodi effaith enfawr a cholledion dinistriol, naill ai yn sgil nifer gynyddol o famogiaid sych neu ŵyn y mae'r clefyd wedi effeithio'n angheuol arnynt.

I know that the Chief Veterinary Officer for Wales hopes that those who are lambing late will get off more lightly because of when the stock may have contracted the virus. However, there are some holdings that are significantly affected at the moment, and there is a great deal of fear and uncertainty for those who are yet to lamb.

Gwn fod Prif Swyddog Milfeddygol Cymru yn gobeithio y bydd y rhai sydd yn wyna yn hwyr yn gweld llai o effaith oherwydd yr adeg y gallai'r stoc fod wedi dal y firws. Fodd bynnag, mae'r clefyd wedi effeithio'n sylweddol ar rai daliadau ar hyn o bryd, ac mae cryn dipyn o ofn ac aniscrwydd i'r rheini nad ydynt wedi dechrau wyna eto.

What can the Welsh Government do? I have high regard for the Deputy Minister—almost as high as he has for himself. [Laughter.] However, not even I could expect him to do something about the weather or about lamb prices. Nonetheless, he can look to use the resources at his disposal to support the industry at this time.

Beth all Llywodraeth Cymru ei wneud? Mae gennyf barch mawr at y Dirprwy Weinidog—bron cymaint ag y mae ganddo ato'i hun. [Chwerthin.] Fodd bynnag, ni allwn i hyd yn oed ddisgwyl iddo wneud rhywbeth am y tywydd nac am brisiau cig oen. Serch hynny, gall geisio defnyddio'r adnoddau sydd ganddo i gefnogi'r diwydiant ar hyn o bryd.

A few weeks ago, I highlighted in questions to the First Minister the fact that despite the prevalence of less favoured areas in Wales, we are the only country in the EU—the only part of the UK—that does not have a scheme to support farming in these areas. Let us be clear: I am not calling for the reinstatement of the Tir Mynydd scheme. The Deputy Minister has a well-worn and well-trodden argument that the EU will not allow him to continue to make those payments. However, having seen, courtesy of the Deputy Minister, the submission that the Welsh Government made to Europe, and the feeble defence that it put up for its scheme, I am slightly dubious about that argument. It cannot be beyond the wit of the Deputy Minister to be able to do what agriculture Ministers have done elsewhere in the UK and across the European Union to devise a scheme that is acceptable to the European Union.

Ychydig wythnosau yn ôl, tynnais sylw yn y cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog at y ffaith, er gwaethaf nifer yr achosion o ardaloedd llai ffafriol yng Nghymru, ni yw'r unig wlad yn yr UE—yr unig ran o'r DU—nad oes gennym gynllun i gefnogi ffermio yn yr ardaloedd hyn. Gadewch inni fod yn glir: nid galw am adfer cynllun Tir Mynydd a wnaf. Mae gan y Dirprwy Weinidog ddadl dda na fydd yr UE yn caniatáu iddo barhau i wneud y taliadau hynny. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl gweld, drwy garedigrwydd y Dirprwy Weinidog, y cyflwyniad a wnaeth Llywodraeth Cymru i Ewrop, a'r amddiffyniad gwan a wnaeth dros ei chynllun, rwyf braidd yn amheus ynghylch y ddadl honno. Ni all fod y tu hwnt i grebwyll y Dirprwy Weinidog i allu gwneud yr hyn y mae Gweinidogion amaethyddiaeth wedi ei wneud mewn mannau eraill yn y DU a ledled yr Undeb Ewropeaidd i baratoi cynllun sy'n dderbyniol i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd.

No doubt, the Deputy Minister will talk about fairness—fairness to the farmers in the lowlands of Wales. Let us be clear that the introduction of schemes for the LFAs was all about fairness in the first place—to put upland farmers on a fair and level playing field with those who do not face the same challenges when farming in the lowlands. Those schemes recognised not only the economic realities and hardships of farming in the less favoured areas, but the social impact of a failure to support the industry on the wider economy. I hope that the Deputy Minister will look again at his refusal to support farmers in the LFAs.

Nid oes amheuaeth, bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn siarad am degwch—tegwch i'r ffermwyr yn iseldiroedd Cymru. Gadewch inni fod yn glir fod a wnelo'r gwaith o gyflwyno cynlluniau ar gyfer yr ardaloedd llai ffafriol â thegwch yn y lle cyntaf—rhoi'r un chwarae teg i ffermwyr yr ucheldir ag a roddir i'r rheini nad ydynt yn wynebu'r un heriau wrth ffermio yn yr iseldiroedd. Cydnabu'r cynlluniau hynny nid yn unig y realiti economaidd a'r caledi sy'n gysylltiedig â ffermio yn yr ardaloedd llai ffafriol, ond effaith gymdeithasol methu â chefnogi'r diwydiant ar yr economi ehangach. Gobeithio y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ystyried eto ei benderfyniad i wrthod cefnogi ffermwyr yn yr ardaloedd llai ffafriol.

I know—because my spies in Builth Wells told me this morning—that the Deputy Minister spoke a great deal about what he can do to make the industry more cost-effective. I applaud him in his attempts to that end. Of course, Farming Connect was a scheme devised by the Welsh Liberal Democrats when we were in Government. I welcome the fact that the Deputy Minister finds it a useful tool at his disposal, and I hope that we can do more in that regard. However, it is not the panacea that he, perhaps, thinks that it is. I urge him to do all that he can to ensure the maintenance of processing capacity in Wales. I appreciate that the discussions that may be going on behind the scenes are difficult to talk about in public because of commercial reasons, but I hope that he will take this opportunity to assure my constituents that he is doing all that he can to secure processing capacity.

Gwn—am i'm hysbiwyr yn Llanfair-ym-Muallt ddweud wrthyf y bore yma—fod y Dirprwy Weinidog wedi siarad tipyn am yr hyn y gall ei wneud i sicrhau bod y diwydiant yn fwy cost-effeithiol. Cymeradwyaf ef yn ei ymdrechion i'r perwyl hwnnw. Wrth gwrs, roedd Cyswllt Ffermio yn gynllun a grewyd gan Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru pan oeddem ni yn y Llywodraeth. Croesawaf y ffaith bod y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ei gael yn adnodd defnyddiol, a gobeithio y gallwn wneud mwy yn hynny o beth. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n ateb pob problem fel, efallai, y mae'n credu ei fod. Fe'i hanogaf i wneud popeth o fewn ei allu i sicrhau bod gallu prosesu yng Nghymru yn cael ei gynnal a'i gadw. Gwerthfawrogaf y gallai fod yn anodd siraad yn gyhoeddus am y trafodaethau a allai fod yn mynd rhagddynt yn y cefndir am resymau masnachol, ond gobeithio y bydd yn achub ar y cyfle hwn i roi sicrwydd i'm hetholwyr ei fod yn gwneud popeth o fewn ei allu i sicrhau gallu prosesu.

I also hope that he will do all that he can to ensure that supermarkets—hopefully working in conjunction with the supermarket ombudsman; a role that is finally coming to fruition after many years of waiting—give my constituents a fair deal in paying for their produce and that they stock local produce.

Rwyf hefyd yn gobeithio y bydd yn gwneud popeth o fewn ei allu i sicrhau bod archfarchnadoedd—gan weithio ar y cyd â'r ombwdsmon archfarchnadoedd gobeithio; rôl sy'n dwyn ffrwyth o'r diwedd ar ôl blynyddoedd lawer o aros—yn rhoi bargen deg i'm hetholwyr o ran talu am eu cynnyrch a'u bod yn gwerthu cynnyrch lleol.

Finally, I would be grateful to hear from the Deputy Minister what the officials in John Griffiths's department are doing to look at how we can protect the national flock from Schmallenberg virus in lambing seasons to come.

Yn olaf, byddwn yn ddiolchgar o glywed gan y Dirprwy Weinidog yr hyn y mae'r swyddogion yn adran John Griffiths yn ei wneud i edrych ar y ffordd y gallwn warchod y ddiadell genedlaethol rhag firws Schmallenberg mewn tymhorau wyna i ddod.

17:55 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I thank Kirsty Williams for securing this debate today and for her elegant and entirely accurate depiction of the challenges that this great industry faces. One of the things that we need to bear in mind is that it is the value-added dimension to lamb that is so important. We need to have a sense of seasonality and a sense of place as to where it comes from. That is why initiatives such as the Cambrian Mountains initiative in the heart of my region. has enjoyed great support. I know that the Deputy Minister has been supportive, as well as His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and many other stakeholders.

Diolchaf i Kirsty Williams am sicrhau'r ddadl hon heddiw ac am ei darlun cain a chwbl gywir o'r heriau sy'n wynebu'r diwydiant gwych hwn. Un o'r pethau y mae angen inni gofio yw mai dimensiwn gwerth-ychwanegol cig oen sydd mor bwysig. Mae angen inni gael ymdeimlad o'r tymhorau ac ymdeimlad o le o ran o ble y daw. Dyna pam bod mentrau fel menter Mynyddoedd Cambrian yng nghanol fy rhanbarth wedi cael cefnogaeth gref. Gwn fod y Dirprwy Weinidog wedi bod yn gefnogol, yn ogystal â'i Uchelder Brenhinol, Tywysog Cymru, a llawer o randdeiliaid eraill.

Key to this also is the survival of small and medium-sized abattoirs. I speak of such facilities as the prize-winning William Lloyd Williams facility at Machynlleth, that won a great accolade last week at the Countryside Alliance awards, and last year's winner, W.J.George of my own native Talgarth. This is a really important area. Abattoirs have fallen off by over 50% since the late 1990s. It is essential that these jewels in the crown are there and that they are maintained so that this great industry can go forward into the future.

Mae goroesiad lladd-dai bach a chanolig yn allweddol i hyn hefyd. Siaradaf am gyfleusterau fel cyfleuster William Lloyd Williams ym Machynlleth sydd wedi ennill gwobrau, a enillodd wobr fawr yr wythnos diwethaf yng ngwobrau Countryside Alliance, ac enillydd y llynedd, W.J. George o fro fy mebyd i fy hun, Talgarth. Mae hwn yn faes pwysig iawn. Mae nifer y lladd-dai wedi gostwng dros 50% ers diwedd y 1990au. Mae'n hanfodol bod y lladd-dai hollbwysig hyn yno a'u bod yn cael eu cynnal fel y gall y diwydiant pwysig hwn fynd ymlaen i'r dyfodol.

17:56

Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

Yn y funud sydd ar gael i mi, rydw i am ddweud rhywbeth positif. Rwyf am sôn am y profiad ges i yn adeilad y Pierhead yn gynharach eleni o gwrdd ag aelodau o'r Academi Amaeth. Dyma i mi oedd y diwrnod mwyaf ysbrydoledig yr wyf wedi'i gael yn ymwneud â'r diwydiant amaeth ers blynyddoedd: gweld cenhedlaeth newydd o ddarpar arweinwyr a gweld unigolion ag awydd cadarnhaol i ddysgu a datblygu eu sgiliau. Roeddwn i yno'n benodol i sôn am gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth wleidyddol a'r cyswllt â'r gwaith hwn yn y Cynulliad. Mae'r bobl hyn yn mynd i dyfu i fod yn arweinwyr i'r diwydiant. Rwy'n annog y Dirprwy Weinidog, beth bynnag arall y mae'n ei wneud, i roi ei gymorth mwyaf posibl a pharhaol i Gyswllt Ffermio. Dylwn ddatgan diddordeb oherwydd mae aelod o fy nheulu yn gweithio i Fenter a Busnes, ond mae'r gwaith y mae'r fenter yn ei wneud yn y maes hwn yn allweddol. Hir y parhaed.

In the minute available to me, I want to say something positive. I want to mention the experience I had earlier this year of meeting members of the Agri Academy in the Pierhead. To me, this was the most inspiring day I have had in relation to the agriculture industry for many years: seeing a new generation of potential leaders and seeing individuals with a positive desire to learn and develop skills. I was there specifically to talk about raising political awareness and about the link between this area of work and the Assembly. These people will develop to be industry leaders. I urge the Deputy Minister, whatever else he does, to give continuing support to Farming Connect and support that is the greatest possible . I should declare an interest because a member of my family works for Menter a Busnes, but the work that this body does in this area is crucial, and long may it continue.

17:57

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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I call on Alun Davies, the Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and European Programmes, to reply to the debate.

Galwaf ar Alun Davies, y Dirprwy Weinidog Amaethyddiaeth, Bwyd, Pysgodfeydd a Rhaglenni Ewropeaidd, i ymateb i'r ddadl.

17:57

Alun Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

Y Dirprwy Weinidog Amaethyddiaeth, Bwyd, Pysgodfeydd a Rhaglenni Ewropeaidd / The Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and European Programmes

Thank you very much, Deputy Presiding Officer. Despite again being a victim of the eloquence of the Member for Brecon and Radnorshire, I am grateful to her for her choice of debate. I think that there is a shared belief across the Chamber that sees food production not simply as an industrial activity, but as part of the fabric of Wales and emblematic of our national identity. The statisticians will tell us that the lamb sector generates £270 million of output, but we know that its value to Wales goes far beyond any dry financial analysis.

Diolch yn fawr iawn, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Er gwaethaf y ffaith imi unwaith eto ddioddef huodledd yr Aelod dros Frycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed, rwy'n ddiolchgar iddi am ei dewis o ddadl. Credaf fod cred a rennir ar draws y Siambr sy'n gweld cynhyrchu bwyd nid yn unig fel gweithgaredd diwydiannol, ond fel rhan o wead Cymru ac yn arwydd o'n hunaniaeth genedlaethol. Bydd yr ystadegwyr yn dweud wrthym fod y sector cig oen yn cynhyrchu £270 miliwn o allbwn, ond gwyddom fod ei werth i Gymru yn mynd ymhell y tu hwnt i unrhyw ddadansoddiad ariannol sych.

I agree strongly with what was said earlier: its role in sustaining rural and upland communities and their role as part of our social and cultural fabric is simply priceless. Support for promoting and sustaining food production is, and will continue to be, a priority for this Government.

Cytunaf yn gryf â'r hyn a ddywedwyd yn gynharach: mae eu rôl o ran cynnal cymunedau gwledig ac ucheldir a'u rôl fel rhan o'n gwead cymdeithasol a diwylliannol yn gwbl amhrisiadwy. Mae rhoi cymorth i hyrwyddo a chynnal y broses o gynhyrchu bwyd yn flaenoriaeth i'r Llywodraeth hon, a bydd yn parhau i fod yn flaenoriaeth iddi.

Deputy Presiding Officer, I have three things to say in responding to the debate. First, I want to discuss the current price of lamb and its wider economic and social context. Secondly, I want to describe the approach that the Government is taking towards financial support for lamb producers and the wider agricultural industry. Finally, I will outline the measures that the Government is taking to deliver support for the sector today and into the future.

Ddirprwy Lywydd, mae gennyf dri pheth i'w dweud wrth ymateb i'r ddadl. Yn gyntaf, rwyf am drafod pris cyfredol cig oen a'i gyd-destun economaidd a chymdeithasol ehangach. Yn ail, rwyf am ddisgrifio'r dull gweithredu y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei gymryd tuag at roi cymorth ariannol i gynhyrchwyr cig oen a'r diwydiant amaethyddol ehangach. Yn olaf, byddaf yn amlinellu'r mesurau y mae'r Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i ddarparu cymorth ar gyfer y sector heddiw ac yn y dyfodol.

The Member for Brecon and Radnorshire has already provided us with an analysis of the problems facing lamb producers. I will not seek to either disagree with her or repeat the points that she has made only too well. It is clear that 2012 was undoubtedly a very difficult year for lamb producers. In total, the average price was down 6% on 2011, but that diminishes the impact of the difficulties facing the sector. In the first few weeks of January of this year, the average Welsh auction market price was around 30% lower than the same period in 2012, and 20% lower than in 2011. That better represents the sorts of falls in prices that farmers have been experiencing.

Mae'r Aelod dros Frycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed eisoes wedi rhoi inni ddadansoddiad o'r problemau sy'n wynebu cynhyrchwyr cig oen. Ni fyddaf yn ceisio naill ai anghytuno â hi nac ailadrodd y pwyntiau y mae wedi'u gwneud yn dda. Mae'n amlwg bod 2012 yn ddi-os yn flwyddyn anodd iawn i gynhyrchwyr cig oen. Ar y cyfan, roedd y pris cyfartalog wedi gostwng 6% o gymharu â 2011, ond mae hynny'n lleihau effaith yr anawsterau sy'n wynebu'r sector. Yn ystod wythnosau cyntaf mis Ionawr eleni, roedd y pris cyfartalog mewn marchnadoedd arwerthu yng Nghymru tua 30% yn is na'r un cyfnod yn 2012, ac 20% yn is nag yn 2011. Mae hynny'n cynrychioli'n well y math o ostyngiadau mewn prisiau y mae ffermwyr wedi bod yn eu profi.

In essence, far fewer lambs were presented to UK abattoirs between June and November of last year. In total, 6.5 million were presented, which is more than 500,000 less than in the same period in the previous year. As a consequence of that, there has been a glut of over 500,000 more lambs marketed during late autumn of last year and the first four months of this year, which has had an obvious impact on price.

Yn ei hanfod, cyflwynwyd nifer lai o lawer o ŵyn i ladd-dai yn y DU rhwng mis Mehefin a mis Tachwedd y llynedd. Yn gyfan gwbl, cyflwynwyd 6.5 miliwn, sydd yn fwy na 500,000 yn llai nag yn yr un cyfnod y flwyddyn flaenorol. O ganlyniad i hynny, bu gormodedd o dros 500,000 o ŵyn ychwanegol yn cael eu marchnata yn ystod diwedd yr hydref y llynedd a phedwar mis cyntaf y flwyddyn hon, sydd wedi cael effaith amlwg ar brisiau.

The Member for Brecon and Radnorshire is generous for not blaming me for the euro-sterling exchange-rate changes and the weather, and I appreciate that generosity of spirit. At the same time, it has had a significant impact, not simply on prices but on the input costs. That point was well made earlier. We have seen input costs and costs of feed increase by around 20% to 25% in some cases. I expect that feed costs will increase further over the coming year.

Mae'r Aelod dros Frycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed yn hael am beidio â fy meio i am y newidiadau yng nghyfradd gyfnewid yr ewro-sterling a'r tywydd, a gwerthfawrogaf yr haelioni hwnnw. Ar yr un pryd, mae wedi cael cryn effaith, nid yn unig ar brisiau ond ar y costau mewnbwn. Gwnaed y pwynt hwnnw yn dda yn gynharach. Rydym wedi gweld costau mewnbwn a chostau porthiant yn cynyddu tua 20% i 25% mewn rhai achosion. Disgwyliaf y bydd costau porthiant yn cynyddu eto dros y flwyddyn sydd i ddod.

These issues and price movements need to be seen within a much wider context: a context of generally rising prices for lamb. At a time when the Welsh economy experienced one of the deepest recessions in living memory, lamb producers have seen increases in prices and a rise in exports of lamb leading to record breaking high prices in 2011. It is a very positive recent history for agriculture and lamb production in Wales. When we look at the wider farm business incomes over the last decade, we see that, for all farm types, they have risen by around 75% since 2003 and up to 2011-12, while the increase in average gross weekly earnings in Wales between the same period has been closer to 23%.

Mae angen ystyried y materion hyn a'r anwadalwch prisiau o fewn cyd-destun llawer ehangach: cyd-destun o brisiau sy'n cynyddu'n gyffredinol ar gyfer cig oen. Ar adeg pan brofodd economi Cymru un o'r dirwasgiadau gwaethaf mewn cof, mae cynhyrchwyr cig oen wedi gweld cynnydd mewn prisiau a chynnydd mewn allforion cig oen yn arwain at brisiau uchel digynsail yn 2011. Mae'n hanes diweddar cadarnhaol iawn ar gyfer amaethyddiaeth a chynhyrchu cig oen yng Nghymru. Pan ystyriwn incymau busnesau fferm ehangach dros y degawd diwethaf, gwelwn, am bob math o fferm, eu bod wedi cynyddu tua 75% ers 2003 a hyd at 2011-12, tra bod y cynnydd mewn enillion wythnosol crynswth cyfartalog yng Nghymru rhwng yr un cyfnod wedi bod yn agosach at 23%.

18:01 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I have spent 20 years of my life linked to the meat industry, especially lamb, and we have 3 million people here who produce a minimum of 15 million sheep in this country. Basically, that is the one animal that can revive the whole economy of Wales. There is no part of a sheep that is not sellable. Your department needs a little bit of a lecture, and we should have a proper debate in this Chamber to make this very important animal very famous around the world.

Rwyf wedi treulio 20 mlynedd o fy mywyd yn gysylltiedig â'r diwydiant cig, yn enwedig cig oen, ac mae gennym 3 miliwn o bobl yma sy'n cynhyrchu o leiaf 15 miliwn o ddefaid yn y wlad hon. Yn y bôn, dyma'r anifail a all adfywio economi Cymru gyfan. Nid oes un rhan o ddafad na ellir ei gwerthu. Mae angen cyflwyno ychydig mwy o wybodaeth i'ch adran, a dylem gael dadl iawn yn y Siambr hon i sicrhau bod yr anifail hynod bwysig hwn yn enwog iawn ledled y byd.

18:02 **Alun Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Member should know that that important animal is already famous around the world, as the Member for Brecon and Radnorshire pointed out in her introduction.

Dylai'r Aelod wybod bod yr anifail pwysig hwnnw eisoes yn enwog ledled y byd, fel y nododd yr Aelod dros Frycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed yn ei chyflwyniad.

The wider point is that the economic analysis that I have just outlined suggests that Welsh farmers and Welsh lamb producers have experienced a far higher increase in profitability and income than the rest of the Welsh population on average over the past decade. It is therefore difficult to sustain the charge that lamb producers are suffering due to a fall in profitability or income levels that is greater than the rest of the population. I understand how difficult that can be, and I understand that reading a statistical analysis is not a great help for people facing the difficulties that they are facing today. However, we also have to recognise that many farm businesses do not wholly rely on lamb production. For many, the good prices of beef will help to offset losses in lamb, and others will receive income from diversified enterprises and the single farm payment.

Y pwynt ehangach yw bod y dadansoddiad economaidd yr wyf newydd ei amlinellu yn awgrymu bod ffermwyr Cymru a chynhyrchwyr cig oen Cymru wedi gweld cynnydd llawer uwch mewn proffidioldeb ac incwm na gweddill poblogaeth Cymru ar gyfartaledd dros y degawd diwethaf. Felly, mae'n anodd cynnal y cyhuddiad bod cynhyrchwyr cig oen yn dioddef oherwydd gostyngiad mewn lefelau proffidioldeb neu incwm sy'n fwy na gweddill y boblogaeth. Deallaf pa mor anodd y gall hynny fod, a deallaf nad yw darllen dadansoddiad ystadegol yn gymorth mawr i bobl sy'n wynebu'r anawsterau y maent yn eu hwynebu heddiw. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni hefyd gydnabod nad yw llawer o fusnesau fferm yn dibynnu'n gyfan gwbl ar gynhyrchu cig oen. I lawer, bydd prisiau da cig eidion yn helpu i wrthbwyso colledion o ran cig oen, a bydd eraill yn derbyn incwm o fentrau arallgyfeirio a'r taliad fferm sengl.

While producers are currently receiving low prices for their lamb, I am aware that lamb prices remain static in the supermarkets and I recognise the frustration that that causes. One major supermarket has recently announced that it will pay a supplier 60p above the average price, which is an announcement I am sure producers will welcome. I am keen to look closely at how supermarkets are playing their part in addressing the current satiation.

Er bod cynhyrchwyr ar hyn o bryd yn derbyn prisiau isel am eu cig oen, rwy'n ymwybodol bod prisiau cig oen yn aros yn statig yn yr archfarchnadoedd, a chydnabyddaf y rhwystredigaeth y mae hynny'n ei achosi. Mae un archfarchnad fawr wedi cyhoeddi'n ddiweddar y bydd yn talu 60c yn fwy na'r pris cyfartalog i gyflenwr, cyhoeddiad rwy'n siŵr y bydd cynhyrchwyr yn ei groesawu. Rwy'n awyddus i edrych yn fanwl ar sut y mae archfarchnadoedd yn chwarae eu rhan wrth fynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa bresennol.

The answer that the Member for Brecon and Radnorshire suggested is either a reintroduction of Tir Mynydd or another less favoured area scheme. Tir Mynydd was abolished not by me, but my predecessor, nearly four years ago. The final payments were made a year ago. I made it clear last July in my statement on the Glastir stocktake that I have no plans to reinstate that scheme. I have also been given no good reason to reconsider that decision. When I undertook my stocktake of Glastir last year, I heard no serious argument that I should reintroduce Tir Mynydd, not from either one of the farming unions nor anyone in this Chamber, including my good friend from Breconshire.

Yr ateb a awgrymodd yr Aelod dros Frycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed yw naill ai ailgyflwyno Tir Mynydd neu gynllun arall ar gyfer ardaloedd llai ffafriol. Nid fi a ddiddymodd Tir Mynydd, ond fy rhagflaenydd, bron bedair blynedd yn ôl. Gwnaed y taliadau terfynol flwyddyn yn ôl. Esboniais fis Gorffennaf diwethaf yn fy naganiad ar gyfrif stoc Glastir nad oes gennyf unrhyw gynlluniau i adfer y cynllun hwnnw. Nid wyf ychwaith wedi cael unrhyw reswm da dros ailystyried y penderfyniad hwnnw. Pan gyfrifais stoc Glastir y llynedd, ni chlywais unrhyw ddadl ddifrifol y dylwn ailgyflwyno Tir Mynydd, nid gan un o'r undebau ffermio na neb yn y Siambr hon, gan gynnwys fy ffrind da o Sir Frycheiniog.

I made a statement last week on the future of CAP payments in Wales. I have made it clear that I have an open mind on arguments in favour of a new scheme for those in what is now to be described as areas of natural constraint. However, it is already clear that there is no consensus in the farming community on that matter. It is not yet clear how the transition from a historical basis of payment to an area-based system will affect the large hill farms and the intensive beef and dairy sector. The consultation conversation that I announced last week and launched this morning will help to answer some of those questions. I emphasise fairness in my remarks: to the sheep farmers in the hills and to those intensive producers elsewhere. I will listen to the whole debate. I will announce my decision to this Chamber before the summer recess.

Gwneuthum ddatganiad yr wythnos diwethaf ar ddyfodol y taliadau PAC yng Nghymru. Rwyf wedi ei gwneud yn glir bod gennyf feddwl agored ar ddadleuon o blaid cynllun newydd ar gyfer y rheini mewn ardaloedd a ddisgrifir yn awr fel ardaloedd o gyfyngiadau naturiol. Fodd bynnag, mae eisoes yn glir nad oes consensws yn y gymuned ffermio ar y mater hwnnw. Nid yw'n glir eto sut y bydd y newid o sail hanesyddol taliadau i system seiliedig ar ardal yn effeithio ar y ffermydd mynydd mawr a'r sector cig eidion a llaeth dwys. Bydd y sgwrs ymgynghori a gyhoeddais yr wythnos diwethaf ac a lansiwyd y bore yma yn helpu i ateb rhai o'r cwestiynau hynny. Rwy'n pwysleisio tegwch yn fy sylwadau: i'r ffermwyr defaid yn y bryniau ac i'r cynhyrchwyr dwys hynny mewn mannau eraill. Byddaf yn gwrando ar y ddadl gyfan. Cyhoeddaf fy mhenderfyniad i'r Siambr hon cyn toriad yr haf.

If the Liberal Democrats or the Conservatives wish to see continued public support for Welsh agriculture, then perhaps they should suggest that to their friends in the United Kingdom Government, which is approaching this weekend's European Council determined to see a significant cut in the pillar 1 budget. The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs used his speech to the Oxford Farming Conference last month to call for an end to direct payments. Such a policy would be destructive, not only to the land production sector but to all sectors of the industry in Wales.

Os yw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol neu'r Ceidwadwyr yn dymuno gweld cefnogaeth barhaus y cyhoedd i amaethyddiaeth Cymru, yna efallai y dylent awgrymu hynny i'w cyfeillion yn Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, sydd ar fin mynd i gyfarfod y Cyngor Ewropeaidd dros y penwythnos ac sy'n benderfynol o weld gostyngiad sylweddol yng nghyllideb colofn 1. Defnyddiodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig ei araith i Gynhadledd Ffermio Rhydychen fis diwethaf i alw am ddiwedd ar daliadau uniongyrchol. Byddai polisi o'r fath yn ddinistriol, nid yn unig i'r sector cynhyrchu tir ond i bob sector o'r diwydiant yng Nghymru.

I know that the farming community recognises that this Welsh Government is one that will stand up for Welsh interests and will argue the case for Welsh farmers and our rural communities. I am sure that this is something on which the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats will agree with me. I am happy to work alongside the Member for Brecon and Radnorshire and other Members to reach a consensus across this Chamber that would drive forward an agreed Welsh perspective on the new CAP. However, there also remain issues on the variation of production costs between the most efficient and least efficient land producers and other farm businesses. I have introduced additional members, most especially through our Farming Connect service, which was described well by the Member for Brecon and Radnorshire. I hope that this will help the less efficient businesses to raise their standards, innovate and make the most of the business opportunities available to them.

Gwn fod y gymuned ffermio yn cydnabod bod y Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru yn un a fydd yn sefyll dros fuddiannau Cymru ac yn dadlau achos dros ffermwyr Cymru a'n cymunedau gwledig. Rwy'n siŵr bod hyn yn rhywbeth y bydd arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cytuno â mi. Rwy'n fwy na pharod i weithio ochr yn ochr â'r Aelod dros Frycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed ac Aelodau eraill i gyrraedd consensws ar draws y Siambr hon a fyddai'n hyrwyddo safbwynt cytûn Cymru ar y PAC newydd. Fodd bynnag, ceir hefyd faterion ar yr amrywiad o ran costau cynhyrchu rhwng y cynhyrchwyr tir mwyaf effeithlon a lleiaf effeithlon a busnesau fferm eraill. Rwyf wedi cyflwyno aelodau ychwanegol, yn fwyaf arbennig drwy ein gwasanaeth Cyswllt Ffermio, a ddisgrifiwyd yn dda gan yr Aelod dros Frycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed. Gobeithio y bydd hyn yn helpu'r busnesau llai effeithlon i godi eu safonau, arloesi a manteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd busnes sydd ar gael iddynt.

This brings me to the final point that I want to make this afternoon. While it is ultimately up to the industry itself and individual businesses to ensure that they produce quality outputs to meet consumer needs, it is also right and proper that the Government uses public resources to support the industry to invest, to embrace new technology and advances in research and development to put Wales at the forefront of international food production. This drive for improvement and efficiency will help to shape a successful and prosperous industry rather than sustain a dependence on subsidy. A strong industry must be based on strong individual businesses and not simply the short-termism of continual reliance on public support.

Daw hyn â mi at y pwynt olaf yr wyf am ei wneud y prynhawn yma. Er mai penderfyniad y diwydiant ei hun a'r busnesau unigol yw sicrhau eu bod yn cynhyrchu allbynnau o safon i ddiwallu anghenion defnddwyr yn y pen draw, mae hefyd yn iawn ac yn briodol bod y Llywodraeth yn defnyddio adnoddau cyhoeddus i gefnogi'r diwydiant i fuddsoddi, derbyn technoleg newydd a datblygiadau mewn ymchwil a datblygu i roi Cymru ar flaen y gad o ran cynhyrchu bwyd rhyngwladol. Bydd yr ymdrech hon i wella a sicrhau effeithlonrwydd yn helpu i lywio diwydiant llwyddiannus a ffyniannus yn hytrach na chynnal dibyniaeth ar gymhorthdal. Rhaid i ddiwydiant cryf fod yn seiliedig ar fusnesau unigol cryf ac nid dim ond ar y feddylfryd byrdymor o ddibyniaeth barhaus ar gefnogaeth gyhoeddus.

My recent statement set out the detail on how we will use our Farming Connect modules to support land producers and others in planning their businesses. I am confident that this support will drive down import costs and deliver modern, thriving and profitable businesses. It is my view that this business market-led approach is one that will not only help individual farmers in the short term, but will drive forward competitiveness and a more efficient and profitable industry for the long term. An over-reliance on the subsidy system and the somewhat tired demand for more of that subsidy every time there is a bad year is simply not the long-term answer.

Nododd fy natganiad diweddar fanylion ar sut y byddwn yn defnyddio ein modiwlau Cyswllt Ffermio i gefnogi cynhyrchwyr tir ac eraill i gynllunio eu busnesau. Rwy'n hyderus y bydd y cymorth hwn yn lleihau costau mewnforio ac yn cyflwyno busnesau modern, ffyniannus a phroffidiol. Yn fy marn i mae'r dull hwn o weithredu a arweinir gan y farchnad busnes yn un a fydd nid yn unig yn helpu ffermwyr unigol yn y byrdymor, ond yn llywio natur gystadleuol a diwydiant mwy effeithlon a phroffidiol yn yr hirdymor. Nid yw gorddibyniaeth ar y system cymhorthdal a'r galw braidd yn flinedig am fwy o'r cymhorthdal hwnnw bob tro y ceir blwyddyn wael yn ateb hirdymor.

I also want to see a continued drive into new and emerging markets. Let me say that our ability to deliver the export programme is determined by the red meat levy. It has already been raised by many Members here this afternoon and elsewhere. The current difficult situation in Gaerwen with Welsh Country Foods has focused attention on the levy system. This is something that I have raised with The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs on a number of occasions. The imbalance between the English, Scottish and Welsh livestock breeding numbers and the amount of red meat levy each country receives continues to be of significant concern to me and my Scottish counterpart.

Rwyf hefyd am weld ymgyrch barhaus i farchnadoedd newydd a marchnadoedd sy'n dod i'r amlwg. Gadewch i mi ddweud bod ein gallu i gyflwyno'r rhaglen allforio yn dibynnu ar yr ardoll cig coch. Mae eisoes wedi cael ei godi gan sawl Aelod yma'r prynhawn yma ac mewn mannau eraill. Mae'r sefyllfa anodd bresennol yng Ngaerwen gyda Welsh Country Foods wedi hoelio sylw ar y system ardoll. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth yr wyf wedi'i godi gydag Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig ar sawl achlysur. Mae'r anghydbwysedd rhwng niferoedd bridio da byw Cymru, Lloegr a'r Alban a faint o ardoll cig coch y mae pob gwlad yn ei dderbyn yn parhau i fod yn bryder mawr i mi a'm Haelod cyfatebol yn yr Alban.

At present, it is estimated that Wales loses approximately £1 million per year, predominantly on beef, while Scotland loses a similar amount each year, predominantly on lamb. I am committed to ensuring that the levy rates from animals reared in Wales is used to promote and develop the red meat industry. Earlier this week, I wrote to the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to ask formally that this system be reviewed, with the objective of putting in place a more equitable structure that underpins fairness in the current system. I will seek to raise this matter with the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs when I meet him next week in Edinburgh. I will also report back to the Assembly and will consult on any proposals to change the current system.

Ar hyn o bryd, amcangyfrifir bod Cymru'n colli tua £1 filiwn y flwyddyn, yn bennaf ar gig eidion, tra bo'r Alban yn colli swm tebyg bob blwyddyn, yn bennaf ar gig oen. Rwy'n ymrwymedig i sicrhau bod y cyfraddau ardoll o anifeiliaid a fagwyd yng Nghymru yn cael eu defnyddio i hyrwyddo a datblygu'r diwydiant cig coch. Yn gynharach yr wythnos hon, ysgrifennais at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig i ofyn yn ffurfiol am i'r system hon gael ei hadolygu, gyda'r nod o sefydlu strwythur mwy cyfartal sy'n sail i degwch yn y system bresennol. Byddaf yn ceisio codi'r mater hwn gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig pan fyddaf yn cyfarfod ag ef yr wythnos nesaf yng Nghaeredin. Byddaf hefyd yn adrodd yn ôl i'r Cynulliad ac yn ymgynghori ar unrhyw gynigion i newid y system bresennol.

Food production is a vitally important part of the Welsh economy. It is essential to maintain the integrity and vitality of our communities up and down Wales, but especially in the Welsh uplands. I commissioned and published a report before Christmas on the future of the uplands. I invite Members to read that report and start a conversation with their own constituents about how we do that. There is absolute determination from this Government to ensure that land producers and other agricultural sectors are successful and profitable into the future. There is absolute determination to ensure that agriculture will remain an integral part of the rural economy. There is absolute determination to ensure that agriculture will remain the bedrock of the economy of rural Wales. I invite Members on all sides of the Chamber this afternoon not simply to agree with this shared ambition, but to work together over the next weeks and months to ensure that the Welsh voice is heard on and during the negotiations on CAP reform and to ensure that whatever structure we put in place feeds and nourishes the industry that feeds and nourishes us. I hope that by working together, the National Assembly and the Welsh Government can ensure that Wales sees the benefit of people putting political differences to one side and working together for the benefit of communities up and down Wales.

Mae cynhyrchu bwyd yn rhan hanfodol bwysig o economi Cymru. Mae'n hanfodol i gynnal cywirdeb a bywiogrwydd ein cymunedau ar hyd a lled Cymru, ond yn enwedig yn ucheldiroedd Cymru. Comisiynais a chyhoeddais adroddiad cyn y Nadolig ar ddyfodol yr ucheldiroedd. Gwahoddaf yr Aelodau i ddarllen yr adroddiad hwnnw a dechrau sgwrs â'u hetholwyr eu hunain am sut y gwnawn hynny. Mae penderfyniad llwyr gan y Llywodraeth hon i sicrhau bod cynhyrchwyr tir a sectorau amaethyddol eraill yn llwyddiannus a phroffidiol yn y dyfodol. Mae penderfyniad llwyr i sicrhau y bydd amaethyddiaeth yn parhau i fod yn rhan annatod o'r economi wledig. Mae penderfyniad llwyr i sicrhau y bydd amaethyddiaeth yn parhau i fod yn sail i economi cefn gwlad Cymru. Gwahoddaf Aelodau ar bob ochr i'r Siambr y prynhawn yma, nid yn unig i gytuno â'r uchelgais hwn a rennir, ond i weithio gyda'i gilydd dros yr wythnosau a'r misoedd nesaf i sicrhau bod llais Cymru yn cael ei glywed ar, ac yn ystod, y trafodaethau ar ddiwygio'r PAC ac i sicrhau bod pa strwythur bynnag y byddwn yn ei roi ar waith yn bwydo ac yn meithrin y diwydiant sy'n ein bwydo a'n meithrin ni. Rwy'n gobeithio, drwy weithio gyda'n gilydd, y gall y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a Llywodraeth Cymru sicrhau bod Cymru yn gweld budd yn sgil pobl yn rhoi eu gwahaniaethau gwleidyddol i'r naill ochr ac yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd er lles cymunedau ar hyd a lled Cymru.

18:10

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer

Bywgraffiad Biography

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That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Daw hynny â thrafodion heddiw i ben.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 6.10 p.m.

The meeting ended at 6.10 p.m.