



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

**Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mawrth, 9 Tachwedd 2010
Tuesday, 9 November 2010**

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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynnddi yn y Siambr.
Yn y golofn dde, cynhwyswyd cyfieithiad.

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

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

Y Llywydd: Trefn ar gyfer cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog.

The Presiding Officer: Order for questions to the First Minister.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Amseroedd Ymateb i Argyfwng

Emergency Response Times

I. Veronica German: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am amseroedd ymateb i argyfwng. OAQ(3)3195(FM)*

I. Veronica German: *Will the First Minister make a statement on emergency response times. OAQ(3)3195(FM)*

The First Minister (Carwyn Jones): I expect all emergencies to be responded to in an appropriate and timely manner.

Y Prif Weinidog (Carwyn Jones): Yr wyf yn disgwyl cael ymateb i bob argyfwng mewn ffordd briodol ac amserol.

Veronica German: Thank you for that informative response. We know that one of the key barriers to responding to life-threatening emergencies is ambulances being delayed outside hospital accident and emergency departments. That could be a critical factor this winter. We already have some anecdotal evidence to suggest that the situation is getting worse, and we are concerned that, unless effective action to prevent accident and emergency delays is taken before the worst of the cold weather, we could see lives being lost. Will you provide Members as soon as possible with figures showing how many hours have been lost by ambulances at accident and emergency departments over each of the past six months compared with the same period last year, as well as a list of the actions being taken by your Government to reduce these delays so that we can assess the progress being made?

Veronica German: Diolch am yr ymateb gwybodus hwnnw. Gwyddom mai un o'r prif rwystrau rhag ymateb i argyfyngau sy'n peryglu bywydau yw'r ffaith bod ambiwlansys yn cael eu dal yn ôl y tu allan i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ysbytai. Gallai hynny fod yn ffactor allweddol y gaeaf hwn. Yr ydym eisoes wedi clywed tystiolaeth lafar yn awgrymu bod y sefyllfa'n gwaethygu, ac rydym yn pryderu y gallem weld bywydau'n cael eu colli oni chymerir camau cadarnhaol i atal oedi gyda damweiniau ac achosion brys cyn i'r tywydd oer gyrraedd ei anterth. A roddwch ffigurau i Aelodau cyn gynted ag y bo modd yn dynodi faint o oriau a gollwyd gan ambiwlansys y tu allan i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys ym mhob un o'r chwe mis diwethaf o'i gymharu â'r un cyfnod y llynedd, yn ogystal â rhestr o'r camau y mae eich Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i leihau'r oedi hwn, er mwyn inni allu asesu'r cynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud?

The First Minister: The ambulance service is making good progress. For example, the ambulance trust met its all-Wales target for September to ensure that more than 65 per cent of those who required an emergency ambulance were seen within eight minutes. In fact, 66.5 per cent of people were. There was also last week's announcement by the Minister for Health and Social Services that the ambulance trust will receive a £5 million funding boost from the Assembly Government to replace emergency vehicles.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn gwneud cynnydd da. Er enghraifft, cyfarfu'r ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans â'i darged Cymru-gyfan ar gyfer Medi i sicrhau bod rhagor na 65 y cant o'r rhai yr oedd angen ambiwlans argyfwng arnynt wedi cael eu gweld o fewn wyth munud. Yn wir, cyrhaeddwyd 66.5 y cant. Cafwyd hefyd gyhoeddiad gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yr wythnos ddiwethaf y bydd yr ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans yn derbyn chwistrelliad cyllido o

£5 miliwn gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i brynu cerbydau argyfwng newydd.

Joyce Watson: I take this opportunity to welcome the improvement in the performance of the ambulance service in mid Wales over the past 18 months. In April 2009, just 46 per cent of ambulances arrived within the eight-minute target time, but that figure increased to 66 per cent for September 2010. Mid Wales is one of the toughest parts of the UK in which to meet these targets, given its rurality and the road network there. First Minister, will you join me in welcoming this step forward while acknowledging that there remains room for further improvement?

The First Minister: I will, and it is a tribute to the work that has been done by the ambulance trust and those who work for it. It also shows the work that the Government has done to ensure that response times improve.

Mohammad Asghar: First Minister, I am always eager to praise the dedication of Welsh ambulance service staff who too often go without due praise. However, ambulance response times in Monmouthshire were particularly disappointing in August. The percentage of calls resulting in an emergency response within eight minutes was below 52 per cent—the lowest in Wales. It also marks Monmouthshire's poorest performance since January. I am also concerned about reports of missed targets on the patient handover times from ambulances to accident and emergency departments. That has been an ongoing issue at the Royal Gwent Hospital. We are now heading into the winter months and, last November to January, the 15-minute patient handover target time was reached in less than 50 per cent of cases at the Royal Gwent. How will the Assembly Government monitor this situation in the months to follow—

Alun Davies: This is a speech. Where is the question?

The Presiding Officer: Order. I can hear Mohammad Asghar asking a question.

Joyce Watson: Manteisiaf ar y cyfle hwn i groesawu'r gwelliant ym mherfformiad y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn y Canolbarth dros y 18 mis diwethaf. Ym mis Ebrill 2009, dim ond 46 y cant o ambiwlansys oedd yn cyrraedd o fewn yr amser targed o wyth munud, ond cynyddodd y ffigur hwnnw i 66 y cant ar gyfer Medi 2010. Canolbarth Cymru yw un o'r ardaloedd anoddaf yn y DU i gyrraedd y targedau hynny, oherwydd ei natur wledig a'r rhwydwaith ffyrdd yno. Brif Weinidog, a ymunwch â mi i groesawu'r cam hwn ymlaen, tra'n cydnabod yr un pryd bod lle eto i wella ymhellach?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, ac mae'n deyrnged i'r gwaith a wnaed gan yr ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans a'r rhai sy'n gweithio iddi. Mae'n brawf hefyd o'r gwaith y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'i wneud i sicrhau bod amseroedd ymateb yn gwella.

Mohammad Asghar: Brif Weinidog, yr wyf bob amser yn awyddus i ganmol ymroddiad staff gwasanaeth ambiwlans Cymru, gan nad ydynt yn aml yn derbyn y clod a haeddant. Fodd bynnag, roedd amseroedd ymateb ambiwlans yn Sir Fynwy yn arbennig o siomedig ym mis Awst. Yr oedd canran y galwadau a gafodd ymateb argyfwng o fewn wyth munud dan 52 y cant—yr isaf yng Nghymru. Mae hefyd yn nodi perfformiad gwaethaf Sir Fynwy ers mis Ionawr. Yr wyf hefyd yn bryderus ynglŷn ag adroddiadau o fethu targedau gydag amseroedd trosglwyddo cleifion o ambiwlansys i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Bu hynny'n fater parhaus yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent. Mae misoedd y gaeaf yn awr ar ein gwarthaf a, rhwng diwedd Tachwedd ac Ionawr y llynedd, cyrhaeddwyd y targed trosglwyddo cleifion o 15 munud mewn llai na 50 y cant o achosion yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent. Sut bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn monitro'r sefyllfa hon yn y misoedd i ddod—

Alun Davies: Araith yw hyn. Ble mae'r cwestiwn?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gallaf glywed Mohammad Asghar yn gofyn cwestiwn.

Mohammad Asghar: First Minister, how will your Assembly Government monitor this situation in the months to follow if targets are missed throughout Wales, and what action will your Government take to work with local health boards to resolve these issues?

The First Minister: First, the Newport unitary authority has managed to hit the target response time every month since February 2010 and for 16 of the past 19 months. With regard to Monmouthshire, the Assembly Government has been meeting, and will continue to meet, each local health board to see the situation improve.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Brif Weinidog, yn y gorffennol, yr wyf wedi codi gyda chi a'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys i alwadau brys yn fy etholaeth. Mae'r gyfradd gryn dipyn yn is na'r cyfartaledd drwy Gymru. Nid wyf am funud yn beirniadu'r parafeddygon, sy'n gwneud gwaith arbennig o dda. Fodd bynnag, mae'r system y maent yn gorfod gweithio o'i mewn yn golygu bod pobl mewn ardaloedd gwledig, fel Dwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr, yn aml yn cael gwasanaeth eilradd, a bod yr amseroedd lawer yn arafach yn y manau hynny. Beth ydych yn ei wneud gyda'r Gweinidog iechyd i geisio mynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhaid cofio bod sir Gaer wedi cyrraedd ei tharged bob mis ers mis Ebrill o ran faint o amser y mae pobl yn aros am ambiwlans, felly mae wedi cyrraedd ei thargedau. Hefyd, ynghyd â rhannau eraill o Gymru, gall sir Gaer elwa o'r buddsoddiad a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog iechyd yr wythnos ddiwethaf am gerbydau newydd. Bydd hynny'n help mawr i bob rhan o Gymru, gan sicrhau bod yr amser y mae pobl yn gorfod aros am ambiwlans yn lleihau dros y misoedd nesaf.

Alun Davies: On the funding for these services, you will be aware that Nick Ramsay said last week that the Conservatives would safeguard the NHS budget in England. Nick Bourne repeated that assertion, and asked you whether you would follow the commitment made by the Westminster Government that health budgets would be protected in line with

Mohammad Asghar: Brif Weinidog, sut bydd Llywodraeth eich Cynulliad yn monitro'r sefyllfa hon yn y misoedd i ddod os yw targedau'n cael eu methu ledled Cymru, a pha gamau bydd eich Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i weithio gyda byrddau iechyd lleol i ddatrys y materion hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn gyntaf, llwyddodd awdurdod unedol Casnewydd i gyrraedd yr amser ymateb targed bob mis ers mis Chwefror 2010 ac yn 16 o'r 19 mis diwethaf. Yng nghyswllt Sir Fynwy, bu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cwrdd, a bydd yn parhau i gwrdd, â phob bwrdd iechyd lleol i weld y sefyllfa'n gwella.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: First Minister, in the past, I have raised with you and the Minister for Health and Social Services the issue of ambulance response times to emergency calls in my constituency. The rate is quite a bit lower than the average throughout Wales. I am not for one minute criticising the paramedics, who do excellent work. However, the system that they have to work within means that people in rural areas, such as Carmarthen East and Dinefwr, often receive a second-rate service, and that the response times are much slower in those areas. What are you doing with the Minister for health to try to address this problem?

The First Minister: You must bear in mind that Carmarthenshire achieved its target every month since April on waiting times for ambulances, and so has met its targets. In addition, along with other parts of Wales, Carmarthenshire will be able to benefit from the investment announced by the Minister for health last week for new vehicles. That will be of great assistance in all parts of Wales, ensuring that the time that people are required to wait for ambulances reduces over the coming months.

Alun Davies: Ynglŷn â'r cyllid ar gyfer y gwasanaethau hyn, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Nick Ramsay wedi dweud yr wythnos ddiwethaf y byddai'r Ceidwadwyr yn diogelu cyllideb y GIG yn Lloegr. Ailadroddodd Nick Bourne yr honiad hwnnw, gan ofyn i chi a fydddech yn dilyn yr ymrwymiad a wnaed gan Lywodraeth San Steffan y byddai cyllidebau

the retail prices index. Were you therefore as surprised as I was to learn that the House of Commons library has stated that David Cameron's claim of a real-term increase stood up only if you counted social care, which is not usually included in health budgets? The reality is that there will be a £500 million real-term decrease in NHS funding. Do you agree that this is another example of Tory sophistry when it comes to the NHS?

The First Minister: As I said last week, I do not believe that the health budget has been protected in England. I understand that money that was previously not included in the health budget has now been included in it, by simply moving money from one budget to another, so it is not extra money. However, as I have said before, our priorities, before our budget is published next week, are to ensure that we protect schools, skills and hospitals, as well as universal benefits.

Datblygu Economaidd

2. Andrew R.T. Davies: *Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i sicrhau datblygu economaidd yng Nghanol De Cymru. OAQ(3)3192(FM)*

The First Minister: You will find those measures in 'Economic Renewal: a new direction'.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Thank you for that answer, First Minister. One project that the Welsh Assembly Government has been piloting for several years is the aerospace park at St Athan. Can you inform us of when you expect the first tenants to move in to the park, and what likely contribution the park will make to the local economy and to job creation?

The First Minister: The difficulty is that, because of the UK Government's decision to ditch the defence training academy, there is now some uncertainty over the entire project, and the entire area. Until such time as we get more news on what is proposed to replace the defence training academy, which is what the UK Government has said it would do, it

iechyd yn cael eu diogelu yn unol â'r mynegai prisiau adwerthu. A oeddech felly yr un mor syfrdan â mi o ddeall bod llyfrgell Tŷ'r Cyffredin wedi datgan bod honiad David Cameron o gynnydd mewn termau real ond yn dal dŵr pe baech yn cyfrif gofal cymdeithasol, nad yw fel arfer yn cael ei gynnwys mewn cyllidebau iechyd? Y realiti yw y bydd gostyngiad mewn termau real o £500 miliwn yng nghyllid y GIG. A gytunwch fod hon yn enghraifft eto fyth o dwyllmresymeg Doriaidd yng nghyswllt y GIG?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedais yr wythnos ddiwethaf, ni chredaf fod y gyllideb iechyd wedi cael ei diogelu yn Lloegr. Deallaf fod arian na chynhwyswyd yn flaenorol yn y gyllideb iechyd yn awr wedi ei gynnwys ynddi, drwy'n syml symud arian o un gyllideb i'r llall, felly nid yw'n arian ychwanegol. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais o'r blaen, ein blaenoriaethau, cyn cyhoeddi ein cyllideb yr wythnos nesaf, yw sicrhau ein bod yn diogelu ysgolion, sgiliau ac ysbytai, yn ogystal â buddiannau cyffredinol.

Economic Development

2. Andrew R.T. Davies: *What measures is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to ensure economic development in South Wales Central. OAQ(3)3192(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Cewch y camau hynny yn 'Adnewyddu Economaidd: cyfeiriad newydd'.

Andrew R. T. Davies: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Un prosiect y bu Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei dreialu ers sawl blwyddyn yw'r parc awyrofod yn Sain Tathan. A allwch ein hysbysu ynglŷn â phryd yr ydych yn disgwyl gweld y tenantiaid cyntaf yn symud i mewn i'r parc, a pha gyfraniad tebygol y bydd y parc yn ei wneud tuag at yr economi lleol a chreu swyddi?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn sgîl penderfyniad Llywodraeth y DU i anghofio'r academi hyfforddiant amddiffyn, y broblem yn awr yw bod peth ansicrwydd ynglŷn â'r prosiect cyfan, a'r ardal gyfan. Hyd nes y cawn fwy o newyddion ynglŷn â'r hyn a gynigir yn lle'r academi hyfforddiant amddiffyn, sef yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi addo ei wneud,

becomes difficult to attract tenants unless they can be certain that the UK Government wishes to place a flagship project there. Until we get that news, the uncertainty will make it difficult to attract new tenants.

Andrew R.T. Davies: This is important to the local area. The aerospace park was proposed before Metrix was even mentioned, so you are now moving the goalposts. Will the aerospace park happen, or will it not?

The First Minister: I have had yet another supplementary question, for some reason. I am surprised by that, but there we are. Frankly, we need to know from the UK Government, one way or another, what it proposes to replace the defence training academy. Until that is done, the whole thing is up in the air and uncertain. Therefore, if you want to put pressure on your colleagues in London, please do so, and certainly do so to a greater extent than you have so far.

Christine Chapman: I welcome the recent announcement on the community economic development programme. The programme aims to encourage social enterprises and other community and third sector groups to grow, by becoming less dependent on grants and by being better equipped to tender for procurement contracts, thereby boosting economic development. Do you agree that this programme is in stark contrast to the actions taken by the UK Government in forcing through huge cuts when economic conditions are so uncertain, a policy which, for example, the Federation of Small Businesses is not happy with? Do you also agree that, by forcing through disproportionate cuts, the UK Government is running the risk of wrecking the prospects of economic recovery and development in Wales? What can the Welsh Assembly Government do to ameliorate that?

1.40 p.m.

The First Minister: When our budget is published, it will show that we have done all that we can, given the resources that have been made available to us, to protect the services that we regard to be important. There are severe dangers, as I have said many times in

mae'n anodd denu tenantiaid heb iddynt wybod yn sicr bod Llywodraeth y DU yn dymuno sefydlu prosiect blaenllaw yno. Hyd nes y cawn y newyddion hwnnw, bydd yr ansicrwydd yn ei gwneud hi'n anodd denu tenantiaid newydd.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Mae hyn yn bwysig i'r ardal leol. Cynigiwyd y parc awyrofod cyn bod erioed sôn am Metrix, felly yr ydych yn awr yn symud y pyst. A fydd y parc awyrofod yn gweld golau dydd, neu beidio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wedi derbyn cwestiwn atodol arall eto, am ryw reswm. Mae hynny'n fy synnu, ond dyna ni. Yn y bôn, mae angen i Lywodraeth y DU roi gwybod i ni, y naill ffordd neu'r llall, beth mae'n bwriadu ei gynnig yn lle'r academi hyfforddiant amddiffyn. Hyd nes y gwneir hynny, mae'r cyfan yn amwys ac yn ansicr. Felly, os ydych chi am roi pwysau ar eich cyfeillion yn Llundain, da chi, gwnewch hynny, ac yn sicr gwnewch hynny â mwy o rym nag y gwnaethoch cyn belled.

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf y cyhoeddiad diweddar ynglŷn â'r rhaglen datblygiad economaidd cymunedau. Nod y rhaglen yw annog mentrau cymunedol a grwpiau cymunedol a thrydydd sector eraill i dyfu, drwy ddod yn llai dibynnol ar grantiau a chael eu harfogi'n well i dendro am gontractau caffael a, thrwy hynny, hybu datblygiad economaidd. A gytunwch fod y rhaglen hon yn gwbl groes i'r camau a gymerwyd gan Lywodraeth y DU i orfodi toriadau aruthrol mewn cyfnod pan fo amodau economaidd mor ansicr, polisi nad yw, er enghraifft, y Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach, yn fodlon ag ef? A gytunwch hefyd fod Llywodraeth y DU, wrth wthio toriadau anghymesur, mewn perygl o ddifetha'r rhagolygon ar gyfer adferiad a datblygiad economaidd yng Nghymru? Beth all Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ei wneud i wella hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Pan gaiff ein cyllideb ei chyhoeddi, bydd yn dangos ein bod wedi gwneud y cyfan o fewn ein gallu, yn wyneb yr adnoddau a oedd ar gael i ni, i ddiogelu'r gwasanaethau sydd, yn ein tyb ni, yn bwysig. Mae peryglon difrifol, fel y dywedais sawl

the Chamber. If you cut too deep and too fast, you run the risk of plunging the entire country, not just Wales, back into recession. Our budget will seek to ameliorate that.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): Good afternoon, First Minister. I want to ask a question about economic development generally and superfast broadband specifically, the importance of which I am sure you recognise, as I do. Can you explain why the Welsh Assembly Government did not pursue with vigour the possibility of gaining £10 million for the operation of a pilot project in Wales?

The First Minister: We did but, unfortunately, the rather amateurish behaviour of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport in trying to leak, for political gain, a number of lines from our application was, frankly, disgraceful. I have written to the Prime Minister about this, asking for an explanation. I have also asked for a copy of every application, to see whether what was said is true. I have never seen a Government department act in such a grossly unprofessional way.

Nick Bourne: God forbid that anybody should behave in a party-political way, First Minister. However, it is known that the pilot project application from Wales missed the point entirely of how it was to operate. A pilot project has to operate with the possibility of bringing benefits in other areas, and not as a top-up for existing schemes. The point was missed completely, and I would appreciate your thoughts on that.

The First Minister: I do not accept that. All that I have seen is a report in a newspaper rubbishing our application. DCMS has not had the courtesy to write to us to explain that. Our Ministers have been talking to people in DCMS, but because those people were under a bit of pressure, they decided to leak, for political gain, something that I believe to be completely untrue. I have asked the Prime Minister for copies of each and every application so that we can judge for ourselves whether this highly partisan leak by DCMS is true.

gwaith yn y Siambr. Torrwch yn rhy ddwfn ac yn rhy gyflym, ac yr ydych yn wynebu'r perygl o daflu'r holl wlad, nid dim ond Cymru, yn ôl i gyflwr o ddirwasgiad. Bydd ein cyllideb yn ceisio gwella hynny.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Prynawn da, Brif Weinidog. Yr wyf am ofyn cwestiwn ynglŷn â datblygu economaidd yn gyffredinol ac ynglŷn â band eang cyflym iawn yn benodol. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn cydnabod ei bwysigrwydd lawn cymaint â mi. A allwch esbonio pam nad aeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ati â'i holl rym ar drywydd y posibilrwydd o gael £10 miliwn ar gyfer rhedeg peilot prosiect yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaethom hynny ond, yn anffodus, yr oedd ymddygiad amaturaid braidd yr Adran Diwylliant, Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon yn ceisio datgelu'n answyddogol, er mantais wleidyddol, nifer o linellau o'n cais, a bod yn onest, yn warthus. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at Brif Weinidog y Deyrnas Unedig ynglŷn â hyn, yn gofyn am esboniad. Yr wyf hefyd wedi gofyn am gopi o bob cais, i weld a oedd yr hyn a ddywedwyd yn wir. Nid wyf erioed wedi gweld adran o'r Llywodraeth yn ymddwyn mewn ffordd mor eithafol o amhroffesiynol.

Nick Bourne: A'n gwaredo rhag i neb ymddwyn mewn ffordd blaid-wleidyddol, Brif Weinidog. Fodd bynnag, gwyddys i'r cais ar gyfer prosiect peilot o Gymru fethu'r pwynt yn llwyr, o ran sut yr oedd i weithredu. Rhaid i brosiect peilot weithredu gyda'r posibilrwydd o esgor ar fuddiannau i feysydd eraill, ac nid fel ategiad i gynlluniau cyfredol. Methwyd y pwynt yn llwyr, a byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi clywed eich ymateb i hynny.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn derbyn hynny. Yr oll a welais yw adroddiad mewn papur newydd yn difrio ein cais. Nid fu DCMS yn ddigon cwrtais i ysgrifennu atom yn esbonio hynny. Mae ein Gweinidogion wedi bod yn siarad â phobl yn DCMS, ond oherwydd bod y bobl hynny dan gryn bwysau, penderfynasant ddatgelu gwybodaeth yn answyddogol, er mantais wleidyddol, rhywbeth sydd, yn fy marn i, yn gwbl anwir. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i Brif Weinidog y Deyrnas Unedig am gopi o bob cais er mwyn inni allu barnu drosom ein hunain a yw'r wybodaeth

hynod bartisan hon a ryddhawyd gan DCMS yn wir.

Nick Bourne: If all you have done is relied on what is in the papers, I am not surprised that you are not fully apprised of what has happened. Surely, you have access to your own application. There was more on one question in the Herefordshire application than in the whole Welsh proposal, which shows that it was not being taken seriously. As a result, we have lost £10 million.

The First Minister: Either the leader of the opposition has seen the application, in which case there has been a gross breach of trust by DCMS, or he is relying on the very report of which he says I should take no notice. The point is this: we have not seen the Herefordshire application; all that we have seen is an uncorroborated report by somebody who apparently works for DCMS trying in some way to rubbish the Assembly Government without having the courage to give a quotation in their own name. I have written to the Prime Minister, as I want to see all the applications. When I have seen them all, I can judge.

Nick Bourne: I hope that you are prepared to give a full report on this issue. So far, all we have had is bluster about facts in relation to other applications that you clearly know nothing about. You must know about your own application. You have not yet confirmed whether, in the light of—[*Interruption.*] I thought that I was dealing only with the current First Minister, rather than the person who wants the job. [*Laughter.*] Whatever one thinks of the current First Minister, he is better than the Member who seems to be answering the questions from a sedentary position. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is questions to the First Minister. I would prefer it if the leader of the opposition asked his question. However distinguished the interruptions on his left and right may be, he should take no notice of them.

Nick Bourne: Os taw'r cyfan a wnaethoch oedd dibynnu ar yr hyn sydd yn y papurau, nid wyf yn synnu nad ydych yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r hyn a ddigwyddodd. Rhyfedd o fyd os nad oes modd i chi weld eich cais eich hun. Yr oedd mwy o gig ar un cwestiwn yng nghais Swydd Henffordd nag yng nghais cyfan Cymru, sy'n dangos nad oedd yn cael ei gymryd o ddifri. O ganlyniad, yr ydym wedi colli £10 miliwn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Naill ai mae arweinydd yr wrthblaid wedi gweld y cais ac os ydyw, mae DCMS yn euog o gamymddiriedaeth mawr, neu'n mae'n dibynnu ar yr union adroddiad y mae'n dweud y dylwn ei anwybyddu. Dyma'r pwynt: yr oll a welsom oedd adroddiad heb ei wirio gan rywun sydd, mae'n debyg, yn gweithio i DCMS, yn ceisio rywfodd i ddifrio Llywodraeth y Cynulliad heb feddu ar y dewrder i roi dyfyniad yn eu henw eu hun. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at Brif Weinidog y Deyrnas Unedig, gan fy mod am weld pob cais. Ar ôl gweld pob un ohonynt, wedyn gallaf farnu.

Nick Bourne: Gobeithio eich bod yn barod i roi adroddiad llawn ynglŷn â'r mater hwn. Cyn belled, y cyfan sydd gennym yw mwydro ynglŷn â ffeithiau sy'n berthnasol i geisiadau eraill nad ydych yn amlwg yn gwybod dim oll amdanynt. Rhaid eich bod yn gyfarwydd â'ch cais eich hun. Nid ydych eto wedi cadarnhau, yn wyneb—[*Torri ar draws.*] Yr oeddwn dan yr argraff mai dim ond â'r Prif Weinidog presennol yr oeddwn yn delio, nid y sawl sy'n chwennych y swydd. [*Chwerthin.*] Beth bynnag y mae dyn yn ei feddwl o'r Prif Weinidog presennol, mae'n frenin ar yr Aelod sydd i'w weld yn ateb y cwestiynau o'i sedd. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog yw'r rhain. Byddai'n well gennyf pe bai arweinydd yr wrthblaid yn gofyn ei gwestiwn. Pa mor oleuedig bynnag y sylwadau i'r chwith a'r dde ohono, dylai eu hanwybyddu.

Nick Bourne: I am happy to ignore them, however undistinguished they are. First Minister, you must have seen our application, but you have not yet confirmed that you are satisfied that DCMS did not miss the point of it—that it is not about topping up an existing project but about a new project that has benefits for the whole of the United Kingdom. That point was missed in our application. Is that not the case?

The First Minister: No. I have seen the application, and unless you have seen it, how can you make those assertions? If you have seen it, I want to know how you have come to see it. Otherwise, you are making an assertion based on something that you know nothing about. I have seen it—it is our application. Have you seen it? That is the question to which the people of Wales want an answer.

Chris Franks: First Minister, do you agree that if the Westminster Government continues to embark on cuts, cuts and more cuts, it will be essential for strong measures to be introduced, as Plaid Cymru has called for, so that Wales does not suffer from economic stagnation? What discussions have you had with Ministers in London about getting more economic powers for Wales, particularly over corporation tax? What talks have you had with the Westminster Government about the electrification of railway lines in Wales? Plaid believes that electrification and high-speed rail should be a priority for Wales. Do you agree that our nation needs to be in charge of its own resources so that we can master our own economic recovery?

The First Minister: I do not think that tax-raising powers are on the horizon, for two reasons. First, it is absolutely crucial that we follow what Gerry Holtham has said, namely that the issue of underfunding should be addressed before we consider tax-raising powers. Secondly, I do not believe that we could have tax-raising powers without holding yet another referendum. I am aware that many of us across all parties in the Chamber want to ensure that the referendum in March is fought on the correct issue, and not on irrelevant issues such as taxation. No matter what happens after March, we will still not be able

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn falch o'u hanwybyddu, pa mor anoleuedig bynnag y bônt. Brif Weinidog, mae'n rhaid eich bod wedi gweld ein cais, ond nid ydych eto wedi cadarnhau eich bod yn fodlon na wnaeth DCMS fethu ei bwynt—nad yw'n ymwneud ag ategu prosiect cyfredol ond yn hytrach, brosiect newydd sy'n dwyn budd i'r Deyrnas Unedig yn ei chyfanrwydd. Methwyd y pwynt hwnnw yn ein cais. Onid dyna'r gwir?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nage. Yr wyf wedi gweld y cais, ac os nad ydych chi wedi'i weld, sut gallwch wneud yr honiadau hyn? Os ydych chi wedi'i weld, yr wyf am wybod sut y cawsoch ei weld. Fel arall, yr ydych yn gwneud honiad ar sail rhywbeth na wyddoch ddim yn ei gylch. Yr wyf i wedi'i weld—ein cais ni ydyw. A ydych chi wedi'i weld? Dyna'r cwestiwn y mae pobl Cymru am gael ateb iddo.

Chris Franks: Brif Weinidog, a gytunwch, os yw Llywodraeth San Steffan yn parhau i weithredu toriadau, toriadau a mwy o doriadau, y bydd yn hanfodol cyflwyno mesurau cryf, fel y galwodd Plaid Cymru amdanynt, i warchod Cymru rhag dioddef o farweiddio economaidd? Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda Gweinidogion yn Llundain ynglŷn â chael mwy o bwerau economaidd i Gymru, yn enwedig yng nghyswllt treth gorfforaethol? Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda Llywodraeth San Steffan ynglŷn â thrydaneiddio llinellau rheilffordd yng Nghymru? Cred Plaid y dylai trydaneiddio a rheilffyrdd cyflym iawn fod yn flaenoriaeth yng Nghymru. A gytunwch fod angen i'n cenedl fod yng ngofal ei hadnoddau ei hun, er mwyn inni allu rheoli ein hadferiad economaidd ein hunain?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chredaf fod pwerau trethu ar y ffordd, am ddau reswm. Yn gyntaf, mae'n gwbl hanfodol ein bod yn dilyn yr hyn a ddywedodd Gerry Holtham, sef y dylid mynd i'r afael â mater tangyllido cyn ystyried pwerau trethu. Yn ail, ni chredaf y gallem gael pwerau trethu heb gynnal refferendwm arall eto. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli bod nifer ohonom ar draws yr holl bleidiau yn y Siambr am sicrhau bod y refferendwm ym mis Mawrth yn cael ei ymladd dros y mater iawn, ac nid dros faterion amherthnasol megis trethiant. Beth bynnag a ddigwydd ar ôl mis Mawrth, ni fyddwn dal yn gallu codi trethi yma, ond mater

to raise taxes here, but that is another issue for consideration at another time. It is important that we do not give those who want to make mischief the opportunity to confuse the two issues.

On electrification, we are still waiting. I know that the Members of the party opposite agree with me on that, as they were nodding last week when I was talking about it. We need an announcement soon on the electrification of the line between London and Swansea, and I hope that the news that we get is positive.

Jenny Randerson: First Minister, the higher education sector is important to the economy of South Wales Central, particularly from overseas earnings. Therefore, it is disappointing to hear reports today of problems with the validation of international degrees by the University of Wales. Will you undertake to ensure that there is a full and fundamental review of the problems at the University of Wales, and that its role is fully considered as part of that?

The First Minister: The Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning has already asked the review group of HE governance to look into that area, but it is primarily an issue for the University of Wales and its reputation. It is exceptionally important that it takes note of the allegations made and then, if they prove to be true, takes steps to ensure that there is no opportunity for anyone to use its name inappropriately.

S4C

3. Nerys Evans: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi gwybod am y datblygiadau diweddaraf yng nghyswllt S4C. OAQ(3)3214(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y gwyddoch, Nerys, yn ddiweddar, ysgrifennodd arweinwyr y pedair plaid yn y Cynulliad at Brif Weinidog y DU yn galw am adolygiad annibynnol o S4C. Yn ogystal, ar 3 Tachwedd, trefnwyd fforwm gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i drafod dyfodol S4C.

Nerys Evans: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Mae pobl yn pryderu o hyd am y sefyllfa, fel yr

gwahanol i'w ystyried yw hwnnw, ar adeg wahanol. Mae'n bwysig inni ochel rhag rhoi cyfle i'r rhai sydd am greu drwg ddrysu'r ddau fater.

O ran trydaneiddio, yr ydym yn dal i ddisgwyl. Gwn fod Aelodau'r blaidd gyferbyn yn cytuno â mi ynghylch hynny, gan iddynt nodio eu pennau yr wythnos ddiwethaf pan oeddwn yn trafod y mater. Mae angen cyhoeddiad buan arnom ynglŷn â thrydaneiddio'r llinell rhwng Llundain ac Abertawe, ac rwy'n gobeithio y bydd y newyddion a gawn yn gadarnhaol.

Jenny Randerson: Brif Weinidog, mae'r sector addysg uwch yn bwysig i economi Canol De Cymru, yn enwedig yng nghyswllt enillion tramor. O'r herwydd, siom oedd clywed adroddiadau heddiw ynglŷn â phroblemau gyda dilysu graddau rhyngwladol gan Brifysgol Cymru. A ymgymerwch i sicrhau bod adolygiad llawn a sylfaenol o'r problemau ym Mhrifysgol Cymru yn cael ei gynnal, a bod ei swyddogaeth yn cael ei hystyried yn llawn fel rhan o hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes eisoes wedi gofyn i'r grŵp adolygu llywodraeth AU archwilio'r maes hwnnw, ond mater i Brifysgol Cymru a'i henw da ydyw yn bennaf. Mae'n eithriadol bwysig ei bod yn nodi'r honiadau a wnaed ac yna, os profir eu bod yn wir, ei bod yn cymryd camau i sicrhau nad oes unrhyw gyfle i unrhyw un ddefnyddio ei henw'n amhriodol.

S4C

3. Nerys Evans: *Will the First Minister provide an update on the most recent developments in relation to S4C. OAQ(3)3214(FM)*

The First Minister: As you know, Nerys, the four party leaders in the Assembly recently wrote to the Prime Minister calling for an independent review of S4C. In addition, on 3 November, a forum was arranged by the Welsh Assembly Government to discuss the future of S4C.

Nerys Evans: Thank you for that answer. People are still worried about the situation, as

ydydych wedi amlinellu yn eich ateb, ac adlewyrchwyd y pryder hwnnw yn y llythyr a anfonwyd yr wythnos ddiwethaf. Byddai'n dda cael clywed a oes ateb wedi dod gan Brif Weinidog y DU. Adlewyrchwyd y pryder hwnnw ar y penwythnos hefyd, pan ddaeth mwy na 1,500 o bobl o Gymru gyfan i Gaerdydd i brotestio ynghylch y newidiadau. Beth allwn ni ei wneud i sicrhau bod llais pobl Cymru yn cael ei glywed gan Lywodraeth Llundain pan gaiff y penderfyniadau hyn ynghylch dyfodol S4C eu gwneud, a hynny er mwyn atal Llywodraeth Llundain rhag peryglu dyfodol ein sianel ni, sianel annibynnol S4C?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn falch dros ben fod arweinwyr y pedair plaid wedi cael y cyfle i ysgrifennu llythyr ar y cyd, gan fod hynny'n dangos bod pryder ar draws y pleidiau yn Siambr y Cynulliad. Yn awr, rhaid gweld beth fydd ymateb Prif Weinidog y DU, gan obeithio y bydd yn deall pryderon pobl Cymru ac mor bwysig yw adolygiad annibynnol i sicrhau dyfodol y sianel.

Paul Davies: Yr oeddwn innau hefyd yn hynod falch fod arweinwyr pedair plaid y Cynulliad wedi arwyddo llythyr i Brif Weinidog Prydain yn annog adolygiad annibynnol o S4C. Credaf fod yr amser wedi dod i ddatganoli'r pwerau dros S4C yn briodol i'r Cynulliad. A yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cytuno bod yr amser yn awr yn iawn i wneud hynny?

1.50 p.m.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn credu bod problem fawr o ran yr egwyddor; y gyllideb yw'r problem. Yn y lle cyntaf, nid oedd hynny'n opsiwn a ystyriwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Byddai'n rhaid gweld faint o arian sydd ar gael i redeg y sianel yn y dyfodol. Nid ydym yn gallu derbyn cyfrifoldeb am y sianel heb geiniog i sicrhau dyfodol cyllideb y sianel. Nid yw hynny'n opsiwn a gynigiwyd hyd yn hyn.

Alun Davies: Credaf fod hwn yn bwnc y mae cytundeb arno ar draws y Siambr. Yr ydym am weld annibyniaeth S4C yn cael ei sicrhau, ac yr ydym eisiau gweld cyllideb S4C yn cael ei sicrhau yn awr ac i'r dyfodol. Cymeraf nad yw Prif Weinidog y DU wedi ateb eich llythyr eto, ond a ydydych yn barod i barhau i frwydo ar ran

you outlined in your answer, and that concern was reflected in the letter sent last week. It would be good to hear whether the Prime Minister has replied. That concern was reflected over the weekend, when more than 1,500 people from across Wales came to Cardiff to protest about the changes. What can we do to ensure that the voice of the people of Wales is heard by the London Government when these decisions are made about the future of S4C, in order to prevent the London Government from jeopardising the future of our channel, the independent S4C?

The First Minister: I am delighted that the four party leaders had the opportunity to write a joint letter, because it shows that there is cross-party concern in the Assembly Chamber. We must now await the response of the Prime Minister, in the hope that he will understand the concerns of people in Wales and the importance of an independent review to ensure the channel's future.

Paul Davies: I was also very pleased that the four party leaders in the Assembly signed a letter to the British Prime Minister urging an independent review of S4C. I believe that the time has come to appropriately devolve powers over S4C to the Assembly. Does the First Minister agree that the time is now right to do so?

The First Minister: I do not believe that there is a major problem in principle; the budget is the problem. In the first place, it was not an option considered by the Assembly Government. We will have to see how much funding will be available to run the channel in future. We cannot accept responsibility for the channel without a penny to secure the future budget of the channel. That is not an option that has been proposed to date.

Alun Davies: This is an issue on which there is agreement across the Chamber. We want to see the independence of S4C safeguarded, and we want to see S4C's budget safeguarded now and for the future. I take it that the Prime Minister has yet to respond to your letter, but are you willing to continue to fight on S4C's

S4C i sicrhau bod llais pobl Cymru yn cael ei glywed gan y DCMS a Stryd Downing a sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yma yn ymladd dros S4C yn awr ac i'r dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddaf yn gwneud hynny, wrth gwrs, a gwerthfawrogaf gefnogaeth arweinwyr y pleidiau eraill. Bydd yn rhaid inni weld beth fydd ymateb y Prif Weinidog, David Cameron, i'r llythyr, ac ystyried y sefyllfa wedyn.

Y Gwasanaeth Ambiwllans

4. Peter Black: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am berfformiad y Gwasanaeth Ambiwllans. OAQ(3)3200(FM)*

The First Minister: I am pleased to note that the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust again exceeded the 65 per cent all-Wales target for responses to emergency and life threatening calls within eight minutes in September of this year.

Peter Black: Thank you for that answer, First Minister. Are you aware of the letter from the chief executive of the NHS to the Abertawe Bro Morgannwg University Local Health Board with regard to the performance of the accident and emergency departments at the Morriston and Princess of Wales hospitals, and the impact that that has on the ambulance service? He said that he is extremely disappointed at their continuing poor performance on the target of seeing patients within four hours in accident and emergency departments, and said that the health board has consistently been the worst-performing health organisation in Wales this year, and that, in particular, he remains concerned at the continuing inability of Morriston Hospital to deliver above 80 per cent compliance, and of the Princess of Wales Hospital to deliver above 90 per cent compliance. You will understand that these delays have huge impacts upon the ambulance service. Have the measures that your Minister has put into effect had any impact on these two accident and emergency departments, and will you publish the hours lost by ambulances around Wales due to delays at accident and emergency departments?

behalf to ensure that the voice of the people of Wales is heard by DCMS and Downing Street and to ensure that the Government here fights for S4C now and in the future?

The First Minister: I will do that, of course, and I appreciate the support of the leaders of the other parties. We will have to await the response of Prime Minister, David Cameron, to the letter, and consider the situation afterwards.

The Ambulance Service

4. Peter Black: *Will the First Minister make a statement on the performance of the Ambulance Service. OAQ(3)3200(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn falch o nodi bod Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwllans Cymru unwaith eto wedi rhagori ar y targed Cymru-gyfan o 65 y cant ar gyfer ymateb i bob galwad argyfwng a galwad lle mae bywyd yn y fantol o fewn wyth munud ym mis Medi eleni.

Peter Black: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. A ydych yn gyfarwydd â'r llythyr a anfonwyd gan brif weithredwr y GIG at Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Bro Morgannwg Abertawe yng nghyswllt perfformiad yr adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn ysbytai Treforys a Thywysoges Cymru, a'r effaith y mae hynny'n ei chael ar y gwasanaeth ambiwlans? Dywedodd ei fod yn hynod siomedig â'u perfformiad gwael parhaus gyda'r targed o weld cleifion o fewn pedair awr mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, a dywedodd i'r bwrdd iechyd, yn gyson, fod y sefydliad iechyd â'r perfformiad gwaethaf yng Nghymru eleni a'i fod, yn benodol, yn parhau'n bryderus ynglŷn ag anallu Ysbyty Treforys i gyflawni y tu hwnt i 80 y cant o gydymffurfedd, ac anallu Ysbyty Tywysoges Cymru i gyflawni y tu hwnt i 90 y cant o gydymffurfedd. Byddwch yn deall bod oedi o'r fath yn cael effaith sylweddol ar y gwasanaeth ambiwlans. A yw'r camau a roddwyd ar waith gan eich Gweinidog wedi cael unrhyw effaith ar y ddwy adran damweiniau ac achosion brys hyn, ac a gyhoeddwyd yr oriau a gollwyd gan ambiwlansys ar hyd a lled Cymru oherwydd

yr oedi mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys?

The First Minister: A weekly teleconference call has been set up with ABMULHB, the Welsh ambulance trust executive leads, and regional directors, to drive forward improvements at Morriston Hospital's accident and emergency department. The situation is being monitored weekly, therefore.

Y Prif Weinidog: Sefydlwyd galwad delegynhadledd wythnosol gyda Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Bro Morgannwg Abertawe, arweinwyr gweithredol ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans Cymru, a chyfarwyddwyr rhanbarthol, i ysgogi gwelliannau yn adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys Ysbyty Treforys. Mae'r sefyllfa, o'r herwydd, yn cael ei monitro'n wythnosol.

Darren Millar: First Minister, you will be only too aware of the ongoing health reviews in the Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board area in north Wales. The ambulance service has been delivering excellent services in the area. These reviews could have a knock-on effect on ambulance response times, particularly if caesarean sections and other emergency surgeries are relocated, given the need to transport patients to and from hospitals at which they can currently receive such treatment. What discussions have you had with the Minister for Health and Social Services—I note that you have just had a short discussion now—and the Welsh ambulance service on this matter to ensure that the high-quality service that it provides in north Wales can be maintained?

Darren Millar: Brif Weinidog, yr ydych yn hen gyfarwydd â'r adolygiadau iechyd parhaus yn ardal Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr yng ngogledd Cymru. Bu'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn cyflawni gwasanaethau ardderchog yn yr ardal. Gallai'r adolygiadau hyn gael effaith ganlyniadol ar amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys, yn enwedig os bydd toriadau Cesaraidd a llawdriniaethau brys eraill yn cael eu hadleoli, yn wyneb yr angen i gludo cleifion yn ôl ac ymlaen i ysbytai lle gallant dderbyn triniaeth o'r fath ar hyn o bryd. Pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cael â'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol—nodaf eich bod newydd gael trafodaeth fer yn awr—a gwasanaeth ambiwlans Cymru ynglŷn â'r mater hwn er mwyn sicrhau bod modd cynnal y gwasanaeth o safon uchel y mae'n ei ddarparu yng ngogledd Cymru?

The First Minister: There is no reason why that quality of service should not be maintained.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes unrhyw reswm pam na ddylai safon y gwasanaeth hwnnw gael ei gynnal.

Y Trydydd Sector

5. Brian Gibbons: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i gefnogi'r Trydydd Sector yng Nghymru. OAQ(3)3205(FM)*

The First Minister: We are working with our third sector partners to minimise the impact of budget reductions. We issued a joint communiqué with the Wales Council for Voluntary Action outlining the need for the sector to think carefully now about budgetary management in future.

The Third Sector

5. Brian Gibbons: *Will the First Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to support the Third Sector in Wales. OAQ(3)3205(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda'n parterniaid yn y trydydd sector i leihau effaith tocio cyllidebau. Cyhoeddassom gyd-hysbysiad gyda Chyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru yn amlinellu'r angen i'r sector ystyried yn ofalus yn awr sut i reoli cyllidebau i'r dyfodol.

Brian Gibbons: Thank you for that. You will be aware that around 40 per cent of the resources used by the third sector in Wales comes from statutory bodies such as the Welsh Assembly Government and local authorities. To me, that is clear evidence that working with the third sector is embedded in how Government in Wales does business, in contrast to being something that other Governments seem to have stumbled across as an excuse to downsize Government in delivering social justice in the pursuit of dogma.

The First Minister: The third sector is important—there is no question about that. My concern is that pressure will be put on the third sector to carry out functions that at present are carried out by the public sector. Consumer Focus is a prime example; if it is abolished, much of its work will be forced onto Citizens Advice, which is already overburdened with work, and I have no doubt that no resources will follow the extra work that it will find imposed on it. That is exactly the wrong way of ensuring that the third sector contributes to the Welsh economy, whereas working in partnership with it is the right way.

Mark Isherwood: The UK Government has announced £470 million to support capacity building in the voluntary and community sector, including £100 million in short-term support for voluntary organisations that provide a degree of public service. Do you recognise that jobs in the voluntary sector are equal to those everywhere else? Do you recognise that the voluntary sector across Wales provides countless examples of highly professional, highly cost-effective, best-outcome projects that need development? If you do recognise that, and in order to get the best outcomes for the people of Wales, how, if at all, do you intend to consider developments across the border with regard to resource allocation?

The First Minister: I agree with you that the third sector contributes so much to the delivery of services, and I celebrate that fact.

Brian Gibbons: Diolch ichi am hynny. Gwyddoch fod oddeutu 40 y cant o'r adnoddau a ddefnyddir gan y trydydd sector yng Nghymru yn dod gan gyrrff statudol megis Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol. Mae hynny, i mi, yn brawf clir bod gweithio gyda'r trydydd sector wedi'i wreiddio yn y ffordd y mae Llywodraeth yng Nghymru yn gwneud ei gwaith, yn hytrach nag yn rhywbeth yr ymddengys bod Llywodraethau eraill wedi baglu ar ei draws fel esgus i leihau dyletswydd Llywodraeth i ddarparu cyfiawnder, ar drywydd dogma.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r trydydd sector yn bwysig—nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth ynglŷn â hynny. Fy mhryder i yw y bydd pwysau'n cael ei roi ar y trydydd sector i gyflawni swyddogaethau sydd, ar hyn o bryd, yn cael eu cyflawni gan y sector cyhoeddus. Mae Llais Defnyddwyr yn enghraifft berffaith; os yw'n cael ei ddiddymu, bydd llawer o'r gwaith yn cael ei orfodi ar Cyngor Ar Bopeth, sydd eisoes yn gwegian dan bwysau gwaith, ac rwy'n sicr na fydd unrhyw adnoddau yn dilyn y gwaith ychwanegol y bydd yn ei ganfod ei hun yn ei ysgwyddo. Dyna'r union ffordd anghywir o sicrhau bod y trydydd sector yn cyfrannu at economi Cymru, tra bo gweithio mewn partneriaeth yn ffordd gywir o wneud hynny.

Mark Isherwood: Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi cyhoeddi £470 miliwn i gefnogi meithrin gallu yn y sector gwirfoddol a chymunedol, gan gynnwys £100 miliwn o gymorth tymor-byr ar gyfer mudiadau gwirfoddol sy'n darparu rhywfaint o wasanaeth cyhoeddus. A ydych yn cydnabod bod swyddi yn y sector gwirfoddol gyfwerth â'r rheini ym mhobman arall? A ydych yn cydnabod bod y sector gwirfoddol, ledled Cymru, yn darparu enghreifftiau dirifedi o brosiectau cwbl broffesiynol, cwbl gost-effeithiol, canlyniadau-gorau, sydd angen eu datblygu? Os ydych yn cydnabod hynny, ac er mwyn sicrhau'r canlyniadau gorau i bobl Cymru, sut, os o gwbl, yr ydych yn bwriadu ystyried datblygiadau ar draws y ffin, yng nghyswllt dyrannu adnoddau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf â chi fod y trydydd sector yn cyfrannu cymaint tuag at gyflenwi gwasanaethau, a dathlaf y ffaith honno. Fodd

However, I am not prepared to force new responsibilities on the third sector as a result of cutbacks in the public sector. That is exactly the wrong way to deal with the third sector, and it is something that I do not think it would welcome.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): First Minister, I questioned you earlier this year about the Public Accounts Committee report on Communities First. The report set out clearly that Communities First had failed to deliver good value for money and that your Government's management of the programme was largely to blame. It is neither the first nor the last report of its kind. You told me at the time that you would study the report carefully to see what changes, if any, needed to be made to the programme. What is the result of that investigation?

The First Minister: This matter is being taken forward by the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government. There have been some difficulties in some Communities First partnerships; that much is well known and public. What is important is that those problems are dealt with, and they have been dealt with. The entire scheme should not be damned because of those difficulties. It has been most successful in raising confidence and capacity in so many Welsh communities that were damaged by the economic policies of the 1980s.

Kirsty Williams: With all due respect, in your previous reply, you undertook to look personally at the report and return with the results following your investigation. I am not surprised that you are unable to answer this afternoon. You have ignored the Public Accounts Committee report, and now the Joseph Rowntree Foundation has said that your flagship project has led to only marginal improvement. Nine months ago, when I asked you about Communities First, you could not tell me how many jobs the programme had created. Can you tell me now?

The First Minister: Communities First is a programme designed to create confidence and capacity. It is not a job creation scheme. If it

bynnag, nid wyf yn fodlon gorfodi cyfrifoldebau newydd ar y trydydd sector o ganlyniad i doriadau yn y sector cyhoeddus. Dyna'r union ffordd anghywir o ymdrin â'r trydydd sector, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth nad wyf yn credu y byddai'n ei groesawu.

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): Brif Weinidog, holais chi'n gynharach eleni ynglŷn ag adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus ynglŷn â Chymunedau yn Gyntaf. Roedd yr adroddiad yn nodi'n glir bod Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wedi methu cynnig gwerth da am arian ac mai rheolaeth eich Llywodraeth chi dros y rhaglen oedd bennaf gyfrifol am hynny. Nid yw'r adroddiad y cyntaf na'r olaf o'i fath. Ar y pryd, dywedasoch wrthyf y byddech yn astudio'r adroddiad yn ofalus i weld pa newidiadau, os o gwbl, yr oedd angen eu gwneud i'r rhaglen. Beth yw canlyniad yr archwiliad hwnnw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r mater hwnnw yn nwylo'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol yn awr. Cafwyd rhai anawsterau mewn rhai partneriaethau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf; mae hynny'n wybodaeth gyffredinol a chyhoeddus. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw delio â'r problemau hynny, ac fe wnaethpwyd hynny. Ni ddylid pardduo'r cynllun cyfan oherwydd yr anawsterau hynny. Bu'n dra llwyddiannus o ran cynyddu hyder a gallu mewn cynifer o gymunedau Cymreig a niweidiwyd gan bolisiau economaidd yr 1980au.

Kirsty Williams: Â phob parch, yn eich ateb blaenorol, ymgymerasoch i astudio'r adroddiad yn bersonol a dychwelyd gyda'r canlyniadau yn dilyn eich ymchwiliad. Nid wyf yn synnu na allwch ateb y prynhawn yma. Yr ydych wedi anwybyddu adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus, ac mae Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree yn awr yn dweud mai dim ond mân welliannau y mae eich prosiect blaenllaw wedi'i sicrhau. Naw mis yn ôl, pan holais chi ynglŷn â Chymunedau yn Gyntaf, nid oeddech yn gallu dweud wrthyf faint o swyddi a grëwyd gan y rhaglen. A allwch ddweud wrthyf yn awr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn rhaglen a gynlluniwyd i greu hyder a gallu. Nid cynllun creu swyddi mohono. Pe bai'n

were, you would no doubt accuse us of creating a simple job creation scheme. The reality is that the Lib Dems just do not like Communities First. They do not like anything that helps to build capacity and confidence in so many of our deprived communities, and that is all because of the position in which they have put themselves, in which they are trying to be even more right wing than the Tories. We have seen that again in the Chamber this afternoon.

Kirsty Williams: What the Liberal Democrats did not like was to see expectation in our most deprived communities being raised when, to great fanfare, you launched the Communities First project. I noted your answer expressing what you think Communities First is about. That totally contradicts what was said at the launch of the programme. The Minister at the time said that the goals of Communities First were to make long-term improvements to the lives of people in Wales's less well-off communities. You said that your goal was to have better educational skills training, for more job opportunities, to improve health and wellbeing, and to make communities safer and more secure. That is what you said when you launched Communities First. Now you are saying that it was never meant to achieve any of those things, particularly job creation. Why have you failed to deliver on what you promised to those communities?

2.00 p.m.

The First Minister: Selective deafness seems to have taken hold this afternoon. I said that it was not intended as some large job creation scheme. You would have accused us of creating a bureaucracy had we done that. Communities First has been very successful in all of the ways that it has developed communities in Wales. Go to Caia Park in Wrexham and speak to the people there, or to the other Communities First partnerships around Wales, where a tremendous amount of work has been done to lift communities out of the economic mire and the difficulties that they inherited from the 1980s as a result of economic policies that your party is now so keen to support.

gynllun creu swyddi, mae'n debyg y byddech yn ein cyhuddo o greu cynllun creu swyddi syml. Y gwir plaen yw nad yw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn hoffi Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Nid ydynt yn hoffi unrhyw beth sy'n helpu i feithrin gallu a hyder mewn cynifer o'n cymunedau difreintiedig, ac mae'r cyfan hynny oherwydd y sefyllfa y maent wedi eu gosod eu hunain ynddi, lle maent yn ceisio bod yn bellach i'r adain dde na'r Torïaid. Gwelsom hynny eto'r prynhawn yma.

Kirsty Williams: Yr hyn nad yw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn ei hoffi oedd gweld disgwyliadau'n cael eu codi yn ein cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig pan wnaethoch chi, yn llawn rhwysg a rhodres, lansio'r prosiect Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Nodais eich ateb yn mynegi'r hyn a ystyriwch yn hanfod Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Mae hynny'n gwbl groes i'r hyn a ddywedwyd adeg lansio'r rhaglen. Dywedodd y Gweinidog ar y pryd mai nodau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf oedd sicrhau gwelliannau hirdymor i fywydau pobl yng nghymunedau tlotaf Cymru. Dywedasochoch mai eich nod oedd cael gwell hyfforddiant sgiliau addysgol, cael mwy o gyfleoedd swyddi, gwella iechyd a lles, a gwneud cymunedau yn fwy diogel a sicr. Dyna a ddywedasochoch wrth lansio Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Yn awr rydych yn dweud nad oedd erioed yn fwriad iddo gyflawni dim un o'r pethau hynny, yn enwedig creu swyddi. Pam ydych chi wedi methu cyflawni yng nghyswllt yr hyn a addawsoch i'r cymunedau hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae byddardod dethol i'w weld yn broblem y prynhawn yma. Dywedais nad oedd yn fwriad iddo fod yn rhyw gynllun creu swyddi sylweddol. Byddech wedi ein cyhuddo o greu biwrocratiaeth pe baem wedi gwneud hynny. Bu Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn llwyddiannus iawn yn yr holl ffyrdd y datblygodd gymunedau yng Nghymru. Ewch i Barc Caia yn Wrecsam, a mynnwch air â phobl yno, neu ewch i bartneriaethau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf ledled Cymru, lle mae gwaith aruthrol wedi'i wneud i godi cymunedau o'r llaca economaidd a'r anawsterau a etifeddasant o'r 1980au, o ganlyniad i bolisiau economaidd y mae eich plaid yn awr mor awyddus i'w cefnogi.

Kirsty Williams: First Minister, you cannot rewrite history. When you launched Communities First, you promised those communities more job opportunities, yet now you tell us that it was never intended to deliver them. There have been numerous reports on Communities First. The Wales Audit Office warned you at the very beginning that it would not work, nor deliver its objectives, unless you made significant changes. The Public Accounts Committee told you that Communities First had not delivered good value for the significant amount of public money that had been put into the scheme, and now the Joseph Rowntree Foundation states that your programme is delivering only marginal improvements. Are you seriously satisfied that spending £214 million delivers only marginal improvements? Will you now commit to bringing your Government's evaluation of Communities First forward, before the election in May, so that the people of Wales can pass judgment on its record?

The First Minister: Now we see the truth, do we not? When the budget is published next week, Communities First will be the first thing to be attacked; it will all be about taking away any hope that communities have of building their futures, their confidence and capacity. That will all be at the behest of the Liberal Democrats and the Tories here, who want to do as much as they can to destroy those communities once again, just as they did in the 1980s.

Kirsty Williams: You promised those communities better education and health outcomes and better job opportunities, and you have spent £214 million of Welsh taxpayers' money failing to deliver on those promises. Do not lecture me on my attitude towards those poorest communities; I am interested in seeing those communities improve. Your Government has failed to improve them and has failed to deliver on the promises that you made to them.

The First Minister: God forbid that I should lecture Kirsty; she is much better at lecturing than I am. Yet again, we see an attack on Communities First, and an attack on any

Kirsty Williams: Brif Weinidog, ni allwch ail-ysgrifennu hanes. Wrth lansio Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, addawsoch fwy o gyfleoedd swyddi i'r cymunedau hynny, ac eto, yr ydych yn dweud wrthym yn awr nad oedd hi erioed yn fwriad eu cyflawni. Cafwyd adroddiadau lu ynglŷn â Chymunedau yn Gyntaf. Fe'ch rhybuddiwyd gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru ar y dechrau'n deg na fyddai'n gweithio, ac na fyddai ychwaith yn cyflawni ei amcanion, heb i chi wneud newidiadau sylweddol. Dywedodd y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus wrthy ch nad oedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf wedi rhoi gwerth da am y swm arwyddocaol o arian cyhoeddus a roddwyd i'r cynllun ac yn awr, mae Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree yn datgan mai dim ond mân welliannau y mae eich rhaglen yn eu cynnig. A ydych wir yn fodlon mai dim ond mân welliannau y mae gwario £214 miliwn yn ei sicrhau? A wnewch yn awr ymrwymo i ddwyn eich gwerthusiad o Gymunedau yn Gyntaf ymlaen cyn yr etholiad ym mis Mai, er mwyn i bobl Cymru ddyfarnu ynglŷn â'i lwyddiant?

Y Prif Weinidog: A dyma ddod at hanfod y mater. Pan gyhoeddir y gyllideb yr wythnos nesaf, Cymunedau yn Gyntaf fydd y peth cyntaf dan y lach; bydd popeth yn ymwneud â chwalu unrhyw obaith sydd gan gymunedau i adeiladu eu dyfodol, eu hyder a'u gallu. A bydd y cyfan hynny ar gais y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a'r Toriaid yma, sydd am wneud popeth o fewn eu gallu i ddifa'r cymunedau hynny unwaith yn rhagor, yn union fel y gwnaethant yn yr 1980au.

Kirsty Williams: Addawsoch i'r cymunedau hynny well canlyniadau addysg ac iechyd a gwell cyfleoedd swyddi, ac yr ydych wedi gwario £214 miliwn o arian trethdalwyr Cymru ar fethu cyflawni'r addewidion hynny. Peidiwch â rhoi darlith i mi ynglŷn â'm hagwedd at y cymunedau tlotaf hynny; mae gennyf ddiddordeb mewn gweld y cymunedau hynny'n gwella. Mae eich Llywodraeth chi wedi methu eu gwella, ac mae wedi methu cyflawni'r addewidion y gwnaethoch chi iddynt.

Y Prif Weinidog: A faddeuo imi am ystyried rhoi darlith i Kirsty; mae hi'n llawer gwell darlithydd na mi. Unwaith eto, gwelwn ymosodiad ar Gymunedau yn Gyntaf, ac

scheme that seeks to deliver equality for individuals and communities in our society, all because the two parties opposite want to cut as much money as possible. This Government will stand up for our communities, which suffered so much in the 1980s and 1990s, and will build them into vibrant communities once again, despite the attacks that have been made by the Welsh Liberal Democrats.

David Lloyd: Brif Weinidog, fel yr ydych wedi dweud eisoes, y gwir yw ein bod yn wynebu sefyllfa enbydus yn nhermau toriadau ariannol; mae'r cymylau duon yn chwyrlio o'n cwmpas. Fel y dywedodd Brian Gibbons yn gynharach, mae tua 40 y cant o arian y sector gwirfoddol, sef y trydydd sector, yn dod o Lywodraeth, neu o'r ochr statudol. Yn wyneb y realiti hwn, o ran y toriadau a'r cyfraniad yr ydym yn ei wneud eisoes, beth y gall y Llywodraeth ei wneud i leddfu effaith y toriadau ariannol enbydus ar y sector gwirfoddol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn anffodus, nid yw'n bosibl brechu'r sector yn erbyn y toriadau sydd i ddod. Y neges yr wyf wedi'i rhoi i gynrychiolwyr y sector yw bod angen iddynt sicrhau eu bod yn siarad yn awr â'r cyrff sy'n eu cyllido er mwyn gwneud cynlluniau ar gyfer y blynyddoedd nesaf o ran rheoli cyllideb, gan fod amseroedd anodd ar y ffordd.

Busnesau Bach

6. Ann Jones: *Beth mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i gefnogi busnesau bach yng Ngogledd Cymru. OAQ(3)3202(FM)*

The First Minister: Through 'Economic Renewal: a new direction', our new policy is moving us towards enabling economic growth through infrastructure investment, skills, procurement and the smarter use of all of our policy levers.

Ann Jones: Thank you for that answer, First Minister. As you know, I have long called for local authorities across north Wales to share services where possible, and have supported their efforts to do so. What consideration has the Welsh Assembly Government given to the effects that this would have on the market

ymosodiad ar unrhyw gynllun sy'n ceisio rhoi cydraddoldeb i unigolion a chymunedau yn ein cymdeithas, a'r cyfan oherwydd bod y ddwy blaid gyferbyn am docio cymaint o arian ag y bo modd. Bydd y Llywodraeth hon yn sefyll dros ein cymunedau, a ddiodefodd gymaint yn yr 1980au a'r 1990au, a byddwn yn eu codi'n gymunedau hyfyw unwaith yn rhagor, er gwaethaf yr ymosodiadau a wnaed gan Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru.

David Lloyd: First Minister, as you have already said, the truth is that we are facing a perilous situation in terms of financial cuts; the black clouds are swirling overhead. As Brian Gibbons said earlier, about 40 per cent of the funding of the voluntary sector, that is, the third sector, comes from Government or the statutory side. Bearing that reality in mind, in terms of the cuts and the contribution that we already make, what can the Government do to mitigate the effects of those perilous financial cuts on the voluntary sector?

The First Minister: Unfortunately, it is not possible to inoculate the sector against the cuts that are to come. The message that I have given to the sector's representatives is that they need to ensure that they talk to the organisations that fund them in order to plan their budget management for the next few years because there are tough times ahead.

Small Businesses

6. Ann Jones: *What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to support small businesses in North Wales. OAQ(3)3202(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Drwy 'Adfywio Economaidd: cyfeiriad newydd', mae ein polisi newydd yn ein symud tuag at alluogi twf economaidd drwy fuddsoddiad seilwaith, sgiliau, caffael a defnydd craffach o'n holl ysgogiadau polisi.

Ann Jones: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Brif Weinidog. Fel y gwyddoch, bûm yn galw ers tro ar awdurdodau lleol ledled gogledd Cymru i rannu gwasanaethau, lle bynnag y bo modd, ac yr wyf wedi cefnogi eu hymdrechion i wneud hynny. Pa ystyriaeth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'i rhoi i'r

constraints for contracts put out to tender by local authorities? The bigger the public sector contract that is put out to tender, the bigger the company that is likely to secure it. I support the Federation of Small Business fully in stating that we need to avoid the real danger of small businesses being taken out of the process, because of the large tenders and contracts that would be awarded. Has the Government discussed how we will deal with this issue, given that small businesses are the backbone of the economy across north Wales?

The First Minister: There have been a number of procurement initiatives over the years that have helped small businesses, particularly in the food sector, to be able to compete for the larger contracts from the NHS and local authorities. It is also possible for local authorities to construct their contracts in such a way as to give local businesses more of an opportunity to tender for those contracts. In some EU countries, such as France, it is quite common for local authorities to tender contracts below the level at which contracts have to be tendered more widely. There needs to be some innovative thinking on the part of local authorities as to how they might be able to tender in such a way to give fair play to small businesses.

Darren Millar: First Minister, thank you for your response to Ann Jones. Procurement is certainly part of the answer when it comes to supporting small Welsh businesses, but what about our plans to reduce business rates? We know that one of the largest fixed costs for businesses is business rates, and we also know that business rates discourage people from starting up their own businesses. You know that we are calling for business rates to be axed for businesses with a rateable value of under £12,000. Do you agree that that would be a good and positive way forward, and that you could take that proposal from our party on board in order to stimulate the economy in Wales?

The First Minister: I would love to know where you would get the money to pay for all of this. Demands come from the Tory benches without them ever being costed. Darren Millar

effeithiau y byddai hyn yn eu cael ar gyfyngiadau'r farchnad ar gyfer contractau sy'n cael eu rhoi allan ar dendr gan awdurdodau lleol? Po fwyaf y contract sector cyhoeddus sy'n cael ei roi allan i dendr, mwyaf y cwmni sy'n debygol o'i gael. Cefnogaf Ffederasiwn y Busnesau Bach i'r carn gyda'u datganiad bod angen inni osgoi'r perygl gwirioneddol o fusnesau bach yn cael eu neilltuo o'r broses, oherwydd y tendrau a'r contractau mawr a ddyfernid. A yw'r Llywodraeth wedi trafod sut y byddwn yn delio â'r mater hwn, o gofio mai busnesau bach yw asgwrn cefn yr economi ledled gogledd Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cafwyd nifer o gynlluniau caffael dros y blynyddoedd a fu'n gymorth i fusnesau bach, yn enwedig yn y sector bwyd, allu cystadlu am y contractau mwy gan y GIG ac awdurdodau lleol. Mae hi hefyd yn bosibl i awdurdodau lleol lunio eu contractau fel bod busnesau lleol yn cael gwell cyfle i dendro am y contractau hynny. Yn rhai o wledydd yr UE, megis Ffrainc, mae'n bur gyffredin i awdurdodau lleol dendro contractau o dan y lefel y mae'n rhaid i gontractau gael eu tendro yn fwy cyffredinol. Mae angen elfen o feddwl arloesol ar ran awdurdodau lleol ynglŷn â sut y gallent dendro mewn ffordd a fyddai'n ffafrio busnesau bach.

Darren Millar: Brif Weinidog, diolch am eich ymateb i Ann Jones. Mae caffael yn sicr yn rhan o'r ateb pan ddaw'n fater o gefnogi busnesau bach Cymru, ond beth am ein cynlluniau i ostwng ardrethi busnes? Gwyddom mai un o gostau sefydlog mwyaf busnesau yw ardrethi busnes, a gwyddom hefyd fod ardrethi busnes yn dadannog pobl rhag dechrau eu busnesau eu hunain. Gwyddoch ein bod yn galw am ddiddymu ardrethi busnes ar gyfer busnesau â gwerth ardrethol o lai na £12,000. A gytunwch y byddai honno'n ffordd dda a chadarnhaol ymlaen, ac y gallech dderbyn y cynnig hwnnw gan ein plaid er mwyn rhoi hwb i'r economi yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Carwn wybod o le y caech yr arian i dalu am y cyfan hyn. Daw galwadau gan y meinciau Toriaidd, heb unrhyw gostau ynghlwm wrthynt. Mae Darren Millar yn

stands there as if there is a lot of money on the way, and as if he can bring money to Wales like a giant tooth fairy. It does not work that way. The point is that we are in a situation, created by your colleagues in London, in which our budget is being reduced. Doing what you suggest with business rates would create an additional cost, and unless you can tell me where the money for that would come from, then what you are saying has no basis in fact or sense.

Gareth Jones: Fwy neu lai ar y pwynt hwnnw, Brif Weinidog, yr wyf wedi clywed y byddai gosod ardoll ar fanciau yn cael effaith niweidiol ar gwsmeriaid, gan gynnwys cwmnïau bach a chanolig eu maint, gan mai'r cwbl y byddai'r banciau yn ei wneud fyddai trosglwyddo'r costau hynny i'w cwsmeriaid. A gytunwch â'r dadansoddiad hwnnw ac, os ydych yn cytuno, sut fyddai hynny yn effeithio ar Gymru? A fyddai hynny'n tanseilio ymhellach sefyllfa fregus y cwmnïau bach a chanolig eu maint yng Nghymru y cyfeiriodd Darren Millar atynt, sydd yn profi cyfyngiadau llym yn eu gallu i gael credyd i gynnal eu busnes a pharhau i gyflogi staff?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n anodd ar hyn o bryd deall effaith yr ardoll hon ar fusnesau bach, ond mae potensial i hyn sicrhau fod y banciau yn tynhau eu rheolau o ran benthyg arian i bobl. Fy mhryder, felly, yw y bydd y ffordd mae'r ardoll hon wedi'i sefydlu yn arwain at sefyllfa lle bydd llai o arian ar gael i'w fenthyg i fusnesau bach yng Nghymru ac ym Mhrydain Fawr i gyd. Ni fyddai hynny'n help i ailadeiladu'r economi.

Cam-drin yn y Gweithle

7. Sandy Mewies: *Beth mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i gefnogi gweithwyr siopau sy'n cael eu cam-drin yn y gweithle. OAQ(3)3194(FM)*

The First Minister: The Welsh Assembly Government has supported the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers's Freedom from Fear campaign to prevent violence, threats and abuse against shop workers since its launch in 2002.

sefyll yna fel pe bai llwyth o arian ar y ffordd, ac fel pe bai'n gallu dod ag arian i Gymru fel rhyw dylwythen ddannedd fawr. Nid felly mae'n gweithio. Y pwynt yw hyn, yr ydym mewn sefyllfa, a grëwyd gan eich cyfeillion yn Llundain, lle mae ein cyllideb yn cael ei thocio. Byddai dilyn eich awgrym gydag ardrethi busnes yn creu cost ychwanegol, ac oni allwch ddweud wrthyf o ble deuai'r arian ar gyfer hynny, yna nid oes gan yr hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud unrhyw sail mewn ffaith na synnwyr.

Gareth Jones: More or less on that point, First Minister, I have heard that setting a levy on banks would have a negative effect on customers, including small and medium-sized enterprises, because the banks would merely transfer those costs to their customers. Do you agree with that analysis and, if you do, how would that affect Wales? Would that further undermine the fragile position of the small and medium-sized enterprises in Wales to which Darren Millar referred, which are experiencing severe restrictions on their ability to obtain credit to support their businesses and to continue to employ staff?

The First Minister: It is currently difficult to understand the effect that this levy will have on small businesses, but there is potential for it to lead to the banks tightening their rules on lending. Therefore, my concern is that the way in which this levy has been set up will lead to a situation where less money will be available to lend to small businesses in Wales and throughout Great Britain. That would not help to rebuild the economy.

Workplace Abuse

7. Sandy Mewies: *What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to support shop workers who find themselves the victims of workplace abuse. OAQ(3)3194(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi cefnogi ymgyrch Rhyddid rhag Ofn Undeb y Gweithwyr Siopau, Dosbarthu a Gwaith Perthynol i atal trais, bygythiadau a cham-drin yn erbyn gweithwyr ers ei lansio yn 2002.

Sandy Mewies: As you have just said, USDAW has launched its award-winning Freedom from Fear campaign, and many of us have met USDAW shop stewards here today. Shocking research reveals that, every minute of the working day, a shop worker is verbally abused, threatened with violence or physically attacked. At the same time, pay increases in the retail sector have fallen to 1.2 per cent, which is some way below the headline rate of inflation, which further entrenches the vulnerability of these workers. Therefore, First Minister, will you continue to support such campaigns against the abuse faced by shop workers, and, indeed, any worker, which should be a priority for everyone here?

The First Minister: I will, Sandy. USDAW is the first union that I joined when I was a trolley pusher in Tesco in Bridgend, between 1984 and 1985. No doubt, some on the opposite benches would be glad if I were still in that job. I am more than happy, personally and on behalf of the Government, to support the campaign. It is exceptionally important that people in all walks of life, and shop workers in particular, get the respect that they deserve, and should not be subject to any form of abuse.

2.10 p.m.

Mark Isherwood: I was pleased to attend the USDAW event, as someone who previously managed shops facing the high street and had staff who suffered verbal abuse and attacks, up to armed robberies. Most of our customers were wonderful, however, and it was a tiny minority who conducted themselves in that way. The campaign has highlighted two particular issues. One issue is problems in the run-up to Christmas. Many union members have reported that the incidence of verbal abuse increases dramatically at that time, which has led to the 'Keep Your Cool at Christmas: Respect Shopworkers' campaign. The second issue is in relation to the sale of age-restricted products. Asking for proof of age can be a key trigger of abuse, threats and attacks on shop workers. What specific action can the Welsh Government take to help address those two particular issues?

Sandy Mewies: Fel yr ydych newydd ei ddweud, mae USDAW wedi lansio ei ymgyrch Rhyddid rhag Ofn nodedig, ac mae llawer ohonom wedi cwrdd â siop-stiwardiaid USDAW yma heddiw. Dengys ymchwil frawychus bod gweithiwr siop, bob munud o'r diwrnod gwaith, yn cael ei gam-drin yn eiriol, yn cael ei fygwth â thrais neu'n dioddef ymosodiad corfforol. Yr un pryd, mae codiadau tâl yn y sector manwerthu wedi disgyn i 1.2 y cant, sydd dipyn is na'r brif raddfa chwyddiant, ac mae hynny'n gosod y gweithwyr hyn mewn sefyllfa fwy bregus fyth. Felly, Brif Weinidog, a wnewch barhau i gefnogi ymgyrchoedd o'r fath yn erbyn y gamdriniaeth y mae gweithwyr siop ac, yn wir, unrhyw weithiwr yn ei hwynebu, a ddylai fod yn flaenoriaeth i bawb yma?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, Sandy. USDAW yw'r undeb cyntaf yr ymunais ag ef pan oeddwn yn gwrthio troliau yn Tesco Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, rhwng 1984 ac 1985. Yn ddi-os byddai'n well gan rai ar y meinciau gyferbyn pe bawn wedi aros yn y swydd honno. Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod, yn bersonol ac ar ran y llywodraeth, i gefnogi'r ymgyrch. Mae'n hynod bwysig bod pobl o bob gradd, a gweithwyr siop yn benodol, yn cael y parch a haeddant, ac na ddylent orfod dioddef unrhyw fath o gamdriniaeth.

Mark Isherwood: Yr oeddwn yn falch o fynychu digwyddiad USDAW, fel un a arferai reoli siopau a wynebai'r stryd fawr ac a oedd â staff a ddioddefodd gamdriniaeth lafar ac ymosodiadau, hyd yn oed lladradau â gwn. Roedd y rhan fwyaf o'n cwsmeriaid yn hyfryd, fodd bynnag, a lleiafrif bychan iawn oedd yn ymddwyn felly. Mae'r ymgyrch wedi tynnu sylw at ddau fater. Un mater yw'r cyfnod cyn y Nadolig. Mae llawer o aelodau undeb wedi datgan bod yr achosion o gam-drin llafar yn cynyddu'n ddramatig bryd hynny, ac esgorodd hynny ar yr ymgyrch 'Peidiwch â chynhyrfu y Nadolig hwn: Parchwch Weithwyr Siop'. Mae'r ail fater yn ymwneud â gwerthu nwyddau sydd â chyfyngiad oed arnynt. Mae gofyn am brawf oedran yn gallu sbarduno camdriniaeth, bygythiadau ac ymosodiadau ar weithwyr siop. Pa gamau penodol y gall Llywodraeth Cymru eu cymryd i helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r ddau fater penodol hyn?

The First Minister: I very much support your message that, especially at Christmas, when everyone is under stress, shoppers should give shopworkers the respect that they deserve. They are working as hard as they can at a difficult time, and shoppers should appreciate and understand that. Secondly, on violent incidents, we have promoted neighbourhood policing and CCTV cameras in towns across Wales, which will help in identifying those who are violent towards shopworkers. Your message to keep it cool is one that I think that all of us in the Chamber would support.

Trafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus

8. William Graham: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddarpariaeth trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus yn Ne Ddwyrain Cymru. OAQ(3)3196(FM)*

The First Minister: There is a good public transport network in south-east Wales, which has benefited from significant investment by the Assembly Government.

William Graham: Thank you for your answer, First Minister. Could I ask you to confirm that the service between Ebbw Vale and Newport, which is anticipated to open in the spring of next year, is on track? Could you indicate whether there will be some improvements to the service between Severn Tunnel Junction, Caldicot and Chepstow?

The First Minister: Due to the capital cuts that we face over the next four years, I cannot give any guarantees in relation to anything. We will lose 40 per cent of our capital budget over the next four years, as compared with the UK average of 29 per cent. Indeed, we will lose 25 per cent of our capital budget in the next financial year. It is difficult to give full answers in relation to any particular capital scheme in advance of the budget's being published. However, I am glad that the UK Government, through George Osborne, has made a commitment to the upgrading of the rail network between Newport, Cardiff and Barry, even though the announcement was originally made three years ago.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cefnogi eich neges yn daer y dylai pobl sy'n siopa, yn enwedig adeg y Nadolig, pan fydd pawb dan straen, roi'r parch y maent yn ei haeddu i weithwyr siop. Maent yn gweithio mor galed ag y gallant mewn cyfnod anodd, a dylai pobl sy'n siopa werthfawrogi a deall hynny. Yn ail, gyda digwyddiadau treisgar, yr ydym wedi hyrwyddo heddlua cymdogaeth a chamerau cylch cyfyng mewn trefi ledled Cymru, a bydd y rhain yn helpu i ganfod y rheini sy'n ymddwyn yn dreisgar tuag at weithwyr siop. Mae eich neges i beidio â chynhyrchu yn un y credaf y byddai pob un ohonom yn y Siambr yn ei chefnogi.

Public Transport

8. William Graham: *Will the First Minister make a statement on the provision of public transport in South East Wales. OAQ(3)3196(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae rhwydwaith trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus da yn ne ddwyrain Cymru, sydd wedi elwa o fuddsoddiad sylweddol gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad.

William Graham: Diolch am eich ateb, Brif Weinidog. A allaf ofyn i chi gadarnhau bod y gwasanaeth rhwng Glyn Ebwy a Chasnewydd, y rhagwelir ei agor yng ngwanwyn y flwyddyn nesaf, ar amser? A allech ddynodi a fydd rhai gwelliannau i'r gwasanaeth rhwng Cyffordd Twannel Hafren, Caldicot a Chasgwent?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn sgîl y toriadau cyfalaf a wynebwn dros y pedair blynedd nesaf, ni allaf roi unrhyw warant ynglŷn ag unrhyw beth. Byddwn yn colli 40 y cant o'n cyllideb gyfalaf dros y pedair blynedd nesaf, o'i gymharu â chyfartaledd y DU o 29 y cant. Yn wir, byddwn yn colli 25 y cant o'n cyllideb gyfalaf yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Mae'n anodd rhoi atebion llawn yng nghyswllt unrhyw gynllun cyfalaf penodol cyn cyhoeddi'r gyllideb. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn falch bod Llywodraeth y DU, drwy George Osborne, wedi ymrwymo i uwchraddio'r rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd rhwng Casnewydd, Caerdydd a'r Barri, er i'r cyhoeddiad gael ei wneud yn wreiddiol dair blynedd yn ôl.

Irene James: First Minister, the reopening of the Ebbw Vale to Cardiff line was one of the high points of this Assembly for me. It is clear evidence, if any were needed, of the commitment of Labour to my constituency, which had been so badly let down by previous Conservative Governments, which refused to even recognise that areas such as mine had problems. Carwyn, I know how seriously you take the issue of giving people in Islwyn, and right across Wales, access to jobs. Will you take this opportunity today to say that, despite the huge attacks on Welsh budgets, you are committed to extending the Ebbw valley line to Newport?

The First Minister: Yes, that is a commitment that we still wish to carry through. The railway itself has been a tremendous success for all those living not just in Ebbw Vale, but in the communities that the line passes through, particularly in your constituency, of course. It has been well used, and it shows the commitment of this Government to providing the transport links that are needed to attract investment to many parts of Wales. The Ebbw valley railway is one example of where the transport network has been improved, to the benefit of all those who live along its length.

Nyrsys Teulu mewn Ysgolion Uwchradd

9. Eleanor Burnham: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am nifer y nyrsys teulu mewn ysgolion uwchradd yng Nghymru. OAQ(3)3199(FM)*

The First Minister: A number of new school nurse posts have been created across Wales, bringing the current number to 193.

Eleanor Burnham: Sorry, I did not quite catch that, First Minister.

The First Minister: The current number is 193.

Eleanor Burnham: Thank you very much indeed. Have you managed to fulfil the commitment that you made that there would be a family nurse in each secondary school by the end of this Assembly? *[Interruption.]* Sorry, I find that your voice is not carrying well today, First Minister.

Irene James: Brif Weinidog, roedd ailagor y rheilffordd o Lyn Ebwy i Gaerdydd yn un o uchafbwyntiau'r Cynulliad hwn i mi. Mae'n brawf clir, os oedd angen prawf o'r fath, o ymrwymiad Llafur i fy etholaeth, a gafodd gymaint o siomedigaethau dan Lywodraethau Ceidwadol blaenorol a wrthodai hyd yn oed gydnabod bod problemau mewn ardaloedd fel fy un i. Carwyn, gwn pa mor ddifrifol yr ydych yn ystyried y mater o roi mynediad at swyddi i bobl yn Islwyn, ac ar hyd a lled Cymru. A fanteisiwch ar y cyfle hwn heddiw i ddweud, er gwaethaf yr ymosodiadau ciaidd ar gyllidebau Cymru, eich bod yn ymroddedig i ehangu rheilffordd Glyn Ebwy i Gasnewydd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, mae hwnnw'n ymrwymiad yr ydym yn dal i ddymuno ei gyflawni. Bu'r rheilffordd ei hun yn llwyddiant ysgubol i bawb sy'n byw nid yn unig yng Nglyn Ebwy, ond yn y cymunedau y mae'r rheilffordd yn mynd trwyddynt, yn enwedig yn eich etholaeth chi, wrth gwrs. Cafodd ddefnydd helaeth, ac mae'n brawf o ymroddiad y Llywodraeth hon i ddarparu cysylltiadau trafniadaeth y mae eu hangen i ddenu buddsoddiad i sawl rhan o Gymru. Mae rheilffordd Glyn Ebwy yn un enghraifft o wella'r rhwydwaith trafniadaeth, er budd pawb sy'n byw ar ei hyd.

Family Nurses in Secondary Schools

9. Eleanor Burnham: *Will the First Minister make a statement on the number of family nurses in secondary schools in Wales. OAQ(3)3199(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Crëwyd nifer o swyddi nyrsys ysgol newydd ledled Cymru, i gyrraedd y nifer cyfredol, sef 193.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ni chlywais yr ateb, Brif Weinidog.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae 193 ar hyn o bryd.

Eleanor Burnham: Diolch yn fawr. A ydych wedi llwyddo i gyflawni'r ymrwymiad a wnaethoch y byddai nyrs teulu ym mhob ysgol uwchradd cyn diwedd y Cynulliad hwn? *[Tarfu.]* Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, nid yw eich llais i'w glywed yn cario'n dda heddiw, Brif Weinidog.

The First Minister: Sorry, I interrupted you before you had finished your question.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, torrais ar eich traws cyn ichi orffen eich cwestiwn.

The Presiding Officer: Order. There has been no change to the acoustics of this Chamber.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni fu unrhyw newid yn acwstig y Siambr hon.

Eleanor Burnham: You are not standing here, Llywydd, so forgive me for disagreeing with you. I wonder whether I might have an answer—perhaps when I have finished my question, so that we can all hear.

Eleanor Burnham: Nid chi sy'n sefyll yma, Lywydd, felly maddeuwch i mi am anghytuno â chi. Tybed a fedraf gael ateb—efallai pan fyddaf wedi gorffen fy nghwestiwn, er mwyn i bawb allu clywed.

The First Minister: I have been accused of many things over the years, Llywydd, but whispering is not one of them. To make it clear to Eleanor, we need to recruit another 30 nurses in order to have a nurse in each of our secondary schools, and we are on track to do that by the end of this third Assembly.

Y Prif Weinidog: Fe'm cyhuddwyd o sawl peth ar hyd y blynyddoedd, Lywydd, ond nid yw sibrawd yn un ohonynt. I'w gwneud hi'n glir i Eleanor, mae angen inni recriwtio 30 o nyrsys ychwanegol er mwyn cael nyrs ym mhob un o'n hysgolion uwchradd, ac yr ydym yn disgwyl gwneud hynny cyn diwedd y trydydd Cynulliad hwn.

Jonathan Morgan: First Minister, the Assembly Government launched the framework for the school nursing service in August last year, and the reform of the nursing service was launched in May this year. The media seem to think—and I am sure that you would want to dispel this myth—that newly trained school nurses are struggling to find work, despite the Assembly Government's pledge to fund a nurse for each comprehensive school. Can you confirm that there are no problems of new recruits finding positions in our comprehensive schools? Furthermore, can you confirm that those nurses who are being trained are able to address issues involving eating disorders, mental health and wellbeing?

Jonathan Morgan: Brif Weinidog, lansiodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad y fframwaith ar gyfer y gwasanaeth nyrsio ysgol fis Awst y llynedd, a lansiwyd diwygiad y gwasanaeth nyrsio ym mis Mai eleni. Mae'r cyfryngau i'w gweld yn credu—ac yr wyf yn sicr y byddech am chwalu'r myth honno—bod nyrsys ysgol sydd newydd dderbyn hyfforddiant yn ei chael hi'n anodd dod o hyd i waith, er gwaethaf addewid Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gyllido nyrs ar gyfer pob ysgol gyfun. A allwch gadarnhau nad oes unrhyw broblemau o ran recriwtiaid newydd yn canfod swyddi yn ein hysgolion cyfun? Ymhellach, a allwch gadarnhau bod y nyrsys hynny sy'n cael eu hyfforddi yn gallu mynd i'r afael â materion yn ymwneud ag anhwylderau bwyta, iechyd meddwl a lles?

The First Minister: We would expect nurses to be able to address all of the difficulties that young people experience in school, and, as we know, recognition of eating disorders is on the rise. It is not the case that there are no vacancies for school nurses; there are 30 places that have yet to be filled, and nurses are needed to fill those places.

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddem yn disgwyl i nyrsys allu mynd i'r afael â'r holl anawsterau y mae pobl ifanc yn eu hwynebu yn yr ysgol, ac, fel y gwyddom oll, mae cydnabyddiaeth o anhwylderau bwyta ar gynnydd. Nid yw'n wir nad oes swyddi gwag ar gyfer nyrsys ysgol; mae 30 swydd wag eto i'w llenwi, ac mae angen nyrsys ar gyfer y swyddi hynny.

Torri ar Gyllideb Cymru**Reduction in the Welsh Budget**

10. Gareth Jones: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr effaith ar Gymru yn sgil torri 41 y cant oddi ar gyllideb Cymru ar gyfer gwariant cyfalaf. OAQ(3)3215(FM)*

10. Gareth Jones: *Will the First Minister make a statement on the impact on Wales of a 41 per cent reduction in the Welsh budget for capital spending. OAQ(3)3215(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd y toriadau yn cael effaith enfawr ar ein gallu i fuddsoddi mewn ysgolion ac ysbytai ac yn y seilwaith hanfodol sydd ei angen i helpu Cymru drwy'r adferiad economaidd.

The First Minister: The cuts will have a major impact on our ability to invest in schools, hospitals and the critical infrastructure that is needed to support Wales through the economic recovery.

Gareth Jones: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. Fel llawer o bobl Llandudno ac Aberconwy, yr wyf yn edrych ymlaen at weld cyflwyno'r cynllun busnes terfynol am fuddsoddiad newydd mewn gwasanaethau meddygol ychwanegol yn Ysbyty Llandudno. Mae'n fuddsoddiad sydd yn werth £42 miliwn neu fwy, ac mae hefyd yn fuddsoddiad y bu pobl Llandudno yn brwydro'n galed amdano rhwng haf 2006 a gwanwyn 2007. Gwyddoch fod angen ar dri phrif ysbyty mawr y gogledd fuddsoddi sylweddol dim ond i'w gwneud yn ddiogel i gleifion a staff. Mae sôn am gannoedd o filiynau o bunnoedd yng nghyswllt hynny—rhwyng £400 miliwn a £600 miliwn. Hyd y gwelaf, mae'n anochel y bydd toriadau llym mewn gwariant cyfalaf yng Nghymru yn cael eu cyflwyno gan glymblaid y Toriaid a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn Llundain. Mae hynny'n codi cwestiwn ynghylch y prosiectau uchelgeisiol, ond cwbl hanfodol, hyn. Brif Weinidog, pa effaith y bydd toriadau ar y raddfa hon yn ei chael ar allu Llywodraeth Cymru i ddarparu'r lefel o fuddsoddi angenrheidiol?

Gareth Jones: Thank you for that answer. Like many of the people of Llandudno and Aberconwy, I look forward to seeing the final business plan for new investment in additional medical services at Llandudno Hospital. It is an investment that is worth £42 million or more, and is also an investment that the people of Llandudno have fought hard for between the summer of 2006 and the spring of 2007. You will be aware that the three main large hospitals in the north require significant investment just to make them safe for patients and staff. There is mention of hundreds of millions of pounds in this regard—between £400 million and £600 million. As far as I can see, it is inevitable that drastic cuts in capital spending in Wales will be introduced by the Tory and Liberal Democrat coalition in London. That puts into question these ambitious, but absolutely essential, projects. First Minister, what impact will cuts on this scale have on the Welsh Government's ability to provide the necessary level of investment?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn gyntaf, ni fyddwn eisiau rhoi'r argraff bod eisiau arian ar ysbytai i'w gwneud yn ddiogel—nid oes tystiolaeth ynglŷn â hynny. Nid yw'n bosibl mynegi barn ar hyn o bryd ynglŷn â phrosiect unigol, gan nad yw'r gyllideb wedi cael ei chyhoeddi eto. Fodd bynnag, mae'n hollol amlwg y byddai toriadau o 40 y cant dros bedair blynedd yn cael effaith wael ar raglen gyfalaf Llywodraeth y Cynulliad.

The First Minister: First, I would not want to give the impression that hospitals need funding to make them safe—there is no evidence of that. It is not possible at present to express an opinion on individual projects, as the budget has not been announced yet. However, it is crystal clear that cuts of 40 per cent over four years will impact badly on the Assembly Government's capital programme.

Nick Ramsay: First Minister, the Plaid Cymru Member of Parliament for Dwyfor Meirionnydd has said that the economic situation that we are facing needs to be dealt with and the longer we leave it, the worse the

Nick Ramsay: Brif Weinidog, mae Aelod Seneddol Plaid Cymru dros Ddwyrfor Meirionnydd wedi dweud bod angen delio â'r sefyllfa economaidd a wynebwn a pho hwyaf y byddwn yn ei gadael, y gwaethaf yr â'r

situation becomes. Do you agree with the Plaid Cymru MP for that area? Would you accept that, while it is true that cuts are coming down the line from Westminster, which your Government will have to budget for—and there is no denying that; difficult decisions will have to be made—the Assembly Government was in fact budgeting for a far worse settlement than the one it got? Do you accept that, in many respects, the situation in which Wales now finds itself is better than might otherwise have been the case in dealing with the terrible situation left by the last Labour Government?

The First Minister: Let us look at the figures. We have done worse than Scotland and Northern Ireland, full stop—the Treasury's own figures show that. Our capital cuts are worse than those for anywhere; they are actually 11 per cent higher than the UK average, so forgive me if I cannot celebrate that. In fact, when it comes to revenue, the situation is as bad as we expected, and when it comes to capital, it is a lot worse. There is no way in my mind in which it is possible to say that this is a good deal for Wales, particularly when compared to Scotland and Northern Ireland, and particularly when you remember that so many projects are going to Scotland and Northern Ireland and not coming to Wales. As I have said before, if we get electrification of the line between London and Swansea—and I emphasise Swansea—I will welcome that. However, thus far, there is nothing.

2.20 p.m.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr i'r Prif Weinidog am ei atebion i gwestiynau.

sefyllfa. A gytunwch ag AS Plaid Cymru dros yr ardal honno? A fydddech yn derbyn, er ei bod hi'n wir fod toriadau'n dod i lawr o San Steffan, y bydd yn rhaid i'ch Llywodraeth gyllidebu ar eu cyfer—ac ni ellir gwadu hynny; bydd rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau anodd—yr oedd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a dweud y gwir, yn cyllidebu ar gyfer setliad llawer gwaeth na'r un a gafodd? A dderbyniwch, ar sawl agwedd, fod y sefyllfa y mae Cymru'n ei chael ei hun ynddi ar hyn o bryd yn well nag y byddai wedi gallu bod wrth ddelio â'r sefyllfa erchyll a adawyd gan y Llywodraeth Lafur ddiwethaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gadewch inni edrych ar y ffigurau. Yr ydym wedi gwneud yn waeth na'r Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, yn ddi-os—mae ffigurau'r Trysorlys ei hun yn dangos hynny. Ein toriadau cyfalaf ni yw'r gwaethaf o bawb; mewn gwirionedd, maent 11 y cant yn uwch na'r cyfartaledd yn y DU, felly maddeuwch imi am beidio â gallu dathlu hynny. Yn wir, o ran refeniw, mae'r sefyllfa mor wael ag yr oeddem yn ei disgwyl, ac o ran cyfalaf, mae'n llawer gwaeth. Yn fy marn i, nid oes unrhyw ffordd y gall neb ddweud bod hon yn fargen dda i Gymru, yn enwedig o gymharu'r sefyllfa â'r Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, ac yn enwedig o gofio bod cynifer o brosiectau'n mynd i'r Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon a dim yn dod i Gymru. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, os cawn drydaneiddio'r rheilffordd rhwng Llundain ac Abertawe—a phwysleisiaf Abertawe—byddwn yn croesawu hynny. Fodd bynnag, cyn belled, nid oes dim.

The Presiding Officer: Our thanks to the First Minister for his answers to questions.

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes Business Statement and Announcement

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

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Nid oes gennyf unrhyw newidiadau i'w hadrodd i'r busnes a gynlluniwyd ar gyfer y Llywodraeth yr wythnos hon. Mae busnes y tair wythnos nesaf yn ôl yr hyn a bennwyd yn y datganiad a'r cyhoeddiad busnes, sydd i'w gweld yn y papurau agenda sydd ar gael yn electronig i aelodau.

William Graham: Minister, may I ask you to bring forward a statement on the proposed retrospective rate demands for Welsh-based port businesses? You will recall that there was tremendous concern among those businesses under the previous Government when the commercial rates were backdated and applied to individual premises rather than to the port as a whole. You will know that, in England, all of these rates have ended and there is no question of them being paid. In fact, those who have paid have been paid back. Therefore, I ask you in your statement to state exactly the quantum of the figures involved, as this could push many businesses to insolvency or even bankruptcy if this is not done in Wales. England-based businesses will be given a clear competitive advantage over their Welsh counterparts. You will also be aware, Minister, that businesses might migrate to England, resulting in a loss of jobs in Welsh ports. This is now an urgent matter. I gather that you have been aware of it for a while, and therefore I request an early statement.

Jane Hutt: This is a matter for the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government. He will write to you on this matter, as he has made a decision.

Chris Franks: Could we have a statement regarding the regeneration of Butetown? I am aware that the Plaid Deputy Minister, Jocelyn Davies, and you will be making an announcement later in the week regarding funding for the Butetown regeneration scheme. I have spoken about this to Liz Musa, a local leader, who has been working with others to secure a new centre at Loudoun Square for the Butetown community. I am sure that you will be able to advise us of the progress that has been achieved.

Could we also have a debate regarding co-operation between public services? You will be aware of the huge amount of co-operation between Cardiff Council, the Welsh Government, and Cardiff University, which has ensured that the rare books collection, including a Tyndale Bible, will remain in the capital city.

William Graham: Weinidog, a allaf ofyn ichi wneud datganiad ynglŷn â'r bwriad i ofyn am ardrethi ôl-weithredol ar gyfer busnesau sydd wedi'u lleoli mewn porthladdoedd yng Nghymru? Cofiwch y pryder sylweddol ymhlith y busnesau hynny dan y Llywodraeth flaenorol pan ôl-ddyddiwyd yr ardrethi masnachol a'u cymhwyso i eiddo unigol yn hytrach nag i'r porthladd cyfan. Gwyddoch, yn Lloegr, i'r holl ardrethi hyn ddod i ben ac nad oes unrhyw gwestiwn o'u talu. Yn wir, mae'r rhai a dalwyd wedi cael eu talu'n ôl. Felly, gofynnaf i chi, yn eich datganiad, ddatgan union gwantwm y ffigurau dan sylw, gan y gallai hyn wthio llawer o fusnesau i ansolfedd neu hyd yn oed fethdaliad oni wneir hyn yng Nghymru. Bydd busnesau sydd wedi'u lleoli yn Lloegr yn cael mantais gystadleuol amlwg dros eu cymheiriaid yng Nghymru. Byddwch hefyd yn ymwybodol, Weinidog, y gallai busnesau symud i Loegr, gan arwain at golli swyddi ym mhorthladdoedd Cymru. Mae hwn yn awr yn fater brys. Casglaf i chi fod yn ymwybodol o'r mater ers tro, a gofynnaf am ddatganiad buan gennyh felly.

Jane Hutt: Mater i'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol yw hwn. Ysgrifenna ef atoch ynglŷn â'r mater hwn, gan ei fod wedi gwneud penderfyniad.

Chris Franks: A allwn gael datganiad ynglŷn ag adfywio Butetown? Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod Dirprwy Weinidog Plaid, Jocelyn Davies, a chithau, yn gwneud cyhoeddiad yn ddiweddarach yn yr wythnos ynglŷn â chyllid ar gyfer cynllun adfywio Butetown. Yr wyf wedi trafod hyn gyda Liz Musa, arweinydd lleol, a fu'n gweithio gydag eraill i sicrhau canolfan newydd yn Sgwâr Loudoun ar gyfer cymuned Butetown. Yr wyf yn siŵr y gallwch ein hysbysu o'r cynnydd a wnaed yn hyn o beth.

A allem hefyd gael dadl ynglŷn â chydweithredu rhwng gwasanaethau cyhoeddus? Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r cydweithredu sylweddol rhwng Cyngor Caerdydd, Llywodraeth Cymru, a Phrifysgol Caerdydd, a sicrhodd y bydd y casgliad llyfrau prin, gan gynnwys Beibl Tyndale, yn aros yn y brif ddinas.

Jane Hutt: I am delighted that I was able to make £4.8 million of our targeted match fund available to the Butetown regeneration project, including £2 million from the European regional development fund. It is an investment of £7.6 million in Butetown. I was pleased to visit the youth pavilion with Lorraine Barrett recently. I know that part of the grant will provide a new purpose-built youth facility, which will be widely welcomed by young people. However, as you said, the current community centre will be replaced with a new purpose-built committee centre, a Butetown employment support and training service will be based in the new Loudoun Square development, and environmental improvements will be made to Christina Street. This is a real opportunity for the regeneration of Butetown as part of Cardiff bay. I am delighted that we can make that announcement. It is investment: it is an investment in jobs, and the environment, and it will provide opportunities for the people of Butetown.

On your point about collaboration, I welcome the fact that Cardiff University and Cardiff Council has made this collaboration work and has delivered on that important library.

Veronica German: In light of concerns regarding the time that ambulances are spending outside accident and emergency departments and with winter approaching, will the Minister arrange for a written statement detailing the hours lost above the 20-minute turnaround time for each of the past six months compared with the same period last year, and any actions taken by the Government to alleviate the situation? I think that everyone is really concerned about what is going to happen this winter.

Jane Hutt: Of course, Veronica, this is constantly under review by the health boards and, indeed, I am sure that you will welcome the £5 million funding boost—which the First Minister mentioned earlier—from the Welsh Assembly Government to replace emergency vehicles for the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust. That will be very important for the purchase of 25 emergency ambulance

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn hynod falch imi lwyddo i ryddhau £4.8 miliwn o'n cyllid cyfatebol a dargedwyd i brosiect adfywio Butetown, gan gynnwys £2 filiwn gan gronfa datblygu rhanbarthau Ewrop. Mae'n fuddsoddiad gwerth £7.6 miliwn yn Butetown. Yr oeddwn yn falch o'r cyfle i ymweld â'r pafiliwn ieuencid gyda Lorraine Barrett yn ddiweddar. Gwn y bydd elfen o'r grant yn creu cyfleuster ieuencid pwrpasol newydd, y bydd croeso brwd iddo gan bobl ifanc. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedasoch, bydd y ganolfan gymunedol gyfredol yn cael ei disodli gan ganolfan gymunedol bwrpasol, bydd gwasanaeth cefnogi a hyfforddi Butetown yn cael ei leoli yn y datblygiad newydd yn Sgwâr Loudoun, a gwneir gwelliannau amgylcheddol yn Stryd Christina. Mae hwn yn gyfle gwirioneddol i adfywio Butetown fel rhan o fae Caerdydd. Yr wyf wrth fy modd ein bod yn gallu gwneud y cyhoeddiad hwnnw. Buddsoddiad ydyw: mae'n fuddsoddiad mewn swyddi, a'r amgylchedd, a bydd yn creu cyfleoedd i bobl Butetown.

Yng nghyswllt eich pwynt ynglŷn â chydweithredu, croesawaf y ffaith i Brifysgol Caerdydd a Chyngor Caerdydd wneud i'r cydweithredu hwn weithio, ac iddynt lwyddo gyda'r llyfrgell bwysig honno.

Veronica German: Yn wyneb y pryderon ynglŷn â'r amser y mae ambiwlansys yn ei dreulio y tu allan i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys a gyda'r gaeaf ar ein gwarthaf, a wnaiff y Gweinidog drefnu datganiad yn nodi'r oriau a gollwyd dros yr amser o 20-munud a gymera ambiwlansys i ddychwelyd i waith ar ôl danfon cleifion ym mhob un o'r chwe mis diwethaf o'i gymharu â'r un cyfnod y llynedd, ac unrhyw gamau a gymerwyd gan y Llywodraeth i liniaru'r sefyllfa? Credaf fod pawb yn wirioneddol bryderus ynglŷn â'r hyn a ddigwydd y gaeaf hwn.

Jane Hutt: Wrth gwrs, Veronica, mae hwn dan adolygiad parhaus gan y byrddau iechyd ac, yn wir, yr wyf yn sicr y byddwch yn croesawu'r chwistrelliad cyllido o £5 miliwn—y cyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog ato'n gynharach—gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i adnewyddu cerbydau brys Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwllans Cymru. Bydd hynny'n gyfraniad

vehicles, as well as rapid response vehicles and specialist vehicles. Work to prepare for winter pressures in particular is an ongoing responsibility for health boards, supported by the NHS and the Welsh Assembly Government Minister.

Mark Isherwood: I call for Government statements on two health-related matters. Last week, at a public scrutiny meeting between Wrexham County Borough Council and Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board, reference was made to the allegation that co-opted members of community health councils will not be able to vote on whether there is a need for public consultation on health reviews. I have subsequently been advised that because there were vacancies on the boards by the deadline of 1 April set by the Welsh Government, they had to recruit additional co-opted members. It was emphasised that CHCs are member-led organisations that look after patients' interests as the patient voice, and not the lapdogs of Ministers or civil servants. It was alleged that a letter was issued on 20 August to the health councils saying that co-opted members would not normally be expected to take a role in matters where the CHC is considering issues related to the actions or intentions of NHS organisations, as these are the responsibility of full members. Following concerns expressed previously by the outgoing community health councils in north Wales that the changes would seriously inhibit the ability of CHCs to represent patients and scrutinise local NHS services, this has caused outrage and demands a statement.

My second and final request relates to mental health services. Last week, we passed in the Chamber the ground-breaking Proposed Mental Health (Wales) Measure with cross-party support, but it now comes to my notice that this was against a background, certainly in north-east Wales, of letters being issued to GP practice managers stating that the primary care mental health teams, previously the first access teams, were going through a difficult period due to sickness and vacancies and that they were down to three—some say two—

pwysig iawn at brynu 25 o gerbydau ambiwlans brys, yn ogystal â cherbydau ymateb cyflym a cherbydau arbenigol. Mae'r gwaith o baratoi ar gyfer pwysau'r gaeaf, yn benodol, yn gyfrifoldeb parhaus ar fyrdau iechyd, gyda chefnogaeth y GIG a Gweinidog Llywodraeth Cymru.

Mark Isherwood: Galwaf am ddatganiadau gan y Llywodraeth ar ddau fater yn ymwneud ag iechyd. Yr wythnos ddiwethaf, mewn cyfarfod craffu cyhoeddus rhwng Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam a Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr, cyfeiriwyd at yr honiad na fydd aelodau cyfetholedig o gynghorau iechyd cymuned yn gallu pleidleisio ar yr angen am ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ynglŷn ag adolygiadau iechyd. Fe'm hysbyswyd wedi hynny, gan fod llefydd gwag ar y byrddau ar y dyddiad cau a bennwyd gan Lywodraeth Cymru, sef Ebrill 1, eu bod wedi gorfod recriwtio aelodau cyfetholedig newydd. Pwysleisiwyd bod Cynghorau Iechyd Cymuned yn fudiadau dan arweiniad aelodau sy'n gwarchod buddiannau cleifion fel llais y claf, ac nid yn gŵn anwes i Weinidogion neu weision sifil. Honnwyd bod llythyr wedi'i anfon ar 20 Awst at y cynghorau iechyd yn datgan na fyddai disgwyl i aelodau cyfetholedig, fel arfer, gyfrannu mewn materion lle mae'r Cyngor Iechyd Cymuned yn trafod materion yn ymwneud â gweithredoedd neu fwriadau mudiadau GIG, gan mai cyfrifoldeb aelodau llawn yw'r rhain. Yn dilyn pryderon a fynegwyd yn flaenorol gan y cynghorau iechyd cymuned yng ngogledd Cymru y byddai'r newidiadau yn llyffetheirio'n sylweddol allu Cynghorau Iechyd Cymuned i gynrychioli cleifion a chraffu ar wasanaethau GIG lleol, mae hyn wedi esgor ar ddieter mawr, ac mae'n galw am ddatganiad.

Mae fy ail gais, a'r olaf, yn ymwneud â gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl. Yr wythnos ddiwethaf, yn y Siambr, pasiwyd y Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) arloesol gennym, ond daw i'm sylw yn awr bod hyn yn digwydd o fewn cyd-destun, yn sicr yng ngogledd ddwyrain Cymru, lle mae llythyrâu'n cael eu hanfon at reolwyr practis meddygon teulu yn datgan bod y timau iechyd meddwl gofal sylfaenol, y timau mynediad cyntaf gynt, yn wynebu cyfnod anodd oherwydd salwch a swyddi gwag a'u bod wedi cyrraedd nifer cyn

practitioners, with capacity reduced and waiting times likely to increase. It has also been alleged that a further letter was issued a month later stating that they were down to possibly two staff due to sickness and staff leaving, and that GPs had been asked not to refer anyone at present, with the overspill going to Mind in Wrexham, which itself has a two-year waiting list. These are important matters, particularly in the context of the ground-breaking legislation passed, and I ask for a statement relating to this as well.

Jane Hutt: I am glad that you welcome the ground-breaking Proposed Mental Health (Wales) Measure. It is something that the Assembly can be proud of and, with the Minister's support, we have moved forward and we have got this through with a progressive tranche of legislation that will be very important for some of the most vulnerable members of our society. The matters that you raise with regard to community health councils and mental health issues in your region are for you to take up with the Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board, and I expect you to do that.

Jenny Randerson: I have two requests. First, can we have an oral statement from the Minister for education about the implications of the perceived problems at the University of Wales? I believe that allegations of this sort require a thorough and systematic review of the conduct at the University of Wales and the way in which its business is undertaken. It is immensely important to our economy, to the reputation of higher education in Wales and to the reputation of Wales abroad. It is therefore an issue that I believe deserves to be aired here in the Assembly. I believe that a report could already be in existence that has not been published, and if that is the case, I would suggest that the Minister might wish to reflect on whether it would be appropriate to publish it at this time.

2.30 p.m.

My second request relates to reports that I have been receiving from constituents, which

ised â thri—dau yn ôl rhai—ymarferydd, gyda'u gallu i wasanaethu wedi'i leihau ac amseroedd aros yn debygol o gynyddu. Honnwyd hefyd i lythyr pellach gael ei anfon fis yn ddiweddarach yn datgan eu bod lawr i ddau aelod o staff oherwydd salwch a staff yn gadael, a bod meddygon teulu wedi derbyn cais i beidio ag atgyfeirio neb ar hyn o bryd, gyda'r cleifion dros ben yn cael eu trosglwyddo i Mind yn Wrecsam, sydd â rhestr aros o ddwy flynedd yn barod. Mae'r rhain yn faterion pwysig, yn enwedig yng nghyd-destun y ddeddfwriaeth arloesol a basiwyd, a gofynnaf am ddatganiad ynglŷn â hyn hefyd.

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn croesawu'r Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) Arfaethedig arloesol. Mae'n rhywbeth y gall y Cynulliad ymhyfrydu ynddo a, gyda chefnogaeth y Gweinidog, yr ydym wedi symud ymlaen ac yr ydym wedi llwyddo i gyflawni hyn gyda chyfran flaengar o ddeddfwriaeth a fydd yn bwysig iawn i rai o aelodau mwyaf agored i niwed ein cymdeithas. Mae'r materion a godwch ynghylch cynghorau iechyd cymuned a materion iechyd meddwl yn eich rhanbarth yn faterion i chi eu codi gyda Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr, a disgwyliaf i chi wneud hynny.

Jenny Randerson: Mae gennyf ddau gais. Yn gyntaf, a gawn ddatganiad llafar gan y Gweinidog dros addysg ynglŷn â goblygiadau'r problemau ymddangosiadol ym Mhrifysgol Cymru? Credaf fod honiadau o'r fath yn gofyn am adolygiad trylwyr a systematig o ymddygiad ym Mhrifysgol Cymru ac o'r ffordd y mae'n cyflawni ei busnes. Mae'n hynod bwysig i'n heconomi, i enw da addysg uwch yng Nghymru ac i enw da Cymru dramor. O'r herwydd, yn fy marn i, mae'n fater sy'n haeddu ei drafod yma yn y Cynulliad. Credaf ei bod hi'n bosibl bod adroddiad eisoes yn bodoli nad yw wedi'i gyhoeddi ac, os yw hynny'n wir, byddwn yn awgrymu y carai'r Gweinidog ystyried a fyddai'n briodol ei gyhoeddi yn awr.

Mae fy ail gais yn ymwneud ag adroddiadau yr wyf wedi bod yn eu derbyn gan etholwyr,

have been confirmed elsewhere, about lengthening orthopaedic waiting times in Cardiff and the Vale health board area, with one person waiting up to 14 months, and around 1,000 people waiting over nine months. That is well in excess of the waiting times a few months ago, and it is obvious that there is a problem that has spiralled out of control in recent months. It is very depressing because, after years and years of very long and lengthening waiting lists, at last they came down to something reasonable, but now they are going up again. This appears to have been happening since the establishment of the new health board. Therefore, I very much wish to put in a request for either a written, or preferably an oral statement from the Minister on this issue.

Jane Hutt: Thank you for your questions, Jenny. The Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning has already asked the review group of higher education governance to look into the matter as regards the University of Wales. On your second point, it is important that we look at the referral-to-treatment target and recognise that the 95 per cent target has been delivered every month since December 2009. The referral-to-treatment target is the statistic that you should be looking at and that information is available from the Cardiff and Vale University Local Health Board, if there are operational matters that you wish to take up with it.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I seek three statements. The first is a statement on E. coli, which is an issue that I raised with you before the half-term recess. The First Minister, in evidence to the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee, said that he would publish a written statement upon our return from the summer recess. I raised this matter with you and you said that you would chase it up, but, to date, no statement has been forthcoming. I implore you to ask the First Minister whether he would be inclined to give an oral statement rather than a written statement. I would be grateful to find out where the statement that was promised to the health committee on our return from the summer recess has got to.

ac a gadarnhawyd o fannau eraill, ynglŷn ag amseroedd aros orthopedig yn hwyhau yn ardal bwrdd iechyd Caerdydd a'r Fro, gydag un unigolyn yn aros am hyd at 14 mis, ac oddeutu 1,000 o bobl yn aros am dros naw mis. Mae hyn ymhell y tu hwnt i'r amseroedd aros rai misoedd yn ôl, ac mae'n amlwg bod problem yn bodoli sydd wedi mynd y tu hwnt i bob rheolaeth dros y misoedd diwethaf. Mae'n destun digalondid mawr oherwydd, ar ôl blynyddoedd a blynyddoedd o restrï aros hir iawn, a'r rheini'n hwyhau, o'r diwedd, gostyngasant i rywbeth a oedd yn ymylu ar fod yn rhesymol, ond maent yn cynyddu unwaith yn rhagor. Ymddengys i hyn fod yn digwydd ers sefydlu'r bwrdd iechyd newydd. O'r herwydd, yr wyf yn awyddus iawn i wneud cais am ddatganiad ysgrifenedig neu, yn well fyth, datganiad llafar gan y Gweinidog ynglŷn â'r mater hwn.

Jane Hutt: Diolch ichi am eich cwestiynau, Jenny. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes eisoes wedi gofyn i'r grŵp adolygu llywodraeth addysg uwch ymchwilio i'r mater ynglŷn â Phrifysgol Cymru. O ran eich ail bwynt, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn edrych ar y targed atgyfeiriad-at-driniaeth a chydabod bod 95 y cant o'r targed wedi'i gyrraedd bob mis ers mis Rhagfyr 2009. Y targed atgyfeiriad-at-driniaeth yw'r ystadegyn y dylech fod yn ei astudio ac mae'r wybodaeth honno ar gael gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Caerdydd a'r Fro, os oes unrhyw faterion gweithrediadol yr hoffech eu trafod â hwy.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Ceisiaf dri datganiad. Mae'r cyntaf yn ddatganiad ynglŷn ag E.coli, sy'n fater a godais gyda chi cyn y toriad hanner-tymor. Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, mewn tystiolaeth i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol, y byddai'n cyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig ar ôl inni ddychwelyd o doriad yr haf. Codais y mater hwn â chi a dywedasoch yr aethech ar ei ôl, ond, cyn belled, ni chafwyd unrhyw ddatganiad. Erfyniaf arnoch i ofyn i'r Prif Weinidog a fyddai'n fodlon rhoi datganiad llafar i mi yn hytrach na datganiad ysgrifenedig. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar canfod i ble'r aeth y datganiad a addawyd i'r pwyllgor iechyd ar ôl inni ddychwelyd o doriad yr haf.

Secondly, last week in the High Court, a decision was given that went against the Welsh Assembly Government's interpretation of the single farm payment rules in favour of a farmer who applied for his historical claim. I have been approached by several people who are wondering whether they fall under that judgment, and I would be most grateful if the Minister for Rural Affairs would bring forward a written statement giving the Welsh Assembly Government's interpretation of what it now sees as its obligation in relation to contested claims. I do not underestimate the difficulty of doing so because the single farm payment, and the paperwork that goes with it, is very complicated, but I understand from the comments of the Welsh Assembly Government spokesman that they were awaiting clarification from the court and that clarification has now come forward. I would be most grateful therefore if a statement was made available by the Minister for Rural Affairs clarifying the situation for historical claims.

Thirdly—and I am sure that you are familiar with this matter—is the issue of the aerospace park in St Athan, which I raised during questions to the First Minister. You are aware as the constituency Member, as am I as a regional Member and local resident, that the aerospace park was mooted as an alternative form of employment to that offered by the Defence Aviation Repair Agency, which was closed by the last Labour Government. It was never linked to the defence training academy, but the First Minister indicated in his response that that was the case, and that it is important that there is a flagship for people to anchor to—I think that those were his words when he replied to me. Can we, therefore, have a statement from the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport to gain an understanding of what exactly the Welsh Assembly Government is doing with this project? It is a Welsh Assembly Government project that was completely separate to the defence training academy and had its own separate land bank and development plan. Clarity for local residents and elected Members would be most appreciated.

Jane Hutt: I will certainly follow up the response on the E. coli inquiry and ensure that

Yn ail, yr wythnos ddiwethaf yn yr Uchel Lys, gwnaed penderfyniad a aeth yn erbyn dehongliad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o reolau'r taliad sengl o blaid ffermwr a wnaeth gais am ei hawliad hanesyddol. Daeth sawl unigolyn ataf yn tybed a ydynt hwythau'n dod dan y dyfarniad hwnnw, a byddwn yn dra diolchgar pe bai'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig yn cyflwyno datganiad ysgrifenedig yn cynnig dehongliad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o'r hyn y mae'n awr yn ei ystyried yn rhwymedigaeth arni yng nghyswllt hawliau a ymleddir. Yr wyf yn llawn werthfawrogi'r anhawster o wneud hynny gan fod y taliad sengl, a'r gwaith papur sydd ynghlwm wrtho, yn hynod ddyrys, ond yr wyf yn deall o sylwadau llefarydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru eu bod wedi bod yn disgwyl am eglurhad gan y llys, a bod yr eglurhad hwnnw wedi cyrraedd erbyn hyn. Byddwn yn dra diolchgar felly pe bai'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig yn rhyddhau datganiad yn egluro'r sefyllfa yng nghyswllt hawliadau hanesyddol.

Y trydydd mater—ac yr wyf yn sicr eich bod yn gyfarwydd â'r mater hwn—yw parc awyrofod Sain Tathan, a godwyd gennyf yn ystod y sesiwn cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog. Gwyddoch, fel yr Aelod etholaeth, fel y gwn, fel yr Aelod rhanbarth a thrigolyn lleol, bod y parc awyrofod wedi'i hysbysebu fel dull amgen o gyflogaeth i'r un a gynigid gan yr Asiantaeth Atgyweirio Awyrennau Amddiffyn, a gaewyd gan y Llywodraeth Lafur ddiwethaf. Ni chafodd erioed ei chysylltu â'r academi hyfforddiant amddiffyn, ond dywedodd y Prif Weinidog yn ei ymateb mai dyna'r achos, a'i bod yn bwysig cael prosiect blaenllaw y gall pobl angori wrtho—credaf mai dyna ei eiriau wrth fy ateb. A allwn, felly, gael datganiad gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth er mwyn inni ddeall beth yn union y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud gyda'r prosiect hwn? Mae'n brosiect o eiddo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a oedd yn gwbl ar wahân i'r academi hyfforddiant amddiffyn a oedd â'i fanc tir a'i gynllun datblygu annibynnol ei hun. Byddai eglurder i drigolion lleol ac Aelodau etholedig yn dra derbyniol.

Jane Hutt: Byddaf yn siŵr o olrhain yr ymateb ynglŷn â'r ymchwiliad E. coli, a

it is made available. On the interpretation of the judgments in relation to the single farm payment scheme, I am sure that the Minister for Rural Affairs will have heard that request in the Chamber this afternoon and will provide the appropriate clarification. I am answering as the Minister for Business and Budget today, but your point about the aerospace business park is important and it is closely connected to the development of the defence training academy. Indeed, much of the planning, as you will know, was linked to it in terms of the use of the site, and the estate, which the Welsh Assembly Government owns, and the partnerships that were being developed. As the First Minister said, we are waiting for a statement from the Ministry of Defence on the future of St Athan, as part of the opportunity to deliver technical defence training in the future. We remain committed to developing the aerospace business park in partnership with private developers. However, we need to review its size and scale in the light of changed circumstances. That is why it is separate—and I acknowledge that—but complementary to the defence college. Plans envisage a phased development over a 20-year time frame, subject to commercial demand.

Darren Millar: You will be aware that modernisation programmes of education services are taking place across Wales, particularly in Conwy and Denbighshire, in my constituency. The Minister for education has announced that he is looking carefully at the administrative costs of local education authorities, with a view to reducing those costs in the future, and has promised to bring forward a statement. That statement is crucial in terms of bringing together the decisions on the future of schools in constituencies such as mine in Clwyd West. Can that statement be brought forward as soon as possible, so that it can influence the outcome of the decisions that are being made on schools in rural communities in Clwyd West?

Jane Hutt: The Minister for education has brought forward not only regular oral statements, but written statements on this matter. The most recent statement was that on the working group that is considering the

sicrhau ei fod ar gael. O ran dehongli'r dyfarniadau yng nghyswllt y taliad sengl, yr wyf yn sicr y bydd y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig wedi clywed y cais hwnnw yn y Siambr y prynhawn hwn, ac y bydd yn rhoi'r eglurhad priodol. Yr wyf yn ateb fel y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb heddiw, ond mae eich pwynt ynglŷn â'r parc busnes awyrofod yn un pwysig ac mae cysylltiad clos rhyngddo a datblygu'r academi hyfforddiant amddiffyn. Yn wir, yr oedd llawer o'r cynllunio, fel y gwyddoch, yn gysylltiedig ag ef o ran defnyddio'r safle, a'r ystâd, sy'n eiddo i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, a'r partneriaethau a oedd yn cael eu datblygu. Fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, yr ydym yn disgwyl datganiad gan y Weinidogaeth Amddiffyn ynglŷn â dyfodol Sain Tathan, fel rhan o'r cyfle i gyflenwi hyfforddiant amddiffyn technegol i'r dyfodol. Yr ydym yn parhau'n ymroddedig i ddatblygu'r parc busnes awyrofod mewn partneriaeth â datblygwyr preifat. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni adolygu ei faint a'i raddfa yn wyneb yr amgylchiadau newydd. Dyna pam ei fod ar wahân—ac yr wyf yn cydnabod hynny—ond yn ategol i'r coleg amddiffyn. Mae cynlluniau'n rhagweld datblygu fesul cam dros ffrâm amser o 20 mlynedd, yn amodol ar alw masnachol.

Darren Millar: Byddwch yn gyfarwydd â'r rhaglenni moderneiddio gwasanaethau addysg sy'n digwydd ar hyd a lled Cymru, yn enwedig yng Nghonwy a Sir Ddinbych, yn fy etholaeth. Cyhoeddodd y Gweinidog dros addysg ei fod yn edrych yn ofalus ar gostau gweinyddol awdurdodau addysg lleol, gyda'r bwriad i leihau'r costau hynny i'r dyfodol, ac addawodd ryddhau datganiad. Mae'r datganiad hwnnw'n hanfodol o ran dwyn ynghyd y penderfyniadau ynglŷn â dyfodol ysgolion mewn etholaethau fel fy un i yng Ngorllewin Clwyd. A all y datganiad hwnnw gael ei ryddhau cyn gynted ag y bo modd, er mwyn iddo allu dylanwadu ar ganlyniad y penderfyniadau sy'n cael eu gwneud ynglŷn ag ysgolion mewn cymunedau gwledig yng Ngorllewin Clwyd?

Jane Hutt: Mae'r Gweinidog dros addysg wedi rhyddhau nid yn unig ddatganiadau llafar rheolaidd, ond hefyd ddatganiadau ysgrifenedig ynglŷn â'r mater hwn. Y datganiad mwyaf diweddar oedd hwnnw

recommendations on front-line services, but there have also been statements on school reorganisation opportunities, on which local government is working closely with the Welsh Assembly Government to deliver twenty-first century schools and to deal with surplus places.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Minister for Business and Budget for her statement. I wish to ask for two statements, which could be written or oral, Jane. The first one relates to concern about social housing and whether best practice is laid down in relation to the Arbed scheme. I refer particularly to Tai Ceredigion. I have written to the Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration about the particular, but I am also concerned about the general. Tai Ceredigion, which has received funding under the Welsh Assembly Government's Arbed scheme, plans to use some of it in Bryn Rheidol in Llanbadarn Fawr, in the Aberystwyth area, Ceredigion, to replace many windows that were put in only 18 months ago. That is bad enough as a concern about a waste of public money—it is some £63,000—but in relation to tenanted properties, the tenants are being asked to pay for the costs themselves, which is causing these vulnerable people massive concerns. There have been no individual talks with these people. I believe that there should be individual talks between Tai Ceredigion and all the people, whether tenanted or leasehold, in relation to that. Could we have a statement on best practice? As I say, I have written to the Deputy Minister about the particular, but I am concerned about the general.

The second situation also relates to best practice. It relates to the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economy and Transport's portfolio, namely trunk road schemes. Trunk road schemes are often accomplished without any problems at all. The Llandysul bypass is one such example, where best practice was evident, there was retention money, presumably, and the job has been finished off. However, there are concerns in other areas. I am thinking in particular of Clynnog Fawr, which I visited recently, where there are concerns, not about the road itself, but about

ynglŷn â'r gweithgor sy'n ystyried yr argymhellion ynglŷn â gwasanaethau llinell-flaen, ond cafwyd datganiadau hefyd ynglŷn â chyfluoedd ad-drefnu ysgolion, maes y bu llywodraeth leol yn cydweithio'n glos â Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gyflenwi ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain ac ymdrin â llefydd dros ben.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn diolch i'r Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb am ei datganiad. Yr wyf yn dymuno gofyn am ddau ddatganiad, a allai fod yn ysgrifenedig neu'n llafar, Jane. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â phryder ynglŷn â thai cymdeithasol ac a yw arfer gorau'n cael ei bennu yng nghyswllt y cynllun Arbed. Cyfeiriai yn benodol at Dai Ceredigion. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfywio ynglŷn â'r penodol, ond yr wyf hefyd yn bryderus ynglŷn â'r cyffredinol. Mae Tai Ceredigion, sydd wedi derbyn cyllid dan gynllun Arbed Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, yn bwriadu defnyddio peth ohono ym Mryn Rheidol yn Llanbadarn Fawr, yn ardal Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, i osod ffenestri newydd yn lle rhai a osodwyd mor ddiweddar â 18 mis yn ôl. Mae hynny'n ddigon drwg fel pryder ynglŷn â gwastraffu arian cyhoeddus—oddeutu £63,000—ond yng nghyswllt eiddo â thenantiaid, gofynnir i'r tenantiaid dalu'r costau eu hunain, sy'n achosi pryder sylweddol i'r bobl agored i niwed hyn. Ni chafwyd unrhyw drafodaethau unigol â'r bobl hyn. Credaf y dylid cael trafodaethau unigol rhwng Tai Ceredigion a'r holl bobl hyn, boed hwy'n denantiaid neu'n lesdeiliaid, yng nghyswllt hynny. A allem gael datganiad ynglŷn ag arfer gorau? Fel yr wyf yn dweud, yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Dirprwy Weinidog ynglŷn â'r penodol, ond yr wyf yn bryderus ynglŷn â'r cyffredinol.

Mae'r ail sefyllfa hefyd yn ymwneud ag arfer gorau. Mae'n ymwneud â phortffolio'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth, sef cynlluniau cefnffyrdd. Yn aml, bydd cynlluniau cefnffyrdd yn cael eu cwblhau heb unrhyw broblemau o gwbl. Mae ffordd osgoi Llandysul yn enghraifft o'r fath, lle'r oedd arfer gorau yn amlwg, cafwyd arian cadw, yn ôl pob tebyg, ac mae'r gwaith wedi'i gwblhau. Fodd bynnag, ceir pryderon mewn ardaloedd eraill. Yr wyf yn meddwl yn benodol am Glynnog Fawr, lle bûm yn ddiweddar, lle ceir

work on the properties of householders who have had land compulsorily purchased, about access to bits of land and about finishing off walls. I would appreciate a statement on the Assembly Government's practice in relation to retention, and on ensuring that these things are accomplished to everyone's satisfaction.

Jane Hutt: You will be aware of Arbed's success as a new strategic energy performance investment programme. It provides £30 million of funding for green homes, green skills, and green jobs. If there are issues that you have rightly raised directly with the Deputy Minister in terms of the implementation of Arbed and with Tai Ceredigion on the impact on tenants, it is important that the Deputy Minister answers on those and follows up on that.

2.40 p.m.

With regard to trunk roads and the impact on residents in terms of changes and opportunities as a result of development, those are matters for those responsible for trunk road agencies at a regional level. However, if there is anything specific that you need to raise, I suggest that you raise it directly with the Minister for the Economy and Transport.

pryderon, nid ynglŷn â'r ffordd ei hun, ond ynglŷn â gwaith ar eiddo deiliaid tai y prynwyd eu tir yn orfodol, mynediad i ddarnau o dir a gorffen waliau. Byddwn yn gwerthfawrogi datganiad ynglŷn ag arfer Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yng nghyswllt gwarchod nodweddion, ac ynglŷn â sicrhau bod y pethau hyn yn cael eu cwblhau er boddhad pawb.

Jane Hutt: Gwyddoch am lwyddiant Arbed fel rhaglen fuddsoddi perfformiad ynni strategol newydd. Mae'n cynnig £30 miliwn o nawdd ar gyfer cartrefi gwyrdd, sgiliau gwyrdd, a swyddi gwyrdd. Os oes cwestiynau yr ydych yn gywir i'w codi gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog o ran gweithrediad Arbed a gyda Thai Ceredigion ynglŷn â'r effaith ar denantiaid, mae'n bwysig bod y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ateb y cwestiynau hynny ac yn gweithredu ar yr effaith honno.

Yng nghyswllt cefnffyrdd a'r effaith ar drigolion o ran newidiadau a chyfleoedd yn sgîl datblygu, materion yw'r rheini ar gyfer y rhai sy'n gyfrifol am asiantaethau cefnffyrdd ar lefel ranbarthol. Fodd bynnag, os oes mater penodol y mae angen ichi ei godi, awgrymaf eich bod yn ei godi'r uniongyrchol â'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth.

Datganiad am yr Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Statement on the Historic Environment

Y Gweinidog dros Dreftadaeth (Alun Ffred Jones): Pan gyhoeddais fy natganiad o uchelgais fis Medi y llynedd, yr oedd dau bwrpas iddo: yr oedd yn gwireddu ymrwymiad a wneuthum wrth ddod yn Weinidog dros Dreftadaeth y byddwn yn nodi cyfeiriad strategol i'r amgylchedd hanesyddol ac yr oedd yn fodd hefyd i harneisio pŵer ein treftadaeth doreithiog ac amrywiol fel grym cadarnhaol yng Nghymru'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. Yr ydym wedi cymryd camau bras at wireddu'r ddau fwriad. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn uchelgeisiol o ran yr hyn y gallwn ei gyflawni, ac yn angerddol ynglŷn â'n hachos. Mae treftadaeth Cymru'n destun balchder, gan gynnwys ein diwylliant, ein hiaith, yr adeiladau a'r safleoedd hanesyddol, a dylid eu dathlu, yn enwedig yn yr hinsawdd sydd

The Minister for Heritage (Alun Ffred Jones): When I published my ambition statement in September last year, it had a two-fold purpose: it delivered on a commitment I made when I became Minister for Heritage to set out a strategic direction for the historic environment and it was a means of harnessing the power of our rich and diverse heritage as a positive force in twenty-first century Wales. We are well on the road to achieving both goals. It is important that we have ambition for what we can achieve and a passion for our cause. The heritage of Wales is a source of pride, including our culture, our language, the historic sites and buildings, and they should be celebrated, particularly in the current climate. After all, this heritage is what makes us who we are.

ohoni. Wedi'r cwbl, dyna sydd wedi creu'r hyn ydym ni.

I gyd-fynd â'm datganiad yn 2009, cafwyd cynllun gweithredu yn cynnwys rhyw 80 o gamau ac mae cynnydd sylweddol wedi'i wneud mewn ychydig dros flwyddyn. Mae rhagor i'w wneud a hoffwn sicrhau ein bod yn gwireddu cymaint ag y gallwn dros oes y Cynulliad hwn. Nid wyf yn bwriadu mynd drwy bob un o'r camau—mae adroddiadau ar y cynnydd i'w gweld ar wefan Cadw—ond hoffwn dynnu sylw at yr uchafbwyntiau. Hoffwn hefyd gydnabod rôl y rhanddeiliaid sy'n bartneriaid i ni. Ni all fy swyddogion yn Cadw gael y maen i'r wal ar eu pennau eu hunain, ac ni ddylent wneud hynny ychwaith. Mae'n gallach cydweithio er lles y sector cyfan. Mae gennym enghraifft dda o gydweithio effeithiol yn y grŵp cynghori ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Rhyngom, yr ydym yn ceisio sicrhau bod gwerth yr amgylchedd hanesyddol a'i effaith ar draws portffolios yn cael ei werthfawrogi.

Gwelir hyn yn y ffordd y mae'r grŵp wedi cychwyn ymchwil newydd ar ddylanwad economaidd a chymdeithasol yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Lansiais yr adroddiad 'Gwerthfawrogi Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Cymru' ym mis Medi—mae'n ddeunydd darllen difyr iawn. Mae'n dangos gwerth sylweddol yr amgylchedd hanesyddol i economi Cymru ac i'n lles yn gyffredinol. Amcangyfrifir ei fod yn cefnogi'r hyn sy'n cyfateb i 30,000 o swyddi amser llawn, yn cyfrannu rhyw £840 miliwn i werth ychwanegol crynswth Cymru ac yn cyfrannu trosiant o ryw £1.8 biliwn.

Mae llawer o'r fantais economaidd hon yn gysylltiedig ag economi twristiaeth Cymru. Mae rhyw 20 y cant o'r gwariant ar dwristiaeth i'w briodoli i bwysigrwydd yr amgylchedd hanesyddol wrth ddenu ymwelwyr. Mae ein prosiect twristiaeth treftadaeth yn werth £19 miliwn ac mae'n ceisio cynyddu potensial ymwelwyr gymaint ag sy'n bosibl. Mae'r gwaith wedi hen ddechrau i ddod â'r storïau am gestyll a thywysogion y Gymru ganoloesol ac amddiffyn y wlad yn fyw fel atyniad i ymwelwyr. Yn un o'r datblygiadau mwyaf uchelgeisiol, bydd llawr isaf Gwesty'r Castell yn Harlech yn cael ei droi'n ganolfan

My 2009 statement was accompanied by an action plan of some 80 actions, and we have made considerable progress on these in just over a year. There is still more to do, of course, and I want to ensure that we deliver as much as we can over the life of this Assembly. I do not intend to go through each of the actions—progress reports are on Cadw's website—but I wish to draw attention to the highlights. I also want to acknowledge the role of partner stakeholders. My officials in Cadw cannot, and should not, go it alone. It makes more sense to work together for the good of the sector as a whole. We have a good example of effective working together in my advisory historic environment group. Between us, we are seeking to ensure that the value of the historic environment and its impact across portfolios are appreciated.

This is demonstrated by the group's instigation of new research into the economic and social impacts of the historic environment. I launched the report on 'Valuing the Welsh Historic Environment' in September, and it makes very interesting reading. It shows the substantial value of the historic environment to the Welsh economy and to our wellbeing generally. It is estimated to support 30,000 full-time equivalent jobs, to contribute approximately £840 million to Wales's gross value added and to contribute a turnover of some £1.8 billion.

Much of that economic benefit is associated with Wales's tourism economy. Some 20 per cent of tourism expenditure is attributed to the importance of the historic environment in attracting visitors. Our heritage tourism project is worth £19 million and seeks to maximise visitor potential further. Work is well under way to bring to life the stories about the castles and princes of medieval Wales and the defence of the realm as a draw for visitors. One of the most ambitious developments will see the ground floor of the Castle Hotel, Harlech, converted into a visitor centre appropriate to a world heritage site. The new facilities there and inside the castle are a

ymwelwyr addas i safle treftadaeth byd. Mae cyfleusterau newydd yno ac yn y castell yn cynnig buddsoddiad a bwrlwm newydd i'r dref. Mae llawer o gamau'r cynllun twristiaeth ddiwylliannol wedi'u cymryd neu wrthi'n cael eu cymryd a byddwn yn cynnal uwchgynhadledd ar ddehongli treftadaeth a thwristiaeth gyda'n partneriaid ym mis Rhagfyr.

The historic environment should be a key factor in regeneration projects. I have had positive discussions with the Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration, and our officials are working closely in renewal areas, such as Swansea and the Valleys, to ensure that full account is taken of the historic character that makes Wales and its communities distinctive. My ambition statement promises 12 historic characterisation studies by March 2012. So far, nine have been published or are in preparation. Increasingly, these studies are being developed in partnership and are attracting interest from a broad spectrum of groups, from local town councils to local civic societies.

We must think, too, of the heritage that so typifies our nationhood. Cadw's Welsh cultural heritage initiative is conserving 10 sites across Wales that are of particular significance to Welsh medieval culture, heritage and nationhood. These include Deganwy and sites associated with Glyndŵr at Sycharth and Glyndyfrdwy. The projects aim to ensure that local communities and visitors can visit the sites, understand what they are and why they are there, and learn about them. We are making good progress on conservation and access works, and all are on track for completion by March 2011.

I have visited some of these projects and have been impressed at the skill and commitment of the craftsmen and archaeologists, and by the community support for the work. At Nevers, the castle that held Lord Rhys in the twelfth century has been uncovered by archaeologists and local volunteers, and sensitively conserved by Cadw's west Wales team of masons. The team was also responsible for

welcome injection of investment and dynamism for the town. Many of the actions in the cultural tourism plan have been or are in the process of being completed, and we will be holding a heritage interpretation and tourism summit with partners in December.

Dylai'r amgylchedd hanesyddol fod yn ffactor allweddol mewn prosiectau adfywio. Yr wyf wedi cael trafodaethau cadarnhaol gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfywio, ac mae ein swyddogion yn cydweithio'n glos mewn ardaloedd adfywio, megis Abertawe a'r Cymoedd, i sicrhau bod ystyriaeth lawn yn cael ei rhoi i'r cymeriad hanesyddol sy'n gwneud Cymru a'i chymunedau mor arbennig. Mae fy natganiad uchelgais yn addo 12 o astudiaethau nodweddiadol hanesyddol erbyn Mawrth 2012. Cyn belled, y mae naw wedi cael eu cyhoeddi, neu wrthi'n cael eu paratoi. Mae'r astudiaethau hyn, fwyfwy, yn cael eu datblygu mewn partneriaeth, ac maent yn denu diddordeb gan sbectrwm eang o grwpiau, yn amrywio o gynghorau tref lleol i gymdeithasau dinesig lleol.

Rhaid inni feddwl hefyd am y dreftadaeth sydd mor nodweddiadol o'n cenedligrwydd. Mae ymgyrch treftadaeth ddiwylliannol Gymreig Cadw yn gwarchod 10 o safleoedd ledled Cymru sydd o arwyddocâd penodol i ddiwylliant, treftadaeth a chenedligrwydd canoloesol Cymru. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys Deganwy a safleoedd sy'n gysylltiedig â Glyndŵr yn Sycharth a Glyndyfrdwy. Nod y prosiectau yw sicrhau bod cymunedau lleol ac ymwelwyr yn gallu ymweld â'r safleoedd, deall beth ydynt a pham eu bod yno, a dysgu amdanynt. Yr ydym yn gwneud cynnydd da o ran gwaith cadwraeth a mynediad, a dylai pob un ohonynt fod wedi'u cwblhau cyn Mawrth 2011.

Yr wyf wedi ymweld â rhai o'r prosiectau hyn, ac mae sgil ac ymrwymiad y crefftwyr a'r archeolegwyr, a chefnogaeth y gymuned i'r gwaith, wedi creu argraff fawr arnaf. Yn Nanhyfer, mae'r castell lle cadwyd yr Arglwydd Rhys yn y ddeuddegfed ganrif wedi'i ddaorchuddio gan archeolegwyr a gwirfoddolwyr lleol, a'i warchod yn sensitif gan dîm seiri maen Cadw yng ngorllewin

work at St David's Bishop's Palace, which won a Europa Nostra award earlier this year. These skills are in short supply and need to be fostered and encouraged.

Another success story is the way in which we are using the arts as a tool for helping people to appreciate the past; equally, we are using heritage sites as a stage and an inspiration for artistic activity. Some of you will have seen the stunning *son et lumière* at Caerphilly castle last month. It was all the more impressive thanks to the 150-plus Caerphilly schoolchildren who performed alongside the light show as part of the Cauldrons and Furnaces programme for the cultural Olympiad. When interviewed during the project, several young people spoke about what they had learned and how they now felt about their home town and the castle at its centre. Involvement in performances such as that can change the lives of young people, developing their confidence and offering creative experiences. The Cauldrons and Furnaces programme continues at eight heritage sites, as a partnership between Cadw, the Arts Council of Wales and local authorities, until 2012. It sets the tone for heritage and cultural programming for many years to come.

I mentioned at the outset that tough times lie ahead. I hardly need to do so here, but I must emphasise that it is all the more important now to make the most of the benefits that heritage can bring to our general wellbeing. It is clear from the increasing numbers of people visiting heritage attractions, or viewing them in TV series such as the BBC's *Snowdonia 1890*, that there is great interest in the historic environment. To that end, my officials and I will continue to work with our partners to deliver and progress the actions in my ambition statement. The economic research figures that I mentioned earlier are impressive and show the worth and value of the historic environment. However, behind the figures, you will find the benefits for individuals: through employment, through goods and services purchased, enhanced skills or attitudes changed.

Cymru. Bu'r tîm hefyd yn gyfrifol am waith ym Mhalas yr Esgob yn Nhŷ Ddewi, a enillodd wobwr Europa Nostra yn gynharach eleni. Mae sgiliau o'r fath yn brin, ac mae angen eu meithrin a'u hannog.

Llwyddiant mawr arall yw'r ffordd yr ydym yn defnyddio'r celfyddydau fel cyfrwng i helpu pobl werthfawrogi'r gorffennol; yn yr un modd, yr ydym yn defnyddio safleoedd treftadaeth fel llwyfan ac ysbrydoliaeth ar gyfer gweithgarwch artistig. Bydd rhai ohonoch wedi gweld y *son et lumière* syfrdanol yng nghastell Caerffili fis diwethaf. Ychwanegwyd at y profiad rhyfeddol gan y 150 a mwy o blant ysgol Caerffili a berfformiodd ochr yn ochr â'r sioe oleuadau fel rhan o'r rhaglen Crochan a Ffwrnais ar gyfer yr Olympiad Diwylliannol. Wrth gael eu cyfweld yn ystod y prosiect, soniodd llawer o bobl ifanc am yr hyn a ddysgwyd ganddynt a sut yr oeddent yn awr yn teimlo ynglŷn â'u tref gartref a'r castell wrth ei galon. Mae cymryd rhan mewn perfformiadau o'r fath yn gallu newid bywydau pobl ifanc, gan ddatblygu eu hyder a chynnig profiadau creadigol iddynt. Mae'r rhaglen Crochan a Ffwrnais yn parhau mewn wyth safle treftadaeth, fel partneriaeth rhwng Cadw, Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol, tan 2012. Mae'n gosod y tôn ar gyfer rhaglenni treftadaeth a diwylliant am lawer o flynyddoedd i ddod.

Cyfeiriais ar y dechrau bod amser caled o'n blaenau. Go brin fod angen imi wneud hynny yma, ond rhaid imi bwysleisio ei bod hi'n bwysicach nag erioed yn awr i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y buddiannau y gall treftadaeth eu dwyn i'n lles cyffredinol. Mae'n amlwg, o'r nifer cynyddol o bobl sy'n ymweld ag atyniadau treftadaeth, neu sy'n eu gwyllo mewn cyfresi teledu fel *Snowdonia 1890* gan y BBC, bod diddordeb mawr yn yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. I'r perwyl hwnnw, bydd fy swyddogion a minnau'n parhau i weithio gyda'n partneriaid i gyflenwi ac i brysuru'r camau yn fy natganiad uchelgais. Mae ffigurau'r ymchwil economaidd y cyfeiriais atynt gynt yn drawiadol, ac maent yn dangos pwysigrwydd a gwerth yr amgylchedd hanesyddol. Fodd bynnag, y tu cefn i'r ffigurau, gwelwch y budd i unigolion: drwy gyflogaeth, drwy nwyddau a gwasanaethau a brynir, gwella sgiliau neu newid agweddau.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Minister for the statement. I agree about the massive importance of the historic environment, not only socially—given that, as he has outlined, this is what makes us who we are—but also culturally and economically. I welcome the announcements that he has made. It is good news about the Castle Hotel in Harlech and anything that that can do to promote the marvellous community of Harlech and the first-class position of the castle, which I visited very recently. It is an excellent location to visit in a commanding position, and is one of many excellent castles that we have throughout Wales.

I also welcome the news in relation to renewal areas such as Swansea and the Valleys, and I ask when the Minister anticipates being in a position to provide more information on the regeneration projects to which he referred.

2.50 p.m.

In relation to the promotion of sites associated with Glyndŵr, that is again very good news. In particular, was the Minister also able to look at the position of the town of Machynlleth, and particularly Glyndŵr's parliament? To me, it makes for an excellent visit, but it could be much more. I appreciate that it is not the original building, but it has historic significance particularly in the light of where we are in the Assembly today and the position of our seeking—and obtaining, I am sure—law-making powers. I think that the historic parliament building in Machynlleth will become of even more significance.

I associate my party and myself with what the Minister says about the importance of using the arts as a tool for helping people to appreciate the past. I was not able to see the stunning *son et lumière* at Caerphilly, but I can think of few sites in Wales that would lend themselves to that better than Caerphilly. Before I offend other towns and communities, however, I had better say that we have excellent castles the length and breadth of Wales, where I am sure that a *son et lumière* would also be excellent, such as Conway,

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn diolch i'r Gweinidog am y datganiad. Cytunaf ynglŷn â phwysigrwydd enbyd yr amgylchedd hanesyddol, nid dim ond yn gymdeithasol—gan mai dyna, fel yr amlinellodd, sy'n ein gwneud yr hyn ydym—ond hefyd yn ddiwylliannol ac yn economaidd. Croesawaf y cyhoeddiadau a wnaeth. Mae'n newyddion da ynglŷn â Gwesty'r Castell yn Harlech ac unrhyw beth y gall hwnnw ei wneud i hyrwyddo cymuned ardderchog Harlech a safle anhygoel y castell, yr ymwelais ag ef yn ddiweddar. Mae'n lleoliad ardderchog i ymweld ag ef, mewn safle tra-arglwyddiaethol, ac mae'n un o lu o gestyll gwych sydd gennym ar hyd a lled Cymru.

Croesawaf hefyd y newyddion yng nghyswllt ardaloedd adfywio megis Abertawe a'r Cymoedd, a gofynnaf pryd mae'r Gweinidog yn ei weld ei hun mewn sefyllfa i allu rhoi mwy o wybodaeth am y prosiectau adfywio y cyfeiriodd atynt.

Yng nghyswllt hyrwyddo safleoedd sy'n berthnasol i Glyndŵr, mae hynny unwaith yn rhagor yn newyddion da. Yn benodol, a lwyddodd y Gweinidog hefyd i edrych ar sefyllfa tref Machynlleth, ac yn benodol senedd Glyndŵr? Yn fy marn i, mae hwnnw'n cynnig ymweliad ardderchog, ond gallai fod yn llawer gwell. Sylweddolaf nad yr adeilad gwreiddiol ydyw, ond perthyn iddo arwyddocâd hanesyddol, yn enwedig o ystyried lle'r ydym yn y Cynulliad heddiw a'n sefyllfa yn ceisio—ac yn cael, yr wyf yn sicr, pwerau deddfu. Credaf y daw'r adeilad seneddol hanesyddol ym Machynlleth hyd yn oed yn fwy arwyddocaol.

Yr wyf yn cysylltu fy mhlaid a minnau â'r hyn a ddywed y Gweinidog am bwysigrwydd defnyddio'r celfyddydau fel cyfrwng i helpu pobl i werthfawrogi'r gorffennol. Ni chefais gyfle i weld yr *son et lumière* nodedig yng Nghaerffili, ond ni allaf feddwl am lawer o safleoedd yng Nghymru sy'n benthg eu hunain yn well i hynny na Chaerffili. Cyn imi bechu yn erbyn trefi a chymunedau eraill, fodd bynnag, gwell imi ddweud bod gennym gestyll ardderchog ar hyd a lled Cymru a allai lwyfannu *son et lumière* ardderchog hefyd,

Pembroke, Aberystwyth, which is certainly on my list, Carreg Cennen, Llansteffan and many others. They would all be excellent sites for *sons et lumières* in the future. However, I certainly welcome the Minister's comments. I am sure that this will find a ready audience throughout the Assembly, and I hope that he is able to deal with the one or two questions that I have raised.

Alun Ffred Jones: With reference to the developments at Harlech, which I think are significant in enhancing the tourism offer there, 90,000 visitors go to Harlech every year, and it is a site of international significance. The acquisition of the hotel now provides Cadw with a suitable structure within which visitors can be properly welcomed to the castle.

I also agree with your comments about Machynlleth. Cadw has already been working alongside the very enthusiastic group that supports the senedd building in Machynlleth, and will continue to do so. Already, there are some developments there and more to come.

The *son et lumière* in Caerphilly was a great success, and we hope to repeat that at other locations. I will not begin to list the number of excellent castles that we have around Wales, as there are several hundred of them, and we would not wish to offend anyone by leaving any out, but I take your point.

The regeneration projects are led by the regeneration unit, but we are trying to ensure that the expertise that we have within Cadw and other departments in the heritage field feeds through to those regeneration projects, so that the developments take advantage of the historical character of different areas and enhance them rather than destroy them, as has happened far too often in the past, as you know.

Christine Chapman: Thank you very much for your statement, Minister. I welcome the recent study that you have mentioned on valuing the Welsh historic environment, which was launched at the conference in September, and shows recognition of the possibilities and opportunities offered by our

cestyll megis Conwy, Penfro, Aberystwyth, sy'n sicr ar fy rhestr, Carreg Cennen, Llansteffan i enwi dim ond rhai. Byddent un ac oll yn safleoedd ardderchog ar gyfer *son et lumières* i'r dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn sicr yn croesawu sylwadau'r Gweinidog. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd hyn yn cael croeso brwd ar draws y Cynulliad, a gobeithio y bydd yn gallu rhoi sylw i'r un neu ddau gwestiwn a godais.

Alun Ffred Jones: O ran y datblygiadau yn Harlech sydd, yn fy marn i, yn ategu'n sylweddol yr hyn sydd gan dwristiaeth i'w gynnig yno, bydd 90,000 o ymwelwyr yn mynd i Harlech bob blwyddyn, ac mae'n safle o arwyddocâd rhyngwladol. Drwy brynu'r gwesty, mae gan Cadw adeilad priodol lle gall ymwelwyr gael croeso teilwng i'r castell.

Cytunaf hefyd â'ch sylwadau ynglŷn â Machynlleth. Mae Cadw eisoes wedi bod yn gweithio ochr yn ochr â'r grŵp hynod frwdfrydig sy'n cefnogi adeilad y senedd ym Machynlleth, a bydd yn parhau i wneud hynny. Yn barod, mae rhai datblygiadau ar droed yno, ac mae mwy eto i ddod.

Roedd y *son et lumière* yng Nghaerffili yn llwyddiant ysgubol, ac yr ydym yn gobeithio gwneud yr un peth mewn lleoliadau eraill. Ni ddechreuaf restru'r llu o gestyll ardderchog sydd gennym ar hyd a lled Cymru, gan fod cannoedd ohonynt, ac ni fyddem am bechu neb trwy anwybyddu un, ond derbynïaf eich pwynt.

Mae'r prosiectau adfywio dan arweiniad yr uned adfywio, ond yr ydym yn ceisio sicrhau bod yr arbenigedd sydd gennym o fewn Cadw ac adrannau eraill yn y maes treftadaeth yn treiddio i'r prosiectau adfywio hynny, fel bod y datblygiadau'n manteisio ar gymeriad hanesyddol gwahanol ardaloedd ac yn eu gwella yn hytrach na'u difa, fel sydd wedi digwydd rhy aml o'r hanner yn y gorffennol, fel y gwyddoch.

Christine Chapman: Diolch yn fawr ichi am eich datganiad, Weinidog. Croesawaf yr astudiaeth ddiweddar y cyfeiriasoch ati ynglŷn â gosod gwerth ar amgylchedd hanesyddol Cymru, a lanswyd yn y gynhadledd ym Medi, ac sy'n cydnabod y posibilïadau a'r cyfleoedd y mae ein

historic environment. It also shows what can be achieved by partnership working within the heritage sector, a strategy that is likely to be all the more necessary within a wider narrative of tightening budgets. The study is valuable in that it shows just how important our historic environment is to our economy, environment and communities. I am keen to know what priority you would give this, given that the UK Department for Culture, Media and Sport's budget has been cut by a quarter as a result of the comprehensive spending review and that the heritage industry has suffered disproportionately, with a 32 per cent reduction in the budget of English Heritage.

As you said, many of the tourists now coming to Wales do so because of our heritage. Our historic environment supports tens of thousands of jobs and contributes enormously to the Welsh economy. I am particularly interested in the areas that, traditionally, tourists would not visit. Therefore, there is scope to look at the historic environment.

More importantly, the study that you talked about highlights the value of promoting our historic environment for the social wellbeing of our communities. An area's heritage is vital to foster community spirit, and generate an enhanced sense of place. I note that, as part of the recent commemoration of the Tonypany riots, the lady of the lamp statue has been restored and returned to public view, which was welcomed by the Rhondda Assembly Member, Leighton Andrews. This is a good example of looking at the historic environment to enhance a sense of place. Therefore, will you give a guarantee that local communities will continue to be involved in this process so that they have a say in how their historic environment is promoted and protected?

Alun Ffred Jones: Thank you for those comments. I cannot comment in detail about the budget, but, as a Government, we hope to show that we are not as philistine as some others seem to be in respect of our historic

hamgylchedd hanesyddol yn eu cynnig. Mae'n dangos hefyd yr hyn y gellir ei gyflawni drwy weithio mewn partneriaeth o fewn y sector treftadaeth, strategaeth sy'n debygol o fod yn llawer mwy angenrheidiol o fewn cyd-destun ehangach o gyllidebau'n crebachu. Mae'r astudiaeth yn werthfawr gan ei bod yn dangos yn union pa mor bwysig yw ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol i'n heconomi, ein hamgylchedd a'n cymunedau. Yr wyf yn awyddus i wybod pa flaenoriaeth yr ydych yn ei rhoi i hyn, yn wyneb y ffaith bod Adran Diwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon y DU wedi colli chwarter ei chyllideb o ganlyniad i'r adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr a bod y diwydiant treftadaeth wedi dioddef yn anghymesur, gyda gostyngiad o 32 y cant yng nghyllideb English Heritage.

Fel y dywedaso, mae llawer o'r ymwelwyr sy'n dod i Gymru yn awr yn dod oherwydd ein treftadaeth. Mae ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol yn cynnal degau o filoedd o swyddi, ac mae'n cyfrannu'n aruthrol at economi Cymru. Mae gen i ddi-ddordeb penodol yn yr ardaloedd hynny na fyddai ymwelwyr, yn draddodiadol, wedi ymweld â hwy. Felly mae sgôp i edrych ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol.

Yn bwysicach fyth, mae'r astudiaeth y cyfeiriasoch ati yn tynnu sylw at werth hyrwyddo ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol er budd cymdeithasol ein cymunedau. Mae treftadaeth ardal yn hollbwysig er mwyn meithrin ysbryd cymunedol, a chreu gwell ymdeimlad o le. Nodaf, fel rhan o goffâd diweddar terfysgoedd Tonypany, bod cerflun Rhian y Golau wedi ei adfer a'i ddychwelyd i wŷydd y cyhoedd, a'i groesawu gan Aelod Cynulliad y Rhondda, Leighton Andrews. Mae hon yn enghraifft dda o edrych ar yr amgylchedd hanesyddol er mwyn gwella ymdeimlad o le. O'r herwydd, a allwch roi gwarant i mi y bydd cymunedau lleol yn parhau i gael eu cynnwys yn y broses hon, er mwyn iddynt allu dylanwadu ar sut mae eu hamgylchedd hanesyddol yn cael ei hyrwyddo a'i amddiffyn?

Alun Ffred Jones: Diolch ichi am y sylwadau hynny. Ni allaf gynnig sylwadau manwl am y gyllideb, ond, fel Llywodraeth, yr ydym yn gobeithio dangos nad ydym yn gymaint o Philistiaid ag eraill, ymddengys, o ran ein

environment and the way in which we value it.

I referred quite often in my statement to the contribution of the historic environment to tourism and general wellbeing, and you have only to look at the exciting developments in Blaenavon to see the possibilities. The huge potential and the imaginative way in which Big Pit and the ironworks were developed, the television programmes that have resulted from those developments, and the potential to enhance the value of those two sites further and the sites within the town all show what can be achieved by working together and by having a clear vision of what can be achieved over time. These things are usually not developed over a year or two alone.

Christine referred to the commemoration of the Tonypany riots. We fully endorse the inclusion of local community groups in such activities throughout the heritage portfolio. It is not for Government to decree that certain things are worth commemorating or putting on display here or there; this is about engaging people at a community level. That is a huge shift that has taken place over a number of years, and, hopefully, it will continue over the coming years. Using the expertise and professionalism of people working within the heritage portfolio and putting it at the disposal of local community groups, we can assist them in producing whatever actions they deem suitable to commemorate an event or whatever it may be. It is an exciting time and, despite the financial constraints, there is huge potential for us to develop this kind of activity. That should not only enhance the self-esteem of communities, but also have an impact on visitors to the area.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae pawb wedi dweud yr hyn yr oeddwn eisiau ei ddweud, ond gwnaf fy ngorau, serch hynny. Yr wyf wrth gwrs yn croesawu'r datganiad ac yn cyd-weld yn llwyr fod ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol yn hanfodol bwysig. Yr wyf yn falch o glywed am y gwaith addysgol sy'n mynd rhagddo a'r ffaith bod plant ysgol yn gallu mynd i'r safleoedd hyn, a gweld, cymryd rhan a meddwl am sut yr oedd bywyd yn yr oesoedd a fu. Mae'n cymharu'n ffafriol â fy mhrofiadau i yn yr ysgol. Mae nifer o brosiectau ffantastig felly ar y gweill ar

hamgylchedd hanesyddol a'r ffordd yr ydym yn ei werthfawrogi.

Cyfeiriais yn bur aml yn fy natganiad at gyfraniad yr amgylchedd hanesyddol at dwristiaeth a lles cyffredinol, ac nid oes ond raid ichi edrych ar y datblygiadau cyffrous ym Mlaenafon i weld y posibiliadau. Mae potensial aruthrol a'r ffordd llawn dychymyg y datblygwyd y Pwll Mawr a'r gwaith haearn, y rhaglenni teledu a ddeilliodd o'r datblygiadau hynny, a'r potensial i wella gwerth y ddau safle hynny ymhellach a'r safleoedd yn y dref, un ac oll, yn dangos yr hyn y gellir ei gyflawni drwy weithio gyda'n gilydd a meddu ar weledigaeth glir o'r hyn y gellir ei gyflawni dros amser. Nid pethau i'w datblygu dros flwyddyn neu ddwy yn unig mo'r pethau hyn fel arfer.

Cyfeiriodd Christine at goffâd terfysgoedd Tonypany. Yr ydym yn llwyr gymeradwyo cynnwys grwpiau cymunedol lleol mewn gweithgareddau o'r fath ar draws y portffolio treftadaeth. Nid y Llywodraeth sydd i bennu bod rhai pethau werth eu coffau neu eu rhoi i'w harddangos fan hyn neu fan draw; mae hyn yn ymwneud ag ymgysylltu â phobl ar lefel gymunedol. Mae hynny'n newid sylweddol sydd wedi digwydd dros nifer o flynyddoedd, a'r gobaith yw y bydd yn parhau dros y blynyddoedd i ddod. Drwy ddefnyddio arbenigedd a phroffesiynoldeb pobl sy'n gweithio o fewn y portffolio treftadaeth a'i roi at ddefnydd grwpiau cymunedol lleol, gallwn eu helpu i gynhyrchu pa gamau bynnag sy'n addas, yn eu tyb hwy, i goffau digwyddiad, neu beth bynnag arall. Mae'n gyfnod cyffrous ac, er gwaethaf y cyfyngiadau ariannol, mae potensial aruthrol inni ddatblygu'r math hwn o weithgarwch. Dylai hynny nid yn unig wella hunan-barch cymunedau, dylai hefyd gael effaith drawiadol ar ymwelwyr â'r ardal.

Eleanor Burnham: Everyone has said the things that I wanted to say, but I will try my best nevertheless. Of course, I welcome this statement and I agree completely that our historic environment is vitally important. I am pleased to hear of the educational work that goes on and the fact that schoolchildren can go to these sites, and can see, take part and think about life in times past. That compares favourably with my time at school. There are many wonderful projects in the pipeline

hyd a lled gogledd Cymru, er nad oes gennyf amser i'w henwi.

throughout north Wales, although I do not have time to name them.

Yr wedi bod ar y we i weld eich gwefan ar ôl cael fy annog i wneud gan eich datganiad, a chredaf fod lle i'w gwella. Pa drefniadau sydd gennych i'w gwella, gan nad oes digon o wybodaeth arni, yn fy marn i? Gwn nad wyf yn reddfod dechnegol, ond yr wyf yn siŵr bod ffordd o'i gwella. Fel y digwyddodd gyda Chwpan Ryder, mae pobl yn gallu gweld beth sydd ar gael drwy'r wefan, ac felly mae'n hollbwysig i ddenu mwy o bobl i ddod yma ac i gymryd rhan ym mhopath sydd ar gael yma.

I have been online to see your website, having been encouraged to do so by your statement, and I feel that there is room for improvement. What plans do you have to improve it, as there is not enough information on it, in my opinion? I am not technically minded, I know, but I am sure that there is scope for improving it. As happened with the Ryder Cup, people can see exactly what is on via the website, and so it is vital to attract more people to visit and to take part in all that we have to offer.

3.00 p.m.

A allwch hefyd roi eglurhad byr am y 12 astudiaeth yr oeddech yn cyfeirio atynt ar dudalen 2 eich datganiad? Byddai'n ddiddorol cael ychydig yn fwy o wybodaeth am hynny.

Can you also give a brief explanation of the 12 studies to which you referred on page 2 of your statement? It would be interesting to get a little more information about that.

Ar drydedd dudalen eich datganiad, yn y trydydd paragraff, yr ydych yn cyfeirio at wyth safle treftadaeth. A allwch egluro ble y maent, yn enwedig os ydynt yn y gogledd, er mwyn imi allu mynd i'w gweld?

On the third page of your statement, in the third paragraph, you refer to eight heritage sites. Can you explain where they are, especially if they are in north Wales, so that I can visit them?

Heblaw am hynny, yr wyf yn cymeradwyo'r gwaith mae Cadw a'ch adran yn ei wneud, ond fel yr ydych wedi dweud, nid da lle gellir gwell. Felly, edrychaf ymlaen at welliannau a gwell gwefan i glodfori'r hyn sydd yn digwydd ar hyd a lled Cymru.

Apart from that, I commend the work that Cadw and your department are doing, but as you have said, there is always room for improvement. So, I look forward to improvements and a better website to celebrate what is happening up and down Wales.

Alun Ffred Jones: Gallaf gadarnhau mai ein hamcan yn yr adran yw ennyn diddordeb pobl leol yn y safleoedd sydd o dan ein gofal a'r safleoedd nad ydynt o dan ofal Cadw ond sydd o ddiddordeb a phwysigrwydd lleol. Yr ydym am danio dychymyg pobl, gan gynnwys pobl ifanc, yn eu cefndir a'u hanes gan ddefnyddio unrhyw ddull a phob dull. Mae'n rhaid bod yn fwy dychmygus nag yr ydym wedi bod yn y gorffennol er mwyn gwneud hynny. Nid yw gosod panel gyda geiriau ac ambell i lun arno yn ddigon da y dyddiau hyn. Mae'n rhaid i ni symud gyda'r oes.

Alun Ffred Jones: I can confirm that our objective in the department is to engage local people in the sites for which we are responsible and the sites for which Cadw is not responsible but which are of local interest and importance. We want to spark people's imagination, including that of young people, in their background and history by using any and every method. In order to do so we must be more imaginative than was the case in the past. Installing a panel with words and a few pictures is not good enough nowadays. We must move with the times.

Ysgrifennaf atoch ynglŷn â gwefan Cadw. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn iawn i ddweud bod lle i wella. Yr oeddech yn dweud nad ydych yn dechnegol a gallaf ychwanegu nad wyf innau chwaith, ond nid yw hynny'n esgus yn

I will write to you about the Cadw website. I am sure that you are right to say that there is room for improvement. You said that you are not technically minded, and neither am I, but

y byd dros beidio â chwilio am y safonau uchaf.

Mae amryw o'r wyth safle treftadaeth yn y gogledd. Un ohonynt yw'r safle yn Neganwy lle mae gwaith gwyth wedi ei wneud ar yr hen gaer a oedd yn perthyn i'r tywysogion. Mae'r gaer bron â diflannu ond mae mewn safle godidog, ac o gael llwybr cyhoeddus iawn ato, bydd yn safle gwirioneddol wych i ymwelwyr ac i ninnau fel trigolion lleol. Felly hefyd Glyndyfrdwy a safleoedd eraill sydd yn gysylltiedig â Glyndŵr. Rhof y rhestr lawn i chi fel y gallwch gerdded neu feicio o'u cwmpas.

Mae'r 12 astudiaeth ar nodweddion hanesyddol sydd wedi eu haddo—mae naw wedi eu cyhoeddi—yn astudiaethau o drefi neu bentrefi mawr, i ddarganfod sut y maent wedi datblygu a beth yw eu nodweddion hanesyddol o safbwynt pensaerniaeth a phatrwm datblygu tai. Mae rhai wedi eu cwblhau eisoes; yr wyf yn ceisio eu cofio. Mae astudiaethau Dolgellau a Chaernarfon wedi eu cwblhau, ynghyd â rhai yn y de. Y bwriad yw, os ydych yn mynd ati i ddatblygu neu adfywio'r ardaloedd hynny, eich bod yn defnyddio'r wybodaeth hon fel bod y datblygiadau yn cydweddu â'r cymeriad hanesyddol. Yr enghraifft berffaith yw Caernarfon, tref a ddatblygodd i raddau helaeth oherwydd ei chysylltiadau â'r môr, ond sydd, dros y blynyddoedd, wedi datblygu i droi ei chefn ar y dŵr. Os bydd datblygiadau yn y dyfodol, efallai y dylem ailedrych ar hynny a cheisio ailgyfeirio'r dref at y môr a gwneud defnydd llawn ohono. Dyna'r math o wybodaeth y gall yr astudiaethau hyn ei chyflwyno. Cewch restr gyflawn o'r rheini hefyd.

David Lloyd: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r datganiad hwn a llongyfarch y Gweinidog a'i adran am eu gwaith. Yr wyf yn cefnogi'n gryf ei weledigaeth ar gyfer y Gymru sydd ohoni, sef

'harnesio pŵer ein treftadaeth doreithiog ac amrywiol fel grym cadarnhaol'.

Fel y dywedaso, mae gennym drefnadaeth sy'n destun balchder—yn ein diwylliant, ein hiaith, ein hadeiladau a'n safleoedd hanesyddol. Mae cryn werth economaidd i

that is no excuse at all for not striving for the highest standards.

Several of the eight heritage sites are in north Wales. One is the site in Deganwy, where some great work has been done on the old fortress that belonged to the princes. The fort has nearly disappeared, but it is in a spectacular setting and, with a proper public footpath, it will be a really great site for visitors and for us as local residents. Likewise Glyndyfrdwy and other sites associated with Glyndŵr. I will get you the full list so that you can walk or cycle around them.

The 12 promised studies on historical features—nine studies have been published—are studies of towns or large villages, to find out how they developed and what their historic characteristics are in terms of architecture and the development pattern of housing. Some have already been completed; I am trying to remember what they are. Studies on Caernarfon and Dolgellau have been completed, along with some in south Wales. The intention is this: if you are going to develop or regenerate those areas, you will use this information so that the development is compatible with the historic character. Caernarfon is the perfect example. The town developed largely because of its links with the sea, but, over the years, it has turned its back on the water. With future developments, we should perhaps revisit that and try to redirect the town towards the sea and make full use of it. That is the kind of information that these studies can introduce. I will provide you with a complete list of those, too.

David Lloyd: I welcome this statement and congratulate the Minister and his department on their work. I strongly support his vision of Wales,

'harnessing the power of our rich and diverse heritage as a positive force'.

As you said, our heritage is a source of pride—our culture, our language, our buildings and our historic sites. That has a substantial economic value. We should not forget that in

hynny. Ni ddylem anghofio hynny yn y dyddiau duon ariannol hyn. Mae'n werth nodi eto'r 30,000 o swyddi amser llawn a'r £840 miliwn o werth ychwanegol crynswth i Gymru sy'n cyfrannu at drosiant o ryw £1.8 biliwn. Ni ddylem anghofio gwerth economaidd yr amgylchedd hanesyddol ychwaith.

O ran eich prif thema, sef codi a chadarnhau ein hymwybyddiaeth o'n hanes fel cenedl, yr ydych yn dymuno gweld yr ymwybyddiaeth hon yn cael ei defnyddio fel arf i wella ein sgiliau a newid canfyddiadau pobl; yr ydych yn cyfeirio at hynny yng ngeiriau olaf eich datganiad. Gall hyn gyfeirio at ein canfyddiadau ni fel Cymry. Yr ydym oll yn gwybod am gestyll Cymru—mae nifer ohonynt wedi'u rhestru yn eich datganiad—a chredaf ei fod yn wir dweud bod mwy o gestyll i'r filltir sgwâr yng Nghymru nag mewn unrhyw wlad arall. Cafodd rhai ohonynt eu hadeiladu gan y rhai sydd wedi ceisio ein gormesu dros y canrifoedd ac eraill eu hadeiladu wrth i ni'r Cymry geisio amddiffyn ein hunain. Pleser yw nodi bod rhai o'r cestyll hynny'n cael sylw'r prynhawn yma; mae rhai ohonynt yn y gogledd, hyd yn oed—i gadw Eleanor yn hapus. Yr ydym wedi clywed hanes Owain Glyndŵr yn Sycharth a Glyndyfrdwy, ac am Ddeganwy ac ati; mae pawb yn gallu gweld y cestyll hyn. Yr ydych hefyd yn nodi ein treftadaeth ddiwydiannol, sy'n bwysig iawn.

Hoffwn ystyried agwedd arall ar ein treftadaeth, nad yw, efallai, yn cael yr un sylw, sef ein treftadaeth grefyddol anghydfurfiol. Yr ydych yn ymwybodol, Weinidog, fod nifer fawr o gapeli anghydfurfiol yng Nghymru. Yn y degawd rhwng 1880 ac 1890, agorwyd capel Cymraeg newydd bob wyth diwrnod. Mae hynny'n profi dau beth: hanes rhyfeddol ymrwymiad ac aberth y werin bobl gyffredin, a pham mae cymaint o gapeli ar ôl yng Nghymru—oherwydd ein bod wedi adeiladu cannoedd ar gannoedd ohonynt. Y dyddiau hyn, mae nifer o'r capeli hyn yn wag ac mae nifer ohonynt yn cael eu defnyddio ar gyfer pethau eraill, mae gan eraill gynulleidfaoedd bach iawn, sy'n cloffi ac yn rhygnu ymlaen, ac mae eraill yn rhyfeddol o fywiog gyda'r ffydd Gristnogol. Ni allwch fynd drwy unrhyw bentref bron yng Nghymru heb weld capel o ryw enwad neu'i gilydd—dau gapel o'r un enwad mewn rhai pentrefi, ond stori

these bleak financial times. It is worth noting again the 30,000 full-time posts and the £840 million of gross value added to Wales, which contributes to a turnover of some £1.8 billion. We should not forget the economic value of the historic environment either.

On your main theme of raising and affirming our awareness of our nation's history, you want to see that awareness being used as a tool to improve our skills and to change people's perceptions; you refer to that in the last few words of your statement. That could refer to our perceptions as the people of Wales. We all know about Wales's castles—several of them were named in your statement—and I think that it is true to say that there are more castles per square mile in Wales than in any other country. Some of them were built by those who have tried to oppress us over the centuries and others were built as we tried to defend ourselves. It is a pleasure to note that some of those castles were given attention this afternoon; some of them are even in north Wales—to keep Eleanor happy. We have heard the history of Owain Glyndŵr in Sycharth and Glyndyfrdwy, and about Deganwy and so on; everyone can see these castles. You also noted our industrial heritage, which is very important.

I would like to consider another aspect of our heritage that might not receive the same amount of attention, that is, our nonconformist religious heritage. You are aware, Minister, that there are many nonconformist chapels in Wales. In the decade between 1880 and 1890, a new Welsh chapel was opened every eight days. That proves two things: the amazing story of the commitment and sacrifice of ordinary folk, and why there are so many chapels left in Wales—we built hundreds of them. These days, many of these chapels are empty and many of them are used for other things, others have very small congregations that are limping along and just about surviving, and others are amazingly buoyant with the Christian faith. You almost cannot drive through any village in Wales without seeing a chapel of some denomination or other—there are two chapels of the same denomination in some villages, but that is

arall yw honno. O gofio'r agenda treftadaeth hanesyddol, pa waith a wneir i hybu a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o hanes rhyfeddol ein capeli anghydfurfiol Cymreig?

Alun Ffred Jones: Hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar dy bwynt olaf ynglŷn â'n treftadaeth anghydfurfiol. Wrth gwrs, mae nifer o'r capeli hynny wedi eu rhestru, sy'n cynnig mesur o ddiogelwch iddynt, ac mae'n bwysig i ymddiriedolwyr y capeli chwilio am gyfleoedd o fewn y drefn grantiau i gael grantiau bach i gynnal a chadw'r adeiladu cyn iddynt ddioddef problemau difrifol. Mae cymdeithas wirfoddol Capel yn prynu rhai o'r adeiladau hyn—mae'r capel mawr ym Maesteg yn un enghraifft o hynny—er mwyn ceisio eu diogelu a sicrhau defnydd o'r newydd iddynt.

Mae'r capeli hyn hefyd yn bwysig iawn yn bensaernïol. Yr oeddet yn nodi bod un cyfnod pan oedd capel Cymraeg newydd yn cael ei agor bob wyth diwrnod; mae'n bosibl mai camgymeriad oedd adeiladu cymaint ohonynt, ond ni ddylwn ddilyn y trywydd hwnnw. Yr wyf yn falch o gyhoeddi y bydd Comisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru yn cyhoeddi cyfrol arall nodedig iawn, i ychwanegu at y cyfrolau eraill a gyhoeddwyd ganddo yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, yn olrhain hanes a datblygiad capeli Cymru; mae hwnnw'n ddigwyddiad inni edrych ymlaen ato. Mae'n gynyddol bwysig ein bod yn cofnodi ein hanes, a gallwn gynnal digwyddiadau i ddathlu'r gwaith hwnnw. Erbyn hyn, mae dialog rhwng yr amgueddfeydd ar un llaw, a Cadw ar y llall, ynglŷn â'r ffordd orau o ddathlu rhai o'r digwyddiadau hanesyddol hyn, yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio ar adeiladau yn unig.

3.10 p.m.

Jonathan Morgan: Minister, you said in your statement that we need to make the most of the benefits that heritage can bring to our general wellbeing; I agree with you. I am very lucky that an area in my own constituency falls nicely into that category. I am talking, of course, about the Llanishen reservoir site, which, in addition to being listed by the Welsh Assembly Government for the historical significance of the engineering feat involved, provides great recreational opportunities for

another story. Bearing the heritage agenda in mind, what work is being done to promote and raise awareness of the amazing story of our Welsh nonconformist chapels?

Alun Ffred Jones: I want to concentrate on your final point about our nonconformist heritage. Of course, many of those chapels are listed, which offers a measure of protection, and it is important that the chapel trustees look for opportunities within the grants system for small grants to maintain the buildings before they suffer serious problems. The voluntary Capel association buys some of these buildings—the large chapel in Maesteg is one example—to try to protect them and make new use of them.

These chapels are also very important architecturally. You noted that, at one time, a new Welsh chapel was being opened every eight days; it might have been a mistake to build so many, but I should not take that route. I am pleased to announce that the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales is to publish another very important volume, adding to the other volumes that it has published over the last year, tracing the history and development of Welsh chapels; that is an event for us to look forward to. It is increasingly important that we record our history, and we can host events to celebrate that work. There is now dialogue between the museums on the one hand, and Cadw on the other, about the best way of celebrating some of these historical events, rather than focusing on buildings alone.

Jonathan Morgan: Weinidog, dywedasoeh yn eich datganiad fod angen inni fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y buddiannau y gall treftadaeth eu dwyn i'n lles cyffredinol; cytunaf â chi. Yr wyf yn dra ffodus bod ardal yn fy etholaeth fy hun yn dod o fewn y categori hwnnw. Yr wyf yn siarad, wrth gwrs, am safle argae Llanisien sydd, yn ogystal â bod wedi'i restru gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru oherwydd arwyddocâd hanesyddol y gamp beirianyddol gysylltiedig, yn cynnig cyfleoedd hamdden

people who wish to visit the site. The Minister will also know that the owner of the site, Western Power Distribution (South Wales) plc, has drained the reservoir to undertake what it terms ‘a visual inspection’. I, along with many others, am concerned that a prolonged period where the reservoir remains empty will lead to quite considerable structural damage, to the surrounding walls and to the clay base. In your letter of 9 July you confirmed that there was no mechanism under the Reservoirs Act 1975 or any other environmental legislation that would allow the Environment Agency to instruct Western Power Distribution to refill the reservoir.

You go on to say that the planning authority, which in this case is Cardiff Council, will be able to receive help and assistance from Cadw to identify any perceived threats to the listed structure. The concern that I have in relation to your statement this afternoon, Minister, is that there are some significant flaws in the package of legislation—legislation that is there to support, underpin and protect our listed structures. Here is not just a perceived threat, but a very real threat to the integrity of a listed structure—a structure that has stood the test of time for in excess of a century, and is linked to reservoirs in Powys, and which your department felt was worthy of support. Yet you confirm in your letter to me that there is real doubt as to the extent to which legislation can help you as a Minister to support this listed structure. Will you commission a review by your department of the legislative provisions, to ensure that you are able to act more swiftly in the future to prevent the sort of vandalism that I fear will occur on the Llanishen reservoir site in my constituency?

Alun Ffred Jones: You have expressed these concerns many times, as have other Members. I reiterate that Cadw can certainly offer support to the planning authority, but the powers are limited, as you rightly say. You ask me for a review, and I am quite happy to ask my officials for a comment on your request. I will write to you and meet with you to discuss the potential for developments in the future. I do not think that it would be wise for me to

ardderchog i bobl sy'n dymuno ymweld â'r safle. Bydd y Gweinidog hefyd yn gwybod bod perchnogion y safle, Western Power Distribution (De Cymru) ccc, wedi draenio'r argae er mwyn cynnal yr hyn a eilw'n 'archwiliad gweledol'. Yr wyf i, ynghyd â nifer o bobl eraill, yn bryderus y bydd cyfnod hir gyda'r argae yn parhau'n wag yn arwain at ddifrod strwythurol pur sylweddol i'r waliau o'i amgylch a'i sylfaen glai. Yn eich llythyr 9 Gorffennaf, cadarnhawyd gennych nad oedd unrhyw fecanwaith dan Ddeddf Argaeau 1975 nac unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth amgylcheddol arall a fyddai'n caniatáu i Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd gyfarwyddo Western Power Distribution i ail-lenwi'r argae.

Ewch yn eich blaen i ddweud y bydd yr awdurdod cynllunio, sef Cyngor Caerdydd yn yr achos hwn, yn gallu derbyn cymorth a chynorthwy gan Cadw i ddynodi unrhyw fygythiad ymddangosiadol i'r strwythur rhestredig. Y pryder sydd gennych ynglŷn â'ch datganiad y prynhawn hwn, Weiniidog, yw bod rhai diffygion arwyddocaol yn y pecyn deddfwriaeth—deddfwriaeth sydd yno i gefnogi, cynnal ac amddiffyn ein hadeiladweithiau rhestredig. Yma, ceir nid yn unig fygythiad ymddangosiadol, ond bygythiad gwirioneddol iawn i uniondeb adeiladwaith rhestredig—adeiladwaith a safodd brawf amser ers canrif a mwy, ac sydd wedi'i gysylltu ag argaeau ym Mhowys ac y teimlodd eich adran ei fod yn werth ei gefnogi. Ac eto, yr ydych yn cadarnhau yn eich llythyr ataf fod amheuaeth wirioneddol ynglŷn â'r graddau y gall deddfwriaeth eich helpu chi fel Gweinidog i gefnogi'r adeiladwaith rhestredig hwn. A wnewch gomisiynu adolygiad gan eich adran o'r darpariaethau deddfwriaethol, i sicrhau eich bod yn gallu gweithredu'n gyflymach i'r dyfodol i atal y math o fandaliaeth yr wyf yn ofni y bydd yn digwydd yn safle argae Llanisien yn fy etholaeth?

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr ydych wedi mynegi'r pryderon hyn droeon, fel y gwnaeth Gweinidogion eraill. Dywedaf eto y gall Cadw yn sicr gynnig cefnogaeth i'r awdurdod cynllunio, ond mae'r pwerau'n gyfyngedig, fel y dywedwch. Yr ydych yn gofyn i mi am adolygiad, ac yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i ofyn i'm swyddogion wneud sylw am eich cais. Ysgrifennaf atoch a chyfarfyddaf â chi i drafod y potensial ar gyfer datblygiadau i'r

make any other comments today about this situation, but I acknowledge that there is a great deal of concern locally about what is happening.

dyfodol. Ni chredaf y byddai'n ddoeth imi gynnig unrhyw sylwadau pellach heddiw ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa hon, ond yr wyf yn cydnabod bod pryder sylweddol yn lleol ynglŷn â'r hyn sy'n digwydd.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr i'r Gweinidog am ei ddatganiad ac am ateb y cwestiynau.

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

Cynnig i Gymeradwyo Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid a Ffermir (Cymru) 2010 Motion to Approve the Welfare of Farmed Animals (Wales) Regulations 2010

Cynnig NDM4573 Jane Hutt

Motion NDM4573 Jane Hutt

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 24.4:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 24.4:

1. Yn cymeradwyo bod y fersiwn ddrafft o'r Rheoliadau Lles Anifeiliaid a Ffermir (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2010 yn cael ei llunio yn unol â'r fersiwn ddrafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Hydref 2010.

1. Approves that the draft The Welfare of Farmed Animals (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2010 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 7 October 2010.

Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig (Elin Jones): Cynigiau y cynnig.

The Minister for Rural Affairs (Elin Jones): I move the motion.

Y Llywydd: Gan nad oes neb wedi dangos awydd i siarad ar y Gorchymyn hwn, yr wyf am osod y cwestiwn. Y cynnig yw bod y cynnig yn cael ei dderbyn. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf nad oes. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn.

The Presiding Officer: As no one has expressed a desire to speak on this Order, I will put the question. The proposal is that the motion be agreed. Is there any objection? I see that there is not. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, the motion is therefore agreed.

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

Cynnig i Gymeradwyo Rheoliadau Anffurfio (Triniaeth a Ganiateir) (Cymru) 2010 Motion to Approve the Mutilations (Permitted Procedures) (Wales) Regulations 2010

Cynnig NDM4572 Jane Hutt

Motion NDM4572 Jane Hutt

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 24.4:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 24.4:

1. Yn cymeradwyo bod y fersiwn ddrafft o'r Gorchymyn Rheoliadau Anffurfio (Triniaethau a Ganiateir) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2010 yn cael ei llunio yn unol â'r fersiwn

1. Approves that the draft The Mutilations (Permitted Procedures) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2010 is made in accordance with

ddrafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Hydref 2010.

the draft laid in the Table Office on 7 October 2010.

Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig (Elin Jones): Cynigiau y cynnig.

The Minister for Rural Affairs (Elin Jones): I move the motion.

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

Atal Rheolau Sefydlog Suspension of Standing Orders

Cynnig NDM4577 Jane Hutt

Motion NDM4577 Jane Hutt

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn unol â Rheolau Sefydlog 35.6 and 35.8:

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales in accordance with Standing Orders 35.6 and 35.8:

Yn atal Rheol Sefydlog 24.6 i ganiatáu i Gynigion â Dyddiad Trafod NDM4574 a NDM4575 gael eu hystyried yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ddydd Mawrth 9 Tachwedd 2010.

Suspends Standing Order 24.6 to allow Named Day Motions NDM4574 and NDM4575 to be considered in Plenary on Tuesday 9 November 2010.

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): I move the motion.

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau y cynnig.

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

**Cynnig i Gymeradwyo Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar gyfer Refferendwm Cymru (Darpariaethau Deddf Cynulliad) (Cwestiwn y Refferendwm, Dyddiad y Refferendwm etc.) 2010 a Chynnig i Gymeradwyo Gorchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Diwygio Atodlen 7 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006) 2010
Motion to Approve the Draft National Assembly for Wales Referendum (Assembly Act Provisions) (Referendum Question, Date of Referendum etc.) Order 2010 and Motion to Approve the National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Amendment of Schedule 7 to the Government of Wales Act 2006) Order 2010**

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi cytuno ein bod yn dadlau'r ddau gynnig gyda'i gilydd, ond, wrth gwrs, byddaf yn sicrhau fy mod yn galw'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol yn ogystal â'r Prif Weinidog, sydd i agor y ddadl.

Cynnig NDM4574 Jane Hutt

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 24.4:

Yn cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Drafft Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar gyfer Refferendwm Cymru (Darpariaethau Deddf Cynulliad) (Cwestiwn y Refferendwm, Dyddiad y Refferendwm Etc.) 2010.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cynigiau y cynnig.

Mae heddiw'n ddiwrnod mawr i'r Cynulliad hwn, ac mae'n bleser gennyf agor y drafodaeth hon ar y Gorchymyn drafft ar y refferendwm. Mae cyfle inni bleidleisio heddiw i gymryd y camau nesaf tuag at ennill rhagor o bwerau i ddeddfu yng Nghymru ac i ddod yn ddeddfwrfa sydd â'r pwerau angenrheidiol i wneud ei gwaith yn llawn.

The motion today is that the National Assembly for Wales approves the referendum Order, or, to give its full title, the Referendum (Assembly Act Provisions) (Referendum Question, Date of Referendum etc.) Order 2010—the first title is probably snappier. This Order does what is said in the title: it sets 3 March as the date for the referendum, and sets the question. The remaining 100 plus pages are the 'etcetera', which establish the rules governing the conduct of the poll. The Order needs to be approved by at least 40 Assembly Members. The motion in February that triggered the referendum process had the unanimous support of Assembly Members. I am delighted that we can now vote on the Order that will make the referendum a reality.

It is fair to say that it has not been an easy journey to get to this point. There have been a plethora of opinions on when the referendum should be held, and how to word

The Presiding Officer: I have agreed that we will debate both motions together, but I will, of course, ensure that I call the Counsel General as well as the First Minister, who is to open the debate.

Motion NDM4574 Jane Hutt

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 24.4:

Approves The Draft National Assembly for Wales Referendum (Assembly Act Provisions) (Referendum Question, Date of Referendum Etc.) Order 2010.

The First Minister: I move the motion.

Today is a great day for this Assembly, and it is my pleasure to open this debate on the draft referendum Order. We have an opportunity today to take the next steps towards gaining more powers to legislate in Wales and towards becoming a legislature that has the powers necessary to carry out its work in full.

Y cynnig heddiw yw bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn refferendwm, neu, i roi iddo ei deitl llawn, Gorchymyn Refferendwm (Darpariaethau Deddfau'r Cynulliad) (Cwestiwn y Refferendwm, Dyddiad y Refferendwm Etc.) 2010—mae'r teitl cyntaf yn fwy bachog, dybiwn i. Mae'r Gorchymyn hwn yn gwneud yr hyn y mae'r teitl yn ei ddweud: mae'n dynodi 3 Mawrth fel dyddiad y refferendwm, ac yn gofyn y cwestiwn. Y 100 a mwy o dudalennau sy'n weddill yw'r 'etcetera' sy'n sefyldu'r rheolau ar gyfer cynnal y bleidlais. Mae angen i'r Gorchymyn gael ei gymeradwyo gan o leiaf 40 Aelod Cynulliad. Cafodd y cynnig yn Chwefror a sbarunodd y broses refferendwm gefnogaeth unfrydol Aelodau Cynulliad. Yr wyf wrth fy modd ein bod yn awr yn gallu pleidleisio ar y Gorchymyn a fydd yn troi'r refferendwm yn realiti.

Teg dweud na fu cyrraedd y pwynt hwn yn siwrnai rwydd. Cafwyd gwahaniaeth barn sylweddol ynglŷn â phryd y dylid cynnal y refferendwm, a sut i eirio'r cwestiwn y dylid

the question that should be put to the Welsh public. I believe that we have reached sensible conclusions on both matters. The referendum question in the Order is the same revised question that the Electoral Commission put forward in its report, based on sound research and written in an accessible way. I believe that it is the right question to put to the people of Wales.

Many Members here today were concerned about whether the referendum would be held on the same day as the next Assembly election. The date of 3 March is, of course, two months before the Assembly election, which will provide sufficient distance between the referendum and the election. It means that the same Assembly Members who voted for a referendum in February can see the whole process through, and it also means that this Government can fulfil its 'One Wales' pledge to proceed to a referendum as soon as is practicable.

Dylai Deddfau sy'n cael effaith ar Gymru gael eu gwneud yng Nghymru. Dyna yw barn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, credaf, a dyna yw barn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae'r Gorchymyn hwn yn gam hanfodol tuag at gyflawni'r amcan hwnnw, ac, felly, cymeradwyaf y cynnig i'r Cynulliad.

Y Llywydd: Diolch, Brif Weinidog. Galwaf yn awr ar y Cwnsler Cyffredinol.

Cynnig NDM4575 Jane Hutt

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 24.4:

Yn cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Diwygio Atodlen 7 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006) 2010.

Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ac Arweinydd y Rhaglen Ddeddfwriaethol (John Griffiths): Cynigaf y cynnig.

Yr wyf yn falch o agor y drafodaeth ar Orchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Diwygio Atodlen 7 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru

ei roi gerbron y cyhoedd yng Nghymru. Credaf inni ddod i gasgliadau call ynglŷn â'r ddau fater. Y cwestiwn refferendwm yn y Gorchymyn yw'r un cwestiwn diwygiedig y cyflwynodd y Comisiwn Etholiadol yn ei adroddiad, ar sail ymchwil gadarn, ac fe'i lluniwyd mewn ffordd hawdd ei deall. Credaf ei fod y cwestiwn iawn i'w ofyn i bobl Cymru.

Yr oedd sawl Aelod yma heddiw'n bryderus a fyddai'r refferendwm yn cael ei gynnal yr un diwrnod ag etholiad nesaf y Cynulliad. Mae'r dyddiad 3 Mawrth, wrth gwrs, ddau fis cyn etholiad y Cynulliad, a bydd hynny'n golygu y bydd bwlch digonol rhwng y refferendwm a'r etholiad. Golyga y gall yr un Aelodau Cynulliad a bleidleisiodd dros refferendwm yn Chwefror ddilyn y broses o'i dechrau i'w diwedd, a golyga hefyd y gall y Llywodraeth hon gyflawni ei haddewid 'Cymru'n Un' i symud ymlaen at refferendwm cyn gynted ag sy'n ymarferol bosib.

Legislation that affects Wales should be made in Wales. That is the view of the National Assembly, I believe, and it is the view of the Assembly Government. This Order is an essential step towards achieving that aim, and, therefore, I commend the motion to the Assembly.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, First Minister. I now call the Counsel General.

Motion NDM4575 Jane Hutt

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 24.4:

Approves The National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Amendment of Schedule 7 to the Government of Wales Act 2006) Order 2010.

The Counsel General and Leader of the Legislative Programme (John Griffiths): I move the motion.

I am pleased to open the debate on the National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Amendment of Schedule 7 to the Government of Wales Act 2006) Order

2006) 2010. Bydd Atodlen 7 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 yn cael sylw mawr os cawn bleidlais 'ie' yn y refferendwm fis Mawrth. Mae Atodlen 7 yn cynnwys y pynciau y gall y Cynulliad ddeddfu arnynt.

The proposal is that we approve the National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Amendment of Schedule 7 to the Government of Wales Act 2006) Order 2010. The Order requires approval by a majority of Members present in the Chamber today. The Houses of Parliament will also consider and vote on the Order, before it can be made by Her Majesty in Council.

The Assembly has gained powers on a case-by-case basis, through Acts of Parliament and legislative competence Orders. It is vital that the Assembly does not lose powers that it has already gained in the event of a 'yes' vote in the referendum. If there is a 'yes' vote, those powers required under Part 3 of the Government of Wales Act 2006 in Schedule 5 would be replaced by Part 4 of the Act and Schedule 7. In the course of gaining Measure-making powers, the Assembly has already gained some new powers that go beyond what is in Schedule 7. Therefore, this amendment Order updates Schedule 7 to preserve those powers already granted to the Assembly.

Changes have only been necessary in seven out of the 20 subject areas, and in Part 2 of Schedule 7, which sets out general restrictions. As an example of an addition, powers on automatic fire suppression systems have been acquired as a result of Ann Jones's National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (No. 7) (Relating to Domestic Fire Safety) Order 2008. Therefore, this Order adds those powers to Schedule 7. To ensure that Schedule 7 fully covers the competence in Schedule 5 relating to children and young people, the Order adds references to the care of children, the protection and wellbeing of young adults, and contributions to child trust funds. A few exceptions have been clarified. For example, the exception on nuclear energy and nuclear installations, which was added when

2010. Schedule 7 to the Government of Wales Act 2006 will be very important if we gain a 'yes' vote in the referendum in March. Schedule 7 includes the areas that the Assembly can legislate upon.

Y cynnig yw ein bod yn cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Diwygio Atodlen 7 i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006) 2010. Rhaid i'r Gorchymyn gael ei gymeradwyo gan fwyafrif yr Aelodau sy'n bresennol yn y Siambr heddiw. Bydd y Senedd yn Lloegr hefyd yn trafod y Gorchymyn ac yn pleidleisio arno, cyn iddo gael ei lunio gan Ei Mawrhydi yn y Cyngor.

Mae'r Cynulliad wedi ennill pwerau ar sail achos wrth achos, drwy Ddeddfau Seneddol a Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol. Mae'n hollbwysig nad yw'r Cynulliad yn colli pwerau y mae eisoes wedi'u hennill pe ceid pleidlais 'ie' yn y refferendwm. Pe ceid pleidlais 'ie', byddai'r pwerau hynny sy'n ofynnol dan Ran 3 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 yn Atodlen 5 yn cael eu disodli gan Ran 4 y Ddeddf ac Atodlen 7. Ar y daith tuag at ennill pwerau i lunio Mesurau, mae'r Cynulliad eisoes wedi ennill rhai pwerau newydd sy'n mynd ymhellach na'r hyn sydd yn Atodlen 7. O'r herwydd, mae'r Gorchymyn diwygio hwn yn diweddar Atodlen 7 i warchod y pwerau hynny sydd eisoes wedi'u dyfarnu i'r Cynulliad.

Dim ond mewn saith o'r 20 maes pwnc y bu rhaid gwneud newidiadau, ac yn Rhan 2 Atodlen 7, sy'n nodi cyfyngiadau cyffredinol. Fel enghraifft o ychwanegiad, cafwyd pwerau ar gyfer systemau llethu tân awtomatig yn dilyn Gorchymyn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) (Rhif 7) (yn ymwneud â Diogelwch Tân Domestig) 2008 Ann Jones. Trwy hynny, mae'r Gorchymyn hwn yn ychwanegu'r pwerau hynny at Atodlen 7. Er mwyn sicrhau bod Atodlen 7 yn rhoi sylw llawn i'r cymhwysedd yn Atodlen 5 ynglŷn â phlant a phobl ifanc, mae'r Gorchymyn yn ychwanegu cyfeiriadau at ofal plant, amddiffyn a lles oedolion ifanc, a chyfraniadau at gronfeydd ymddiriedolaethau plant. Eglurwyd rhai eithriadau. Er enghraifft, mae'r eithriad

Schedule 7 was first amended by Parliament in 2007, now states that nuclear safety and liability for nuclear occurrences are included. The exceptions contained in the amending Order relate only to subjects that are clearly not devolved. It is important to note, however, that the amendments preserve the nature of Schedule 7 as a clearer, shorter and simpler statement of competence. As a Government, we have worked closely with the UK Government to ensure that that is the case. I am glad that we were able to agree on amendments that improve clarity, while preserving the competence that the Assembly has already gained. I commend the motion to the Assembly.

ynglŷn ag ynni niwclear a gosodion niwclear, a ychwanegwyd pan ddiwygiwyd Atodlen 7 am y tro cyntaf gan y Senedd yn 2007, yn datgan yn awr bod diogelwch niwclear ac atebolrwydd ar gyfer digwyddiadau niwclear yn awr yn gynnwysedig. Dim ond i bynciau sy'n amlwg heb eu datganoli y mae'r eithriadau yn y Gorchymyn diwygio yn berthnasol. Mae'n bwysig nodi, fodd bynnag, bod y diwygiadau'n gwarchod natur Atodlen 7 fel datganiad cymhwysedd cliriach, mwy cryno a symlach. Fel Llywodraeth, yr ydym wedi cydweithio'n glos â Llywodraeth y DU i sicrhau mai dyna'r achos. Yr wyf yn falch inni allu cytuno ynglŷn â diwygiadau sy'n gwella eglurder, tra'n cynnal y cymhwysedd y mae'r Cynulliad eisoes wedi'i ennill yr un pryd. Cymeradwyaf y cynnig i'r Cynulliad.

3.20 p.m.

Nick Bourne: It is known that I do not always agree with the First Minister; we do not always see eye-to-eye on issues, as the exchange on fast broadband showed earlier today. However, I agree with him totally on this issue, and I think that the whole Assembly is in agreement on it. This is a historic moment, and I am sure that, as before, there will be full support for taking this forward, as it is important. We also support the points that have been made by the Counsel General.

Nick Bourne: Gwyddys nad wyf bob amser yn cytuno â'r Prif Weinidog; nid ydym yn gweld llygad yn lygad bob tro ynglŷn â materion, fel y gwelwyd o'r drafodaeth am fand eang cyflym yn gynharach heddiw. Fodd bynnag, cytunaf yn llwyr ag ef ynglŷn â'r mater hwn, a chredaf fod y Cynulliad cyfan yn gytûn. Mae hwn yn adeg hanesyddol, ac yr wyf yn sicr, fel cynt, y ceir cefnogaeth lwyr i weithredu ar hyn, gan ei fod yn bwysig. Yr ydym hefyd yn cefnogi'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan y Cwnsler Cyffredinol.

It is important that we all unite behind the campaign, which will soon be up and running, to ensure that we get the 'yes' vote that we need so that the Assembly can go forward and do the things that we want it to do. We do not necessarily agree on substantive issues, but on that we are in full agreement; we must make sure that that happens. This is a step along that road. I am glad that we have achieved the measure of agreement to which the First Minister referred, and, to be fair, Westminster has also played its part. Let us obtain full support for this, take this forward, and ensure that we are all united in the battle to achieve law-making powers, the success of which we cannot take for granted.

Mae'n bwysig bod pob un ohonom yn uno y tu ôl i'r ymgyrch hon, a fydd ar ei thraed yn fuan, er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cael y bleidlais 'ie' sydd ei hangen arnom er mwyn i'r Cynulliad allu camu ymlaen a gwneud yr hyn yr ydym am iddo ei wneud. Nid ydym o reidrwydd yn cytuno ynglŷn â materion o sylwedd, ond ynglŷn â hynny, yr ydym yn unfryd unfarn; rhaid inni wneud yn siŵr bod hynny'n digwydd. Mae hwn yn gam ar y daith honno. Yr wyf yn falch inni gyrraedd y mesur o gytundeb y cyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog ato ac, i fod yn deg, chwaraeodd San Steffan yntau ei ran. Gadewch inni sicrhau cefnogaeth lawn i hyn, ei weithredu, a sicrhau ein bod oll yn gytûn yn y frwydr i sicrhau pwerau deddfu, oherwydd ni allwn gymryd yn ganiataol y daw llwyddiant i'n rhan.

Helen Mary Jones: As the representatives of the Government and the leader of the opposition have said, this is an important day in our history, as we move forward to put before our fellow citizens the opportunity to move to a clearer, simpler, more accountable, and, by the way, cheaper, system of making Welsh law in Wales to respond to the needs and priorities of the people of Wales. Polls have shown consistently growing support for this move, but I agree with the leader of the opposition that there is no room for complacency. Our challenge will be to make the case, but also to persuade those who support a move to full law-making powers to turn out on the day and vote to make that a reality. We will need to continue to make the case to explain the nonsense of the current system and the difference that a 'yes' vote could make to the people of Wales. It is indicative of the importance of this matter that we have been able to achieve consensus across the Chamber. It is highly unlikely that we will ever have a consensus about how those powers should be used, but the fact that we have a consensus on having those powers is enormously encouraging and positive, and sends a clear message to the people of Wales that we will all stand together and say, 'Please give us the tools to be able to do the job.'

There is no need to set out the numerous examples of why the current system is not doing what it needs to do, but one example is the legislative competence Order in relation to carers, which began with universal support across the Chamber early in 2008. Carers in Wales still do not enjoy the additional rights that we want them to have, although we are almost at that point, because the system is so long-winded and complex.

Everyone in Wales believes that the Assembly is in charge of education and transport, and I have yet to explain to anyone why we were not able to bring forward legislation on seat belts on school buses and find that they think that that makes any sense. Indeed, I have yet to explain the system as it stands to anyone and find that they think that it makes sense. We can no longer afford to

Helen Mary Jones: Fel y dywedodd cynrychiolwyr y Llywodraeth, ac arweinydd yr wrthblaid, mae hwn yn ddiwrnod pwysig yn ein hanes, wrth inni symud ymlaen i roi cyfle i'n cyd-ddinasyddion symud tuag at system gliriach, symlach, mwy atebol, a, gyda llaw, rhatach o lunio deddfau Cymreig yng Nghymru i ymateb i anghenion a blaenoriaethau pobl Cymru. Dangosodd poliau, yn gyson, gefnogaeth gynyddol gyson i'r cam hwn, ond cytunaf ag arweinydd yr wrthblaid na allwn orffwys ar ein rhwyfau. Yr her i ni fydd pledio'r achos, ond hefyd perswadio'r rhai sy'n cefnogi symud tuag at bwerau deddfu llawn i droi allan ar y diwrnod, a phleidleisio i droi hynny'n ffaith. Bydd angen inni barhau i bledio'r achos i esbonio nonsens y system gyfredol a'r gwahaniaeth y gallai pleidlais 'ie' ei wneud i bobl Cymru. Arwydd o bwysigrwydd y mater hwn yw inni lwyddo i sicrhau consensws ar draws y Siambr. Mae'n annhebygol iawn y cawn fyth gonsensws ynglŷn â sut y dylid defnyddio'r pwerau hyn, ond mae'r ffaith bod gennym gonsensws ynglŷn â chael y pwerau hynny'n aruthrol o galonogol a chadarnhaol, ac mae'n cyfleu neges glir i bobl Cymru y byddwn un ac oll yn sefyll gyda'n gilydd i ddweud, 'Da chi, rhowch inni'r arfau i allu gwneud y gwaith.'

Nid oes angen rhestru enghreifftiau lu i ddangos pam nad yw'r system gyfredol yn gwneud yr hyn y mae angen iddi ei wneud, ond un enghraifft yw'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yng nghyswllt gofawyr, a ddechreuodd gyda chefnogaeth gyffredinol ar draws y Siambr ddechrau 2008. Mae gofawyr yng Nghymru yn dal i fod yn brin o'r hawliau ychwanegol y dymunwn iddynt eu cael, er ein bod bron â chyrraedd y pwynt hwnnw, oherwydd bod y system mor hirwyntog a chymhleth.

Mae pawb yng Nghymru'n credu bod addysg a thrafnidiaeth yng ngofal y Cynulliad, ac yr wyf eto i esbonio i unrhyw un pam na allasom gyflwyno deddfwriaeth ynglŷn â gwregysau diogelwch ar fysiau ysgol a chanfod eu bod yn credu bod hynny'n gwneud unrhyw fath o synnwyr. Yn wir, yr wyf eto i esbonio'r system fel y saif i unrhyw un a chanfod eu bod yn credu ei bod yn

waste the time, energy, or the money that is needed to make this complex system work. The task in the coming weeks, for us in the Chamber and, importantly, for our fellow citizens beyond, is to explain the importance and significance of this change and to win not only the theoretical support of our fellow citizens, but the vote on the day.

Kirsty Williams: I will begin by saying how much I welcome the motion on the referendum Order before us today. I consider it an honour to be able to speak and, later this afternoon, vote, on a motion that marks the next stage in the devolution process. I hope that giving the citizens of Wales the opportunity to have their say on what the National Assembly can and cannot do will afford us the opportunity to get out there and celebrate collectively what devolution has delivered for Wales and to explore further what new powers for the Assembly could mean in terms of helping to transform our country.

Hopefully, when we vote on the motion today, all of the discussions about motions, amendments, timetables and Orders will come to an end. As the First Minister said, it has not been an easy process to get to this point this afternoon, but we have got there in the end. The date and wording of the question in the referendum Order have been worth all of the effort that people have made to get us to this point. However, as other speakers have said, we cannot rest on our laurels following the vote this afternoon. There is a job to be done in getting out there to explain to people what the referendum is about and, I suspect, what it is not about, and to give them the opportunity to hear what we hope we can do with the new powers should they give us the opportunity to use them in the forthcoming Assembly.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank all of those from across the political spectrum and from outside it who are beginning work on the embryonic 'yes' campaign. I am very grateful for the efforts that are already happening in that arena. As the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats, I

gwneud synnwyr. Ni allwn mwyach fforddio gwastraffu'r amser, yr egni na'r arian sydd eu hangen i wneud i'r system ddyrys hon weithio. Y dasg, dros yr wythnosau i ddod, yw inni yn y Siambr ac, yn bwysig iawn, i'n cyd-ddinasyddion y tu hwnt, esbonio pwysigrwydd ac arwyddocâd y newid hwn ac ennill nid yn unig gefnogaeth ddamcaniaethol ein cyd-ddinasyddion, ond y bleidlais ar y diwrnod.

Kirsty Williams: Dechreuaf drwy ddweud gymaint yr wyf yn croesawu'r cynnig ynglŷn â'r Gorchymyn refferendwm sydd ger ein bron heddiw. Fe'i hystyriaf yn faint gallu siarad ac, yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma, bleidleisio, ar gynnig sy'n dynodi'r cam nesaf yn y broses ddatganoli. Gobeithio y bydd rhoi cyfle i ddinasyddion Cymru gael dweud eu dweud ynglŷn â'r hyn y gall ac na all y Cynulliad ei wneud yn gyfle inni droedio'r priffyrdd a'r caeau i ddathlu gyda'n gilydd yr hyn y mae datganoli wedi'i gyflawni dros Gymru ac archwilio ymhellach yr hyn y gallai pwerau newydd i'r Cynulliad ei olygu o ran helpu i weddnewid ein gwlad.

Gobeithio, pan fyddwn yn pleidleisio ar y cynnig heddiw, y daw'r holl drafodaethau ynglŷn â chynigion, diwygiadau, amserlenni a Gorchymynion i ben. Fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, nid proses rwydd fu cyrraedd y pwynt hwn y prynhawn yma, ond cyraeddasom yn y diwedd. Bu dyddiad a geiriad y cwestiwn yn y Gorchymyn refferendwm werth yr holl ymdrech a wnaed gan bobl i'n cael i gyrraedd y pwynt hwn. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd siaradwyr eraill, ni allwn orffwys ar ein rhwyfau ar ôl y bleidlais y prynhawn yma. Mae gwaith i'w wneud i fynd allan i esbonio i'r bobl beth mae'r refferendwm yn ei olygu ac, yr wyf yn amau, beth nad yw'n ei olygu, a rhoi cyfle iddynt glywed yr hyn yr ydym yn gobeithio ei gyflawni gyda'r pwerau newydd, dim ond iddynt roi'r cyfle inni eu defnyddio yn y Cynulliad nesaf.

Carwn fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn hefyd i ddiolch i bawb ar draws y sbectrum gwleidyddol a'r tu allan iddo sy'n dechrau gweithio ar gnewyllyn yr ymgyrch 'ie'. Yr wyf yn diolch am yr ymdrechion sydd eisoes ar droed yn yr arena honno. Fel arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, yr wyf

am proud to say that our party will be working alongside other political parties and those outside politics to explain to people why we should vote 'yes' in March next year and give the next generation of Assembly Members the ability to carry out their work in a way that will be less constrained than that in which we have been working over the last four years.

Leanne Wood: The commitment to trigger the referendum to move to Part 4 of the Government of Wales Act 2006 was a key consideration for Plaid Cymru when we were negotiating the coalition deal that set up the One Wales Government back in 2007. Many of us in Plaid Cymru argued that there should be no need for a referendum to move to Part 4 powers, but the Act is as it is and there is no other option. We cannot move beyond the legislative competence Order system unless this matter is put before the people of Wales. Therefore, here we are. The people of Wales will soon have the opportunity to have their say on the future of the LCO system in a referendum that will take place on 3 March 2011.

We are all aware that this will not be a simple referendum to explain. No additional powers will be available to Assembly Members if we succeed in getting a 'yes' vote, and we will not have the same powers as the Scottish Parliament. It will not be easy to motivate people to register and to turn out to vote and there is a risk that the turnout will be low. We have a very short period in which to put forward the arguments and, with Christmas on the way, and the focus rightly being on budgetary considerations, our time is limited. However, there are key points that we should be trying to get across at every opportunity.

The new system, should we succeed in getting a 'yes' vote, will be quicker, will be cheaper, and will ensure that the status of this institution—both in the eyes of the people of Wales and of those outside Wales looking in—is increased. Most Members in the Chamber have been frustrated by the system that we have at the moment. It takes far too long to make fairly simple changes in Welsh

yn falch o ddweud y bydd ein plaid yn gweithio ochr yn ochr â phleidiau gwleidyddol eraill a'r rhai y tu allan i'r byd gwleidyddol i esbonio wrth bobl pam y dylem bleidleisio 'ie' fis Mawrth y flwyddyn nesaf, a rhoi i'r genhedlaeth nesaf o Weinidogion Cynulliad y gallu i gyflawni eu gwaith mewn ffordd a fydd yn llai cyfyngedig na'r ffordd y buom yn gweithio dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf.

Leanne Wood: Roedd yr ymrwymiad i sbarduno'r refferendwm i symud ymlaen i Ran 4 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 yn ystyriaeth allweddol i Blaid Cymru pan oeddem yn negodi'r glymblaid a sefydlodd Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un yn ôl yn 2007. Yr oedd llawer ohonom ym Mhlaid Cymru'n dadlau na ddylid bod angen refferendwm i symud ymlaen at bwerau Rhan 4, ond mae'r Ddeddf fel y mae, ac nid oes unrhyw opsiwn arall. Ni allwn symud y tu hwnt i'r system Gorchymyn cymhwysedd heb i'r mater hwn gael ei roi ger bron pobl Cymru. Felly, dyma ni. Cyn hir, bydd pobl Cymru'n cael cyfle i ddweud eu dweud ynglŷn â'r system LCO mewn refferendwm a gaiff ei gynnal ar 3 Mawrth 2011.

Mae pob un ohonom yn sylweddoli na fydd hwn yn refferendwm syml i'w esbonio. Ni fydd unrhyw bwerau ychwanegol ar gael i Aelodau Cynulliad os llwyddwn i gael pleidlais 'ie', ac ni fydd gennym yr un pwerau â Senedd yr Alban. Ni fydd ysgogi pobl i gofrestru a throi allan i bleidleisio yn waith rhwydd, ac mae risg mai bach fydd y ganran a bleidleisia. Cyfnod byr iawn sydd gennym ar gyfer cyflwyno'r dadleuon a, gyda'r Nadolig ar ein gwarthaf, a'r ffocws, yn briodol, ar ystyriaethau cyllidebol, mae ein hamser yn brin. Fodd bynnag, mae pwyntiau allweddol y dylem geisio eu cyfleu ar bob cyfle.

Bydd y system newydd, os llwyddwn i gael pleidlais 'ie', yn gyflymach, yn rhatach, a bydd yn sicrhau bod statws y sefydliad hwn—yn llygad pobl Cymru yn ogystal ag yn llygad y rhai o'r tu allan i Gymru'n edrych i mewn—yn codi. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o Aelodau yn y Siambr wedi profi rhwystredigaeth gyda'r system sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n cymryd llawer rhy hir i wneud newidiadau cymharol syml yn

legislation. In reality, this should be a no-brainer, but it will not be as simple as that.

3.30 p.m.

I hope that all parties here, which I know are supportive of extending devolution, are fully aware of the big task ahead of us. I hope that we can all be prepared and ready to work together in the spirit of unity for the long-term good of this institution, for Welsh democracy and for the long-term benefit of all the people who live in Wales.

John Griffiths: The current legislative system obviously creates duplication of effort in having to secure powers for the Assembly through the LCO process before then implementing policy through Measures. The all-Wales convention identified that the current system of seeking powers through LCOs and Bills cost around £2 million in 2008-09. That money, time and effort would be better deployed in the development of Welsh policy and Welsh Bills. The powers that we as an Assembly have gained over the past three years must be preserved. This Schedule 7 amendment Order achieves that, and the suggested amendments help to further make clear what is currently regarded as devolved and what is not devolved.

Byddai diwygio Atodlen 7 yn rhoi'r cymhwysedd sydd ei angen ar y Cynulliad i basio Mesurau ar y pynciau y mae Gweinidogion Cymru a'r Cynulliad yn gyfrifol amdanynt ar hyn o bryd. Gofynnaf i chi gefnogi'r cynnig hwn. Diolch yn fawr.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Fel pob Aelod arall sydd wedi siarad, yr wyf yn hynod o falch o'r cyfle i gyfrannu i'r drafodaeth bwysig hon. Mae'n 12 mlynedd ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad, ac yr ydym wedi cyrraedd croesffordd lle y gallwn symud at system lawer mwy effeithiol a hwylus o lywodraethu ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Mae cymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn ar y referendwm yn gam tuag at hynny.

neddfwriaeth Cymru. Yn y bôn, dylai fod mor amlwg â llaid ar farch gwyn, ond ni fydd mor syml â hynny.

Gobeithio bod pob plaid yma, a gwn eu bod oll yn cefnogi ehangu datganoli, yn gwbl ymwybodol o'r dasg aruthrol o'n blaenau. Gobeithio y gallwn oll fod yn barod ac yn fodlon i weithio gyda'n gilydd mewn ysbryd o undod er budd tymor hir y sefydliad hwn, er budd democratiaeth Cymru ac er budd hir dymor pawb sy'n byw yng Nghymru.

John Griffiths: Mae'r system ddeddfu gyfredol, yn amlwg, yn golygu dyblygu ymdrechion drwy orfod sicrhau pwerau i'r Cynulliad drwy'r broses LCO cyn wedyn weithredu polisiau drwy Fesurau. Dynododd y Confensiwn Cymru-gyfan bod y system gyfredol o geisio pwerau drwy LCOs a Mesurau wedi costio oddeutu £2 miliwn yn 2008-09. Byddai'r arian, yr amser a'r ymdrech yna wedi cael defnydd llawer mwy buddiol yn datblygu polisi Cymreig a Biliau Cymreig. Rhaid gwarchod y pwerau yr ydym ni fel Cynulliad wedi'u hennill dros y tair blynedd diwethaf. Mae'r Gorchymyn diwygio Atodlen 7 hwn yn cyflawni hynny, ac mae'r diwygiadau a awgrymir yn helpu i egluro ymhellach yr hyn y credir, ar hyn o bryd, sydd wedi'i ddatganoli a'r hyn nad yw wedi'i ddatganoli.

Amending Schedule 7 would provide the competence necessary for the Assembly to pass Measures on the subjects that Welsh Ministers and the Assembly have responsibility for currently. I ask you to support this motion. Thank you.

The Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Like every other Member who has spoken, I am extremely proud of the opportunity to contribute to this important debate. It is 12 years since the Assembly was established, and we have reached a crossroads from which we can move to a much more effective and a smoother system of governance for the people of Wales. Approving the referendum Order represents a step towards that.

Mae'n system ni, fel y mae sawl Aelod wedi dweud eisoes, yn llawer rhy gymhleth a thrwsgl o hyd, ac yr oedd y dystiolaeth a gasglwyd gan Gonfensiwn Cymru Gyfan yn dangos yn glir nad yw pobl yn deall y trefniadau presennol yn iawn. Yn amlwg, nid yw hyn yn beth da i ddemocratiaeth. Os mai pleidlais 'ie' a geir yn y refferendwm, a gobeithiwn am hynny, wrth gwrs, byddwn yn symud at system ddeddfwriaethol sy'n llawer cliriach a symlach.

As we have heard from the First Minister today, if at least 40 Members support this motion, the referendum Order will continue to Westminster for approval there. If MPs and peers approve the Order, then the referendum will be held on 3 March. We were all impressed at the cross-party consensus achieved when the Assembly unanimously voted for a referendum back in February. I hope that we can replicate that consensus in this vote, and clearly, from the speeches that we have heard so far today, we have every hope to believe that that will be true. If we approve this motion, let us not do it simply by two-thirds; let us all vote wholeheartedly for it.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr i'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog. O ystyried statws cyfreithiol unigryw y cynnig hwn o dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru, byddwn yn cynnal pleidlais electronig wedi'i chofnodi ar y cynnig i gymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn ar y refferendwm.

Our system, as several Members have already said, remains far too complicated and cumbersome, and the evidence collected by the All-Wales Convention clearly shows that people do not properly understand the current arrangements. Clearly, this is not a good thing for democracy. If a 'yes' vote is achieved in the referendum, and we hope that it will, of course, we will move to a much clearer and simpler legislative system.

Fel y clywsom gan y Prif Weinidog heddiw, os bydd o leiaf 40 Aelod yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn, bydd y Gorchymyn refferendwm yn mynd i San Steffan i gael ei gymeradwyo yno. Os bydd ASau ac arglwyddi'n cymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn, yna cynhelir y refferendwm ar 3 Mawrth. Gwnaed argraff ffafriol iawn ar bawb gan y consensws trawsbleidiol a sicrhawyd pan bleidleisiodd y Cynulliad yn unfryd o blaid refferendwm yn ôl ym mis Chwefror. Gobeithio y gallwn ailadrodd y consensws yna yn y bleidlais hon, ac yn amlwg, o'r areithiau a glywsom cyn belled heddiw, mae gennym bob gobaith i gredu mai felly y bydd. Os ydym yn cymeradwyo'r cynnig hwn, gadewch inni beidio â gwneud hynny gyda dau draean yn unig; gadewch inni gyd bleidleisio'n dwymgalon o'i blaid.

The Presiding Officer: I thank the Deputy First Minister. Given the unique legal status of this proposal under the Government of Wales Act, we will hold a recorded electronic vote on the motion to approve the referendum Order.

*Cynnig NDM4574: O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion NDM4574: For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn

Davies, Paul
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
German, Veronica
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

Y Llywydd: Felly, mae'r cynnig wedi'i gymeradwyo ac mae gofynion cyfansoddiad Cymru o dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 wedi cael eu cyflawni'n llawn. Diolch yn fawr.

The Presiding Officer: Therefore, the motion has been approved and the constitutional requirements under the Government of Wales Act 2006 have been met in full. Thank you.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (Rosemary Butler) i'r Gadair am 3.35 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) took the Chair at 3.35 p.m.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: We now move to a vote on the Schedule 7 Order. The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections. The motion is therefore agreed in accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Symudwn yn awr i bleidlais ar Orchymyn Atodlen 7. Y cynnig yw cytuno i'r cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, caiff y cynnig ei dderbyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

Adroddiad Blynyddol Comisiynydd Plant Cymru The Annual Report of the Children's Commissioner for Wales

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Nick Ramsay and amendment 2 in the name of Peter Black.

Cynnig NDM4576 Jane Hutt

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. Yn croesawu Adroddiad Blynyddol Comisiynydd Plant Cymru ar gyfer 2009-10; a

2. Yn nodi y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Blant yn llunio ymateb gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac yn adrodd ar hyn i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol erbyn 31 Mawrth 2011.

The Deputy Minister for Children (Huw Lewis): I move the motion.

I am pleased to welcome the third annual report from the Children's Commissioner for Wales. Keith Towler has pulled no punches in championing the cause of children and young people in Wales. His annual report for 2009-10 was published in September and it identifies some new concerns. It also identifies key recurring themes that he believes have not yet been fully addressed. On Nick Ramsay's amendment, our response to the commissioner's recommendations will follow in a timely and consistent manner. However, we cannot agree to implement the report before we have made our response, which will come in March. Therefore, this amendment is redundant.

The Children and Young People Committee has met with the children's commissioner since his report was published. It has spent much time considering and commenting on its contents, and in due course, I intend to provide a detailed response to its concerns.

Children and young people are important to us in Wales. They hold a high position on our agenda. These are not empty words, as they

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Nick Ramsay a gwelliant 2 yn enw Peter Black.

Motion NDM4576 Jane Hutt

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. Welcomes the 2009-10 Annual Report of the Children's Commissioner for Wales; and

2. Notes that the Deputy Minister for Children will draw up a response from the Welsh Assembly Government and report to the National Assembly on this by 31 March 2011.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Blant (Huw Lewis): Cynigiaf y cynnig.

Mae'n bleser gennyf groesawu trydydd adroddiad blynyddol Comisiynydd Plant Cymru. Ni ataliodd Keith Towler ddim wrth eiriol dros achos plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Cyhoeddwyd ei adroddiad blynyddol ar gyfer 2009-10 ym mis Medi, ac mae'n dynodi rhai pryderon newydd. Mae hefyd yn dynodi themâu mynych allweddol nad aethpwyd i'r afael â hwy yn llawn cyn belled. Ynghylch gwelliant Nick Ramsay, bydd ein hymateb i argymhellion y comisiynydd yn dilyn mewn ffordd amserol a chyson. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn gytuno i weithedu'r adroddiad cyn inni fod wedi gwneud ein hymateb, a ddaw ym mis Mawrth, felly mae'r gwelliant hwn yn ddiangen.

Cyfarfu'r Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc â'r comisiynydd plant ers cyhoeddi ei adroddiad. Mae'r Pwyllgor wedi treulio llawer o amser yn ystyried ei gynnwys, a chynnig sylwadau a, maes o law, bwriadaf roi ymateb manwl i'w bryderon.

Mae plant a phobl ifanc yn bwysig inni yng Nghymru. Maent yn uchel ar ein hagenda. Nid geiriau gwag mo'r rhain, gan ei bod hi'n

are easily evidenced. We led the way in the UK in appointing a children's commissioner in the first place, and our policies for children and young people are increasingly different to those that are coming out of Westminster. Our relationship with the children's commissioner has been characterised by mutual respect, and by our willingness to engage in frank and open dialogue and to work co-operatively.

We face real financial pressures over the coming years. We will have hard choices to make, and we need to be clear about our priorities. My ministerial colleagues and I are determined to protect the children and young people agenda. The commissioner urges us to keep our foot on the accelerator in tackling child poverty. Members will know that this cause is dear to my heart, and I am passionate in my conviction that, as a Government, we must do all that we can to remove the blight of poverty that affects the lives of so many of our children and young people.

We are taking action. I am proud that the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010, which received Royal Approval in Privy Council this year, made us, again, the first Government in the UK to place a statutory duty on public bodies to tackle child poverty. The Measure will also place a legal duty on local authorities to look at the opportunities for children and young people to play in their area and, where practical, to ensure that those opportunities are fulfilled. This new Measure takes a Welsh approach to tackling child poverty.

With regard to Peter Black's amendment, I will highlight the progress that we have made in tackling child poverty, and concede what still has to be done. Programmes such as Flying Start are a crucial element in our approach to combating child poverty. In the longer term, Flying Start will impact on the number of people with poor skills in Wales and will ultimately help to reduce our relatively high levels of income inequality. Last month in the Chamber, I presented the interim evaluation report of the Flying Start

rhwydd eu profi. Yr oeddem ar flaen y gad yn y DU yn penodi comisiynydd plant yn y lle cyntaf, ac mae ein polisiau ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc yn gynyddol wahanol i'r rheini sy'n dod o San Steffan. Nodwedd o'n perthynas â'r comisiynydd plant yw parch gan y naill at y llall, a'n parodrwydd i ymgysylltu mewn deialog di-flewyn-ardafod ac agored, ac i weithio ar y cyd.

Yr ydym yn wynebu pwysau ariannol gwirioneddol dros y blynyddoedd i ddod. Bydd gennym ddewisiadau caled i'w gwneud, ac mae angen inni fod yn glir ynglŷn â'n blaenoriaethau. Mae fy nghydweinigion a minnau'n benderfynol o amddiffyn yr agenda plant a phobl ifanc. Mae'r comisiynydd yn ein hannog i gadw ein troed ar y sbardun wrth fynd i'r afael â thlodi plant. Bydd aelodau'n gwybod bod yr achos hwn yn agos iawn at fy nghalon, ac yr wyf yn gwbl argyhoeddedig bod rhaid i ni, fel Llywodraeth, wneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i ddileu malltod tldi sy'n effeithio ar gynifer o'n plant a'n pobl ifanc.

Yr ydym yn gweithredu. Ymhyfrydaf yn y ffaith bod y Mesur Plant a Theuluoedd (Cymru) 2010, a dderbyniodd Gymeradwyaeth Brenhinol y Cyfrin Cyngor eleni wedi ein gwneud ni, unwaith yn rhagor, y Llywodraeth gyntaf yn y DU i osod dyletswydd statudol ar gyrff cyhoeddus i fynd i'r afael â thlodi plant. Bydd y Mesur hefyd yn gosod dyletswydd cyfreithiol ar awdurdodau lleol i edrych ar y cyfleoedd i blant a phobl ifanc chwarae yn eu hardal a, lle bo hynny'n ymarferol, sicrhau bod y cyfleoedd hynny'n cael eu cyflawni. Mae'r Mesur newydd hwn yn mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant gyda gogwydd Cymreig.

O ran gwelliant Peter Black, tynnaf sylw at y cynnydd a wnaed gennym yn mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant, ac yr wyf yn addef bod llawer eto i'w wneud. Mae rhaglenni megis Dechrau'n Deg yn elfen hollbwysig o'n hagwedd tuag at fynd i'r afael â thlodi plant. Yn y tymor hwy, bydd Dechrau'n Deg yn effeithio ar nifer y bobl â sgiliau gwael yng Nghymru ac yn y pen draw, bydd yn cyfrannu at leihau ein lefelau cymharol uchel o anghydraddoldeb incwm. Fis diwethaf yn y Siambr, cyflwynais adroddiad gwerthuso

programme. This evaluation notes that, within three years of Flying Start becoming operational, we are already on track to improve the life chances of some of our most deprived young citizens.

The Welsh Assembly Government firmly opposes the physical punishment of children in all instances. We are working to support parents to find non-violent ways of managing their children's behaviour. We know that children and young people who are in the criminal justice system, and those who are at risk of entering it, are some of the most vulnerable to social and economic exclusion. There are real benefits to helping them and to keeping them out of trouble. Not only will we protect them from stigmatisation and loss of opportunity, but at the same time we will protect our communities from crime. I am committed to developing the potential of all our young people. I believe that we should support them today and for the future. We should support them within their communities, to help them feel valued and respected. I am therefore pleased that the children's commissioner shares our belief that they should be treated as children or young people first and offenders second.

3.40 p.m.

Recent analysis shows that around 40,000 families in Wales will be affected by changes announced by the coalition Government in Westminster to the child benefit system. They have ended universality in the child benefit system, fracturing the state's commitment to all our children for the first time in 60 years. Such an ethos will not hold sway in Wales. The coalition Government's decision to end the child trust fund will clearly disadvantage children in Wales. This runs counter to this Welsh Assembly Government's aim of improving the life chances of our poorer children. Despite the UK Government's announcement to phase out child trust funds by January 2011, we have decided to continue child trust fund payments in Wales this year under the child trust fund Cymru, as it is called, benefiting around 32,000 children in Wales. I am

interim y rhaglen Dechrau'n Deg. Mae'r gwerthusiad hwn yn nodi, o fewn tair blynedd i ddechrau gweithredu Dechrau'n Deg, ein bod eisoes ar y ffordd i wella cyfleoedd bywyd rhai o'n dinasyddion ifanc mwyaf amddifad.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gwrthwynebu'n chwym gosbi plant yn gorfforol dan unrhyw amgylchiadau. Yr ydym yn gweithio i gefnogi rhieni i ganfod ffyrdd di-drais o reoli ymddygiad eu plant. Gwyddom mai'r plant a'r bobl ifanc sydd yn y system cyfiawnder troseddol, a'r rhai sydd dan fwyaf o risg o fynd iddi, yw'r rhai sydd fwyaf agored i gael eu hallgau'n gymdeithasol ac yn economaidd. Ceir buddiannau gwirioneddol i'w helpu a'u cadw allan o drwbl. Nid yn unig y byddwn yn eu hamddiffyn rhag cael eu stigmatiddio a cholli cyfle, byddwn yr un pryd yn gwarchod ein cymunedau rhag troseddu. Yr wyf yn ymroddedig i ddatblygu potensial ein holl bobl ifanc. Credaf y dylem eu cefnogi heddiw ac i'r dyfodol. Dylem eu cefnogi o fewn eu cymunedau, er mwyn eu helpu i deimlo eu bod yn cael eu gwerthfawrogi a'u parchu. Yr wyf yn falch felly bod y comisiynydd plant yn rhannu ein cred y dylent gael eu trin fel plant a phobl ifanc yn gyntaf, ac fel troseddwy'r yn ail.

Dengys dadansoddiad diweddar y bydd oddeutu 40,000 o deuluoedd yng Nghymru yn dioddef effaith y newidiadau a gyhoeddwyd gan y Llywodraeth glymblaid yn San Steffan i'r system budd-daliadau plant. Maent wedi rhoi terfyn ar gyffredinolrwydd yn y system budd-daliadau plant, gan chwalu ymrwymiad y wladwriaeth i'n holl blant am y tro cyntaf mewn trigain mlynedd. Ni fydd ethos o'r fath yn dal dŵr yng Nghymru. Bydd penderfyniad y Llywodraeth glymblaid i roi terfyn ar y gronfa ymddiriedolaeth plant yn amlwg yn gosod plant yng Nghymru dan anfantais. Mae hyn yn mynd yn groes i nod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o wella cyfleoedd bywyd ein plant tlotaf. Er gwaethaf cyhoeddiad Llywodraeth y DU i ddiddymu cronfeydd ymddiriedolaeth plant yn raddol erbyn Ionawr 2011, yr ydym wedi penderfynu parhau â thaliadau cronfa

currently considering options for the future delivery of CTF Cymru.

Children and young people who have a disability can often experience extra disadvantage. The Minister for Health and Social Services has lead responsibility in this area. However, I am also considering what more I might be able to do within my portfolio to provide additional support for these children and young people.

The commissioner expresses concern in his report about the continuing negative media coverage directed against children and the young, and I share this concern. We can all think about the children and young people we know personally or have come across in our constituency work. We know that the vast majority are decent, law-abiding and hardworking. It is an established fact that far more children and young people than adults, for example, do unpaid voluntary work in their local areas, yet these stories rarely make the news. Instead, that very small percentage of young people who get into trouble of one sort or another get far more press than is deserved, and that is often what sticks in people's minds.

Young people who are not in education, employment or training are sometimes referred to as a lost generation. They may feel let down by the system or society, they may lack motivation, and they may be scared to try something new or different. They are often negatively portrayed by the media. We need creative, innovative and inspirational approaches to tackle these problems, including the way in which we support and encourage children, young people and their families across the country. In July, I launched our Families First initiative, when I announced two consortia of local authorities to develop their ideas about how best to provide integrated, innovative support for

ymddiriedolaeth plant yng Nghymru eleni dan gronfa ymddiriedolaeth plant Cymru, fel y'i gelwir, a fydd yn dwyn budd i oddeutu 32,000 o blant yng Nghymru. Yr wyf wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn ystyried opsiynau ar gyfer darparu Cronfa Ymddiriedolaeth Plant Cymru i'r dyfodol.

Gall plant a phobl ifanc sydd ag anabledd wynebu anfantais ychwanegol yn aml. Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol sydd â chyfrifoldeb arweiniol yn y maes hwn. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf hefyd yn ystyried beth mwy y gallwn ei wneud o fewn fy mhortffolio i roi cefnogaeth ychwanegol ar gyfer y plant a phobl ifanc hyn.

Mae'r comisiynydd yn mynegi pryder yn ei adroddiad ynglŷn â'r sylw negyddol parhaus yn y cyfryngau yn erbyn plant a phobl ifanc, a rhannaf y pryder hwn. Gallwn oll feddwl am blant a phobl ifanc yr ydym yn eu hadnabod yn bersonol neu yr ydym wedi dod ar eu traws yn ein gwaith yn yr etholaeth. Gwyddom fod y mwyafrif helaeth yn weddus, yn parchu'r gyfraith ac yn gweithio'n galed. Mae'n ffaith ddiymwad bod llawer mwy o blant a phobl ifanc nag oedolion, er enghraifft, yn gwneud gwaith gwirfoddol yn eu hardaloedd lleol, ac eto anaml iawn y clywir hanesion o'r fath yn y newyddion. Yn lle hynny, mae'r ganran fechan iawn honno o bobl ifanc sy'n cael eu hunain mewn trwbl o ryw fath neu'i gilydd yn cael llawer mwy o sylw yn y wasg na'r haeddiant, a dyna'n aml sy'n glynau yng nghof pobl.

Cyfeirir weithiau at bobl ifanc nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant fel y genhedlaeth goll. Gallant deimlo bod y system neu gymdeithas wedi'u siomi, gallant fod yn brin o ysgogiad, ac fe allai fod ofn arnynt roi cynnig ar rywbeth newydd neu wahanol. Fe'u portreadir yn negyddol yn aml ar y cyfryngau. Mae angen agweddau creadigol, arloesol ac ysbrydoledig arnom i fynd i'r afael â'r problemau hyn, gan gynnwys y ffordd yr ydym yn cefnogi ac yn annog plant, pobl ifanc a'u teuluoedd ar hyd a lled y wlad. Ym mis Gorffennaf, lansiais ein hymgyrch Teuluoedd yn Gyntaf, pan gyhoeddais ddau gonsortiw m o awdurdodau lleol i ddatblygu eu syniadau ynglŷn â'r

families. This is important work. This new approach will help to lift families out of poverty by putting them at the centre of our anti-poverty work. I will announce a further tranche of pioneers in the new year. Our plan is to roll the initiative out to all local authorities in Wales.

Last November, on international children's rights day, we launched 'Getting it Right 2009', our five-year action plan for moving forward on implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in Wales. Later this month, we will be hosting an event in the Senedd to celebrate the twenty-first birthday of the UNCRC. We will use this opportunity to focus on promoting positive media images of Wales's young people. Policy for children and young people in Wales has been founded on the basis of rights since 2004, with unanimous cross-party support within the Assembly. We are on course to incorporate the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child into domestic law through the Proposed Children and Young Persons' Rights (Wales) Measure in the next few months. Once again, we will be the first of the UK jurisdictions to take such a historic step forward. The children's commissioner has wholeheartedly supported our approach on this ground-breaking piece of legislation.

I believe that, taken together, Wales is fast establishing itself as the champion of the children and young people's rights agenda throughout the UK. I look forward to hearing Members' comments on the commissioner's 2009-10 report, and I can assure you that the Welsh Assembly Government will listen carefully and respond in full in due course to each of the issues raised.

Gwelliant 1 Nick Ramsay

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

ffordd orau o ddarparu cefnogaeth integredig ac arloesol ar gyfer teuluoedd. Mae hwn yn waith pwysig. Bydd y dull gweithredu newydd hwn yn helpu i godi teuluoedd o dlodi drwy eu gosod wrth galon ein gwaith gwrth-dlodi. Byddaf yn cyhoeddi haen newydd o arloeswyr yn y flwyddyn newydd. Ein bwriad yw cyflwyno'r ymgyrch i bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru.

Fis Tachwedd y llynedd, ar ddiwrnod rhyngwladol hawliau plant, lansiodd 'Gwneud Pethau'n Iawn 2009' gennym, ein cynllun gweithredu pum-mllynedd ar gyfer symud yn ein blaen ar weithredu Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn yng Nghymru. Yn ddiweddarach yn y mis, byddwn yn cynnal digwyddiad yn y Senedd i ddathlu unfed pen-blwydd ar hugain CCUHP. Defnyddiwn y cyfle hwn i ganolbwyntio ar hyrwyddo delweddau cadarnhaol o bobl ifanc Cymru yn y cyfryngau. Seiliwyd polisi ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru ar hawliau er 2004, gyda chefnogaeth drawsbleidiol unfrydol yn y Cynulliad. Yr ydym o fewn ein hamserlen i ymgorffori Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn i gyfraith ddomestig drwy'r Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) Arfaethedig dros y misoedd nesaf. Unwaith yn rhagor, ni fydd y gyntaf o awdurdodaethau'r DU i gymryd cam mor hanesyddol ymlaen. Mae'r comisiynydd plant wedi cefnogi i'r carn ein dull gweithredu gyda'r ddeddfwriaeth arloesol hon.

Credaf, o gymryd y cyfan hyn at ei gilydd, bod Cymru'n prysur sefydlu ei hun fel eiriolwr yr agenda hawliau plant a phobl ifanc ledled y DU. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed sylwadau'r Aelodau ynglŷn ag adroddiad y comisiynydd ar gyfer 2009-10, a gallaf eich sicrhau y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gwrandao'n ofalus ac yn ymateb yn llawn maes o law i bob un o'r materion a godir.

Amendment 1 Nick Ramsay

Add new point at the end of the motion:

'Yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i weithredu'n llawn argymhellion y Comisiynydd yn brydlon ac yn gyson.'

Paul Davies: I move amendment 1.

I am grateful to be able to participate in this important debate this afternoon. First, I would like to thank Keith Towler and his team for their work on this report and their continuing efforts to improve the lives of children and young people across Wales. The importance of the report cannot be emphasised enough. The focus on providing for children and young people has become more important than ever. It is essential that we provide the basics for our children in areas such as health and education and at home. We must continue to commit ourselves to these objectives.

In his annual report, the commissioner has highlighted a number of educational aims that require further attention, most notably school toilets, the issue of which I have raised in the Chamber on several occasions. This is a public health issue, and it is also a basic right. Furthermore, the standard of school toilets has an impact on the quality of our children's educational environment and learning day. Keith Towler said:

'it is not good enough that some of our children in school are using toilets with no seats or doors on the cubicles, with inadequate washing facilities, and feel so strongly about it that they avoid using the toilets during the school day.'

I would be grateful if the Deputy Minister could tell us in his response how the Welsh Assembly Government will progress this matter, given that it has been almost 10 years since the publication of 'The Learning Country', which highlighted school buildings funding. School toilets obviously continue to remain a problem. Although I appreciate that this is a key responsibility for local authorities, perhaps the Deputy Minister could outline what action the Welsh Assembly Government will be taking on providing guidance to authorities on school

'Calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to fully implement the Commissioner's recommendations in a timely and consistent manner.'

Paul Davies: Cynigiaf welliant 1.

Yr wyf yn diolch am gael cymryd rhan yn y drafodaeth bwysig hon y prynhawn yma. Yn gyntaf, carwn ddiolch i Keith Towler a'i dîm am eu gwaith ar yr adroddiad hwn ac am eu hymdrechion parhaus i wella bywydau plant a phobl ifanc ledled Cymru. Ni ellir gorbwysleisio pwysigrwydd yr adroddiad hwn. Mae'r ffocws ar ddarparu ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc wedi dod yn bwysicach nag erioed. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn darparu'r hanfodion ar gyfer ein plant mewn meysydd megis iechyd ac addysg, ac yn y cartref. Rhaid inni barhau i ymrwymo ein hunain i'r amcanion hyn.

Yn ei adroddiad blynyddol, mae'r comisiynydd wedi tynnu sylw at nifer o nodau addysgol sy'n gofyn am sylw pellach, yn fwyaf penodol toiledau ysgol, mater a godais yn y Siambr sawl gwaith. Mae hwn yn fater sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd y cyhoedd, ac mae hefyd yn hawl sylfaenol. Ymhellach, mae safon toiledau ysgol yn effeithio ar ansawdd amgylchedd addysgu a diwrnod dysgu ein plant. Dywed Keith Towler:

'nid yw'n ddigon da bod rhai o'n plant yn defnyddio toiledau ysgol heb seddau a heb ddrysau ar y ciwbiglau, gyda chyfleusterau ymolchi annigonol, a'u bod yn teimlo mor gryf am hynny fel eu bod yn osgoi defnyddio'r toiledau yn ystod y diwrnod ysgol.'

Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn gallu dweud wrthym yn ei ymateb sut y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gyrru'r mater hwn yn ei flaen, o gofio bod bron i 10 mlynedd wedi mynd heibio ers cyhoeddi 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu', a dynnodd sylw at gyllido adeiladau ysgol. Mae toiledau ysgol, yn amlwg, yn dal i fod yn broblem. Er fy mod yn sylweddoli mai cyfrifoldeb allweddol i awdurdodau lleol yw hwn, efallai y gall y Dirprwy Weinidog amlinellu'r camau y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i roi arweiniad i awdurdodau ynglŷn â tholedau

toilets as well as on health and safety standards.

I would also like to address the commissioner's comments regarding the national behaviour and attendance review, NBAR. The commissioner has stated that the implementation of the full recommendations of the NBAR review has been proceeding slowly. Earlier this year, I tabled written questions on this very issue to the Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning. He responded by telling me that good progress was being made and highlighted a number of measures that were being actioned, such as new attendance codes, a draft attendance framework and nine pilot projects. I also appreciate the Minister for education's statement last week on this very issue, which noted some important progress. However, in his response, will the Deputy Minister tell us when the Welsh Assembly Government will begin working with practitioners and stakeholders to embed skills in behaviour management earlier in their careers? I hope that the development of the recent announcements can happen speedily and efficiently and that there will be no need for the commissioner to comment on this issue in future.

The commissioner also noted the importance of child budgeting as a key indicator for measuring the outcomes of Welsh Assembly Government and local authority strategies. I appreciate that a task and finish group will be further examining the need for child budgeting and that its response will be published in due course. However, I would encourage the Deputy Minister and his colleagues to progress matters as soon as possible. Perhaps he will be kind enough to give us an indication as to when we will receive the Welsh Assembly Government's response on this.

The report also considered the blue badge scheme for children under the age of three in Wales. At present, parents of disabled children who are under the age of three are ineligible for blue badge passes. However, I am aware that this is something that the Welsh Assembly Government is addressing, and I am pleased to see that it is modernising

ysgol, yn ogystal â safonau iechyd a diogelwch.

Carwn hefyd roi sylw i sylwadau'r comisiynydd ynglŷn â'r adolygiad o ymddygiad a phresenoldeb, NBAR. Mae'r comisiynydd wedi datgan bod y gwaith o adolygu argymhellion llawn yr adolygiad NBAR wedi bod yn dod yn ei flaen yn araf. Yn gynharach eleni, cyflwynais gwestiynau ysgrifenedig ynglŷn â'r union fater hwn i'r Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. Ymatebodd drwy ddweud wrthyf fod cynnydd da yn cael ei wneud, gan dynnu sylw at nifer o gamau a oedd yn cael eu gweithredu, megis y codau presenoldeb newydd, fframwaith presenoldeb drafft a naw prosiect peilot. Yr wyf hefyd yn gwerthfawrogi datganiad y Gweinidog addysg yr wythnos ddiwethaf, a oedd yn nodi peth cynnydd pwysig. Fodd bynnag, yn ei ymateb, a wnaiff y Dirprwy Weinidog ddweud wrthym pryd bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn dechrau gweithio gydag ymarferwyr a rhanddeiliaid i wreiddio sgiliau ymddygiad yn gynharach yn eu gyfraoedd? Gobeithio y gall datblygiad y cyhoeddiadau diweddar ddigwydd yn gyflym ac yn effeithiol, ac na fydd angen i'r comisiynydd wneud sylwadau ynglŷn â'r mater hwn i'r dyfodol.

Nododd y comisiynydd hefyd bwysigrwydd cyllidebau ar gyfer plant fel dangosydd allweddol ar gyfer mesur canlyniadau strategaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r awdurdodau lleol. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli y bydd grŵp gorchwyl a gorffen yn archwilio ymhellach yr angen am gyllidebu ar gyfer plant, ac y cyhoeddir ei ymateb maes o law. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn annog y Dirprwy Weinidog a'i gyd-Aelodau i yrru materion yn eu blaen cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Efallai y byddai'n ddigon caredig i roi awgrym i ni ynglŷn â phryd y mae'n disgwyl ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i hyn.

Roedd yr adroddiad hefyd yn ystyried y cynllun bathodyn glas ar gyfer plant dan dair oed yng Nghymru. Ar hyn o bryd, nid yw rhieni plant anabl sydd dan dair oed yn gymwys i dderbyn tocynnau bathodyn glas. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod hyn yn rhywbeth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn mynd i'r afael ag ef, ac rwyf yn

this particular scheme. As this is the case, perhaps the Deputy Minister can provide us with an update on what the Welsh Assembly Government has been doing on the blue badge scheme since January this year.

falch o weld ei bod yn moderneiddio'r cynllun arbennig hwn. O'r herwydd, efallai y gall y Dirprwy Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni ynglŷn â'r hyn y bu Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud ynglŷn â'r cynllun bathodyn glas ers mis Ionawr eleni.

Finally, I would like to touch briefly on the Proposed Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure, which represents a wonderful opportunity to showcase to the world that children's rights are at the heart of the Welsh Assembly Government's policies. We can set an example by including the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in our legislation. However, as the commissioner has stated, we must be careful to ensure that the proposed Measure does not become a tick-box exercise. In the circumstances, I urge the Deputy Minister to ensure that there are proper measures in place across all areas of Government, so that this important piece of legislation can be implemented effectively.

Yn olaf, carwn gyfeirio'n fras at y Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) Arfaethedig, sy'n gyfle euraid i ddangos i'r byd bod hawliau plant wrth galon polisiâu Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Gallwn osod esiampl drwy gynnwys egwyddorion Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn yn ein deddfwriaeth. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd y comisiynydd, rhaid inni ofalu ein bod yn sicrhau nad yw'r Mesur yn dod yn ymarfer ticio blychau. Dan yr amgylchiadau, anogaf y Dirprwy Weinidog i sicrhau bod camau priodol yn eu lle ar draws pob maes o Lywodraeth, er mwyn i'r darn pwysig hwn o waith allu cael ei weithredu'n effeithiol.

Once again, I would like to thank Keith Towler and his team for this report. It is an encouraging report that highlights good practice and areas for improvement. I look forward to hearing about the progress that will be made as a result of this report in the next few months.

Unwaith yn rhagor, carwn ddiolch i Keith Towler a'i dîm am yr adroddiad hwn. Mae'n adroddiad calonogol sy'n tynnu sylw at arferion da a meysydd i'w gwella. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed am y cynnydd a wneir o ganlyniad i'r adroddiad hwn dros yr ychydig fisoedd nesaf.

3.50 p.m.

Gwelliant 2 Peter Black

Amendment 2 Peter Black

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Add new point at the end of the motion:

'Yn nodi bod y Comisiynydd Plant wedi mynegi pryderon, fel y mae wedi gwneud droeon dros y blynyddoedd, am y diffyg cynnydd o ran mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant'.

'Notes that, as in several previous years, the Children's Commissioner has raised concerns about the lack of progress on tackling child poverty'.

Eleanor Burnham: I move amendment 2.

Eleanor Burnham: Cynigiau welliant 2.

In theory, it was a significant year for children's rights in Wales because of the incorporation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Sadly, however, every time I read the children's commissioner's annual report, it appears that nothing much is being done to improve the

Mewn egwyddor, bu'n flwyddyn arwyddocaol i hawliau plant yng Nghymru, yn sgîl ymgorffori Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn. Yn anffodus, fodd bynnag, bob tro yr wyf yn darllen adroddiad blynyddol y comisiynydd plant, ymddengys nad oes fawr ddim yn cael

situation. Notwithstanding the Deputy Minister's complete sincerity and commitment, I am equally appalled at the condition of school loos, which Paul and others have mentioned. After all, we are talking about health and wellbeing. I am sorry to address what is probably regarded as an unsavoury topic in the Senedd, but when you consider the health and wellbeing of us all, this is very important. A lot of academic research has been done on the need for youngsters to keep drinking water to maintain their health, wellbeing and brain activity. Therefore, for goodness' sake, the conclusions are quite obvious: pupils need decent school loos.

I can think back to my days at my Cynwyd primary school all those years ago and we had to go up to the top of the yard, and it was awful. I was terrified because it was a horrible thing to have to do. I can see that Rhodri Morgan is agreeing with me; or, perhaps, he is having another conversation. I do not know. I know that we all have these memories of school lavatories at the top of the yard. Unfortunately, this is what prevails in many schools. I worry about this, especially when you look at the issues that are pressing on so many local authorities now, such as school amalgamations and closures. In many respects, it is an awful thing to say—and I hope that I am not going to be misrepresented in this area, so I will be careful in how I speak—but for a lot of schoolchildren, it may be the best of a number of bad solutions, when you look at the very poor facilities that some schools still have.

I know that Huw is very sincere in all that he is doing, and I wish his proposed Measure all the best. Perhaps, with the force of the Proposed Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure, we can bring some force to prevail. The issue of school loos alone desperately needs to see some progress. I am concerned about various reports that we have seen on this issue, and the Government has now carried out a consultation. Surely, if there are any scarce resources available, we should use them to improve the situation rather than to get another consultation paper.

ei wneud i wella'r sefyllfa. Er gwaethaf didwylledd ac ymrwymiad llwyr y Dirprwy Weinidog, mae cyflwr toiledau ysgol yr un mor wrthun i mi ag ydyw i Paul ac eraill a gyfeiriodd ato. Wedi'r cyfan, yr ydym yn trafod iechyd a lles. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf godi mater sy'n cael ei ystyried yn un annymunol yn y Senedd, ond o ystyried iechyd a lles pob un ohonom, mae hyn yn bwysig iawn. Gwnaed llawer o ymchwil academiaidd ynglŷn â'r ffaith bod angen i bobl ifanc yfed dŵr er mwyn cynnal eu hiechyd, eu lles a gweithgaredd eu hymennydd. O'r herwydd, er mwyn y mawredd, mae'r casgliadau'n gwbl amlwg: mae angen toiledau ysgol dechau ar ddisgyblion.

Cofiaf fy nghyfnod yn fy ysgol gynradd yng Nghynwyd yr holl flynyddoedd yna'n ôl ac roedd yn rhaid inni fynd i ben pellaf y buarth, ac roedd hynny'n ofnadwy. Roedd ofn aruthrol arnaf, gan ei bod yn beth ofnadwy i orfod ei wneud. Gallaf weld bod Rhodri Morgan yn cytuno â mi; neu, efallai ei fod yn cael sgwrs arall. Wn i ddim. Gwn fod gan bob un ohonom yr atgofion hyn o doiledau ysgol ym mhen pellaf y buarth. Yn anffodus, dyna'r arfer mewn sawl ysgol. Mae hyn yn ofid i mi, yn enwedig o ystyried y materion sy'n pwyso ar gynifer o awdurdodau lleol ar hyn o bryd, megis cyfuno a chau ysgolion. Mewn sawl ffordd, mae'n beth ofnadwy i ddweud—a gobeithio na chaf fy nghamddehongli yn y maes hwn, felly byddaf yn dewis fy ngeiriau'n ofalus—ond i lawer o blant, gall hwn fod y gorau o blith nifer o atebion gwael, o edrych ar y cyfleusterau gwael iawn sy'n dal i fod mewn rhai ysgolion.

Gwn fod Huw yn gwbl ddidwyll yn y cyfan a wna, ac yr wyf yn dymuno'r gorau i'w Fesur arfaethedig. Efallai, gyda grym y Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) Arfaethedig, y gallwn ddwyn peth grym i'r mater. Mae angen taer i weld rhyw fath o gynnydd yn cael ei wneud gyda thoiledau ysgol. Yr wyf yn bryderus ynglŷn ag amrywiol adroddiadau yr ydym wedi'u gweld ynglŷn â'r mater hwn, ac mae'r Llywodraeth erbyn hyn wedi cynnal ymgynghoriad. 'Does bosibl na fyddai'n well defnyddio unrhyw adnoddau prin sydd

ar gael i wella'r sefyllfa yn hytrach nag i ariannu papur ymgynghori arall?

It is very sad to consider the children's commissioner's report. Apparently, there are 96,000 children in Wales now living in severe poverty: living without basic necessities on an everyday basis. Meanwhile, 32 per cent live in some sort of poverty, with half of those living, as I said, in severe poverty. I urge the Deputy Minister to explain to us how he thinks that we can overcome these issues. My understanding is that, 10 years ago, Tony Blair said that he was going to halve child poverty, and I think that, by 2020, he was going to eradicate it. That is a wonderful aspiration to have, but if we are not making progress, it is difficult to see how we can make the improvements in our society that we all wish to see, particularly as a prevailing storm of economic duress is about to hit us all.

Apart from that, I would like to pay tribute to the children's commissioner, who has a very difficult brief, and to the Deputy Minister, who is obviously very sincere on these issues. I hope that we can occasionally put our party politics and parochialism aside, because children's poverty is the biggest issue that we have to crack in the next few years.

Joyce Watson: I would first like to pay tribute to Keith Towler, the Children's Commissioner for Wales, for putting this report on the table. The one and only issue that I will focus upon—because people have spoken on other issues—is the commissioner's recommendation, which we took on board, on doing something about the trafficking of children in Wales. I pay tribute in particular to Gwenda Thomas who leads the all-Wales group on child trafficking that brings together key players to end this horrendous crime against children.

I wish to carry on from where Eleanor Burnham left off, and ask people to put their politics aside—and I am sure that they will do so—when it comes to doing the right thing for children. In this age that we now face, when we are under economic strain, as

Mater o dristwch yw ystyried adroddiad y comisiynydd plant. Ymddengys bod 96,000 o blant yng Nghymru yn awr yn byw mewn tloedi difrifol: yn byw heb hanfodion sylfaenol o ddydd i ddydd. Yn y cyfamser, mae 32 y cant yn byw mewn rhyw faith o dlodi, gyda hanner y rheini'n byw, fel y dywedais, mewn tloedi difrifol. Anogaf y Dirprwy Weinidog i esbonio sut y mae'n credu y gallwn oresgyn y materion hyn. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, dywedodd Tony Blair ddeg mlynedd yn ôl y byddai'n haneru tloedi plant, ac yr wyf yn credu, erbyn 2020, y byddai wedi'i ddileu. Mae honno'n uchelgais wych i'w choleddu, ond os nad ydym yn gwneud unrhyw gynnydd, mae'n anodd gweld sut y gallwn wneud y gwelliannau hynny yn ein cymdeithas yr ydym un ac oll yn dymuno eu gweld, yn enwedig gan fod storm o galedi economaidd ar fin ein bwrw i gyd.

Ar wahân i hynny, carwn dalu teyrnged i'r comisiynydd plant, sydd â briff anodd iawn, ac i'r Dirprwy Weinidog, sy'n amlwg yn ddidwyll iawn ynglŷn â'r materion hyn. Gobeithio y gallwn, o dro i dro, osod ein gwleidyddiaeth bleidiol a'n plwyfoldeb i'r naill ochr, gan mai tloedi plant yw'r mater pwysicaf y mae'n rhaid inni ei ddatrys dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf.

Joyce Watson: I ddechrau, carwn longyfarch Keith Towler, Comisiynydd Plant Cymru, am gyflwyno'r adroddiad hwn. Yr un a'r unig fater y canolbwyntiaf arno—gan fod pobl wedi cyfeirio at faterion eraill—yw argymhelliaid y comisiynydd, y gweithredwyd arno gennym, ynglŷn â gwneud rhywbeth ynglŷn â masnachu plant yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn llongyfarch Gwenda Thomas yn arbennig, fel arweinydd y grŵp Cymru-gyfan ar fasnachu plant sy'n dwyn ynghyd gyfranwyr allweddol i roi terfyn ar y trosedd erchyll hwn yn erbyn plant.

Dymunaf barhau lle gorffennodd Eleanor Burnham, a gofyn i bobl osod eu gwleidyddiaeth o'r neilltu—ac yr wyf yn sicr y gwnânt hynny—pan ddaw hi'n fater o wneud y gorau dros blant. Yn yr oes a wynebwn ar hyn o bryd, pan fyddwn dan

Eleanor put it, I am sure that it would be easy for people to ask us why we are concerning ourselves with trafficked children, and also ask us to spend money in other areas. I am quite happy to answer those questions, and I hope that people will support us here.

I ask you all to consider this, but I cannot think of a worse situation to be in than not only being away from your family, friends and everything that you know, but to be away in another country where you have absolutely zero control of anything that is going on around you, where you do not speak the language, where you do not understand the rules and where you are isolated and vulnerable because you have been sold, sometimes by your family, and sometimes because people have managed to fool your family that they are giving you a better life elsewhere.

Wales is a very compassionate place and the people of Wales have huge compassion. I hope that we will be able to keep those people who have that compassion on board when we try to do something about the trafficking of children in Wales. You all know that I wrote a report earlier this year that demonstrated quite clearly that the trafficking of children is happening in Wales now. In producing that report, I saw evidence where children were criminalised and ignored, and where their needs were either unmet or completely misunderstood. In other cases, we have seen much better results. I pay tribute to Carl Sargeant, who understood the feeling of frustration that I have just expressed, which was also expressed by the children's commissioner in his previous report, and who agreed to the establishment of the first post of its kind in Wales. We are leading the way yet again. The Minister provided the finance so that we can appoint a trafficking co-ordinator for Wales who will help to keep children safe, but will mostly empower those people who want to do the right thing to be able to do the right thing for those children.

straen economaidd, fel y dywedodd Eleanor, yr wyf yn sicr y byddai'n hawdd i bobl ofyn i ni pam ein bod yn poeni am blant sy'n cael eu masnachu, ac yn gofyn inni hefyd wario arian mewn meysydd eraill. Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i ateb y cwestiynau hynny, ac yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd pobl yn ein cefnogi yma.

Gofynnaf i bob un ohonoch feddwl am hyn, ond ni allaf ddychmygu sefyllfa waeth na nid yn unig cael eich gwahanu oddi wrth eich teulu, eich ffrindiau a phopeth sy'n gyfarwydd i chi, ond bod i ffwrdd mewn gwlad arall lle nad oes gennych unrhyw reolaeth o gwbl dros yr hyn sy'n digwydd o'ch amgylch, lle nad ydych yn siarad yr iaith, lle nad ydych yn deall y rheolau a lle'r ydych wedi eich ynysu ag yn agored i niwed oherwydd eich bod wedi cael eich gwerthu, weithiau gan eich teulu, ac weithiau oherwydd bod pobl wedi llwyddo i dwyllo eich teulu eu bod am roi bywyd gwell i chi yn rhywle arall.

Mae Cymru'n wlad dosturiol, ac mae pobl Cymru yn llawn tosturi. Gobeithio y byddwn yn gallu cadw'r bobl hynny sydd â'r tosturi hwnnw o'n plaid pan fyddwn yn ceisio gwneud rhywbeth ynglŷn â masnachu plant yng Nghymru. Gŵyr pob un ohonoch i mi ysgrifennu adroddiad yn gynharach eleni yn dangos yn gwbl amlwg bod masnachu plant yn digwydd yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Wrth gynhyrchu'r adroddiad hwnnw, gwelais dystiolaeth o blant yn cael eu hystyried yn droseddwyr ac yn cael eu hanwybyddu, a'u hanghenion naill ai ddim yn cael eu diwallu neu'n cael eu camddeall. Mewn achosion eraill, yr ydym wedi gweld canlyniadau llawer gwell. Yr wyf yn llongyfarch Carl Sargeant, a ddeallodd y teimlad o rwystredigaeth yr wyf newydd ei fynegi, ac a fynegwyd hefyd gan y comisiynydd plant yn ei adroddiad blaenorol, a gytunodd i sefydlu'r swydd gyntaf o'i bath yng Nghymru. Yr ydym unwaith eto ar flaen y gad. Rhyddhaodd y Gweinidog gyllid er mwyn inni allu penodi cydlynnydd masnachu yng Nghymru a fydd yn helpu i gadw plant yn ddiogel ond a fydd, yn bennaf, yn grymuso'r bobl hynny sy'n dymuno gwneud y peth iawn, i allu gwneud y peth iawn, ar ran y plant hynny.

On that note, I will conclude because, as I have said, other speakers have focused on and will continue to focus on other issues. In the month where a campaign to end violence against the individual is about to take place, I hope that people will remember what is in the children's commissioner's report about keeping trafficked children safe.

Mark Isherwood: In his report, the commissioner highlights the joint review into child and adolescent mental health services published in autumn 2009. He stated that,

'The examples of the difficulties that children and their families had experienced in navigating the system were all too familiar to me. The report highlighted a number of areas where considerable improvements can be made'.

There have been few changes. Speaking two years ago, I quoted from the commissioner's report, which then stated,

'Each year we have drawn attention to the inadequacy of mental health service provision for children and young people in Wales'.

He also said,

'We still have an unacceptable situation where 16-18 year olds not in full time education and children with a primary diagnosis of a learning disability do not have an automatic right to child and adolescent mental health care'.

As the commissioner now states, the Welsh Government must respond to the joint report's findings in a positive way that demonstrates the vital nature of these services.

4.00 p.m.

The commissioner's report states that he will closely monitor the effectiveness of the Welsh Government's advocacy development and performance unit, and how children and young people's partnerships will take forward the commissioning of advocacy

Gorffennaf ar y nodyn hwnnw oherwydd, fel y dywedais, mae siaradwyr eraill wedi canolbwyntio, a byddant yn parhau i ganolbwyntio, ar faterion eraill. Yn y mis pan fydd ymgyrch i roi terfyn ar drais yn erbyn yr unigolyn ar fin cael ei chynnal, gobeithio y bydd pobl yn cofio'r hyn sydd yn adroddiad y comisiynydd ynglŷn â chadw plant sy'n cael eu masnachu'n ddiogel.

Mark Isherwood: Yn ei adroddiad, mae'r comisiynydd yn tynnu sylw at y cydadolygiad o wasanaethau iechyd meddwl y glasoed a gyhoeddwyd yn hydref 2009. Dywedodd bod,

'yr enghreifftiau o'r anawsterau roedd plant a'u teuluoedd wedi'u profi wrth symud o amgylch y system yn llawer rhy gyfarwydd imi. Amlygodd yr adroddiad nifer o feysydd lle gellid gwneud gwelliannau sylweddol'.

Ychydig o newidiadau a fu. Wrth siarad ddwy flynedd yn ôl, dyfynnais o adroddiad y comisiynydd a ddywedai ar y pryd,

'Bob blwyddyn yr ydym wedi tynnu sylw at annigonolrwydd y ddarpariaeth gwasanaeth iechyd meddwl ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru'.

Dywedodd hefyd,

'Mae gennym sefyllfa annerbyniol o hyd lle nad oes gan bobl ifanc 16 – 18 oed nad ydynt mewn addysg amser llawn neu blant sydd wedi cael diagnosis o anabledd dysgu hawl awtomatig i ofal iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed'.

Fel y mae'r comisiynydd yn ei ddatgan yn awr, rhaid i Lywodraeth Cymru ymateb i ganfyddiadau'r adroddiad at y cyd mewn ffordd gadarnhaol sy'n adlewyrchu natur hanfodol y gwasanaethau hyn.

Mae adroddiad y comisiynydd yn datgan y bydd yn monitro effeithiolrwydd uned datblygu eiriolaeth a pherfformiad Llywodraeth Cymru'n glos, yn ogystal â sut bydd partneriaethau plant a phobl ifanc yn mynd ati i gomisiynu gwasanaethau

services. The all-party group on looked-after children has stated that it believes that good advocacy is the foundation for better service provision and for ensuring better outcomes for looked-after children. It also wants children and young people to access independent support.

The commissioner also notes that one child in three lives in poverty. He believes that the fulfilment of our nation is dependent upon achieving the eradication of child poverty. As I have previously stated, we need greater action to help vulnerable children, and to tackle the causes as well as the symptoms of child poverty. The children's commissioner states that the main purpose of this annual report is to assess how Wales is performing in relation to the application of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. As Chair of the legislation committee currently scrutinising the related proposed Measure, I had better avoid commenting too specifically, but I acknowledge nonetheless the predominant message in the commissioner's report that the Welsh Government, local authorities and other public authorities need to focus on getting the basics right for children as pressures mount on shrinking budgets, using a needs basis as a starting point for deliberations.

As the commissioner notes, we must prioritise funding for front-line services and for the poorest and most vulnerable, and ensure that that includes statutory and preventative services, which are often provided by the voluntary sector. As the College of Occupational Therapists manifesto states, children and young people who have disabilities are among the poorest, most vulnerable and the poorest-housed groups in the UK. The manifesto of Disabled Children Matter Wales, which is sponsored by eight voluntary organisations, states that families with disabled children have higher living costs than other families, and are more likely to be living on benefits or lower incomes. The Welsh Government's child poverty strategy must therefore target families with disabled children. That manifesto also notes that the implementation of the national service framework for children, young people and maternity

eiriolaeth. Mae'r grŵp hollbleidiol ar blant sy'n derbyn gofal wedi datgan ei fod yn credu mai eiriolaeth gadarn yw'r sylfaen ar gyfer gwell darpariaeth gwasanaeth ac ar gyfer gwell canlyniadau i blant sy'n derbyn gofal. Mae hefyd eisiau i blant a phobl ifanc gael mynediad at gefnogaeth annibynnol.

Mae'r comisiynydd hefyd yn nodi bod un o bob tri phlentyn yn byw mewn tloedi. Mae'n credu bod cyflawniad ein gwlad yn dibynnu ar sicrhau bod tloedi plant yn cael ei ddileu. Fel yr wyf eisoes wedi datgan, mae angen mwy o weithredu i helpu plant agored i niwed, ac i fynd i'r afael ag achosion yn ogystal â symptomau tloedi plant. Mae'r comisiynydd plant yn datgan mai prif bwrpas yr adroddiad blynyddol hwn yw asesu sut mae Cymru'n perfformio yng nghyswllt cymhwysio Confensiwn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn. Fel Cadeirydd y pwyllgor deddfau sy'n craffu'r Mesur arfaethedig ar hyn o bryd, gwell imi osgoi gwneud sylwadau rhy benodol ond yr wyf yn cydnabod serch hynny brif neges adroddiad y comisiynydd bod angen i Lywodraeth Cymru, awdurdodau lleol ac awdurdodau cyhoeddus eraill i ganolbwyntio ar sicrhau bod yr hanfodion yn iawn ar gyfer plant wrth i bwysau gynyddu ar gyllidebau sy'n crebachu, gan ddefnyddio anghenion fel sail i bennu man cychwyn ar gyfer trafodaethau.

Fel y noda'r comisiynydd, rhaid inni flaenoriaethu cyllid ar gyfer gwasanaethau llinell-flaen ac ar gyfer y tlotaf a'r mwyaf agored i niwed, a sicrhau bod hynny'n cynnwys gwasanaethau statudol ac ataliol, sy'n aml yn cael eu darparu gan y sector gwirfoddol. Fel y mae maniffesto'r Coleg Therapyddion Galwedigaethol yn datgan, mae plant a phobl ifanc sydd ag anabledau ymhlith y grwpiau tlotaf, mwyaf agored i niwed ac sy'n byw yn y tai gwaethaf eu cyflwr yn y DU. Mae maniffesto Mae Plant Anabl yn Cyfri Cymru, a noddir gan wyth mudiad gwirfoddol, yn datgan bod gan deuluoedd â phlant anabl gostau byw uwch na theuluoedd eraill, ac maent yn fwy tebygol o fod yn byw ar fudd-daliadau neu incwm is. Rhaid i strategaeth tloedi plant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru felly dargedu teuluoedd â phlant anabl. Mae'r maniffesto hefyd yn nodi bod gweithredu'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant, pobl ifanc a'r

services in Wales has been patchy, with aspiration not being reflected by implementation on the ground. As it says, implementation will therefore require monitoring and scrutiny.

As the commissioner states, children have a right to protection from harm and abuse, and, as adults, we have a duty to deliver that right effectively to all children. He adds that we must address with great urgency concerns about the systems that we have in place to protect children. After four years of supporting a father and grandparents in Conwy who were trying to prevent the abuse of a little girl, that child was finally believed when she arrived at school with injuries. Now aged six, she had to give evidence recently in court, and her mother and stepfather then changed their pleas to 'guilty'.

In another recent Conwy case, a stage 2 formal complaint has been upheld. As the great-grandparents told me last week, fortunately, the child was in no danger, although I dread to think what would have happened if he was in a situation like baby Peter was. As the commissioner stated, we need clear timescales, clear lines of responsibility and clear accountability so that we can rest assured that we have a robust system that ensures that every child is effectively safeguarded.

Helen Mary Jones: Like others, I begin my brief contribution to this debate by thanking the children's commissioner and his team. As the Deputy Minister said, this report as always pulls no punches and presents a challenge to us all.

In my role as Chair of the Children and Young People Committee, I thank all the children and young people who contributed their views and experiences for the preparation of the report of the children's commissioner. When he came before the Children and Young People Committee recently to discuss the report with us, he said that it is the views and experiences of

gwasanaethau mamolaeth yng Nghymru wedi bod yn ddarniog, gyda lefel gweithredu ar lawr gwlad yn ddiffygiol o ran adlewyrchu dyheadau. Fel y dywed, bydd gofyn monitro a chraffu'r gweithredu.

Fel y dywed y comisiynydd, mae gan blant hawl i gael eu hamddiffyn rhag cael eu niweidio a'u cam-drin, ac, fel oedolion mae hi'n ddyletswydd arnom i roi'r hawl hwnnw'n effeithiol i bob plentyn. Ychwanega bod rhaid inni ar fyrder fynd i'r afael â phryderon ynglŷn â'r systemau sydd gennym ar waith i amddiffyn plant. Ar ôl pedair blynedd o gefnogi tad a nain a thaid yng Nghonwy a oedd yn ceisio atal merch fach rhag cael ei cham-drin, cafodd y ferch fach honno ei chredu yn y diwedd pan gyrhaeddodd yr ysgol ag anafiadau. Mae hi'n chwech oed erbyn hyn, bu'n rhaid iddi roi tystiolaeth mewn llys yn ddiweddar, a newidiodd ei mam a'i llystad eu ple i 'euog'.

Mewn achos diweddar yng Nghonwy, mae cwyn ffurfiol cam 2 wedi cael ei gefnogi. Fel y dywedodd yr hen-daïd a nain wrthyf yr wythnos ddiwethaf, drwy lwc, nid oedd y plentyn mewn unrhyw berygl, er ei bod yn ddychryn gennyf ddychmygu beth fyddai wedi digwydd pe bai mewn sefyllfa debyg i'r babi Peter. Fel y datganwyd gan y comisiynydd, mae angen amserlenni clir, llinellau cyfrifoldeb clir ac atebolrwydd clir er mwyn inni allu bod yn dawel ein meddyliau bod gennym system gadarn yn ei lle sy'n sicrhau bod pob plentyn yn cael ei ddiogelu'n effeithiol.

Helen Mary Jones: Fel pawb arall, dechreuaf fy nghyfraniad byr i'r drafodaeth hon drwy ddiolch i'r comisiynydd plant a'i dîm. Fel y dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog, mae'r adroddiad hwn, fel bob tro o'r blaen, yn ei dweud hi fel y mae ac yn cyflwyno her i bob un ohonom.

Yn fy rôl fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc, yr wyf yn diolch i'r holl blant a phobl ifanc a gyfrannodd eu barn a'u profiadau ar gyfer y gwaith o baratoi adroddiad y comisiynydd plant. Pan ddaeth ger bron y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc yn ddiweddar i drafod yr adroddiad â ni, dywedodd mai barn a phrofiadau plant a phobl ifanc yw conglaen popeth y mae ef a'i

children and young people that are the bedrock of all that he and his team do. I am sure that we would all across the Chamber wish to give those children and young people our thanks and respect, because it is the fact that they share sometimes difficult and distressing experiences with the children's commissioner that enables us as a political community to understand a great deal more about what is going on for our children and young people, and to respond appropriately.

I have been fortunate to have the opportunity to discuss the issues that the commissioner raises through the Children and Young People Committee, and therefore I will not take a long time today, but I do wish to highlight a couple of particular issues. Other Members have mentioned the issue of school toilets, and it must be frustrating to us all that it appears to be such an intractable issue. We know that it will be difficult to secure capital funding in the times ahead. With reference to Paul Davies's contribution, I am sure that he will be pleased to hear that we will have the opportunity on 24 November to discuss the Government's response to the Children and Young People Committee's report on children's budgeting. I make that point because we need to ensure that budgets are delivering on these priorities. I put it to the Deputy Minister that we need to become more robust with local authorities and school governors, who will face difficult questions to ensure that they address these issues. I still meet young people, particularly young women, who will not use the lavatories at school. Some of those young people even become ill with infections because they cannot use the lavatories. If only one child in Wales was facing that situation today, I am sure that we would all agree that it was unacceptable, and so we must ensure that all those responsible address this issue and deal with it.

I want to make a brief comment about the commissioner's remarks about youth offending and how vulnerable our young people in young offenders' institutions here and across the border are. We potentially face particular difficulties given that the Westminster Government has decided to

dîm yn ei gyflawni. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pawb ohonom, ar draws y Siambr, yn dymuno cyfleu ein diolch a chyfleu ein parch i'r plant a'r bobl ifanc hynny, oherwydd y ffaith eu bod yn rhannu profiadau sydd weithiau yn anodd ac yn drallodus gyda'r comisiynydd plant sy'n galluogi i ni, fel cymuned wleidyddol, ddeall llawer mwy am yr hyn sy'n mynd ymlaen ym mywydau ein plant a'n bobl ifanc, ac ymateb yn briodol.

Bûm yn ddigon ffodus o gael cyfle i drafod y materion y mae'r comisiynydd yn eu codi drwy'r Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc, ac felly ni fyddaf yn cymryd llawer o amser heddiw, ond yr wyf yn awyddus i godi un neu ddau o faterion penodol. Mae Aelodau eraill wedi cyfeirio at doiledau ysgol, ond rhaid ei fod yn destun rhwystredigaeth i bawb iddo fod i'w weld yn fater mor anodd ei drin. Yr ydym yn gwybod y bydd hi'n anodd sicrhau cyllid cyfalaf yn y cyfnod i ddod. Gan gyfeirio at gyfraniad Paul Davies, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn falch o glywed y cawn gyfle ar 24 Tachwedd i drafod ymateb y Llywodraeth i adroddiad y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc ynglŷn â chyllidebu ar gyfer plant. Yr wyf yn gwneud y pwynt oherwydd bod angen inni sicrhau bod cyllidebau'n cyflawni yng nghyswllt y blaenoriaethau hyn. Dywedaf wrth y Dirprwy Weinidog fod angen inni fod yn fwy cadarn gydag awdurdodau lleol a llywodraethwyr ysgol, a fydd yn wynebu cwestiynau anodd i sicrhau eu bod yn mynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn. Yr wyf yn dal i ddod ar draws pobl ifanc, yn enwedig merched ifanc, sy'n gwrthod defnyddio'r toiledau yn yr ysgol. Bydd rhai o'r bobl ifanc hyn hyd yn oed yn mynd yn sâl gyda heintiau, am na allant ddefnyddio'r toiledau. Pe bai ond un plentyn yng Nghymru'n wynebu sefyllfa o'r fath, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pob un ohonom yn cytuno ei fod yn annerbyniol, felly rhaid inni sicrhau bod y rheini sy'n gyfrifol yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn a delio ag ef.

Yr wyf am wneud sylw byr ynglŷn â sylwadau'r comisiynydd ynglŷn â throseddu ymhlith pobl ifanc a pha mor agored i niwed yw ein pobl ifanc mewn sefydliadau troseddwy'r ifanc yma a thros y ffin. Mae'n bosibl bod anawsterau penodol o'n blaenau gan fod Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi

abolish the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales. It is not yet clear how the voices of professionals from Wales will be heard in any new system that governs the way in which young people who commit offences are treated in Wales. I put it to the Deputy Minister that, in the context of the independent report that came to light recently and the abolition of the youth justice board, we should consider, as a matter of urgency, the devolution of powers over youth justice to the Assembly to ensure, as the Deputy Minister has said, that those young people are treated as children in trouble before becoming the criminals that they can become in adulthood if they are not helped and supported when they need to be.

A further matter that I want to raise with the Deputy Minister today, which arises not from the commissioner's report but from more recent issues, is the implications for our commissioner's work and for children and young people in Wales of the prospect of the Westminster Government abolishing the role of the children's commissioner in England. Members of the public who are listening to this debate might ask why that is a matter for the National Assembly for Wales, and I would tell them that it is because, as things stands, our commissioner has no right to make representations on non-devolved issues such as those affecting asylum-seeking children or young people in the youth justice system. He has been able to make interventions on those issues in recent years partly through working in co-operation with the English commissioner. It is true to say that when he visits young offenders' institutions in England to see Welsh young people, as he routinely does, the fact that he can rely on the support of the English commissioner has enabled him to step beyond the scope of his formal role to reach out to those children and young people. I hope, as I think we all do, that no decision is made to abolish the English commissioner, but should that happen, I ask the Deputy Minister to consider it an opportunity to seek additional powers for our commissioner to investigate any issues affecting children and young people from Wales, not only those issues that are devolved.

penderfynu diddymu Bwrdd Cyfiawnder Ieuencid Cymru a Lloegr. Nid yw hi eto'n glir sut bydd lleisiau gweithwyr proffesiynol o Gymru'n cael eu clywed mewn unrhyw system newydd a fydd yn rheoli sut bydd pobl ifanc sy'n cyflawni troseddau'n cael eu trin yng Nghymru. Dywedaf wrth y Dirprwy Weinidog, yng nghyd-destun yr adroddiad annibynnol a ddaeth i law yn ddiweddar, a diddymu'r bwrdd cyfiawnder ieuencid, y dylem ystyried, fel mater o frys, datganoli pwerau dros gyfiawnder ieuencid i'r Cynulliad er mwyn sicrhau, fel y dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog, bod y bobl ifanc hynny'n cael eu trin fel plant mewn trwbl cyn troi i fod y troseddwr y gallent fod fel oedolion os nad ydynt yn cael cymorth a chefnogaeth pan fydd angen hynny arnynt.

Mater arall y dymunaf ei godi gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog heddiw, sy'n codi nid o adroddiad y comisiynydd ond o faterion mwy diweddar, yw goblygiadau'r rhagolwg o ddiddymu rôl y comisiynydd plant yn Lloegr ar waith ein comisiynydd ac ar blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Gallai aelodau'r cyhoedd sy'n gwrandao ar y drafodaeth hon ofyn pam bod hynny'n fater sy'n berthnasol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, a dywedwn wrthynt ei fod oherwydd, fel y saif pethau, nad oes gan ein comisiynydd unrhyw hawl i wneud sylwadau ynglŷn â materion nad ydynt wedi'u datganoli, megis y rhai sy'n effeithio ar blant sy'n ceisio lloches neu bobl ifanc yn y system cyfiawnder ieuencid. Llwyddodd i ymyrryd yn y materion hynny yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf drwy weithio mewn cydweithrediad â chomisiynydd Lloegr. Mae'n wir dweud, pan fydd yn ymweld â sefydliadau troseddwr ifanc yn Lloegr i weld pobl ifanc o Gymru, fel y gwna yn rheolaidd, mae'r ffaith ei fod yn gallu dibynnu ar gefnogaeth comisiynydd Lloegr wedi galluogi iddo gamu y tu hwn i gwmpas ei rôl ffurfiol i estyn llaw i'r plant a'r bobl ifanc hynny. Fy ngobaith, fel pob un ohonom fe gredaf, yw na phenderfynir diddymu comisiynydd Lloegr, ond pe bai hynny'n digwydd, gofynnaf i'r Dirprwy Weinidog ystyried hyn yn gyfle i geisio pwerau ychwanegol i'n comisiynydd archwilio unrhyw faterion sy'n effeithio ar blant a phobl ifanc o Gymru, nid dim ond y materion hynny sydd wedi'u datganoli.

I also raise the issue of resources for the children's commissioner. I do not expect the Deputy Minister today to pre-empt the budget, but it is important that, in these difficult times, we ensure that our commissioner has the tools required to do the job. I look forward to discussing these issues further with the Deputy Minister when we have the Government's formal response to the committee's report.

Mohammad Asghar: I am pleased to welcome the annual report and accounts. I extend my thanks to Keith Towler and his team for their efforts over the last year. The Welsh Conservatives support the work of the children's commissioner. I am pleased to have the opportunity to contribute to this important debate, which is particularly topical, given the implementation of the Equality Act 2010 and because the Proposed Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure is currently at Stage 2 of the legislative process. The work of the commissioner is entrenched. It is fundamental that we do all that we can to recognise fully the rights of children and young people in Wales, as appreciating and protecting children's rights crosses party lines. The commissioner has a hugely important role to play in ensuring that the views of children are listened to, and in acting accordingly as their champion.

4.10 p.m.

Last year, the commissioner described child poverty as the single most important issue facing Wales. It is with great concern that I note recent research that suggests that children born in Wales this century are more likely to be living below the poverty line than those in the rest of the United Kingdom. We know that a new strategy on child poverty was launched earlier this year, but results are essential. I am also anxious for the Welsh Assembly Government to do what it can to tackle the root causes of poverty. While I am pleased that the Deputy Minister has recently confirmed that tackling child poverty remains one of the Assembly Government's top priorities, it must be outlined how the Government will get back on track should the 2010 target be missed. Keith Towler speaks

Codaf hefyd y mater o adnoddau ar gyfer y comisiynydd plant. Nid wyf yn disgwyl i'r Dirprwy Weinidog ddatgelu'r gyllideb, ond mae'n bwysig, yn y cyfnod anodd hwn, ein bod yn sicrhau bod gan ein comisiynydd yr arfau sydd eu hangen i wneud y gwaith. Edrychaf ymlaen at drafod y materion hyn ymhellach gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog pan gawn ymateb ffurfiol y Llywodraeth i adroddiad y pwyllgor.

Mohammad Asghar: Mae'n bleser gennyf groesawu'r adroddiad blynyddol a'r cyfrifon. Estynnaf fy niolch i Keith Towler a'i dim am eu hymdrechion dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Mae Ceidwadwyr Cymru'n croesawu gwaith y comisiynydd plant. Yr wyf yn falch o'r cyfle hwn i gyfrannu at y drafodaeth bwysig hon, sy'n arbennig o amserol, oherwydd gweithredu Deddf Cydraddoldeb 2010 ac oherwydd bod y Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) Arfaethedig ar hyn o bryd yng Nghyfnod 2 y broses ddeddfu. Mae gwaith y comisiynydd wedi'i gadarnhau. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn gwneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i gydnabod yn llwyr hawliau plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru, gan fod gwerthfawrogi ac amddiffyn hawliau plant yn croesi llinellau pleidiol. Mae gan y comisiynydd rôl aruthrol bwysig i'w chwarae yn sicrhau bod safbwyntiau plant yn cael eu clywed, ac yn gweithredu'n unol â hwy, fel eu heiriolwr.

Y llynedd, disgrifiodd y comisiynydd dlodi plant fel yr un mater pwysicaf a oedd yn wynebu Cymru. Gyda phryder mawr y nodaf fod ymchwil ddiweddar yn awgrymu bod plant sy'n cael eu geni yng Nghymru y ganrif hon yn fwy tebygol o fod yn byw dan y ffin tlodi na phlant sy'n byw yng ngweddill y DU. Gwyddom i strategaeth newydd ynglŷn â thlodi plant gael ei lansio yn gynharach eleni, ond mae canlyniadau'n hanfodol. Yr wyf hefyd yn awyddus i weld Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gwneud popeth y gall i fynd i'r afael ag achosion gwaelodol tlodi. Er fy mod yn falch bod y Dirprwy Weinidog wedi cadarnhau'n ddiweddar bod mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant yn parhau'n un o brif flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, rhaid amlinellu sut bydd y Llywodraeth yn cael pethau'n ôl i drefn os yw targed 2010 yn

of the importance of a collaborative approach on this matter.

Elsewhere in the report, school toilets feature yet again, and Paul and Helen Mary have already mentioned the issue eloquently. In our efforts to implement equality, children must be afforded basic dignity and respect, but clearly, those are still lacking in many areas. It is very worrying that Mr Towler highlights a gap between policy intent and practice on this issue.

I turn to the issue of waiting times for the provision of wheelchair services in Wales. There have been concerns in recent months regarding a postcode lottery in provision, and it has been distressing to hear of the unacceptably long waiting times that many children have encountered. Many of these issues were highlighted in the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee's inquiry. As the commissioner notes, this issue is ongoing. I know that a project board on the issue was established by the Minister for Health and Social Services, and it is essential that improvements be made, given that slow provision can be hugely damaging to the hopes of a disabled child to reach his or her potential in future.

The report also highlights the benefits of involving children at the heart of decision making. The commissioner's opinion is that children and young people are experts in their own learning. What progress does the Deputy Minister feel is being made on including children and young people in Welsh Assembly Government policy making? How could this be developed in future?

Finally, the report notes that, last year, 475 people across Wales got in touch with the children's commissioner, which led him to assess 624 problems, and take up 220 full cases. Many children also receive help indirectly, for example in lobbying a school to make the necessary alterations under the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Acts to enable a disabled child to be fairly catered for. Many other children with

cael ei fethu. Mae Keith Towler yn sôn am bwysigrwydd agwedd gydweithredol tuag at y mater hwn.

Mewn rhan arall o'r adroddiad, cyfeirir at doiledau ysgol unwaith yn rhagor, ac mae Paul a Helen Mary eisoes wedi trafod y mater yn huawdl. Yn ein hymdrechion i weithredu cydraddoldeb, rhaid i blant gael urddas a pharch sylfaenol, ond yn amlwg, mae'r rhain yn dal i fod yn brin mewn sawl ardal. Mae'n fater o bryder mawr fod Mr Towler yn tynnu sylw at fwlch rhwng bwriad polisi ac ymarfer yng nghyswllt y mater hwn.

Trof at fater amseroedd aros ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau cadair olwyn yng Nghymru. Mynegwyd pryder dros y misoedd diwethaf ynglŷn â loteri cod post y ddarpariaeth, a bu'n ofid mawr clywed am yr amseroedd aros annerbyniol o hir y mae llawer o blant wedi eu hwynebu. Tynnwyd sylw at nifer o'r materion hyn yn ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol. Fel y noda'r comisiynydd, mae'r mater hwn yn un parhaus. Gwn i fwrdd prosiect ar y mater gael ei sefydlu gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, ac mae'n hollbwysig bod gwelliannau'n cael eu sicrhau, gan dderbyn bod darpariaeth araf yn gallu bod yn hynod niweidiol i obeithion plentyn anabl o gyflawni ei botensial neu ei photensial i'r dyfodol.

Mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn tynnu sylw at fanteision cynnwys plant wrth galon y broses o lunio penderfyniadau. Cred y comisiynydd fod plant a phobl ifanc yn arbenigwyr ar eu haddysg hwy eu hunain. Pa gynnydd y mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn ei deimlo sy'n cael ei wneud gyda chynnwys plant a phobl ifanc ym mhrosesau llunio penderfyniadau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru? Sut y gellid datblygu hyn i'r dyfodol?

Yn olaf, noda'r adroddiad bod 475 o bobl ledled Cymru y llynedd wedi cysylltu â'r comisiynydd plant, a arweiniodd at iddo asesu 624 o broblemau, a derbyn 220 o achosion llawn. Mae llawer o blant hefyd yn derbyn cymorth anuniongyrchol, er enghraifft, drwy lobio ysgol i wneud addasiadau angenrheidiol dan ddarpariaethau'r Deddfau Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd er mwyn galluogi plentyn

disabilities will subsequently benefit from such actions.

I welcome how accessible the commissioner has made himself. The report highlights how children have contacted him using such media as text messages, which is to be welcomed. Deputy Minister, children face many other problems, such as trafficking, exploitation in pornography and child labour. I would be grateful if you could outline what you are doing to stop these things from happening, for example by tackling website providers to prevent offensive materials from being available on the world-wide web and on television.

Brian Gibbons: I will say a few words on the amendment in the name of Peter Black, which deals with issues of child poverty. As Oscar said in his contribution, the commissioner himself says that child poverty is the single most important issue facing Wales. Indeed, tackling child poverty is about removing an unacceptably large minority of children from poverty. Equally, for the rest of us here in Wales, if we succeed in tackling child poverty, then we all benefit, because those who live in poverty are not best placed to contribute most productively, and meet their full potential to build a better country. This is at the heart of Labour and socialist values, based on the principles of social justice and solidarity. The Deputy Minister is correct in highlighting the fact that Wales has led the way in seeking a statutory duty to develop a child poverty strategy as part of its contribution to this important mission.

What we can do here in Wales will not be a full answer to the problem, and much needs to be done in collaboration with our colleagues in Westminster. I was interested in a report published no later than last month by the Institute of Fiscal Studies, which looked at the experience of the last decade in tackling child poverty in the United Kingdom. It did so in the context of the legacy left by the previous Conservative Government. When that Government entered office in 1979, it inherited a child poverty

anabl i gael triniaeth deg. Bydd llawer o blant eraill ag anabledau, yn sgîl hynny, yn elwa ar gamau o'r fath.

Croesawaf y graddau y mae'r comisiynydd wedi sicrhau ei fod ar gael. Mae'r adroddiad yn tynnu sylw at y ffordd y cysylltodd plant ag ef drwy ddefnyddio cyfryngau megis negeseuon testun, sydd i'w groesawu. Ddirprwy Weinidog, mae plant yn wynebu llawer o broblemau eraill, megis masnachu, camfanteisio mewn pornograffi a llafur plant. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe baech yn amlinellu'r hyn yr ydych yn ei wneud i atal y pethau hyn rhag digwydd, er enghraifft, drwy fynd i'r afael â darparwyr gwefannau i rwystro deunydd tramgwyddus rhag bod ar gael ar y we fyd eang ac ar y teledu.

Brian Gibbons: Dywedaf air neu ddau am y gwelliant yn enw Peter Black, sy'n delio â mater tlodi plant. Fel y dywedodd Oscar yn ei gyfraniad, mae'r comisiynydd ei hun yn dweud mai tlodi plant yw'r un mater pwysicaf sy'n wynebu Cymru. Yn wir, mae mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant yn golygu symud lleiafrif annerbyniol o fawr o blant allan o dlodi. Yn yr un modd, i'r gweddill ohonom yma yng Nghymru, os ydym yn llwyddo i fynd i'r afael â thlodi plant, yna byddwn un ac oll yn elwa, oherwydd nid yw'r rhai sy'n byw mewn tlodi yn y sefyllfa orau i gyfrannu'n fwyaf cynhyrchiol, a chyflawni eu potensial llawn i adeiladu gwlad well. Mae hyn wrth galon gwerthoedd Llafur a sosialaidd, ar sail egwyddorion cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac undod. Mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn llygad ei le yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod Cymru ar flaen y gad o ran ceisio dyletswydd statudol i ddatblygu strategaeth tlodi plant fel rhan o'i chyfraniad at y genhadaeth bwysig hon.

Ni fydd yr hyn a allwn ei wneud yma yng Nghymru yn ateb llawn i'r broblem, ac mae llawer angen ei wneud mewn cydweithrediad â'n cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan. Daliwyd fy llygad yn ddiweddar gan adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd dim hwyrach na'r mis diwethaf gan y Sefydlaidd Astudiaethau Cyllid, a edrychai ar brofiad y degawd diwethaf o ran mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Gwnaeth hynny yng nghyd-destun yr hyn a etifeddwyd gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol. Pan ddaeth y

rate of 15 per cent. When it left office in 1997, that had almost doubled, to 27 per cent. It is a shocking record, which left Wales and indeed the United Kingdom as one of the worst countries in Europe for child poverty. Starting from this basis, and using data from the family resource study—which informs studies of households below average income, on which we all rely—the Institute of Fiscal Studies found that child poverty in the United Kingdom fell from 26 per cent to 22 per cent over the last decade. That is good progress. However, here in Wales, the figures went down from 29.4 per cent to 20.5 per cent—substantial progress in anyone’s book. It is not quite the halving of child poverty that we all hoped for, but nonetheless, it is an achievement that we can all take pride in, without doubt. Indeed, if our partners in Westminster were to achieve anything like the same progress over the next period of time, we would be making substantial progress towards tackling child poverty in the United Kingdom, and indeed in Wales.

However, what are the prospects? We know from the Institute of Fiscal Studies’ report on the comprehensive spending review that we are faced with a regressive budget. Indeed, it is a regressive budget that hits families with children harder than other social groups. On behalf of the Trades Union Congress, Tim Horton and Howard Reed further analysed the data, and showed that a couple with no children stand to lose £1,200, or 4 per cent of the average income; whereas a similar couple, with children, stand to lose £2,600, or 8 per cent of the average income. The couple with children loses twice as much. If you look at single people with no children, they stand to lose £1,000, or 6 per cent of their income; single parents stand to lose £2,600, or 18 per cent of their income—three times as much as a single person with no children. That is a damning indictment of the priorities of our partners at Westminster, who claim that they are committed to tackling child poverty. Realistically, with such a record, and when you look at the outcome of the comprehensive spending review, no matter what challenges we face here in

Llywodraeth honno i rym ym 1979, etifeddodd gyfradd tlodi plant o 15 y cant. Pan ildiodd yr awenau ym 1997, yr oedd y gyfradd honno wedi dyblu bron, i 27 y cant. Mae’n gofnod dychrynlyd, a adawodd Cymru ac yn wir y Deyrnas Unedig fel un o’r gwledydd gwaethaf yn Ewrop am dlodi plant. Gan ddechrau o’r sail yma, a thrwy ddefnyddio data o’r astudiaeth adnoddau teulu—sy’n bwydo astudiaethau o aelwydydd dan incwm cyfartalog, yr ydym oll yn dibynnu arnynt—canfu’r Sefydliad Astudiaethau Cyllid bod tlodi plant yn y Deyrnas Unedig wedi disgyn o 26 y cant i 22 y cant dros y degawd diwethaf. Mae hwnnw’n gynnydd da. Fodd bynnag, yma yng Nghymru, disgynnodd y ffigurau o 29.4 y cant i 20.5 y cant—cynnydd sylweddol yn ôl unrhyw fesur. Mae bron iawn â chyrraedd y targed o haneru tlodi plant yr oeddem wedi gobeithio ei gyflawni, ac mae’n gyflawniad y gall pob un ohonom ymhyfrydu ynddo, yn ddi-os. Yn wir, pe bai ein partneriaid yn San Steffan yn sicrhau cynnydd unrhyw beth yn debyg dros y cyfnod nesaf, byddem yn gwneud cynnydd sylweddol tuag at fynd i’r afael â thlodi plant yn y Deyrnas Unedig ac, yn wir, yng Nghymru.

Fodd bynnag, beth yw’r rhagolygon? Gwyddom o adroddiad y Sefydliad Astudiaethau Cyllid ar yr adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr ein bod yn wynebu cyllideb anflaengar. Yn wir, mae’n gyllideb anflaengar sy’n taro teuluoedd â phlant yn galetach nag unrhyw grwpiau cymdeithasol eraill. Ar ran Cyngres yr Undebau Llafur, dadansoddodd Tim Horton a Howard Reed y data ymhellach, a dangos y gallai cwpl heb blant golli £1,200, neu 4 y cant o’r incwm cyfartalog; tra gallai cwpl cyffelyb, gyda phlant, golli £2,600, neu 8 y cant o’r incwm cyfartalog. Mae’r cwpl â phlant yn colli dwywaith yn fwy. O edrych ar bobl sengl heb blant, gallent golli £1,000, neu 6 y cant o’u hincwm; gallai rhieni sengl golli £2,600, neu 18 y cant o’u hincwm—dair gwaith yn fwy na pherson sengl heb blant. Mae hwn yn gyhuddiad damniol o flaenoriaethau ein partneriaid yn San Steffan, sy’n honni eu bod yn ymroddedig i fynd i’r afael â thlodi plant. A bod yn realistig, gyda hanes o’r fath, a phan edrychwch ar ganlyniad yr adolygiad gwariant cynhwysfawr, pa heriau bynnag a wynebwn yma yng Nghymru, heb

Wales, if we do not have a constructive partnership with our colleagues at Westminster, many of the challenges of tackling child poverty will just not be met. I am not convinced that the Government at Westminster shares the priorities and commitment of our Deputy Minister.

4.20 p.m.

Jonathan Morgan: I will start by adding my thanks to those given to the Children's Commissioner for Wales and his staff for standing up for children and young people. Those young people and children throughout Wales who ever doubt the commitment of people in authority should look to the children's commissioner to see the incredible work that he does on their behalf.

I have three issues that I want to raise this afternoon. The first is in relation to child and adolescent mental health services. The joint report published in November of last year by the Wales Audit Office, Healthcare Inspectorate Wales, Estyn and the Care and Social Services Inspectorate Wales into services for children and young people with emotional and mental health needs details a worrying situation of CAMHS across Wales and reaffirms the commissioner's concern that mental health services are still failing many children and young people. It is frustrating to look back at every annual review since the establishment of the office of the children commissioner in 2001 and see CAMHS highlighted as a key issue in each of those reports. The commissioner seeks urgent clarification from the Government as to how it intends to formally respond to that report, and how it will address the recommendations.

I welcome the fact that the Proposed Mental Health (Wales) Measure that was passed here last week was amended to extend its provisions to children and young people. However, to be perfectly blunt, not doing that would have dashed any perception of this Assembly wanting to improve child and adolescent mental health services. I am delighted that the law was amended to take into account a very vulnerable group of

bartneriaeth adeiladol â'n cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan, ni fydd llawer o'r sialensiau o ran mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant yn cael eu cwrdd. Nid wyf yn argyhoeddedig bod y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan yn rhannu blaenoriaethau ac ymrwymiad ein Dirprwy Weinidog.

Jonathan Morgan: Dechreuaf drwy ychwanegu fy niolch i'r rhai a roddwyd i Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru a'i staff am ei safiad dros blant a phobl ifanc. Dylai'r bobl ifanc a'r plant hynny ym mhob cwr o Gymru sydd yn amau ymrwymiad pobl mewn awdurdod edrych ar y comisiynydd plant i weld y gwaith aruthrol y mae'n ei wneud ar eu rhan.

Mae gen i dri mater yr hoffwn eu codi y prynhawn yma. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasod. Mae'r adroddiad ar y cyd a gyhoeddwyd fis Tachwedd y llynedd gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru, Estyn ac Arolygiaeth Gofal a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru ym maes gwasanaethau ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc ag anghenion iechyd meddwl yn darlunio sefyllfa sy'n peri gofid yng nghyswllt CAMHS ledled Cymru, ac mae'n ailddatgan pryder y comisiynydd bod gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yn dal i fethu diwallu anghenion llawer o blant a phobl ifanc. Mae'n rhwystredig edrych yn ôl ar bob adolygiad blynyddol ers sefydlu swydd y comisiynydd plant yn 2001 a gweld CAMHS yn cael ei godi fel mater allweddol ym mhob un o'r adroddiadau hynny. Mae'r comisiynydd yn ceisio eglurhad brys gan y Llywodraeth ynglŷn â sut y mae'n bwriadu ymateb yn ffurfiol i'r adroddiad hwnnw, a sut y bydd yn mynd i'r afael â'r argymhellion.

Croesawaf y ffaith i'r Mesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru) Arfaethedig a basiwyd yma'r wythnos ddiwethaf gael ei ddiwygio i ehangu ei ddarpariaethau i gynnwys plant a phobl ifanc. Fodd bynnag, a siarad yn blaen, byddai peidio â gwneud hynny wedi chwalu unrhyw ganfyddiad o'r Cynulliad hwn yn dymuno gwella gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl ar gyfer plant a'r glasod. Yr wyf wrth fy modd bod y gyfraith wedi'i diwygio i ystyried grŵp

people, and we were right to do that. However, when you read the joint report that was published in November last year, you see that massive problems have simply not been addressed by statutory bodies, regulatory bodies and the Welsh Assembly Government. We need to urgently address those matters.

The second issue that I wanted to address this afternoon is the fact that the commissioner also talks about supporting some of the most vulnerable children in society—looked-after children and children with disabilities in particular. Many of us, for some time, have raised concerns about looked-after children and discussed how we could improve their life chances by improving their educational achievements. I raised this issue with the First Minister in May of this year, when I asked him what he was doing to improve the educational attainment of looked-after children, given that he said a number of years ago that the attainment of looked-after children was awful—that is how he described it—and that the Government needed to do more to help them. At that point, according to 2006 figures, only 47 per cent of looked-after children had achieved one GCSE or equivalent qualification.

If we look at the way that we have spent money in the past few years, and the Welsh Assembly Government's emphasis on raising the attainment levels of looked-after children, we will see that very little has been done. If there is one thing that we could do to improve the life chances of young people in care, it would be to ensure that they reach an acceptable educational level of achievement, so that they can leave care, succeed in school and possibly have a chance of going into further or higher education. They will then have the chance of succeeding in the same way as their friends and neighbours who may not have been in care. That needs to be an urgent priority for the Welsh Assembly Government.

The commissioner also talks about the large number of cases regarding education, such as concerns about bullying, school transport, school reorganisation and lack of access to specialist education. However, to finish on a

o bobl sy'n agored iawn i niwed, ac roedd hynny'r peth iawn i ni ei wneud. Fodd bynnag, wrth ddarllen yr adroddiad ar y cyd a gyhoeddwyd fis Tachwedd y llynedd, gwelwch broblemau dybryd nad yw cyrff statudol, cyrff rheoliadol na Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi mynd i'r afael â hwy.

Yr ail fater yr oeddwn am roi sylw iddo'r prynhawn yma yw'r ffaith bod y comisiynydd hefyd yn sôn am gefnogi rhai o'r plant mwyaf agored i niwed mewn cymdeithas—plant sy'n derbyn gofal a phlant ag anableddau'n benodol. Mae llawer ohonom, ers peth amser, wedi codi pryderon ynglŷn â phlant sy'n derbyn gofal a thrafod sut y gallem wella eu cyfleoedd mewn bywyd drwy wella eu cyflawniadau addysgol. Codais y mater hwn gyda'r Prif Weinidog ym mis Mai eleni, pan ofynnais iddo beth oedd ef yn ei wneud i wella cyflawniad addysgol plant sy'n derbyn gofal, gan iddo ddweud, nifer o flynyddoedd yn ôl, bod cyflawniad plant sy'n derbyn gofal yn ofnadwy—dyna sut y'i disgrifiodd—a bod angen i'r Llywodraeth wneud mwy i'w helpu. Bryd hynny, yn ôl ffigurau 2006, dim ond 47 y cant o blant sy'n derbyn gofal a lwyddodd i gael un TGAU neu gymhwyster cyfatebol.

O edrych ar y ffordd y gwnaethom wario arian yn yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf, a phwyslais Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar godi lefelau cyflawniad plant sy'n derbyn gofal, gwelwn mai ychydig iawn a wnaethpwyd. Pe bai un peth y gallem ei wneud i wella cyfleoedd bywyd pobl ifanc mewn gofal, hynny fyddai sicrhau eu bod yn cyrraedd lefel dderbyniol o gyflawniad addysgol, er mwyn iddynt allu gadael gofal, llwyddo yn yr ysgol ac, o bosib, cael cyfle i symud ymlaen i addysg bellach neu uwch. Bydd gobaith wedyn iddynt lwyddo yr un fath â'u ffrindiau a'u cymdogion nad ydynt, o bosib, wedi bod mewn gofal. Mae angen i hynny fod yn flaenoriaeth frys i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Mae'r comisiynydd hefyd yn sôn am nifer fawr yr achosion ym maes addysg, megis pryderon ynglŷn â bwlio, cludiant ysgol, ad-drefnu ysgolion a phrinder mynediad at addysg arbenigol. Fodd bynnag, i orffen ar

more positive note, I visited Christ the King Primary School in my constituency last Friday, which has decided to deal with the difficult transition of children going from nursery to primary school by establishing what is called a young leaders' scheme. The idea was that children in year six would mentor children in the reception class for the whole academic year. The older children keep an eye on the younger children in the playground to ensure that they have friends to play with, and if there are no friends to play with, they help to organise games for those young children. They also mentor the younger children to ensure that they are safe, for instance from injury and bullying. In the event of there being examples of bullying, they raise those issues with the teachers. I thought that that was a great example of a school taking on board the concerns of parents and pupils, because joining primary school can be a daunting experience for young children of reception-class age. It was a great way for a school to ensure that the older pupils mentored the younger pupils in the reception class. On a positive note, we should be using such examples to see those sorts of schemes and ideas rolled out across Wales. It is that sort of innovation that helps children to progress through school and helps them to feel more encouraged about going to school in the first place.

Christine Chapman: In welcoming the report, I, like others, pay tribute to Keith Towler, who continues to be an independent, impartial ambassador for all children and young people, giving them a voice at the heart of policy making. The report really is excellent; it has touched on some serious issues, and I will just make a few points about some of those. First, on the need for child budgeting, we need to recognise that the Welsh Assembly Government is the first Government in the UK to have initiated work on children's budgeting. It should be at the heart of what we do: by investing in children, by making those early interventions and by prioritising budgets appropriately, children's budgeting can have huge benefits for the long-term prospects of the children involved and those of society as a whole. Therefore, it is important that child budgeting is at the

nodyn mwy cadarnhaol, ymwelais ag Ysgol Gynradd Crist y Brenin yn fy etholaeth ddydd Gwener diwethaf. Maent wedi penderfynu ymdrin â'r cam anodd pan fydd plant yn symud o ysgol feithrin i ysgol gynradd drwy sefydlu yr hyn a elwir yn gynllun arweinwyr ifanc. Y syniad oedd y byddai plant ym mlwyddyn chwech yn mentora plant yn y dosbarth derbyn am y flwyddyn academiaidd gyfan. Mae'r plant hyn yn cadw llygad ar y plant iau ar y buarth er mwyn sicrhau bod ganddynt ffrindiau i chwarae â hwy, ac os nad oes ffrindiau i chwarae â hwy, maent yn helpu i drefnu gemau ar gyfer y plant ifanc hynny. Maent hefyd yn mentora'r plant iau i sicrhau eu bod yn ddiogel, er enghraifft, rhag anaf a bwlio. Os ceir achosion o enghreifftiau o fwlio, maent yn codi'r materion hynny gyda'r athrawon. Yr oeddwn yn credu bod hynny'n enghraifft wych o ysgol yn gweithredu ar bryderon rhieni a disgyblion, gan fod ymuno ag ysgol gynradd yn gallu bod yn brofiad dychrynlyd i blant ifanc oed dosbarth derbyn. Roedd yn ffordd wych i'r ysgol sicrhau bod y disgyblion hyn yn mentora'r disgyblion iau yn y dosbarth derbyn. Ar nodyn cadarnhaol, dylem fod yn defnyddio enghreifftiau o'r fath i weld y math yna o gynlluniau a syniadau'n cael eu cyflwyno ar hyd a lled Cymru. Dyna'r math o arloesi sy'n helpu plant i ddod yn eu blaen drwy'r ysgol a'u helpu i deimlo'n fwy calonogol ynglŷn â mynd i'r ysgol yn y lle cyntaf.

Christine Chapman: Wrth groesawu'r adroddiad, yr wyf i, fel eraill, yn talu teyrnged i Keith Towler, sy'n parhau i fod yn llysgennad annibynnol a diduedd dros bob plentyn a pherson ifanc, gan roi llais iddynt wrth galon y broses o lunio penderfyniadau. Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn wirioneddol ardderchog; cyffyrddodd rhai materion difrifol, a gwnaf ychydig yn unig o bwyntiau ynglŷn â rhai ohonynt. Yn gyntaf, ynglŷn â'r angen am gyllidebu ar gyfer plant, mae angen inni gydnabod mai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yw'r Llywodraeth gyntaf yn y DU i fod wedi sbarduno gwaith ar gyllidebu ar gyfer plant. Dylai fod wrth galon y cyfan a wnawn: drwy fuddsoddi mewn plant, drwy wneud yr ymyriadau cynnar hynny a thrwy flaenoriaethu cyllidebau'n briodol, gall cyllidebu ar gyfer plant ddwyn budd aruthrol i ragolygon tymor hir y plant dan sylw a

heart of our work. However, we know that it is at risk because of the UK Government's cuts. We have already seen cuts to child benefit, the child trust fund, child tax credits and the health in pregnancy grant, despite David Cameron saying in January that

'I want the next Government to be the most family friendly Government we've ever had in this country'.

We need to remember those words.

I also want to raise some concerns about safeguarding children, to which the children's commissioner referred. We know that all child protection services will be put under huge pressures. We need to be cautious, because stretched services could lead to a dilution of effort and rigour in this area, to the detriment of our children. We need to look carefully at that, so I would ask the Deputy Minister to look closely at it.

On child poverty, while I note the Liberal Democrats' amendment 2—I know that Keith Towler has made a point of saying that tackling child poverty must be at the heart of our work; it is with us all the time, and we need to keep up our efforts—the Welsh Assembly Government has adopted a positive approach to tackling child poverty. We have heard examples of schemes such as Flying Start, the free breakfast scheme, Cymorth and so on: they are all policies that are making a real difference. It will take a long time to see the benefits of them, so we need to sustain them. We know that the Children and Families (Wales) Measure 2010 is highly symbolic, because it sets a clear direction for the Welsh Assembly Government's priority in supporting those in society who are particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged.

Finally, I wish to pick up on the issue of bullying, to which Jonathan Morgan referred. The report refers to a number of cases of bullying. Bullying, of course, has been with

rhagolygon cymdeithas yn ei chyfanrwydd. Felly, mae'n bwysig bod cyllidebu ar gyfer plant wrth galon ein gwaith. Fodd bynnag, gwyddom ei fod mewn perygl oherwydd toriadau Llywodraeth y DU. Yr ydym eisoes wedi gweld budd-dal plant, y gronfa ymddiriedolaeth plant, credydau treth plant a'r grant iechyd yn ystod beichiogrwydd yn cael eu tocio, er gwaetha'r ffaith i David Cameron ddweud ym mis Ionawr

'I want the next Government to be the most family friendly Government we've ever had in this country'.

Mae angen inni gofio'r geiriau hynny.

Yr wyf hefyd am godi rhai pryderon ynglŷn â diogelu plant, mater y cyfeiriodd y comisiynydd plant ato. Gwyddom y bydd pob gwasanaeth amddiffyn plant dan bwysau aruthrol. Mae angen inni fod yn ofalus, oherwydd gallai gwasanaethau sydd dan bwysau arwain at wanhau ymdrech a thrylwyrdd yn y maes hwn, a'n plant fyddai yn dioddef. Mae angen inni edrych yn ofalus ar hynny, felly gofynnaf i'r Dirprwy Weinidog edrych yn graff ar y mater.

Yng nghyswllt tlodi plant, er nodi gwelliant 2 y democrataid Rhyddfrydol—gwn i Keith Towler wneud pwynt o ddweud bod rhaid i fynd i'r afael â thlodi plant fod wrth galon ein gwaith; mae gyda ni drwy'r amser, a rhaid inni barhau â'n hymdrechion—mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi mabwysiadu agwedd gadarnhaol tuag at fynd i'r afael â thlodi plant. Yr ydym wedi clywed enghreifftiau o gynlluniau megis Dechrau'n Deg, y cynllun brechwast am ddim, Cymorth ac yn y blaen: maent oll yn bolisiau sy'n gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol. Cymer amser maith i weld eu buddiannau, felly mae angen inni eu cynnal. Gwyddom fod yn Mesur Plant a Theuluoedd (Cymru) 2010 yn hynod symbolaidd, gan ei fod yn pennu cyfeiriad clir i flaenoriaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o gefnogi'r rhai mewn cymdeithas sy'n arbennig o agored i niwed ac sydd dan anfantais.

Yn olaf, carwn drafod mater bwlio, y cyfeiriodd Jonathan Morgan ato. Mae'r adroddiad yn cyfeirio at nifer o achosion o fwlio. Mae bwlio, wrth gwrs, wedi bod gyda

us forever, but there are still issues that we need to address. Therefore, I welcome its inclusion in the Welsh Assembly Government's recent 'Getting it Right' action plan, which sets out a commitment to eliminating all types of bullying through new anti-bullying guidance. I would ask the Deputy Minister to look at the increasing problems relating to internet bullying and homophobic bullying. The consequences of online bullying are just as traumatic as those of face-to-face bullying. However, whereas bullied young people could once find refuge in their own homes, today's mobile phones and online social networks mean that they are never really alone. I have talked to constituents, as I am sure have colleagues, about how traumatic online bullying can be for young children. It is a relatively new thing, and we ignore it at our peril.

4.30 p.m.

I would like to make a quick comment about homophobic bullying. As Chair of the Petitions Committee, I have recently received a petition on this. The petition has drawn my attention to how serious an issue this has now become in our schools. Therefore, I draw colleagues' attention to this as we need to look at the issue very seriously.

Andrew Davies: I join all colleagues in thanking Keith Towler, the children's commissioner, for his work. I also thank the Deputy Minister for his opening comments today. I would like to echo the points made by my colleagues, Brian Gibbons and Helen Mary Jones, on the fact that the decisions and actions taken by the UK Conservative and Liberal Democrat Government—whether in terms of reductions in public spending, support for families in particular, or, as Helen Mary Jones said, the abolition of the children's commissioner in England—will have significant impacts on the life chances of children in Wales. That is in great contrast to the pioneering and unique commitment that the Assembly Government has made in setting up the office of the children's commissioner in the first place, which was a

ni erioed, ond erys o hyd faterion y mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â hwy. O'r herwydd, croesawaf ei gynnwys yng nghynllun gweithredu diweddar Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 'Gwneud Pethau'n Iawn', sy'n dynodi ymrwymiad i ddileu pob math o fwlio drwy arweiniad gwrth-fwlio newydd. Gofynnaf i'r Dirprwy Weinidog edrych ar yr achosion cynyddol sy'n ymwneud â bwlio ar y we a bwlio homoffobig. Mae canlyniadau bwlio ar-lein yr un mor drawmatig â rhai bwlio wyneb yn wyneb. Fodd bynnag, lle'r oedd pobl ifanc a oedd yn cael eu bwlio'n gallu cael lloches yn eu cartrefi eu hun, mae ffonau symudol a rhwydweithiau cymdeithasol ar-lein y dyddiau hyn yn golygu nad ydynt byth ar eu pen eu hun, a dweud y gwir. Yr wyf wedi siarad ag etholwyr, fel yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod chithau, gyd-Aelodau, ynglŷn â pha mor drawmatig y gall bwlio ar-lein fod i blant ifanc. Mae'n beth cymharol newydd, ac yr ydym yn ei anwybyddu ar berygl i ni ein hunain.

Carwn wneud sylw byr ynglŷn â bwlio homoffobig. Fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Deisebau, yr wyf wedi derbyn deiseb ynglŷn â hyn yn ddiweddar. Mae'r ddeiseb wedi tynnu fy sylw at fater mor ddifrifol y mae hwn wedi dod yn ein hysgolion. Felly, tynnaf sylw fy nghyd-Aelodau at hyn, gan fod angen inni edrych yn ofalus iawn ar y mater hwn.

Andrew Davies: Ymunaf â'r holl gyd-Aelodau i ddiolch i Keith Towler, y comisiynydd plant, am ei waith. Yr wyf yn diolch hefyd i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am ei sylwadau agoriadol heddiw. Carwn ategu'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan fy nghyd-Aelodau, Brian Gibbons a Helen Mary Jones, ynglŷn â'r ffaith y bydd y penderfyniadau a'r camau a gymerwyd gan Lywodraeth Geidwadol a Democrat Rhyddfrydol y DU—boed hynny o ran lleihau gwariant cyhoeddus, cefnogaeth i deuluoedd yn gyffredinol, neu, fel y dywedodd Helen Mary Jones, dileu swydd y comisiynydd plant yn Lloegr—yn cael effaith arwyddocaol ar gyfleoedd bywyd plant yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n gwrthyferbynnu'n llwyr â'r ymrwymiad arloesol ac unigryw y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'i ddangos yn sefydlu swydd

significant, flagship policy of the Welsh Assembly Government, and in other policies, some of which have been mentioned already by colleagues this afternoon. That is particularly true of areas such as the development of play policy for children, which, again, is an area of policy in which Wales is not only pioneering but forging a distinctive policy agenda.

I would like to concentrate my remarks on the development of another first, namely the Proposed Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure. As the Deputy Minister knows, there has been significant discussion on this proposed Measure in all of the committees, particularly the legislation committee looking at the development of this piece of legislation, and particularly with regard to the area of redress. There has been extensive discussion in committee and elsewhere of this issue and the children's commissioner will play a key role in providing the opportunity for young people or their families to seek redress once the proposed Measure is on the statute book.

I am interested in the areas of governance and accountability in particular. I have a question that I would like to ask the Deputy Minister, although I do not expect an answer this afternoon. It seems slightly anomalous that, for other posts with responsibility in terms of redress, such as the Public Service Ombudsman for Wales, for example, or, indeed, the Auditor General for Wales, appointments are, effectively, made by this legislature. However, the Children's Commissioner for Wales and the Commissioner for Older People in Wales are appointed by the First Minister. I am not seeking to cast aspersions on those appointments, but with regard to accountability and governance, particularly when the Proposed Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure is put on the statute book, a question arises as to whether it might not be more appropriate for those commissioners to be appointed by the Assembly as the legislature rather than by the Government. It would help the Government, it would give greater transparency and accountability, and it would strengthen the role of the respective commissioners. As I

comisiynydd plant yn y lle cyntaf, a oedd yn bolisi blaengar ac arwyddocaol ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ac mewn polisiau eraill, y cyfeiriwyd atynt yn barod gan gyd-Aelodau y prynhawn yma. Mae hynny'n arbennig o wir mewn meysydd megis datblygu polisi chwarae ar gyfer plant sydd, unwaith eto, yn faes polisi lle mae Cymru nid yn unig yn arloesi, ond yn llunio agenda bolisi arbennig.

Carwn hoelio fy sylwadau ar ddatblygiad rhywbeth newydd arall, sef y Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) Arfaethedig. Fel y gŵyr y Dirprwy Weinidog, bu trafodaeth arwyddocaol ynglŷn â'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn ym mhob pwyllgor, yn enwedig y pwyllgor deddfu sy'n edrych ar ddatblygiad y darn hwn o ddeddfwriaeth, ac yn enwedig yng nghyswllt maes gwneud iawn. Cafwyd trafodaeth helaeth mewn pwyllgorau ac mewn manau eraill ynglŷn â'r mater hwn a bydd y comisiynydd plant yn chwarae rôl allweddol yn rhoi cyfle i bobl ifanc neu eu teuluoedd geisio gwneud iawn, unwaith y bydd y Mesur arfaethedig yn y llyfr statud.

Mae gennyf ddiddordeb ym meysydd llywodraethu ac atebolrwydd yn benodol. Mae gennyf gwestiwn yr hoffwn ei ofyn i'r Dirprwy Weinidog, er nad wyf yn disgwyl ateb y prynhawn yma. Ymddengys braidd yn anghyson, yng nghyswllt swyddi eraill sydd â chyfrifoldeb ym maes gwneud iawn, megis Ombwdsmon Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, er enghraifft neu, yn wir, Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru, bod penodiadau, yn y bôn, yn cael eu gwneud gan y ddeddfwrfa hon. Fodd bynnag, mae Comisiynydd Plant Cymru a Chomisiynydd Pobl Hŷn Cymru'n cael eu penodi gan y Prif Weinidog. Nid fy mwriad yw bwrw unrhyw sen ar y penodiadau hynny, ond o ran atebolrwydd a llywodraethu, yn enwedig pan roddir Mesur Hawliau Plant a Phobl Ifanc (Cymru) Arfaethedig yn y llyfr statud, mae cwestiwn yn codi y gallai hi fod yn fwy priodol i'r comisiynwyr hyn gael eu penodi gan y Cynulliad fel deddfwrfa yn hytrach na chan y Llywodraeth. Byddai'n helpu'r Llywodraeth, byddai'n golygu mwy o dryloywder ac atebolrwydd, a byddai'n cryfhau rôl y comisiynwyr yn eu tro. Fel y dywedais, Ddirprwy Weinidog, gofynnaf i

said, Deputy Minister, I ask you to look at this question and come back in due course with a response.

The Deputy Minister for Children (Huw Lewis): Too many points have been raised this afternoon for me to respond to each and every one in anything like the detail that they deserve, but I will do so by the end of March 2011, when our detailed response to the specific points raised by the commissioner in his report and those made by Members in the Chamber will be provided. However, I would like to single out a few issues that were themes throughout the debate.

First, I want to reassure Joyce Watson—who was quite correct in highlighting child trafficking as something particularly horrific that we need to turn our attention to—that our all-Wales protocol will be available soon and will be part and parcel of our child protection procedures as we move ahead with that work. Thank you for highlighting that, Joyce.

The second point that I want to raise concerns child poverty, as it was mentioned by almost every speaker in the debate this afternoon. Eleanor is quite right; the situation is not good enough. Some 90,000 Welsh children are living in severe poverty, and around 170,000 in total are in the poverty statistics. In response to that, we have our strategies, such as Families First, Flying Start, Communities First, and all the other interventions that we have made, out there working and developing. We have changed the law to ensure that the entire devolved Welsh public sector has a duty to engage in some of the heavy lifting, and to ensure that it is not just the job of the Assembly Government to tackle child poverty and its causes.

Eleanor forgets that more than 50,000 children have been lifted out of poverty under Welsh Labour leadership since 1999, and that more than 600,000 were lifted out of poverty across Britain in the period from 1997. However, each time that we develop a new initiative and plunge into a new spending commitment to increase the life chances of these children, I am becoming worried that, almost weekly, another knife is

chi ystyried y mater hwn, a dychwelyd gydag ateb maes o law.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Blant (Huw Lewis): Codwyd gormod o bwyntiau y prynhawn yma i mi ymateb i bob un ohonynt gyda'r manylder y maent yn ei haeddu, ond gwnaf hynny cyn diwedd Mawrth 2011, pan roddir ein hymateb manwl i'r pwyntiau penodol a godwyd gan y comisiynydd yn ei adroddiad a'r rhai a wnaed gan Aelodau yn y Siambr. Fodd bynnag, carwn gyfeirio at rai materion a oedd yn themâu gydol y drafodaeth.

Yn gyntaf, carwn sicrhau Joyce Watson—a oedd yn llygad ei lle yn tynnu sylw at fasnachu plant fel mater gwirioneddol erchyll y mae gofyn i ni droi ein sylw ato—y bydd ein protocol Cymru-gyfan ar gael yn fuan, a bydd yn rhan anhepgor o'n gweithdrefnau amddiffyn plant wrth inni symud ymlaen â'r gwaith hwnnw. Diolch am dynnu sylw at hynny, Joyce.

Mae'r ail bwynt yr wyf am ei godi'n ymwneud â thlodi plant, gan i bob siaradwr y prynhawn yma bron gyfeirio ato. Mae Eleanor yn llygad ei lle: nid yw'r sefyllfa'n gwneud y tro. Mae oddeutu 90,000 o blant Cymru'n byw mewn tlodi difrifol, ac mae oddeutu 170,000 at ei gilydd yn yr ystadegau tlodi. Mewn ymateb i hynny, mae gennym ein strategaethau, megis Teuluoedd yn Gyntaf, Dechrau'n Deg, Cymunedau yn Gyntaf a'r holl ymyriadau eraill a wnaed gennym, allan yna yn y maes ac yn datblygu. Yr ydym wedi newid y gyfraith i sicrhau ei bod hi'n ddyletswydd ar sector cyhoeddus datganoledig Cymru, yn ei gyfanrwydd, i dorchi ei lewys, a sicrhau nad gwaith Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn unig yw mynd i'r afael â thlodi plant a'i achosion.

Mae Eleanor yn anghofio bod rhagor na 50,000 o blant wedi'u codi allan o dlodi dan arweiniad Llafur Cymru er 1999, ac y codwyd rhagor na 600,000 allan o dlodi ledled gwledydd Prydain yn y cyfnod er 1997. Fodd bynnag, bob tro y datblygwn ymgyrch newydd a sbarduno ymrwymiad gwario newydd i wella cyfleoedd bywyd y plant hyn, mae'n dod yn fater o bryder bod, bron bob wythnos, cylllell arall yn cael ei

delivered down the M4 from Westminster and plunged firmly between our shoulder blades. The child trust fund has been abolished at the behest of the Liberal Democrats; even the Tories thought that that was extreme. The Westminster Government means tests child benefit, it has abolished the youth justice board without a second's consultation with me or any other member of the Welsh Assembly Government, and the health in pregnancy grant has disappeared. The educational maintenance allowance has been abolished in England, whereas we protect the life chances of those young people who need it most, who we want to stay on in post-16 education. The Westminster Government has also abolished the future jobs fund and has announced changes to housing benefit that send shivers down the spine of anyone who is concerned with the prospects of young families on low incomes.

Oscar asked me to look at the root causes of child poverty. I very much hope, Oscar—and I am sincere in this—that I will not have to stand here in a few years' time and recommend to the people of Wales that the way to avoid one of the root causes of poverty is to avoid voting Conservative or Liberal Democrat.

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

We have reached the end of the business for debate, so I propose that we move straight to the vote. Does any Member object or wish the bell to be rung? I see that no-one does.

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

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4576: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 32.
Amendment 1 to NDM4576: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 32.*

hanfon i lawr yr M4 o San Steffan a'i hyrddio rhwng llafnau ein hysgwyddau. Diddymwyd y gronfa ymddiriedolaeth plant ar gais y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol; roedd hyd yn oed y Torïaid yn credu bod hynny'n eithafol. Mae Llywodraeth San Steffan yn gosod prawf modd ar fudd-dal plant, mae wedi diddymu'r bwrdd cyfiawnder ieuenctid heb eiliad o ymgynghori â mi nac ag unrhyw aelod arall o Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ac mae'r grant iechyd yn ystod beichiogrwydd wedi diflannu. Mae'r lwfans cynnal addysg wedi'i diddymu yn Lloegr, ond yr ydym ni yn gwarchod cyfleoedd bywyd y bobl ifanc hynny sydd fwyaf ei angen, yr ydym yn awyddus i'w cadw mewn addysg ôl-16. Mae Llywodraeth San Steffan hefyd wedi diddymu cronfa swyddi'r dyfodol ac mae wedi cyhoeddi newidiadau i'r budd-dal tai sy'n ddigon i ddychryn unrhyw un sy'n poeni ynglŷn â rhagolygon teuluoedd incwm isel.

Gofynnodd Oscar imi edrych ar achosion gwaelodol tlodi plant. Yr wyf yn mawr obeithio, Oscar—ac yr wyf yn ddidwyll yn hyn o beth—na fydd rhaid imi sefyll yma mewn ychydig o flynyddoedd yn argymhell i bobl Cymru mai'r ffordd o osgoi un o achosion gwaelodol tlodi yw osgoi pleidleisio dros y Ceidwadwyr neu'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw cytuno i welliant 1. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes unrhyw wrthwynebiadau. Felly, gohiriaf bob pleidlais tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Dyna ddod â'r busnes i'w drafod i ben, felly cynigaf ein bod yn symud yn syth i bleidlais. A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu neu'n dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Gwelaf nad oes.

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Veronica
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny

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

Andrews, Leighton
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM4576: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 32.
Amendment 2 to NDM4576: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 32.*

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

Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
German, Veronica
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny

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

Andrews, Leighton
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary

Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM4576: O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion NDM4576: For 46, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
German, Veronica
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.38 p.m.
The meeting ended at 4.38 p.m.*

**Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties**

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
Bates, Mick (Democrat Rhyddfrydol Annibynnol – Independent Liberal Democrat)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Evans, Nerys (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Franks, Chris (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
German, Veronica (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Gareth (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Law, Trish (Annibynnol – Independent)
Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)

Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)