



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

**The National Assembly for Wales
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mawrth, 12 Rhagfyr 2006
Tuesday, 12 December 2006**

Cynnwys
Contents

- 3 Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog
Questions to the First Minister
- 31 Datganiad Busnes
Business Statement
- 36 Datganiad am y Rhaglen Gydgyfeirio
Statement on the Convergence Programme
- 55 Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cyfraniadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006, Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Rhyddhad Ardrethi i Fusnesau Bach) (Cymru) 2006, Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Hysbysiadau Galw am Dalu a Rhyddhad yn ôl Disgresiwn) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006, a Gorchymyn Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 ac Arbedion) (Cymru) 2006
Approval of the Non-domestic Rating Contributions (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, the Non-domestic Rating (Small Business Relief) (Wales) Order 2006, the Non-domestic Rating (Demand Notices and Discretionary Relief) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 and the Local Government Act 2003 (Commencement No. 1 and Savings) (Wales) Order 2006
- 85 Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Gweithdrefn Datblygu Cyffredinol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006 a Rheoliadau Cynllunio (Adeiladau Rhestredig ac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006
Approval of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2006 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006
- 94 Cymeradwyo the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Waste Management Licensing) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 25 rhan 3
Approval of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Waste Management Licensing) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 under Standing Order No. 25 section 3
- 100 Cymeradwyo'r Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (Wales) Order 2006 a'r Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Poultry) (Wales) Order 2006 o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.27(iv)
Approval of the Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (Wales) Order 2006 and the Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Poultry) (Wales) Order 2006 under Standing Order No. 24.27(iv)
- 105 Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Plaid y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol): Gwasanaethau Hosbis a Gofal Lliniarol
Minority Party Debate (The Liberal Democrat Party): Hospice and Palliative Care Services

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

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

*Cyfarfu'r Cynulliad am 2 p.m. gyda'r Llywydd yn y Gadair.
The Assembly met at 2 p.m. with the Presiding Officer in the Chair.*

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Y Cynllun Datblygu Gwledig The Rural Development Plan

Q1 Brynle Williams: Will the First Minister make a statement on the rural development plan? OAQ2159(FM)

C1 Brynle Williams: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y cynllun datblygu gwledig? OAQ2159(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): Work continues to finalise the rural development plan 2007 to 2013, informed by ongoing negotiations with the European Commission.

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Mae'r gwaith yn parhau i roi trefn derfynol ar y cynllun datblygu gwledig 2007 i 2013, a hynny'n cael ei lywio gan drafodaethau parhaus â'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd.

Brynle Williams: Given that the RDP cannot be finalised until the level of modulation has been agreed in Europe, will you confirm that there will be no delay in Welsh farmers receiving their payments? Will you also explain how the Government's plans for greater modulation can ever be reconciled with predominantly opposing views from other EU member states?

Brynle Williams: Gan na ellir rhoi ffurf derfynol ar y CDG hyd nes y cytunir ar lefel y modiweiddio yn Ewrop, a wnewch gadarnhau na fydd dim oedi cyn i ffermwyr Cymru dderbyn eu taliadau? A wnewch hefyd esbonio sut y gall cynlluniau'r Llywodraeth ar gyfer mwy o fodiweiddio fyth gael eu cysoni â barn wrthwynebus yn bennaf o du aelod-wladwriaethau eraill yr UE?

The First Minister: We will have to see how those negotiations proceed. The rural development plan negotiations with Europe are going reasonably well, and certain comments have been made that have been in the public domain—you are well aware of those comments. We see no reason why we would not be able to get the rural development plan agreed by about September.

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd yn rhaid inni weld sut yr aiff y trafodaethau hynny rhagddynt. Mae'r trafodaethau ar y cynllun datblygu gwledig gydag Ewrop yn mynd yn gymharol dda, ac mae rhai sylwadau wedi'u cyflwyno a ddaeth yn wybodaeth gyhoeddus—yr ydych yn hollol ymwybodol o'r sylwadau hynny. Ni welwn ddim rheswm pam na allwn gael cytundeb ar y cynllun datblygu gwledig erbyn tua mis Medi.

Elin Jones: A oeddech yn ymwybodol bod eich Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, yn y *Western Mail* y bore yma, wedi cefnu ar eich cytundeb chi a'ch Gweinidog Cyllid i gynyddu cyllideb Tir Mynydd yn y flwyddyn nesaf? A fydddech yn diolch iddo am roi o leiaf 24 awr o rybudd i ni am y newid polisi hwn cyn y bleidlais yfory? Mae hynny'n ddefnyddiol i ni fel gwrthbleidiau.

Elin Jones: Were you aware that your Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside, in this morning's *Western Mail*, turned his back on the agreement that you and the Finance Minister made to increase the Tir Mynydd budget for next year? Would you thank him for at least giving us 24 hours' notice of this change of policy before tomorrow's vote? That is useful for us as opposition parties.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oedd cytundeb i

The First Minister: There was no agreement

gynyddu'r gyllideb a glustnodwyd ar gyfer Tir Mynydd, ond yr oedd cytundeb y dylai'r holl fater gael ei ystyried gan y Pwyllgor ar yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad dan gadeiryddiaeth Glyn Davies, ar yr amod bod y pwyllgor yn derbyn y byddai'n rhaid darganfod arbedion mewn mannau eraill yng nghyllideb yr adran honno, ac ar yr amod bod pawb yn derbyn y rhybuddion o du Ewrop y byddai'n anhapus gyda rhoi'r pwyslais yn ôl ar Tir Mynydd i'r un graddau ag yn y flwyddyn a aeth heibio.

Eleanor Burnham: I am interested in the contribution of your rural development plan to combating climate change, and particularly in any incentives that you might offer Welsh farmers to grow more biofuel materials on their land.

The First Minister: There are two issues there. The first is consideration of how you might make that transfer to growing miscanthus and willow coppicing as an alternative crop, while remembering the limitations posed by the Welsh climate and landscape. The second issue is to encourage research in this area. Such research is being led by the Institute of Grassland and Environmental Research at Aberystwyth to try to get better fixes for protein, to produce more milk and meat and less methane from grazing animals.

to increase the budget for Tir Mynydd, but there was agreement that the whole issue should be considered by the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee, chaired by Glyn Davies, on the condition that the committee accepted that savings would have to be found in other parts of that departmental budget, and on the condition that everyone accepted the warnings from Europe that it would be unhappy with placing an emphasis back on Tir Mynydd to the extent that was the case in the previous year.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae gennyf ddiddordeb yng nghyfraniad eich cynllun datblygu gwledig tuag at fynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd, ac yn benodol mewn unrhyw gymhellion y gallech eu cynnig i ffermwyr Cymru dyfu mwy o ddeunyddiau biodanwydd ar eu tir.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae dau fater yn hynny o beth. Y cyntaf yw ystyried sut y gallech wneud y trosglwyddiad hwnnw i dyfu miscanthus a choedlannau helyg fel cnwd amgen, gan gofio'r cyfyngiadau o ganlyniad i hinsawdd a thirwedd Cymru. Yr ail fater yw annog ymchwil yn y maes hwn. Mae ymchwil o'r fath yn cael ei arwain gan Sefydliad Ymchwil Tir Glas a'r Amgylchedd yn Aberystwyth i geisio cael dulliau gwell o sefydlogi ar gyfer protein, i gynhyrchu mwy o laeth a chig a llai o fethan oddi wrth anifeiliaid sy'n pori.

Camddefnyddio Sylweddau Substance Misuse

Q2 Mark Isherwood: Will the First Minister make a statement on treatment for people with dual diagnostic conditions involving substance misuse? OAQ2147(FM)

The First Minister: To assist community safety partnerships with the commissioning of treatment services for substance misusers of this kind, the module on co-occurring mental health plus substance misuse problems was launched in November 2004 as part of the substance misuse treatment framework for Wales by Edwina Hart, the relevant Minister.

C2 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am driniaeth ar gyfer pobl â chyflyrau diagnostig deuol yn ymwneud â chamddefnyddio sylweddau? OAQ2147(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: I gynorthwyo partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol gyda chomisiynu gwasanaethau i drin camddefnyddwyr sylweddau o'r math hwn, lansiwyd y model ar iechyd meddwl a phroblemau camddefnyddio sylweddau sy'n cyd-ddigwydd, ym mis Tachwedd 2004 fel rhan o'r fframwaith triniaeth ar gyfer camddefnyddio sylweddau i Gymru gan Edwina Hart, y Gweinidog perthnasol.

Mark Isherwood: Last year, the only civilian centre in the UK for former service personnel with post-traumatic stress disorder, associated substance abuse problems and even disruptive behaviour, located in Llandudno, was shut. Despite the cries for help at the time, your Minister for Health and Social Services looked the other way and said that Combat Stress would pick up this treatment.

However, it does not provide for people with such complex needs. I know that, consequently, there have been attempted suicides and increased homelessness and violent crime among this vulnerable group, whose number has been swelled by current conflicts and is growing daily. I believe, and I am sure that you will agree, that we have a duty to provide these people with the support that they so desperately need. What plans do you have or will you consider to tackle this and provide for this very vulnerable, and often very courageous, group of people?

The First Minister: The issue about combat stress, battle fatigue and post traumatic stress disorder resulting from military experience relates, in a way, to the ongoing issue at a Westminster level about whether health services should be provided specifically and separately for military personnel dealing with the mental and physical consequences of damage in battle. I will need to look into the particular point, because I am not sure about the extent to which this relates to a Westminster responsibility for the health of former armed forces personnel with specific combat-related problems. I am not sure where the devolved and non-devolved responsibilities begin and end, but I will look into the points about the Llandudno centre, and either Brian or I will respond in detail.

John Griffiths: There is growing awareness and concern about the misuse of alcohol, particularly because of its impacts in terms of

Mark Isherwood: Y llynedd, caewyd yr unig ganolfan sifil yn y DU ar gyfer cyn bersonél y lluoedd arfog a oedd yn dioddef gan anhwylder straen wedi trawma, problemau camddefnyddio sylweddau sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny a hyd yn oed ymddygiad aflonyddgar, a oedd wedi'i lleoli yn Llandudno. Er gwaethaf y galwadau am gymorth ar y pryd, edrych y ffordd arall a wnaeth eich Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gan ddweud y byddai Combat Stress yn ymgymryd â'r driniaeth hon.

Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n darparu ar gyfer pobl sydd ag anghenion mor gymhleth. Gwn, o ganlyniad, fod rhai wedi ceisio cyflawni hunanladdiad a bod cynnydd wedi bod mewn digartrefedd a throseddau treisgar ymysg y grŵp hwn sy'n agored i niwed, y mae ei niferoedd wedi cynyddu oherwydd rhyfeloedd cyfredol ac yn tyfu'n ddyddiol. Credaf, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno, ei bod yn ddyletswydd arnom ddarparu i'r bobl hyn y cymorth y mae ei wir angen arnynt. Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych neu a ystyriwch ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â hyn a darparu ar gyfer y grŵp hwn o bobl sy'n hynod agored i niwed, ac yn aml yn ddewr iawn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae mater straen wrth frwydro, blinder wedi brwydrau ac anhwylder straen wedi trawma o ganlyniad i brofiad milwrol yn ymwneud mewn ffordd â'r cwestiwn parhaus ar lefel San Steffan ynghylch a ddylid darparu gwasanaethau iechyd yn benodol ac ar wahân ar gyfer personél milwrol sy'n ymdopi â chanlyniadau meddyliol a chorfforol niwed ar faes y gad. Bydd angen imi ymchwilio i'r pwynt penodol, oherwydd nid wyf yn sicr i ba raddau y mae hyn yn ymwneud â chyfrifoldeb San Steffan dros iechyd cyn bersonél y lluoedd arfog sydd â phroblemau penodol yn gysylltiedig â brwydrau. Nid wyf yn sicr ymhle y mae'r cyfrifoldebau a ddatganolwyd ac nas datganolwyd yn dechrau a gorffen, ond fe ymchwiliaf i'r pwyntiau ynghylch y ganolfan yn Llandudno, a byddaf fi neu Brian yn ymateb yn fanwl.

John Griffiths: Ceir ymwybyddiaeth gynyddol a phryder ynghylch camddefnyddio alcohol, yn enwedig oherwydd ei effeithiau o

crime, violent crime, domestic violence, ill health, and lost working time. It seems that there is growing concern about the alcohol industry, and some of the irresponsible promotions that it develops, which encourage people to binge drink and drink to excess. Would you agree that, in dealing with substance misuse, we must also tackle the drinks industry and ensure that it behaves more responsibly in future?

The First Minister: I agree with your general sentiments, particularly with regard to some new promotions of drinks that appear to be almost like soft drinks but happen to have quite a high alcohol content, because they make it so easy to introduce people, including those who are under age, to drinking alcohol. This question is broadly about the co-occurring problem but that issue is still relevant, because if people have another problem, such as mental illness in particular, combined with an alcohol or substance misuse problem, then that doubles the consequences. Tackling this requires an integrated approach and that is why we have organised some half a dozen workshops throughout Wales to ensure that an integrated approach is used, and that the good practice established in one part of Wales is spread quickly to other parts in order to deal with this co-occurring problem.

Peter Black: The Assembly Government has put a lot of money into tackling substance misuse, and I think that we all acknowledge that that has produced some improvements. There is an issue, however, about monitoring how that money is used most effectively and efficiently to ensure that we treat the maximum number of victims and people who have substance misuse problems. What work, therefore, is your Government doing in gathering statistics to monitor how that money is spent so that we can have Wales-wide statistics and therefore proper comparisons to ensure that we are getting value for money?

ran troseddau, troseddau treisgar, trais yn y cartref, afiechyd a cholli amser gwaith. Ymddengys fod pryder cynyddol ynghylch y diwydiant alcohol, a rhai o'r ymgyrchoedd hyrwyddo anghyfrifol sy'n cael eu datblygu ganddo, sy'n annog pobl i oryfed mewn pyliau ac yfed yn ormodol. A fyddech yn cytuno, wrth ymdrin â chamddefnyddio sylweddau, fod yn rhaid inni hefyd fynd i'r afael â'r diwydiant diodydd gan sicrhau ei fod yn ymddwyn yn fwy cyfrifol yn y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cytuno â'ch sylwadau cyffredinol, yn enwedig o ran rhai o'r ymgyrchoedd newydd sy'n hyrwyddo diodydd sy'n ymddangos fel pe baent bron fel diodydd ysgafn, ond yn digwydd bod â chynnwys uchel o alcohol ynddynt, gan eu bod yn ei gwneud mor rhwydd cyflwyno pobl, gan gynnwys rhai dan oed, i yfed alcohol. Mae'r cwestiwn hwn yn gyffredinol ynghylch y broblem sy'n cyd-ddigwydd, ond mae'r mater hwnnw'n parhau'n berthnasol, oherwydd os oes gan bobl broblem arall, megis afiechyd meddwl yn benodol, ar y cyd â phroblem alcohol neu gamddefnyddio sylweddau, yna mae hynny'n dyblu'r canlyniadau. Mae mynd i'r afael â hyn yn galw am ddull gweithredu integredig a dyna pam yr ydym wedi trefnu tua hanner dwsin o weithdai ledled Cymru i sicrhau bod dull gweithredu integredig yn cael ei ddefnyddio, ac y bydd yr arferion da sydd wedi'u sefydlu yn un rhan o Gymru'n ymledu'n gyflym i rannau eraill er mwyn ymdrin â'r broblem hon sy'n cyd-ddigwydd.

Peter Black: Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi rhoi llawer o arian tuag at fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau, ac yr wyf yn credu ein bod i gyd yn cydnabod bod hynny wedi creu rhai gwelliannau. Mae cwestiwn, fodd bynnag, yn ymwneud â monitro sut y defnyddir yr arian hwnnw'n fwyaf effeithiol ac effeithlon i sicrhau ein bod yn trin hynny a ellir o bobl sydd â phroblemau camddefnyddio sylweddau. Pa waith, felly, y mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i gasglu ystadegau i fonitro sut y mae'r arian hwnnw'n cael ei wario fel y gallwn gael ystadegau ar draws Cymru gyfan ac felly gymariaethau cywir i sicrhau ein bod yn cael gwerth am arian?

The First Minister: Thank you for the compliment about the increased budget provision in this regard. We have had one criticism of the budget from Elin Jones, and a compliment from you, Peter. I am trying to add them up to make sure that they stay at roughly level-pegging. Perhaps they will not; perhaps they will. There has been a 660 per cent increase in the provision under the substance misuse action fund, but you are right that that must always be subject to evaluation. We must always be looking for improved value for money and testing for best practice. I mentioned earlier the two fundamental principles upon the basis of which we are operating, which relate to the integration of mental health services, substance misuse medical treatment, housing and many other aspects. That is why we have held these workshops throughout Wales in order to spread best practice.

Y Prif Weinidog: Diolch ichi am y ganmoliaeth ynghylch y cynnydd yn y gyllideb yn y cyswllt hwn. Yr ydym wedi cael un feirniadaeth ar y gyllideb gan Elin Jones a chanmoliaeth gennych chi, Peter. Yr wyf yn ceisio cadw cyfrif ohonynt er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn parhau'n weddol gyfartal. Efallai mai felly y bydd, ac efallai nad felly. Bu cynnydd o 660 y cant yn y ddarpariaeth dan y gronfa weithredu ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau, ond yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud bod yn rhaid i hynny bob amser fod yn destun gwerthuso. Rhaid inni bob amser chwilio am welliant o ran gwerth am arian a phrofi ar gyfer yr arferion gorau. Soniais yn gynharach am y ddwy egwyddor sylfaenol yr ydym yn gweithredu ar eu sail, sy'n ymwneud ag integreiddio gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl, triniaeth feddygol ar gyfer camddefnyddio sylweddau, tai a llawer o agweddau eraill. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi cynnal y gweithdai hyn ledled Cymru er mwyn lledaenu arferion gorau.

Targedau Allweddol Key Targets

Q3 Helen Mary Jones: What assessment has the First Minister made of the progress of the Welsh Assembly Government in relation to its key targets for health and social services? OAQ2155(FM)

C3 Helen Mary Jones: Pa asesiad mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi ei wneud o gynnydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o ran targedau allweddol ar gyfer iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol? OAQ2155(FM)

The First Minister: More than 10,000 fewer people are waiting more than 12 months for an out-patient appointment in Wales, compared to a year ago. Eighty-one per cent of those waiting for in-patient treatment have been waiting less than six months, and 87 per cent of those waiting for out-patient treatment have been waiting less than six months for their first appointment.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae mwy na 10,000 yn llai o bobl yn aros mwy na 12 mis am apwyntiad i gleifion allanol yng Nghymru, o'i gymharu â blwyddyn yn ôl. Bu 81 y cant o'r rhai sy'n aros am driniaeth fel cleifion mewnol yn aros am lai na chwe mis, a bu 87 y cant o'r rhai sy'n aros am driniaeth fel cleifion allanol yn aros am lai na chwe mis am eu hapwyntiad cyntaf.

2.10 p.m.

Long waits have gone down sharply, and short waits are getting shorter.

Cafwyd cryn ostyngiad o ran cyfnodau hir o aros, ac mae cyfnodau byr o aros yn mynd yn fyrrach.

Helen Mary Jones: I will refer you to some of the key targets in social services—I am thinking in particular about targets that relate to progress in terms of looked-after children. I think that you would acknowledge that there is still a serious problem in that we are

Helen Mary Jones: Fe'ch cyfeirïaf at rai o'r targedau allweddol yn y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol—yr wyf yn meddwl yn benodol am dargedau sy'n ymwneud â chynnydd o ran plant sy'n derbyn gofal. Credaf y byddech yn cydnabod bod problem

not reaching the targets, for example, around educational outcomes for looked-after children. What steps will your Government take against social services departments that are not fulfilling their responsibilities in trying to maintain stable fostering placements for looked-children, which are key to their educational attainment?

The First Minister: Stability in fostering is a massive aim in trying to provide some sort of substitute for conventional family life for those in care. There is no doubt that a child in an institutional setting, who will ask another child, 'Who is on duty tonight?', is in a completely different setting to a child in a family setting, who will know who is on duty because it is his or her foster mother or father. It provides a completely different aspect of stability, mentoring and guidance, which makes it easier for children to achieve. People are currently falling out of the system in a big way. Looking at the figures being achieved in Scandinavia in terms of the educational success of children who have been in the care system makes me green with envy. We have to try to aim for what Sweden and other Scandinavian countries are achieving in that regard.

Denise Idris Jones: I recently met with the staff of St David's Hospice in Llandudno during their open day. They, along with staff at Hope House in the Conwy valley, provide excellent care for those who are terminally ill across north Wales and both hospices are located within my constituency. Do you agree that the additional £2 million announced by Sue Essex for hospices and palliative care services is a welcome boost to this sector, as it is providing vital additional funding for hospice services, such as those at St David's Hospice and Hope House, which rely heavily on voluntary contributions?

The First Minister: I have visited Hope House but I have not visited St David's Hospice. I agree with the principle, and that is why we have put in £2 million, as we come

ddifrifol o hyd, gan nad ydym yn cyrraedd y targedau, er enghraifft, ynghylch canlyniadau addysgol ar gyfer plant sy'n derbyn gofal. Pa gamau y bydd eich Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd yn erbyn adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol nad ydynt yn cyflawni eu dyletswyddau wrth geisio cynnal lleoliadau maethu sefydlog ar gyfer plant sy'n derbyn gofal, sy'n allweddol i'w cyraeddiadau addysgol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae sefydlogrwydd o ran maethu'n nod enfawr wrth geisio darparu rhywbeth yn lle bywyd teuluol arferol ar gyfer y rhai sydd mewn gofal. Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw plentyn sydd mewn sefydliad, a fydd yn gofyn i blentyn arall, 'Pwy sydd ar ddyletswydd heno?', mewn sefyllfa gwbl wahanol i blentyn mewn teulu, a fydd yn gwybod pwy sydd ar ddyletswydd, gan mai ei fam/mam faeth neu ei dad/thad maeth ef neu hi ydyw. Mae'n rhoi agwedd gwbl wahanol o ran sefydlogrwydd, mentora a chanllawiau, sy'n ei gwneud yn haws i blant gyflawni. Mae pobl ar hyn o bryd yn ymadael â'r system ar raddfa fawr. Wrth edrych ar y ffigurau sy'n cael eu cyflawni yn Sgandinafia o ran llwyddiant academaidd plant sydd wedi bod yn y system gofal, yr wyf yn teimlo'n eiddigeddus iawn. Rhaid inni geisio anelu at yr hyn y mae Sweden a gwledydd eraill Sgandinafia yn ei gyflawni yn hyn o beth.

Denise Idris Jones: Yn ddiweddar cyfarfûm â staff Hosbis Dewi Sant yn Llandudno yn ystod eu diwrnod agored. Maent hwy, ynghyd â staff Tŷ Gobaith yn Nyffryn Conwy, yn darparu gofal rhagorol ar gyfer y rhai sy'n derfynol wael ledled y gogledd ac mae'r ddwy hosbis wedi'u lleoli yn fy etholaeth i. A ydych yn cytuno bod y £2 filiwn ychwanegol a gyhoeddwyd gan Sue Essex ar gyfer hosbisau a gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol yn hwb derbyniol iawn i'r sector hwn, gan ei fod yn darparu cyllid ychwanegol hanfodol ar gyfer gwasanaethau hosbis, megis y rhai yn Hosbis Dewi Sant a Thŷ Gobaith, sy'n dibynnu'n drwm ar gyfraniadau gwirfoddol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wedi ymweld â Thŷ Gobaith ond heb ymweld â Hosbis Dewi Sant. Cytunaf â'r egwyddor, a dyna pam yr ydym wedi rhoi £2 filiwn, wrth inni dynnu at

to the end of the three-year programme of £10 million, I seem to remember, which was provided to establish pilot schemes, but without any core funding. Although it remains the responsibility of the local health board to decide how it wants to carry things on with the hospices in terms of providing high-quality palliative care after April, for the first time, subject to the budget being passed, core funding will be available for hospices in Wales.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Hoffwn ddychwelyd at y cynlluniau y bu ichi eu rhoi gerbron i ad-drefnu ysbytai yng Nghymru—yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn difaru erbyn hyn ichi ddechrau'r broses. Un peth sy'n cael ei godi gyda mi dro ar ôl tro gan nifer o bobl broffesiynol yn y maes a fu'n rhan o'r broses yw'r ffaith nad ydynt yn gallu deall pam mae'r Llywodraeth wedi dechrau ad-drefnu ysbytai cyn edrych ar yr anghenion yn y gymuned. A ydych bellach yn credu bod hynny wedi bod yn gangymeriad ar ran eich Llywodraeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Na, dim o gwbl. Credaf fod pawb yn derbyn bod y prosesau hyn yn gorfod cyd-weithio. Felly, gallech wastad honni pa un yw'r ceffyl a pha un yw'r gert a pha un ddylai fynd yn gyntaf. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod pawb yn derbyn bod blaenoriaeth o ran wynebu'r cwestiynau anodd ynglŷn â sut i berswadio'r cyhoedd fod angen newid sut y darperir gwasanaethau o fewn ysbytai. Maent yn gwestiynau anodd, ac mae dwyn perswâd ar y cyhoedd yn anodd dros ben hefyd. Nid yw'n bosibl osgoi'r cwestiynau llog hyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid oeddwn yn ceisio awgrymu eich bod yn ceisio osgoi'r cwestiynau llog; dylem edrych ar y cwestiynau mewn ffordd sydd ychydig yn wahanol. Y cwestiwn a ofynnir i mi dro ar ôl tro—ac nid yw hwn yn bwynt gwleidyddol—gan nifer o bobl broffesiynol sy'n gweithio yn y maes yw, 'Sut yn y byd allwch chi ad-drefnu'r ysbytai cyn edrych ar beth yw anghenion pobl yn y gymuned?'. Onid yw'n beth doeth ein bod yn trafod anghenion cymunedol iechyd, sef yr angen i glystyru gweithwyr iechyd—megis meddygon, nyrsys arbenigol, parafeddygon arbenigol ac ati—fel

derfyn y rhaglen dair blynedd o £10 miliwn, os cofiaf yn iawn, a ddarparwyd i sefydlu cynlluniau peilot, ond heb ddim cyllid craidd. Er ei fod yn parhau'n gyfrifoldeb i'r bwrdd iechyd lleol benderfynu sut y mae am barhau â phethau gyda'r hosbisau o ran darparu gofal lliniarol o ansawdd da ar ôl mis Ebrill, am y tro cyntaf, yn amodol ar dderbyn y gyllideb, bydd cyllid craidd ar gael i hosbisau yng Nghymru.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I wish to go back to the plans that you have put forward to reorganise hospitals in Wales—I am sure that you regret by now that you started the process. One issue that has been raised many times with me by a number of professionals in the field who have been part of the process is the fact that they cannot understand why the Government has started to reorganise hospitals before looking at the needs of the community. Do you now believe that that was an error on the part of your Government?

The First Minister: No, not at all. I think that everyone accepts that these processes must work hand in hand. Therefore, you could always claim which one is the horse and which is the cart and which one should go first. However, I think that everyone accepts that there is a priority in terms of addressing the difficult questions regarding how to persuade the public that there is a need to change how hospital services are delivered. They are difficult questions, and persuading the public is also very difficult. It is not possible to avoid these controversial issues.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I was not trying to suggest that you are trying to avoid these controversial issues; we should consider the questions in a slightly different way. The question that is asked of me time and again—and this is not a party-political point—by many professional people who work in the field is, 'How in the world can you reorganise hospitals without considering people's needs in the community first?'. Would it not be wise for us to discuss community health needs, namely the need to cluster health workers, such as doctors, specialist nurses, specialist paramedics and so

bod y gwasanaethau hynny ar gael i bobl leol ac fel nad ydynt bob amser yn cysylltu toriadau yn yr ysbyty â thoriadau yn y gwasanaeth? Os yw'r Prif Weinidog yn bwriadu ailagor y drafodaeth ar y mater hwn, oni fyddai'n well iddo ystyried o ba le i ddechrau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn y pen draw, byddai'r broses honno yn arwain at osgoi'r cwestiynau anodd, ac nid wyf yn meddwl y byddai'n beth cyfrifol i ni, nac i unrhyw lywodraeth, osgoi cwestiynau anodd dim ond am eu bod yn anodd. Gan fod pawb wedi derbyn egwyddorion adroddiad Derek Wanless, yr ydym yn gwybod y bydd bygythiad, beth bynnag sydd yn digwydd, i faint y gwaith fydd yn mynd at ysbytai o fodel *Holby City* yn y dyfodol, yng Nghymru, yn Lloegr, ac yn unrhyw le arall. Bydd bygythiadau o ran cael yr hawl i hyfforddi meddygon ifanc, ac oherwydd y bydd gan y sector cynradd—canolfannau iechyd, meddygfeydd meddygon teulu—nyrsys cymunedol a gwasanaethau diagnosteg newydd ar gael, ac felly ni fydd eisiau mynd at yr ysbyty am rai gwasanaethau. Bydd bygythiadau eraill o ganolfannau yr ysbytai uwch eu gradd, fel y ganolfan drama newydd, neu unrhyw ganolfan gyda'r dechnoleg ddiweddaraf, ac ati. Felly, mae bygythiad o golli cymaint ag 20 y cant o waith arferol yr ysbyty lleol arferol o fodel *Holby City*. Nid oes modd osgoi'r cwestiynau mawr ac anodd hyn, felly'r cwestiwn yw, faint o amser y byddwn yn ei gymryd cyn mynd i'r afael â hwy?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: We could be labouring this point, I suppose. The point that I am making to you is that many health professionals think that the Government has started from the wrong end. However, let us put that to one side for the moment, as that is a debate that we may have in future.

One factor that often leads to people having to be sent to hospital is the lack of proper chronic disease management arrangements, which means that many people end up in hospital when they could be cared for in the community with proper support services. Does the First Minister not recognise that having proper chronic disease management

on, so that those services are available to local people and so that they do not always associate hospital cuts with cuts in the service? If the First Minister intends to reopen the debate on this matter, would it not be better for him to consider his starting point?

The First Minister: Ultimately, that process would lead to avoiding the difficult questions, and I do not think that it would be responsible for us, or for any government, to avoid difficult questions simply because they are difficult. Given that everyone has accepted the principles of Derek Wanless's review, we know that there will be a threat, whatever happens, to the amount of work that will go in future to hospitals of the *Holby City* model, whether in Wales, in England, or anywhere else. There will be threats in relation to the right to train junior doctors, and because the primary sector—health centres, GP surgeries—will have community nurses and new diagnostic services available, and so there will be no need to attend hospital for some services. There will be other threats from the centres in higher grade hospitals, such as the new trauma centre, or any centre with state-of-the-art technology, and so on. Therefore, there is a threat of losing as much as 20 per cent of the usual workload of the average local hospital of the *Holby City* model. There is no way of avoiding these big, difficult questions, so the question is, how much time are we going to take before getting to grips with them?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae'n siŵr ei bod yn bosibl ein bod yn rhygnu ar y pwynt hwn. Y pwynt yr wyf yn ei wneud yw bod llawer o weithwyr proffesiynol ym maes iechyd yn credu bod y Llywodraeth wedi dechrau o'r pen anghywir. Fodd bynnag, gadewch inni roi hynny o'r neilltu ar hyn o bryd, gan fod hynny'n ddadl y gallem ei chael yn y dyfodol.

Un ffactor sy'n aml yn arwain at orfod anfon pobl i'r ysbyty yw diffyg trefniadau priodol ar gyfer rheoli clefydau cronig, sy'n golygu bod llawer o bobl yn gorfod mynd i'r ysbyty pryd y gellid gofalu amdanynt yn y gymuned gyda'r gwasanaethau cymorth priodol. Onid yw'r Prif Weinidog yn cydnabod y byddai sefydlu rhaglenni rheoli clefydau cronig

programmes in place would relieve pressure on many of our hospitals? Then, because you have decent community services, the pressure on the secondary sector would be relieved. That is looking after the community first, and not looking after it eventually.

The First Minister: You have made my point for me, Ieuan. The very point about good chronic disease management being carried out so as to avoid people going into our conventional *Holby City*-type district general hospitals is very much at the heart of the Wanless agenda, which, as far as I am aware, we all signed up to. If you can deliver, for example, a diagnostic service or a chronic disease management service at home or closer to people's homes, such as in a cottage hospital or in primary care premises, that is where it ought to be delivered, as that involves far easier back-up, shorter journeys, and so on. It is precisely because of the potential for doing that that some blocks of work will be taken away from the typical *Holby City*-type district general hospital, which exists the length and breadth of Wales and in every country in the western world. Therefore, what you call 'relieving the pressure' actually adds to the pressure to carry out a review. If there is less work for district general hospitals, how many beds do you need in those hospitals? Then you need to consider how much work is going out the other end to the super-specialisation hospitals, such as the big national trauma centres and specialist areas with very high technology that do the jobs that district general hospitals cannot do.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): I have a question about the primary sector rather than the secondary sector, in relation to the age of general practitioners. You will be aware, as the Government's figures show it, that there is a time bomb in relation to the age of GPs across Wales, but particularly in some communities. In Merthyr, just under 50 per cent of practising GPs are aged 55 or above. The figure is almost exactly 50 per cent in Blaenau Gwent and, in Rhondda Cynon Taf, it is just under 50 per cent. What is the Government doing in relation to what is becoming a serious problem for GP practice

priodol yn lleihau'r pwysau sydd ar lawer o'n hysbytai? Yna, gan fod gennych wasanaethau cymunedol o safon, byddai llai o bwysau ar y sector eilaidd. Mae hynny'n golygu gofalu am y gymuned yn gyntaf, ac nid gofalu amdani yn y pen draw.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych wedi gwneud fy mhwynt drosaf, Ieuan. Mae'r union bwynt am reoli clefydau cronig yn dda er mwyn osgoi bod pobl yn mynd i'n hysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth confensiynol o fath *Holby City* yn ganolog iawn i agenda Wanless, a hyd y gwn, yr ydym i gyd yn cytuno â honno. Os gallwch, er enghraifft, ddarparu gwasanaeth diagnostig neu wasanaeth rheoli clefydau cronig yn y cartref neu'n agosach at gartrefi pobl, megis mewn ysbyty bwthyn neu mewn safle gofal sylfaenol, yn y fan honno y dylid ei ddarparu, gan fod hynny'n golygu cymorth wrth gefn llawer haws, teithiau byrrach, ac yn y blaen. Am yr union reswm bod posibiladau o ran gwneud hynny yr eir â pheth o'r gwaith oddi ar yr ysbyty cyffredinol dosbarth nodweddiadol o fath *Holby City*, sy'n bodoli ledled Cymru ac ym mhob gwlad yn y byd gorllewinol. Felly, mewn gwirionedd, mae'r hyn y cyfeiriwch ato wrth sôn am 'lai o bwysau' yn ychwanegu at y pwysau i gynnal adolygiad. Os oes llai o waith ar gyfer ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth, faint o welyau y mae eu hangen yn yr ysbytai hyn? Yna, rhaid ichi ystyried faint o waith sy'n mynd o'r pen arall i'r ysbytai arch-arbenigol, megis y canolfannau trawma cenedlaethol mawr a'r meysydd arbenigol sydd ag uwch dechnoleg sy'n gwneud y gwaith na all ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth ei wneud.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Mae gennyf gwestiwn am y sector sylfaenol yn hytrach na'r sector eilaidd, yn ymwneud ag oedran meddygon teulu. Byddwch yn ymwybodol, fel y dengys ffigurau'r Llywodraeth, fod sefyllfa a all fod yn drychinebus o ran oedran meddygon teulu ledled Cymru, ond yn enwedig mewn rhai cymunedau. Ym Merthyr, mae bron 50 y cant o'r meddygon teulu sy'n gweithio yn yr ardal yn 55 oed neu'n hŷn na hynny. Mae'r ffigur bron yn 50 y cant union ym Mlaenau Gwent ac ychydig o dan 50 y cant yn Rhondda Cynon Taf. Beth y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud ynghylch hyn, sy'n dod yn problem

throughout Wales?

ddifrifol o ran y gwaith a wneir gan feddygon teulu ledled Cymru?

2.20 p.m.

The First Minister: You say that it is becoming a problem, but it is now seen as far less of a problem than people thought it would be five or six years ago. We have, creatively, brought in the salaried GP model in the heart of the Valleys communities, in places such as Rhondda Cynon Taf, where it was thought that it would not be possible to replace the cohort of mostly Indian sub-continent doctors who came here in the 1960s and are now getting ready to retire. However, it will be possible to replace them with salaried doctors—there is a queue to get into the salaried doctors' scheme—and we have the nicest kind of time bomb in terms of doctors coming out of medical schools. As we have more than doubled their intake, we will clearly have more than doubled the outturn of the medical schools as well, and I do not think that there will be any shortage of GPs in a few years' time.

Nick Bourne: Coming back to the point, I accept that this is a problem that has not suddenly arrived, but in some communities in Wales, it is a very serious issue, particularly in the Valleys areas. Across Wales, as I said, the figure is 20 per cent. What impetus is the First Minister, and, indeed, the Government, giving to a resolution that was passed by the Assembly in October last year, some 14 months ago, I think, in relation to nurse-led walk-in centres, which would undoubtedly help with some of the existing pressures?

The First Minister: I do not know that anyone has ever claimed that walk-in centres would in any way avoid the pressure on GPs. Everyone has accepted that walk-in centres meet an entirely different kind of demand that is simply not met at the moment. No-one has said that they will replace demand elsewhere. To return to the question of GPs, the GP contract is an attractive one. In 2004-05—we do not have any figures for 2005-06 yet—the average earnings of GPs in Wales

Y Prif Weinidog: Dywedwch fod hyn yn dod yn broblem, ond bernir erbyn hyn ei bod yn llawer llai o broblem nag yr oeddid yn credu y byddai bum neu chwe mlynedd yn ôl. Yr ydym wedi bod yn greadigol drwy gyflwyno model y meddyg teulu cyflogedig yng nghanol cymunedau'r Cymoedd, mewn mannau megis Rhondda Cynon Taf, lle y credid na fyddai'n bosibl cael meddygon yn lle'r garfan o feddygon, o isgyfandir India yn bennaf, a ddaeth yma yn yr 1960au ac sydd bellach yn paratoi i ymddeol. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn bosibl cael meddygon cyflogedig yn eu lle—mae ciw i ymuno â'r cynllun meddygon cyflogedig—ac mae gennym sefyllfa dra dymunol o ran y meddygon sy'n gadael ysgolion meddygaeth. Gan ein bod wedi sicrhau bod y nifer sy'n cofrestru wedi dyblu a mwy, byddwn yn amlwg wedi sicrhau bod y nifer sy'n cymhwyso yn yr ysgolion meddygaeth hefyd wedi dyblu a mwy, ac ni chredaf y bydd prinder meddygon teulu ymhen rhai blynyddoedd.

Nick Bourne: A dod yn ôl at y pwynt, yr wyf yn derbyn nad yw hon yn broblem sydd wedi ymddangos yn sydyn, ond mewn rhai cymunedau yng Nghymru, mae'n fater difrifol iawn, yn enwedig yn ardaloedd y Cymoedd. Ledled Cymru, fel y dywedais, mae'r ffigur yn 20 y cant. Pa flaenoriaeth y mae'r Prif Weinidog, ac, yn wir, y Llywodraeth, yn ei rhoi i benderfyniad a dderbyniwyd gan y Cynulliad ym mis Hydref y llynedd, ryw 14 mis yn ôl, fe gredaf, ynglŷn â chanolfannau galw i mewn dan arweiniad nyrsys, a fyddai heb amheuaeth yn helpu gyda pheth o'r pwysau sydd ar hyn o bryd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni wn a oes unrhyw un erioed wedi hawlio y byddai canolfannau galw i mewn yn tynnu'r pwysau oddi ar feddygon teulu sut yn y byd. Mae pawb wedi derbyn bod canolfannau galw i mewn yn ateb galw hollol wahanol nad yw'n cael ei ateb ar hyn o bryd. Nid oes neb wedi dweud y byddant yn lleihau'r galw yn rhywle arall. A dychwelyd at y cwestiwn am feddygon teulu, mae'r contract meddyg teulu yn un deniadol. Yn 2004-05—nid oes gennym ffigurau ar

were £106,000 a year, and dispensing GPs would be getting a lot more than that. Therefore, I do not think that it is an unattractive profession to be entering, and that is why many—I would say a large majority—of the students currently in medical school want to become GPs.

Nick Bourne: I would accept that it is not just a financial issue—I did not suggest that it was or that it was salary related, but there are other issues that you should certainly be addressing. The bureaucratic burden on GPs is brought up when I speak to doctors in my area, and that needs addressing. I do not accept that there is no overlap between walk-in centres and GPs, although, admittedly, they are not the whole answer. I noticed that you have not answered the question about honouring the commitment that was made by the whole Assembly—including, I think, the Labour Party voting in favour of that resolution. What progress is being made in relation to those walk-in centres, because I think that all your party supported that proposition, put forward by us?

The First Minister: That is my memory as well, and I will have to make inquiries about the progress on that, but the point is that, where there are acute shortages, the answer is to bring in salaried GPs. The salaried GP initiative has been exceptionally successful and there is a queue of young GPs who want to join the scheme. That is a new practice that we brought in following a recommendation from Julian Tudor Hart, who has been banging on about this for a long time, saying that it is the answer in the Valleys. He has been proved right by the popularity of the scheme. It will answer most of these acute retirement problems that have been building up.

Kirsty Williams: The condition of cystic fibrosis has been in the news recently. Kyle Steadman from Llandrindod Wells has cystic fibrosis, and, periodically, he has to undergo intravenous antibiotic therapy. To access that treatment, he has to travel to Hereford, whereas in most parts of Wales, he would be

gyfer 2005-06 eto—yr oedd enillion cyfartalog meddygon teulu yng Nghymru yn £106,000 y flwyddyn, a byddai meddygon teulu sy'n rhoi meddyginiaeth yn cael llawer mwy na hynny. Felly, credaf ei bod yn swydd ddeniadol i fynd iddi, a dyna pam mae ar lawer—mwyafrif helaeth, yn fy nhyb i—o'r myfyrwyr sydd mewn ysgolion meddygaeth ar hyn o bryd eisiau bod yn feddygon teulu.

Nick Bourne: Byddwn yn derbyn nad mater ariannol yn unig ydyw—nid awgrymais mai felly y mae, na'i fod yn gysylltiedig â'r cyflog, ond mae materion eraill y dylech fod yn ymdrin â hwy yn sicr. Pan siaradaf â meddygon yn fy ardal, maent yn sôn am y baich biwrocraidaidd ar feddygon teulu ac mae angen ymdrin â hynny. Nid wyf yn derbyn nad oes gorgyffwrdd rhwng canolfannau galw i mewn a meddygon teulu, ond rhaid cyfaddef nad hwy yw'r ateb cyfan. Sylwais nad ydych wedi ateb y cwestiwn ynghylch cyflawni'r ymrwymiad a wnaed wrth i'r Cynulliad cyfan—gan gynnwys, fe gredaf, y Blaid Lafur bleidleisio o blaid y penderfyniad hwnnw. Pa gynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud o ran y canolfannau galw i mewn hynny, oherwydd credaf fod eich plaid i gyd wedi cefnogi'r cynnig hwnnw, a gyflwynwyd gennym ni?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dyna'r hyn a gofias finnau hefyd, a bydd yn rhaid imi wneud ymholiadau ynglŷn â'r cynnydd yn hynny o beth, ond y pwynt yw, lle y bo prinder dybryd, mai'r ateb yw cyflwyno meddygon teulu cyflogedig. Mae'r cynllun meddygon teulu cyflogedig wedi bod yn eithriadol o lwyddiannus ac mae ciw o feddygon teulu ifanc sydd am ymuno â'r cynllun. Mae hynny'n arfer newydd a gyflwynasom yn sgîl argymhelliaid gan Julian Tudor Hart, sydd wedi bod yn rhygnu ymlaen am hyn ers amser maith, gan ddweud mai hyn yw'r ateb yn y Cymoedd. Fe'i profwyd yn iawn gan boblogrwydd y cynllun. Bydd yn ateb y rhan fwyaf o'r problemau ymdeol difrifol hyn sydd wedi bod yn cronni.

Kirsty Williams: Mae'r cyflwr ffibrosis systig wedi bod yn y newyddion yn ddiweddar. Mae ffibrosis systig ar Kyle Steadman o Landrindod ac, o bryd i'w gilydd, rhaid iddo dderbyn therapi gwrthfotig mewnwythiennol. Er mwyn derbyn y driniaeth honno, rhaid iddo deithio i

able to have that treatment at home. The local health board says that it cannot commission that treatment as it is a job for Health Commission Wales; HCW says that it is not its job to commission that service, but that it is a job for the local health board. Do you think that it is acceptable for Kyle and his parents to have to travel out of the country to a district general hospital in Hereford to receive a treatment that could be easily delivered at home, if only managers and the national health service could get their acts together?

The First Minister: I do not know the details of this, whether you have written to Brian about it or whether this is the first time that it has been raised in the public domain. I do not like to comment on individual cases standing here, but, clearly, if the situation is as you describe—if it is no more than a cost shuffling dispute between HCW and the local LHB—then that is regrettable. If you send the details to Brian or me, we will look into it.

Henffordd, er y gallai gael y driniaeth honno gartref yn y rhan fwyaf o fannau yng Nghymru. Dywed y bwrdd iechyd lleol na all gomisiynu'r driniaeth honno gan mai gwaith Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru yw hynny; dywed CIC nad eu gwaith hwy yw comisiynu'r gwasanaeth hwnnw, ond gwaith y bwrdd iechyd lleol. A ydych yn credu ei bod yn dderbyniol bod Kyle a'i deulu'n gorfod teithio allan o'r wlad i ysbyty cyffredinol dosbarth yn Henffordd i dderbyn triniaeth y gellid ei darparu'n hawdd yn y cartref, pe byddai rheolwyr a'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn gallu cael tipyn o drefn ar bethau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn gwybod manylion yr achos hwn, a ydych wedi ysgrifennu at Brian am y peth neu ai hwn yw'r tro cyntaf y mae'r mater wedi'i godi yn gyhoeddus. Nid wyf yn hoff o gyflwyno sylwadau am achosion unigol wrth sefyll yma, ond, yn amlwg, os yw'r sefyllfa'n union fel yr ydych yn ei disgrifio—os nad yw'n ddim mwy nag anghydfod ynghylch osgoi costau rhwng CIC a'r bwrdd iechyd lleol—yna mae hynny'n anffodus. Os anfonwch y manylion at Brian neu ataf fi, edrychwn ar y mater.

Treth Gorfforaeth Corporation Tax

Q4 Janet Davies: What recent discussions has the First Minister held with UK Ministers regarding corporation tax? OAQ2153(FM)

C4 Janet Davies: Pa drafodaethau mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi eu cynnal yn ddiweddar gyda Gweinidogion y DU ynglŷn â'r dreth gorfforaeth? OAQ2153(FM)

The First Minister: I discussed this recently with the Secretary of State for Wales and our officials and lawyers have been engaged in this issue on a substantial scale, because the UK Government conjoined with the Portuguese Government in battling against the European Commission as regards the Azores case, with which some of us may be familiar.

Y Prif Weinidog: Trafodais hyn yn ddiweddar gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, ac mae ein swyddogion a'n cyfreithwyr wedi bod yn ymwneud cryn dipyn â'r mater hwn, oherwydd ymunodd Llywodraeth y DU â Llywodraeth Portiwgal i frwydro yn erbyn y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ynglŷn ag achos yr Azores, a allai fod yn gyfarwydd i rai ohonom.

Janet Davies: I am not sure if I am familiar with the Azores case, but, as I think that you recognise, a significant reduction in corporation tax would encourage profitable businesses to expand or relocate to the area and would allow successful, profitable local companies to reinvest in their businesses. We can see from the Republic of Ireland that this

Janet Davies: Nid wyf yn siŵr a wyf yn gyfarwydd ag achos yr Azores, ond, fel y credaf eich bod yn cydnabod, byddai gostyngiad sylweddol yn y dreth gorfforaeth yn annog busnesau proffidiol i ehangu neu adleoli i'r ardal ac yn caniatáu i gwmnïau lleol llwyddiannus a phroffidiol ailfuddsoddi yn eu busnesau. Mae Gweriniaeth Iwerddon

has been a successful model. Would you be willing, provided that the necessary fiscal measures were in place, to follow this policy, for example, in just west Wales and the Valleys?

The First Minister: The Azores case told us that there is absolutely no question of there ever being a sub-division of a jurisdiction, and two separate corporation tax rates. There are not any circumstances in which you could have a different rate in west Wales and the Valleys and the rest of Wales. That is absolutely clear. What emerged from the Azores case is that a jurisdiction below a member state, like the Azores, had a perfect right to institute a lower corporation tax rate, but it could not institute a lower rate and then have the lost tax revenue refunded by the member state, which is what was happening. We opposed the European Commission's view because we wanted to retain the freedom to institute measures such as that instituted by Sue Essex recently, namely, the small business rate relief scheme, which applies to 50 per cent of the small businesses in Wales. We wanted to be certain that there would never be a challenge to our ability to provide that kind of tax and rate burden relief for small businesses.

Alun Cairns: We are talking about operating aids that would effectively give the Assembly the powers to vary corporation tax for some businesses in west Wales and the Valleys. Of course, our case is slightly different to that of the Azores, because we could call on the UK Government for match funding for the cohesion funds in order to make full use of them. In view of the fact that the First Secretary, at the time, did not get a deal on match funding last time around, is there likely to be a deal or no deal on this occasion, bearing in mind what happened to him?

The First Minister: There is absolutely no question of anyone being able to get permission to lawfully charge a lower rate of corporation tax in one part of Wales than in another. That is absolutely clear and, on any allegations to the contrary, you will need to be briefed by lawyers to understand why it

yn dangos inni fod hyn wedi bod yn fodel llwyddiannus. Cyn belled â bod y mesurau cyllidol angenrheidiol wedi'u sefydlu, a fydddech yn fodlon dilyn y polisi hwn, er enghraifft, yn y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd yn unig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dywedodd achos yr Azores wrthym nad oes dim posibilrwydd o gwbl o rannu awdurdodaeth, a chael dwy gyfradd wahanol i'r dreth gorfforaeth. Nid oes dim amgylchiadau lle y gallai fod gennyh gyfradd wahanol yn y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd i'r hyn sydd yng ngweddill Cymru. Mae hynny'n hollol glir. Yn sgîl achos yr Azores daeth yn amlwg bod gan awdurdodaeth sydd islaw aelod-wladwriaeth, fel yr Azores, berffaith hawl i sefydlu cyfradd is i'r dreth gorfforaeth, ond na allai sefydlu cyfradd is ac yna cael ad-daliad o'r referniw treth a gollid gan yr aelod-wladwriaeth, sef yr hyn a oedd yn digwydd. Yr oeddem ni'n gwrthwynebu safbwynt y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd am ein bod am gadw'r rhyddid i sefydlu mesurau megis yr un a sefydlwyd gan Sue Essex yn ddiweddar, sef y cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi i fusnesau bach, sy'n berthnasol i 50 y cant o fusnesau bach Cymru. Yr oeddem am fod yn siŵr na fyddai byth ddim rhwystr i'n gallu i ddarparu'r math hwnnw o ryddhad rhag baich trethi ac ardrethi i fusnesau bach.

Alun Cairns: Yr ydym yn siarad am gymhorthion gweithredu a fyddai mewn gwirionedd yn rhoi grym i'r Cynulliad amrywio'r dreth gorfforaeth ar gyfer rhai busnesau yn y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd. Wrth gwrs, mae ein hachos ychydig yn wahanol i un yr Azores, oherwydd gallem alw ar Lywodraeth y DU am nawdd cyfatebol ar gyfer y cronfeydd cydlynau er mwyn eu defnyddio'n llawn. O gofio na chafodd y Prif Weinidog, ar y pryd, gytundeb ar nawdd cyfatebol y tro diwethaf, a yw'n debygol y bydd cytundeb y tro hwn ai peidio, o ystyried yr hyn a ddigwyddodd iddo ef?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes dim posibilrwydd o gwbl y gall neb gael caniatâd i godi cyfradd is, yn gyfreithlon, ar y dreth gorfforaeth mewn un rhan o Gymru nag mewn rhan arall. Mae hynny'n gwbl glir ac, o ran unrhyw honiadau i'r gwrthwyneb, bydd angen ichi gael eich briffio gan gyfreithwyr er mwyn

has been ruled out. If Wales had control over income tax and corporation tax, a lower corporation tax could be set for the whole of Wales, but it could not ask the UK Government for a sum equivalent to the lost tax revenue. It is clear from the Azores case that there is to be no refunding, because that is precisely what the Government of Portugal was doing. That is precisely what you are asking for and it has been totally ruled out by the adjudication in the Azores case.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German):

Perhaps we can examine why it is that colleagues in Northern Ireland and your colleague, Jack McConnell, in Scotland, are so in favour of trying to see whether there is an avenue for us to work together on this. If it is good enough for Scotland and Northern Ireland, surely it is good enough for Wales. Do you not agree that three working together might influence the one that is standing up against a decision that might help us?

The First Minister: You have, again, made a vague and general allegation. You previously mentioned Peter Hain and Jack McConnell, but now you have dropped Peter Hain, thrown in a general, cloudy reference to Northern Ireland and mentioned Jack McConnell again. There is no evidence that he supports a lower corporation tax rate either in parts of, or in the whole of, Scotland. It is true that, like us, they wanted to protect the right to lower business rates and, because of the income tax factor, they did not want any question of the Azores judgment ruling out their potential freedom to lower or raise income tax, which had been approved by referendum. If something has been approved by a referendum, you do not want the European Court to rule it out of order in the future. You will have to provide written evidence of these vague preambles that you keep throwing in front of the Assembly, for which we can find no supporting evidence.

Michael German: I can supply you with the press releases from your colleague in Scotland that actually use the words 'corporation tax'.

deall pam nad oes modd gwneud hynny. Pe byddai Cymru'n rheoli treth incwm a'r dreth gorfforaeth, gellid pennu treth gorfforaeth is ar gyfer Cymru gyfan, ond ni allai ofyn i Lywodraeth y DU am swm a fyddai'n cyfateb i'r refeniw treth a gollid. Mae'n eglur oddi wrth achos yr Azores na fydd ad-daliad, oherwydd dyna'n union beth yr oedd Llywodraeth Portiwgal yn ei wneud. Dyna'n union beth yr ydych yn gofyn amdano ac mae'r dyfarniad yn achos yr Azores wedi gwneud hynny'n gwbl amhosibl.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German):

Efallai y gallwn archwilio pam mae eich cyd-aelodau yng Ngogledd Iwerddon a'ch cyd-aelod Jack McConnell, yn yr Alban, mor eiddgar i geisio gweld a oes modd inni weithio gyda'n gilydd yn hyn o beth. Os yw'n ddigon da i'r Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, mae'n rhaid ei fod yn ddigon da i Gymru. Oni chytunwch y gallai tri'n gweithio gyda'i gilydd ddylanwadu ar yr un sy'n sefyll yn erbyn penderfyniad a allai ein helpu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Unwaith eto, yr ydych wedi gwneud honiad amwys a chyffredinol. Soniasoch am Peter Hain a Jack McConnell o'r blaen, ond yn awr yr ydych wedi anghofio am Peter Hain, rhyw gyfeirio'n gyffredinol ac yn aneglur at Ogledd Iwerddon a chrybwyll Jack McConnell unwaith eto. Nid oes dim tystiolaeth ei fod ef yn cefnogi cyfradd is i'r dreth gorfforaeth mewn rhannau o'r Alban, nac yn yr Alban i gyd. Mae'n wir eu bod hwy, fel ni, am amddiffyn yr hawl i gael cyfraddau busnes is ac, oherwydd ffactor y dreth incwm, nad oeddent am roi cyfle i ddyfarniad yr Azores atal eu rhyddid posibl i ostwng neu godi treth incwm, a oedd wedi'i gymeradwyo gan refferendwm. Os oes rhywbeth wedi'i gymeradwyo gan refferendwm, nid ydych am weld y Llys Ewropeaidd yn ei wahardd yn y dyfodol. Bydd rhaid ichi roi tystiolaeth ysgrifenedig o'r datganiadau amwys hyn yr ydych yn eu rhoi gerbron y Cynulliad o hyd, na allwn ganfod dim tystiolaeth sy'n eu cefnogi.

Michael German: Gallaf roi'r datganiadau i'r wasg gan eich cyd-aelod yn yr Alban ichi sy'n defnyddio'r union eiriau 'treth gorfforaeth'.

Let us look at another area where you may be at odds with your Government—post offices. Your stated economic agenda was to try to ensure that the poorest areas of Wales got the benefits of economic progress, but, at the moment, your Government is preparing to say that a huge swathe of our post office network is about to be cut out in Wales. You must remember that for every £1 that is invested in a post office, £3 goes back into the community. Can you tell us what you have said to your UK Government colleagues on this matter and whether you support or object to the scheme that they are proposing?

2.30 p.m.

The First Minister: If you want to provide us with the evidence on the corporation tax, please do so. You have had every opportunity to do so since you last raised this issue, but you have not done so, and there is no way you could do so. You alleged that Peter Hain was in favour of lowering corporation tax in Northern Ireland. The only people who have said that are Martin McGuinness and Ian Paisley, but that has been ruled out since then by the Azores judgment, which states that the UK Government could not refund Northern Ireland for the lost revenue. I think that such a proposal loses many of its attractions once you make that clear following the Azores judgment.

On post offices, again, you use generalised smear tactic, Mike, which I must deprecate. You refer to 'my Government' when what you actually mean is the Westminster Government. We are strongly against what we understand from the press to be the likely content of the statement made by the Secretary of State, Alistair Darling, on Thursday. We have made it clear that we regard the post office network as being an important part of the social backbone of deprived rural areas and deprived urban areas alike, and that is why we had our post office development fund, which we had to suspend because we have to be clear about which post offices will stay open before we can offer them grants, otherwise it would not be a good

Gadewch inni edrych ar faes arall lle y gallech fod yn anghytuno â'ch Llywodraeth—swyddfeydd post. Eich agenda economaidd benodol oedd ceisio sicrhau bod ardaloedd tlotaf Cymru'n elwa o'ch cynnydd economaidd, ond, ar hyn o bryd, mae eich Llywodraeth yn paratoi i ddweud bod rhan helaeth o'n rhwydwaith swyddfeydd post am gael ei dileu yng Nghymru. Rhaid ichi gofio bod £3 yn mynd yn ôl i'r gymuned am bob £1 a fuddsoddir mewn swyddfa post. A allwch ddweud wrthym beth a ddywedasoeh wrth eich cyd-Weinidogion yn Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ar y mater hwn ac a ydych yn cefnogi ynteu'n gwrthwynebu'r cynllun y maent hwy'n ei gynnig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Os oes arnoch eisiau rhoi'r dystiolaeth inni am y dreth gorfforaeth, gwnewch hynny ar bob cyfrif. Yr ydych wedi cael pob cyfle i wneud hynny ers pan godasoch y mater hwn ddiwethaf, ond nid ydych wedi gwneud, ac nid oes dim posibil ichi wneud hynny. Honasoch fod Peter Hain o blaid gostwng y dreth gorfforaeth yng Ngogledd Iwerddon. Martin McGuinness ac Ian Paisley yw'r unig bobl sydd wedi dweud hynny, ond bellach mae hynny'n amhosibl yn sgîl dyfarniad yr Azores, sy'n datgan na allai Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ddigolledu Gogledd Iwerddon am y referniw a gollid. Yr wyf yn meddwl bod cynnig o'r fath yn colli llawer o'i atyniadau wedi i hynny gael ei wneud yn glir yn sgîl dyfarniad yr Azores.

O ran swyddfeydd post, eto, yr ydych yn defnyddio tacteg pardduo cyffredinol, Mike, rhywbeth y mae'n rhaid imi ei anghymeradwyo. Cyfeiriwch at 'fy Llywodraeth i' a chithau mewn gwirionedd yn sôn am Lywodraeth San Steffan. Yr ydym ni'n gryf yn erbyn cynnwys tebygol y datganiad a wneir gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, Alistair Darling, ddydd Iau, yn ôl a ddeallwn oddi wrth y wasg. Yr ydym wedi datgan yn groyw ein bod yn barnu bod y rhwydwaith swyddfeydd post yn rhan bwysig o asgwrn cefn cymdeithasol ardaloedd gwledig difreintiedig ac ardaloedd trefol difreintiedig fel ei gilydd, a dyna pam y bu gennym ein cronfa datblygu swyddfeydd post, y bu'n rhaid inni ei hatal am fod yn

use of public money. We have always been clear on that, and continue to be so.

Michael German: It sounds like you are going to accept that your colleagues in London are going to close all these post offices in Wales, and because they are going to close so many, you cannot help the ones that will remain as you do not know which ones will be closed. In other words, you are going to wait and see what happens. Surely, your Government should now be taking a stand against your London colleagues. Some of your MP colleagues carry the flag for this post office regime; are you enlisting them to support what appears to be your position here? Are you prepared to say that the National Assembly can vote on this issue in order to tell your London colleagues that we do not want to see the post office network in Wales decimated, but that we would like to see it retained and to see your post office development fund reinstated so that we can ensure that we have a thriving post office network that will help Wales's poorest areas and rural areas?

The First Minister: Wait a minute; when you say 'thriving', do you mean profitable? Obviously, the issue is that you must not use these vague words as though you could somehow, with the wave of a Liberal-Democrat arm, convert loss-making post offices into 'thriving'—meaning profitable—ones. If you mean that you think that there are ways of turning loss-making post offices into profitable ones, you should use more precise terms, otherwise people will not take you seriously, Mike. The important thing is that we are keen to reopen the post office development fund, as soon as we know, and contrary to what you implied, which post offices have a good chance of staying open. We will then have every reason for reopening the post office development fund, and we look forward to doing so. We only stopped it because it would be poor value for money to feed a post office with a modernisation

rhaid inni fod yn glir ynghylch pa swyddfeydd post a fydd yn parhau ar agor cyn inni allu cynnig grantiau iddynt, neu fel arall ni fyddai'n ddefnydd da ar arian cyhoeddus. Yr ydym bob amser wedi bod yn glir ynghylch hynny, ac yn parhau felly.

Michael German: Mae'n swnio fel pe baech yn mynd i dderbyn bod eich cyd-Weinidogion yn Llundain yn mynd i gau'r holl swyddfeydd post hyn yng Nghymru, ac am eu bod am gau cynifer, ni allwch helpu'r rhai a fydd ar ôl gan nad ydych yn gwybod pa rai a gaiff eu cau. Mewn geiriau eraill, yr ydych yn mynd i aros i weld beth a ddaw. Siawns na ddylai eich Llywodraeth erbyn hyn fod yn gwneud safiad yn erbyn eich cyd-Weinidogion yn Llundain. Mae rhai o'ch cyd-aelodau o ASau yn cario'r faner dros y drefn hon ar gyfer y swyddfeydd post; a ydych yn eu recriwtio i gefnogi eich safiad, yn ôl pob golwg, yn hyn o beth? A ydych yn barod i ddweud y gall y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bleidleisio ar y pwnc hwn er mwyn dweud wrth eich cyd-aelodau yn Llundain nad oes arnom eisiau gweld anrheithio'r rhwydwaith swyddfeydd post yng Nghymru, ond yr hoffem weld ei gadw a gweld adfer eich cronfa datblygu swyddfeydd post fel y gallwn sicrhau bod gennym rwydwaith swyddfeydd post ffyniannus a fydd o gymorth i ardaloedd tlotaf Cymru a'i hardaloedd gwledig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Arhoswch funud; pan ddywedwch 'ffyniannus', a ydych yn golygu proffidiol? Yn amlwg, y pwynt yw bod yn rhaid i chi beidio â defnyddio'r geiriau annelwig hyn fel pe gallech rywsut, drwy chwifio braich gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, droi swyddfeydd post sy'n gwneud colled yn rhai 'ffyniannus'—sef proffidiol. Os ydych yn golygu eich bod yn meddwl bod ffyrdd o droi swyddfeydd post sy'n gwneud colled yn rhai proffidiol, dylech ddefnyddio termau mwy manwl gywir, neu ni wnaiff pobl eich cymryd o ddifrif, Mike. Y peth pwysig yw ein bod yn awyddus i ailagor y gronfa datblygu swyddfeydd post, cyn gynted ag y byddwn yn gwybod, ac yn groes i'r hyn a awgrymasoch chi, pa swyddfeydd post sydd â siawns dda o aros yn agored. Wedyn bydd gennym bob rheswm dros ailagor y gronfa datblygu swyddfeydd post, ac edrychwn ymlaen at wneud hynny. Yr

scheme only to see it going down the tubes the following year. That would simply be a waste of public money.

unig reswm y bu inni ei hatal oedd am mai gwerth gwael am arian fyddai bwydo cynllun moderneiddio i swyddfa bost a'i gweld yn mynd i'r gwellt y flwyddyn ganlynol. Gwastraffu arian cyhoeddus fyddai hynny.

Baich Biwrocraidd Bureaucratic Burden

Q5 Jenny Randerson: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to ease the bureaucratic burden on GPs? OAQ2165(FM)

C5 Jenny Randerson: Beth mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i leihau'r baich biwrocraidd ar feddygon teulu? OAQ2165(FM)

The First Minister: The new GMS contract has simplified the way in which practices are funded. For instance, GPs no longer have to claim fees for every piece of work that they do. Instead, practice funding is based on historic levels of activity and age/sex-weighted patient list size.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r contract gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol newydd wedi symleiddio'r modd yr ariennir meddygfeydd. Er enghraifft, nid oes raid i feddygon teulu mwyach hawlio ffioedd am bob gwaith a wnânt. Yn lle hynny, seilir cyllid practis ar lefelau gweithgaredd hanesyddol a maint rhestrau cleifion wedi gwneud lwfans ar gyfer oed a rhyw.

Jenny Randerson: Well, First Minister, I recently surveyed GPs in Wales, and the majority of respondents complained about an increased burden of bureaucracy following the introduction of the new contract. I went to north Wales last week to shadow a GP, and I saw at first hand the impact of that bureaucracy. I was particularly concerned to learn that GPs there often refer patients to hospital in England, not just because the waiting lists are shorter there, but because there is less bureaucracy. To put it specifically, the forms are shorter and simpler to fill in if they refer patients to England. First Minister, what are you and your officials doing to ensure that Welsh NHS bureaucracy does not bloom and to monitor the type of bureaucracy that you are imposing compared to bureaucracy in England?

Jenny Randerson: Wel, Brif Weinidog, gwneuthum arolwg o feddygon teulu yng Nghymru'n ddiweddar, ac yr oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r rhai a ymatebodd yn cwyno am faich biwrocraidd trymach ers cyflwyno'r contract newydd. Euthum i'r gogledd yr wythnos diwethaf i ddilyn meddyg teulu wrth ei waith, a gwelais â'm llygaid fy hun effaith y fiwrocratiaeth honno. Yr oeddwn yn arbennig o bryderus o ddysgu bod meddygon teulu yno'n aml yn atgyfeirio cleifion at ysbyty yn Lloegr, nid dim ond am fod y rhestrau aros yn fyrrach yno, ond am fod llai o fiwrocratiaeth. Yn benodol, mae'r ffurflenni'n fyrrach ac yn symlach i'w llenwi os atgyfeiriant gleifion i Loegr. Brif Weinidog, beth yr ydych chi a'ch swyddogion yn ei wneud i sicrhau nad yw biwrocratiaeth GIG Cymru'n chwyddo ac i fonitro'r math o fiwrocratiaeth yr ydych yn ei gosod o'i chymharu â biwrocratiaeth yn Lloegr?

The First Minister: Well, there is a grass-is-greener allegation if ever I heard one, Jenny. You had a response from 10 per cent of GPs, and that suggests to me that the majority of GPs are happy with their £106,000 a year and the 48 per cent increase in GMS expenditure in Wales between April 2003 and March 2006. Being a GP is a highly attractive option

Y Prif Weinidog: Wel, dyna enghraifft o haerriad ei bod yn well ar bobl eraill bob amser, os clywais un erioed, Jenny. Cawsoch ymateb gan 10 y cant o feddygon teulu, ac mae hynny'n awgrymu i mi fod y mwyafrif o feddygon yn fodlon ar eu £106,000 y flwyddyn a'r cynnydd o 48 y cant mewn gwariant ar wasanaethau meddygol

for the vastly enhanced numbers who are now leaving medical school, and will be doing so in ever increasing numbers, as the first-year intake in medical schools, which has more than doubled, feeds through into career choices six or seven years down the line.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yn eich atebion i'r cwestiynau a ofynnwyd ichi am y problemau yng Nghymru o ran denu pobl i fod yn feddygon teulu—ac mae'r dystiolaeth yn glir y bydd nifer helaeth yn ymddeol yn ystod y 10 mlynedd nesaf, ac nid oes dystiolaeth bod pobl yn cael eu denu i'r swyddi hynny—dywedsoch y bydd nifer gynyddol o fyfyrwyr yn cymhwyso i fod yn feddygon, ac y bydd y broblem yn cael ei datrys felly. Fodd bynnag, nid oes sicrwydd y bydd y bobl hynny, ar ôl cymhwyso, yn mynd yn feddygon teulu. A ydych yn derbyn bod problem yn hynny o beth? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno nad yw'r cytundeb, er iddo gynyddu cyflog meddygon teulu, wedi mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r problemau sylfaenol, megis y fiwrocratiaeth a'r ffaith bod meddygon teulu yn gorfod cofnodi'n fanwl a chyfiawnhau pob gweithred y maent yn ei chyflawni, a bod hynny'n creu problemau enfawr o ran denu pobl i'r swyddi hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Efallai na wrandawsoch ar yr ateb a roddais i gwestiwn Jenny Randerson, ond nid yw'r sefyllfa y bu ichi ei disgrifio, sef bod meddygon teulu yn gorfod nodi pob agwedd ar y gwaith y maent yn ei wneud gyda phob claf, yn bodoli bellach—nid ydynt yn gorfod gwneud hynny bellach. Felly, yr ydym wedi symlhau'r fiwrocratiaeth. O ran y cwestiwn mwy sylfaenol, sef beth yr ydym am ei wneud o ran ymateb i'r *cohort* o feddygon teulu sy'n cyrraedd oedran ymddeol ar ôl gwneud 40 mlynedd o waith, yn enwedig ym Mlaenau'r Cymoedd, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn derbyn na fydd y model traddodiadol o bosibl yn ateb y cwestiwn, ac yr ydym felly wedi cyflwyno model newydd sbon o dalu cyflog i feddygon teulu ifanc i fynd i'r Cymoedd, yn enwedig i'r lleoedd nad ydynt yn ddeniadol iawn i'r model traddodiadol. Felly, mae ciw o feddygon teulu ifanc sy'n gadael ein hysgolion meddygol sydd am weithio o dan y

cyffredinol yng Nghymru rhwng Ebrill 2003 a Mawrth 2006. Mae bod yn feddyg teulu'n ddewis hynod o ddeniadol i'r niferoedd uwch o lawer sydd bellach yn gadael ysgolion meddygol, ac a fydd yn gwneud hynny fwyfwy, wrth i'r rhai sydd yn eu blwyddyn gyntaf mewn ysgolion meddygol, sydd wedi dyblu a mwy, ddewis gyrfa ymhen chwech neu saith mlynedd.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: In your responses to the questions posed regarding the problems in Wales in terms of attracting people to become GPs—and the evidence is clear that a vast number of GPs will retire during the next 10 years, and there is no evidence that people are being attracted to those posts—you said that an increasing number of students are becoming qualified to be doctors, and that the problem will therefore be solved. However, there is no assurance that those people, once they are qualified, will become GPs. Do you accept that there is a problem in that regard? Do you also accept that the contract, although it has increased the wages of GPs, has not got to grips with some of the fundamental problems, such as the bureaucracy and the fact that GPs have to keep detailed records of and justify every action that they take, and that that creates huge problems in attracting people to those posts?

The First Minister: Perhaps you did not listen to the what I said in my reply to Jenny Randerson's question, but the situation that you described, namely that GPs had to note every aspect of the work that they undertook with every patient, no longer exists—they do not have to do that now. Therefore, we have simplified the bureaucracy. In terms of the more fundamental question, namely what are we going to do to respond to the cohort of GPs who are reaching retirement age after working for 40 years, particularly in the Heads of the Valleys, it is important that we accept the fact that the traditional model will perhaps not answer the question, and we are therefore introducing a brand new model of paying young GPs a salary to go to the Valleys, particularly to those places that are not very attractive to the traditional model. Therefore, there is a queue of young GPs who are leaving our medical schools who want to work under that model, because they

model hwnnw, gan y byddant yn cael tâl, yn hytrach na bod yn contractwyr annibynnol yn ôl y model traddodiadol.

Jonathan Morgan: The British Medical Association in Wales recently issued a rather stark warning that unless the Assembly Government made Wales a more attractive place for GPs to work in, we may see the annual increase in the number of GPs dropping to 0 per cent, or the number may even reduce. While I accept that one of the reasons behind the GMS contract was to try to make things simpler for GPs and to reduce the bureaucratic burden, there is concern within the profession about the nature of bureaucracy within the NHS and the paperwork that GPs must do. Bearing in mind the answers that you have already given on salaried GPs, and the fact that 20 per cent of Welsh GPs are over the age of 55, this is an issue that the Assembly Government should take seriously. While it may be easy to dismiss the concerns that were raised by Jenny Randerson, why do you not ask the Minister for Health and Social Services to examine this particular area to see whether the Assembly Government can do anything to mitigate against the effects of bureaucracy within the NHS?

The First Minister: As I said, we have reduced the amount of form-filling compared to what was there before, whereby GPs had to note every piece of work that they carried out—they do not have to do so now. A historic formula has replaced that, which is a major area of simplification. The GMS contract budget allocations have resulted in an increase of 48 per cent between 2003 and 2006. The increase was more than expected, because it was originally intended to cost 33 per cent plus, but it has proved to be 48 per cent plus. There are new priorities, but I do not know whether they are the priorities to which the BMA is referring, in terms of the new quality framework and the eight new clinical priorities that are included in it. I do not think that it is unfair on GPs, and, given the vastly increased number of medical students who will be leaving medical school, there is no evidence that recruiting GPs will be a problem for us. If anything, it is more likely that there will be a problem in terms of

will be paid a wage, rather than be independent contractors in line with the traditional model.

Jonathan Morgan: Cyhoeddodd Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yng Nghymru rybudd eithaf llym yn ddiweddar, oni bai fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gwneud Cymru'n lle mwy deniadol i feddygon teulu weithio ynddo, y gallem weld y cynnydd blynyddol yn nifer y meddygon yn cwmpo i 0 y cant, neu y gallai'r nifer hyd yn oed leihau. Er fy mod yn derbyn mai un o'r rhesymau y tu ôl i'r contract gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol oedd ceisio symleiddio pethau i feddygon teulu a lleihau'r baich biwrocraidd, mae pryder yn y proffesiwn ynglŷn â natur biwrocraeth o fewn y GIG a'r gwaith papur y mae'n rhaid i feddygon teulu ei wneud. O gofio'r atebion yr ydych eisoes wedi'u rhoi am feddygon ar gyflog, a'r ffaith bod 20 y cant o feddygon teulu Cymru dros 55 mlwydd oed, mae hyn yn fater y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ei gymryd o ddifrif. Efallai ei bod yn hawdd wfftio'r pryderon a godwyd gan Jenny Randerson, ond pam na ofynnwch i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol edrych ar y maes arbennig hwn i weld a all Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wneud unrhyw beth i liniaru effeithiau biwrocraeth yn y GIG?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedais, yr ydym wedi lleihau'r ffurflenni sydd i'w llenwi o'i gymharu â'r hyn a oedd yn digwydd o'r blaen, pan oedd yn rhaid i feddygon teulu nodi pob gwaith a wnaent—nid oes rhaid iddynt wneud hynny mwyach. Mae fformiwla hanesyddol wedi disodli hynny, sy'n golygu cryn symleiddio. Mae dyraniadau cyllideb y contract gwasanaethau meddygol cyffredinol wedi rhoi cynnydd o 48 y cant rhwng 2003 a 2006. Yr oedd y cynnydd yn fwy na'r disgwyl, oherwydd bwriedid yn wreiddiol iddo gostio 33 y cant a mwy, ond mae wedi bod yn 48 y cant. Mae blaenoriaethau newydd, ond ni wn ai'r rhain yw'r blaenoriaethau y mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yn cyfeirio atynt, o ran y fframwaith ansawdd newydd a'r wyth blaenoriaeth glinigol newydd sydd wedi'u cynnwys ynddo. Nid wyf yn meddwl ei fod yn annheg â meddygon teulu, ac o ystyried y nifer uwch o lawer o fyfyrwyr meddygol a fydd yn gadael ysgol feddygol, nid oes dim

recruiting more people to areas such as orthopaedic surgery, but recruiting new GPs should not be a problem.

tystiolaeth y bydd recriwtio meddygon teulu'n broblem inni. Os rhywbeth, mae'n fwy tebygol y bydd problem o ran recriwtio mwy o bobl i feysydd fel llawfeddygaeth orthopedig, ond ni ddylai recriwtio mwy o feddygon teulu fod yn broblem.

Amseroedd Teithio Brys Ambiwllansys Urgent Ambulance Journey Times

Q6 Michael German: Will the First Minister provide an update on urgent ambulance journey times? OAQ2164(FM)

C6 Michael German: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am amseroedd teithio brys ambiwlansys? OAQ2164(FM)

The First Minister: Category A calls to the ambulance service are those that require an immediate response. Despite the difficulties identified in the recent Wales Audit Office report, most recent figures show that over eight out of 10 ambulances responding to category A calls arrived within the agreed target times.

Y Prif Weinidog: Galwadau sydd angen ymateb yn syth yw galwadau categori A i'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans. Er gwaethaf yr anawsterau a nodwyd yn adroddiad diweddar Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf fod dros wyth o bob 10 ambiwlans a ymatebodd i alwadau categori A wedi cyrraedd o fewn yr amseroedd targed a gytunwyd.

Michael German: In my region, less than half of the ambulances on emergency calls—only 49.2 per cent—arrive within eight minutes. In Blaenau Gwent, the figure is 42.6 per cent, and, in Monmouthshire, it is 37.8 per cent. Those delays are potentially life-threatening. What is your best estimate of when my constituents will enjoy an ambulance service comparable with that in the rest of Wales and the rest of the United Kingdom?

Michael German: Yn fy rhanbarth i, llai na hanner yr ambiwlansys ar alwadau brys—dim ond 49.2 y cant—sydd yn cyrraedd o fewn wyth munud. Ym Mlaenau Gwent, 42.6 y cant yw'r ffigur, ac yn sir Fynwy, 37.8 y cant ydyw. Gallai'r oedi hwn fygwth bywydau. Beth yw eich amcangyfrif gorau ynghylch pa bryd y caiff fy etholwyr fwynhau gwasanaeth ambiwlans tebyg i'r hyn a geir yng ngweddill Cymru a gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig?

2.40 p.m.

The First Minister: We all agreed that south-east Wales is the major problem area in getting category A responses up to an acceptable level under the targets of eight, nine and 10 minutes. I am sure that that is an urgent priority for Mr Murray, the new chief executive of the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd pawb ohonom yn cytuno mai'r de-ddwyrain yw'r ardal lle y mae'r broblem fwyaf o ran codi ymatebion categori A i lefel dderbyniol o dan y targedau wyth, naw a 10 munud. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod hynny'n flaenoriaeth frys i Mr Murray, prif weithredwr newydd Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwllans Cymru.

Christine Chapman: If the delivering emergency care services strategy is to reduce the demand on the ambulance service, effectively by filtering out those requests that could be appropriately dealt with in other ways, people need to know how to access those services. One of the reasons why we

Christine Chapman: Os mai'r strategaeth ar gyfer cyflwyno gwasanaethau gofal brys yw lleihau'r galw ar y gwasanaeth ambiwlans, i bob pwrpas drwy dynnu'r ceisiadau hynny y gellid ymdrin â hwy'n briodol mewn ffyrdd eraill, mae angen i bobl wybod sut i gael mynediad at y gwasanaethau hynny. Un o'r

have so many 999 calls that are not really emergencies is because people are sometimes not sure how else to access the required services. Do you agree that some form of awareness campaign is needed to support this shift away from the presumption of the 999 call? What lessons can be learned from the introduction of the out-of-hours services, which also required a change in the way in which people access unscheduled care?

The First Minister: I agree that an integration of how we deal with out-of-hours ambulance services, 101 calls and 999 calls is needed. They are all part of the need for an integrated approach to unscheduled care and there are lessons to be learned from the difficult first six to 12 months of the out-of-hours service and there are interesting lessons to be learned about the non-ambulance-related switchover from 999 to 101 under the Home-Office-funded programme in the Cardiff area. We need to get a much better approach in order to triage and give appropriate priority to the cases that are urgent and to avoid people being confused and ringing 999 because they do not know what else to do.

Helen Mary Jones: Do you agree that it is important that the ambulance modernisation plan has the full support of the staff who need to deliver it? If so, would you join me in urging the trust to co-operate fully with the trade unions in bringing about the much-needed change that we all acknowledge needs to happen?

The First Minister: Yes, I would, and vice versa.

Lisa Francis: In Gwynedd, there has been a 4 per cent drop in the number of ambulances hitting the eight-minute target across the county, from 54.3 per cent to 50.4 per cent. Yesterday, I was contacted by a constituent living in Tywyn whose son regularly has epileptic fits as a result of his condition. My constituent summoned an ambulance yesterday for him. It took an hour and 10 minutes to arrive. I appreciate that there were

rhesymau pam y ceir cynifer o alwadau 999 nad ydynt yn achosion brys mewn gwirionedd yw am nad yw pobl yn siŵr weithiau sut i gael y gwasanaethau y mae arnynt eu hangen drwy ddull arall. A ydych yn cytuno bod angen rhyw fath o ymgyrch codi ymwybyddiaeth i gefnogi'r symudiad hwn oddi wrth ragdybio y gwneir galwad 999? Pa wersi y gellir eu dysgu oddi wrth gyflwyno'r gwasanaethau tu allan i oriau, a oedd hefyd yn gofyn am newid yn y modd y bydd pobl yn cael mynediad at ofal heb ei drefnu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf fod angen integreiddio'r modd yr ymdriniwn â gwasanaethau ambiwlans y tu allan i oriau, galwadau 101 a galwadau 999. Maent i gyd yn rhan o'r angen am agwedd integredig at ofal heb ei drefnu ac mae gwersi i'w dysgu o chwech i 12 mis cyntaf anodd y gwasanaeth tu allan i oriau ac mae gwersi diddorol i'w dysgu am y newid o 999 i 101, nad oedd yn gysylltiedig ag ambiwlansys, dan y rhaglen a ariannwyd gan y Swyddfa Gartref yn ardal Caerdydd. Mae angen mynd ati mewn ffordd lawer gwell er mwyn brysbennu a rhoi blaenoriaeth briodol i'r achosion sy'n rhai brys ac osgoi bod pobl yn drysu ac yn galw 999 am na wyddant beth arall i'w wneud.

Helen Mary Jones: A ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig i gynllun moderneiddio'r ambiwlansys gael cefnogaeth lawn y staff y mae angen iddynt ei weithredu? Os ydych, a wnewch ymuno â mi i annog yr ymddiriedolaeth i gydweithredu'n llawn â'r undebau llafur i wireddu'r newid angenrheidiol y mae pawb ohonom yn cydnabod bod angen iddo ddigwydd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, fe wnaif, ac i'r gwrthwyneb.

Lisa Francis: Yng Ngwynedd, cafwyd cwmp o 4 y cant yn nifer yr ambiwlansys sy'n cyrraedd y targed o wyth munud ar draws y sir, o 54.3 y cant i 50.4 y cant. Ddoe, cysylltwyd â mi gan etholwr sydd yn byw yn Nhywyn y mae ei fab yn dioddef ffitiau epileptig yn rheolaidd o ganlyniad i'w gyflwr. Galwodd fy etholwr ambiwlans ato ddoe. Cymerodd awr a 10 munud i gyrraedd. Sylweddolaf fod anawsterau enfawr ddoe yn

huge difficulties yesterday in that area because of flooding—Dyfi bridge was submerged. It took 90 minutes to get the child from that point to Bronglais District General Hospital. My constituent is asking me why he could not have been taken to Tywyn cottage hospital to be stabilised first. He asked for that to happen. This child is well known to the ambulance service. Should the ambulance service not be working far more closely with community hospital networks so that it can react more quickly in such cases?

The First Minister: I saw the television pictures of the floods in the Dyfi bridge area, so I appreciate the big diversion that would have been involved there. The circumstances, as you describe them, seem regrettable if the patient knew of a suitable alternative but could not get others to listen. This raises the issue of the so-called ‘intelligent patient’ being in charge, at least in part, for his or her own care, especially with chronic conditions such as epilepsy, diabetes and so on, where the patients, because they have had the condition for five, 10, 20, 25 years, know pretty much as much as the medics about what they need and especially about what to do when something comes up, such as a major road closure. We have to get everybody to participate and to respect the patient’s knowledge of his or her own condition.

yr ardal honno oherwydd llifogydd—yr oedd pont Ddyfi dan ddŵr. Cymerodd 90 munud i fynd â’r plentyn o’r fan honno i Ysbyty Cyffredinol Dosbarth Bronglais. Mae fy etholwr yn gofyn i mi pam na allesid mynd ag ef i ysbyty bwthyn Tywyn i’w sefydlogi’n gyntaf. Gofynnodd am i hynny ddigwydd. Mae’r plentyn hwn yn adnabyddus i’r gwasanaeth ambiwlans. Oni ddylai’r gwasanaeth ambiwlans fod yn gweithio’n llawer agosach gyda rhwydweithiau ysbytai cymuned fel y gall adweithio’n gyflymach mewn achosion o’r fath?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwelais luniau’r llifogydd yn ardal pont Ddyfi ar y teledu, felly yr wyf yn sylweddoli cymaint o ddargyfeiriad a fyddai wedi digwydd yn y fan honno. Mae’r amgylchiadau, fel y disgrifiwch hwy, yn ymddangos yn destun gofid os gwyddai’r claf am ddewis arall addas ond na allai gael eraill i wrando. Mae hyn yn codi cwestiwn rhoi’r ‘claf deallus’, fel y’i gelwir, i fod yn gyfrifol, o leiaf yn rhannol, am ei ofal ei hun, yn enwedig gyda chyflyrau cronig fel epilepsi, diabetes ac yn y blaen, lle y mae’r cleifion, am fod y cyflwr arnynt ers pump, 10, 20, 25 mlynedd, yn gwybod cymaint fwy neu lai â’r meddygon am yr hyn y mae arnynt ei angen ac yn enwedig ynghylch beth i’w wneud pan fydd rhywbeth yn digwydd, megis cau’r ffordd fawr. Rhaid inni gael pawb i gyfranogi ac i barchu’r wybodaeth sydd gan y claf am ei gyflwr neu ei chyflwr ei hun.

**‘Cymru: Gwlad Well’
‘Wales: a Better Country’**

Q7 Lynne Neagle: Will the First Minister make a statement on how the strategic agenda of ‘Wales: a Better Country’ has impacted on Torfaen? OAQ2148(FM)

C7 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr effaith y mae’r agenda strategol ‘Cymru: Gwlad Well’ wedi’i gael ar Dor-faen? OAQ2148(FM)

The First Minister: Our strategic agenda for Torfaen is to ensure that it shares fully in the success of the Welsh economy and in spreading prosperity to all parts of Torfaen and other parts of Wales. That is why we have provided £4.6 million of Communities First, bottom-up funding, as well as £18.8 million of Objective 1 funding, and 22 inward investment projects with a total capital fund of £85 million, all contributing to this twin-tracked approach.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ein hagenda strategol ar gyfer Tor-faen yw sicrhau ei bod yn cyfranogi’n llawn yn llwyddiant economi Cymru ac mewn lledaenu llewyrch i bob rhan o Dor-faen a rhannau eraill o Gymru. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi darparu £4.6 miliwn o arian Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, o’r gwaelod i fyny, yn ogystal â £18.8 miliwn o gyllid Amcan 1, a 22 o brosiectau mewnffuddsoddi gyda chronfa gyfalaf gwerth cyfanswm o £85 miliwn, sydd i gyd yn cyfrannu at y dull deuol hwn o wneud pethau.

Lynne Neagle: You will know that the vision set out under the heading of 'social justice' in 'Wales: A Better Country' contains a specific pledge to tackle anti-social behaviour. It concerns me that we are not doing everything in our power to clamp down on this kind of localised crime, with the slow implementation of the Clean Neighbourhoods and Environment Bill being a case in point. Will you commit to reviewing how we can do more in this area and help to remove the blight of violence, vandalism and crime from our neighbourhoods?

The First Minister: That is not an easy objective to achieve, as we all know. However, taking a zero-tolerance approach towards graffiti and things that cause people to have a low opinion of their neighbourhood is very important in eventually reducing vandalism and violence. However, there is no magic wand, and it will require a partnership between the community safety partnerships, the local authority and the people living in the neighbourhoods.

Jocelyn Davies: The UK Government has stated that it aspires to achieve an employment rate of 80 per cent of the working-age population. Your Government does not appear to have a target for full employment. Would you mind clarifying whether you also aspire to the 80 per cent target and, if so, when do you imagine that you might achieve it?

The First Minister: I think that we have done pretty well in this area, Jocelyn, according to any objective criteria. We used to suffer from a 6 percentage point gap in the activity rate between Wales and the rest of the UK, but that has now halved to 3 per cent. Therefore, we have made major progress, and you must remember that the activity level of most countries in the European Union is at the Wales level and not at England's level, which is very unusual in having had such a high activity rate. There is nothing abnormal about the Welsh rate, but, if England can reach 80 per cent, we certainly should be able to. However, it will take us longer, because we started from a position so

Lynne Neagle: Gwyddoch fod y weledigaeth a amlinellir o dan y pennawd 'cyfiawnder cymdeithasol' yn 'Cymru: Gwlad Well' yn cynnwys addewid penodol i fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Mae'n peri pryder i mi nad ydym yn gwneud popeth sydd o fewn ein gallu i atal y math hwn o droseddu lleol, gyda'r arafwch wrth weithredu'r Mesur Cymdogaethau Glân a'r Amgylchedd yn enghraifft o hyn. A wnewch ymrwymo i gynnal adolygiad i ganfod sut y gallwn wneud mwy yn y maes hwn a helpu i gael gwared ar felltith trais, fandaliaeth a throseddu yn ein cymdogaethau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw hynny'n amcan hawdd ei gyflawni, fel y gŵyr pob un ohonom. Fodd bynnag, mae mabwysiadu ymagwedd dim goddefgarwch tuag at graffiti a phethau sy'n peri nad oes gan bobl lawer o feddwl o'u cymdogaeth yn bwysig iawn i leihau achosion o fandaliaeth a thrais yn y pen draw. Fodd bynnag, nid oes gennym ffon hud, a bydd rhaid cael partneriaeth rhwng partneriaethau diogelwch y gymuned, yr awdurdodau lleol a'r bobl sy'n byw yn y cymdogaethau.

Jocelyn Davies: Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi datgan ei dyhead i gyflawni cyfradd gyflogi o 80 y cant ymhlith y boblogaeth oedran gweithio. Nid yw'n ymddangos bod gan eich Llywodraeth darged ar gyfer cyflogaeth lawn. A hoffech ddweud wrthym a ydych chithau hefyd am gael targed o 80 y cant ac, os ydych, pa bryd yr ydych yn meddwl y gallech ei gyflawni?

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf ein bod wedi gwneud yn eithaf da yn y maes hwn, Jocelyn, yn ôl pob maen prawf goddrychol. Yr oedd bwlech o 6 y cant yn arfer bod yn y gyfradd weithgarwch rhwng Cymru a gweddill y DU, ond mae wedi ei haneru i 3 y cant erbyn hyn. Felly, yr ydym wedi gwneud cynnydd mawr, a rhaid ichi gofio bod y lefelau gweithgarwch yn y rhan fwyaf o wledydd yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn debyg i lefel Cymru ac nid ydynt ar yr un lefel â Lloegr, sydd â lefel weithgarwch anarferol o uchel. Nid oes dim yn anarferol ynglŷn â chyfradd Cymru, ond, os gall Lloegr gyrraedd 80 y cant, dylem ninnau yn sicr allu gwneud yr un peth. Fodd bynnag, cymer fwy o amser i ni, oherwydd

far behind when the Assembly came into existence.

Laura Anne Jones: On Friday, gross value added figures will be published. Do you think that there will be an improvement in Torfaen and the rest of Wales as compared with the rest of the UK, or do you expect us to remain the poorest part of the UK?

The First Minister: The anticipation of statistical data that have not yet been published is a mug's game, and I do not propose to start to indulge in it today.

ein bod gymaint ar ei hôl hi pan ddaeth y Cynulliad i fodolaeth.

Laura Anne Jones: Bydd ffigurau gwerth ychwanegol crynswth yn cael eu cyhoeddi ddydd Gwener. A ydych yn credu y bydd gwelliant i'w weld yn Nhor-faen ac yng ngweddill Cymru o'i gymharu â gweddill y DU, ynteu a ydych yn disgwyl mai ni fydd rhan dlotaf y DU o hyd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dim ond ffŵl sy'n ceisio darogan cynnwys data ystadegol nad ydynt wedi'u cyhoeddi eto, ac nid wyf yn bwriadu dechrau gwneud hynny heddiw.

Tai Cymdeithasol Social Housing

Q8 William Graham: Will the First Minister outline the Welsh Assembly Government's policies to ensure the efficient management of social housing?
OAQ2149(FM)

The First Minister: The regulatory code for housing associations in Wales sets out our expected standards for quality and efficiency. The Wales Audit Office monitors the performance of housing associations, and also inspects the standards of service provided to council tenants. Tenants of both kinds of social housing can take up maladministration complaints with the ombudsman.

William Graham: You will be aware that the local authority performance management statistics outlining housing stock that was empty in south-east Wales were published last month, indicating, for example, that nearly 5 per cent of Blaenau Gwent's housing stock is empty, whereas the figure in Monmouth is less than 1 per cent. I appreciate that there are substantial reasons for that, but what can you do to ensure that those figures are not replicated again next year?

The First Minister: The speed of re-letting empty properties is a key indicator, and every local authority will need to be quite conscious of where it is in the league table and to learn from those with better practice. It

C8 William Graham: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu polisiau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau rheolaeth effeithiol ar dai cymdeithasol?
OAQ2149(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r cod rheoliadol ar gyfer cymdeithasau tai yng Nghymru'n amlinellu ein safonau disgwylidiedig o ran ansawdd ac effeithlonrwydd. Mae Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru'n monitro perfformiad cymdeithasau tai, ac mae hefyd yn archwilio safonau'r gwasanaeth a ddarperir i denantiaid tai cyngor. Gall tenantiaid y ddau fath o dai cymdeithasol fynd â'u cwynion o gamweinyddu at yr ombwdsmon.

William Graham: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod ystadegau rheoli perfformiad awdurdodau lleol sy'n amlinellu manylion am y stoc dai a oedd yn wag yn y de-ddwyrain wedi eu cyhoeddi yr wythnos diwethaf, ac maent yn dangos, er enghraifft, fod bron 5 y cant o stoc dai Blaenau Gwent yn wag, tra bo'r ffigur yn llai nag 1 y cant yn sir Fynwy. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli bod rhesymau penodol dros hynny, ond beth y gallwch ei wneud i sicrhau nad yw'r ffigurau hyn yn cael eu hailadrodd eto y flwyddyn nesaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae pa mor gyflym y mae tai gwag yn cael eu hailosod yn ddangosydd allweddol, a bydd rhaid i bob awdurdod lleol fod yn ymwybodol o'u safle yn y cynghrair a dysgu oddi wrth y rhai sydd ag arferion

is not a big problem in Wales, but, in great swathes of the big boroughs of northern England, there are so-called 'unlettable' areas of council housing. I do not think that we have that in Wales to a large degree, but we may have bits of it. That may explain why Monmouthshire, probably having no unlettable or difficult areas, would have such a low figure, because people would be clamouring at the doors. However, it is a key indicator. Housing associations have much more modern properties, admittedly, and they are better than councils, but, of course, that is because they rarely have a repairs backlog, as they did not exist 30 years ago.

gwell. Nid yw'n broblem fawr yng Nghymru, ond, mewn rhannau sylweddol o'r bwrdeistrefi mawr yng ngogledd Lloegr, ceir ardaloedd lle y mae bron yn amhosibl gosod tai cyngor. Ni chredaf fod hynny'n digwydd ar raddfa fawr yng Nghymru, ond efallai fod rhai enghreifftiau ohono. Efallai fod hynny'n esbonio pam mae gan sir Fynwy, sydd, mae'n debyg, heb lawer o ardaloedd lle na ellir gosod tai neu lle y mae'n anodd gwneud hynny, ffigur mor isel, oherwydd byddai pobl yn curo ar eu drysau'n chwilio am dŷ. Er hynny, mae'n ddangosydd pwysig. Mae gan gymdeithasau tai eiddo llawer mwy modern, mae'n rhaid cyfaddef, ac maent yn well na chynghorau, ond, wrth gwrs, mae hynny oherwydd mai'n anaml iawn y mae ganddynt restr aros hir o waith trwsio sy'n aros i gael ei wneud, gan nad oeddent yn bodoli 30 mlynedd yn ôl.

Janet Ryder: Housing the homeless, particularly at this time of year, is always a problem for councils, so will you join me in congratulating everyone in Wrexham who has been able to identify and open a shelter for homeless people, over a matter of two or three weeks? The council has never been seen to move so quickly. All the chapels and churches have supported it and it was very well organised by TCC, Together Creating Communities. Hopefully, today, that shelter will be accepting its first residents.

Janet Ryder: Mae dod o hyd i gartref i bobl ddigartref, yn enwedig yr adeg hon o'r flwyddyn, bob amser yn broblem i gynghorau, felly a wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch pawb yn Wrecsam sydd wedi llwyddo i ganfod ac agor lloches i bobl ddigartref, a hynny mewn cyn lleied â dwy neu dair wythnos? Ni welwyd y cyngor yn symud mor gyflym o'r blaen. Mae'r holl gapeli ac eglwysi wedi cefnogi'r cynllun a chafodd y cyfan ei drefnu'n effeithiol gan TCC, Trefnu Cymunedol Cymru. Gobeithir y bydd y lloches hon yn derbyn ei phreswylwyr cyntaf heddiw.

2.50 p.m.

The First Minister: I congratulate everyone involved in an effort of that nature, which is similar to what I said in my response to Lynne Neagle. Such a partnership between the community, voluntary groups, the council, and specialist agencies such as Shelter, is the answer to many of these issues. Everyone working together in that way, against a deadline, can achieve wonders.

Y Prif Weinidog: Hoffwn longyfarch pawb sydd wedi bod ynghlwm ag ymdrech o'r fath, sy'n debyg i'r hyn a ddywedais yn fy ymateb i Lynne Neagle. Partneriaeth fel hyn rhwng y gymuned, grwpiau gwirfoddol, y cyngor, ac asiantaethau arbenigol megis Shelter, yw'r ateb i lawer o'r problemau hyn. Os yw pawb yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd fel hyn, a hynny yn ôl amserlen dynn, gall arwain at ganlyniadau rhyfeddol.

Trosglwyddo'r Stoc Dai Housing Stock Transfer

C9 David Lloyd: Pa drafodaethau mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi eu cynnal ynglŷn â throsglwyddo'r stoc dai? OAQ2157(FM)

Q9 David Lloyd: What discussions has the First Minister held regarding housing stock transfer? OAQ2157(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cael trafodaethau cyson gydag Edwina Hart am y mater hwn ac, yn enwedig, yn ystyried y pleidleisiau sydd wedi'u bwrw yn ddiweddar i drosglwyddo'r stoc o dai cyngor yn sir Fynwy a Rhondda Cynon Taf.

David Lloyd: Mae'r Llywodraeth yn fodlon dileu dyledion hanesyddol cynghorau sir yn eu gwariant ar dai os ydynt yn trosglwyddo'u stoc dai. Serch hynny, os ydynt yn cadw'u stoc dai, mae'r dyledion hanesyddol hynny'n parhau. A yw hynny'n deg?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mater i'r Trysorlys yw hwnnw. Y Trysorlys sy'n rhoi'r hawl a'r arian ar gyfer y broses honno o ddileu'r ddyled ar yr amod bod y stoc yn cael ei throsglwyddo. Yn y pen draw, nid oes gwahaniaeth a yw'n deg ai peidio; dyna'r amodau a'r rheolau, a dyna'r cyswllt o ran lle cynhelir y refferendwm hwn.

Janice Gregory: Will you join me in welcoming the recent news that tenants in Rhondda Cynon Taf have given their support and voted to transfer their homes to RCT Homes, the new community mutual trust set up by the council? Will you also join me in congratulating the council on the way in which it has worked with tenants, leaseholders, staff, and other stakeholders during the past two years to develop proposals? Its hard work has been rewarded, and that in the face of some scurrilous information from the opposition, designed primarily to scaremonger my constituents, and others. Tenants in Rhondda Cynon Taf, like those in Bridgend with Valleys to Coast Housing, can now look forward to a future programme of repairs and improvements that will total some £170 million in the first five years and a staggering £780 million over 30 years. That money will not only help to achieve the Welsh housing quality standard, but will also have a huge effect on regeneration across the county.

The First Minister: I am glad that you have the same figures as I have. That figure of £170 million of capital expenditure is of some comfort. The backlog can now be made

The First Minister: I have regular discussions with Edwina Hart on this matter, taking particular account of the votes cast recently to transfer the council housing stock of Monmouthshire and Rhondda Cynon Taf councils.

David Lloyd: The Government is willing to eliminate the historic debts of county councils in their spending on housing if they transfer their housing stock. However, if they retain their housing stock, their historic debts remain. Is that fair?

The First Minister: That is a matter for the Treasury. It is the Treasury that gives the right and the funding to undertake that process of writing off those debts subject to housing stock being transferred. It does not matter whether it is fair or not; those are the conditions and the rules, and that is the link as regards where this referendum is held.

Janice Gregory: A wnewch ymuno â mi i groesawu'r newyddion diweddar bod tenantiaid yn Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi dangos eu cefnogaeth i drosglwyddo eu cartrefi i RCT Homes, yr ymddiriedolaeth gymunedol gydfuddiannol newydd a sefydlwyd gan y cyngor, ac wedi pleidleisio dros hynny? A wnewch hefyd ymuno â mi i longyfarch y cyngor am y ffordd y mae wedi gweithio gyda thenantiaid, prydleswyr, y staff a rhanddeiliaid eraill yn ystod y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf i ddatblygu'r cynlluniau? Mae'r gwaith caled wedi bod yn werth chweil, a hynny yn wyneb gwybodaeth ddifriol o gyfeiriad yr wrthblaid, gyda'r bwriad o ddychryn fy etholwyr, ac eraill. Gall tenantiaid yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, fel rhai ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr gyda Valleys to Coast Housing, edrych ymlaen yn awr at raglen drwsio a gwella a fydd yn werth tua £170 miliwn yn ystod y pum mlynedd cyntaf a'r swm anferthol o £780 miliwn dros 30 mlynedd. Bydd yr arian hwnnw nid yn unig yn helpu i gyflawni safon ansawdd tai Cymru, ond bydd hefyd yn rhoi hwb enfawr i adfywiad y sir gyfan.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn falch bod eich ffigurau chi yr un fath â'm rhai i. Mae'r ffigur hwn o £170 miliwn o wariant cyfalaf yn gryn gysur. Bellach gellir gwneud y

good before the drop-dead date of 2012 for achieving the Welsh housing quality standard, which is important. It also means a lot of jobs and a lot of trainees needing training in house-refurbishment type trades to achieve the WHQS. The same will apply to Monmouthshire, with far smaller sums—some £65 million—because its stock is so much smaller. You can anticipate that there will be capital expenditure on council-house refurbishment of £235 million, which would not otherwise have taken place, bringing far better living standards to current council tenants in Rhondda Cynon Taf and Monmouthshire.

David Melding: I do not want to cut the ground from under your feet by supporting your pragmatic response, but this is the main way in which we can achieve the housing quality standard. Do you agree that one thing that has been particularly disappointing is the fact that some people opposing this mechanism have said that rents would no longer be controlled, causing considerable anxiety to many people making the decision as to whether or not to support stock transfer?

The First Minister: The information that I have received on Rhondda Cynon Taf was that a low-key, non-political, information-packed campaign took place to make sure that everyone could get all of the answers to all of the questions that would naturally be raised. When you have been a council tenant for 30 or 40 years, and when your parents before you were council tenants, it is a big thing to contemplate losing that comfort zone of being able to go down to the city hall, town hall or wherever. Therefore, it is a big change. People had to take their courage in their hands and say, 'Okay, I have read the information and I am going to vote 'yes', 'no' or whatever'. Everyone had the right to vote as they wanted, but that kind of information-packed, low-profile, non-political campaign is what everyone would regard as a fair test of whether or not a tenant wanted to transfer.

Leighton Andrews: I associate myself with the remarks of my colleague, Janice Gregory, and ask the First Minister whether this is not

gwaith sy'n aros i gael ei gwblhau cyn 2012, y dyddiad hollbwysig ar gyfer cyflawni safon ansawdd tai Cymru, sy'n rhywbeth pwysig. Mae hefyd yn golygu creu llawer o swyddi a bydd yn golygu y bydd angen hyfforddi llawer o hyfforddeion i wneud gwaith sy'n ymwneud ag adnewyddu tai i gyflawni'r safon. Bydd yr un peth yn wir yn sir Fynwy, gyda symiau llawer llai—tua £65 miliwn—oherwydd bod y stoc dai yno'n llawer llai. Gallwch ddisgwyl gweld gwariant cyfalaf gwerth £235 miliwn ar adnewyddu tai cyngor, na fyddai ar gael fel arall, ac a fydd yn golygu safonau byw uwch i bobl sy'n byw ar hyn o bryd mewn tai cyngor yn Rhondda Cynon Taf a sir Fynwy.

David Melding: Nid wyf am dynnu'r gwynt o'ch hwyliau drwy gefnogi eich ymateb pragmataidd, ond dyma'r brif ffordd o sicrhau ein bod yn cyflawni'r safon ansawdd tai. A ydych yn cytuno mai un peth sydd wedi bod yn arbennig o siomedig yw'r ffaith bod rhai pobl sy'n gwrthwynebu'r dull hwn wedi dweud na fyddai rhenti bellach yn cael eu rheoli, rhywbeth sydd wedi achosi cryn bryder i lawer o bobl a oedd yn ceisio penderfynu a oeddent am gefnogi'r cynnig i drosglwyddo'r stoc dai ai peidio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Y wybodaeth a gefais ynghylch Rhondda Cynon Taf oedd bod yr ymgyrch wedi bod yn un dawel, anwleidyddol, a llawn gwybodaeth a'i bod wedi sicrhau bod pawb yn cael yr holl atebion i'r holl gwestiynau a fyddai'n siŵr o gael eu gofyn. Os ydych wedi bod yn denant i'r cyngor am 30 neu 40 mlynedd, ac os oedd eich rhieni o'ch blaen yn byw mewn tŷ cyngor, yna mae'n gam mawr ystyried colli'r cysur o allu mynd draw i neuadd y ddinas, neuadd y dref neu ble bynnag y bo. Felly, mae'n newid mawr. Yr oedd yn rhaid i bobl fod yn ddewr a dweud, 'lawn, yr wyf wedi darllen y wybodaeth, ac yr wyf am bleidleisio 'ie', 'na' neu beth bynnag y bo'. Yr oedd gan bawb yr hawl i bleidleisio fel y mynnent, ond y math hwnnw o ymgyrch lawn gwybodaeth, proffil isel, anwleidyddol yw'r hyn y byddai pawb yn barnu ei fod yn brawf teg i ganfod a oedd tenant am drosglwyddo ai peidio.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf yn cyd-fynd â sylwadau fy nghyd-Aelod, Janice Gregory, a gofynnaf i'r Prif Weinidog onid oedd

a case of tenants in Rhondda Cynon Taf voting for a made-in-Wales policy, designed by the Welsh Assembly Government, of a community mutual trust. We should take pride in the fact that they have supported that initiative, and they will see the benefits of further investments in their homes in due course.

The First Minister: I believe that you are right. I do not think that this option is available in England, although perhaps if it is a great success in Rhondda Cynon Taf, as we think it will be, authorities in England may seek to copy it in future. Therefore, it will remain a designed-in-Wales policy, but it may be implemented elsewhere as well. However, we certainly think that that community mutual model is unique to Wales at the moment, and we are pleased that Rhondda Cynon Taf has gone for it.

tenantiaid Rhondda Cynon Taf yn hyn o beth yn pleidleisio dros ymddiriedolaeth gymunedol gydfuddiannol, sy'n bolisi wedi ei wneud yng Nghymru, wedi ei gynllunio gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Dylem ymfalchïo yn y ffaith eu bod wedi cefnogi'r cynllun hwn, a byddant yn gweld manteision buddsoddiadau pellach yn eu cartrefi yn y man.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn hollol gywir. Ni chredaf fod y dewis hwn ar gael yn Lloegr, ond os bydd yn llwyddiant mawr yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, fel yr ydym yn siŵr y bydd, efallai y gwelwn y bydd awdurdodau yn Lloegr yn awyddus i'w efelychu yn y dyfodol. Felly, bydd yn parhau'n bolisi wedi ei gynllunio yng Nghymru, ond efallai y bydd yn cael ei roi ar waith mewn ardaloedd eraill hefyd. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn siŵr bod y model cymunedol cydfuddiannol hwnnw'n rhywbeth sy'n unigryw i Gymru ar hyn o bryd, ac yr ydym yn falch bod pobl Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi pleidleisio o'i blaid.

Sail Ymchwil Amaethyddol ac Amgylcheddol Agricultural and Environmental Research Base

Q10 Glyn Davies: What plans does the First Minister have to develop a Welsh Assembly Government strategy to establish an agricultural and environmental research base in Wales? OAQ2141(FM)

C10 Glyn Davies: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Prif Weinidog i ddatblygu strategaeth ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sefydlu sail ymchwil amaethyddol ac amgylcheddol yng Nghymru? OAQ2141(FM)

The First Minister: That has been done already, Glyn. A Welsh centre for integrated research in the rural environment is part of the £11 million-worth funding that we have given jointly to the University of Wales at Aberystwyth and Bangor to build an innovative research and enterprise partnership that will enhance the research capacities of both institutions, with great relevance to this issue.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny wedi ei wneud eisoes, Glyn. Mae canolfan yng Nghymru ar gyfer ymchwil integredig yn yr amgylchedd gwledig yn rhan o'r cyllid o £11 miliwn yr ydym wedi ei roi i Brifysgol Cymru yn Aberystwyth a Bangor i ffurfio partneriaeth ymchwil a menter arloesol a fydd yn hybu gallu ymchwil y ddau sefydliad, rhywbeth a fydd yn berthnasol dros ben i'r mater hwn.

Glyn Davies: I am pleased to hear that, First Minister. Are you aware of the concern of many people about the future of the Institute of Grassland and Environmental Research, given the radical change in the research programmes commissioned by the Westminster Government? That pursuit of an arrangement with the university sector in Wales is vital to a successful future in this

Glyn Davies: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed hynny, Brif Weinidog. A ydych yn ymwybodol o bryderon llawer o bobl ynglŷn â dyfodol y Sefydliad Ymchwil Tir Glas a'r Amgylchedd, o gofio'r newid radical yn y rhaglenni ymchwil a gomisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth San Steffan? Mae sicrhau trefniadau o'r fath gyda'r sector addysg uwch yng Nghymru'n hanfodol i sicrhau dyfodol

area, and, if you continue down that road, you will find that the whole Assembly supports you.

The First Minister: Although IGER is the big public sector research establishment in Wales, the one that people know less about, but which is also a public sector research establishment, is the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology research at Bangor. I was there to see its almost completed £7 million new building on the campus of Bangor university. It has done better than IGER, but it is a much smaller institution, and IGER, in turn, is far smaller than Rothamsted Research. In deciding on its research priorities, the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs has tended to move away from the kind of work that IGER and Rothamsted Research do, which we believe is a mistake. However, through university funding, and through the link-up with Bangor and Aberystwyth, we think that IGER and the CEH at Bangor have a much brighter future than might otherwise have been the case.

llwyddiannus yn y maes hwn, ac, os byddwch yn parhau ar y trywydd hwnnw, gwelwch y bydd y Cynulliad cyfan yn eich cefnogi.

Y Prif Weinidog: Er mai IGER yw'r sefydliad ymchwil sector cyhoeddus mawr yng Nghymru, yr un y mae pobl yn gwybod llai amdano, ond sydd hefyd yn sefydliad ymchwil sector cyhoeddus, yw sefydliad ymchwil y Ganolfan Ecoleg a Hydroleg ym Mangor. Yr oeddwn yno i weld ei adeilad newydd a gostiodd £7 miliwn ac sydd bron wedi'i gwblhau ar gampws prifysgol Bangor. Mae wedi gwneud yn well nag IGER, ond mae'n sefydliad llawer llai, ac mae IGER, yn ei dro, yn llawer llai na Rothamsted Research. Wrth benderfynu ar ei blaenoriaethau o ran ymchwil, mae'r Adran dros yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig wedi tueddu i gefnu ar y math o waith a wneir gan IGER a Rothamsted Research, sydd yn gamgymeriad yn ein barn ni. Fodd bynnag, drwy ddarparu cyllid i brifysgolion, a thrwy gysylltiadau rhwng Bangor ac Aberystwyth, yr ydym yn credu bod gan IGER a'r Ganolfan Ecoleg a Hydroleg ym Mangor ddyfodol llawer mwy llewyrchus na'r hyn a allai fod wedi eu hwynebu fel arall.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Deputy Presiding Officer has determined that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration:

the Food for Particular Nutritional Uses (Addition of Substances for Specific Nutritional Purposes) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2007;

the Statutory Nuisances (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Wales) Order 2007;

the Statutory Nuisances (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Wales) Regulations 2007; and

the National Health Service (Free Prescriptions and Charges for Drugs and Appliances) (Wales) Regulations 2007.

Mae'r Dirprwy Lywydd wedi penderfynu nad oes angen cyfeirio'r eitemau canlynol o is-ddeddfwriaeth i bwyllgor pwnc am ystyriaeth estynedig:

Rheoliadau Bwyd at Ddefnydd Maethol Neilltuol (Ychwanegu Sylweddau at Ddibenion Maethol Penodol) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2007;

Gorchymyn Niwsansau Statudol (Darpariaethau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2007;

Rheoliadau Niwsansau Statudol (Darpariaethau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2007; a

Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Presgripsiynau am Ddim a Ffioedd am Gyffuriau a Chyfarpar) (Cymru) 2007.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt):

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Mae'r busnes ar

Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft statement, which should be available to Members on the agenda.

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiadau i'r datganiad busnes? Gwelaf nad oes. A oes sylwadau?

Helen Mary Jones: We are grateful to the Minister for accepting both of the requests made by Plaid Cymru—the Party of Wales today. Given the level of public concern, ideally, we would have preferred an oral statement to a written statement on safety at the liquefied natural gas terminal at Milford Haven. I have received a lot of e-mail correspondence in the past couple of days on that issue, and I am sure that other Members who represent that region, and indeed Members across Wales, will also have received such representations. Plaid Cymru reserves the right to press for a further statement after the recess if necessary, depending on the content of the Minister's written statement, although we are looking forward to receiving that.

Our second request, as the Business Minister is aware, was for a statement as a matter of urgency in response to the expected announcement later this week on the future of post office services, which, of course, has already been referred to during questions to the First Minister today. We are pleased to have received a commitment from the Government that the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration will make a written statement as soon as the Westminster Government's position is known, and then will come back with an oral statement early in the new year. We are all concerned about the potential impact of that expected statement on rural communities and on some of our poorest communities, particularly given the First Minister's remarks earlier today about the post office fund. We look forward to receiving the statements from the Minister with a view to developing a co-operative approach across all parties in the Assembly to try to protect our communities from the cuts that are likely to be imposed by Westminster. We are content to support the business statement today.

gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad drafft, a ddylai fod ar gael i'r Aelodau ar yr agenda.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the business statement? I see that there are none. Are there any comments?

Helen Mary Jones: Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am dderbyn y ddau gais a wnaethpwyd gan Blaid Cymru—the Party of Wales heddiw. O ystyried bod y cyhoedd mor bryderus, byddai'n well gennym, yn ddefnyddol, fod wedi cael datganiad llafar yn hytrach na datganiad ysgrifenedig ar ddiogelwch yn y derfynell nwy naturiol hylifedig yn Aberdaugleddau. Yr wyf wedi derbyn llawer o ohebiaeth e-bost ar y mater yn ystod y ddau ddiwrnod diwethaf, ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod Aelodau eraill sy'n cynrychioli'r rhanbarth, ac yn wir Aelodau o bob cwr o Gymru, hefyd wedi derbyn sylwadau o'r fath. Mae Plaid Cymru'n cadw'r hawl i bwysu am ddatganiad pellach ar ôl y toriad os bydd angen, a dibynnu ar gynnwys datganiad ysgrifenedig y Gweinidog, er ein bod yn edrych ymlaen at ei dderbyn.

Yr oedd ein hail gais, fel y gŵyr y Trefnydd, yn gofyn am ddatganiad ar frys mewn ymateb i'r cyhoeddiad a ddisgwylir yn ddiweddarach yr wythnos hon ar ddyfodol gwasanaethau'r swyddfa bost, rhywbeth y cyfeiriwyd ato eisoes, wrth gwrs, yn ystod y cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog heddiw. Yr oeddem yn falch o gael addewid y bydd y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn gwneud datganiad ysgrifenedig cyn gynted ag y bydd safbwynt Llywodraeth San Steffan ar y mater yn hysbys, ac y daw'n ôl atom gyda datganiad llafar yn gynnar yn y flwyddyn newydd. Yr ydym i gyd yn poeni am effaith bosibl y datganiad a ddisgwylir ar gymunedau gwledig, ac ar rai o'n cymunedau tlotaf, yn enwedig o gofio sylwadau'r Prif Weinidog yn gynharach heddiw ar gronfa'r swyddfeydd post. Yr ydym yn edrych ymlaen at dderbyn datganiadau'r Gweinidog gyda golwg ar ddatblygu dull o gydweithredu rhwng y pleidiau yn y Cynulliad i geisio amddiffyn ein cymunedau rhag y toriadau sy'n debygol o gael eu gorfodi gan San Steffan. Yr ydym yn fodlon cefnogi'r datganiad busnes heddiw.

3.00 p.m.

Lisa Francis: Thank you, Business Minister, for what you have come back with today. We asked for an oral statement on the situation with Airbus at Broughton and accept that you have agreed to a written statement. However, we ask that that addresses the issue of the development of research and design at Broughton, because that was not part of Mr Darling's announcement yesterday, and it will be important to the sustainability of the industry in Wales.

We are grateful that we may get a statement at some point on the post office network, but, last week, we asked for a debate. While the Westminster Government has acknowledged that there needs to be a policy pressing for action against avoidable closures in rural areas, there is no evidence so far that it is developing a policy that will allow the network to flourish in the changing economy. I would still ask that you consider the possibility of a debate at some point next term.

Again, an oral statement was asked for on the issue of safety at the liquefied natural gas terminals. We realise that you are giving a written statement, and an independent safety review may have to be carried out first, but that is an important issue given that two collisions have occurred in the last fortnight. Therefore, we are grateful for that.

Kirsty Williams: I thank the Minister for responding to the requests that were made at the Business Committee's meeting this morning with regard to Broughton and the post office network. While we appreciate these written statements, I am sure that you will agree that the prospect of the mass closure of sub-post offices throughout Wales—not just rural post offices but urban post offices—will be of great concern to all Members. While I welcome the commitment from the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration to a statement on this in the new year, we would like you to reserve time for a debate on this subject, which I am sure

Lisa Francis: Diolch, Drefnydd, am yr hyn yr ydych wedi dod yn ôl gydag ef heddiw. Gofynasom am ddatganiad llafar am y sefyllfa gyda Airbus ym Mrychdyn ac yr ydym yn derbyn eich bod wedi cytuno i roi datganiad ysgrifenedig. Fodd bynnag, gofynnwn am iddo ymdrin â datblygu ymchwil a chynllunio ym Mrychdyn, oherwydd nid oedd hynny'n rhan o ddatganiad Mr Darling ddoe, a bydd yn bwysig i gynaliadwyedd y diwydiant yng Nghymru.

Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar y cawn efallai ddatganiad rywdro am y rhwydwaith swyddfeydd post, ond, yr wythnos diwethaf, gofynasom am ddadl. Er bod Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi cydnabod bod angen polisi yn pwysu am weithredu i atal cau swyddfeydd lle y mae modd osgoi hynny mewn ardaloedd gwledig, nid oes tystiolaeth hyd yma ei bod yn datblygu polisi a fydd yn caniatáu i'r rhwydwaith ffynnu yn yr economi gyfnewidiol sydd ohoni. Byddwn yn dal i ofyn ichi ystyried y posibilrwydd y cynhelir dadl ryw dro y tymor nesaf.

Eto, gofynnwyd am ddatganiad llafar ar fater diogelwch yn y terfynellau nwy naturiol hylifedig. Sylweddolwn eich bod yn rhoi datganiad ysgrifenedig, ac efallai y bydd yn rhaid i adolygiad diogelwch annibynnol gael ei gynnal yn gyntaf, ond mae hwnnw'n fater pwysig o gofio bod dau wrthdrawiad wedi bod yn y pythefnos diwethaf. Felly, yr ydym yn ddiolchgar am hynny.

Kirsty Williams: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ymateb i'r ceisiadau a wnaethpwyd yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma ynglŷn â Brychdyn a'r rhwydwaith swyddfeydd post. Er ein bod yn gwerthfawrogi'r datganiadau ysgrifenedig hyn, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno y bydd y posibilrwydd y bydd llawer o is-swyddfeydd post ledled Cymru'n cau—nid dim ond swyddfeydd post gwledig ond swyddfeydd post trefol—yn peri pryder mawr i'r Aelodau i gyd. Er fy mod yn croesawu'r ymrwymiad gan y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio i roi datganiad ar hyn yn y flwyddyn newydd,

all Members would wish to participate in given the precarious nature of the network should we see such large-scale closures.

Carl Sargeant: Minister, yesterday was a red-letter day for the aerospace sector in Wales and the rest of the UK. The integrated wing programme was launched yesterday by the Department of Trade and Industry and the First Minister in Broughton. I am sure that you will find time in the near future to have a debate about the aerospace sector in Wales and particularly to support my colleagues in Alyn and Deeside and in Flintshire for whom today is a red-letter day, as the A380 will receive its licensing certification in Toulouse this afternoon. That is an important stage in the development of the A380.

It is the time for goodwill to all men, including regional Members—*[Interruption.]*—and women.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I believe the expression in the new translation of the New Testament is ‘goodwill to all people’.

Carl Sargeant: Including regional Members. *[Laughter.]*

This is a great opportunity for me to wish my constituents in Alyn and Deeside a merry Christmas. One Christmas present that would be welcomed on the A494 at Aston Hill would be the reduction of a 13-lane super highway to something substantially smaller for the new year. I accept that there is a need for roads, but a reduction in the size of this road would be beneficial to them and would be very helpful.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): We have had a good session with a lot of give and take and a lot of goodwill, which has expanded and enriched our business programme in the National Assembly for Wales. I am delighted that we are finishing on this positive note today.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Minister, unless you know something that I do not, I

hoffem ichi neilltuo amser ar gyfer dadl ar y pwnc hwn, y byddai'r Aelodau i gyd, yr wyf yn siŵr, am gymryd rhan ynddi o ystyried y perygl i'r rhwydwaith pa baem yn gweld cau ar raddfa mor eang.

Carl Sargeant: Weinidog, yr oedd ddoe yn ddiwrnod mawr i'r sector awyrofod yng Nghymru a gweddill y DU. Lansiwyd y rhaglen adenydd integredig ddoe gan yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant a'r Prif Weinidog ym Mrychdyn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y dewch o hyd i amser yn y dyfodol agos i gael dadl am y sector awyrofod yng Nghymru ac yn enwedig i gefnogi fy nghyfeillion yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy a sir y Fflint, y mae heddiw yn ddiwrnod mawr iddynt, gan y bydd yr A380 yn cael ei thystysgrif drwyddedu yn Toulouse y prynhawn yma. Mae hwn yn gam pwysig yn natblygiad yr A380.

Mae'n adeg ewyllys da tuag at ddynion, gan gynnwys Aelodau rhanbarthol—*[Torri ar draws.]*—a menywod.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Credaf mai'r ymadrodd yng nghyfieithiad newydd y Testament Newydd yw ewyllys da tuag at bawb.

Carl Sargeant: Gan gynnwys Aelodau rhanbarthol. *[Chwerthin.]*

Mae hwn yn gyfle gwych imi i ddymuno Nadolig llawen i'm hetholwyr yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy. Un anrheg Nadolig a gâi ei chrosawu ar yr A494 yn Aston Hill fyddai peri bod yr uwch-draffordd 13 lôn yn rhywbeth llai o lawer ar gyfer y flwyddyn newydd. Derbyniaf fod angen ffyrdd, ond bydd lleihau maint y ffordd hon o fantais iddynt a byddai'n fuddiol iawn.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Yr ydym wedi cael sesiwn dda gyda llawer o gyfaddawdu a llawer o ewyllys da, sydd wedi ehangu a chyfoethogi ein rhaglen fusnes yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Yr wyf wrth fy modd ein bod yn gorffen ar y nodyn cadarnhaol hwn heddiw.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Weinidog, oni bai eich bod chi'n gwybod rhywbeth na wn i, credaf

believe that we are meeting tomorrow as well.

Jane Hutt: I will be here, do not worry.

I will expand on a couple of the points that have been made. We have been able to accede to the requests today. In terms of the issues around the unfortunate circumstances that occurred at the weekend at Milford Haven, I am advised—and I think that it is important, because there will be a written statement—that there has been no pollution, there is no risk to the environment or human health, that the LNG facility was entirely unaffected by the incident, and that comprehensive safety measures are in place. The written statement will expand on that advice.

On post offices, thank you for your offer of co-operation, Helen Mary, in relation to how we take this forward. It is our Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration who will respond to the UK Government. However, I am sure that Kirsty and Lisa will join in that co-operation in terms of how we can address this in Wales. Later this afternoon, we have the opportunity, in debating the non-domestic rating regulations, to again provide a positive in terms of the special provision that Sue Essex has put forward for post offices. That is a Welsh measure, to support Welsh post offices.

Indeed, Carl, it is a red-letter day for the aerospace industry. I am sure that everyone in the Chamber would agree. I will ask my colleague, the Minister for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks, whether we can have a debate on the aerospace industry in the new year, and I am sure that he will say 'yes'. We are going places with this £35 million integrated wing advanced technology validation programme, which the First Minister announced yesterday at Broughton, with 17 partners, including the Department of Trade and Industry, the Northern Ireland Office, and regional development agencies. The Welsh Assembly Government is at the forefront, to answer Lisa's point about investment in research and development. It is also a red-letter day as we think that the

ein bod yn cyfarfod yfory hefyd.

Jane Hutt: Byddaf yma, peidiwch â phoeni.

Ymhelaethaf ar rai o'r pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd. Yr ydym wedi gallu cydsynio â'r ceisiadau heddiw. O ran y materion yn ymwneud â'r amgylchiadau anffodus a ddigwyddodd dros y penwythnos yn Aberdaugleddau, fe'm hysbysir—a chredaf ei fod yn bwysig, oherwydd bydd datganiad ysgrifenedig—na fu dim llygru, nad oes perygl i'r amgylchedd nac i iechyd pobl, nad effeithiwyd o gwbl ar waith LNG gan y digwyddiad, a bod mesurau diogelwch cynhwysfawr wedi cael eu rhoi ar waith. Bydd y datganiad ysgrifenedig yn ymhelaethu ar hynny.

O ran swyddfeydd post, diolch ichi am eich cynnig i gydweithredu, Helen Mary, o ran sut y mae bwrw ymlaen â hyn. Ein Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio fydd yn ymateb i Lywodraeth y DU. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Kirsty a Lisa yn ymuno yn y cydweithredu hwnnw o ran sut y gallwn ymdrin â hyn yng Nghymru. Yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma, bydd gennym gyfle, wrth drafod y rheoliadau trethu annomestig, i gynnig rhywbeth cadarnhaol eto ynghylch y ddarpariaeth arbennig y mae Sue Essex wedi ei chyflwyno ar gyfer swyddfeydd post. Mae hwnnw'n fesur i Gymru, i gefnogi swyddfeydd post Cymru.

Ydyw, yn wir, Carl, mae'n ddiwrnod mawr i'r diwydiant awyrofod. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pawb yn y Siambr yn cytuno. Byddaf yn gofyn i'm cyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros Fenter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau, a allwn gael dadl am y diwydiant awyrofod yn y flwyddyn newydd, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y dywed 'gallwn'. Yr ydym yn camu ymlaen gyda'r rhaglen dilysu uwch dechnoleg adenydd integredig gwerth £35 miliwn hon, a gyhoeddwyd gan y Prif Weinidog ddoe ym Mrychdyn, gydag 17 o bartneriaid, gan gynnwys yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant, Swyddfa Gogledd Iwerddon, ac asiantaethau datblygu rhanbarthol. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar flaen y gad, ac ateb pwynt Lisa am fuddsoddi mewn ymchwil a datblygu. Mae hefyd yn ddiwrnod mawr gan

A385 has got licensing certification in Toulouse, so, that is a trans-national victory.

ein bod yn meddwl bod yr A385 wedi cael ei thystysgrif drwyddedu yn Toulouse, felly, mae hynny'n fuddugoliaeth drawsgenedlaethol.

Finally, on goodwill to all people, Carl, we have all been transported by your comments to the A494 and Aston Hill—are we all up there? I believe that we are. You took the opportunity, Carl, to transport us to your constituency, as you always do, with goodwill towards people. So, *Nadolig llawen i chi i gyd*—merry Christmas to you all—and thank you for supporting the business statement.

Yn olaf, o ran ewyllys da tuag at bawb, Carl, yr ydym i gyd wedi cael ein trawsgludo gan eich sylwadau i'r A494 ac Aston Hill—a ydym i gyd yno? Credaf ein bod. Achubasoch ar y cyfle, Carl, i'n trawsgludo i'ch etholaeth, fel y gwnewch bob amser, gydag ewyllys da tuag at bobl. Felly, *Nadolig llawen i chi i gyd*—*merry Christmas to you all*—a diolch ichi am gefnogi'r datganiad busnes.

*Derbyniwyd y datganiad busnes.
Business statement adopted.*

Datganiad am y Rhaglen Gydyfeirio Statement on the Convergence Programme

The First Minister: I am pleased to update Members on the progress that we are making in preparing the convergence programmes for west Wales and the Valleys—the new Objective 1. The public consultation on the draft programmes ended in October. Over 1,000 people attended consultation events, and 130 written responses were received. These responses are all in the public domain now, and a summary report, prepared by an external contractor, will be available soon. I will not go into all the issues raised, but there was a strong degree of support for the analysis of the challenges facing west Wales and the Valleys, and the proposed strategy and priorities to answer those challenges. We received many helpful suggestions on how to strengthen and focus the programmes, and on resource allocation.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn falch o roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Aelodau am y cynnydd yr ydym yn ei wneud wrth baratoi'r rhaglenni cydyfeirio ar gyfer gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd—yr Amcan 1 newydd. Daeth yr ymgynghori cyhoeddus ynglŷn â'r rhaglenni drafft i ben ym mis Hydref. Daeth dros 1,000 o bobl i'r digwyddiadau ymgynghori, a daeth 130 o ymatebion ysgrifenedig i law. Mae'r ymatebion hyn i gyd ar gael i'r cyhoedd yn awr, a bydd adroddiad cryno, a baratowyd gan gontractwr allanol, ar gael yn fuan. Nid wyf am sôn am yr holl faterion a godwyd, ond yr oedd llawer iawn o gefnogaeth i'r dadansoddiad o'r sialensiau sy'n wynebu gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd, a'r strategaeth a'r blaenoriaethau arfaethedig i ateb y sialensiau hynny. Derbyniasom lawer o awgrymiadau buddiol ynghylch sut i gryfhau'r rhaglenni a rhoi ffocws iddynt, ac ynghylch dyrannu adnoddau.

Of course, there was much less consensus on resource allocation, including how Lisbon-agenda-friendly it should be. We are taking these views into account, but we believe that the Lisbon agenda for innovation, growth and jobs is the right agenda for Wales. We want to ensure that west Wales and the Valleys will be transformed, and that everyone has the opportunity to share in that region's

Wrth gwrs, yr oedd llawer llai o gonsensws ynghylch dyrannu adnoddau, gan gynnwys pa mor bleidiol y dylai hynny fod i agenda Lisbon. Yr ydym yn rhoi sylw i'r safbwyntiau hyn, ond credwn mai agenda Lisbon o blaid arloesi, twf a swyddi yw'r agenda iawn i Gymru. Yr ydym am sicrhau y bydd gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd yn cael eu trawsnewid, a bod pawb yn cael y cyfle i

increasing prosperity. I am therefore pleased to say that there was overwhelming support for the stronger focus on people-oriented programmes, and for the increase in the European social fund proportion from 33 per cent to 40 per cent in the new programme, to improve skills, tackle economic inactivity and increase employment opportunities.

Some argued for more support for our young people, including targeted support to make a successful transition into further learning and employment. Others have made the case for older workers, to help them remain in employment for longer. Some also emphasised the importance of striking the right balance between investing in improving basic skills—literacy, numeracy and information technology—and supporting higher-level skills to support the emerging knowledge economy. We have taken these points on board. In particular, we have restructured the ESF programme to include a new priority on young people, alongside existing priorities for increasing employment, raising skills and ‘Making the Connections’—improving the quality and effectiveness of our public services.

There is also considerable support for our proposed innovation and knowledge-driven agenda, with clear agreement to focus on research, development and innovation. Some respondents also made the case for investment in infrastructure, including transport, sites and premises, and targeted spending on the learning infrastructure.

3.10 p.m.

There is no scope within such a balanced programme for an orgy of tarmac or concrete. However, selective investments in line with our commitment to sustainable transport solutions can help create growth and jobs while providing a lasting legacy.

We have now restructured the European regional development fund convergence programme into five priorities: research and development and innovation, entrepreneurship and business finance,

fod yn rhan o ffyniant cynyddol y rhanbarth hwnnw. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud felly fod cefnogaeth gref iawn i'r ffocws cryfach ar raglenni sy'n canolbwyntio ar bobl, ac i'r cynnydd yng nghyfran cronfa gymdeithasol Ewrop o 33 y cant i 40 y cant yn y rhaglen newydd, er mwyn gwella sgiliau, mynd i'r afael ag anweithgarwch economaidd a chynyddu cyfleoedd cyflogaeth.

Dadleuai rhai o blaid mwy o gymorth i'n pobl ifanc, gan gynnwys cymorth wedi'i dargedu fel bod modd camu'n llwyddiannus i mewn i addysg bellach a chyflogaeth. Mae eraill wedi dadlau achos gweithwyr hŷn, i'w helpu i barhau mewn cyflogaeth yn hwy. Yr oedd rhai hefyd yn pwysleisio pwysigrwydd cael y cydbwysedd iawn rhwng buddsoddi i wella sgiliau sylfaenol—llythrennedd, rhifedd a thechnoleg gwybodaeth—a chefnogi sgiliau lefel uwch er mwyn cynnal yr economi wybodaeth sy'n datblygu. Yr ydym wedi ystyried y pwyntiau hyn i gyd. Yn arbennig, yr ydym wedi ailstrwythuro'r rhaglen ESF i gynnwys blaenoriaeth newydd i bobl ifanc, ochr yn ochr â'r blaenoriaethau presennol i gynyddu cyflogaeth, gwella sgiliau a 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau'—gan wella ansawdd ac effeithiolrwydd ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Mae cryn lawer o gefnogaeth hefyd i'n hagenda arfaethedig sy'n seiliedig ar arloesi a gwybodaeth, gyda chytundeb clir i ganolbwyntio ar ymchwil, datblygu ac arloesi. Dadleuai rhai ymatebwyr o blaid buddsoddi mewn seilwaith, gan gynnwys trafndiaeth, safleoedd ac adeiladau, a gwariant wedi'i dargedu ar y seilwaith dysgu.

Nid oes lle o fewn rhaglen gytbwys o'r fath i loddest o darnac neu goncrit. Fodd bynnag, gall buddsoddiadau dethol sy'n cyd-fynd â'n hymrwymiad i atebion trafndiaeth cynaliadwy helpu i greu twf a swyddi gan roi rhywbeth a erys yn barhaol yn y dyfodol yr un pryd.

Erbyn hyn yr ydym wedi strwythuro rhaglen gydyfeirio cronfa datblygu rhanbarthol Ewrop yn bum blaenoriaeth: ymchwil a datblygu ac arloesi, entrepreneuriaeth a chyllid busnes, trafndiaeth a seilwaith

transport and strategic infrastructure, energy and environment, and sustainable communities. We have developed very strong partnerships on structural funds in Wales. The operational programmes have been prepared in partnership with trade unions, equality bodies, the higher and further education sector, environment agencies, local authorities, the private, voluntary and community sectors, and, of course, they will be implemented in partnership.

Responding to strong support for the suggestion from all over west Wales and the Valleys, I am proposing to establish a single programme monitoring committee for the four programmes, with external members to be selected on merit. This will ensure that we have the right balance in terms of partnership sector, region, fund, gender, race and expertise. As required by the regulations, the programme monitoring committee will be chaired by a representative of us, as the managing authority.

Many respondents have sought further information about implementation—how the spatial plan and strategic frameworks will target resources on areas of need and opportunity. We are continuing to work with partners on this. The new strategic frameworks will help to focus projects on key priorities, and encourage more joined-up action, while simplifying access to funding through key funds. There will be a single sustainable regeneration framework for each spatial plan area. We intend to use technical assistance to retain and build capacity at this level to ensure effective implementation. Taking forward our post-Beecham reforms will also help to deliver this improved capacity for effective implementation.

Members will be interested in the timetable for submission of the programmes to the European Commission. We are the first part of the UK to put programmes out to public consultation, and it is our intention to be the first part of the UK to submit programmes to the European Commission. Partners want us to maintain this momentum so that the

strategol, ynni a'r amgylchedd, a chymunedau cynaliadwy. Yr ydym wedi datblygu partneriaethau cryf iawn o ran y cronfeydd strwythurol yng Nghymru. Mae'r rhaglenni gweithredol wedi cael eu paratoi mewn partneriaeth â'r undebau llafur, cyrff cydraddoldeb, y sector addysg uwch a phellach, asiantaethau amgylcheddol, awdurdodau lleol, y sectorau preifat, gwirfoddol a chymunedol, ac, wrth gwrs, byddant yn cael eu gweithredu mewn partneriaeth.

Gan ymateb i'r gefnogaeth gref i'r awgrym o bob rhan o orllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd, yr wyf yn bwriadu sefydlu un pwyllgor i fonitro'r rhaglen ar gyfer y pedair rhaglen, gydag aelodau allanol i gael eu dethol ar sail teilyngdod. Bydd hyn yn sicrhau bod y cydbwysedd iawn gennym o ran sector partneriaeth, rhanbarth, cronfa, rhyw, hil ac arbenigedd. Fel sy'n ofynnol yn ôl y rheoliadau, bydd y pwyllgor monitro rhaglenni yn cael ei gadeirio gan gynrychiolydd o'n plith ni, fel yr awdurdod rheoli.

Mae llawer o ymatebwyr wedi gofyn am ragor o wybodaeth am y gweithredu—sut y bydd y cynllun gofodol a'r fframweithiau strategol yn targedu adnoddau ar feysydd lle y mae angen a chyfle. Yr ydym yn dal i weithio gyda phartneriaid ar hyn. Bydd y fframweithiau strategol newydd yn help i ffocysu prosiectau ar flaenoriaethau allweddol, ac annog rhagor o weithredu cydgysylltiedig, tra'n symleiddio mynediad at gyllid drwy gronfeydd allweddol. Bydd un fframwaith adfywio cynaliadwy i bob un o ardaloedd y cynllun gofodol. Bwriadwn ddefnyddio cymorth technegol i gadw a datblygu gallu ar y lefel hon i sicrhau gweithredu effeithiol. Bydd bwrw ymlaen â'n diwygiadau ôl-Beecham hefyd yn help i wireddu'r gallu gwell hwn i weithredu'n effeithiol.

Bydd gan yr aelodau ddiddordeb yn yr amserlen ar gyfer cyflwyno'r rhaglenni i'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd. Ni yw'r rhan gyntaf o'r DU i ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd ynghylch rhaglenni, a'n bwriad yw mai ni fydd y rhan gyntaf o'r DU i gyflwyno rhaglenni i'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd. Mae partneriaid am inni gynnal y momentwm hwn fel y gall y

programmes can get under way as early as possible in 2007. With the changes I have outlined, and taking on board informal comments that we are still receiving from the commission, I intend to submit them finally and formally within the next few days.

Of course, these will not be the final versions of the programmes. We will enter a period of intense negotiation with the commission early in the new year. The negotiations will be conducted by the Welsh Assembly Government as the future managing authority for the programmes. My officials, working closely with Ministers, will lead the central negotiations, but other partners will be consulted and involved in specific issues with the commission where necessary.

Members will appreciate that the draft programmes are for negotiation with the commission. I have considered carefully how much of the detail we can publish in the interests of transparency without compromising our negotiating position. I am proposing to make available most of the detail of the admissible programmes, but to withhold the proposed financial allocations—the grant and match-funding—that will be at the core of some of the most sensitive negotiations.

We have consulted thoroughly, considered carefully and decided sensitively. However, we accept that our decisions will inevitably not please everyone. I do not believe that it is feasible or in the interests of the people of west Wales and the Valleys to have the programmes subject to further fundamental debate while we are in the delicate process of negotiating with the commission. I am sure that Members share my wish to have the programmes agreed by the commission as soon as possible.

Finally, I remind Members that the competitiveness programmes for east Wales were launched for public consultation on 1 December. The Committee on European and External Affairs and the Enterprise, Innovation and Networks Committee will have an opportunity to consider these in detail soon after the recess.

rhaglenni ddechrau cyn gynted â phosibl yn 2007. Gyda'r newidiadau yr wyf wedi'u hamlinellu, a chan ystyried y sylwadau anffurfiol sy'n dal i ddod i law oddi wrth y comisiwn, bwriadaf eu cyflwyno'n derfynol ac yn ffurfiol o fewn y diwrnodau nesaf.

Wrth gwrs, nid y rhain fydd fersiynau terfynol y rhaglenni. Byddwn yn dechrau ar gyfnod o negodi dwys gyda'r comisiwn yn gynnar yn y flwyddyn newydd. Caiff y trafodaethau eu cynnal gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fel yr awdurdod a fydd yn rheoli'r rhaglenni yn y dyfodol. Fy swyddogion, yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r Gweinidogion, fydd yn arwain y trafodaethau canolog, ond bydd partneriaid eraill yn rhan o'r broses, a bydd ymgynghori â hwy, ar bynciau penodol gyda'r comisiwn pan fo angen hynny.

Bydd yr aelodau'n sylweddoli mai rhaglenni i'w negodi gyda'r comisiwn yw'r rhaglenni drafft. Yr wyf wedi ystyried yn ofalus faint o'r manylion y gallwn eu cyhoeddi er mwyn tryloywder heb danseilio ein sefyllfa negodi. Yr wyf yn bwriadu rhyddhau'r rhan fwyaf o fanylion y rhaglenni derbynadwy, ond dal yn ôl y dyraniadau ariannol arfaethedig—yr arian grant a'r arian cyfatebol—a fydd yn ganolog i rai o'r trafodaethau mwyaf sensitif.

Yr ydym wedi ymgynghori'n drylwyr, wedi ystyried yn ofalus ac wedi penderfynu'n sensitif. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn derbyn ei bod yn anochel na fydd ein penderfyniadau'n plesio pawb. Ni chredaf ei bod yn ddichonadwy nac er budd pobl gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd fod y rhaglenni'n destun trafod sylfaenol pellach tra ydym yn y broses anodd o negodi gyda'r comisiwn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yr Aelodau fel finnau'n awyddus i'r comisiwn gydsynio â'r rhaglenni cyn gynted â phosibl.

Yn olaf, atgoffaf yr Aelodau fod y rhaglenni cystadleurwydd i ddwyrain Cymru wedi cael eu lansio ar 1 Rhagfyr er mwyn ymgynghori â'r cyhoedd. Caiff y Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd ac Allanol a'r Pwyllgor Menter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau gyfle i ystyried y rhain yn fanwl yn fuan ar ôl y toriad.

Alun Ffred Jones: Diolch am y datganiad, Brif Weinidog. Credaf y bydd croeso cyffredinol i'r datganiad, ac anogaeth wrth i chi fynd ymlaen i drafod hyn yn Ewrop. Mae gennyf gwestiynau penodol. Yr ydych yn dweud eich bod yn bwriadu sicrhau bod y rhan fwyaf o'r manylion yn y rhaglenni hyn ar gael yn gyffredinol.

A oes modd i chi ddweud pryd y byddwch yn gwneud hynny? Hefyd, pam nad ydych yn fodlon rhyddhau eich argymhellion ynglŷn â'r dyraniadau ariannol? Deallaf fod y dyraniadau hyn wedi bod yn destun trafodaeth frwd yn fewnol, ac, o bosibl, yn fwy o destun trafodaeth o fewn y Llywodraeth na chyda'r partneriaid y cyfeirioch atynt. Byddai eglurhad ar hynny yn dderbyniol iawn.

Yr ydych yn dweud eich bod wedi paratoi hyn mewn partneriaeth, a bod partneriaethau wedi datblygu'n dda dros gyfnod Amcan 1, ac yn y blaen. Fodd bynnag, wrth ddweud y bydd y bartneriaeth yn parhau wrth gyflwyno a gweithredu'r rhaglenni hyn, mae ansicrwydd mawr ynglŷn â beth yn union a olygwch wrth bartneriaeth leol. Mae'r partneriaethau lleol wedi eu dileu, i bob pwrpas, o safbwynt gweithredu'r rhaglen hon, felly, beth yn union fydd ffurf y partneriaethau hyn ar lefel y grwpiau gofodol, a phwy fydd yn aelodau ohonynt? Yr wyf wedi gofyn y cwestiwn hwn o'r blaen ond ni chefais ateb—efallai nad ydych yn gwybod ar hyn o bryd. A fydd cyrff gwirfoddol, diwydiant, y sector preifat, llywodraeth leol, ac yn y blaen, yn perthyn iddynt? A allwch roi arweiniad i ni ynglŷn â hynny, gan ei fod yn fater o'r pwys mwyaf.

Yr wyf am godi dau fater arall. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â'r ffaith eich bod yn dweud na fyddwch yn rhannu'r dyraniadau ariannol o fewn eich cynlluniau, ond mae cwestiwn yn codi ynglŷn ag arian cyfatebol. A fyddwch wedi gallu sicrhau arian cyfatebol o fewn eich cyllideb neu o fewn cyllidebau'r adrannau? Os felly, a allwch ddweud wrthym ble mae'r arian hwnnw, a faint o arian sydd ar gael?

Yn olaf, soniwch am gyflwyno'r rhaglen, gyda thrafodaethau i gychwyn yn y flwyddyn

Alun Fred Jones: Thank you for the statement, First Minister. I believe that there will be a general welcome for the statement and encouragement as you go forward to discuss this in Europe. I have some specific questions. You state that you intend to make generally available the majority of the details included in these programmes.

Can you tell me when will you do that? Also, why are you not willing to release your recommendations regarding the financial allocations? I understand that it was the topic of enthusiastic internal discussion, and, possibly, more of a topic of discussion within Government than with the partners to whom you referred. An explanation of that would be most acceptable.

You say that you have prepared this in partnership, and that these partnerships have developed well over the Objective 1 period, and so on. However, in saying that the partnership will continue in introducing and implementing these programmes, there is great uncertainty about what you mean by local partnership. Local partnerships have been abolished, in effect, in terms of implementing this programme, so what form will this partnership take on spatial group level, and who will be the members? I asked this question before, but I did not receive a reply—you may not know the answer. Will representatives of voluntary organisations, industry, the private sector, local government and so on be members of these groups? Can you give us some guidance on that, as it is a matter of the greatest importance?

I will raise two other matters. The first deals with the fact that you say that you will not share the financial allocations within your plans, but a question arises about match funding. Will you be able to secure match funding within your budget or within departmental budgets? If so, can you tell us where that money is, and how much money is available?

Finally, you talk about introducing the programme and say that negotiations will

newydd. Mae'n bosibl na cheir cytundeb tan y gwanwyn neu hyd yn oed yr haf, ac efallai na fydd y rhaglen hon yn dechrau tan fis Hydref. Yn y cyfamser, mae amryw o gyrff o fewn y sector gwirfoddol yn dibynnu ar yr arian o Ewrop. Deallaf fod cronfa o £12 miliwn wedi'i sefydlu yn yr Alban i sicrhau na fydd y sector gwirfoddol yn gorfod crafu am arian o leodd eraill. A fwriadwch wneud darpariaeth ar gyfer y sector gwirfoddol, a fydd mewn sefyllfa anodd ddechrau'r flwyddyn nesaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: O ran y partneriaethau a ddatblygwyd yn ystod cyfnod Amcan 1, a fydd yn dod i ben mewn ychydig wythnosau, credaf mai'r hyn yr oeddech yn cyfeirio ato oedd y ffaith bod rhyw fath o ysbryd o bartneriaeth wedi datblygu dros y saith mlynedd a mwy diwethaf. Yr ydym yn dal i gredu y gallwn gryfhau'r ysbryd hwnnw, er y bydd y manylion yn newid wrth inni symud at system sydd yn fwy strategol. Bydd y partneriaethau lleol yn parhau, er y byddant yn newid, ond ni welaf unrhyw reswm pam na fyddai cyrff gwirfoddol, pobl o fyd busnes ac o'r sector preifat yn dal i gael lle ar bartneriaethau lleol. Bydd gan y cynrychiolwyr hynny, ynghyd â llywodraeth leol, sgiliau a chyfraniadau unigryw i'w rhannu.

O ran arian cyfatebol, dyna un o'r agweddau yr ydym eisiau'r rhyddid mwyaf posibl i fargeinio arno, er mwyn sicrhau'r canlyniad a fydd o les mwyaf i Gymru yn y trafodaethau â'r comisiwn. Hyd nes daw'r trafodaethau hynny i ben, mae'n amhosibl dweud beth fydd y galw am arian cyfatebol. Mae'n amlwg ei bod yn amhosibl—cyn inni gael cytundeb gan y Comisiwn—i ddweud faint o arian a glustnodir i wahanol flaenoriaethau, ac i ddweud faint o arian cyfatebol fydd yn weddill ar gyfer gwahanol agweddau ar y cynllun. Bydd y trafodaethau hynny yn digwydd yn chwarter cyntaf y flwyddyn newydd. Mae gennym yr hawl i gynnwys arian o'r sector preifat fel arian cyfatebol. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd hynny yn cael gwared ar unrhyw anhawster o ran cytundeb cynnar ar raddfa a chyfanswm arian cyfatebol.

begin in the new year. There may be no agreement until the spring or possibly the summer, and it is possible that the programme will not begin until October. In the meantime, a number of organisations within the voluntary sector are dependent upon European funding. I understand that a fund of £12 million has been set up in Scotland to ensure that voluntary sector organisations do not have to search for money from other sources. Do you intend to make any provision for the voluntary sector, which will be in a difficult position at the beginning of next year?

The First Minister: In terms of the partnerships developed during the Objective 1 period, which will come to an end in a few weeks' time, I believe that what you were referring to was the fact that a spirit of partnership had developed over the last seven years and more. We continue to believe that we can strengthen that spirit, although the details will change as we move towards a more strategic system. The local partnerships will remain, although they will change, but I see no reason why voluntary organisations, businesspeople and private sector organisations could not continue to take their places on local partnerships. Those representatives, along with local government, will have skills and unique contributions to bring to the table.

In terms of match funding, this is one aspect where we want the greatest possible freedom to bargain, in order to achieve the outcome that will be most beneficial to Wales in discussions with the commission. Until those discussions have been completed, it is impossible to say what the demand for match funding will be. It is clear that it is impossible—until we have reached agreement with the commission—to say how much money will be allocated to each priority, and to say how much match funding will be left over for different parts of the scheme. Those discussions will take place in the first quarter of next year. We have the right to allocate money from the private sector as match funding. I hope that that eliminates any difficulty in reaching early agreement on the rate and total amount of match funding.

3.20 p.m.

O ran eich cwestiwn olaf ynglŷn â chyrrff gwirfoddol, mae hynny'n dibynnu ar sawl mis yn y flwyddyn newydd y bydd yn ei gymryd i gyrraedd cytundeb. Yr oeddech yn siarad am yr hydref, ond yr ydym yn gobeithio cael cytundeb gan y comisiwn erbyn diwedd yr ail chwarter fan bellaf; byddwn yn dyfalu y bydd yn cyrraedd erbyn y Pasg neu ym mis Mai. Y bwriad yw cael cytundeb gan y comisiwn ychydig ar ôl y chwarter cyntaf. Bydd hynny wedyn yn cael effaith ar ba mor hir y byddai rhai cyrrff gwirfoddol yn brin o arian oherwydd bwll rhwng derbyn arian yr oedd ganddynt yr hawl iddo dan y rhaglen newydd a'r ffaith bod eu cyllideb dan raglen Amcan 1 wedi dod i ben.

Alun Cairns: This statement is significant for a number of reasons. The first reason is that it is a recognition that the structure and strategy pursued under the last Objective 1 programme was an absolute failure, because, in terms of the outcomes—[*Interruption.*] The heckling suggests that this bears repeating. The outcomes are that west Wales is poorer, compared with the rest of the UK, than it has been in a generation. That is the reality of the figures; we await with interest the figures that are due on Friday. In addition, there is the structure that the First Minister was responsible for establishing, where he had more than 600 partnership roles at one stage. There has now been a complete about-turn in terms of the structure that he is proposing in this statement. That is positive acknowledgement, because, without accepting where we are, we cannot move forward in the direction that we all want to go.

The key question, First Minister, is what will be the split between central and local funding. Local government is desperately concerned about the drive to centralise funding in the Welsh Assembly Government. That is what the Minister clearly wants and it would be interesting to have an endorsement or otherwise from the First Minister in this respect, particularly when you bear in mind that well over 50 per cent was spent on central funding last time. That was administered by the Welsh Development

On your final question on voluntary organisations, it depends on how many months it takes in the new year to achieve agreement. You talked about the autumn, but we hope to have reached agreement with the commission by the end of the second quarter at the latest; I would guess that that would be in place by Easter or by May. The intention is to reach agreement with the commission shortly after the first quarter. That will have a knock-on effect on how long some organisations would be short of funding because of the gap between receiving any money they had the right to expect under the new programme and the fact that their budget under Objective 1 had run out.

Alun Cairns: Mae'r datganiad hwn yn bwysig am sawl rheswm. Y rheswm cyntaf yw ei fod yn gydnabyddiaeth bod y strwythur a'r strategaeth a ddilynwyd dan y rhaglen Amcan 1 ddiwethaf yn fethiant llwyr, oherwydd, o ran y canlyniadau—[*Torri ar draws.*] Mae'r ffaith bod rhai'n gweiddi ar draws yn awgrymu y byddai'n fuddiol ailadrodd hynny. Y canlyniadau yw bod gorllewin Cymru'n dlotach, o'i gymharu â gweddill y DU, nag y mae wedi bod ers cenhedlaeth. Dyna'r hyn y mae'r ffigurau'n ei ddangos; yr ydym yn aros gyda diddordeb i weld y ffigurau sydd i'w cyhoeddi ddydd Gwener. Hefyd, dyna'r strwythur y bu'r Prif Weinidog yn gyfrifol am ei sefydlu, lle'r oedd ganddo fwy na 600 o rolau partneriaeth ar un adeg. Cafwyd tro pedol bellach o ran y strwythur y mae'n ei gynnig yn y datganiad hwn. Mae'n dda cael y gydnabyddiaeth honno, oherwydd, os na dderbynnir ym mhle'r ydym, ni allwn symud ymlaen i'r cyfeiriad yr ydym i gyd am fynd iddo.

Y cwestiwn allweddol, Brif Weinidog, yw pa gyfrannau o gyllid a ddosrennir yn ganolog ac yn lleol. Mae llywodraeth leol yn bryderus dros ben ynghylch yr ymdrech i ganoli cyllid yn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae'n amlwg mai hynny yw dymuniad y Gweinidog a byddai'n ddiddorol pe byddai'r Prif Weinidog yn rhoi cadarnhad o hynny, neu'n ei wrthod, yn enwedig o gofio bod ymhell dros 50 y cant wedi'i wario ar gyllid canolog y tro diwethaf. Gweinyddwyd hynny gan Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, Bwrdd Croeso

Agency, the Wales Tourist Board and Education and Learning Wales and other organisations that existed at that time, but central spending will now be done by the Welsh Assembly Government. That is extremely worrying. At the outset, the strategy was a bottom-up approach, but it is now a diktat directive that comes directly from the First Minister and the Minister for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks.

The First Minister also said, when he was the Minister with responsibility for economic development, setting up this complicated structure the last time around, that he was confident that he would be able to demonstrate additionality at a Wales-only level. Of course, the European Commission only wants that at a UK level, but he was confident that he would be able to do that at a Wales level. However, that information has not been presented thus far.

He still has not answered the question on match funding. In his response to Alun Ffred Jones, he avoided the question and said, that, until we have had negotiations with the commission, we do not know how much we are going to need. However, he certainly has an indication of the scale of funding that he received—the scale of funding received last time for match funding was zero, it was not a penny. Therefore, it would be a positive response if he could say, ‘I have been in negotiations with the Treasury, and I expect to receive x amount, or within this region’. A percentage point might be helpful to those organisations that would seek to draw down support from match funding.

He mentioned a single programme monitoring committee. In view of his previous actions and statements, does he intend to use Nolan principles in appointing the programme monitoring committee? We all know his record of championing Nolan when in opposition, but of not using it when in Government.

The First Minister: That was mostly a series of wild assertions; I could find no questions among them. I think that you were supposed to ask a question, but, instead, for instance,

Cymru a Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru a chyrrff eraill a oedd yn bod ar y pryd, ond Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a fydd yn ymgymryd â gwariant canolog yn awr. Mae hynny'n peri gofid mawr. Ar y dechrau, y strategaeth oedd cael dull gweithredu o'r gwaelod i fyny, ond mae bellach ar ffurf cyfarwyddyd drwy ddictad a ddaw'n uniongyrchol oddi wrth y Prif Weinidog neu'r Gweinidog dros Fenter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau.

Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog hefyd, pan oedd yn Weinidog a chanddo gyfrifoldeb dros ddatblygu economaidd, wrth sefydlu'r strwythur cymhleth hwn y tro diwethaf, ei fod yn ffyddiog y byddai'n gallu dangos ychwanegoldeb ar lefel Cymru'n unig. Wrth gwrs, dim ond ar lefel y DU y mae'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd am gael hynny, ond yr oedd yn ffyddiog y byddai'n gallu gwneud hynny ar lefel Cymru. Er hynny, nid yw'r wybodaeth honno wedi'i chyflwyno hyd yma.

Nid yw eto wedi ateb y cwestiwn am arian cyfatebol. Yn ei ymateb i Alun Ffred Jones, osgodd y cwestiwn a dweud na fyddwn yn gwybod, hyd nes y byddwn wedi negodi â'r comisiwn, pa faint y bydd arnom ei angen. Fodd bynnag, mae'n sicr bod ganddo syniad faint o gyllid a dderbyniodd—ni dderbyniwyd yr un geiniog o gyllid ar gyfer arian cyfatebol y tro diwethaf. Felly, byddai'n dda pe gallai ddweud wrth ymateb, ‘Bùm yn negodi â'r Trysorlys, ac yr wyf yn disgwyl cael hyn a hyn o arian, neu ryw swm tebyg i hynny’. Gallai pwynt canran fod o gymorth i'r cyrff hynny a fyddai am gael cymorth ar ffurf arian cyfatebol.

Soniodd am un pwyllgor i fonitro'r rhaglen. O ystyried ei weithredoedd a'i ddatganiadau blaenorol, a yw'n bwriadu dilyn egwyddorion Nolan wrth benodi pwyllgor monitro'r rhaglen? Yr ydym oll yn gwybod am ei record o ran cefnogi egwyddorion Nolan pan oedd yn yr wrthblaid, a pheidio â'u cefnogi pan yw mewn Llywodraeth.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyfres o honiadau di-sail oedd y rheini gan mwyaf; ni allwn ganfod dim cwestiynau yn eu mysg. Credaf eich bod i fod i ofyn cwestiwn, ond, yn lle hynny, er

you made a wild assertion that there was an admission of abject failure in the fact that we had changed the convergence programme compared with the arrangements for Objective 1 seven years ago.

If we had kept everything exactly the same, you would have said that we were an unbelievably stubborn, Stalinist Government that was refusing to recognise that 2007 was different to the year 2000. Which way do you want it? We have made some changes because we have learnt from some things that did not work as well as they should have done. That is inevitable; I do not think that any Government would ever find that anything, seven years after the first version, would be exactly the same as in the previous version. Times have changed and different things now require prioritisation, especially given the huge fall in unemployment between 2000 and 2006, which of course you have never recognised.

You said that we had to recognise abject failures in the way in which we have administered these programmes. It is curious therefore that following independent evidence from the commission, we are the only part of the UK—possibly the only part of Europe—that the European Commission is so pleased with, in terms of the way that we have administered European funding, that it has delegated to us audit responsibility for the European regional development fund. We are absolutely delighted about that because they are not involved in party politics and kicking European structural funds around like a political football; they are the experts in this area. They clearly think that we are fit and proper partners to quite an extraordinary degree, and we can have audit responsibility for our expenditure on ERDF.

I will have to write to you on one of the questions that you asked on the split between central and local funding. I am not absolutely clear how the definitions would work on that. You used a figure of 50 per cent of the first time round and I will try to supply you with a comparable like-for-like figure.

enghraifft, gwnaethoch honiad di-sail i'r perwyl bod cydnabyddiaeth o fethiant llwyr yn y ffaith ein bod wedi newid y rhaglen gydgyfeirio o'i chymharu â'r trefniadau ar gyfer Amcan 1 saith mlynedd yn ôl.

Pe byddem wedi cadw popeth yn union fel yr oedd, dywedasech ein bod yn Llywodraeth Stalinaidd, anhygoel o ystyfnig a oedd yn gwrthod derbyn bod 2007 yn wahanol i'r flwyddyn 2000. Pa un sydd orau gennych? Gwnaethom rai newidiadau am ein bod wedi dysgu oddi wrth rai pethau a oedd heb lwyddo cystal â'r disgwyl. Mae hynny'n anorfod; nid wyf yn credu y byddai'r un Llywodraeth byth yn canfod bod unrhyw beth, saith mlynedd ar ôl y fersiwn gyntaf, yn union yr un fath ag yn y fersiwn flaenorol. Mae'r oes wedi newid ac mae angen rhoi blaenoriaeth i bethau gwahanol yn awr, yn enwedig o ystyried bod diweithdra wedi gostwng yn aruthrol rhwng 2000 a 2006, rhywbeth nad ydych erioed wedi'i gydnabod, wrth gwrs.

Dywedasoeh fod rhaid inni gydnabod methiant llwyr o ran sut yr ydym wedi gweinyddu'r rhaglenni hyn. Mae'n rhyfedd, felly, yn ôl tystiolaeth annibynnol gan y comisiwn, mai ni yw'r unig ran o'r DU—a'r unig ran o Ewrop o bosibl—y mae'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd mor fodlon yn ei chylch, o ran ein dull o weinyddu cyllid Ewropeaidd, fel ei fod wedi dirprwyo cyfrifoldeb i ni dros archwilio cronfa datblygu rhanbarthol Ewrop. Mae hynny wrth ein bodd gan nad ydynt yn ymhel â gwleidyddiaeth plaid nac yn trin cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd fel pêl-droed wleidyddol; hwy yw'r arbenigwyr yn y maes hwn. Mae'n amlwg eu bod yn credu'n bendant iawn ein bod yn bartneriaid cymwys a phriodol, ac y gallwn gael cyfrifoldeb am archwilio ein gwariant ar gronfa datblygu rhanbarthol Ewrop.

Bydd yn rhaid imi ysgrifennu atoch ynghylch un o'r cwestiynau a ofynasoch am y cyfrannau o gyllid canolog a chyllid lleol. Nid wyf yn hollol sicr beth fyddai'r diffiniadau o ran hynny. Cyfeiriasoch at ffigur o 50 y cant ar gyfer y tro cyntaf a cheisiaf roi ffigur cymaradwy a chyfatebol i chi.

You asked the same question on match funding as Alun Ffred. The problem is that until we have the agreement from the European Commission—we do not expect to come through those negotiations unscathed, because you never do—we will not know the full match funding requirements. What is the point of trying to give some sort of estimate now, when it may change as a result of the negotiations, both as regards the allocations and the grant intervention rates? Trying to hit one moving target is bad enough, but trying to hit two moving targets simultaneously is much more difficult. We will therefore have to come back to that subject when we can give a reasonable estimate.

Your final wild assertion was on the use of Nolan procedures; you said that I do not like them since I have become First Minister. That, again, is absolutely absurd. I would have thought that you would give us credit for saying that we will use standard public appointment procedures to appoint the 15 external members to the programme monitoring committee. In other words, there will be an interviewing committee and the members will be appointed on the basis of their skills and expertise, but also with a view to getting a spread of people from different parts of Wales and the different programmes. May I correct myself on one thing? I think that I said that there would be a single programme monitoring committee for the convergence programme; the single programme monitoring committee will actually cover all four programmes. Therefore we will need east Wales and west Wales and the Valleys to be represented on it, as well as skills of different kinds and different kinds of people, according to where they come from, such as local government, the voluntary sector, private industry and so on, to ensure that we have a really good spread. I deprecate these remarks about the appointments procedure, because all you will succeed in doing is putting people off applying when you should be encouraging people to apply and trying to ensure that people with the required skills and expertise become members of the committee. I would have thought that you would have welcomed that in the spirit of openness, rather than

Gofynasoch yr un cwestiwn am arian cyfatebol ag a wnaeth Alun Ffred. Y broblem yw na fyddwn yn gwybod, hyd nes y cawn gytundeb gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd—nid ydym yn disgwyl dod drwy'r negodiadau hynny'n ddianaf, oherwydd nid yw hynny byth yn digwydd—beth fydd yr holl anghenion o ran arian cyfatebol. Pa ddiben sydd mewn ceisio rhoi rhyw fath o amcangyfrif yn awr, gan y gallai newid o ganlyniad i'r negodiadau, o ran y dyraniadau ac o ran cyfraddau ymyrryd y grantiau? Mae'n ddigon anodd ceisio taro un targed symudol, ond mae ceisio taro dau darged sydd yn symud yr un pryd yn anos o lawer. Felly bydd yn rhaid inni ddod yn ôl at y pwnc hwnnw pan allwn gynnig amcangyfrif rhesymol.

Yr oedd eich honiad di-sail olaf yn ymwneud â defnyddio gweithdrefnau Nolan; dywedasoch nad wyf yn eu hoffi ers imi ddod yn Brif Weinidog. Mae hynny, hefyd, yn gwbl hurt. Tybiaswn y byddech wedi'n canmol am ddweud y byddwn yn defnyddio'r gweithdrefnau safonol ar gyfer penodiadau cyhoeddus i benodi'r 15 aelod allanol i bwyllgor monitro'r rhaglen. Mewn geiriau eraill, bydd pwyllgor cyfweld a phenodir yr aelodau ar sail eu medrau a'u harbenigedd, ond hefyd gyda golwg ar sicrhau bod amrywiaeth o bobl o wahanol rannau o Gymru ac o'r gwahanol raglenni. A gaf fy nghywiro fy hun ar un peth? Yr wyf yn credu fy mod wedi dweud y byddai un pwyllgor i fonitro'r rhaglen ar gyfer y rhaglen gydgyfeirio; mewn gwirionedd, bydd y pwyllgor i fonitro'r rhaglen yn cynnwys pob un o'r pedair rhaglen. Felly bydd arnom angen cynrychiolaeth arno o ddwyrain Cymru ac o orllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd, yn ogystal â gwahanol fathau o fedrau a gwahanol fathau o bobl, o ran eu cefndir, fel rhai o lywodraeth leol, y sector gwirfoddol, diwydiant preifat ac yn y blaen, i sicrhau bod gennym amrywiaeth dda iawn. Yr wyf yn anghymeradwyo'r sylwadau hynny am y gweithdrefnau penodi, oherwydd y cwbl a wnewch fydd troi pobl oddi wrth ymgeisio tra dylech fod yn annog pobl i ymgeisio a cheisio sicrhau y bydd rhai sydd â'r medrau a'r arbenigedd sydd yn ofynnol yn dod yn aelodau o'r pwyllgor. Tybiaswn y byddech wedi croesawu hynny o ran yr awydd i weithredu'n agored, yn hytrach na cheisio

trying to find fault with everything.

Michael German: Thank you for the statement, First Minister, but I must say that I somewhat regret that we do not have the substantive documents—which you say that you will publish—available for us to scrutinise today. In fact, I would have preferred to have had those as the subject of our debate. If they are to be made available in the next few days, it seems that it would have been perfectly feasible to have moved the publication date forward, so that we could have had some substantive documents to talk about. I believe that that would have been helpful to us all, because what we have here is an outline statement, whereas the earlier discussion documents were several hundred pages long and gave us real meat upon which we could make judgments.

3.30 p.m.

The one area on which I just want to probe you a little more is the process issue and how you are going to take forward the way in which funding will be allocated in the future. A concern that has been raised, not just by me, but by many people outside the Assembly, is that, with 90 per cent of all funding and framework projects requiring approval by Welsh Assembly Government Ministers, and with roughly 10 per cent of funding being for commissioned programmes, this approach contains an enormous amount of what I would call top-down measures. Of course, you have to have that balance, but it seems that you have not yet answered whether that balance, which you have moved substantially in a top-down direction, is the right one.

As you know, the public, private and community sectors have major concerns. In the public sector, there are those in local government who, having built up a huge capacity to deal with issues at a local level and provide local programmes, are still not satisfied that you have answered that question fully, especially when they see the frameworks to drive the programmes forward, and how the content of those frameworks has been decided and determined

pigo beiau ym mhob dim.

Michael German: Diolch i chi am y datganiad, Brif Weinidog, ond rhaid imi ddweud ei fod yn peri gofid imi braidd nad yw'r dogfennau sylweddol—y dywedwch y byddwch yn eu cyhoeddi—ar gael inni gael craffu arnynt heddiw. A dweud y gwir, buasai'n well gennyf eu cael yn destun i'n dadl. Os byddant ar gael yn y dyddiau nesaf, mae'n debyg y buasai'n gwbl ymarferol symud y dyddiad cyhoeddi ymlaen, fel y byddai gennym rai dogfennau sylweddol y gallem eu trafod. Yr wyf yn credu y buasai hynny o gymorth i ni i gyd, oherwydd yr hyn sydd gennym yma yw datganiad amlinellol, tra oedd y dogfennau trafod blaenorol yn rhai cannoedd o dudalennau o hyd ac yn cynnig digon inni gnoi cil arno er mwyn gallu barnu.

Yr unig fater yr wyf yn dymuno holi ychydig mwy arnoch amdano yw hwnnw sydd yn ymwneud â'r broses a sut y byddwch yn trin y dull o ddyrannu cyllid yn y dyfodol. Un testun pryder a godwyd, nid yn unig gennyf fi, ond gan lawer o bobl y tu allan i'r Cynulliad, yw, gyda 90 y cant o bob prosiect cyllido a fframwaith angen caniatâd Gweinidogion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, a chyda rhyw 10 y cant o'r cyllid yn mynd tuag at raglenni a gomisiynwyd, fod y dull hwn o weithredu'n cynnwys swm enfawr o'r hyn y byddwn yn eu galw'n fesurau o'r brig i lawr. Wrth gwrs, rhaid i chi gael y cydbwysedd hwnnw, ond mae'n ymddangos nad ydych eto wedi ateb y cwestiwn ai'r cydbwysedd hwnnw, a symudwyd gennych i raddau helaeth i gyfeiriad o'r brig i lawr, yw'r un cywir.

Fel y gwyddoch, mae gan y sectorau cyhoeddus, preifat a chymunedol bryderon dybryd. Yn y sector cyhoeddus, mae rhai mewn llywodraeth leol sydd, ar ôl meithrin gallu enfawr i fynd i'r afael â phynciau ar lefel leol a darparu rhaglenni lleol, heb eu hargyhoeddi byth eich bod wedi ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw'n llawn, yn enwedig pan welant y fframweithiau i fwrw ymlaen â'r rhaglenni, a sut y cafodd cynnwys y fframweithiau hynny ei benderfynu a'i bennu

by being driven by central Assembly Government control.

I regret that we have not had a fundamental debate on the big documents that you are about to issue. You said in your statement that there will no opportunity for further fundamental debate, and that is worrying because, clearly, if this is the negotiating position, it means that we will never actually have that debate before the end of March, it seems to me. Perhaps you can reassure us as to whether or not there will be an opportunity for the debate on those substantive issues and for further updates as that goes on, because I think that the Assembly would like to know about how you are proposing to spend the future convergence and competitiveness funding and be able to interject in some way.

With regard to the funding itself, you say that you are not going to produce the approximate figures for the percentages of the programme that you are going to issue to each of your new priorities. In the earlier document, you had seven priorities, and you listed clearly for everyone to see the percentages that you proposed to allocate to each of those priorities. We are now told that there will be five priorities, but we do not know what those percentages are. It may well be, as Alun Ffred alluded, that internal debates in your Government mean that you are still trying to placate two elements. I can only state what was reported by the media, and they may be wrong, of course, and the story may also have been reported wrongly by Alun Ffred. It may only be hearsay, but here is your opportunity, First Minister, to tell us that there has been no difference of opinion in your Cabinet on the funding allocations between various priorities. I would be glad to hear that as it would be helpful to know. If you are producing a paper that is roughly similar to the one that you produced before to send to Brussels in the next four or five days, why has it gone from being in the public domain to being private? We are entitled to know roughly the broad allocations that you intend to make to those five priorities, and I would like to know why you cannot publish them in the way that you published the earlier figures, and why we cannot have them now.

o dan ofal rheolaeth ganolog Llywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Gresynaf na chawsom ddadl sylfaenol ar y dogfennau mawr yr ydych ar fin eu cyhoeddi. Dywedasocho yn eich datganiad na fydd cyfle i gael dadl sylfaenol bellach, ac mae hyn yn peri pryder oherwydd, yn amlwg, os mai hyn yw eich safbwynt wrth negodi, mae'n golygu na chawn y ddadl honno mewn gwirionedd cyn diwedd Mawrth, mae'n ymddangos i mi. Efallai y gallwch dawelu ein meddyliau ynghylch a fydd cyfle ai peidio i gael dadl am y materion sylweddol hynny ac am y newyddion diweddaraf wrth i hynny fynd rhagddo, oherwydd tybiaf y carai'r Cynulliad gael gwybod sut yr ydych yn bwriadu gwario'r cyllid cydgyfeirio a chystadleurwydd yn y dyfodol, a gallu cyfrannu mewn rhyw ffordd.

O ran y cyllid ei hun, dywedwch nad ydych am gynhyrchu'r ffigurau bras ar gyfer canrannau'r rhaglen y byddwch am eu rhoi i bob un o'ch blaenoriaethau newydd. Yn y ddogfen gynharach, yr oedd gennych saith blaenoriaeth, ac yr oeddech yn rhestru'n glir i bawb gael gweld y canrannau yr oeddech yn bwriadu eu dyrannu i bob un o'r blaenoriaethau hynny. Dywedir wrthym yn awr mai pum blaenoriaeth fydd, ond ni wyddom beth fydd y canrannau hynny. Dichon yn wir, fel y cyfeiriodd Alun Ffred, fod dadleuon mewnol yn eich Llywodraeth yn golygu eich bod yn dal i geisio cadw'r ddysgl yn wastad rhwng dwy elfen. Ni allaf ond datgan yr hyn a ddywedwyd gan y cyfryngau, ac efallai eu bod yn anghywir, wrth gwrs, a gall y stori hefyd fod wedi ei hadrodd yn anghywir gan Alun Ffred. Gall mai sibrydion ail-law ydynt, ond dyma eich cyfle, Brif Weinidog, i ddweud wrthym na fu dim gwahaniaeth barn yn eich Cabinet ynghylch y dyraniadau cyllid rhwng gwahanol flaenoriaethau. Byddwn yn falch o glywed hynny gan y bydd yn fuddiol gwybod. Os ydych am gynhyrchu papur sydd yn debyg, fwy neu lai, i'r un a gynhyrchwyd gennych o'r blaen i'w anfon i Frwsel yn y pedwar neu'r pum niwrnod nesaf, pam y newidiodd o fod yn ddogfen gyhoeddus i fod yn un breifat? Mae gennym hawl i gael rhyw amcan o'r dyraniadau bras y bwriadwch eu gwneud i'r pum blaenoriaeth, ac fe garwn wybod pam na allwch eu cyhoeddi yn yr un

modd ag y cyhoeddasoch y ffigurau cynharach, a pham na allwn eu cael yn awr.

I wish to ask you about the global effect of match funding. While I understand that there will be different intervention rates for different parts of the programme, globally, the complete programme has a match-funding attachment to it, which you can match in its quantum terms, and that would give you an indication of the amount of money that would be available from within public sources according to the current regime. The difference between those two would at least allow us to know whether there is a funding gap in this matter. As it is, we just do not know the answer to that question, and I think that we are entitled to know.

Although we support your ability to get a quick submission in this matter to the European Commission—it seems that, for the past couple of days, you have had a quick submission that is ready to go—we would have liked to have seen more of the detail, more indication of what you intend to spend your money on, and much more indication of the way in which you intend to run the process of managing this money in the future.

The First Minister: You have invited me to comment on a recent article in the press that stated that the programmes were being delayed, according to a ‘political source’, because of infighting between Andrew Davies and Jane Davidson. I think that the journalist who submitted the article had the Pulitzer prize for brass-neck fabrication in mind, because there is not a single word of truth in it. We are ahead of the rest of the UK in terms of getting the programme ready, therefore there could not possibly be any delay due to any internal disagreements. You may wish to ask other parts of the UK whether or not they have a problem with internal disagreements, because they are behind us in terms of getting the programme ready for submission.

You also asked at what stage we would place the allocations in our negotiating position in the public domain. We intend to place the document in the public domain as soon as it has passed its admissibility test, because it is

Carwn eich holi am effaith gyffredinol cyllid cyfatebol. Er fy mod yn deall y bydd gwahanol gyfraddau ymyrraeth i wahanol rannau o'r rhaglen, yn gyffredinol, mae cyllid cyfatebol ynghlwm â'r rhaglen gyfan, y gallwch ei roi'n swm cyfatebol o ran ei gwantwm, ac a fyddai'n rhoi syniad i chi ynghylch faint o arian a fyddai ar gael o ffynonellau cyhoeddus yn ôl y drefn bresennol. Byddai'r gwahaniaeth rhwng y ddau o leiaf yn caniatáu inni wybod a oes bwlch cyllido yn hyn o beth. Fel y mae pethau, ni wyddom beth yw'r ateb i'r cwestiwn hwnnw, ac yn fy marn i, mae gennym hawl i wybod.

Er ein bod yn cefnogi eich gallu i roi cyflwyniad cyflym yn hyn o beth i'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd—ymddengys, dros y dyddiau diwethaf, fod gennych gyflwyniad cyflym yn barod i fynd—byddem wedi hoffi cael gweld mwy o'r manylion, mwy o syniad o'r hyn y bwriadwch wario eich arian arno, a gwell syniad o lawer o'r ffordd y bwriadwch redeg y broses o reoli'r arian hwn yn y dyfodol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych wedi fy ngwahodd i gyflwyno sylwadau ar erthygl ddiweddar yn y wasg a ddywedodd fod oedi gyda'r rhaglenni, yn ôl ‘ffynhonnell wleidyddol’, oherwydd ffraeo mewnol rhwng Andrew Davies a Jane Davidson. Credaf fod y newyddiadurwr a gyflwynodd yr erthygl yn ceisio cael gwobr Pulitzer am ddyfeisio wynebgaled, oherwydd nid oes dim un gair o wirionedd ynddi. Yr ydym ar y blaen i weddill y DU o ran cael y rhaglen yn barod, felly ni fyddai dim modd i oedi ddiwydd oherwydd anghydfod mewnol. Efallai y carech ofyn i rannau eraill o'r DU a oes ganddynt broblem gydag anghydfod mewnol, oherwydd eu bod ar ein holau ni o ran cael y rhaglen yn barod i'w chyflwyno.

Gofynasoch hefyd pryd y byddwn yn datgan yn gyhoeddus ein safbwynt wrth negodi o ran y dyraniadau. Bwriadwn wneud y ddogfen yn gyhoeddus cyn gynted ag y bydd wedi pasio'r prawf derbyniadwyedd, gan mai

a three-stage process. The consultation draft went out, and we wanted as many people as possible to comment on it. You have commented on it, as have several Labour backbenchers and Alun Ffred. Alun Cairns did not comment on it because he prefers to maintain his freedom to attack whatever is in it; that is how much interest he has shown in it, but you did show an interest, to be fair to you. You made a contribution to the consultation draft, and we have taken account of many of the comments on it. We must now electronically submit an application, which you could not do in 1999 or 2000 for the first Objective 1 programme. Over the early weeks of January, the commission must say whether the document is technically 'admissible'. In other words, we may disagree with it, but at least it is in a shape that we can consider properly. Once it has passed the admissibility test, which will take some degree of negotiation, we hope to publish the document as a progress report, so that everyone knows where we are. We then go into proper negotiation on allocations, match funding rates and priorities, and so on.

You mentioned the fundamental question of the priorities themselves. As we mentioned before, there has been a big increase in the social fund priority from 33 per cent to 40 per cent, compared to the last time around, which is a big shift. I mentioned people-oriented programmes earlier, and the fact that we will not have an orgy of concrete and tarmac—you cannot make your intentions much clearer than that, but there will be some exceptions to that. It is a small transport programme compared to what some people want, which is relevant to the comment that you made about local government. Local government would naturally like to have the right to build many more county highways with much more financial assistance from this programme, but we do not think that that would be the right priority. If that is what you mean by local government dissatisfaction, we must take that on board. Local government would have liked a bigger allocation in that area, and perhaps we must accept that that is natural, but we believe that the whole drift of the programme towards the Lisbon agenda,

proses dri cham yw hyn. Cyflwynwyd y drafft ymgynghori, ac yr oedd arnom eisiau i gynifer o bobl ag oedd modd gyflwyno sylwadau arno. Cyflwynasoch chi sylwadau arno, felly hefyd nifer o feincwyr cefn Llafur ac Alun Ffred. Ni chyflwynodd Alun Cairns sylwadau arno gan fod yn well ganddo ef gadw'i ryddid i ymosod ar beth bynnag sydd ynddo; dyna faint o ddiddordeb a ddangosodd ef ynddo, ond dangosasoch chi ddiddordeb, a bod yn deg â chi. Gwnaethoch gyfraniad i'r drafft ymgynghori, ac yr ydym wedi ystyried llawer o'r sylwadau arno. Rhaid inni yn awr gyflwyno cais yn electronig, rhywbeth nad oedd modd ei wneud yn 1999 na 2000 ar gyfer rhaglen gyntaf Amcan 1. Yn ystod wythnosau cyntaf mis Ionawr, rhaid i'r comisiwn ddweud a yw'r ddogfen yn 'dderbyniadwy' yn dechnegol ai peidio. Mewn geiriau eraill, gallwn anghytuno â hi, ond o leiaf mae ar ffurf y bydd modd inni ei hystyried yn briodol. Wedi iddi basio'r prawf derbyniadwyedd, a fydd yn golygu peth trafod, yr ydym yn gobeithio cyhoeddi'r ddogfen fel adroddiad cynnydd, fel y gŵyr pawb lle yr ydym arni. Wedi hynny fe ddaw'n fater o drafod mewn difrif ar ddyraniadau, cyfraddau cyllid cyfatebol a blaenoriaethau, ac yn y blaen.

Soniasoch am gwestiwn sylfaenol y blaenoriaethau eu hunain. Fel y dywedasom eisoes, cafwyd cynnydd mawr ym mlaenoriaeth y gronfa gymdeithasol o 33 y cant i 40 y cant, o'i gymharu â'r tro diwethaf, sydd yn gryn symudiad. Soniais yn gynharach am raglenni sy'n canolbwyntio ar bobl, a'r ffaith na fyddwn yn cael sbloets o goncrid a tharmac—ni allwch fod lawer yn gliriach ynghylch eich bwriadau na hynny, ond bydd rhai eithriadau i hyn. Rhaglen drafnidiaeth fach sydd o'i chymharu â'r hyn y mae ar rai pobl ei eisiau, ac mae hynny'n berthnasol i'ch sylw ynghylch llywodraeth leol. Yn naturiol, fe garai llywodraeth leol gael yr hawl i wneud llawer mwy o briffyrdd sirol gyda llawer mwy o gymorth ariannol gan y rhaglen hon, ond ni fyddai hynny'n flaenoriaeth iawn, yn ein barn ni. Os mai hynny a olygwch wrth anfodlonrwydd llywodraeth leol, rhaid inni dderbyn hynny. Byddai llywodraeth leol wedi hoffi dyraniad mwy yn y maes hwnnw, ac efallai y dylem dderbyn bod hynny'n naturiol, ond credwn mai holl duedd y rhaglen tuag at agenda

innovation, growth, research and development and jobs is the right way to prioritise what we want this money to be spent on.

We hope that you will accept that being more strategic is not the same as exercising more central control—it is about using the partnership model to get everyone to agree on what it means to be more strategic and to agree on the strategic objectives. What you call ‘central control’ is a misnomer—it is about getting local partnerships and the theme partnerships to agree to be more strategic so that fewer projects are funded, but they will have more bang for the buck by being bigger and more capable of transforming the economy of west Wales and the Valleys. That is how we hope to do it, and I hope that you will accept that we have undertaken a very wide consultation with very-well-attended meetings and an awful lot of contributions, although, sadly, not from Alun Cairns or anyone else from the Conservative Party.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gan ei fod yn ddatganiad o bwys, ymestynnaf yr amser ac ychwanegu 10 munud i ganiatáu i bawb a ddangosodd ddiddordeb mewn gofyn cwestiwn i wneud hynny.

Christine Gwyther: I will be brief. I welcome the work that has been done to date on the convergence programme. I especially welcome the fact that we are ahead of other regions in getting our application in and starting the negotiating process. It is important for Wales to be in that position, because the programme is enormously important for us. My question is about the single programme monitoring committee. Business organisations have welcomed it, because they have found it onerous to try to service all the various committees that have operated so far. I am sure that the voluntary sector will also welcome it, but is local government in agreement that it is a good thing to have a single monitoring committee? There has previously been a clear conduit of information between Welsh local government and the Objective 1 and Objective 2 programmes. How will that conduit be continued into convergence and competitive programming?

Lisbon, arloesi, twf, ymchwil a datblygu a swyddi yw'r ffordd iawn i flaenoriaethu'r hyn y dymunwn i'r arian hwn gael ei wario arno.

Gobeithio y byddwch yn derbyn nad yw bod yn strategol yr un fath ag arfer mwy o reolaeth o'r canol—mater ydyw o ddefnyddio'r model partneriaeth i gael pawb i gytuno ar yr hyn a olygir wrth fod yn strategol ac i gytuno ar yr amcanion strategol. Camenwi yw'r hyn a alwch yn ‘rheolaeth ganolog’—mater ydyw o gael partneriaethau lleol a'r partneriaethau thema i gytuno i fod yn fwy strategol fel y caiff llai o brosiectau eu cyllido, ond y caiff yr arian fwy o effaith drwy fod yn fwy ac yn fwy abl i drawsnewid economi gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd. Dyna sut yr ydym yn gobeithio ei gyflawni, a gobeithiaf y byddwch yn derbyn ein bod wedi ymgynghori ar raddfa eang iawn gyda chyfarfodydd lle y bu llawer yn bresennol a chyfraniadau lu, er nad gan Alun Cairns, gwaetha'r modd, na neb arall o'r Blaid Geidwadol.

The Presiding Officer: Order. As it is an important statement, I will extend the time by 10 minutes to allow all those who showed an interest in asking a question to do so.

Christine Gwyther: Byddaf yn gryno. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r gwaith a wnaed hyd yma ar y rhaglen gydgyfeirio. Yr wyf yn croesawu'n arbennig y ffaith ein bod ar y blaen i ranbarthau eraill o ran cael ein cais i mewn a chychwyn y broses drafod. Mae'n bwysig i Gymru fod yn y sefyllfa honno, oherwydd bod y rhaglen yn hanfodol bwysig i ni. Cwestiwn sydd gennyf am yr un pwyllgor i fonitro'r rhaglen. Croesawodd sefydliadau busnes hyn, gan fod ceisio rhoi gwasanaeth i'r holl bwyllgorau a fu'n gweithredu hyd yma wedi bod yn faich iddynt. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y sector gwirfoddol hefyd yn ei groesawu, ond a yw llywodraeth leol yn cytuno mai peth da yw cael un pwyllgor monitro? O'r blaen yr oedd sianel wybodaeth glir rhwng llywodraeth leol Cymru a'r rhaglenni Amcan 1 ac Amcan 2. Sut y parheir â'r sianel honno'n i'r rhaglennu cydgyfeirio a chystadleurwydd?

3.40 p.m.

The First Minister: I am not aware of any substantial objections to the idea of having one overarching programme monitoring committee for all four programmes in Wales, namely the programme in east Wales, the west Wales and the Valleys convergence programmes and the two specialist programmes. I may be wrong about that and there may be areas of local government that did not approve it, but I believe that it was in support of it, as was every other sector of society that offered a contribution in this area.

On the argument for the simplification of the programme monitoring committee structure and whether people have time to serve on an awful lot of different programme monitoring committees, everybody accepted that they do not. I hope that people will be happy to put their names forward, if they have time, to be among the 15 to be appointed. Representatives—presumably you, but I am not absolutely sure about that—from the two relevant committees, namely the Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills Committee and the Enterprise, Innovation and Networks Committee, will serve on the appointing committee for the 15 places, according to the normal way in which we appoint people here, and that committee will look for the relevant knowledge and expertise to get a strong programme monitoring committee that can give guidance as the programme rolls out. I believe that that means that we will be able to be more strategic, but also that we will be able to continue in the spirit of partnership without anybody feeling that they have been left out or have had their views ignored, whether that is local government, the voluntary or the private sector or anybody else who has a sensitivity about change. All change makes people twitchy for a while, but I believe that we will carry people with us in terms of how we propose to run these programmes.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Diolchaf i'r Prif Weinidog am y datganiad hwn. Yr ydym yn ei werthfawrogi oherwydd ei fod yn gyfle i aelodau o bob plaid o'r Cynulliad roi sylwadau a safbwyntiau gerbron. Credaf, ar y

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o wrthwynebiadau sylweddol i'r syniad o gael un pwyllgor monitro ar gyfer y pedair rhaglen yng Nghymru, sef y rhaglen yn nwyrain Cymru, rhaglenni cydgyfeirio gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd a'r ddwy raglen arbenigol. Efallai fy mod yn anghywir ynghylch hynny ac y gall fod rhai mannau mewn llywodraeth leol nad oeddent yn ei gymeradwyo, ond fy nghred i yw eu bod yn ei gefnogi, fel yr oedd pob sector arall o gymdeithas a gynigiodd gyfraniad yn y maes hwn.

O ran y ddadl dros symleiddio strwythur pwyllgorau monitro'r rhaglen ac a oes gan bobl amser i'w dreulio ar doreth o wahanol bwyllgorau monitro rhaglenni, derbyniodd pawb nad oes ganddynt. Fy ngobaith i yw y bydd pobl yn fodlon cynnig eu henwau, os bydd amser ganddynt, i fod ymhlith y 15 a benodir. Bydd cynrychiolwyr—chi, mae'n debyg, ond nid wyf yn hollol siŵr am hynny—o'r ddau bwyllgor perthnasol, sef y Pwyllgor Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau, a'r Pwyllgor Menter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau, yn gwasanaethu ar y pwyllgor penodi ar gyfer y 15 lle, yn ôl y drefn arferol sydd gennym o benodi pobl yma, a bydd y pwyllgor hwnnw yn edrych am y wybodaeth a'r arbenigedd perthnasol i gael pwyllgor cryf i fonitro'r rhaglen a all roi canllawiau wrth i'r rhaglen fynd rhagddi. Credaf y bydd hyn yn golygu y gallwn fod yn fwy strategol, ond hefyd y bydd modd inni barhau mewn ysbryd o bartneriaeth, heb i neb deimlo eu bod wedi eu cau allan neu fod eu barn wedi'i hanwybyddu, boed hynny'n llywodraeth leol, y sector gwirfoddol neu breifat neu unrhyw un arall sydd yn sensitif ynghylch newid. Mae pob newid yn peri annifyrrwch i ddechrau, ond yr wyf yn credu y byddwn yn sicrhau bod pobl yn cyd-fynd â ni o ran sut y bwriadwn redeg y rhaglenni hyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I thank the First Minister for this statement. We appreciate it because it is an opportunity for members of every party in the Assembly to comment and give their points of view. I believe that, on the whole, it

cyfan, y bydd o gymorth i'r Prif Weinidog yn ei drafodaethau gyda'r comisiwn.

O ystyried yr hyn y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'i ddweud, cynnwys ei ddatganiad a'r ffaith ei fod yn fodlon rhyddhau rhai dogfennau pwysig, nid wyf yn siŵr fy mod yn gwybod bellach beth yw'r broblem o ran cael dadl yn y Cynulliad a fyddai'n cynorthwyo'r broses. Oni fyddai'n werthfawr i'r Prif Weinidog wybod bod ganddo gefnogaeth y Cynulliad i gyd—efallai gyda rhywfaint o welliannau, ond mae hynny'n rhan o'r broses ddemocrataidd—gan y gallai hynny gryfhau ei sefyllfa gyda'r comisiwn o ran cael cytundeb ar y rhaglen? Yr wyf yn mawr hyderu y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn adlewyrchu'r drafodaeth y mae wedi'i gael yn y Cynulliad ac yn ystyried cael dadl yn fuan yn y flwyddyn newydd ar y mater hwn.

Yr oeddwn yn gwrando'n astud ar y cwestiwn yr oedd Alun Ffred yn ei ofyn ynglŷn â sefyllfa'r sector gwirfoddol. Fel y gŵyr y Prif Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr, mae'r Llywodraeth yn yr Alban wedi dweud y bydd arian ar gael o gyllideb y Llywodraeth oni bai fod y cynlluniau hyn yn gallu cael eu gweithredu ar 1 Ionawr. A yw'r Prif Weinidog yn fodlon rhoi'r un ymrwymiad i'r sector gwirfoddol yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: I ddelio gyda'r pwynt olaf yn gyntaf, mae swyddogion WEFO mewn trafodaeth gyda'r sector gwirfoddol ar hyn o bryd i weld lle yn union y bydd straen ariannol yn ystod y misoedd rhwng diwedd glo'r rhaglen bresennol a dechreuad yr un newydd. Yr ydym yn gobeithio y bydd y rhaglen newydd yn dechrau'n gynnar yn y flwyddyn newydd, ond efallai y bydd ychydig o fisoedd—efallai cymaint â phedwar neu bump—lle na fydd arian yn dod i mewn. Gellir cyfrifo'r arian o 1 Ionawr, wrth gwrs, ond mae swyddogion WEFO yn trafod y pwynt hwnnw gyda'r sector gwirfoddol ar hyn o bryd.

O ran y cwestiwn mwy cyffredinol ynglŷn â sut yr ydych yn dod â'r broses ddemocrataidd i mewn i'r trafodaethau, boed hynny ar y dechrau, yn y canol, neu yn lle rhoi datganiad fel hwn heddiw, yr ydym wedi ceisio bod mor ddemocrataidd ag sy'n ymarferol bosibl.

will assist the First Minister in his discussions with the commission.

Given what the First Minister has said, the content of his statement and the fact that he is willing to release some important documents, I am not sure that I know what the problem is now in terms of having a debate in the Assembly that would facilitate the process. Would it not be valuable for the First Minister to know that he has the full support of Plenary—perhaps with a few amendments, but that is part of the democratic process—because that could strengthen his position with the commission in terms of securing agreement on the programme? I very much hope that the First Minister will now reflect the discussion that he has had in the Assembly and consider having a debate on this issue early in the new year.

I listened carefully to the question that Alun Ffred asked regarding the position of the voluntary sector. As the First Minister knows, I am sure, the Government in Scotland has said that funding will be available from the Government's budget unless these schemes can be implemented on 1 January. Is the First Minister willing to give the voluntary sector in Wales the same commitment?

The First Minister: To deal with the last point first, WEFO officials are currently in discussions with the voluntary sector in order to see exactly where the financial pressures will fall during the months between the end of the current programme and the beginning of the new programme. We hope that the new programme will begin early in the new year, but there could be a few months—perhaps as many as four or five—during which no money will come in. That funding could be retrospective to 1 January, of course, but WEFO officials are currently discussing that point with the voluntary sector.

In terms of the more general question regarding how to bring the democratic process into discussions, whether that is at the beginning, in the middle, or rather than making a statement such as this one today, we have attempted to be as democratic as is practicably possible.

Felly, mae'r pwyllgorau wedi cael y cyfle i drafod y mater. Mae'r Pwyllgor Menter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau wedi ei wneud. Mae'r Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd ac Allanol, yr ydym ni'n dau yn aelodau ohono, wedi ei drafod hefyd, ac yr wyf wedi rhoi addewid y byddaf yn adrodd ar gynnydd y trafodaethau hynny ym mhob cyfarfod pwyllgor yn y flwyddyn newydd. Cafodd y Pwyllgor Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau y cyfle i drafod y mater, ond penderfynodd aelodau'r pwyllgor hwnnw fod ganddynt flaenoriaethau eraill yn gwasgu ar eu hamser ac ni chawsant drafodaeth. Ni allwn orfodi unrhyw bwyllgor i drafod drafft ymgynghorol.

Felly, gobeithiwn y bydd llawer o gyfleoedd i ddod â'r ochr ddemocrataidd i mewn i'r broses. Os nad yw hynny'n ddigonol, gallwn drafod y mater tuag at ddiweddglo'r trafodaethau. Yr wyf yn awyddus i osgoi'r sefyllfa lle mae'r trafodaethau yn wynebu unrhyw anawsterau oherwydd rhywbeth a ddywedir yma, wrth inni geisio bargeinio gyda Chomisiwn Ewrop o ran yr arian a glustnodir neu'r blaenoriaethau ac ati.

Jeff Cuthbert: I am sure that, like me, you were rather amazed to hear the statement from the Conservative Party, around 10 or 15 minutes ago, in which it criticised the success of the first round of Objective 1 funding. We must remind ourselves that it was that party which was responsible for bringing the economy of Wales into the state that ensured that it qualified for Objective 1 in the first place. Had John Redwood applied for Objective 1 funding in 1992, we might now be in the situation of no longer qualifying for it. That rests on their shoulders. However, to be positive and to bring us up to date, I am sure that you agree that the outcome of the consultation so far has been to see that the principles of the Lisbon agenda are embedded in convergence funding, and that we invest in our most valuable assets in west Wales and the Valleys, namely the skills of our people.

While the first round of the project-driven Objective 1 has been enormously successful, creating many jobs and developing the infrastructure in west Wales and the Valleys,

Therefore, committees have been given the opportunity to discuss the issue. The Enterprise, Innovation and Networks Committee has done so. The Committee on European and External Affairs, of which we are both members, has discussed it too, and I have made a commitment that I will report on the progress of those discussions at every committee meeting in the new year. The Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills Committee had the opportunity to discuss the matter, but the members of that committee decided that they had other priorities pressing on their time, and so they did not hold a discussion. We cannot force any committee to discuss the consultation draft.

Therefore, we hope that there will be plenty of opportunities to bring the democratic side into play in this process. If that is not adequate, we could debate the matter towards the end of the deliberations. I am keen to avoid a situation in which the discussions face any difficulties because of something said here, when we are trying to negotiate with the European Commission on moneys allocated, or the priorities and so on.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod, fel minnau, wedi synnu braidd o glywed y datganiad gan y Blaid Geidwadol, tua 10 neu 15 munud yn ôl, yn beirniadu llwyddiant rownd gyntaf cyllid Amcan 1. Rhaid inni atgoffa ein hunain mai'r blaid honno oedd yn gyfrifol am sicrhau bod Cymru mewn cyflwr i fod yn gymwys ar gyfer Amcan 1 yn y lle cyntaf. Pe bai John Redwood wedi ymgeisio am gyllid Amcan 1 yn 1992, efallai y byddem heddiw mewn sefyllfa lle na fyddem mwyach yn gymwys i'w dderbyn. Nhw sy'n gyfrifol am hynny. Fodd bynnag, a bod yn gadarnhaol ac i'n diweddarau ynghylch hyn, yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch mai canlyniad yr ymgynghoriad hyd yma yw sicrhau bod egwyddorion agenda Lisbon yn rhan hanfodol o'r cyllid cydgyfeirio, a'n bod yn buddsoddi yn ein hasedau mwyaf gwerthfawr yng ngorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd, sef sgiliau ein pobl.

Er bod rownd gyntaf rhaglen brosiectau Amcan 1 wedi bod yn hynod lwyddiannus, wedi creu llawer o swyddi ac wedi datblygu'r seilwaith yng ngorllewin Cymru a'r

it is important to recognise that there have been massive changes in the global economy, and we have to reflect that. That means that we must address the skills gap of our workforce both now and for the future, potentially. It is absolutely right that we work in partnership, particularly with employers, to identify the new skills that will be required and to ensure that we have the provision, by training young people so that they can meet the skills needs of employers now and in the future. That demands the active participation of private industry. During the first round, Commissioner Hübner congratulated us on the amount of private match funding that we attracted. That must continue with convergence funding, and private industry must be fully on board with us.

It is equally important that we invest in the current workforce in developing the basic skills programme, so that we address literacy and numeracy problems, and so that those people who currently suffer from such difficulties are enabled to lead fully productive lives in employment, and can benefit from this new level of investment.

Finally, I agree that there ought to be one project monitoring committee, as it will help to avoid unnecessary duplication and will ensure that a joined-up approach is taken to structural funds as a whole.

The First Minister: I very much welcome your comments on having a single programme monitoring committee. You have chaired the Objective 1 committee in a distinguished way over the past three years, following Chris Chapman's equally distinguished chairing.

You asked whether I was amazed at the negative comments of Alun Cairns, but of course I was not at all amazed; that was absolutely true to form. You were right to recall the fact that we could have been ending our second term of Objective 1 funding now had John Redwood not decided that, in his bid to become Tory Party leader in 1992, it would look bad if he had successfully applied for Objective 1 funding—as is almost certain. You will recall that his bid to become Tory

Cymoedd, mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod yr economi fyd-eang wedi newid yn aruthrol, a bod yn rhaid inni adlewyrchu hynny. Mae'n golygu bod angen inni fynd i'r afael â'r bwllch sgiliau yn ein gweithlu, yn awr ac i'r dyfodol mae'n debyg. Mae'n hollol iawn ein bod yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth, yn enwedig â chyflogwyr, i ganfod pa sgiliau newydd y bydd eu hangen ac i sicrhau bod y ddarpariaeth gennym, drwy hyfforddi pobl ifanc i ddiwallu anghenion sgiliau'r cyflogwyr heddiw ac yn y dyfodol. I wneud hynny rhaid cael cyfranogiad gweithredol diwydiant preifat. Yn ystod y rownd gyntaf, cawsom ein llongyfarch gan y Comisiynydd Hübner ar faint o arian cyfatebol preifat yr oeddem wedi'i ddenu. Rhaid i hynny barhau gyda chyllid cydgyfeirio, a rhaid sicrhau bod diwydiant preifat gyda ni yr holl ffordd.

Mae yr un mor bwysig inni fuddsoddi yn y gweithlu presennol drwy ddatblygu'r rhaglen sgiliau sylfaenol, fel ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â phroblemau llythrennedd a rhifedd, ac fel bod y bobl hynny sy'n dioddef ar hyn o bryd oherwydd yr anawsterau hyn yn cael eu helpu i fyw bywydau hollol gynhyrchiol mewn gwaith, ac yn gallu elwa o'r buddsoddiad newydd hwn.

Yn olaf, cytunaf y dylid cael un pwyllgor monitro prosiectau, oherwydd bydd yn helpu i osgoi dyblygu diangen ac yn sicrhau bod gennym ddull cydgyssylltiedig o ymdrin â chronfeydd strwythurol yn gyffredinol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn croesawu eich sylwadau yn fawr iawn ar gael un pwyllgor i fonitro'r rhaglen. Yr ydych wedi cadeirio'r pwyllgor Amcan 1 yn rhagorol dros y tair blynedd diwethaf, gan ddilyn cadeiryddiaeth yr un mor rhagorol gan Chris Chapman.

Gofynasoch a oeddwn yn synnu o glywed sylwadau negyddol Alun Cairns, ond wrth gwrs nid oeddwn yn synnu o gwbl; yr oedd i'w ddisgwyl ganddo. Yr oeddech yn iawn wrth ein hatgoffa y gallem fod yn gorffen ein hail rownd o gyllid Amcan 1 bellach pe na bai John Redwood wedi penderfynu, yn ei ymgais i arwain y Blaid Doriaidd yn 1992, y byddai'n edrych yn ddrwg pe bai'n ymgeisio'n llwyddiannus am gyllid Amcan 1—sy'n sicr bron. Byddwch yn cofio bod sôn

Party leader was known as the charge of the light-in-the-head brigade, and so perhaps that tells you something. However, the Tory Party cannot go on about how bad Objective 1 is when it did not even want to apply for it, even though parts of Wales would undoubtedly have qualified for it in 1992 at the same time as south Yorkshire and Merseyside qualified.

3.50 p.m.

On private sector match funding, you are right. The UK is a stand-out, compared with other Objective 1 areas, and Wales has also been a stand-out in getting high levels of private sector match funding. Of course, that is one reason why it will be so difficult to say how much match funding we need from public sources. We will not know that until we know whether the commission—which was initially against having any private sector match funding—has gone along with our proposals in that area.

am ei ymgais i arwain y Blaid Doriaidd fel ymosodiad brigâd y rhai penwan, felly efallai fod hynny'n dweud rhywbeth wrthyich. Fodd bynnag, ni all y Blaid Doriaidd rygnu ymlaen ynghylch pa mor wael yw Amcan 1 a hwythau'n gyndyn hyd yn oed o ymgeisio amdano, er y byddai rhannau o Gymru'n sicr wedi bod yn gymwys yn 1992 ar yr un pryd â de sir Efrog a Glannau Mersi.

O ran arian cyfatebol preifat, yr ydych yn iawn. Mae'r DU yn rhagori o'i chymharu ag ardaloedd Amcan 1 eraill, ac mae Cymru hefyd wedi rhagori o ran denu lefelau uchel o arian cyfatebol preifat. Wrth gwrs, dyna un rheswm pam y bydd mor anodd dweud faint o arian cyfatebol y bydd ei angen arnom gan y sector preifat. Ni wyddom hynny hyd nes y gwyddom a ydyw'r comisiwn—a oedd yn erbyn cael unrhyw arian cyfatebol preifat i ddechrau—wedi cydsynio â'n cynigion yn y cyswllt hwnnw.

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cyfraniadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006, Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Rhyddhad Ardrethi i Fusnesau Bach) (Cymru) 2006, Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Hysbysiadau Galw am Dalu a Rhyddhad yn ôl Disgresiwn) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006, a Gorchymyn Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 ac Arbedion) (Cymru) 2006

Approval of the Non-domestic Rating Contributions (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, the Non-domestic Rating (Small Business Relief) (Wales) Order 2006, the Non-domestic Rating (Demand Notices and Discretionary Relief) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 and the Local Government Act 2003 (Commencement No. 1 and Savings) (Wales) Order 2006

Y Llywydd: Cynigir trafod y pedair eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd, oni bai fod Aelod yn gwrthwynebu. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad.

The Presiding Officer: It is proposed that the next four items be debated together, unless any Member objects. I see that there are no objections.

Motion (NDM3367): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM3367): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

considers the principle of the Non-domestic Rating Contributions (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006.

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cyfraniadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006.

Motion (NDM3368): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM3368): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. *considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006 in relation to the draft, the Non-domestic Rating Contributions (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006; and*
1. *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cyfraniadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006; a*
2. *approves that the draft the Non-domestic Rating Contributions (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 be made in accordance with:*
2. *yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cyfraniadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:*
- a) *the draft laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006; and*
- a) *y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006; a*
- b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 November 2006.*
- b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Tachwedd 2006.*
- Motion (NDM3369): to propose that
- Cynnig (NDM3369): cynnig bod
- the National Assembly for Wales*
- Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru*
- considers the principle of the Non-domestic Rating (Small Business Relief) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006.*
- yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Rhyddhad Ardrethi i Fusnesau Bach) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006.*
- Amendment 1 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:
- Gwelliant 1 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- expresses concern and disappointment that this scheme has not taken into account the effect of revaluation on many businesses in Wales and believes that the Welsh Assembly Government should reconsider the rateable value entitlement levels.*
- yn mynegi pryder a siom nad yw'r cynllun hwn wedi ystyried effaith ailbriso ar lawer o fusnesau yng Nghymru ac yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ailystyried lefelau'r gwerth ardrethol sy'n gymwys o dan y cynllun.*
- Amendment 2 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:
- Gwelliant 2 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- believes that the Welsh Assembly Government should commit to a consultation and appraisal of the first year of operation of this scheme, inviting the views of the business community and local authorities, and an annual appraisal thereafter every year of operation.*
- yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ymrwymo i gynnal ymgynghoriad ac arfarniad o flwyddyn gyntaf gweithredu'r cynllun hwn, gan wahodd y gymuned fusnes ac awdurdodau lleol i fynegi eu barn, ac yna, arfarnu'r cynllun bob blwyddyn.*
- Motion (NDM3370): to propose that
- Cynnig (NDM3370): cynnig bod
- the National Assembly for Wales*
- Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru*
1. *considers the report of the Legislation*
1. *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau*

Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006 in relation to the draft the Non-domestic Rating (Small Business Relief) (Wales) Order 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Non-domestic Rating (Small Business Relief) (Wales) Order 2006 be made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 November 2006.

Motion (NDM3371): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

considers the principle of the Non-domestic Rating (Demand Notices and Discretionary Relief) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006.

Motion (NDM3372): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006 in relation to the draft the Non-domestic Rating (Demand Notices and Discretionary Relief) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Non-domestic Rating (Demand Notices and Discretionary Relief) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 be made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 November 2006.

Motion (NDM3373): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Rhyddhad Ardrethi i Fusnesau Bach) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Rhyddhad Ardrethi i Fusnesau Bach) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Tachwedd 2006.

Cynnig (NDM3371): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Hysbysiadau Galw am Dalu a Rhyddhad yn ôl Disgresiwn) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006.

Cynnig (NDM3372): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Hysbysiadau Galw am Dalu a Rhyddhad yn ôl Disgresiwn) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Hysbysiadau Galw am Dalu a Rhyddhad yn ôl Disgresiwn) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Tachwedd 2006.

Cynnig (NDM3373): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

considers the principle of the Local Government Act 2003 (Commencement No. 1 and Savings) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006.

Motion (NDM3374): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006 in relation to the draft the Local Government Act 2003 (Commencement No. 1 and Savings) (Wales) Order 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Local Government Act 2003 (Commencement No. 1 and Savings) (Wales) Order 2006 be made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 November 2006. (NDM3374)

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 2 i NDM3369 yn enw Lisa Francis.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

considers the principle of the Non-domestic Rating Contributions (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006. (NDM3367)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 ac Arbedion) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006.

Cynnig (NDM3374): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 ac Arbedion) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 ac Arbedion) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Tachwedd 2006. (NDM3374)

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1 and 2 to NDM3369 in the name of Lisa Francis.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cyfraniadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006. (NDM3367)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006 in relation to the draft the Non-domestic Rating Contributions (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cyfraniadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006; a

2. approves that the draft the Non-domestic Rating Contributions (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 be made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cyfraniadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006; and

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006; a

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 November 2006. (NDM3368)

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Tachwedd 2006. (NDM3368)

I propose that

Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

considers the principle of the Non-domestic Rating (Small Business Relief) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006. (NDM3369)

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Rhyddhad Ardrethi i Fusnesau Bach) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006. (NDM3369)

I propose that

Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006 in relation to the draft the Non-domestic Rating (Small Business Relief) (Wales) Order 2006; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Rhyddhad Ardrethi i Fusnesau Bach) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. approves that the draft the Non-domestic Rating (Small Business Relief) (Wales) Order 2006 be made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Rhyddhad Ardrethi i Fusnesau Bach) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006; and

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006; a

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 November 2006. (NDM3370)

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Tachwedd 2006. (NDM3370)

I propose that

Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

considers the principle of the Non-domestic Rating (Demand Notices and Discretionary Relief) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006. (NDM3371)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006 in relation to the draft the Non-domestic Rating (Demand Notices and Discretionary Relief) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006; and

2. approves that the draft The Non-domestic Rating (Demand Notices and Discretionary Relief) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 be made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 November 2006. (NDM3372)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

considers the principle of the Local Government Act 2003 (Commencement No. 1 and Savings) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006. (NDM3373)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006 in relation to the draft the Local Government Act 2003 (Commencement No. 1 and Savings) (Wales) Order 2006; and

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Hysbysiadau Galw am Dalu a Rhyddhad yn ôl Disgresiwn) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006. (NDM3371)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Hysbysiadau Galw am Dalu a Rhyddhad yn ôl Disgresiwn) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Hysbysiadau Galw am Dalu a Rhyddhad yn ôl Disgresiwn) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Tachwedd 2006. (NDM3372)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 ac Arbedion) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006. (NDM3373)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 ac Arbedion) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. *approves that the draft the Local Government Act 2003 (Commencement No. 1 and Savings) (Wales) Order 2006 be made in accordance with:*

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 29 November 2006. (NDM3374)

These motions will replace the current rural rate relief scheme with a new scheme that applies equally across Wales. Small businesses and most post offices will receive a discount on their rates that will be applied automatically to their bills, with no need for them to apply. The new scheme, as opposed to the existing one, will be entirely funded by the Assembly Government. It is being implemented by these four instruments, so I am speaking to them together. This new scheme will be simple to operate, easy to understand, and fair. It will help nearly half of businesses in Wales, and will particularly help poorer communities, both urban and rural, where rateable values tend to be the lowest. It will provide the following levels of relief: 50 per cent for most businesses with a rateable value of less than £2,000; 25 per cent for most businesses with a rateable value between £2,001 and £5,000; 100 per cent for post offices with a rateable value of less than £9,000; and 50 per cent for post offices with a rateable value of between £9,001 and £12,000.

The current rural rate relief scheme, which was based on rural settlement definitions, was established in 1998 and extended substantially in 2002 to provide additional help during the foot-and-mouth disease crisis and to complement the rural recovery plan. Of course, the rural recovery plan ended in 2004, and so the rationale for providing rural rate relief at the current levels no longer remains valid. It is a scheme that has also been widely criticised for not being fair and consistent, as eligibility depends upon geographical location, and as relief was not being efficiently targeted to those businesses and communities most in need. The cost of the present relief scheme therefore rose from £0.48 million in 2001-02 to £17.5 million in

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 ac Arbedion) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:*

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Tachwedd 2006. (NDM3374)

Bydd y cynigion hyn yn disodli'r cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig presennol gyda chynllun newydd sydd ar gyfer Cymru gyfan. Bydd busnesau bach a'r rhan fwyaf o swyddfeydd post yn derbyn disgownt ar eu hardrethi y byddant yn ei gael yn awtomatig ar eu biliau, heb fod angen iddynt ymgeisio. Bydd y cynllun newydd, yn wahanol i'r un presennol, yn cael ei ariannu'n llwyr gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae'n cael ei weithredu gan y pedwar offeryn hyn, felly yr wyf yn siarad arnynt gyda'i gilydd. Bydd y cynllun newydd hwn yn syml i'w redeg, yn hawdd ei ddeall, ac yn deg. Bydd yn helpu bron hanner y busnesau yng Nghymru, ac yn enwedig y cymunedau tlotaf, yn y trefi ac yng nghefn gwlad, lle y mae gwerthoedd ardrethol yn tueddu i fod ar eu hisaf. Bydd yn rhoi'r lefelau canlynol o ryddhad: 50 y cant i'r rhan fwyaf o fusnesau sydd â gwerth ardrethol rhwng £2,001 a £5,000; 100 y cant i swyddfeydd post sydd â gwerth ardrethol o lai na £9,000; a 50 y cant i swyddfeydd post sydd â gwerth ardrethol rhwng £9,001 a £12,000.

Sefydlwyd y cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig presennol, a oedd yn seiliedig ar ddiffiniadau o aneddiadau gwledig, yn 1998 a'i ymestyn yn sylweddol yn 2002 i ddarparu cymorth ychwanegol yn ystod argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau ac i gyd-fynd â'r cynllun adfer cefn gwlad. Wrth gwrs, daeth y cynllun adfer cefn gwlad i ben yn 2004, ac felly nid yw'r rheswm dros roi rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig ar y lefelau presennol mwyach yn ddilys. Mae'n gynllun sydd hefyd wedi'i feirniadu'n eang am fod yn annheg ac anghyson, gan fod bod yn gymwys ar ei gyfer yn dibynnu ar leoliad daearyddol, a chan nad oedd rhyddhad yn cael ei dargedu'n effeithlon at y busnesau a'r cymunedau lle'r oedd mwyaf o angen. Felly

2004-05.

In order to set up this new small business scheme, I undertook extensive consultations, particularly with those who had an interest in this issue, including representatives of business and local authorities. I decided not to reduce the amount of money that the Assembly Government spends on rate relief by reverting to the original scheme, but instead, to use the current funding level to introduce this small business scheme, where all small businesses under the threshold are treated equally, whatever their location in Wales. The new scheme has received support from organisations such as Pensioners' Forum Wales, Postwatch Wales, the Confederation of British Industry, several chambers of trade, and a number of local authorities. Its simplicity and transparency has been almost universally welcomed by organisations, such as the Welsh Local Government Association and the Federation of Small Businesses.

Some suggestions have been made that more be spent to further enhance the new scheme, or that a transitional scheme be introduced to help businesses that will pay more rates under this scheme. We do not have the resources to do this, and I do not believe that it would be right to do so. The amount spent by the Assembly Government on funding rural rate relief has already risen by 3,600 per cent since 2001-02, and those figures show how fair we have been with this scheme.

I recognise that some ratepayers will find that the change from the old scheme to the new one will result in their having to make increased rate payments. Most ratepayers will be able to make appropriate adjustments to meet the increased liability, but others may find it difficult to do so in the short term. I have not introduced a transitional scheme because, as I explained in committee, it would be virtually impossible to do it in time, given the necessary changes that would have to be made. It would also require additional funding, and it would have been complicated to implement. I believe that it would have prolonged the inequities of the existing

cododd cost y cynllun rhyddhad presennol o £0.48 miliwn yn 2001-02 i £17.5 miliwn yn 2004-05.

Er mwyn sefydlu'r cynllun newydd hwn i fusnesau bach, euthum ati i ymgynghori'n helaeth, yn enwedig â rhai a oedd â buddiant yn y mater hwn, gan gynnwys cynrychiolwyr busnesau ac awdurdodau lleol. Penderfynais beidio â lleihau'r arian y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wario ar ryddhad ardrethi drwy fynd yn ôl at y cynllun gwreiddiol, ond yn hytrach, defnyddio'r lefel gyllido bresennol i gyflwyno'r cynllun busnesau bach hwn, lle y mae pob busnes bach o dan y trothwy'n cael ei drin yn gyfartal, lle bynnag y bônt yng Nghymru. Mae'r cynllun newydd wedi'i gymeradwyo gan fudiadau fel Fforwm Pensiynwyr Cymru, Postwatch Cymru, Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain, amryw o siambrau masnach, a nifer o awdurdodau lleol. Mae ei symlrwydd a'i dryloywder wedi'i groesawu'n ddieithriad bron gan wahanol sefydliadau, fel Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a'r Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach.

Mae rhai wedi awgrymu y dylid gwario mwy i wella'r cynllun newydd ymhellach, neu y dylid cyflwyno cynllun trosiannol i helpu busnesau a fydd yn talu mwy o ardrethi o dan y cynllun hwn. Nid oes gennym adnoddau i wneud hynny, ac ni chredaf y byddai'n iawn inni wneud hynny. Mae'r arian sy'n cael ei wario gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyllido rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig eisoes wedi codi 3,600 y cant ers 2001-02, a dengys y ffigurau hynny pa mor deg yr ydym wedi bod gyda'r cynllun hwn.

Yr wyf yn cydnabod y bydd rhai trethdalwyr yn canfod y bydd yn rhaid iddynt dalu ardrethi uwch drwy newid o'r hen gynllun i'r un newydd. Bydd y rhan fwyaf o drethdalwyr yn gallu gwneud addasiadau priodol i dalu am y cynnydd hwn, ond efallai y bydd eraill yn ei chael yn anodd gwneud hynny yn y tymor byr. Nid wyf wedi cyflwyno cynllun trosiannol oherwydd, fel yr esboniais yn y pwyllgor, byddai'n amhosibl bron gwneud hynny mewn pryd, o ystyried y newidiadau y byddai'n rhaid inni eu gwneud. Hefyd byddai angen cyllid ychwanegol, a byddai wedi bod yn anodd ei weithredu. Credaf y byddai wedi ymestyn annhegwch y cynllun presennol.

scheme. However, as I explained in committee, the Local Government Finance Act 1988 gives local authorities the power to grant relief to business on real grounds of hardship. Local authorities currently contribute £650,000 to the rural rate relief scheme, but, as the new scheme is funded entirely by the Assembly Government, they could, should they wish, redirect this money to other priorities and use it to provide hardship relief.

The Assembly Government funds 75 per cent of hardship relief, and this is a scheme that is in existence. Provision for this has been included in the cost envelope that I have outlined. I shall be writing to all local authorities in Wales to remind them of the provisions of the hardship relief scheme, and of how it could help in the current situation. However, I stress that it will be for local authorities to make the decision.

I oppose amendment 1 to the motion. The non-domestic rate revaluation took effect on 1 April 2005, so the new scheme that I have outlined was designed and costed using data on current rateable values for this financial year. Any increase in thresholds would require more funding or a reduction in the amount of relief given. More than double the number of businesses will be eligible for relief under this new scheme rather than the existing scheme. When it goes into operation in April, virtually 50 per cent of all businesses will be eligible for this relief.

Businesses in Wales already pay the lowest standard amount of rates in Britain. This is the only scheme that is not subsidised by a levy on larger businesses, and does not give businesses the additional burden of having to apply for relief, which has been warmly welcomed. The CBI especially mentioned how important that was. It will significantly reduce the rates bills of almost half the businesses and most post offices in Wales. It is a modern scheme. Smaller businesses exist particularly in poorer areas, and they help to sustain smaller urban and rural communities.

Fodd bynnag, fel yr esboniais yn y pwyllgor, mae Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1988 yn rhoi pŵer i awdurdodau lleol roi rhyddhad i fusnesau ar sail caledi gwirioneddol. Ar hyn o bryd mae awdurdodau lleol yn cyfrannu £650,000 at y cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig, ond, oherwydd bod y cynllun newydd yn cael ei ariannu'n llwyr gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, gallent, pe dymument wneud hynny, ailgyfeirio'r arian hwn at flaenoriaethau eraill a'i ddefnyddio i roi rhyddhad ar sail caledi.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cyllido 75 y cant o'r rhyddhad ar sail caledi, ac mae hwn yn gynllun sydd ar gael eisoes. Mae darpariaeth ar ei gyfer wedi'i chynnwys yn yr amlen costau yr wyf wedi ei hamlinellu. Byddaf yn ysgrifennu at bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru i'w hatgoffa o ddarpariaethau'r cynllun rhyddhad ar sail caledi, a sut y gallai helpu yn y sefyllfa bresennol. Fodd bynnag, pwysleisiaf mai'r awdurdodau lleol fydd yn penderfynu ynghylch hyn.

Yr wyf yn gwrthwynebu gwelliant 1 i'r cynnig. Daeth ailbrisio ardrethi annomestig i rym ar 1 Ebrill 2005, felly cynlluniwyd a chostiwyd y cynllun newydd gan ddefnyddio data ar werthoedd ardrethol y flwyddyn ariannol sydd ohoni. Pe bai unrhyw gynnydd yn y trothwyon, byddai angen mwy o gyllid neu leihad yn y rhyddhad a roddir. Bydd mwy na dwbl nifer y busnesau yn gymwys i dderbyn rhyddhad o dan y cynllun newydd hwn o'i gymharu â'r un presennol. Pan ddaw i rym ym mis Ebrill, bydd bron 50 y cant o fusnesau yn gymwys i dderbyn y rhyddhad hwn.

Mae busnesau yng Nghymru eisoes yn talu'r trethi safonol isaf ym Mhrydain. Hwn yw'r unig gynllun nad yw'n cael ei sybsideiddio gan lefi ar fusnesau mwy, ac nid yw'n rhoi'r baich ychwanegol ar fusnesau o orfod gwneud cais am ryddhad, sy'n rhywbeth sydd wedi'i groesawu'n frwd. Yr oedd y CBI yn pwysleisio pa mor bwysig yr oedd hynny. Bydd yn lleihau'n sylweddol filiau ardrethi bron hanner y busnesau a'r rhan fwyaf o swyddfeydd post yng Nghymru. Mae'n gynllun modern. Mae busnesau llai yn bodoli'n enwedig mewn ardaloedd tlotach, ac yn helpu i gynnal cymunedau trefol a gwledig llai.

On amendment 2, I made the point when I launched the scheme that I would seek to review this after a year. In seeking to review it, I would include businesses and all the other people who were involved. The amendment is therefore superfluous but, in the spirit of Christmas goodwill, I am happy to accept it. If Carl can do it, so can I.

In conclusion, the essence of this scheme is that it is simple, easy to understand, easy to implement, and, above all, fair. For the first time, a huge amount of post offices will benefit from business relief, and many will be exempted from paying rates altogether. This will be a lifeline for post offices that will benefit urban and rural communities across Wales. It has been acclaimed by the Royal Mail, which stated, in response to our consultation,

‘Our sub postmasters are extremely pleased with your plans, as they will trigger significant reductions in costs for many of them...we are pleased that the Welsh Assembly Government is prepared to demonstrate its support for smaller Post Office branches in this way.’

The scheme was considered by the committee, but there were no amendments and the committee was content. We therefore need to make sure today that these regulations go through to meet the hopes of post offices and small businesses across Wales that, from next April, they will be able to benefit from a scheme that will help them to survive and grow in today’s competitive business environment.

David Melding: I propose the following amendments to NDM3369 in the name of Lisa Francis. Amendment 1: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

expresses concern and disappointment that this scheme has not taken into account the effect of revaluation on many businesses in Wales and believes that the Welsh Assembly Government should reconsider the rateable value entitlement levels.

I propose amendment 2. Add as new point at end of the motion:

Ynghylch gwelliant 2, soniais pan lansiais y cynllun y byddwn yn gofyn am adolygiad ymhen blwyddyn. Wrth ofyn am adolygiad, byddwn yn cynnwys busnesau a’r holl bobl eraill a oedd ynglŷn â hynny. Mae’r gwelliant felly’n ddiangen ond, yn ysbryd ewyllys da’r Nadolig, yr wyf yn fodlon ei dderbyn. Os gall Carl wneud, gallaf finnu hefyd.

I gloi, hanfod y cynllun hwn yw ei fod yn syml, yn hawdd ei ddeall, yn hawdd ei weithredu ac, yn anad dim, yn deg. Am y tro cyntaf, bydd nifer enfawr o swyddfeydd post yn elwa o ryddhad i fusnesau, a bydd llawer wedi eu heithrio rhag talu ardrethi’n llwyr. Bydd hyn yn achubiaeth i swyddfeydd post ac, yn ei dro, o fudd i gymunedau trefol a gwledig ledled Cymru. Mae wedi’i groesawu gan y Post Brenhinol, a ddywedodd, mewn ymateb i’n ymgynghoriad,

Mae ein postfeistri’n hynod falch o glywed am eich cynlluniau, oherwydd byddant yn arwain at leihad sylweddol mewn costau i lawer ohonynt...yr ydym yn falch bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn barod i ddangos ei chefnogaeth i ganghennau Swyddfeydd Post llai yn y modd hwn.

Ystyriwyd y cynllun gan y pwyllgor, ond ni chafwyd dim gwelliannau ac yr oedd y pwyllgor yn fodlon. Mae angen inni felly wneud yn siŵr heddiw fod y rheoliadau hyn yn gwireddu gobeithion swyddfeydd post a busnesau bach ledled Cymru y gallant, o fis Ebrill nesaf ymlaen, elwa o gynllun a fydd yn eu helpu i oroesi a thyfu yn y byd cystadleuol sydd ohoni i fusnesau heddiw.

David Melding: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol i NDM3369 yn enw Lisa Francis. Gwelliant 1: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn mynegi pryder a siom nad yw’r cynllun hwn wedi ystyried effaith ailbrisio ar lawer o fusnesau yng Nghymru ac yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ailystyried lefelau’r gwerth ardrethol sy’n gymwys o dan y cynllun.

Cynigiaf welliant 2. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

believes that the Welsh Assembly Government should commit to a consultation and appraisal of the first year of operation of this scheme, inviting the views of the business community and local authorities, and an annual appraisal thereafter every year of operation.

While I broadly welcome the outline scheme that the Minister is proposing, I think that some opportunities have been lost to include a more expansive element to it. It is good that we will now have a permanent rate relief scheme for small businesses; that is certainly to be welcomed. The resources that have been set aside for this are quite considerable. However, there are a few issues that could have been covered if we had tried to tie the scheme to other matters, including environmental goals, though I know that there is a legal problem with that at the moment. However, it is important that we look to set best practice in this area to see how we can use it to encourage local enterprise.

4.00 p.m.

I said in committee that I would give the scheme two cheers. It can be improved by about 30 per cent and, no doubt, parties will be doing that in the next few months as they prepare for the Assembly election.

I am pleased that you have decided to accept amendment 2. I note that Mr German has cruelly said that it is a bit tautologous in calling for an annual appraisal every year. It is almost as if I did not write this amendment. I cannot understand how it escaped my notice, but I am grateful to the Member for pointing it out to me.

Michael German: I am grateful for that explanation from David Melding, because it surprised me that we had an amendment of that nature before us. The key issue is that we have the same amount of money going to more businesses and, therefore, there will be some businesses—and they are not all rural—which will suffer by coming to the end of a regime very rapidly indeed. There

yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ymrwymo i gynnal ymgynghoriad ac arfarniad o flwyddyn gyntaf gweithredu'r cynllun hwn, gan wahodd y gymuned fusnes ac awdurdodau lleol i fynegi eu barn, ac yna, arfarnu'r cynllun bob blwyddyn.

Er fy mod at ei gilydd yn croesawu'r cynllun amlinellol y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei gynnig, credaf fod y cyfle i gynnwys elfen ehangach ynddo wedi'i golli. Mae'n beth da y bydd gennym yn awr gynllun rhyddhad ardrethi parhaol i fusnesau bach; mae hynny'n sicr i'w groesawu. Mae'r adnoddau sydd wedi eu neilltuo ar gyfer hyn yn bur sylweddol. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai pethau y gellid bod wedi eu cynnwys pe byddem wedi ceisio cysylltu'r cynllun â materion eraill, gan gynnwys amcanion amgylcheddol, er y gwn fod problem gyfreithiol gyda hynny ar y funud. Er hynny, mae'n bwysig inni geisio'r sefydlu arferion gorau yn y maes hwn i weld a allwn ddefnyddio hynny i annog mentrau lleol.

Dywedais yn y pwyllgor y byddwn yn rhoi rhyw hanner hwrê i'r cynllun. Gellir ei wella tua 30 y cant ac mae'n siŵr y bydd pleidiau'n gwneud hynny yn ystod y misoedd nesaf wrth iddynt baratoi ar gyfer etholiad y Cynulliad.

Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi penderfynu derbyn gwelliant 2. Nodaf fod Mr German wedi dweud yn greulon ei fod ychydig yn ailadroddus wrth alw am werthusiad blynyddol bob blwyddyn. Mae bron fel pe na bawn wedi ysgrifennu'r gwelliant hwn. Ni allaf ddeall sut y bu imi fethu â sylwi arno, ond yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am dynnu fy sylw ato.

Michael German: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr esboniad hwnnw gan David Melding, oherwydd yr oeddwn yn synnu bod gennym welliant o'r fath ger ein bron. Y pwynt allweddol yw bod gennym yr un faint o arian yn mynd i fwy o fusnesau ac, felly, bydd rhai busnesau—ac nid gwledig yw pob un—afydd yn dioddef wrth i drefn ddod i ben yn gyflym dros ben. Bydd llawer o fusnesau na

will be many businesses that will not know, until they get their business rate bill through the door in April, whether that is the case for them. The shoulder will mean that a substantial number of businesses will see a sharp uplift in the figures. I understand from the Minister why we cannot have a transition scheme to help these companies. However, many respondents asked for that. In the absence of that, therefore, would you be prepared to find a way of informing those businesses that will suffer a substantial increase in their business rate because they fall outside the new scheme of their bill in advance? Some of them will find it a big shock as they will not have had an opportunity to discuss it.

The other issue is your solution for some local authorities to provide transitional relief through the use of hardship funding. I do not know whether you have calculated the number of businesses that could be helped in this manner, but my understanding is that if the local authorities that are currently subsidising the existing scheme were to put that money into a relief scheme and review each case on its merit, the Assembly money would then act as a 75 per cent grant on top of the 25 per cent that the local authority is putting in. Can you confirm that? Do you have an idea of the number of businesses throughout Wales that could be assisted in that manner, as that would also help those businesses that suffer from being on the shoulder of this scheme and which will see dramatic increases in their bills? In the longer term, of course, this is the right scheme to have.

Ann Jones: Sue, I am pleased to welcome these regulations, as I was when we last discussed them in committee. There is widespread support for these regulations, which will bring many benefits, as you have already said, to many small businesses not only in my constituency, but across Wales. The scheme that we are introducing is equitable. I am particularly pleased to see full rate relief for small post offices, which, as you said, is a lifeline.

As you have pointed out, hardship relief is available to all local authorities to offer to

fyddant yn gwybod, nes cânt eu bil ardreth busnes drwy'r drws ym mis Ebrill, ai felly y bydd hi iddynt hwy. Bydd yr ysgwydd yn golygu y bydd nifer sylweddol o fusnesau'n gweld cynnydd mawr yn y ffigurau. Deallaf oddi wrth y Gweinidog pam na allwn gael cynllun pontio i helpu'r cwmnïau hyn. Fodd bynnag, gofynnodd llawer o ymatebwyr am hynny. Yn niffyg hynny, felly, a fyddech yn barod i ganfod ffordd i roi gwybod i'r busnesau hynny a fydd yn cael cynnydd sylweddol yn eu hardreth fusnes am na fyddant yn rhan o'r cynllun newydd beth fydd eu bil ymlaen llaw? Bydd yn sioc fawr i rai ohonynt gan na fyddant wedi cael cyfle i'w drafod.

Y cwestiwn arall yw eich ateb y gall rhai awdurdodau lleol ddarparu cymorth pontio drwy ddefnyddio arian caledi. Ni wn a ydych wedi cyfrif sawl busnes y gellid eu helpu fel hyn, ond, yn ôl a ddeallaf, pe bai'r awdurdodau lleol sy'n noddî'r cynllun cyfredol ar hyn o bryd yn rhoi'r arian hwnnw i gynllun cymorth ac yn adolygu pob achos yn ôl ei deilyngdod, byddai arian y Cynulliad wedyn yn gweithredu fel grant 75 y cant ar ben y 25 y cant a roddir gan yr awdurdod lleol. A allwch gadarnhau hynny? A oes gennych syniad faint o fusnesau drwy Gymru y gellid eu cynorthwyo yn y modd hwnnw, gan y byddai hynny hefyd yn helpu'r busnesau hynny sy'n dioddef o fod ar ysgwydd y cynllun hwn ac a fydd yn gweld codiadau dramatig yn eu biliau? Yn y tymor hwy, wrth gwrs, hwn fydd y cynllun iawn.

Ann Jones: Sue, yr wyf yn falch o groesawu'r rheoliadau hyn, fel yr oeddwn y tro diwethaf y bu inni eu trafod yn y pwyllgor. Mae cefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r rheoliadau hyn, a ddaw â llawer o fanteision, fel y dywedasoch eisoes, i lawer o fusnesau bach nid yn unig yn fy etholaeth i, ond ledled Cymru. Mae'r cynllun yr ydym yn ei gyflwyno'n un teg. Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch o weld rhyddhad ardrethi llawn i swyddfeydd post bach, sydd, fel y dywedasoch, yn achubiaeth.

Fel yr ydych wedi nodi, mae rhyddhad ar sail caledi ar gael i bob awdurdod lleol i'w

those businesses that feel they could be losing out. Can you make that clear to those authorities that have contacted us recently, including my own, which are quite worried about the fact that this business rate relief scheme may have an effect on some small businesses? Can we point out to them that this is not the case and that they perhaps need to look at the guidance?

I am particularly pleased that the committee was content with these regulations and I hope that David can now give three cheers for this as many small businesses within my constituency will give you three cheers, Minister, for implementing this scheme.

David Lloyd: The four regulations in front of us replace the current rural rate relief scheme with an all-Wales small business rate relief scheme, which, as the Minister mentioned, we have discussed on several occasions in the Local Government and Public Services Committee. We have taken evidence on it and taken part in consultation responses. At the outset, this is not about business rates as such; it is about a small business rate relief scheme. In Plaid, we have a problem with business rates *per se*, based as they are on rateable values; we would prefer them to be based on a business's ability to pay, rather than on the size of the property. However, that is not the debate today—we are where we are.

Therefore, given that we have the current business rate system, any system of relief for small businesses, as the Minister mentioned, needs to be equitable and simple to administer. The money available is the same as was available under the old rural rate relief scheme—£17.5 million—and it will be distributed to twice as many small businesses under the new scheme as was the case under the old rural rate relief scheme. That is £17.5 million to be shared between 49,000 small businesses in Wales. Therefore, we are not talking about big money here, although several hundred pounds—or even a few hundred pounds—is important to many small businesses.

gynnig i'r busnesau hynny y teimlant eu bod efallai ar eu colled. A allwch wneud hynny'n glir i'r awdurdodau hynny sydd wedi cysylltu â ni'n ddiweddar, gan gynnwys fy awdurdod i, sydd yn eithaf pryderus am y ffaith y gallai'r cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi busnes hwn effeithio ar rai busnesau bach? A allwn ddangos iddynt nad yw hyn yn wir a bod angen iddynt efallai edrych ar y canllawiau?

Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch bod y pwyllgor yn fodlon ar y rheoliadau hyn a gobeithiaf y gall David yn awr ddweud hwrê wrth hyn gan y bydd llawer o fusnesau bach yn f'etholaeth i yn rhoi hwrê i chi, Weinidog, am weithredu'r cynllun hwn.

David Lloyd: Mae'r pedwar rheoliad sydd ger ein bron yn disodli'r cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig cyfredol â chynllun rhyddhad ardrethi i fusnesau bach drwy Gymru gyfan, yr ydym, fel y soniodd y Gweinidog, wedi ei drafod ar sawl achlysur yn y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus. Yr ydym wedi derbyn tystiolaeth yn ei gylch ac wedi cymryd rhan mewn ymatebion ymgynghori. Ar y dechrau, nid oes a wnelo hyn ag ardrethi busnes fel y cyfryw; mae'n ymwneud â chynllun rhyddhad ardrethi i fusnesau bach. Yn y Blaid, mae gennym broblem gydag ardrethi busnes *per se*, a hwythau'n seiliedig ar werthoedd trethiannol; byddai'n well gennym iddynt fod yn seiliedig ar allu busnes i dalu, yn hytrach nag ar faint yr eiddo. Fodd bynnag, nid hynny yw'r ddadl heddiw—yr ydym ble'r ydym.

Felly, a derbyn bod y system ardrethi busnes gyfredol gennym, mae angen i unrhyw system o ryddhad i fusnesau bach, fel y soniodd y Gweinidog, fod yn deg ac yn hawdd ei gweinyddu. Mae'r arian sydd ar gael yr un fath ag a oedd ar gael dan yr hen gynllun rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig—£17.5 miliwn—ac fe'i dosberthir i gymaint ddwywaith o fusnesau bach o dan y cynllun newydd â'r hyn a ddigwyddai dan yr hen gynllun rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig. Dyna £17.5 miliwn i'w rannu rhwng 49,000 o fusnesau bach yng Nghymru. Felly, nid ydym yn sôn am arian mawr yn hyn o beth, er bod rhai cannoedd o bunnoedd—neu hyd yn oed canpunt neu ddau—yn bwysig i lawer o fusnesau bach.

The extra support for post offices, in particular, is to be welcomed. However, more welcome would be allowing post offices to provide the services that they always have provided, but that is also outwith the scope of this legislation.

However, with any change in the rate relief scheme, there will be winners and losers, particularly as the pot of money stays the same, and is being spread among 49,000 businesses instead of half that amount. A transitional scheme will not be put in place, for the reasons that the Minister mentioned, but a hardship scheme is in place. For the benefit of those businesses—echoing Mike German's words—clarification in your response, Minister, on the workings of the hardship scheme, which is to try to make up for the absence of a transitional scheme, would be helpful in informing small businesses about what is happening.

Therefore, given that, as a party, we have a problem with business rates in general, talking about changing a relief scheme attuned to that is difficult for us as a party, although this is a better scheme than the previous scheme, as it is simpler and more equitable. Plaid has a free vote on this, and I look forward to the Minister's reply on the hardship scheme.

The Presiding Officer: Several other Members have recently indicated that they wish to contribute, before I call you, Minister.

Carl Sargeant: We welcome these regulations, Minister. It is worth reminding Assembly Members and the public that this is Welsh Labour delivering for rural post offices across Wales. These are not warm words, such as we have had from the Conservative opposition, of wanting to support the post offices—this is delivery from the Labour Assembly Government.

There are some anomalies in the rateable value and the business rates of properties that I would like to bring to your attention, Minister; I am sure that you will address this issue, and you have indicated to me that you

Mae'r cymorth ychwanegol i swyddfeydd post, yn enwedig, i'w groesawu. Fodd bynnag, mwy derbyniol fyddai caniatáu i swyddfeydd post ddarparu'r gwasanaethau y maent wedi'u darparu erioed, ond mae hynny hefyd y tu allan i gwmpas y ddeddfwriaeth hon.

Fodd bynnag, gydag unrhyw newid yn y cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi, bydd enillwyr a chollwyr, yn enwedig gan fod y pot o arian yn aros yr un fath, ac yn cael ei wasgaru ymhlith 49,000 o fusnesau yn lle hanner y nifer hwnnw. Ni chaiff cynllun pontio ei roi ar waith, am y rhesymau a grybwyllodd y Gweinidog, ond mae cynllun caledi ar gael. Er mwyn y busnesau hynny—ac adleisio geiriau Mike German—byddai eglurhad yn eich ymateb, Weinidog, ar y modd y bydd y cynllun caledi'n gweithio, sef ceisio gwneud iawn am absenoldeb cynllun pontio, o gymorth i hysbysu busnesau bach am yr hyn sydd yn digwydd.

Felly, o gofio bod gennym, fel plaid, broblem gydag ardrethi busnes yn gyffredinol, mae siarad am newid cynllun rhyddhad cysylltiedig â hynny'n anodd i ni fel plaid, er bod hwn yn well cynllun na'r cynllun blaenorol, gan ei fod yn symlach ac yn decach. Mae gan y Blaid bleidlais rydd ar hyn, ac edrychaf ymlaen at ymateb y Gweinidog ynglŷn â'r cynllun caledi.

Y Llywydd: Mae sawl aelod arall wedi mynegi'n ddiweddar eu bod yn dymuno cyfrannu, cyn imi alw arnoch chi, Weinidog.

Carl Sargeant: Croesawn y rheoliadau hyn, Weinidog. Mae'n werth atgoffa Aelodau'r Cynulliad a'r cyhoedd mai Llafur Cymru sydd yma'n cyflawni ar ran swyddfeydd post gwledig ledled Cymru. Nid geiriau hynaws yw'r rhain, fel a gawsom gan yr wrthblaid Geidwadol, o fod eisiau cefnogi'r swyddfeydd post—dyma weithredu gan Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad.

Mae rhai anghysonderau yng ngwerth ardrethol ac ardrethi busnes eiddo yr hoffwn eu dwyn i'ch sylw, Weinidog; yr wyf yn siŵr y rhwch sylw i'r mater hwn, ac yr ydych wedi dweud wrthyf y gwnewch. Bydd rhai

will. Some businesses protect their properties with security cameras, and install security features in their building. However, as a result, the rateable value of the property goes up. Will you consider reviewing this legislation, Minister, to allow and support businesses to protect their properties without this happening? Yet again, I am sure that we will get full support from all Assembly Members for this great Labour initiative, supporting post offices across Wales.

Alun Ffred Jones: Fel y dywedodd Dai Lloyd, mae'r dreth fusnes yn nonsens—mae mor ddiystyr â'r dreth gyngor. Er bod agweddau da i'r cynllun, yn enwedig o ran swyddfeydd post, gan nad oes rhagor o adnoddau ar gyfer y cynllun hwn, caiff y menynd ei wasgaru'n denau iawn. Os oedd y Gweinidog eisiau helpu busnesau bach, ac ardaloedd tlawd, gellid bod wedi canolbwyntio'r cynllun hwn ar ardal Amcan 1, sef y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd.

4.10 p.m.

Y gwir amdani yw fy mod yn cynrychioli ardal a fydd yn colli allan yn sylweddol o ganlyniad i'r cynllun hwn. Bydd 300 o fusnesau yng Ngwynedd yn cael eu hysgymuno o'r cynllun, a bydd y golled i fusnesau rhwng £1.5 miliwn a £2 filiwn, mewn cyfnod pan mae busnesau bach eisoes yn cael eu gwasgu gan archfarchnadoedd a chwmnïau cadwyn, a phan mae canol ein trefi a'n pentrefi yn edrych yn dlotach a mwy difywyd. Felly, tra bod agweddau cadarnhaol i'r cynllun hwn, o safbwynt ardal wledig fel Gwynedd, mae'r golled yn un sylweddol. Pan ystyriwch fod Gwynedd nid yn unig o fewn ardal Amcan 1, ond hefyd ymhlith yr ardaloedd â'r cyflogau isaf yng Nghymru, ni fedraf gefnogi'r cynllun fel y mae.

Mark Isherwood: We heard reference to Denbighshire County Council, which spoke for many when it responded positively to the Assembly Government's consultation on the introduction of the new scheme, but clearly indicated that many businesses in rural parts of the county would lose out because of the low rateable value thresholds. Therefore, it asked the Assembly Government for protection for the businesses that currently

busnesau'n gwarchod eu heiddo â chamerau diogelwch, ac yn gosod eitemau diogelwch yn eu hadeilad. Fodd bynnag, o ganlyniad, aiff gwerth ardrethol yr eiddo i fyny. A wnewch ystyried adolygu'r ddeddfwriaeth hon, Weinidog, i gefnogi busnesau ac i ganiatáu iddynt warchod eu heiddo heb i hyn ddigwydd? Unwaith eto, yr wyf yn siŵr y cawn gefnogaeth lawn gan holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad i'r fenter wych hon gan Lafur, sy'n cefnogi swyddfeydd post ledled Cymru.

Alun Ffred Jones: As Dai Lloyd said, business rates are a nonsense—they are as meaningless as council tax. While there are good aspects to this scheme, particularly with regard to post offices, as there are no more resources available for the scheme, the butter will be spread very thinly. If the Minister wanted to help small businesses, and impoverished areas, then this scheme could have been focused on the Objective 1 area, that is, west Wales and the Valleys.

The truth is that I represent an area that will lose out significantly because of this scheme. A total of 300 businesses in Gwynedd will be excluded from the scheme, and the loss for businesses will be between £1.5 million and £2 million, at a time when small businesses are already being squeezed by the supermarkets and the large chains, and when the centres of our towns and villages are becoming more impoverished and inactive. Therefore, while there are some positive aspects to this scheme, in terms of a rural area such as Gwynedd, the loss is significant. When you consider that Gwynedd is not only within an Objective 1 area, but is among the areas with the lowest wages in Wales, I cannot support the scheme as it currently stands.

Mark Isherwood: Clywsom gyfeiriad at Gyngor Sir Ddinbych, a siaradodd dros lawer pan ymatebodd yn gadarnhaol i ymgynghoriad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ynghylch cyflwyno'r cynllun newydd, ond a nododd yn glir y byddai llawer o fusnesau mewn rhannau gwledig o'r sir ar eu colled oherwydd y trothwyon gwerth ardrethol isel. Felly, gofynnodd i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad am warchodaeth i'r busnesau sydd ar hyn o

receive rural rate relief, or, at least, for some transitional protection. The council now says that it is disappointed that the Assembly Government did not take its comments into account, and emphasises that the matter is urgent. The Wales Association of Self Catering Operators states that the proposed alterations will cause huge hardship for small and medium enterprises in parts of north Wales, especially in tourism, which is the major economic force in many areas of low employment, and added that many will go out of business. In this context, amendment 1 is not an option, but essential if this is not to be yet another good scheme that is badly delivered, with adverse consequences for those whom it is supposed to help. I am shocked to see that the Minister finds this funny.

Elin Jones: Amcangyfrifodd Cyngor Sir Ceredigion y bydd dros 300 o fusnesau ychwanegol na fyddant yn derbyn unrhyw gymhorthdal wedi cyflwyno'r system hon, er bod ffigurau'r Gweinidog yn y papur ymgynghorol yn cyfeirio at 33 o fusnesau a fyddai'n gweld gwahaniaeth yng Ngheredigion. Nid oes gennyf wrthwynebiad i ehangu'r cynllun gwledig i ardaloedd nad ydynt yn wledig, ond bydd busnesau yn fy etholaeth yn wynebu cynnydd sylweddol mewn ardrethi dros nos ar 1 Ebrill, oherwydd y cynllun newydd hwn.

Deillia un o'm prif wrthwynebiadau i'r newid hwn o fy ngwrthwynebiad i'r modd y mae gwerth trethiannol yn cael ei asesu yn y lle cyntaf, sef ar sail gofod a lleoliad, er enghraifft, yn hytrach nag ar sail trosiant y busnes unigol. Mae gan siopau yn Llandysul, Aberaeron a Llanbedr Pont Steffan, er enghraifft, ddigon o ofod llawr, a digonedd o le yng nghefn gwlad ar gyfer busnes, ond mae eu trosiant yn isel gan fod nifer y cwsmeriaid y gellir eu denu drwy'r drws, ar gyfartaledd, yn llawer llai mewn ardaloedd gwledig nag mewn ardaloedd mwy poblog. Felly, mae'r pwysau trethiannol, o gymharu â'u trosiant, yn llawer rhy drwm ar nifer o fusnesau yng nghefn gwlad.

Pryderaf y gall cael gwared ar gynllun rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig arwain at nifer o fusnesau yng nghefn gwlad yn dod i ben ar ôl

bryd yn cael rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig, neu, o leiaf, am ryw warchodaeth bontio. Dywed y cyngor yn awr ei fod yn siomedig na chymerodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ei sylwadau i ystyriaeth, a phwysleisia fod hyn yn fater brys. Dywed Cymdeithas Gweithredwyr Hunan-Ddarpar Cymru y bydd y newidiadau a fwriedir yn achosi caledi aruthrol i fusnesau bach a chanolig mewn rhannau o'r gogledd, yn enwedig ym maes twristiaeth, sef y prif rym economaidd mewn llawer o ardaloedd cyflogaeth isel, ac ychwanegodd yr aiff llawer ohonynt i'r wal. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, nid opsiwn yw gwelliant 1, ond hanfod os nad yw hwn am fod yn gynllun da arall eto fyth a gaiff ei gyflawni'n wael, gyda chanlyniadau andwyol i'r rhai y mae i fod i'w helpu. Yr wyf yn synnu gweld bod y Gweinidog yn gweld hyn yn ddoniol.

Elin Jones: Ceredigion County Council has estimated that more than 300 additional businesses will not receive any grants following the introduction of this scheme, although the Minister's figures in the consultation paper refer to 33 businesses that would see a difference in Ceredigion. I do not oppose expanding the rural scheme to areas that are not rural, but businesses in my constituency will face huge increases in rates overnight on 1 April, because of the introduction of this new scheme.

One of my main objections to this change arises from my objection to the way in which rateable value is assessed in the first place, on the basis of floorspace and location, for example, rather than on the turnover of individual businesses. For example, shops in Llandysul, Aberaeron and Lampeter have plenty of floorspace, and there is plenty of space in rural areas for businesses, but their turnover is low, as the number of customers that they can attract through their doors is, on average, far less in rural areas than in more populated areas. Therefore, the tax burden on rural businesses, compared with their turnover, is far too great.

I am concerned that getting rid of the rural rate relief scheme could lead to businesses in rural areas closing down after next April. I

mis Ebrill nesaf. Gwerthfawrogaf y ffaith bod y cynllun yn cefnogi swyddfeydd post, ond mewn ardaloedd gwledig mae siopau pentref, modurdai lleol ac yn y blaen sydd wedi elwa o'r cynllun presennol na fyddant yn elwa, efallai, o'r cynllun a gyflwynir heddiw. Felly, byddaf yn pleidleisio yn erbyn y newidiadau hyn, er ei bod yn debygol y bydd y rheoliadau yn cael eu derbyn. Os felly, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog a'i Llywodraeth yn barod i frolio am y cynllun hwn mewn ardaloedd nad ydynt wedi derbyn unrhyw ryddhad ardrethi yn y gorffennol, ond gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog sicrhau bod digon o rybudd ymlaen llaw i fusnesau sydd wedi derbyn y rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig, er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn gwybod cyn mis Ebrill os byddant yn debygol o wynebu cynnydd yn eu trethi.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): You made many points there. Let us be absolutely clear to start with. I shall be kind and say that there is some misunderstanding. The level at which rural rate relief is being paid out is down to an enhanced situation following the foot and mouth disease outbreak. I think that this finished five years ago in England. We have been paying that rate out year after year. If an auditor had a look at the rationale of our continuing to pay out at that level, we would have a real problem, particularly given the fact that there are urban post offices and small urban businesses that do not get a bean. It is about time that we face up to those facts.

I appreciate that that change is difficult for some businesses, and that is why, in committee, I have particularly stressed the availability of the hardship relief fund. It cannot be a blanket pay out, because, going back to the legislation, each case has to be assessed on its own merit. However, many of the cases that you might want to put to the local authorities—and it depends on the local authorities, because they make the decisions on this—have to do with the issue of hardship, whether businesses can continue to survive, and whether the businesses have value in the community and are, therefore, to the advantage of council tax payers as a whole.

appreciate the fact that the scheme does support post offices, but, in rural areas, village shops, local garages and so on that have benefited under the scheme as it currently stands will not benefit from the scheme being introduced this afternoon. Therefore, I will be voting against these changes, likely as it is that the regulations will be carried. If that is the case, I am sure that the Minister and the Government will boast about this scheme in areas that have not received any rate relief in the past, but I ask the Minister to ensure that adequate notice is given to businesses in those areas that have received rural rate relief in the past to ensure that they know before April if they are likely to face an increase in their taxes.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Gwnaethoch amryw o bwyntiau yn awr. Gadewch inni fod yn hollol glir i ddechrau. Yr wyf am fod yn garedig a dweud bod rhyw gamddealltwriaeth yma. Mae'r rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig sy'n cael ei dalu yn seiliedig ar sefyllfa estynedig wedi clwy'r traed a'r genau. Credaf fod hyn wedi dod i ben bum mlynedd yn ôl yn Lloegr. Yr ydym wedi bod yn talu'r raddfa honno y naill flwyddyn ar ôl y llall. Pe bai archwiliwr yn edrych ar y sail resymegol dros ddal i dalu ar y lefel honno, byddai gennym broblem wirioneddol, yn enwedig o ystyried nad yw swyddfeydd post trefol a busnesau trefol bach yn cael yr un ffeuen. Mae'n hen bryd inni wynebu'r ffeithiau hynny.

Yr wyf yn sylweddoli bod y newid yn anodd i rai busnesau, a dyna pam yr wyf, yn y pwyllgor, wedi pwysleisio'n benodol fod y gronfa rhyddhad ar sail caledi ar gael. Ni all fod yn daliad cyffredinol, oherwydd, gan fynd yn ôl at y ddeddfwriaeth, rhaid asesu pob achos yn ôl ei deilyngdod. Fodd bynnag, mae llawer o'r achosion y byddech o bosibl yn hoffi eu cyflwyno i'r awdurdodau lleol—ac mae'n dibynnu ar yr awdurdodau lleol, oherwydd hwy fydd yn gwneud y penderfyniadau—yn ymwneud â chaledi, a all busnesau barhau i oroesi, ac a oes gwerth i'r busnesau yn y gymuned ac a ydynt, o ganlyniad, o fudd i dalwyr y dreth gyngor yn gyffredinol.

Therefore, there are opportunities, and Mike and others have asked me to explain that. I cannot give you the numbers, Mike—there is no way that I can give you those. To be blunt, some of the businesses that are benefiting from the rural rate relief will benefit from this too. It will be a transition for them. So, there is no way that I can give you any numbers, but I was very clear in my statement that, if my memory serves me right, local authorities are putting in £650,000 to support the rural rate relief on a 90 to 10 per cent basis. Therefore, if it is their decision to use that money, they could increase the availability of the hardship fund. I will write to all local authorities with those details, and I will ensure that they are aware of this, so that they can take it forward. I will also raise the issue of the extent to which local businesses are aware of the change. I know that in Wrexham, at least, they know, because the authority wrote to every organisation that receives the rural rate relief. They did not write out to the businesses that were going to receive the benefit of this relief, but that was its decision.

Kirsty Williams: I recognise the need for change. It must be right to change a system that, previously, would allow businesses in Builth Wells to receive rate relief but that did not apply to businesses in Llandrindod Wells, seven miles up the road. In my book, they are both rural communities that need assistance, but, because of the population size, Llandrindod Wells was ruled out. However, I am concerned that councils will not take up the opportunity to assist those businesses that might find themselves in hardship. My understanding from the figures is that, potentially, you could give Powys County Council something in the region of £95,000. If it put that together with its resources, it would have about £126,000, which is a considerable amount of help for those businesses that might be in hardship.

You said that you are going to write to councils, but what will your guidance be? Will you be urging councils to take up this opportunity, or will you just be informing them that the option exists? What will your advice be to councils, to ensure that they can draw down these resources from the

Felly, mae cyfleoedd, ac mae Mike ac eraill wedi gofyn imi esbonio hynny. Ni allaf roi'r niferoedd ichi, Mike—nid oes dim modd imi roi'r rheini ichi. A bod yn onest, bydd rhai o'r busnesau sy'n elwa o'r rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig yn elwa o hyn hefyd. Mater o drosglwyddo fydd iddynt hwy. Felly, nid oes dim modd imi roi niferoedd ichi, ond nodais yn glir iawn yn fy natganiad, os cofiaf yn iawn, fod awdurdodau lleol yn rhoi £650,000 i gefnogi'r rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig ar sail 90 i 10 y cant. O ganlyniad, os ydynt yn penderfynu defnyddio'r arian hwn, gallent sicrhau bod y gronfa galedi ar gael i fwy o fusnesau. Ysgrifennaf at bob awdurdod lleol gyda'r manylion hynny, a byddaf yn sicrhau eu bod yn ymwybodol o hyn, er mwyn iddynt allu bwrw ymlaen â hynny. Byddaf hefyd yn ystyried i ba raddau y mae busnesau lleol yn ymwybodol o'r newid. Gwn eu bod yn gwybod yn Wrecsam, o leiaf, oherwydd y mae'r awdurdod wedi ysgrifennu at bob sefydliad sy'n derbyn y rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig. Nid yw wedi ysgrifennu at y busnesau a fyddai'n elwa o'r rhyddhad hwn, ond ei benderfyniad ef oedd hynny.

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn cydnabod bod angen newid. Mae'n rhaid ei bod yn iawn newid system a fyddai, cyn hyn, yn caniatáu i fusnesau yn Llanfair ym Muallt dderbyn rhyddhad ardrethi er nad oedd hynny'n wir am fusnesau yn Llandrindod, saith milltir i ffwrdd. Yn fy ngolwg i, mae'r naill a'r llall yn gymunedau gwledig sydd angen cymorth, ond, oherwydd maint y boblogaeth, nid oedd Llandrindod yn cael ei chynnwys. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn bryderus na fydd cynghorau'n manteisio ar y cyfle i gynorthwyo'r busnesau hynny a allai ganfod eu hunain mewn caledi. Os wyf yn deall y ffigurau'n iawn, mae'n bosibl y gallech roi tua £95,000 i Gyngor Sir Powys. Pe bai'n ychwanegu hyn at ei adnoddau, byddai ganddo tua £126,000, sy'n swm sylweddol o gymorth i'r busnesau hynny a allai fod yn dioddef caledi.

Dywedasoch eich bod yn mynd i ysgrifennu at gynghorau, ond pa gyfarwyddyd y byddwch yn ei roi? A fyddwch yn annog cynghorau i fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn, ynteu ai'r cyfan a wnewch fydd rhoi gwybod iddynt fod y dewis yn bodoli? Beth fydd eich cyngor i gynghorau, er mwyn sicrhau y gallant gael

Assembly by putting a bit of their own money in to help those businesses?

Sue Essex: Your first point is very important. Within the rural areas, some places were able to access the full benefit of the rural risk scheme, and there were others that were not. To go back to Alun Ffred's point, that caused a lot of aggravation on the ground, because some authorities were very generous, shall we say, in the definition of rural settlements, while adjoining neighbourhoods were not. There was a lot of angst as a result between some neighbouring authorities. On what is written to local authorities, I will consider your points. I have a draft letter, but I will revisit it to see what is appropriate. The issue is that every case must be considered on its merits; I cannot stress that enough. It cannot be a blanket scheme. In fact, this is an existing provision, which some local authorities already choose to use; others do not promote it very much. I shall certainly have another look at that, Kirsty.

4.20 p.m.

To start with David Melding's comments, I was surprised to hear that you have a ghost-writer, David. I had not imagined you to be in that position. I was also surprised at some of your comments, because it came to a committee on which you sit. You agreed that it should go through without opposition and we discussed many of the things that you talked about. It was my idea that it had an environmental component at the beginning and I was keen to pursue that and link it with the green dragon award. I got quite excited about that idea, only to find that we did not have the legal powers to do it. I also said at committee that I hope that the next Government will follow that through, because it is an added incentive to this scheme.

In terms of your points, Mike, I cannot give you the exact figures, but I will reflect on your point about letting rural businesses

yr adnoddau hyn gan y Cynulliad drwy roi ychydig o'u harian eu hunain i helpu'r busnesau hyn?

Sue Essex: Mae eich pwynt cyntaf yn bwysig iawn. Yn yr ardaloedd gwledig, yr oedd rhai lleoedd yn gallu manteisio'n llawn ar y cynllun rhyddhad gwledig, ac yr oedd eraill a oedd yn methu. O fynd yn ôl at bwynt Alun Ffred, yr oedd hynny'n achosi cryn anniddigrwydd rhwng awdurdodau, gan fod rhai awdurdodau yn hael iawn, os cawn ddweud, â'u diffiniad o aneddiadau gwledig, yn wahanol i ardaloedd cyfagos. Bu llawer o anniddigrwydd o ganlyniad i hyn rhwng rhai awdurdodau cyfagos. O ran y wybodaeth a anfonir at awdurdodau lleol, ystyriaf eich pwyntiau. Mae gennyf lythyr drafft, ond edrychaf arno unwaith eto i weld beth sy'n briodol. Y broblem yw bod rhaid ystyried pob achos yn ôl ei deilyngdod; ni allaf orbwysleisio hyn. Ni all fod yn gynllun cyffredinol. Mewn gwirionedd, mae hon yn ddarpariaeth sy'n bodoli'n barod, ac mae rhai awdurdodau lleol eisoes yn dewis ei defnyddio; mae eraill nad ydynt yn rhoi llawer o sylw iddi. Byddaf yn sicr yn edrych ar hynny eto, Kirsty.

Gan ddechrau â sylwadau David Melding, yr oeddwn yn synnu bod gennych rith-awdur, David. Nid oeddwn wedi dychmygu y byddech mewn sefyllfa o'r fath. Yr oeddwn yn synnu hefyd at rai o'ch sylwadau, oherwydd daeth hyn i bwyllgor yr ydych yn perthyn iddo. Cytunasoch y dylai fynd drwodd yn ddiwrthwynebiad ac yr ydym wedi trafod llawer o'r pethau y siaradasoch amdanynt. Fy syniad i oedd cael elfen amgylcheddol ar y dechrau ac yr oeddwn yn awyddus i ddilyn y trywydd hwnnw a'i gysylltu â gwobr y ddraig werdd. Yr oeddwn yn llawn cyffro ynglŷn â'r syniad hwn, nes imi glywed nad oedd gennym y pwerau cyfreithiol i wneud hyn. Dywedais hefyd yn y pwyllgor fy mod yn gobeithio y bydd y Llywodraeth nesaf yn gwneud rhywbeth ynglŷn â hyn, gan ei fod yn gymhellant ychwanegol i'r cynllun hwn.

O ran eich pwyntiau chi, Mike, ni allaf roi'r union ffigurau ichi, ond yr wyf yn barod i ystyried eich pwynt ynglŷn â hysbysu

know, as, in some areas, they do know.

Moving on to Ann's comments, businesses in Denbighshire stand to do very well: 372 businesses currently get the benefits of the rural rate relief and there are 2,262 businesses that will benefit under this scheme, at double the value. Therefore, I am rather surprised that there is any concern in Denbighshire, because I would have thought that the local authority would welcome this wholeheartedly. However, I will consider your point about writing out to existing businesses.

Dai, you asked for the scheme to be fair, equitable and simple; it is just that, and it has received an enormous amount of appreciation as a result. There is no need to apply for it, as the payment will come through automatically. Although you and I might think that it is a smallish sum compared with our salaries, it can be a real lifeline for small businesses. I have spoken to many people who are very pleased that they will get that. When you are trying to start up a small business, all those extra bits of money and reliefs make a real difference. Of course, for businesses like post offices, it can be substantial—I had a case recently, where the sum was £1,700. Post offices can save large sums of money from this.

On the question of Gwynedd, it was one of those authorities that had a generous definition of the rural settlement. It is still the case that Gwynedd receives the most relief of any county in terms of this scheme. When Gwynedd reflects on this, it will see that we cannot run a scheme on the basis of the situation during the foot and mouth disease outbreak in perpetuity. It cannot run indefinitely, as there has to come a time when it ends. We have been generous in running it for several years.

I do not think that it would be fair to concentrate on Objective 1 areas. There are many rural communities and small urban communities outside the Objective 1 area where post offices and small businesses would think it unfair if they were geographically discriminated against. One of

busnesau gwledig, er eu bod yn gwybod yn barod mewn rhai ardaloedd.

Gan symud at sylwadau Ann, dylai busnesau yn sir Ddinbych elwa'n fawr: mae 372 o fusnesau'n elwa o'r rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig ar hyn o bryd a bydd 2,262 o fusnesau'n elwa dan y cynllun hwn, gan ddyblu gwerth yr arian. O ganlyniad, yr wyf yn synnu braidd fod pryder yn sir Ddinbych, oherwydd byddwn yn disgwyl i'r awdurdod lleol groesawu hyn yn dwymgalon. Fodd bynnag, ystyriaf eich pwynt ynglŷn ag ysgrifennu at y busnesau sy'n bodoli ar hyn o bryd.

Dai, gofynasoch am gynllun teg, cyfiawn a syml; dyna'n union beth yw hwn, ac mae wedi cael ei werthfawrogi'n fawr o ganlyniad i hyn. Nid oes angen gwneud cais amdano, oherwydd bydd y taliad yn dod drwodd yn awtomatig. Efallai ei fod yn ymddangos yn swm cymharol fach i chi ac i minnau o'i gymharu â'n cyflogau ni, ond gall fod yn achubiaeth wirioneddol i fusnesau bach. Yr wyf wedi siarad â llawer o bobl sy'n falch iawn y byddant yn cael hyn. Os ydych yn ceisio sefydlu busnes bach, mae'r symiau bach hyn o arian a rhyddhad yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr. Wrth gwrs, i fusnesau fel swyddfeydd post, gall fod yn swm sylweddol—cefaais achos yn ddiweddar lle'r oedd y swm yn £1,700. Gall swyddfeydd post arbed symiau mawr o arian drwy hyn.

O ran Gwynedd, yr oedd yn un o'r awdurdodau hynny a oedd â diffiniad hael o'r setliad gwledig. Gwynedd o hyd yw'r sir sy'n derbyn y rhyddhad mwyaf dan y cynllun hwn. Pan fydd Gwynedd yn pwyso a mesur hyn, bydd yn gweld na allwn ddal i redeg cynllun ar sail y sefyllfa yn ystod clwy'r traed a'r genau am byth. Ni all barhau'n ddiderfyn, gan fod rhaid iddo ddod i ben rywbryd. Yr ydym wedi bod yn hael wrth ei gynnal am amryw o flynyddoedd.

Nid wyf yn meddwl y byddai'n deg inni ganolbwyntio ar ardaloedd Amcan 1. Mae llawer o gymunedau gwledig a chymunedau trefol bach y tu allan i ardaloedd Amcan 1 lle y byddai swyddfeydd post a busnesau bach yn credu ei bod yn annheg pe baem yn gwahaniaethu yn eu herbyn am resymau

the key messages that came across from the consultation was, 'Do not discriminate; make this a scheme that operates throughout the whole of Wales'.

Finally, how you use your free vote is entirely up to you, but I cannot imagine anyone voting not to give relief to post offices on a day like this. However, that is your decision.

daearyddol. Un o'r prif negeseuon a fynegwyd yn yr ymgynghoriad oedd, 'Peidiwch â gwahaniaethu; gwnewch hwn yn gynllun sy'n gweithredu drwy Gymru gyfan'.

Yn olaf, chi sydd i benderfynu sut yr ydych am ddefnyddio'ch pleidlais rydd, ond ni allaf ddychmygu y byddai neb yn pleidleisio dros beidio â rhoi rhyddhad i swyddfeydd post ar ddiwrnod fel hwn. Fodd bynnag, chi sydd i benderfynu.

Cynnig (NDM3367): O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 2.

Motion (NDM3367): For 54, Abstain 0, Against 2.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl

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

Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin

Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3368): O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 3.
Motion (NDM3368): For 54, Abstain 0, Against 3.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine

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

Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Marek, John

Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 21, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 1: For 21, Abstain 6, Against 30.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Marek, John
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 57, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 2: For 57, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Marek, John
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment carried.

Motion NDM3369 as amended:

Cynnig NDM3369 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. *considers the principle of the Non-Domestic Rating (Small Business Relief) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006;*

2. *believes that the Welsh Assembly Government should commit to a consultation and appraisal of the first year of operation of this scheme, inviting the views of the business community and local authorities, and an annual appraisal thereafter every year of operation.*

1. *yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Ardrethu Annomestig (Rhyddhad Ardrethi i Fusnesau Bach) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006;*

2. *yn credu y dylai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ymrwymo i gynnal ymgynghoriad ac arfarniad ar flwyddyn gyntaf gweithredu'r cynllun hwn, gan wahodd y gymuned fusnes ac awdurdodau lleol i fynegi eu barn, ac yna, arfarnu'r cynllun bob blwyddyn.*

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 2.
Amended motion: For 54, Abstain 0, Against 2.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne

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

Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin

Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
Amended motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3370): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 2.
Motion (NDM3370): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 2.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl

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

Jones, Alun Ffred
Marek, John

Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3371): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 2.
Motion (NDM3371): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 2.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

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

Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin

Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3372): O blaid 54, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 2.
Motion (NDM3372): For 54, Abstain 0, Against 2.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

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

Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin

Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3373): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 3.
Motion (NDM3373): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 3.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3374): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 3.
Motion (NDM3374): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 3.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Gweithdrefn Datblygu Cyffredinol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006 a Rheoliadau Cynllunio (Adeiladau Rhestredig ac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006
Approval of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2006 and the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006**

Y Llywydd: Cynigir trafod y ddwy eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd, oni bai fod Aelod yn gwrthwynebu. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad.

The Presiding Officer: It is proposed that the next two items be debated together, unless any Member objects. I see that there are no objections.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I propose that

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006. (NDM3363)

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Gweithdrefn Datblygu Cyffredinol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006. (NDM3363)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006 in relation to the draft the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2006; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Gweithdrefn Datblygu Cyffredinol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. approves that the draft the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Gweithdrefn Datblygu Cyffredinol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006; and

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006; a

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 4 December 2006. (NDM3364)

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Rhagfyr 2006. (NDM3364)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006. (NDM3365)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006 in relation to the draft the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 28 November 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 4 December 2006. (NDM3366)

These two sets of regulations represent a significant step forward in terms of taking forward the social model when it comes to access to buildings and ensuring that as many people as possible can access them in the future. The two sets of regulations run together in the sense that the first set of regulations, the Town and Country Planning (General Development Procedure) (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2006, inserts a new article in the 1995 Order and the second set of regulations inserts a new article in the listed buildings regulations. Both Orders set out detailed requirements in terms of the access statements that will be required to accompany certain applications for planning permission and for listed buildings consent, respectively. The coming into force date will be 30 June 2007 in order to allow local authorities to prepare for the new situation and for guidance to be issued by us, detailing what sort of detail will be required in access statements in the future.

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cynllunio (Adeiladau Rhestredig ac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006. (NDM3365)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cynllunio (Adeiladau Rhestredig ac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cynllunio (Adeiladau Rhestredig ac Ardaloedd Cadwraeth) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Tachwedd 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Rhagfyr 2006. (NDM3366)

Mae'r ddwy set hyn o reoliadau'n gam mawr ymlaen o ran gweithredu'r model cymdeithasol yng nghyswllt mynediad i adeiladau a sicrhau bod cynifer o bobl ag sy'n bosibl yn gallu mynd iddynt yn y dyfodol. Mae'r ddwy set o reoliadau yn mynd law yn llaw yn yr ystyr bod y set gyntaf o reoliadau, Gorchymyn Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Gweithdrefn Datblygu Cyffredinol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006, yn gosod erthygl newydd yng Ngorchymyn 1995 a'r ail set o reoliadau'n gosod erthygl newydd yn y rheoliadau adeiladau rhestredig. Mae'r ddau Orchymyn yn nodi gofynion manwl o ran y datganiadau mynediad y bydd eu hangen gyda rhai ceisiadau am ganiatâd cynllunio ac ar gyfer caniatâd adeiladau rhestredig, yn y drefn honno. Y dyddiad ar gyfer dod i rym fydd 30 Mehefin 2007 er mwyn caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol baratoi ar gyfer y sefyllfa newydd ac er mwyn inni allu cyhoeddi canllawiau, yn nodi pa fath o fanylion fydd eu hangen mewn datganiadau mynediad yn y dyfodol.

Applications submitted without an accompanying mandatory access statement will not be registered by the local planning authority and, therefore, will not be able to be determined by that local planning authority. From 30 June 2007, planning applications will be required to have access statements filed with them except in the following circumstances: first, those for engineering or mineral operations; secondly, where we are talking about householder development, in other words, the development of an existing dwelling house or development within the curtilage of that house for any purpose incidental to its enjoyment; and, thirdly, where there is a material change of use in land and/or buildings, provided that that will not necessitate access by an employee or provision of services to the public. As far as the listed buildings consent applications legislation is concerned, it excludes applications for interior works.

At the very least, access statements will be expected to detail which features will be required to ensure access to any particular building and the policy on access to buildings, upon which access is provided. Secondly, there will be a requirement to detail how the means of access to buildings are maintained.

4.30 p.m.

As I said, this represents a significant step forward in terms of planning legislation in the future and ensuring that, when planning consents are determined in the future, there is proper regard for the needs of all those who need to access buildings.

Brynle Williams: I wish to raise a particular point about what access statements for listed buildings would mean in practice. We have a long-standing problem with the library in Ruthin. The building is grade II listed, and disabled access was put in, in the form of an electric chair lift. That was grand, but it has been out of order for over three years, and when I pursued this matter vigorously, I found that Cadw is holding it up, as it cannot agree on how access should be provided. Frankly, Minister, I am not much of a

Ni fydd ceisiadau a gyflwynir heb ddatganiad mynediad gorfodol i fynd gyda hwy yn cael eu cofrestru gan yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol ac, felly, ni fydd yr awdurdod cynllunio lleol yn gallu penderfynu yn eu cylch. O 30 Mehefin 2007 ymlaen, bydd angen cyflwyno datganiadau mynediad gyda cheisiadau cynllunio ac eithrio yn yr amgylchiadau isod: yn gyntaf, y rhai ar gyfer gweithrediadau yn ymwneud â pheirianeg neu fwynau; yn ail, lle yr ydym yn siarad am ddatblygiad deiliad tŷ, mewn geiriau eraill, datblygu tŷ annedd sy'n bodoli'n barod neu ddatblygiad o fewn cwrtil y tŷ hwnnw ar gyfer unrhyw ddiben sy'n gysylltiedig â'i fwynhad; ac, yn drydydd, lle y bo newid defnydd sylweddol mewn tir a/neu adeiladau, ar yr amod na fydd hynny'n golygu bod angen darparu mynediad i weithiwr cyflogedig neu ddarparu gwasanaethau i'r cyhoedd. O ran y ddeddfwriaeth ceisiadau caniatâd adeiladau rhestredig, nid yw'n cynnwys ceisiadau ar gyfer gwaith mewnol.

Disgwylir i ddatganiadau mynediad nodi, o leiaf, pa nodweddion y bydd eu hangen er mwyn sicrhau mynediad i unrhyw adeilad penodol a'r polisi ar fynediad i adeiladau, y darperir mynediad ar ei sail. Yn ail, bydd yn ofynnol rhoi manylion ynglŷn â sut y bydd mynedfeydd adeiladau'n cael eu cynnal a'u cadw.

Fel y dywedais, mae hyn yn gam mawr ymlaen o ran deddfwriaeth gynllunio at y dyfodol gan sicrhau, pan gaiff caniatadau cynllunio eu penderfynu at y dyfodol, y rhoddir sylw priodol i anghenion y rhai y mae arnynt angen cael mynediad i adeiladau.

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf am godi pwynt penodol ynglŷn â'r hyn y byddai datganiadau mynediad yn ei olygu mewn gwirionedd i adeiladau rhestredig. Bu gennym broblem ers tro byd gyda'r llyfrgell yn Rhuthun. Mae'n adeilad rhestredig gradd II, a rhoddydd mynediad i'r anabl ynddo, ar ffurf cadair godi drydanol. Da oedd hynny, ond nid yw wedi gweithio ers tair blynedd a rhagor, a phan euthum ati i geisio unioni'r mater, cefais mai Cadw sy'n peri'r oedi, am na all gytuno ynglŷn â sut y dylid darparu mynediad. A

carpenter, but I believe that even I could make a ramp that would raise six inches, and it would not be a permanent measure. This is denying the people of Ruthin access to the library. Mothers, toddlers and the disabled come to my surgery in Ruthin regularly, and there is a terrific use of this—*[Interruption.]* Oh, yes; even I hold surgeries, ladies and gentlemen, and a lot of Labour constituents turn up as well—*[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. What is all this about? *[Laughter.]*

Mark Isherwood: I will just add, Brynle, that this matter has been raised with me at my regular surgeries in Ruthin, but when I enquired about this, the response that I received passed the buck back to the local authority and did not address the fact that only Cadw can make this happen.

Brynle Williams: I agree with you. If our directly elected Member were to represent his constituents as we do, perhaps we could get things done. *[ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.']*

The Presiding Officer: Order. Members have heard my views on this matter so many times that I am bored with repeating them. I do not want us to come to the end of the second Assembly with inequality among Members breaking out. This matter has been legislated on in Westminster, and we have to prepare for that under the new Government of Wales Act 2006. I do not want to run there to arrive before we have to, so let us carry on as we were.

Brynle Williams: With your leave, Presiding Officer, I apologise to the duly elected Member.

What measures will you be taking, Minister, to ensure that the interests of disabled people are taken into account in practice in terms of listed public buildings?

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats support the principle embodied in these two pieces of legislation. We consider that, for far

bod yn onest, Weinidog, nid wyf yn saer coed o fath yn y byd, ond credaf y byddai'n bosibl hyd yn oed i mi wneud ramp a fyddai'n codi chwe modfedd, ac nid mesur parhaol a fyddai hwnnw. Mae hyn yn atal mynediad i bobl Rhuthun i'r llyfrgell. Daw mamau, plant bach a'r anabl i'm cymhorthfa yn Rhuthun yn rheolaidd, ac mae defnydd helaeth ar hwn—*[Ymyriad.]* O, ydwyf; yr wyf finnau hyd yn oed yn cynnal cymorthfeydd, foneddigion a boneddigesau, ac mae llawer o etholwyr Llafur yn dod hefyd—*[Ymyriad.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Beth yw ystyr hyn oll? *[Chwerthin.]*

Mark Isherwood: Hoffwn ychwanegu, Brynle, fod y mater hwn wedi ei godi gyda mi yn fy nghymorthfeydd rheolaidd yn Rhuthun, ond pan holais yn ei gylch, yr oedd yr ateb a gefais yn bwrw'r cyfrifoldeb ar yr awdurdod lleol heb roi dim sylw i'r ffaith na all neb ond Cadw beri i hyn ddigwydd.

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf yn cytuno â chi. Pe bai'r Aelod a etholwyd yn uniongyrchol yn cynrychioli ei etholwyr fel yr ydym ni'n gwneud, efallai y byddai modd gwneud rhywbeth. *[AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.']*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r Aelodau wedi clywed fy marn ar y mater hwn gymaint o weithiau nes fy mod yn diflasu ar ei hailadrodd. Nid wyf am i ni ddod at ddiwedd yr ail Gynulliad ac anghydraddoldeb yn codi ymhlith yr Aelodau. Deddfwyd ar y mater hwn yn San Steffan, ac mae'n rhaid inni baratoi ar gyfer hynny dan Ddeddf newydd Llywodraeth Cymru 2006. Nid wyf am inni redeg yno a chyrraedd cyn inni orfod gwneud hynny, felly gadewch inni fynd rhagom fel yr oeddem.

Brynle Williams: Gyda'ch caniatâd, Lywydd, ymddiheuraf i'r Aelod a etholwyd yn briodol.

Pa gamau y byddwch yn eu cymryd, Weinidog, i sicrhau yr ystyrir buddiannau pobl anabl mewn modd ymarferol mewn adeiladau rhestredig?

Mick Bates: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru o blaid yr egwyddor sydd wedi ei hymgorffori yn y ddwy ddeddfwriaeth hyn.

too long, the built environment has socially excluded so many groups of people. I support Brynle Williams's comments about the barrier to creating easy entrance to many buildings, especially those controlled by Cadw. One of the issues in the regulatory appraisal was the fact that the consultation highlighted the need for good guidance. I believe that I heard you say that your Government is to provide guidance to local authorities. Will that also include guidance to such organisations as Cadw, which are often a block to helping people get into these buildings?

With regard to training, in the regulatory appraisal, many people raised the issue of the need to train planning officers so that they can undertake their new duties properly. Has your Government considered providing funds to planning officers and local authorities so that training can take place and so that we no longer have this barrier to inclusion?

Finally, how does your Government propose to monitor—oh, no; of course, you will not be the Government next year. Sorry, I withdraw that bit. [*Laughter.*]

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): Mick Bates seems to have answered the question that he was going to ask me—and he managed to answer that wrongly.

On the points that he raised, it is a matter for local planning authorities to ensure that their officers are trained and are up to date with the training that is required. It is their job as good employers to do that.

With regard to the guidance, it will be relevant in terms of Cadw's views on any particular building, and it will need to take the guidance into account, when it is produced in the new year, before making decisions.

With regard to the individual situation that Brynle mentioned, as he will know, I do not comment on such individual matters, but if he writes to me, I will try to provide him with

Credwn fod yr amgylchedd adeiledig, ers llawer gormod o amser, wedi allgáu llawer o grwpiau o bobl yn gymdeithasol. Cefnogaf sylwadau Brynle Williams ynglŷn â'r rhwystrau sy'n atal mynediad rhwydd i lawer o adeiladau, yn enwedig y rhai a reolir gan Cadw. Un o'r materion a godwyd yn yr arfarniad rheoliadol oedd y ffaith bod yr ymgynghori'n dangos bod angen canllawiau da. Credaf imi eich clywed yn dweud bod eich Llywodraeth am gynnig canllawiau i'r awdurdodau lleol. A fydd hynny'n cynnwys canllawiau i gyrff megis Cadw, sy'n aml yn rhwystr i helpu pobl fynd i'r adeiladau hyn?

O ran hyfforddiant, yn yr arfarniad rheoliadol, cododd llawer o bobl fater yr angen i hyfforddi swyddogion cynllunio er mwyn iddynt allu ymgymryd â'u dyletswyddau newydd yn iawn. A yw eich Llywodraeth wedi ystyried rhoi arian i swyddogion cynllunio ac awdurdodau lleol er mwyn trefnu hyfforddiant ac er mwyn dileu'r rhwystr hwn sy'n atal cynhwysiant?

Yn olaf, sut y mae eich Llywodraeth yn bwriadu monitro—dim perygl; wrth reswm, nid chi fydd y Llywodraeth y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, yr wyf am dynnu'r geiriau hynny'n ôl. [*Chwerthin.*]

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Ymddengys fod Mick Bates wedi ateb y cwestiwn yr oedd am ei ofyn imi—a llwyddodd i roi'r ateb anghywir.

Ynglŷn â'r pwyntiau a gododd, mater i'r awdurdodau cynllunio yw sicrhau bod eu swyddogion wedi eu hyfforddi a bod eu hyfforddiant yn cyd-fynd â'r gofynion. Eu gwaith hwy fel cyflogwyr da yw gwneud hynny.

O ran y canllawiau, byddant yn berthnasol o ran barn Cadw ynghylch unrhyw adeilad penodol, a bydd angen iddo ystyried y canllawiau, pan gânt eu cyhoeddi yn y flwyddyn newydd, cyn gwneud penderfyniadau.

Ynghylch y sefyllfa unigol a grybwyllwyd gan Brynle, fel y gŵyr yntau, ni fyddaf yn cynnig sylwadau ynglŷn â materion unigol, ond os gwnaiff ysgrifennu ataf, ceisiaf roi

an answer, or at least direct him to the appropriate authority that may be able to do so. ateb iddo, neu o leiaf ei gyfeirio at yr awdurdod priodol a all wneud hynny.

*Cynnig (NDM3363): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3363): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3364): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3364): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3365): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3365): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
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Jones, Alun Ffred
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Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
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Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3366): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3366): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
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Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
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Morgan, Jonathan
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Waste Management Licensing) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 25 rhan 3

Approval of the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Waste Management Licensing) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006 under Standing Order No. 25 section 3

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 25.13 :

approves the draft the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Waste Management Licensing) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006, and notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006. (NDM3375)

The objective of these regulations is to transpose article 6 of the waste electrical and electronic equipment directive into England and Wales regulations. Similar regulations are being implemented in Scotland. Article 6 of the directive states that member states must ensure that any establishment or undertaking that is carrying out treatment operations on waste electrical and electronic equipment should ensure that a permit is obtained from a competent authority before doing so.

Janet Davies: Plaid Cymru will support the Order. However, it has taken a long time to come through. It was a big issue back in 2001-02, and I wish that it had come through much quicker because it is such an important Order.

Leighton Andrews: I am pleased to support the regulations, because Rhondda is probably the UK centre for television and computer recycling. I have mentioned in the Chamber before the work that is being done by Remploy, in terms of e-cycling, at its factory in Dinas, where it undertakes white goods

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 25.13:

yn cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau drafft, the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (Waste Management Licensing) (England and Wales) Regulations 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006, ac yn nodi'r memorandwm esboniadol ar gyfer y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2005. (NDM3375)

Nod y rheoliadau hyn yw trosi erthygl 6 y gyfarwyddeb cyfarpar trydanol ac electronig gwastraff yn rheoliadau ar gyfer Cymru a Lloegr. Mae rheoliadau tebyg ar waith yn yr Alban. Yn erthygl 6 y gyfarwyddeb dywedir bod yn rhaid i'r aelod-wladwriaethau sicrhau bod unrhyw sefydliad neu fudiad sy'n gwneud gwaith trin ar gyfarpar trydanol ac electronig gwastraff sicrhau eu bod yn cael trwydded gan awdurdod cymwys cyn gwneud hynny.

Janet Davies: Bydd Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi'r Gorchymyn. Fodd bynnag, mae wedi cymryd amser maith i hyn ddigwydd. Yr oedd yn fater o bwys yn 2001-02, a hoffwn pe bai wedi digwydd yn llawer cynt am ei fod yn Orchymyn mor bwysig.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf yn falch o gefnogi'r rheoliadau, gan mai'r Rhondda yn ôl pob tebyg yw'r ganolfan fwyaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig o ran ailgylchu setiau teledu a chyfrifiaduron. Yr wyf wedi sôn yn y Siambr o'r blaen am y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud gan Remploy, o ran e-gylchu, yn ei

refurbishment, information technology equipment refurbishment, customer returns management and tracking, in the context of the directive. It has also broken new ground in terms of asset management, data cleansing and the redeployment of equipment. It undertakes work for companies and Government departments, and I thank the Welsh Assembly Government, and Sue Essex in particular, for ensuring that Remploy is in a position to bid for Assembly Government work. I also thank the leader of Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council for doing the same.

4.40 p.m.

Just up the road from the Remploy factory is a company called Wastetechnique, in Pen-y-graig, which is number 22 in the Fast Growth 50 list of companies. It recycles approximately 22,000 TVs and monitors per month, and it recycles and refurbishes approximately 8,000 computers per month. It estimates that, when the hazardous waste regulations come in, those figures will increase, and that, in future, it will be recycling 30,000 TVs and monitors per month and 12,000 computers per month as a result. I am pleased that this company is also working closely with Remploy, and it has a wide variety of clients throughout England and Wales, such as local authorities, health boards, police forces, charities, companies such as Biffa, Admiral, Group 4 Securicor and Sony, and Government departments and agencies, such as the Royal Mint and the Welsh Assembly Government. It is exporting as a result of the work that it is doing in terms of recycling and refurbishment. It is exporting refurbished computers, for example, to eastern Europe and sending recycled glass back to Germany and plastic to China for recycling, and some of the television parts that it is refurbishing are being sent back to Samsung in Korea to be incorporated in new televisions. Therefore, Remploy and Wastetechnique are operating in fields that we need Wales to be active in. They are not only diverting this equipment from landfill and, therefore, giving an environmental benefit; they are operating in an industry of the future, which is part of the new economy of Wales.

ffatri yn Ninas, lle y mae'n adnewyddu nwyddau gwynion, adnewyddu cyfarpar technoleg gwybodaeth, rheoli a thracio'r hyn a ddychwelir gan gwsmeriaid, yng nghydestun y gyfarwyddeb. Mae wedi torri tir newydd hefyd o ran rheoli asedau, glanhau data ac aildefnyddio cyfarpar. Mae'n gwneud gwaith ar gyfer cwmnïau ac adrannau'r Llywodraeth, a hoffwn ddiolch i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ac i Sue Essex yn enwedig, am sicrhau bod Remploy'n gallu gwneud cais am waith gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Hoffwn ddiolch hefyd i arweinydd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf am wneud yr un peth.

Nid nepell o ffatri Remploy mae cwmni o'r enw Wastetechnique, ym Mhen-y-graig, sy'n rhif 22 ymhlith y 50 o gwmnïau sy'n tyfu gyflymaf. Mae'n ailgylchu tua 22,000 o setiau teledu a monitorau bob mis, ac mae'n ailgylchu ac yn adnewyddu tua 8,000 o gyfrifiaduron bob mis. Mae'n amcangyfrif, pan ddaw'r rheoliadau gwastraff peryglus i rym, y bydd y ffigurau hynny'n cynyddu, ac y bydd, at y dyfodol, yn ailgylchu 30,000 o setiau teledu a monitorau bob mis a 12,000 o gyfrifiaduron bob mis o ganlyniad. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch bod y cwmni hwn yn gweithio'n agos gyda Remploy, ac mae ganddo amrywiaeth eang o gleientiaid ar draws Cymru a Lloegr, megis awdurdodau lleol, byrddau iechyd, heddluoedd, elusennau, cwmnïau megis Biffa, Admiral, Group 4 Securicor a Sony, ac adrannau ac asiantaethau'r Llywodraeth, megis y Bathdy Brenhinol a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae'n allforio yn sgîl y gwaith mae'n ei wneud o ran ailgylchu ac adnewyddu. Mae'n allforio cyfrifiaduron sydd wedi eu hadnewyddu, er enghraifft, i ddwyrain Ewrop ac yn anfon gwydr wedi ei ailgylchu'n ôl i'r Almaen a phlastig i Tsieina i'w ailgylchu, ac mae rhai o'r cydrannau teledu y mae'n eu hadnewyddu'n cael eu hanfon yn ôl i Samsung yng Nghorea i'w hymgorffori mewn setiau teledu newydd. Felly, mae Remploy a Wastetechnique yn gweithredu mewn meysydd y mae angen i Gymru fod yn gweithredu ynddynt. Nid yn unig y maent yn atal y cyfarpar hwn rhag cael ei roi mewn safle tirlenwi, sy'n llesol i'r amgylchedd; maent hefyd yn gweithredu yn un o

ddiwydiannau'r dyfodol, sy'n rhan o economi newydd Cymru.

Brynle Williams: I am pleased to say that the Conservatives will support these regulations. It is important that this sort of waste is disposed of in accordance with high environmental standards, because the environmental consequences of not doing so lawfully, by fly-tipping, are serious. Regrettably, in more rural areas, we are still seeing an awful lot of fly-tipping of white goods. I am amazed that it still happens because councils provide disposal services specifically for white goods. There is no sense in people breaking the law to dump them in country lanes when they can simply have them removed to where they can be recycled.

This highlights why it is important that this sort of waste gets disposed of properly because, if it is dumped illegally, the harmful, ozone-depleting gases will be leaked. It is also imperative that the increasing volume of electronic waste, such as computers and mobile phones, get disposed of correctly and safely.

Finally, Minister, will you assure me that no Welsh electronic waste is being exported for disposal in third-world countries, where workers are often forced to work in appalling and hazardous conditions and with chemicals and substances that, for obvious reasons, need to be dealt with correctly?

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats also welcome this legislation and we have no doubt that the principles here are not at fault. However, I will raise issues in respect of the current way in which the legislation is being implemented, because, as you are aware, some licensing has already taken place. The intention to encourage the reuse and recovery of waste, which would lead to an overall reduction in landfill, is obviously a crucial goal for us all to support. That is particularly true in terms of a company in my constituency, Benji and Company, which takes faulty products from major retailers and those returned goods are then repaired and resold. That has hardly any environmental

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud y bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn. Mae'n bwysig gwaredu'r math hwn o wastraff yn unol â'r safonau amgylcheddol uchaf, gan fod canlyniadau amgylcheddol difrifol i beidio â gwneud hynny'n gyfreithlon, drwy dipio'n anghyfreithlon. Yn anffodus, yn yr ardaloedd mwy gwledig, mae llawer o nwyddau gwynion yn dal i gael eu tipio'n anghyfreithlon. Mae'n peri syndod i mi ei fod yn dal i ddigwydd gan fod y cynghorau'n darparu gwasanaethau'n benodol ar gyfer gwaredu nwyddau gwynion. Nid oes synnwyr bod pobl yn torri'r gyfraith er mwyn eu gadael ar lonydd cefn gwlad a gwasanaethau ailgylchu ar gael i'w gwaredu'n rhwydd.

Dengys hyn bwysigrwydd gwaredu'r math hwn o wastraff mewn modd priodol oherwydd, os caiff ei adael yn rhywle'n anghyfreithlon, bydd nwyon niweidiol sy'n lleihau'r osôn yn gollwng. Mae'n rhaid gwaredu'r gwastraff electronig cynyddol, megis cyfrifiaduron a ffonau symudol, mewn modd priodol a diogel hefyd.

Yn olaf, Weinidog, a wnewch fy sicrhau nad oes gwastraff electronig o Gymru yn cael ei allforio er mwyn ei waredu yng ngwledydd y trydydd byd, lle y mae'r gweithwyr yn aml yn gorfod gweithio mewn amodau ofnadwy a pheryglus a chyda chemegau a sylweddau y mae angen ymdrin â hwy mewn modd cywir, am resymau amlwg?

Mick Bates: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru hefyd yn croesawu'r ddeddfwriaeth hon ac nid oes amheuaeth gennym nad yw'r egwyddorion yn ddiffygiol yn hyn o beth. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf am godi rhai materion ynghylch y modd y mae'r ddeddfwriaeth yn cael ei gweithredu ar hyn o bryd, oherwydd, fel y gwyddoch, mae peth trwyddedu eisoes wedi digwydd. Mae'r bwriad i annog ailddefnyddio ac adennill gwastraff, a fyddai'n arwain at ostyngiad cyffredinol yn y sbwriel a gleddir, yn amlwg yn nod allweddol y gall pawb ei gefnogi. Mae hynny'n arbennig o berthnasol i gwmni yn fy etholaeth i, Benji and Company, sy'n cymryd cynhyrchion diffygiol gan adwerthwyr mawr

impact compared, for example, with making a new product to replace those returned goods. Yet, this company has been stalled in its development by what I believe is a differential interpretation of the licensing procedures. I hope that the Minister will undertake, in his response, to look at how the licenses are being granted and to ensure that there is a consistent application of the rules throughout the country.

I also raise the issue of fly-tipping that could be caused by the increased costs on various parts of industry. I hope that the Minister will undertake regular monitoring of fly-tipping so that we can see what the impact of this is. As a result, we may encourage businesses such as those that Leighton described in his constituency, and companies such as Benji and Company in mine. It is imperative that this waste electrical and electronic equipment directive is implemented and that Wales becomes a leader in this industry rather than a country that, while purporting in its rhetoric to support this, does not encourage businesses such as Benji and Company in Llanidloes to develop.

Glyn Davies: None of us can argue with the need for the proper recycling of all forms of waste or with the need to seek to reduce landfill and make an industry out of recycling. We would all applaud the sort of project that Leighton Andrews spoke of. However, I have an element of concern on the point that Mick Bates raised.

This relates not only to Benji and Company to which Mick referred, but also to other companies that may be in the same position. This particular company deals with returns, namely products that have been sold and returned, for whatever reason—often for a minor packaging reason. In future, those goods will be classified as waste. I do not know how the economics of all this will work, but it seems to be utterly crazy, if what the proprietor of this business tells me is true—that, due to the costs involved, millions of pounds' worth of perfectly decent goods,

ac yna caiff y nwyddau hynny a ddychwelwyd eu hatgyweirio a'u hailwerthu. Nid yw hynny'n cael fawr ddim effaith ar yr amgylchedd o'i gymharu, er enghraifft, â gwneud cynnyrch newydd yn lle'r nwyddau a ddychwelwyd. Ond mae datblygiad y cwmni hwn wedi ei atal gan yr hyn sydd, yn fy marn i, yn ddehongliad gwahaniaethol o'r gweithdrefnau trwyddedu. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog, yn ei ymateb, yn addo edrych ar sut y rhoddir trwyddedau a sicrhau bod y rheolau'n cael eu gweithredu'n gyson ledled y wlad.

Yr wyf hefyd am godi mater tipio anghyfreithlon a allai gael ei achosi gan y costau cynyddol i wahanol rannau o'r diwydiant. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn monitro tipio anghyfreithlon yn rheolaidd fel y gallwn weld beth fydd effaith hyn. O ganlyniad, efallai y byddwn yn annog busnesau megis y rhai a ddisgrifiodd Leighton yn ei etholaeth ef, a chwmnïau megis Benji and Company yn fy etholaeth innau. Mae'n rhaid gweithredu'r gyfarwydddeb cyfarpar trydanol ac electronig gwastraff hon ac mae'n rhaid i Gymru ddod yn arweinydd yn y diwydiant hwn yn hytrach nag yn wlad nad yw, er yn llawn rhethreg o blaid hyn, yn annog busnesau megis Benji and Company yn Llanidloes i ddatblygu.

Glyn Davies: Ni all neb ddadlau yn erbyn yr angen i ailgylchu pob math o wastraff mewn modd priodol nac yn erbyn yr angen i geisio claddu llai o sbwriel a gwneud ailgylchu'n ddiwydiant. Byddem oll yn cymeradwyo'r math o brosiect y cyfeiriodd Leighton Andrews ato. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf beth pryder ynglŷn â'r pwynt a godwyd gan Mick Bates.

Mae a wnelo hyn nid yn unig â Benji and Company y cyfeiriodd Mick ato, ond hefyd â chwmnïau eraill a all fod yn yr un sefyllfa. Mae'r cwmni arbennig hwn yn delio â nwyddau sy'n cael eu dychwelyd, sef pethau sydd wedi cael eu gwerthu ac sydd yna'n cael eu dychwelyd, am ba reswm bynnag—yn aml oherwydd bod rhywbeth bach yn bod ar y deunydd pacio. Yn y dyfodol, bydd y nwyddau hyn yn cael eu hystyried yn wastraff. Ni wn beth yw goblygiadau economaidd hyn, ond mae'n ymddangos yn hollol hurt, os yw'r hyn a ddywedodd y

which ought to be recycled, will probably be sent to landfill. That seems to be the consequence.

I raise the point specifically because, while supporting the regulation and the objectives of the regulation, we have seen that our support was sensible and right but that anomalies can appear, and that is not exactly what we wanted. I hope that the Minister will look at the position of this company to see whether any others are in the same position, to see whether the regulations are operating as we would want them to in respect of these companies dealing with returns, and to see whether it would be possible to amend the regulation to introduce something a little more sensible, perhaps.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): First, to deal with the export of waste, we do not monitor the waste that leaves Wales and that goes into England. The major ports that ship goods out of the UK tend to be in the southern part of England rather than in Wales, so it would be difficult to put a figure on that.

Turning to what Leighton Andrews said, the great success story in his Rhondda constituency shows that we can process this waste ourselves in Wales. There is no question here of creating waste that is then exported to countries in the developing world for them to deal with; we can deal with this waste here in Wales, and the project in the Rhondda is a fine example of what can be done with just a little initiative.

On fly-tipping, the Environment Agency runs the Flycatcher project, the aim of which is to ensure that it gains as much intelligence as possible on where fly-tipping tends to take place. However, ultimately, the agency relies on intelligence gathering and tip-offs from the public to catch people fly-tipping. It is no good going there when the whole thing has been done. Therefore, as we know, it is

perchennog wrthyf yn wir—sef, oherwydd y costau y mae'n ei olygu, fod gwerth miliynau o bunnoedd o nwyddau cwbl dderbyniol, a ddylai gael eu hailgylchu, yn debygol o gael eu hanfon i safle tirlenwi. Ymddengys mai hynny yw'r canlyniad.

Yr wyf yn codi'r pwynt hwn yn benodol oherwydd, er ein bod yn cefnogi'r rheoliad ac amcanion y rheoliad, ein bod wedi gweld bod ein cefnogaeth yn synhwyrol a chywir ond bod anghysondebau'n gallu dod i'r amlwg, ac nid hynny oedd gennym mewn golwg. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn edrych ar sefyllfa'r cwmni hwn i weld a oes eraill yn yr un sefyllfa, i weld a yw'r rheoliadau'n gweithio yn y ffordd yr ydym am iddynt weithio o ran y cwmnïau hyn sy'n delio â nwyddau sy'n cael eu dychwelyd, ac i weld a fyddai modd diwygio'r rheoliad er mwyn cyflwyno rhywbeth ychydig mwy synhwyrol, efallai.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Yn gyntaf, a delio ag allforio gwastraff, nid ydym yn monitro'r gwastraff sy'n gadael Cymru ac yn mynd i Loegr. Mae'r porthladdoedd mwyaf sy'n allforio nwyddau o'r DU yn dueddol o fod yn ne Lloegr yn hytrach nag yng Nghymru, felly byddai'n anodd rhoi ffigur ar gyfer hynny.

Gan droi at yr hyn a ddywedodd Leighton Andrews, mae'r llwyddiant yn ei etholaeth yn y Rhondda'n dangos ein bod yn gallu prosesu'r gwastraff hwn ein hunain yma yng Nghymru. Nid oes perygl yma o greu gwastraff sydd wedyn yn cael ei allforio i wledydd yn y byd sy'n datblygu a gadael iddynt hwy ddelio ag ef; gallwn ddelio â'r gwastraff hwn yma yng Nghymru, ac mae'r prosiect yn y Rhondda'n enghraifft dda o'r hyn y gellir ei wneud gydag ychydig o ddychymyg.

O ran tipio anghyfreithlon, mae Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd yn rhedeg y prosiect Flycatcher, a nod hwnnw yw casglu cymaint o wybodaeth â phosibl am y safleoedd lle y mae tipio anghyfreithlon yn dueddol o ddigwydd. Yn y pen draw, fodd bynnag, mae'r asiantaeth yn dibynnu ar gasglu gwybodaeth ac ar gael wybodaeth gan y cyhoedd i ddal pobl yn tipio'n

important that people are caught in the act.

anghyfreithlon. Nid oes diben mynd yno pan fo'r weithred wedi ei chyflawni. Felly, fel y gwyddoch, mae'n bwysig inni ddal pobl wrthi.

Finally, on the example raised by Mick and Glyn, I am not familiar with all the details of it, but I invite them to write to me with those details so that I can investigate the matter further.

Yn olaf, o ran yr enghraifft a nodwyd gan Mick a Glyn, nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â'r holl fanylion, ond hoffwn eu gwahodd i ysgrifennu ataf gyda'r manylion hynny i'm galluogi i ymchwilio ymhellach i'r mater.

Cynnig (NDM3375): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM3375): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo'r Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (Wales) Order 2006 a'r
 Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Poultry) (Wales) Order 2006 o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif
 24.27(iv)**

**Approval of the Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (Wales) Order 2006 and
 the Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Poultry) (Wales) Order 2006 under Standing
 Order No. 24.27(iv)**

Y Llywydd: Cynigir trafod y ddwy eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd, oni bai fod Aelod yn gwrthwynebu. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006. (NDM3377)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

approves that the Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006. (NDM3378)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Poultry) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006. (NDM3379)

I propose that

The Presiding Officer: It is proposed that the next two items be debated together, unless any Member objects. I see that there are no objections.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Cynigiad fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor the Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (Wales) Order 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006. (NDM3377)

Cynigiad fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn cymeradwyo bod the Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Wild Birds) (Wales) Order 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006. (NDM3378)

Cynigiad fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor the Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Poultry) (Wales) Order 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006. (NDM3379)

Cynigiad fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

approves that the Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Poultry) (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 5 December 2006. (NDM3380)

The first Order relating to wild birds will implement in domestic law in Wales European Commission decision 2006/563/EC concerning certain protection measures in relation to the highly pathogenic avian influenza in wild birds.

The second item of legislation does the same, but implements decision 2006/415/EC relating to poultry.

Y Llywydd: Nid oes neb am siarad ar y pwnc hwn gan ei fod wedi'i drafod sawl gwaith o'r blaen.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn cymeradwyo bod the Avian Influenza (H5N1 in Poultry) (Wales) Order 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 5 Rhagfyr 2006. (NDM3380)

Bydd y Gorchymyn cyntaf sy'n ymwneud ag adar gwyllt yn gweithredu mewn cyfraith ddomestig yng Nghymru benderfyniad 2006/563/EC y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd sy'n ymwneud â mesurau amddiffyn penodol o ran y fflw adar pathogenig iawn mewn adar gwyllt.

Mae'r ail eitem o ddeddfwriaeth yn gwneud yr un peth, ond mae'n gweithredu penderfyniad 2006/415/EC sy'n ymwneud â dofednod.

The Presiding Officer: No-one wishes to speak on this subject given that it has been discussed many times before.

*Cynnig (NDM3377): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3377): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene

Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3378): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3378): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary

Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3379): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3379): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David

Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3380): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3380): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny

Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Plaid y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol)
 Minority Party Debate (The Liberal Democrat Party)**

**Gwasanaethau Hosbis a Gofal Lliniarol
 Hospice and Palliative Care Services**

Motion (NDM3376): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM3376): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

calls for an all-Wales review of the commissioning by local health boards of hospice and palliative care services, examining levels of funding, provision and any other related issues. This review should take into account the findings of the Health and Social Services Committee's review of cancer services for people in Wales. The terms of reference for the review are to be agreed by the Health and Social Services Committee.

yn galw am adolygiad Cymru gyfan o'r ffordd y mae'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn comisiynu gwasanaethau hosbis a gofal lliniarol, gan archwilio lefelau'r cyllid, y ddarpariaeth ac unrhyw faterion eraill cysylltiedig. Dylai'r adolygiad hwn gymryd i ystyriaeth ganfyddiadau adolygiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol o wasanaethau canser ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Bydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn cytuno ar gylch gorchwyl yr adolygiad.

Amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt.
 Delete all and replace with:

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt. Dileu'r cyfan a rhoi yn ei le:

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

notes that an all-Wales review of the commissioning by local health boards of hospice and palliative care services, examining levels of funding, provision and any other related issues is under way. This review will take into account the findings of the Health and Social Services Committee's review of cancer services for people in Wales. The outcome of the review will inform the allocation of the additional funding for hospices announced by the Finance Minister on 5 December.

yn nodi bod adolygiad Cymru gyfan ar y gweill o'r ffordd y mae'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn comisiynu gwasanaethau hosbis a gofal lliniarol, sy'n archwilio lefelau'r cyllid, y ddarpariaeth ac unrhyw faterion eraill cysylltiedig. Bydd yr adolygiad hwn yn cymryd i ystyriaeth ganfyddiadau adolygiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol o wasanaethau canser ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Bydd canlyniad yr adolygiad yn sail ar gyfer dyrannu'r arian ychwanegol i hosbisau a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog Cyllid ar 5 Rhagfyr.

Amendment 2 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Gwelliant 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

Insert after 'care services', 'for all conditions'.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt and amendment 2 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Jenny Randerson: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

calls for an all-Wales review of the commissioning by local health boards of hospice and palliative care services, examining levels of funding, provision and any other related issues. This review should take into account the findings of the Health and Social Services Committee's review of cancer services for people in Wales. The terms of reference for the review are to be agreed by the Health and Social Services Committee.(NDM3376)

4.50 p.m.

I will start with the World Health Organization's definition of palliative care, which is,

'the active total care of patients whose disease is not responsive to curative treatment. The control of pain, and of other symptoms such as psychological, social and spiritual problems is paramount, and the goal of palliative care is achievement of the best quality of life for the patients and their families. In practice it involves a whole range of services: occupational therapies, physical therapies, complementary therapies, as well as core medical services'.

Almost by definition, this is a task which, in some aspects, is beyond the resources of our hard-pressed national health service.

I will deal first of all with the Government amendment. We will not be accepting it, as what we are calling for is an open and inclusive review that looks at the strategic picture over the next five to 10 years, not a review that looks at how to allocate the £2 million conceded by the Government in an effort to get its budget passed. I am not

Cynnwys 'ar gyfer pob cyflwr' ar ôl 'gofal lliniarol'.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt a gwelliant 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiad fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn galw am adolygiad Cymru gyfan o'r ffordd y mae'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn comisiynu gwasanaethau hosbis a gofal lliniarol, gan archwilio lefelau'r cyllid, y ddarpariaeth ac unrhyw faterion eraill cysylltiedig. Dylai'r adolygiad hwn gymryd i ystyriaeth ganfyddiadau adolygiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol o wasanaethau canser ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Bydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn cytuno ar gylch gorchwyl yr adolygiad. (NDM3376)

Yr wyf am ddechrau gyda diffiniad Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd o ofal lliniarol, sef,

gofal gweithredol cyflawn am gleifion sydd ag afiechyd nad yw'n ymateb i driniaeth wellhaol. Mae rheoli poen, a symptomau eraill megis problemau seicolegol, cymdeithasol ac ysbrydol yn hollbwysig, a nod gofal lliniarol yw sicrhau'r ansawdd bywyd gorau posibl i gleifion a'u teuluoedd. Mewn gwirionedd, mae'n golygu amrywiaeth eang o wasanaethau: therapïau galwedigaethol, therapïau corfforol, therapïau ategol, yn ogystal â gwasanaethau meddygol craidd.

Drwy ddiffiniad bron, mae hon yn dasg sydd, mewn rhai ffyrdd, y tu hwnt i adnoddau ein gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol sydd o dan gymaint o bwysau.

Yr wyf am ddelio'n gyntaf â gwelliant y Llywodraeth. Ni fyddwn yn ei dderbyn, gan mai'r hyn yr ydym yn galw amdano yw adolygiad agored a chynhwysol sy'n edrych ar y darlun strategol dros y pump i ddeng mlynedd nesaf, ac nid adolygiad sy'n edrych sut y gellir dyrannu'r £2 miliwn sydd wedi ei ildio gan y Llywodraeth wrth ymdrechu i

convinced that the Minister's review will be the open-minded and transparent process that we need and that the public is demanding, not least because the Minister is on record in committee as being sceptical about the ability of the hospice movement to work to the NHS agenda. However, I acknowledge that the Government has clearly seen that this idea's time has come. I was interested to note that the Minister's letter announcing a review of hospices dropped through letter boxes a couple of days after our motion was tabled, although the letter signed before the motion was tabled.

We want a review led by the Health and Social Services Committee. This would take a long-term, strategic view because it would be led by the cross-party committee, and would therefore have the transparency in its terms and outcome that the public requires.

I take issue with the £2 million in the budget. It is useful to note that Tŷ Hafan hospice in Cardiff costs £2.5 million a year to run—that is one hospice alone. Hospices have played a crucial role in the development of palliative care, driving this topic up the ladder of debate and pushing along the provision of services. They have played a central role in the development of specialist services, and in raising the profile of the care of the dying, making policy makers aware of the needs of the terminally ill.

Independent, charitably managed hospice services provide 27 per cent of palliative care in Wales. We have 11 adult hospices and two children's hospices, as well as some over the border that provide services to Wales as well as to England. Over the past 10 years, there has been a big extension in the work of the hospice movement, and hospices now encompass care within cancer centres, hospitals, care homes, and in community settings. However, hospices are about more than the care of cancer patients. Many of their patients are suffering from other degenerative, incurable illnesses, and this is of course especially true of children's

sicrhau bod ei chyllideb yn cael ei derbyn. Nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi y bydd adolygiad y Gweinidog yn broses dryloyw, fydd â meddwl agored, fel sydd ei angen arnom, yn enwedig oherwydd bod y Gweinidog wedi dweud yn y pwyllgor ei fod yn amheus o allu'r mudiad hosbisau i weithio gydag agenda'r GIG. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn cydnabod bod y Llywodraeth yn amlwg wedi gweld ei bod yn bryd i'r syniad hwn gael ei wireddu. Yr oedd yn ddi-ddorol nodi bod llythyr y Gweinidog yn cyhoeddi adolygiad o hosbisau wedi cyrraedd ryw ddeuddydd ar ôl i'r cynnig gael ei gyflwyno, er bod y llythyr wedi ei lofnodi cyn i'r cynnig gael ei gyflwyno.

Yr ydym am gael adolygiad sy'n cael ei arwain gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Byddai hyn yn edrych ar y pwnc mewn ffordd hirdymor a strategol gan y byddai'n cael ei arwain gan y pwyllgor trawsbleidiol, ac y byddai felly'n dryloyw, fel y mae'r cyhoedd yn mynnu, o ran ei gylch gorchwyl a'i ganlyniad.

Yr wyf yn amau gwerth y £2 filiwn yn y gyllideb. Mae'n werth nodi bod hosbis Tŷ Hafan yng Nghaerdydd yn costio £2.5 miliwn y flwyddyn i'w rhedeg—cost un hosbis yn unig yw hynny. Mae hosbisau wedi chwarae rôl allweddol yn natblygiad gofal lliniarol, gan sicrhau bod y pwnc ar frig yr agenda, ac ymgyrchu dros wasanaethau. Maent wedi chwarae rôl ganolog yn natblygiad gwasanaethau arbenigol, ac maent wedi codi proffil gofal am bobl sy'n marw, gan sicrhau bod llunwyr polisïau'n ymwybodol o anghenion cleifion sydd â salwch terfynol.

Mae gwasanaethau hosbis annibynnol, elusennol yn darparu 27 y cant o ofal lliniarol Cymru. Mae gennym 11 hosbis i oedolion a dwy hosbis i blant, yn ogystal â rhai dros y ffin sy'n darparu gwasanaethau i Gymru yn ogystal â Lloegr. Yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, gwelwyd gwaith y mudiad hosbisau'n ehangu'n sylweddol, ac mae hosbisau'n awr yn darparu gofal mewn canolfannau canser, cartrefi gofal, ac yn y gymuned. Fodd bynnag, mae hosbisau'n gwneud mwy na gofalu am gleifion canser. Mae llawer o'u cleifion yn dioddef gan afiechydon dirywiol eraill nad oes gwella arnynt, ac mae hyn wrth gwrs yn arbennig o

hospices. We will certainly be supporting Plaid Cymru's amendment, which clarifies the situation. Too often, people think that hospices are only for cancer patients.

There has been a growth in the number of patients accessing, and wanting to access, hospice services. In respect of cancer patients alone, in 2005, the Cancer Services Coordinating Group commissioned a needs assessment of specialist palliative care services in Wales. Its findings included the fact that 56 per cent of sufferers would prefer to die at home but that only 20 per cent did, and the fact that 24 per cent would prefer to die in a hospice, but only 4 per cent did. Therefore, there is massive unmet demand for hospice services, yet hospices are faced with chronic financial uncertainty, as the Health and Social Services Committee has heard from evidence presented to its review of caring for people with cancer.

In evidence presented by Viv Cooper, the medical director of George Thomas Hospice Care, we were told that the reality is that all the Welsh hospice services are reporting ongoing financial problems. The committee was also given a list by Viv Cooper of actions required, which included mature commissioning and contracting relationships with local health boards, trusts and voluntary organisations to address not only funding but strategy and the operational delivery of service; the co-ordination of all palliative care and hospice services based on robust patient pathways; a more flexible approach to keeping patients at home if that is what they want; and a move towards securing equitable provision across all 22 local health boards. There is clearly plenty of scope for a strategic review, and one is urgently needed.

Hospices are clear that there is a massive gap between the core NHS services that they provide and the funding that they receive for these. If patients do not go to a hospice or do not receive hospice care, they have to receive their core services in a hospital or from other

wir am hosbisau plant. Byddwn yn sicr yn cefnogi gwelliant Plaid Cymru, sy'n gwneud y sefyllfa'n gliriach. Yn rhy aml, mae pobl yn meddwl mai dim ond ar gyfer cleifion canser y mae hosbisau.

Gwelwyd twf yn nifer y cleifion sy'n defnyddio, ac sydd am ddefnyddio, gwasanaethau hosbis. Yn achos cleifion canser yn unig, comisiynodd y Grŵp Cydlynu Gwasanaethau Canser asesiad o'r angen am ofal lliniarol arbenigol yng Nghymru. Yr oedd ei ganfyddiadau'n cynnwys y ffaith y byddai'n well gan 56 y cant o ddiodefwyr gael marw yn eu cartref ond mai dim ond 20 y cant a oedd yn cael gwneud hynny, a'r ffaith y byddai'n well gan 24 y cant gael marw mewn hosbis, ond mai dim ond 4 y cant a oedd yn gwneud hynny. Felly, mae galw enfawr am wasanaethau hosbis nad yw'n cael ei ddiwallu, eto mae hosbisau'n wynebu ansicrwydd ariannol enbydus, fel y clywodd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd yn ei adolygiad o ofal am bobl sydd â chanser.

Yn y dystiolaeth a gyflwynwyd gan Viv Cooper, cyfarwyddwr meddygol Gofal Hosbis George Thomas, dywedwyd wrthym mai'r gwir yw bod gwasanaethau hosbis yng Nghymru'n dweud bod ganddynt broblemau ariannol parhaus. Cafodd y pwyllgor hefyd restr gan Viv Cooper o'r camau y mae angen eu cymryd, a oedd yn cynnwys perthynas gomisiynu a chontractio aeddfed gyda byrddau iechyd lleol, ymddiriedolaethau a mudiadau gwirfoddol i roi sylw, nid yn unig i faterion ariannol ond hefyd i strategaeth ac i'r gwaith o ddarparu'r gwasanaeth; cydlynu'r holl ofal lliniarol a gwasanaethau hosbis sy'n seiliedig ar lwybrau cleifion cadarn; ffordd fwy hyblyg o gadw cleifion yn eu cartref os mai hynny yw eu dymuniad; ac ymdrech i sicrhau darpariaeth deg ar draws pob un o'r 22 bwrdd iechyd lleol. Mae'n amlwg bod digon o ddeunydd ar gyfer cynnal adolygiad strategol, ac mae angen un ar unwaith.

Mae hosbisau wedi ei gwneud yn amlwg bod bwlc enfawr rhwng gwasanaethau craidd y GIG a ddarperir ganddynt a'r arian y maent yn ei dderbyn ar eu cyfer. Os nad yw cleifion yn mynd i hosbis neu os nad ydynt yn derbyn gofal hosbis, rhaid iddynt dderbyn eu

NHS services. That aspect of the care needs to be examined closely. There is also no doubt that provision varies across Wales from one local health board to another. That also needs to be looked at.

In many ways, hospices have grown where local people have taken the campaigning initiative and raised the money. As a result, some other areas lack such care. There is also considerable variation in the amount of out-of-hours care provided between one area and another—an example of a postcode lottery, which is completely unacceptable.

Hospices in Wales are at a disadvantage when compared with similar institutions in England and Scotland, which receive higher levels of Government funding. The NHS contribution in England for adult hospices averages 32 per cent and rising, compared with an average contribution from the NHS in Wales of 21 per cent and falling. Children's hospices get only 4 per cent of their funding from the NHS. These are not my figures, but those provided by the Welsh Consumer Council in its independent report on hospices in 2005. I said that that 21 per cent was falling; the hospice movement estimates that it will be just 11 per cent next year. One of the key problems is that hospices have not been systematically funded. The Government gave £10 million over three years as a one-off payment. This, in itself, undermines the usefulness of the funding, because it is not guaranteed and repetitive. That £10 million is running out, and £2 million is promised in the budget. That is too little too late. The sum of £3.3 million per annum on average was not enough in the past, and it will not be enough to have £2 million in the future.

In contrast, the Department of Health has a target that, by 2008, 50 per cent of the core funding of hospices in England will come from the UK Government. The key issue is the core funding. It is being commissioned to provide specific services, which is what the hospice movement wants. In Scotland, it is

gwasanaethau craidd mewn ysbyty neu gan wasanaethau eraill y GIG. Mae angen edrych yn ofalus ar yr agwedd honno ar y gofal. Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw'r ddarpariaeth yn amrywio ar draws Cymru rhwng gwahanol fyrdau iechyd lleol. Rhaid edrych ar hynny hefyd.

Mewn sawl ffordd, mae hosbisau wedi tyfu lle y mae pobl leol wedi mynd ati i ymgychu a chodi'r arian. O ganlyniad, mae diffyg gofal o'r fath mewn rhai ardaloedd. Ceir amrywiaeth sylweddol rhwng ardaloedd o ran faint o ofal y tu allan i oriau a ddarperir—enghraifft o loteri'r cod post, rhywbeth sy'n gwbl annerbyniol.

Mae hosbisau yng Nghymru o dan anfantais o'u cymharu â sefydliadau tebyg yn Lloegr a'r Alban, sy'n derbyn mwy o arian gan y Llywodraeth. Ar gyfartaledd, mae cyfraniad y GIG at hosbisau oedolion yn Lloegr yn 32 y cant, ac mae'n cynyddu, o'i gymharu â chyfraniad o 21 y cant gan y GIG yng Nghymru, ffigur sy'n gostwng. Dim ond 4 y cant o'u harian y mae hosbisau plant yn ei gael gan y GIG. Nid fy ffigurau i yw'r rhain, ond rhai a ddarparwyd gan Gyngor Defnyddwyr Cymru yn ei adroddiad annibynnol ar hosbisau yn 2005. Dywedais fod y 21 y cant hwn yn gostwng; mae'r mudiad hosbis yn amcangyfrif mai dim ond 11 y cant y bydd yn ei dderbyn o'r ffynhonnell hon y flwyddyn nesaf. Un o'r problemau pennaf yw nad yw hosbisau wedi cael eu hariannu mewn ffordd systematig. Rhoddodd y Llywodraeth £10 miliwn dros dair blynedd fel taliad untro. Mae hyn ynddo'i hun yn tanseilio defnyddioldeb yr arian, oherwydd nad yw'n cael ei warantu nac yn cael ei ailadrodd. Mae'r £10 miliwn hwn bron wedi'i wario i gyd, ac mae £2 filiwn wedi ei addo yn y gyllideb. Mae hynny'n rhy ychydig ac mae'n rhy hwyr. Nid oedd y swm o £3.3 miliwn y flwyddyn ar gyfartaledd yn ddigon yn y gorffennol, ac ni fydd cael £2 filiwn yn ddigon yn y dyfodol.

Ar y llaw arall, mae'r Adran Iechyd wedi pennu targed sydd am weld 50 y cant o gyllid craidd hosbisau yn Lloegr yn dod oddi wrth Lywodraeth y DU erbyn 2008. Cyllid craidd yw'r mater hollbwysig. Mae'n cael ei gomisiynu i ddarparu gwasanaethau penodol, a dyna'r hyn y mae'r mudiad hosbis am ei

agreed that NHS boards should provide 50 per cent of agreed running costs, although the most recent monitoring exercise suggests that they are on 37 per cent overall. Therefore, they are on the way, but there is some way to go yet.

It is also a question of efficiency. NHS services are interlinked, and so there is a need to provide joined-up and seamless care in a strategic way. Hospices can take the pressure off local hospital services as well as giving patients a choice. The key point is that hospices do not want to be fully NHS funded; they want to retain their voluntary sector ethos, and they are happy to continue to raise money for what I would call 'care plus'. However, they want to get that certainty of funding on which they can base newly enabled funding processes.

5.00 p.m.

Finally, the Derek Wanless review of the health service in Wales said that we have the right capacity and level of expenditure—it is just in the wrong places. I know that the Minister recognises that. I hope that the hospice review that we are calling for would help to put funding in the right place so that patients get the most effective and appropriate services and so that people, young and old, can have the best possible quality of life and end their days with the greatest possible dignity.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): I propose amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt. Delete all and replace with:

the National Assembly for Wales:

notes that an all-Wales review of the commissioning by local health boards of hospice and palliative care services, examining levels of funding, provision and any other related issues is under way. This review will take into account the findings of the Health and Social Services Committee's review of cancer services for people in Wales. The outcome of the review will inform the allocation of the additional funding for

gael. Yn yr Alban, cytunwyd y dylai byrddau'r GIG ddarparu 50 y cant o'r costau cynnal y cytunwyd arnynt, er bod yr ymarferiad monitro diweddaraf yn awgrymu mai 37 y cant yw'r ffigur mewn gwirionedd. Felly, maent ar y ffordd, ond mae ganddynt dipyn o ffordd i fynd eto.

Rhaid edrych hefyd ar fater effeithlonrwydd. Mae gwasanaethau'r GIG wedi eu cydgysylltu, ac felly mae angen darparu gofal cydlynus a di-dor mewn ffordd strategol. Gall hosbisau dynnu pwysau oddi ar wasanaethau ysbytai lleol yn ogystal â chynnig dewis i gleifion. Y pwynt allweddol yw nad yw hosbisau am gael eu holl arian gan y GIG; maent am gadw'u hethos gwirfoddol, ac maent yn fodlon parhau i godi arian ar gyfer yr hyn y byddwn i'n ei alw'n ofal a mwy. Fodd bynnag, maent am gael sicrwydd o ran arian a all fod yn sail i broses gyllido a fyddai wedi ei galluogi o'r newydd.

Yn olaf, dywedodd adolygiad Derek Wanless o'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru fod gennym y capasiti a'r lefel gwariant iawn—dim ond ei fod yn y lleoedd anghywir. Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn sylweddoli hynny. Gobeithiaf y byddai'r adolygiad hosbisau yr ydym yn galw amdano yn helpu i roi arian yn y lle iawn fel bod cleifion yn cael y gwasanaethau mwyaf effeithiol a phriodol ac fel y gall pobl, yn hen ac ifanc, gael yr ansawdd bywyd gorau posibl a diweddu eu dyddiau gyda'r urddas mwyaf posibl.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Cynigiai welliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt. Dileu'r cyfan a rhoi yn ei le:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn nodi bod adolygiad Cymru gyfan ar y gweill o'r ffordd y mae'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn comisiynu gwasanaethau hosbis a gofal lliniarol, sy'n archwilio lefelau'r cyllid, y ddarpariaeth ac unrhyw faterion eraill cysylltiedig. Bydd yr adolygiad hwn yn cymryd i ystyriaeth ganfyddiadau adolygiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol o wasanaethau canser ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Bydd canlyniad yr adolygiad yn

hospices announced by the Finance Minister on 5 December.

Helen Mary Jones: I propose amendment 2 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Insert after ‘care services’, ‘for all conditions’.

I am grateful to Jenny Randerson for expressing support for this amendment, which, as she has said, is intended to clarify the original intention of the motion. It is vital that we have palliative care services for a range of conditions, not only for cancer. I concur with what Jenny Randerson said about the problem of the perception that palliative care services are only for cancer patients.

The Government’s amendment to this motion, amendment 1, is not acceptable. I am grateful to the Liberal Democrats for putting this important issue on the agenda. Looking at the Government’s amendment, I feel that we have been here before. A special one-off sum of £10 million has already been made available for hospices and palliative care services, and very welcome it was. My understanding was that that money was intended to provide a breathing space to enable work to be done to analyse palliative care needs in each local health board area and to work out how those needs should be met and what services should be provided, and to enable local health boards and trusts to develop a more positive working relationship with the voluntary sector. That was certainly implicit in the provision of that one-off special funding. I am afraid to say that, in most parts of Wales, that has not happened. Much of the work that was funded by that money, as Jenny Randerson has said, is now under threat. It has not been mainstreamed into the provision provided by the trusts and paid for by the LHBs. In most places, we are still no further on with regard to integrating support for voluntary sector care, in hospices or in the community, into mainstream funding patterns. Even where there has been progress—and there has been some, and in this regard, I pay tribute to the trustees of the Tŷ Bryngwyn hospice in Llanelli and the

sail ar gyfer dyrannu’r arian ychwanegol i hosbisau a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog Cyllid ar 5 Rhagfyr.

Helen Mary Jones: Cynigiau welliant 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

Cynnwys ‘ar gyfer pob cyflwr’ ar ôl ‘gofal lliniarol’.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Jenny Randerson am fynegi cefnogaeth i’r gwelliant hwn, a fwriedir, fel y dywedodd hi, i wneud bwriad gwreiddiol y cynnig yn fwy eglur. Mae’n hanfodol inni gael gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol ar gyfer amrediad o gyflyrau, nid ar gyfer canser yn unig. Yr wyf yn cyd-fynd â’r hyn a ddywedodd Jenny Randerson am broblem y canfyddiad mai dim ond ar gyfer cleifion canser y mae gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol.

Nid yw gwelliant y Llywodraeth i’r cynnig hwn, sef gwelliant 1, yn dderbyniol. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i’r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am roi’r pwnc pwysig hwn ar yr agenda. O edrych ar welliant y Llywodraeth, teimlaf ein bod wedi bod yma o’r blaen. Mae swm untro arbennig o £10 miliwn eisoes wedi’i ddarparu i hosbisau a gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol, ac yr oedd hynny’n dderbyniol iawn. Yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf, bwriedid i’r arian hwnnw roi cyfle i alluogi gwneud gwaith i ddansoddi anghenion gofal lliniarol ym mhob ardal bwrdd iechyd lleol ac i ystyried sut y dylid ateb yr anghenion hynny a pha wasanaethau y dylid eu darparu, ac i alluogi byrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau i ddatblygu perthynas weithio fwy cadarnhaol gyda’r sector gwirfoddol. Yr oedd hynny’n sicr ymhlyg wrth ddarparu’r arian untro arbennig hwnnw. Mae arnaf ofn nad yw hynny wedi digwydd yn y rhan fwyaf o Gymru. Mae llawer o’r gwaith yr oedd yr arian hwnnw’n talu amdano, fel y dywedodd Jenny Randerson, bellach dan fygythiad. Nid yw wedi’i brif ffrydio i’r ddarpariaeth a ddarperir gan yr ymddiriedolaethau ac y telir amdani gan y byrddau iechyd lleol. Yn y rhan fwyaf o leoedd, nid ydym ddim nes i’r lan o ran integreiddio cymorth i ofal y sector gwirfoddol, mewn hosbisau neu yn y gymuned, i batrymau ariannu’r brif ffrwd. Hyd yn oed lle y cafwyd rhywfaint o symud ymlaen—ac fe gafwyd, ac yn hyn o beth,

health community in Carmarthen, which has made an effort to build in long-term stable funding—organisations are more and more dependent on voluntary fundraising to meet basic costs, such as nursing care costs, which many of us feel should be met from core NHS funding.

We do not accept that the internal review proposed in the Government's amendment will address the deep institutional and cultural issues that appear to be getting in the way of some NHS bodies in Wales working effectively with voluntary providers. No doubt such a review could help to inform the broader review that the Liberal Democrats' original motion proposes, but we are not convinced that it would be sufficient in itself.

Reference has already been made to the independent evidence supporting the need to establish the principle of full-cost recovery, whereby the NHS would provide 100 per cent funding for the mainstream health services delivered in palliative care by the voluntary sector, leaving voluntary funding to provide the extras—the care plus. I would commend to the Government, as Jenny Randerson has already done, the Welsh Consumer Council's 2005 report, 'Independent Hospices in Wales: a consumer perspective'. There are recommendations in that report that are as relevant now as they were when it was published over 12 months ago, and which could help to provide a way forward.

It cannot be acceptable that the NHS in Wales provides so little support for hospices that provide palliative care for adults and children and support for the families, who need it so badly at such a sad time. Neither can it be right that support in the community for patients who would prefer to die at home, and their families, is so patchy. Services, where they are good, are often fragile, because the funding is not stable. We have to find a way to put this right, and the Liberal Democrat motion before the Assembly today provides a positive way forward, and what we hope will be an opportunity to develop cross-party consensus on how to address

talaf deyrnged i ymddiriedolwyr hosbis Tŷ Bryngwyn yn Llanelli a'r gymuned iechyd yng Nghaerfyrddin, sydd wedi gwneud ymdrech i sicrhau cyllid sefydlog hirdymor—mae cyrff yn fwyfwy dibynnol ar godi arian gan wirfoddolwyr i dalu costau sylfaenol, fel costau gofal nyrsio, y teimla llawer ohonom y dylid eu talu o arian craidd y GIG.

Nid ydym yn derbyn y bydd yr adolygiad mewnol a gynigir yng ngwelliant y Llywodraeth yn rhoi sylw i'r materion sefydliadol a diwylliannol dwfn sydd fel pe baent yn rhwystro rhai o gyrff y GIG yng Nghymru rhag gweithio'n effeithiol gyda darparwyr gwirfoddol. Diau y gallai adolygiad o'r fath helpu i fod yn sail i'r adolygiad ehangach a gynigir gan gynnig gwreiddiol y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ond nid ydym wedi'n darbwylo y byddai'n ddigonol ynddo'i hun.

Cyfeiriwyd eisoes at y dystiolaeth annibynnol sy'n cefnogi'r angen i sefydlu'r egwyddor o adfer costau llawn, lle y byddai'r GIG yn darparu cyllid 100 y cant ar gyfer y gwasanaethau iechyd prif ffrwd a ddarperir mewn gofal lliniarol gan y sector gwirfoddol, gan adael arian gwirfoddol i ddarparu'r pethau ychwanegol—y 'gofal a mwy'. Hoffwn gymeradwyo i'r Llywodraeth, fel y gwnaeth Jenny Randerson eisoes, adroddiad Cyngor Defnyddwyr Cymru ar gyfer 2005, 'Independent Hospices in Wales: a consumer perspective'. Ceir argymhellion yn yr adroddiad hwnnw sydd mor berthnasol yn awr ag yr oeddent pan gyhoeddwyd ef dros 12 mis yn ôl, ac a allai helpu i ddarparu ffordd ymlaen.

Ni all fod yn dderbyniol bod y GIG yng Nghymru'n darparu cyn lleied o gymorth i hosbisau sy'n rhoi gofal lliniarol i oedolion a phlant a chymorth i'r teuluoedd, sydd â chymaint o'i angen ar adeg mor drist. Ni all fod yn iawn ychwaith fod cymorth yn y gymuned i gleifion y byddai'n well ganddynt farw gartref, ac i'w teuluoedd, mor dameidiog. Mae gwasanaethau, lle y maent yn dda, yn aml yn fregus, am nad yw'r arian yn sefydlog. Rhaid inni ganfod ffordd i gywiro hyn, ac mae cynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol gerbron y Cynulliad heddiw'n darparu ffordd bositif ymlaen, a'r hyn y gobeithiwn a fydd yn gyfle i ddatblygu

these issues. I commend the motion and amendment 2 to the Assembly.

Kirsty Williams: I wish to take this opportunity to highlight the work carried out by the two independent hospices in my constituency—the Bracken Trust in Llandrindod Wells, and the Usk House day hospice in Brecon. I know that these projects are familiar to the Government, because both hospices were fortunate enough to benefit from the moneys that were announced by the Government in 2003.

Like Helen Mary, I believe that we should look back to the basis for that announcement. There was an acknowledgement by the Government at that time that there was a real problem for hospices with regard to their arrangements with commissioning bodies. That money was provided to take the hospice movement forward over three years, while the commissioning arrangements were straightened out and clarified, and, in some ways, so that heads could be knocked together to ensure that these services were duly recognised by commissioning bodies.

We must ask what the Welsh Assembly Government has done since that time to address those commissioning problems positively. Not enough has been done, or we would not be in this position today. Hospices are not coming forward to talk about concerns because they have not tried to work with their local health boards—they have tried, but the LHBs have been unwilling to work with the hospice movement. I daresay that the local health boards would feel that they have reasons why they have not been able to do so. I suspect that most of those reasons are around the fact that they have a lot of financial pressure with regard to services on which they have to spend money, and that they regard the hospice movement as a movement that will not pull out of communities and abandon patients, and, therefore, they do not have to respond to them in the same way perhaps as Powys Local Health Board has to respond to the Royal Shrewsbury Hospital or the Hereford Hospital when those bills come in.

consensws trawsbleidiol ar sut i fynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn. Cymeradwyaf y cynnig a gwelliant 2 i'r Cynulliad.

Kirsty Williams: Hoffwn achub y cyfle hwn i dynnu sylw at y gwaith a wneir gan y ddwy hosbis annibynnol yn fy etholaeth, sef Bracken Trust yn Llandrindod, a hosbis ddydd Usk House yn Aberhonddu. Gwn fod y prosiectau hyn yn gyfarwydd i'r Llywodraeth, oherwydd bu'r ddwy hosbis yn ddigon ffodus i elwa o'r arian a gyhoeddwyd gan y Llywodraeth yn 2003.

Fel Helen Mary, credaf y dylem edrych yn ôl ar y sail dros y cyhoeddiad hwnnw. Yr oedd cydnabyddiaeth gan y Llywodraeth ar y pryd fod problem go iawn i hosbisau o ran eu trefniadau gyda chyrff comisiynu. Darparwyd yr arian hwnnw i gynnal mudiad yr hosbisau am dair blynedd, tra rhoddid trefn ar y trefniadau comisiynu a'u hegluro, ac, mewn rhai ffyrdd, fel y gellid peri i bobl ddeall ei gilydd i sicrhau y câi'r gwasanaethau hyn y gydnabyddiaeth ddyledus gan y cyrff comisiynu.

Rhaid gofyn beth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'i wneud ers hynny i roi sylw cadarnhaol i'r problemau comisiynu hynny. Nid oes digon wedi'i wneud, neu ni fyddem yn y sefyllfa hon heddiw. Nid yw hosbisau'n mynd ati i siarad am bryderon oherwydd nad ydynt wedi ceisio gweithio gyda'u byrddau iechyd lleol—maent wedi ceisio, ond mae'r byrddau wedi bod yn anfodlon gweithio gyda mudiad yr hosbisau. Mae'n debyg gennyf y byddai'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn teimlo bod ganddynt resymau dros fethu â gwneud hynny. Yr wyf yn amau bod a wnelo'r rhan fwyaf o'r rhesymau hynny â'r ffaith bod ganddynt lawer o bwysau ariannol o ran gwasanaethau y mae'n rhaid iddynt wario arian arnynt, a'u bod yn gweld y mudiad hosbisau fel mudiad na wnaiff ymadael â chymunedau a chefnu ar gleifion, ac, felly, nad oes rhaid iddynt ymateb iddynt yn yr un modd efallai ag y mae'n rhaid i Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Powys ymateb i Ysbyty Brenhinol Amwythig neu Ysbyty Henffordd pan ddaw'r biliau hynny i mewn.

I often think that the hospice movement is portrayed as a sad movement, which deals with people at difficult and tragic times. However, if one goes to Bracken Trust and Usk House in my constituency, you will see organisations that are not dealing with people at the end of their lives, but which are helping people to make the most of the lives that they have left to lead. They are happy, joyful and positive places to be. However, this work is being threatened by the lack of core funding to commission those services—services that are provided in people's homes, in day centres, or the much-heralded lymphoedema service that is run by the Bracken Trust; no such service is run anywhere else. If the Bracken Trust does not provide it, people will not get a lymphoedema service.

These organisations will see the tailing off of that £10 million as a double whammy, because they are losing that funding at a time when there are more and more calls on their services. They are seeing an increasing number of patients coming through their doors, so they are having to provide more services with less money. As Jenny said, there will always be a desire by the hospice movement to have charitable donations and community support and room for that. However, it is a damning indictment of our society that these organisations must rely to such an extent on the rattling of tins and charitable donations for their survival, rather than on core funding from Government and NHS sources.

I am particularly concerned about what will happen to palliative care in my constituency, because, at the very time when hospice services are struggling, the LHB is seeking to close in-patient beds at Bronllys, Builth Wells and Knighton hospitals. Many of those beds are occupied by people who are coming to the end of their lives, and the LHB has made no provision to replace the services that will be lost if those hospitals close.

Brynle Williams: On costs, as you said, hospices are existing on the rattling of tins. However, what is ironic is that they are not

Byddaf yn meddwl yn aml fod y mudiad hosbisau'n cael ei bortredu fel mudiad trist, sy'n delio â phobl ar adegau anodd a thrasig. Fodd bynnag, os ewch i Bracken Trust ac Usk House yn fy etholaeth, fe welwch gyrff nad ydynt yn delio â phobl ar ddiwedd eu hoes, ond sydd yn helpu pobl i wneud hynny a allant yn ystod y bywyd sydd ganddynt ar ôl i'w fyw. Maent yn lleoedd hapus, llon a chadarnhaol i fod ynddynt. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gwaith hwn dan fygythiad oherwydd y diffyg arian craidd i gomisiynu'r gwasanaethau hynny—gwasanaethau a ddarperir yng nghartrefi pobl, mewn canolfannau dydd, neu'r gwasanaeth lymffoedema mawr ei fri a redir gan y Bracken Trust; ni redir gwasanaeth o'r fath yn unman arall. Os na fydd Bracken Trust yn ei ddarparu, ni fydd pobl yn cael gwasanaeth lymffoedema.

Bydd y sefydliadau hyn yn gweld diflaniad y £10 miliwn hwnnw fel ergyd ddwbl, oherwydd y maent yn colli'r arian hwnnw ar adeg pan fo mwy a mwy o alw am eu gwasanaethau. Maent yn gweld nifer gynyddol o gleifion yn dod drwy eu drysau, felly maent yn gorfod darparu mwy o wasanaethau gyda llai o arian. Fel y dywedodd Jenny, bydd y mudiad hosbisau bob amser yn awyddus i gael rhoddion elusennol a chefnogaeth y gymuned ac mae lle i hynny i gyd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n feirniadaeth ddamniol ar ein cymdeithas fod yn rhaid i'r cyrff hyn ddibynnu i'r fath raddau ar ysgwyd tuniau a chael rhoddion elusennol am eu bodolaeth, yn hytrach nag ar gyllid craidd gan y Llywodraeth a'r GIG.

Yr wyf yn arbennig o bryderus ynglŷn â'r hyn a wnaiff ddigwydd i ofal lliniarol yn fy etholaeth, oherwydd, ar yr union adeg y mae gwasanaethau hosbis mewn trafferthion, mae'r bwrdd iechyd lleol yn ceisio cau gwelyau cleifion mewnol yn ysbytai Bronllys, Llanfair ym Muallt a Threfyclo. Defnyddir llawer o'r gwelyau hynny gan bobl sy'n nesáu at derfyn eu hoes, ac nid yw'r bwrdd wedi gwneud dim darpariaeth i gymryd lle'r gwasanaethau a gollir os caeir yr ysbytai hynny.

Brynle Williams: O ran costau, fel y dywedasoch, mae'r hosbisau'n bodoli ar sail ysgwyd tuniau. Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy'n

asking for 100 per cent funding, but for around 35 or 40 per cent. Surely, within the realms of decency and dignity, this money can be found for such places. This is needed. I was at a hospice last week, Minister, and staff were disappointed that you passed the gate and did not call in. I am sorry if my intervention was rather long.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not believe that Kirsty Williams is currently a Minister.

Brynle Williams: No—my apologies, once again.

5.10 p.m.

Kirsty Williams: I agree with you, Brynle. Indeed, the hospice movement does not want 100 per cent funding, because it is a strength of the movement that it has a voluntary basis. It offers care in what is often a very non-medicalised setting, which is a lot less threatening to patients who have spent more time than they would care to in a very medicalised setting. To come to Usk House or to Bracken Trust removes patients from that, and they can receive treatment in a very non-threatening environment. I could not agree with you more, Brynle.

Therefore, at the very time when our hospices are struggling, they could face more calls on their services as the local health board seeks to close hospital beds, which are often occupied by patients coming to the end of their lives. The Deputy Minister has visited Bracken Trust, and has seen at first hand the work done there. He was more than happy to praise that work and to encourage the organisation to step forward. It seems cruel that work that has been taken forward by Assembly funding now looks to be undermined and cut back on. I am sure that the Government, the Minister and the Deputy Minister will want to think again.

Karen Sinclair: I will begin by addressing and, in many ways, reinforcing the remarks that have been made today that have highlighted and praised the work done by hospices in Wales. Undoubtedly, hospices

eironig yw nad ydynt yn gofyn am 100 y cant o gyllid, ond am ryw 35 neu 40 y cant. Nid oes bosibl, o ran gwedduster ac urddas, na ellir canfod yr arian hwn ar gyfer lleoedd o'r fath. Mae angen hyn. Bùm mewn hosbis yr wythnos diwethaf, Weinidog, ac yr oedd y staff yn siomedig am i chi basio'r giât heb alw i mewn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf os oedd fy ymyriad braidd yn hir.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf yn credu bod Kirsty Williams yn Weinidog ar hyn o bryd.

Brynle Williams: Na—ymddiheuraf, unwaith eto.

Kirsty Williams: Cytunaf â chi, Brynle. Yn wir, nid oes ar y mudiad hosbisau eisiau arian 100 y cant, oherwydd un o gryfderau'r mudiad yw bod ganddo sail wirfoddol. Mae'n cynnig gofal mewn lleoliad sydd yn aml yn anfeddygol iawn, sydd yn llawer llai bygythiol i gleifion sydd wedi treulio mwy o amser nag a ddymument mewn lleoliad meddygol iawn. Mae dod i Usk House neu i Bracken Trust yn peri nad yw cleifion yn gorfod gwneud hynny, a gallant gael triniaeth mewn amgylchedd anfygythiol iawn. Yr wyf yn cytuno'n llwyr â chi, Brynle.

Felly, ar yr union adeg y mae ein hosbisau mewn trafferthion, gallent wynebu mwy o alwadau ar eu gwasanaethau wrth i'r bwrdd iechyd lleol geisio cau gwelyau ysbytai, sydd yn welyau yn aml i gleifion sy'n nesáu at ddiwedd eu hoes. Mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog wedi ymweld â Bracken Trust, ac wedi gweld drosto'i hun y gwaith a wneir yno. Yr oedd yn fwy na bodlon canmol y gwaith hwnnw ac annog y mudiad i gamu ymlaen. Mae'n ymddangos yn greulon bod gwaith a wnaethpwyd drwy gyllid y Cynulliad yn awr yn debyg o gael ei danseilio a'i gwtogi. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Llywodraeth, y Gweinidog a'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn dymuno ailfeddwl.

Karen Sinclair: Dechreuaf drwy roi sylw i rai o'r sylwadau a gyflwynwyd heddiw sydd wedi pwysleisio a chanmol y gwaith a wneir gan hosbisau yng Nghymru, ac mewn sawl ffordd ategu'r sylwadau hynny. Yn ddi-os,

provide a comprehensive and dignified care package to a range of individuals from across the age spectrum during some of the most difficult moments in their lives. Ensuring that hospices are put on a more sustainable footing in future is vital to ensuring that this excellent care continues.

In Wrexham, Nightingale House is one such hospice, and it is the one that I can speak of with knowledge. In 2005-06, it provided 6,448 episodes of specialist patient care to local patients. Without such a facility, many of the patients in Wrexham who required specialised care facilities would have had to receive care over the border or would have faced travelling out of the county for palliative care, and often at the end of their lives. I am sure that we would all agree that that does nothing but strip patients of their dignity at the most vulnerable time of their lives. The Nightingale House hospice and its excellent team of staff, led by John Savage, is well respected locally, and it remains a service that we in the north-east Wales area will continue to need, especially as the demographics of the region change over coming years. However, as has been made very clear from my consultation with the hospice and its management, its ability to maintain the level of service that it currently provides is jeopardised by the current funding structure. It is not sustainable in the long or the short term, and it has to be re-examined, and we all acknowledge that.

Currently, all the cancer services it provides will comply with the national cancer standards 2005 by March 2009, but this will probably be in spite of the current structures rather than because of them. Currently, just 18 per cent of the hospice's core funding comes from the Wrexham Local Health Board, with the rest made up through fundraising activities organised by the hospice's management. The uncertainty and volatility caused by such a dependency on fundraising and voluntary contributions places a great burden on the hospice, and, ultimately, means that a question mark hangs constantly, like a cloud, over the long-term future of these valuable community services.

mae hosbisau'n darparu pecyn gofal cynhwysfawr ac urddasol i amrediad o unigolion ar draws y sbectrwm oedran yn ystod rhai o'r adegau anoddaf yn eu bywydau. Mae sicrhau bod hosbisau'n cael eu rhoi ar sylfeini mwy cynaliadwy yn y dyfodol yn hanfodol i sicrhau parhad y gofal ardderchog hwn.

Yn Wrecsam, mae Tŷ'r Eos yn un o'r hosbisau hynny, ac mae'n un y gallaf siarad yn wybodus amdano. Yn 2005-06, darparodd 6,448 cyfnod o ofal arbenigol i gleifion lleol. Heb gyfleuster o'r fath, buasai'n rhaid i lawer o'r cleifion yn Wrecsam a oedd angen cyfleusterau gofal arbenigol gael gofal dros y ffin neu wynebu teithio allan o'r sir i gael gofal lliniarol, a hynny'n aml ar derfyn eu hoes. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunem i gyd nad yw hynny'n gwneud dim ond amharu ar urddas pobl ar yr adeg fwyaf agored i niwed yn eu bywydau. Mae hosbis Tŷ'r Eos a'i thîm rhagorol o staff, dan arweiniad John Savage, yn uchel ei pharch yn lleol, ac mae'n parhau'n wasanaeth y bydd arnom ni yn ardal y gogledd-ddwyrain ei angen drwy'r amser, yn enwedig wrth i ddemograffeg y rhanbarth newid yn y blynyddoedd nesaf. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedwyd yn gwbl glir wrth imi ymgynghori â'r hosbis a'i rheolwyr, mae'r strwythur ariannu presennol yn bygwth ei allu i gynnal y lefel o wasanaeth a ddarperir ganddi ar hyn o bryd. Nid yw'n gynaliadwy yn y tymor hir na byr, a rhaid ailedrych ar hynny, ac yr ydym i gyd yn cydnabod hynny.

Ar hyn o bryd, bydd yr holl wasanaethau canser y mae'n eu darparu yn cydymffurfio â safonau canser cenedlaethol 2005 erbyn Mawrth 2009, ond mae'n debyg mai er gwaethaf y strwythurau cyfredol y bydd hynny yn hytrach nag o'u herwydd. Ar hyn o bryd, dim ond 18 y cant o arian craidd yr hosbis a ddaw oddi wrth Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Wrecsam, a daw'r gweddill drwy weithgareddau codi arian a drefnir gan reolwyr yr hosbis. Mae'r ansicrwydd a'r anwadalrwydd a achosir gan y fath ddibyniaeth ar godi arian a chyfraniadau gwirfoddol yn rhoi baich mawr ar yr hosbis, ac, yn y pen draw, mae'n golygu bod amheuaeth yn gyson ynglŷn â dyfodol hirdymor y gwasanaethau cymunedol gwerthfawr hyn.

As a society, we rightly judge ourselves by the dignity and support that we afford to the most vulnerable and needy in society. Therefore, it is time that we turned the political spotlight onto the issue of hospice funding, but without turning it into a political football. I therefore welcome the Assembly Government's commitment to providing an additional £2 million of funding for hospices in Wales in this year's budget. I hope that this can provide a platform upon the basis of which we can work to forge a cross-party consensus to establish a surer footing for hospices across Wales. However, I sound one important note of caution at this point with regard to the Liberal Democrat motion, which calls for a review of the commissioning by LHBs of hospice and palliative care services. As I said, I support the principle of long-term funding, and, many years ago I stood here and said that it is imperative that we reach that stage. However, I urge that we do that in a focused and planned manner, and that is the important part.

I am aware that an expensive mapping exercise is currently under way through the palliative care baseline service review. The results of this are due to be published in the new year, which is very soon. The terms of reference of the baseline review seem to have been missed by the Liberal Democrats, as they cover in detail the funding and extent of the provision put forward by the review proposed in this motion. I ask that we see the results of the baseline review first.

Jenny Randerson: Surely, the point that you are making reinforces what we are saying: there is some basic work under way, and we should use that, using the committee to set its terms of reference and receive the report when the review is done. That does not, in any way, undermine the work that is already going on. The motion itself refers to the work of the cancer services review, of which you are well aware, Karen. That would not negate the work that has already been done.

Fel cymdeithas, yr ydym yn ein barnu ein hunain yn ôl yr urddas a'r cymorth a roddwn i'r rhai mwyaf agored i niwed ac anghenus yn ein cymdeithas, ac mae hynny'n hollol iawn. Felly, mae'n bryd inni roi sylw, o safbwynt gwleidyddiaeth, i gwestiwn ariannu hosbisau, ond heb ei droi'n bêl-droed wleidyddol. Felly croesawaf ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ddarparu £2 filiwn o gyllid ychwanegol i hosbisau yng Nghymru yn y gyllideb eleni. Gobeithiaf y gall hyn roi sail inni allu cydweithio i greu consensws trawsbleidiol i sicrhau sylfaen gadarnach i hosbisau ledled Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf un rhybudd pwysig yn y fan hon ynglŷn â chynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, sy'n galw am adolygu'r modd y mae byrddau iechyd lleol yn comisiynu gwasanaethau hosbis a gofal lliniarol. Fel y dywedais, cefnogaf yr egwyddor o gyllid hirdymor, a flynyddoedd lawer yn ôl fe sefais yma a dweud ei bod yn rheidrydd arnom gyrraedd y sefyllfa honno. Fodd bynnag, pwysleisiaf fod angen inni wneud hynny mewn dull sydd â ffocws ac wedi'i gynllunio, a dyna'r rhan bwysig.

Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod ymarferiad mapio drud ar droed ar hyn o bryd drwy'r adolygiad gwasanaeth sylfaenol o ofal lliniarol. Mae canlyniadau hyn i fod i gael eu cyhoeddi yn y flwyddyn newydd, sy'n fuan iawn. Mae'n ymddangos nad yw'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi sylwi ar gylch gorchwyl yr adolygiad sylfaenol, gan ei fod yn ymdrin yn fanwl â chyllido a chwmpas y ddarpariaeth a gyflwynir gan yr adolygiad sy'n cael ei gynnig yn y cynnig hwn. Gofynnaf am inni weld canlyniadau'r adolygiad sylfaenol yn gyntaf.

Jenny Randerson: Diau bod y pwynt yr ydych yn ei wneud yn ategu'r hyn yr ydym ni'n ei ddweud: mae rhywfaint o waith sylfaenol ar y gweill, a dylem ddefnyddio hwnnw, gan ddefnyddio'r pwyllgor i bennu ei gylch gorchwyl ac i dderbyn yr adroddiad pan fydd yr adolygiad wedi'i gwblhau. Nid yw hynny'n tansilio'r gwaith sydd eisoes yn mynd rhagddo, sut yn y byd. Mae'r cynnig ei hyn yn cyfeirio at waith yr adolygiad o wasanaethau canser, yr ydych yn gwybod yn iawn amdano, Karen. Ni fyddai hynny'n negyddu'r gwaith sydd wedi cael ei wneud

yn barod.

Karen Sinclair: I fear greatly that setting in motion work of this nature at the moment may lead us to lose sight of where we are and where we all seem to agree that we need to be. Muddying the waters at this stage, Jenny, which is what I worry about, would mean that we risk failing the very vulnerable groups that we are really hoping to improve things for. We should look at the review and move on from there.

Eleanor Burnham: As a former fundraising manager for St Kentigern Hospice and Palliative Care Centre in St Asaph, I speak with some experience of the invaluable and vital service that this and other hospices throughout north Wales deliver to my constituents. In terms of palliative care and assisting my constituents to die peacefully and with real dignity, as well as supporting carers and families, hospices plug the yawning gap that the presently overstretched NHS could only aspire to in awe. Fellow Assembly Members, let us remember that these hospices rely not only on dedicated paid staff, but very heavily on the amazingly dedicated volunteers who give unstintingly of their time and emotions.

As chair of the Assembly's north Wales regional committee, about 18 months ago, I led the call to raise awareness, especially with our Minister for Health and Social Services. I recently visited St Kentigern hospice with the former Deputy First Minister of the Scottish Parliament to learn more about its present predicament. He was astounded to learn how little support the hospice received from the Assembly. According to St Kentigern, it receives only 12 per cent, down from an average of 20 per cent. He confirmed that the Scottish Parliament is able to support Scottish hospices to the tune of up to 50 per cent.

On Sunday night, I and other north Wales Assembly Members attended the most wonderful *Daily Post* and S4C carol service at the Llangollen international eisteddfod pavilion to raise essential funds for Tŷ

Karen Sinclair: Ofnaf yn fawr y gallai rhoi gwaith o'r math hwn ar droed ar hyn o bryd beri inni golli golwg ar ble'r ydym a ble'r ydym i gyd fel pe baem yn cytuno y dylem fod. Byddai peri dryswch ar hyn o bryd, Jenny, sef yr hyn yr wyf yn poeni amdano, yn golygu bod perygl inni esgeuluso'r union grwpiau agored i niwed yr ydym yn gwir obeithio gwella pethau iddynt. Dylem edrych ar yr adolygiad a symud ymlaen o'r fan honno.

Eleanor Burnham: Fel cyn reolwr codi arian i Hosbis St Kentigern a'r Ganolfan Gofal Lliniarol yn Llanelwy, siaradaf â pheth profiad o'r gwasanaeth amhrisiadwy a hanfodol y mae'r hosbis hon a hosbisau eraill ledled y gogledd yn eu darparu i'm hetholwyr. O ran gofal lliniarol a helpu fy etholwyr i farw'n dawel a chydag urddas gwirioneddol, yn ogystal â rhoi cymorth i ofalwyr a theuluoedd, mae hosbisau'n llenwi'r bwlch enfawr na allai'r GIG, sy'n gwegian ar hyn o bryd, ond ymgyrraedd ato dan ryfeddu. Gyd Aelodau Cynulliad, gadewch inni gofio bod yr hosbisau hyn yn dibynnu nid yn unig ar staff cyflogedig ymroddgar, ond yn drwm iawn ar y gwirfoddolwyr anhygoel o ymroddgar sy'n ymroi'n ddiarbed o ran eu hamser a'u hemosiynau.

Fel cadeirydd pwyllgor rhanbarthol y Cynulliad yn y gogledd, tua 18 mis yn ôl, arweiniais yr alwad am godi ymwybyddiaeth, yn enwedig gyda'n Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Ymwelais â hosbis St Kentigern yn ddiweddar gyda chyn Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog Senedd yr Alban i ddysgu mwy am ei sefyllfa anodd ar hyn o bryd. Yr oedd yn synnu o ddeall cyn lleied o gymorth a gâi'r hosbis gan y Cynulliad. Yn ôl St Kentigern, nid yw ond yn cael 12 y cant, wedi gostwng o gyfartaledd o 20 y cant. Cadarnhaodd ef fod Senedd yr Alban yn gallu cynorthwyo hosbisau'r Alban gyda hyd at 50 y cant.

Nos Sul, euthum i ac Aelodau Cynulliad eraill o'r gogledd i wasanaeth carolau rhagorol y *Daily Post* ac S4C ym mhafiliwn eisteddfod gydwladol Llangollen i godi arian hanfodol i Dŷ Gobaith, yr hosbis i blant.

Gobaith, the children's hospice. Its main patron, Sarah Kearsley Wooller, who herself lost a child, gave a short heartrending address. Tŷ Gobaith in Conwy serves about 60 families. It is residential and it has about 82 per cent occupancy. Its running costs for next year top almost £1 million, and its additional services would cost £465,000. Gwynedd Hospice at Home operates in a different mode, but equally successfully. It provides a dedicated service, but I do not have the figures at my fingertips. St David's Hospice in Llandudno has projected running costs for 2006 of about £1.6 million.

In Wrexham, Nightingale House Hospice has responded to 6,448 episodes of specialist patient care this year. Like others, it provides a specialist lymphoedema service. It confirmed recently that 90 per cent of its patients are non-cancer care patients, as referred to by my colleague Jenny, and they are NHS patients. It has asked the Wrexham LHB, which is also strapped for cash, for the shortfall of £150,000 in funding. If it does not receive that, it will have to transfer this vital lymphoedema service back to the LHB/NHS trust, which will have a major detrimental impact on patients and their carers and families. The trust's waiting list will inevitably go up, with major cost implications for the local economy. At the moment, the Wrexham hospice incurs costs of £2.2 million, 82 per cent of which is met by fundraising and 18 per cent by Wrexham Local Health Board.

5.20 p.m.

Mae'n hollol warthus ein bod yn gorfod crybwyll y pwyntiau pwysig hyn ynglŷn ag anghenion sylfaenol hosbisau. Maent yn wych. Ar draws Cymru, maent yn gwasanaethu cleifion, gofalywyr a'u teuluoedd yn eu hargyfwng ac yn galluogi cleifion i farw yn dawel, gydag urddas.

I might be booed for saying this, Minister, but while your UK Government continues to spend £4 million a day, or £1.5 billion per annum, fighting whatever-you-want-to-call-it in Iraq and Afghanistan, do you not agree

Rhoddodd ei brif noddwr, Sarah Kearsley Wooller, a gollodd blentyn ei hun, anerchiad byr ingol. Mae Tŷ Gobaith yng Nghonwy yn gwasanaethu 60 o deuluoedd. Mae'n hosbis breswyl sydd â graddfa ddefnyddio o tua 82 y cant. Mae ei chostau rhedeg ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf bron yn £1 miliwn, a byddai ei wasanaethau ychwanegol yn costio £465,000. Mae Hosbis yn y Cartref Gwynedd yn gweithredu mewn ffordd wahanol, ond yr un mor llwyddiannus. Mae'n darparu gwasanaeth pwrpasol, ond nid yw'r ffigurau gennyf ar flaenau fy mysedd. Yn ôl y rhagamcan, mae costau rhedeg Hosbis Dewi Sant yn Llandudno ar gyfer 2006 tua £1.6 miliwn.

Yn Wrecsam, mae Hosbis Tŷ'r Eos wedi ymateb i 6,448 o gyfnodau o ofal arbenigol i gleifion eleni. Megis eraill, mae'n darparu gwasanaeth lymffoedema arbenigol. Cadarnhaodd yn ddiweddar nad cleifion gofal canser yw 90 y cant o'i chleifion, fel y cyfeiriodd fy nghyd-Aelod Jenny, ac maent yn gleifion GIG. Mae wedi gofyn i BILI Wrecsam, sydd hefyd yn brin o arian, am y diffyg o £150,000 yn y cyllid. Os na chaiff hynny, bydd yn rhaid iddi drosglwyddo'r gwasanaeth lymffoedema hanfodol hwn yn ôl i'r BILI/ymddiriedolaeth GIG, a chaiff hynny effaith andwyol ddifrifol ar gleifion a'u teuluoedd. Bydd rhestr aros yr ymddiriedolaeth yn cynyddu yn anochel, gyda goblygiadau mawr o ran y gost i'r economi leol. Ar hyn o bryd, mae hosbis Wrecsam yn wynebu costau o £2.2 miliwn, ac mae 82 y cant ohonynt yn cael eu talu drwy godi arian a 18 y cant gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Wrecsam.

It is utterly disgraceful that we have to raise these important points regarding the fundamental needs of hospices. They are superb institutions. Across Wales, they provide services for patients, carers and their families in their time of crisis and enable patients to die peacefully, with dignity.

Efallai y caf fy mwio am ddweud hyn, Weinidog, ond tra bo eich Llywodraeth chi dros y DU yn dal i wario £4 miliwn y dydd, neu £1.5 biliwn y flwyddyn, yn ymladd beth-bynnag-y-mynnwch-ei-alw yn Irac ac

that we owe it to our long-suffering and stoic constituents to lobby the UK Government for a better financial settlement for Wales? That would enable us to fund hospices properly, allowing them to continue to deliver their invaluable services, free of their ongoing financial woes. In north Wales, hospices are, on average, looking for £2 million—twice that amount is being spent per day in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Jonathan Morgan: The subject that we are discussing this afternoon is extremely important. I will start by thanking the Liberal Democrats for tabling this debate this afternoon, for it is high time that we discussed the impact of hospices and palliative care. The Assembly ought to continue giving valuable time to discussing this issue. Secondly, to the Labour Party, I say that this is a lot bigger than just providing £2 million. The issue is far more complex than the provision of £2 million and how it is spent.

It is time that we examined the contribution of the hospice movement, and celebrated and examined the wonderful work that this voluntary and charitable sector provides. It is high time that we looked at what money it raises, how it spends that money and how services are commissioned by the statutory sector. It is also time that we examined what the NHS would have to provide in the absence of the excellent work of hospices. In celebrating their success, we should recognise that it would be up to the acute and hospital sectors to cope with what would occur if hospices were not there to provide either hospice-based palliative care or care in the patient's home if the charities that raise money for the palliative care nurses were not there.

We should recognise that well over 90 per cent of hospice funding is raised through voluntary donations. Much of that money comes from the business sector and much of it comes from a variety of events, the length and breadth of Wales, that raise millions of pounds to keep these essential services going. We need to recognise that. We should recognise not only the financial contribution

Affganistan, onid ydych yn cytuno bod dyletswydd arnom er mwyn ein hetholwyr amyneddgar a stoicaidd lobïo Llywodraeth y DU am well setliad ariannol i Gymru? Byddai hynny'n ein galluogi i gyllido hosbisau yn iawn, gan ganiatáu iddynt barhau i ddarparu eu gwasanaethau amhrisiadwy, yn heb eu pryderon ariannol parhaus. Yn y gogledd, mae hosbisau, ar gyfartaledd, yn chwilio am £2 filiwn—mae dwbl y swm hwnnw'n cael ei wario bob dydd yn Affganistan ac Irac.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae'r pwnc yr ydym yn ei drafod y prynhawn yma yn hynod o bwysig. Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am gyflwyno'r ddadl hon y prynhawn yma, oherwydd y mae'n hen bryd inni drafod effaith hosbisau a gofal lliniarol. Dylai'r Cynulliad barhau i roi amser gwerthfawr i drafod y mater hwn. Yn ail, wrth y Blaid Lafur, dywedaf fod hyn yn llawer mwy na dim ond darparu £2 filiwn. Mae'r mater yn llawer mwy cymhleth na darparu £2 filiwn a sut y caiff ei wario.

Mae'n bryd inni edrych ar gyfraniad y mudiad hosbisau, a dathlu ac archwilio'r gwaith gwych a ddarperir gan y sector gwirfoddol ac elusennol hwn. Mae'n hen bryd inni edrych ar yr arian a godir ganddo, sut y mae'n gwario'r arian hwnnw a sut y mae gwasanaethau'n cael eu comisiynu gan y sector statudol. Mae hefyd yn bryd inni archwilio'r hyn y byddai'n rhaid i'r GIG ei ddarparu yn niffyg gwaith rhagorol hosbisau. Wrth ddathlu eu llwyddiant, dylem gydnabod y byddai'n rhaid i'r sector aciwt a'r sector ysbytai ymdopi â'r hyn a fyddai'n digwydd pe na bai hosbisau yno i ddarparu un ai gofal lliniarol mewn hosbis neu ofal yng nghartref y claf pe na bai'r elusennau sy'n codi arian ar gyfer y nyrsys gofal lliniarol yno

Dylem gydnabod bod ymhell dros 90 y cant o arian hosbisau yn cael ei godi drwy roddion gwirfoddol. Daw llawer o'r arian hwnnw o'r sector busnes a daw llawer ohono o amryw o ddigwyddiadau, ar hyd a lled Cymru, sy'n codi miliynau o bunnoedd i gadw'r gwasanaethau hanfodol hyn i fynd. Mae angen inni gydnabod hynny. Dylem gydnabod nid yn unig y cyfraniad ariannol y

that these organisations make, but also the expert advice, support and medical attention that they can give to patients and their families.

There is a substantial challenge. There is a lack of understanding and support from the Welsh Assembly Government. A number of years ago, £10 million was given to the hospice movement to improve the situation of palliative care in Wales. We were all under the impression that local health boards would be taking up the challenge of commissioning whatever additional services and support was provided by way of that £10 million. We now know that the overwhelming majority, if not all, of Wales's LHBs will struggle to carry on commissioning the services and those aspects that were provided through that £10 million. When I visited St David's Hospice in north Wales on Friday, and when I visited St Kentigern hospice, it was absolutely clear that their staff, like others, believe that that £10 million has not achieved what it could have. Many in Wales believe that the Assembly Government did not understand how to spend that money effectively.

Nick Bourne: I am grateful to Jonathan Morgan for giving way on that specific point. I well remember that, as a result, I think, of a short debate initiated by David Jones, now David Jones MP, the then Minister, Jane Hutt, responded positively, or so we thought. This had cross-party support. To be fair, Dafydd Wigley, of Plaid Cymru, continues the good work on this issue. Is it not time that the Labour Party recognised that this is not a party political issue? This is genuinely about doing the right thing. The sum of £2 million is welcome, but we need far more. Would the Member not agree with me on that?

Jonathan Morgan: I would certainly agree with that. When you look at the commitments that the Government has offered in recent years, many in Wales will see the £10 million as a wasted opportunity. I have no doubt that the hospice movement will see the announcement of £2 million in a similar vein.

mae'r sefydliadau hyn yn ei wneud, ond hefyd y cyngor arbenigol, y cymorth a'r sylw meddygol y gallant eu rhoi i gleifion a'u teuluoedd.

Mae yma her sylweddol. Mae diffyg dealltwriaeth a chymorth gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Sawl blwyddyn yn ôl, rhoddwyd £10 miliwn i'r mudiad hosbisau i wella sefyllfa gofal lliniarol yng Nghymru. Yr oeddem i gyd dan yr argraff y byddai'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn ymgymryd â'r her o gomisiynu pa wasanaethau a chymorth ychwanegol bynnag a gâi eu darparu drwy'r £10 miliwn hwnnw. Gwyddom erbyn hyn y bydd y rhan fwyaf o ddigon, os nad pob un, o BILlau Cymru yn ei chael yn anodd parhau i gomisiynu'r gwasanaethau a'r agweddau hynny a ddarparwyd drwy'r £10 miliwn hwnnw. Pan ymwelais â Hosbis Dewi Sant yn y gogledd ddydd Gwener, a phan ymwelais â hosbis St Kentigern, yr oedd yn hollol amlwg bod eu staff hwy, fel eraill, yn credu nad yw'r £10 miliwn hwnnw wedi cyflawni'r hyn y gallai fod wedi ei gyflawni. Mae llawer yng Nghymru yn credu nad oedd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn deall sut i wario'r arian hwnnw'n effeithiol.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Jonathan Morgan am ildio ar y pwynt penodol hwnnw. Cofiaf yn dda, o ganlyniad, fe gredaf, i ddadl fer a gyflwynwyd gan David Jones, David Jones AS erbyn hyn, i'r Gweinidog ar y pryd, Jane Hutt, ymateb yn gadarnhaol, neu felly y tybiem. Yr oedd cefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i hyn. A bod yn deg, mae Dafydd Wigley, o Blaid Cymru, yn parhau â'r gwaith da ar y mater hwn. Onid yw'n bryd i'r Blaid Lafur gydnabod nad mater gwleidyddol pleidiol yw hyn? Mater ydyw o wneud yr hyn sy'n iawn. Mae'r swm o £2 filiwn i'w groesawu, ond mae angen llawer mwy arnom. Oni fyddai'r Aelod yn cytuno â mi ynghylch hynny?

Jonathan Morgan: Byddwn yn sicr yn cytuno â hynny. Pan edrychwch ar yr ymrwymadau y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi eu cynnig dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, bydd llawer yng Nghymru yn gweld y £10 miliwn fel cyfle a wastraffwyd. Nid oes gennyf ddim amheuaeth na fydd y mudiad hosbisau yn edrych yn yr un modd ar y cyhoeddiad am y £2 filiwn.

However, it is more than that. The Assembly Government does not have a target to meet the core funding of the hospice movement. In England, the Department of Health has said that it will meet 50 per cent of the core funding costs by 2008. We know that we have a two-tier health service in Britain and that will become even more marked by 2008 because, in England, more money will be spent by the statutory sector on commissioning services from within the hospice movement for palliative care. The Assembly Government, for whatever reason, does not have the guts to do the same thing.

Mark Isherwood *rose*—

Jonathan Morgan: I will give way in a moment, Mark, but I need to make some progress.

The fundamental problem that we have at the moment—and I believe that this needs to be tackled by the Government—is not just about reviewing and mapping what is provided. We know where the hospices are, we know what services they provide, and we know what they raise in funds; but, we need to re-examine the framework that governs the relationship between the statutory sector and the voluntary sector. The hospice movement currently believes—and I agree with it—that the statutory sector does not understand the nature of the work that it does. In fact, when you talk to the hospice movement about its relationship with local health boards, representatives of many hospices say that all that the statutory sector does is pat them on the back and send them off. I was at a meeting with representatives of Marie Curie Cancer Care and their words were, ‘They don’t understand the expert nature of the work that we do. We get a grant, once a year, off the 22 LHBs; they pat us on the back and send us off’.

That is how the statutory sector views charitable and voluntary organisations in Wales and views those people who provide expert professional services. That is the culture that we need to change and that is why this review needs to examine the framework for governing the relationship

Fodd bynnag, mae’n fwy na hynny. Nid oes gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad darged i ddarparu cyllid craidd y mudiad hosbisau. Yn Lloegr, mae’r Adran Iechyd wedi dweud y bydd yn darparu 50 y cant o’r costau cyllido craidd erbyn 2008. Gwyddom fod gennym wasanaeth iechyd dwy haen ym Mhrydain a daw hynny’n fwy amlwg byth erbyn 2008 oherwydd, yn Lloegr, bydd rhagor o arian yn cael ei wario gan y sector statudol ar gomisiynu gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol gan y mudiad hosbisau. Nid oes gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, am ba reswm bynnag, y dewrder i wneud yr un fath.

Mark Isherwood *a gododd*—

Jonathan Morgan: Ildiaf mewn munud, Mark, ond mae angen imi fwrw ymlaen.

Nid adolygu a mapio’r hyn sy’n cael ei ddarparu yw’r broblem sylfaenol sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd—a chredaf fod angen i’r Llywodraeth fynd i’r afael â hyn. Gwyddom ble y mae’r hosbisau, gwyddom pa wasanaethau y maent yn eu darparu, a gwyddom faint o arian y maent yn ei godi; ond, mae angen inni edrych eto ar y fframwaith sy’n llywodraethu’r berthynas rhwng y sector statudol a’r sector gwirfoddol. Mae’r mudiad hosbisau ar hyn o bryd yn credu—a chytunaf ag ef—nad yw’r sector statudol yn deall natur y gwaith a wna. Yn wir, wrth ichi siarad â’r mudiad hosbisau am ei berthynas â’r byrddau iechyd lleol, dywed cynrychiolwyr llawer o hosbisau mai’r cyfan a wna’r sector statudol yw eu curo ar eu cefnau a’u hanfon ymaith. Yr oeddwn mewn cyfarfod gyda chynrychiolwyr o Ofal Canser Marie Curie a’u geiriau hwy oedd, ‘Nid ydynt yn deall natur arbenigol y gwaith yr ydym yn ei wneud. Yr ydym yn cael grant, unwaith y flwyddyn, gan y 22 BILl, maent yn ein curo ar ein cefnau ac yn ein hanfon ymaith’.

Dyna sut y mae’r sector statudol yn edrych ar fudiadau elusennol a gwirfoddol yng Nghymru ac yn edrych ar y bobl hynny sy’n darparu gwasanaethau proffesiynol arbenigol. Dyna’r diwylliant y mae angen inni ei newid a dyna pam y mae angen i’r adolygiad hwn archwilio’r fframwaith ar gyfer rheoli’r

between statutory services and those provided by the charitable, voluntary sector. It is high time that we got to grips with all of these problems: what services are provided, what funding needs to be provided, and where we need to commission services. Ultimately, in conclusion, it is about the Assembly Government recognising the valuable contribution made by the hospice movement. If you do not do that, the people of Wales simply will not forgive you.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): Palliative care obviously emphasises palliation of suffering, but modern palliative care is about much more than that. It is about improving the situation in which many people with terminal illnesses find themselves, providing empowerment and normalisation, promoting independence and personal autonomy and, as we know from the amendment, it is not just about cancer care, but a wide range of other progressive conditions affecting the nervous system, the cardiac system, the respiratory system and the renal system. Palliative care, by its very nature, cuts across many specialities and is provided in many settings including hospitals, the voluntary sector, private organisations and at home.

The Welsh Assembly Government has already decided to undertake a baseline review of adult and children's palliative care across Wales. It went out to secure bids to do this work in August. We hope that this work will be completed by Easter, or thereabouts. There is no way that this work can be regarded as some hastily put together reaction to the Liberal Democrat motion that we are discussing today.

While Jocelyn Davies's amendment 2 emphasises the wider spectrum of palliative care, it does not address the fundamental weakness of the main motion. I therefore propose that we support amendment 1, tabled in the name of Jane Hutt, to note the all-Wales review of commissioning by local health boards of hospice and palliative care services, as well as examining the levels of funding, provision and other related issues; work on that is already under way. Therefore, this is yet another motion from the opposition

berthynas rhwng gwasanaethau statudol a'r rhai a ddarperir gan y sector elusennol, gwirfoddol. Mae'n hen bryd inni fynd i'r afael â'r holl broblemau hyn: pa wasanaethau a ddarperir, pa gyllid y mae angen ei ddarparu, a ble y mae angen inni gomisiynu gwasanaethau. Yn y pen draw, i gloi, mae gofyn i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad gydnabod y cyfraniad gwerthfawr a wneir gan y mudiad hosbisau. Oni wnewch hynny, ni wnaiff pobl Cymru faddau ichi.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Mae gofal lliniarol yn amlwg yn rhoi pwyslais ar liniaru dioddefaint, ond mae gofal lliniarol modern yn golygu llawer mwy na hynny. Mae'n golygu gwella'r sefyllfa y mae llawer o bobl sydd ag afiechydon terfynol yn eu cael eu hunain ynddi, grymuso a normaleiddio, hybu annibyniaeth ac ymreolaeth bersonol ac, fel y gwyddom oddi wrth y gwelliant, nid gofal canser yn unig sydd dan sylw, ond gofal ar gyfer ystod eang o gyflyrau eraill sy'n gwaethygu sy'n effeithio ar y system nerfol, y system gardiaidd, y system anadlu a'r system arenol. Mae gofal lliniarol, yn ôl ei natur, yn torri ar draws llawer o arbenigeddau ac fe'i darperir mewn llawer o leoliadau gan gynnwys ysbytai, y sector gwirfoddol, mudiadau preifat ac yn y cartref.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru eisoes wedi penderfynu cynnal adolygiad sylfaenol o'r gofal lliniarol i oedolion a phlant ledled Cymru. Aeth ati i sicrhau ceisiadau i wneud y gwaith hwn ym mis Awst. Gobeithiwn y caiff y gwaith hwn ei gwblhau erbyn tua'r Pasg. Nid oes dim modd barnu bod y gwaith hwn yn rhyw adwaith a luniwyd ar frys i'r cynnig gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yr ydym yn ei drafod heddiw.

Er bod gwelliant 2 gan Jocelyn Davies yn pwysleisio'r sbectrwm ehangach o ran gofal lliniarol, nid yw'n mynd i'r afael â gwendid sylfaenol y prif gynnig. Cynigiaf felly ein bod yn cefnogi gwelliant 1, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jane Hutt, i nodi'r adolygiad drwy Gymru gyfan o'r ffordd y mae'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn comisiynu gwasanaethau hosbisau a gofal lliniarol, yn ogystal ag archwilio lefelau'r cyllid, y ddarpariaeth a materion eraill cysylltiedig; mae gwaith ar hynny eisoes ar y gweill. Felly, nid yw hwn

benches that calls for delay and turning the clock back on what has been done. We, as an Assembly Government, want to do the job and move the agenda forward. We recognised that we needed to take stock of what would be the best way forward at the end of the £10 million funding package that was announced by Jane Hutt at the launch of the palliative care strategy. As the last of that money was given out, through the cancer networks, it was a clear step towards improving the commissioning process.

5.30 p.m.

The review will therefore cover all the substantive points in the Liberal Democrat's motion, and it is already under way. We have outlined the principled approach that we wish to take in the paper that has gone to the Health and Social Services Committee to be noted tomorrow.

This review is being undertaken by Pi Associates, based in Pentyrch, which has been awarded the contract. The company is specifically charged with investigating and identifying the total provision of palliative care in Wales provided by the NHS, the private sector and the voluntary sector; identifying what provision is needed to meet patient requirements and how best they can be met by these partners; identifying the current and total spending on palliative care in Wales by these three sectors; and identifying funding streams for independent hospices and whether these need to be better organised. It has also been charged with identifying any specific action that is required, and by whom, to deliver an integrated approach between all the key stakeholders, and the planning, organisation and delivery of palliative care to meet patients' needs. Pi Associates will draw on the palliative care strategy document published in 2003, and it will also refer to 'Designed to Tackle Cancer in Wales', which is due for imminent publication by the Assembly Government, and it will take into account the recommendations of the cancer review being taken forward by the Health and Social Services Committee.

ond cynnig arall eto gan y gwrthbleidiau sy'n galw am oedi a throi'r cloc yn ôl ar yr hyn sydd wedi cael ei wneud. Yr ydym ni, fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, am wneud y dasg a bwrw ymlaen â'r agenda. Bu inni gydnabod bod angen pwysio a mesur beth fyddai'r ffordd orau ymlaen ar ddiwedd y pecyn cyllido £10 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd gan Jane Hutt yn lansiad y strategaeth gofal lliniarol. Wrth i'r gyfran olaf o'r arian hwnnw gael ei rhannu, drwy'r rhwydweithiau canser, yr oedd yn gam clir tuag at wella'r broses gomisiynu.

Felly bydd yr adolygiad yn ymdrin â'r holl bwyntiau o sylwedd sydd yng nghynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ac mae wedi dechrau eisoes. Yr ydym wedi amlinellu'r dull, o ran egwyddor, yr ydym yn dymuno'i fabwysiadu yn y papur a aeth i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i'w nodi yfory.

Mae'r adolygiad hwn yn cael ei wneud gan Pi Associates, sydd â'i ganolfan ym Mhentyrch, a gafodd y contract. Ymddiriedwyd i'r cwmni y dasg benodol o ymchwilio i'r holl ddarpariaeth ym maes gofal lliniarol yng Nghymru sydd yn cael ei chynnig gan y GIG, y sector preifat a'r sector gwirfoddol, a gweld beth yw'r ddarpariaeth honno; canfod pa ddarpariaeth y mae ei hangen i ddiwallu anghenion cleifion a'r dull gorau o'u diwallu gan y partneriaid hyn; canfod beth yw cyfanswm y gwariant ar ofal lliniarol yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd gan y tri sector hynny; a chanfod ffrydiau ariannu ar gyfer hosbisau annibynnol ac a oes angen eu trefnu'n well. Ymddiriedwyd iddo hefyd y gwaith o nodi unrhyw gamau penodol y mae angen eu cymryd, a chan bwy, er mwyn sicrhau dull gweithredu integredig rhwng yr holl randdeiliaid allweddol, a chynllunio, trefnu a darparu gofal lliniarol i ddiwallu anghenion cleifion. Bydd Pi Associates yn gwneud defnydd o'r ddogfen ar strategaeth gofal lliniarol a gyhoeddwyd yn 2003, a bydd hefyd yn cyfeirio at 'Designed to Tackle Cancer in Wales', sydd i'w gyhoeddi'n fuan gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, a bydd yn ystyried argymhellion yr adolygiad o wasanaethau canser sydd yn cael ei gynnal gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

There is no doubt that the voluntary sector provides a valuable service and plays an integral part in the provision of palliative care services, and it was in recognition of this fact that the Assembly Government made £10 million available, non-recurrently, in 2003 to the voluntary sector to win support and improve services. This has had a positive effect, and it highlighted the need for continuing support to ensure that the voluntary and statutory sectors are able to work together on the provision of palliative care. This is why the Assembly Government has announced, as part of its draft budget for next year, that £2 million will be given from central funds for the first time in Wales to voluntary sector hospices to allow them to begin to meet their core revenue costs.

Jonathan Morgan: Will you give way?

Brian Gibbons: Let me just get on for a while.

This is, therefore, an important landmark in the development of the 'Making the Connections' agenda between the Welsh Assembly Government and the voluntary sector, and the review that the Assembly Government is going to undertake will inform the best way in which this recurrent £2 million can be spent. Where were the demands for funding for palliative care on the opposition's budget wish list? They were nowhere to be seen. If the opposition parties want a thorough review of palliative care linked to extra resources, they should seriously support the amendment tabled in the name of Jane Hutt. However, if they choose to vote against this amendment, and vote against tomorrow's draft budget statement, there can be little doubt as to where their real priorities lie in this matter. [Interruption.] How can they accuse the Welsh Assembly Government of not funding palliative care when, tomorrow, via their votes, they will take that £2 million away. It is absolutely inconsistent, opportunist politicking. [Interruption.]

The Presiding Officer: Order.

Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw'r sector gwirfoddol yn darparu gwasanaeth gwerthfawr ac yn chwarae rhan hanfodol wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau gofal lliniarol, ac yr oedd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cydnabod hyn wrth ddarparu £10 miliwn, fel cyllid untro, yn 2003 i'r sector gwirfoddol i ennill cefnogaeth a gwella gwasanaethau. Mae hynny wedi cael effaith dda, a thynnodd sylw at yr angen am gymorth parhaus er mwyn sicrhau bod y sectorau gwirfoddol a statudol yn gallu cydweithio i ddarparu gofal lliniarol. Dyna pam y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi cyhoeddi, fel rhan o'i chyllideb ddrafft ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, y rhoddir £2 filiwn o gronfeydd canolog am y tro cyntaf yng Nghymru i hosbisau'r sector gwirfoddol fel y gallant ddechrau talu eu costau refeniw craidd.

Jonathan Morgan: A wnewch ildio?

Brian Gibbons: Gadewch imi fynd ymlaen am ychydig.

Mae hyn yn ddigwyddiad o bwys, felly, wrth ddatblygu agenda 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau' rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r sector gwirfoddol, a bydd yr adolygiad a wnaiff Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cynnig modd i ganfod y dull gorau o wario'r cyllid rheolaidd hwn o £2 filiwn. Ym mhle'r oedd y galwadau am gyllid ar gyfer gofal lliniarol ar restr ddymuniadau'r gwrthbleidiau ar gyfer y gyllideb? Nid oeddent i'w gweld yn unman. Os yw'r gwrthbleidiau'n dymuno cael adolygiad trwyadl o ofal lliniarol yn gysylltiedig ag adnoddau ychwanegol, dylent gefnogi o ddifrif y gwelliant sydd wedi'i gyflwyno yn enw Jane Hutt. Fodd bynnag, os dewisant bleidleisio yn erbyn y gwelliant hwnnw, a phleidleisio yn erbyn y datganiad ar y gyllideb ddrafft yfory, ni fydd fawr o amheuaeth ynghylch eu gwir flaenoriaethau yn y mater hwn. [Torri ar draws.] Sut y gallant gyhuddo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o beidio ag ariannu gofal lliniarol a hwythau, drwy eu pleidleisiau yfory, yn mynnu gwrthod y £2 filiwn hwnnw. Gwleidyddia manteisgar a chwbl anghyson yw hynny. [Torri ar draws.]

Y Llywydd: Trefn.

Brian Gibbons: There is one certainty on the way forward, and this resource commitment is a clear way to do it. The opposition parties want further delay and more uncertainty. To suggest that taking this matter to the Health and Social Services Committee is a way of expediting matters is absolutely ludicrous. That work will not start before the next Assembly election—talk about procrastination and delay, when a review is on the table and there is money to be spent. This is not good enough from the opposition parties. The Assembly Government has committed itself to a substantial review covering all the points in the Liberal Democrats' motion, and it is linking it to a real financial commitment to improve core services, which can be taken away by the votes of the opposition tomorrow. I say to the voluntary sector hospice movement, 'Look out and see who your friends are, and judge them by how they vote tomorrow'.

While the Liberal Democrats' motion has nothing to add to the valuable work that the Assembly Government is doing, we as an Assembly Government—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I cannot hear what the Minister is saying in reply to the debate. If Members wish to intervene, they can stand up to request to do so. If the Minister is not giving way, that is a matter for him. The Minister is replying to the debate, and he must be heard.

Jenny Randerson *rose*—

Brian Gibbons: I will give way in a second, Jenny. While the Liberal Democrat motion has nothing concrete to add in terms of moving the resources and the assessment forward, the Assembly Government is undertaking a substantial review covering all the points that you wish to cover, and putting in real money. There is no credibility in saying that you want to see more money for the hospice movement while voting in tomorrow's Plenary to take it away.

Brian Gibbons: Mae un peth yn sicr ynghylch y ffordd ymlaen, ac mae'r ymrwymiad hwn o ran adnoddau'n fodd sicr i fynd â'r maen i'r wal. Mae'r gwrthbleidiau am weld mwy o oedi a mwy o ansicrwydd. Cwbl chwerthinlyd yw awgrymu mai modd i hwyluso'r mater yw mynd ag ef i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Ni fydd y gwaith hwnnw'n dechrau cyn etholiad nesaf y Cynulliad—sôn am oedi a gohirio, ac adolygiad wedi'i gynnig ac arian wedi'i ddarparu i'w wario. Mae hyn yn dro sâl ar ran y gwrthbleidiau. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymrwymo i gynnal adolygiad cynhwysfawr a fydd yn ymdrin â'r holl bwyntiau sydd yng nghynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, ac mae'n ei gysylltu ag ymrwymiad ariannol pendant i wella gwasanaethau craidd, y gall pleidleisiau'r gwrthbleidiau ei wrthod yfory. Dywedaf wrth fudiad hosbisau'r sector gwirfoddol, 'Gwylwch i weld pwy yw eich ffrindiau, a barnwch hwy yn ôl y ffordd y pleidleisiant yfory'.

Tra nad oes dim yng nghynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol sydd yn ychwanegu at y gwaith gwerthfawr y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud, yr ydym ni fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf yn gallu clywed beth y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei ddweud mewn ymateb i'r ddadl. Os yw Aelodau'n dymuno ymyrryd, gallant sefyll ar eu traed i ofyn am gael gwneud hynny. Os na wnaiff y Gweinidog ildio, mater iddo ef yw hynny. Mae'r Gweinidog yn ymateb i'r ddadl, a rhaid gael gwrandawriad.

Jenny Randerson *a gododd*—

Brian Gibbons: Ildiaf mewn eiliad, Jenny. Tra nad oes dim byd pendant i'w ychwanegu yng nghynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol o ran darparu adnoddau a gwneud yr asesiad, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cynnal adolygiad cynhwysfawr sydd yn ymdrin â'r holl bwyntiau yr ydych yn dymuno'u trafod, ac yn cyfrannu arian sylweddol. Ni chewch ddim hygrdedd o ddweud eich bod yn dymuno gweld rhagor o arian ar gyfer mudiad yr hosbisau a phleidleisio wedyn yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yfory i'w wrthod.

Jenny Randerson: We would not condemn the hospice movement in any vote tomorrow, and you know that, as do the people out there. What you have told us this afternoon is very interesting, but do you accept that it confirms our worst suspicions, namely that you have been trying to carry out work behind the scenes to avoid committing yourself to a reasonable amount of money in the budget? This issue was nowhere to be seen on your agenda when you brought your budget to the Health and Social Services Committee a couple of weeks ago.

Brian Gibbons: I am interested in the fact that Jenny knows the details of the budget. We and the voluntary sector hospice movement will know where you stand on the issue when you vote. After all the words that have been spoken today, you will be judged by your deeds. We are determined to do the review and to put the resources in place. I urge you to vote for amendment 1 in the name of Jane Hutt.

Michael German: If that is the best that you can do, I am very worried about this Labour Assembly Government. I am worried because you have tried to pull the wool over people's eyes. It will not be noticed by those who care, because the reality is that you have had three years to bring forward these proposals, and you have brought something forward at the last possible minute. You knew that very well when this was put on the agenda, but we have suddenly been told a whole lot of new information this afternoon, as if it had been reported to Assembly committees before. The proposals have come at the last minute because you have a big problem. You were given the opportunity by the Assembly to provide some money for hospices, which you did over the last three years as a Government, but the money has now run out and you are replacing it with less money. The trouble is that you have not solved the fundamental problem for the hospice movement in Wales, which is how to get better commissioning of the services. The commissioning process has delivered far less public money into the hospice movement in Wales than it has in England or Scotland. You should be ashamed of what you are saying today, because we are raising the interests of the hospice movement

Jenny Randerson: Ni fynnem ddibrisio mudiad yr hosbisau mewn dim un bleidlais yfory, ac yr ydych yn gwybod hynny, fel y mae'r rhai sydd y tu allan. Mae'r hyn a ddywedasoeh wrthym y prynhawn yma'n ddiddorol iawn, ond a ydych yn derbyn ei fod yn cadarnhau ein hamheuron mwyaf, sef eich bod wedi ceisio gwneud gwaith y tu ôl i'r llenni i osgoi neilltuo swm rhesymol o arian yn y gyllideb? Nid oedd sôn am y mater hwn ar eich agenda pan gyflwynasoch eich cyllideb i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ychydig wythnosau'n ôl.

Brian Gibbons: Mae'n ddiddorol i mi fod Jenny'n gwybod manylion y gyllideb. Byddwn ni a mudiad hosbisau'r sector gwirfoddol yn gwybod ymhle'r ydych yn sefyll ar y mater hwn pan bleidleisiwch. Wedi'r holl eiriau a lefarwyd heddiw, fe'ch bernir yn ôl eich gweithredoedd. Yr ydym yn benderfynol o gynnal yr adolygiad ac o ddarparu'r adnoddau. Fe'ch anogaf i bleidleisio dros welliant 1 yn enw Jane Hutt.

Michael German: Os mai hynny yw'r gorau y gallwch ei wneud, yr wyf yn bryderus iawn ynghylch y Llywodraeth Lafur hon yn y Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn pryderu am eich bod wedi ceisio taflu llwch i lygaid pobl. Ni fydd y rhai sydd yn poeni'n sylwi ar hyn, oherwydd y gwir yw eich bod wedi cael tair blynedd i gyflwyno'r cynigion hyn, ac yr ydych wedi cyflwyno rhywbeth ar y funud olaf un. Gwyddech hynny'n burion pan roddwyd hyn ar yr agenda, ond yn sydyn cawsom lawer iawn o wybodaeth newydd y prynhawn yma, fel pe byddai wedi'i hadrodd i bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad cyn hyn. Cafwyd y cynigion ar y funud olaf am fod gennych broblem fawr. Cawsoch gyfle gan y Cynulliad i ddarparu rhywfaint o arian ar gyfer hosbisau, a gwnaethoch hynny fel Llywodraeth dros y tair blynedd diwethaf, ond mae'r arian wedi dod i ben bellach ac yr ydych yn rhoi llai o arian yn ei le. Y drafferth yw nad ydych wedi datrys y broblem sylfaenol sydd gan fudiad yr hosbisau yng Nghymru, sef sut i gael gwell dull o gomisiynu'r gwasanaethau. Mae'r broses gomisiynu wedi rhoi llai o lawer o arian cyhoeddus i fudiad yr hosbisau yng Nghymru nag a wnaeth yn Lloegr neu'r Alban. Dylai fod arnoch gywilydd o'r hyn yr ydych yn ei

in this debate. I ask Members to dismiss amendment 1 and to vote for the motion.

ddweud heddiw, gan ein bod yn tynnu sylw at fuddiannau mudiad yr hosbisau yn y ddadl hon. Gofynnaf i'r Aelodau wrthod gwelliant 1 a phleidleisio dros y cynnig.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 1: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.
Amendment 2: For 51, Abstain 0, Against 1.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelod canlynol yn erbyn:
The following Member voted against:

Davies, Andrew

Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Trish
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Marek, John
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

Motion (NDM3376) as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales

calls for an all-Wales review of the commissioning by local health boards of hospice and palliative care services for all conditions, examining levels of funding, provision and any other related issues. This review should take into account the findings of the Health and Social Services Committee's review of cancer services for people in Wales. The terms of reference for the review are to be agreed by the Health and Social Services Committee.

Cynnig (NDM3376) fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn galw am adolygiad Cymru gyfan o'r ffordd mae'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn comisiynu gwasanaethau hosbis a gofal lliniarol ar gyfer pob cyflwr, gan archwilio lefelau'r cyllid, y ddarpariaeth ac unrhyw faterion eraill cysylltiedig. Dylai'r adolygiad hwn gymryd i ystyriaeth ganfyddiadau adolygiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol o wasanaethau cancer ar gyfer pobl Cymru. Bydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn

cytuno ar gylch gorchwyl yr adolygiad.

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amended motion: For 30, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Trish
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
Amended motion carried.*

Y Llywydd: Daw hynny â thrafodion heddiw i ben.

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

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.39 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.39 p.m.*

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

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)

Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Dunwoody, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
 Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 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, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Law, Trish (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Cymru Ymlaen – Forward Wales)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 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, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)