Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings
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Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 13:30 gyda'r Llywydd (y Fonesig Rosemary Butler) yn y Gadair.

The Assembly met at 13:30 with the Presiding Officer (Dame Rosemary Butler) in the Chair.

13:29

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Good afternoon. The National Assembly for Wales is now in session.

Prynhawn da. Dyma ddechrau trafodion Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

13:29

1. Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog

1. Questions to the First Minister

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

The first item this afternoon is questions to the First Minister, and question 1 is from Bethan Jenkins.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog yw'r eitem gyntaf y prynhawn yma, a daw cwestiwn 1 gan Bethan Jenkins.

Adfer Safleoedd Glo Brig

Restoring Opencast Sites

13:29

Bethan Jenkins Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

1. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am adroddiad Llywodraeth Cymru ar adfer safleoedd glo brig yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)2312(FM)

1. Will the First Minister provide an update on the Welsh Government's report into restoring opencast sites in Wales? OAQ(4)2312(FM)

13:29

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Yes, we'll take forward a number of recommendations from the report and we will undertake a focused review of 'Minerals Technical Advice Note 2: Coal'. I know the Minister will host a summit of key stakeholders in July.

Gwnaf, byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â nifer o argymhellion o'r adroddiad a byddwn yn cynnal adolygiad â phwyslais penodol o 'Nodyn Cyngor Technegol Mwynau 2: Glo'. Gwn y bydd y Gweinidog yn cynnal uwchgynhadledd o randdeiliaid allweddol ym mis Gorffennaf.

13:30 **Bethan Jenkins** Bywgraffiad Biography

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First Minister, your Government received the report some 14 months ago, and yet we have nothing from your colleagues except vague assurances that this research is being considered. Meanwhile, in Cwmllynfell and in the Rhymney Valley, they're waiting to see whether you will call in East Pit and Nant Llesg respectively. Will you now implement the findings of the report that I mention and also consider some of the ideas that I, and other colleagues in this Chamber, have proposed to you with regard to opencast mining?

Brif Weinidog, derbyniodd eich Llywodraeth adroddiad tua 14 mis yn ôl, ac eto nid ydym ni wedi cael unrhyw beth gan eich cydweithwyr ac eithrio sicrwydd amwys bod yr ymchwil hwn yn cael ei ystyried. Yn y cyfamser, yng Nghwmllynfell ac yng Nghwm Rhymni, maen nhw'n aros i weld a fyddwch chi'n galw East Pit a Nant Llesg i mewn, yn y drefn honno. A wnewch chi roi canfyddiadau'r adroddiad rwy'n sôn amdano ar waith, a hefyd ystyried rhai o'r syniadau yr wyf i, a chydweithwyr eraill yn y Siambr hon, wedi eu cynnig i chi o ran cloddio glo brig?

13:30 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

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Fideo Video

It would be incorrect to say that nothing has been done in the meantime. The research was commissioned to provide an all-Wales picture of the situation. As a result of that research, a review is taking place of MTAN 2, working with the Coal Authority and, of course, with key stakeholders. A meeting will be held on 8 July to that effect. I can also say that the Minister has written to the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change to seek urgent discussions on the UK Government's responsibilities with regard to restoration liabilities. I know that the Minister is due to meet the Minister of State at the Department of Energy and Climate Change to discuss those matters.

Byddai'n anghywir i ddweud nad oes dim wedi ei wneud yn y cyfamser. Comisiynwyd y gwaith ymchwil i gynnig darlun Cymru gyfan o'r sefyllfa. O ganlyniad i'r gwaith ymchwil hwnnw, mae adolygiad yn cael ei gynnal o MTAN 2, gan weithio gyda'r Awdurdod Glo ac, wrth gwrs, gyda rhanddeiliaid allweddol. Bydd cyfarfod yn cael ei gynnal ar 8 Gorffennaf i'r perwyl hwnnw. Gallaf hefyd ddweud bod y Gweinidog wedi ysgrifennu at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ynni a Newid yn yr Hinsawdd i geisio trafodaethau brys ar gyfrifoldebau Llywodraeth y DU o ran rhwymedigaethau adfer. Gwn fod disgwyl i'r Gweinidog gyfarfod â'r Gweinidog Gwladol yn yr Adran Ynni a Newid yn yr Hinsawdd i drafod y materion hynny.

13:31 **David Rees** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

First Minister, as you know, Park Slip presents both a blight on our environment and a danger to our communities, particularly since it stopped working. The restoration is demanded now by local residents, and Celtic Energy must act now. What discussions has the Welsh Government had with the local authorities and Celtic Energy, following East Pit being allowed to continue operations and allegedly having funding allocated to that, to ensure that that funding is actually put into place to deliver restoration at this site?

Brif Weinidog, fel y gwyddoch, mae Parc Slip yn falltod ar ein hamgylchedd ac yn berygl i'n cymunedau, yn enwedig ers iddo roi'r gorau i weithio. Mae trigolion lleol yn mynnu cael y gwaith adfer wedi'i wneud erbyn hyn, ac mae'n rhaid i Celtic Energy weithredu nawr. Pa drafodaethau mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u cael gyda'r awdurdodau lleol a Celtic Energy, yn dilyn y caniatâd i East Pit gael parhau gweithrediadau ac, yn ôl pob sôn, cael cyllid wedi'i neilltuo i hynny, i sicrhau bod y cyllid hwnnw yn cael ei roi ar gael mewn gwirionedd i wneud gwaith adfer ar y safle hwn?

13:31 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv
Fideo Video

The difficulty, as he will know, with Park Slip is there's a financial black hole in terms of the restoration. As a result of the way that coal was privatised some years ago, it was not possible to put in place an appropriate amount of money to pay for full restoration, and that's the difficulty. Bearing that in mind, that's why the Minister is having a meeting with the UK Government Minister, in order that the wrongs that were created at that time are righted now by the UK Government.

Yr anhawster, fel y bydd ef yn gwybod, gyda Parc Slip yw bod twll du ariannol o ran y gwaith adfer. O ganlyniad i'r ffordd y preifateiddiwyd glo rai blynyddoedd yn ôl, nid oedd yn bosibl rhoi swm priodol o arian ar gael i dalu am waith adfer llawn, a dyna'r anhawster. O gofio hynny, dyna pam mae'r Gweinidog yn cael cyfarfod gyda Gweinidog Llywodraeth y DU, er mwyn i Lywodraeth y DU nawr gywiro'r camgymeriadau a grëwyd ar y pryd.

13:32 **Mohammad Asghar** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

First Minister, earlier this year, you indicated that clean-up costs associated with opencast sites added weight to calls for a moratorium on opencast mining in Wales. Those were your words. Will the First Minister update the Assembly on any plans the Welsh Government may have in this regard, please?

Brif Weinidog, yn gynharach eleni, dywedasoch fod costau glanhau sy'n gysylltiedig â safleoedd glo brig yn ychwanegu pwys at alwadau am foratoriwm ar gloddio glo brig yng Nghymru. Dyna oedd eich geiriau. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cynulliad am unrhyw gynlluniau sydd gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn hyn o beth, os gwelwch yn dda?

13:32 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

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The problem is not to do with current workings necessarily; it's to do with workings that have already taken place. There are severe problems in terms of finding the money for restoration at opencast sites that have been worked for many, many years. The reason why there is a financial deficit in that regard is because of the way coal was privatised. That is a decision that was taken by the UK Government. We take the view that the UK Government have a responsibility to make sure that restoration at these sites takes place.

Nid yw'r broblem yn ymwneud â gweithfeydd presennol o reidrwydd; mae'n ymwneud â gweithfeydd sydd eisoes wedi digwydd. Ceir problemau difrifol o ran dod o hyd i'r arian ar gyfer gwaith adfer mewn safleoedd glo brig sydd wedi cael eu gweithio ers blynyddoedd lawer iawn. Y rheswm pam y mae diffyg ariannol yn hynny o beth yw oherwydd y ffordd y preifateiddiwyd glo. Mae hwnnw'n benderfyniad a wnaed gan Lywodraeth y DU. Rydym ni o'r farn ei bod yn gyfrifoldeb ar Lywodraeth y DU i wneud yn siŵr bod gwaith adfer yn digwydd yn y safleoedd hyn.

13:32 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

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First Minister, I'm pleased that the Government has now finally approached the UK Government in terms of their responsibilities of restoring these opencast sites, but you will be aware that some of the permissions relating to opencast, where there aren't funds for restoration, have taken place within the lifetime of this Assembly. I think East Pit had an extension within the lifetime of this Assembly, as an example of that. Can I ask you what evidence the Welsh Government is gathering together to make the strongest possible case to the UK Government, in terms of the intervention on their part, and putting forward funds to carry out these restorations, which the communities living near these opencast sites demand, and should expect, as a result of previous conditions?

Brif Weinidog, rwy'n falch bod y Llywodraeth wedi cysylltu o'r diwedd â Llywodraeth y DU o ran eu cyfrifoldebau am adfer y safleoedd glo brig hyn, ond byddwch yn ymwybodol bod rhai o'r caniatadau sy'n ymwneud â glo brig, lle nad oes arian ar gyfer gwaith adfer, wedi digwydd yn ystod oes y Cynulliad hwn. Rwy'n meddwl bod East Pit wedi cael estyniad yn ystod oes y Cynulliad hwn, fel enghraifft o hynny. A gaf i ofyn i chi pa dystiolaeth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei chasglu at ei gilydd i gyflwyno'r achos cryfaf posibl i Lywodraeth y DU, o ran yr ymyrraeth ar eu rhan nhw, a chynnig cyllid i gyflawni'r gwaith adfer hwn, y mae'r cymunedau sy'n byw ger y safleoedd glo brig hyn yn galw amdanynt, ac y dylent eu disgwyl, o ganlyniad i amodau blaenorol?

13:33 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

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We know that the money does not seem to exist at the moment to restore those sites, but the UK Government can provide that money. I don't see why the Welsh Government should look to provide money for mistakes that were committed in Whitehall. In the same way, local authorities can't be reasonably expected to provide that kind of money either, I think it's fair to say. The responsibility rests on the operators of the sites, whoever they may be at any given moment in time. We know the history of at least two sites in terms of a transfer of ownership to a company that is registered in the British Virgin Islands, or two companies registered in that way, and it's absolutely crucial that the operators understand their liabilities, but also that the UK Government understands that the difficulty here lies in the way in which coal was privatised, and so there is a moral responsibility on the UK Government to make good on what was done then.

Rydym ni'n gwybod ei bod yn ymddangos nad yw'r arian yn bodoli ar hyn o bryd i adfer y safleoedd hynny, ond gall Llywodraeth y DU ddarparu'r cyllid hwnnw. Nid wyf yn gweld pam y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru ddarparu arian ar gyfer camgymeriadau a wnaed yn Whitehall. Yn yr un modd, ni ellir disgwyl yn rhesymol i awdurdodau lleol ddarparu'r math hwnnw o arian ychwaith, rwy'n meddwl ei bod yn deg dweud. Gweithredwyr y safleoedd sy'n gyfrifol, pwy bynnag ydyn nhw ar unrhyw adeg benodol mewn amser. Rydym ni'n ymwybodol o hanes o leiaf dau safle o ran trosglwyddo perchnogaeth i gwmni sydd wedi'i gofrestru yn Ynysoedd Virgin Prydeinig, neu dau gwmni sydd wedi'u cofrestru yn y ffordd honno, ac mae'n gwbl hanfodol bod y gweithredwyr yn deall eu rhwymedigaethau, ond hefyd bod Llywodraeth y DU yn deall mai'r anhawster yma yw'r ffordd y preifateiddiwyd glo, ac felly mae cyfrifoldeb moesol ar Lywodraeth y DU i wneud iawn am yr hyn a wnaed bryd hynny.

13:34 **Gwenda Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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First Minister, I'm encouraged by your responses this afternoon, and I was glad to hear the Minister for Natural Resources commit to convening an opencast summit to develop a Welsh approach to the problems of restoration. Key to making this work will be getting the right stakeholders to attend. Following recent events in my constituency, I would like to ask you, First Minister, will you make sure that communities local to opencast will be represented at this summit?

Brif Weinidog, mae eich ymatebion y prynhawn yma yn fy nghalonogi, ac roeddwn i'n falch o glywed y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol yn ymrwymo i gynnal uwchgynhadledd glo brig i ddatblygu dull Cymru o ymdrin â phroblemau adfer. Bydd cael y rhanddeiliaid cywir i fod yn bresennol yn allweddol i wneud i hyn weithio. Yn dilyn digwyddiadau diweddar yn fy etholaeth i, hoffwn ofyn i chi, Brif Weinidog, a fyddwch chi'n gwneud yn siŵr y bydd cymunedau lleol i lo brig yn cael eu cynrychioli yn yr uwchgynhadledd hon?

13:34 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Absolutely. That is the intention. I know that officials will be sending invitations to relevant AMs, of course, to community representatives, the site operators, and local authority officers and members, and I understand those invitations will go out towards the end of this week.

Yn sicr. Dyna'r bwriad. Gwn y bydd swyddogion yn anfon gwahoddiadau i ACau perthnasol, wrth gwrs, i gynrychiolwyr cymunedol, gweithredwyr y safle, a swyddogion ac aelodau awdurdodau lleol, ac rwy'n deall y bydd y gwahoddiadau hynny'n cael eu hanfon tuag at ddiwedd yr wythnos hon.

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Trafodaethau â Phrif Weinidog yr Alban

Discussions with the Scottish First Minister

13:35 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

2. Pa faterion y trafododd y Prif Weinidog a Phrif Weinidog yr Alban yn eu cyfarfod diweddaraf? OAQ(4)2317(FM)

2. What issues did the First Minister and the Scottish First Minister discuss at their latest meeting? OAQ(4)2317(FM)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:35 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Wel, nifer o faterion, o fuddiant i'r ddwy ochr, gan gynnwys, wrth gwrs, bolisïau Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig sy'n effeithio ar gyfrifoldebau datganoledig.

Well, a number of issues of benefit to both sides, including, of course, United Kingdom Government policies that impact on devolved responsibilities.

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13:35 **Yr Arglwydd / Lord Elis-Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Diolch yn fawr i'r Prif Weinidog am ei ateb. Fel y gall o'i ddisgwyl, roedd o'n bleser mawr i fi i ddarllen y datganiad ar y cyd gan y ddau ohonoch chi fel Prif Weinidogion, ond a gaf i ofyn sut ydych chi'n bwriadu sicrhau nad yw'r Alban a Chymru yn cael eu gorfodi i ymadael â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, yn groes i ddymuniad y bobl, a bod y sail gadarn i gyfansoddiad y ddwy wlad, yn Neddf Hawliau Dynol 1998, yn cael ei gwarchod?

I thank the First Minister for his answer. As he might expect, it was a great pleasure for me to read the joint statement by the two of you as First Ministers, but may I ask how you intend to ensure that Scotland and Wales are not forced to leave the European Union, contrary to the wishes of the people, and that the sound basis for the constitution of the two countries, namely the Human Rights Act 1998, is protected?

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13:35 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Wel, yn gyntaf, nid wy'n credu y byddai'r Deyrnas Unedig yn parhau petasai pleidlais i adael yr Undeb Ewropeaidd ond bod Cymru a'r Alban, a Gogledd Iwerddon, wedi pleidleisio i aros i mewn. Rwy'n credu y byddai argyfwng cyfansoddiadol ynglŷn â hwnnw. Ynglŷn â Deddf Hawliau Dynol, fe ddywedodd y ddau ohonom ni bod beth mae Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig eisiau ei wneud yn newid cyfansoddiad Cymru a'r Alban, ac, felly ni ddylai hwnnw gael ei wneud heb ganiatâd Senedd yr Alban, ac, wrth gwrs, senedd Cymru.

Well, first of all, I don't believe that the United Kingdom would continue if there were a vote to leave the European Union but Wales and Scotland, and Northern Ireland, had voted to remain. I think there would be a constitutional crisis about that. As regards the Human Rights Act, the both of us said that what the United Kingdom Government wants to do would change the constitution of Wales and Scotland, and so that should not be implemented without the consent of the Scottish Parliament, and, of course, the Welsh senedd.

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13:36 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

Given that Nicola Sturgeon isn't particularly interested in retaining the unification of the UK, I wondered what discussions you may have had with her, or, indeed, with other parties, on how to promote regional devolution in England, to ensure that the devolution of Scotland and Wales isn't considered something that people in England resent, and on enabling us to have proper democratic control in other parts of the UK, not just in Wales.

O ystyried nad oes gan Nicola Sturgeon fawr o ddiddordeb mewn cadw undod y DU, roeddwn i'n meddwl tybed pa drafodaethau yr ydych chi wedi eu cael gyda hi, neu, yn wir, gyda phleidiau eraill, ar sut i hyrwyddo datganoli rhanbarthol yn Lloegr, er mwyn sicrhau nad yw datganoli Cymru a'r Alban yn cael ei ystyried fel rhywbeth y mae pobl yn Lloegr yn flin amdano, ac ar ein galluogi i gael rheolaeth ddemocrataidd briodol mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU, nid dim ond yng Nghymru.

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13:37 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

I can't say it formed part of our discussions, but the Member will know that I've said on several occasions that the trickiest issue to resolve, in terms of devolution, is England. What do you do with England, because of its size? How should devolution roll forward there? Above all else, it's important there's a holistic approach to devolution across the whole of the UK, rather than the piecemeal approach we see at the moment.

Ni allaf ddweud ei fod yn rhan o'n trafodaethau, ond bydd yr Aelod yn gwybod fy mod i wedi dweud ar sawl achlysur mai'r mater anoddaf i'w ddatrys, o ran datganoli, yw Lloegr. Beth ydych chi'n ei wneud gyda Lloegr, oherwydd ei maint? Sut y dylid bwrw ymlaen â datganoli yno? Yn fwy na dim arall, mae'n bwysig y ceir dull cyfannol o ddatganoli ar draws y DU gyfan, yn hytrach na'r dull tameidiog a welwn ar hyn o bryd.

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13:37 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

First Minister, did you discuss the issue of tax devolution with the Scottish First Minister during your meeting? As we're all aware, in the run-up to 2018, a raft of taxes, including stamp duty and landfill tax, will be devolved to the Welsh Government, but we still don't have any detailed costings from your Government about how much the collection of some of those taxes are going to cost—an issue I raised with the Minister for Finance and Government Business last week. It seems to me Scotland is ahead of the game in this area, in terms of having a tax collection ability from its inception. I wondered whether you could learn from some of their experience north of the border.

Brif Weinidog, a wnaethoch chi drafod y mater o ddatganoli treth gyda Phrif Weinidog yr Alban yn ystod eich cyfarfod? Fel yr ydym ni i gyd yn ymwybodol, yn y cyfnod yn arwain at 2018, bydd llu o drethi, gan gynnwys treth stamp a threth tirlenwi yn cael eu datganoli i Lywodraeth Cymru, ond nid oes gennym unrhyw gostau manwl gan eich Llywodraeth o hyd o ran faint mae casglu rhai o'r trethi hynny'n mynd i gostio—mater a godais gyda Gweinidog Cyllid a Busnes y Llywodraeth yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae'n ymddangos i mi bod yr Alban wedi achub y blaen yn y maes hwn, o ran bod â'r gallu i gasglu treth o'r cychwyn cyntaf. Roeddwn i'n meddwl tybed a allech chi ddysgu o rywfaint o'u profiad i'r gogledd o'r ffin.

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13:38 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Of course. It's fair to say, of course, that the powers were devolved earlier in Scotland as well. We have been working very closely with the Scottish Government, to learn from their experience of how to work with HM Revenue and Customs, particularly. But it is right to say that, in the discussions I had with the First Minister of Scotland, there are huge complications in terms of the powers that are proposed to be devolved to Scotland, and how they will work vis-à-vis the Barnett formula. The Treasury take one view; the Scottish Government take another.

Wrth gwrs. Mae'n deg dweud, wrth gwrs, y datganolwyd y pwerau'n gynharach yn yr Alban hefyd. Rydym ni wedi bod yn gweithio'n agos iawn gyda Llywodraeth yr Alban, i ddysgu o'u profiad o sut i weithio gyda Chyllid a Thollau Ei Mawrhydi, yn arbennig. Ond mae'n iawn i ddweud, yn y trafodaethau a gefais gyda Phrif Weinidog yr Alban, bod cymhlethdodau enfawr o ran y pwerau y bwriedir eu datganoli i'r Alban, a sut y byddant yn gweithio o ran fformiwla Barnett. Mae gan y Trysorlys un farn; mae gan Lywodraeth yr Alban un arall.

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13:38 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

Did the First Minister have any opportunity to discuss with the First Minister for Scotland the effect of having 16 and 17-year-olds to vote in the Scottish referendum? When does he anticipate that we will have 16 and 17-year-olds voting here, in any referendums, or in elections?

A gafodd y Prif Weinidog unrhyw gyfle i drafod gyda Phrif Weinidog yr Alban effaith cael pobl ifanc 16 a 17 oed i bleidleisio yn refferendwm yr Alban? Pryd mae'n rhagweld y bydd gennym ni bobl ifanc 16 a 17 oed yn pleidleisio yma, mewn unrhyw refferenda, neu mewn etholiadau?

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13:38 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

We didn't discuss the issue specifically. Of course, at the moment, we have no such power. Those powers will come to us as an Assembly. We don't know how soon that will happen, because these matters are entirely within the hands of the UK Government. But, speaking personally, I can say that, with 16 and 17-year-olds having voted in the Scottish referendum, it is difficult to argue then that they should not be allowed to vote in other referenda, or, indeed, more generally in the future.

Ni thrafodwyd y mater yn benodol. Wrth gwrs, ar hyn o bryd, nid oes gennym unrhyw bŵer o'r fath. Bydd y pwerau hynny'n dod i ni fel Cynulliad. Nid ydym yn gwybod pa mor fuan y bydd hynny'n digwydd, gan fod y materion hyn yn gyfan gwbl yn nwylo Llywodraeth y DU. Ond, yn siarad yn bersonol, gallaf ddweud, ar ôl i bobl ifanc 16 a 17 oed bleidleisio yn refferendwm yr Alban, ei bod yn anodd dadlau wedyn na ddylen nhw gael yr hawl i bleidleisio mewn refferenda eraill, neu, yn wir, yn fwy cyffredinol yn y dyfodol.

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Cwestiynau Heb Rybudd gan Arweinwyr y Pleidiau

Questions Without Notice from the Party Leaders

13:39 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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We now move to questions from the party leaders, and first this afternoon is the leader of Plaid Cymru, Leanne Wood.

Symudwn at gwestiynau gan arweinwyr y pleidiau nawr, ac arweinydd Plaid Cymru, Leanne Wood, sydd gyntaf y prynhawn yma.

13:39 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Arweinydd Plaid Cymru / The Leader of Plaid Cymru

Diolch, Lywydd. First Minister, many people are of the view that, in order to access rare drugs or treatments, they have to move to England or to other parts of Wales. Are you confident that people with rare diseases or rare cancers are able to access the treatment that they need, regardless of where they live?

Diolch, Lywydd. Brif Weinidog, mae llawer o bobl o'r farn, er mwyn cael gafael ar gyffuriau neu driniaethau prin, bod yn rhaid iddynt symud i Loegr, neu i rannau eraill o Gymru. A ydych chi'n hyderus bod pobl ag afiechydon anghyffredin neu ganserau anghyffredin yn gallu cael gafael ar y driniaeth sydd ei hangen arnynt, waeth ble maen nhw'n byw?

13:39 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Yes. We have a system, of course, as the leader of Plaid Cymru will know, where, when new drugs appear, they go through an approval process via the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. On occasions where drugs are not approved, there's then, of course, the individual patient funding requests process in Wales, where people can make individual funding requests to have drugs funded for their particular needs.

Ydw. Mae gennym ni system, wrth gwrs, fel y bydd arweinydd Plaid Cymru yn gwybod, sy'n golygu, pan fo cyffuriau newydd yn ymddangos, maen nhw'n mynd trwy broses o gymeradwyo drwy'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Ragoriaeth mewn Iechyd a Gofal. Ar achlysuron pan nad yw cyffuriau'n cael eu cymeradwyo, ceir wedyn, wrth gwrs, y broses ceisiadau cyllido cleifion unigol yng Nghymru, sy'n golygu y gall pobl wneud ceisiadau ariannu unigol i gael cyffuriau wedi'u hariannu ar gyfer eu hanghenion penodol.

13:40 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The First Minister will know that the existing system is not working. We do have a problem here, yet you do seem to be in denial about that problem. Now, I know that you were aware of the case of Irfon Williams, and the Hawl i Fyw campaign, and I know as well that they've been trying to secure a meeting with you. There's also been another high-profile case over the weekend involving the former chief executive of Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board. My concern also extends to those people, of course, who are not in a position to relocate either to England or to other parts of Wales for treatment that they think they need.

Bydd y Prif Weinidog yn gwybod nad yw'r system bresennol yn gweithio. Mae gennym ni broblem yma, ac eto mae'n ymddangos eich bod yn gwadu'r broblem honno. Nawr, rwy'n gwybod eich bod yn ymwybodol o achos Irfon Williams, a'r ymgyrch Hawl i Fyw, a gwn hefyd eu bod wedi bod yn ceisio trefnu cyfarfod gyda chi. Bu achos arall uchel ei broffil dros y penwythnos yn ymwneud â chyn-brif weithredwr Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr. Mae fy mhryder hefyd yn ymestyn i'r bobl hynny, wrth gwrs, nad ydynt mewn sefyllfa i symud naill ai i Loegr, neu i rannau eraill o Gymru am driniaeth y maen nhw'n credu sydd ei hangen arnynt.

The perception is that the Welsh system is not fair, that people in Wales are losing out. How can you reassure those patients in Wales, and what is your message to those people like Irfon Williams and his family who are not able to receive the treatments that they believe that they need?

Y dybiaeth yw nad yw system Cymru yn deg, bod pobl yng Nghymru yn dioddef. Sut allwch chi dawelu meddyliau'r cleifion hynny yng Nghymru, a beth yw eich neges i'r bobl hynny fel Irfon Williams a'i deulu nad ydynt yn gallu derbyn y triniaethau y maen nhw'n credu sydd eu hangen arnynt?

13:41 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

I think it's important that treatments are not offered by politicians. It's a decision for doctors. The IPFR process that we have, of course, is a process where doctors are involved in determining whether drugs are appropriate. It's right to say that England has a different system in terms of cancer drugs, but we also know that, with the cancer drugs fund, fewer and fewer drugs are now available through that fund.

Rwy'n credu ei bod yn bwysig nad yw triniaethau'n cael eu cynnig gan wleidyddion. Penderfyniad i feddygon yw hwnnw. Mae'r broses IPFR sydd gennym, wrth gwrs, yn broses lle mae meddygon yn cymryd rhan yn y broses o benderfynu a yw cyffuriau'n briodol. Mae'n iawn i ddweud bod gan Loegr wahanol system o ran cyffuriau canser, ond rydym hefyd yn gwybod, gyda'r gronfa cyffuriau canser, bod llai a llai o gyffuriau ar gael drwy'r gronfa honno erbyn hyn.

It's an exceptionally emotive issue. I'm aware of course of Mr Williams's position. It's very difficult for him and for his family. What I can say is that, when it comes to cancer treatment in Wales, approved drugs are rolled out more quickly than they are in England, we know that greater restrictions are being placed on some of the least effective drugs in the cancer drugs fund in England, and, indeed, in terms of treatment times in Wales, we are regularly ahead of England.

Mae'n fater eithriadol o emosiynol. Rwy'n ymwybodol wrth gwrs o sefyllfa Mr Williams. Mae'n anodd iawn iddo ef a'i deulu. Yr hyn y gallaf ei ddweud, pan ddaw i driniaeth canser yng Nghymru, yw bod cyffuriau cymeradwy'n cael eu cyflwyno'n gynt nag y maent yn Lloegr, rydym yn gwybod bod mwy o gyfyngiadau'n cael eu gosod ar rai o'r cyffuriau lleiaf effeithiol yn y gronfa cyffuriau canser yn Lloegr, ac, yn wir, o ran amseroedd triniaeth yng Nghymru, rydym ni ar y blaen i Loegr yn rheolaidd.

It is very difficult to comment on individual cases because they're very difficult for the individuals involved and for the families involved, but in terms of access to treatment, we believe that access is fair and equitable.

Mae'n anodd iawn gwneud sylwadau ar achosion unigol gan eu bod yn anodd iawn i'r unigolion dan sylw ac i'r teuluoedd dan sylw, ond o ran mynediad at driniaeth, credwn fod mynediad yn deg ac yn gyfiawn.

13:42 **Leanne Wood** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Many people, First Minister, do not believe the situation is fair and equitable at all. A Plaid Cymru Government would establish a new medicines and treatments fund that would end the postcode lottery of unfair treatments and would expand the number of treatments that are available to patients in Wales. Now, I'm not clear from your answer, First Minister, whether or not you accept that there's a problem or whether or not you're prepared to hear from Irfon Williams and the campaigners, or whether or not you have a solution to this problem at all. So, I'll ask you again: do you accept that there is a problem with patients in Wales being treated unfairly? If you do accept that there is a problem, can you please tell us what you're going to do about it?

Mae llawer o bobl, Brif Weinidog, nad ydynt yn credu bod y sefyllfa'n deg a chyfiawn o gwbl. Byddai Llywodraeth Plaid Cymru yn sefydlu cronfa meddyginiaethau a thriniaethau newydd a fyddai'n rhoi terfyn ar y loteri cod post o driniaethau annheg ac yn ehangu nifer y triniaethau sydd ar gael i gleifion yng Nghymru. Nawr, nid wyf yn deall yn iawn o'ch ateb, Brif Weinidog, pa un a ydych chi'n derbyn bod problem na pha un a ydych yn barod i glywed gan Irfon Williams a'r ymgyrchwyr, na pha un a oes gennych chi ateb i'r broblem hon o gwbl. Felly, gofynnaf i chi eto: a ydych chi'n derbyn bod problem gyda chleifion yng Nghymru yn cael eu trin yn annheg? Os ydych yn derbyn bod problem, a allwch chi ddweud wrthym beth yr ydych chi'n mynd i wneud am y peth?

13:42 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First of all, I think that cancer treatment in Wales is widely available for people. There are some individuals—Mr Williams is one—who are going through a particularly difficult time. I think that's something that we all appreciate. One thing I have to say is that, in the main, for most people, the drugs that are available through the cancer drugs fund in England are not life-saving drugs. For most people, they are drugs that sometimes extend life by a few weeks, a few months—it's difficult to tell with individuals—but of course it's natural for people to grasp an opportunity if it's there.

Yn gyntaf oll, rwy'n meddwl bod triniaeth canser yng Nghymru ar gael yn eang i bobl. Ceir rhai unigolion—mae Mr Williams yn un—sy'n mynd trwy gyfnod arbennig o anodd. Rwy'n credu bod hynny'n rhywbeth yr ydym ni i gyd yn ei sylweddoli. Un peth y mae'n rhaid i mi ddweud, ar y cyfan, ar gyfer y rhan fwyaf o bobl, nid yw'r cyffuriau sydd ar gael drwy'r gronfa cyffuriau canser yn Lloegr yn gyffuriau sy'n achub bywydau. I'r rhan fwyaf o bobl, maen nhw'n gyffuriau sydd weithiau'n ymestyn bywyd o ychydig wythnosau, ychydig fisoedd—mae'n anodd dweud gydag unigolion—ond wrth gwrs mae'n naturiol i bobl fanteisio ar gyfle os ydyw ar gael.

There is a wider issue here, though, and that is if we are to have a system that ignores NICE and ignores an approvals process, then what's the point of having an approvals process in the first place? Secondly, one of the problems with the cancer drugs fund is that it pays drugs companies whatever they ask for the drugs. There is no pressure on them to reduce the cost of drugs. Within the NICE system, there is. What happens in NICE is they will come back with a reduced price, and then of course there is a cost saving as far as the NHS is concerned. The difficulty with having a system where there is no pressure on those drugs companies is they can charge whatever they want knowing that they'll get paid whatever they want. That financial discipline isn't there. And of course it's important to make sure that we have drugs that are effective. Pharmaceutical companies will make lots of claims about the drugs that they bring onto the market. They invest a lot of money into those drugs, and there has to be a process to examine those claims and see whether a drug is going to be effective for most people in the future. Where an individual may be able to benefit from a drug that's not approved, then the IPFR process is there, although of course, as you will know, the Minister has been looking at how that process might be improved in Wales.

Ceir mater ehangach yma, fodd bynnag, sef os ydym ni'n mynd i gael system sy'n anwybyddu NICE ac yn anwybyddu proses gymeradwyo, yna beth yw'r pwynt o gael proses gymeradwyo yn y lle cyntaf? Yn ail, un o'r problemau gyda'r gronfa cyffuriau canser yw ei bod yn talu faint bynnag mae cwmnïau cyffuriau'n gofyn amdano. Nid oes unrhyw bwysau arnyn nhw i leihau cost cyffuriau. Mae pwysau arnyn nhw yn system NICE. Yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn NICE yw y byddant yn dod yn ôl gyda phris gostyngedig, ac yna wrth gwrs ceir arbediad cost cyn belled ag y mae'r GIG yn y cwestiwn. Yr anhawster gyda chael system lle nad oes pwysau ar y cwmnïau cyffuriau hynny yw y gallant godi beth bynnag maen nhw'n ei ddymuno gan wybod y byddant yn derbyn pa bynnag dâl maen nhw ei eisiau. Nid yw'r ddisgyblaeth ariannol yno. Ac wrth gwrs, mae'n bwysig gwneud yn siŵr bod gennym gyffuriau sy'n effeithiol. Bydd cwmnïau fferyllol yn gwneud llawer o honiadau am y cyffuriau maen nhw'n eu rhoi ar y farchnad. Maen nhw'n buddsoddi llawer o arian yn y cyffuriau hynny, ac mae'n rhaid cael proses o archwilio'r honiadau hynny a gweld a yw cyffur yn mynd i fod yn effeithiol i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn y dyfodol. Pryd y gallai allai unigolyn elwa ar gyffur nad yw wedi'i gymeradwyo, yna mae'r broses IPFR yno, er, wrth gwrs, fel y gwyddoch, mae'r Gweinidog wedi bod yn ystyried sut y gellid gwella'r broses honno yng Nghymru.

13:44

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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We now move to the leader of the opposition, Andrew R.T. Davies.

Symudwn nawr at arweinydd yr wrthblaid, Andrew R.T. Davies.

13:44

Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid / The Leader of the Opposition

Thank you, Presiding Officer. Mary Burrows made some very valid points, and very emotional points, over the weekend in her press statements, First Minister. She is an individual who has been through a lot of pain, a lot of grief—her own husband passed away after a terminal diagnosis of cancer, obviously, and she's got her own battle on at the moment. She is also uniquely placed as a former administrator—senior administrator—in the largest health board in Wales. I would welcome your comments and your thoughts on what she said about a cancer drugs fund and access to cancer drugs here in Wales.

Diolch i chi, Lywydd. Gwnaeth Mary Burrows rai pwyntiau dilys iawn, a phwyntiau emosiynol iawn, dros y penwythnos yn ei datganiadau i'r wasg, Brif Weinidog. Mae hi'n unigolyn sydd wedi bod trwy lawer o boen, llawer o alar—bu farw ei gŵr ei hun ar ôl cael diagnosis o ganser angheuol, yn amlwg, ac mae hi'n wynebu ei brwydr ei hun ar hyn o bryd. Mae hi hefyd mewn sefyllfa unigryw fel cyn-weinyddwr—uwch weinyddwr—yn y bwrdd iechyd mwyaf yng Nghymru. Byddwn yn croesawu eich sylwadau a'ch barn ar yr hyn a ddywedodd am gronfa cyffuriau canser a mynediad at gyffuriau canser yma yng Nghymru.

13:45

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

It's very difficult to comment because I don't know the full details. I don't know, for example, whether an application was made through the existing system for funding; that's not something I'm aware of. Without knowing the full facts, it's very difficult to comment, but, of course, for her, it's a difficult situation, as it is for anybody who's fighting cancer.

Mae'n anodd iawn gwneud sylwadau gan nad wyf yn gwybod y manylion llawn. Nid wyf yn gwybod, er enghraifft, a wnaed cais drwy'r system bresennol am gyllid; nid yw hynny'n rhywbeth rwy'n ymwybodol ohono. Heb wybod y ffeithiau llawn, mae'n anodd iawn gwneud sylwadau, ond, wrth gwrs, iddi hi, mae'n sefyllfa anodd, fel y mae i unrhyw un sy'n ymladd canser.

13:45

Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Her comments allude to the fact that her own consultant said that she would not be able to access the drugs that she would require. You just said in response to the opening remarks from the leader of Plaid Cymru that politicians shouldn't prescribe drugs; clinicians should prescribe drugs. In this instance, Mary Burrows was very clear that her clinicians advised her to seek an address in England so that she could access the drugs that would prolong her life. Sadly, her diagnosis is terminal, but she could get some drugs that could give her valuable time. Now, you've said quite clearly today that politicians shouldn't prescribe the drugs; clinicians should. Well, she has identified that clinicians in her case were telling her that the drugs would benefit her, but politicians do create the policy, and, in this case, your Government has created the policy that is preventing people from accessing these drugs. Will you, in the light of her remarks and many other people's remarks—clinicians, patients and family members—review the advice and the policy that you issue in this particular field?

Mae ei sylwadau'n cyfeirio at y ffaith bod ei hymgynghorydd ei hun wedi dweud na fyddai'n gallu cael mynediad at y cyffuriau y byddai eu hangen arni. Rydych chi newydd ddweud mewn ymateb i'r sylwadau agoriadol gan arweinydd Plaid Cymru na ddylai gwleidyddion ragnodi cyffuriau; clinigwyr ddylai ragnodi cyffuriau. Yn yr achos hwn, roedd Mary Burrows yn eglur iawn bod ei chlinigwyr wedi ei chynghori hi i ddod o hyd i gyfeiriad yn Lloegr fel y gallai gael gafael ar y cyffuriau a fyddai'n ymestyn ei bywyd. Yn anffodus, mae ei diagnosis yn angheuol, ond gallai gael cyffuriau a allai roi amser gwerthfawr iddi. Nawr, rydych chi wedi dweud yn gwbl eglur heddiw na ddylai gwleidyddion ragnodi cyffuriau; cyfrifoldeb clinigwyr yw hynny. Wel, mae hi wedi nodi bod clinigwyr yn ei hachos hi yn dweud wrthi y byddai'r cyffuriau o les iddi, ond mai gwleidyddion sy'n creu'r polisi, ac, yn yr achos hwn, eich Llywodraeth chi sydd wedi creu'r polisi sy'n atal pobl rhag cael gafael ar y cyffuriau hyn. A wnewch chi, yng ngoleuni ei sylwadau a sylwadau llawer o bobl eraill—clinigwyr, cleifion ac aelodau o deuluoedd—adolygu'r cyngor a'r polisi yr ydych chi'n eu harddel yn y maes penodol hwn?

13:46

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

I think there are two points here. What is not clear is whether her own clinicians made the application for funding—it is not clear. If they did not, then they need to explain why not, and I don't know whether that's the case or not. It simply isn't correct for any clinician to say, 'This drug is not available in Wales under any circumstances'. You're seeking advice, I see, from somebody. That wouldn't be right, because, of course, we have a system that enables people to apply for funding, and, as part of that system, it is clinicians who take the decision. The people who take the decisions are not bureaucrats and they are not politicians; they are clinicians themselves.

Rwy'n meddwl bod dau bwynt yma. Yr hyn nad yw'n eglur yw pa un a wnaethpwyd y cais am gyllid gan ei chlinigwyr ei hun—nid yw'n eglur. Os na wnaethant, yna mae angen iddyn nhw esbonio pam, ac nid wyf yn gwybod a yw hynny'n wir ai peidio. Yn syml, nid yw'n gywir i unrhyw glinigwr ddweud, 'Nid yw'r cyffur hwn ar gael yng Nghymru dan unrhyw amgylchiadau'. Rydych chi'n gofyn am gyngor, rwy'n gweld, gan rywun. Ni fyddai hynny'n iawn, oherwydd, wrth gwrs, mae gennym ni system sy'n galluogi pobl i wneud cais am gyllid, ac, yn rhan o'r system honno, clinigwyr sy'n gwneud y penderfyniad. Nid biwrocratiaid ac nid gwleidyddion yw'r bobl sy'n gwneud y penderfyniadau; y clinigwyr eu hunain sy'n gwneud hynny.

13:47

Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First Minister, I don't need to take advice, although Darren Millar has been at the forefront of fighting for this campaign, along with me, to get a cancer drugs fund here in Wales, and I welcome the belated support for such a fund here in Wales. It is regrettable that you, as the Government, have chosen not to adjust your policy to meet the circumstances that many people face. Mary Burrows was quite clear that the advice that her consultants—I would refer you to her comments, because they are there for all to read—her consultants said that her application, via the funding mechanism that we have here in Wales, would fail. They said it would fail. That was the advice that her consultant gave her. Now, she is acting on the best advice available to her, with a diagnosis that's terminal and, ultimately, she hasn't got the time to hang around, as many other patients haven't got the time to hang around, such as Irfon Williams, who has also sought this route to the other side of Offa's Dyke. Again, I do implore you to look at the advice and the policy that your Government has taken, as I've been imploring to do you since I've taken up the leadership of the Conservative group, in the absence of you reviewing that policy and that advice, and that is a discussion that we'll continue to have.

Brif Weinidog, nid oes angen i mi gael cyngor, er bod Darren Millar wedi bod ar flaen y gad o ran ymladd dros yr ymgyrch hon, ynghyd â mi, i gael cronfa cyffuriau canser yma yng Nghymru, ac rwy'n croesawu'r gefnogaeth hwyr i gronfa o'r fath yma yng Nghymru. Mae'n drueni eich bod chi, fel Llywodraeth, wedi dewis peidio ag addasu eich polisi i gyd-fynd â'r amgylchiadau y mae llawer o bobl yn eu hwynebu. Roedd Mary Burrows yn gwbl eglur bod y cyngor i'w hymgynghorwyr—rwyf am eich cyfeirio at ei sylwadau, gan eu bod nhw ar gael i bawb eu darllen—dywedodd ei hymgynghorwyr y byddai ei chais, drwy'r dull ariannu sydd gennym ni yma yng Nghymru, yn methu. Dywedasant y byddai'n methu. Dyna oedd y cyngor a roddwyd iddi gan ei hymgynghorydd. Nawr, mae hi'n gweithredu ar y cyngor gorau sydd ar gael iddi, gyda diagnosis sy'n angheuol ac, yn y pen draw, nid oes ganddi amser i'w wastraffu, fel nad oes gan lawer o gleifion eraill amser i'w wastraffu, fel Irfon Williams, sydd hefyd wedi dilyn y llwybr hwn i ochr arall Clawdd Offa. Unwaith eto, rwy'n erfyn arnoch chi i ystyried y cyngor a'r polisi y mae eich Llywodraeth wedi'u dilyn, fel yr wyf wedi bod yn erfyn arnoch chi i'w wneud ers i mi fod yn arweinydd y grŵp Ceidwadol, gan nad ydych chi wedi adolygu'r polisi hwnnw a'r cyngor hwnnw, ac mae honno'n drafodaeth y byddwn yn parhau i'w chael.

The other bit of advice that Mary Burrows brought forward was that, on a UK basis, there does need to be a discussion held between the Governments and administrations on how we develop better access to all new treatments. I'd be interested to hear, if you're not prepared to review your policy on cancer drugs, how you would take forward that discussion nationally, with England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, so that these new treatments can become more widely available across the whole of the United Kingdom and we end the postcode lottery.

Y darn arall o gyngor a gyflwynwyd gan Mary Burrows oedd bod angen, ar sail y DU gyfan, cynnal trafodaeth rhwng y Llywodraethau a'r gweinyddiaethau ar sut y dylem ni ddatblygu gwell mynediad at yr holl driniaethau newydd. Byddai gennyf i ddiddordeb mewn clywed, os nad ydych chi'n barod i adolygu eich polisi ar gyffuriau canser, sut y byddech chi'n bwrw ymlaen â'r drafodaeth honno yn genedlaethol, gyda Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, fel y gall y triniaethau newydd hyn fod ar gael yn fwy eang ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig gyfan gan roi terfyn ar y loteri cod post.

13:49 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We have an innovative treatments fund, of course, that has been in place for some years now. In terms of the cancer drugs fund, I don't know, clearly, what the consultant said to Mary Burrows, but, if the consultant said that there was not even any point applying for funding, then that is not the right advice. Now, I don't know whether that is what was said or not—we don't know the full detail of it—but if the consultant said that, then the consultant should explain why, because I do not know of any other consultant who wouldn't even try to get funding in the first place. These are matters between patient and doctor, but that's what the leader of the opposition has said has happened; I'm not clear why that advice was given.

Mae gennym gronfa triniaethau arloesol, wrth gwrs, sydd wedi bod ar waith ers rhai blynyddoedd bellach. O ran y gronfa cyffuriau canser, nid wyf yn gwybod, yn amlwg, yr hyn a ddywedodd yr ymgynghorydd wrth Mary Burrows, ond, os dywedodd yr ymgynghorydd nad oedd unrhyw bwynt hyd yn oed gwneud cais am gyllid, yna nid dyna'r cyngor cywir. Nawr, nid wyf yn gwybod ai dyna'r hyn a ddywedwyd ai peidio—nid ydym yn gwybod y manylion llawn—ond os dywedodd yr ymgynghorydd hynny, yna dylai'r ymgynghorydd egluro pam, oherwydd nid wyf yn gwybod am unrhyw ymgynghorydd arall na fyddai hyd yn oed yn ceisio cael cyllid yn y lle cyntaf. Materion rhwng y claf a'r meddyg yw'r rhain, ond dyna mae arweinydd yr wrthblaid wedi dweud sydd wedi digwydd; nid wyf yn eglur pam y rhoddwyd y cyngor hwnnw.

He makes a point in terms of how we assess new treatments and drugs as they appear on the market. As I said, pharmaceutical companies will make claims about drugs. It's natural they should do that as they invest a lot of money in drugs. The reality is that, for most people, most drugs are exceptionally incremental in terms of the treatment that they offer. There are very few drugs that appear that change lives or that cure people. It is right to say that, for some people—and no two individuals are the same with cancer; we know that—some drugs will prolong life for longer than others and, for some people, that's worth while—of course it is; I understand that. But, we come back to the point that, if we have an independent system of approvals for drugs, then we either don't have that system, or we have a system that also has the ability to allow an application for funding outside of that system. That's what the individual patient funding requests do. Clinicians take the decision, as I said, not politicians or bureaucrats, but it is important to understand, of course, that there is an objective view, as far as that individual is concerned and as far as the drug is concerned.

Mae'n gwneud pwynt o ran sut yr ydym ni'n asesu triniaethau a chyffuriau newydd wrth iddyn nhw ymddangos ar y farchnad. Fel y dywedais, bydd cwmnïau fferyllol yn gwneud honiadau am gyffuriau. Mae'n naturiol y dylen nhw wneud hynny gan eu bod yn buddsoddi llawer o arian mewn cyffuriau. Y gwir amdani, i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl, yw bod y rhan fwyaf o gyffuriau'n eithriadol o gynyddrannol o ran y driniaeth maen nhw'n ei chynnig. Ychydig iawn o gyffuriau sy'n ymddangos sy'n newid bywydau neu sy'n iacháu pobl. Mae'n iawn i ddweud, i rai pobl—ac nid oes dau unigolyn yr un fath gyda chanser; rydym yn gwybod hynny—y bydd rhai cyffuriau'n ymestyn bywyd am yn hwy nag eraill ac, i rai pobl, mae hynny'n werth chweil—wrth gwrs ei fod; rwy'n deall hynny. Ond, rydym ni'n dod yn ôl at y pwynt, os oes gennym ni system cymeradwyo cyffuriau annibynnol, yna naill ai nid ydym ni'n dilyn y system honno, neu rydym ni'n cael system sydd hefyd â'r gallu i ganiatáu cais am gyllid y tu allan i'r system honno. Dyna beth mae'r ceisiadau cyllido cleifion unigol yn ei wneud. Clinigwyr sy'n gwneud y penderfyniad, fel y dywedais, nid gwleidyddion na biwrocratiaid, ond mae'n bwysig deall, wrth gwrs, bod barn wrthrychol, cyn belled ag y mae'r unigolyn hwnnw yn y cwestiwn a chyn belled ag y mae'r cyffur hwnnw yn y cwestiwn.

The difficulty with the cancer drugs fund in England is, of course, we know it's been cut back. We know that, in March, a decision was taken to remove a number of drugs from that fund for particular conditions because they were seen as ineffective. The chair of the cancer drugs fund in England has also expressed concerns that the drugs being made available are not particularly effective. Now, these are very difficult matters, particularly for individuals who themselves have cancer, and it's exceptionally emotive for them and their families; I understand that, but we have to have a system in place where drugs can be properly evaluated and, yes, where it's possible for people get that extra funding for drugs where it's felt that it's appropriate for them. I do not know, in this case, whether such an application was made.

Yr anhawster gyda'r gronfa cyffuriau canser yn Lloegr, wrth gwrs, yw ein bod ni'n gwybod ei bod wedi cael ei thorri'n ôl. Rydym yn gwybod y gwnaed penderfyniad ym mis Mawrth i dynnu nifer o gyffuriau o'r gronfa honno ar gyfer cyflyrau penodol gan yr ystyriwyd eu bod yn aneffeithiol. Mynegodd cadeirydd y gronfa cyffuriau canser yn Lloegr bryderon hefyd nad yw'r cyffuriau sy'n cael eu rhoi ar gael yn arbennig o effeithiol. Nawr, mae'r rhain yn faterion anodd iawn, yn enwedig i unigolion sy'n dioddef o ganser eu hunain, ac mae'n eithriadol o emosiynol iddyn nhw a'u teuluoedd; rwy'n deall hynny, ond mae'n rhaid i ni gael system ar waith lle gall cyffuriau gael eu gwerthuso'n iawn ac, ie, lle mae'n bosibl i bobl gael y cyllid ychwanegol hwnnw ar gyfer cyffuriau pryd y teimlir ei fod yn briodol iddyn nhw. Nid wyf yn gwybod, yn yr achos hwn, a wnaed cais o'r fath.

13:51

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We now move to the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats, Kirsty Williams.

Symudwn nawr at arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, Kirsty Williams.

13:51

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

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

First Minister, today, your Minister for Health and Social Services is outlining his plans to ban e-cigarettes in enclosed public spaces in Wales. Action on Smoking and Health Wales Cymru has said, and I quote,

Heddiw Brif Weinidog, mae eich Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn amlinellu ei gynlluniau i wahardd e-sigaréts mewn mannau cyhoeddus caeedig yng Nghymru. Mae Action on Smoking and Health Wales Cymru wedi dweud, ac rwy'n dyfynnu,

'We should be wary of taking steps that could undermine those who are using them as a means of protecting themselves from the harms attributable to tobacco'.

Dylem fod yn wyliadwrus o gymryd camau a allai danseilio'r rhai sy'n eu defnyddio fel ffordd o amddiffyn eu hunain rhag y niwed y gellir eu priodoli i dybaco.

Could you explain to me, First Minister, how it helps somebody who is using an e-cigarette as a means of quitting conventional tobacco to be forced to stand outside with cigarette smokers?

A allech chi egluro i mi, Brif Weinidog, sut mae'n helpu rhywun sy'n defnyddio e-sigarét fel modd o roi'r gorau i smygu tybaco confensiynol i gael ei orfodi i sefyll y tu allan gydag ysmygwyr sigaréts?

13:52

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

May I congratulate the leader of the Liberal Democrats on her award from Save E-cigs for the work that she has done in this field, which I know she's received? The point is this: the debate has crystallised this morning around the suggestion that e-cigarettes will be banned completely. They will not; they'll just be treated in the same way as conventional cigarettes, where people would not be able to use them in public places. The World Health Organization has advised that this should be done, so it's not based on no evidence or flimsy evidence, and, of course, there are some countries that have banned the use of e-cigarettes in public places and some countries—Malaysia and Brazil, for example—that have banned them completely. So, there is evidence from the World Health Organization that suggests that taking such a move would be beneficial.

A gaf i longyfarch arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar ei gwobr gan Save E-cigs am y gwaith y mae wedi ei wneud yn y maes hwn, y gwn ei bod wedi ei derbyn? Y pwynt yw hyn: mae'r ddadl wedi crisialu y bore yma o amgylch yr awgrym y bydd e-sigaréts yn cael eu gwahardd yn gyfan gwbl. Ni fyddant; byddant yn cael eu trin yn yr un ffordd â sigaréts confensiynol, lle na fyddai pobl yn gallu eu defnyddio mewn mannau cyhoeddus. Mae Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd wedi cynghori y dylid gwneud hyn, felly nid yw'n seiliedig ar ddim tystiolaeth neu dystiolaeth simsan, ac, wrth gwrs, mae rhai gwledydd sydd wedi gwahardd y defnydd o e-sigaréts mewn mannau cyhoeddus a rhai gwledydd—Malaysia a Brasil, er enghraifft—sydd wedi eu gwahardd yn llwyr. Felly, mae tystiolaeth gan Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd sy'n awgrymu y byddai cymryd cam o'r fath yn llesol.

13:53 **Kirsty Williams** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) — Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Thank you, First Minister. The health Minister has said in an interview with the 'Western Mail' today that there was a huge amount of evidence that e-cigarettes are renormalising smoking for people. However, in their submission to the consultation on your Bill, respected Welsh cancer charity Tenovus said that the current available evidence doesn't suggest that e-cigarettes are being experimented with by children or non-smokers. But, it's not just Tenovus who are against your proposals: Cancer Research UK, the Royal College of Physicians and the British Heart Foundation all think that your Government's approach is wrong. What do you know, First Minister, that these leading charities do not?

Diolch yn fawr, Brif Weinidog. Mae'r Gweinidog iechyd wedi dweud mewn cyfweliad gyda'r 'Western Mail' heddiw bod llawer iawn o dystiolaeth bod e-sigaréts yn ail-normaleiddio smygu i bobl. Fodd bynnag, yn ei gyflwyniad i'r ymgynghoriad ar eich Bil, dywedodd yr elusen canser Tenovus yng Nghymru, sy'n uchel ei pharch, nad yw'r dystiolaeth sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd yn awgrymu bod plant neu'r rhai nad ydynt yn smygu yn arbrofi gydag e-sigaréts. Ond, nid dim ond Tenovus sy'n gwrthwynebu eich cynigion: mae Cancer Research UK, Coleg Brenhinol y Meddygon a Sefydliad Prydeinig y Galon i gyd yn meddwl bod agwedd eich Llywodraeth yn anghywir. Beth ydych chi'n ei wybod, Brif Weinidog, nad yw'r elusennau blaenllaw hyn yn ei wybod?

13:53 **Carwyn Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) — Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

What does the World Health Organization know, because it has said that this is something that should be done to bring these devices into line with conventional cigarettes? So, again, I come back to the point that it's not the case that this is a whim or something that has no evidence; the evidence is there, as far as the World Health Organization is concerned, and countries such as Spain, which have restricted the use of e-cigarettes, and other countries that have banned them. The reality is that there will be a temptation for some, particularly children, because I understand that it is still legal to sell these devices to children as long as they don't contain nicotine. Where does that lead, as far as children are concerned? It's important to make sure—[Interruption.] Well, I hear from the Plaid benches that they're supportive of the Liberal Democrats on this particular issue, but where does it lead? I think that's an important position as well. Is it the case, for example, that tobacco companies—[Interruption.]

Beth mae Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn ei wybod, oherwydd mae wedi dweud bod hyn yn rhywbeth y dylid ei wneud i roi'r dyfeisiau hyn yn yr un sefyllfa â sigaréts confensiynol? Felly, unwaith eto, rwy'n dod yn ôl at y pwynt nad yw'n wir fod hwn yn fympwy neu'n rhywbeth nad oes tystiolaeth ar ei gyfer; mae'r dystiolaeth yno, cyn belled ag y mae Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn y cwestiwn, a gwledydd fel Sbaen, sydd wedi cyfyngu ar y defnydd o e-sigaréts, a gwledydd eraill sydd wedi eu gwahardd. Y gwir amdani yw y bydd temtasiwn i rai, yn enwedig plant, gan fy mod yn deall ei bod yn dal i fod yn gyfreithlon i werthu'r dyfeisiau hyn i blant ar yr amod nad ydynt yn cynnwys nicotin. I ble mae hynny'n arwain, cyn belled ag y mae plant yn y cwestiwn? Mae'n bwysig gwneud yn siŵr-[Torri ar draws.] Wel, rwy'n clywed o feinciau Plaid eu bod yn cefnogi'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar y mater penodol hwn, ond i ble mae'n arwain? Rwy'n credu bod hwnnw'n safbwynt pwysig hefyd. A yw'n wir, er enghraifft, bod cwmnïau tybaco- [Torri ar draws.]

13:54 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) — Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Order, Simon Thomas.

Trefn, Simon Thomas.

13:54 **Carwyn Jones** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) — Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Simon Thomas asks for evidence, and he can see it from the World Health Organization if he cares to read what they have said.

Mae Simon Thomas yn gofyn am dystiolaeth, a gall ei weld gan Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd os hoffai ddarllen yr hyn maen nhw wedi ei ddweud.

Secondly, is it not the case, then, that tobacco companies are buying up e-cigarette companies? Why would they do that if they didn't feel that there was an opportunity to move people onto conventional cigarettes eventually?

Yn ail, onid yw'n wir, felly, bod cwmnïau tybaco yn prynu cwmnïau e-sigaréts? Pam fydden nhw'n gwneud hynny pe na byddent yn teimlo bod cyfle i symud pobl ymlaen i sigaréts confensiynol yn y pen draw?

13:54 **Kirsty Williams** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#) — Senedd.tv [Fideo](#) [Video](#)

First Minister, I've got no problem at all with restricting the sale of these devices to those under the age of 18. In fact, I've got no problem at all with regulating what goes into these devices so that those people purchasing them know what they're getting. But, if you're interested in evidence, let me quote the British Heart Foundation to you:

Brif Weinidog, nid oes gennyf unrhyw broblem o gwbl gyda chyfyngu ar werthu'r dyfeisiau hyn i bobl dan 18 oed. Yn wir, nid oes gennyf unrhyw broblem o gwbl gyda rheoleiddio'r hyn sy'n mynd i mewn i'r dyfeisiau hyn fel bod y bobl hynny sy'n eu prynu'n gwybod beth maen nhw'n ei gael. Ond, os oes gennych ddiddordeb mewn tystiolaeth, gadewch i mi ddyfynnu Sefydliad Prydeinig y Galon i chi:

'The law to prohibit smoking in enclosed public spaces was implemented to reduce the public health impact of second hand smoking and was founded on…strong evidence… There is little evidence that electronic cigarette vapour causes harm to non-users exposed to it'.

Cyflwynwyd y gyfraith i wahardd smygu mewn mannau cyhoeddus caeedig i leihau'r effaith smygu ail law ar iechyd y cyhoedd ac roedd wedi'i seilio ar...dystiolaeth gref...Prin yw'r dystiolaeth bod anwedd sigaréts electronig yn achosi niwed i'r rhai nad ydynt yn ddefnyddwyr sy'n cael eu hamlygu iddo.

And, First Minister, you quoted the example of Spain. Let me tell you what happened in Spain and, indeed, in New York, where they also introduced such a ban. The reality was in New York and Spain since that ban, smoking rates actually rose. First Minister, why would you jeopardise the passing of your public health legislation, which has much in it to be recommended and to be supported, by including these proposals that are based on so little evidence?

A, Brif Weinidog, nodwyd Sbaen gennych fel enghraifft. Gadewch i mi ddweud wrthych yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn Sbaen ac, yn wir, yn Efrog Newydd, lle cyflwynwyd gwaharddiad o'r fath hefyd. Y gwir amdani yn Efrog Newydd a Sbaen yw bod cyfraddau smygu wedi codi ers y gwaharddiad, mewn gwirionedd. Brif Weinidog, pam y byddech chi'n peryglu pasio eich deddfwriaeth iechyd cyhoeddus, sy'n cynnwys llawer i'w argymell ac i'w gefnogi, trwy gynnwys y cynigion hyn sy'n seiliedig ar gyn lleied o dystiolaeth?

13:55

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

She is earning her award, isn't she, this afternoon? But, the point that I'd make to her once again is that it simply isn't correct to say that the evidence is not there to support such a ban; it's there from the World Health Organization. We know that these devices can be harmful to individuals. We know that there is a need for more research—true, because there is much more research with regard to conventional cigarettes. And, of course, we need to ensure that we don't see these devices being seen as leading to the normalisation of nicotine use again in the future. So, the evidence is there. Yes, the evidence is not wholly agreed on by some organisations—I accept what she has said—but, nevertheless, it is there as far as many large organisations, particularly the World Health Organization, are concerned.

Mae hi'n ennill ei gwobr y prynhawn yma, onid yw hi? Ond, y pwynt y byddwn i'n ei wneud iddi hi unwaith eto yw ei bod yn gwbl anghywir dweud nad yw'r dystiolaeth yno i gefnogi gwaharddiad o'r fath; mae yno gan Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd. Rydym ni'n gwybod y gall y dyfeisiau hyn fod yn niweidiol i unigolion. Rydym yn gwybod bod angen mwy o waith ymchwil—gwir, gan fod llawer mwy o waith ymchwil ar sigaréts confensiynol. Ac, wrth gwrs, mae angen i ni sicrhau nad ydym yn gweld y dyfeisiau hyn yn arwain at normaleiddio'r defnydd o nicotin eto yn y dyfodol. Felly, mae'r dystiolaeth yno. Oes, mae rhai sefydliadau nad ydynt yn cytuno'n llwyr â'r dystiolaeth—rwy'n derbyn yr hyn y mae hi wedi ei ddweud—ond, serch hynny, mae yno cyn belled ag y mae llawer o sefydliadau mawr, yn enwedig Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd, yn y cwestiwn.

13:56

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We now move back to questions on the paper, and question 3 is from Paul Davies.

Symudwn yn ôl at gwestiynau ar y papur nawr, a daw cwestiwn 3 gan Paul Davies.

Gwella Economi Sir Benfro

Improving the Economy of Pembrokeshire

13:56

Paul Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

3. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i wella economi Sir Benfro? OAQ(4)2309(FM)

3. Will the First Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Government is doing to improve the economy of Pembrokeshire? OAQ(4)2309(FM)

13:56

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Rydym yn ymrwymedig i gefnogi twf economaidd drwy ymyriadau fel cymorth i fusnesau newydd a chyfredol, gwelliannau seilwaith, adolygu'r polisi ardrethi busnes a hyrwyddo Cymru i dwristiaid.

We are committed to supporting economic growth through interventions such as support for new and existing businesses, infrastructure improvements, reviewing business rates policy and promoting Wales as a tourism destination.

13:57 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Un ffordd i gefnogi yr economi leol yw sicrhau bod yna seilwaith trafnidiaeth priodol mewn lle, a byddwch yn ymwybodol fy mod i'n dal i ddadlau y byddai troi'r A40 yn ffordd ddeuol yn sir Benfro yn help enfawr i'r economi leol. Rwy'n siŵr eich bod chi'n ymwybodol bod y dyddiad cau ar gyfer astudiaeth eich Llywodraeth chi ar y posibilrwydd o droi yr A40 yn sir Benfro yn ffordd ddeuol wedi mynd heibio erbyn hyn. Yn sgil hyn, a allwch chi ddweud wrthym ni, Brif Weinidog, pryd fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cyhoeddi canlyniadau'r gwaith yma?

Well, of course, one way of supporting the local economy is to ensure that there is appropriate transport infrastructure in place. You will be aware that I am still arguing the case that dualling the A40 in Pembrokeshire would be of huge assistance to the local economy. Now, I am sure that you're aware that the closing date for your own Government's study of the possibility of turning the A40 into a dual carriageway has now passed. In light of this, can you tell us, First Minister, when the Welsh Government will publish the outcome of this work?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:57 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Yr wythnos hon; bydd yna ddatganiad gan y Gweinidog.

This week; there will be a ministerial statement.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:57 **Joyce Watson** Bywgraffiad Biography

First Minister, yesterday I went to see the groundbreaking Solar Hamlet project in north Pembrokeshire, and I know that you have visited it. And I also know that the Welsh Government has supported the nearby eco-factory with significant investment. And the project does use local—. The production is of local products and high-quality training opportunities and high-quality jobs. Will you look to build on projects like the Tŷ Solar model to further enhance the green economy in west Wales?

Brif Weinidog, ddoe fe es i i weld y prosiect Solar Hamlet arloesol yng ngogledd Sir Benfro, a gwn eich bod chithau wedi ymweld ag ef. A gwn hefyd fod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cefnogi'r eco-ffatri gyfagos gyda buddsoddiad sylweddol. Ac mae'r prosiect yn defnyddio—. Mae wedi ei wneud gyda chynhyrchion lleol ac yn cynnig cyfleoedd hyfforddi o ansawdd uchel a swyddi o ansawdd uchel. A wnewch chi geisio adeiladu ar brosiectau fel y model Tŷ Solar i wella'r economi werdd ymhellach yn y gorllewin?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:58 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Yes, absolutely. We know that there are enormous opportunities for marine energy, particularly off our coast, and I was very pleased to see the announcement last week of the creation of 100 new jobs on the Haven Waterway enterprise zone by Main Port Engineering. It shows that the Haven enterprise zone is moving in the right direction in terms of being able to attract jobs.

Gwnawn, yn bendant. Rydym ni'n gwybod bod cyfleoedd aruthrol ar gyfer ynni morol, yn enwedig oddi ar ein harfordir, ac roeddwn yn falch iawn o weld y cyhoeddiad yr wythnos diwethaf o 100 o swyddi newydd yn ardal fenter Dyfrffordd y Ddau Gleddau gan Main Port Engineering. Mae'n dangos bod ardal fenter y Ddau Gleddau'n symud i'r cyfeiriad iawn o ran gallu denu swyddi.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:58 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Brif Weinidog, mewn cyfnod o doriadau mewn arian cyhoeddus, mae unrhyw gam sydd yn galluogi busnesau preifat i fuddsoddi er mwyn gwella'r economi yn rhywbeth sy'n werth ei ystyried, yn fy marn i. Ac mae wedi cael ei amcangyfrif y byddai torri treth ar werth ym maes twristiaeth o 20 y cant i 5 y cant yn dod â £7.6 miliwn i Orllewin Caerfyrddin a De Penfro, a £4.5 miliwn ychwanegol i Breseli Sir Penfro. Yn y gorffennol cyn y gyllideb, rydych chi wedi cefnogi fy ngalwad i ar gyfer gweld toriad mewn treth ar werth ar gyfer busnesau ym maes twristiaeth. Mae yna gyllideb ar y gorwel—un frys gan George Osborne—felly a fyddech chi'n croesawu toriad eto mewn treth ar werth ar gyfer twristiaeth?

First Minister, in a period of cuts in public expenditure, any steps that enable private businesses to invest in order to improve the economy is something that's worth considering, in my view. It has been estimated that cutting value added tax in tourism from 20 per cent to 5 per cent would bring £7.6 million to Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire and £4.5 million to Preseli Pembrokeshire. Before previous budgets, you have supported my calls for a cut in VAT for tourism businesses. There is a budget in the pipeline—an emergency budget from George Osborne—so would you welcome such a cut in VAT for tourism?

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:59 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Fe fyddwn, ac, wrth gwrs, mae treth ar werth yn dreth lle y gall newid gymryd lle ddim ond dros y Deyrnas Unedig, achos yr Azores. Ond, wrth ddweud hynny, byddai hyn yn hwb mawr i dwristiaeth nid dim ond yng Nghymru, ond ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig, a byddai hynny yn rhywbeth y byddem yn ei gefnogi.

Yes, and, of course, VAT is a tax that can be changed only across the whole of the UK, because of the Azores. Having said that, it would be a great boon to tourism not just in Wales, but across the UK, and that is something that we would support.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

13:59 **William Powell** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First Minister, as you'll be aware, over the years there've been numerous calls for the tolls on the Cleddau bridge to be scrapped. Not only do they constitute an unfair tax on local residents, businesses and regular bridge users, but they also seem to fly in the face of Welsh Government priorities for economic development, as manifested in the Haven Waterway enterprise zone. Whilst Pembrokeshire County Council awaits a response from the Wales Audit Office in terms of some concerns around the bridge accounts, which I believe are causing some anxiety, does the First Minister agree with me that it's high time that the Welsh Government took an initiative to bring this matter to the fore, so that those tolls can be phased out for the betterment of the Pembrokeshire economy?

Brif Weinidog, fel y byddwch yn ymwybodol, bu nifer o alwadau dros y blynyddoedd i'r tollau ar bont Cleddau gael eu diddymu. Nid yn unig maen nhw'n dreth annheg ar drigolion lleol, busnesau a defnyddwyr rheolaidd y bont, ond mae'n ymddangos hefyd eu bod yn mynd yn groes i flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer datblygu economaidd, fel yr amlygir yn ardal fenter Dyfrffordd Dau Gleddau. Er bod Cyngor Sir Penfro yn aros am ymateb gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru o ran rhai pryderon am gyfrifon y bont, yr wyf yn credu sy'n achosi cryn bryder, a yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno â mi ei bod yn hen bryd i Lywodraeth Cymru fynd ati i flaenoriaethu'r mater hwn, fel y gellir diddymu'r tollau hyn yn raddol er lles economi Sir Benfro?

14:00 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Well, those accounts need to be accepted, of course, and ratified, but work would have to be done to assess the maintenance costs on the bridge itself and to see whether those costs could be met if the tolls were removed. The tolls are not particularly high, as we know, but I understand that, if people use the bridge regularly, of course, the costs will mount up. We have to take a decision based on what the liabilities would then be if the tolls were removed, balancing that, of course, against the income that the tolls themselves produce.

Wel, mae angen i'r cyfrifon hynny gael eu derbyn, wrth gwrs, a'u cadarnhau, ond byddai'n rhaid gwneud gwaith i asesu'r costau cynnal a chadw ar y bont ei hun ac i weld a ellid talu'r costau hynny pe cafwyd gwared ar y tollau. Nid yw'r tollau'n arbennig o uchel, fel y gwyddom, ond rwy'n deall, os yw pobl yn defnyddio'r bont yn rheolaidd, wrth gwrs, y bydd y costau'n cynyddu. Mae'n rhaid i ni wneud penderfyniad yn seiliedig ar beth fyddai'r rhwymedigaethau wedyn pe byddai'r tollau'n cael eu diddymu, gan gydbwyso hynny, wrth gwrs, â'r incwm y mae'r tollau eu hunain yn ei gynhyrchu.

Perchnogaeth Cartrefi

Home Ownership

14:01 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

4. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y camau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn eu cymryd i gefnogi perchnogaeth cartrefi yng Nghymru? OAQ(4)2318(FM)

4. Will the First Minister make a statement on Welsh Government action to support home ownership in Wales? OAQ(4)2318(FM)

14:01 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

We have put in place a number of initiatives to support home ownership, including Help to Buy-Wales and homebuy. Housing associations are also providing a range of low-cost home ownership support.

Rydym ni wedi rhoi nifer o fentrau ar waith i gynorthwyo perchentyaeth, gan gynnwys Cymorth i Brynu - Cymru a chymorth prynu. Mae cymdeithasau tai hefyd yn cynnig amrywiaeth o gymorth perchentyaeth cost isel.

14:01 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, First Minister. As of June 2013, and according to figures sourced by the Welsh Conservatives, there were 32,403 empty properties throughout Wales, and, despite your target to bring 5,000 back, ready for the social rented market, by 2016, there are thousands of properties that could be brought back as suitable properties for home ownership. With 84 per cent of adults in Wales aspiring to own their own home within 10 years, what steps are you taking to ensure that local authorities are rising to this challenge, and how confident are you that the 5,000 target will even be met by this time next year?

Diolch yn fawr, Brif Weinidog. Ym mis Mehefin 2013, ac yn ôl ffigurau a ganfuwyd gan Geidwadwyr Cymru, roedd 32,403 o dai gwag ledled Cymru, ac, er gwaethaf eich targed i ddod â 5,000 yn ôl, yn barod ar gyfer y farchnad rhent cymdeithasol, erbyn 2016, mae miloedd o gartrefi y gellid eu dychwelyd i fod yn adeiladau addas ar gyfer perchentyaeth. Gydag 84 y cant o oedolion yng Nghymru yn dymuno bod yn berchen ar eu cartref eu hunain o fewn 10 mlynedd, pa gamau ydych chi'n eu cymryd i sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn ymateb i'r her hon, a pha mor hyderus ydych chi y bydd y targed o 5,000 hyd yn oed yn cael ei gyrraedd erbyn yr adeg hon y flwyddyn nesaf?

14:02

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

We are confident. We know that local authorities have taken advantage of a scheme to refurbish properties that have been out of use for some time. I've seen it with my own eyes; I saw it, for example, in Burry Port some months ago where Carmarthenshire County Council had done just that, and somebody was living in that house. We know, of course, that the housebuilding market is more robust than it was, and there is a need—an unmet need—for more private housing. People will want to buy their own homes and that is something, of course, that they are being encouraged to do through Help to Buy-Wales. What we won't do, of course, is to sell off our social housing stock, therefore creating more homelessness. What is proposed in England—and Sir Bob, Lord Kerslake, he said this quite clearly—is that you sell off your social housing. Apparently, if you sell off one house, it generates enough income to build another three—well, I don't know how that kind of voodoo economics works, but that is nevertheless what is proposed. It's the equivalent of trying to solve a problem with the housing shortage by trying to fill up a bath with the plug out. That is not a trap we will fall into in Wales.

Rydym yn hyderus. Rydym yn gwybod bod awdurdodau lleol wedi manteisio ar gynllun i ailwampio cartrefi nad ydynt wedi'u defnyddio ers cryn amser. Rwyf wedi ei weld â'm llygaid fy hun; fe'i gwelais, er enghraifft, ym Mhorth Tywyn rai misoedd yn ôl pan roedd Cyngor Sir Caerfyrddin wedi gwneud yn union hynny, ac roedd rhywun yn byw yn y tŷ hwnnw. Rydym yn gwybod, wrth gwrs, bod y farchnad adeiladu tai yn fwy cadarn nag yr oedd, a bod angen—angen heb ei ddiwallu—am fwy o dai preifat. Bydd pobl eisiau prynu eu cartrefi eu hunain ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth, wrth gwrs, yr oeddent yn cael eu hannog i'w wneud trwy Cymorth i Brynu -Cymru. Yr hyn na fyddwn yn ei wneud, wrth gwrs, yw gwerthu ein stoc tai cymdeithasol, gan greu mwy o ddigartrefedd. Yr hyn a gynigir yn Lloegr—a dywedodd Syr Bob, yr Arglwydd Kerslake, hyn yn gwbl eglur—yw eich bod yn gwerthu eich tai cymdeithasol. Mae'n debyg, os byddwch yn gwerthu un tŷ, bod hynny'n cynhyrchu digon o incwm i adeiladu tri arall—wel, nid wyf yn gwybod sut mae'r math hwnnw o economeg voodoo yn gweithio, ond dyna sy'n cael ei gynnig serch hynny. Mae'n cyfateb i geisio datrys problem gyda'r prinder tai trwy geisio llenwi bath gyda'r plwg heb fod yn ei le. Nid yw hwnnw'n drap y byddwn yn disgyn iddo yng Nghymru.

14:03

Mick Antoniw Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First Minister, do you agree with Lord Kerslake, the former head of the civil service, who describes the UK Government's plan to sell off housing association stock as

'wrong in principle and wrong in practice'?

And do you agree with me that, whilst we want to see more people owning their own homes, investing in and retaining social housing is an important part of providing affordable housing?

Brif Weinidog, a ydych chi'n cytuno â'r Arglwydd Kerslake, cyn-bennaeth y gwasanaeth sifil, sy'n disgrifio cynllun Llywodraeth y DU i werthu stoc cymdeithasau tai fel

anghywir mewn egwyddor ac anghywir yn ymarferol?

Ac a ydych chi'n cytuno â mi, er ein bod eisiau gweld mwy o bobl yn berchen ar eu cartrefi eu hunain, bod buddsoddi mewn tai cymdeithasol a'u cadw yn rhan bwysig o ddarparu tai fforddiadwy?

14:03

Carwyn Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Well, that's quite right. There is a need for more private homes and the housebuilders are meeting that need; we see, of course, developments, I'm sure, around Wales where that is happening. But you do not look to address that need by simply removing houses from the public rented sector and putting them into the private sector. That simply means that fewer and fewer people can access public housing, and more and more people end up without a home. What is important is that we do see, and we welcomed the increase in construction over the past few years, but that we also see an increase in the provision of social housing. Otherwise, we will continue to have a situation that many of us, I'm sure, have in this Chamber, where we have young families and individuals who want access to social housing. Selling off that social housing is not a way to meet their needs.

Wel, mae hynny'n gwbl gywir. Mae angen mwy o gartrefi preifat ac mae'r adeiladwyr tai yn diwallu'r angen hwnnw; rydym yn gweld, wrth gwrs, datblygiadau, rwy'n siŵr, ledled Cymru lle mae hynny'n digwydd. Ond nid ydych chi'n ceisio diwallu'r angen hwnnw dim ond drwy gael gwared ar dai o'r sector rhentu cyhoeddus a'u rhoi yn y sector preifat. Y cwbl y mae hynny'n ei olygu yw y gall llai a llai o bobl gael mynediad at dai cyhoeddus, a bod mwy a mwy o bobl heb gartref yn y pen draw. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw ein bod yn gweld, a chroesawyd y cynnydd mewn adeiladu yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf gennym ni, ond ein bod hefyd yn gweld cynnydd yn y ddarpariaeth o dai cymdeithasol. Fel arall, byddwn yn parhau i fod â sefyllfa sydd gan lawer ohonom ni, rwy'n siŵr, yn y Siambr hon, lle mae gennym deuluoedd ifanc ac unigolion sydd eisiau cael mynediad at dai cymdeithasol. Nid yw gwerthu'r tai cymdeithasol hynny'n ffordd o ddiwallu eu hanghenion.

14:04 **Rhodri Glyn Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Brif Weinidog, a gaf i groesawu'n fawr iawn yr hyn rŷch chi'n ei ddweud ynglŷn â sicrhau bod yna dai o ansawdd ar gael i bawb. Mae gwahaniaethu rhwng pobl sydd yn berchen ar eu tai a phobl sydd yn talu rhent am eu tai yn gallu creu sefyllfa lle y mae'r bobl hynny sydd yn talu rhent yn gweld eu hunain fel dinasyddion eilradd. Mae'n bwysig ein bod ni'n sicrhau bod yna dai o ansawdd i bawb. Mae'r rhai hynny ohonom ni sydd wedi prynu tai wedi gwneud hynny, gan fwyaf, gyda chefnogaeth y banciau, ac nid oes llawer o wahaniaeth rhwng talu morgais a thalu rhent. Y peth pwysig ydy bod pawb yng Nghymru yn cael mynediad i dai o safon, ac nad ydym yn gwneud i ffwrdd â'r sector rhent er mwyn annog pobl i brynu eu tai eu hunain.

First Minister, may I warmly welcome what you're doing in terms of ensuring that quality housing is available for all? Discriminating between home owners and people who rent their homes can create a situation whereby people who pay rent see themselves as second-class citizens. It's important that we ensure that there is quality housing available for all. Those of us who have purchased homes have done so for the most part with the support of the banks, and there isn't much difference between paying a mortgage and paying rent. The important thing is that everyone in Wales should have access to quality housing, and that we don't do away with the rental sector in order to encourage people to buy their own homes.

14:05 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Mae hynny'n iawn. Un o'r pethau sydd wedi newid, wrth gwrs, yw bod tai cymdeithasol, sef tai ar rent, o'r un safon â thai preifat. Ar un adeg, nid felly roedd hi. Rwy'n gwybod, os oedd unrhyw ystâd o dai cyhoeddus wedi cael rhyw fath o wobr yn y 1960au, felly roedd yn cwympo at ei gilydd o fewn 15 mlynedd—rwyf wedi gweld hynny yn fy ardal i. So, mae hynny'n rhywbeth i'w groesawu, wrth gwrs, nad oes gwahaniaeth, ac nad yw pobl yn gweld gwahaniaeth, rhwng tai sydd yn sector cyhoeddus a thai sydd yn y sector preifat. Ond mae'n bwysig dros ben, wrth gwrs, wrth gofio'r ffaith bod llawer o bobl ifanc yn dal i'w ffeindio hi'n anodd dros ben i gael morgais, bod dewis yna, a bod tai ar gael iddyn nhw eu rhentu. Mae gwerthu'r stoc yna o dai yn mynd i danseilio beth rydym ni'n ceisio ei wneud er mwyn sicrhau bod eu hanghenion nhw yn cael eu hateb.

That's right. One of the things that has changed, of course, is that social housing—that is, houses for rent—are of the same quality as private homes. In the past, that wasn't the case. I know, if any council house estate had been given an award in the 1960s, it meant that it was falling apart within 15 years—I've seen that in my area. So, that is something that to be welcomed, of course, that there isn't a distinction, that people don't see a distinction between private sector and public sector houses. But it is very important, of course, bearing in mind the fact that very many young people still find it very difficult to get a mortgage, that there is choice out there, and that there are homes available for them to rent. Selling off that stock of housing would undermine what we're trying to do in order to ensure that their needs are met.

Camddefnyddio Alcohol

Alcohol Misuse

14:06 **Christine Chapman** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

5. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn mynd i'r afael ag effeithiau camddefnyddio alcohol yng Nghwm Cynon? OAQ(4)2315(FM)

5. Will the First Minister outline the Welsh Government's approach to tackling the effects of alcohol misuse in the Cynon Valley? OAQ(4)2315(FM)

14:06 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Yes. The substance misuse delivery plan 2013-15 sets out the actions we are taking to tackle alcohol misuse in Wales. I know that the Cwm Taf area planning board commissioning strategy sets out specific actions being taken in the Cynon valley.

Gwnaf. Mae'r cynllun cyflawni ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau 2013-15 yn nodi'r camau yr ydym ni'n eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r camddefnydd o alcohol yng Nghymru. Gwn fod strategaeth gomisiynu bwrdd cynllunio ardal Cwm Taf yn nodi camau penodol sy'n cael eu cymryd yng nghwm Cynon.

14:06 **Christine Chapman** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, First Minister. We know that we face specific challenges in tackling alcohol abuse in many parts of Wales, with, for example, Public Health Wales Observatory data suggesting that, per 100,000 deaths, 62.2 are partly linked to alcohol in Rhondda Cynon Taf, as opposed to a Welsh average of 50.9 deaths. In this context, what consideration has the Welsh Government given to the findings of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's 'Tackling Harmful Alcohol Use' report, which shows an overall increase in alcohol consumption in the UK, and to the report's recommendations?

Diolch yn fawr, Brif Weinidog. Rydym yn gwybod ein bod yn wynebu heriau penodol o ran mynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio alcohol mewn sawl rhan o Gymru, wrth i ddata Arsyllfa Iechyd y Cyhoedd Cymru, er enghraifft, awgrymu bod 62.2 o bob 100,000 o farwolaethau yn rhannol gysylltiedig ag alcohol yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, o'i gymharu â chyfartaledd o 50.9 o farwolaethau drwy Gymru. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, pa ystyriaeth mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ei rhoi i ganfyddiadau i adroddiad 'Tackling Harmful Alcohol Use' y Sefydliad ar gyfer Cydweithrediad a Datblygiad Economaidd, sy'n dangos cynnydd cyffredinol i'r defnydd o alcohol yn y DU, ac i argymhellion yr adroddiad?

14:07 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

It is something that we have taken great note of. Of course, one way to regulate and reduce alcohol consumption is through minimum pricing, and we wait to see, of course, what the outcome of the Scottish case in the European court will be, in order to understand what restrictions may or may not be placed on that issue in the future. But, as the Minister has previously stated, he's certainly keen to move forward with doing that. I think it is worth pointing out that, in terms of Cwm Taf, it is performing consistently well against the key performance indicators. The information we have shows that 94.6 per cent of clients access treatment within 20 days of being referred, and only 17.1 per cent did not attend appointments in March 2015. So, that is a very good rate in terms of enabling people to have access to the treatment they need, and, of course, making sure they turn up for it.

Mae'n rhywbeth yr ydym wedi cymryd sylw mawr ohono. Wrth gwrs, un ffordd o reoleiddio a lleihau'r defnydd o alcohol yw trwy isafswm pris, ac rydym yn aros i weld, wrth gwrs, beth fydd canlyniad achos yr Alban yn llys Ewrop, er mwyn deall pa gyfyngiadau allai neu na allai gael eu cyflwyno o ran y mater hwnnw yn y dyfodol. Ond, fel y mae'r Gweinidog wedi ei ddweud eisoes, mae'n sicr yn awyddus i symud ymlaen â gwneud hynny. Credaf ei bod yn werth nodi, o ran Cwm Taf, ei fod yn perfformio'n gyson dda yn erbyn y dangosyddion perfformiad allweddol. Mae'r wybodaeth sydd gennym ni'n dangos bod 94.6 y cant o gleientiaid yn derbyn triniaeth o fewn 20 diwrnod o gael eu hatgyfeirio, a dim ond 17.1 y cant na aethant i apwyntiadau ym mis Mawrth 2015. Felly, mae honno'n gyfradd dda iawn o ran galluogi pobl i gael mynediad at y driniaeth sydd ei hangen arnynt, ac, wrth gwrs, gwneud yn siŵr eu bod yn troi i fyny ar ei chyfer.

14:08 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

First Minister, the Cynon valley is not in isolation. Obviously, alcohol in some quarters is a very sociable and convivial coming together of people to have a drink, but in other quarters it's very damaging, destructive and rips families apart. What is critical is that education and the fields that are in education actually inform young people of the dangers of alcohol and, in particular, the corrosive nature that alcohol can have within a family environment. How confident are you that the public health messaging that the Welsh Government works with local education authorities to deliver in schools and in young people's environments, such as the young farmers' organisations and other youth organisations, is having that effect about changing young people's view on the responsibilities around alcohol consumption?

Brif Weinidog, nid yw cwm Cynon ar ei ben ei hun. Yn amlwg, mae alcohol mewn rhai sefyllfaoedd yn golygu bod pobl yn dod at ei gilydd i gael diod mewn modd cymdeithasol ac afieithus, ond mae'n niweidiol iawn, yn ddinistriol ac yn chwalu teuluoedd mewn sefyllfaoedd eraill. Yr hyn sy'n hanfodol yw bod addysg a'r meysydd sydd mewn addysg yn hysbysu pobl ifanc am beryglon alcohol ac, yn arbennig, y natur gyrydol y gall alcohol ei chael mewn amgylchedd teuluol. Pa mor hyderus ydych chi fod y negeseuon iechyd cyhoeddus y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn gweithio gydag awdurdodau addysg lleol i'w darparu mewn ysgolion ac mewn amgylcheddau pobl ifanc, fel y sefydliadau ffermwyr ifanc a sefydliadau ieuenctid eraill, yn cael yr effaith honno o ran newid barn pobl ifanc am y cyfrifoldebau sy'n gysylltiedig ag yfed alcohol?

14:08 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

It is, of course, a fair point to raise. But one thing I think we have to say is that there is evidence to suggest that young people are not so much the problem anymore and that young people's alcohol consumption is not as high as it once was. There has been research that suggests that it's those who are the same age as he and I are who are more of an issue in terms of the threat to health. He's right to say that alcohol, when enjoyed responsibly, adds to conviviality—the word that he used. It's when it becomes a threat to life that, of course, there are major issues, and we know that, for some people, an addiction develops that can never be conquered except through total abstinence. So, it is not simply a question of working with youth organisations and schools; it's also making sure that the message goes out to all sections of society. Safe drinking is not a message for one section of the population according to their age, but for across the entire population. We hope to do that, of course, through the public health messaging that we have, and through the Bill, and, ultimately, through introducing legislation with regard to minimum pricing.

Mae'n bwynt teg i'w godi, wrth gwrs. Ond un peth rwy'n meddwl y mae'n rhaid i ni ei ddweud yw bod tystiolaeth i awgrymu nad yw'r broblem yn ymwneud cymaint â phobl ifanc erbyn hyn ac nad yw defnydd pobl ifanc o alcohol mor uchel ag yr oedd yn arfer bod. Gwnaed ymchwil sy'n awgrymu mai'r rhai sydd yr un oedran ag ef a minnau sy'n fwy o broblem o ran y bygythiad i iechyd. Mae'n iawn i ddweud bod alcohol, pan gaiff ei fwynhau'n gyfrifol, yn ychwanegu at afiaith—y gair a ddefnyddiodd ef. Pan ei fod yn fygythiad i fywyd, wrth gwrs, y ceir problemau mawr, a gwyddom, i rai pobl, bod caethiwed yn datblygu na ellir fyth ei orchfygu ac eithrio trwy ymatal yn llwyr. Felly, nid yw'n gwestiwn syml o weithio gyda mudiadau ieuenctid ac ysgolion; mae hefyd yn golygu gwneud yn siŵr bod y neges yn mynd allan i bob rhan o gymdeithas. Nid yw yfed diogel yn neges i un rhan o'r boblogaeth yn ôl eu hoedran, ond i bawb ar draws y boblogaeth gyfan. Rydym yn gobeithio gwneud hynny, wrth gwrs, drwy'r negeseuon iechyd y cyhoedd sydd gennym, a thrwy'r Bil, ac, yn y pen draw, trwy gyflwyno deddfwriaeth ar isafswm pris.

Dinas-ranbarth Caerdydd

The Cardiff City Region

14:10 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

6. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am ddinas-ranbarth Caerdydd? OAQ(4)2320(FM)

6. Will the First Minister provide an update on the Cardiff City Region? OAQ(4)2320(FM)

14:10 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yes. Good progress is being made on creating a unity of purpose around the priorities of skills, connectivity, innovation and growth, and they will to help shape the future development of the region.

Gwnaf. Mae cynnydd da yn cael ei wneud o ran creu undod pwrpas o amgylch blaenoriaethau sgiliau, cysylltedd, arloesed a thwf, a byddant yn helpu i lunio datblygiad y rhanbarth yn y dyfodol.

14:10 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, First Minister. On Thursday, I understand, the Secretary of State for Wales will be hosting a meeting of the leaders of 10 local authorities in south-east Wales to see how they can put together a bid for a city deal. Now, clearly, that is a fantastic opportunity to deliver a city region strategy for the Cardiff capital region, but, in other successful city regions, that leadership has come from the grass roots. Here in Wales, much of the running has been made by the Welsh Government. So, why is it now necessary for a Westminster politician to intervene to sort things out?

Diolch yn fawr, Brif Weinidog. Ddydd Iau, rwy'n deall, bydd Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yn cynnal cyfarfod o arweinwyr 10 awdurdod lleol yn y de-ddwyrain i weld sut y gallant lunio cais am gytundeb dinas. Nawr, yn amlwg, mae hwnnw'n gyfle gwych i ddarparu strategaeth dinas-ranbarth ar gyfer rhanbarth prifddinas Caerdydd, ond, mewn dinas-ranbarthau llwyddiannus eraill, mae'r arweinyddiaeth honno wedi dod o lawr gwlad. Yma yng Nghymru, gwnaed llawer o'r gwaith gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Felly, pam mae'n ofynnol nawr i wleidydd o San Steffan ymyrryd i ddatrys pethau?

14:10 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

I don’t think that’s fair. I think Cardiff have been very much in the forefront of moving ahead with the city deal, in fairness to them, and they’ve worked very closely with other surrounding authorities as well. I have discussed briefly the issue of city deals with the Secretary of State. What we don’t have is detail. We don’t know how much money is involved. We don’t know what contributions will be sought from Welsh Government. We don’t know what contributions might be sought from local government, although, in principle, of course, we’ll be supportive of the city deal. We await more information. But I think it’s only fair to point out that much of the running has been made by Cardiff. We’ve worked with them and, indeed, with other local authorities.

Nid wyf yn credu bod hynny'n deg. Rwy’n meddwl bod Caerdydd wedi bod yn flaenllaw iawn o ran symud ymlaen â'r cytundeb dinas, er tegwch iddyn nhw, ac maen nhw wedi gweithio'n agos iawn ag awdurdodau cyfagos eraill hefyd. Rwyf wedi trafod yn gryno y mater o gytundebau dinas gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. Yr hyn nad oes gennym yw manylder. Nid ydym yn gwybod faint o arian sydd dan sylw. Nid ydym yn gwybod pa gyfraniadau fydd yn cael eu ceisio gan Lywodraeth Cymru. Nid ydym yn gwybod pa gyfraniadau fydd yn cael eu ceisio gan lywodraeth leol, er, mewn egwyddor, wrth gwrs, byddwn yn cefnogi'r cytundeb dinas. Rydym ni’n disgwyl rhagor o wybodaeth. Ond rwy'n credu ei bod ond yn deg i nodi bod y rhan fwyaf o’r gwaith wedi cael ei wneud gan Gaerdydd. Rydym ni wedi gweithio gyda nhw ac, yn wir, gydag awdurdodau lleol eraill.

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14:11 **Jenny Rathbone** Bywgraffiad Biography

I’d agree with you, First Minister, that Cardiff has been at the forefront of leading on this, and it’s certainly been a bottom-up process. But, because Cardiff is one of the fastest-growing cities in the UK and one third of the workforce actually commutes into the city, it’s absolutely imperative that we have the transport system to accommodate that growth because, otherwise, we’ll have a completely unliveable city, clogged up with cars and very poor air quality. So, what steps are being taken to ensure that Cardiff city region is getting to grips with the south Wales metro and that it goes hand-in-hand with the development and growth of the city?

Byddwn yn cytuno â chi, Brif Weinidog, bod Caerdydd wedi bod ar flaen y gad o ran arwain hyn, ac yn sicr mae wedi bod yn broses o'r gwaelod i fyny. Ond, gan mai Caerdydd yw un o'r dinasoedd sy'n tyfu gyflymaf yn y DU a bod traean y gweithlu’n cymudo i mewn i'r ddinas, mae'n gwbl hanfodol bod y system drafnidiaeth gennym i hwyluso’r twf hwnnw oherwydd, fel arall, bydd gennym ddinas na ellir byw ynddi, wedi’i llenwi â cheir ac ansawdd aer gwael iawn. Felly, pa gamau sy'n cael eu cymryd i sicrhau bod dinas-ranbarth Caerdydd yn mynd i'r afael â metro de Cymru a'i fod yn mynd law yn llaw â datblygiad a thwf y ddinas?

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14:12 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Yes, there have been numerous discussions amongst Ministers in terms of how we take this forward and the economy, science and transport Minister will update Members further on progress and the next steps before the summer recess.

Do, bu nifer o drafodaethau ymhlith Gweinidogion o ran sut yr ydym ni’n bwrw ymlaen â hyn a bydd Gweinidog yr economi, gwyddoniaeth a thrafnidiaeth yn rhoi rhagor o wybodaeth i'r Aelodau am gynnydd a'r camau nesaf cyn toriad yr haf.

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14:12 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

First Minister, one of the major factors in attracting further economic development to the Cardiff city region is ensuring effective movement of traffic. We look forward to electrification, of course, of the railways. Are you aware that the Department for Transport indicate the number of motor vehicles using the M4 between junctions 26 and 25a has increased by 11 per cent already? What action can you now take to improve access to the city region?

Brif Weinidog, un o'r prif ffactorau o ran denu datblygiad economaidd pellach i ddinas-ranbarth Caerdydd yw sicrhau bod traffig yn symud yn effeithiol. Rydym yn edrych ymlaen at drydaneiddio’r rheilffyrdd, wrth gwrs. A ydych chi’n ymwybodol bod yr Adran Drafnidiaeth yn nodi bod nifer y cerbydau modur sy'n defnyddio'r M4 rhwng cyffyrdd 26 a 25a wedi cynyddu 11 y cant eisoes? Pa gamau allwch chi eu cymryd nawr i wella mynediad at y ddinas-ranbarth?

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Fideo Video

14:12 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

There is no doubt that the Brynglas tunnels are a problem in terms of traffic. We know that problem is not going to go away. I know there are Members in the Chamber who take different views as to how that should be resolved. The Member will know our view as a Government, which chimes, I think, with his view, in reality, although he's not entirely in a position of consensus with the rest of his colleagues on that. The reality is that traffic will continue to increase there. That doesn't mean, of course, that we, as it were, take our foot off the accelerator of moving ahead with the metro. But, nevertheless, we cannot ignore the fact that there will be pinch points, not just on the M4, but the A55 as well. We know, for example, that the Newtown bypass, which is moving ahead now, has long been needed in Powys—something that we're moving forward with. So, we shouldn't move into the trap of thinking that road improvements and sometimes quite major road schemes are, in some way, instead of schemes that promote the use of rail. The two things have to run together and, where we see road improvements, particularly on the A470—the Glandyfi bends I've mentioned before, I know they're in Ceredigion, being one example of where safety has been improved—we can do that as well as, of course, promoting use of the railways.

Nid oes amheuaeth bod twneli Brynglas yn broblem o ran traffig. Rydym ni'n gwybod nad yw'r broblem honno'n mynd i ddiflannu. Gwn fod Aelodau yn y Siambr sydd â gwahanol safbwyntiau ar sut y dylid datrys hynny. Bydd yr Aelod yn gwybod ein barn ni fel Llywodraeth, sy'n cyd-fynd, rwy'n credu, â'i farn ef, mewn gwirionedd, er nad yw mewn sefyllfa o gonsensws llwyr gyda gweddill ei gydweithwyr yn hynny o beth. Y gwir amdani yw y bydd traffig yn parhau i gynyddu yno. Nid yw hynny'n golygu, wrth gwrs, ein bod ni, fel petai, yn cymryd ein troed oddi ar y sbardun o fwrw ymlaen â'r metro. Ond, serch hynny, ni allwn anwybyddu'r ffaith y bydd mannau cyfyng, nid yn unig ar yr M4, ond ar yr A55 hefyd. Gwyddom, er enghraifft, y bu angen ffordd osgoi'r Drenewydd, sy'n symud yn ei blaen nawr, ers amser maith ym Mhowys—rhywbeth yr ydym ni'n bwrw ymlaen ag ef. Felly, ni ddylem symud i mewn i'r trap o feddwl bod gwelliannau i ffyrdd a chynlluniau ffyrdd sy'n weddol fawr weithiau, mewn rhyw ffordd, yn cymryd lle cynlluniau sy'n hyrwyddo'r defnydd o reilffyrdd. Mae'n rhaid i'r ddau beth redeg gyda'i gilydd a, phan rydym ni'n gweld gwelliannau i ffyrdd, yn enwedig ar yr A470—ac mae troadau Glandyfi, yr wyf wedi eu crybwyll o'r blaen, rwy'n gwybod eu bod nhw yng Ngheredigion, yn un enghraifft o le mae diogelwch wedi ei wella—gallwn wneud hynny yn ogystal, wrth gwrs, â hyrwyddo'r defnydd o'r rheilffyrdd.

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Ehangu Sectorau Arfordirol a Morol Cymwysedig mewn Dull Cynaliadwy

Sustainable Expansion of the Applied Coastal and Marine Sectors

14:14 **Rhun ap Iorwerth** Bywgraffiad Biography

7. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am lwyddiant datblygiad SEACAMS? OAQ(4)2327(FM)

7. Will the First Minister make a statement on the success of the SEACAMS development? OAQ(4)2327(FM)

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:14 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Wel, mae'n enghraifft wych, wrth gwrs, o sut mae arian Ewropeaidd yn helpu prifysgolion a busnesau i fanteisio ar botensial mawr adnoddau tonnau a llanw Cymru, a helpu Cymru i arwain yn fyd-eang ym maes ynni'r môr.

Well, it's an excellent example of how European funds are helping universities and businesses to exploit the great potential of Wales's wave and tidal resources to help Wales become a world leader in marine energy.

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

14:14 **Rhun ap Iorwerth** Bywgraffiad Biography

Diolch. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ymuno â mi wrth longyfarch tîm SEACAMS a llongyfarch yr ymchwil rhagorol sydd wedi cael ei wneud dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf o ganolfan Prifysgol Bangor ym Mhorthaethwy yn fy etholaeth i? Mi oedd hi'n braf iawn groesawu'r tîm yma i Gaerdydd, lle buon nhw'n cynnal arddangosfa yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae'n berffaith amlwg erbyn hyn fod y buddsoddiad wedi talu ar ei ganfed o ran hybu gweithgaredd economaidd mewn meysydd eang, gan gynnwys y datblygiadau ynni môr sy'n debygol o fod mor bwysig yn fy etholaeth i a rhannau eraill o Gymru yn y dyfodol. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog, rŵan, ddatgan ei gefnogaeth i barhad y gwaith yna a sicrhau bod SEACAMS 2, os liciwch chi, yn gallu parhau â'i waith presennol ac, wrth gwrs, chwilio am gyfleoedd newydd?

Thank you. Will the First Minister join me in congratulating the SEACAMS team and congratulating the excellent research that's been done over the past few years from the Bangor University centre in Menai Bridge in my constituency? It was wonderful to welcome the team here to Cardiff, where they held an exhibition last week. It's clear now that the investment has paid off in terms of promoting economic activity in broad areas, including the marine energy developments that are set to be so important in my constituency and other parts of Wales in the future. Will the First Minister now express his support for the continuation of that work and ensure that SEACAMS 2, if you like, can continue with its current work and, of course, seek new opportunities?

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14:15 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

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Fideo Video

Wel, yn gyntaf, mae SEACAMS wedi gweithio gyda mwy na 200 o gwmnïau ac maen nhw'n barod wedi sicrhau £8 miliwn o fuddsoddiad i mewn i Gymru. Rwy'n gwybod fod SEACAMS a Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru yn gweithio, ar hyn o bryd, ar gais i gael mwy o gyllid Ewropeaidd trwy'r rhaglen lan i 2020, ac rŷm ni'n gwybod fod SEACAMS yn flaenoriaeth i WEFO, ac yn edrych ymlaen, wrth gwrs, at sicrhau bod hwn yn symud ymlaen, yn ôl y cynllun busnes.

Well, first, SEACAMS has worked with more than 200 companies and they have already secured £8 million of investment into Wales. I know that SEACAMS and the Welsh European Funding Office are working at present on a bid for further European funding through the programme up to 2020, and we also that SEACAMS is a priority for WEFO, and looks forward, of course, to ensuring that this is progressed, according to the business plan.

14:15 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

First Minister, thank you for your earlier answer. Can you outline when the Welsh Government expects to publish a Welsh national marine plan, and also set out how the Welsh Government expects to be working with SEACAMS to develop a strategy?

Brif Weinidog, diolch i chi am eich ateb yn gynharach. A allwch chi amlinellu pryd mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn disgwyl cyhoeddi cynllun morol cenedlaethol Cymru, a hefyd nodi sut mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn disgwyl gweithio gyda SEACAMS i ddatblygu strategaeth?

14:16 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

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Fideo Video

We have been working with SEACAMS already. We know there's great potential to the renewable energy sector in Wales. We have developed the marine renewable energy strategic framework already, and we've been working closely with the Crown Estate in terms of the wave and tidal test and demonstration zones. We'll continue to work with Menter Môn, for example, and Wave Hub as well. It will make an enormous difference in terms of what we're able to do when we see the devolution of energy consenting powers—up to 350 MW, both onshore and offshore.

Rydym ni eisoes wedi bod yn gweithio gyda SEACAMS. Rydym ni'n gwybod bod potensial mawr i'r sector ynni adnewyddadwy yng Nghymru. Rydym ni wedi datblygu'r fframwaith strategol ynni adnewyddadwy morol yn barod, ac rydym ni wedi bod yn gweithio'n agos gydag Ystad y Goron o ran yr ardaloedd prawf ac arddangos tonnau a llanw. Byddwn yn parhau i weithio gyda Menter Môn, er enghraifft, a Wave Hub hefyd. Bydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth enfawr o ran yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud pan fyddwn yn gweld datganoli pwerau cydsynio ynni—hyd at 350 MW, ar y tir ac ar y môr.

14:16 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Point of order—Kirsty Williams.

Pwynt o drefn—Kirsty Williams.

14:16 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you very much, Presiding Officer. I rise to raise a point of order under Standing Order 2.6 of the National Assembly's Standing Orders that says:

'In the circumstances specified in Standing Order 2, before taking part in any Assembly proceedings, a Member must make an oral declaration of any financial interest which he or she has, or may be expecting to have'.

In answer to my questions on e-cigarettes, the First Minister used the term, 'she is earning her award...this afternoon', with the inference that I may be being paid to ask questions in this Chamber. To do so, Presiding Officer—[Interruption.]

Diolch yn fawr iawn, Lywydd. Rwy'n codi i godi pwynt o drefn dan Reol Sefydlog 2.6 Rheolau Sefydlog y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol sy'n dweud:

'Yn yr amgylchiadau a bennir yn Rheol Sefydlog 2, cyn cymryd rhan mewn unrhyw drafodion yn y Cynulliad, rhaid i Aelod ddatgan ar lafar unrhyw fuddiant ariannol sydd ganddo, neu y gall fod yn disgwyl ei gael'.

Wrth ateb fy nghwestiynau ar e-sigaréts, defnyddiodd y Prif Weinidog y term, 'mae hi'n ennill ei gwobr ... y prynhawn yma', gan awgrymu efallai fy mod i'n cael fy nhalu i ofyn cwestiynau yn y Siambr hon. Byddai gwneud hynny, Lywydd—[Torri ar draws.]

14:17 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

Order.

Trefn.

14:17 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

To do so, Presiding Officer, would be a breach of Standing Orders, and would be bringing this institution into disrepute. And I'm sure the First Minister's keen legal brain would also inform him that it was illegal for me to do so as well. Perhaps the First Minister will either bring forward evidence to the fact that I am in receipt of earnings in asking these questions, or perhaps he would like to clarify the choice of words that he used this afternoon.

Byddai gwneud hynny, Lywydd, yn torri Rheolau Sefydlog, a byddai'n dwyn anfri ar y sefydliad hwn. Ac rwy'n siŵr y byddai ymennydd cyfreithiol craff y Prif Weinidog hefyd yn dweud wrtho ei bod yn anghyfreithlon i mi wneud hynny hefyd. Efallai y gwnaiff y Prif Weinidog naill ai gyflwyno tystiolaeth o'r ffaith fy mod i'n derbyn enillion am ofyn y cwestiynau hyn, neu efallai yr hoffai egluro'r dewis o eiriau iddo eu defnyddio y prynhawn yma.

14:17 **Carwyn Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Prif Weinidog / The First Minister

Well, I mean, I don't make such an allegation. Perhaps I was a bit too harsh on the leader of the Liberal Democrats. The fact remains in terms of the answer I gave in answer to the first question. I make no suggestion that she is earning money as a result of her award. I withdraw that.

Wel, hynny yw, nid wyf yn gwneud honiad o'r fath. Efallai fy mod i braidd yn rhy llym ar arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Mae'r ffaith yn parhau o ran yr ateb a roddais mewn ateb i'r cwestiwn cyntaf. Nid wyf yn gwneud unrhyw awgrym ei bod yn ennill arian o ganlyniad i'w gwobr. Rwy'n tynnu hynny yn ôl.

14:17 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you. That's now on the record. Thank you very much.

Diolch yn fawr. Mae hynny ar y cofnod nawr. Diolch yn fawr iawn.

14:18

2. Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes

2. Business Statement and Announcement

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Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

We now move to item 2, which is the business statement. I call on the Minister, Jane Hutt.

Symudwn at eitem 2 nawr, sef y datganiad busnes. Galwaf ar y Gweinidog, Jane Hutt.

14:18 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Gweinidog Cyllid a Busnes y Llywodraeth / The Minister for Finance and Government Business

Llywydd, there are several changes to report to the business statement for this week's business. The Stage 3 debate on the Qualifications (Wales) Bill has been postponed until 16 June 2015. In its place, the following statements have been added to the business statement for today: the Minister for Health and Social Services will make a statement on Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board; I will make a statement on delivering change for Wales through procurement policy; and the Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology will make a statement on improving infrastructure to meet the needs of post-16 children.

Lywydd, ceir nifer o newidiadau i'w hadrodd i'r datganiad busnes ar gyfer busnes yr wythnos hon. Mae'r ddadl Cyfnod 3 ar y Bil Cymwysterau (Cymru) wedi ei gohirio tan 16 Mehefin, 2015. Yn ei lle, ychwanegwyd y datganiadau canlynol at y datganiad busnes ar gyfer heddiw: bydd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn gwneud datganiad ar Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr; byddaf i'n gwneud datganiad ar gyflawni newid i Gymru trwy bolisi caffael; a bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau a Thechnoleg yn gwneud datganiad ar wella seilwaith i ddiwallu anghenion plant ôl-16.

Business for the next three weeks is as shown on the business statement announcement, which can be found among the agenda papers available to Members electronically.

Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y'i dangosir ar gyhoeddiad y datganiad busnes, y gellir ei weld ymhlith papurau'r agenda sydd ar gael i'r Aelodau'n electronig.

14:18 **Paul Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, I'd be grateful if you could please ask the Deputy Minister for Farming and Food to bring forward a statement on the Commons Act 2006. I've been dealing with constituents for many years now who've had part of their garden wrongfully incorporated into an adjoining village green, but they have been unable to make any application to rectify this until the Commons Act is fully implemented.

Weinidog, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech ofyn i'r Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd gyflwyno datganiad ar Ddeddf Tiroedd Comin 2006. Rwyf wedi bod yn ymdrin ag etholwyr ers nifer o flynyddoedd bellach y mae rhan o'u gardd wedi cael ei hymgorffori'n anghywir mewn maes pentref cyfagos, ond nid ydynt wedi gallu gwneud unrhyw gais i ddatrys hyn tan y bydd y Ddeddf Tiroedd Comin yn cael ei gweithredu'n llawn.

Now, in a letter to me last year from the then Minister for Natural Resources, it was made clear that officials were working on this as a matter of priority, and that sections 19 and 22 and Schedule 2 to the Act would be implemented in autumn 2014. However, last week, I was advised that these sections and Schedule 2 to the Act will now be implemented from summer 2016—over two years since I was promised implementation and 10 years since the Act was passed. So much for being a priority.

Nawr, mewn llythyr ataf y llynedd gan y Gweinidog Cyfoeth Naturiol ar y pryd, fe'i gwnaed yn eglur bod swyddogion yn gweithio ar hyn fel mater o flaenoriaeth, ac y byddai adrannau 19 a 22 ac Atodlen 2 y Ddeddf yn cael ei rhoi ar waith yn ystod hydref 2014. Fodd bynnag, yr wythnos diwethaf, fe'm hysbyswyd y bydd yr adrannau hyn ac Atodlen 2 y Ddeddf yn cael eu rhoi ar waith o haf 2016 erbyn hyn—dros ddwy flynedd ers i weithrediad gael ei addo i mi a 10 mlynedd ers pasio'r Ddeddf. Beth ddigwyddodd i hyn fel blaenoriaeth?

Minister, I'm sure you'll agree with me that this is totally unacceptable and, of course, there is a wider issue here for Government in the way that it is taking so long to implement an Act like this, and what mechanisms the Government have in place to monitor the implementation of legislation being passed. So, as business Minister, I'd like you to reflect on that to see what mechanisms you do have in place to ensure that legislation is monitored. However, given the specific circumstances of this case, I'd be grateful if the Deputy Minister for Farming and Food could therefore bring forward a statement as soon as possible, explaining why there has been such a delay and what the Welsh Government has been doing in relation to this matter.

Weinidog, rwy'n siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno â mi bod hyn yn gwbl annerbyniol ac, wrth gwrs, ceir mater ehangach yma i Lywodraeth o ran y ffordd y mae'n cymryd cyhyd i roi Deddf fel hon ar waith, a pha fecanweithiau sydd gan y Llywodraeth ar waith i fonitro'r broses o weithredu deddfwriaeth sy'n cael ei phasio. Felly, fel y Gweinidog busnes, hoffwn i chi fyfyrio ar hynny i weld pa fecanweithiau sydd gennych chi ar waith i sicrhau bod deddfwriaeth yn cael ei monitro. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried amgylchiadau penodol yr achos hwn, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Dirprwy Weinidog Ffermio a Bwyd gyflwyno datganiad, felly, cyn gynted â phosibl, gan egluro pam y bu cymaint o oedi a beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi bod yn ei wneud o ran y mater hwn.

14:20

Jane Hutt Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you very much, Paul Davies. I understand that this is a complex piece of legislation and that it is being progressed. Clearly, you've had assurances, as far as that's concerned, in terms of the Commons Act, and the impact, of course, it has had on this particular constituency case, but I will seek clarification on its status, as you've requested.

Diolch yn fawr iawn, Paul Davies. Rwy'n deall bod hwn yn ddarn cymhleth o ddeddfwriaeth a'i fod yn cael ei ddatblygu. Yn amlwg, rydych chi wedi cael sicrwydd, cyn belled ag y mae hynny yn y cwestiwn, o ran y Ddeddf Tiroedd Comin, a'r effaith, wrth gwrs, y mae wedi ei chael ar yr achos etholaethol penodol hwn, ond byddaf yn gofyn am eglurhad ar ei statws, fel yr ydych chi wedi gofyn.

14:21

Mick Antoniw Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, you'll be aware of my concerns about the issue of problem gambling, particularly online gambling, fixed-odds gambling and so on. I wonder if there'll be time for a Government statement at some stage on the issue of the inclusion within the Welsh health questionnaire of a question on gambling, because until we have this, we actually have no information to actually deal with the public health issues that may arise from it.

Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol o'm pryderon am y mater o gamblo problemus, yn enwedig gamblo ar-lein, gamblo ods sefydlog ac yn y blaen. Tybed a fydd amser am ddatganiad gan y Llywodraeth ar ryw adeg ar y mater o gynnwys cwestiwn ar gamblo yn holiadur iechyd Cymru, oherwydd tan i ni gael hyn, nid oes gennym ni unrhyw wybodaeth i ymdrin â materion iechyd y cyhoedd a allai godi ohono.

14:21

Jane Hutt Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank Mick Antoniw for the question. It is something that he has raised consistently as an issue. Just in terms of the Welsh health survey, of course, along with other large-scale surveys, that's now being amalgamated into the new national survey from 2016 onwards. There is going to be a consultation, though. Well, there has been a public consultation on the topics for the new survey. This topic isn't currently planned for the survey, but of course I will draw this to the attention of the Minister in relation to this public health matter.

Diolchaf i Mick Antoniw am y cwestiwn. Mae'n rhywbeth y mae wedi ei godi'n gyson fel problem. Dim ond o ran arolwg iechyd Cymru, wrth gwrs, ynghyd ag arolygon graddfa fawr eraill, mae hwnnw bellach yn cael ei ymgorffori yn yr arolwg cenedlaethol newydd o 2016 ymlaen. Bydd ymgynghoriad, serch hynny. Wel, bu ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar y pynciau ar gyfer yr arolwg newydd. Ni fwriedir cynnwys y pwnc hwn yn yr arolwg ar hyn o bryd, ond wrth gwrs, byddaf yn tynnu sylw'r Gweinidog at hyn o ran y mater iechyd y cyhoedd hwn.

14:22 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Weinidog, tybed a oes modd cael datganiad gan y Llywodraeth yn weddol fuan ynglŷn â pholisi darlledu. Er fy mod yn deall, wrth gwrs, nad yw darlledu wedi'i ddatganoli i'r lle hwn, mae'n bwysig iawn i economi Cymru, ac roedd cynhadledd Digital 2015 yng Nghasnewydd ddoe yn sôn am £1.5 biliwn dros bum mlynedd ym maes datblygu digidol, er enghraifft. Nawr, mae darlledu yn newid. Mae gennym drwydded y BBC yn cael ei hadnewyddu, mae gennym ymgynghoriad ar ddarlledu cyhoeddus gan Ofcom, ac mae gennym sawl enghraifft yma yng Nghymru hefyd gydag ariannu pellach, parhaol i S4C, a methiant diweddar, yn anffodus, Radio Beca, er enghraifft, i gyflawni addewidion oherwydd y fformat sydd wedi cael ei benderfynu ar lefel Brydeinig ar gyfer radio cymunedol. Felly, rwy'n credu bod lot o ddiddordeb yng Nghymru ym maes darlledu, a llawer o swyddi ynghlwm â'r maes. Byddai'n fuddiol gweld beth mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei wneud i drafod y meysydd yma gyda Llywodraeth San Steffan, a beth yw eich polisi chi tuag at ddarlledu yn ystod y cyfnod cyffrous nesaf.

Minister, I wonder if it would be possible to have a statement from the Government relatively soon on broadcasting policy. Although I understand, of course, that broadcasting has not been devolved to this place, it is very important to the Welsh economy , and the Digital 2015 conference in Newport yesterday discussed the figure of £1.5 billion over five years in the area of digital development, for example. Now, broadcasting is changing. We have the renewal of the BBC licence, we have a consultation on public service broadcasting from Ofcom, and we also have several examples here in Wales with further and continuing funding for S4C, and the recent failure, unfortunately, of Radio Beca, for example, to achieve their pledges because of the format decided upon on a UK level for community radio. So, I do think that there's a great deal of interest in Wales in the area of broadcasting, and many jobs are related to the area. It would be beneficial to see what the Welsh Government is doing to discuss these areas with the Westminster Government, and what your policy is on broadcasting during this exciting ensuing period.

14:23 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Well, the conference that was held yesterday was, obviously, of significant importance to Wales. I thank Simon Thomas for drawing that to our attention in the business statement. Of course, broadcasting isn't devolved, but the significant impacts in terms of policies and availability of funding, and the £1.5 billion, of course, which we would want to ensure we could access in Wales—. So, I certainly will discuss this with the Minister to see if it would be relevant to make any statement on this matter.

Wel, roedd y gynhadledd a gynhaliwyd ddoe, yn amlwg, o bwys mawr i Gymru. Diolchaf i Simon Thomas am dynnu ein sylw at hynny yn y datganiad busnes. Wrth gwrs, nid yw darlledu wedi'i ddatganoli, ond mae'r effeithiau sylweddol o ran polisïau a chyllid sydd ar gael, a'r £1.5 biliwn, wrth gwrs, y byddem eisiau sicrhau y gallem gael gafael arno yng Nghymru—. Felly, byddaf yn sicr yn trafod hyn gyda'r Gweinidog i weld a fyddai'n berthnasol i wneud unrhyw ddatganiad ar y mater hwn.

14:23 **Eluned Parrott** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, tomorrow a group of parents and students from Rhondda Cynon Taf will be visiting the Assembly to protest against planned school reorganisations there. Many parents are very concerned and wary about a proposal for through schools, where children will be taught on the same site and in the same school from the ages of three through to 18. Could I ask for a written statement, outlining what undertakings the Welsh Government has done to assess the effectiveness of these types of schools, and also the impact that it has when particularly very young children are asked to travel much further and out of their own local communities for schooling from such a young age?

Weinidog, bydd grŵp o rieni a myfyrwyr o Rhondda Cynon Taf yn ymweld â'r Cynulliad yfory i brotestio yn erbyn ad-drefnu ysgolion arfaethedig yno. Mae llawer o rieni'n bryderus iawn ac yn wyliadwrus o'r cynnig o ysgolion pob oed, lle bydd plant yn cael eu haddysgu ar yr un safle ac yn yr un ysgol o fod yn dair oed tan eu bod yn 18. A gaf i ofyn am ddatganiad ysgrifenedig yn amlinellu'r hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ei wneud i asesu effeithiolrwydd y mathau hyn o ysgolion, a hefyd yr effaith y mae'n ei chael pan ofynnir i blant ifanc iawn yn arbennig i deithio llawer ymhellach ac allan o'u cymunedau lleol eu hunain ar gyfer addysg ysgol o oed mor ifanc?

14:24 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Well, of course, there will be opportunities to ask the Minister for Education and Skills a question on this matter in his questions. This is something for which, of course, there is a great deal of evidence of the benefits. But, of course, in terms of the through-school opportunities, it is important that there is full consultation in relation to developments of this kind.

Wel, wrth gwrs, bydd cyfleoedd i ofyn cwestiwn i'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau am y mater hwn yn ei gwestiynau. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth, wrth gwrs, y mae llawer iawn o dystiolaeth sy'n dangos manteision hyn. Ond, wrth gwrs, o ran y cyfleoedd ysgol pob oed, mae'n bwysig bod ymgynghori llawn o ran datblygiadau o'r math hwn.

14:25 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Leader of the house, I wonder if I might ask you for an urgent statement regarding the progress of Velothon Wales in south-east Wales—whether that would come from the Deputy Minister, who, I gather, is going to take part in the event, I'm not sure—the problem being that, while this could be a really important event for south-east Wales, the engagement with businesses and residents has been lamentable. The signage is extremely poor; the information delivered to householders, which came last Thursday, for the event on this coming Sunday, is of itself poor and to a very poor scale indeed; and there are very large-scale road closures that will affect a large number of businesses. I'll give you an example: one hotel specialising in weddings have been told that their guests must be at the hotel before 7 a.m. in the morning. Such an engagement is difficult to foresee without adequate engagement by the promoters of this, which could be, as I say, an excellent scheme. Local authorities are frustrated; they've invested a great deal of time and effort in making it a success. The signage is poor. I've drawn to their attention today a sign on the same road giving different closing times. To be fair, they've responded to that and said that they'll put that right straight away. As I said, Minister, this is an important event. It could be very much overshadowed if the engagement with residents and with businesses throughout the route is not quickly put right.

Arweinydd y tŷ, tybed a gaf i ofyn i chi am ddatganiad brys ar gynnydd Velothon Cymru yn y de-ddwyrain—pa un a fyddai hynny'n dod gan y Dirprwy Weinidog, sydd, rwy'n deall, yn mynd i gymryd rhan yn y digwyddiad, nid wyf yn siŵr—y broblem yw, er y gallai hwn fod yn ddigwyddiad pwysig iawn i'r de-ddwyrain, mae'r ymgysylltu â busnesau a thrigolion wedi bod yn druenus. Mae'r arwyddion yn eithriadol o wael; mae'r wybodaeth a anfonwyd at berchnogion tai, a ddaeth ddydd Iau diwethaf, ar gyfer y digwyddiad ddydd Sul nesaf, ynddo'i hun yn wael ac ar raddfa wael iawn yn wir; a cheir achosion o gau ffyrdd ar raddfa fawr iawn a fydd yn effeithio ar nifer fawr o fusnesau. Rhoddaf enghraifft i chi: mae un gwesty sy'n arbenigo mewn priodasau wedi cael ei hysbysu bod yn rhaid i'w westeion fod yn y gwesty cyn 7 o'r gloch y bore. Mae ymgysylltiad o'r fath yn anodd ei ragweld heb ymgysylltu digonol gan hyrwyddwyr hyn, a allai fod, fel y dywedais, yn gynllun ardderchog. Mae awdurdodau lleol yn rhwystredig; maen nhw wedi rhoi llawer iawn o amser ac ymdrech i'w wneud yn llwyddiant. Mae'r arwyddion yn wael. Rwyf wedi tynnu eu sylw heddiw at arwydd ar yr un ffordd sy'n nodi gwahanol amseroedd cau. I fod yn deg, maen nhw wedi ymateb i hynny gan ddweud y byddant yn cywiro hynny ar unwaith. Fel y dywedais, Weinidog, mae hwn yn ddigwyddiad pwysig. Gallai fod cysgod mawr drosto os nad yw'r ymgysylltu â thrigolion a chyda busnesau ar hyd a lled y llwybr yn cael ei ddatrys yn gyflym.

14:26 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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William Graham is right to say that this is an important event. It's a major cycling event. It's a real opportunity, as you say, to showcase Wales to the world, and also, of course, thousands have registered to take part—I don't think that they include the Deputy Minister—and over half of those are from outside of Wales as well. We're going to have a global television audience. It's estimated to bring a direct economic impact of almost £2 million to Wales, so the organisers have to be clear about the impact and the difficult impact in terms of disruptions that are likely to be available. It's the first year, of course, that this major closed-road event has come to Wales, so we are working with the event organisers, with the police and local authorities to minimise disruption.

Mae William Graham yn iawn i ddweud bod hwn yn ddigwyddiad pwysig. Mae'n ddigwyddiad beicio mawr. Mae'n gyfle gwirioneddol, fel y dywedwch, i arddangos Cymru i'r byd, a hefyd, wrth gwrs, mae miloedd wedi cofrestru i gymryd rhan—nid wyf yn meddwl eu bod yn cynnwys y Dirprwy Weinidog—ac mae dros hanner y rheini'n dod o'r tu allan i Gymru hefyd. Rydym ni'n mynd i gael cynulleidfa deledu fyd-eang. Amcangyfrifir y bydd yn dod ag effaith economaidd uniongyrchol o bron i £2 filiwn i Gymru, felly mae'n rhaid i'r trefnwyr fod yn eglur am yr effaith a'r effaith anodd o ran y tarfu sy'n debygol o ddigwydd. Dyma'r flwyddyn gyntaf, wrth gwrs, y mae'r digwyddiad cau ffyrdd mawr hwn wedi dod i Gymru, felly rydym ni'n gweithio gyda threfnwyr y digwyddiad, gyda'r heddlu ac awdurdodau lleol i sicrhau bod cyn lleied o darfu â phosibl.

14:27 **Kirsty Williams** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, I wonder if the education Minister could be prevailed upon to provide a written update on the twenty-first century schools programme. My understanding is that the group that looks at those bids met last week to make a decision on the strategic outline case put forward by Powys County Council to build a super school at the Brecon site. An early indication as to the outcome of that would be welcome, especially given the council proposals to close Gwernyfed High School as part of this scheme. Now, everybody who knows the site knows that Brecon High School deserves and needs a new building desperately, but nobody believes it should be at the expense of Gwernyfed High School students. So, a written statement on the progress of twenty-first century schools, as it relates to this strategic outline case, would be most welcome.

Weinidog, rwy'n meddwl tybed a ellid darbwyllo'r Gweinidog addysg i gynnig diweddariad ysgrifenedig ar y rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Fy nealltwriaeth i yw bod y grŵp sy'n edrych ar y ceisiadau hynny wedi cyfarfod yr wythnos diwethaf i wneud penderfyniad ar yr achos amlinellol strategol a gyflwynwyd gan Gyngor Sir Powys i adeiladu ysgol fawr ar y safle yn Aberhonddu. Byddwn yn croesawu awgrym cynnar o ganlyniad hynny, yn enwedig o ystyried cynigion y cyngor i gau Ysgol Uwchradd Gwernyfed yn rhan o'r cynllun hwn. Nawr, mae pawb sy'n adnabod y safle yn gwybod bod Ysgol Uwchradd Aberhonddu yn haeddu ac angen adeilad newydd yn daer, ond does neb yn credu y dylai fod ar draul myfyrwyr Ysgol Uwchradd Gwernyfed. Felly, byddai croeso mawr i ddatganiad ysgrifenedig ar gynnydd ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, fel y mae'n berthnasol i'r achos amlinellol strategol hwn.

14:28 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you. Kirsty Williams has brought this to my attention on a number of occasions in the business statement and, indeed, to the Minister for Education and Skills, as Powys County Council goes through the procedures in terms of presenting bids for the twenty-first century schools programme. Certainly, in terms of a national update, which is what the Minister would seek to do, on the twenty-first century schools programme, I will discuss that with him. But this, at this stage, is a matter for Powys County Council, in terms of the proceedings and the consultation under way.

Diolch yn fawr. Mae Kirsty Williams wedi tynnu fy sylw at hyn ar sawl achlysur yn y datganiad busnes ac, yn wir, sylw'r Gweinidog Addysg a Sgiliau, wrth i Gyngor Sir Powys fynd drwy'r gweithdrefnau o ran cyflwyno ceisiadau ar gyfer y rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Yn sicr, o ran diweddariad cenedlaethol, sef yr hyn y byddai'r Gweinidog yn ceisio ei wneud, ar y rhaglen ysgolion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, byddaf yn trafod hynny gydag ef. Ond mae hwn, ar hyn o bryd, yn fater i Gyngor Sir Powys, o ran y trafodion a'r ymgynghoriad sydd ar y gweill.

14:29 **Russell George** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I would be grateful, Minister, for a statement from the Minister for health on the ongoing cancellation of elective operations at Bronglais hospital. In a recent letter to me, the health Minister refers to a programme of government commitment for cancelled operations to be rescheduled within 14 days, if there was fewer than eight days' notice for non-clinical reasons. However, when my office contacted Hywel Dda's operations booking office and raised this commitment with them, they didn't seem to have any knowledge of it. And though I am concerned that we are now in the summer months, the problem of cancelled operations is still ongoing, it cannot any longer be attributed to winter pressures, I'd suggest, so I would welcome a statement on this at the earliest opportunity.

Byddwn yn ddiolchgar, Weinidog, am ddatganiad gan y Gweinidog iechyd ar y gohirio parhaus o lawdriniaethau dewisol yn Ysbyty Bronglais. Mewn llythyr diweddar ataf i, mae'r Gweinidog iechyd yn cyfeirio at raglen o ymrwymiad y llywodraeth i lawdriniaethau sy'n cael eu gohirio, gael eu hail-drefnu o fewn 14 diwrnod, os oedd llai nag wyth diwrnod o rybudd am resymau anghlinigol. Fodd bynnag, pan gysylltodd fy swyddfa i â swyddfa trefnu llawdriniaethau Hywel Dda gan godi'r ymrwymiad hwn gyda nhw, nid oedd yn ymddangos eu bod yn gwybod dim amdano. Ac er fy mod i'n bryderus ein bod bellach ym misoedd yr haf, mae'r broblem o ohirio llawdriniaethau yn parhau o hyd, ac ni ellir ei phriodoli i bwysau'r gaeaf erbyn hyn, byddwn yn awgrymu, felly byddwn yn croesawu datganiad ar hyn cyn gynted â phosibl.

14:29 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Clearly, it is the responsibility of the health board, of Hywel Dda, to implement the policies of the Welsh Government in terms of expectations, and, indeed, to respond to the Minister's letter, which has clearly laid out those expectations.

Yn amlwg, cyfrifoldeb y bwrdd iechyd, sef Hywel Dda, yw gweithredu polisïau Llywodraeth Cymru o ran disgwyliadau, ac, yn wir, ymateb i lythyr y Gweinidog, sydd wedi nodi'r disgwyliadau hynny'n eglur.

14:30 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Yn ddiweddar, mae Estyn a Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru wedi cyhoeddi adroddiadau ar y consortia addysg rhanbarthol. A gaf ofyn felly os wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad, un ai yn ysgrifenedig neu ar lafar, ynglŷn â'r cynnydd mae e'n ei weld o ran cyrhaeddiad addysg yn dilyn sefydliad y consortia yna?

Recently, both Estyn and the Wales Audit Office have published reports on the regional education consortia. May I ask therefore whether the Minister will make a statement —either a written statement or an oral statement—about the progress that he has seen from the point of view of educational attainment following the establishment of the consortia?

14:30 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I do welcome the positive progress that is noted in both those reports from the Wales Audit Office and Estyn, confident that regional consortia are now delivering real improvements for learners across Wales.

Rwy'n croesawu'r cynnydd cadarnhaol a nodir yn y ddau adroddiad hynny gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ac Estyn, sy'n hyderus bod consortia rhanbarthol yn sicrhau gwelliannau gwirioneddol i ddysgwyr ledled Cymru erbyn hyn.

14:30 **Nick Ramsay** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, can I also add my voice to those calls for an urgent statement on the velothon, fast approaching, in south-east Wales? I've been inundated by calls this week from worried constituents who are being told that they're not going to be able to leave their houses because of the road closures. In some cases, carers will not be allowed in to look after constituents and William Graham has already mentioned the problem at the hotel hosting a wedding. William also mentioned the inadequate signage. Well, there's very inadequate signage in some places, where 'No to the velothon' has already been scrawled across some of them, and there are big concerns that there are going to be protests next Sunday. Can we have a statement on this and on how you are liaising with the organisers of major sporting events because on the one hand, yes, there is great potential to bring economic welfare to an area of Wales, and to Wales in general, but at the same time, we don't want to lose the more local benefits to businesses, to constituents, and everybody has to be carried along with this process? There is a lot of concern out there about this.

Weinidog, a gaf innau hefyd ychwanegu fy llais at y galwadau hynny am ddatganiad brys ar y velothon, sy'n prysur agosáu, yn y de-ddwyrain? Rwyf wedi derbyn llu o alwadau yr wythnos hon gan etholwyr pryderus sy'n cael eu hysbysu nad ydynt yn mynd i allu gadael eu tai gan fod ffyrdd ar gau. Mewn rhai achosion, ni fydd gofalwyr yn cael dod i mewn i ofalu am etholwyr ac mae William Graham eisoes wedi crybwyll y broblem yn y gwesty sy'n cynnal priodas. Soniodd William hefyd am yr arwyddion annigonol. Wel, mae arwyddion annigonol iawn mewn rhai mannau, lle mae 'No to the velothon' eisoes wedi cael ei ysgrifennu ar draws rhai ohonyn nhw, a cheir pryderon mawr y bydd protestiadau ddydd Sul nesaf. A gawn ni ddatganiad ar hyn ac ar sut yr ydych chi'n cydgysylltu â threfnwyr digwyddiadau chwaraeon mawr, oherwydd ar y naill law, oes, mae potensial mawr i ddod â lles economaidd i ardal o Gymru, ac i Gymru'n gyffredinol, ond ar yr un pryd, nid ydym eisiau colli'r manteision mwy lleol i fusnesau, i etholwyr, ac mae'n rhaid i bawb fod yn gytûn ar y broses hon? Mae r llawer o bryder allan yna am hyn.

14:31 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I think, Nick Ramsay, you would recognise that it is the event organisers who have to make sure that they are minimising the kind of disruption that you describe and that they're working with the police and local authorities. There is a real opportunity here, as you say. It is a one-day event that is being held, but certainly the points that have been noted again today in the business statement will be taken back to the organisers in accordance with the views that have been expressed and the experience acknowledged.

Rwy'n meddwl, Nick Ramsay, y byddech yn cydnabod mai cyfrifoldeb trefnwyr y digwyddiad yw gwneud yn siŵr eu bod yn sicrhau bod cyn lleied o'r math o darfu a ddisgrifiwch â phosibl a'u bod yn gweithio gyda'r heddlu ac awdurdodau lleol. Mae cyfle gwirioneddol yma, fel y dywedwch. Digwyddiad undydd sy'n cael ei gynnal, ond yn sicr bydd y pwyntiau sydd wedi cael eu nodi eto heddiw yn y datganiad busnes yn cael eu rhannu gyda'r trefnwyr yn unol â'r safbwyntiau a fynegwyd a'r profiad a gydnabuwyd.

14:32 **Peter Black** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

The Minister may be aware that this week is National Blood Week, designed to raise awareness of the importance of donating blood. The blood service estimate that they need over 204,000 new donors to come forward either to replace people who can no longer give blood or to ensure the service has the right mix of blood types. The Minister will also, I'm sure, be aware that men who have sex with men are currently not allowed to give blood, depriving the blood service of thousands upon thousands of potential donors. The reasons given for the ban are that these men are more likely to contract HIV than any other group of people, but this completely excludes the fact that most people who've contracted HIV have done so through heterosexual sex, and that all blood is tested for HIV and other viruses before being transfused. To this end, I'd like to request a statement from the Minister for Health and Social Services on any discussions he has conducted with the UK Government to encourage them to drop this unfair and discriminatory ban that deprives our blood service of thousands of willing and healthy donors each year.

Efallai y bydd y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol mai'r wythnos hon yw Wythnos Gwaed Cenedlaethol, sydd â'r nod o godi ymwybyddiaeth o bwysigrwydd rhoi gwaed. Mae'r gwasanaeth gwaed yn amcangyfrif bod arnynt angen dros 204,000 o roddwyr newydd i gynnig eu hunain naill ai i gymryd lle pobl nad ydynt yn gallu rhoi gwaed mwyach neu er mwyn sicrhau bod gan y gwasanaeth y gymysgedd gywir o fathau o waed. Bydd y Gweinidog hefyd, rwy'n siŵr, yn ymwybodol na chaniateir i ddynion sy'n cael rhyw gyda dynion i roi gwaed ar hyn o bryd, gan amddifadu'r gwasanaeth gwaed o filoedd ar filoedd o roddwyr posibl. Y rhesymau a roddir am y gwaharddiad yw bod y dynion hyn yn fwy tebygol o ddal HIV nag unrhyw grŵp arall o bobl, ond mae hyn yn eithrio'n llwyr y ffaith bod y rhan fwyaf o bobl sydd wedi dal HIV wedi gwneud hynny trwy ryw heterorywiol, a bod yr holl waed yn cael ei brofi ar gyfer HIV a firysau eraill cyn cael ei drallwyso. I'r perwyl hwn, hoffwn ofyn am ddatganiad gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar unrhyw drafodaethau y mae wedi eu cael gyda Llywodraeth y DU i'w hannog i gael gwared ar y gwaharddiad annheg a gwahaniaethol hwn sy'n amddifadu ein gwasanaeth gwaed o filoedd o roddwyd parod ac iach bob blwyddyn.

14:33 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank Peter Black for drawing our attention to this situation during National Blood Week and, certainly, I will raise this to explore with the health Minister under the criteria and, indeed, our powers and responsibilities in terms of this ban and how it's being implemented.

Diolchaf i Peter Black am dynnu ein sylw at y sefyllfa hon yn ystod Wythnos Gwaed Cenedlaethol ac, yn sicr, byddaf yn codi hyn i archwilio gyda'r Gweinidog iechyd dan y meini prawf ac, yn wir, ein pwerau a'n cyfrifoldebau o ran y gwaharddiad hwn a sut y mae'n cael ei weithredu.

14:33 **Janet Haworth** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I would like to call for a statement from the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport on the need to improve safety management and education in the adventure tourism industry. Only yesterday, we heard of deaths at Llanberis falls in north Wales, with adults swimming in the pools and getting into difficulty. With the advent of more extreme and exciting activities, we need to ensure that best practice is constantly updated, and safety management reviewed, to be sure that the Welsh tourism industry is helping to educate locals and visitors alike of the risks that exist in the rugged countryside and coastline of Wales.

Hoffwn alw am ddatganiad gan Weinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth ar yr angen i wella rheolaeth ac addysg diogelwch yn y diwydiant twristiaeth antur. Clywsom ddoe ddiwethaf am farwolaethau yn rhaeadr Llanberis yn y gogledd, wrth i oedolion nofio yn y pyllau a mynd i drafferthion. Gyda dyfodiad gweithgareddau mwy eithafol a chyffrous, mae angen i ni sicrhau bod arfer gorau'n cael ei ddiweddaru'n gyson, a bod rheolaeth diogelwch yn cael ei adolygu, i fod yn sicr bod diwydiant twristiaeth Cymru yn helpu i addysgu pobl leol ac ymwelwyr am y risgiau sy'n bodoli yng nghefn gwlad ac arfordir garw Cymru.

14:34 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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The Deputy Minister can update on the regulations that we have any influence on in terms of safety in tourism. I thank Janet Haworth and, obviously, our sympathies go to the families of those two young men who tragically lost their lives.

Gall y Dirprwy Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y rheoliadau y mae gennym unrhyw ddylanwad drostynt o ran diogelwch mewn twristiaeth. Diolchaf i Janet Haworth ac, yn amlwg, mae ein cydymdeimlad yn mynd i deuluoedd y ddau ŵr ifanc a gollodd eu bywydau'n drasig.

14:34

3. Datganiad: Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr

3. Statement: Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board

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Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

We now move to item 3, which is a statement by the Minister for Health and Social Services on Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board. Mark Drakeford.

Symudwn yn awr at eitem 3, sef datganiad gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr. Mark Drakeford.

14:35 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol / The Minister for Health and Social Services

Diolch, Lywydd. The statement I make to the Assembly this afternoon starts from the position I set out in this Chamber last week, when I explained to Members that I had asked the chief executive of NHS Wales to arrange an urgent meeting of the Welsh Government, the Wales Audit Office, and Healthcare Inspectorate Wales to review Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board's escalation status. That meeting was held yesterday, and the tripartite partners advised me that the health board had not made sufficient progress in addressing outstanding concerns about governance, leadership and progress. I accepted their advice and, as a result, took the decision that the health board should be placed in special measures.

Diolch, Lywydd. Mae'r datganiad yr wyf yn ei wneud i'r Cynulliad y prynhawn yma yn cychwyn o'r safbwynt a nodais yn y Siambr hon yr wythnos diwethaf, pryd yr eglurais i'r Aelodau fy mod wedi gofyn i brif weithredwr GIG Cymru drefnu cyfarfod brys rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru, Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, ac Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru i adolygu statws uwchgyfeirio Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr. Cynhaliwyd y cyfarfod hwnnw ddoe, a dywedodd y tri phartner wrthyf nad oedd y bwrdd iechyd wedi gwneud cynnydd digonol i dawelu pryderon sy'n dal i fodoli am lywodraethu, arweinyddiaeth a chynnydd. Derbyniais eu cyngor ac, o ganlyniad, penderfynais y dylai'r bwrdd iechyd gael ei roi yn y categori mesurau arbennig.

As I also made clear last week, this has all been done, as it should be, by following the processes we have set out in Wales, through which these important matters are to be resolved. Special measures are only instituted in response to serious concerns; it is not a routine response, and reflects the conclusion of the tripartite meeting that the health board has not established confidence or assurance in its response to and the handling of a range of areas. Once the decision was made, I issued a written statement to Assembly Members, and informed the chair of the board of my decision. Llywydd, it's now less than 24 hours since that decision was taken, but I will set out for the Assembly some further detail on the form that special measures will take. Legally, I have powers to act under sections 26 and 27 of the Health Act 2006.

Fel yr eglurais yr wythnos diwethaf hefyd, gwnaethpwyd hyn i gyd, fel y dylai gael ei wneud, drwy ddilyn y prosesau yr ydym wedi'u hamlinellu yng Nghymru ar gyfer datrys y materion pwysig hyn. Dim ond mewn ymateb i bryderon difrifol y caiff mesurau arbennig eu defnyddio; nid yw'n ymateb arferol, ac mae'n adlewyrchu casgliad y cyfarfod rhwng y tri sefydliad nad yw'r bwrdd iechyd wedi sefydlu hyder na sicrwydd wrth ymateb i ystod o feysydd ac ymdrin â hwy. Ar ôl i'r penderfyniad gael ei wneud, cyhoeddais ddatganiad ysgrifenedig i Aelodau'r Cynulliad, a dywedais wrth gadeirydd y bwrdd beth oedd fy mhenderfyniad. Lywydd, mae'n awr yn llai na 24 awr ers y gwnaethpwyd y penderfyniad hwnnw, ond nodaf rai manylion pellach i'r Cynulliad ar ffurf y mesurau arbennig a ddefnyddir. Yn gyfreithiol, mae gennyf bwerau i weithredu o dan adrannau 26 a 27 Deddf Iechyd 2006.

First of all, let me deal with executive leadership. The health board has this morning confirmed that it has taken the decision to suspend its chief executive, with immediate effect, following the move to special measures. I can inform the Assembly today that I have asked Simon Dean, deputy chief executive of the Welsh NHS, and chief executive of the Velindre NHS Trust, to assume the responsibilities of accountable officer at Betsi Cadwaladr university health board, and to do so immediately. His appointment will provide immediate stability and ensure the board has a clear and authoritative source of advice and guidance in discharging its responsibilities. I am very grateful to Mr Dean for being willing to take on this work. He will oversee the arrangements required to provide health services in north Wales with long-term leadership.

Yn gyntaf oll, dewch imi ymdrin ag arweinyddiaeth weithredol. Mae'r bwrdd iechyd wedi cadarnhau y bore yma ei fod wedi penderfynu gwahardd ei brif weithredwr, a hynny ar unwaith, yn dilyn y symudiad i fesurau arbennig. Gallaf roi gwybod i'r Cynulliad heddiw fy mod wedi gofyn i Simon Dean, dirprwy brif weithredwr y GIG yng Nghymru, a phrif weithredwr Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Felindre, gymryd cyfrifoldebau swyddog atebol ym mwrdd iechyd prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr, a gwneud hynny ar unwaith. Bydd ei benodiad yn rhoi sefydlogrwydd ar unwaith ac yn sicrhau bod gan y bwrdd ffynhonnell glir ac awdurdodol o gyngor ac arweiniad wrth gyflawni ei gyfrifoldebau. Rwy'n ddiolchgar iawn i Mr Dean am fod yn barod i ymgymryd â'r gwaith hwn. Bydd yn goruchwylio'r trefniadau sydd eu hangen i ddarparu gwasanaethau iechyd yn y gogledd gydag arweinyddiaeth hirdymor.

Llywydd, I now set out a number of core areas in which tangible improvement must be demonstrated as part of the special measures regime. I begin with governance, leadership and oversight of the organisation as a whole. Governance and assurance actions highlighted in reports by the Wales Audit Office and Healthcare Inspectorate Wales, and in a review carried out by Ann Lloyd, must be implemented. A second key issue concerns mental health services. The mental health plan for north Wales must also be implemented, including improvements identified by the Royal College of Psychiatrists, HIW, by Margaret Flynn, and, of course, in the Tawel Fan report.

Lywydd, rwyf nawr am nodi nifer o feysydd craidd lle mae'n rhaid dangos gwelliant pendant yn rhan o'r gyfundrefn mesurau arbennig. Dechreuaf gyda llywodraethu, arweinyddiaeth a goruchwyliaeth y sefydliad yn ei gyfanrwydd. Mae'n rhaid cymryd y camau gweithredu llywodraethu a sicrwydd a amlygwyd mewn adroddiadau gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ac Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru, ac mewn adolygiad a gynhaliwyd gan Ann Lloyd. Mae ail fater allweddol yn ymwneud â gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl. Mae'n rhaid rhoi cynllun iechyd meddwl y gogledd ar waith hefyd, gan gynnwys gwelliannau a nodwyd gan Goleg Brenhinol y Seiciatryddion, gan AGIC, gan Margaret Flynn, ac, wrth gwrs, yn yr adroddiad Tawel Fan.

A third priority concerns maternity services at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd. The outstanding question about the future of consultant-led maternity services at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd must be resolved, acknowledging the ongoing quality, safety and service sustainability issues, and plans must be brought forward for implementation of the decision to place the sub-regional neonatal intensive care centre at the Ysbyty Glan Clwyd site. On a fourth matter—GP and primary care services, including out-of-hours services—the health board must respond to the out-of-hours review, and related concerns, which it itself has commissioned. Llywydd, the fifth and final priority I have identified rests on reconnecting the public with the board, and the board regaining the public's confidence. The board must undertake and oversee a listening exercise to establish a different approach to public engagement. It needs to do that rapidly and it needs to listen to what it is told by its local population rather than informing them of the board's point of view and its already-formed intentions.

Mae trydedd blaenoriaeth yn ymwneud â gwasanaethau mamolaeth yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd. Mae'n rhaid cael ateb i'r cwestiwn nad yw wedi'i ateb hyd yn hyn ynghylch dyfodol gwasanaethau mamolaeth dan arweiniad meddygon ymgynghorol yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, gan gydnabod y materion parhaus ynglŷn ag ansawdd, diogelwch a chynaliadwyedd y gwasanaeth, ac mae'n rhaid cyflwyno cynlluniau i weithredu'r penderfyniad i osod y ganolfan is-ranbarthol ar gyfer gofal dwys i'r newydd-anedig ar safle Ysbyty Glan Clwyd. Ar bedwerydd mater—gwasanaethau meddyg teulu a gofal sylfaenol, gan gynnwys gwasanaethau y tu allan i oriau—mae'n rhaid i'r bwrdd iechyd ymateb i'r adolygiad o wasanaethau y tu allan i oriau, a'r pryderon cysylltiedig, a gomisiynwyd ganddo ef ei hun. Lywydd, mae'r bumed flaenoriaeth, a'r olaf, yr wyf wedi'i nodi yn dibynnu ar ailgysylltu'r cyhoedd â'r bwrdd, ac ar i'r bwrdd adennill hyder y cyhoedd. Mae'n rhaid i'r bwrdd gynnal a goruchwylio ymarfer gwrando i sefydlu dull gwahanol o ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd. Mae angen iddo wneud hynny'n gyflym ac mae angen iddo wrando ar yr hyn y mae'r boblogaeth leol yn ei ddweud wrtho yn hytrach na'u hysbysu o safbwynt y bwrdd a'r bwriadau sydd ganddo eisoes.

Llywydd, I can also set out this afternoon my intention to ensure the board will be assisted by a set of key individuals who will provide expert advice to Betsi Cadwaladr as a required part of special measures. Dr Chris Jones, chair of Cwm Taf university health board, will provide advice and support in relation to GP and primary care services, including out-of-hours services. Peter Meredith-Smith, currently chairing the Board of Community Health Councils in Wales, and associate director of the Royal College of Nursing in Wales, will provide the board with new expertise in mental health nursing. I am grateful to the RCN for its agreement to release Peter to take up this role.

Lywydd, a gaf fi hefyd nodi y prynhawn yma fy mwriad i sicrhau y caiff y bwrdd gymorth gan nifer o unigolion allweddol a fydd yn rhoi cyngor arbenigol i Betsi Cadwaladr fel rhan ofynnol o'r mesurau arbennig. Bydd Dr Chris Jones, cadeirydd bwrdd iechyd prifysgol Cwm Taf, yn rhoi cyngor a chymorth ynglŷn â gwasanaethau meddyg teulu a gofal sylfaenol, gan gynnwys gwasanaethau y tu allan i oriau. Bydd Peter Meredith-Smith, cadeirydd y Bwrdd Cynghorau Iechyd Cymuned yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd, a chyfarwyddwr cysylltiol y Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol yng Nghymru, yn darparu arbenigedd newydd mewn nyrsio iechyd meddwl i'r bwrdd. Rwy'n ddiolchgar i'r Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol am gytuno i ryddhau Peter i wneud y gwaith hwn.

The mental health 1000 Lives team will also work alongside him to ensure that there are sustainable improvements both in the culture of care and in mental health services in north Wales. As far as governance and accountability are concerned, Ann Lloyd, former chief executive of NHS Wales, will return to provide new support in relation to those matters. Mrs Lloyd's report on governance at the board provided material evidence at the tripartite group's discussions yesterday. As part of the special measures package, therefore, that report will be placed in the public domain today. Ministerial oversight of the special measures arrangements will be led by the Deputy Minister for Health.

Bydd y tîm iechyd meddwl 1000 o Fywydau hefyd yn gweithio ochr yn ochr ag ef i sicrhau y gwneir gwelliannau cynaliadwy yn niwylliant gofal ac yn y gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn y gogledd. Cyn belled ag y mae llywodraethu ac atebolrwydd yn y cwestiwn, bydd Ann Lloyd, cyn-brif weithredwr GIG Cymru, yn dychwelyd i roi cymorth newydd ynglŷn â'r materion hynny. Ddoe, darparodd adroddiad Mrs Lloyd ar lywodraethu yn y bwrdd dystiolaeth berthnasol i drafodaethau'r grŵp tri sefydliad. Yn rhan o'r pecyn mesurau arbennig, felly, caiff yr adroddiad hwnnw ei wneud yn gyhoeddus heddiw. Caiff goruchwyliaeth weinidogol o'r trefniadau mesurau arbennig ei harwain gan y Dirprwy Weinidog Iechyd.

Given the seriousness and exceptional nature of the special measures, these arrangements will be monitored closely and reviewed early to ensure progress. A formal review, involving Welsh Government officials, Healthcare Inspectorate Wales and the Wales Audit Office, will take place in four months' time.

O ystyried difrifoldeb a natur eithriadol y mesurau arbennig, caiff y trefniadau hyn eu monitro'n agos a'u hadolygu'n gynnar i sicrhau cynnydd. Cynhelir adolygiad ffurfiol, gan gynnwys swyddogion Llywodraeth Cymru, Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru a Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, ymhen pedwar mis.

As Members here will be aware, these are challenging times for the health service in north Wales, but we must not lose sight of the fact that, every day, more than half a million people receive some of the highest quality care in Wales, provided in that part of our nation. The measures I have announced today will stabilise and strengthen the administration of health services in north Wales so that its local population can have confidence that these services will be there for them in the way they need in the future.

Fel y bydd yr Aelodau sydd yma yn gwybod, mae hwn yn gyfnod heriol i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn y gogledd, ond mae'n rhaid inni beidio ag anghofio’r ffaith bod, bob dydd, dros hanner miliwn o bobl yn cael gofal o'r safon uchaf yng Nghymru, wedi’i ddarparu yn y rhan honno o'n cenedl. Bydd y mesurau a gyhoeddais heddiw yn sefydlogi ac yn cryfhau gweinyddiaeth gwasanaethau iechyd yn y gogledd fel y gall y boblogaeth leol fod yn hyderus y bydd y gwasanaethau hyn yno ar eu cyfer fel y mae eu hangen arnynt yn y dyfodol.

14:43

Darren Millar Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Minister, for your statement. These special measures are, of course, long overdue. This has been a dysfunctional health board now for a number of years, and it has been quite clear to many people in north Wales and beyond that the board needs help desperately to address the challenges that it faces, particularly in terms of the failures in governance and leadership that were identified over two years ago now, by the healthcare inspectorate and the Wales Audit Office. If there’s one matter of regret, Minister, that I hope you will have today, it’s that you didn’t step in sooner to address the failures at the Betsi Cadwaladr board. I note the departure of—or the suspension of—the chief executive officer, Trevor Purt, but many people will be questioning why on earth there haven’t been more departures from this health board today, particularly among the senior executive team and those board members who were around at the time when the failures in governance were first identified. I think there are many more people who need to depart that organisation, and the sooner they go, the better.

Diolch, Weinidog, am eich datganiad. Wrth gwrs, mae’n hen bryd i gymryd y mesurau arbennig hyn. Mae’r bwrdd iechyd hwn wedi bod yn gamweithredol ers nifer o flynyddoedd erbyn hyn, ac mae wedi bod yn eithaf amlwg i lawer o bobl yn y gogledd a thu hwnt bod angen cymorth yn daer ar y bwrdd i ateb yr heriau sy'n ei wynebu, yn enwedig o ran y methiannau llywodraethu ac arweinyddiaeth a nodwyd dros ddwy flynedd yn ôl erbyn hyn, gan yr arolygiaeth gofal iechyd a Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru. Os oes un peth yr wyf yn gobeithio y byddwch yn edifarhau amdano heddiw, Weinidog, hwnnw yw na wnaethoch gamu i mewn yn gynharach i ymdrin â'r methiannau ym mwrdd Betsi Cadwaladr. Nodaf ymadawiad —neu waharddiad—y prif swyddog gweithredol, Trevor Purt, ond bydd llawer o bobl yn cwestiynu pam ar y ddaear nad oes llawer mwy o bobl wedi ymadael â’r bwrdd iechyd hwn heddiw, yn enwedig o blith yr uwch dîm gweithredol a'r aelodau bwrdd hynny a oedd o gwmpas pan nodwyd y methiannau llywodraethu gyntaf. Rwy'n meddwl bod angen i lawer mwy o bobl adael y sefydliad hwnnw, a gorau po gyntaf y byddant yn mynd.

You have made reference, Minister, to the Ann Lloyd report, and I’m grateful for the fact that you are putting that into the public domain today. I do however want to ask this question of you, Minister: that report was something that was commissioned by the health board as a result of the intervention of the Welsh Government last November. It was described to the Public Accounts Committee that Ann Lloyd’s review was part of an urgent package of urgent intervention at the board at that time, and yet it has taken all of these months to secure the result of her diagnosis of the problems at the board, with very little action to date to resolve the outstanding matters, which we all knew were hanging around, in terms of the governance failures in the organisation.

Rydych wedi cyfeirio, Weinidog, at adroddiad Ann Lloyd, ac rwy'n ddiolchgar am y ffaith eich bod yn ei wneud yn gyhoeddus heddiw. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn ofyn y cwestiwn hwn ichi, Weinidog: roedd yr adroddiad hwnnw’n rhywbeth a gomisiynwyd gan y bwrdd iechyd o ganlyniad i ymyrraeth Llywodraeth Cymru fis Tachwedd diwethaf. Cafodd adolygiad Ann Lloyd ei ddisgrifio i'r Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus fel bod yn rhan o becyn brys o ymyrraeth frys ar y bwrdd ar y pryd, ac eto mae wedi cymryd yr holl fisoedd hyn i sicrhau canlyniad ei diagnosis o’r problemau yn y bwrdd, ac ychydig iawn sydd wedi’i wneud hyd yma i ddatrys y materion sydd angen sylw, yr oeddem i gyd yn gwybod eu bod yn bodoli, o ran y methiannau llywodraethu yn y sefydliad.

I’m surprised also—you listed a number of people and organisations that had contributed to highlighting the ongoing problems at this board—that you failed to recognise the role of the National Assembly’s Public Accounts Committee, which, of course, has itself undertaken a piece of work on the governance arrangements at the Betsi Cadwaladr health board and made a number of recommendations, many of which have yet to be fully implemented by the board itself.

Rwy'n synnu hefyd—fe wnaethoch restru nifer o bobl a sefydliadau a oedd wedi cyfrannu at dynnu sylw at y problemau parhaus yn y bwrdd hwn—eich bod wedi methu â chydnabod gwaith Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, sydd, wrth gwrs, ei hun wedi ymgymryd â darn o waith ar y trefniadau llywodraethu ym mwrdd iechyd Betsi Cadwaladr a gwneud nifer o argymhellion, a llawer ohonynt yn dal heb eu rhoi ar waith yn llawn gan y bwrdd ei hun.

I was pleased to see reference to the maternity services issue at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, and the need to move on with the establishment of the sub-regional neonatal intensive care centre. Many people are concerned that that project has been jeopardised by the way in which the board has handled—or mishandled, rather—the whole reorganisation of its women's clinical services in north Wales. I think that the sooner that that matter is resolved, the better. Perhaps you can tell us what the Welsh Government's latest thinking on whether the consultant-led services should remain at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd actually is in responding to some of these questions.

Roeddwn yn falch eich bod wedi cyfeirio at fater gwasanaethau mamolaeth yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, a'r angen i fwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith o sefydlu canolfan is-ranbarthol ar gyfer gofal dwys i'r newydd-anedig. Mae llawer o bobl yn pryderu bod y prosiect hwnnw wedi cael ei beryglu gan y ffordd y mae'r bwrdd wedi trin—neu gam-drin, yn hytrach—yr holl broses o ad-drefnu ei wasanaethau clinigol i fenywod yn y gogledd. Gorau po gyntaf i'r mater hwnnw gael ei ddatrys yn fy marn i. Efallai y gallwch ddweud wrthym beth yw syniadau diweddaraf Llywodraeth Cymru mewn gwirionedd ynghylch pa un a ddylai'r gwasanaethau dan arweiniad ymgynghorwyr barhau yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd wrth ymateb i rai o'r cwestiynau hyn.

You also made reference, of course, to the GP out-of-hours services, and I think, frankly, Minister, there are questions that need to be raised about the role of the Welsh Government in its oversight of health boards, given that information was flowing back, on a weekly basis, to the Welsh Government from the health board, which demonstrated that it was failing to meet every single standard that the Welsh Government sets for it, in terms of its GP out-of-hours services, and yet you, as a Minister, your Deputy Minister, and the chief executive of NHS Wales failed to take any action to demand of that board improvement in its GP out-of-hours services. Perhaps you can tell us today why you didn't take any action or expect an improvement in those services sooner, before the report that the health board commissioned became available as a result of a leak to the media.

Gwnaethoch hefyd gyfeirio, wrth gwrs, at y gwasanaethau meddyg teulu y tu allan i oriau, ac rwy'n meddwl, a dweud y gwir, Weinidog, bod angen gofyn cwestiynau am swyddogaeth Llywodraeth Cymru o oruchwylio byrddau iechyd, o gofio bod gwybodaeth yn llifo'n ôl, yn wythnosol, i Lywodraeth Cymru o'r bwrdd iechyd, a oedd yn dangos ei fod yn methu â chyflawni pob un safon a osodwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar ei gyfer, o ran gwasanaethau meddygon teulu y tu allan i oriau, ac eto gwnaethoch chi, fel Gweinidog, eich Dirprwy Weinidog, a phrif weithredwr GIG Cymru â chymryd unrhyw gamau i fynnu bod y bwrdd hwnnw'n gwella ei wasanaethau meddyg teulu y tu allan i oriau. Efallai y gallwch ddweud wrthym heddiw pam na wnaethoch chi gymryd unrhyw gamau na disgwyl gwelliant yn y gwasanaethau hynny'n gynharach, cyn i'r adroddiad a gomisiynodd y bwrdd iechyd ddod ar gael o ganlyniad i ollwng gwybodaeth i'r cyfryngau.

Also, Minister, you've made reference to the need for the health board to undertake a further public engagement exercise and to improve its public communication and engagement. I think you said it needs to undertake a 'listening exercise'. Well, I tell you, Minister: you need to undertake a bit more of a listening exercise, too, because people in north Wales have been demanding action on this front for a long, long time, and, until today, we have not seen the sort of determined action that people in north Wales expect. You made reference to the fact that there will be a formal review in four months. I welcome that commitment today, and I very much hope that the outcome of that formal review, particularly if it's a report, will be published in the public domain so that Assembly Members here can continue to hold the board to account, and the Welsh Government to account, for their actions and the commitments that are being given. However, I would request, Minister, in the meantime between now and that four-month period, for monthly updates to be provided to Assembly Members on the improvements that are hopefully going to be made as a result of these interventions. We cannot afford to wait four months for the situation on maternity services to be resolved, for the risks associated with GP out-of-hours services to be addressed, or for some of the very important governance changes and improvements to be made in north Wales. Until we see the sort of pace that is required, I don't think that the staff, the patients or the wider public in north Wales will have the confidence that these matters are, ultimately, going to be resolved.

Hefyd, Weinidog, rydych wedi cyfeirio at y ffaith bod angen i'r bwrdd iechyd ymgymryd ag ymarfer ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd arall a chyfathrebu ac ymgysylltu yn well â'r cyhoedd. Rwy'n credu eich bod wedi dweud bod angen iddo gynnal 'ymarfer gwrando'. Wel, mi ddywedaf i wrthych, Weinidog: mae angen i chi gynnal ychydig mwy o ymarfer gwrando, hefyd, oherwydd mae pobl yn y gogledd wedi bod yn galw am weithredu yn y maes hwn ers amser maith iawn, a, tan heddiw, nid ydym wedi gweld y math o gamau penderfynol y mae pobl y gogledd yn eu disgwyl. Gwnaethoch gyfeirio at y ffaith y bydd adolygiad ffurfiol yn digwydd mewn pedwar mis. Rwy'n croesawu'r ymrwymiad hwnnw heddiw, ac rwy'n gobeithio'n fawr iawn y caiff canlyniad yr adolygiad ffurfiol, yn enwedig os mai adroddiad ydyw, ei wneud yn gyhoeddus fel y gall Aelodau'r Cynulliad yma barhau i ddwyn y bwrdd i gyfrif, a dwyn Llywodraeth Cymru i gyfrif, am eu gweithredoedd a'r ymrwymiadau sy'n cael eu rhoi. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn ofyn, Weinidog, yn y cyfamser rhwng nawr a'r cyfnod hwnnw o bedwar mis, i Aelodau'r Cynulliad gael diweddariadau misol ar y gwelliannau a fydd, gobeithio, yn cael eu gwneud o ganlyniad i'r ymyraethau hyn. Ni allwn fforddio aros pedwar mis i ddatrys sefyllfa gwasanaethau mamolaeth, i unioni'r risgiau sy'n gysylltiedig â gwasanaethau meddygon teulu y tu allan i oriau, nac i wneud rhai o'r newidiadau a gwelliannau llywodraethu pwysig iawn yn y gogledd. Hyd nes y byddwn yn gweld y math o gyflymder sydd ei angen, nid wyf yn credu y bydd y staff, y cleifion na'r cyhoedd ehangach yn y gogledd yn hyderus y caiff y materion hyn eu datrys yn y pen draw.

You made reference, also, Minister, to the need to improve mental health services. We were all appalled to read the Ockenden report into the situation on Tawel Fan. That, clearly, needs lots of work to address some of the shortcomings in mental health services in north Wales. I wonder whether you can confirm today whether Donna Ockenden will lead the work to implement the recommendations in her report, so that the patients and the families of patients on Tawel Fan can have the confidence that the changes that are necessary to deliver the improvements in patient care in mental health services in north Wales will actually be realised.

Cyfeiriasoch, hefyd, Weinidog, at yr angen i wella gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl. Roeddem i gyd yn arswydo wrth ddarllen adroddiad Ockenden ynglŷn â sefyllfa Tawel Fan. Yn amlwg, mae angen llawer o waith ar hynny i ymdrin â rhai o ddiffygion y gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn y gogledd. Tybed a allwch chi gadarnhau heddiw pa un a fydd Donna Ockenden yn arwain y gwaith o weithredu'r argymhellion sydd yn ei hadroddiad, er mwyn i'r cleifion a theuluoedd y cleifion ar Tawel Fan allu bod yn ffyddiog y bydd y newidiadau sydd eu hangen i gyflawni'r gwelliannau mewn gofal i gleifion yn y gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn y gogledd yn cael eu gwireddu mewn gwirionedd?

14:49

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

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Well, Llywydd, I've made a statement this afternoon on special measures at Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board. I listened carefully to what the Member had to say to hear any questions that he had to ask me about the statement that I have made. I think I heard two during the time that he spoke, but I'll answer three of his questions, because I'll just reconfirm this afternoon, as I did last week, that the continued involvement of Donna Ockenden in resolving the Tawel Fan report is something that will take place.

Wel, Lywydd, rwyf wedi gwneud datganiad y prynhawn yma am fesurau arbennig ym Mwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr. Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar yr hyn yr oedd gan yr Aelod i'w ddweud er mwyn clywed unrhyw gwestiynau a oedd ganddo i'w gofyn imi am y datganiad a wneuthum. Rwy'n meddwl fy mod wedi clywed dau yn ystod y cyfnod y bu'n siarad, ond atebaf dri o'i gwestiynau, oherwydd rwyf am ail-gadarnhau y prynhawn yma, fel y gwneuthum yr wythnos diwethaf, y bydd Donna Ockenden yn parhau i ymwneud â datrys adroddiad Tawel Fan.

Of the two questions that I was asked in relation to the statement I made, one asked me for the Welsh Government's thinking on maternity services at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd and, as the Member very well knows, this is a matter before the law courts and will be resolved, in part, through the hearing that is due to take place before the courts on that matter. Secondly, the only other question I heard on my statement was one to ask me for an update between now and the four-month point, which I mentioned in my statement as a formal review of special measures. I'm happy to give an undertaking that Members will receive a ministerial update on the special measures matter before the end of this Assembly term.

O'r ddau gwestiwn a ofynnwyd imi ynglŷn â'r datganiad a wneuthum, roedd un yn gofyn imi am syniadau Llywodraeth Cymru ar gyfer gwasanaethau mamolaeth yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd ac, fel y mae'r Aelod yn gwybod yn iawn, mae hwn yn fater sydd gerbron y llysoedd barn a chaiff ei ddatrys, yn rhannol, drwy'r gwrandawiad sydd i fod i ddigwydd gerbron y llysoedd ar y mater hwnnw. Yn ail, yr unig gwestiwn arall a glywais am fy natganiad oedd un i ofyn imi am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf rhwng nawr a'r pwynt pedwar mis, a grybwyllais yn fy natganiad fel adolygiad ffurfiol o fesurau arbennig. Rwy'n hapus i roi ymrwymiad y bydd yr Aelodau'n cael diweddariad gweinidogol am fater y mesurau arbennig cyn diwedd y tymor Cynulliad hwn.

14:51

Ann Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Minister, can I welcome your statement, both yesterday's and the detailed statement on special measures today? Perhaps I could start with the very last paragraph that you mentioned, which was to give reassurance to residents in north Wales that, despite the failed leadership of Betsi Cadwaladr local health board, there is still the day-to-day healthcare going on, and some of it very excellent healthcare, in north Wales. People should be reassured by that.

Weinidog, a gaf fi groesawu eich datganiad, datganiad ddoe a'r datganiad manwl am fesurau arbennig heddiw? Efallai y caf ddechrau gyda'r paragraff olaf un y soniasoch amdano, sef rhoi sicrwydd i drigolion y gogledd, er gwaethaf methiannau arweinyddiaeth bwrdd iechyd lleol Betsi Cadwaladr, bod gofal iechyd yn dal i ddigwydd o ddydd i ddydd, a rhywfaint ohono'n ofal iechyd rhagorol iawn, yn y gogledd. Dylai hynny dawelu meddyliau pobl.

I've long called for the chief executive officer to be removed from his post, and his suspension by the board today is something that I welcome. I welcome as well your appointment of Simon Dean and the other people who are now going to assist the board to take the challenges of the leadership forward. Can I just ask you, Minister, to outline to us today how we can reassure the people of north Wales that, throughout this special measures process, they will be listened to effectively? I note you said there's got to be a listening exercise, but that's one thing I think Betsi Cadwaladr has failed on, under whoever has tried to do the PR. They've failed. Can I ask you how we will get that reassurance for the people of north Wales, so that they can learn to grow in confidence under the new arrangements, so that we can all move forward together? I realise that the hard work begins today. I'm up for that challenge. I will work with anybody who can help to provide the very best healthcare services for my constituents.

Rwyf wedi galw ers talwm am symud y prif swyddog gweithredol o'i swydd, ac mae ei wahardd dros dro gan y bwrdd heddiw'n rhywbeth yr wyf yn ei groesawu. Rwyf hefyd yn croesawu eich penodiad o Simon Dean a'r bobl eraill sydd bellach yn mynd i gynorthwyo'r bwrdd i fwrw ymlaen â heriau'r arweinyddiaeth. A gaf fi ofyn ichi, Weinidog, amlinellu inni heddiw sut y gallwn dawelu meddyliau pobl y gogledd y byddant, drwy gydol y broses mesurau arbennig hon, yn cael gwrandawiad effeithiol? Sylwaf eich bod yn dweud bod yn rhaid cynnal ymarfer gwrando, ond mae hynny'n un peth yr wyf yn meddwl bod Betsi Cadwaladr wedi methu arno, o dan pwy bynnag sydd wedi ceisio gwneud y cysylltiadau cyhoeddus. Maen nhw wedi methu. A gaf fi ofyn ichi sut y gallwn roi'r sicrwydd hwnnw i bobl y gogledd, fel y gallant ddysgu bod yn fwy hyderus yn y trefniadau newydd, er mwyn inni i gyd allu symud ymlaen gyda'n gilydd? Rwy'n deall mai heddiw mae'r gwaith caled yn dechrau. Rwy'n barod am yr her honno. Rwy'n fodlon gweithio gydag unrhyw un a all helpu i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau gofal iechyd gorau un i fy etholwyr.

14:52

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank Ann Jones for those questions. I'll begin by answering her first one and confirm, as she said, that, day in and day out, the residents of north Wales receive some leading services—in the cancer field, in the public health field, and in parts of primary care. One of the things that makes me most anxious about things that have happened recently is the damage that is done to people's confidence in the services that they use and which they need to go on using knowing that they can with confidence in the future.

Diolch i Ann Jones am y cwestiynau yna. Dechreuaf drwy ateb ei chwestiwn cyntaf a chadarnhau, fel y dywedodd, bod trigolion y gogledd, o ddydd i ddydd, yn cael rhai o'r gwasanaethau gorau—ym maes canser, ym maes iechyd y cyhoedd, ac mewn rhannau o ofal sylfaenol. Un o'r pethau sy'n peri'r pryder mwyaf imi am bethau sydd wedi digwydd yn ddiweddar yw'r niwed sy'n cael ei wneud i hyder pobl yn y gwasanaethau y maent yn eu defnyddio ac y mae angen iddynt barhau i'w defnyddio gan wybod y gallant wneud hynny'n hyderus yn y dyfodol.

How does the board repair its relationship with its local population? It is not an easy question, but I am certain that it begins with a genuine attempt to go out and listen to what people are saying. Too often in the past, I think this has been a board that believed that what it had to do was to go out and explain. Of course there's an important role for explanation, but explanation should come after listening, not before it. When I said 'a listening exercise', I mean exactly that: I want the health board, with the new help that it will get, to be out tuning itself carefully to the views of its local population, and making sure that they know that they have a service that wants to be responsive to their circumstances, to their understandings, and to the things that they have to say about the service that they provide. What the health board will learn, I am sure, is that, every single day, people have fantastically positive things to say about the service that they provide in north Wales, just as they will have things that they can learn from, where people are able to help them in identifying those gaps. We will assist the board in making sure that it has the best advice it can in carrying out such an exercise. That will be the first step in repairing the relationship. As Ann Jones has said, it is hard work, and the hard work now begins, but you've got to take that first step, and that's what my statement today has set in motion.

Sut y mae'r bwrdd yn atgyweirio ei berthynas â'i boblogaeth leol? Nid yw'n gwestiwn hawdd, ond rwy'n sicr ei fod yn dechrau gydag ymgais wirioneddol i fynd allan a gwrando ar yr hyn y mae pobl yn ei ddweud. Yn rhy aml yn y gorffennol, rwy'n meddwl bod y bwrdd hwn wedi credu mai'r hyn yr oedd yn rhaid iddo ei wneud oedd mynd allan ac esbonio. Wrth gwrs, mae esbonio'n bwysig, ond dylai eglurhad dod ar ôl gwrando, nid cynt. Pan ddywedais 'ymarfer gwrando', rwy'n golygu yn union hynny: rwyf am i'r bwrdd iechyd, gyda'r cymorth newydd y bydd yn ei gael, fod allan yno'n gwrando'n ofalus ar farn ei boblogaeth leol, ac yn gwneud yn siŵr eu bod yn gwybod bod ganddynt wasanaeth sydd eisiau bod yn ymatebol i'w hamgylchiadau, i'w dealltwriaeth, ac i'r pethau sydd ganddynt i'w dweud am y gwasanaeth y mae'n ei ddarparu. Bydd y bwrdd iechyd yn dysgu, rwy'n siŵr, bod gan bobl, bob dydd, bethau hynod gadarnhaol i'w ddweud am y gwasanaeth a ddarperir ganddynt yn y gogledd, yn union fel y bydd ganddynt bethau y gallant ddysgu oddi wrthynt, lle gall pobl eu helpu i ganfod y bylchau hynny. Byddwn yn cynorthwyo'r bwrdd i wneud yn siŵr bod ganddo'r cyngor gorau y gall ei gael wrth gynnal ymarfer o'r fath. Dyna fydd y cam cyntaf i atgyweirio'r berthynas. Fel y dywedodd Ann Jones, mae'n waith caled, ac mae'r gwaith caled yn dechrau nawr, ond mae'n rhaid ichi gymryd y cam cyntaf hwnnw, a dyna beth mae fy natganiad heddiw wedi ei gychwyn.

14:55 **Llyr Gruffydd** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Diolch, Weinidog, am eich datganiad, a diolch yn wir am gymryd y penderfyniad rŷch wedi ei gymryd o'r diwedd, oherwydd mae yna ambell i flwyddyn ers i nifer o Aelodau o'r Cynulliad yma wneud y gymhariaeth glir sef petai bwrdd iechyd Betsi Cadwaladr yn awdurdod addysg, er enghraifft, mi fuasai wedi bod mewn mesurau arbennig flynyddoedd yn ôl, ond, wrth gwrs, mae wedi cymryd tan nawr i chi ddod i'r casgliad ac i wneud y penderfyniad. Mae'n rhaid dweud bod hynny, i nifer ohonom ni, yn arwydd fod y Llywodraeth yma wedi golchi ei dwylo o'r sefyllfa am rhy hir. Mi oedd dim ond angen gwrando ar un o atebion y Dirprwy Weinidog ychydig wythnosau yn ôl, pan ddywedodd e nad fe oedd prif weithredwr Betsi Cadwaladr ac mai Dirprwy Weinidog iechyd oedd e. Roedd hynny, i nifer ohonom ni, yn awgrymu'n gryf fod y Llywodraeth yma ddim wedi cael 'handle' digon cryf ar y sefyllfa ers yn rhy hir o lawer. Felly, mi ofynnaf i chi yn blwmp ac yn blaen: a ydych chi'n edifaru, Weinidog, na wnaethoch chi gymryd y cam rŷch chi wedi ei gymryd yn gynharach? Mae'n debyg nawr, gan fod y sefyllfa wedi parhau cyhyd, y bydd yn cymryd gymaint yn hirach i ddatrys y problemau sydd gennym yng ngogledd Cymru.

Thank you, Minister, for your statement, and thank you for taking the decision that you have taken at last, because it's been a few years since several Members of this Assembly made the clear comparison that if the Betsi Cadwaladr health board had been an education authority, for example, it would have been in special measures many years ago, but it has taken until now for you to come to that conclusion and to make this decision. I have to say that that is, for many of us, a sign that this Government has washed its hands of the situation for far too long. One needed only to listen to one of the answers of the Deputy Minister a few weeks ago, when he said that he wasn't the chief executive of Betsi Cadwaladr and he was only the Deputy Minister for health. That, for many of us, suggested very strongly that this Government hasn't had a strong enough handle on this situation for far too long. So, I will ask you this outright: do you regret, Minister, that you didn't take the step that you have now decided to take sooner? It seems now that, as the situation has gone on for so long, it will take that much longer to resolve the problems that we have in north Wales.

Bedair blynedd yn ôl, wrth gwrs, mi gyhoeddodd y bwrdd iechyd yn y gogledd 'Healthcare in North Wales is Changing', a'r adeg honno mi anwybyddwyd llawer o'r cyngor clinigol. Mi gaewyd ysbytai cymunedol, mi symudwyd y gwasanaeth gofal dwys i fabanod newydd-anedig i Arrowe Park, mi ganolwyd gwasanaethau ac mi aethpwyd ati i gyflwyno model metropolitan o ddarpariaeth iechyd i ardal sydd, wrth gwrs, yn ei hanfod yn ardal wledig eang â lefelau uchel o boblogaeth hŷn. Y farn ymhlith nifer bryd hynny oedd bod y cwrs a oedd wedi ei osod i'r gwasanaeth yn wallus ac yn anghywir. Ers hynny, mae yna broblemau eraill wedi amlygu eu hunain—nid oes angen imi ddarparu rhestr o'r rheini. Yn gyson dros dair neu bedair blynedd, mae uwch-reolwyr wedi methu yn eu dyletswydd yng ngogledd Cymru. A fyddech chi'n cytuno â mi, Weinidog, fod yna berygl nawr i ni efallai ailadrodd y camgymeriad a wnaethpwyd ddwy flynedd yn ôl pan newidiwyd uwch-swyddogion—yr adeg hynny, y cyn-gadeirydd a'r cyn-brif weithredwr yn gadael eu swyddi—ond heb newid cyfeiriad strategol y bwrdd? Mae newid pobl yn un peth, ond yr hyn sydd ei angen nawr—ac mae profiad wedi dangos i ni, mewn gwirionedd—yw newid cyfeiriad mwy sylfaenol o safbwynt y modd y mae'r bwrdd yn darparu ei wasanaethau.

It was four years ago, of course, that the health board in north Wales published 'Healthcare in North Wales is Changing', and, at that time, much of the clinical advice was ignored. Community hospitals were closed, the neonatal intensive care service was relocated to Arrowe Park, services were centralised, and steps were taken to impose a metropolitan model of healthcare on an area that, of course, is essentially a spacious rural area with a large elderly population. The belief held by many at that point was that the chosen course for the service to follow was flawed and wrong. Since then, other problems have come to light, and there's no need for me to list those. Consistently over three or four years, senior managers have failed in their duties in north Wales. Would you agree with me, Minister, that there is now a risk that we might repeat the error made two years ago, when the senior management team was replaced—the chair and chief executive lost their posts at that time—but with no change to the strategic direction of the board? Changing personnel is one thing, but what's needed now—and experience has shown us this—is a more fundamental change of direction in the way the board delivers its services.

Rydym eisoes wedi clywed am yr angen i nifer o reolwyr eraill ystyried eu sefyllfa, ac rwyf am ofyn i chi, Weinidog: a ydych chi'n rhagweld y bydd nifer o'r rheolwyr yma sydd wedi methu yn eu dyletswyddau yn medru aros yn eu swyddi yn y tymor hirach? Rŷm ni'n gwybod hefyd fod doctoriaid a nyrsys sy'n methu yn eu dyletswydd yn cael eu tynnu oddi ar eu cofrestr proffesiynol, ac yn methu parhau yn eu rôl. Mae Plaid Cymru wedi galw arnoch chi i gyflwyno prawf person addas a phriodol i aelodau byrddau iechyd ac uwch-reolwyr gwasanaethau iechyd. Mae'n argymhelliad a ddaeth o adroddiad Francis yn dilyn sgandal Mid Staffordshire. A gaf i ofyn i chi a ydy hynny nawr yn rhywbeth rŷch chi fel Llywodraeth yn ei ystyried ei gyflwyno?

We've already heard, of course, about the need for many other managers to consider their positions, and I want to ask you, Minister: do you anticipate that many of these managers who have failed in their duties will be able to remain in post for the longer term? We also know that doctors and nurses who fail in their duties are removed from their professional registers and are not allowed to continue in their roles. Plaid Cymru has called on you to introduce a fit-and-proper-person test for members of health boards and senior managers in the health service. It's a recommendation that came from the Francis report following the Mid Staffordshire scandal. May I ask you whether that is now something that you as a Government are considering?

No doubt, years of mismanagement have led to an entrenched culture of dysfunctionality and failure at Betsi Cadwaladr health board, and the King's Fund just this week has published its work on some of the key characteristics that are fundamental to a healthy culture and to ensure that the best possible patient care is provided. It lists as those characteristics: inspiring vision and compelling strategy—well, clearly, that's amiss in north Wales; clear objectives and priorities at every level, which is very questionable I'd say; supportive management and leadership—clearly not the case with so much coming and going; high levels of staff engagement in services—well, the BMA will tell you that they lost confidence years ago; learning and innovation—well, not sufficient, clearly, to attract the level of consultants or GPs that we need in north Wales; and effective team working—another clear failing, with some departments so dysfunctional in terms of staff relations that, actually, it was driving some reconfiguration of services in north Wales. So, on most if not all of these characteristics, Betsi Cadwaladr certainly isn't succeeding. So, how, Minister, after listing your priorities, will you ensure that wider culture—or the collective result, if you like, of some of these changes that we need to see to realise that wider culture of change—which is necessary?

Yn ddiau, mae blynyddoedd o gamreoli wedi arwain at ddiwylliant sefydledig o gamweithredu a methiant ym mwrdd iechyd Betsi Cadwaladr, ac mae Cronfa'r Brenin dim ond yr wythnos yma wedi cyhoeddi ei gwaith ar rai o'r nodweddion allweddol sy'n hanfodol i ddiwylliant iach ac i sicrhau y darperir y gofal gorau posibl i gleifion. Mae'n rhestru fel y nodweddion hynny: gweledigaeth ysbrydoledig a strategaeth gymhellol—wel, yn amlwg, mae hynny ar goll yn y gogledd; amcanion a blaenoriaethau clir ar bob lefel, sy'n amheus iawn ddywedwn i; rheolaeth ac arweinyddiaeth gefnogol—yn amlwg nid yw hynny'n digwydd gyda chymaint o fynd a dod; lefelau uchel o ymgysylltu â staff mewn gwasanaethau—wel, bydd Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yn dweud wrthych eu bod wedi colli hyder flynyddoedd yn ôl; dysgu ac arloesi—wel, dim digon, yn amlwg, i ddenu y nifer o ymgynghorwyr na'r meddygon teulu sydd eu hangen arnom yn y gogledd; a gwaith tîm effeithiol—methiant clir arall, a rhai adrannau mor gamweithredol o ran cysylltiadau staff nes eu bod, mewn gwirionedd, yn sbarduno rhywfaint o ad-drefnu gwasanaethau yn y gogledd. Felly, ar y rhan fwyaf os nad pob un o'r nodweddion hyn, mae'n sicr nad yw Betsi Cadwaladr yn llwyddo. Felly, sut, Weinidog, ar ôl rhestru eich blaenoriaethau, y byddwch chi'n sicrhau'r diwylliant ehangach hwnnw—neu'r canlyniad ar y cyd, os mynnwch chi, o rai o'r newidiadau hyn y mae angen inni eu gweld i wireddu'r diwylliant ehangach hwnnw o newid—sy'n angenrheidiol?

You've mentioned a formal review in four months' time. How long do you think it's actually going to take to allow the board to turn things around, because four months clearly is rather ambitious to turn that ship around? I'd like to hear how much you think could actually be achieved in those four months. Also, what additional resources, other than these key people that you're now placing in supportive roles, will be made available, if any?

Rydych chi wedi sôn am adolygiad ffurfiol ymhen pedwar mis. Pa mor hir yr ydych yn meddwl mewn gwirionedd y gwnaiff ei gymryd i ganiatáu i'r bwrdd wella pethau, oherwydd mae pedwar mis yn amlwg braidd yn uchelgeisiol i unioni pethau? Hoffwn glywed faint , yn eich barn chi, y gellid ei gyflawni mewn gwirionedd yn y pedwar mis hynny. Hefyd, pa adnoddau ychwanegol, ar wahân i'r bobl allweddol hyn yr ydych nawr yn eu rhoi mewn swyddi cefnogol, a fydd ar gael, os o gwbl?

You list your priorities, of course, one of those being the need for Betsi Cadwaladr to regain public confidence. You mentioned the listening exercise, and, of course, the board was about to launch a consultation on future service provision at the end of last month, but clearly that was overtaken by events. And, would you agree with me, Minister, that the reality here is that it isn't just Betsi Cadwaladr health board that needs to regain public confidence; it's actually your own Labour Government that needs to regain the confidence of the people of Wales in your ability to run the health service?

Rydych yn rhestru eich blaenoriaethau, wrth gwrs, ac un o'r rheini yw bod angen i Betsi Cadwaladr adennill hyder y cyhoedd. Soniasoch am yr ymarfer gwrando, ac, wrth gwrs, roedd y bwrdd ar fin lansio ymgynghoriad ar ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau yn y dyfodol ar ddiwedd y mis diwethaf, ond yn amlwg mae'r digwyddiadau hyn wedi atal hynny. Ac, a fyddech chi'n cytuno â mi, Weinidog, mai'r gwirionedd yma yw nad dim ond bwrdd iechyd Betsi Cadwaladr sydd ag angen adennill hyder y cyhoedd, a bod angen, mewn gwirionedd, i'ch Llywodraeth Lafur chi eich hun adennill hyder pobl Cymru yn eich gallu i redeg y gwasanaeth iechyd?

15:00

Mark Drakeford [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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He was doing quite well, Llywydd, for a while. Llywydd, let me try—[Interruption.]

Roedd yn gwneud yn eithaf da, Lywydd, am gyfnod. Lywydd, gadewch imi geisio—[Torri ar draws.]

15:00

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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Excuse me. Sorry, if you want a conversation—Carl Sargeant, Elin Jones—if you want a conversation, you can have it outside. Minister.

Esgusodwch fi. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, os ydych eisiau cael sgwrs—Carl Sargeant, Elin Jones—os ydych chi eisiau cael sgwrs, ewch i wneud hynny y tu allan. Weinidog.

15:00 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Llywydd, let me try and respond to the serious points that the Member has made. Let me deal first of all with this issue of timing that he began with, and I ought, in my reply to Darren Millar, to have acknowledged the part that the Public Accounts Committee has played in all of this, and in particular the work that they prompted to develop a properly agreed escalation and intervention protocol for Wales. Now, that protocol was agreed in March 2014. By November 2014, Betsi Cadwaladr was the only health board in Wales that had ever been elevated to the third level of intervention. Six months later, it's now in special measures. Any idea that this health board has somehow been left on the back burner, with no interest being taken in it, and no action being taken to attend to the emerging concerns is plainly absurd, and not in any way borne out by the facts. I think you'll not find an organisation in the United Kingdom that has moved more rapidly through the levels of intervention than this health board has and arrived at the position it is in today.

Lywydd, gadewch imi geisio ymateb i'r pwyntiau pwysig y mae'r Aelod wedi eu gwneud. Gadewch imi sôn yn gyntaf oll am y mater amseru y dechreuodd ag ef, a dylwn, yn fy ateb i Darren Millar, fod wedi cydnabod y rhan y mae'r Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus wedi'i chwarae yn hyn i gyd, ac yn enwedig y gwaith y gwnaethant ei annog i ddatblygu protocol uwchgyfeirio ac ymyrraeth y cytunwyd arno'n briodol i Gymru. Nawr, cytunwyd ar y protocol hwnnw ym mis Mawrth 2014. Erbyn mis Tachwedd 2014, Betsi Cadwaladr oedd yr unig fwrdd iechyd yng Nghymru a oedd erioed wedi cael ei ddyrchafu i'r drydedd lefel o ymyrraeth. Chwe mis yn ddiweddarach, mae'n awr mewn mesurau arbennig. Mae unrhyw syniad bod y bwrdd iechyd hwn rywsut wedi cael ei adael o'r neilltu, a neb wedi cymryd unrhyw ddiddordeb ynddo, ac nad oes camau wedi'u cymryd i roi sylw i'r pryderon sy'n dod i'r amlwg yn amlwg yn hurt, ac nid yw'r ffeithiau'n cadarnhau hynny mewn unrhyw ffordd. Nid wyf yn meddwl y gallwch ddod o hyd i unrhyw sefydliad yn y Deyrnas Unedig sydd wedi symud yn gyflymach drwy'r lefelau ymyrraeth nag a wnaeth y bwrdd iechyd hwn i gyrraedd y sefyllfa y mae ynddi heddiw.

However, the important point that was made was about the distinction between individuals on the one hand, and strategic direction and culture on the other. There, I agree very much with what the Member said. Maybe he didn't hear me last week say, in answer to Elin Jones, that the fit and proper person test was an idea that I was very prepared to consider, and that I would make sure that it was included in the Green Paper that I will publish before the end of this summer term. Llywydd, I've taken steps in the week that has passed to make sure that that is indeed now included in that Green Paper. So, we're very happy to look at that idea properly and seriously.

Fodd bynnag, roedd y pwynt pwysig a wnaethpwyd yn ymwneud â'r gwahaniaeth rhwng unigolion ar y naill law, a chyfeiriad strategol a diwylliant ar y llall. Yn hynny o beth, rwy'n cytuno'n llwyr â'r hyn a ddywedodd yr Aelod. Efallai na wnaeth fy nghlywed yr wythnos diwethaf yn dweud, wrth ateb Elin Jones, bod y prawf person addas a phriodol yn syniad yr oeddwn yn barod iawn i'w ystyried, ac y byddwn yn gwneud yn siŵr ei fod wedi'i gynnwys yn y Papur Gwyrdd y byddaf yn ei gyhoeddi cyn diwedd tymor yr haf hwn. Lywydd, rwyf wedi cymryd camau yn ystod yr wythnos sydd wedi mynd heibio i wneud yn siŵr bod hynny mewn gwirionedd bellach wedi'i gynnwys yn y Papur Gwyrdd. Felly, rydym yn hapus iawn i edrych ar y syniad hwnnw yn briodol ac o ddifrif.

However, changing the culture of an organisation, making sure it has a sense of strategic direction—that's why I have been keen this afternoon to identify a set of key priorities for this special measures period to give real focus to the board and the assistance we will provide it, to make sure that it gets to grips with some of those fundamental strategic issues. When it comes to culture, everything I've said this afternoon about needing to be a listening organisation, to be an organisation that works hard to secure the confidence of its staff and its population, all of those are to do with a changing culture that will sustain the organisation into the future. The King's Fund, in earlier publications, Llywydd, does say as well, as far as culture is concerned, that any organisation that is attempting to recover from a difficult period in its history needs the support of those people in it area who are influential and who can provide a sense of confidence to its local population. Politicians have a part to play in that as well.

Fodd bynnag, newid diwylliant sefydliad, a gwneud yn siŵr bod ganddo gyfeiriad strategol—dyna pam yr wyf wedi bod yn awyddus y prynhawn yma i nodi cyfres o flaenoriaethau allweddol ar gyfer y cyfnod mesurau arbennig hwn i ganolbwyntio mewn gwirionedd ar y bwrdd a'r cymorth y byddwn yn ei ddarparu iddo, i wneud yn siŵr ei fod yn mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion strategol sylfaenol hynny. O ran diwylliant, mae popeth yr wyf wedi'i ddweud y prynhawn yma yn ymwneud â'r angen i fod yn sefydliad sy'n gwrando, i fod yn sefydliad sy'n gweithio'n galed i sicrhau hyder ei staff a'i boblogaeth, ac mae'r rheini i gyd yn ymwneud â newid diwylliant er mwyn cynnal y sefydliad yn y dyfodol. Mae Cronfa'r Brenin, mewn cyhoeddiadau cynharach, Lywydd, yn dweud hefyd, cyn belled ag y mae diwylliant dan sylw, bod unrhyw sefydliad sy'n ceisio gwella ar ôl cyfnod anodd yn ei hanes angen cefnogaeth y bobl hynny yn ei ardal sy'n ddylanwadol ac sy'n gallu darparu ymdeimlad o hyder i'w boblogaeth leol. Mae gan wleidyddion ran i'w chwarae yn hynny hefyd.

15:04 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Weinidog, rwy’n siŵr bod pob un ohonom ni, fel gwleidyddion yn y gogledd, yn barod i dderbyn y cyfrifoldeb yna, ond mae’n rhaid i mi ddweud nad jest cyfnod anodd sydd gennym ni yma, ond hanes anodd o ran y bwrdd iechyd. Mae’r holl bethau rydym ni wedi sôn amdanyn nhw y prynhawn yma, yn glir, wedi bod yna ers y cychwyn cyntaf. Mae’n rhaid i mi ddweud nad yw hyn i lawr i un person. Mae yna ddiwylliant yn y bwrdd iechyd sydd wedi creu’r problemau yma, ac nid yw’r diwylliant yna wedi newid dros gyfnod o ddwy neu dair blynedd, er ein bod ni wedi bod yn y fan hon o’r blaen. Mae sôn wedi bod bod y diwylliant yn newid a’u bod nhw’n barod i wrando. Dyna pam rydw i’n meddwl bod dasg yn un mwy anodd y tro yma.

Minister, I’m sure that each one of us, as politicians in north Wales, is willing to accept that responsibility, but I must say that we have not just a difficult period here, but a difficult history from the point of view of the health board, because all the things we’ve talked about this afternoon have clearly existed since the outset, and this clearly isn’t down to one person. There is a culture within the health board that has created these problems, and that culture hasn’t changed over a period of two to three years, even though we’ve been here before. There has been talk of a change in culture and about the fact that they’re ready to listen. That is why I think the task is all the more difficult this time.

Yn benodol, rydym ni’n deall eich bod chi wedi rhoi’r canllawiau yma ymlaen ym mis Mawrth 2014 a’ch bod chi wedi gwneud y datganiad ym mis Tachwedd 2014. Beth sydd yn anodd inni ei weld, heblaw am yr adroddiad sydd wedi cael ei baratoi gan Ann Lloyd, yw beth yn union y mae’r Llywodraeth a’r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru wedi’i wneud i geisio newid y sefyllfa yn y bwrdd iechyd. Os ydych chi’n edrych ar gofnodion y bwrdd, er enghraifft, nid oes sôn am unrhyw fath o ymyrraeth. A dweud y gwir, roeddwn i’n poeni braidd fod yna ryw fath o sôn ymysg y bwrdd eu bod nhw wedi cael yr holl ymyrraeth yma dros y pum i chwe mis diwethaf ac nad oedden nhw’n gallu gweld pa fath o ymyrraeth bellach oedd yn bosibl o ran y ffaith eich bod chi rŵan wedi eu symud nhw ymlaen i’r rhan fwyaf difrifol yn y broses ymyrraeth.

Specifically, we understand that you introduced these guidelines back in March 2014 and that you made a statement in November 2014, but what’s difficult to see, apart from the report prepared by Ann Lloyd, is what exactly the Government and the NHS in Wales have actually done to attempt to change the situation within the health board. If you look at the minutes of the board, for example, there is no mention of any kind of intervention. In fact, I was concerned, really, that, although there is some mention among board members that they’d had all of this intervention over the past five to six months, they couldn’t see what kind of further intervention would be possible from the point of view of the fact that you’ve now moved them on to the most serious part of the intervention process.

Rydych chi wedi sôn am nifer o adroddiadau. Rydym wedi’u darllen nhw, ac mae’r materion sy’n cael eu crybwyll yn yr adroddiadau yna yn ddamniol, fel rydych chi wedi’i ddweud o’r blaen. Ond, rwy’n meddwl bod yn rhaid inni hefyd edrych ar rai o’r ymweliadau dirybudd sydd wedi cymryd lle ar wahanol wardiau yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, a chynnwys ymateb y bwrdd iechyd fel rhan o’r broses rydych chi’n disgwyl iddyn nhw ei wella fel rhan o hynny.

You’ve alluded to a number of reports. We have read them, and the issues raised in those report are damning, as you have said previously. But, I believe that we must also look at some of the spot checks that have taken place on different wards within the health service and include the response of the health board as part of the process that you expect them to improve.

A gaf fi ofyn ichi hefyd a yw’r broses gwrando yma rydych chi’n ei rhagweld yn wahanol i’r broses y gwnaeth Llyr Huws Gruffydd gyfeirio ati? Roedd yna broses o ad-drefnu gwasanaethau a phroses o ymgynghori a oedd i fod i ddechrau fis diwethaf. Bydd hi rŵan yn cymryd lle yn ystod mis Mehefin a mis Gorffennaf. A ydych chi’n gweld bod y ffordd y mae’r bwrdd yn cael ei lywodraethu a’r ffordd y dylai fod yn gwrando yn broses ar wahân i hynny?

May I also ask you whether this listening process that you anticipate is different to the process that Llyr Huws Gruffydd referred to? There was a process of service reconfiguration, and a consultation process was supposed to start last month, but it will now happen in June and July. Do you see the way in which the board is governed and the way in which they should be listening as separate matters to that?

Un peth rwy'n meddwl y mae angen ichi ei ddangos yw mai un o brif lwyddiannau adroddiad Ockenden oedd y ffaith ei bod hi wedi dod o'r tu allan, a bod hyder o ran y cyhoedd ei bod hi yn llais annibynnol a'i bod hi wedi gwrando ar yr holl gwynion yn y gogledd. Mae'n rhaid i mi ddweud mai un o'r pethau nad wyf, hwyrach, yn fodlon iawn ag o y prynhawn yma yw'r ffaith bod yr holl unigolion yma rydych chi wedi sôn amdanyn nhw—yr holl arbenigwyr yma sydd i fod i helpu o ran y bwrdd iechyd—wedi bod yn ganolog yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru ers cryn amser. Beth rydyn ni'n methu â deall yn y gogledd ydy sut nad oedd y gwasanaeth iechyd yn ganolog yng Nghaerdydd wedi deall bod y sefyllfa yn un o argyfwng yn y gogledd. Rwy'n derbyn beth rydych chi'n ei ddweud; mae yna arfer da, ac mae yna lawer iawn ohonom ni sydd yn byw yn y gogledd yn falch iawn o'r gwasanaeth rydyn ni'n ei dderbyn. Ond, mae ffaeleddau wedi bod yn y gwasanaeth yn y bwrdd iechyd yn y gogledd ers cryn dipyn o amser, ac mae rhai o'r bobl sydd wedi cael eu penodi y prynhawn yma yn rhan o'r broblem wreiddiol, pan nad oedden ni'n gweld yn union beth oedd yn mynd ymlaen. Rwy'n meddwl bod yn rhaid i chi dderbyn hynny. Rwy'n gobeithio y byddan nhw'n gallu dangos i ni eu bod nhw'n llwyddo i droi'r peth rownd, ond rwy'n meddwl y buasai wedi bod yn well o lawer i gael pobl hollol annibynnol o'r tu allan yn hytrach nag o'r tu mewn i'r gwasanaeth iechyd Cymru, yn y pen draw.

Another thing that you should demonstrate is that, as I believe, one of the main successes of the Ockenden report is the fact that she came from outside and that there was confidence amongst the public that she was an independent voice and that she had listened to all the complaints in north Wales. One of the things that I am perhaps not very content with this afternoon is that all these individuals that you've named—all these experts who are supposed to support and assist the health board—have been integral to the health service in Wales for quite some time. What we cannot understand in north Wales is how the national health service centrally in Cardiff had not understood that there was a situation of crisis in north Wales. I accept what you say about there being good practice, and many of us living in north Wales have been very pleased with, and are proud of, the service that we've received. However, there have been failures within the service provided by the north Wales board for a long while, and some of the people appointed this afternoon were a part of the original problem—they didn't see exactly what was going on. I think that you have to accept that. I hope that they'll be able to demonstrate that they are succeeding in turning the situation around, but I think that, ultimately, it would have been far better to get totally independent people from outside rather than from within NHS Wales.

15:09

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

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Can I begin by thanking Aled Roberts for what he said at the very beginning of what he contributed this afternoon about recognising the responsibilities of north Wales leaders to play their part positively in the work that lies ahead in repairing the reputation of the local health board? I certainly do not underestimate the seriousness of that challenge. He will be aware that the board we have today is not the board that was there two years ago, or even 18 months ago. Significant changes have been made to bring in new people, strengthening the board into operation. I'll repeat this afternoon what I've said on a number of occasions, which is that it is people in north Wales, committed to their health service, determined to make it better for the future who are best placed in the end to go on providing leadership and the daily oversight of that effort. Nothing in special measures means that the challenges faced by the board have simply gone away, nor that some decisions, which will need to be taken that will lead to change in health services, can be indefinitely delayed. But I do look to the board to have that listening exercise, to be involved in a genuine dialogue with its local population and to make sure that it hears carefully what that local population has to say to it.

A gaf fi ddechrau drwy ddiolch i Aled Roberts am yr hyn a ddywedodd ar ddechrau un ei gyfraniad y prynhawn yma am gydnabod cyfrifoldebau arweinwyr y gogledd i chwarae eu rhan yn gadarnhaol yn y gwaith sydd o'n blaenau wrth atgyweirio enw da y bwrdd iechyd lleol? Yn sicr, nid wyf yn diystyru difrifoldeb yr her honno. Bydd yn ymwybodol nad y bwrdd sydd gennym heddiw yw'r bwrdd a oedd yno ddwy flynedd yn ôl, neu hyd yn oed 18 mis yn ôl. Mae newidiadau sylweddol wedi eu gwneud i gyflwyno pobl newydd, i gryfhau'r bwrdd yn weithredol. Rwyf am ailadrodd y prynhawn yma yr hyn yr wyf wedi'i ddweud ar sawl achlysur, sef mai'r bobl yn y gogledd, wedi ymrwymo i'w gwasanaeth iechyd, yn benderfynol o'i wneud yn well ar gyfer y dyfodol sydd yn y sefyllfa orau yn y pen draw i barhau i ddarparu arweiniad a goruchwyliaeth ddyddiol i'r ymdrech honno. Nid oes unrhyw beth mewn mesurau arbennig yn golygu bod yr heriau a wynebir gan y bwrdd yn syml wedi diflannu, nac y gall rhai penderfyniadau, y bydd angen eu gwneud ac a fydd yn arwain at newid i wasanaethau iechyd, yn cael eu gohirio am gyfnod amhenodol. Ond rwyf yn disgwyl i'r bwrdd gynnal yr ymarfer gwrando hwnnw, bod yn rhan o ddeialog gwirioneddol gyda'i boblogaeth leol a gwneud yn siŵr ei fod yn clywed yn ofalus yr hyn y mae gan y boblogaeth leol honno i'w ddweud wrtho.

In relation to the final point that the Member made, I accept half of it. I accept the point he makes that, sometimes, people entirely outside an organisation can make a different sort of contribution to it, and there will be further steps that we will be taking that will help in that regard. I don't agree with him, of course, that this means that anybody who's ever had anything to do with the Welsh NHS is somehow tainted and cannot be part of helping to shape a solution for Betsi Cadwaladr. The people I have mentioned this afternoon are all people who I think have a serious contribution to make. They can be bolstered by others, I quite definitely agree.

Ynglŷn â'r pwynt olaf a wnaeth yr Aelod, rwyf yn derbyn ei hanner. Rwy'n derbyn y pwynt y mae'n ei wneud bod pobl, weithiau, sy'n gyfan gwbl y tu allan i sefydliad yn gallu gwneud math gwahanol o gyfraniad iddo, a byddwn yn cymryd camau pellach a fydd yn helpu yn hynny o beth. Nid wyf yn cytuno ag ef, wrth gwrs, bod hyn yn golygu bod unrhyw un sydd wedi cael unrhyw beth i'w wneud gyda GIG Cymru erioed yn llygredig rywsut ac na all fod yn rhan o helpu i lunio ateb ar gyfer Betsi Cadwaladr. Mae'r bobl yr wyf wedi sôn amdanynt y prynhawn yma i gyd yn bobl yr wyf yn credu y gallant wneud cyfraniad pwysig. Gallant gael hwb gan bobl eraill, rwyf yn bendant yn cytuno.

15:11

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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We've had a contribution from the lead speaker in each party. It has been very wide-ranging this afternoon. I now have five more speakers. I want you to just ask questions. Janet Finch-Saunders.

Rydym wedi cael cyfraniad gan siaradwr arweiniol pob plaid. Mae hyn wedi bod yn eang iawn y prynhawn yma. Nawr mae gennyf bum siaradwr arall. Rwyf eisiau ichi ofyn cwestiynau yn unig. Janet Finch-Saunders.

15:12

Janet Finch-Saunders Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Presiding Officer. Well, as the Assembly Member for Aberconwy, I am very relieved that you've now finally listened to the desperate calls from me, other Assembly Members, senior medical practitioners, nursing staff and members of the public by placing this particular health board into special measures. As has been said, it's not before time. The past 12 months in particular—

Diolch, Lywydd. Wel, fel yr Aelod Cynulliad dros Aberconwy, rwy'n falch iawn eich bod wedi gwrando o'r diwedd ar y galwadau taer gennyf fi, Aelodau Cynulliad eraill, ymarferwyr meddygol uwch, staff nyrsio ac aelodau o'r cyhoedd drwy roi'r bwrdd iechyd penodol hwn mewn mesurau arbennig. Fel y dywedwyd, mae'n hen bryd. Mae'r 12 mis diwethaf yn enwedig—

15:12

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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[Inaudible.] I did say straight into questions because all these comments have been made and other colleagues want to have the opportunity. So, questions please.

[Anghlywadwy.] Mi wnes i ddweud wrthych am fynd at gwestiynau yn syth gan fod yr holl sylwadau hyn wedi cael eu gwneud ac mae Aelodau eraill yn dymuno cael y cyfle. Felly, cwestiynau os gwelwch yn dda.

15:12

Janet Finch-Saunders Bywgraffiad Biography

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Right. Well, if I might take this opportunity to place on record my concerns on behalf of my constituents at the problems that are still ongoing with the health board, even as late as 12 May with the current administration. I would like to ask you a direct question now, Minister—

Iawn. Wel, os caf fi gymryd y cyfle hwn i gofnodi fy mhryderon ar ran fy etholwyr am y problemau sy'n dal i fodoli gyda'r bwrdd iechyd, hyd yn oed mor ddiweddar â 12 Mai gyda'r weinyddiaeth bresennol. Hoffwn ofyn cwestiwn uniongyrchol ichi nawr, Weinidog—

15:12

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you. [Interruption.]

Diolch. [Torri ar draws.]

15:12

Janet Finch-Saunders Bywgraffiad Biography

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This is a really serious issue, with all due respect. I had a letter from the current health board with regard to the complaint process when things do go wrong. Currently, the complaint process, according to your own regulations, states that the target date of 30 days—that should be when you have a response. But it says now that, for complex concerns, however, the 30-day target is not realistic and the guidance recognises this. It goes on to say that all concerns should now be responded to within six months. Well, I have numerous cases that are way—

Mae hwn yn fater difrifol iawn, gyda phob dyledus barch. Cefais lythyr gan y bwrdd iechyd presennol ynglŷn â'r broses gwyno pan fo pethau'n mynd o chwith. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r broses gwyno, yn ôl eich rheoliadau chi eich hun, yn nodi mai'r dyddiad targed yw 30 diwrnod—dyna pryd y dylech gael ymateb. Ond mae'n dweud nawr, ar gyfer pryderon cymhleth, fodd bynnag, nad yw'r targed o 30 diwrnod yn realistig ac mae'r canllawiau'n cydnabod hyn. Mae'n mynd ymlaen i ddweud y dylid ymateb bellach i bob pryder o fewn chwe mis. Wel, mae gen i nifer o achosion sydd ymhell—

15:13

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I'm sorry, are you coming to the question?

Mae'n ddrwg gen i, a ydych chi'n dod at y cwestiwn?

15:13 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

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[Continues.]—yes, yes—longer than the six months—

[Yn parhau.]—ydw, ydw—yn hwy na'r chwe mis—

15:13 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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No, you're not. You're going on.

Nac ydych. Rydych yn mynd ymlaen.

15:13 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

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[Continues.]—with some going on for two years—

[Yn parhau.]—a rhai ohonyn nhw'n tynnu at ddwy flynedd —

15:13 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Please just ask the question.

Da chi, gofynnwch y cwestiwn.

15:13 **Janet Finch-Saunders** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Yes, yes. Minister, this letter is only dated 12 May. It includes—. It actually has the culture that you are still expecting this health board to go ahead with. What guarantees can you give me that the complaints process is going to be improved? Because, at the moment, there are so many complaints coming in about this health board, and they just go into some kind of abyss. And when you have already got grieving families where things have gone wrong, I really would like an answer to my question as to what you are doing to make sure the complaints process fits within your own regulation process.

Gwnaf, gwnaf. Weinidog, mae'r llythyr hwn yn ddyddiedig 12 Mai. Mae'n cynnwys—. Mae mewn gwirionedd yn dangos y diwylliant yr ydych yn dal i ddisgwyl i'r bwrdd iechyd hwn barhau ag ef. Pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi i mi y caiff y broses gwyno ei gwella? Oherwydd, ar hyn o bryd, mae cynifer o gwynion yn dod i mewn am y bwrdd iechyd hwn, ac maent yn mynd i mewn i ryw fath o affwys. A phan fo gennych eisoes deuluoedd yn galaru pan fo pethau wedi mynd o chwith, hoffwn yn wir gael ateb i fy nghwestiwn o ran beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod y broses gwyno'n cyd-fynd â'ch proses reoleiddio eich hun.

15:14 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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There are some serious issues raised in what the Member said about the complaints process and the way that it is operated. It's not been part of my statement on special measures, but I have listened carefully to what the Member has said, and I will make sure that the concerns that she has raised this afternoon are fed to those who will now be responsible for taking these matters forward.

Mae'r hyn a ddywedodd yr Aelod am y broses gwyno a'r ffordd y caiff ei gweithredu yn codi rhai materion difrifol. Nid yw wedi bod yn rhan o fy natganiad am fesurau arbennig, ond rwyf wedi gwrando'n astud ar yr hyn y mae'r Aelod wedi'i ddweud, a byddaf yn gwneud yn siŵr bod y pryderon a gododd hi y prynhawn yma'n cael eu cyfleu i'r bobl hynny a fydd bellach yn gyfrifol am fwrw ymlaen â'r materion hyn.

15:14 **Alun Ffred Jones** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Mae gen i dri chwestiwn, ond, er mwyn gosod cyd-destun, mae'n werth dyfynnu llythyr sydd newydd ddod drwyddo o'm swyddfa gan etholwr o Lôn Meirion ym Mangor. Mae'r frawddeg gyntaf yn dweud:

I have three questions, but, in order to place them in context, it's worth quoting a letter that has just come from my office, sent by a constituent from Lôn Meirion in Bangor. The first sentence says:

'I wish you to know that my wife and I have received excellent treatment by various branches of the Betsi Cadwaladr health board'

'Hoffwn ichi wybod bod fy ngwraig a minnau wedi cael triniaeth ardderchog gan wahanol ganghennau o fwrdd iechyd Betsi Cadwaladr '

ac mae'n mynd ymlaen i restru. Mae hynny dim ond i ni osod y cyd-destun.

and it goes on to list. That's just to place this in context.

Tri chwestiwn: neithiwr ar y radio, roedd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn awgrymu mai rhesymau a phwysau gwleidyddol sydd wedi arwain at y penderfyniad hwn ar eich rhan chi, ac mae'n ymddangos yn rhyfedd eich bod chi'n ymyrryd rŵan. Felly, a gaf i ofyn i chi: ai ymyrraeth wleidyddol ydy hon, neu a oes rhesymau gwleidyddol dros yr ymyrraeth neu resymau mwy clinigol?

Three questions: last night on the radio, the Deputy Minister suggested that it was political reasons and pressure that had led to this decision, and it does appear rather strange that you're intervening now. Therefore, may I ask you this: is this political intervention, or are there political reasons for the intervention or are they more clinical in nature?

Yr ail gwestiwn ydy: rydych chi wedi nodi'r meysydd y mae gennych chi gonsýrn amdanyn nhw, ac rydych chi wedi enwi a rhestru pobl sy'n mynd i helpu, ond nid wyf yn glir o hyd beth yn union mae'r bobl yma'n mynd i'w wneud. A ydyn nhw'n mynd i fyny i gael sgwrs efo'r bwrdd, neu a ydyn nhw'n mynd i gymryd drosodd peth o'r cyfrifoldebau dros strategaeth a pholisi ac yn y blaen? Mae'n ddyrys iawn i mi ar hyn o bryd, neu'n dywyll iawn i mi, beth yn union sy'n mynd i ddigwydd; buasai ychydig bach o oleuni'n help.

The second question is: you've noted the fields about which you are concerned, and you have named and listed the people who are going to assist, but I'm still not clear what exactly these people will do. Will they go up and have a discussion with the board, or will they take over some of the responsibilities for strategy and policy and so on? It seems very dark to me at the moment, as to exactly what will happen; shedding some light on that would assist.

Yn olaf, ynglŷn â'r penderfyniad yma i atal y prif weithredwr o'i waith, mae hwn yn fwrdd sydd â chadeirydd lled newydd, wedi'i benodi gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn gymharol ddiweddar. Mae'r prif weithredwr, a oedd yn brif weithredwr bwrdd iechyd arall cyn hyn, newydd gael ei benodi. Mae'n rhaid felly ei fod e'n cael ei ystyried fel person ffit ac abl, ac eto heddiw rydym yn clywed ei fod yn cael ei symud o'r neilltu. Y cwestiwn sy'n dod i'm meddwl i yw: a fu gan Lywodraeth Cymru ran o gwbl yn y penderfyniad i benodi Mr Trevor Purt i'w swydd, ac a fu gan Lywodraeth Cymru unrhyw ran o gwbl yn y penderfyniad heddiw i'w atal o'i waith?

Finally, regarding the decision to suspend the chief executive, this board has a chair who is relatively new, who was appointed by Welsh Government relatively recently. The chief executive, who was the chief executive of another health board prior to this, has just been appointed. So he must therefore be considered a fit-and-proper person, and yet today we hear that he is being suspended. The question that comes to my mind is: did Welsh Government have a part to play in the decision to appoint Mr Trevor Purt to his post, and did Welsh Government have any part in the decision to suspend him?

15:16

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

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I'll take the three questions in order, Llywydd. The first, to be clear on the process, once again, the foundation of the decision that I made yesterday was entirely the basis of the advice that I received from the tripartite arrangement. They met, I know, for well over two hours; they very specifically considered whether the current arrangements could be made sufficient to assist the health board through the challenges that it faces, and came to a conclusion that they could not. They put that advice to me and my actions are entirely based on the advice that I received and on nothing else.

Atebaf y tri chwestiwn yn eu trefn, Lywydd. Y cyntaf, i fod yn glir ynghylch y broses, unwaith eto, roedd y penderfyniad a wneuthum ddoe yn gwbl seiliedig ar y cyngor a gefais gan y trefniant tri sefydliad. Cawsant gyfarfod, rwy'n gwybod, am ymhell dros ddwy awr; buont yn ystyried yn benodol iawn a ellid gwneud y trefniadau presennol yn ddigonol i gynorthwyo'r bwrdd iechyd drwy'r heriau sy'n ei wynebu, a'u casgliad oedd na ellid gwneud hynny. Rhoesant y cyngor hwnnw i mi ac mae fy ngweithredoedd yn seiliedig yn gyfan gwbl ar y cyngor a gefais a dim byd arall.

What will the people whom I have named today do? Well, Llywydd, it is less than 24 hours since this decision was taken. There will be further details. I've already indicated to Darren Millar that a further ministerial statement will be made before the end of this Assembly term and we will flesh out some of those things for Members then. The people I've named today will be a direct source of expertise to assist the board in the discharge of its responsibilities, particularly in relation to the priorities that I have identified. Specifics as to how that assistance will be provided will be for them to negotiate with the board to make sure that the board gets the very best out of the contribution that they are able to provide.

Beth fydd y bobl yr wyf wedi'u henwi heddiw yn ei wneud? Wel, Lywydd, mae'n llai na 24 awr ers i'r penderfyniad hwn gael ei wneud. Bydd rhagor o fanylion. Rwyf eisoes wedi dweud wrth Darren Millar y gwneir datganiad gweinidogol pellach cyn diwedd tymor y Cynulliad hwn a byddwn yn rhoi cnawd ar esgyrn rhai o'r pethau hynny i Aelodau bryd hynny. Bydd y bobl yr wyf wedi'u henwi heddiw yn ffynhonnell uniongyrchol o arbenigedd i helpu'r bwrdd i gyflawni ei gyfrifoldebau, yn enwedig o ran y blaenoriaethau yr wyf wedi'u nodi. Bydd angen iddyn nhw drafod gyda'r bwrdd o ran sut yn union i ddarparu'r cymorth hwnnw i wneud yn siŵr bod y bwrdd yn cael y gorau o'r cyfraniad y gallant ei ddarparu.

On the final point that the Member raised, the position in Wales is set out in statute; it is local health boards that have the responsibility to appoint their executives, including their chief executives. They are the employer; they must exercise their employment responsibilities.

Ynglŷn â'r pwynt olaf a gododd yr Aelod, mae'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru wedi'i nodi mewn statud; byrddau iechyd lleol sy'n gyfrifol am benodi eu swyddogion gweithredol, gan gynnwys eu prif weithredwyr. Hwy yw'r cyflogwr; mae'n rhaid iddynt arfer eu cyfrifoldebau cyflogaeth.

15:18

Mark Isherwood Bywgraffiad Biography

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Straight into questions once I've just acknowledged, if I may, the excellent service that I and my family have always received from NHS staff in north Wales. But notwithstanding that, I acknowledge the key concerns of countless patients in pain and distress who've also asked for my intervention.

Yn syth i mewn i gwestiynau cyn gynted ag y byddaf wedi cydnabod, os caf, y gwasanaeth rhagorol yr wyf fi a fy nheulu wedi ei gael erioed gan staff y GIG yn y gogledd. Ond er gwaethaf hynny, rwy'n cydnabod pryderon allweddol cleifion di-ri sydd mewn poen a chryn ofid sydd hefyd wedi gofyn i mi ymyrryd.

Given that a number of the senior officers who were in place during the period to which the Wales Audit Office report on governance at Betsi Cadwaladr applied are still senior officers on the board, how will you ensure that these officers, to avoid conflicts of interest, are not involved in any internal investigations or possibly disciplinary matters arising from the Tawel Fan ward Ockenden report?

O gofio bod nifer o'r uwch swyddogion a oedd yn gweithio yn ystod y cyfnod y mae adroddiad Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ar lywodraethu yn Betsi Cadwaladr yn berthnasol iddo yn dal i fod yn uwch swyddogion ar y bwrdd, sut y byddwch chi'n sicrhau nad yw'r swyddogion hyn, er mwyn osgoi gwrthdaro buddiannau, yn ymwneud ag unrhyw ymchwiliadau mewnol neu efallai faterion disgyblu sy'n codi o adroddiad Ockenden ar ward Tawel Fan?

Similarly, given that, as the North Wales Community Health Council has said, you set the policy and financial frameworks within which the health boards operate, how can it be prudent to appoint officers from other health boards to have a role during this period of special measures, especially, as we heard, given that the suspended chief executive was the chief executive of a board previously, and, prior to that, after the damning report on governance, you put in another health board chief executive prior to his hospitals being exposed after a damning report on older people’s care?

Yn yr un modd, o gofio, fel y mae Cyngor Iechyd Cymuned Gogledd Cymru wedi’i ddweud, mai chi sy’n gosod y polisi a'r fframweithiau ariannol y mae’r byrddau iechyd yn gweithio yn unol â hwy, sut y gall fod yn gam doeth i benodi swyddogion o fyrddau iechyd eraill i fod â swyddogaeth yn ystod y cyfnod hwn o fesurau arbennig, yn enwedig, fel y clywsom, o gofio bod y prif weithredwr a waharddwyd dros dro wedi bod yn brif weithredwr bwrdd o’r blaen, a chyn hynny, ar ôl yr adroddiad damniol ar lywodraethu, eich bod wedi rhoi prif weithredwr bwrdd iechyd arall i mewn cyn i’w ysbytai ef gael eu beirniadu ar ôl adroddiad damniol ar ofal i bobl hŷn?

In terms of maternity services, which you referred to, how will you ensure that the work that now happens will reflect the damning Royal College report in 2013, identifying significant management failings, which actually is the reason underpinning the recent announcements over maternity services at Glan Clwyd? Clearly, you can’t comment on the judicial inquiry ongoing, but were that to rule in favour of the retention of GP-led services, how will you ensure that safe staffing levels remain when midwives have sought and acquired new jobs in the Countess of Chester Hospital and are also applying at Arrowe Park Hospital, and safe staffing levels may not be met?

O ran gwasanaethau mamolaeth, y gwnaethoch gyfeirio atynt, sut y byddwch yn sicrhau y bydd y gwaith sydd nawr yn digwydd yn adlewyrchu adroddiad damniol y Coleg Brenhinol yn 2013, sy’n nodi methiannau rheoli sylweddol, ac a arweiniodd mewn gwirionedd at y cyhoeddiadau diweddar ynglŷn â gwasanaethau mamolaeth yng Nglan Clwyd? Yn amlwg, ni allwch roi sylwadau am yr ymchwiliad barnwrol parhaus, ond pe byddai hwnnw’n barnu o blaid cadw gwasanaethau dan arweiniad meddygon teulu, sut y byddwch chi'n sicrhau bod lefelau staffio diogel yn parhau pan fo bydwragedd wedi ceisio am swyddi newydd ac wedi eu cael yn Ysbyty Iarlles Caer a’u bod hefyd yn ymgeisio yn Ysbyty Arrowe Park, a'i bod felly'n bosibl na chaiff lefelau staffio diogel eu cyrraedd?

Two final questions: on cross-border services, I’ve many times contacted you on behalf of patients, GPs and providers in England over concerns over the repatriation of health services—most recently pain management from England to Wales—causing excessive waiting times. Each time, including very recently, you’ve said it’s a matter for the health board. The Countess of Chester Hospital wants to engage directly with you over these matters. During this period of special measures will you now do so, given the significant number of people suffering in consequence of this policy when there is provision available elsewhere? Finally, how will this period of special measures address the recent damning findings on GP out-of-hours services, food standards, and, of course, waiting times in accident and emergency departments in the north Wales general hospitals?

Dau gwestiwn olaf: ynglŷn â gwasanaethau trawsffiniol, rwyf wedi cysylltu â chi sawl gwaith ar ran cleifion, meddygon teulu a darparwyr yn Lloegr ynglŷn â phryderon bod ailwladoli gwasanaethau iechyd—yn ddiweddaraf, rheoli poen o Loegr i Gymru—yn achosi amseroedd aros gormodol. Bob tro, gan gynnwys yn ddiweddar iawn, rydych wedi dweud mai mater i'r bwrdd iechyd ydyw. Hoffai Ysbyty Iarlles Caer ymgysylltu yn uniongyrchol â chi ynglŷn â’r materion hyn. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwn o fesurau arbennig, a wnewch chi wneud hynny nawr, o gofio'r nifer sylweddol o bobl sy'n dioddef o ganlyniad i’r polisi hwn pan fo darpariaeth ar gael mewn mannau eraill? Yn olaf, sut y bydd y cyfnod hwn o fesurau arbennig yn ymdrin â’r canfyddiadau damniol diweddar ar wasanaethau meddyg teulu y tu allan i oriau, safonau bwyd, ac, wrth gwrs, amseroedd aros mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn ysbytai cyffredinol y gogledd?

15:21 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Llywydd, I made it clear in my statement last week that I expected the process by which individuals who have questions to answer in relation to Tawel Fan—that I expected that process to be independently conducted, and I repeat that this afternoon. I'm afraid that I simply didn't follow the Member's second question. Of course, the Welsh Government sets the policy and financial framework for the NHS in Wales. None of the three people that I have mentioned this afternoon are employees of any health board. I apologise if I simply failed to grasp the point that he was making. His interpretation of the Royal College report into Glan Clwyd is a gross oversimplification of what that report had to say. It certainly did not simply focus on management failings, as he very well knows. I certainly will not speculate on the outcome of a court case that is yet to be held.

Lywydd, fe'i gwnes yn glir yn fy natganiad yr wythnos diwethaf fy mod yn disgwyl i'r broses lle mae gan unigolion gwestiynau i'w hateb ynglŷn â Tawel Fan—fy mod yn disgwyl i'r broses honno gael ei chynnal yn annibynnol, ac rwyf yn ailadrodd hynny y prynhawn yma. Rwy'n ofni, yn syml, nad oeddwn yn deall ail gwestiwn yr Aelod. Wrth gwrs, Llywodraeth Cymru sy'n pennu polisi a fframwaith ariannol y GIG yng Nghymru. Nid oes yr un o'r tri o bobl yr wyf wedi sôn amdanynt y prynhawn yma yn cael eu cyflogi gan unrhyw fwrdd iechyd. Ymddiheuraf os wyf wedi methu â deall y pwynt yr oedd yn ei wneud. Mae ei ddehongliad o adroddiad y Coleg Brenhinol am Glan Clwyd yn gorsymleiddio'r hyn a oedd gan yr adroddiad hwnnw i'w ddweud yn ddifrifol. Yn sicr, nid oedd yn canolbwyntio'n syml ar fethiannau rheoli, fel y mae'n ei wybod yn iawn. Yn sicr, ni wnaf ddyfalu beth fydd canlyniad achos llys nad yw wedi'i gynnal eto.

On cross-border services, I have an entirely pragmatic view of these things: where services can be provided closer to home and repatriated and provide a better service to local people, that's what should be done. But that should be the test: that those services are better as a result of that repatriation. In relation to out-of-hours services—his final question—he'll have heard what I had to say in the statement that I've already made to the Assembly.

Ynglŷn â gwasanaethau trawsffiniol, mae gen i farn hollol bragmatig ar y pethau hyn: os gellir darparu gwasanaethau'n agosach i'r cartref a'u hailwladoli a darparu gwell gwasanaeth i bobl leol, dyna beth y dylid ei wneud. Ond dyna ddylai fod y prawf: bod y gwasanaethau hynny'n well o ganlyniad i'r ailwladoli hwnnw. O ran gwasanaethau y tu allan i oriau—ei gwestiwn olaf—bydd wedi clywed yr hyn yr oedd gennyf i'w ddweud yn y datganiad yr wyf eisoes wedi'i wneud i'r Cynulliad.

15:23 **Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Andrew R.T. Davies—a question on the statement.

Andrew R.T. Davies—cwestiwn am y datganiad.

15:23 **Andrew R.T. Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, Presiding Officer. Minister, could I seek clarification on who actually instructed the suspension of the chief executive? Was it the Welsh Government—and I mean the director general or yourself, as Minister—informing the board that this was a prerequisite, or did the board offer his suspension up to the Welsh Government so that, obviously, you could put in place Simon Dean? Because you do say in your statement that, with this appointment, the board now will be able to have clear and authoritative advice and guidance in discharging its responsibilities. I presume, by that statement, you mean that they weren't getting that advice before.

Diolch, Lywydd. Weinidog, a gaf fi ofyn am eglurhad ynglŷn â phwy gyfarwyddodd gwahardd y prif weithredwr mewn gwirionedd? Ai Llywodraeth Cymru a wnaeth hynny—ac rwyf yn golygu'r cyfarwyddwr cyffredinol neu chi eich hun, sef y Gweinidog—a hysbysodd y bwrdd fod angen gwneud hyn, ynteu a wnaeth y bwrdd gynnig ei wahardd i Lywodraeth Cymru fel y gallech, yn amlwg, roi Simon Dean yn ei le? Oherwydd rydych yn dweud yn eich datganiad, gyda'r penodiad hwn, y bydd y bwrdd bellach yn gallu cael cyngor a chyfarwyddyd clir ac awdurdodol wrth gyflawni ei gyfrifoldebau. Rwyf yn tybio, yn ôl y datganiad hwnnw, eich bod yn golygu nad oeddent yn cael y cyngor hwnnw o'r blaen.

15:24 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I've already answered the first question once this afternoon, Chair. Local health boards employ chief executives and they must exercise their responsibilities as employers, and that is what has happened in this case. There is no instruction to be given, Llywydd. Let's make sure that the Member has grasped this point now, for the third time of explaining it to him. Local health boards are, in law, the employer. They must make decisions; they have made the decision. That is the answer to your question. There is no instruction that enters into it.

Rwyf eisoes wedi ateb y cwestiwn cyntaf unwaith o'r blaen y prynhawn yma, Gadeirydd. Mae byrddau iechyd lleol yn cyflogi prif weithredwyr ac mae'n rhaid iddyn nhw arfer eu cyfrifoldebau fel cyflogwyr, a dyna sydd wedi digwydd yn yr achos hwn. Nid oes unrhyw gyfarwyddyd i'w roi, Lywydd. Dewch inni wneud yn siŵr bod yr Aelod wedi deall y pwynt hwn yn awr, ar y trydydd tro iddo gael ei egluro iddo. Byrddau iechyd lleol, yn ôl y gyfraith, yw'r cyflogwr. Mae'n rhaid iddynt wneud penderfyniadau; maent wedi gwneud y penderfyniad. Dyna'r ateb i'ch cwestiwn. Nid oes unrhyw gyfarwyddyd yn ymwneud â'r peth.

I don't think that he wants to hear the answer, or he would be prepared to listen to what I have had to say. What I have done in response to the actions that the health board has taken is to act as fast as possible to make sure that stability is afforded to that local health board. You might have thought, Llywydd, that the leader of the opposition would have been glad to know that there is someone of seniority and of experience and of sufficient authority to assist that health board in making sure that it has the capacity that it needs to go on providing services to its local population. It would have been nice to have heard that from him this afternoon, rather than the carping remarks to which he has descended.

Nid wyf yn meddwl ei fod eisiau clywed yr ateb, neu byddai'n fodlon gwrando ar yr hyn yr wyf wedi'i ddweud. Yr hyn yr wyf wedi'i wneud mewn ymateb i'r camau y mae'r bwrdd iechyd wedi'u cymryd yw gweithredu mor gyflym â phosibl i sicrhau bod y bwrdd iechyd lleol hwnnw'n cael sefydlogrwydd. Byddech wedi meddwl, Lywydd, y byddai arweinydd yr wrthblaid wedi bod yn falch o wybod bod rhywun â statws a phrofiad a digon o awdurdod i gynorthwyo'r bwrdd iechyd i wneud yn siŵr bod ganddo'r gallu sydd ei angen arno i barhau i ddarparu gwasanaethau i'w boblogaeth leol. Byddai wedi bod yn braf clywed hynny ganddo y prynhawn yma, yn hytrach na'r sylwadau achwyngar y mae wedi troi atynt.

15:25

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

And finally—[Interruption.]—Andrew R.T. Davies. And finally, Janet Haworth: a question on this statement, please.

Ac yn olaf—[Torri ar draws.]—Andrew R.T. Davies. Ac yn olaf, Janet Haworth: cwestiwn am y datganiad hwn, os gwelwch yn dda.

15:25

Janet Haworth Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you, Dame Presiding Officer, and thank you, Minister, for your answers today. I've listened to the cross-party concern in this Chamber about this health board and I know that Members on this side of the house have been calling for a long time for a Keogh-style inquiry into the Welsh NHS. Do you now think, Minister, that the time has come for you to seriously consider a wide-ranging, fully independent and external inquiry into the health service as it is delivered in Wales by this Government? Thank you.

Diolch, Fonesig Lywydd, a diolch i chi, Weinidog, am eich atebion heddiw. Rwyf wedi gwrando ar y pryder trawsbleidiol yn y Siambr hon am y bwrdd iechyd hwn a gwn fod Aelodau ar yr ochr hon i'r tŷ wedi bod yn galw ers amser maith am ymchwiliad tebyg i archwiliad Keogh i'r GIG yng Nghymru. A ydych chi bellach yn meddwl, Weinidog, bod yr amser wedi dod ichi ystyried o ddifrif cael ymchwiliad eang, cwbl annibynnol ac allanol i'r gwasanaeth iechyd fel y caiff ei ddarparu yng Nghymru gan y Llywodraeth hon? Diolch.

15:26

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

I always give matters serious consideration, Llywydd, and the answer to the question is 'no'.

Rwyf bob amser yn rhoi ystyriaeth o ddifrif i faterion, Lywydd, a'r ateb i'r cwestiwn yw 'na'.

15:26

4. Datganiad: Cyflawni Newid yng Nghymru drwy'r Polisi Caffael

4. Statement: Delivering Change for Wales through Procurement Policy

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Y Llywydd / The Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

We now move to the next statement, which is item 4, which is a statement by the Minister for Finance and Government Business on delivering change for Wales through procurement policy—Jane Hutt.

Symudwn yn awr at y datganiad nesaf, sef eitem 4, sef datganiad gan Weinidog Cyllid a Busnes y Llywodraeth am gyflawni newid ar gyfer Cymru drwy bolisi caffael—Jane Hutt.

15:26

Jane Hutt Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Gweinidog Cyllid a Busnes y Llywodraeth / The Minister for Finance and Government Business

Llywydd, following my update on progress delivered through procurement in March, I am pleased to announce the launch of a refreshed Wales procurement policy statement.

Lywydd, ar ôl fy niweddariad am y cynnydd a ddarperir drwy gaffael ym mis Mawrth, rwy'n falch o gyhoeddi lansiad datganiad polisi caffael wedi'i ddiweddaru i Gymru.

The adoption of the principles contained within the original statement, launched in 2012, has delivered positive results. Today, I am pleased to update Members on these results and also to make a significant announcement on new powers to deliver our Wales procurement policy statement. I've now secured from the UK Government a general designation for public procurement. Since launching the original statement in 2012, I've consistently said that I will consider the use of powers to enhance both development and deployment of procurement policy in Wales and we now have the opportunity to exercise these powers.

Mae mabwysiadu'r egwyddorion a geir yn y datganiad gwreiddiol, a lansiwyd yn 2012, wedi cyflawni canlyniadau cadarnhaol. Heddiw, rwy'n falch o ddiweddaru'r Aelodau am y canlyniadau hyn a hefyd i wneud cyhoeddiad pwysig am bwerau newydd i gyflwyno ein datganiad polisi caffael Cymru. Rwyf bellach wedi sicrhau dynodiad cyffredinol gan Lywodraeth y DU ar gyfer caffael cyhoeddus. Ers lansio'r datganiad gwreiddiol yn 2012, rwyf wedi dweud yn gyson y byddaf yn ystyried defnyddio pwerau i wella prosesau datblygu a defnyddio polisi caffael yng Nghymru ac yn nawr mae gennym y cyfle i arfer y pwerau hyn.

Setting this in the context of the delivery of new powers, development of procurement capability is integral to adoption of our policies. Taking stock of progress in improving capability, I have delivered a full programme of procurement-fitness checks across the local government, health and higher education sectors. The Welsh Government is monitoring those organisations that are yet to reach the desired level of procurement capability.

I osod hyn yng nghyd-destun cyflwyno pwerau newydd, mae datblygu gallu i gaffael yn rhan annatod o fabwysiadu ein polisïau. Gan ystyried cynnydd o ran gwella gallu, rwyf wedi cyflwyno rhaglen lawn o wiriadau ffitrwydd caffael ar draws y sectorau llywodraeth leol, iechyd ac addysg uwch. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n monitro'r sefydliadau hynny nad ydynt eto wedi cyrraedd y lefel a ddymunir o ran gallu i gaffael.

Through the European-funded Home-grown Talent project, over 1,500 procurement officers have been provided with skills development through a short-course training programme. The Welsh Government is also funding training to over 50 officers from the public sector to attain professional qualification. The Home-grown Talent project has helped to secure and support the growing international profile of Wales's procurement week, which showcases innovation and best practice, including our own eProcurement Service programme, engagement with which has continued to grow since December 2014. Purchases through the eTrading Wales trading service have already increased by over 10 per cent and over 3,000 tenders were published electronically in the last financial year. Expenditure through the Welsh Purchase Card has grown to £88 million per annum, delivering a rebate to the Welsh public sector of nearly £1 million. The supplier qualification information database has been used widely, enabling suppliers to store 250,000 selection responses for future re-use.

Drwy'r prosiect Doniau Cymru a ariennir gan Ewrop, mae dros 1,500 o swyddogion caffael wedi cael datblygu eu sgiliau ar raglen hyfforddi cwrs byr. Mae Llywodraeth Cymru hefyd yn ariannu hyfforddiant i dros 50 o swyddogion o'r sector cyhoeddus i gyflawni cymhwyster proffesiynol. Mae'r prosiect Doniau Cymru wedi helpu i sicrhau a chefnogi proffil rhyngwladol cynyddol wythnos caffael Cymru, sy'n arddangos arloesedd ac arfer gorau, gan gynnwys ein rhaglen Gwasanaeth eGaffael ein hunain, sydd wedi gweld ymgysylltiad â hi'n parhau i dyfu ers mis Rhagfyr 2014. Mae pryniannau drwy wasanaeth masnachu eFasnachu Cymru eisoes wedi cynyddu dros 10 y cant a chyhoeddwyd dros 3,000 o dendrau yn electronig yn y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf. Mae gwariant drwy Gerdyn Prynu Cymru wedi tyfu i £88 miliwn y flwyddyn, gan ad-dalu bron i £1 miliwn i'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Mae'r gronfa ddata gwybodaeth am gymwysterau cyflenwyr wedi cael ei defnyddio'n eang, gan alluogi cyflenwyr i storio 250,000 o ymatebion dethol i'w hailddefnyddio yn y dyfodol.

The National Procurement Service is supporting collaboration and making a positive difference. Savings of £7 million have already been reported and the NPS are focused on delivering against the aims and ambitions of my procurement statement. For example, Accommodation Furniture Solutions Ltd—a worker co-operative that emerged from the former Remploy business—won a place on their furniture framework. Our community benefits policy has been a cornerstone of the statement and application of this approach has delivered impressive returns.

Mae'r Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol yn cefnogi cydweithio ac yn gwneud gwahaniaeth cadarnhaol. Mae arbedion o £7 miliwn eisoes wedi eu hadrodd ac mae'r Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol yn canolbwyntio ar gyflawni yn erbyn nodau ac uchelgeisiau fy natganiad caffael. Er enghraifft, enillodd Accommodation Furniture Solutions Ltd—cydweithfa gweithwyr a ddeilliodd o'r cyn-fusnes Remploy—le ar eu fframwaith dodrefn. Mae ein polisi budd i'r gymuned wedi bod yn gonglfaen o'r datganiad ac mae defnyddio'r dulliau hyn wedi rhoi enillion trawiadol.

Of the first 78 completed projects, worth £674 million, 84 per cent of this expenditure has been retained within Wales, with 800 disadvantaged people being helped into employment or training and almost 23,000 weeks of training provided. Procurement policy has also addressed important issues such as blacklisting and has seen major businesses change their behaviour, meaning that the people of Wales can access fair employment when involved in the delivery of Welsh public sector contracts. Adoption of the principles of the statement has facilitated better engagement with business, and suppliers in Wales have prospered. The most recent spend analysis reported £5.5 billion spent through procurement in Wales, and of the data analysed, 55 per cent is now won by suppliers with a Welsh payment address.

O'r 78 o brosiectau cyntaf a gwblhawyd, sy'n werth £674 miliwn, cafodd 84 y cant o'r gwariant hwn ei gadw o fewn Cymru, gan helpu 800 o bobl dan anfantais i gael gwaith neu hyfforddiant a darparu bron i 23,000 wythnos o hyfforddiant. Mae polisi caffael hefyd wedi ymdrin â materion pwysig fel cosbrestru ac wedi gwneud i fusnesau mawr newid eu hymddygiad, sy'n golygu bod cyflogaeth deg ar gael i bobl Cymru wrth ymwneud â chyflwyno contractau yn sector cyhoeddus Cymru. Mae mabwysiadu egwyddorion y datganiad wedi hwyluso gwell ymgysylltu â busnesau, ac mae cyflenwyr yng Nghymru wedi ffynnu. Roedd y dadansoddiad gwariant diweddaraf yn dweud bod £5.5 biliwn wedi'i wario drwy gaffael yng Nghymru, ac o'r data a ddadansoddwyd, mae 55 y cant bellach yn cael ei ennill gan gyflenwyr sydd â chyfeiriad talu yng Nghymru.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (David Melding) i'r Gadair am 15:30.

The Deputy Presiding Officer (David Melding) took the Chair at 15:30.

Jane Hutt Bywgraffiad Biography

We have the ambition to increase this percentage and our focus must be on aligning the capacity of the Welsh economy to our future spending requirements. With the introduction of the new EU procurement directives, the passing of the Well-being of Future Generations Wales Act 2014, and the Modern Slavery Act 2015, it is now timely to launch the refreshed procurement policy statement. The new statement is firmly aligned to these new developments.

Ein huchelgais yw cynyddu'r canran hwn ac mae'n rhaid i'n pwyslais fod ar alinio capasiti economi Cymru â'n gofynion gwariant yn y dyfodol. Gyda chyflwyno cyfarwyddebau caffael newydd yr UE, pasio Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol Cymru 2014, a Deddf Caethwasiaeth Fodern 2015, mae bellach yn amserol i lansio'r datganiad polisi caffael newydd. Mae'r datganiad newydd yn cyd-fynd yn gadarn â'r datblygiadau newydd hyn.

The new EU public procurement directive is a good outcome and is very supportive of the policy approaches we have already developed. I will be using procurement policy to ensure that the public sector utilises the directive to act positively and to have a closer dialogue with business to drive increasing economic and social benefit from procurement expenditure. This year saw the first Procurex Wales event, with over 500 attendees. One of the positive outcomes of the event saw Redrock, a supported business based in Wales, secure new business as a direct result of attending.

Mae cyfarwyddeb caffael cyhoeddus newydd yr UE yn ganlyniad da ac yn gefnogol iawn o'r dulliau polisi yr ydym eisoes wedi'u datblygu. Byddaf yn defnyddio polisi caffael i sicrhau bod y sector cyhoeddus yn defnyddio'r gyfarwyddeb i weithredu'n gadarnhaol ac i gael deialog agosach â busnesau i sicrhau mwy o fudd economaidd a chymdeithasol o wariant caffael. Eleni gwelwyd digwyddiad cyntaf Procurex Cymru, gyda dros 500 o bobl yn bresennol. Un o ganlyniadau cadarnhaol y digwyddiad oedd bod Redrock, busnes a gefnogir sydd wedi'i leoli yng Nghymru, wedi sicrhau busnes newydd o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i fod yn bresennol.

We must continue to deliver more sustainable outcomes from procurement so that our expenditure helps achieve the seven wellbeing goals set out in the new future generations Act. Business and public sector procurement stakeholders have responded to the original policy statement and have also engaged closely in developing the new statement I've launched today.

Mae'n rhaid inni barhau i sicrhau canlyniadau mwy cynaliadwy o gaffael fel bod ein gwariant yn helpu i gyflawni'r saith nod llesiant a nodir yn y Ddeddf cenedlaethau'r dyfodol newydd. Mae rhanddeiliaid caffael busnes a'r sector cyhoeddus wedi ymateb i'r datganiad polisi gwreiddiol ac maent hefyd wedi ymgysylltu'n agos wrth ddatblygu'r datganiad newydd yr wyf wedi'i lansio heddiw.

The new statement strengthens all of the principles that I already expect public bodies to adopt and there are two further key developments: public bodies will be required to submit annual returns to the Welsh Government, evidencing engagement with the Wales procurement policy statement. In addition, the statement also incorporates the future publication of procurement policy guidance and notes issued by the Welsh Government. Adoption of the procurement statement will continue to be monitored by the procurement board and the Chair of the board is strengthening links with business so that their voice is heard as we move forward together in shaping procurement policy for Wales. I'm confident that this strong policy statement will drive wider added value from public sector procurement expenditure in Wales. It will support delivery of more efficient public services and be to the benefit of the people, communities, businesses and economy of Wales.

Mae'r datganiad newydd yn cryfhau'r holl egwyddorion yr wyf eisoes yn disgwyl i gyrff cyhoeddus eu mabwysiadu ac mae dau ddatblygiad allweddol arall: bydd yn ofynnol i gyrff cyhoeddus gyflwyno ffurflenni blynyddol i Lywodraeth Cymru, gan roi tystiolaeth o ymgysylltu â datganiad polisi caffael Cymru. Mae'r datganiad hefyd yn cynnwys cyhoeddi canllawiau a nodiadau polisi caffael a gyhoeddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn y dyfodol. Bydd mabwysiadu'r datganiad caffael yn parhau i gael ei fonitro gan y bwrdd caffael ac mae Cadeirydd y bwrdd yn cryfhau cysylltiadau â busnes fel bod eu llais yn cael ei glywed wrth inni symud ymlaen gyda'n gilydd i lunio polisi caffael ar gyfer Cymru. Rwy'n hyderus y bydd y datganiad polisi cryf hwn yn sbarduno gwerth ychwanegol ehangach o wariant y sector cyhoeddus ar gaffael yng Nghymru. Bydd yn cefnogi darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus mwy effeithlon a bydd o fudd i bobl, cymunedau, busnesau ac economi Cymru.

I'm delighted to clarify the new powers we now have as a result of the designation, which will enable us to fully utilise the positive changes from the transposition of the new EU directives. It will come into force in August and it will provide Welsh Ministers with new powers to regulate on public procurement matters with regard to wholly or mainly devolved Welsh functions. Securing the designation is an important development and will put future policy guidance, issued by the Welsh Government, such as the positive action taken against blacklisting, on a regulatory footing. My officials are developing plans to set out how, in the longer term, we can prioritise use of the designation to best effect. I can announce, however, that I plan to make early use of the designation to enhance our community benefits policy. I'm chairing a task group to explore opportunities for improving the application and outcomes delivered through this approach and to develop a truly pan-Welsh Government approach in this respect. The group is anticipated to conclude its work in December and its outcomes will be issued to the Welsh public sector in the form of regulation.

Mae'n bleser gennyf egluro'r pwerau newydd sydd gennym yn awr o ganlyniad i'r dynodiad, fydd yn ein galluogi i fanteisio'n llawn ar y newidiadau cadarnhaol o ganlyniad i drosi cyfarwyddebau newydd yr UE. Bydd yn dod i rym ym mis Awst a bydd yn rhoi pwerau newydd i Weinidogion Cymru i reoleiddio ar faterion caffael cyhoeddus sy'n ymwneud â swyddogaethau sydd wedi'u datganoli'n gyfan gwbl neu gan fwyaf i Gymru. Mae sicrhau'r dynodiad yn ddatblygiad pwysig a bydd yn rhoi sail reoleiddio i arweiniad polisi a gyhoeddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru yn y dyfodol, megis y camau cadarnhaol a gymerwyd yn erbyn cosbrestru. Mae fy swyddogion yn datblygu cynlluniau i nodi sut, yn fwy hirdymor, y gallwn flaenoriaethu defnyddio'r dynodiad yn y ffordd orau. Gallaf gyhoeddi, fodd bynnag, fy mod yn bwriadu defnyddio'r dynodiad yn gynnar i wella ein polisi budd cymunedol. Rwy'n cadeirio grŵp gorchwyl i archwilio cyfleoedd i wella sut y defnyddir y dull hwn a'r canlyniadau a geir ohono ac i ddatblygu dull gwirioneddol Lywodraeth Cymru gyfan yn hyn o beth. Rhagwelir y bydd y grŵp yn gorffen ei waith ym mis Rhagfyr a rhoddir ei ganlyniadau i'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru ar ffurf rheoleiddio.

So, to conclude, I am pleased with the progress that's been delivered since introducing the first procurement policy statement in December 2012. The actions that I've taken in updating the statement and securing additional powers to regulate on procurement will help us build on the very good foundations that are now in place. As was observed in this year's Procurement Week and awards, Wales is an innovator in procurement policy and the public sector and its supply base delivers many best-in-class outcomes. It's important, however, that the momentum gathered is sustained, and you can be assured I will continue to progress policy approaches that support, develop and challenge the Welsh public sector to deliver maximum value through procurement expenditure.

Felly, i gloi, rwy'n fodlon ar y cynnydd sydd wedi ei wneud ers cyflwyno'r datganiad polisi caffael cyntaf ym mis Rhagfyr 2012. Bydd y camau yr wyf wedi'u cymryd i ddiweddaru'r datganiad a sicrhau pwerau ychwanegol i reoleiddio ar gaffael yn ein helpu i adeiladu ar y sylfeini da iawn sydd wedi'u sefydlu erbyn hyn. Fel y gwelwyd yn Wythnos Caffael a'r gwobrau eleni, mae Cymru'n arloeswr o ran polisi caffael ac mae'r sector cyhoeddus a'i sylfaen gyflenwi yn darparu llawer o'r canlyniadau gorau o'u math. Mae'n bwysig, fodd bynnag, bod y momentwm a gesglir yn cael ei gynnal, a gallwch fod yn sicr y byddaf yn parhau i gyflwyno dulliau polisi sy'n cefnogi, yn datblygu ac yn herio'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru i ddarparu'r gwerth mwyaf posibl drwy wariant caffael.

15:34

Nick Ramsay Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Can I thank the Minister for her statement here today on procurement? We certainly can't accuse you, Minister, of not keeping the Chamber updated on this important area. We've had a fair few statements and updates on procurement over recent months and it's good to know where we are.

A gaf fi ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad yma heddiw am gaffael? Yn sicr ni allwn eich cyhuddo, Weinidog, o beidio â rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Siambr am y maes pwysig hwn. Rydym wedi cael digonedd o ddatganiadau a diweddariadau am gaffael dros y misoedd diwethaf, ac mae'n dda cael gwybod beth yw'r sefyllfa.

Thank you for the update as well on the new powers to deliver the Wales procurement policy statement. As we say, time and again, in this Chamber, it's delivery at the end of the day that's important, and, if we see a better level of procurement—a better level of Welsh procurement—and a better quality of procurement, happening at the end of this process, then that will be welcomed.

Diolch hefyd am y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y pwerau newydd i gyflwyno datganiad polisi caffael Cymru. Fel y dywedwn, dro ar ôl tro, yn y Siambr hon, cyflawni sy'n bwysig yn y pen draw, ac, os gwelwn lefel well o gaffael—lefel well o gaffael Cymreig—a chaffael o ansawdd gwell, yn digwydd ar ddiwedd y broses hon, bydd hynny i'w groesawu.

Can you tell us a bit more about your procurement fitness checks? You say the Welsh Government is monitoring those organisations that have failed to make the grade. How are you helping those organisations to lift their game? You've referred to the SQuID; no debate about procurement would be complete without that. This has proved a very popular policy—a popular mechanism—with employers and organisations I've spoken to. However, I did have a meeting with one constituent with an electronics business in Chepstow—with officials of the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport—and he was very concerned that there isn't sufficient weight being given to small and medium-sized enterprises in the bidding process. I'm sure you'd agree with me SMEs are a vital component of the Welsh economy. Will you look at doing this, so that there is more of a level playing field? At the moment, my constituent was telling me that it can be easier to get contracts in Hereford, for some work, than here, even though he did, to be fair, say that the feedback from the Welsh Government on areas of improvement was some of the best he's had. But, leaving that aside, we want an even playing field for SMEs.

A allwch chi ddweud ychydig mwy wrthym am eich gwiriadau ffitrwydd caffael? Rydych yn dweud bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n monitro'r sefydliadau hynny sydd wedi methu â chyrraedd y nod. Sut ydych chi'n helpu'r sefydliadau hynny i wella pethau? Rydych wedi cyfeirio at y SQuID; ni fyddai unrhyw ddadl ynghylch caffael yn gyflawn heb hynny. Mae hwn wedi bod yn bolisi poblogaidd iawn—yn fecanwaith poblogaidd—ymhlith cyflogwyr a sefydliadau yr wyf wedi siarad â hwy. Fodd bynnag, cefais gyfarfod gydag un etholwr â chanddo fusnes electroneg yng Nghas-gwent—gyda swyddogion Gweinidog yr Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth—ac roedd yn bryderus iawn nad oes digon o bwys yn cael ei roi i fusnesau bach a chanolig yn y broses gynnig. Rwy'n siŵr y byddech yn cytuno â mi bod busnesau bach a chanolig yn rhan hanfodol o economi Cymru. A wnewch chi ystyried gwneud hyn, i sicrhau mwy o chwarae teg? Ar hyn o bryd, mae fy etholwr yn dweud wrthyf y gall fod yn haws cael contractau yn Henffordd, am rai mathau o waith, nag yma, er ei fod, a bod yn deg, wedi dweud bod yr adborth gan Lywodraeth Cymru am feysydd i'w gwella ymysg y gorau y mae wedi'i gael. Ond, ar wahân i hynny, hoffem gael chwarae teg i fusnesau bach a chanolig.

You mentioned that 84 per cent of the expenditure has been retained in Wales. Okay, the glass is half full, but it does mean that 16 per cent hasn't—a much smaller amount, obviously—so what are you doing to try and maximise the retention of expenditure in Wales? You also told us another figure—that 55 per cent of contracts awarded have been awarded to suppliers with a Welsh payment address; so, 45 per cent haven't. First of all, how does this compare with previous figures? Are we moving in the right direction, and what are you doing to try and increase this number of contracts being awarded to a Welsh payment address? And also—going back to the SME point—are these larger companies? What is the breakdown of that figure? Are they larger companies, which tend to do better in the bidding process, or are they the smaller type of enterprises, which we want to promote?

Soniasoch fod 84 y cant o'r gwariant wedi'i gadw yng Nghymru. Iawn, mae'r gwydr yn hanner llawn, ond mae'n golygu bod 16 y cant heb ei gadw—swm llawer llai, yn amlwg—felly beth ydych chi'n ei wneud i geisio cadw cymaint â phosibl o wariant yng Nghymru? Soniasoch hefyd am ffigur arall—bod 55 y cant o gontractau a ddyfarnwyd wedi'u dyfarnu i gyflenwyr sydd â chyfeiriad talu yng Nghymru; felly, mae 45 y cant nad oes ganddynt hynny. Yn gyntaf oll, sut y mae hyn yn cymharu â ffigurau blaenorol? A ydym ni'n symud i'r cyfeiriad cywir, a beth ydych chi'n ei wneud i geisio cynyddu'r nifer hwn o gontractau sy'n cael eu dyfarnu i gyfeiriad talu yng Nghymru? A hefyd—i droi'n ôl at y pwynt am BBaCh—ai cwmnïau mwy yw'r rhain? Beth yw'r dadansoddiad o'r ffigur hwnnw? Ai cwmnïau mwy ydynt, sy'n tueddu i wneud yn well yn y broses ymgeisio, ynteu a ydynt y math llai o fentrau yr hoffem eu hybu?

I can understand why you want to align the procurement statement with other policies, such as the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act; that makes sense. I see another task and finish group has popped up into existence, and I think you said that that would report back by December. Going back to my opening point, I hope that that will deliver real change, and we don't just want to see talking around this issue—we want to see some action as well. Let's hope that, at the end of this process, we get a strategy that really does deliver a first-class procurement policy within Wales.

Gallaf ddeall pam yr ydych chi'n dymuno alinio'r datganiad caffael â pholisïau eraill, megis Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru); mae hynny'n gwneud synnwyr. Rwy'n gweld bod grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen arall wedi ymddangos, ac rwy'n meddwl eich bod wedi dweud y byddai hwnnw'n adrodd yn ôl erbyn mis Rhagfyr. I droi'n ôl at fy mhwynt agoriadol, rwy'n gobeithio y gwnaiff hynny sicrhau newid gwirioneddol, ac nid dim ond siarad yr ydym eisiau ei weld ynghylch y mater hwn—hoffem weld rhywfaint o weithredu hefyd. Dewch inni obeithio, ar ddiwedd y broses hon, y cawn strategaeth sydd wir yn darparu polisi caffael o'r radd flaenaf yng Nghymru.

15:38 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank Nick Ramsay for his questions, and thank him for recognising that it is a major step forward in terms of progress that I have now secured these new regulatory powers. That will make a great difference in underpinning Wales's procurement policy statement.

Diolch i Nick Ramsay am ei gwestiynau, a diolch iddo am gydnabod bod y ffaith fy mod bellach wedi sicrhau'r pwerau rheoleiddio newydd hyn yn gam mawr ymlaen o ran cynnydd. Bydd hynny'n gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr i danategu datganiad polisi caffael Cymru.

Responding to your questions, in terms of the procurement fitness check programme, as I said in the statement, those checks have been completed for local government, the health service, and higher education. If you look at, for example, the highest-performing university has achieved level 3, working towards 'advanced', and this is the same high level achieved by the NHS and the highest-performing local authorities. So, we need to look at this cross-sectorally. And, of course, as I said, we have to continue to improve procurement capability, and be clear what we expect of public bodies in Wales, and be clear how we're going to continue to measure and monitor performance. And action plans, of course, are being progressed across local government, and the NHS, and, indeed, now are being formulated for higher education as well.

I ymateb i'ch cwestiynau, o ran y rhaglen archwiliadau ffitrwydd caffael, fel y dywedais yn y datganiad, mae'r archwiliadau hynny wedi eu cwblhau ar gyfer llywodraeth leol, y gwasanaeth iechyd, ac addysg uwch. Os edrychwch, er enghraifft, ar y brifysgol sy'n perfformio orau, mae wedi cyflawni lefel 3, gan weithio tuag at 'uwch', a dyma'r un lefel uchel ag a gyflawnwyd gan y GIG a'r awdurdodau lleol sy'n perfformio orau. Felly, mae angen inni edrych ar hyn ar draws sectorau. Ac, wrth gwrs, fel y dywedais, mae'n rhaid inni barhau i wella gallu caffael, a bod yn glir ynghylch yr hyn yr ydym yn ei ddisgwyl gan gyrff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, a bod yn glir ynghylch sut yr ydym yn mynd i barhau i fesur a monitro perfformiad. Ac mae cynlluniau gweithredu, wrth gwrs, yn cael eu datblygu ar draws llywodraeth leol, a'r GIG, ac, yn wir, maent nawr yn cael eu llunio ar gyfer addysg uwch hefyd.

I think it's crucial that we look at the overall average level and maturity achieved by Welsh organisations, in the first programme of procurement fitness checks. Level 2 is 'conforming', with seven organisations achieving a level 3, working towards 'advanced'. But, there are common themes that have been identified in these fitness checks, which, of course, they are working on, and those are about increasing collaboration, the adoption of the procurement practices, and the development of professional procurement staff.

Rwy'n credu ei bod yn hanfodol ein bod yn edrych ar y lefel gyfartalog a'r aeddfedrwydd cyffredinol a gyflawnwyd gan sefydliadau yng Nghymru, yn y rhaglen gyntaf o wiriadau ffitrwydd caffael. Lefel 2 yw 'cydymffurfio', ac mae saith sefydliad yn cyflawni lefel 3, gan weithio tuag at 'uwch'. Ond, mae'r gwiriadau ffitrwydd hyn wedi canfod themâu cyffredin, sydd, wrth gwrs, yn cael sylw ganddynt, ac maent yn ymwneud â chynyddu cydweithredu, mabwysiadu'r arferion caffael, a datblygu staff caffael proffesiynol.

Moving on to SQuID, of course, it's now being widely used across Wales, and monitoring its use is key to making sure it is being used consistently by public sector organisations. I think the improved reporting capability itself in Wales means that we're getting greater visibility of the use of SQuID. We can now challenge those organisations that are not using the approach, and, of course, that simplification of pre-qualification is helping smaller suppliers to succeed, and it's integrating SQuID with e-procurement tools as well.

I symud ymlaen at SQuID, wrth gwrs, mae bellach yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n eang ledled Cymru, ac mae monitro ei ddefnydd yn allweddol i wneud yn siŵr ei fod yn cael ei ddefnyddio'n gyson gan sefydliadau yn y sector cyhoeddus. Rwy'n meddwl bod y gwell gallu i lunio adroddiadau ei hun yng Nghymru yn golygu bod y defnydd o SQuID yn fwy amlwg. Gallwn nawr herio'r sefydliadau hynny nad ydynt yn defnyddio'r dull, ac, wrth gwrs, mae symleiddio camau cyn-gymhwyso yn helpu cyflenwyr llai i lwyddo, ac mae'n integreiddio SQuID gydag offer e-gaffael hefyd.

You move on to the point about procurement expenditure, and, of course, I have related this to delivery in terms of community benefits, and the fact that we have made great strides in terms of delivering on those community benefits. Particularly, I'm reaching out to the disabled and disadvantaged workforce. We have new opportunities in terms of reaching out to the disabled workforce as well in terms of article 17 of the new EU regulations, which, of course, will favour businesses employing disadvantaged people. But, I think in terms of procurement expenditure, I just want to say again that it was back in 2012 that the analysis showed 52 per cent of procurement expenditure being retained in Wales; now, the latest data for 2012-13 show that business is now winning 55 per cent of the procurement expenditure analysed. I do very much value the contribution that has been made from the business sector to enable us to deliver, in partnership with the public sector, on the progress that we're making in terms of that delivery, both in better procurement for the public purse, and collaboration, but also better opportunities for the SMEs and microbusinesses in Wales.

Gwnaethoch symud ymlaen at y pwynt am wariant caffael, ac, wrth gwrs, rwyf wedi cysylltu hyn â chyflawni o ran manteision cymunedol, a'r ffaith ein bod wedi cymryd camau breision o ran cyflawni'r buddion cymunedol hynny. Yn arbennig, rwy'n estyn allan at y gweithlu anabl a difreintiedig. Mae gennym gyfleoedd newydd o ran estyn allan at y gweithlu anabl hefyd o ran erthygl 17 rheoliadau newydd yr UE, a fydd, wrth gwrs, yn ffafrio busnesau sy'n cyflogi pobl ddifreintiedig. Ond, rwy'n meddwl o ran gwariant caffael, hoffwn ddweud eto bod y dadansoddiad yn ôl yn 2012 wedi dangos bod 52 y cant o wariant caffael yn cael ei gadw yng Nghymru; erbyn hyn, mae'r data diweddaraf ar gyfer 2012-13 yn dangos bod busnesau nawr yn ennill 55 y cant o'r gwariant caffael a ddadansoddwyd. Rwyf yn bendant yn gwerthfawrogi'r cyfraniad a wnaethpwyd o'r sector busnes i'n galluogi i gyflawni, mewn partneriaeth â'r sector cyhoeddus, y cynnydd yr ydym yn ei wneud o ran cyflawni gwell caffael ar gyfer y pwrs cyhoeddus, a chydweithio, a hefyd gwell cyfleoedd i'r busnesau bach a chanolig a'r microfusnesau yng Nghymru.

15:42

Mick Antoniw Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, of course procurement now—. As well as the EU procurement regulations, there is of course the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act, and section 4 of that was very specific in that it requires Welsh Government, as well as other public sector bodies, to seek to secure decent employment in the decision-making processes. Of course, it's difficult to correlate securing decent employment without the concept of a living wage—a wage at which people can't afford to live surely cannot be decent employment. I wonder how the procurement criteria affect both the public sector and, of course, the private sector as well, because a lot of procurement relates to the private sector, so we should not try and create artificial divisions between the two. How will we actually ensure that the requirements of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act, with regard to decent employment and the concept of a living wage, are actually going to be enacted or implemented through the procurement policy that you have?

Weinidog, wrth gwrs mae caffael nawr—. Yn ogystal â rheoliadau caffael yr UE, wrth gwrs mae Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru), ac roedd adran 4 honno'n mynnu'n benodol iawn bod Llywodraeth Cymru, yn ogystal â chyrff eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus, yn ceisio sicrhau cyflogaeth weddus yn y prosesau gwneud penderfyniadau. Wrth gwrs, mae'n anodd ystyried sicrhau cyflogaeth weddus heb y cysyniad o gyflog byw—yn sicr, ni all cyflog sy'n golygu na all pobl fforddio byw fod yn gyflogaeth weddus. Tybed sut y mae'r meini prawf caffael yn effeithio ar y sector cyhoeddus ac, wrth gwrs, ar y sector preifat hefyd, gan fod llawer o gaffael yn ymwneud â'r sector preifat, felly ni ddylem geisio creu rhaniadau artiffisial rhwng y ddau. Sut y byddwn mewn gwirionedd yn sicrhau bod gofynion Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru), o ran cyflogaeth weddus a'r cysyniad o gyflog byw, mewn gwirionedd yn cael eu deddfu neu eu rhoi ar waith drwy'r polisi caffael sydd gennych?

15:43

Jane Hutt Bywgraffiad Biography

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I think there are real opportunities now, as I said, to link the aims and objectives of the Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act with our revised, refreshed Wales procurement policy statement, and use the EU directives accordingly. I think there's real opportunity with the new EU directives to contain provision for social considerations, for example, in contract conditions, and we're going to look at that very carefully in terms of future guidance through the community benefits task group. But, I think this does give us an opportunity to look at, for example, developing our procurement advice note on employment practices, and not just in publicly funded projects, but, of course, in the private sector as well. So, there are opportunities to influence the actions of our suppliers and help shape employment best practice. Of course, in supporting the concept of the living wage, we are investigating how we could encourage our contractors to pay their staff the living wage.

Rwy'n meddwl bod cyfleoedd gwirioneddol nawr, fel y dywedais, i gysylltu nodau ac amcanion Deddf Llesiant Cenedlaethau'r Dyfodol (Cymru) gyda'n datganiad polisi caffael Cymru newydd, diwygiedig, a defnyddio cyfarwyddebau'r UE yn unol â hynny. Rwy'n credu bod cyfarwyddebau newydd yr UE yn rhoi cyfle gwirioneddol i gynnwys darpariaeth ar gyfer ystyriaethau cymdeithasol, er enghraifft, mewn amodau contract, ac rydym yn mynd i edrych ar hynny'n ofalus iawn o ran canllawiau yn y dyfodol drwy'r grŵp gorchwyl budd cymunedol. Ond, rwy'n credu bod hyn yn rhoi cyfle inni i edrych, er enghraifft, ar ddatblygu ein nodyn cyngor caffael ar arferion cyflogaeth, ac nid dim ond mewn prosiectau a ariennir yn gyhoeddus, ond, wrth gwrs, yn y sector preifat yn ogystal. Felly, ceir cyfleoedd i ddylanwadu ar weithredoedd ein cyflenwyr a helpu i lunio arfer gorau cyflogaeth. Wrth gwrs, wrth gefnogi'r cysyniad o gyflog byw, rydym yn ymchwilio i sut y gallem annog ein contractwyr i dalu'r cyflog byw i'w staff.

15:44

Rhun ap Iorwerth Bywgraffiad Biography

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Diolch am y datganiad heddiw. Nid oes angen imi ddweud wrthych chi gymaint o flaenoriaeth yr ydym ni ym Mhlaid Cymru yn ei roi ar gaffael a pholisi caffael, a'r angen i godi'r bar o ran gweithredu'r polisi; a gweithredu sydd yn bwysig, rwy'n meddwl. Mae llawer o bolisi'r Llywodraeth yn iawn yn y maes yma, ond mae yna broblem mewn sicrhau bod polisi'n cael ei weithredu ar draws Cymru. Mae hynny'n cael ei ddangos yn y ffaith bod yna arferion da iawn mewn rhannau o Gymru, ac fe wnaf i dynnu sylw at weithredu rhagorol gan gyngor Plaid Cymru yng Ngwynedd, er enghraifft, ar gynyddu'r ganran o arian caffael sy'n aros yng Nghymru. Y broblem, wrth gwrs, ydy nad ydy'r canllawiau yn rhai statudol.

Thank you very much for today's statement. I don't need to tell you how much of a priority we in Plaid Cymru place on procurement and procurement policy, and the need to raise the bar in terms of implementing the policy; and implementation is the important thing, I think. There's a great deal of Government policy that is correct in this area, but there is a problem in ensuring that policy is implemented across Wales. That's highlighted by the fact that there is very good practice in parts of Wales, and I will highlight the excellent practice by the Plaid Cymru council in Gwynedd in terms of increasing the percentage of procurement moneys remaining in Wales. The problem, of course, is that the guidance is non-statutory.

Mae'ch ffigurau chi heddiw yn cadarnhau bod canran y gwariant sy'n aros yng Nghymru wedi codi o 35 y cant yn 2004 i 55 y cant rŵan—cynnydd o 20 y cant, sy'n arbennig o dda. Rwy'n siŵr y gallwch chi gadarnhau, serch hynny, fod yr 17 y cant cyntaf wedi digwydd rhwng 2004 a 2011, ac mai dim ond 3 y cant mae o wedi cynyddu ers hynny yn oes y Llywodraeth yma. Gwnaethoch gadarnhau hynny eiliad yn ôl. A ydych chi'n hapus efo'r cynnydd bach yna? Fe wnaf i ailofyn y cwestiwn yna y gofynnais ichi wythnos yn ôl.

Your figures today confirm that the percentage of the expenditure that remains in Wales has increased from 35 per cent in 2004 to 55 per cent now—an increase of 20 per cent, which is excellent. I'm sure you can confirm, however, that the first 17 per cent of that happened between 2004 and 2011, and that the increase has only been 3 per cent since then, in the time of this Government. You did confirm that just a while ago. Are you content with that small increase? I will re-ask that question that I asked of you last week.

Rydych yn dweud yn y datganiad polisi eich bod yn siŵr bod yna botensial am le i gynyddu'r ganran eto. A gaf i awgrymu bod hynny'n rhywbeth amwys iawn i'w ddweud ac yn awgrymu diffyg uchelgais, braidd, hefyd? A wnewch chi roi sylw i'n galwad ni, er enghraifft, i gynyddu—neu anelu i gynyddu, o leiaf—i 75 y cant? Mae Value Wales, fel yr ydych yn gwybod, wedi datgan bod pob cynnydd o 1 y cant yn y gyfran o gytundebau sy'n aros yng Nghymru yn arwain at gynnydd o 2,000 o swyddi. Gallai hynny olygu 40,000 o swyddi, a byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi eich sylw chi ar hynny.

You state in the policy statement that you're sure that there is potential for scope to increase that percentage again. May I suggest that that is a very ambiguous statement and suggests a lack of ambition? Will you actually listen to our demands, for example, to increase—or at least aim to increase—this to 75 per cent? Value Wales, as you will know, has said that every increase of 1 per cent in the percentage of contracts remaining in Wales leads to an increase of 2,000 jobs. That could mean 40,000 jobs if that were to be achieved, and I'd appreciate your comment on that.

Mae faint o arian cyhoeddus sy'n cael ei wario drwy amrywiol ddulliau caffael yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu, hefyd. Mae hynny'n amlwg; rydym wedi bod yn defnyddio ffigwr o ryw £4.3 biliwn ers blynyddoedd, ond mae dau ffigwr wedi'u crybwyll gennych chi heddiw: £5.5 biliwn yn eich datganiad chi y prynhawn yma a £5.4 biliwn yn ôl y datganiad polisi. Beth ydy £100 miliwn rhwng ffrindiau? Efallai y gallwch chi gadarnhau pa ffigwr sy'n gywir.

The amount of public money spent through procurement procedures in Wales has also increased. That much is obvious; we have been using a figure of some £4.3 billion for many years, but two figures were mentioned by you today: £5.5 billion in your statement this afternoon and £5.4 billion according to the policy statement. What's £100 million between friends? Perhaps you could confirm which is the correct figure.

Yn olaf, sut mae sicrhau bod gweithredu yn digwydd?

Finally, how do we ensure that implementation happens?

It comes down to delivery. On 31 May 2013, the finance Minister said, in a statement in this Chamber:

Mater o gyflawni yw hyn yn y pen draw. Ar 31 Mai 2013, dywedodd y Gweinidog Cyllid, mewn datganiad yn y Siambr hon:

'I have said before that I do not consider adoption of the Wales procurement policy statement to be optional… Through the procurement fitness check programme…I will be looking closely at how these principles are being adopted in practice. I have made my position clear: if necessary, I will seek to legislate to deliver on our procurement policies.'

'Rwyf wedi dweud o'r blaen nad wyf yn ystyried bod mabwysiadu datganiad polisi caffael Cymru'n ddewisol ... Drwy'r rhaglen gwirio ffitrwydd caffael ... Byddaf yn edrych yn ofalus ar sut y mae'r egwyddorion hyn yn cael eu mabwysiadu'n ymarferol. Rwyf wedi gwneud fy safbwynt yn glir: os bydd angen, byddaf yn ceisio deddfu i gyflawni ein polisïau caffael'.

It's something that I quoted in this Chamber last week. It's clear, now, that the Minister thinks not enough progress is being made; that's good, but does the Minister, therefore, not think that it's now time to accept the recommendation made by Professor McClelland back in 2012, advocated by Plaid Cymru for a number of years, that we need to legislate—not just take over regulatory powers, as outlined today—in order to make the Welsh Government's policy mandatory?

Mae'n rhywbeth a ddyfynnwyd gennyf yn y Siambr hon yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae'n amlwg, nawr, bod y Gweinidog yn credu nad oes digon o gynnydd yn cael ei wneud; mae hynny'n dda, ond a yw'r Gweinidog, felly, yn credu ei bod bellach yn bryd i ni dderbyn yr argymhelliad a wnaeth yr Athro McClelland yn ôl yn 2012, a argymhellwyd gan Blaid Cymru ers nifer o flynyddoedd, bod angen inni ddeddfu—nid dim ond cymryd drosodd pwerau rheoleiddio , fel yr amlinellwyd heddiw—er mwyn gwneud polisi Llywodraeth Cymru'n orfodol?

15:48

Jane Hutt Bywgraffiad Biography

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I thank Rhun ap Iorwerth for his questions. Of course, my statement, and the regularity with which I come before this Chamber to report on progress, I hope you will see as an indication of the Welsh Government's commitment not only to present policies but to assess the delivery of those policies, which, of course, I've outlined in my progress report today.

Diolch i Rhun ap Iorwerth am ei gwestiynau. Wrth gwrs, rwy'n gobeithio y byddwch yn gweld fy natganiad, a pha mor rheolaidd yr wyf yn dod gerbron y Siambr hon i adrodd am gynnydd, fel bod yn arwydd o ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru nid yn unig i bolisïau presennol, ond i asesu sut y cyflwynir y polisïau hynny, sydd, wrth gwrs, yn rhywbeth yr wyf wedi'i amlinellu yn fy adroddiad o gynnydd heddiw.

Of course it's about implementation, and of course it's about ensuring that the good practice that we do see—. You've often cited, as, indeed, has your colleague, Alun Ffred Jones, the good practice you see within Gwynedd Council. I see the good practice across Wales and, indeed, of course, I've already mentioned the good practice and the levels of achievement, in terms of delivery, through the fitness checks. It's important to identify where that good practice is delivered, but, of course, we have to ensure that we are enabling the public sector particularly to have the capability to implement the policies.

Wrth gwrs mai ei roi ar waith sy'n bwysig, ac wrth gwrs ei fod yn fater o sicrhau bod yr arfer da yr ydym yn ei weld—. Rydych yn aml wedi sôn, fel, yn wir, y mae eich cydweithiwr, Alun Ffred Jones, am yr arfer da a welwch o fewn Cyngor Gwynedd. Rwy'n gweld yr arfer da ledled Cymru ac, yn wir, wrth gwrs, rwyf eisoes wedi sôn am yr arfer da a'r lefelau cyrhaeddiad, o ran cyflenwi, drwy'r gwiriadau ffitrwydd. Mae'n bwysig nodi lle mae'r arfer da hwnnw'n digwydd, ond, wrth gwrs, mae'n rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn galluogi'r sector cyhoeddus yn arbennig i allu rhoi'r polisïau ar waith.

If you look at the particular questions that you raised in terms of procurement expenditure, I've already repeated the recent analyses, in terms of procurement expenditure and the fact that we now win 55 per cent of the procurement expenditure that's analysed for 2012-13, and, of course, future analysis will be with us and I will bring it to the Chamber. I think it's very important that I state quite clearly, as finance Minister, that we can't set targets around local government expenditure; it would be illegal. We must focus on developing policy that ensures openness of opportunity to businesses in Wales. It's positive, I think, to see that the proportion of contracts awarded through Sell2Wales to Welsh business is currently at 66 per cent. As 99 per cent of all business in Wales are small and medium-sized enterprises, and some 95 per cent are micro SMEs, it is important that we do focus continually on standardising and simplifying the procurement process. So, a lot of it is about how we enable those Wales-based SMEs and microbusinesses to compete and to deliver.

Os edrychwch ar y cwestiynau penodol a ofynnwyd gennych am wariant caffael, rwyf eisoes wedi ailadrodd y dadansoddiadau diweddar, o ran gwariant caffael a'r ffaith ein bod bellach yn ennill 55 y cant o'r gwariant caffael a ddadansoddwyd ar gyfer 2012-13, ac, wrth gwrs, cawn ddadansoddiadau yn y dyfodol a byddaf yn dod â hwy i'r Siambr. Credaf ei bod yn bwysig iawn fy mod yn datgan yn eithaf clir, fel Gweinidog cyllid, na chawn osod targedau o ran gwariant llywodraeth leol; byddai'n anghyfreithlon. Mae'n rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar ddatblygu polisi sy'n sicrhau cyfle agored i fusnesau yng Nghymru. Mae'n gadarnhaol, rwyf yn credu, gweld bod cyfran y contractau a ddyfernir drwy GwerthwchiGymru i fusnesau Cymru ar hyn o bryd yn 66 y cant. Gan fod 99 y cant o holl fusnesau Cymru yn fusnesau bach a chanolig, a bod tua 95 y cant yn fusnesau bach a chanolig micro, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn canolbwyntio'n barhaus ar safoni a symleiddio'r broses gaffael. Felly, mae llawer o hyn yn ymwneud â sut yr ydym yn galluogi'r busnesau bach a chanolig a'r microfusnesau hyn sydd wedi'u lleoli yng Nghymru i gystadlu ac i gyflawni.

I do think that it’s important, again, to record that analysis of the 2012-13 procurement expenditure illustrates that SMEs directly win 47 per cent of our business, and this is almost double that of the UK Government’s aspirations for SMEs to win 25 per cent of their expenditure, which includes supply chain contracts. I think also it’s worth looking at the impact of our national procurement service in this respect in terms of delivery. The resource efficiency procurement process was structured to encourage small businesses to bid for the provision of services that relate to their core specialism. From the 71 suppliers that obtained a place on the framework, 46.5 per cent of these are based in Wales, and 27 other Wales-based suppliers are members of successful consortia.

Rwy’n meddwl ei bod yn bwysig, unwaith eto, cofnodi bod y dadansoddiad hwnnw o wariant caffael 2012-13 yn dangos bod busnesau bach a chanolig yn ennill 47 y cant o'n busnes yn uniongyrchol, a bod hyn bron yn ddwbl dyheadau Llywodraeth y DU i fusnesau bach a chanolig ennill 25 y cant o'u gwariant, sy'n cynnwys contractau cadwyn gyflenwi. Rwy'n credu hefyd ei bod yn werth edrych ar effaith ein gwasanaeth caffael cenedlaethol yn hyn o beth o ran cyflawni. Roedd y broses caffael effeithlonrwydd adnoddau wedi’i strwythuro i annog busnesau bach i gynnig am gael darparu gwasanaethau sy'n ymwneud â'u harbenigedd craidd. O'r 71 o gyflenwyr a gafodd le ar y fframwaith, mae 46.5 y cant o'r rhain wedi eu lleoli yng Nghymru, ac mae 27 o gyflenwyr eraill sydd wedi'u lleoli yng Nghymru yn aelodau o gonsortia llwyddiannus.

Finally, on your point about the way forward in terms of legislation, I think you must recognise—and I hope you will, and do recognise—how important it is that we have secured this designation Order from the UK Government. It’s going to be instrumental in helping us to strengthen the adoption of the refreshed Wales procurement policy statement I’m issuing today. Importantly, securing the designation Order will mean Wales is on an equal footing with the Scottish and Northern Irish administrations, which both have specific legislative competence on public procurement.

Yn olaf, ar eich pwynt am y ffordd ymlaen o ran deddfwriaeth, rwy’n meddwl bod yn rhaid ichi gydnabod—ac rwy’n gobeithio y byddwch, ac eich bod yn cydnabod—pa mor bwysig ydyw ein bod wedi sicrhau’r Gorchymyn dynodi hwn gan Lywodraeth y DU. Mae'n mynd i fod yn allweddol i’n helpu i gryfhau mabwysiadu'r datganiad polisi caffael Cymru newydd yr wyf yn ei gyhoeddi heddiw. Yn bwysig, bydd sicrhau'r Gorchymyn dynodi’n golygu bod Cymru ar sail gyfartal â gweinyddiaethau’r Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, sydd ill dwy wedi cael cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol penodol ar gaffael cyhoeddus.

15:52

Eluned Parrott [Bywgraffiad] [Biography]

Senedd.tv [Fideo] [Video]

Thank you for your statement, Minister. I have a number of questions, so I’ll leap straight in, if I may. You say in your statement that the strategy has delivered positive results, and the statement gives us a lot of numbers showing progress against what has been achieved in the past, but, if I may, I suggest that it doesn’t necessarily show progress against what is necessary to achieve the outcomes that you want to see. So, for example, in your statement, you say that 50 procurement officers have been given help to get professional qualifications, but how many do we need across the public purchasing authorities in Wales? If we look at the number of bodies we’re talking about, that’s perhaps around one per body over that period of time. What assessment have you made of the level of those individuals within the organisations? We need seniority within public procurement, so do we have an assessment of how many procurement professionals we’ve got at board level, or their equivalent?

Diolch am eich datganiad, Weinidog. Mae gennyf nifer o gwestiynau, felly af yn syth atynt, os caf. Rydych yn dweud yn eich datganiad bod y strategaeth wedi cyflawni canlyniadau cadarnhaol, ac mae'r datganiad yn rhoi llawer o rifau inni sy'n dangos cynnydd yn erbyn yr hyn a gyflawnwyd yn y gorffennol, ond, os caf, rwy’n awgrymu nad yw o reidrwydd yn dangos cynnydd yn erbyn yr hyn sydd ei angen i gyflawni'r canlyniadau yr hoffech eu gweld. Felly, er enghraifft, yn eich datganiad, rydych yn dweud bod 50 o swyddogion caffael wedi cael cymorth i gael cymwysterau proffesiynol, ond faint sydd eu hangen arnom ar draws yr awdurdodau pwrcasu cyhoeddus yng Nghymru? Os edrychwn ar nifer y cyrff yr ydym yn sôn amdanynt, mae hynny efallai yn tua un i bob corff dros y cyfnod hwnnw. Pa asesiad ydych chi wedi'i wneud o lefel yr unigolion hynny yn y sefydliadau? Mae arnom angen uwch swyddogion o fewn caffael cyhoeddus, felly a oes gennym asesiad o faint o weithwyr proffesiynol caffael sydd gennym ar lefel bwrdd, neu swyddogion cyfatebol?

Looking at the figures to do with training and professional development, I wonder if I could ask you to clarify something on the written statement that you released at 1.20 p.m. The figures in there are different to the figures in the statement that you have just read out. For example, in your statement, you’ve just told us that more than 1,500 procurement officers have received training through a short training process; in the letter that was received two-and-a-half hours ago, it said that 600 officers had had training. I’m wondering if you can clarify which of those is the correct number.

O edrych ar y ffigurau sy'n ymwneud â hyfforddiant a datblygiad proffesiynol, tybed a gaf i ofyn ichi egluro rhywbeth am y datganiad ysgrifenedig y gwnaethoch ei ryddhau am 1.20 p.m. Mae’r ffigurau yn hwnnw yn wahanol i'r ffigurau yn y datganiad yr ydych newydd ei ddarllen. Er enghraifft, yn eich datganiad, rydych newydd ddweud wrthym bod dros 1,500 o swyddogion caffael wedi cael hyfforddiant drwy broses hyfforddi fer; yn y llythyr a dderbyniwyd ddwy awr a hanner yn ôl, roedd yn dweud bod 600 o swyddogion wedi cael hyfforddiant. Tybed a allwch chi egluro pa un o'r rheini yw'r rhif cywir?

Looking at the way in which we are assessing things, I think it's difficult to assess success in some areas where the success measures in the written statement that you've provided today are often entirely subjective. To give you an example, one of them says,

'ensure de-briefing provides adequate tender feedback'.

But 'adequate' according to whom, and how are we going to measure that? Clearly, in terms of adequacy, it's the people who are tendering for business who will wish to judge that. How consistently are we collecting that information across Wales and across the different bodies?

I did look as well at the adoption metrics; obviously, I hoped to look there for more detail as to how exactly these things are being measured, but they also lack detail, I'm afraid, and also are often subjective. So, for example, one adoption metric is 'engagement with Welsh business'. Again, just how much engagement is enough to tick that box? If we're not much clearer about it, then clearly there is a risk that this will become some form of tick-box exercise? What does success with regard to engagement actually look like, and who will be making those judgments?

Clearly, in terms of policy, what we all want to see is that we're deriving the maximum benefit from the purchasing power that we have as public bodies for the Welsh economy. I think, over the years that we've been discussing this, we've recognised that there is a balance between driving up the number of community benefits opportunities that we have in our procurement contracts, but also noticing that there's a balance between that and making sure that these contracts are as open as possible to the smaller small businesses. Because, clearly, where we have a need, for example, for a number of apprenticeship placements, it is unlikely that a small business on its own will be able to service those kinds of contracts, so the two don't necessarily go hand in hand, and I'd be interested to see how you balance those things off against one another. What is your assessment of the number of contracts that are being properly unbundled to make sure that Wales's smallest businesses are able to get them, and to use them to grow personally?

You talked about the number of SMEs being awarded contracts, and it's good to see progress in that regard. But, I'm wondering if you could tell us if you assess within that range, which is between one employee and 150 employees; clearly, those are very different kinds of businesses. Are you making an assessment of whether it is the smaller end or whether it is medium-sized enterprises that are accounting for that growth?

O edrych ar y ffordd yr ydym yn asesu pethau, rwy'n credu ei bod yn anodd asesu llwyddiant mewn rhai meysydd lle mae'r mesurau llwyddiant yn y datganiad ysgrifenedig yr ydych wedi'i ddarparu heddiw yn aml yn gwbl oddrychol. I roi enghraifft ichi, mae un ohonynt yn dweud,

'sicrhau bod ôl-drafodaeth yn rhoi adborth digonol am y tendr'.

Ond 'digonol' yn ôl pwy, a sut yr ydym ni'n mynd i fesur hynny? Yn amlwg, o ran digonolrwydd, y bobl sy'n tendro ar gyfer busnes fydd yn dymuno barnu hynny. Pa mor gyson yr ydym ni'n casglu'r wybodaeth honno ledled Cymru ac ar draws y gwahanol gyrff?

Fe wnes i edrych hefyd ar y metrigau mabwysiadu; yn amlwg, roeddwn yn gobeithio chwilio yno am fwy o fanylion ynghylch sut yn union y mae'r pethau hyn yn cael eu mesur, ond maent hwythau hefyd yn brin o fanylder, yn anffodus, ac maent hefyd yn aml yn oddrychol. Felly, er enghraifft, un metrig i'w fabwysiadu yw 'ymgysylltu â busnesau Cymru'. Unwaith eto, faint yn union o ymgysylltu sy'n ddigon i roi tic yn y blwch hwnnw? Os na fyddwn yn llawer cliriach am y peth, yn amlwg bydd risg y daw hyn yn rhyw fath o ymarfer ticio blychau. Sut y mae llwyddiant o ran ymgysylltu yn edrych mewn gwirionedd, a phwy fydd yn llunio'r barnau hynny?

Yn amlwg, o ran polisi, yr hyn yr hoffem i gyd ei weld yw ein bod yn sicrhau'r budd mwyaf o'r pŵer prynu sydd gennym fel cyrff cyhoeddus i economi Cymru. Rwy'n credu, dros y blynyddoedd yr ydym wedi bod yn trafod hyn, ein bod wedi cydnabod bod cydbwysedd rhwng cynyddu nifer y cyfleoedd am fudd cymunedol sydd gennym yn ein contractau caffael, a sylwi hefyd bod yna gydbwysedd rhwng hynny a gwneud yn siŵr bod y contractau hyn mor agored â phosibl i'r busnesau bach lleiaf. Oherwydd, yn amlwg, pan fo arnom angen, er enghraifft, nifer o leoliadau prentisiaeth, mae'n annhebygol y bydd busnes bach ar ei ben ei hun yn gallu gwasanaethu'r mathau hynny o gontractau, felly nid yw'r ddau o reidrwydd yn mynd law yn llaw, a hoffwn weld sut yr ydych yn cydbwyso'r pethau hynny yn erbyn ei gilydd. Beth yw eich asesiad o nifer y contractau sy'n cael eu dadfwndelu'n briodol i sicrhau bod busnesau lleiaf Cymru yn gallu eu cael, a'u defnyddio i dyfu'n bersonol?

Soniasoch am nifer y contractau busnesau bach a chanolig sy'n cael eu dyfarnu, ac mae'n dda gweld cynnydd yn hynny o beth. Ond, tybed a allech ddweud wrthym a ydych chi'n asesu o fewn yr ystod honno, sydd rhwng un gweithiwr a 150 o weithwyr; yn amlwg, mae'r rheini'n fathau gwahanol iawn o fusnesau i'w gilydd. A ydych chi'n gwneud asesiad o ba un ai'r busnesau lleiaf ynteu'r busnesau canolig sy'n gyfrifol am y twf hwnnw?

I was also really pleased by the increase in the number of Welsh businesses that are winning contracts, but I noticed that your definition of a Welsh business is one that has a billing address in Wales. It's very clear that a lot of very large companies that are based elsewhere and headquartered elsewhere in Britain and the world have regional offices here in Wales, and that might skew our understanding of what the benefit is to the Welsh economy—whether or not that money is actually staying in Wales, or whether it's just being paid to Wales before being passported elsewhere. Do you make any assessment of the number of businesses that are headquartered in Wales, as opposed to have a billing address in Wales?

Roeddwn hefyd yn falch iawn o'r cynnydd yn nifer y busnesau yng Nghymru sy'n ennill contractau, ond sylwais mai eich diffiniad chi o fusnes yng Nghymru yw un sydd â chyfeiriad bilio yng Nghymru. Mae'n amlwg iawn bod gan lawer o gwmnïau mawr iawn sy'n seiliedig mewn mannau eraill ac â'u pencadlys mewn rhannau eraill o Brydain a'r byd, swyddfeydd rhanbarthol yma yng Nghymru, a gallai hynny ystumio ein dealltwriaeth o beth yw'r budd i economi Cymru—pa un a yw'r arian hwnnw mewn gwirionedd yn aros yng Nghymru ai peidio, ynteu a yw'n cael ei dalu i Gymru cyn cael ei anfon i rywle arall. A ydych chi'n gwneud unrhyw asesiad o nifer y busnesau sydd â'u pencadlys yng Nghymru, yn hytrach na rhai â chyfeiriad bilio yng Nghymru?

Finally, with regard to community benefits clauses, there is an opportunity, perhaps through the group that you've established, to look at ways in which we can boost other agendas that might have positive policy benefits. It occurs to me that gender equality in the workplace might be one of those in which we could look for opportunities. What assessment have you made of the legal issues surrounding perhaps setting targets for gender equality in apprenticeship placements delivered through community benefits clauses? Can I ask as well, for companies caught by the new legislation to publish details of the gender pay gap within their organisation, what can we do to make sure that it's the companies that are demonstrating the best possible practice that are the ones that are likely to win success?

Yn olaf, o ran cymalau budd cymunedol, mae cyfle, efallai drwy'r grŵp yr ydych wedi'i sefydlu, i edrych ar ffyrdd y gallwn roi hwb i agendâu eraill a allai fod â manteision polisi cadarnhaol. Mae'n fy nharo i y gallai cydraddoldeb rhwng y rhywiau yn y gweithle fod yn un o'r rhai lle gallem chwilio am gyfleoedd. Pa asesiad ydych chi wedi'i wneud o'r materion cyfreithiol sy'n gysylltiedig efallai â phennu targedau ar gyfer cydraddoldeb rhywiol mewn lleoliadau prentisiaeth a ddarperir drwy gymalau budd cymunedol? A gaf fi ofyn hefyd, ar gyfer cwmnïau sy'n cael eu dal gan y ddeddfwriaeth newydd i gyhoeddi manylion y bwlch cyflog rhwng y rhywiau yn eu sefydliad, beth y gallwn ei wneud i sicrhau mai'r cwmnïau sy'n arddangos yr arfer gorau posibl yw'r rhai sy'n debygol o ennill llwyddiant?

15:58

Jane Hutt Bywgraffiad Biography

Senedd.tv Fideo Video

Thank you very much, Eluned Parrott; a number of questions there and I will try and answer the ones that I haven't answered before. On your first point about capability and capacity, I just want to refer to our Home-grown Talent project, which is, as you know, a European-funded project, which did aim to and has secured an improvement in procurement capacity and capability, and it finishes, in fact, this month. It does have a number of successful outcomes, and I've mentioned all of those.

Diolch yn fawr, Eluned Parrott; roedd nifer o gwestiynau yn y fan yna a cheisiaf ateb y rhai nad wyf wedi'u hateb o'r blaen. O ran eich pwynt cyntaf ynglŷn â gallu a chapasiti, hoffwn gyfeirio at ein prosiect Doniau Cymru, sydd, fel y gwyddoch, yn brosiect a ariennir gan Ewrop, a geisiodd ac a lwyddodd i sicrhau gwelliant mewn capasiti a gallu caffael, ac mae'n gorffen, a dweud y gwir, y mis hwn. Mae wedi cael nifer o ganlyniadau llwyddiannus, ac rwyf wedi crybwyll pob un o'r rheiny.

Just in terms of what does that mean, I think you're right to ask the question about what was the impact. You can train people, but what is the impact that that has made? For example, they've gained recognised professional qualifications such as from the Chartered Institute of Procurement and Supply, the Institute of Leadership and Management and PRINCE2. To date, 23 of the trainees have found permanent full-time procurement positions and have helped their host organisations to save approximately £7 million and achieve broader social, economic and environmental benefits. So, I think those are good outcomes in terms of the impact of our policies.

Dim ond o ran beth yw ystyr hynny, rwy'n meddwl eich bod yn iawn i ofyn y cwestiwn am beth oedd yr effaith. Gallwch hyfforddi pobl, ond pa effaith y mae hynny wedi'i chael? Er enghraifft, maent wedi cael cymwysterau proffesiynol cydnabyddedig, er enghraifft gan y Sefydliad Siartredig Caffael a Chyflenwi, y Sefydliad Arweinyddiaeth a Rheolaeth a PRINCE2. Hyd yma, mae 23 o'r hyfforddeion wedi dod o hyd i swyddi caffael llawn-amser parhaol ac wedi helpu eu sefydliadau lletyol i arbed tua £7 miliwn a sicrhau manteision cymdeithasol, economaidd ac amgylcheddol ehangach. Felly, rwy'n meddwl bod y rheini'n ganlyniadau da o ran effaith ein polisïau.

Of course, we do have new policies that have come directly as a result of our engagement, particularly with the private sector. I look forward to launching the cross-party group on construction's report on the impact of procurement policy in Wales, and I'm sure Joyce Watson, as the chair of that group, will want to comment on that. But, we've been strengthened in terms of our Welsh procurement policy as a result of working with the private sector. Indeed, if we look at opportunities to help smaller and third sector firms across the public sector in Wales, the joint bidding guide I launched in October 2013 is helping smaller or microbusinesses in Wales form consortia, to help buyers to make procurement processes open to consortia bids. Just another outcome—14 projects tracked in the last 12 months, worth over £750 million, and to highlight those lessons from the joint bidding guide, a recent success is that a consortium of small suppliers was appointed to a major framework agreement with Caerphilly County Borough Council for the south and mid Wales collaborative construction framework, SEWSCAP 2. Also, on the private sector, as a result of engagement, we have led to the development and the use of project bank accounts and published the procurement advice note and guidance for PBAs. That will help ensure that small subcontractors involved in public construction projects are paid on time, helping with cash flow. Three pilot projects, progressing well, are working closely with the private sector.

Wrth gwrs, mae gennym bolisïau newydd a ddaeth o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i'n hymgysylltu, yn enwedig gyda'r sector preifat. Rwy'n edrych ymlaen at lansio adroddiad y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar adeiladu ar effaith polisi caffael yng Nghymru, ac rwy'n siŵr yr hoffai Joyce Watson, fel cadeirydd y grŵp hwnnw, wneud sylwadau am hynny. Ond, rydym wedi cael ein cryfhau o ran ein polisi caffael yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i weithio gyda'r sector preifat. Yn wir, os ydym yn edrych ar gyfleoedd i helpu cwmnïau trydydd sector a chwmnïau llai ar draws y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, mae'r canllaw cynnig ar y cyd a lansiais ym mis Hydref 2013 yn helpu busnesau llai neu ficrofusnesau yng Nghymru i ffurfio consortia, i helpu prynwyr i sicrhau bod prosesau caffael ar agor i gynigion consortia. Un canlyniad arall—cafodd 14 o brosiectau eu holrhain yn y 12 mis diwethaf, gwerth dros £750 miliwn, ac i dynnu sylw at y gwersi o'r canllaw cynnig ar y cyd, un llwyddiant diweddar yw bod consortiwm o gyflenwyr bach wedi'i benodi i gytundeb fframwaith mawr gyda Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili ar gyfer fframwaith adeiladu cydweithredol y canolbarth a'r de, SEWSCAP 2. Hefyd, ar y sector preifat, o ganlyniad i ymgysylltu, rydym wedi arwain at ddatblygu a defnyddio cyfrifon banc prosiect ac wedi cyhoeddi'r nodyn cyngor caffael a chanllawiau i gyfrifon banc prosiect. Bydd hynny'n helpu i sicrhau bod isgontractwyr bach sy'n ymwneud â phrosiectau adeiladu cyhoeddus yn cael eu talu ar amser, gan helpu gyda llif arian. Mae tri phrosiect arbrofol yn gwneud cynnydd da gan weithio'n agos gyda'r sector preifat.

Finally, on your point about community benefits—well, of course, the new EU regulations will support the application of community benefits. We've already taken advantage of some of the changes, building in credit union payroll, for example, giving to a menu of community benefits. I think what we need to ensure is that the measurement tool does provide a consistent approach to capturing the impact of the policy, which, of course, is implicit in your questions today. What is the impact in terms of the delivery? We need to develop the community benefit policy and tools to enable us to deliver that, and use the new EU directives accordingly. And I think, as I said in answer to Mick Antoniw's question, there will be opportunities, as a result of the new directives and our designation Order, to regulate and to consider what we can do and our work through community benefits in relation to helping shape employment best practice. Of course, that can take us, I'm sure, into areas that relate to equal pay as well as to the living wage, which I commented on earlier on.

Yn olaf, ynglŷn â'ch pwynt am fudd cymunedol—wel, wrth gwrs, bydd rheoliadau newydd yr UE yn cefnogi budd cymunedol. Rydym eisoes wedi manteisio ar rai o'r newidiadau, gan ymgorffori cyflogres undebau credyd, er enghraifft, a rhoi i amryw o fuddion cymunedol. Rwy'n credu mai'r hyn y mae angen inni ei sicrhau yw bod yr offeryn mesur yn darparu dull cyson o grynhoi effaith y polisi, sydd, wrth gwrs, yn ymhlyg yn eich cwestiynau heddiw. Beth yw'r effaith o ran y cyflawni? Mae angen inni ddatblygu'r polisi a'r offer budd cymunedol i'n galluogi i gyflawni hynny, a defnyddio cyfarwyddebau newydd yr UE yn unol â hynny. Ac rwy'n meddwl, fel y dywedais wrth ateb cwestiwn Mick Antoniw, y bydd cyfleoedd, o ganlyniad i'r cyfarwyddebau newydd a'n Gorchymyn dynodiad, i reoleiddio ac i ystyried beth y gallwn ei wneud, a'n gwaith drwy fudd cymunedol o ran helpu i lunio arfer gorau o ran cyflogaeth. Wrth gwrs, gall hynny fynd â ni, rwy'n siŵr, i feysydd sy'n ymwneud â chyflog cyfartal yn ogystal â'r cyflog byw, y soniais amdano'n gynharach.

16:02 **Joyce Watson** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for your statement today, Minister. As you say, public procurement is indeed a vehicle for delivering both economic and social benefits. I want, today, to focus on the construction industry. The sector is forecast to grow by nearly 6 per cent a year over the next few years, so it is vital that we make the most of that growth. As you know, and you've just mentioned, the cross-party construction group has been looking at procurement, and may I take this opportunity to thank you for your input, Minister? I know the group stakeholders do value your energy and your enthusiasm. We will be publishing our report next week and I look forward to taking forward the recommendations with your department. However—and it's been mentioned several times here—existing policy innovations, like SQuiD, have helped break down the barriers, and I think it is important to recognise what we have achieved, and what we might be able to achieve in the future. There are still issues, in places, with consistency, in terms of how policies are applied across the public sector, and I know that more will be said about that next week. So, in the context of your statement this afternoon, Minister, will you continue to work with your Cabinet colleagues for public services to further smooth the playing surface for Welsh construction firms, and at least iron out some of those inconsistencies in application?

Diolch am eich datganiad heddiw, Weinidog. Fel y dywedwch, mae caffael cyhoeddus yn sicr yn gyfrwng ar gyfer cyflwyno buddion economaidd a chymdeithasol. Hoffwn, heddiw, ganolbwyntio ar y diwydiant adeiladu. Rhagwelir y bydd y sector yn tyfu bron i 6 y cant y flwyddyn yn ystod yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf, felly mae'n hollbwysig ein bod yn gwneud y mwyaf o'r twf hwnnw. Fel y gwyddoch, ac rydych newydd ddweud, mae'r grŵp trawsbleidiol ar adeiladu wedi bod yn edrych ar gaffael, a hoffwn fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i ddiolch ichi am eich cyfraniad, Weinidog. Rwy'n gwybod bod rhanddeiliaid y grŵp yn gwerthfawrogi eich egni a'ch brwdfrydedd. Byddwn yn cyhoeddi ein hadroddiad yr wythnos nesaf, ac edrychaf ymlaen at fwrw ymlaen â'r argymhellion gyda'ch adran. Fodd bynnag—ac mae hyn wedi cael sylw sawl gwaith yma—mae polisïau arloesol sy'n bodoli eisoes, fel SQuiD, wedi helpu i chwalu'r rhwystrau, ac rwy'n credu ei bod yn bwysig cydnabod yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i gyflawni, a'r hyn y gallem ei gyflawni yn y dyfodol. Mae materion yn dal i fodoli, mewn mannau, gyda chysondeb, o ran sut y rhoddir polisïau ar waith ar draws y sector cyhoeddus, a gwn y bydd mwy yn cael ei ddweud am hynny yr wythnos nesaf. Felly, yng nghyd-destun eich datganiad y prynhawn yma, Weinidog, a fyddwch chi'n parhau i weithio gyda'ch cydweithwyr yn y Cabinet ar gyfer gwasanaethau cyhoeddus i roi mwy fyth o chwarae teg i gwmnïau adeiladu Cymru, ac o leiaf gael gwared ar rai o'r anghysondebau hynny wrth wneud cais?

16:04 **Jane Hutt** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Fideo Video

Well, I thank Joyce Watson again for chairing the cross-party group on construction, and for engaging me fully in their discussions on procurement. It has been very valuable and I will be jointly launching and responding to your report next week. It is a report on the impact of procurement policy on Wales from the construction industry, and I think it's important to recognise the contribution from the construction and civil engineering sector has had a major impact on our policies. It has supported our approach to community benefits, and it's also provided a wide range of training, employment and local subcontracting opportunities through delivery of projects. And, also, this does take us back to the construction procurement strategy, which was published back in 2013, and very clearly supporting the thrust of the Wales procurement policy statement. I will finally say that I am chairing a task group to look at a pan-Welsh Government approach to delivering community benefits, and, of course, that engages with all my colleagues, as the Member asks.

Wel, rwy'n diolch i Joyce Watson eto am gadeirio'r grŵp trawsbleidiol ar adeiladu, ac am adael imi gymryd rhan lawn yn eu trafodaethau am gaffael. Mae wedi bod yn werthfawr iawn a byddaf yn lansio eich adroddiad ac yn ymateb iddo ar y cyd yr wythnos nesaf. Adroddiad am effaith polisi caffael ar Gymru gan y diwydiant adeiladu yw hwn, ac rwy'n meddwl ei bod yn bwysig cydnabod bod cyfraniad y sector adeiladu a pheirianneg sifil wedi cael effaith fawr ar ein polisïau. Mae wedi cefnogi ein hymagwedd at fudd cymunedol, ac mae hefyd wedi darparu ystod eang o gyfleoedd hyfforddiant, cyflogaeth ac is-gontractio lleol drwy gyflwyno prosiectau. Ac, hefyd, mae hyn yn mynd â ni'n ôl at y strategaeth gaffael gwaith adeiladu, a gyhoeddwyd yn ôl yn 2013, ac a oedd yn glir iawn yn cefnogi byrdwn datganiad polisi caffael Cymru. Yn olaf, rwyf am ddweud fy mod yn cadeirio grŵp gorchwyl i edrych ar ddull Llywodraeth Cymru gyfan i sicrhau budd cymunedol, ac, wrth gwrs, bydd hwnnw'n ymgysylltu â fy holl gydweithwyr, fel y mae'r Aelod yn gofyn amdano.

16:05 **Julie Morgan** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I welcome the statement and I welcome the fact that procurement policy can help Welsh businesses, and I note the rise in expenditure won by Welsh suppliers, and also the fact that it can create more ethical behaviour and tackle poverty. So, I think it's a very important area.

Rwy'n croesawu'r datganiad ac rwy'n croesawu'r ffaith y gall polisi caffael helpu busnesau Cymru, a nodaf y cynnydd mewn gwariant a enillwyd gan gyflenwyr o Gymru, a hefyd y ffaith y gall greu ymddygiad mwy moesegol a threchu tlodi. Felly, rwy'n credu bod hwn yn faes pwysig iawn.

I wanted to draw the Minister's attention to a concern that was expressed by a small print management company in my constituency that fears that it will be effectively cut out from the bidding process for contracts from the public bodies that it currently serves by the way the new procurement policy will work out through the all-Wales printing service framework. This company is very concerned that it will not have the opportunities that it has at the moment. I think this is still under consultation, so I wondered if the Minister could give me reassurance that she would look at this issue and, I hope, be able to alleviate the fears of this small company in Cardiff North, which employs 24 people and is obviously a very important source of employment in the constituency.

Roeddwn i eisiau tynnu sylw'r Gweinidog at bryder a fynegwyd gan gwmni rheoli argraffu bach yn fy etholaeth i sy'n ofni y caiff ei adael allan i bob diben o'r broses o gynnig am gontractau gan y cyrff cyhoeddus y mae'n eu gwasanaethu ar hyn o bryd gan y ffordd y bydd y polisi caffael newydd yn gweithio drwy fframwaith gwasanaeth argraffu Cymru gyfan. Mae'r cwmni hwn yn bryderus iawn na fydd yn cael y cyfleoedd sydd ganddo ar hyn o bryd. Rwy'n credu bod hyn yn dal i fod yn destun ymgynghori, felly roeddwn yn meddwl tybed a fyddai'r Gweinidog yn rhoi sicrwydd imi y gwnaiff hi edrych ar y mater hwn ac, rwy'n gobeithio, y bydd yn gallu lleddfu ofnau'r cwmni bach hwn yng Ngogledd Caerdydd, sy'n cyflogi 24 o bobl ac sy'n amlwg yn ffynhonnell bwysig iawn o gyflogaeth yn yr etholaeth.

16:06

Jane Hutt [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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I thank Julie Morgan for that question. You have raised a very important matter in terms of the openness and accessibility of contract opportunities, because that's a core principle of our procurement policies. Smaller, local businesses have got to be able to access and compete for contracts, and I think possibly, in this case, such as those awarded by the new National Procurement Service, or, in fact, by public bodies in relation to other contracts in Wales. In terms of the print management framework, I understand that it was broken into smaller lots, which should have allowed your constituent to compete for the business. In fact, I think it is very important that I investigate this matter as a priority, so that I can respond to you on this. But I think it would be worth going back to look at the role and function of the National Procurement Service, which, of course, was set up in November 2013. It's about bringing together procurement of common and repetitive spend across the Welsh public sector on a once-for-Wales basis. The public sector, of course, is all involved and signed up to this. So, it is important that we look at this particular framework, the print management framework, in this particular case. Can I just say, for the NPS, 73 Welsh public sector organisations are engaged with the NPS? It is identifying supply chain opportunities for Welsh businesses and it is about lowering barriers, particularly for those smaller firms, like the one in your constituency, to enable them to compete for public sector contracts.

Diolch i Julie Morgan am y cwestiwn yna. Rydych wedi codi mater pwysig iawn o ran natur agored a hygyrchedd cyfleoedd contract, oherwydd dyna un o egwyddorion craidd ein polisïau caffael. Mae'n rhaid i fusnesau bach lleol allu cael mynediad at gontractau a chystadlu amdanynt, ac rwy'n meddwl o bosibl, yn yr achos hwn, fel y rhai a ddyfernir gan y Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol newydd, neu, yn wir, gan gyrff cyhoeddus ar gyfer contractau eraill yng Nghymru. O ran y fframwaith rheoli argraffu, rwyf ar ddeall ei fod wedi'i dorri'n ddarnau llai, a ddylai fod wedi caniatáu i'ch etholwr gystadlu am y busnes. A dweud y gwir, rwy'n meddwl ei bod yn bwysig iawn fy mod yn ymchwilio i'r mater hwn fel blaenoriaeth, fel y gallaf roi ateb ichi am hyn. Ond rwy'n meddwl y byddai'n werth mynd yn ôl i edrych ar waith a swyddogaeth y Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol, a sefydlwyd, wrth gwrs, ym mis Tachwedd 2013. Mae'n fater o ddwyn ynghyd caffael gwariant cyffredin ac ailadroddus ar draws y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru ar sail unwaith i Gymru. Mae'r sector cyhoeddus, wrth gwrs, i gyd yn rhan o hyn ac yn cytuno ag ef. Felly, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn edrych ar y fframwaith penodol hwn, y fframwaith rheoli argraffu, yn yr achos penodol hwn. A gaf i ddweud, o ran y Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol, bod 73 o sefydliadau sector cyhoeddus Cymru yn ymwneud â'r Gwasanaeth Caffael Cenedlaethol? Mae'n canfod cyfleoedd yn y gadwyn gyflenwi i fusnesau Cymru ac mae'n fater o ostwng rhwystrau, yn enwedig i'r cwmnïau llai hynny, fel yr un yn eich etholaeth chi, i'w galluogi i gystadlu am gontractau sector cyhoeddus.

16:08

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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And finally, Jenny Rathbone.

Ac yn olaf, Jenny Rathbone.

16:08

Jenny Rathbone Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, I too congratulate you on your pioneering approach to procurement policy, but I just want to raise an issue that was laid before the European programme monitoring committee last week, which is around the cross-cutting theme of gender pay equality. Unfortunately, though, we haven't made a great deal of progress in the 40 years since Barbara Castle passed the Equal Pay Act 1970. Only 25 per cent of jobs in Wales have a balance of male and female, and men hold nearly two thirds of all full-time jobs in Wales, whereas women are concentrated in part-time jobs: 80 per cent of part-time jobs are held by women, and nearly half of women work part time. This has meant vertical segregation, which means that women and people in part-time employment are not being considered for promotion in the same way that people in full-time jobs are being considered, and women are being segregated into certain sectors like health and education. This obviously has a devastating impact on the amount that women earn—

Weinidog, rwyf finnau hefyd yn eich llongyfarch am eich ymagwedd arloesol at bolisi caffael, ond hoffwn godi mater a osodwyd gerbron y pwyllgor monitro rhaglenni Ewropeaidd yr wythnos diwethaf, sy'n ymwneud â thema drawsbynciol cydraddoldeb cyflog rhwng y rhywiau. Yn anffodus, fodd bynnag, nid ydym wedi gwneud fawr iawn o gynnydd yn y 40 mlynedd ers i Barbara Castle basio Deddf Cyflog Cyfartal 1970. Dim ond 25 y cant o swyddi yng Nghymru sydd â chydbwysedd o ddynion a menywod, a dynion sydd mewn bron i ddwy ran o dair o'r holl swyddi llawn-amser yng Nghymru, tra bod menywod wedi'u crynhoi mewn swyddi rhan-amser: menywod sydd mewn 80 y cant o swyddi rhan-amser, ac mae bron i hanner y menywod yn gweithio'n rhan-amser. Mae hyn wedi achosi gwahanu fertigol, sy'n golygu nad yw menywod a phobl mewn gwaith rhan-amser yn cael eu hystyried am ddyrchafiad yn yr un ffordd ag y mae pobl mewn swyddi llawn-amser yn cael eu hystyried, ac mae menywod yn cael eu gwahanu i mewn i sectorau penodol megis iechyd ac addysg . Mae hyn yn amlwg yn cael effaith ddinistriol ar y symiau y mae menywod yn eu hennill—

16:09

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Let's get this most important matter back to procurement please.

Gadewch inni droi'r mater pwysig iawn hwn yn ôl at gaffael os gwelwch yn dda.

16:09

Jenny Rathbone Bywgraffiad Biography

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[Continues.]—£17,000 is the differential. I just wondered if you could tell me whether, in your procurement policy, in your taskforce, you could look at how you could limit procurement to organisations that do annual gender pay audits and that don't discriminate against part-time employees or those that may have or do have caring responsibilities.

[Yn parhau.]—£ 17,000 yw'r gwahaniaeth. Roeddwn yn meddwl tybed a allech chi ddweud wrthyf pa un a allech, yn eich polisi caffael, yn eich tasglu, edrych ar sut y gallech gyfyngu caffael i sefydliadau sy'n cynnal archwiliadau blynyddol o gyflog rhwng y ddau ryw ac nad ydynt yn gwahaniaethu yn erbyn gweithwyr rhan-amser neu rai sydd â chyfrifoldebau gofalu neu a all fod â chyfrifoldebau gofalu.

16:10

Jane Hutt Bywgraffiad Biography

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Well, in response to that question, of course, at the moment, we do have guidance as opposed to regulation in terms of our procurement advice notes, which do cover fair employment practices. We focus particularly on issues like blacklisting and the use of umbrella payment organisations, but I think, in response to earlier questions, we do have opportunities now with the EU directions to consider social considerations in contract conditions, and I think what you have raised today, Jenny Rathbone, could be looked at through our community benefits task group, in the first instance.

Wel, i ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw, wrth gwrs, ar hyn o bryd, canllawiau sydd gennym yn hytrach na rheoliadau o ran ein nodiadau cyngor ar gaffael, ond maent yn cwmpasu arferion cyflogaeth teg. Rydym yn canolbwyntio'n arbennig ar faterion fel cosbrestru a defnyddio sefydliadau taliadau ymbarél, ond rwy'n meddwl, i ateb cwestiynau cynharach, bod gennym gyfleoedd nawr gyda'r cyfarwyddiadau UE i ystyried ystyriaethau cymdeithasol mewn amodau contract, ac rwy'n meddwl y gellid edrych ar yr hyn yr ydych wedi'i godi heddiw, Jenny Rathbone, drwy ein grŵp gorchwyl budd cymunedol, i ddechrau.

16:10

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Minister.

Diolch, Weinidog.

16:10

5. Datganiad: Gwella'r Seilwaith i Ddiwallu Anghenion Addysg Ôl-16

5. Statement: Improving Infrastructure to Meet the Needs of Post-16 Education

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Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Item 5 is a statement by the Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology on improving infrastructure to meet the needs of post-16 education. I call Julie James.

Eitem 5 yw datganiad gan y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau a Thechnoleg ar wella seilwaith i fodloni anghenion addysg ôl-16. Galwaf ar Julie James.

16:11 **Julie James** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Dirprwy Weinidog Sgiliau a Thechnoleg / The Deputy Minister for Skills and Technology

Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer. The ability of our young people to fulfil their potential in the workforce is integral to the future prosperity of Wales. This means that we must ensure that our learners have the opportunities and access to education that will equip them with the right learning and skills to achieve meaningful and sustainable employment. Our flagship investment programme, known as twenty-first century schools, was launched in April 2014. The first wave of this programme represents a £1.4 billion investment that will seek to drive huge improvements to the education estate. It is comprised of plans to both rebuild and refurbish over 150 schools and colleges in a five-year period leading up to 2019. The focus of this investment programme is to address poor condition, capacity and efficiency in our education infrastructure. In the current public sector funding environment, it is absolutely paramount that we have the right facilities in the right locations for the right number of students, while meeting learning needs.

Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Mae gallu ein pobl ifanc i gyflawni eu potensial yn y gweithlu yn hanfodol i ffyniant Cymru yn y dyfodol. Mae hyn yn golygu bod yn rhaid inni sicrhau bod ein dysgwyr yn cael y cyfleoedd a'r mynediad at addysg a fydd yn rhoi'r dysgu a'r sgiliau cywir iddynt i sicrhau cyflogaeth ystyrlon a chynaliadwy. Cafodd ein rhaglen fuddsoddi flaenllaw, a elwir yn ysgolion yr 21ain ganrif, ei lansio ym mis Ebrill 2014. Mae cam cyntaf y rhaglen hon yn cynrychioli buddsoddiad gwerth £1.4 biliwn a fydd yn ceisio ysgogi gwelliannau mawr i'r ystâd addysg. Mae'n cynnwys cynlluniau i ail-adeiladu ac adnewyddu dros 150 o ysgolion a cholegau mewn cyfnod o bum mlynedd yn arwain at 2019. Pwyslais y rhaglen fuddsoddi hon yw mynd i'r afael â chyflwr gwael, gallu ac effeithlonrwydd yn ein seilwaith addysg. Yn amgylchedd arian y sector cyhoeddus ar hyn o bryd, mae'n hollbwysig bod gennym y cyfleusterau cywir yn y mannau cywir ar gyfer y nifer cywir o fyfyrwyr, gan fodloni anghenion dysgu.

This first wave of investment is truly reflective of the Welsh Government's ambition to raise education standards through the provision of a fit-for-purpose, state-of-the-art environment in which to learn. These new environments will give every opportunity for our learners to leave our schools and colleges having reached their full potential, armed with the skills and knowledge they need to become part of a strong and sustainable economy. This is at the heart of our education strategy, 'Qualified for Life'. The learner's progression from pre to post-16 education is critical to achieve these outcomes, and new facilities such as the new College Merthyr Tydfil campus and Cardiff and Vale College campus in Dumballs Road reflect this, by offering students improved progression through both vocational and academic routes.

Mae'r cam buddsoddi cyntaf yn wirioneddol adlewyrchu uchelgais Llywodraeth Cymru i godi safonau addysg drwy ddarparu amgylchedd addas i'w ddiben o'r safon uchaf, i ddysgu ynddo. Bydd yr amgylcheddau newydd hyn yn rhoi pob cyfle i'n dysgwyr adael ein hysgolion a'n colegau wedi cyrraedd eu llawn botensial, wedi'u harfogi â'r sgiliau a'r wybodaeth sydd eu hangen arnynt i ddod yn rhan o economi gref a chynaliadwy. Mae hyn wrth wraidd ein strategaeth addysg, 'Cymwys am Oes'. Mae dilyniant y dysgwyr o addysg cyn i ôl-16 yn hanfodol er mwyn cyflawni'r canlyniadau hyn, ac mae cyfleusterau newydd megis campws newydd Coleg Merthyr Tudful a champws Coleg Caerdydd a'r Fro yn Heol Dumballs yn adlewyrchu hyn, drwy gynnig gwell dilyniant i fyfyrwyr trwy lwybrau galwedigaethol ac academaidd.

Taking the condition of our education estate, it is not acceptable for our young people to learn in buildings that are not fit for purpose, and our investment will tackle those buildings in poorest condition first. However, as funding is at a premium in all areas, we need to be better at driving more for our investment and strengthening our links with other sectors. The desire to achieve more for our investment has seen a marked shift in the prioritisation of our projects. This is demonstrated with our commitment to greater flexibility within the twenty-first century schools and education programme to enable allocation of funds to priority projects within the post-16 sector.

Gan ystyried cyflwr ein hystâd addysg, nid yw'n dderbyniol i'n pobl ifanc ddysgu mewn adeiladau nad ydynt yn addas i'w diben, a bydd ein buddsoddiad yn mynd i'r afael â'r adeiladau hynny sydd yn y cyflwr gwaethaf yn gyntaf. Fodd bynnag, gan fod cyllid yn brin ym mhob maes, mae angen inni fod yn well am gael mwy am ein buddsoddiad a chryfhau ein cysylltiadau â sectorau eraill. Mae'r awydd i gyflawni mwy am ein buddsoddiad wedi gweld newid sylweddol o ran blaenoriaethu ein prosiectau. Dangosir hyn gyda'n hymrwymiad i fwy o hyblygrwydd o fewn y rhaglen ysgolion ac addysg yr 21ain ganrif i alluogi dyrannu arian i brosiectau blaenoriaeth o fewn y sector ôl-16.

This prioritisation still recognises the importance of building condition, demonstrated with our allocation in principle for a £22 million replacement post-16 campus in Aberdare, for example. However, I now also wish to see more investment in facilities that enable skills for jobs and growth, that respond to local needs and that provide skills valued by employers along with skills that lead to employment. A good example this type of investment is the new railway training centre in Nantgarw. This £3 million-project will deliver a facility dedicated to the provision of the engineering skills needed for the railway industry to service the south-east Wales region. The centre will also facilitate the training and upskilling for the current and future generations of railway workers to address the significant shortfall of skilled labour, both now and predicted for the next 10 to 15 years in the rail sector.

Mae’r flaenoriaeth hon yn dal i gydnabod pwysigrwydd cyflwr adeilad, a ddangoswyd drwy ein dyraniad mewn egwyddor ar gyfer campws ôl-16 £22 miliwn newydd yn Aberdâr, er enghraifft. Fodd bynnag, rwyf nawr hefyd yn dymuno gweld mwy o fuddsoddiad mewn cyfleusterau sy'n galluogi sgiliau ar gyfer swyddi a thwf, sy'n ymateb i anghenion lleol ac sy'n darparu sgiliau a werthfawrogir gan gyflogwyr, ynghyd â sgiliau sy'n arwain at gyflogaeth. Enghraifft dda o’r math hwn o fuddsoddiad yw’r ganolfan hyfforddi rheilffordd newydd yn Nantgarw. Bydd y prosiect £3 miliwn hwn yn cyflwyno cyfleuster sy'n ymroddedig i ddarparu’r sgiliau peirianyddol angenrheidiol ar gyfer y diwydiant rheilffyrdd i wasanaethu rhanbarth y de-ddwyrain. Bydd y ganolfan hefyd yn hwyluso hyfforddiant ac uwchsgilio ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r presennol a'r dyfodol o weithwyr rheilffordd i fynd i'r afael â diffyg sylweddol o ran gweithwyr medrus, nawr ac a ragwelir ar gyfer y 10 i 15 mlynedd nesaf yn y sector rheilffyrdd.

This investment is an excellent example of how capital funding can strengthen industry links and drive greater value. The railway centre has used this investment as a lever to attract additional industry support that will provide both training expertise and specialist equipment for the college. A similar collaborative approach with industry is reflected in Coleg Llandrillo Menai’s plans to develop an engineering centre of excellence in Llangefni. This proposal involves a new facility that co-locates engineering and construction skills training. This proposal directly underpins the Anglesey energy island programme and the associated Anglesey energy enterprise zone.

Mae'r buddsoddiad hwn yn enghraifft wych o sut y gall arian cyfalaf gryfhau cysylltiadau diwydiant a sbarduno mwy o werth. Mae'r ganolfan rheilffordd wedi defnyddio'r buddsoddiad hwn fel dull o ddenu cefnogaeth ychwanegol gan y diwydiant a fydd yn darparu arbenigedd hyfforddiant ac offer arbenigol ar gyfer y coleg. Mae dull cydweithredol tebyg gyda diwydiant i'w weld yng nghynlluniau Coleg Llandrillo Menai i ddatblygu canolfan ragoriaeth peirianneg yn Llangefni. Mae'r cynnig hwn yn golygu cyfleuster newydd sy'n cyd-leoli hyfforddiant peirianneg a sgiliau adeiladu. Mae'r cynnig hwn yn ategu yn uniongyrchol rhaglen ynys ynni Ynys Môn a’r ardal fenter ynni Ynys Môn gysylltiedig.

We want our learners to be the best, not just in Wales, but on an international stage. Competitions such as WorldSkills provide us with an opportunity to share best practice in our apprenticeships and vocational teaching, and I want to ensure that we have the facilities that provide opportunities for us to share and showcase our achievements. This is a time of huge opportunity in Wales, with investment in our enterprise zones and developments such as the electrification of our railways and Wylfa Newydd. It is vital, therefore, that our workforce is equipped to address the skills needed for these endeavours.

Rydym eisiau i'n dysgwyr fod y gorau, nid yn unig yng Nghymru, ond ar lwyfan rhyngwladol. Mae cystadlaethau megis WorldSkills yn rhoi cyfle i ni rannu arfer gorau yn ein prentisiaethau a’n haddysgu galwedigaethol, ac rwyf eisiau sicrhau bod gennym y cyfleusterau sy'n rhoi cyfleoedd i ni rannu ac arddangos ein llwyddiannau. Mae hwn yn gyfnod o gyfle enfawr yng Nghymru, gyda buddsoddiad yn ein hardaloedd menter a datblygiadau megis trydaneiddio ein rheilffyrdd a Wylfa Newydd. Mae'n hanfodol, felly, bod ein gweithlu yn barod i fynd i'r afael â'r sgiliau angenrheidiol ar gyfer yr ymdrechion hyn.

However, this is just one part of an ongoing story and we want to continue to provide strong routes for both academic and vocational learning that will match the needs of employers. This means that we need to provide a sustainable and financially viable educational estate. It is essential that investment in our educational estate provides the best solution for learners in all parts of Wales. However, we accept that one size will not fit all. As a result, we have adopted a flexible approach to post-16 learning that allows local stakeholders the opportunity to steer change in a way that best serves the needs and aspirations of their geographic area.

Fodd bynnag, un rhan yn unig yw hon o stori barhaus ac rydym eisiau parhau i ddarparu llwybrau cadarn ar gyfer dysgu academaidd a galwedigaethol a fydd yn cyd-fynd ag anghenion cyflogwyr. Mae hyn yn golygu bod angen i ni ddarparu ystâd addysgol gynaliadwy a hyfyw yn ariannol. Mae'n hanfodol bod buddsoddi yn ein hystad addysgol yn darparu'r ateb gorau ar gyfer dysgwyr ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn derbyn na fydd un ateb yn addas i bawb. O ganlyniad, rydym wedi mabwysiadu ymagwedd hyblyg at ddysgu ôl-16 sy'n rhoi cyfle i randdeiliaid lleol lywio newid mewn modd sy'n diwallu orau anghenion a dyheadau eu hardal ddaearyddol nhw.

There has been significant support for our decision not to impose a single post-16 model or rigid framework across Wales. It means that our local authorities and stakeholders have the chance to tailor their provision to achieve a sustainable model for education that will achieve the best outcome for learners.

Cafwyd cefnogaeth sylweddol ar gyfer ein penderfyniad i beidio â gosod un model ôl-16 neu fframwaith anhyblyg ar draws Cymru. Mae'n golygu bod ein hawdurdodau lleol a’n rhanddeiliaid yn cael y cyfle i addasu eu darpariaeth i gyflawni model cynaliadwy ar gyfer addysg a fydd yn sicrhau'r canlyniad gorau ar gyfer dysgwyr.

In many areas of Wales, there is a real desire to improve the quality, effectiveness and efficiency of learning through collaborative working, both with local authorities, further education institutions, and more widely with industry. However, this is not consistent, and I urge all post-16 stakeholders to work together to ensure they offer the best co-ordinated and harmonised approach to meeting the skills needs of Wales. I recognise that this can be challenging and that sometimes we need to innovate and perhaps take stock of current proposals and test them to see if they are fit for the future.

Mewn llawer o ardaloedd yng Nghymru, mae awydd gwirioneddol i wella ansawdd, effeithiolrwydd ac effeithlonrwydd dysgu drwy weithio ar y cyd, gydag awdurdodau lleol, sefydliadau addysg bellach, ac yn ehangach gyda diwydiant. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hyn yn gyson, ac rwy’n annog yr holl randdeiliaid ôl-16 i weithio gyda'i gilydd i sicrhau eu bod yn cynnig y dull wedi’i gydlynu a’i gysoni orau i ddiwallu anghenion sgiliau Cymru. Rwy’n cydnabod y gall hyn fod yn heriol ac weithiau mae angen inni arloesi ac efallai ystyried cynigion cyfredol a'u profi i weld a ydynt yn addas ar gyfer y dyfodol.

We must ensure that we unite a focus on quality with access to learning choice. This means access for learners to both academic and vocational routes. This is more important than ever during times of difficult financial settlements, and we must focus on the needs of our learners. In this way, we will build a transformed school, college and training and university system that will make a real difference to the lives of all of those who live and work in Wales. This approach has led to a diverse and exciting range of proposals, and we both welcome and understand that hard decisions are being taken on behalf of our learners. However, I hope that this continued support for investment in the sector during a period of financial austerity demonstrates our commitment to the sector and our ambition to deliver the highest quality learning opportunities for all.

Mae'n rhaid i ni sicrhau ein bod yn uno pwyslais ar ansawdd gyda mynediad at ddewis o ran dysgu. Mae hyn yn golygu mynediad i ddysgwyr at lwybrau academaidd a galwedigaethol. Mae hyn yn bwysicach nag erioed yn ystod cyfnodau o setliadau ariannol anodd, ac mae'n rhaid i ni ganolbwyntio ar anghenion ein dysgwyr. Yn y modd hwn, byddwn yn adeiladu system ysgol, coleg a hyfforddiant a phrifysgol wedi’i gweddnewid a fydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i fywydau pawb sy'n byw ac yn gweithio yng Nghymru. Mae'r dull hwn wedi arwain at ystod amrywiol a chyffrous o gynigion, ac rydym yn croesawu ac yn deall bod penderfyniadau anodd yn cael eu gwneud ar ran ein dysgwyr. Fodd bynnag, rwy’n gobeithio y bydd y cymorth parhaus ar gyfer buddsoddi yn y sector yn ystod cyfnod o galedi ariannol yn dangos ein hymrwymiad i'r sector a'n huchelgais i gyflwyno cyfleoedd dysgu o'r ansawdd uchaf i bawb.

16:17 **William Graham** Bywgraffiad Biography

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I am most grateful to the Deputy Minister for her statement this afternoon and, clearly, we would agree with the aspirations outlined within this statement. Particularly, we strongly agree that investment in an educational estate provides the best solution for learners in all parts of Wales, and we would support the Welsh Government’s decision not to impose a single post-16 model or rigid framework across Wales.

Rwy'n hynod ddiolchgar i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am ei datganiad y prynhawn yma ac, yn amlwg, byddem yn cytuno â'r dyheadau a amlinellir yn y datganiad hwn. Yn arbennig, rydym yn cytuno'n gryf mai buddsoddi mewn ystâd addysgol sy'n darparu'r ateb gorau ar gyfer dysgwyr ym mhob rhan o Gymru, a byddem yn cefnogi penderfyniad Llywodraeth Cymru i beidio â gosod un model ôl-16 na fframwaith anhyblyg ar draws Cymru.

I do have some questions, if I may, Minister. The post-16 education institutions have been very pragmatic in adopting your policy in the past; they’ve carried out mergers to decrease the number of such institutions, bringing about true economies of scale and a better service to learners. While we welcome any development for improving capacity for post-16 learners, we’re rather concerned that this announcement comes at this time, particularly at a time of further cutbacks in post-16 education. Given these cuts, will the Minister inform the Assembly how she found the money to finance this new infrastructure and how this infrastructure will help offset the cuts already imposed? With this in mind, will you also ensure that post-16 institutions have ample warning regarding how any new infrastructure proposals will affect their provisions and the preparations they will have to make to ensure that they can successfully implement the infrastructure?

Mae gennyf rai cwestiynau, os caf, Weinidog. Mae'r sefydliadau addysg ôl-16 wedi bod yn bragmatig iawn wrth fabwysiadu eich polisi yn y gorffennol; maent wedi uno â'i gilydd i ostwng nifer sefydliadau o'r fath, gan ddod ag arbedion maint gwirioneddol a gwell gwasanaeth i ddysgwyr. Er ein bod yn croesawu unrhyw ddatblygiad ar gyfer gwella capasiti ar gyfer dysgwyr ôl-16, rydym braidd yn bryderus bod y cyhoeddiad hwn yn dod ar yr adeg hon, yn enwedig ar adeg o doriadau pellach mewn addysg ôl-16. O ystyried y toriadau hyn, a wnaiff y Gweinidog roi gwybod i'r Cynulliad sut y daeth hi o hyd i'r arian i ariannu’r seilwaith newydd hwn a sut y bydd y seilwaith hwn yn helpu i wneud iawn am y toriadau a osodwyd yn barod? Gyda hyn mewn golwg, a wnewch chi hefyd sicrhau bod y sefydliadau ôl-16 yn cael digon o rybudd ynglŷn â sut y bydd unrhyw gynigion seilwaith newydd yn effeithio ar eu darpariaethau a'r paratoadau y bydd yn rhaid iddynt eu gwneud i sicrhau y gallant weithredu'r seilwaith yn llwyddiannus?

16:19 **Julie James** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for those questions. I'm very happy to explain how the process has worked. Back in 2014, we invited proposals from all of our post-16 providers for capital investment that was needed in their estate, and we received a large number of proposals that came forward. They were categorised into two categories—A and B; there were some Cs, but the vast majority were A and B—and they were all projects that we thought had merits, but they were priority ordered. So, the As were really pressing needs and the Bs were things that would be nice to do, but perhaps weren't so pressing.

Diolch i chi am y cwestiynau yna. Rwy'n hapus iawn i esbonio sut y mae'r broses wedi gweithio. Yn ôl yn 2014, gwahoddwyd cynigion gennym gan bob un o'n darparwyr ôl-16 ar gyfer buddsoddiad cyfalaf yr oedd ei angen yn eu hystad, a chawsom nifer fawr o gynigion a ddaeth i law. Cawsant eu categoreiddio i ddau gategori—A a B; roedd rhai yn C, ond roedd y mwyafrif helaeth yn A a B—ac roedden nhw i gyd yn brosiectau yr oeddem ni'n meddwl oedd â rhinweddau, ond gosodwyd nhw yn nhrefn blaenoriaeth. Felly, roedd y rhai A yn anghenion gwirioneddol daer ac roedd y rhai B yn bethau a fyddai'n braf eu gwneud, ond efallai nad oeddent mor daer.

We found the money for the category A projects through reconfiguration of the twenty-first century schools programme to include further education colleges within it. So, it's the envelope for the schools' provision moved slightly to include the FE colleges—it's a pretty transparent way of doing it—because we thought that the post-16 colleges, for example, in Aberdare, were very meritorious in their need. So, that's how that bit has been done.

Daethom o hyd i'r arian ar gyfer y prosiectau categori A drwy ad-drefnu'r rhaglen ysgolion yr 21ain ganrif i gynnwys colegau addysg bellach ynddi. Felly, symudodd yr amlen ar gyfer darpariaeth yr ysgolion rhywfaint i gynnwys y colegau addysg bellach—mae'n ffordd eithaf tryloyw o wneud hynny—gan ein bod o'r farn bod y colegau ôl-16, er enghraifft, yn Aberdâr, yn glodwiw iawn o ran eu hangen. Felly, dyna sut y mae'r darn yna wedi ei wneud.

For the category B projects, we've gone back out to all of the FE institutions and post-16 providers and asked them again to look at their projects, and to perhaps reprioritise or remodel some of them. We've applied a number of criteria to those. This process is still ongoing in terms of how fast they could start, what their need is, what their projections are, but, again, we've put a criterion in this one about sustainability of financial futures. So, not only can you build this building or refurbish it to this standard, you need to be able to show us how you can maintain it into the future and continue to run it. We've facilitated a number of discussions between the FE colleges themselves, and HEIs and so on, and also with other investment opportunities, and we've levered in some private finance possibilities and so on. Those are all still ongoing discussions, but, as soon as we've got any concrete examples, I'm happy to come back to the Assembly.

Ar gyfer y prosiectau categori B, rydym wedi mynd yn ôl at yr holl sefydliadau Addysg Bellach a darparwyr ôl-16 a gofyn iddynt i edrych unwaith eto ar eu prosiectau, ac efallai i ail-flaenoriaethu neu ailfodelu rhai ohonynt. Rydym wedi defnyddio nifer o feini prawf ar gyfer y rheini. Mae'r broses hon yn barhaus o ran pa mor gyflym y gallent ddechrau, beth yw eu hanghenion, beth yw eu hamcanestyniadau, ond, unwaith eto, rydym wedi rhoi maen prawf yn yr un yma ar gyfer cynaliadwyedd ariannol yn y dyfodol. Felly, nid yn unig y gallwch adeiladu'r adeilad hwn neu ei adnewyddu i'r safon hon, mae angen i chi allu dangos i ni sut y gallwch chi ei gynnal a'i gadw yn y dyfodol a pharhau i'w redeg. Rydym wedi hwyluso nifer o drafodaethau rhwng y colegau AB eu hunain, a sefydliadau addysg uwch ac yn y blaen, a hefyd gyda chyfleoedd buddsoddi eraill, ac rydym wedi ysgogi rhai posibiliadau cyllid preifat ac yn y blaen. Mae'r rhain i gyd yn dal i fod yn drafodaethau parhaus, ond, cyn gynted ag y bydd gennym unrhyw enghreifftiau pendant, rwy'n hapus i ddod yn ôl i'r Cynulliad.

So, to answer the third question, then, about the timing, we are working with the providers themselves; these are their proposals, not ours. So, we are simply trying to facilitate it with our expertise and by pulling people together to do it.

Felly, i ateb y trydydd cwestiwn, felly, am yr amseru, rydym yn gweithio gyda'r darparwyr eu hunain; eu cynigion nhw yw'r rhain, nid ein rhai ni. Felly, rydym yn syml yn ceisio hwyluso hyn gyda'n harbenigedd a thrwy dynnu pobl at ei gilydd i wneud hynny.

16:21 **Jeff Cuthbert** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Can I thank the Deputy Minister for her statement today? Indeed, as you know, I'm one of your predecessors in post—predecessor but one, I think—and I'm familiar with the challenges facing the post-16 education sector in Wales. Now, with an increasingly globalised economy, meaning that our learners need to be equipped with an ever-changing set of skills to enter the world of work, and, unfortunately, with the Welsh Government being hit by another £84 million of Tory Treasury cuts just last week, this will be a very tricky balancing act to get right. So, against this background, Deputy Minister, will you agree with me on the necessity of careful joined-up working between the Welsh Government, further education, employers, trade unions and work-based learning providers to ensure that we use tools such as apprenticeships and Jobs Growth Wales to help boost digital skills, functional literacy and numeracy, and vocational skills in general, so that we have the right architecture for post-16 education in Wales to best meet our future skills challenge?

A gaf i ddiolch i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am ei datganiad heddiw? Yn wir, fel y gwyddoch, rwyf i'n un o'ch rhagflaenwyr yn y swydd—rhagflaenydd olaf ond un, rwy'n meddwl—ac rwy'n gyfarwydd â'r heriau sy'n wynebu'r sector addysg ôl-16 yng Nghymru. Nawr, gydag economi fwyfwy byd-eang, sy'n golygu bod angen i'n dysgwyr gael eu cyfarparu â set o sgiliau sy'n newid yn gyson i fynd i mewn i'r byd gwaith, ac, yn anffodus, gyda Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael ei tharo gan £84 miliwn arall o doriadau Trysorlys y Toriaid dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, bydd hon yn weithred gydbwyso anodd iawn i'w chael yn iawn. Felly, yn erbyn y cefndir hwn, Ddirprwy Weinidog, a ydych chi'n cytuno â mi ar yr angen am weithio cydgysylltiedig gofalus rhwng Llywodraeth Cymru, addysg bellach, cyflogwyr, undebau llafur a darparwyr dysgu seiliedig ar waith i sicrhau ein bod yn defnyddio offer fel prentisiaethau a Twf Swyddi Cymru er mwyn helpu i roi hwb i sgiliau digidol, llythrennedd a rhifedd gweithredol, a sgiliau galwedigaethol yn gyffredinol, fel bod gennym y bensaernïaeth gywir ar gyfer addysg ôl-16 yng Nghymru i fodloni ein her sgiliau yn y dyfodol yn y modd gorau?

16:22 **Julie James** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Well, thank you for that, Jeff Cuthbert. I'm extremely happy to agree with your proposal, of course. What we're trying to do here is combine the capital investment for our FE colleges with some of the revenue cuts that they are experiencing in order to lever some savings in, but also to lever in capital investment from the private sector and third sectors, and also to ensure that the joined-up working arrangements are maximised, really, to ensure that the best use is made of all of the funding.

Wel, diolch i chi am hynna, Jeff Cuthbert. Rwy'n hynod falch o gytuno â'ch cynnig, wrth gwrs. Yr hyn yr ydym yn ceisio ei wneud yma yw cyfuno'r buddsoddiad cyfalaf ar gyfer ein colegau AB gyda rhai o'r toriadau refeniw y maent yn eu dioddef er mwyn ysgogi rhai arbedion, ond hefyd i ddenu buddsoddiad cyfalaf gan y sector preifat a'r trydydd sector, a hefyd i sicrhau cymaint â phosib o drefniadau gwaith cydgysylltiedig, mewn gwirionedd, er mwyn sicrhau bod y defnydd gorau'n cael ei wneud o'r holl gyllid.

We're also talking to the FE providers and, actually, all the work-based learning providers—not just the colleges—about using Government money to lever in other moneys from, as you know, our co-investment programme. So, we're talking to employers about the best way to lever money in there, and a number of other things. These initiatives have all been welcomed right across the piece by all of our stakeholders, which you so ably outlined. Indeed, I was speaking only at lunchtime today to some stakeholders who were very excited by some of the possibilities that this presents.

Rydym ni hefyd yn siarad â'r darparwyr AB ac, mewn gwirionedd, yr holl ddarparwyr dysgu seiliedig ar waith—nid dim ond y colegau—am ddefnyddio arian y Llywodraeth i ddenu arian arall, fel y gwyddoch, o'n rhaglen gyd-fuddsoddi. Felly, rydym yn siarad â chyflogwyr am y ffordd orau i ddenu arian i mewn, a nifer o bethau eraill. Mae'r mentrau hyn i gyd wedi eu croesawu ar draws y darn gan ein holl randdeiliaid, y gwnaethoch eu hamlinellu mor fedrus. Yn wir, roeddwn yn siarad yn ystod amser cinio heddiw â rhai rhanddeiliaid a oedd yn meddwl bod rhai o'r posibiliadau y mae hyn yn eu cyflwyno yn gyffrous iawn.

16:23 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Mae'n rhaid imi ddweud fy mod i'n cydymdeimlo â'r Dirprwy Weinidog heddiw. Roeddem ni i fod i drafod Cyfnod 3 Bil Cymwysterau Cymru, ond fe dynnwyd hynny am resymau dilys iawn, ac rwy'n derbyn hynny. Ond, rwy'n gwybod beth sy'n digwydd y tu ôl i'r llenni yn y Llywodraeth: mae cais yn dod ac mae'n rhaid ichi lenwi o leiaf awr yn y 'Plenary'. Mae'n rhaid i chi ddod â datganiad ac mae'n rhaid i'r adran a oedd yn gyfrifol am y ddeddfwriaeth fod yn gyfrifol am y datganiad, a dyna'r rheswm y mae gennym ni ddatganiad heddiw—ac nid bai'r Dirprwy Weinidog yw hynny o gwbl—sydd, ysywaeth, yn ddatganiad gwaglaw o safbwynt polisi neu unrhyw ddatblygiad sydd yn werth adrodd amdano. Mae, serch hynny, yn rhoi cyfle i roi o leiaf bedwar cwestiwn i'r Dirprwy Weinidog ynglŷn â'r polisi ar gyfer addysg ar ôl 16. Cyd-destun hynny, wrth gwrs, yw'r toriadau sydd yn dechrau cydio a brathu y tu mewn i'r sector yma, a'r colli swyddi rwy'n meddwl y byddwn yn ei weld dros y misoedd nesaf mewn nifer o golegau, achos, er gwaetha'r ffaith fod rhywfaint o'r gwariant hwn wedi'i amddiffyn gan y Llywodraeth, mae toriadau sylweddol iawn i addysg oedolion. Mae sgileffeithiau hynny yn rhedeg trwy'r colegau i gyd o ran nifer y staff, cynnal y staff a chynnal y rhychwant o gyrsiau a fydd ar gael.

I have to say that I do sympathise with the Deputy Minister today. We were supposed to discuss Stage 3 of the Qualifications Wales Bill, but that that was withdrawn for very valid reasons, and I accept that. However, I know what happens behind the scenes in Government: there is a request, and you have to fill at least one hour in Plenary. You have to bring a statement forward and the department responsible for the legislation must be responsible for the statement, and that's why we have a statement today—and that's not the fault of the Deputy Minister in any way—that, unfortunately, a weak statement in terms of policy or any development worth reporting on. It does, however, provide an opportunity to ask at least four questions of the Deputy Minister on post-16 education policy. The context of that, of course, is the cuts that are starting to take hold within this sector and the job losses that I think we'll see over the next few months in many colleges, because, despite the fact that some of this expenditure has been safeguarded by Government, significant cuts are going to be made to adult education. The impacts of that will run through all colleges in terms of the number of staff, supporting the staff and the range of courses provided.

A gaf i ddechrau gyda'r hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog ynglŷn â'r ffaith nad oes gan y Llywodraeth unrhyw bolisi penodol ar gyfer addysg ar ôl 16, hynny yw, beth a ddywedodd hi yn y datganiad, sef 'one size will not fit all'? Ac er fy mod i'n derbyn hynny, rŷm ni yn gweld beth sy'n digwydd ar lawr gwlad. Mae nifer o awdurdodau, wrth ad-drefnu addysg ar ôl 16 nawr—Torfaen, Rhondda Cynon Taf, sir Benfro, Powys, Ceredigion, ac mae rhai fel Gwynedd eisoes wedi ei wneud—i bob pwrpas yn symud oddi wrth y chweched dosbarth i system lle maen nhw'n defnyddio colegau addysg bellach. Nawr, er fy mod i'n derbyn nad oes angen un patrwm ac un model i bawb, mae angen gweledigaeth ac mae angen polisi ar gyfer addysg ar ôl 16. Hoffwn glywed mwy heddiw gan y Dirprwy Weinidog am y weledigaeth yna, hynny yw, beth yw'r weledigaeth i addysg rhwng 16 ac 18, ac ym mha ffordd y gellid cynnal hynny mewn colegau addysg bellach sydd yn wynebu'r toriadau yr wyf eisoes wedi sôn yn eu cylch.

May I start with the Minister's comments on the fact that the Government doesn't have any specific policy for post-16 edcuation, that is, what she said in the statement, which is 'one size will not fit all'? And although I do accept that, we do see what's happening on the ground. Many authorities, in reconfiguring post-16 education—Torfaen, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Pemrokeshire, Powys, Ceredigion, and some such as Gwynedd have already done it—to all intents and purposes are moving away from the sixth form to a system where they use FE colleges. Now, although I accept that we don't need a single model for everyone, we do need a vision and we do need policy for post-16 education. I would like to hear more from the Deputy Minister today about that vision, that is, what the vision is for education between 16 and 18 and how that can be maintained in FE colleges that are facing the cuts that I've already mentioned.

Mae yna bethau sydd ymhlyg wrth y polisi yma. Unwaith rydych chi'n caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol benderfynu a ydyn nhw am gadw chweched dosbarth ai peidio, neu a ydyn nhw'n defnyddio addysg bellach ai peidio, mae cwestiynau eraill yn codi: trafnidiaeth, er enghraifft. Mae trafnidiaeth statudol yn stopio yn 16. Mae'n dod yn fwy anodd, felly, cynnal y cyrsiau hyn a'r dewis—yn enwedig dewis galwedigaethol, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd cefn gwlad—os nad oes yna gefndir trafnidiaeth—

There are things that are implicit in this policy. Once you allow local authorities to decide whether they want to retain sixth forms or not, or whether they use FE or not, other questions arise: transportation, for example. Statutory transportation stops at 16. It becomes more difficult, then, to maintain these courses and the range of options available—particularly vocational options, particularly in rural areas—unless there is a transport background—

16:26 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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[Inaudible.]—and I allow a wide range of questions, but it would help the Chair if you at least mentioned infrastructure. [Laughter.]

[Anghlywadwy.]—ac rwy'n caniatáu ystod eang o gwestiynau, ond byddai o gymorth i'r Cadeirydd pe byddech o leiaf yn crybwyll seilwaith. [Chwerthin.]

16:26 **Simon Thomas** Bywgraffiad Biography

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There aren't any questions about infrastructure that you can ask, Deputy Presiding Officer, so I'm trying on policy. I'll try on the transport infrastructure for getting these pupils to these wonderful new buildings that you constructed, Deputy Minister.

Nid oes unrhyw gwestiynau am seilwaith y gallwch ofyn, Ddirprwy Lywydd, felly rwy'n rhoi cynnig ar bolisi. Fe roddaf gynnig ar y seilwaith trafnidiaeth ar gyfer cael y disgyblion hyn i'r adeiladau newydd gwych yr ydych wedi eu hadeiladu, Ddirprwy Weinidog.

Y trydydd peth sydd yn dod yn sgil hynny yw: a oes gyda chi bolisi i bawb aros mewn addysg tan 18 erbyn hyn, achos dyna'r polisi yn Lloegr, i bob pwrpas, erbyn y flwyddyn nesaf? Ai dyma beth yw'ch gweledigaeth chi, achos mae yna bethau ymhlyg o ran isadeiledd yn sgil hynny, wrth gwrs, os ydych chi am roi lle i bob un i aros mewn addysg neu hyfforddiant tan 19?

The third thing that emerges from that is: do you have a policy for everyone to remain in education until 18, because that's the policy in England, to all intents and purposes, from next year? Is this your vision, because there are issues that are implicit in terms of infrastructure there, of course, if you are to house everyone who remain in education or training until 19?

Y cwestiwn olaf, ac mae'n ddrwg gen i achos nid yw hwn yn ddim byd i'w wneud ag 'infrastructure' ychwaith, ond mae'n dal yn wir: wrth i chi ad-drefnu yn y ffordd rydych chi wedi ei wneud, ac wrth i chi gyhoeddi rhai o'r 'campuses' newydd yma, ym mha ffordd y byddwch chi'n sicrhau bod dewis cyrsiau Cymraeg hefyd yn parhau yn y llefydd newydd, gan fod digon o dystiolaeth bellach bod symud oddi wrth batrwm chweched dosbarth i'r patrwm colegau addysg bellach yn lleihau'r dewis Cymraeg i nifer o ddisgyblion? Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd.

The final question, and I apologise because this has nothing to do with infrastructure either, but it remains true: as you reconfigure in the way that you have done, and as you announce some of these new campuses, how will you ensure that the option to choose Welsh-language courses will also continue in these new locations, given that there's now plenty of evidence that moving away from a sixth-form pattern to the FE model does reduce the Welsh-language options for many pupils? Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer.

16:28 **Julie James** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that wide-ranging set of questions. You won't be surprised at all, Simon Thomas, to know that I don't agree at all with your proposal at the beginning that my statement isn't sufficiently full to be worth making. [Interruption.] I think, actually, it's very important indeed for the Assembly to be aware of the infrastructure developments that are happening, and indeed for them to be aware of the new financial models that we're using. Many Assembly Members contact me about post-16 education and, indeed, the arrangements for FE, and a number of people have already mentioned it today in FMQs, including Kirsty Williams, for example, so it's a matter of some importance. And whilst we absolutely agree that these decisions about the shape of post-16 education are a matter for the local authorities and the schools and stakeholders in their area, we do, of course, wish to help them facilitate the move, or not, by providing the buildings that are fit for purpose to facilitate the local decision that's been made. So, it's very important to understand how that process works, and so in the example highlighted by Kirsty Williams earlier, for example, we would be looking to see how we could fund several of those options, or assist in those options, and that would be part of a process, although the decision itself, I emphasise, is nothing to do with us; it's a local decision for the local authority, or it might, eventually, come to Welsh Ministers for some kind of decision.

Diolch ichi am y gyfres eang yna o gwestiynau. Ni fyddwch yn synnu o gwbl, Simon Thomas, o wybod nad wyf yn cytuno o gwbl â'ch cynnig ar y dechrau nad yw fy natganiad yn ddigon llawn i fod yn werth ei wneud. [Torri ar draws.] Rwy'n meddwl, mewn gwirionedd, ei fod yn bwysig iawn yn wir i'r Cynulliad fod yn ymwybodol o'r datblygiadau seilwaith sy'n digwydd, ac yn wir iddynt fod yn ymwybodol o'r modelau ariannol newydd yr ydym yn eu defnyddio. Mae nifer o Aelodau Cynulliad yn cysylltu â mi am addysg ôl-16 ac, yn wir, y trefniadau ar gyfer addysg bellach, ac mae nifer o bobl eisoes wedi sôn amdano heddiw yn y Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog, gan gynnwys Kirsty Williams, er enghraifft, felly mae'n fater o gryn bwysigrwydd. Ac er ein bod yn cytuno'n llwyr fod y penderfyniadau hyn am ffurf addysg ôl-16 yn fater i'r awdurdodau lleol a'r ysgolion a rhanddeiliaid yn eu hardal, rydym, wrth gwrs, yn dymuno eu helpu i hwyluso'r symud, neu beidio, drwy ddarparu'r adeiladau sy'n addas i'w diben i hwyluso'r penderfyniad lleol sydd wedi cael ei wneud. Felly, mae'n bwysig iawn i ddeall sut mae'r broses honno'n gweithio, ac felly yn yr enghraifft a amlygwyd gan Kirsty Williams yn gynharach, er enghraifft, byddem yn edrych i weld sut y gallwn ariannu nifer o'r dewisiadau hynny, neu gynorthwyo yn y dewisiadau hynny, a byddai hynny'n rhan o broses, er nad yw'r penderfyniad ei hun, yr wyf yn pwysleisio, yn ddim i'w wneud â ni; penderfyniad lleol ar gyfer yr awdurdod lleol ydyw, neu gallai ddod, yn y pen draw, at Weinidogion Cymru am ryw fath o benderfyniad.

So, actually, I think it's a very important part of the piece for people to understand how that process works. But, I think you're right about the vision for education. We have a slightly divergent vision from the one outlined for England. In fact, what we're saying is that we want young people to be able to make the right choices early on in their careers—perhaps back as far as 13 and 14 years old, when they make their choices—and that we want to make that vocational route a real possibility for people. One of the things that I have been saying everywhere that I've been speaking about this is that, if you take the experience of a parent attempting to advise the child—and we know that parents are the ones with the most influence—then that parent will take a number of things that'll help the child and say that one of them is infrastructure, which is the purpose of this statement today, because of course the state of the buildings in which your child or young person is going to continue to be housed is important to you, but also, actually, so is your ability to understand the pathway that that young person might be going to progress through. So, if you're going down a vocational route, it's important to understand how that would work. Would the young person be able to get the employer engagement, the apprenticeship and the work experience necessary for them to be able to follow that vocational pathway? That's why we're funding some of these new infrastructure developments: because, actually, we have a statutory duty to protect learners up to the age of 18—you're quite right—but we also, I think, have a moral duty to protect the ones going out of that route into the vocational pathway, and that's why we're looking at the FE colleges in the round in the way that we are.

Felly, mewn gwirionedd, rwy'n credu ei fod yn rhan bwysig iawn o'r darn i bobl ddeall sut mae'r broses honno'n gweithio. Ond, rwy'n meddwl eich bod yn iawn am y weledigaeth ar gyfer addysg. Mae gennym weledigaeth ychydig yn wahanol i'r un a amlinellwyd ar gyfer Lloegr. Mewn gwirionedd, yr hyn yr ydym yn ei ddweud yw ein bod eisiau i bobl ifanc fod yn gallu gwneud y dewisiadau cywir yn gynnar yn eu gyrfaoedd—o bosibl yn ôl cyn belled â 13 a 14 oed, pan eu bod yn gwneud eu dewisiadau—ac yr ydym am wneud y llwybr galwedigaethol hwnnw yn bosibilrwydd gwirioneddol i bobl. Un o'r pethau yr wyf wedi bod yn ei ddweud ym mhob man yr wyf wedi bod yn siarad am hyn yw, os byddwch yn cymryd profiad rhiant yn ceisio cynghori'r plentyn—a gwyddom mai rhieni yw'r rhai sydd â mwyaf o ddylanwad—yna bydd y rhiant hwnnw yn cymryd nifer o bethau a fydd yn helpu'r plentyn ac yn dweud mai un ohonynt yw seilwaith, sef pwrpas y datganiad hwn heddiw, oherwydd, wrth gwrs, mae cyflwr yr adeiladau y mae eich plentyn neu berson ifanc yn mynd i barhau i fod ynddynt yn bwysig i chi, ond hefyd, mewn gwirionedd, mae eich gallu i ddeall y llwybr y gallai fod y person ifanc hwnnw yn mynd i symud ymlaen drwyddo yn bwysig. Felly, os ydych yn mynd i lawr llwybr galwedigaethol, mae'n bwysig deall sut y byddai hynny'n gweithio. A fyddai'r person ifanc yn gallu cael yr ymgysylltu â chyflogwyr, y brentisiaeth a'r profiad gwaith angenrheidiol iddo allu dilyn y llwybr galwedigaethol? Dyna pam ein bod yn ariannu rhai o'r datblygiadau seilwaith newydd hyn: oherwydd, mewn gwirionedd, mae gennym ddyletswydd statudol i warchod dysgwr hyd at 18 oed—rydych yn hollol iawn—ond mae gennym hefyd, rwy'n meddwl, ddyletswydd foesol i amddiffyn y rhai sy'n mynd allan o'r llwybr hwnnw i mewn i'r llwybr galwedigaethol, a dyna pam yr ydym yn edrych ar y colegau AB yn eu holl agweddau yn y ffordd yr ydym.

Obviously, we have got a real cut in our budget. I've said it before, and I'm happy to say it again now: there have been no good choices here. I am not an austerity politician, now or ever. This is not something I would have visited on the people of Britain, and we have the Conservatives to thank for it. I hope that people realise that in no uncertain terms. However, sometimes you can make a virtue out of necessity, and so we have had a careful look at our programmes, we've had a careful look at our leverage, and we have decided to use Government money to leverage in a more sustainable system using our private sector and our third sector partners, and other public sector partners, with a view to getting a more sustainable system in place so that, if we are indeed visited by more and more austerity cuts, we at least have some way of preserving our very important FE landscape here in Wales.

Yn amlwg, rydym wedi cael toriad gwirioneddol yn ein cyllideb. Rydw i wedi dweud hyn o'r blaen, ac rwy'n hapus i'w ddweud eto yn awr: ni fu unrhyw ddewisiadau da yma. Nid wyf yn wleidydd cyni, yn awr na byth. Nid yw hyn yn rhywbeth y byddwn wedi ei osod ar bobl Prydain, ac i'r Ceidwadwyr y mae'r diolch am hynny. Rwy'n gobeithio y bydd pobl yn sylweddoli hynny yn eglur. Fodd bynnag, weithiau gallwch wneud rhinwedd allan o reidrwydd, ac felly rydym wedi edrych yn ofalus ar ein rhaglenni, rydym wedi edrych yn ofalus ar ein trosoledd, ac rydym wedi penderfynu defnyddio arian y Llywodraeth i ysgogi system fwy cynaliadwy gan ddefnyddio ein partneriaid yn y sector preifat a'r trydydd sector, a phartneriaid eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus, gyda golwg ar gael system fwy cynaliadwy ar waith fel, os byddwn wir yn dioddef mwy a mwy o doriadau cyni, bod gennym o leiaf rhyw ffordd o gadw ein tirwedd AB bwysig iawn yma yng Nghymru.

16:32 **Aled Roberts** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Perhaps I'll confine my questions to the impact of the decision as far as the twenty-first century schools programme is concerned. You mention a programme of £1.4 billion up to 2019, and that the programme has been amended to actually bring in the FE sector. There's reference in the statement to expenditure of some £25 million at Aberdare and Nantgarw, but no figure for the Llangefni project. I wonder, therefore, what is the worth within the £1.4 billion envelope of the FE projects that have been put into phase A; what are the likely values of projects in phase B; and whether or not there's a list that's then available with regard to the schools that will have fallen out of the schemes as a result of the inclusion of the FE projects.

Efallai y byddaf yn cyfyngu fy nghwestiynau i effaith y penderfyniad cyn belled ag y mae'r rhaglen ysgolion y 21ain ganrif yn y cwestiwn. Rydych yn sôn am raglen o £1.4 biliwn hyd at 2019, a bod y rhaglen wedi ei diwygio i ddod â'r sector AB i mewn. Mae cyfeiriad yn y datganiad at wariant o ryw £25 miliwn yn Aberdâr a Nantgarw, ond dim ffigur ar gyfer prosiect Llangefni. Tybed, felly, beth yw'r gwerth o fewn yr amlen £1.4 biliwn o brosiectau addysg bellach sydd wedi eu rhoi yng ngham A; beth yw gwerthoedd tebygol prosiectau yng ngham B; a pha un a oes rhestr sydd ar gael o ran ysgolion a fydd wedi disgyn allan o'r cynlluniau o ganlyniad i gynnwys y prosiectau AB.

I'd also like to develop a theme, because not only does the FE sector look at the provision of new facilities where perhaps sixth forms have been amalgamated with FE provision, but of course the amalgamation of FE colleges also creates a situation where there's new build within the amalgamated body itself. I wonder whether the Welsh Government has carried out any impact assessment of the funding of those capital projects on, say, one campus, which then leads to a rationalisation of provision, which may previously have been provided for on a number of campuses within the same institution. I wonder whether there's been any impact assessment of the non-availability of transport between those campuses that might then limit the courses available to young people.

Hoffwn hefyd ddatblygu thema, oherwydd nid yn unig y mae'r sector AB yn edrych ar ddarparu cyfleusterau newydd lle efallai bod dosbarthiadau chweched dosbarth o bosibl wedi eu cyfuno gyda darpariaeth addysg bellach, ond wrth gwrs mae uno colegau addysg bellach hefyd yn creu sefyllfa lle y ceir adeiladu newydd o fewn y corff sydd wedi uno ei hun. Tybed a yw Llywodraeth Cymru wedi cynnal unrhyw asesiad o effaith ariannu'r prosiectau cyfalaf hynny ar, dyweder, un campws, sydd wedyn yn arwain at resymoli darpariaeth, y gellid cyn hynny fod wedi ei darparu ar eu cyfer ar nifer o gampysau o fewn yr un sefydliad. Tybed a fu unrhyw asesiad o effaith y diffyg cludiant sydd ar gael rhwng y campysau hynny a allai wedyn gyfyngu ar y cyrsiau sydd ar gael i bobl ifanc.

Finally, in actually looking at the point that you make that one size does not fit all, and you're looking to local stakeholders to bring forward proposals in their geographical area, I wonder whether there's any ring-fencing or any process in place to ensure equality—perhaps not equality, but that there's a fair distribution of resources across Wales—because of course some of those local authorities may have put significant resources of their own into provision, whereas others may not have done so in the past, but might be looking at a rather greater share of the twenty-first century schools programme than was the case because of the condition of their school estate.

Yn olaf, wrth edrych mewn gwirionedd ar y pwynt a wnewch nad yw un ateb yn addas i bawb, ac yr ydych yn disgwyl i randdeiliaid lleol gyflwyno cynigion yn eu hardal ddaearyddol, tybed a oes unrhyw glustnodi neu unrhyw broses ar waith i sicrhau cydraddoldeb—efallai nad cydraddoldeb, ond bod dosbarthiad teg o adnoddau ar draws Cymru—oherwydd, wrth gwrs, gallai rhai o'r awdurdodau lleol hynny fod wedi rhoi adnoddau sylweddol eu hunain i ddarpariaeth, pan efallai na fydd eraill wedi gwneud hynny yn y gorffennol, ond gallent fod yn edrych ar gyfran fwy o'r rhaglen ysgolion y 21ain ganrif nag oedd yn wir oherwydd cyflwr eu hystâd ysgolion.

16:34 **Julie James** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you for that. My apologies to Simon Thomas also; I didn't address the transport issue, which I did intend to do. We are of course in discussion with the Minister for Economy, Science and Transport about her concessions scheme for young people's transport, and one of the issues that we look at in the sustainability of new-build infrastructure is the transport plan that comes with that. We know that many young people use the education maintenance allowance and the financial contingency fund provision that they get—for more deprived households, that is—to assist them with transport, and that it something that we do take into account very much when we look at the future sustainability of some of the proposals that come to us in the Welsh Government. There is a large number—. There's a manual of what we look at all the way through, and, if the Member's interested in having a briefing on that, I can arrange a technical briefing for him; I don't think it's appropriate for me to go through all of the various bits of it here, but, if he wants a technical briefing, or if anybody else does, I'm very happy to arrange that.

Diolch i chi am hynna. Fy ymddiheuriadau i Simon Thomas hefyd; wnes ddim mynd i'r afael â mater cludiant, yr oeddwn yn bwriadu ei wneud. Rydym, wrth gwrs, mewn trafodaeth â'r Gweinidog Economi, Gwyddoniaeth a Thrafnidiaeth am ei chynllun consesiynau ar gyfer cludiant pobl ifanc, ac un o'r materion yr ydym yn edrych arno yng nghynaliadwyedd seilwaith adeiladu o'r newydd yw'r cynllun cludiant sy'n dod gyda hynny. Rydym yn gwybod bod llawer o bobl ifanc yn defnyddio'r lwfans cynhaliaeth addysg a'r ddarpariaeth cronfa ariannol wrth gefn y maent yn eu cael—ar gyfer teuluoedd mwy difreintiedig, hynny yw—i'w cynorthwyo gyda chludiant, a'i fod yn rhywbeth yr ydym wir yn ei gymryd i ystyriaeth pan fyddwn yn edrych ar gynaliadwyedd rhai o'r cynigion a ddaw i ni yn Llywodraeth Cymru yn y dyfodol. Mae nifer fawr—. Mae llawlyfr o'r hyn yr ydym yn edrych arno yr holl ffordd drwyddo, ac, os oes gan yr Aelod diddordeb mewn cael sesiwn friffio ar hynny, gallaf drefnu sesiwn friffio dechnegol iddo; nid wyf yn credu ei fod yn briodol i mi fynd drwy bob un o'r gwahanol ddarnau o hynny yma, ond, os yw'n dymuno briffio technegol, neu os oes unrhyw un arall yn dymuno hynny, rwy'n hapus iawn i drefnu hynny.

In terms of the way that the twenty-first century schools envelope has been moved, we haven't got schools falling out of it as a result of the inclusion of further education. What we're doing is looking at the need, really; it's a needs assessment for the state of the building, the proposal of the local authority, the sustainability of the proposal and so on. So, it's not one replacing the other; it's a worst-first policy, to use shorthand that, I think, is understandable. I want to reassure the Member that we haven't got people falling out of the programme because these are in—there's a necessity person.

O ran y ffordd y mae amlen ysgolion y 21ain ganrif wedi ei symud, nid oes gennym ysgolion sy'n dod allan ohono o ganlyniad i gynnwys addysg bellach. Yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud yw edrych ar yr angen, mewn gwirionedd; mae'n asesiad o anghenion ar gyfer cyflwr yr adeilad, cynnig yr awdurdod lleol, cynaliadwyedd y cynnig ac yn y blaen. Felly, nid yw'n un yn disodli'r llall; mae'n bolisi gwaethaf yn gyntaf, i ddefnyddio llaw-fer sydd, rwy'n meddwl, yn ddealladwy. Rwyf am dawelu meddwl yr Aelod nad oes gennym bobl yn syrthio allan o'r rhaglen oherwydd bod y rhain i mewn—mae'n sefyllfa o anghenraid.

In terms of the money to finance it, the envelope for category A—let me work it out—is about £33 million or so, but that's an approximation. Again, until we have the final project envelope sorted out, they do tend to be approximations, so the figures associated with the Aberdare campus in my statement, for example, you will see are a first estimate and, as we work the project up, it will get more specific. So, they're an envelope rather than an actual.

O ran yr arian i'w ariannu, mae'r amlen ar gyfer categori A—gadewch i mi ei weithio allan—tua £33 miliwn fwy neu lai, ond brasamcan yw hynny. Unwaith eto, nes bydd gennym amlen y prosiect terfynol wedi'i drefnu, maent yn tueddu i fod yn frasamcanion, felly fe welwch fod y ffigurau sy'n gysylltiedig â champws Aberdâr yn fy natganiad, er enghraifft, yn amcangyfrif cyntaf ac, wrth i ni ddatblygu'r prosiect, bydd yn dod yn fwy penodol. Felly, maent yn amlen yn hytrach na rhai gwirioneddol.

Just in term of the new proposals, basically, the Member for Torfaen, who isn't here today for personal reasons—and I wanted to extend my sympathy to her and her family today—has worked tirelessly to sort out the issues in her constituency of Torfaen. We have engaged with the local authority and the FE college there around a number of different options that are available. It's that sort of leverage that the Government can bring to help them find sustainable solutions to what can be very difficult problems indeed. So, it's not just about somebody coming to us with a full proposal and we say whether it's good or not; it's a two-way street on that.

Dim ond o ran y cynigion newydd, yn y bôn, mae'r Aelod dros Dorfaen, nad yw yma heddiw am resymau personol—ac roeddwn yn dymuno estyn fy nghydymdeimlad â hi a'i theulu heddiw—wedi gweithio'n ddiflino i ddatrys y materion yn ei hetholaeth yn Nhorfaen. Rydym wedi ymgysylltu â'r awdurdod lleol a'r coleg addysg bellach yno yn trafod nifer o wahanol ddewisiadau sydd ar gael. Dyna'r math o drosoledd y gall y Llywodraeth ei roi i'w helpu i ddod o hyd i atebion cynaliadwy i'r hyn y gall fod yn broblemau anodd iawn yn wir. Felly, nid yw ddim ond yn ymwneud â rhywun yn dod atom gyda chynnig llawn a ninnau'n dweud pa un a yw'n dda ai peidio; mae'n stryd ddwy ffordd o ran hynny.

So, I hope that's explained it. I'm very happy to arrange a technical briefing for Members on some of the more arcane points of it, if you want to understand it further. If the Member wants that, he could let me know.

Felly, rwy'n gobeithio bod hynna wedi ei esbonio. Rwy'n hapus iawn i drefnu sesiwn friffio technegol ar gyfer Aelodau ar rai o'r pwyntiau mwy dirgel, os ydych chi yn dymuno ei ddeall ymhellach. Os yw'r Aelod yn dymuno hynny, a wnaiff ef roi gwybod i mi.

16:37 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Minister.

Diolch yn fawr, Weinidog.

16:37

6. Datganiad: Cyflwyno Bil Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Cymru)

6. Statement: The Introduction of the Public Health (Wales) Bill

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Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Item 6 is a statement by the Minister for Health and Social Services on the introduction of the Public Health (Wales) Bill, and I call the Minister, Mark Drakeford.

Mae eitem 6 yn ddatganiad gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ynglŷn â chyflwyno Bil Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Cymru), a galwaf ar y Gweinidog, Mark Drakeford.

16:38 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol / The Minister for Health and Social Services

Diolch yn fawr, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Roedd yn bleser gen i ddoe i gyflwyno Bil Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Cymru), gyda’r memorandwm esboniadol, i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Dyma benllanw proses hir o ddatblygu ac ymgynghori, gan ddechrau gyda Phapur Gwyrdd yn 2012 hyd at y Papur Gwyn y llynedd. Hoffwn hefyd ddiolch i bawb sydd wedi ymateb i’r ymgynghoriadau ac sydd wedi cymryd rhan yn y gwahanol gamau o ddatblygu’r Bil.

Thank you, Presiding Officer. I was pleased yesterday to introduce the Public Health (Wales) Bill, with its explanatory memorandum, to the National Assembly for Wales. This marks the culmination of a long process of development and consultation, starting with a Green Paper in 2012 through to last year’s White Paper. I would also like to place on record my thanks to all those who responded to the consultations and took part in the many different stages of the Bill’s development.

Mae’r Bil yn parhau â hanes hir a balch Cymru o arwain ym maes iechyd y cyhoedd a chymryd camau i ddiogelu iechyd ein pobl. Ceir nifer o enghreifftiau lle mae deddfwriaeth wedi gwneud cyfraniad cadarnhaol go iawn i fywydau pobl sydd wedi cael eu hystyried ar yr un adeg yn radical ac yn ddadleuol. Mae’r Bil yn adeiladu ar y traddodiad hwnnw, gan wneud defnydd llawn o allu a chymhwyster deddfwriaethol y pedwerydd Cynulliad hwn.

This Bill continues Wales’s long and proud history of taking a lead in public health and taking steps to protect the health of our people. There are many examples where legislation has made a real and positive contribution to the lives of citizens, which have at one time been thought to be both radical and controversial. This Bill builds on that tradition, making full use of this fourth Assembly’s legislative capability and competence.

Mae’r achos dros gael deddfwriaeth iechyd y cyhoedd yn gliriach ac yn bwysicach nag erioed wrth inni wynebu heriau cymhleth ym maes iechyd o ganlyniad i’n ffordd o fyw a ffactorau amgylcheddol.

The case for public health legislation is ever more clear and pressing, as we face increasingly complex health challenges as a result of lifestyle choices and environmental factors.

Deputy Presiding Officer, the case for public health legislation is ever more clear and pressing, as we face increasingly complex health challenges as a result of lifestyle choices and environmental factors. It is a fundamental responsibility of Government, I believe, to use legislation to its full effect to create an environment that promotes wellbeing, prevents ill health wherever possible, and gives people new opportunities to look after and improve their own health.

Ddirprwy Lywydd, mae’r achos dros ddeddfwriaeth iechyd y cyhoedd yn dod yn fwyfwy eglur a thaer, wrth i ni wynebu heriau iechyd cynyddol gymhleth o ganlyniad i ddewisiadau ffordd o fyw a ffactorau amgylcheddol. Mae'n gyfrifoldeb sylfaenol ar y Llywodraeth, rwy’n credu, i ddefnyddio deddfwriaeth i’w heffaith lawn i greu amgylchedd sy'n hyrwyddo lles, yn atal salwch lle bynnag y bo modd, ac yn rhoi cyfleoedd newydd i bobl ofalu am a gwella eu hiechyd eu hunain.

As last week’s damaging cuts to the Welsh Government budget demonstrates, this is a particularly crucial thing in the age of austerity, where we face the challenge of managing increasing demand with finite resources. The Public Health (Wales) Bill is wholly consistent with this approach and with it the principles of prudent healthcare. Its purpose is to respond to a clearly defined set of matters, with each area of the Bill having a positive impact on individuals’ and Wales’s health and wellbeing.

Fel y mae toriadau niweidiol yr wythnos ddiwethaf i gyllideb Llywodraeth Cymru yn dangos, mae hyn yn beth arbennig o bwysig yn yr oes o gyni, lle'r ydym yn wynebu'r her o reoli galw cynyddol gydag adnoddau cyfyngedig. Mae Bil Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Cymru) yn gwbl gyson â'r dull hwn ac egwyddorion gofal iechyd darbodus. Ei bwrpas yw ymateb i set o faterion sydd wedi’u diffinio'n glir, gyda phob rhan o'r Bil yn cael effaith gadarnhaol ar iechyd a lles unigolion a Chymru.

Legislation has played a key role, Dirprwy Lywydd, in reducing the harms associated with smoking. The ban on smoking in public places, which reduced exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke in enclosed public places, is probably the single-most important contribution to the health of people in Wales that has been taken during the lifetime of this Assembly. In just the last few weeks, we have used our legislative ability to prevent the smoking of tobacco in cars where children are present. All of this has helped us in our efforts to de-normalise the practice of smoking, and this Bill builds on this effort. It aims to bring the use of nicotine-inhaling devices, such as e-cigarettes, into line with the use of tobacco cigarettes and to restrict their use in enclosed public places, as recommended by the World Health Organization and as has already happened in over 40 countries and states all around the world.

Mae deddfwriaeth wedi chwarae rôl allweddol, Ddirprwy Lywydd, wrth leihau'r niwed sy'n gysylltiedig ag ysmygu. Yn ôl pob tebyg, y gwaharddiad ar ysmygu mewn mannau cyhoeddus, a lwyddodd i leihau'r cysylltiad â mwg tybaco ail-law mewn mannau cyhoeddus caeedig, yw'r cyfraniad unigol pwysicaf i iechyd pobl yng Nghymru sydd wedi'i wneud yn ystod oes y Cynulliad hwn. Yn ystod yr ychydig wythnosau diwethaf, rydym wedi defnyddio ein gallu deddfwriaethol i atal ysmygu tybaco mewn ceir lle mae plant yn bresennol. Mae hyn oll wedi ein helpu yn ein hymdrechion i ddad-normaleiddio'r arfer o ysmygu, ac mae'r Bil hwn yn adeiladu ar yr ymdrech hon. Ei nod yw dod â'r defnydd o ddyfeisiadau anadlu nicotin, megis e-sigaréts, yn unol â'r defnydd o sigaréts tybaco ac i gyfyngu ar eu defnydd mewn mannau cyhoeddus caeedig, fel yr argymhellir gan Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd ac fel sydd eisoes wedi digwydd mewn mwy na 40 o wledydd a gwladwriaethau o amgylch y byd.

Our aim, Dirprwy Lywydd, is to prevent e-cigarettes from re-normalising smoking, to prevent them from acting as a gateway product to tobacco, and to prevent their use from undermining the existing smoking ban. In Wales, the law will be clear: anywhere a conventional cigarette can be used, an e-cigarette can be used, too; anywhere conventional cigarettes cannot be used, e-cigarettes will not be able to be used, either. I'm sure that we will hear the debate on this issue on the floor of the Assembly this afternoon. I will simply repeat once again that there are no provisions in this Bill that ban the use of e-cigarettes, nor does the Bill interfere with their use as an aid to giving up smoking. The Bill simply brings their use into line with our overall smoke-free approach.

Ein nod, Ddirprwy Lywydd, yw atal e-sigaréts rhag ail-normaleiddio ysmygu, i'w hatal rhag gweithredu fel cynnyrch sy'n agor y drws i dybaco, ac i atal eu defnydd rhag tanseilio'r gwaharddiad presennol ar ysmygu. Yng Nghymru, bydd y gyfraith yn glir: yn unrhyw le y ceir defnyddio sigarét gonfensiynol, ceir defnyddio e-sigarét hefyd; yn unrhyw le na cheir defnyddio sigaréts confensiynol, ni cheir defnyddio e-sigaréts ychwaith. Rwy'n siŵr y byddwn yn clywed y ddadl ar y mater hwn ar lawr y Cynulliad y prynhawn yma. Y cyfan y byddaf i yn ei wneud yw ailadrodd unwaith eto nad oes unrhyw ddarpariaethau yn y Bil hwn sy'n gwahardd y defnydd o e-sigaréts, ac nid yw'r Bil ychwaith yn amharu ar eu defnydd fel cymorth i roi'r gorau i ysmygu. Yn syml, mae'r Bil yn dwyn eu defnydd yn unol â'n hymagwedd ddi-fwg gyffredinol.

As Minister for health in Wales, I am sure that this is a modest step in protecting people, and especially children, from the potential harms that could result from e-cigarette use, but, Dirprwy Lywydd, we will do more to take action to futureproof our extended smoke-free approach. The Bill also provides a mechanism for extending the smoke-free requirements in future, including to open spaces, if certain conditions are met. Specifically in the field of tobacco, the register of retailers of tobacco and other nicotine products, including e-cigarettes, will help enforcement agencies to uphold restrictions on their sale, preventing access by children and young people. The Bill also enables additional offences to be added to those for which a restricted premises order may be sought and issued in Wales. The Bill creates a new offence of knowingly handing over tobacco or nicotine products to a person aged under 18. This in itself is an important measure, designed to prevent access by children and young people through growing internet or telephone sales.

Fel y Gweinidog Iechyd yng Nghymru, rwy'n siŵr bod hwn yn gam bach i amddiffyn pobl, a phlant yn enwedig, rhag y niwed posibl a allai ddeillio o ddefnyddio e-sigaréts, ond, Ddirprwy Lywydd, fe fyddwn ni'n gwneud mwy i gymryd camau i ddiogelu ein hymagwedd ddi-fwg estynedig i'r dyfodol. Mae'r Bil hefyd yn darparu mecanwaith ar gyfer ymestyn y gofynion di-fwg yn y dyfodol, i gynnwys mannau agored, os bodlonir amodau penodol. Yn benodol ym maes tybaco, bydd y gofrestr o fanwerthwyr tybaco a chynhyrchion nicotin eraill, gan gynnwys e-sigaréts, yn helpu asiantaethau gorfodi i gynnal cyfyngiadau ar eu gwerthu, gan atal plant a phobl ifanc rhag cael gafael arnynt. Mae'r Bil hefyd yn ei gwneud yn bosibl i droseddau ychwanegol gael eu hychwanegu at y rhai y gellir ceisio a chyhoeddi gorchymyn mangre dan gyfyngiad ar eu cyfer yng Nghymru. Mae'r Bil yn creu trosedd newydd, sef rhoi tybaco neu gynhyrchion nicotin yn fwriadol i berson dan 18 oed. Mae hwn ynddo'i hun yn fesur pwysig, a gynlluniwyd i atal plant a phobl ifanc rhag cael gafael ar y cynhyrchion drwy werthiant cynyddol dros y ffôn neu'r rhyngrwyd.

Dirprwy Lywydd, I turn now to the other major components of the Bill. It creates a mandatory licensing system for businesses and practitioners who perform special procedures—acupuncture, body piercing, electrolysis and tattooing. This will better protect the public from the harms of poor practice—as we have seen so recently in Newport, for example—and mainstream the high standards many practitioners already work to, as I have seen first-hand in visiting tattoo studios in Wrexham 10 days ago, and in Cardiff only yesterday.

Ddirprwy Lywydd, trof yn awr at elfennau mawr eraill y Bil. Mae'n creu system drwyddedu orfodol ar gyfer busnesau ac ymarferwyr sy'n perfformio triniaethau arbennig—aciwbigo, tyllu'r corff, electrolysis a thatŵio. Bydd hyn yn amddiffyn y cyhoedd yn well rhag niwed yn deillio o ymarfer gwael—fel yr ydym wedi ei weld mor ddiweddar yng Nghasnewydd, er enghraifft—ac yn prif ffrydio'r safonau uchel y mae nifer o ymarferwyr eisoes yn eu cynnal, fel yr wyf wedi gweld fy hun wrth ymweld â stiwdios tatŵio yn Wrecsam 10 diwrnod yn ôl, ac yng Nghaerdydd ddoe ddiwethaf.

The Bill also places a blanket ban on the intimate piercing of children under the age of 16. This important step will both protect children and young people from potential health harms and prevent them from being placed in vulnerable situations.

Mae'r Bil hefyd yn gosod gwaharddiad cyffredinol ar dyllu personol plant o dan 16 oed. Bydd y cam pwysig hwn yn amddiffyn plant a phobl ifanc rhag niwed posibl i iechyd ac yn eu hatal rhag cael eu rhoi mewn sefyllfaoedd lle maent yn agored i niwed.

The Bill proposes changes to the way pharmaceutical services are planned—very important changes, Dirprwy Lywydd—moving to a system that is more closely based on the needs of local communities. By undertaking pharmaceutical needs assessments, health boards will be better placed to maximise the public health contribution of community pharmacies.

Mae'r Bil yn cynnig newidiadau i'r ffordd y caiff gwasanaethau fferyllol eu cynllunio—newidiadau pwysig iawn, Ddirprwy Lywydd—gan symud i system sy'n fwy seiliedig ar anghenion cymunedau lleol. Trwy gynnal asesiadau anghenion fferyllol, bydd byrddau iechyd mewn gwell sefyllfa i wneud y mwyaf o gyfraniad fferyllfeydd cymunedol at iechyd y cyhoedd.

And, finally, the Bill places a duty on local authorities to prepare and publish strategies for the provision of toilets for use by the public. Improving planning will help encourage creative solutions to be explored for ensuring that facilities are available for the public—an area that, we know, matters a great deal to older people here in Wales.

Ac, yn olaf, mae'r Bil yn rhoi dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i baratoi a chyhoeddi strategaethau ar gyfer darparu toiledau cyhoeddus. Bydd prosesau cynllunio gwell yn helpu i annog awdurdodau i chwilio am atebion creadigol er mwyn sicrhau bod cyfleusterau ar gael ar gyfer y cyhoedd—maes sydd, rydym yn gwybod, yn bwysig iawn iawn i bobl hŷn yma yng Nghymru.

Dirprwy Lywydd, the Bill therefore takes forward the main areas covered in the original public health White Paper, but there are a couple of exceptions, which I want to put on the record this afternoon. The First Minister announced during his recent legislative statement that, because of the need to resolve the case taken against the Scottish Government on this matter in the European court, we will publish a draft minimum unit pricing for alcohol Bill for consultation. I will aim to do this before the summer recess, but I'm keen to put on record this afternoon that nothing in that tactical decision in any way detracts from our determination to take action in relation to minimum unit pricing in Wales as soon as we have the legal certainty that allows us to do so. The White Paper also proposed the introduction of nutritional standards in pre-school settings and care homes. This will be done, as the White Paper envisaged—not through the Bill but, for example, through secondary legislation.

Ddirprwy Lywydd, mae'r Bil felly yn datblygu'r prif feysydd sy'n cael sylw yn y Papur Gwyn Iechyd y Cyhoedd gwreiddiol, ond mae un neu ddau o eithriadau, yr wyf am eu rhoi ar y cofnod y prynhawn yma. Yn ystod ei ddatganiad deddfwriaethol diweddar, cyhoeddodd y Prif Weinidog y byddwn yn cyhoeddi Bil drafft ar isafswm pris uned ar gyfer alcohol ar gyfer ymgynghori, oherwydd yr angen i ddatrys yr achos a gymerwyd yn erbyn Llywodraeth yr Alban ar y mater hwn yn Llys Ewrop. Byddaf yn anelu at wneud hyn cyn toriad yr haf, ond rwy'n awyddus i roi ar gofnod y prynhawn yma na fydd dim yn y penderfyniad tactegol hwnnw yn amharu mewn unrhyw ffordd ar ein penderfyniad i gymryd camau mewn perthynas ag isafswm pris uned yng Nghymru cyn gynted ag y cawn y sicrwydd cyfreithiol sy'n ein galluogi i wneud hynny. Hefyd, cynigiodd y Papur Gwyn i gyflwyno safonau maeth mewn lleoliadau cyn-ysgol a chartrefi gofal. Bydd hyn yn cael ei wneud, fel y rhagwelodd y Papur Gwyn—nid trwy'r Bil ond, er enghraifft, drwy ddeddfwriaeth eilaidd.

There are, of course, many other important issues that affect public health. There were suggestions, for example, that the Bill should have included specific provisions relating to physical activity and mental health. We continue to engage with the sectors concerned to see if there are specifically legislative means through which these important agendas can be advanced, or whether the proposals are actually ones best taken forward through policy development and non-legislative action.

Wrth gwrs, mae llawer o faterion pwysig eraill sy'n effeithio ar iechyd y cyhoedd. Cafwyd awgrymiadau, er enghraifft, y dylai'r Bil fod wedi cynnwys darpariaethau penodol sy'n ymwneud â gweithgaredd corfforol ac iechyd meddwl. Rydym yn parhau i ymgysylltu â'r sectorau dan sylw i weld a oes dulliau deddfwriaethol penodol y gellir eu defnyddio i ddatblygu'r agendâu pwysig hyn, neu a yw'r cynigion mewn gwirionedd yn rhai y byddai'n well eu datblygu drwy ddatblygu polisi a chamau anneddfwriaethol.

Once again, Dirprwy Lywydd, I make clear my belief that every piece of legislation is capable of being improved and strengthened as it moves through this Assembly's processes and this Bill, I am sure, is no exception. I look forward to the scrutiny process that will now follow, and to the constructive engagement of the many organisations and individuals, within the Siambr and beyond, who I know will have an interest in making this Public Health (Wales) Bill a success.

Unwaith eto, Ddirprwy Lywydd, rwy'n mynegi'n glir fy nghred y gellir gwella a chryfhau pob darn o ddeddfwriaeth wrth iddo symud drwy brosesau'r Cynulliad hwn ac nid yw'r Bil hwn, rwy'n siŵr, yn eithriad. Edrychaf ymlaen at y broses graffu a fydd yn dilyn yn awr, ac at ymgysylltu'n adeiladol â llawer o sefydliadau ac unigolion, o fewn y Siambr a thu hwnt, a fydd â diddordeb, mi wn, mewn sicrhau bod Bil Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Cymru) yn llwyddiant.

16:48

Andrew R.T. Davies Bywgraffiad Biography

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Minister, thank you very much for your statement today introducing the Public Health (Wales) Bill into the Assembly. Obviously, it's gained quite a bit of publicity, to say the least, I think, and to wake up to national breakfast news finding that they're covering this particular Bill in some respects is heartening, but in other respects—because I most probably disagree with the proposition that they were talking about, which was the banning of e-cigarettes—maybe showed some of the discussions, debates and evidence that will be taken as this Bill progresses through its committee stage and debates on the floor of the Chamber here.

Weinidog, diolch yn fawr iawn am eich datganiad heddiw yn cyflwyno Bil Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Cymru) i'r Cynulliad. Yn amlwg, mae wedi cael cryn dipyn o gyhoeddusrwydd a dweud y lleiaf, rwy'n meddwl, ac mae deffro i newyddion brecwast cenedlaethol i ganfod eu bod yn trafod y Bil penodol hwn i ryw raddau yn galonogol, ond i raddau eraill—am fy mod yn ôl pob tebyg yn anghytuno â'r cynnig yr oeddent yn siarad amdano, sef gwahardd e-sigaréts—efallai yn dangos rhai o'r trafodaethau, y dadleuon a'r dystiolaeth sydd o'n blaenau wrth i'r Bil hwn fynd yn ei flaen trwy ei gyfnod pwyllgor a dadleuon ar lawr y Siambr yma.

If I could start, maybe, on the statement in reverse order, because I think there are some very important things in the Bill that maybe the e-cigarette debate has overshadowed, to say the least, but I can understand why that is the case, and it is a fact that public health and, in particular, personal responsibility for public health, is a critical component of making Wales a more healthy country. And it is a fact that you can legislate all you want, but very often it's not legislation that will make the biggest impact—it's people making personal choices about their lifestyle—and I note at the end of your statement you do talk about physical activity and mental health and support in the field of mental health. And I'd be grateful if you could maybe enlarge somewhat on the initiatives that the Welsh Government are currently undertaking and whether you do genuinely believe that there is a need to maybe legislate in these fields, or just to toughen up the policy that you already have to make that personal choice that much easier, if you like, for individuals, to make their contribution to the overall improvement in public health here in Wales.

Os caf i ddechrau, efallai, ar y datganiad mewn trefn am yn ôl, oherwydd credaf fod rhai pethau pwysig iawn yn y Bil y mae'r ddadl am e-sigaréts wedi eu bwrw i'r cysgod o bosibl, a dweud y lleiaf, ond gallaf ddeall pam mae hynny wedi digwydd, ac mae'n ffaith bod iechyd y cyhoedd ac, yn benodol cyfrifoldeb personol am iechyd y cyhoedd, yn elfen hanfodol o wneud Cymru yn wlad fwy iach. Ac mae'n ffaith y gallwch ddeddfu cymaint â fynnoch chi, ond yn aml iawn, nid deddfwriaeth a fydd yn cael yr effaith fwyaf—ond pobl yn gwneud dewisiadau personol am eu ffordd o fyw—a nodaf ar ddiwedd eich datganiad eich bod chi yn sôn am weithgarwch corfforol ac iechyd meddwl a chefnogaeth ym maes iechyd meddwl. A byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech efallai ymhelaethu rhywfaint ar y mentrau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wrthi'n eu cynnal a ph'un a ydych wir yn credu bod angen deddfu yn y meysydd hyn o bosibl, neu dim ond cryfhau'r polisi sydd gennych eisoes i wneud y dewis personol hwnnw gymaint yn haws, os mynnwch, i unigolion, gael gwneud eu cyfraniad at y gwelliant cyffredinol yn iechyd y cyhoedd yma yng Nghymru.

I also commend the proposition that is in the legislation about publishing strategies around public toilets and public conveniences. I met Louise Hughes yesterday, who's been an ardent champion of this particular cause, and I know full well that we've had many debates within this Chamber, in particular, around the provision across the whole of Wales, and I can remember Jenny Randerson leading many short debates, and I believe Kirsty Williams, on her own patch in mid Wales, has led debates as well. This is a real huge area of concern, not just for tourists coming into areas, but also for residents who live in those areas, because, yes, they provide for the basic function, but, if you actually think of children and changing facilities as well, there's nothing worse than not being able to access a public convenience that is clean, is reliable and, ultimately, provides the modern suite of services that a family or an individual would require. I'd be grateful if you could highlight how you believe these strategies would come to life as you envisage taking this Bill forward. It's one thing having it on a piece of paper, Minister, it's another thing actually getting it implemented, as we have at the moment, across 22 local authorities—who knows what way local government will go—but I'd be very interested in how you believe those strategies will actually come to life and actually be effective in the delivery of what activists such as Louise Hughes and others are campaigning for.

Rwyf hefyd yn cymeradwyo'r cynnig sydd yn y ddeddfwriaeth ynghylch cyhoeddi strategaethau ynghylch toiledau cyhoeddus a chyfleusterau cyhoeddus. Cyfarfûm â Louise Hughes ddoe, sydd wedi bod yn hyrwyddwr brwd yr achos penodol hwn, ac rwy'n gwybod yn iawn ein bod ni wedi cael llawer o ddadleuon yn y Siambr hon, yn arbennig, ynghylch y ddarpariaeth ar draws Cymru gyfan, a gallaf gofio Jenny Randerson yn arwain nifer o ddadleuon byr, ac rwy'n credu bod Kirsty Williams, yn ei hardal ei hun yn y canolbarth, wedi arwain dadleuon hefyd. Mae hwn yn faes gwirioneddol enfawr o bryder, nid yn unig ar gyfer twristiaid sy'n dod i mewn i ardaloedd, ond hefyd ar gyfer y trigolion sy'n byw yn yr ardaloedd hynny, oherwydd, ydynt, maent yn darparu ar gyfer y swyddogaeth sylfaenol, ond, os ydych yn meddwl am blant a chyfleusterau newid hefyd, does dim byd gwaeth na pheidio â gallu cael mynediad at gyfleusterau cyhoeddus sy'n lân, yn ddibynadwy ac, yn y pen draw, yn cynnig cyfres fodern o wasanaethau y byddai eu hangen ar deulu neu unigolyn. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech amlygu sut yr ydych yn credu y byddai'r strategaethau hyn yn cael eu gwireddu wrth i chi ragweld mynd â'r Bil hwn yn ei flaen. Mae'n un peth ei roi ar ddarn o bapur, Weinidog, mae'n beth arall ei roi ar waith mewn gwirionedd, fel yr ydym ar hyn o bryd, ar draws 22 o awdurdodau lleol—pwy â ŵyr pa ffordd y bydd awdurdodau lleol yn mynd—ond byddai gennyf ddiddordeb mawr i glywed sut yr ydych chi'n credu y bydd y strategaethau hynny yn cael eu gwireddu mewn gwirionedd a sut y byddant yn effeithiol mewn gwirionedd wrth gyflawni beth y mae ymgyrchwyr megis Louise Hughes ac eraill yn ymgyrchu drosto.

I'd also like to talk about the community pharmacy element of the Bill. I'm a huge champion of community pharmacy. When I was the health spokesman for the Conservative group, this was an area that I believe offers such potential for the delivery of the public health message, and, in particular, for some minor procedures. Regrettably, what seems common sense on a piece of paper very often doesn't leap into the implementation mode and actually engaging and putting contracts in place to get pharmacies as part of that critical plank of delivery in the community. So, again, I'd be grateful if you could highlight how you believe this legislation will actually enable local health boards and others to commission such services in the field of public health in communities.

Hoffwn hefyd sôn am elfen fferylliaeth gymunedol y Bil. Rwy'n gefnogwr enfawr o fferylliaeth gymunedol. Pan oeddwn yn llefarydd iechyd ar gyfer y grŵp Ceidwadol, roedd hwn yn faes y credaf i sy'n cynnig cymaint o botensial ar gyfer cyflwyno neges iechyd y cyhoedd, ac, yn benodol, ar gyfer rhai triniaethau mân. Yn anffodus, nid yw'r hyn sy'n ymddangos yn synnwyr cyffredin ar bapur yn aml iawn yn trosglwyddo'n ddull gweithredu ac yn ymgysylltu gwirioneddol ac yn rhoi contractau ar waith i gael fferyllfeydd yn rhan o'r elfen hanfodol honno o ddarparu yn y gymuned. Felly, unwaith eto, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech amlygu sut yr ydych yn credu y bydd y ddeddfwriaeth hon yn galluogi byrddau iechyd lleol ac eraill i gomisiynu gwasanaethau o'r fath ym maes iechyd y cyhoedd mewn cymunedau mewn gwirionedd.

I notice you say that you visited a tattooist, I think it was, in Wrexham 12 days ago. I don't know whether you undertook the David Dimbleby test of tattooing and whether you would like to show us, maybe, or not. [Laughter.] I have to say that I first came across the regulation of tattooing and body piercing not because I exercise my right to undertake such activities, but because of my membership of the Petitions Committee in the last Assembly, where we actually did receive a petition on this particular subject, and I know the previous health Minister took this issue very seriously, in particular around the area of parental consent for under 16-year-olds. I do commend you for taking that forward, but there does seem to be a concern around the regulation that will be put in place, and maybe some of the bureaucracy, as some people have put it, that this could put on many small businesses. I'd be grateful, again, if you could explain how you believe that regulation and, hopefully, improvement of standards, would actually lift the standards in such premises, given that there are professional bodies that people can sign up to that have codes of conduct already, and surely that might be a better way to direct such businesses rather than putting legal responsibilities and legal requirements on them. But, again, that could be something that is teased out as the Bill goes forward.

Sylwaf eich bod yn dweud eich bod wedi ymweld â thatŵydd, rwy'n meddwl, yn Wrecsam 12 diwrnod yn ôl. Nid wyf yn gwybod a wnaethoch gymryd prawf David Dimbleby o datŵio ac a hoffech ddangos i ni, efallai, neu beidio. [Chwerthin.] Mae'n rhaid i mi ddweud fy mod i wedi dod yn ymwybodol o reoleiddio tatŵio a thyllu'r corff gyntaf, nid am fy mod yn ymarfer fy hawl i ymgymryd â gweithgareddau o'r fath, ond drwy fy aelodaeth o'r Pwyllgor Deisebau yn y Cynulliad diwethaf, ac fe gawsom ddeiseb ar y pwnc arbennig hwn, a gwn fod y Gweinidog iechyd blaenorol wedi cymryd y mater hwn o ddifrif, yn enwedig o ran maes caniatâd rhieni i blant dan 16 oed. Rwy'n eich canmol am fwrw ymlaen â hynny, ond mae'n ymddangos bod pryder ynghylch y rheoliad a fydd yn cael ei roi ar waith, ac efallai rhywfaint o'r fiwrocratiaeth, chwedl rhai, y gallai hyn ei roi ar lawer o fusnesau bach. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar, unwaith eto, pe gallech egluro sut yr ydych yn credu bod rheoleiddio a, gobeithio, gwella safonau, yn codi'r safonau mewn gwirionedd mewn mangreoedd o'r fath, o ystyried bod cyrff proffesiynol y gall pobl gofrestru â nhw sydd â chodau ymddygiad eisoes, a siawns y gallai hynny fod yn ffordd well o gyfeirio busnesau o'r fath yn hytrach na rhoi cyfrifoldebau cyfreithiol a gofynion cyfreithiol arnynt. Ond, unwaith eto, gallai hynny fod yn rhywbeth sy'n cael ei amlygu wrth i'r Bil fynd yn ei flaen.

We have talked about e-cigarettes in particular, and I do maintain the position that I think the evidence does point to the current status quo position. I know you have a completely polar opposite view to that, Minister, but when the British Heart Foundation, when Tenovus, when Cancer Research and other notable organisations do point out that they don't believe that this will help the cause of smoking cessation here in Wales, and when we still have 5,000 premature deaths in Wales because of smoking-related conditions, I do believe that you could potentially be taking a very important plank away from the campaign to try and rid the country of smoking. I don't mean to sound like an evangelical, promoting anti-smoking, but, ultimately, it is such a devastating cause of so many premature deaths—and I'm a pretty tolerant person, but I fail to see how anyone can take up the cause of smoking with all the information that is there. But when you've got such a vital tool as e-cigarettes, which has proved so successful, by legislating as you're proposing to do, Minister, I do think that you are going to take a backwards step on that. I'd also like clarification on the point that you make in your statement about open spaces, if certain conditions are met. So, you are looking, obviously, to extend the legislation into open spaces and beyond the current controlled areas as we'd understand it.

Rydym wedi sôn am e-sigaréts yn arbennig, ac rwy'n dal i gredu bod y dystiolaeth yn cefnogi'r sefyllfa status quo gyfredol. Rwy'n gwybod bod gennych safbwynt hollol groes i hynny, Weinidog, ond pan fo Sefydliad Prydeinig y Galon, pan fo Tenovus, pan fo Ymchwil Canser a sefydliadau nodedig eraill yn nodi nad ydynt yn credu y bydd hyn yn helpu'r achos rhoi'r gorau i ysmygu yma yng Nghymru, a phan fod 5,000 o bobl yn dal i farw cyn pryd yma yng Nghymru oherwydd amodau sy'n gysylltiedig ag ysmygu, rwy'n credu y gallech o bosibl fod yn tynnu elfen bwysig iawn oddi wrth yr ymgyrch i geisio cael gwared ar ysmygu o'r wlad. Dydw i ddim yn bwriadu swnio fel efengylwr, yn hybu gwrth-ysmygu, ond, yn y pen draw, mae'n rhywbeth mor ofnadwy sy'n achosi i gymaint o bobl farw cyn pryd—ac rwy'n berson eithaf goddefgar, ond rwy'n methu â gweld sut y gall unrhyw un bledio achos ysmygu o ystyried yr holl wybodaeth sydd yno. Ond pan fydd gennych chi offeryn mor hanfodol ag e-sigaréts, sydd wedi bod mor llwyddiannus, rwy'n meddwl eich bod yn mynd i gymryd cam yn ôl ar hynny, Weinidog, drwy ddeddfu fel yr ydych yn bwriadu ei wneud. Hoffwn hefyd eglurhad ar y pwynt a wnewch yn eich datganiad am fannau agored, os bodlonir amodau penodol. Felly, rydych yn edrych, yn amlwg, i ymestyn y ddeddfwriaeth i fannau agored a'r tu hwnt i'r ardaloedd a reolir ar hyn o bryd fel y byddem yn ei ddeall.

But I do commend the statement; I do hope that there will be robust scrutiny as it progresses through committee. There will be differences, but the one thing I think we can all agree on is that we do want a healthier and better Wales, and, ultimately, some of these measures will achieve that. I very much hope that there will be good public buy-in to the process.

Ond rwyf yn canmol y datganiad; rwyf yn gobeithio y bydd craffu cadarn wrth iddo fynd yn ei flaen drwy'r pwyllgor. Fe fydd yna wahaniaethau, ond yr un peth yr wyf yn meddwl y gallwn ni i gyd gytuno arno yw ein bod yn dymuno creu Cymru iachach a gwell, ac, yn y pen draw, y bydd rhai o'r mesurau hyn yn cyflawni hynny. Rwy'n gobeithio'n fawr y bydd ymrwymiad cyhoeddus da i'r broses.

16:55

Mark Drakeford [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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Can I thank Andrew Davies very much for that very constructive set of questions? I very much agree with his last remarks as well. Let me try and briefly answer a number of his points.

A gaf i ddiolch yn fawr iawn i Andrew Davies am y set adeiladol iawn o gwestiynau? Cytunaf yn llwyr â'i sylwadau olaf hefyd. Gadewch i mi geisio ateb yn fyr nifer o'i bwyntiau.

He's absolutely right in his starting point that what we are talking about here is a combination of what legislation can do and then what people have to be able to do for themselves. Sometimes, though, we know that legislation has had a really shaping impact on the way that people behave. There will be many echoes in the discussions we have in this Chamber, I think, of debates that happened around seatbelts, for example, and around drink-driving legislation. If you'd care to go back to it, you will see many, many arguments about the desperate imposition on personal liberties that these things involved, how legislation was going far in advance of the evidence and what the public would accept. Yet we know that, once that legislation was in place, it had an impact upon the way that people think and the way that people behave. But it is an interplay, indeed, between the two things, and legislation by itself never takes away the obligations that there are on people to look after their own health in the best way that they can.

Mae'n llygad ei le yn ei fan cychwyn bod yr hyn yr ydym yn sôn amdano yma yn gyfuniad o'r hyn y gall deddfwriaeth ei wneud ac yna beth mae'n rhaid i bobl allu ei wneud drostynt eu hunain. Weithiau, fodd bynnag, gwyddom fod deddfwriaeth wedi cael effaith wirioneddol greadigol ar y ffordd y mae pobl yn ymddwyn. Bydd llawer o adleisiau yn y trafodaethau sydd gennym yn y Siambr hon, rwy'n meddwl, o ddadleuon a ddigwyddodd o gwmpas gwregysau diogelwch, er enghraifft, ac o gwmpas deddfwriaeth yfed a gyrru. Os byddech yn dewis mynd yn ôl iddo, byddwch yn gweld llawer, llawer o ddadleuon ynghylch yr orfodaeth daer ar hawliau personol oedd ynghlwm â'r pethau hyn, sut yr oedd deddfwriaeth yn mynd ymhell ar y blaen i dystiolaeth a'r hyn y byddai'r cyhoedd yn ei dderbyn. Ac eto rydym yn gwybod, unwaith yr oedd y ddeddfwriaeth honno wedi'i sefydlu, ei bod wedi cael effaith ar y ffordd y mae pobl yn meddwl a'r ffordd y mae pobl yn ymddwyn. Ond mae'n gydadwaith, yn wir, rhwng y ddau beth, ac nid yw deddfwriaeth ar ei phen ei hun byth yn tynnu'r rhwymedigaethau sydd ar bobl i ofalu am eu hiechyd eu hunain yn y ffordd orau y gallant.

During the process of the Bill, I will be very interested to see whether specific legislative ideas come forward in the field of mental health and obesity. They are both very important parts of our public health agenda. Where we have powers that are legislative powers that we can use—and this Bill could be a vehicle for them—I have always been very open to that. So far, in our discussions with the sector—and we have written back to many organisations on this issue—what you tend to get back are very interesting policy ideas, very interesting ideas for services that might be provided and so on, but not things that actually fit into changing the law. But I'm open to see what the process might still throw up in that area.

Yn ystod proses y Bil, bydd gennyf ddiddordeb mawr i weld pa un a gaiff syniadau deddfwriaethol penodol eu cyflwyno ym maes iechyd meddwl a gordewdra ai peidio. Maent yn ddwy ran bwysig iawn o'n hagenda iechyd y cyhoedd. Lle mae gennym bwerau sy'n bwerau deddfwriaethol y gallwn eu defnyddio—a gallai'r Bil hwn fod yn gyfrwng iddynt—rwyf bob amser wedi bod yn agored iawn i hynny. Hyd yn hyn, yn ein trafodaethau gyda'r sector—ac rydym wedi ysgrifennu yn ôl at lawer o sefydliadau ar y mater hwn-—yr hyn yr ydych yn tueddu i'w gael yn ôl yw syniadau polisi diddorol iawn, syniadau diddorol iawn ar gyfer gwasanaethau a allai gael eu darparu ac yn y blaen, ond nid pethau sydd mewn gwirionedd yn cydfynd â newid y gyfraith. Ond rwy'n agored i weld beth allai'r broses ei daflu i fyny yn y maes hwnnw o hyd.

I was very interested to hear that the Member met with Councillor Louise Hughes, who I remember very well giving evidence to the Health and Social Care Committee on exactly this topic. Our Bill will put obligations on local authorities to prepare and publish a plan for providing for toilets for use by the public in their areas, which will include facilities where children can be changed and where people with disabilities can have services in a way that meets their needs, and their needs for dignity as well. We will require local authorities to consult their local populations in drawing up any strategy and they must prepare a strategy at least once during any term of local government office. I think that there are a set of imaginative ideas, many of them to be found in the pages of the report written by the Health and Social Care Committee on this topic, which allow local authorities to make maximum use of those facilities that are already paid for through the public purse, but which are not properly advertised as being available for the public.

Roedd gen i ddiddordeb mawr clywed bod yr Aelod wedi cwrdd â'r Cynghorydd Louise Hughes, yr wyf yn cofio yn dda iawn iddi roi tystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ar yr union bwnc hwn. Bydd ein Bil yn rhoi rhwymedigaethau ar awdurdodau lleol i baratoi a chyhoeddi cynllun ar gyfer darparu ar gyfer toiledau i'w defnyddio gan y cyhoedd yn eu hardaloedd, a fydd yn cynnwys cyfleusterau lle gall plant gael eu newid a lle gall pobl ag anableddau gael gwasanaethau mewn ffordd sy'n diwallu eu hanghenion a'u hanghenion am urddas yn ogystal. Byddwn yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol ymgynghori â'u poblogaethau lleol wrth lunio unrhyw strategaeth a rhaid iddynt baratoi strategaeth o leiaf unwaith yn ystod unrhyw dymor llywodraeth leol. Rwy'n meddwl bod set o syniadau dychmygus, llawer ohonynt i'w gweld ar dudalennau'r adroddiad a ysgrifennwyd gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol ar y pwnc hwn, sy'n caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol wneud y defnydd mwyaf o'r cyfleusterau hynny y telir amdanynt eisoes drwy'r pwrs cyhoeddus, ond nad ydynt yn cael eu hysbysebu'n briodol fel rhai sydd ar gael i'r cyhoedd.

I've had a number of very interesting discussions with older people's groups in my own constituency, in the Canton area. They point out that there is a community centre that the public purse pays for where there are toilets, but older people, they say, are fearful of going in there for that purpose because they think they will be stopped by somebody and asked where their squash racket is. There is an arts centre only 200 yards away. Again, it's heavily paid for out of public funds, and it has very good toilet facilities. Again, people are nervous or just uncertain about their right to use those facilities if they're not using other things that are in the centre. Now, I think there are many things that local authorities can do to make it clear to those organisations, and therefore to their public, that those are facilities available to them—properly advertised, properly signalled in that sort of way.

Rwyf wedi cael nifer o drafodaethau diddorol iawn gyda grwpiau pobl hŷn yn fy etholaeth i, yn ardal Treganna. Maent yn nodi bod canolfan gymunedol y mae'r pwrs cyhoeddus yn talu amdani lle mae toiledau, ond mae pobl hŷn, maent yn dweud, yn ofni mynd i mewn yno i'r diben hwnnw gan eu bod yn credu y byddant yn cael eu stopio gan rywun yn gofyn ble mae eu raced sboncen. Mae canolfan gelfyddydau dim ond 200 llath i ffwrdd. Unwaith eto, telir amdani'n helaeth allan o arian cyhoeddus, ac mae ganddi gyfleusterau toiled da iawn. Unwaith eto, mae pobl yn nerfus neu yn ansicr ynghylch eu hawl i ddefnyddio'r cyfleusterau hynny os nad ydynt yn defnyddio pethau eraill sydd yn y ganolfan. Yn awr, rwy'n meddwl bod llawer o bethau y gall awdurdodau lleol eu gwneud i'w gwneud yn glir i'r sefydliadau hynny, ac felly i'w cyhoedd, bod y rhain yn gyfleusterau sydd ar gael iddynt—wedi'u hysbysebu'n briodol, eu harwyddo'n briodol fel yna.

With Andrew R.T. Davies, I'm a strong supporter of community pharmacy and what they can do. The pharmaceutical needs assessments that local health boards will now carry out will mean that, instead of new entrants into community pharmacy being governed on dispensing prescriptions, as it is now, local health boards will be able to identify that much wider range of services that pharmacies can provide in the public health field. And, if local pharmacies are not providing that wider range, they will be able to invite others to come in and provide them. I think it's a really important part of the Bill for the future.

Fel Andrew R. T. Davies, rwy'n gefnogwr mawr o fferyllfeydd cymunedol a'r hyn y gallant ei wneud. Bydd yr asesiadau o anghenion fferyllol y bydd byrddau iechyd lleol yn awr yn eu cynnal yn golygu, yn lle bod newydd-ddyfodiaid i fferylliaeth gymunedol yn cael eu llywodraethu ar ddosbarthu presgripsiynau, fel y mae yn awr, y bydd byrddau iechyd lleol yn gallu adnabod ystod llawer ehangach o wasanaethau y gall fferyllfeydd eu darparu ym maes iechyd y cyhoedd. Ac, os nad yw fferyllfeydd lleol yn darparu'r ystod ehangach honno o wasanaethau, byddant yn gallu gwahodd pobl eraill i ddod i mewn a'u darparu. Rwy'n credu ei bod yn rhan bwysig iawn o'r Bil ar gyfer y dyfodol.

When I visited the tattoo parlour in Wrexham, I can at least assure you that they didn't say to me, 'Oh, no, not you again'—[Laughter.] It is very important. This is a real growth area. There are nearly 900 outlets in Wales now that provide special procedures, and over 2,000 people employed in the industry. Our aim is to regulate so that the standards of the best become the standards of all and so the people who use them know that their health will be protected because there will be proper standards of hygiene, there will be proper standards of training, there will be proper advice before and there will be aftercare afterwards. The places that I have visited are at the very best end of this and, as you would expect, those people who run proper outlets are keen to see regulation because they invest in order to create the right conditions, and they see their business being undermined by people who do things not in the right way and which therefore provide a danger to public health.

Pan ymwelais â'r parlwr tatŵio yn Wrecsam, gallaf o leiaf eich sicrhau na wnaethant ddweud wrthyf, 'O, na, nid chi eto'— [Chwerthin.] Mae'n bwysig iawn. Mae hwn yn faes o dwf gwirioneddol. Mae bron i 900 o fangreoedd yng Nghymru erbyn hyn sy'n darparu triniaethau arbennig, ac mae dros 2,000 o bobl yn cael eu cyflogi yn y diwydiant. Ein nod yw rheoleiddio fel bod safonau'r gorau yn dod yn safonau pob un ac felly bod y bobl sy'n eu defnyddio yn gwybod y bydd eu hiechyd yn cael ei ddiogelu gan y bydd safonau priodol o ran hylendid, fe fydd safonau priodol o hyfforddiant, fe fydd cyngor priodol cynt ac fe fydd ôl-ofal ar ôl hynny. Mae'r lleoedd yr wyf wedi ymweld â hwy ar y pegwn gorau ac, fel y byddech yn ei ddisgwyl, mae'r bobl hynny sy'n rhedeg mangreoedd priodol yn awyddus i weld rheoleiddio gan eu bod yn buddsoddi er mwyn creu'r amodau iawn, ac maent yn gweld eu busnes yn cael ei danseilio gan bobl nad ydynt yn gwneud pethau yn y ffordd gywir ac sydd felly yn peri perygl i iechyd y cyhoedd.

On e-cigarettes, we share exactly the same ambition. We may not agree yet on the best way to pursue it. He and I both want to see the risks of smoking, which kills one in two of the people who take it up and which led to 5,450 deaths in Wales last year—. We want to see action taken to prevent that from happening in the future. Nothing in our Bill prevents e-cigarettes from being used to help those people who think that they are an aid to giving up smoking, but there is too much evidence of the way that, in the wrong places, e-cigarettes can add to the risks of smoking, not reduce it, and our Bill aims to create a balance between those two things, and I think it gets it right.

O ran e-sigaréts, rydym yn rhannu union yr un uchelgais. Efallai na fyddwn yn cytuno ar y ffordd orau i fynd ar drywydd hynny eto. Mae ef a minnau am weld peryglon ysmygu, sy'n lladd un o bob dau o bobl sy'n dechrau ac arweiniodd at farwolaeth 5,450 o bobl yng Nghymru'r flwyddyn ddiwethaf—. Rydym am weld camau yn cael eu cymryd i atal hynny rhag digwydd yn y dyfodol. Nid oes dim yn ein Bil yn atal e-sigaréts rhag cael eu defnyddio i helpu'r bobl hynny sy'n meddwl eu bod yn gymorth i roi'r gorau i ysmygu, ond mae gormod o dystiolaeth o'r ffordd y gall e-sigaréts, yn y mannau anghywir, ychwanegu at beryglon ysmygu, nid eu lleihau, a nod ein Bil yw creu cydbwysedd rhwng y ddau beth, ac rwy'n meddwl ei fod yn cael pethau'n iawn.

On open spaces, I do intend to bring forward regulations under the Bill to extend the ban on smoking in hospital grounds, on school playing fields and in children's playgrounds, but that will be for later in the Bill, should it reach the statute book and with full and proper consultation and the affirmative procedure used on the floor of this Assembly in doing so.

O ran mannau agored, rwy'n bwriadu cyflwyno rheoliadau dan y Bil i ymestyn y gwaharddiad ar ysmygu ar dir ysbyty, ar gaeau chwarae ysgolion ac mewn meysydd chwarae plant, ond bydd hynny ar gyfer cam diweddarach yn y Bil, pe digwydd iddo gyrraedd y llyfr statud a chydag ymgynghoriad llawn a phriodol a'r weithdrefn gadarnhaol a ddefnyddir ar lawr y Cynulliad hwn wrth wneud hynny.

17:03

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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One tattoo I would urge on Members is to be succinct in speech. We've taken nearly half an hour on that exchange —very important material; this is legislation, so I don't want to impose time limits, but I ask subsequent speakers now not to repeat points. I have lots of people. I will call everyone as we are not under particular time pressure this afternoon, but if you could bear that in mind. John Griffiths.

I mi gael seinio'r tatŵ, byddwn yn annog Aelodau i fod yn gryno wrth siarad. Rydym wedi treulio bron i hanner awr ar y cyfnewid geiriau yna—deunydd pwysig iawn; deddfwriaeth yw hon, felly nid wyf am osod cyfyngiadau amser, ond gofynnaf i siaradwyr dilynol yn awr beidio ag ailadrodd pwyntiau. Mae gen i lawer o bobl. Galwaf ar bawb gan nad ydym dan bwysau amser penodol y prynhawn yma, ond pe gallech gadw hynny mewn cof. John Griffiths.

17:04

John Griffiths Bywgraffiad Biography

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Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Could I refer to the special procedures register, Minister? You referred to Newport and the recent incidents regarding a tattoo parlour and the subsequent health checks that had to be carried out with regard to the work of that particular establishment, which obviously created a great deal of anxiety as well as work for our national health service. I wonder if you could tell me how this proposed legislation would impact on that sort of situation; in short, will it prevent those incidents arising again in the future? More generally, what work will be done to ensure that the public becomes aware of the register and whether individual establishments have the necessary approval to operate? Also, Minister, I think, given the changing nature of fashion in these matters—body piercing and so on—it would be very good if we could be confident that the legislation will be futureproofed as far as possible to cover other special procedures that may become popular in the years to come.

Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. A gaf i gyfeirio at y gofrestr triniaethau arbennig, Weinidog? Cyfeiriasoch at Gasnewydd a'r digwyddiadau diweddar ynghylch parlwr tatŵio a'r gwiriadau iechyd dilynol yr oedd yn rhaid eu cynnal mewn perthynas â gwaith y sefydliad dan sylw, a wnaeth yn amlwg greu llawer iawn o bryder yn ogystal â gwaith ar gyfer ein gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Tybed a allech chi ddweud wrthyf sut y byddai'r ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig hon yn effeithio ar y math hwnnw o sefyllfa; yn fyr, a fydd yn atal y digwyddiadau hynny rhag codi eto yn y dyfodol? Yn fwy cyffredinol, pa waith fydd yn cael ei wneud i sicrhau bod y cyhoedd yn dod yn ymwybodol o'r gofrestr a pha un a oes gan sefydliadau unigol y gymeradwyaeth angenrheidiol i weithredu? Hefyd, Weinidog, rwy'n credu, o ystyried natur newidiol ffasiwn yn y materion hyn—tyllu corff ac yn y blaen—byddai'n dda iawn pe gallem fod yn hyderus y bydd y ddeddfwriaeth yn cael ei diogelu at y dyfodol cyn belled ag y bo modd i gwmpasu triniaethau arbennig eraill y gall ddod yn boblogaidd yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.

In terms of special procedures, finally, I think it's very good that a ban is proposed on the intimate cosmetic piercing of children. I just wonder whether, as well as allowing for prosecution when such piercing has taken place, this legislation would prevent it happening, because, as we all say very often, prevention is obviously better than cure.

O ran triniaethau arbennig, yn olaf, rwy'n meddwl ei fod yn beth da iawn fod gwaharddiad yn cael ei gynnig ar dyllu cosmetig personol ar blant. Rwy'n meddwl tybed, yn ogystal â chaniatáu ar gyfer erlyn pan fydd tyllu o'r fath wedi digwydd, a fyddai'r ddeddfwriaeth hon yn ei atal rhag digwydd, oherwydd, fel yr ydym ni i gyd yn ei ddweud yn aml iawn, gwell rhwystro'r clwyf na'i wella.

Just two other matters, Dirprwy Lywydd, slightly echoing comments already made, but slightly different, I hope. I very much welcome the proposals with regard to public toilets. I know that we've already seen creative solutions to some of these issues and I think if we could drive that forward in the way that you've mentioned, Minister, and bring on board public facilities that are not currently commonly used as public toilets, as well as, perhaps, involving businesses that would gain business advantage, providing extra facilities, that would be very good indeed.

Dim ond dau fater arall, Ddirprwy Lywydd, yn adleisio ychydig ar sylwadau a wnaed eisoes, ond ychydig yn wahanol, rwy'n gobeithio. Rwy'n croesawu'n fawr y cynigion o ran toiledau cyhoeddus. Gwn ein bod eisoes wedi gweld atebion creadigol i rai o'r materion hyn ac rwy'n meddwl pe gallem yrru hynny yn ei flaen yn y ffordd yr ydych wedi crybwyll, Weinidog, a defnyddio cyfleusterau cyhoeddus nad ydynt yn cael eu defnyddio'n gyffredin ar hyn o bryd fel toiledau cyhoeddus, yn ogystal, efallai, â chynnwys busnesau a fyddai'n ennill mantais busnes, gan ddarparu cyfleusterau ychwanegol, y byddai hynny'n dda iawn yn wir.

Finally, with regard to open spaces and possible extensions of restrictions around smoking, I think many Members will be aware that recently there was a deal of publicity regarding a National Trust beach and proposals to extend restrictions to that particular beach. Many people would like to see a more general restriction around popular tourist beaches in Wales, and I wonder whether that might be something that would be considered in the future. I also receive many complaints from constituents regarding outside areas of restaurants and cafes. Particularly in nice weather, people are often very frustrated that they feel they cannot sit outside cafes and restaurants and enjoy food and drink in comfort, because smoking is allowed in those areas. Some people have particular health conditions that mean it's not an option for them to eat or drink outside where people are smoking. Again, I wonder if that's a possibility in terms of the future extension of restrictions.

Yn olaf, o ran mannau agored ac estyniadau posibl ar gyfyngiadau ynghylch ysmygu, rwy'n credu y bydd llawer o Aelodau'n ymwybodol bod llawer o gyhoeddusrwydd yn ddiweddar ynghylch traeth yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol a chynigion i ymestyn cyfyngiadau i'r traeth penodol hwnnw. Byddai llawer o bobl yn hoffi gweld cyfyngiad mwy cyffredinol mewn cysylltiad â thraethau twristaidd poblogaidd yng Nghymru, ac rwy'n meddwl tybed a allai hynny fod yn rhywbeth a fyddai'n cael ei ystyried yn y dyfodol. Rwyf hefyd yn derbyn llawer o gwynion gan etholwyr ynghylch ardaloedd y tu allan i fwytai a chaffis. Yn enwedig mewn tywydd braf, mae pobl yn aml yn rhwystredig iawn gan eu bod yn teimlo na allant eistedd y tu allan i gaffis a bwytai a mwynhau bwyd a diod yn gysurus, gan fod ysmygu yn cael ei ganiatáu yn yr ardaloedd hynny. Mae gan rai pobl cyflyrau iechyd penodol sy'n golygu nad oes modd iddynt fwyta nac yfed y tu allan lle mae pobl yn ysmygu. Unwaith eto, tybed os yw hynny'n bosibilrwydd o ran ymestyn cyfyngiadau yn y dyfodol.

17:08

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you very much to John for those questions. As far as the special procedures register is concerned, it will involve both the premises and the practitioner requiring to be licensed. That's how the Bill will be enacted. How will people be aware of the register? Well, both the premises and the practitioner will be obliged to display a certificate to that effect somewhere prominent at their place of work. Just as people take an interest in food hygiene certificates, I am quite sure that someone will know that if a premises has a certificate in the window telling you that they are on the register, you will know that they have passed the necessary tests to be safe in public health terms. If a premises does not have such a certificate, then they are unlikely to be on the register, and therefore will not be practising lawfully.

Diolch yn fawr iawn i John am y cwestiynau hynny. Cyn belled ag y mae'r gofrestr triniaethau arbennig yn y cwestiwn, bydd yn golygu y bydd yn ofynnol i'r fangre a'r ymarferydd gael trwydded. Dyna sut y bydd y Bil yn cael ei weithredu. Sut y bydd pobl yn ymwybodol o'r gofrestr? Wel, bydd yn rhaid i'r fangre a'r ymarferydd arddangos tystysgrif i'r perwyl hwnnw yn rhywle amlwg yn eu gweithle. Yn union fel y mae pobl yn cymryd diddordeb mewn tystysgrifau hylendid bwyd, rwy'n hollol siŵr y bydd rhywun yn gwybod os bydd safle â thystysgrif yn y ffenestr yn dweud eu bod ar y gofrestr, byddwch yn gwybod eu bod wedi llwyddo yn y profion angenrheidiol i fod yn ddiogel o ran iechyd y cyhoedd. Os nad oes gan safle dystysgrif o'r fath, yna mae'n annhebygol o fod ar y gofrestr, ac felly ni fydd yn ymarfer yn gyfreithlon.

The register itself will be a public register; it will be open and available to the public so that Members of the public can become aware of it in that way. It will be futureproofed; there is a clause in the Bill that, through regulations, will allow Ministers to add other special procedures to the register in the future, provided there is a proper public health case for doing so. Again, I think those are affirmative procedure regulations in the way that we propose them, so the National Assembly would have a say in all of that. We have already considered, for example, whether tattoo removal ought to be added to special procedures, because, just as there's been such a strong growth in people's interest in having tattoos, there's been an equally strong interest in people wanting to have them removed again.

Bydd y gofrestr ei hun yn gofrestr gyhoeddus; bydd yn agored ac ar gael i'r cyhoedd fel y gall aelodau o'r cyhoedd ddod yn ymwybodol ohoni yn y ffordd honno. Bydd yn cael ei diogelu at y dyfodol; mae cymal yn y Bil sydd, drwy reoliadau, yn caniatáu i Weinidogion ychwanegu triniaethau arbennig eraill i'r gofrestr yn y dyfodol, cyhyd â bod achos priodol o ran iechyd y cyhoedd dros wneud hynny. Unwaith eto, rwy'n meddwl bod y rhain yn rheoliadau gweithdrefn gadarnhaol yn y ffordd yr ydym yn eu cynnig, felly byddai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cael llais yn hynny i gyd. Rydym eisoes wedi ystyried, er enghraifft, a ddylai cael gwared ar datŵ gael ei ychwanegu at driniaethau arbennig, oherwydd, yn yr un modd ag y bu twf cryf yn niddordeb pobl mewn cael tatŵs, bu diddordeb yr un mor gryf mewn cael gwared arnynt eto.

As for intimate cosmetic piercing, I can provide an assurance that the offence that we create is not simply something that would happen after a problem had happened; it will also be an offence to plan to carry out an intimate cosmetic piercing of a child aged under 16.

Yn yr un modd â thyllu cosmetig personol, gallaf roi sicrwydd nad yw'r drosedd yr ydym yn ei chreu yn rhywbeth a fyddai'n digwydd ar ôl i broblem ddigwydd; bydd hefyd yn drosedd i gynllunio i roi twll cosmetig personol i blentyn o dan 16 oed.

I think the Member made a very useful point in relation to businesses and toilets for use by the public. My predecessor, Dr Brian Gibbons, I remember, introduced exactly such a scheme in which businesses were provided with money through the Welsh Government to persuade them to advertise the fact that their facilities were available in that way. We will look at that, certainly.

Rwy'n meddwl bod yr Aelod wedi gwneud pwynt defnyddiol iawn o ran busnesau a thoiledau i'w defnyddio gan y cyhoedd. Gwnaeth fy rhagflaenydd, Dr Brian Gibbons, rwy'n cofio, gyflwyno cynllun o'r un fath yn union, lle darparwyd arian i fusnesau drwy Lywodraeth Cymru i'w perswadio i hysbysebu'r ffaith bod eu cyfleusterau ar gael yn y ffordd honno. Byddwn yn edrych ar hynny, yn sicr.

On open spaces, I think it's exactly the sort of debate that John Griffiths has started this afternoon that we need to have during the passage of the Bill. I was very interested in the developments that are taking place in Pembrokeshire. I see the cabinet member there was quoted as saying that

O ran mannau agored, rwy'n meddwl mai'r union fath o ddadl y mae John Griffiths wedi'i dechrau y prynhawn yma y mae angen i ni ei chael yn ystod taith y Bil. Roedd gen i ddiddordeb mawr yn y datblygiadau sy'n digwydd yn Sir Benfro. Rwy'n gweld bod yr aelod cabinet yno wedi ei ddyfnnu yn dweud

'We need to safeguard our children and young people from the harm of smoking and the rapidly developing interest by the under 18's in e-cigarettes.'

'Mae angen i ni ddiogelu ein plant a'n pobl ifanc rhag y niwed sy'n gysylltiedig ag ysmygu a'r diddordeb sy'n datblygu'n gyflym gan bobl ifanc o dan 18 oed mewn e-sigaréts'.

The actions that are proposed in Pembrokeshire are to prevent smoking in places where children are playing, for example, because of the way that it normalises smoking, appearing, as the Member said, to make it harmless. They are intending to do something on beaches. There are ideas that John mentioned this afternoon. All of those, I think, will be really interesting issues to pursue as the debate on the Bill proceeds.

Nod y camau gweithredu a gynigir yn Sir Benfro yw atal ysmygu mewn mannau lle mae plant yn chwarae, er enghraifft, gan ei fod yn normaleiddio ysmygu, gan ei wneud i ymddangos yn ddiniwed, fel y dywedodd yr Aelod. Maent yn bwriadu gwneud rhywbeth ar draethau. Mae'r syniadau a grybwyllwyd John y prynhawn yma. Bydd pob un o'r rheini, rwy'n credu, yn faterion diddorol iawn i fynd ar eu trywydd wrth i'r ddadl ar y Bil fynd rhagddi.

17:11

Elin Jones Bywgraffiad Biography

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Rŷm ni'n cychwyn ar y broses o sgrwtineiddio'r Mesur iechyd y cyhoedd y prynhawn yma. Mae yna nifer o agweddau amrywiol iawn o fewn y ddeddfwriaeth yma, fel sydd eisoes wedi cael ei gyfeirio ato, ac mae'n bosib taw pleidleisio fyddwn ni ar ddiwedd y broses sgrwtini yn nyddiau ac oriau olaf y Cynulliad yma ym mis Mawrth y flwyddyn nesaf. Felly, mae gennym ni hynny i edrych ymlaen ato.

We start on the process of scrutinising the public health Bill this afternoon. There are a number of various aspects within this legislation, as has already been referred to, and it is possible that we will be voting at the end of the scrutiny process in the final days and hours of this Assembly in March next year. So, we have that to look forward to.

Rwyf eisiau cychwyn drwy dynnu sylw at yr hyn rydych chi wedi'i hepgor o'r Mesur, gan dynnu allan y bwriad i osod isafswm ar bris alcohol. Rwy'n deall yn iawn pam rydych chi wedi gwneud hynny, sef er mwyn aros i glywed am ddyfarniad llys Ewrop. Rwy'n arbennig o falch gweld eich ymrwymiad chi y prynhawn yma i barhau gyda'r gwaith o ddatblygu deddfwriaeth yn y maes yma ac i edrych i gyhoeddi Mesur drafft ar isafswm pris alcohol. Fe fydd hynny, gobeithio, yn caniatáu i Lywodraeth nesaf Cymru gymryd i fyny yr her o ddeddfu yn y maes yma.

I want to start by drawing attention to what you've omitted from the Bill, and taken out the intention to place a minimum price on alcohol. I understand completely why you've done that, which is in order to wait to hear about the court judgment from Europe. I am especially pleased to see your commitment this afternoon to continue with the work of developing legislation in this area and to look at publishing a draft Bill on minimum unit pricing on alcohol. That, hopefully, will allow the next Government of Wales to take up the challenge of legislating in this area.

Mae yna dipyn o drafod wedi bod eisoes ynglŷn â chroesawu'r cyfeiriadau at doiledau cyhoeddus, a phwysigrwydd toiledau cyhoeddus er lles iechyd y cyhoedd. Mae hynny'n amlwg iawn. Eich bwriad chi yn y Mesur yw rhoi dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i gynhyrchu strategaeth toiledau cyhoeddus. Nawr, ni fyddwn yn berffaith siŵr ai strategaeth sydd ei hangen yn hyn o beth, achos mae rôl cyllideb mor bwysig i awdurdodau lleol, lle mae darparu toiledau yn y cwestiwn, ac rydym yn gwybod o brofiad y tair neu bedair blynedd ddiwethaf a mwy taw diffyg cyllideb sydd wedi arwain at awdurdodau lleol yn cau toiledau cyhoeddus mewn nifer o fannau yng Nghymru. Felly, cwestiwn i chi yw: sut fyddwch chi'n bwriadu rhoi cyllideb ddigonol i awdurdodau lleol hefyd i wireddu eich bwriad chi o roi dyletswydd arnyn nhw i gynhyrchu strategaeth? Efallai un cwestiwn ychwanegol i chi yw: pam benderfynoch chi roi dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i ddatblygu a darparu strategaeth ar gyfer toiledau cyhoeddus, yn hytrach na rhoi dyletswydd arnyn nhw i ddarparu toiledau cyhoeddus, ac i wneud hynny'n ddyletswydd ofynnol arnyn nhw?

There has been much discussion already on welcoming the references to public toilets, and the importance of public conveniences for the wellbeing of the public. That is very obvious. It is your intention in the Bill to provide a duty on local authorities to produce strategies on public conveniences. Now, I would not be perfectly sure whether it is a strategy that is needed in this instance, because the role of the budget is so important to local authorities where providing toilets is concerned, and we know from the experience of the last three or four years or more that it is a lack of funding that has led to local authorities closing public toilets in a number of areas in Wales. Therefore, a question for you is: how do you propose to also provide sufficient funding for local authorities to realise your intention to place a duty on them to produce a strategy? Perhaps one additional question is: why did you decide to place a duty on local authorities to develop and provide a strategy for public toilets, rather than place a duty on them to provide public toilets, and to make that a statutory duty?

I symud at y pwnc yn y ddeddfwriaeth sydd yn fwy dadleuol y prynhawn yma—ac nid oes gennyf amheuaeth na fydd yn ddadleuol reit tan, o bosib, y funud olaf o bleidleisio yng Nghyfnodau 3 a 4 y ddeddfwriaeth yma—ar y gorau, mae'r dystiolaeth wedi'i rhannu ar y mater o wahardd y defnydd o e-sigaréts mewn mannau cyhoeddus. Fel rŷm ni wedi clywed, mae ASH, Cancer Research a Choleg Brenhinol y Meddygon yn gwrthwynebu yr egwyddor o wahardd ar hyn o bryd, ac yn gweld bod yna farn a thystiolaeth glir yn dangos bod e-sigaréts yn cael eu defnyddio i leihau ysmygu tybaco, ac na ddylid peryglu hyn drwy ymestyn gwaharddiad arnyn nhw. Felly, y cwestiwn i chi yw: oherwydd y dystiolaeth a'r farn yna gan gyrff awdurdodol a pharchus yn y maes yma, pam ydych chi'n dal i gredu bod y ddadl o ran normaleiddio yn ddadl or-uwch i'r ddadl o ran lleihau ysmygu tybaco? Fe bwysleisiodd y Prif Weinidog y prynhawn yma fod barn Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn dystiolaeth gref iawn ar gyfer gwaharddiad. Wel, mae barn Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn gryf iawn ar sawl mater ym maes iechyd y cyhoedd, ac maen nhw'n arbennig o gryf yn eu barn nhw fod angen lleihau siwgr yn neiet pobl, a bod angen defnyddio deddfwriaeth a threthiant cyhoeddus i leihau faint o ddiodydd melys sydd yn cael eu hyfed gan blant a gan bobl yn gyffredinol, ond does dim byd yn y ddeddfwriaeth sydd o'n blaen ni sydd yn cymryd camau ar y maes hwnnw. Er enghraifft, rŷch chi wedi dweud eich bod yn agored i syniadau i edrych ar ddeddfwriaeth a fyddai hefyd yn edrych i leihau gordewdra. Fe fyddai edrych i wahardd a chyfyngu ar lle y gellid gwerthu diodydd melys neu fwyd melys mewn siopau, fel sy'n digwydd gyda sigaréts ac alcohol ar hyn o bryd, yn rhywbeth y gallech chi fod yn ei ystyried ar gyfer deddfwriaeth.

To move to an area in the legislation that is more controversial this afternoon—and I have no doubt that it will be controversial up until the last minute of voting, quite possibly, in Stages 3 and 4 of this legislation—at best, the evidence is split on the issue of banning the use of e-cigarettes in public places. As we have heard, ASH, Cancer Research and the Royal College of Physicians oppose the principle of a ban at present, and there is a clear view and evidence that e-cigarettes are used to reduce the smoking of tobacco, and this shouldn't be jeopardised by extending the ban to include these cigarettes as well. So, the question for you is: because of the evidence and the view of authoritative and respected bodies in the field, why do you still believe that the normalisation argument is stronger than the argument for tobacco smoking cessation? The First Minister emphasised this afternoon that the view of the World Health Organization was strong evidence for a ban. Well, the WHO's view is strong on a number of issues in the public health arena, and they're particularly strong in their view on the need to reduce the amount of sugar consumed as part of people's diet, and that there is a need to use legislation and public taxation to reduce the amount of sugary drinks consumed by children and people in general, but there is nothing in the legislation before us that takes steps in those areas. For example, you have said that you are open to ideas on legislation with the aim of reducing obesity levels, so a ban or restrictions on the sale of sugary drinks or foods in shops, as is the case with cigarettes and alcohol at present, is something that you could be considering as the subject of legislation.

Nid wyf i wedi cael fy mherswadio o'r angen i wahardd e-sigaréts mewn mannau cyhoeddus. Rwy'n cytuno y dylid eu rheoleiddio nhw o ran marchnata ac o ran y cynnwys o fewn yr e-sigarét. Erbyn hyn, rwy'n llai argyhoeddedig na beth yr oeddwn i pan rwyf wedi siarad yn flaenorol yn y Cynulliad yma ar wahardd e-sigaréts. Rwyf wedi bod yn cynnal fy arbrawf bach fy hun: bob tro rwy'n gweld rhywun yn defnyddio e-sigarét yng Ngheredigion, rwy'n mynd lan atyn nhw ac rwy'n gofyn iddyn nhw beth yw eu cymhelliad nhw o wneud hynny. Mae pobl yng Ngheredigion yn mynd i ddechrau cael llond bola ohonof i yn cymryd y math yma o ddiddordeb mewn e-sigaréts, ond mae'r dystiolaeth 'anecdotal'—ac rwy'n cyfaddef taw 'anecdotal' yw hyn—yn glir iawn. Mae pawb yn dweud wrthyf i yr un stori, eu bod nhw'n eu defnyddio nhw i leihau neu i stopio ysmygu tybaco, ac mae nifer yn dweud wrthyf taw dyma'r unig ffordd maen nhw erioed wedi llwyddo i wneud hyn mewn ffordd lwyddiannus. Felly, mae gofyn i Aelod Cynulliad fel fi, sy'n cynrychioli pobl yng Ngheredigion, i gymryd penderfyniad i wahardd ysmygu e-sigaréts yn ofyn mawr gan y Llywodraeth ar hyn o bryd, ac felly rwy'n edrych ymlaen at weld y dystiolaeth a ddaw gerbron a'r broses sgrwtini yma yn mynd yn ei blaen. A gaf i ofyn un peth i'r Gweinidog reit ar derfyn hyn, sef i gadw meddwl agored yng nghyd-destun gwahardd e-sigaréts? Os cyrhaeddwn ni bwynt amser hyn fis Mawrth y flwyddyn nesaf lle mae yna ystod eang o fesurau o fewn y ddeddfwriaeth yma sydd yn denu consensws ar draws y pleidiau, ond bod yr un pwnc yma o wahardd e-sigaréts yn peryglu'r ddeddfwriaeth yn ei chyfanrwydd rhag cael ei phasio, yna fe fyddwn i'n gofyn i chi gadw meddwl agored a gwahanu'r gwaharddiad ar e-sigaréts oddi wrth weddill y ddeddfwriaeth, sydd gan fwyaf yn ddeddfwriaeth y byddwn i eisiau gweld y Cynulliad yma yn ei phasio fis Mawrth nesaf.

I have not been persuaded of the need to ban e-cigarettes in public places. I agree that they should be regulated in terms of marketing and their content. By now, I am less convinced than I was when I have spoken previously in this Assembly on banning e-cigarettes. I have been conducting my own experiment: every time I see someone using an e-cigarette in Ceredigion, I go up to them and I ask them what is their incentive for doing so. People in Ceredigion are starting to have enough of me taking this sort of interest in e-cigarettes, but the anecdotal evidence—and I do emphasise that it is anecdotal evidence—is very clear. Everyone is telling me the same story, that they use them to stop smoking tobacco or to smoke less tobacco, and a number of them tell me that that is the only way that they have succeeded in doing so. Therefore, asking an Assembly Member such as myself, who represents people in Ceredigion, to take a decision to ban the smoking of e-cigarettes is a big ask from the Government at the moment, and so I look forward to seeing the evidence that comes before us and to the scrutiny process going ahead. May I ask one thing of the Minister at the end of this, which is to keep an open mind in the context of the banning of e-cigarettes? If we reach a point this time next March when there is a wide range of measures within the legislation that attracts consensus across the parties, but this one subject of banning e-cigarettes endangers the passing of that legislation as a whole, then I would ask you to keep an open mind and separate the ban on e-cigarettes from the rest of the legislation, which as a whole is legislation that we want the Assembly to pass next March.

17:19 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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To begin with, on minimum unit pricing, and just to give the Member an assurance, we will keep in close contact with the Scottish Government. I'm meeting the Scottish health Minister next week as it happens, and the Scottish Government has been very generous in making sure that we are kept fully informed of all the arguments that have surrounded the case at the European courts. I know that the Scottish Government itself feels that the UK Government has been very supportive of a Scottish position in that case, and has been helpful in trying to bring together evidence from other European countries in support of the Scottish position. We stay closely connected to all of those developments.

In relation to toilets for use by the public, why not simply put a duty on local authorities to provide public toilets? Well, Elin Jones had the answer in the question. In times when budgets are so incredibly tight, I don't think it's right for us as a legislature to put a duty on another organisation to spend money for a purpose unless we're absolutely sure that we can put money in their hands to discharge that duty. That's not the era that we are living in.

I think, though, that the duty to prepare and publish a strategy and to do that in consultation with their local public, will sharpen up local authority performance in this area, and when any local authority, and any political party, is facing its electorate and having to explain to its electorate what priorities it has made against the resources that it has available to it, then I think that this will be an area where local electorates will be very interested indeed in the performance of their local authority. As local authorities have separate democratic accountabilities, sometimes we need to make sure that we're respectful of those. I take the same view as the House of Commons Select Committee that looked into this matter only a few years ago, that the right thing for us to do as a legislature is to place an obligation on them to prepare and to publish. It's then for local residents, through their democratic rights, to make a judgment on the extent to which local authorities have lived up to the plans that they will have provided.

I ddechrau, ar isafswm pris uned, a dim ond i roi sicrwydd i'r Aelod, byddwn yn cadw mewn cysylltiad agos â Llywodraeth yr Alban. Rwy'n cwrdd â Gweinidog iechyd yr Alban yr wythnos nesaf fel y mae'n digwydd, ac mae Llywodraeth yr Alban wedi bod yn hael iawn o ran gwneud yn siŵr ein bod yn cael gwybod yn llawn am yr holl ddadleuon sydd wedi bod am yr achos yn llysoedd Ewrop. Gwn fod Llywodraeth yr Alban ei hun yn teimlo bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi bod yn gefnogol iawn o safbwynt yr Alban yn yr achos hwnnw, ac mae wedi bod o gymorth wrth geisio dwyn ynghyd dystiolaeth o wledydd Ewropeaidd eraill i gefnogi safbwynt yr Alban. Rydym yn cadw llygad manwl ar bob un o'r datblygiadau hynny.

O ran toiledau i'w defnyddio gan y cyhoedd, beth am fynd ati'n syml i roi dyletswydd ar awdurdodau lleol i ddarparu toiledau cyhoeddus? Wel, roedd yr ateb yng nghwestiwn Elin Jones. Ar adeg pan fo cyllidebau mor anhygoel o dynn, nid wyf yn credu ei bod yn iawn i ni fel deddfwrfa roi dyletswydd ar sefydliad arall i wario arian at ddiben oni bai ein bod yn hollol sicr ein bod yn gallu rhoi arian yn eu dwylo i'w helpu i gyflawni'r ddyletswydd honno. Yn yr oes sydd ohoni, nid yw hynny'n bosibl.

Rwy'n meddwl, fodd bynnag, y bydd y ddyletswydd i baratoi a chyhoeddi strategaeth ac i wneud hynny mewn ymgynghoriad â'u cyhoedd lleol, yn hogi perfformiad awdurdodau lleol yn y maes hwn, a phan fydd unrhyw awdurdod lleol, ac unrhyw blaid wleidyddol, yn wynebu ei hetholwyr ac yn gorfod esbonio iddynt pa flaenoriaethau y mae wedi'u gwneud yn erbyn yr adnoddau sydd ar gael, yna rwy'n meddwl y bydd hwn yn faes lle y bydd gan etholaethau lleol ddiddordeb mawr yn wir ym mherfformiad eu hawdurdod lleol. Gan fod gan awdurdodau lleol gyfrifoldebau democrataidd ar wahân, weithiau mae angen i ni wneud yn siŵr ein bod yn eu parchu. Rwyf o'r un farn â Phwyllgor Dethol Tŷ'r Cyffredin a edrychodd ar y mater hwn ychydig o flynyddoedd yn ôl, mai'r peth iawn i ni ei wneud fel deddfwrfa yw gosod rhwymedigaeth arnynt i baratoi a chyhoeddi. Mater i drigolion lleol wedyn, drwy eu hawliau democrataidd, yw llunio barn o ran i ba raddau y mae awdurdodau lleol wedi cadw at y cynlluniau y byddant wedi'u darparu.

In relation to this vexed question of evidence and e-cigarettes, let me say to you once again: in many ways, I think the argument is a red herring. We are not in a position—we will not be in a position maybe for another decade—to have definitive evidence that tells you whether, on the one hand, some of the organisations that have been named here turn out to be right, or whether the World Health Organization, the British Medical Association, the chief medical officer, the Royal Pharmaceutical Society, the American Heart Association, the European forum on respiratory conditions—whether all of those organisations, which are equally eminent if not more eminent in the field, and give us here direct advice that what this Bill proposes is exactly what we should be doing—will turn out to be right in 10 years' time. But if you are the health Minister, and you are responsible for protecting the health of the population, and you have two sets of evidence, and one says, 'Yes, it's fine to let this go ahead', and the other says, 'No, this is a danger to the public', what do you do? Do you say, 'Well, go ahead, and if, in 10 years' time, it turns out all to have been wrong, and the harm has been done, well, we'll worry about it then'? Or do you take a stance that says, 'The proper public health principle is the precautionary principle'? If you have absolutely serious evidence, evidence, as I said earlier, Dirprwy Lywydd, that 40 countries all around the globe, and a growing number of countries more or less every month, take the view that the protection of the health of their public is best done by taking action now rather than living to regret it later, then I know where I think our responsibility lies.

O ran y cwestiwn dadleuol o dystiolaeth ac e-sigaréts, gadewch i mi ddweud wrthych unwaith eto: mewn llawer o ffyrdd, rwy'n meddwl bod y ddadl yn codi sgwarnog. Nid ydym mewn sefyllfa—ni fyddwn mewn sefyllfa am ddegawd arall efallai—i gael tystiolaeth bendant sy'n dweud, ar y naill law, a yw rhai o'r sefydliadau sydd wedi'u henwi yma yn iawn yn y pen draw, neu a yw Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd, Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, y prif swyddog meddygol, y Gymdeithas Fferyllol Frenhinol, Gymdeithas y Galon America, y fforwm Ewropeaidd ar gyflyrau anadlu—p'un a yw pob un o'r sefydliadau hynny, sydd yr un mor flaenllaw os nad yn fwy blaenllaw yn y maes, ac sy'n rhoi cyngor uniongyrchol i ni yma mai'r hyn y mae'r Bil hwn yn ei gynnig yw'r union beth y dylem fod yn ei wneud—yn iawn ymhen 10 mlynedd. Ond os mai chi yw'r Gweinidog iechyd, sy'n gyfrifol am ddiogelu iechyd y boblogaeth, ac mae gennych ddwy set o dystiolaeth, ac un yn dweud, 'Ie, mae'n iawn i adael i hyn fynd yn ei flaen', a'r llall yn dweud, 'Na, mae hyn yn berygl i'r cyhoedd ', beth ydych chi'n ei wneud? A ydych chi'n dweud, 'Wel, ewch yn eich blaen, ac os, ymhen 10 mlynedd, mae'n digwydd bod pob dim wedi bod yn anghywir, ac mae'r niwed wedi cael ei wneud, wel, byddwn yn poeni amdano bryd hynny'? Neu a ydych yn cymryd safiad sy'n dweud, 'Yr egwyddor briodol o ran iechyd y cyhoedd yw'r egwyddor ragofalus'? Os oes gennych dystiolaeth gwbl ddifrifol, tystiolaeth, fel y dywedais yn gynharach, Ddirprwy Lywydd, fod 40 o wledydd ledled y byd, a nifer cynyddol o wledydd fwy neu lai bob mis, o'r farn mai'r ffordd orau o ddiogelu iechyd eu cyhoedd yw drwy gymryd camau yn awr yn hytrach na difaru yn nes ymlaen, yna rwy'n gwybod beth yr wyf i'n meddwl yw'r cyfrifoldeb sydd arnom.

Why do this and not do sugar? Because we can do this, and we can't do sugar. We don't have the power to do it with sugar. I write regularly to the Secretary of State in the Department of Health in England asking him to take a more mandatory attitude in relation to his negotiations with the food industry. The point that the Member makes about restrictions on place of sale is a different issue, and I'm very interested to explore that with her during the passage of the Bill.

Pam gwneud hyn a pheidio â gwneud siwgr? Oherwydd mae modd i ni wneud hyn, ac nid oes modd i ni wneud siwgr. Nid oes gennym y pŵer i ni wneud hynny gyda siwgr. Rwy'n ysgrifennu'n rheolaidd at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn yr Adran Iechyd yn Lloegr yn gofyn iddo gymryd agwedd fwy gorfodol mewn perthynas â'i drafodaethau â'r diwydiant bwyd. Mae'r pwynt y mae'r Aelod yn ei wneud ynghylch cyfyngiadau ar fan gwerthu yn fater gwahanol, ac mae gen i ddiddordeb mawr mewn archwilio hynny gyda hi yn ystod taith y Bil.

17:24

Kirsty Williams Bywgraffiad Biography

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Could I thank the Minister for his statement this afternoon, and the time with officials previously to talk through some of the issues? Could I begin by stating that I think the move to ban intimate piercings on children is absolutely correct? I'm not clear on the public health implications and why, in terms of public health, it is a move forward, but in terms of safeguarding children and protecting children's rights, I absolutely agree that the Government is taking the right action in this particular case.

A gaf i ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ddatganiad y prynhawn yma, a'r amser a dreuliwyd gyda swyddogion yn flaenorol i drafod rhai o'r materion? A gaf i ddechrau drwy ddatgan fy mod yn meddwl bod y symudiad i wahardd tyllu personol ar blant yn gwbl gywir? Dydw i ddim yn glir ar y goblygiadau i iechyd y cyhoedd a pham, o ran iechyd y cyhoedd, ei fod yn gam ymlaen, ond o ran diogelu plant a diogelu hawliau plant, cytunaf yn llwyr fod y Llywodraeth yn cymryd y camau cywir yn yr achos penodol hwn.

If I can then go on to the issue of other forms of special procedures that the Government is looking to regulate, I note that the Government puts into the same category some very different types of special procedures. So, these regulations will cover everything from tattooing, as we have heard, and I'm very clear that there are cases in which people who have undergone that procedure have gone on to require assistance, help and treatment from the NHS as a result of that procedure, although I note that the enforcement taken to date by local authorities, which do have powers under Part 2A Orders under the Public Health (Control of Disease) Act 1984, has been very limited, with a small number of cases. But, I can see that there is a case for that.

Os gallaf fynd ymlaen at y mathau eraill o driniaethau arbennig y mae'r Llywodraeth yn edrych i'w rheoleiddio, nodaf fod y Llywodraeth yn rhoi rhai mathau gwahanol iawn o driniaethau arbennig i mewn i'r un categori. Felly, bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn cwmpasu popeth o datŵio, fel y clywsom, ac rwy'n deall yn iawn fod achosion lle mae pobl sydd wedi cael y driniaeth honno wedi gorfod cael cymorth, help a thriniaeth gan y GIG o ganlyniad i'r driniaeth, er fy mod yn nodi bod y gorfodi a gymerir hyd yma gan awdurdodau lleol, sydd â phwerau dan Orchmynion Rhan 2A o dan Ddeddf Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Rheoli Clefydau) 1984, wedi bod yn gyfyngedig iawn, gyda nifer fach o achosion. Ond, gallaf weld bod achos dros hynny.

I'm less convinced, though, Minister, that acupuncture, semi-permanent skin colouring and electrolysis present very similar public health risks, yet they are all treated as exactly the same for these purposes. Indeed, Minister, in your own explanatory memorandum, on page 164, by your own admission, your officials have not bothered to work out the cost to the NHS of those procedures because they are considered to have been so minimal, and, because their impact on the NHS is so very minimal, your officials haven't even tried to associate a cost with that. So, I'm just wondering why you've taken the decision to include those procedures and then, perhaps, not others that other Assembly Members have campaigned on. So, for instance, the Member for Llanelli has some very stringent views on hairdressing, yet the Government has not seen fit to include those in the Bill, but has seen fit to include acupuncture, electrolysis and semi-permanent skin colourings. So, I'd be grateful to have an understanding of what you feel the public health impact of that will be.

Rwy'n llai argyhoeddedig, fodd bynnag, Weinidog, fod aciwbigo, lliwio croen lled-barhaol ac electrolysis yn peri risgiau tebyg iawn i iechyd y cyhoedd, ac eto maent i gyd yn cael eu trin yn union yr un fath at y dibenion hyn. Yn wir, Weinidog, yn eich memorandwm esboniadol eich hun, ar dudalen 164, yn ôl eich cyfaddefiad eich hun, nid yw eich swyddogion wedi trafferthu i gyfrif cost y triniaethau hyn i'r GIG oherwydd yr ystyrir eu bod mor fach, ac, oherwydd bod eu heffaith ar y GIG mor fach, nid yw eich swyddogion wedi ceisio pennu'r gost hyd yn oed. Felly, meddwl ydw i pam eich bod penderfynu cynnwys y triniaethau hynny ac yna, efallai, peidio â chynnwys triniaethau eraill y mae Aelodau eraill o'r Cynulliad wedi ymgyrchu arnynt. Felly, er enghraifft, mae gan yr Aelod dros Lanelli rhai safbwyntiau llym iawn ar drin gwallt, ac eto nid yw'r Llywodraeth wedi cynnwys y rhain yn y Bil, ond mae wedi cynnwys aciwbigo, electrolysis a lliwio croen lled-barhaol. Felly, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai modd i chi roi dealltwriaeth i mi o effaith hynny ar iechyd y cyhoedd, yn eich barn chi.

Can I then turn to the issue of pharmacy and pharmaceutical services? I think this is an area that is long overdue attention, although, again, I'd be grateful to the Minister if he could explain to me—. It seems to me that what the Minister's trying to do here is to ensure that there is equity of provision of enhanced services delivered via community pharmacy; I would agree with that. Could he tell me how many pharmacists across Wales are currently refusing to participate in those schemes? Because I think it's absolutely right that there should be choice for local people, and if an established pharmacy is not willing to take on enhanced services and provide those services, then I think there should be alternatives for people, because we know pharmacy can be a very valuable resource that takes pressure off GP's appointments, off minor injuries units and off accident and emergency departments, but I'm trying to understand, Deputy Presiding Officer, the scale of the issue here. Again, on page 47 of the Government's explanatory memorandum, the Minister's officials say:

Gaf i wedyn droi at fater gwasanaethau fferylliaeth a fferyllol? Rwy'n credu bod hwn yn faes y mae'n hen bryd rhoi sylw iddo, er, unwaith eto, byddwn yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog pe gallai egluro i mi—. Mae'n ymddangos i mi mai'r hyn y mae'r Gweinidog yn ceisio ei wneud yma yw sicrhau cydraddoldeb o ran gwasanaethau gwell a ddarperir drwy gyfrwng fferyllfeydd cymunedol; byddwn yn cytuno â hynny. A allai ddweud wrthyf faint o fferyllfeydd ledled Cymru sy'n gwrthod cymryd rhan yn y cynlluniau hynny ar hyn o bryd? Oherwydd rwy'n credu ei fod yn hollol iawn y dylai pobl leol gael dewis, ac os nad yw fferyllfa sefydledig yn barod i gynnig a darparu gwasanaethau gwell, yna rwy'n credu y dylai fod gan bobl ddewisiadau eraill, oherwydd gwyddom y gall fferylliaeth fod yn adnodd gwerthfawr iawn sy'n cymryd pwysau oddi ar feddygon teulu, oddi ar unedau mân anafiadau ac oddi ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, ond rwy'n ceisio deall, Ddirprwy Lywydd, graddfa'r broblem yma. Unwaith eto, ar dudalen 47 o femorandwm esboniadol y Llywodraeth, mae swyddogion y Gweinidog yn dweud:

'Ultimately, the changes provided for in the Bill will allow for gradual improvement in the quality and consistency of NHS pharmaceutical services.'

'Yn y pen draw, bydd y newidiadau y darperir ar eu cyfer yn y Bil yn caniatáu ar gyfer gwelliant graddol yn ansawdd a chysondeb gwasanaethau fferyllol y GIG.'

I'm sure, when you're bringing forward legislation, you want to achieve something that is a step change, not just something that is gradual, but if the Minister could expand on that, I'd be grateful.

Rwy'n siŵr, pan fyddwch yn cyflwyno deddfwriaeth, rydych am gyflawni newid sylweddol, nid dim ond newid graddol, ond byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe byddai modd i'r Gweinidog ymhelaethu ar hynny.

On the provision of new duties on local authorities for public toilets, can I say that I'm very glad that the Government is choosing to legislate on what I regard, and my constituents regard, as a very, very important issue? I commend the approach of the Minister's colleague, the Minister for transport, in this regard, who has been very proactive and very innovative in looking to work with community councils in my own constituency, in places like Crickhowell, Builth Wells and Rhayader, to ensure that there is public toilet provision on the trunk road network. Rather than going to the expense of providing additional facilities, the Minister has said, 'What can I do to work with community councils, which are taking over these facilities from the local authority, and what can we do to enhance that provision?' I really very much welcome that, because when those services are not available, it can have a massively detrimental effect on quality-of-life issues—yes, for older people, but also for people who are suffering from a wide variety of conditions and, indeed, for young families, as well. There is nothing worse than being out with your young children, who suddenly announce to you that they need to go, and there is no telling them to hang on while we desperately try and find alternative facilities. The impact is a big one.

O ran darparu dyletswyddau newydd ar awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer toiledau cyhoeddus, gaf i ddweud fy mod i'n falch iawn fod y Llywodraeth yn dewis deddfu ar yr hyn yr wyf yn ei ystyried, ac mae fy etholwyr yn ei ystyried, yn fater pwysig iawn, iawn? Cymeradwyaf ymagwedd cydweithiwr y Gweinidog, y Gweinidog trafnidiaeth, yn hyn o beth, sydd wedi bod yn rhagweithiol iawn ac yn arloesol iawn wrth edrych i weithio gyda chynghorau cymuned yn fy etholaeth fy hun, mewn lleoedd fel Crughywel, Llanfair ym Muallt a Rhaeadr Gwy, er mwyn sicrhau bod toiledau cyhoeddus ar gael ar hyn y rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd. Yn hytrach na mynd i'r gost o ddarparu cyfleusterau ychwanegol, mae'r Gweinidog wedi dweud, 'Beth y gallaf ei wneud i weithio gyda chynghorau cymuned, sy'n cymryd drosodd y cyfleusterau hyn oddi wrth yr awdurdod lleol, a beth y gallwn ni ei wneud i wella'r ddarpariaeth honno?' Rwy'n croesawu hynny'n fawr iawn, oherwydd pan nad yw'r gwasanaethau hynny ar gael, gall gael effaith aruthrol andwyol ar faterion ansawdd bywyd—ie, ar gyfer pobl hŷn, ond hefyd ar gyfer pobl sy'n dioddef o amrywiaeth eang o gyflyrau ac, yn wir, ar gyfer teuluoedd ifanc, yn ogystal. Does dim byd gwaeth na bod allan gyda'ch plant ifanc, sy'n dweud yn sydyn wrthych fod angen iddynt fynd, ac ni ellir dweud wrthynt am ddal ymlaen tra byddwn yn chwilio'n daer am gyfleusterau amgen. Mae'r effaith yn un fawr.

Powys County Council recently closed the toilets at Llangorse lake. Unfortunately, the community council didn't want to take them on, and those facilities are closed. I have been inundated with complaints from both local people and visitors to that beauty spot about the appalling conditions that now exist in that area. It is actually a public health risk, because of what's been going on. People get there, they can't use those facilities and, let's face it, there are some people who just decide to relieve themselves anyway in the vicinity. It's been a massive, massive problem. Could you explain to me how you feel the register will focus the attention on local authorities to get this right? Do you also agree with me there is a role, even in these difficult financial times, for local authorities to provide strategic facilities if there is not the ability for the community council or a public building to take those things on? Actually, there is a responsibility on them to address that.

Yn ddiweddar, mae Cyngor Sir Powys wedi cau'r toiledau yn llyn Syfaddan. Yn anffodus, nid oedd y cyngor cymuned yn awyddus i fod yn gyfrifol amdanynt, ac mae'r cyfleusterau hynny ar gau. Rwyf wedi cael llif o gwynion gan bobl leol ac ymwelwyr â'r man prydferth hwnnw am yr amodau ofnadwy sy'n bodoli yn awr yn yr ardal honno. Mewn gwirionedd mae'n berygl i iechyd y cyhoedd, oherwydd yr hyn sydd wedi bod yn digwydd. Mae pobl yn cyrraedd yno, ni allant ddefnyddio'r cyfleusterau hynny ac, yn amlwg, mae rhai pobl yn penderfynu gwneud eu busnes yn y cyffiniau beth bynnag. Mae wedi bod yn broblem enfawr, enfawr. A allech egluro i mi sut yr ydych yn teimlo y bydd y gofrestr yn hoelio'r sylw ar awdurdodau lleol er mwyn sicrhau bod hyn yn cael ei wneud yn iawn? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno â mi bod gan Awdurdodau Lleol swyddogaeth, hyd yn oed yn y cyfnod ariannol anodd hwn, i ddarparu cyfleusterau strategol os nad oes modd i'r cyngor cymuned neu adeilad cyhoeddus ymgymryd â'r pethau hynny? A dweud y gwir, mae cyfrifoldeb arnynt i fynd i'r afael â hynny.

Can I, then, turn to perhaps the issue of the day, which is the restriction on the use of e-cigarettes, in line with traditional tobacco products? The Minister, as Minister for health, has just admitted that, actually, there is no hard and fast, clear evidence on either side of this debate—he's just said that in answer to Elin Jones—and, therefore, he feels that he has to act. But, in doing so, Deputy Presiding Officer, the risk is not all just one way. There is not just a risk associated with doing nothing at this stage in the face of a lack of compelling evidence; there is also a risk in taking action, and that risk is the risk of disrupting the harm-reducing possibilities of e-cigarettes. We know, and there is evidence to suggest, that people are using these products to quit smoking and to stop using traditional tobacco products. There is also evidence to suggest, from Spain and New York, that actually a ban results in an acceleration, once again, of people using tobacco products. We are all as one in this Chamber, I think, in that we want to see less and less and less tobacco being smoked. So, would you accept, Minister, that while there is a risk, perhaps, in doing nothing, there is also a risk and an opportunity cost in acting in this way if it turns out that people stop using these products to limit their exposure to tobacco, and actually their harm-reducing potential, which has been acknowledged by all experts in the field, is lost to us?

A gaf i, felly, droi at fater y dydd efallai, sef y cyfyngiad ar y defnydd o e-sigaréts, yn unol â chynnyrch tybaco traddodiadol? Mae'r Gweinidog, fel y Gweinidog iechyd, newydd gyfaddef, mewn gwirionedd, nad oes unrhyw dystiolaeth gref, glir ar naill ochr y ddadl hon—mae newydd ddweud hynny wrth ateb Elin Jones—ac, felly, mae'n teimlo bod yn rhaid iddo weithredu. Ond, wrth wneud hynny, Ddirprwy Lywydd, nid yw'r risg i gyd ar un ochr y ddadl. Mae risg yn gysylltiedig â gwneud dim yn y cam hwn yn wyneb diffyg tystiolaeth anorchfygol; ond mae risg hefyd wrth gymryd camau, a'r risg honno yw'r risg o amharu ar botensial e-sigaréts i leihau niwed. Rydym yn gwybod, ac mae tystiolaeth i awgrymu, fod pobl yn defnyddio'r cynhyrchion hyn i'w helpu i roi'r gorau i ysmygu a rhoi'r gorau i ddefnyddio cynhyrchion tybaco traddodiadol. Mae tystiolaeth hefyd, o Sbaen ac Efrog Newydd, i awgrymu bod gwaharddiad yn arwain at fwy o bobl yn defnyddio cynhyrchion tybaco eto. Rydym ni'n unfryd yn y Siambr hon, rwy'n meddwl, yn ein hawydd i weld llai a llai a llai o dybaco yn cael ei ysmygu. Felly, a fyddech yn derbyn, Weinidog, er bod risg, efallai, wrth wneud dim byd, mae risg hefyd a chost o ran cyfle yn gysylltiedig â gweithredu yn y modd hwn os yw'n digwydd bod pobl yn rhoi'r gorau i ddefnyddio cynhyrchion hyn sy'n cyfyngu ar eu defnydd o dybaco, ac mewn gwirionedd rydym wedi colli'r cyfle i fanteisio ar eu potensial i leihau niwed, a hwnnw'n botensial sydd wedi'i gydnabod gan yr holl arbenigwyr yn y maes?

Can I ask the Minister what levels of exposure to propylene glycol he believes is harmful to humans—whether that's inhaled directly, or whether that is inhaled in a second-hand fashion? If he has a level that he feels is harmful, could he back that up with scientific evidence? Is the Minister aware, in quoting the World Health Organization's report, that the findings of that report have been significantly challenged by experts here in this country, at the University of London, who described the report as 'flawed', and also by the 'British Journal of General Practice', which, again, has been very critical of the information contained within the WHO report? Would he agree, if he's not aware of those concerns about the WHO's report, to commit to at least reading that evidence?

A gaf i ofyn i'r Gweinidog pa lefelau o amlygiad i propylen glycol yn ei farn ef sy'n niweidiol i bobl—boed hynny'n cael ei anadlu'n uniongyrchol, neu'n cael ei anadlu'n ail-law? Os oes ganddo lefel y mae'n teimlo sy'n niweidiol, a allai gefnogi hynny gyda thystiolaeth wyddonol? A yw'r Gweinidog yn ymwybodol, wrth ddyfynnu adroddiad Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd, bod canfyddiadau'r adroddiad hwnnw wedi cael eu herio yn sylweddol gan arbenigwyr yma yn y wlad hon, ym Mhrifysgol Llundain, a ddisgrifiodd yr adroddiad fel un 'diffygiol', a hefyd gan y 'British Journal of General Practice ', sydd, unwaith eto, wedi bod yn feirniadol iawn o'r wybodaeth a gynhwyswyd yn adroddiad Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd? A fyddai'n cytuno, os nad oedd yn ymwybodol o'r pryderon hynny ynghylch adroddiad Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd, i ymrwymo i ddarllen y dystiolaeth honno o leiaf?

17:35

Mark Drakeford Bywgraffiad Biography

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A very large number of questions there, Dirprwy Lywydd, which I'll do my best to answer. Let me begin with the first point that Kirsty Williams raised, which is the public health case in relation to intimate cosmetic piercing. A study in the 'British Medical Journal' recently found that amongst individuals in England aged between 16 and 24, complications were reported with around a third of all body piercings, and that those incidences of complications were higher in connection with certain types of body piercings, including intimate piercings. So, there is a clear public health case as well as the child protection case that the Member referred to.

Mae nifer fawr iawn o gwestiynau yno, Ddirprwy Lywydd, a byddaf yn gwneud fy ngorau i'w hateb. Gadewch i mi ddechrau gyda'r pwynt cyntaf a gododd Kirsty Williams, sef achos iechyd y cyhoedd mewn perthynas â thyllu cosmetig personol. Canfu astudiaeth yn y 'British Medical Journal' yn ddiweddar, ymhlith unigolion yn Lloegr rhwng 16 a 24 oed, fod cymhlethdodau wedi eu hadrodd gyda thua thraean o'r holl dyllu corff, a bod yr enghreifftiau hynny o gymhlethdodau yn uwch mewn cysylltiad â mathau penodol o dyllu corff, gan gynnwys tyllu personol. Felly, mae achos clir mewn cysylltiad ag iechyd y cyhoedd, yn ogystal â'r achos amddiffyn plant y cyfeiriodd yr Aelod ato.

Why have we identified the four particular forms of special procedures in the Bill itself? That's because they are all procedures where piercing of the skin routinely takes place. That is the thing that they all have in common, and that includes acupuncture as well as the other three. They are all, therefore, procedures where, if things are not done properly, there are serious health risks, including transmission of infections and blood-borne viruses. The Bill, though, is futureproofed to allow us to look at some of the other possibilities that the Member mentioned.

Pam yr ydym ni wedi nodi'r pedwar math penodol o driniaethau arbennig yn y Bil ei hun? Mae hynny oherwydd eu bod i gyd yn driniaethau lle mae'r croen yn cael ei dyllu fel mater o drefn. Dyna'r peth sydd ganddynt yn gyffredin, ac mae hynny'n cynnwys aciwbigo yn ogystal â'r tri arall. Maent i gyd, felly, yn driniaethau lle, os nad yw pethau'n cael eu gwneud yn iawn, mae risgiau iechyd difrifol, gan gynnwys trosglwyddo heintiau a firysau a gludir yn y gwaed. Mae'r Bil, fodd bynnag, yn cael ei ddiogelu at y dyfodol i ganiatáu inni edrych ar rai o'r posibiliadau eraill a grybwyllodd yr Aelod.

We will strengthen the hand of local authorities through this Bill. The powers they have at the moment mean they can't refuse an application to go on the register, for example. So, we will put them in a stronger position to bear down on public health harms, and, more importantly, to lever up the performance of the sector to the best. The Member, who has taken a close interest in the explanatory memorandum already, will see that, even further on in it, we explain how those people who are already licensed through their professional association for the purposes of acupuncture, for example, will not be required to undertake the procedures set out in this Bill for that purpose.

Byddwn yn rhoi mwy o nerth i awdurdodau lleol drwy'r Bil hwn. Mae'r pwerau sydd ganddynt ar hyn o bryd yn golygu na allant wrthod cais i fynd ar y gofrestr, er enghraifft. Felly, byddwn yn eu rhoi mewn sefyllfa gryfach i ganolbwyntio ar niwed i iechyd y cyhoedd, ac, yn bwysicach, i godi safon perfformiad y sector mor uchel ag sy'n bosibl. Bydd yr Aelod, sydd wedi cymryd diddordeb manwl yn y memorandwm esboniadol yn barod, yn gweld, hyd yn oed ymhellach ymlaen ynddo, rydym yn esbonio na fydd yn ofynnol i'r bobl hynny sydd eisoes wedi'u trwyddedu trwy eu cymdeithas broffesiynol at ddibenion aciwbigo, er enghraifft, ymgymryd â'r gweithdrefnau a nodir yn y Bil hwn at y diben hwnnw.

As far as pharmacy is concerned, we have 716 pharmacies right around Wales. The problem is not so much a matter of some of them refusing to do all the things that could be done, but the very, very wide range of pharmacies some of which do some things like the morning-after pill and some of which may decide to do flu vaccinations. It's not as easy as saying who does public health work and who does not. The pharmaceutical needs assessment, however, will allow the local health board, with its local population, to identify the services that are needed for that population and, where they are not being provided now, to secure their provision in the future.

O ran fferylliaeth, mae gennym 716 o fferyllfeydd o gwmpas Cymru. Mae a wnelo'r broblem, nid gymaint â bod rhai ohonynt yn gwrthod gwneud yr holl bethau y gellid eu gwneud, ond yr ystod eang iawn, iawn o fferyllfeydd y mae rhai ohonynt yn cynnig pethau fel y bilsen bore wedyn a rhai ohonynt efallai'n penderfynu cynnig brechiadau ffliw. Dyw hi ddim mor hawdd â dweud pwy sy'n gwneud gwaith iechyd y cyhoedd a phwy sydd ddim. Bydd yr asesiad anghenion fferyllol, fodd bynnag, yn caniatáu i'r bwrdd iechyd lleol, gyda'i boblogaeth leol, nodi'r gwasanaethau sydd eu hangen ar gyfer y boblogaeth honno a, lle nad ydynt yn cael eu darparu yn awr, sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu darparu yn y dyfodol.

As far as public toilets are concerned, the ideas that Kirsty Williams set out are exactly the sort of imaginative ideas that we need in order to secure better provision in the future. On her Llangorse lake example, the British Toilet Association, whose evidence she will remember to the health committee, said that all their evidence was that members of the public were prepared to pay for a service like this, where they knew that that would guarantee them a service that was hygienic and properly looked after, and there just are other ways that local authorities need to look at.

O ran toiledau cyhoeddus, y syniadau a nodwyd gan Kirsty Williams yw'r union fath o syniadau dychmygus sydd eu hangen arnom er mwyn sicrhau darpariaeth well yn y dyfodol. O ran ei hesiampl o lyn Syfaddan, dywedodd Cymdeithas Toiledau Prydain, y bydd hi'n cyfleu eu tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor iechyd, fod ei holl dystiolaeth yn dangos bod aelodau'r cyhoedd yn barod i dalu am wasanaeth fel hyn, lle maent yn gwybod y byddai hynny'n gwarantu gwasanaeth a oedd yn hylan ac yn cael ei gynnal a'i gadw'n briodol, ac mae ffyrdd eraill hefyd y mae angen i awdurdodau lleol edrych arnynt.

I certainly didn't say, Dirprwy Lywydd, that there was no evidence in relation to the harm of e-cigarettes; I simply said that, with a product that is as new as this, it would be some years yet before definitive advice is available on either side of this discussion.

Yn sicr, ni ddywedais, Ddirprwy Lywydd, nad oedd unrhyw dystiolaeth o ran niwed e-sigaréts; y cyfan ddywedais i oedd, gyda chynnyrch sydd mor newydd â hyn, byddai'n rhai blynyddoedd eto cyn y bydd cyngor terfynol ar gael ar bob ochr i'r drafodaeth hon.

As far as the harm-reducing possibilities of e-cigarettes are concerned, nothing in this Bill prevents their being used for that purpose, despite the fact that the scientific evidence by the Cochrane Collaboration, in the most definite review, says that the quality of evidence for the proposition that e-cigarettes are a successful way of harm reduction in relation to tobacco is low. Nevertheless, despite the fact that I think the evidence for the proposition is weak, we don't in any way get in the way of that proposition in Wales in this Bill.

O ran potensial e-sigaréts i leihau niwed, nid oes dim yn y Bil hwn yn atal iddynt gael eu defnyddio at y diben hwnnw, er gwaethaf y ffaith bod y dystiolaeth wyddonol gan y Cochrane Collaboration, yn yr adolygiad mwyaf pendant, yn dweud bod ansawdd y dystiolaeth ar gyfer y cynnig bod e-sigaréts yn ffordd lwyddiannus o leihau niwed mewn perthynas â thybaco yn isel. Serch hynny, er gwaethaf y ffaith fy mod yn meddwl bod y dystiolaeth ar gyfer y cynnig yn wan, nid ydym mewn unrhyw ffordd yn rhwystro'r cynnig hwnnw yng Nghymru yn y Bil hwn.

The Member needs to look much more closely at the evidence from New York. Smoking levels in New York were going up before the ban on e-cigarettes, so her suggestion that the rise in smoking levels is a result of the ban on e-cigarettes doesn't stand up to examination even for a small number of moments. As far as the WHO is concerned, of course I'm aware of the 53 people who wrote to the WHO taking dispute with its evidence, just as I'm aware of the 133 people who signed a letter the week after fully supporting the WHO's position.

Mae angen i'r Aelod edrych yn llawer agosach ar y dystiolaeth o Efrog Newydd. Roedd lefelau ysmygu yn Efrog Newydd yn cynyddu cyn y gwaharddiad ar e-sigaréts, felly ni ddeil ei hawgrym bod y cynnydd yn y lefelau ysmygu yn ganlyniad i'r gwaharddiad ar e-sigaréts ei archwilio hyd yn oed am nifer fach o eiliadau. Cyn belled ag y mae Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn y cwestiwn, wrth gwrs rwy'n ymwybodol o'r 53 o bobl a ysgrifennodd at Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn anghytuno gyda'i dystiolaeth, yn union fel fy mod yn ymwybodol o'r 133 o bobl a lofnododd lythyr yr wythnos wedyn yn cefnogi safbwynt Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn llawn.

17:40

Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

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We've now run over time. I still have four Members I want to call, but succinct questions only now, please. Keith Davies.

Erbyn hyn rydym wedi rhedeg dros amser. Mae gennyf bedwar Aelod yr wyf am eu galw o hyd, ond cwestiynau cryno yn unig yn awr, os gwelwch yn dda. Keith Davies.

17:40 **Keith Davies** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Much of the focus today has been on e-cigarettes, and I welcome the proposals, because I think we're going the right way on that. Of the friends of mine who've gone from cigarette smoking to e-cigarettes, some of them have gone back, and for the others who've stayed on e-cigarettes, the only reason they're staying on them is because they're cheaper than cigarettes, so I'm not sure we've got a reduction. What I want to concentrate on are the proposals within the Bill preventing the handing of tobacco products to under-18s. It's a legislative intention I'd really welcome, because we know that smoking-related diseases cost Wales £320 million a year and Action on Smoking and Health figures show that smoking experimentation and uptake start as early as primary school. An estimated one classroom per day is taking up smoking, with 40 per cent smoking regularly by the age of 16, and I think we've got to stop that. I do know we've made progress in reducing the prevalence of smoking amongst young people, because the Welsh Government in 2012 had its TCAP programme—the tobacco control action plan for Wales—which sets out a comprehensive strategy on tobacco control with the aim of protecting children and young people from the health harms of tobacco, and reducing inequalities in health. I like the project that ASH have got, called the Filter project, which works with young people in deprived communities. So, my first question to the Minister is this. It looks as if the money for this particular project will be running out before the end of the year. I think it's quite successful and I hope that the Welsh Government will continue to support it. How do the proposals in today's Public Health (Wales) Bill fit in with other measures, such as action to allow proxy purchasing, preventing smoking in cars where children are present, banning tobacco displays, and the introduction of standardised packaging? When will these measures be enforced to help to create a smoke-free Wales?

Diolch, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Mae llawer o'r ffocws heddiw wedi bod ar e-sigaréts, a chroesawaf y cynigion, gan fy mod yn credu ein bod ar y trywydd cywir ar hynny. O blith y cyfeillion i mi sydd wedi mynd o ysmygu sigaréts i e-sigaréts, mae rhai ohonynt wedi mynd yn ôl, ac o ran y bobl eraill sydd wedi aros ar e-sigaréts, yr unig reswm eu bod yn aros arnynt yw oherwydd eu bod yn rhatach na sigaréts, felly dwi ddim yn siŵr ein bod ni wedi cael gostyngiad. Yr hyn yr wyf am ganolbwyntio arno yw'r cynigion yn y Bil sy'n atal cynhyrchion tybaco rhag cael eu rhoi i bobl ifanc o dan 18 oed. Mae'n fwriad deddfwriaethol y byddwn i'n ei groesawu yn wir, oherwydd gwyddom fod clefydau sy'n gysylltiedig ag ysmygu yn costio £320 miliwn y flwyddyn i Gymru ac mae ffigurau Gweithredu ar Ysmygu ac Iechyd yn dangos bod arbrofi a dechrau ysmygu yn dechrau mor gynnar â'r ysgol gynradd. Amcangyfrifir bod un ystafell ddosbarth y dydd yn dechrau ysmygu, gyda 40 y cant yn ysmygu yn rheolaidd erbyn 16 oed, ac rwy'n meddwl bod yn rhaid i ni weithredu i atal hynny. Rwy'n gwybod ein bod wedi gwneud cynnydd o ran lleihau nifer y bobl ifanc sy'n ysmygu, oherwydd yn 2012 roedd gan Lywodraeth Cymru ei rhaglen TCAP—y cynllun gweithredu rheoli tybaco ar gyfer Cymru—sy'n nodi strategaeth gynhwysfawr ar reoli tybaco, gyda'r nod o amddiffyn plant a phobl ifanc rhag y niwed i iechyd a achosir gan dybaco, a lleihau anghydraddoldebau mewn iechyd. Rwy'n hoffi'r prosiect sydd gan ASH, yn dwyn yr enw prosiect Filter, sy'n gweithio gyda phobl ifanc mewn cymunedau difreintiedig. Felly, fy nghwestiwn cyntaf i'r Gweinidog yw hwn. Mae'n edrych yn debyg y bydd yr arian ar gyfer y prosiect penodol hwn yn dod i ben diwedd y flwyddyn. Rwy'n credu ei fod yn brosiect eithaf llwyddiannus, ac rwy'n gobeithio y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn parhau i'w gefnogi. Sut mae cynigion Bil Iechyd y Cyhoedd (Cymru) heddiw yn cyd-fynd â mesurau eraill, megis gweithredu i ganiatáu prynu drwy ddirprwy, atal ysmygu mewn ceir pan fo plant yn bresennol, gwahardd arddangosiadau tybaco, a chyflwyno pecynnu safonol? Pa bryd y bydd y mesurau hyn yn cael eu gorfodi i helpu i greu Cymru ddi-fwg?

17:42 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Keith, for those questions. My position on e-cigarettes—I'm not going to elaborate on this all afternoon—is that of John Stuart Mill, as it happens, Dirprwy Lywydd, when he said, as we know, that the only reason for taking such a power is to 'prevent harm to others'. I'm with ASH therefore—ASH Scotland—who, when the chief executive published their report showing that a quarter of 13 and 14-year-olds in Scotland had used an e-cigarette and that nearly half of 15 to 18-year-olds had used an e-cigarette, said that they were providing a 'gateway' to tobacco that could normalise cigarette smoking, and that this is

'something we must fight against as Scotland moves towards its goal of having a generation free from tobacco'.

Diolch i chi, Keith, am y cwestiynau hynny. Mae gen i'r un safbwynt ar e-sigaréts—dwi ddim yn mynd i ymhelaethu ar hyn drwy'r prynhawn—â John Stuart Mill, fel y mae'n digwydd, Ddirprwy Lywydd, pan ddywedodd, fel y gwyddom, mai'r unig reswm dros gymryd pŵer o'r fath yw i 'atal niwed i eraill'. Rwyf gydag ASH felly—ASH Scotland—a ddywedodd, pan gyhoeddodd y prif weithredwr eu hadroddiad yn dangos bod chwarter o bobl ifanc 13 a 14 oed yn yr Alban wedi defnyddio e-sigarét, a bod bron i hanner y bobl ifanc 15 i 18 oed wedi defnyddio e-sigarét, eu bod yn 'agor y drws' i dybaco a allai normaleiddio ysmygu sigaréts, a bod hyn yn

'rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid i ni ymladd yn ei erbyn wrth i'r Alban symud tuag at ei nod o gael cenhedlaeth sy'n rhydd o dybaco'.

So, when the Member mentions the impact of tobacco on children's lives, he's absolutely right to do that. The power that we're taking in the Bill to prevent the handing over of tobacco products to someone who is below the age at which those products could be sold simply bring tobacco products into line with alcohol products. At the moment, goods could be sent by a supermarket to somebody at their home, with tobacco in them, and it could be handed over to a three-year-old, and there's nothing in the law to prevent that. Our law adds to those other measures that we have taken, simply to strengthen our ability to prevent children from becoming victims to tobacco in future, and the e-cigarette measures we will take are very, very consistent with that.

Felly, pan fydd yr Aelod yn crybwyll effaith tybaco ar fywydau plant, mae'n hollol iawn i wneud hynny. Mae'r pŵer yr ydym yn ei gymryd yn y Bil i atal rhoi cynhyrchion tybaco i rywun sydd dan yr oedran y gall y cynhyrchion hynny gael eu gwerthu iddo, yn gwneud dim ond trin cynnyrch tybaco yn yr un ffordd â chynhyrchion alcohol. Ar hyn o bryd, gallai nwyddau gael eu hanfon gan archfarchnad i rywun yn eu cartref, gyda thybaco ynddynt, a gellid ei drosglwyddo i blentyn tair oed, ac nid oes dim byd yn y gyfraith i atal hynny. Mae ein cyfraith yn ychwanegu at y mesurau eraill hynny yr ydym wedi'u cymryd, dim ond i gryfhau ein gallu i atal plant rhag bod dioddef o achos tybaco yn y dyfodol, ac mae'r mesurau e-sigaréts y byddwn yn eu cymryd yn gyson iawn, iawn â hynny.

17:44 **Mark Isherwood** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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The first question is something I don't think I've heard raised today: why is there little mention in the Bill of vaccination, other than in the context of flu vaccines by pharmacies, and identifying public complacency about the importance of vaccination as one of the new challenges appearing over the last half century? I ask this because we need a focus on better uptake of vaccines, particularly in more deprived areas, if we're going to achieve equal uptake and equal prevention and health protection for everybody. It is clearly a key public health matter.

Mae'r cwestiwn cyntaf yn rhywbeth nad ydw i'n meddwl fy mod i wedi'i glywed yn cael ei godi heddiw: pam nad oes fawr o sôn yn y Bil am frechu, ac eithrio yng nghyd-destun brechlynnau ffliw gan fferyllfeydd, a nodi agwedd foddog y cyhoedd am bwysigrwydd brechu fel un o'r heriau newydd sydd wedi ymddangos dros yr hanner canrif ddiwethaf? Gofynnaf hyn oherwydd bod angen canolbwyntio ar gynyddu'r niferoedd sy'n manteisio ar frechiadau, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd mwy difreintiedig, os ydym yn mynd i sicrhau cydraddoldeb o ran manteisio ar frechiadau, o ran camau atal ac o ran diogelu iechyd i bawb. Yn amlwg, mae'n fater allweddol i iechyd y cyhoedd.

Secondly and finally, with regard to e-cigarettes, I must say I'm grateful that a daughter of mine who's using e-cigarettes to stop smoking works away in England, a few miles away, where sanity prevails. At least this won't be stopped there. But, given your comments, I won't repeat all the evidence—we've heard the overwhelming weight of evidence from many learned bodies—but how long before you ban everything, just in case evidence of harm surfaces in the future?

Yn ail ac yn olaf, o ran e-sigaréts, rhaid i mi ddweud fy mod yn ddiolchgar bod merch i mi sydd wedi defnyddio e-sigaréts i roi'r gorau i ysmygu yn gweithio i ffwrdd yn Lloegr, ychydig filltiroedd i ffwrdd, lle mae pwyll yn drech. O leiaf ni fydd hyn yn cael ei atal yno. Ond, o ystyried eich sylwadau, ni fyddaf yn ailadrodd yr holl dystiolaeth—rydym wedi clywed tystiolaeth lethol gan lawer o gyrff dysgedig—ond pa mor hir cyn i chi wahardd popeth, dim ond rhag ofn y bydd tystiolaeth o niwed yn codi yn y dyfodol?

17:45 **Mark Drakeford** [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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Well, the second point is so absurd it's not really worth a reply. There is no overwhelming weight of evidence. If he had for a moment taken the trouble to look at it, he would know what an absurd proposition that would be. I don't think anybody else who's contributed to this debate this afternoon has done anything other than recognise that there is evidence on both sides that is important and that has to be looked at seriously.

Wel, mae'r ail bwynt mor hurt nid yw'n werth ei ateb. Nid cheir unrhyw dystiolaeth lethol. Pe byddai am eiliad wedi mynd i'r drafferth o edrych arno, byddai'n gwybod pa mor hurt yw'r cynnig hwnnw. Nid wyf yn credu bod unrhyw un arall sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl y prynhawn yma wedi gwneud unrhyw beth heblaw cydnabod bod tystiolaeth ar y ddwy ochr sydd yn bwysig ac y mae'n rhaid edrych arni o ddifrif.

As far as vaccination is concerned, it is a very important public health measure. I'm not sure what the Member was looking for in the public health Bill; I have no proposals to make vaccination compulsory.

Cyn belled ag y mae brechu yn y cwestiwn, mae'n fesur pwysig iawn o ran iechyd y cyhoedd. Dydw i ddim yn siŵr beth oedd yr Aelod yn edrych amdano yn y Bil iechyd y cyhoedd; nid oes gennyf unrhyw gynigion i wneud brechu yn orfodol.

17:46

Alun Davies [Bywgraffiad](#) [Biography](#)

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Like other Members across the Chamber this afternoon, I want to join them in welcoming the public health Bill before us today. I think, in many ways, public health is a real emergency in Wales. We see our country at the top or the bottom of league tables on health issues and we need to address this as a matter of priority. I know and I recognise that, representing Blaenau Gwent, it is something that has focused my thinking over the last four years, and I hope it will continue to influence the Government and the political party thinking as well.

Ynghyd ag Aelodau eraill ar draws y Siambr y prynhawn yma, rwyf am groesawu Bil iechyd y cyhoedd ger ein bron ni heddiw. Rwy’n meddwl, mewn sawl ffordd, bod iechyd y cyhoedd yn argyfwng go iawn yng Nghymru. Rydym yn gweld ein gwlad ar frig neu waelod tablau cynghrair ar faterion iechyd ac mae angen rhoi sylw i hyn fel mater o flaenoriaeth. Rwy’n gwybod ac rwy’n cydnabod, wrth gynrychioli Blaenau Gwent, ei fod yn rhywbeth sydd wedi hoelio fy sylw dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf, ac rwy’n gobeithio y bydd yn parhau i ddylanwadu ar y Llywodraeth a meddyliau’r blaid wleidyddol hefyd.

You answered a question, Minister—I think it was to Elin Jones—earlier on a sugar tax. I think it is one issue that I feel would benefit from being addressed by Government. In answering the question, you said that it was beyond our competence. I recognise this and I accept your argument, Minister, but it might be something that we might be able to revisit in due course as we have conversations with the United Kingdom Government over future legislation for Wales.

Rydych wedi ateb cwestiwn, Weinidog—rwy’n meddwl ei fod i Elin Jones—yn gynharach ar dreth siwgr. Rwy'n credu ei fod yn un mater yr wyf yn teimlo y byddai'n elwa o gael sylw gan y Llywodraeth. Wrth ateb y cwestiwn, dywedasoch ei fod y tu hwnt i'n gallu. Rwy’n cydnabod hyn ac rwy’n derbyn eich dadl, Weinidog, ond gallai fod yn rhywbeth y gallem ailymweld ag ef maes o law wrth i ni gael sgyrsiau â Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig dros ddeddfwriaeth yn y dyfodol i Gymru.

The issue of e-cigarettes has obviously dominated the debate this afternoon, as it has press and media coverage. I must say that I am persuaded by your argument; I think the argument you’ve outlined both in the Chamber this afternoon and in other places today and over the last few months is a very persuasive argument. We do need, I think, to look at how we can de-normalise the place of tobacco and smoking in society. Finland has a piece of legislation that has enacted in statue an objective of removing tobacco from Finnish society. It might be something that the Minister may wish to consider during the passage of this legislation. I certainly join with my colleagues Keith Davies and John Griffiths in wanting to look at how we can remove smoking from the public domain—I think John Griffiths spoke about parks and beaches. But I think it might well be something that would be reasonable and proportionate, and within law on human rights and individual liberty, to actually remove smoking from the public domain in Wales in totality.

Yn amlwg, mae e-sigaréts wedi dominyddu’r ddadl y prynhawn yma, gan eu bod wedi cael sylw yn y wasg a'r cyfryngau. Rhaid imi ddweud fy mod wedi fy argyhoeddi gan eich dadl; rwy'n meddwl bod y ddadl yr ydych wedi’i hamlinellu yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma ac mewn mannau eraill heddiw a thros y misoedd diwethaf yn ddadl argyhoeddiadol iawn. Mae angen i ni, rwy’n meddwl, edrych ar sut y gallwn ddad-normaleiddio tybaco ac ysmygu yn y gymdeithas. Mae gan y Ffindir ddarn o ddeddfwriaeth sydd wedi deddfu mewn statud amcan o gael gwared ar dybaco o gymdeithas Ffindir. Gallai fod yn rhywbeth i’r Gweinidog ei ystyried yn ystod hynt y ddeddfwriaeth hon. Rwy’n sicr yn ymuno â fy nghydweithwyr Keith Davies a John Griffiths wrth ddymuno edrych ar sut y gallwn gael gwared ar ysmygu o’r parth cyhoeddus—credaf fod John Griffiths wedi siarad am barciau a thraethau. Ond rwy'n credu y gallai fod yn rhywbeth a fyddai'n rhesymol ac yn gymesur, ac o fewn y gyfraith ar hawliau dynol a rhyddid yr unigolyn, i gael gwared ar ysmygu o'r parth cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn ei gyfanrwydd.

The other direct questions I wanted to ask you, Minister, are with respect to the tobacco retailers register. I would be grateful if you could confirm whether registration will be mandatory, how you seek to account for the enforcement costs of the register, and whether you can confirm that outlets selling e-cigarettes will be required to register as well. Perhaps it would be useful if you could outline to the Chamber this afternoon the benefits that you expect to see from the tobacco retailers register.

Mae'r cwestiynau uniongyrchol eraill yr oeddwn am eu gofyn ichi, Weinidog, yn ymwneud â’r gofrestr manwerthwyr tybaco. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech gadarnhau a fydd cofrestru yn orfodol, sut yr ydych yn ceisio cyfrif am gostau gorfodi’r gofrestr, a ph'un a allwch gadarnhau y bydd yn ofynnol i siopau sy'n gwerthu e-sigaréts gofrestru hefyd. Efallai y byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe gallech amlinellu i'r Siambr y prynhawn yma y buddion yr ydych yn disgwyl eu gweld o'r gofrestr manwerthwyr tybaco.

17:49 **Mark Drakeford** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you to Alun Davies for those questions. He is right about the urgency of the public health agenda. I'm very happy to say that we would take what action we can to prepare against the day when we might be able to do more in relation to a tax on sugary drinks, for example. I spent a very useful afternoon in the Republic of Ireland with senior members of their public health team, where they are preparing to do exactly this. In the Republic of Ireland, of course, Professor and Senator John Crown, their leading cancer clinician and researcher, has just introduced a Bill to the floor of the Irish Parliament to do exactly what we plan to do on e-cigarettes here in Wales, from his perspective as a leading cancer expert. In Finland, which the Member mentioned, e-cigarettes are already banned in public places with more stringent controls than we are proposing here in Wales. Do I think that the people of Wales deserve less protection than the people of Finland? No, I don't.

Diolch yn fawr i Alun Davies am y cwestiynau hynny. Mae'n iawn am frys yr agenda iechyd y cyhoedd. Rwy'n hapus iawn i ddweud y byddem yn cymryd pa gamau y gallwn i baratoi at y dydd pryd y byddwn yn gallu gwneud mwy o ran treth ar ddiodydd llawn siwgr, er enghraifft. Treuliais brynhawn defnyddiol iawn yng Ngweriniaeth Iwerddon gydag uwch aelodau o'u tîm iechyd y cyhoedd, lle maent yn paratoi i wneud yr union beth hwnnw. Yng Ngweriniaeth Iwerddon, wrth gwrs, mae'r Athro a'r Seneddwr John Crown, eu clinigydd ac ymchwilydd canser arweiniol, newydd gyflwyno Bil ar lawr Senedd Iwerddon i wneud yr union beth y bwriadwn ei wneud o ran e-sigaréts yma yng Nghymru, o'i safbwynt fel arbenigwr canser blaenllaw. Soniodd yr Aelod am y Ffindir, lle mae e-sigaréts eisoes wedi'u gwahardd mewn mannau cyhoeddus, gyda rheolaethau llymach nag yr ydym ni'n eu cynnig yma yng Nghymru. A ydw i'n meddwl bod pobl Cymru yn haeddu llai o amddiffyniad na phobl y Ffindir? Nac ydw.

As far as the tobacco retailers register is concerned, yes it will be mandatory. Its enforcement costs will be met in part by the charge that will be levied—about £30 for any one institution for registration. Yes, e-cigarettes will be included. If you are selling e-cigarettes, you'll be required to be on the register. Scotland, which has had a tobacco retailers register already, announced on 2 May that they were expanding it to include retailers of e-cigarettes. The benefits we expect from the register are these: at the moment, enforcement of tobacco laws can be difficult for environmental health officers, particularly in relation to proxy purchasing and children; in future, we will go from a disparate system where information is fragmented to one where it is clear and consolidated and the job of enforcing the law in relation to tobacco will be made easier.

O ran y gofrestr manwerthwyr tybaco, bydd, fe fydd yn orfodol. Bydd y costau sy'n gysylltiedig â'i gorfodi yn cael eu talu yn rhannol gan y tâl a godir—sef tua £30 ar gyfer unrhyw un sefydliad i gofrestru. Bydd, fe fydd e-sigaréts yn cael eu cynnwys. Os ydych yn gwerthu e-sigaréts, bydd yn rhaid i chi fod ar y gofrestr. Cyhoeddodd yr Alban, sydd â chofrestr manwerthwyr tybaco eisoes, ar 2 Mai eu bod yn ei hehangu i gynnwys manwerthwyr e-sigaréts. Y manteision yr ydym yn eu disgwyl gan y gofrestr yw'r rhain: ar hyn o bryd, gall gorfodi cyfreithiau tybaco fod yn anodd i swyddogion iechyd yr amgylchedd, yn enwedig mewn cysylltiad â phrynu drwy ddirprwy a phlant; yn y dyfodol, byddwn yn mynd o system wahanol, lle mae gwybodaeth yn ddarniog i un lle mae'n glir ac wedi'i chydgrynhoi a bydd y gwaith o orfodi'r gyfraith mewn cysylltiad â thybaco yn cael ei wneud yn haws.

17:51 **Y Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer** Bywgraffiad Biography

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Thank you, Minister.

Diolch yn fawr, Weinidog.

17:51

7. Dadl Cyfnod 3 ar Fil Cymwysterau Cymru—Gohiriwyd i 16 Mehefin 2015

7. Stage 3 Debate on the Qualifications Bill—Postponed to 16 June 2015

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Dirprwy Lywydd / The Deputy Presiding Officer Bywgraffiad Biography

Item 7, the Stage 3 debate on the Qualifications (Wales) Bill, has been postponed to 16 June. That concludes today's proceedings.

Mae Eitem 7, dadl Cyfnod 3 ar Fil Cymwysterau (Cymru), wedi cael ei ohirio tan 16 o Fehefin. Dyna ddiwedd trafodion heddiw.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 17:51.

The meeting ended at 17:51.