



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

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

**Dydd Mawrth, 14 Tachwedd 2006
Tuesday, 14 November 2006**

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

Ad-drefnu Iechyd Health Reorganisation

Q1 Lynne Neagle: Will the First Minister make a statement on health reorganisation in Gwent? OAQ2036(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): The local health community in Gwent is currently conducting a public consultation on 'Clinical Futures', on the future configuration of hospital services for the community, which centres on a new critical care centre in mid county. It will be the first hospital of its kind in Wales.

Lynne Neagle: You will know that central to the success of the programme is the proposed new specialist and critical care centre for Gwent. You might also be aware of the recent independent assessment conducted into the vital issue of patient access and travel times to potential sites for the new centre. This assessment favoured a location in central Torfaen. Would you agree that the primary and, indeed, only consideration for the location of this new hospital should be patient need?

The First Minister: You have got it in one—it is patient need. Clearly, you cannot plan hospital services on any other basis.

William Graham: First Minister, you are quite right about 'Clinical Futures'. It proposed building a single specialist or critical care centre to serve the whole of Gwent, either at Llanfrechfa Grange or Croesyceiliog. It is unclear whether this is a rationalisation programme or a hospital closure programme. Can you give an assurance that no existing patient facilities will be closed without the facilities earmarked for their replacement being

C1 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ad-drefnu iechyd yng Ngwent? OAQ2036(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Mae'r gymuned iechyd leol yng Ngwent wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn cynnal ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar 'Clinical Futures', ynglŷn â chyfluniad gwasanaethau ysbyty ar gyfer y gymuned yn y dyfodol, sydd yn canolbwyntio ar ganolfan gofal critigol newydd yng nghanol y sir. Dyma fydd yr ysbyty cyntaf o'i fath yng Nghymru.

Lynne Neagle: Byddwch yn gwybod bod y ganolfan gofal arbenigol a chritigol newydd arfaethedig i Went yn ganolog i lwyddiant y rhaglen. Hwyrach eich bod yn ymwybodol hefyd o'r asesiad annibynnol diweddar a wnaethpwyd ar gwestiwn allweddol mynediad i gleifion ac amserau teithio i safleoedd posibl y ganolfan newydd. Dyfarnodd yr asesiad hwn o blaid lleoliad yng nghanol Tor-faen. A gytunech mai'r hyn a ddylai fod yn brif ystyriaeth o ran lleoliad yr ysbyty newydd hwn, a'r unig ystyriaeth yn wir, yw anghenion y cleifion?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle—anghenion y cleifion. Yn amlwg, ni ellir cynllunio gwasanaethau ysbyty ar ddim un sail arall.

William Graham: Brif Weinidog, yr ydych yn berffaith iawn ynghylch 'Dyfodol Clinigol'. Cynigiai adeiladu un ganolfan gofal arbenigol neu gritigol i wasanaethu'r cyfan o Went, un ai ym Mhlas Llanfrechfa neu Groesyceiliog. Mae'n aneglur ai rhaglen resymoli yw hon ynteu rhaglen i gau ysbytai. A allwch roi sicrwydd na chaeir cyfleusterau presennol i gleifion heb i'r cyfleusterau a glustnodwyd i gymryd eu lle fod yn weithredol?

operational?

The First Minister: I am sure that that is the case, because this involves building an additional hospital. Clearly, patient facilities on a major scale will continue in Newport, though not necessarily at the Royal Gwent Hospital site, and likewise in the north of the county, though not necessarily at the Nevill Hall Hospital site. There will also be this new, additional, unique, first-of-its-kind, critical care centre in the middle of the county. It is a big operation to bring off. Consultation is continuing, and I do not think that there is what you would call unity about the issue as yet. We must reach the end of the consultation, and then decisions will have to be taken. If agreement can be reached, the local health community will determine the issue; if there is no agreement, it comes in on appeal to the Minister for Health and Social Services.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn siŵr mai felly y mae, oherwydd y mae hyn yn golygu adeiladu ysbyty ychwanegol. Yn amlwg, bydd cyfleusterau ar raddfa fawr i gleifion yn parhau yng Nghasnewydd, er nad o reidrwydd ar safle Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent, ac yn yr un modd yng ngogledd y sir, er nad o reidrwydd ar safle Ysbyty Nevill Hall. Hefyd bydd y ganolfan gofal critigol newydd, ychwanegol, unigryw, hon, a'r gyntaf o'i bath, yng nghanol y sir. Mae'n beth mawr i'w gyflawni. Mae'r ymgynghori'n parhau, ac nid wyf yn meddwl bod yr hyn y byddech yn ei alw'n undod yn bodoli ynghylch y mater eto. Rhaid i'r ymgynghori gael ei gwblhau, ac wedyn bydd rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau. Os gellir cael cytundeb, bydd y gymuned iechyd leol yn penderfynu ar y mater; os na cheir cytundeb, daw ar apêl at y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol Anti-social Behaviour

Q2 Karen Sinclair: Will the First Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to tackle anti-social behaviour in north-east Wales? OAQ2047(FM)

C2 Karen Sinclair: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn y gogledd-ddwyrain? OAQ2047(FM)

The First Minister: The Welsh Assembly Government is supporting community safety partnerships in combating anti-social behaviour throughout Wales. In north-east Wales we are providing over £687,000 from the safer communities fund to support some 25 projects.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n cefnogi partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol yn y frwydr yn erbyn ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol drwy Gymru gyfan. Yn y gogledd-ddwyrain yr ydym yn darparu dros £687,000 o'r gronfa cymunedau mwy diogel i gefnogi rhyw 25 o brosiectau.

Karen Sinclair: The latest Home Office crime figures highlight an encouraging drop in crime in north Wales, which we all welcome. Total recorded crime in north Wales fell by 6 per cent, with a 20 per cent drop in domestic burglaries and a 25 per cent drop in recorded vehicle crimes. Would you not agree that part of the improvement has come about as a result of the important work done through community policing in north Wales, and the neighbourhood warden schemes that are in place across the region? Would you also not agree that the decision

Karen Sinclair: Mae ffigurau diweddaraf y Swyddfa Gartref ar droseddau'n amlygu cwmp calonogol mewn troseddau yng ngogledd Cymru, a groesewir gennym i gyd. Disgynnodd cyfanswm y troseddau a gofnodwyd yn y gogledd 6 y cant, gyda chwmp o 20 y cant mewn lladrata o dai a chwmp o 25 y cant mewn troseddau a gofnodwyd yn ymwneud â cherbydau. Oni chytunech fod rhan o'r gwelliant wedi deillio o'r gwaith pwysig a wneir drwy blismona cymunedol yn y gogledd, a'r cynlluniau wardeiniaid cymdogaeth sydd wedi'u sefydlu

taken by Wrexham County Borough Council to axe every neighbourhood warden in the area could put at risk the important progress made in fighting low-level anti-social behaviour in the area?

The First Minister: Getting the balance right between uniformed police, as we conventionally define them, police community support officers, who are one level below uniformed police constables, and then neighbourhood wardens, is difficult. I do not feel that I can comment on proposals made by Wrexham council to axe one element in order to expand another element in that three-tier system. If it believes that that is within its powers, we will have to await the results. However, I fully support your comments.

Janet Ryder: There is an awful lot involved in community safety, much of which is to do with educating young people. At the moment, your Government has two schemes in place to educate young people about the misuse of alcohol and drugs. One scheme, which the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration seems to favour, is the police scheme that involves police officers visiting schools, and the other is the Don't Touch—Tell! campaign, which has been independently evaluated and proven to be successful, especially with very young children who are untouched by other programmes. However, both programmes seek funding from the same pot, through the community safety partnerships. Will you look into that issue, and clarify the situation, to make it easier so that both groups are not competing and we get a clear message from your Government as to what is going to be supported to educate young people about drug and alcohol misuse?

The First Minister: I have never heard Edwina Hart being accused of not giving out clear messages; people may disagree with them, but the messages are always clear. There is an all-Wales strategy, which is supplemented by local initiatives. The DangerPoint initiative, which I have visited and which I seem to recall is partially funded

ar draws y rhanbarth? Oni chytunech hefyd y gallai penderfyniad Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam i ddileu pob warden cymdogaeth yn yr ardal beryglu'r cynnydd pwysig a wnaed wrth ymladd ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol lefel isel yn yr ardal?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n anodd sicrhau'r cydbwysedd iawn rhwng heddlu mewn lifrai, fel y'u diffiniwn yn gonfensiynol, swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu, sydd un lefel islaw heddwision mewn lifrai, ac yna wardeiniaid cymdogaeth. Nid wyf yn teimlo y gallaf gyflwyno sylwadau ar gynigion y mae cyngor Wrecsam wedi'u gwneud i ddileu un elfen er mwyn cynyddu elfen arall yn y system dair haen honno. Os cred fod hynny o fewn ei bwerau, bydd yn rhaid inni aros am y canlyniadau. Fodd bynnag, cefnogaf eich sylwadau yn llwyr.

Janet Ryder: Mae llawer iawn yn digwydd ym maes diogelwch cymunedol, a rhan helaeth ohono'n ymwneud ag addysgu pobl ifanc. Ar hyn o bryd, mae gan eich Llywodraeth ddau gynllun ar waith i addysgu pobl ifanc ynghylch camddefnyddio alcohol a chyffuriau. Un cynllun, y mae'n ymddangos bod y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn ei ffafrio, yw cynllun yr heddlu lle y bydd swyddogion yr heddlu'n ymweld ag ysgolion, a'r llall yw'r ymgyrch Paid Cyffwrdd—Dwed!, sydd wedi'i werthuso'n annibynnol ac y mae wedi'i brofi ei fod yn llwyddiannus, yn enwedig gyda phlant ifanc iawn nad yw rhaglenni eraill yn eu cyffwrdd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ddwy raglen yn chwilio am arian o'r un pot, drwy'r partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol. A wnewch ymchwilio i'r mater hwnnw, a gwneud y sefyllfa'n glir, i'w gwneud yn haws fel na fydd y ddau grŵp yn cystadlu ac y cawn neges glir oddi wrth eich Llywodraeth o ran beth sydd yn mynd i gael ei gefnogi i addysgu pobl ifanc ynghylch camddefnyddio cyffuriau ac alcohol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chlywais Edwina Hart yn cael ei chyhuddo erioed o beidio â rhoi negeseuon clir; gall pobl anghytuno â hwy, ond mae'r negeseuon bob amser yn glir. Mae strategaeth i Gymru gyfan, a ategir gan fentrau lleol. Mae menter Pentre Peryglon, yr wyf wedi ymweld â hi ac a gaiff ei hariannu'n rhannol, yn ôl y cof sydd gennyf,

by BHP Billiton, is also a major part of the education programme in that most primary and young secondary school children will be given a day's programme of education by the initiative on the dangers of fire, drugs and alcohol. That is in addition to the all-Wales programme to which you are referring.

Mark Isherwood: Last week, I was the only Assembly Member to participate in the Denbighshire community safety partnership open space event, organised by the Wales Audit Office. Its recommendations included tackling the street-corner culture and imposing harsh fines, but also bridging the void between young and old people, engaging perpetrators in the solution and bringing back pride by showing youth what they can achieve. North Wales Police Authority has highlighted the cuts that it is facing and the effect that this would have of moving uniformed officers away from the community, which would damage public confidence and, among other things, force it to cut funding for the Wrexham warden scheme, which would force the council to move to using community safety officers as an alternative. At the North Wales Police Federation community service awards last Friday, I was asked to call on all north Wales Assembly Members and you, First Minister, to come together to pursue this as a matter of urgency with the Home Office. What action will you take to intervene in this regard and support the work that your Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration has been undertaking on this?

The First Minister: I am trying to unravel from that complicated ball of wool what the question was—other than your being sanctimonious in saying, 'I was there; others were not', which I do not think is becoming behaviour. If there was a question, I took that it was to do with the failure of the Home Office to refund in full the costs of the aborted all-Wales police merger. We regret the decision to cap the amount of compensation given to police authorities for the aborted merger at £100,000. Edwina Hart has given the clear message to the Home Office, in her letter to Tony McNulty, the Minister for Police and Security, dated 2

gan BHP Billiton, yn rhan bwysig o'r rhaglen addysg hefyd, gan roi rhaglen undydd o addysg am beryglon tân, cyffuriau ac alcohol i'r rhan fwyaf o blant ysgolion cynradd a phlant ifanc mewn ysgolion uwchradd. Mae hynny ar ben y rhaglen i Gymru gyfan yr ydych yn cyfeirio ati.

Mark Isherwood: Yr wythnos diwethaf, fi oedd yr unig Aelod Cynulliad a gymerodd ran yn nigwyddiad manau agored partneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol sir Ddinbych, a drefnwyd gan Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru. Yr oedd ei argymhellion yn cynnwys mynd i'r afael â'r diwylliant cornel stryd a rhoi dirwyon trwm, ond hefyd pontio'r gagendor rhwng pobl ifanc a hen bobl, cael drwgweithredwyr i fod yn rhan o'r ateb, ac adfer balchder drwy ddangos i bobl ifanc beth y gallant ei gyflawni. Mae Awdurdod Heddlu'r Gogledd wedi tynnu sylw at y toriadau y mae'n eu hwynebu a'r effaith a gâi hyn o ran symud swyddogion mewn lifrai o'r gymuned, a fyddai'n niweidio hyder y cyhoedd ac, ymysg pethau eraill, yn ei orfodi i gwtogi cyllid i gynllun wardeiniaid Wrecsam, a fyddai'n gorfodi'r cyngor i symud at ddefnyddio swyddogion diogelwch cymunedol yn eu lle. Yn seremoni gwobrwyo gwasanaeth cymunedol Ffederasiwn Heddlu Gogledd Cymru ddydd Gwener diwethaf, gofynnwyd imi alw ar holl Aelodau Cynulliad y gogledd a chithau, Brif Weinidog, i ddod ynghyd i godi hyn ar fyrder gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref. Pa gamau a gymerwch i ymyrryd yn hyn o beth a chefnogi'r gwaith y mae eich Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio wedi bod yn ei wneud ar hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ceisio darganfod beth oedd y cwestiwn yng nghanol y cymhlethdod hwnnw—heblaw eich bod yn ffugsanctiaidd wrth ddweud, 'Yr oeddwn i yno; nid oedd eraill'; ymddygiad annheilwng, yn fy marn i. Os oedd cwestiwn, cymerais ei fod yn ymwneud â methiant y Swyddfa Gartref i ad-dalu'n llawn gostau'r ymgyrch seithug i uno heddluoedd Cymru gyfan. Gresynwn at y penderfyniad i gyfyngu faint o iawndal a roddir i awdurdodau heddlu ar gyfer yr uno aflwyddiannus i £100,000. Mae Edwina Hart wedi rhoi'r neges glir i'r Swyddfa Gartref, yn ei llythyr at Tony McNulty, y Gweinidog dros yr Heddlu a

November, that she strongly disapproves of that cap, and that the full costs should be recovered. I am also aware of the proposal by North Wales Police to cut 120 civilian jobs, and we will have to await the outcome of that to see how many police will have to engage in paperwork that would be better carried out by civilians.

Diogelwch, dyddiedig 2 Tachwedd, ei bod yn anghymeradwyo'r cyfyngiad hwnnw'n gryf, ac y dylid ad-dalu'r costau llawn. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol hefyd o'r cynnig gan Heddlu'r Gogledd i dorri 120 o swyddi lleyg, a bydd yn rhaid inni aros am ganlyniad hynny i weld faint o blismyn a fydd yn gorfod gwneud gwaith papur y byddai'n well petai gweithwyr lleyg yn ei wneud.

Dim Ysmygu mewn Mannau Cyhoeddus No Smoking in Public Places

Q3 William Graham: Will the First Minister outline the procedures that the Welsh Assembly Government will introduce to enforce no smoking in public places after 2 April 2007? OAQ2021(FM)

C3 William Graham: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu'r gweithdrefnau y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cyflwyno i orfodi dim ysmygu mewn mannau cyhoeddus ar ôl 2 Ebrill 2007? OAQ2021(FM)

The First Minister: The non-confrontational approach used in the introduction of a ban on smoking in enclosed public places has worked well in Ireland and Scotland. We propose to follow that line in Wales. An enforcement protocol is currently being prepared in collaboration with local government, which will have responsibility for enforcement.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r dull diwrthdaro yr aethpwyd ati i gyflwyno gwaharddiad ar ysmygu mewn mannau cyhoeddus caeedig wedi gweithio'n dda yn Iwerddon a'r Alban. Bwriadwn ddilyn yr esiampl honno yng Nghymru. Mae protocol gorfodi'n cael ei baratoi ar hyn o bryd mewn cydweithrediad â llywodraeth leol, a fydd yn gyfrifol am y gorfodi.

William Graham: You are suggesting that it has been agreed that the ban will come into force on 2 April, but I refer you to the Labour Party document published this month, which states that it will come into force early in the third Assembly. Could you clarify when it will be introduced?

William Graham: Yr ydych yn awgrymu bod cytundeb y daw'r gwaharddiad i rym ar 2 Ebrill, ond fe'ch cyfeiriai at ddogfen y Blaid Lafur a gyhoeddwyd y mis hwn, sydd yn datgan y daw i rym yn gynnar yn y trydydd Cynulliad. A allech egluro'n glir pa bryd y caiff ei gyflwyno?

The First Minister: We are proposing 2 April. I am pleased that you are reading Labour Party documents, as a cure for amnesia, or for whatever other reason you are reading them. Clearly, there is some confusion between England and Wales in that regard, which I regret. We have said that we are proposing to go for 2 April. One reason for that—and I believe that this was the case in Ireland and Scotland—is that if you introduce it in July, there is a relatively short period of fine weather in which people can get used to smoking outside rather than inside. If you start in April, you have the whole of the summer in which to get people used to smoking, if they wish to do so, outside pubs rather than inside them.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn cynnig 2 Ebrill. Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn darllen dogfennau'r Blaid Lafur, fel moddion at anghofrwydd, neu am ba reswm bynnag arall yr ydych yn eu darllen. Yn amlwg, mae peth dryswch rhwng Lloegr a Chymru yn hynny o beth, sydd yn destun gofid imi. Yr ydym wedi dweud ein bod yn bwriadu dechrau ar 2 Ebrill. Un rheswm am hynny—a chredaf mai dyma a ddigwyddodd yn Iwerddon a'r Alban—yw os ydych yn ei gyflwyno ym mis Gorffennaf, ceir cyfnod cymharol fyr o dywydd braf pryd y gall pobl ddod i arfer ag ysmygu y tu allan yn hytrach na'r tu mewn. Os dechreuwch ym mis Ebrill, mae gennych yr haf cyfan i bobl ddod i arfer ag ysmygu, os dymunant wneud hynny, y tu allan i

dafarndai yn hytrach na'r tu mewn.

David Lloyd: Pa gynnydd a fu o fewn adran hybu iechyd y Llywodraeth o ran hwyluso'r broses o weithredu'r gwaharddiad?

David Lloyd: What progress has been made by the Government's health promotion unit in terms of facilitating the introduction of a ban?

2.10 p.m.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf roi'r ffigurau i chi, ond gallaf ofyn i Brian ysgrifennu atoch yn benodol ar y pwnc hwnnw. O ran yr egwyddorion, mae cynyddu ymwybyddiaeth o'r hyn y bwriedir ei wneud yn hollbwysig. Nid wyf yn siŵr ai Hybu Iechyd Cymru ddylai ymgymryd â'r ddyletswydd honno, ond rhaid inni gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth, gan fod pawb ar draws y Cynulliad yn dymuno inni ddod â'r gyfraith newydd i rym gyda chyn lleied o gamddealltwriaeth â phosibl. Os gallwn wneud hynny heb i neb gael ei arestio, bydd pawb yn falch. Bydd pob perchennog, gweithiwr neu weithwraig, a phob cwsmer mewn tafarn, bwyty, clwb neu westy yn deall y gyfraith a'r rhesymau y tu ôl iddi, ac yn deall y rheolau newydd.

The First Minister: I cannot give you the figures, but I can ask Brian to write to you specifically on that subject. As regards the principles, raising awareness of what is intended is crucial. I am not sure whether Health Promotion Wales should undertake that task, but we must increase awareness, as everyone across the Assembly wants us to enact this law with as little misunderstanding as possible. If we can do that without anyone getting arrested, everyone will be pleased. Every owner, worker, and customer of every pub, restaurant, club or hotel will understand the law and the reasons why it was implemented, and will understand the new rules.

Jenny Randerson: The Minister for Health and Social Services has, very sensibly, consulted opposition spokespeople on this, and there is a good degree of consensus on the importance of this measure. However, when we met him back in July, we raised our concern that businesses should be given adequate forewarning so as to ensure the necessary compliance. You have said yourself how important it is to increase knowledge and understanding. I have waited, so far in vain, for any kind of advertisement or information to appear in the public domain. Businesses need the information very early on, First Minister, so that they can make planning applications to build their smoking shelters, for example, as well as to do all the other things that they have to do to prepare for this, if we are to carry public opinion with us. First Minister, will you talk to the Minister for Health and Social Services to clarify the importance of some urgency in this matter?

Jenny Randerson: Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yn gall iawn, wedi ymgynghori â llefarwyr y gwrthbleidiau ynglŷn â hyn, ac mae cryn dipyn o gonsensws ar bwysigrwydd y mesur hwn. Fodd bynnag, pan gyfarfuom ag ef ym mis Gorffennaf, mynegasom ein pryder y dylid rhoi digon o ragrybudd i fusnesau er mwyn sicrhau'r cydymffurfio angenrheidiol. Dywedasoeh eich hun mor bwysig yw cynyddu gwybodaeth a dealltwriaeth. Yr wyf wedi disgwyl, yn ofer hyd yma, i unrhyw fath o hysbyseb neu wybodaeth ymddangos yn gyhoeddus. Mae angen y wybodaeth yn fuan iawn ar fusnesau, Brif Weinidog, fel y gallant wneud ceisiadau cynllunio i godi eu llochesi ysmegu, er enghraifft, yn ogystal ag i wneud yr holl bethau eraill y mae'n rhaid iddynt eu gwneud i baratoi ar gyfer hyn, os ydym am sicrhau bod y farn gyhoeddus o'n plaid. Brif Weinidog, a wnewch siarad â'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i egluro mor bwysig yw rhyw gymaint o frys yn y mater hwn?

The First Minister: I think that he is ahead of you, to be honest, Jenny. We have already sent out an initial mailshot to businesses to

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf ei fod wedi achub y blaen arnoch, a dweud y gwir, Jenny. Yr ydym eisoes wedi anfon llythyr cychwynnol

make them aware of the change, and advice has been available for two months on our Smoking Ban Wales website. Local authorities have also begun awareness-raising work in their areas. However, we cannot issue detailed guidance until the regulations have been made by the Assembly.

at fusnesau i roi gwybod iddynt am y newid, ac mae cyngor ar gael ers dau fis ar ein gwefan Gwahardd Smygu Cymru. Mae awdurdodau lleol wedi dechrau gweithio i godi ymwybyddiaeth yn eu hardaloedd hefyd. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn gyhoeddi canllawiau manwl nes bydd y rheoliadau wedi'u llunio gan y Cynulliad.

Darpariaeth Addysg Education Provision

C4 Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddarpariaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer addysg yng Nghymru? OAQ2023(FM)

Q4 The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's provision for education in Wales? OAQ2023(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae ein darpariaeth addysg yng Nghymru yn cyflenwi canlyniadau yn yr ystyr gul a bras. Mae'n effeithlon ar gyfer ein colegau, ein hysgolion, a'n prifysgolion ac ar gyfer ein dysgwyr. Mae mwy o athrawon a staff cynorthwyol, bu gostyngiad yn nifer y disgyblion mewn dosbarthiadau, ac mae'r gymhareb rhwng disgyblion ac athrawon ar ei gorau, ac felly, yn yr ystyr gul, dyma'r canlyniadau gorau erioed.

The First Minister: Our education provision in Wales is delivering results in the narrow and the broad sense of the word. It is effective for our colleges, our schools, and our universities, and for our learners. There are more teachers and classroom assistants, there has been a decrease in the number of students in classes, and also the ratio between students and teachers is at its best, so the results, in the narrow sense, are the best ever.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Erbyn hyn, mae adroddiad Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru ar y bwlch cyllido rhwng prifysgolion yng Nghymru a gweddill y Deyrnas Gyfunol wedi'i gyhoeddi a'i gyflwyno i'r Pwyllgor Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau. Yn ôl yr adroddiad, £40 miliwn y flwyddyn yw'r bwlch cyllido rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, a £92 miliwn y flwyddyn yw'r bwlch rhyngom ni a'r Alban. A yw'r Llywodraeth yn derbyn y canlyniadau hynny?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: The Higher Education Funding Council for Wales report on the funding gap between universities in Wales and those in the rest of the United Kingdom has been published and presented to the Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills Committee. According to the report, the funding gap between England and Wales is £40 million, and the gap between us and Scotland is £92 million. Does the Government accept those results?

Y Prif Weinidog: Maent yn agored i'w dehongli yn wahanol. Yr hyn sy'n amlwg o'r ffigurau ar ranbarthau gwahanol Lloegr yw bod hollt rhwng de-ddwyrain Lloegr a'r gorllewin, y gogledd a'r canolbarth. Nid ydych chi'n ofynnodd am y ffigurau hynny ar raddfa ranbarthol ond Addysg Uwch Cymru, sef y corff lobïo. Mae'n bwysig inni ddeall pam mae HEW wedi gofyn am y ffigurau ar raddfa ranbarthol. Maent yn golygu bod rhaid inni ystyried pam mae gwahaniaeth rhwng canolbarth a gogledd Lloegr a de-ddwyrain Lloegr, a chyda pha ran o Loegr y dylem

The First Minister: They are open to different interpretation. What is evident from the figures on the different English regions is that there is a split between south-east England, and west and north England and the midlands. We did not ask for the figures on that regional basis; Higher Education Wales, the lobbying body, did. It is important that we understand why HEW has asked for those figures on a regional basis. They mean that we must consider why there is a difference between the midlands and the north of England and south-east England, and with

gymharu sector addysg uwch Cymru.

which parts of England should we compare our HE sector in Wales.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr ydych wedi rhoi'r un ateb a roddwyd gennych yr wythnos diwethaf. Ers hynny, yr ydym wedi gweld adroddiad CCAUC. Rhaid inni gofio pam ei fod wedi rhoi'r adroddiad i ni: yr oedd ar gais y Llywodraeth. Anfonodd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes lythyr cylch gwaith at CCAUC ym mis Chwefror yn gofyn iddo ystyried y bwlbch ar ôl y gwaith rhagbaratoi a wnaed y llynedd, ac mae CCAUC wedi gwneud y gwaith hwnnw. Mae'n gwrthod eich dehongliad o'r fethodoleg. Dyfynnaf yr adroddiad yn Saesneg, gan nad oes copi Cymraeg ar gael ar hyn o bryd:

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You have given us the same answer as you gave last week. Since then, we have seen the HEFCW report. We must bear in mind why HEFCW has given us this report: it was asked for by the Government. The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning sent a remit letter to HEFCW back in February, asking it to consider the gap following the preparatory work that it did last year, and HEFCW has carried out that work. It rejects your interpretation of the methodology. I will quote the report in English, as a Welsh-language version is not available at the moment:

'it might be argued that Welsh institutions receive similar funding ... to those in some of the less well funded English regions and are therefore not under-funded. However, such a conclusion would not be soundly based'.

gellid dadlau bod sefydliadau Cymru'n cael cyllid sy'n debyg...i'r sefydliadau yn rhai o'r rhanbarthau yn Lloegr nad ydynt yn cael cymaint o gyllid ac nad ydynt o'r herwydd yn cael eu tangyllido. Er hynny, ni fyddai sail gadarn i gasgliad o'r fath.

Felly, mae CCAUC yn gwrthod eich dehongliad. Mae CCAUC yn gorff yr ydych yn ei ariannu, ac yn rhoi canllawiau iddo—pam na dderbyniwch ei gasgliadau?

Therefore, HEFCW rejects your interpretation. HEFCW is a body that you fund, and issue guidelines to—why will you not accept its conclusions?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dywedaf eto, gan nad wyf yn siŵr eich bod wedi clywed yr hyn a ddywedais yn y lle cyntaf, er mai ar gais y Llywodraeth y mae CCAUC wedi gwneud y gwaith hwn—ac yn dda iawn—ar gais Addysg Uwch Cymru, y corff lobïo, ac nid ar ein cais ni, y casglwyd y ffigurau pellach ar ranbarthau Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ffigurau yn dangos y gwahaniaeth rhwng gogledd, canol a de-orllewin Lloegr ar un llaw, a de-ddwyrain Lloegr ar y llall, a'r hollt fawr o ran costau a faint mae colegau yn ei gael. Mae'n naturiol, felly, i bobl ddechrau meddwl am a ddylem gymharu Cymru â Lloegr gyfan, neu gymharu Cymru â'r rhan y byddem yn naturiol yn ei chymharu â Chymru.

The First Minister: I will state again, as I am not sure that you heard what I said in the first place, that although HEFCW did this work at the request of the Government—and did it well—it was at the request of Higher Education Wales, the lobbying body, and not at our request, that further figures were collected on English regions. However, the figures show the difference between north, mid and south-west England on the one hand, and south-east England on the other, and the large gap in terms of costs and how much colleges receive. It is natural, therefore, for people to start thinking about whether we should compare Wales with England as a whole, or compare Wales with that part with which we would naturally compare Wales.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: First Minister, I put it to you that you are looking for some convoluted, unscientific methodology because you cannot accept HEFCW's figures. It is not a front for Plaid Cymru or anyone else—it is a Government body. It is a

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Brif Weinidog, yr ydych yn chwilio am fethodoleg gymhleth ac anwyddonol am na allwch dderbyn ffigurau CCAUC. Nid pyped i Blaid Cymru na neb arall ydyw—un o gyrff y Llywodraeth ydyw. Chi a sefydlodd y corff, chi sy'n ei ariannu, a

body that you have established, which you fund, and which you asked to compare funding arrangements, and it has rejected your analysis. It has specifically said, in its response, that the conclusion that you have just enunciated is not soundly based, and it explains why that is not the case. Is not the truth that the funding gap, which you have denied for so long, has now been exposed by HEFCW?

It is not a gap that has developed over a year; when you took office in 1999 the funding gap between Wales and England was less than £2 million. It has gone up every year, bar one, and is now £40 million. The gap between Wales and Scotland is over £90 million. You told us last week that 'education, education, education' was your priority: HEFCW's report shows that to be nothing but a sham.

The First Minister: Yet again, I will have to invent a question for the leader of the opposition, as he does not have the gumption to ask one. I will put him straight again: we did not set up HEFCW, as you have just stated, so you are wrong about that. You continue to imply that we asked for this regional analysis—we did not. Higher Education Wales, the body that lobbies on behalf of the Welsh higher education sector, asked for the regional analysis. We did not ask for it; it did. However, now that the figures have emerged from the analysis done by HEFCW at the request of the lobbying body for higher education in Wales, we have to work out the correct interpretation of them. We continue to try to work out the correct interpretation to be made of those figures. Clearly, it would be an improper use of public money to compensate Welsh higher education institutions for costs that they do not incur.

Jeff Cuthbert: Everyone agrees that higher education must be properly funded, and we need robust, adequate figures in order to decide upon that. However, do you agree that it would be nice, once in a while, to hear from opposition parties about other aspects of education? Would you agree that one of those aspects is basic skills provision? We face a

chi a ofynnodd iddo gymharu trefniadau ariannu, ac mae wedi gwrthod eich dadansoddiad. Mae wedi dweud yn benodol yn ei ymateb nad oes sail gadarn i'r casgliad yr ydych newydd ei ddatgan, ac mae'n esbonio'r rheswm am hynny. Onid y gwirionedd yw bod y bwlch cyllido—yr ydych wedi ei wadu cyhyd—bellach wedi cael ei amlygu gan CCAUC?

Nid bwlch a ddatblygodd dros flwyddyn yw hwn; pan ddaethoch i rym yn 1999 yr oedd y bwlch cyllido rhwng Cymru a Lloegr yn llai na £2 filiwn. Mae wedi codi bob blwyddyn, ac eithrio un, a bellach mae'n £40 miliwn. Mae'r bwlch rhwng Cymru a'r Alban yn fwy na £90 miliwn. Dywedasoeh wrthym yr wythnos diwethaf mai eich blaenoriaeth yw 'addysg, addysg, addysg': dengys adroddiad CCAUC mai twyll oedd hynny.

Y Prif Weinidog: Unwaith eto, bydd rhaid i mi ddyfeisio cwestiwn i arweinydd yr wrthblaid gan nad oes ganddo'r crebwyll i ofyn un. Dywedaf wrtho eto: nid ni a sefydlodd CCAUC, fel yr ydych newydd ddweud, felly nid ydych yn gywir ynghylch hynny. Yr ydych yn dal i awgrymu ein bod wedi gofyn am y dadansoddiad rhanbarthol hwn—nid ni wnaethom. Addysg Uwch Cymru, y corff sy'n lobio ar ran sector addysg uwch Cymru, a ofynnodd am ddadansoddiad rhanbarthol. Nid ni a ofynnodd amdano; ef wnaeth. Fodd bynnag, gan fod ffigurau'r dadansoddiad—a wnaed gan CCAUC ar ôl cael cais i wneud hynny gan y corff sy'n lobio dros addysg uwch yng Nghymru—bellach wedi ymddangos, rhaid inni geisio canfod y ffordd gywir o'u dehongli. Yr ydym yn dal i geisio canfod y ffordd orau o ddehongli'r ffigurau hynny. Byddai rhoi iawndal i sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru am gostau nad ydynt yn gyfrifol amdanynt yn amlwg yn ddefnydd amhriodol o arian cyhoeddus.

Jeff Cuthbert: Mae pawb yn cytuno bod angen ariannu addysg uwch yn briodol, ac mae angen ffigurau cadarn a digonol arnom er mwyn penderfynu ynghylch hynny. Fodd bynnag, a gytunwch y byddai'n braf, bob yn hyn a hyn, pe byddai'r gwrthbleidiau'n sôn am agweddau eraill ym myd addysg? Oni fydddech yn cytuno bod darpariaeth sgiliau

serious problem with basic skills—roughly a third of adults in my constituency lack adequate numeracy and literacy skills. Do you agree that delivering such skills through the workplace, particularly through use of the Wales Union Learning Fund, is an excellent way to assist those with basic literacy and numeracy requirements?

2.20 p.m.

The First Minister: Again, I certainly agree with the statement that the Wales Union Learning Fund has been a roaring success since it was set some up some four or five years ago, for the simple reason that people with severe learning deficits in basic literacy, numeracy and, these days, IT as well, will not go to their employer and explain that they have a problem and ask to be sent on courses for fear of being sacked after managing to hide their basic literacy and numeracy deficits. However, they will go to their union and ask, ‘Can you help me with this problem?’. It is important that we have this device, which has worked well. I hope that it will continue to work well to correct basic skills deficits.

David Melding: First Minister, perhaps I can turn your attention to special educational needs. Do you agree that this remains a key area in which the Assembly can act, and that it will be even more so after the 2007 elections, when we may have more flexibility? Are you committed to acting on the body of evidence that has emerged from the Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills Committee’s excellent review, chaired by Peter Black? I am keen to see excellence retained in special schools, while using outreach throughout the maintained education system so that that body of expertise is used to its maximum effect.

The First Minister: I am pleased that there has been a reduction in pupil-teacher ratios in the special educational needs sector; it is only

sylyfaenol yn un o’r agweddau hynny? Yr ydym yn wynebu problem ddifrifol gyda sgiliau sylfaenol—yn fras, nid oes gan draean yr oedolion yn fy etholaeth sgiliau digonol o ran rhifedd a llythrennedd. A gytunwch fod darparu sgiliau fel y rhain drwy’r gweithle, yn enwedig drwy ddefnyddio Cronfa Ddysgu Undebau Cymru, yn ffordd ardderchog o gynorthwyo’r rhai sydd ag anghenion rhifedd a llythrennedd sylfaenol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Unwaith eto, yr wyf yn bendant yn cytuno â’r datganiad bod Cronfa Ddysgu Undebau Cymru wedi bod yn llwyddiant ysgubol ers iddi gael ei sefydlu ryw bedair neu bum mlynedd yn ôl, am y rheswm syml na wnaiff pobl sydd â diffygion dysgu ym maes llythrennedd a rhifedd sylfaenol, ynghyd â Thechnoleg Gwybodaeth y dyddiau hyn, fynd at eu cyflogwr, esbonio wrthynt fod ganddynt broblem a gofyn am gael eu hanfon ar gyrsiau, gan eu bod yn poeni y byddant yn cael eu diswyddo ar ôl cuddio eu diffygion llythrennedd a rhifedd sylfaenol. Ânt at eu hundeb, fodd bynnag, a gofyn ‘A allwch fy nghynorthwyo gyda’r broblem hon?’ Mae’n bwysig inni gael y ddyfais hon, sydd wedi gweithio’n dda. Gobeithiaf y bydd yn dal i weithio’n dda er mwyn cywiro diffygion mewn sgiliau sylfaenol.

David Melding: Brif Weinidog, efallai y gallaf dynnu eich sylw at anghenion addysgol arbennig. A gytunwch fod hwn yn dal i fod yn faes allweddol y gall y Cynulliad weithredu ynddo, ac y bydd hyn yn fwy gwir byth ar ôl etholiadau 2007, pan fydd gennym fwy o hyblygrwydd efallai? A ydych yn ymrwymo i weithredu ar sail y wybodaeth sydd wedi deillio o adolygiad gwych y Pwyllgor Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau, y mae Peter Black yn gadeirydd arno? Yr wyf yn awyddus i weld rhagoriaeth yn cael ei chadw mewn ysgolion arbennig, gan ddefnyddio allgymorth drwy’r system addysg a gynhelir, drwyddi draw, fel bod yr arbenigedd hwnnw’n cael ei ddefnyddio i’r eithaf.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn falch bod gostyngiad wedi bod yng nghymarebau disgybl-athro y sector addysg arbennig. Er

from 6.7 to 6.4, but, proportionally, that is quite a big reduction, because classes will inevitably already be small. There is always a suspicion that SEN will be a neglected area of education because it is not mainstream by its very nature. However, it is important that we never forget the importance of special needs education.

John Griffiths: Rhodri, there are many impressive schemes in Wales that target deprived communities and give people who lost out the first time for various reasons a second chance at education. Many of those schemes enable people to go on to further and higher education, to university courses and to obtain good jobs and worthwhile careers. Therefore, they are doing a lot of good, but they often run up against problems in funding terms, because of the relative lack of structure and an initial lack of attainment of formal educational qualifications. They are very much social schemes in nature, at least to begin with. Do you agree that this is one valuable aspect of educational provision that is fully in line with our social justice aims and objectives, that we need to further encourage and develop?

The First Minister: I am grateful for that question, because it helps us to remember why the portfolio that Jane Davidson holds includes education and lifelong learning. If you simply regard education as one hit and that you finish at 16, 18 or 21, or at 25 if you are doing a PhD, and then that is it, you can sit back and never further your education for the rest of your life, you would be making the biggest mistake possible. To enable those whose education finished relatively early on to have another chance to improve their educational qualifications throughout their lives, including through the university of the third age for us pensioners, will be of huge importance in enabling us to become a true learning society.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): I will turn to the schools budget. Last year, during

mai gostyngiad o 6.7 i 6.4 yn unig yw hyn, ar gyfartaledd, mae hynny'n ostyngiad eithaf sylweddol, oherwydd y mae'n anochel y bydd y dosbarthiadau'n fach eisoes. Mae amheuaeth bob amser y bydd anghenion addysgol arbennig yn faes addysg a fydd yn cael ei esgeuluso oherwydd bod ei natur yn golygu nad yw'n rhan o'r brif ffrwd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig nad ydym yn anghofio o gwbl mor bwysig yw addysg anghenion arbennig.

John Griffiths: Rhodri, mae llawer o gynlluniau nodedig yng Nghymru sy'n targedu cymunedau difreintiedig ac yn rhoi ail gyfle ym myd addysg i bobl na lwyddasant i fanteisio arno y tro cyntaf am wahanol resymau. Bydd llawer o'r cynlluniau hynny'n galluogi pobl i fynd i addysg bellach ac addysg uwch, ar gyrsiau prifysgol ac i gael swyddi da a gyrfaoedd buddiol. Maent yn gwneud llawer o les, felly, ond byddant yn aml yn wynebu problemau o ran ariannu, oherwydd diffyg strwythur yn gyffredinol a diffyg cymwysterau addysgol ffurfiol i ddechrau. Cynlluniau cymdeithasol ydynt yn eu hanfod, ar y dechrau beth bynnag. A gytunwch fod hon yn agwedd werthfawr ar y ddarpariaeth addysg sy'n cyd-fynd yn union â'n nodau a'n hamcanion ym maes cyfiawnder cymdeithasol, y mae angen eu hannog a'u datblygu ymhellach?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cwestiwn hwnnw gan ei fod yn ein helpu i gofio pam mae addysg ac addysg gydol oes yn rhan o bortffolio Jane Davidson. Yr ydych yn gwneud y camgymeriad mwyaf posibl os edrychwch ar addysg fel rhywbeth sy'n digwydd unwaith mewn oes, ei bod yn dod i ben pan fyddwch yn 16, 18 neu 21, neu 25 os ydych yn gwneud PhD, a dyna ni wedyn, eich bod yn cael rhoi'r gorau iddi a pheidio ag ehangu eich addysg weddill eich oes. Bydd galluogi'r rhai y daeth eu haddysg i ben yn weddol fuan i gael cyfle arall i wella eu cymwysterau addysgol drwy gydol eu bywydau, gan gynnwys drwy brifysgol y drydedd oes i ni'r pensiynwyr, yn bwysig iawn wrth ein galluogi i ddod yn gymuned sy'n mynd ati i ddysgu o ddifrif.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Trof at gyllidebau'r ysgolion. Y llynedd, yn

Sue Essex's budget statement, we were promised that Value Wales would be fully funded at £3.5 million a year to assist local education authorities and schools to make the efficiency gains that could be invested in front-line teaching and learning activities in schools. At last week's Local Government and Public Services Committee, Value Wales said that, while it was given £500,000 to spend on savings in terms of schools' capital projects, it was unaware of any extra money to assist schools with making efficiency gains during the past year. Could you tell me whether Value Wales is correct?

The First Minister: I cannot answer that while I am standing on my feet here. However, I will certainly ask Jane or Sue, depending on who made that statement, to respond to you in detail. The important aspect of involving Value Wales is to get at a true definition of efficiency. I have said it before, Sue has said it dozens of times, and Jane has said it, that when the world of local government is given a 1 per cent efficiency savings target, that should not be passed on to the schools as a cut without any assistance to achieve greater efficiency. Value Wales is there to hold the hand of schools and local education authorities to achieve true efficiency gains by better procurement—obviously that is also the main field for Value Wales—so that it is an efficiency gain and not a cut.

Michael German: I will await the letter or the response on that, because it is important that we identify the issues that are related to that 1 per cent efficiency savings. You have already suggested to and advised local authorities that they should not just simply take the delegated budget, take off 1 per cent and pass the rest on to their schools.

You expect that the 1 per cent savings in delegated budgets will be made in the rest of the local authority budget, so that, on top of

ystod datganiad cyllideb Sue Essex, addawyd inni y byddai Gwerth Cymru yn cael ei ariannu'n llawn gyda £3.5 miliwn y flwyddyn er mwyn cynorthwyo awdurdodau addysg lleol ac ysgolion i sicrhau'r enillion effeithlonrwydd y gellid eu buddsoddi yn ngweithgareddau addysgu a dysgu rheng flaen mewn ysgolion. Yn y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a gynhaliwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedodd Gwerth Cymru nad oedd yn ymwybodol o arian ychwanegol i gynorthwyo ysgolion i wneud enillion effeithlonrwydd yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, er iddo gael £500,000 i'w wario ar wneud arbedion o ran prosiectau cyfalaf ysgolion. A allwch ddweud wrthyf a yw Gwerth Cymru'n dweud y gwir?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf ateb hynny tra wyf yn sefyll ar fy nhraed yn y fan hon. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn sicr o ofyn i Jane neu Sue, gan ddibynnu ar bwy a wnaeth y datganiad hwnnw, roi ymateb manwl ichi. Yr agwedd bwysicaf ynglŷn â chynnwys Gwerth Cymru yw cael diffiniad gwirioneddol o ystyr effeithlonrwydd. Dywedais hyn o'r blaen, mae Sue wedi ei ddweud ugeiniau o weithiau, ac mae Jane wedi ei ddweud—pan fydd llywodraeth leol yn cael targed arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 1 y cant, ni ddylid trosglwyddo hynny ar ffurf toriadau i'r ysgolion, heb roi dim cymorth iddynt fod yn fwy effeithlon. Diben Gwerth Cymru yw rhoi'r ysgolion a'r awdurdodau addysg lleol ar ben y ffordd i sicrhau enillion effeithlonrwydd go iawn, drwy well trefniadau caffael—a hynny yw prif faes Gwerth Cymru hefyd, mae'n amlwg—er mwyn arbed, yn hytrach na gwneud toriadau, drwy fod yn effeithlon.

Michael German: Arhosaf am lythyr neu ymateb ynghylch hynny, oherwydd y mae'n bwysig inni nodi'r materion sy'n gysylltiedig â'r arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 1 y cant. Yr ydych eisoes wedi awgrymu wrth awdurdodau lleol—ac wedi eu cynghori—na ddylent wneud dim ond derbyn y gyllideb a ddirprwywyd, mynd ag 1 y cant oddi arni a throsglwyddo'r gweddill i'w hysgolion.

Yr ydych yn disgwyl i'r arbedion o 1 y cant yn y cyllidebau dirprwyedig gael eu gwneud yng ngweddill cyllideb yr awdurdodau lleol,

the £40 million in efficiency savings that you are asking local government to make anyway, as its 1 per cent total in areas such as social services and road maintenance, you would make a further £20 million requirement of those services. If you work that through, it means another £1.25 million to be taken from libraries, and another £1.6 million from environmental services. If they are not to pass these efficiency savings on to schools in the delegated budgets, and not to simply take the 1 per cent off the figure that they give to schools, where are local authorities to get it from, if not from other services?

The First Minister: You are swinging the pendulum from one extreme to the other, and missing the mid point, where the truth lies, Mike. We are neither excluding nor including schools. With support from the local authority, and without being left to twist in the wind to find the 1 per cent by cutting the budget, and with assistance from Value Wales and other specialist bodies in improved procurement and so on, schools may well be part of the drive for 1 per cent efficiency savings, or they may not be part of that if it proves impossible to find any procurement or other efficiency savings. Rationalisation of the stock of schools is never an easy topic, as we know from events in Cardiff and elsewhere, but that can also form an efficiency gain. This neither excludes nor includes schools—it has to be a matter of efficiency gains. We will help local authorities, through the specialist advice, and local authorities, in turn, will help schools to be part of it. If those savings cannot be found in that way, they must be found elsewhere. However, we reckon that the savings can be found across the board where there are genuine efficiency gains to be harvested.

Michael German: Let us look at how you do it, First Minister: you turn to public bodies and assume that they will make 1 per cent efficiency savings. Their budgets are

fel y byddech yn gofyn i'r gwasanaethau hynny arbed £20 miliwn arall ar ben y £40 miliwn o arbedion effeithlonrwydd yr ydych yn gofyn i lywodraeth leol eu gwneud beth bynnag—sef ei 1 y cant mewn meysydd megis gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a chynnal a chadw ffyrdd. Pe baech yn gwneud hynny, byddai'n golygu mynd ag £1.25 miliwn arall oddi ar lyfrgelloedd, ac 1.6 miliwn arall oddi ar wasanaethau amgylcheddol. Os nad ydynt yn mynd i drosglwyddo'r arbedion effeithlonrwydd hyn i ysgolion yn y cyllidebau dirprwyedig, ac nad ydynt yn mynd i dynnu 1 y cant oddi ar y ffigur a roddant i ysgolion, ymhle y gall awdurdodau lleol sicrhau'r arbedion hynny, os nad gan wasanaethau eraill?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn mynd o un pegwn eithafol i'r pegwn arall, ac yn methu cael y pwynt yn y canol, lle y mae'r gwirionedd, Mike. Nid ydym nac yn eithrio nac yn cynnwys ysgolion. Gyda chefnogaeth gan yr awdurdod lleol, heb iddynt gael eu gadael fel plu yn y gwynt i ddod o hyd i'r 1 y cant drwy dorri'r gyllideb—a chyda chymorth gan Gwerth Cymru a chyrrff eraill sy'n arbenigo mewn canfod ffyrdd gwell o wneud hyn ac yn y blaen—mae'n debygol iawn y gall ysgolion fod yn rhan o'r ymgyrch i gael arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 1 y cant, neu efallai na fyddant yn rhan o hynny os bydd yn amhosibl dod o hyd i ffyrdd eraill o arbed drwy effeithlonrwydd. Nid yw rhesymoli stoc ysgolion byth yn destun hawdd, fel y gwyddom wrth ystyried digwyddiadau yng Nghaerdydd a lleoedd eraill, ond gall hynny arwain at arbedion effeithlonrwydd hefyd. Nid yw hyn nac yn eithrio nac yn cynnwys ysgolion—rhaid iddo fod yn enillion effeithlonrwydd. Drwy gyfrwng y cyngor arbenigol, rhoddwn gymorth i awdurdodau, a bydd awdurdodau lleol, yn eu tro, yn cynorthwyo ysgolion i fod yn rhan ohono. Oni ellir dod o hyd i'r arbedion yn y ffordd honno, rhaid dod o hyd iddynt yn rhywle arall. Fodd bynnag, credwn y gellir dod o hyd i'r arbedion drwyddi draw lle y mae enillion effeithlonrwydd gwirioneddol ar gael.

Michael German: Gadewch inni edrych ar sut yr ydych yn gwneud hyn, Brif Weinidog: yr ydych yn troi at gyrff cyhoeddus ac yn tybio y byddant yn gwneud arbedion

consequently 1 per cent lower than they would otherwise have been. That is how you dictate their budgets and send them forward. Surely, the same applies in local authorities. They have to give delegated budgets as a lump sum to their schools, and are expected to make 1 per cent efficiency savings. If it is not right in that case, surely it is not right in your case either. One of you has to have a right and sane system. If you are using a particular system to direct local authorities to achieve your required 1 per cent savings, you should expect local authorities to follow suit—there is no reason why they should be different, is there?

The First Minister: I think that you ought to take a slightly calmer approach to this matter, Mike. Efficiency gains are, we believe, there to be harvested, otherwise we would not set the 1 per cent target across the board to the whole world of local government. That does not exclude schools, but they need to be helped to find the efficiency gains. Local authorities sometimes need help to find the efficiency gains, as per the advice that we give to those local authorities that ask for it, and which do not ignore it, on how to reorganise their schools to match the lower number of children entering the school system. We will hand-hold local authorities, provided they are not too deaf to listen, with regard to how to reduce the number of school classrooms to match the number of children—we give that advice. That is efficiency advice that we offer to local authorities. They may not want to know, but we offer it nonetheless.

The world of Welsh local government has participated enthusiastically in this and, if I remember rightly—I will correct this in a letter if I have it wrong—it claims to have exceeded the targets that we have set for it for efficiency gains in year one.

effeithlonrwydd o 1 y cant. Yn sgîl hyn, mae eu cyllidebau 1 y cant yn is nag y byddent wedi bod fel arall. Dyna sut yr ydych yn pennu eu cyllidebau ac yn eu hanfon ymlaen. Mae'n siŵr bod yr un peth yn wir mewn awdurdodau lleol. Rhaid iddynt roi cyllidebau dirprwyedig i'w hysgolion fel taliad unswm, a disgwylir iddynt wneud arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 1 y cant. Os nad yw hynny'n iawn yn yr achos hwnnw, nid oes bosibl ei fod yn iawn yn eich achos chi ychwaith. Rhaid i un ohonoch gael system gywir a synhwyrol. Os ydych yn defnyddio system benodol i wneud i awdurdodau lleol lwyddo i gyrraedd yr arbedion o 1 y cant sydd eu hangen arnoch, dylech ddisgwyl i awdurdodau lleol ddilyn yr un drefn—nid oes rheswm pam y dylent fod yn wahanol, nac oes?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn meddwl y dylech ymbwyllo rhywfaint wrth edrych ar y mater hwn, Mike. Credwn fod arbedion effeithlonrwydd ar gael. Fel arall, ni fyddem wedi gosod y targed o 1 y cant i lywodraeth leol drwyddi draw. Nid yw ysgolion wedi'u heithrio yn hynny o beth, ond mae angen iddynt gael cymorth i ddod o hyd i'r arbedion effeithlonrwydd. Weithiau, bydd angen cymorth ar awdurdodau lleol i ddod o hyd i'r arbedion effeithlonrwydd, megis drwy'r cyngor a roddwn i'r awdurdodau lleol hynny sy'n gofyn am gymorth—yr awdurdodau na fyddant yn ei anwybyddu—ynghylch sut i aildrefnu eu hysgolion i gyd-fynd â'r niferoedd is o blant sy'n dod yn rhan o'r system addysg. Rhoddwn gefnogaeth i awdurdodau lleol, cyn belled nad ydynt yn rhy fyddar i wrando, o ran gostwng niferoedd y dosbarthiadau mewn ysgolion i gyd-fynd â nifer y plant—rhoddwn y cyngor hwnnw. Cyngor ynghylch effeithlonrwydd y byddwn yn ei gynnig i awdurdodau lleol yw hynny. Efallai nad oes arnynt eisiau gwybod, ond byddwn yn ei gynnig yr un fath.

Mae byd llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru wedi bod yn frwdfrydig wrth gymryd rhan yn hyn o beth ac, os cofiaf yn iawn—cywiraf hyn mewn llythyr os wyf yn anghywir—mae'n honni ei fod wedi rhagori ar y targedau a osodwyd iddo gennym o ran enillion effeithlonrwydd yn y flwyddyn gyntaf.

Uno Heddluoedd Merging Police Forces

Q5 Peter Black: What recent discussions has the Welsh Assembly Government had regarding the costs of the aborted plans to merge Welsh police forces? OAQ2028(FM)

C5 Peter Black: Pa drafodaethau diweddar a gafodd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ynghylch costau'r cynlluniau ofer i uno heddluoedd Cymru? OAQ2028(FM)

The First Minister: I mentioned earlier that Edwina wrote, in her usual clear and forthright way, to Tony McNulty, the Minister of State for Policing, Security and Community Safety on 2 November expressing her concern at the Home Office's decision not to meet in full the cost of the aborted plans to merge Welsh police forces.

Y Prif Weinidog: Soniais yn gynharach fod Edwina wedi ysgrifennu at Tony McNulty, y Gweinidog Gwladol dros Blismona, Diogelwch a Diogelwch Cymunedol, yn eglur ac yn blaen yn ei ffordd arferol, ar 2 Tachwedd, yn mynegi ei phryder ynghylch penderfyniad y Swyddfa Gartref i beidio â thalu'r gost am y cynlluniau ofer i gyfuno lluoedd heddlu Cymru yn llawn.

Peter Black: On 17 October, you told me that your understanding was that

Peter Black: Ar 17 Hydref, dywedasoch wrthyf, yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallech,

'the claim that has been submitted is not for £1 million, but for £1.443 million. We are pleased that the Home Office has agreed this in principle, but we will maintain a watchful eye on this, to ensure that the negotiations come to a swift conclusion.'

'nid £1 miliwn a hawliwyd, ond £1.443 miliwn. Yr ydym yn falch bod y Swyddfa Gartref wedi cytuno â hyn mewn egwyddor, ond byddwn yn cadw golwg ofalus ar hyn, er mwyn sicrhau y bydd y trafodaethau'n cael eu cwblhau'n fuan.'

First Minister, they have reached a swift conclusion, and your eye was obviously taken off the ball, because the amount of money that the Welsh police forces actually got is less than £400,000. Do you think that we should be doing something to try to put that right? What approaches are you making to the Home Office to ensure that the £1 million that you originally told us we would have actually comes to Wales?

Brif Weinidog, maent wedi dod i ben yn fuan, ac yn amlwg, Brif Weinidog, nid oeddech yn canolbwyntio ar yr hyn a oedd yn digwydd, oherwydd yr oedd cyfanswm yr arian a gafodd heddluoedd Cymru mewn gwirionedd yn llai na £400,000. A gredwch y dylem fod yn gwneud rhywbeth i geisio unioni hynny? Sut yr ydych yn mynd ati i gysylltu â'r Swyddfa Gartref er mwyn sicrhau bod yr £1 miliwn yr oeddech wedi dweud wrthym y byddem yn ei gael yn dod i Gymru?

The First Minister: If you read the Record, you will find that that question is ludicrous. Your statement claiming that we took our eye off the ball is a classic bit of oppositionist negativism cliché if ever there was one. You obviously did not hear what I said earlier: Edwina has already raised this point with Tony McNulty in her letter of 2 November.

Y Prif Weinidog: Os darllenwch y Cofnod, gwelwch fod y cwestiwn hwnnw'n chwertthinllyd. Mae eich datganiad sy'n honni nad oeddem yn canolbwyntio ar yr hyn a oedd yn digwydd yn enghraifft glasurol o ystrydeb negyddol gan wrthblaid os gwelais un erioed. Yn amlwg, ni chlywsoch yr hyn a ddywedais yn gynharach: mae Edwina eisoes wedi codi'r pwynt hwn gyda Tony McNulty yn ei llythyr ar 2 Tachwedd.

2.30 p.m.

The figures that you gave are quite accurate, Mae'r ffigurau a roesoch yn eithaf cywir, ond

but the cheap little remark was unnecessary. You ignored the fact that I had already told you that Edwina Hart has already forcibly made this point to the Home Office. On the figure as estimated by the police forces, namely the £1.4 million, the costs have been capped at £100,000 per force, which adds up to £400,000. We are saying that that is not enough.

Alun Ffred Jones: O ran y sylw diwethaf, mae Heddlu Gogledd Cymru wedi colli arian sylweddol yn *fiasco* yr ad-drefnu hwn. Mae'r awdurdod bellach yn bwriadu diswyddo 120 o staff yn wyneb diffygion y gyllideb. Yn y gogledd, mae'r trethdalwyr yn talu swm sy'n sylweddol uwch na'r hyn a delir mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru. Mae'r grant y pen gan y Swyddfa Gartref yn sylweddol is na'r hyn sydd ar gael ar gyfer heddluoedd y de-ddwyrain, yn arbennig. Beth ddylai ddigwydd er mwyn cynnal lefel y plismona yng ngogledd Cymru? A ddylai fod codiad yn y praesept i drethdalwyr neu gynnydd yn y grant o'r Swyddfa Gartref?

Y Prif Weinidog: O ran y meini prawf sydd wedi'u gosod gan y Swyddfa Gartref o ran faint o grant y mae'r cyrff heddlu gwahanol yng Nghymru yn ei gael, hyd y deallaf, mae'r grant yn codi yn ôl nifer y trefi neu ddinasoedd mawr neu ddifreintiedig sydd mewn ardal. Felly, mae de Cymru yn cael mwy o grant y pen na gogledd Cymru oherwydd ei bod yn ardal fwy difreintiedig, neu oherwydd bod mwy o ddinasoedd mawr yn yr ardal. Nid wyf am amddiffyn hynny gan nad mater i ni yw; mae'n fater i'r Swyddfa Gartref. Yn hanesyddol, mae Richard Brunstrom, fel y prif gwnstabl, wedi perswadio awdurdodau lleol yn y gogledd i dalu mwy o braesept i'r heddlu er mwyn cael mwy o blismyn neu blismonesau yng nghymunedau'r gogledd. Dyna'r eglurhad, yn syml ac yn fras, o'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd. Credaf fod y cynnig i dorri 120 o swyddi wedi digwydd oherwydd nad yw'r awdurdod wedi cael yr arian yn ôl y mae wedi'i wario yn ofer ar y cynnig i uno lluoedd yr heddlu. Ni chredaf y bydd hynny'n effeithio ar y plismyn eu hunain, ond bydd yn effeithio ar y bobl ar yr ochr sifil, megis ysgrifenyddion ac ati ym mhencadlys Heddlu Gogledd Cymru.

nid oedd angen y sylw bach annymunol. Fe anwybyddasoch y ffaith fy mod eisoes wedi dweud wrthyh fod Edwina Hart eisoes wedi codi'r pwynt hwn yn egniol gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref. O ran y ffigur a amcangyfrifwyd gan yr heddluoedd, sef £1.4 miliwn, mae'r costau wedi'u cyfyngu i £100,000 i bob heddlu, sy'n rhoi cyfanswm o £400,000. Yr ydym yn dweud nad yw hynny'n ddigon.

Alun Ffred Jones: In terms of the last comment, North Wales Police has lost a great deal of money in this reorganisation fiasco. The authority now intends to make 120 members of staff redundant because of deficiencies in the budget. In the north, taxpayers pay substantially higher rates than people in other parts of Wales. The per capita grant from the Home Office is substantially lower than what is available for police forces in the south east, in particular. What should happen to sustain the level of policing in north Wales? Should there be an increase in the precept to taxpayers or an increase in the Home Office grant?

The First Minister: In terms of the criteria that the Home Office has set in terms of the amount of grant that the various police bodies in Wales receive, as I understand it, the grant increases according to the number of large or disadvantaged towns or cities in an area. Therefore, south Wales receives more per capita funding than north Wales because it is a more disadvantaged area, or because there are more large cities in the area. I will not defend that because it is not a matter for us; it is a matter for the Home Office. Historically, Richard Brunstrom, as the chief constable, has persuaded local authorities in the north to pay a higher precept to the police in order to have more policemen or policewomen in communities in the north. That is the explanation, simply and broadly, of what has happened. I believe that the proposal to cut 120 jobs has come about because the authority has not received the money that it has spent in vain on the proposal to merge the police forces. I do not think that this will affect police officers, but it will affect civilian workers, such as administrative staff and so on at the North Wales Police headquarters.

Lisa Francis: I understand that the North Wales Police Authority has already asked for £375,000 in compensation from the Home Office. A few months ago, Peter Hain said that he thought that the Home Office should fund the merger when that was on the cards. He seems to be flexing a lot of muscle these days. Do you know whether he thinks that it should now fund the cost of drawing up plans for this, which have had to be aborted? What sort of influence will he have in this matter and what discussions have you had with him?

The First Minister: I do not believe that I am in a position to measure the amount of influence that the Secretary of State for Wales has with the Home Office. That is an impossible question to put to me as First Minister. The letter from Edwina Hart to Tony McNulty of 2 November is pretty clear on what is to happen to level 2 policing. Given that it is not refunding in full the costs of the aborted merger, which are about £1 million across Wales as a whole, you are left wondering where is the Home Office's strategy for providing additional funds for level 2 policing, which is what it originally said was behind the need for a merged police force. She also made the point about North Wales Police having announced 120 job cuts, mostly, we believe, at the civilian level.

Carl Sargeant: North Wales Police is experiencing funding difficulties, as recent press articles and the police authority have informed us. Do you think that it is an odd situation and a no-brainer to have the police authority considering buying three or four new horses while removing 120 civilian jobs? It is either horses or jobs. Could we have a view on that?

The First Minister: That is an interesting proposition.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I suspect that the First Minister is being invited to comment on operational matters within North Wales Police.

The First Minister: There are some difficult

Lisa Francis: Deallaf fod Awdurdod Heddlu Gogledd Cymru eisoes wedi gofyn am £375,000 o iawndal gan y Swyddfa Gartref. Ychydig fisoedd yn ôl, dywedodd Peter Hain ei fod o'r farn y dylai'r Swyddfa Gartref ariannu'r uno pan oedd hynny ar y gweill. Ymddengys ei fod yn tynnu cryn sylw at ei rym ei hun y dyddiau hyn. A wyddoch a yw'n credu y dylai'r Swyddfa Gartref yn awr ariannu cost llunio cynlluniau ar gyfer hyn, cynlluniau y bu'n rhaid eu rhoi o'r neilltu? Pa fath o ddylanwad a fydd ganddo yn hyn o beth a pha drafodaethau yr ydych wedi'u cynnal gydag ef?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chredaf fy mod yn gallu mesur faint o ddylanwad sydd gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru yn y Swyddfa Gartref. Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn amhosibl i'w ofyn i mi fel Prif Weinidog. Mae'r llythyr gan Edwina Hart at Tony McNulty ar 2 Tachwedd yn ddigon clir o ran yr hyn sydd am ddigwydd i blismona lefel 2. O ystyried nad yw'n ad-dalu costau llawn yr uno y rhoddwyd y gorau iddo, sydd tua £1 miliwn ledled Cymru gyfan, mae'n peri ichi feddwl tybed ym mhle y mae strategaeth y Swyddfa Gartref ar gyfer darparu cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer plismona lefel 2, sef, yn wreiddiol, y rheswm dros uno'r heddluoedd, yn eu hól hwy. Gwnaeth y pwynt hefyd fod Heddlu Gogledd Cymru wedi cyhoeddi y bydd 120 o swyddi'n cael eu colli, yn bennaf, fe gredwn, ar lefel gweithwyr sifil.

Carl Sargeant: Mae gan Heddlu Gogledd Cymru anawsterau o ran cyllid, fel y'n hysbyswyd gan erthyglau diweddar yn y wasg a chan awdurdod yr heddlu. A gredwch ei bod yn sefyllfa ryfedd a hurt bod yr awdurdod heddlu, er ei fod yn dod â 120 o swyddi sifil i ben, yn ystyried prynu tri neu bedwar ceffyl newydd? Ceffylau neu swyddi—dyna'r dewis. A allem gael eich barn ar hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n osodiad diddorol.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf yn amau bod y Prif Weinidog yn cael ei wahodd i gyflwyno sylwadau ar faterion gweithredol o fewn Heddlu Gogledd Cymru.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae ganddo rai

budgeting decisions ahead for it.

penderfyniadau cyllidebu anodd i'w gwneud.

Cyllideb y Gwasanaeth Iechyd The Health Service Budget

C6 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y gyllideb ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd? OAQ2018(FM)

Q6 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will the First Minister make a statement on the health service budget? OAQ2018(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r gyllideb iechyd wedi cynyddu 84 y cant er 1999. Mae wedi cynyddu i swm o £4.8 biliwn yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol.

The First Minister: The health budget has increased by 84 per cent since 1999. It has increased to a sum of £4.8 billion during the current financial year.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf yn derbyn yr hyn a ddywedwch am y cynnydd yn y gyllideb, ac mae hynny yn fy arwain at fy nghwestiwn. Er y cynnydd sylweddol hwnnw, mae gwasgfa ar y gyllideb o hyd. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunech fod gwasanaethau o dan bwysau a bod angen gwneud penderfyniadau anodd. Felly, sut yr ydych yn ymateb i'r ffigurau y mae Cydffederasiwn y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol wedi eu darparu, sy'n rhagweld cynnydd o 8.79 y cant yn y gost ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol, tra bod cynnydd o 5.48 y cant yn y gyllideb, sy'n gadael bwlch o 3.31 y cant? Yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf, mae'n rhagweld cynnydd o 5.62 y cant, ond 3.4 y cant yw'r cynnydd yn y gyllideb, sy'n gadael bwlch o 2.2 y cant. Ym mlwyddyn ariannol 2007-08, mae'n rhagweld cynnydd o 5.6 y cant yn y gost, ond 3.1 y cant yw'r cynnydd yn y gyllideb, sy'n gadael bwlch o 2.5 y cant. Faint mwy o wasgfydd fydd ar y gyllideb, a sut mae delio â sefyllfa lle mae'r gost yn cynyddu gymaint ac nid yw'r gyllideb yn gyfatebol?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I accept what you say about the increase in the budget, and that leads me to my question. Despite that substantial increase, there is still pressure on the budget. I am sure that you would agree that services are under pressure and that difficult decisions need to be made. Therefore, what is your response to the figures that the National Health Service Confederation has provided, which anticipates an increase of 8.79 per cent in the cost for the current financial year, when there will be an increase of 5.48 per cent in the budget, which leaves a gap of 3.31 per cent? In the next financial year, it anticipates an increase of 5.62 per cent, but the increase in the budget is only 3.4 per cent, which leaves a gap of 2.2 per cent. In the financial year 2007-08, it anticipates an increase of 5.6 per cent in the cost, but the increase in the budget is 3.1 per cent, which leaves a gap of 2.5 per cent. How much more pressure will there be on the budget, and how do you deal with a situation whereby the cost is increasing by so much and the budget is not matching it?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel yn achos Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru, yr oeddwn yn cyfeirio ato yn sgîl cwestiwn Ieuan Wyn Jones, dyma'r adeg o'r flwyddyn i gyrff sy'n cynrychioli rhannau o'r sector cyhoeddus lloïo i gael mwy o siâr o'r gyllideb. Felly, mae'n gyfnod lloïo yn ystod y mis presennol tra ydym yn ceisio setlo'r gyllideb. Dywedodd y corff y flwyddyn diwethaf y byddai prinder neu golledion o £70 miliwn ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol, ond dim ond £21 miliwn oedd y golled pan gyhoeddwyd y ffigurau ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol honno. Felly, mae'n rhaid cymryd ei osodiadau gyda phinsiad bach o halen. Yr ydym yn cael

The First Minister: As in the case of Health Commission Wales, which I referred to in answer to Ieuan Wyn Jones's question, this is the time of year when bodies that represent parts of the public sector are lobbying to gain a greater share of the budget. Therefore, it is a period of lobbying during this month while we are trying to settle the budget. Last year, the body said that there would be a shortfall or losses of £70 million at the end of the financial year, but the deficit was only £21 million when the figures were published at the end of that financial year. Therefore, we must take its statements with a small pinch of salt. We are holding meetings with the

cyfarfodydd gyda'r corff—bu Sue Essex, Brian Gibbons, Alun Pugh a minnau mewn sesiwn awr o hanner o hyd gyda'r cydffederasiwn yr wythnos diwethaf yn clywed ei gwestiynau, ac yr oedd rhai cannoedd o bobl yn bresennol yn Neuadd y Ddinas yng Nghaerdydd. Yr ydym yn gorfod ystyried yr hyn sy'n digwydd ar yr adeg hon o'r flwyddyn a'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yr un adeg y llynedd, a'r canlyniadau yn y pen draw.

Leighton Andrews: Do you agree that there has been a welcome increase in the NHS capital budget, and that we are starting to see the investments coming through in a number of communities? You were in Llwynypia in September to see the work that is being done on the new hospital there, and we look forward to the opening of the new health centre in Ynyshir next month. Do you agree that a number of important new developments are coming out of the NHS budget?

The First Minister: I agree. The Porthmadog and Llwynypia hospitals are currently under construction. There has been a major investment in the hospital in Ystrad Mynach to serve the mid valleys of east Glamorgan and Gwent, the building of which will start in the next 12 months. It is good to see these projects rolling out, and we must ensure that they are delivered on time and on budget. The projects represent the exciting new face of the modernised national health service.

Jonathan Morgan: The great challenge to the health budget in Wales is the cost of agency nursing. Recent figures show that over £20 million has been spent since 2003-04 on the cost of agency nursing. The Minister for Health and Social Services has told us that the Government has a grip on the situation, and, as a result, he published a statement last week saying that he is encouraging trusts to introduce more family-friendly working arrangements. Is the NHS able to introduce more family-friendly working arrangements? How much money do you intend to save?

The First Minister: I cannot give you an

body—Sue Essex, Brian Gibbons, Alun Pugh and I attended a session that lasted an hour and a half last week to listen to its questions, and there were some hundreds of people present at City Hall in Cardiff. We have to consider what is happening at this time of year and what happened this time last year, and the outcomes at the end of the day.

Leighton Andrews: A gytunwch fod cynnydd, sydd i'w groesawu, wedi bod yng nghyllideb gyfalaf y GIG, a'n bod yn dechrau gweld y buddsoddiadau'n dwyn ffrwyth mewn nifer o gymunedau? Yr oeddech yn Llwynypia ym mis Medi i weld y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud ar yr ysbyty newydd yno, ac edrychwn ymlaen at agor y ganolfan iechyd newydd yn Ynys-hir y mis nesaf. A gytunwch fod nifer o ddatblygiadau newydd pwysig yn deillio o gyllideb y GIG?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf. Mae ysbytai Porthmadog a Llwynypia wrthi'n cael eu hadeiladu. Bu buddsoddiad sylweddol yn yr ysbyty yn Ystrad Mynach i wasanaethu cymoedd canol dwyrain Morgannwg a Gwent, a dechreuir ei adeiladu yn ystod y 12 mis nesaf. Mae'n dda gweld y prosiectau hyn yn cael eu cyflwyno, a rhaid inni sicrhau y cânt eu darparu'n brydlon ac yn unol â'r gyllideb. Y prosiectau hyn yw wyneb newydd cyffrous y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol modern.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr her fawr i'r gyllideb iechyd yng Nghymru yw cost nyrsio asiantaeth. Dengys ffigurau diweddar fod dros £20 miliwn wedi'i wario ers 2003-04 ar gostau nyrsio asiantaeth. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi dweud wrthym fod gan y Llywodraeth reolaeth dros y sefyllfa, ac, o ganlyniad, cyhoeddodd ddatganiad yr wythnos diwethaf yn dweud ei fod yn annog ymddiriedolaethau i gyflwyno trefniadau gwaith sy'n fwy cyfleus i deuluoedd. A all y GIG gyflwyno trefniadau gwaith sy'n fwy cyfleus i deuluoedd? Faint o arian yr ydych yn bwriadu ei arbed?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf roi amcangyfrif

estimate on that, but that has been the issue in terms of the use and abuse of the bank and agency nurse system for a good 20 years. The old-fashioned human resources policies of the NHS have resulted in a situation whereby many nurses who may have been nursing for 10 years and who may have young children find that the NHS is not as flexible an employer as the private sector, which will put them on agency or bank-nurse terms. Therefore, they go to work as agency or bank nurses. The cost to the NHS for, frequently, the same nurses is 50 per cent higher than if it had been a bit more flexible in splitting shifts or organising job shares and so on to help the nurses to cope with childcare responsibilities. It has been the holy grail of Ministers to try to get NHS nurse directors or human resources directors to be more flexible in terms of how they employ nurses so that they are more able to cope with childbirth and childrearing.

2.40 p.m.

Kirsty Williams: You will be aware of Powys Local Health Board's plans to close in-patient facilities in a number of hospitals in my constituency. It claims that part of the reason for this is that it has to free up financial resources. The latest scandal in a long line is that the local health board summarily closed the minor injuries unit at Builth Wells Cottage Hospital on Friday afternoon without warning and without consultation with the local general practitioner surgery. Are you convinced that local health boards, as they are currently constituted, are accountable to the communities that they are supposed to serve? Will you and the Minister for Health and Social Services look again at the actions of Powys Local Health Board and how it has dealt with communities such as that of Builth Wells over the last 12 months, which I believe any reasonable person would regard as being far from appropriate and adequate?

The First Minister: I think that I am right in saying that Powys is unique in that the LHB and the trust are, in effect, the same body. I am not sure whether you are really referring to the trust—the provider side of it rather than the commissioner side of it—when you

ynghylch hynny ichi, ond defnyddio a chamddefnyddio'r system nyrsys cronfa ac asiantaeth sydd wedi peri problem ers 20 mlynedd a mwy. Mae polisiau adnoddau dynol hen ffasiwn y GIG wedi arwain at sefyllfa lle y mae llawer o nyrsys sydd wedi bod yn nyrsio ers 10 mlynedd, ac a all fod â phlant ifanc, yn darganfod nad yw'r GIG yn gyflogwr mor hyblyg â'r sector preifat, a fydd yn eu rhoi ar delerau nyrs asiantaeth neu gronfa. Felly, maent yn mynd i weithio fel nyrsys asiantaeth neu gronfa. Mae'r gost i'r GIG am yr un nyrsys yn aml 50% yn uwch na phe byddent wedi bod ychydig yn fwy hyblyg o ran rhannu shifftiau neu drefnu i rannu swyddi ac yn y blaen, er mwyn helpu'r nyrsys i ymdopi â chyfrifoldebau gofal plant. Mae wedi bod yn gryn nod gan Weinidogion geisio perswadio cyfarwyddwyr nyrsys neu gyfarwyddwyr adnoddau dynol y GIG i fod yn fwy hyblyg wrth gyflogi nyrsys fel ei bod yn haws iddynt ymdopi â geni a magu plant.

Kirsty Williams: Byddwch yn ymwybodol o gynlluniau Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Powys i gau cyfleusterau cleifion mewnol mewn nifer o ysbytai yn fy etholaeth. Maent yn hawlio mai rhan o'r rheswm dros hyn yw bod rhaid iddynt ryddhau adnoddau ariannol. Y sgandal ddiweddaraf o blith rhes faith ohonynt yw bod y bwrdd iechyd lleol wedi cau uned mân anafiadau Ysbyty Bwthyn Llanfair-ym-Muallt ar fyrder brynhawn Gwener heb rybudd a heb ymgynghori â meddygfa'r meddyg teulu lleol. A ydych yn argyhoeddedig bod byrddau iechyd lleol, fel y'u cyfansoddir ar hyn o bryd, yn atebol i'r cymunedau y maent i fod i'w gwasanaethu? A edrychwch chi a'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol unwaith eto ar weithredoedd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Powys ac ar sut y mae wedi ymdrin â chymunedau megis Llanfair-ym-Muallt dros y 12 mis diwethaf, nad oedd yn briodol na digonol o bellffordd yng ngolwg neb rhesymol, yn fy marn i?

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf fy mod yn gywir wrth ddweud bod Powys yn unigryw gan mai'r un corff, mewn gwirionedd, yw'r BILL a'r ymddiriedolaeth. Nid wyf yn siŵr a ydych mewn gwirionedd yn cyfeirio at yr ymddiriedolaeth—ochr y darparwr, yn

refer to the LHB as having made this change. Where a change is regarded as significant, such as when there is a reduction in a service or, indeed, a proposed change in the location of a service, it is something that a community health council can challenge and then it has to go to the Minister for Health and Social Services for determination, almost as a court of appeal. I am not quite sure whether shutting something on a Friday afternoon is 'significant'; I am obviously not in a position to say. However, that may be something that you should take up with the Minister for Health and Social Services.

hytrach nag ochr y comisiynydd—wrth ddweud mai'r BILL a wnaeth y newid hwn. Pan fernir bod newid yn un sylweddol, megis pan fydd gwasanaeth yn cael ei docio neu, yn wir, newid arfaethedig yn lleoliad gwasanaeth, mae hynny'n rhywbeth y gall cyngor iechyd cymuned ei herio, ac yna rhaid i hynny fynd gerbron y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol iddo ef benderfynu, bron fel llys apêl. Nid wyf yn gwbl siŵr a yw cau rhywbeth ar brynhawn Gwener yn 'sylweddol'; yn amlwg, nid wyf yn gallu dweud hynny. Fodd bynnag, efallai fod hynny'n rhywbeth y dylech ei godi gyda'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

Hyrwyddo Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol Promoting Social Justice

Q7 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's policies for promoting social justice in rural Wales? OAQ2043(FM)

C7 Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am bolisiau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer hyrwyddo cyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn y Gymru wledig? OAQ2043(FM)

The First Minister: The social justice annual report for 2005-06 provides a comprehensive analysis of all of our programmes and policies aimed at combating poverty and social exclusion across Wales, including rural Wales. The report can be accessed on the internet site and an accompanying leaflet will shortly be distributed throughout Wales.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae adroddiad blynyddol cyfiawnder cymdeithasol 2005-06 yn rhoi dadansoddiad cynhwysfawr o'n holl raglenni a pholisiau sydd â'r nod o fynd i'r afael â thlodi ac allgáu cymdeithasol ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys Cymru wledig. Mae'r adroddiad ar gael ar y wefan a dosberthir taflen i gyd-fynd â hynny cyn bo hir ledled Cymru.

Nick Bourne: Do you agree that the Government's policy, outlined in 'Designed for Life', acts against social justice in rural Wales in that it does not take proper account of rurality and the difficulties that people have in travelling to hospital? Given that situation—and, as we have just heard, there has been a threat to withdraw services from many community hospitals in mid Wales and there are also threats to hospitals in Pembrokeshire and hospital services in Ceredigion—do you agree that you need to re-look at this, because rurality is not properly taken into account in these policies?

Nick Bourne: A gytunwch fod polisi'r Llywodraeth, a ddisgrifir yn 'Cynllun Oes', yn gweithredu yn erbyn cyfiawnder cymdeithasol yng Nghymru wledig gan nad yw'n rhoi ystyriaeth briodol i wledigrwydd a'r anawsterau sydd gan bobl o ran teithio i'r ysbyty? O ystyried y sefyllfa honno—ac, fel yr ydym newydd glywed, mae bygythiad wedi bod i dynnu gwasanaethau'n ôl o nifer o ysbytai cymuned yn y canolbarth ac mae bygythiadau hefyd i ysbytai yn sir Benfro a gwasanaethau ysbytai yng Ngheredigion—a gytunwch fod angen i chi edrych eto ar hyn, gan nad ystyrir gwledigrwydd yn briodol yn y polisiau hyn?

The First Minister: It is fair to say that the

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n deg dweud mai un

distance that patients have to travel to get to the nearest hospital that can do the treatment that is required safely and professionally is a major factor, as it should be. I think that everyone living in a rural area would accept that there will not be a major 400-bed hospital at the end of their street, in the same way that people in large towns such as Cardiff or Swansea would accept that they will not have a hospital such as Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children at the end of their street. There will be facilities that are a certain distance away. Of course, you want them to be as close as possible, but you also want them to be able to provide excellent patient care, sometimes with 24/7 cover, and to be compliant with the working time directive and the terms and training of junior doctors and so on. Anyone running the NHS has to try to get the balance right between the distance that the patient has to travel and providing excellent services and 24/7 cover. It is not easy.

Nick Bourne: No-one said that it was easy. No-one is asking for a hospital such as the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children on the corner of every street in rural Wales. However, we are talking about the withdrawal of existing services, which means that we are going backwards in the twenty-first century. Hospital services will be further away. The Wales Rural Observatory, in work commissioned by the Government, has indicated that 16 per cent of people in Wales do not have access to a car; which is a significant number. If they do not have access to a car, taking the service further away will create more problems for these people. I am not asking you to address services that are not already there; I am asking for your opinions on services that are already there but which will be withdrawn. What are you doing to ensure that that does not happen, because it is a regressive step and we will be going backwards if that happens?

The First Minister: I had hoped that you would not use these frequently used phrases, such as 'withdrawn' or 'going backwards in the twenty-first century' or 'regression' and so forth. The fact is that the threat of change, if it is a threat, in the provision of secondary

o'r prif ffactorau yw'r pellter y mae'n rhaid i gleifion ei deithio i gyrraedd yr ysbyty agosaf a all ddarparu'r driniaeth ofynnol yn ddiogel a phroffesiynol, ac felly y dylai fod. Credaf y byddai pawb sy'n byw mewn ardal wledig yn derbyn na fydd ysbyty mawr 400 gwely ym mhen draw eu stryd, yn yr un modd ag y byddai pobl mewn trefi mawr megis Caerdydd ac Abertawe'n derbyn na fydd ganddynt ysbyty megis Ysbyty Plant Great Ormond Street ym mhen draw eu stryd hwythau. Bydd cyfleusterau ar gael sydd hyn a hyn o bellter i ffwrdd. Wrth gwrs, fe hoffech iddynt fod mor agos â phosibl, ond byddech hefyd yn hoffi iddynt allu darparu gofal ardderchog i gleifion, a hynny weithiau am 24 awr y dydd bob dydd, ac iddynt gydymffurfio â'r gyfarwydddeb oriau gwaith a thelerau a hyfforddint meddygon iau ac yn y blaen. Rhaid i unrhyw un sy'n rhedeg y GIG geisio cael y cydbwysedd cywir rhwng y pellter y mae'n rhaid i'r claf ei deithio a darparu gwasanaethau ardderchog sydd ar gael drwy'r amser. Nid yw'n hawdd.

Nick Bourne: Ni ddywedodd neb ei fod yn hawdd. Nid oes neb yn gofyn am ysbyty fel Ysbyty Plant Great Ormond Street ar gornel pob stryd yng nghefn gwlad Cymru. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn sôn am dynnu gwasanaethau sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd yn ôl, sy'n golygu ein bod yn mynd yn ôl yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Bydd gwasanaethau ysbyty'n bellach i ffwrdd oddi wrth bobl. Mae Arsyllfa Wledig Cymru, mewn gwaith a gomisiynwyd gan y Llywodraeth, wedi dangos nad oes gan 16 y cant o bobl Cymru gar; sy'n nifer sylweddol. Os nad oes ganddynt gar, bydd symud y gwasanaeth ymhellach i ffwrdd yn creu mwy o broblemau i'r bobl hyn. Nid wyf yn gofyn ichi edrych ar wasanaethau nad ydynt ar gael yno eisoes; yr wyf yn gofyn ichi am eich barn am y gwasanaethau sydd yno eisoes ond a gaiff eu tynnu'n ôl. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau nad yw hynny'n digwydd, oherwydd y mae'n gam yn ôl a byddwn yn mynd yn ôl os bydd hynny'n digwydd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oeddwn wedi gobeithio na fyddech yn defnyddio'r ymadroddion hyn sy'n cael eu defnyddio'n aml, megis 'tynnu'n ôl' neu 'fynd yn ôl yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain' neu 'gamu'n ôl' ac yn y blaen. Y gwir yw bod y bygythiad o newid, os yw'n

care services in rural Wales is caused as much by the fact that more services can be provided closer to your home as the fact that services have to be provided further from your home because they are becoming super specialist. For example, orthopaedic surgeons are now specialising as ankle surgeons, or knee, elbow and shoulder surgeons and so on. However, there is greater access to services, which are closer, owing to the fact that around 20 per cent of the work hitherto carried out in your *Holby City* type of district general hospital has shifted to a community hospital or even a GP surgery. Therefore, that is far closer than where it was provided hitherto.

Nick Bourne: That is just not the case, is it? I would not be talking about 'withdrawal' and 'regression' if it were not the truth. Take Bronglais District General Hospital in Aberystwyth for example. Services will be taken from there, and there will be no compensation of new services coming in. People will have to travel further from a site of a reasonable size. Similarly, in-patient facilities are going from Builth Wells and Llanidloes, and services are being lost at Worthy Hospital. If that is not regressive or a withdrawal, I do not know what is. What would the First Minister call it? We must nail this: it is a withdrawal of services and it is regressive. I am sorry if the First Minister does not like that. I can understand why he does not like it, but that is just what it is. People locally know that that is what it is, and that is why they are up in arms about these proposals.

While you are at it, perhaps you would also address the fact that a letter has been sent by the director of the NHS to the chairman of Powys Local Health Board, advising him to postpone the consultation on the changes until after the election. I can see the Minister for health shaking his head, but I know that that is true because I have seen the letter. Where has that emanated from? What political direction was given in relation to

fygythiad, yn narpariaeth gwasanaethau gofal eilaidd yn y Gymru wledig yn cael ei achosi yn gymaint gan y ffaith bod modd darparu gwasanaethau'n nes at eich cartref na chan y ffaith bod rhaid darparu gwasanaethau ymhellach o'ch cartref oherwydd eu bod yn troi'n eithriadol o arbenigol. Er enghraifft, mae llawfeddygon orthopedig yn arbenigo yn awr fel llawfeddygon y ffêr, neu llawfeddygon y pen-glin, y penelin a'r ysgwydd ac yn y blaen. Fodd bynnag, mae'n haws manteisio ar wasanaethau, sydd yn nes, oherwydd bod tuag 20 y cant o'r gwaith a arferai gael ei wneud yn eich ysbyty dosbarth cyffredinol, fel *Holby City*, wedi ei symud i ysbyty cymuned neu hyd yn oed i feddygfa meddyg teulu. Felly, mae'n cael ei ddarparu'n llawer nes at y cleifion nag yn y gorffennol.

Nick Bourne: Nid yw hynny'n wir, nac ydyw? Ni fyddwn yn sôn am 'dynnu'n ôl' a 'chamu yn ôl' oni fyddai hynny'n wir. Cymerwch Ysbyty Dosbarth Cyffredinol Bronglais yn Aberystwyth er enghraifft. Bydd gwasanaethau'n cael eu symud oddi yno, ac ni wneir iawn am hynny drwy gyflwyno gwasanaethau newydd. Bydd rhaid i bobl deithio ymhellach o safle o faint rhesymol. Yn yr un modd, mae cyfleusterau cleifion mewnol yn cael eu symud o Lanfairym-Muallt a Llanidloes, ac mae gwasanaethau'n cael eu colli yn Ysbyty Llwynhelyg. Os nad yw hynny'n gam yn ôl neu dynnu gwasanaethau'n ôl, ni wn beth sydd. Beth fyddai'r Prif Weinidog yn ei alw? Rhaid inni fod yn bendant ynglŷn â hyn: mae'n golygu tynnu gwasanaethau yn ôl ac mae'n gam yn ôl. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf os nad yw'r Prif Weinidog yn ei hoffi. Gallaf ddeall pam nad yw'n ei hoffi, ond dyna'n union beth ydyw. Mae pobl leol yn gwybod beth ydyw, a dyna pam maent yn flin ynglŷn â'r cynigion hyn.

Tra byddwch wrthi, efallai y gallech hefyd ymateb i'r ffaith bod llythyr wedi cael ei anfon gan gyfarwyddwr y GIG at gadeirydd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Powys, yn ei gynghori i ohirio'r ymgynghoriad ar y newidiadau tan ar ôl yr etholiad. Gallaf weld y Gweinidog dros iechyd yn ysgwyd ei ben, ond gwn fod hynny'n wir oherwydd yr wyf wedi gweld y llythyr. O ble y daeth y llythyr hwnnw? Pa gyfarwyddyd gwleidyddol a roddwyd

that letter?

The First Minister: You are completely over the top now, Nick, and I have to bring you back to reality. The reality is that more services in the future than hitherto can be provided at GP level. We should all welcome that. That is closer to, not further than, people's homes, although it is sometimes seen as a threat by the classic *Holby City* type of district general hospital. Similarly, there is a massive investment programme in Ceredigion in community hospitals. In Cardigan, there is the seamless web proposal to have the new hospital as well as a nursing home and an old people's home. I cannot remember the totality of it, but it will be the biggest investment seen there for a very long time. The same is true of Aberaeron and Tregaron. Even in Bronglais, the major investments there indicate a very strong commitment to keeping NHS services in that county and do not indicate an intention to take them away, as you keep saying—perhaps in the belief that if you keep repeating the words, 'threat', 'regression', 'going backwards', 'withdrawal' and 'downgrading', people will believe you and might even vote for you in miniscule quantities. You should be thinking about what people want in the new NHS. They want provision closer to home, and, if it can be done, that is where it should be provided.

Mick Bates: I do not really know where to begin. Let us consider the evidence from the Wales Rural Observatory: 25 per cent of rural households live below the low income threshold; 78 per cent of rural communities have no provision for vulnerable young people; and homelessness is up by 309 per cent in rural areas as compared with 129 per cent in urban areas. That is not to mention the problem of access to services in general. When will you admit that your idea of social justice ends at the Heads of the Valleys?

The First Minister: That, again, is an absurdly narrow party-political observation

ynghylch y llythyr hwnnw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych wedi mynd dros ben llestri yn awr, Nick, a rhaid imi ddod â chi'n ôl i'r byd go iawn. Y gwir yw y bydd modd darparu mwy o wasanaethau ar lefel meddygon teulu yn y dyfodol nag yn y gorffennol. Dylem i gyd groesawu hynny. Mae hynny'n nes, ac nid yn bellach, oddi wrth gartrefi pobl, er ei fod weithiau'n cael ei weld fel bygythiad gan y math clasurol o ysbyty dosbarth cyffredinol fel *Holby City*. Yn yr un modd, mae rhaglen fuddsoddi enfawr ar waith mewn ysbytai cyffredinol yng Ngheredigion. Yn Aberteifi, ceir y cynnig, sy'n golygu gwe ddi-dor, i gael yr ysbyty newydd yn ogystal â chartref nyrsio a chartref henoed. Ni allaf gofio'r holl fanylion, ond hwn fydd y buddsoddiad mwyaf a welwyd yno ers amser maith. Mae'r un peth yn wir am Aberaeron a Thregaron. Hyd yn oed ym Mronglais, mae'r buddsoddiadau mawr yno'n dangos ymrwymiad cryf i gadw gwasanaethau'r GIG yn y sir honno ac nid ydynt yn awgrymu bod bwriad i'w symud i ffwrdd, fel yr ydych chi'n mynnu dweud—efallai yn y gobaith os byddwch yn parhau i ailadrodd y geiriau 'bygythiad', 'cam yn ôl', 'mynd yn ôl', 'tynnu'n ôl' ac 'israddio', y bydd pobl yn dechrau eich credu ac y byddant hyd yn oed yn pleidleisio drosoch mewn niferoedd bach, bach. Dylech fod yn meddwl am yr hyn y mae pobl am ei gael yn y GIG newydd. Maent am gael darpariaeth sy'n nes at eu cartrefi ac, os gellir gwneud hynny, dyna lle y dylid ei ddarparu.

Mick Bates: Ni wn lle yn union i ddechrau. Gadewch inni edrych ar dystiolaeth Arsyllfa Wledig Cymru: mae 25 y cant o aelwydydd cefn gwlad yn byw o dan y trothwy incwm isel; nid oes gan 78 y cant o gymunedau gwledig ddarpariaeth ar gyfer pobl ifanc agored i niwed; a bu cynnydd o 309 y cant mewn digartrefedd mewn ardaloedd gwledig o'i gymharu â 129 y cant mewn ardaloedd trefol. Ac mae hynny heb sôn am broblem mynediad at wasanaethau'n gyffredinol. Pa bryd y gwnewch gyfaddef bod eich syniad o gyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn dod i ben ym Mlaenau'r Cymoedd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny, eto, yn sylw cul a phleidiol y byddai gennyf gywilydd ei

that I would be ashamed to make, if I were standing in your shoes. Look at the unemployment level in Ceredigion. It is the lowest in Wales at 1.4 per cent, I think. The same is true of Powys, where there is very low unemployment.

2.50 p.m.

Very impressive sums are being committed to regeneration in some of those towns, such as the investment in Cardigan to overcome the effects of the departure of Dewhurst some years ago. Instead of saying, 'There is an election coming up, how much mud can we throw?', you need to look at the figures and the evidence on relative levels of crime, on prosperity, unemployment and investment. You will find that rural Wales is doing very well under Labour.

Helen Mary Jones: Awgrymaf nad yw'r Prif Weinidog yn treulio llawer o amser yng nghefn gwlad Cymru. Beth bynnag, fe'ch cyfeiriau, Brif Weinidog, yn ôl at eich dadl gyda Nick Bourne. Derbyniwn oll fod angen moderneiddio gwasanaethau iechyd, ond a dderbyniwch fod pobl yn y Gymru wledig wedi gweld cynnig i gwtogi gwasanaethau ysbytai, a hynny heb unrhyw gynlluniau pendant na solet ynglŷn â'r hyn a ddaw yn eu lle yn eu cymuned a'r ardal gyfan? Efallai y bydd pobl yn cael gwasanaethau yn eu cymunedau, ond, ar hyn o bryd, yr ydych yn gofyn iddynt dderbyn y cwtogiadau gyda rhyw syniad yn unig y daw mwy o wasanaethau i'w cymunedau yn y dyfodol. A gytunwch ei bod yn amser inni roi terfyn ar y broses hon ac aildechrau gyda chynlluniau clir a chadarn am wasanaethau cymunedol, yn ogystal â'r newidiadau yn yr ysbytai, os oes raid?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddai'n well pe baech yn gael sgwrs gyda Nick Bourne ac eraill sy'n meddwl ein bod wedi bod yn atal gwneud rhai penderfyniadau tan ar ôl yr etholiad. Nid wyf yn siŵr pwy sy'n iawn yn eu honiadau. Ai'r gwir yw ein bod ni eisiau dod â'r ymarfer o geisio bwrw ymlaen â moderneiddio'r gwasanaeth iechyd i ben, neu ai ein bod ni wedi rhoi terfyn arno tan fis Mehefin nesaf? Nid oes llawer o sail i'r naill osodiad na'r llall, i ddweud y gwir.

wneud, pe bawn yn eich lle chi. Edrychwch ar lefel diweithdra Ceredigion. Dyma'r isaf yng Nghymru, sef 1.4 y cant, fe gredaf. Mae'r un peth yn wir am Bowys, lle y mae diweithdra'n isel iawn.

Mae symiau trawiadol iawn yn cael eu buddsoddi i adfywio rhai o'r trefi hyn, megis y buddsoddiad yn Aberteifi i leddfu effeithiau ymadawiad Dewhurst rai blynyddoedd yn ôl. Yn hytrach na dweud, 'Mae etholiad ar y gorwel, faint o faw y gallwn ni ei daflu?', dylech edrych ar ffigurau a'r dystiolaeth ar lefelau cymharol troseddu, ar ffyniant, diweithdra a buddsoddiad. Gwelwch fod y Gymru wledig yn gwneud yn dda iawn o dan Lafur.

Helen Mary Jones: In that case, I suggest that perhaps the First Minister does not spend a great deal of time in rural Wales. However, I refer you, First Minister, back to your discussion with Nick Bourne. We all accept the need to modernise health services, but do you accept that people in rural Wales have been given a proposal to cut back on hospital services without any definite or concrete proposals about what will be put in their place in their communities and in the whole area? Perhaps people will get services in their communities, but, at present, you are asking them to accept cutbacks with only a vague impression that more services will come to their communities in future. Do you not agree that it is high time that we brought this process to an end and started afresh with clear and firmed-up proposals for community services, as well as the changes to hospitals, if needs be?

The First Minister: Perhaps it would be better if you talked to Nick Bourne and the other people who think that we are delaying making some decisions until after the election. I am not quite sure who is right in their allegations. Is the truth that we want to bring an end to the exercise of trying to get on with modernising the health service, or is it that we are putting the kybosh on it until after next June? There is not much truth in one or the other, in all honesty.

O ran eich cwestiwn am y newidiadau a'r moderneiddio, y pwynt y mae pawb yn ei wneud—sydd yr un mor wir am y Gymru drefol a'r Gymru wledig—yw bod llawer mwy o wasanaethau yn cael eu darparu ar raddfa gwasanaeth lleol yn awr, gan fod y meddyg teulu a'r nyrs gymunedol yn gallu gwneud llawer mwy na chlinig cleifion allanol yr ysbyty. Nid oes angen mynd i'r ysbyty yn awr; gallwch fynd at y meddyg teulu neu'r nyrs gymunedol.

Hefyd, nid oes angen mynd i'r ysbyty mawr, oherwydd gallwch gael y therapïau a'r ddiagnosteg yn yr ysbyty cymunedol, fel yn y rhai newydd a gynllunnir ar gyfer Aberteifi, Aberaeron a Thregaron, a chyfeirio'n benodol at Geredigion.

Catherine Thomas: First Minister, as we all know, there is a serious shortage of speech and language therapists throughout Wales, which impacts on the education of children with special needs, especially those living in rural areas. I am sure that you will agree that this is a social justice issue.

I recently attended a meeting in my constituency with parents of children with special needs, and they came up with the suggestion of training National Nursery Examining Board graduates to deliver the speech and language therapy programmes, to meet the shortfall. I know of NNEB graduates in Llanelli who are very keen to do this. Will you explore that suggestion?

The First Minister: I am certainly willing to explore it, but I do not know at this stage what the professional bodies would make of that suggestion. As far as I know, the number of people entering the speech therapy profession, after long years of being stuck in the mud, is now increasing rapidly. There is good recruitment to speech and language therapy courses where there has been a very longstanding shortage. The split between the responsibility that lies with the NHS and the local education authorities has been unhelpful in trying to solve that longstanding shortage. However, I think that the move towards expanding educational provision and producing outstandingly good newly

On your question about the changes and the modernisation, the point that everyone is making—which is just as true about urban Wales as it is about rural Wales—is that many more services are provided on a local service level now, given that general practitioners and community nurses can do much more than hospital out-patient clinics can. There is no need to go to hospital now, as you can go to see your general practitioner or your community nurse.

In addition, there is no need to go to a large hospital, as you can get the therapies and the diagnostics that you need in a community hospital, such as the new ones proposed for Cardigan, Aberaeron and Tregaron, to refer specifically to Ceredigion.

Catherine Thomas: Brif Weinidog, fel y gwyddom i gyd, mae prinder difrifol o therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith ym mhob rhan o Gymru, sy'n effeithio ar addysg plant ag anghenion arbennig, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno bod a wnelo hyn â chyfiawnder cymdeithasol.

Yn ddiweddar yr oeddwn yn bresennol mewn cyfarfod yn fy etholaeth gyda rhieni plant ag anghenion arbennig, a chafwyd awgrym ganddynt i hyfforddi graddedigion y Bwrdd Arholi Meithrin Cenedlaethol i ddarparu rhaglenni therapi lleferydd ac iaith, i wneud iawn am y diffyg. Gwn am raddedigion y bwrdd yn Llanelli sy'n awyddus iawn i wneud hyn. A wnewch ystyried yr awgrym hwnnw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn fodlon iawn ei ystyried, ond ni wn ar hyn o bryd beth fyddai barn y cyrff proffesiynol am yr awgrym. Hyd y gwn, mae nifer y bobl sy'n ymuno â'r proffesiwn therapi lleferydd yn cynyddu'n gyflym, a hynny ar ôl blynyddoedd maith o brinder. Mae ymgyrchoedd recriwtio wedi bod yn llwyddiannus i ddenu myfyrwyr i gysiau therapi lleferydd ac iaith lle y bu prinder am amser hir. Mae'r rhaniad rhwng cyfrifoldeb y GIG a'r awdurdodau addysg lleol wedi bod yn broblem wth geisio datrys y prinder dros gyfnod hir. Fodd bynnag, credaf fod y symudiad tuag at ehangu darpariaeth addysgol a chynhyrchu therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith eithriadol o

qualified speech and language therapists is now on the way to being solved, but I will look at the suggestion of whether NNEB graduates could be given special access to speech and language therapy classes.

dda sydd newydd gymhwyso wrthi'n cael ei ddatrys erbyn hyn, ond edrychaf ar yr awgrym i weld a oes modd darparu mynediad arbennig i raddedigion y bwrdd i ddsbarthiadau therapi lleferydd ac iaith.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 8, OAQ2013(FM), yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question 8, OAQ2013(FM), has been withdrawn.

Gwella Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Ceredigion) Improving Public Services (Ceredigion)

C9 Elin Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad parthed effeithiolrwydd polisiâu'r Llywodraeth ar wella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Ngheredigion? OAQ2020(FM)

Q9 Elin Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement regarding the effectiveness of the Welsh Assembly Government's policies on improving public services in Ceredigion? OAQ2020(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn siŵr pa beth yn rhagor y dylwn ei ddweud, gan ein bod wedi trafod yr ardal ychydig y tu allan i Geredigion am y chwarter awr diwethaf.

The First Minister: I am not sure what more you want me to say, given that we have been discussing the area just outside Ceredigion for the past quarter of an hour.

I newid y pwnc i setliad llywodraeth leol, bydd Ceredigion yn cael £93 miliwn—os derbynir y gyllideb, wrth gwrs. Dyna gynnydd o 4 y cant o'i chymharu â'r flwyddyn ariannol bresennol.

To change the subject to the local government settlement, Ceredigion will receive £93 million—if the budget is carried, of course. That is a 4 per cent increase when compared with the current financial year.

Elin Jones: Er eich bod wedi treulio tipyn o amser yn amlinellu'r tri ysbyty cymunedol newydd a gawn yng Ngheredigion, nid oes yr un fricsen na'r un cytundeb wedi'u gosod hyd yma. Ni chawn hynny am sbel, er bod pedair blynedd wedi mynd heibio ers i chi gyhoeddi, cyn yr etholiad diwethaf, fod arian cyfalaf ar gael ar gyfer ysbytai cymunedol yng Ngheredigion. Oni chredwch ei bod yn warth eich bod wedi gwneud addewid bedair blynedd yn ôl, cyn etholiad, a bod pobl Ceredigion yn parhau i aros i weld unrhyw ysbyty cymunedol newydd yn ein sir?

Elin Jones: Although you have spent quite some time outlining the three new community hospitals that we will get in Ceredigion, not a single brick has yet been laid or any contract agreed. We will not get that for some time, although it has been four years since you announced, just before the last election, that capital funding was available for community hospitals in Ceredigion. Do you not think that it is a disgrace that you made a promise four years ago, before an election, but that the people of Ceredigion are still waiting to see a new community hospital in the county?

Gyda llaw, mae gwelyau yn Aberaeron wedi bod ar gau ers chwe blynedd gydag addewid pendant i weld gwasanaeth iechyd newydd—hynny yw, clinig newydd—yn Aberaeron, ond nid oes dim wedi dod i'r golwg er eich bod chi wedi ceisio paentio darlun cwbl wahanol y prynhawn yma.

Incidentally, the beds in Aberaeron have been closed for six years with a definite pledge that we would see a new health service—that is, a new clinic—in Aberaeron, but nothing has materialised despite your trying to paint a completely different picture this afternoon.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n cymryd amser ar ôl gwneud cyhoeddiad i ddechrau gosod bricsen ar fricsen yn y ddaear, ac mae honno'n

The First Minister: It takes time after making an announcement to start laying brick upon brick on the ground, and that is a big

problem fawr. Mae'r broses yn cymryd gormod o amser, a derbyniwn hynny. Mae'r arian cyfalaf ar gael, ond mater i'r bwrdd iechyd lleol yw cytuno gyda'r ymddiriedolaeth leol a rhoi'r cais i mewn ar raddfa strategol. Os derbynir y cais hwnnw, rhaid cyflwyno cais manwl. Os cefnogir y cais manwl gan y Bwrdd Buddsoddi Cyfalaf, gall yr ymddiriedolaeth ddechrau adeiladu neu gall ddechrau'r broses dendro. Mae pob cam yn yr holl broses yn gallu cymryd rhyw chwe mis, ac mae'n hynny'n ormod. Mae gennyf lawer o gydymdeimlad o ran hynny.

Fodd bynnag, nid oes prinder cyfalaf ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer moderneiddio, boed hynny drwy adeiladu ysbytai cymunedol newydd, neu drwy wneud gwelliannau i ysbyty Bronglais, fel sydd wedi bwrw ymlaen dros y pedair blynedd diwethaf.

Glyn Davies: An important public service delivered in Ceredigion is the waste collection service. Ceredigion County Council sets a good example in recycling. What steps have you taken to visit Keith Evans, the excellent leader of the authority, to congratulate the council on what it has achieved and to learn what it has achieved so that you can spread that good example around every other local authority in Wales?

The First Minister: The league table on the percentage of municipal waste recycled or composted makes interesting reading. I can think of some large authorities not far from here whose officials will be pretty shamefaced when they look at the figures. We all commend Ceredigion County Council on the strong investment that it has made and on its excellent record on waste recycling. The process can be quite long and drawn out, as we all know, but we are also hoping that we may soon see the unique development in Aberystwyth of the new Assembly Government office plus new headquarters for Ceredigion County Council both fuelled by a biomass boiler. That would be a major green development in the heart of mid Wales.

problem. The process takes far too much time, and we accept that. The capital funding is available, but it is a matter for the local health board to agree with the local trust, and to make an application on a strategic level. If that application is accepted, a detailed case must be made. If the detailed case is accepted by the Capital Investment Board, the trust can commence the building work, or it can start on the tendering process. Every part of the process can take some six months, and that is far too long. I have a great deal of sympathy in that regard.

However, there is no current shortage of capital funding for modernisation, whether that is for building new community hospitals or for making improvements to Bronglais hospital, which has been going ahead for the past four years.

Glyn Davies: Un gwasanaeth cyhoeddus pwysig sy'n cael ei ddarparu yng Ngheredigion yw'r gwasanaeth casglu gwastraff. Mae Cyngor Sir Ceredigion yn gosod esiampl dda o ran ailgylchu. Pa gamau yr ydych wedi eu cymryd i ymweld â Keith Evans, arweinydd rhagorol yr awdurdod, i longyfarch y cyngor ar yr hyn y mae wedi ei gyflawni ac i ddysgu beth sydd wedi ei gyflawni i'ch galluogi i ledaenu'r esiampl dda honno i bob awdurdod lleol arall yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r tabl cynghrair ar ganran y gwastraff trefol sy'n cael ei ailgylchu neu ei gompostio yn ddeunydd darllen diddorol. Gallaf feddwl am rai awdurdodau mawr sydd heb fod yn rhy bell oddi yma y bydd ar eu swyddogion gywilydd mawr pan fyddant yn edrych ar y ffigurau. Yr ydym i gyd yn canmol Cyngor Sir Ceredigion am wneud y fath fuddsoddiad ac am ei record wych o ran ailgylchu gwastraff. Gall y broses fod yn un eithaf maith a llafurus, fel y gwyddom oll, ond yr ydym hefyd yn gobeithio y gallwn cyn bo hir weld y datblygiad unigryw yn Aberystwyth, sef swyddfa newydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a phencadlys newydd Cyngor Sir Ceredigion, a fydd ill dau'n cael eu cynhesu gan foeler biomàs. Bydd hynny'n ddatblygiad gwyrdd pwysig yng nghanol y canolbarth.

Plismona yn y Gogledd
Policing in North Wales

Q10 Eleanor Burnham: Will the First Minister make a statement on any discussions that he has had with the Home Office on policing in north Wales? OAQ2014(FM)

The First Minister: I will not repeat what I have already said about this famous letter of 2 November, but the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration is in regular correspondence with the Home Office on policing issues. We also have discussions with Tony McNulty on this matter. We are heavily involved, not only through the precepting issues but also through the community safety partnerships, in trying to move policing in north Wales forward while accepting that there appears to be the prospect of a slightly bumpy ride, given the proposal to reduce staff by 120 next year.

Eleanor Burnham: You may be aware of Chief Constable Brunstrom's view that Wrexham County Borough Council's decision to invest in police community support officers rather than the less effective wardens that we have heard about previously is in line with Home Office policy. How do you explain the fact that the Home Secretary, the Secretary of State for Wales and some mischief-making Labour Assembly Members have been attacking Wrexham County Borough Council's decision—despite the fact that it is your own Labour policy—in the House of Commons? Today, however, you appear to have given a more balanced view. Are you being better briefed than them?

3.00 p.m.

The First Minister: For your colleagues in local government, where they have found themselves in majority control or as the largest single party in minority control of local authorities—Wrexham, Cardiff, Swansea and Bridgend being examples—it means that they have to take decisions. Occasionally, you will find that other parties

C10 Eleanor Burnham: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am unrhyw drafodaethau a fu rhyngddo a'r Swyddfa Gartref ynghylch plismona yn y gogledd? OAQ2014(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf am ailadrodd yr hyn yr wyf wedi ei ddweud eisoes am y llythyr enwog hwn ar 2 Tachwedd, ond mae'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio'n gohebu'n rheolaidd â'r Swyddfa Gartref ar faterion yn ymwneud â plismona. Yr ydym yn cynnal trafodaethau hefyd gyda Tony McNulty ar y mater hwn. Yr ydym yn gwneud llawer o waith ar y mater, nid yn unig drwy'r materion yn ymwneud â phraeseptio ond hefyd drwy'r partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol, wrth geisio datblygu plismona yn y gogledd gan dderbyn nad yw pethau'n debygol o fod yn hawdd, o gofio'r cynnig i gael gwared ar 120 o staff y flwyddyn nesaf.

Eleanor Burnham: Efallai eich bod yn ymwybodol o farn y Prif Gwnstabl Brunstorm fod penderfyniad Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam i fuddsoddi mewn swyddogion cymorth cymunedol i'r heddlu yn hytrach na'r wardeniaid llai effeithiol y clywsom amdanynt eisoes yn cyd-fynd â pholisi'r Swyddfa Gartref. Sut yr ydych yn esbonio'r ffaith bod yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru a rhai Aelodau Llafur drygionus o'r Cynulliad wedi bod yn ymosod ar benderfyniad Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam—er mai dyma yw eich polisi chi eich hun fel plaid—yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin? Heddiw, fodd bynnag, ymddengys eich bod wedi mynegi barn fwy cytbwys. A ydych yn cael eich briffio'n well na hwy?

Y Prif Weinidog: I'ch cyd-aelodau mewn llywodraeth leol, lle y maent wedi cael eu hunain â rheolaeth fwyafrifol neu mai nhw yw'r blaid unigol fwyaf â rheolaeth leiafrifol dros awdurdodau lleol—mae Wrecsam, Caerdydd, Abertawe a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn enghreifftiau—mae'n golygu bod yn rhaid iddynt wneud penderfyniadau. O bryd i'w

disagree with those decisions. That is part of democratic politics. The Liberal Democrats have specialised in the attack function, shall we say, because they are used to being in the minority. When they find themselves in Government, they must step up to the plate and take criticism on the chin just as much as other parties.

gilydd, bydd pleidiau eraill yn anghytuno â'r penderfyniadau hynny. Mae hynny'n rhan o wleidyddiaeth ddemocrataidd. Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi arbenigo ar ymosod, a gawn ddweud, oherwydd eu bod wedi arfer bod mewn lleiafrif. Pan fyddant mewn Llywodraeth eu hunain, rhaid iddynt fynd i'r afael â'r dasg a derbyn beirniadaeth heb gwyno yn union fel pleidiau eraill.

Gwasanaethau Contract Ocsigen Newydd The New Oxygen Contract Services

Q11 Jenny Randerson: Will the First Minister make a statement on the new oxygen contract services? OAQ2029(FM)

C11 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y gwasanaethau contract ocsigen newydd? OAQ2029(FM)

The First Minister: Modern oxygen therapy equipment tailored to individual patients' needs is now available on the NHS, and is being delivered direct to patients' homes. New suppliers across the UK have experienced difficulties with the handover, but with the support of community pharmacists these issues are on course to be resolved.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae cyfarpar therapi ocsigen modern sy'n addas at anghenion cleifion unigol ar gael yn awr ar y GIG, ac mae'n cael ei ddanfôn yn uniongyrchol i gartrefi cleifion. Mae cyflenwyr newydd ar draws y DU wedi cael anawsterau gyda'r trosglwyddo, ond gyda chymorth fferyllwyr cymunedol mae'r problemau hyn wrthi'n cael eu datrys.

Jenny Randerson: I wish to ask you about the budgetary aspects of this. I am told that the budget contained £2.1 million to cover the costs of this service. LHBs tell me that it has cost them significantly more than that, which is not surprising given the chaos surrounding the contract. Exactly how much more has it cost? I am asking you this simple, basic question because I tried to get the information via the Members' research service and I have been told that the information will be going to the Minister soon. If LHBs know how much more it has cost, why does the Minister not know, and why can the information not be passed on to me? If the Minister does know how much it has cost, why is he not passing the information on to me?

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf am eich holi am yr agweddau cyllidebol ar hyn. Dywedir wrthyf fod y gyllideb yn cynnwys £2.1 miliwn i dalu costau'r gwasanaeth hwn. Dywed y BILlau wrthyf ei fod wedi costio llawer mwy na hynny iddynt hwy, nad yw'n syndod o ystyried yr anhrefn ynglŷn â'r contract. Faint yn fwy yn union y mae wedi ei gostio? Yr wyf yn gofyn y cwestiwn syml, sylfaenol hwn ichi gan fy mod wedi ceisio cael y wybodaeth drwy wasanaeth ymchwil yr Aelodau a dywedwyd wrthyf y bydd y Gweinidog yn cael y wybodaeth yn fuan. Os yw'r BILlau yn gwybod faint yn fwy y mae wedi ei gostio, pam nad yw'r Gweinidog yn gwybod, a pham na all y wybodaeth gael ei rhoi i mi? Os yw'r Gweinidog yn gwybod faint y mae wedi ei gostio, pam nad yw ef yn rhoi'r wybodaeth imi?

The First Minister: I do not think that you should feel so wounded by this process, given that there are 22 LHBs that, as you say, are experiencing problems remaining within the total budget of £2.1 million. They are giving estimates for what they think it will cost in the current financial year. It appears to be way above the original £2.1 million

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chredaf y dylai'r broses hon eich brifo gymaint, o gofio bod 22 BILl sydd, fel y dywedwch, yn cael problemau wrth aros o fewn cyfanswm y gyllideb, sef £2.1 miliwn. Maent yn rhoi amcangyfrifon ynghylch yr hyn y tybiant y bydd yn ei gostio yn y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol. Mae'n ymddangos bod hynny lawer iawn yn uwch

estimate. Those figures are continuing to be collated. I am sure that when we have some reasonably sound and solid figures those will be supplied to you, either directly by Brian Gibbons or by the Members' research service.

na'r amcangyfrif gwreiddiol o £2.1 miliwn. Mae'r ffigurau hynny'n dal i gael eu casglu ynghyd. Yr wyf yn siŵr, pan fydd gennym ffigurau gweddol gadarn a phendant, y caiff y rheini eu rhoi ichi, un ai'n uniongyrchol gan Brian Gibbons neu gan wasanaeth ymchwil yr Aelodau.

Cwestiwn Brys Urgent Question

Gwaith Visteon Visteon Plant

Peter Black: Will the Minister make a statement on the future of the Visteon plant in Swansea? EAQ1136(EIN)

Peter Black: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddyfodol gwaith Visteon yn Abertawe? EAQ1136(EIN)

The Minister for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks (Andrew Davies): Visteon has advised me that a change in ownership is its preferred option for Swansea and that it is working hard to find someone who will invest in the future of the plant and its employees. The Assembly Government will continue to offer all support to Visteon where necessary and where we are able.

Y Gweinidog dros Fenter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau (Andrew Davies): Mae Visteon wedi dweud wrthyf mai newid o ran perchenogaeth yw'r opsiwn y mae'n ei ffafrio yn Abertawe a'i fod yn gweithio'n galed i ganfod rhywun a wnaiff fuddsoddi yn nyfodol y gwaith a'i weithwyr. Bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn parhau i gynnig pob cymorth i Visteon lle y bo hynny'n angenrheidiol a lle y gallwn wneud hynny.

Peter Black: Thank you for that answer. You are aware that the workers are very unsettled by the proposed sale of the plant and that they are concerned about the future of their jobs and their terms and conditions of employment. What action is the Assembly Government able to take to ease the transition between the present and new owners and to provide some assurances to workers? With regard to the regional selective assistance grant that was offered to Visteon, would this money be available to the new owners of the plant so that they could secure jobs at this location?

Peter Black: Diolch ichi am yr ateb hwnnw. Yr ydych yn ymwybodol bod gwerthiant arfaethedig y gwaith wedi gwneud i'r gweithwyr deimlo'n ansicr iawn a'u bod yn poeni am ddyfodol eu swyddi a'u telerau a'u hamodau cyflogaeth. Pa gamau y gall Llywodraeth y Cynulliad eu cymryd i hwyluso'r trawsnewid rhwng y perchenogion presennol a'r perchenogion newydd ac i roi rhyw sicrwydd i'r gweithwyr? O ran y grant cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol a gynigiwyd i Visteon, a fyddai'r arian hwn ar gael i berchenogion newydd y gwaith fel y gallent hwy sicrhau swyddi yn y lleoliad hwn?

Andrew Davies: I have visited the plant on at least one occasion; I have had several meetings with the manager Steve Gawne and the senior management team earlier this year; and I am in regular discussions with the Transport and General Workers Union about the issue, as are my officials. We have made it clear to the company that we will do everything that we can to support it in what has been acknowledged as a very difficult time, particularly for the workers, in

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf wedi ymweld â'r gwaith ar o leiaf un achlysur; yr wyf wedi cynnal sawl cyfarfod â'r rheolwr Steve Gawne a'r uwch dîm rheoli yn gynharach eleni; ac yr wyf yn cynnal trafodaethau'n rheolaidd gydag Undeb y Gweithwyr Cludiant a Chyffredinol am y mater, fel y mae fy swyddogion. Yr ydym wedi ei gwneud yn glir i'r cwmni y gwnawn bopeth a allwn i'w gynorthwyo mewn cyfnod sydd, fel y cydnabuwyd, yn un anodd iawn, yn

Swansea. Many people employed at the Visteon plant have transferred to the Ford engine plant in Bridgend. We have made it clear to the company that, although the RSA offer of £2.5 million is on the table and that we are obviously willing to work with it to identify investment opportunities, it is up to the company to sign a parental guarantee on that. We have also made it clear that if another company were to buy the plant—and at least three of the UK Visteon plants are for sale—the RSA offer could be transferred or novated to the new owners. However, they would have to sign up to the terms and conditions of the original grant offer, including those relating to jobs.

Val Lloyd: I am aware that the situation is part of the wider restructuring of Ford Motor Company's global restructuring plan, which affects Ford and Visteon plants in every part of the world—not just here in Wales. Nevertheless, it still causes uncertainty and distress to the workforce, and their families, which is compounded at this time of year. Can I have your reassurance that you will continue to do all that you can to assist in maintaining employment at that facility?

Andrew Davies: I am more than happy to do that. However, it is a matter for Visteon to decide what it wants to do with the plant. It has been looking for a buyer for the plant for some time. There has been increasing speculation, following the recent announcement, but I believe that it is common knowledge that it has sought to sell the plant. However, I would like to put on record that this is Visteon, not Ford; there is a belief among many people that, if Visteon were to sell, then Ford should close the plant, and Ford would pick up the plant, or it would be transferred to a buyer. My understanding is that, given Ford's global difficulties, that is not an option; Visteon and Ford are two separate companies now. They split when Ford sold off the Visteon operation some years ago. However, we will work with Visteon, or the new owner, to keep as many jobs as possible at the Swansea plant.

enwedig i'r gweithwyr, yn Abertawe. Mae llawer o bobl a oedd yn gyflogedig yng ngwaith Visteon wedi trosglwyddo i ffatri beiriannau Ford ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Yr ydym wedi ei gwneud yn glir i'r cwmni, er bod y cynnig RSA o £2.5 miliwn ar y bwrdd a'n bod yn amlwg yn barod i weithio gydag ef i ganfod cyfleoedd i fuddsoddi, mai mater i'r cwmni yw llofnodi gwarant rhiant gwmni ynghylch hynny. Yr ydym hefyd wedi ei gwneud yn glir, pe bai cwmni arall yn prynu'r gwaith—ac mae tri o leiaf o weithfeydd Visteon yn y DU ar werth—y gallai'r cynnig RSA gael ei drosglwyddo neu ei roi o'r newydd i'r perchennogion newydd. Fodd bynnag, byddai'n rhaid iddynt ymrwymo i delerau ac amodau'r cynnig grant gwreiddiol, gan gynnwys y rhai sy'n ymwneud â swyddi.

Val Lloyd: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol bod y sefyllfa'n rhan o'r ailstrwythuro ehangach drwy gynllun ailstrwythuro byd-eang Cwmni Ceir Ford, sy'n effeithio ar weithfeydd Ford a Visteon ym mhob rhan o'r byd—nid dim ond yma yng Nghymru. Serch hynny, mae'n dal i achosi ansicrwydd a loes i'r gweithlu, a'u teuluoedd, ac mae'n waeth yr adeg hon o'r flwyddyn. A gaf sicrwydd gennych y byddwch yn parhau i wneud popeth a allwch i gynnal cyflogaeth yn y gwaith hwnnw?

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn fwy na bodlon gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mater i Visteon yw penderfynu beth y mae am ei wneud â'r gwaith. Mae wedi bod yn chwilio am brynwr i'r gwaith ers peth amser. Bu dyfalu cynyddol, wedi'r cyhoeddiad yn ddiweddar, ond credaf ei bod yn wybodaeth gyffredin ei fod wedi ceisio gwerthu'r gwaith. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn roi ar glawr mai am Visteon yr ydym yn sôn, nid Ford; mae rhai pobl yn credu, pe bai Visteon yn gwerthu, y dylai Ford gau'r gwaith, ac y byddai Ford yn codi'r gwaith ar ei draed, neu y câi ei drosglwyddo i brynwr. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, nid yw hynny'n opsiwn, o ystyried anawsterau byd-eang Ford; mae Visteon a Ford yn ddau gwmni ar wahân erbyn hyn. Rhanasant pan werthodd Ford weithrediadau Visteon rai blynyddoedd yn ôl. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn gweithio gyda Visteon, neu'r perchennog newydd, i gadw cynifer â phosibl o swyddi yng ngwaith Abertawe.

David Lloyd: Yn naturiol, mae newyddion fel hyn yn peri cryn bryder yn lleol, oherwydd yr ydym yn sôn am tua 600 o swyddi yn y gwaith Visteon hwn, sydd ym mwrdeistref sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot, ond daw'r rhan fwyaf o'r gweithwyr o Abertawe.

Yr ydym yn ymwybodol bod sibrydion ynglŷn â dyfodol gwaith Visteon wedi bod o gwmpas ers misoedd bellach, a chollwyd rhai cannoedd o swyddi rai blynyddoedd yn ôl. Felly, pa waith rhagweithiol yr ydych chi wedi bod yn ei wneud fel Llywodraeth, oherwydd bod problemau tymor hir o ran y gweithle hwn? Pa strategaeth ragweithiol yn y tymor hir sydd gennych er mwyn ceisio diogelu'r swyddi?

Ar yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd yn ddiweddar, pa gymorth penodol yr ydych chi'n ei gynnig fel Llywodraeth, nid yn unig yn awr gyda Visteon, ond o ran sawl cwmni sy'n gwneud rhannau ceir yn lleol, gan gynnwys yn Llanelli, sydd hefyd yn cael problemau? Deallaf ein bod yn sôn am y farchnad a chwmnïau preifat, ac yn y blaen, ond yr ydym hefyd yn sôn am rai cannoedd o swyddi, ac ni fyddwn yn meddwl y gallai'r Llywodraeth eistedd yn ôl a gwneud dim—ac nid wyf yn dweud eich bod yn gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, pa gymorth penodol yr ydych chi'n ei gynnig i Visteon i wneud yn siŵr nad ydym yn colli'r swyddi hyn o ardal Abertawe?

Andrew Davies: I am not sure whether Dai Lloyd listened to my response to Peter Black, but for the record, I will repeat it. I have met the company, I have visited the plant, I have met the senior trade unions, as well as the local trade unions, and I met the senior manager, Steve Gawne, and his team earlier this year. We have £2.5 million of regional selective assistance on the table for the company if it wishes to draw that down in terms of future investment. My officials have been in touch with the company regularly, as has the Welsh Automotive Forum, which is the industry-led forum. We have done everything that we can to give confidence to the local workforce, above all, but also to the company, that we will stand ready to do anything that we can—within the law, obviously—to help the company, and

David Lloyd: Naturally, this kind of news causes considerable concern locally, because we are talking about around 600 jobs at this Visteon plant, which is in Neath Port Talbot borough council, but the majority of its workers come from Swansea.

We are aware that rumours about the future of the Visteon plant have been circulating for some months now, and hundreds of jobs were lost a few years ago. Therefore, what preparatory work have you been doing as a Government, because there have been long-term problems with this plant? What long-term strategies have you been implementing to try to ensure that jobs are safeguarded?

In terms of what has happened recently, what specific assistance are you offering as a Government, not only now in terms of Visteon, but in terms of several companies that are making car parts locally, including in Llanelli, which are also facing problems? I understand that we are talking about the marketplace and private companies, and so on, but we are also talking about hundreds of jobs, and I would not think that the Government could sit back and do nothing—and I am not saying that that is what you are doing. However, what specific assistance are you offering to Visteon to ensure that we do not lose these jobs from the Swansea area?

Andrew Davies: Nid wyf yn siŵr a wrandawodd Dai Lloyd ar fy ymateb i Peter Black, ond er gwybodaeth, fe'i hailadroddaf. Yr wyf wedi cwrdd â'r cwmni, yr wyf wedi ymweld â'r gwaith, yr wyf wedi cwrdd â'r prif undebau llafur, yn ogystal â'r undebau llafur lleol, a chyfarfûm â'r uwch reolwr, Steve Gawne, a'i dîm yn gynharach eleni. Mae gennym £2.5 miliwn o gymorth rhanbarthol dewisol ar y bwrdd ar gyfer y cwmni os yw'n dymuno ei gael wrth fuddsoddi yn y dyfodol. Mae fy swyddogion wedi bod mewn cysylltiad â'r cwmni yn rheolaidd, fel y mae Fforwm Modurol Cymru, sef y fforwm sy'n cael ei arwain gan y diwydiant. Yr ydym wedi gwneud popeth a allwn i roi hyder i'r gweithlu lleol, yn anad dim, ond hefyd i'r cwmni, y byddwn yn barod i wneud unrhyw beth a allwn—o fewn

maintain as many of those jobs as possible. As I indicated to Peter Black, there has been a large transfer of jobs from the Swansea Visteon plant to Ford's engine plant in Bridgend, and they will now be employed by the Ford Motor Company. However, there are concerns, which is why we have been doing everything that we can, at political and official level, to give every assurance to the company and the local workforce that we will do everything that we can to help.

Brian Gibbons: Thank you, Andrew. As Dai said, Visteon is in my constituency. There is a difficult situation insofar as the plant is migrating from somewhat older products, which are struggling to find a place in the market, towards new project ranges. The commitment of the RSA grant is welcome, but do you also agree that the Assembly Government is willing to give a broader range of support, which might be able to facilitate migration to new product lines, and that a key challenge is ensuring that the new owner will be able to move into ownership working in partnership with the workforce? The workforce has made a considerable contribution in keeping the plant going up to now. There is the potential of new product lines, so we need investment, but also assistance, depending on the needs of the new owner, to allow those new product lines to come on-stream and then to find a viable and sustainable future for the plant in that new context and situation.

3.10 p.m.

Andrew Davies: We have been working with the industry, particularly through the Welsh Automotive Forum, to identify any opportunities that might exist for product diversification, and have talked to the industry in general about opportunities at the Swansea plant. The current footprint used by the production is considerably less than it was some years ago, so there is considerable capacity for future product lines to be developed. We made it clear to the company and any potential buyers in the automotive sector that we are ready to help to identify those opportunities, and if there is an

y gyfraith, yn amlwg—i helpu'r cwmni, a chadw cynifer â phosibl o'r swyddi hynny. Fel y dywedais wrth Peter Black, mae llawer o swyddi wedi eu trosglwyddo o waith Visteon Abertawe i waith peiriannau Ford ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, a byddant yn cael eu cyflogi bellach gan Gwmni Ceir Ford. Fodd bynnag, mae pryderon, a dyna pam yr ydym wedi bod yn gwneud popeth a allwn, ar lefel wleidyddol a lefel swyddogion, i roi pob sicrwydd i'r cwmni a'r gweithlu lleol y gwnawn bopeth a allwn i helpu.

Brian Gibbons: Diolch, Andrew. Fel y dywedodd Dai, mae Visteon yn fy etholaeth i. Mae'n sefyllfa anodd gan fod y gwaith yn symud oddi wrth gynnyrch braidd yn hŷn, y mae'n anodd cael lle iddo yn y farchnad, tuag at fathau newydd o brosiectau. Mae'r ymrwymiad o ran y grant RSA i'w groesawu, ond a ydych yn cytuno hefyd fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn barod i roi ystod ehangach o gymorth, a allai hwyluso symud at fathau newydd o gynnyrch, ac mai un her allweddol yw sicrhau y bydd y perchennog newydd yn gallu ymgymryd â pherchenogaeth y cwmni gan weithio mewn partneriaeth â'r gweithlu? Mae'r gweithlu wedi gwneud cyfraniad sylweddol i gadw'r gwaith i fynd hyd yma. Mae potensial i fathau newydd o gynnyrch, felly mae angen buddsoddiad arnom, ond mae angen cymorth hefyd, yn dibynnu ar anghenion y perchennog newydd, i ganiatáu sefydlu'r mathau newydd hynny o gynnyrch ac yna i ganfod dyfodol hyfyw a chynaliadwy i'r gwaith yn y cyd-destun a'r sefyllfa newydd honno.

Andrew Davies: Yr ydym wedi bod yn gweithio gyda'r diwydiant, yn arbennig drwy Fforwm Modurol Cymru, i ganfod unrhyw gyfleoedd a allai fod ar gael i amrywio'r cynnyrch, ac yr ydym wedi siarad â'r diwydiant yn gyffredinol am gyfleoedd yng ngwaith Abertawe. Mae ôl-troed cyfredol y gwaith cynhyrchu gryn lawer yn llai nag ydoedd rai blynyddoedd yn ôl, felly mae capasiti sylweddol i ddatblygu mathau newydd o gynnyrch yn y dyfodol. Yr ydym wedi ei gwneud yn glir i'r cwmni ac unrhyw brynwyr posibl yn y sector modurol ein bod yn barod i helpu i ganfod y cyfleoedd hynny,

investment opportunity and we are able to help financially or in any other way, then we will do so.

ac os oes cyfle i fuddsoddi a bod modd inni helpu'n ariannol neu mewn unrhyw ffordd arall, yna byddwn yn gwneud hynny.

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:

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

The Care Standards Act 2000 and the Children Act 1989 (Regulatory Reform and Complaints) (Wales) Regulations 2006;

Rheoliadau Deddf Safonau Gofal 2000 a Deddf Plant 1989 (Diwygio Rheoleiddio a Chwynion) (Cymru) 2006;

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (Commencement No. 9 and Saving) (Wales) Order 2006;

Gorchymyn Deddf Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy 2000 (Cychwyn Rhif 9 ac Arbedion) (Cymru) 2006;

The Meat (Official Controls Charges) (Wales) Regulations 2006.

Rheoliadau Cig (Ffioedd Rheolaethau Swyddogol) (Cymru) 2006.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I have no changes to report to this week's business. Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft statement, which should be available to Members on the agenda.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Nid oes gennyf ddim newidiadau i'w hadrodd i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Mae'r busnes ar 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.

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes? Gwelaf fod o leiaf 10 gwrthwynebiad, felly gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog gynnig y datganiad busnes yn ffurfiol.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the business statement? I see that there at least 10 objections, therefore I ask that the Minister formally propose the business statement.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales adopts the business statement.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn derbyn y datganiad busnes.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yn y lle cyntaf, Weinidog, yr wyf yn cydnabod ichi gynnwys datganiad, yn dilyn y cais a wnaed y bore yma, ar farwolaethau yn sgîl gwenwyno carbon monocsid. Fel y gwyddoch, gellid osgoi llawer o'r marwolaethau hyn pe bai gwybodaeth ddigonol yn cael ei rhoi i bobl. Yr ydym yn falch y cytunwyd y bydd y datganiad hwnnw yn cael ei wneud yr wythnos nesaf.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: First of all, Minister, I acknowledge that you have included a statement, following the request made this morning, on deaths as a result of carbon monoxide poisoning. As you know, many of these deaths could be avoided if people were given adequate information. We are pleased that it was agreed that that statement would be made next week.

Gŵyr y Gweinidog y gwnaed cais cryf y bore

The Minister is aware that a robust request

yma i gael datganiad gan y Prif Weinidog ar ddatganiadau diweddar yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol am Orchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor yn dilyn y cydsyniad brenhinol i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006. Awgrymodd yn gryf na fyddai rhai ceisiadau yn cael eu derbyn pe baent yn groes i farn neu bolisi'r Blaid Lafur. Credwn fod hwn yn fater cyfansoddiadol difrifol, oherwydd bod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol fel pe bai'n gwneud penderfyniad cyn i unrhyw gais gael ei wneud gan y Llywodraeth Cynulliad fydd yn cael ei hethol yn etholiad 2007. Mae'n bwysig bod pobl Cymru'n gwybod yn union beth yw safbwynt y Llywodraeth yma—wrth bleidleisio yn etholiad 2007, mae gan bobl hawl i wybod hynny. A fydd gan y Llywodraeth y byddent yn ei hethol hawl i roi ei cheisiadau gerbron San Steffan, neu a fyddant yn cael eu gwrthod gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol hyd yn oed cyn bod yr etholiad wedi cael ei gynnal? Felly, yr ydym yn gofyn ichi ailystyried y penderfyniad i beidio â chael datganiad gan y Prif Weinidog ar hynny.

Fel yr ydych hefyd yn gwybod, Weinidog, yr oeddem yn fodlon ystyried safbwynt y Llywodraeth ar Gomisiwn Sgrin Cymru ond, gan fod atebion Andrew Davies i gwestiynau Alun Ffred Jones yr wythnos diwethaf yn annigonol, yr ydym yn ailddatgan ein cais i gael datganiad llawn ar ddyfodol Comisiwn Sgrin Cymru.

Yr ydym hefyd wedi gwneud cais am ddatganiad neu ddadl ar gynnwys adroddiad Barnardo's, sy'n codi cwestiynau ynglŷn â pha mor effeithiol yw gwaith yr asiantaethau sy'n gweithredu'r trefniadau amlasiantaeth ar gyfer diogelu'r cyhoedd, sy'n delio gydag arolygu troseddwyr sydd yn cael eu rhyddhau yn y gymuned. Yr ydym yn gobeithio y byddwch yn ailystyried eich penderfyniad i beidio â chynnwys dadl ar hynny hefyd.

Lisa Francis: We cannot support your business statement today, Minister, because, regarding the requests about arrangements with Westminster for Orders in Council post May 2007, it would appear that Lord Richard of Ammanford, when he spoke last week about the prospect of a constitutional clash between the Parliament at Westminster and the Assembly, was quite right. The macho

was made this morning for a statement by the First Minister on the recent statements made by the Secretary of State regarding Orders in Council following the enactment of the Government of Wales Act 2006. He suggested strongly that some applications would be refused if they are contrary to the opinions or policies of the Labour Party. We believe that this is a serious constitutional issue, because the Secretary of State seems to be making decisions before any application has been made by the Assembly Government that will be elected in the 2007 elections. It is important that the people of Wales know exactly what the viewpoint of the Government here is—in terms of voting in the 2007 elections, people have a right to know that. Will the Government that they elect have the right to present applications to Westminster, or will they be rejected by the Secretary of State even before the election is held? Therefore, we are asking you to reconsider the decision not to have a statement by the First Minister on that.

As you also know, Minister, we were willing to consider the Government's viewpoint on the Wales Screen Commission but, because Andrew Davies's answers to the questions posed by Alun Ffred Jones last week were inadequate, we restate our desire for a full statement on the future of the Wales Screen Commission.

We have also asked for a statement or debate on the content of the Barnardo's report, which raises questions as to how effective the agencies involved in the multi-agency public protection arrangements are, which deal with reviewing criminals who are released into the community. We also hope that you will reconsider your decision to not include a debate on that.

Lisa Francis: Ni allwn gefnogi eich datganiad busnes heddiw, Weinidog, oherwydd, o ran y ceisiadau am drefniadau gyda San Steffan ar gyfer Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor ar ôl Mai 2007, mae'n ymddangos bod yr Arglwydd Richard o Rydaman, pan siaradodd yr wythnos diwethaf am y posibilrwydd y bydd gwrthdaro cyfansoddiadol rhwng y Senedd

posturing of the Secretary of State for Wales, threatening to block any attempt to propose legislation that he does not agree with, would certainly lend credence to Lord Richard's theory. It would appear that the Secretary of State is saying that devolution is great and that he is all for it, provided that his Government still holds all the aces at Westminster, and that he will only support proposals that are in the narrow interests of his party; that is not the grown-up Government that the First Minister keeps telling us about. It is rather like telling teenagers who have recently come of age, 'Here is the key of the door', only for them to discover that not only will the door not fully open, but they will only be able to use the key when they are accompanied by mummy and daddy. It is just not good enough and we would like you to reconsider that request.

Kirsty Williams: I reiterate the point that it is hugely important that the First Minister comes to the Assembly to explain how arrangements for Orders in Council will work after May next year. If the Secretary of State is to be believed, all the work that has been done on the Government of Wales Act 2006 will be for nothing and we will be no further forward post May than we are now. Orders in Council that would look to devolve powers over public holidays, so that we could make St David's Day a public holiday, and over measures to ban smoking in public places—issues that were agreed unanimously here—would not be forthcoming until the Labour Party in London had caught up with our thinking. The work on the Government of Wales Act would just be a sham. The First Minister has to come forward and explain how Orders in Council will work after May 2007, before the people of Wales decide who they want to put in charge in the Assembly and at Westminster.

Carl Sargeant: Minister, it would be great to have the opportunity to debate the workings of local government in the Chamber. You may have seen an article on this issue in the *Western Mail* yesterday that was written by the chief reporter, Martin Shipton. I am sure that you will join me, Mark Isherwood and

yn San Steffan a'r Cynulliad, yn llygad ei le. Mae'r ymagweddu *macho* gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, a'i fygythiad i rwystro unrhyw ymgais i gynnig deddfwriaeth nad yw'n dderbyniol iddo, yn sicr o ategu damcaniaeth yr Arglwydd Richard. Mae'n ymddangos bod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn dweud bod datganoli'n beth gwych a'i fod yn frwd iawn drosto, ar yr amod bod y grym gan ei Lywodraeth ef yn San Steffan o hyd, ac na wnaiff ond cefnogi cynigion sydd er budd ei blaid ef; nid peth felly yw'r Llywodraeth aeddfed y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn sôn wrthym amdani o hyd. Mae'n debyg braidd i ddweud wrth rai yn eu harddegau sydd newydd ddod i oed, 'Dyma allwedd y drws', a hwythau'n darganfod na wnaiff y drws agor led y pen, ond ni allant ddefnyddio'r allwedd ond pan fydd mam a dad gyda hwy. Nid yw hynny'n ddigon da a byddem yn hoffi ichi ailystyried y cais hwnnw.

Kirsty Williams: Pwysleisiaf eto ei bod yn dra phwysig i'r Prif Weinidog ddod i'r Cynulliad i esbonio sut y bydd y trefniadau ar gyfer Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor yn gweithio ar ôl mis Mai y flwyddyn nesaf. Os oes coel ar yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, bydd yr holl waith a wnaed ar Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 wedi bod yn ofer ac ni fyddwn wedi mynd ddim pellach ar ôl mis Mai na'r man lle'r ydym yn awr. Ni cheid Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor a geisiai ddatganoli pwerau dros wyliau cyhoeddus, fel y gallem wneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi'n ŵyl gyhoeddus, a thros fesurau i wahardd ysmygu mewn mannau cyhoeddus—materion y cytunwyd arnynt yn unfrydol yn y fan hon—hyd nes y byddai'r Blaid Lafur yn Llundain wedi dod i ddeall ein syniadau. Byddai'r gwaith ar Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru yn dwyll i gyd. Rhaid i'r Prif Weinidog fynd ati i esbonio sut y bydd Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor yn gweithio ar ôl Mai 2007, cyn i bobl Cymru benderfynu pwy y maent am eu rhoi wrth y llyw yn y Cynulliad ac yn San Steffan.

Carl Sargeant: Drefnydd, byddai'n dda cael cyfle i drafod gweithgareddau llywodraeth leol yn y Siambr. Efallai eich bod wedi gweld erthygl ar y mater hwn yn y *Western Mail* ddoe a ysgrifennwyd gan y prif ohebydd, Martin Shipton. Yr wyf yn siŵr yr ymunwch â mi, Mark Isherwood ac Eleanor Burnham, i

Eleanor Burnham, in congratulating Flintshire County Council on coming top of the league of councils in Wales—it was first out of 22. That is run by the data unit of the Welsh Assembly Government.

Engaging youth is extremely important. I hope that you will agree with me on that and allocate time for a debate on democracy and young people. Pupils from Elfed High School, Buckley, represented Wales—in fact, they represented the whole of the UK—in Estonia recently, at the youth parliament. I am very proud of those pupils, as, I am sure, are you, Minister.

As my colleague, Huw Lewis, often mentions in the Chamber, the construction industry is worthy of debate. I am sure that you will look at this issue and the commitment that construction companies make to Wales. One such company in my constituency, Alyn and Deeside, is Jimsul Construction Ltd, which this week will be opening a new headquarters, giving a commitment to the people of Flintshire, and the whole of Wales, about the company's future in Wales and how it believes that there is a future in the construction industry for it.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): It is interesting, Ieuan, Lisa and Kirsty, to see how excited you get about political speeches. I get most excited by the First Minister's political speeches; not only did the First Minister, a few weeks ago, make a 'Wales can do it' speech, but at the weekend he made a 'the Welsh dragon is roaring' speech. The Welsh dragon is roaring because we have gone from a situation—and I do not mind repeating what he said—of having over 120,000 people on the dole under the Tories to 44,000 being in that situation now. There are 131,000 more jobs in Wales now than when the Assembly came into being. There has been an 11 per cent increase, while it is 7 per cent in the rest of the UK. We are top of the league in the UK for increasing employment, with a 12 per cent rise in jobs in west Wales and the Valleys, but only 7 per cent in the UK. On every front, the Welsh dragon is roaring—that is what we should be discussing.

longyfarch Cyngor Sir y Fflint ar ddod yn gyntaf yng nghynghrair y cynghorau yng Nghymru—yr oedd yn gyntaf o blith 22. Mae hynny'n cael ei gynnal gan uned ddata Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Mae ymgysylltu â phobl ifanc yn bwysig dros ben. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y cytunwch â mi ar hynny ac y byddwch yn neilltuo amser ar gyfer dadl ar ddemocratiaeth a phobl ifanc. Bu disgyblion o Ysgol Uwchradd Elfed, Bwcle, yn cynrychioli Cymru—mewn gwirionedd, buont yn cynrychioli'r DU gyfan—yn Estonia yn ddiweddar, yn y senedd ieuencid. Yr wyf yn falch iawn o'r disgyblion hynny, fel yr ydych chithau, Drefnydd, yr wyf yn siŵr.

Fel y mae fy nghyd-Aelod, Huw Lewis, yn dweud yn aml yn y Siambr, mae'r diwydiant adeiladu'n teilyngu dadl. Yr wyf yn siŵr yr ystyriwch y mater hwn a'r ymrwymiad a wnaiff cwmnïau adeiladu i Gymru. Un cwmni o'r fath yn fy etholaeth, Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy, yw Jimsul Construction Cyf, a fydd yn agor pencadlys newydd yr wythnos hon, gan wneud ymrwymiad i bobl sir y Fflint, ac i Gymru gyfan, ynghylch dyfodol y cwmni yng Nghymru a'i gred bod dyfodol iddo yn y diwydiant adeiladu.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Diddorol yw gweld cymaint yr ydych yn cynhyrfu ynghylch areithiau gwleidyddol, Ieuan, Lisa a Kirsty. Byddaf fi'n cael fy nghynhyrfu'n fwyaf gan areithiau gwleidyddol y Prif Weinidog; yn ogystal â thraddodi araith ar y testun 'Gall Cymru lwyddo' rai wythnosau'n ôl, rhoddodd y Prif Weinidog araith dros y penwythnos ar y testun 'Mae'r ddraig goch yn rhuo'. Mae'r ddraig goch yn rhuo am ein bod wedi troi o sefyllfa—ac ni waeth gennyf ailadrodd yr hyn a ddywedodd—lle'r oedd 120,000 o bobl ar y clwt dan y Torïaid at un lle y mae 44,000 yn y sefyllfa honno'n awr. Mae 131,000 yn rhagor o swyddi yng Nghymru'n awr nag a oedd pan ddaeth y Cynulliad i fodolaeth. Bu cynnydd o 11 y cant, tra cafwyd cynnydd o 7 y cant yng ngweddill y DU. Yr ydym ar ben y gynghrair yn y DU o ran cynyddu cyflogaeth, gan fod 12 y cant yn fwy o swyddi yng ngorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd, ond dim ond 7 y cant yn fwy yn y DU. Ym mhob maes, mae'r

ddraig goch yn rhuo—hynny y dylem fod yn ei drafod.

3.20 p.m.

This goes back to the opposition parties' lack of confidence about the way forward. Surely, this is about the fact that the Government of Wales Act 2006 has received Royal Assent, and the Committee on Standing Orders is going well and amicably, and we are all working on it in a cross-party approach. The procedures for Orders in Council and Assembly Measures are laid out in the Government of Wales Act 2006, and the Committee on Standing Orders, chaired by Jenny Randerson, is currently in the process of replicating those procedures and drafting the new Standing Orders in relation to Orders in Council. I see no reason whatsoever for a statement by the First Minister on this subject; it is all about mandate and the democratic process. Surely, this is also about you in opposition having the confidence to be encouraged by the way forward with the new powers that we have before us.

Mae hyn yn deillio o ddiffyg hyder y gwrthbleidiau ynghylch y ffordd ymlaen. Yn sicr, mae hyn yn ymwneud â'r ffaith bod Cydsyniad Brenhinol wedi'i roi i Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, a bod y Pwyllgor ar y Rheolau Sefydlog yn mynd ymlaen yn dda ac yn gyfeillgar, ac yr ydym i gyd yn gweithio arno drwy ddull trawsbleidiol. Nodir y gweithdrefnau ar gyfer Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, ac mae'r Pwyllgor ar y Rheolau Sefydlog, dan gadeiryddiaeth Jenny Randerson, wrthi ar hyn o bryd yn dyblygu'r gweithdrefnau hynny ac yn drafftio'r Rheolau Sefydlog newydd ynglŷn â Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor. Ni welaf ddim cyfiawnhad o gwbl dros gael datganiad gan y Prif Weinidog am y pwnc hwn; mae'n ymwneud yn gyfan gwbl â mandad a'r broses ddemocrataidd. Yn sicr, mae hyn yn ymwneud hefyd â meithrin hyder ynoch chi'r gwrthbleidiau i deimlo'n galonnog ynghylch y ffordd ymlaen gyda'r pwerau newydd sydd gennym.

Ieuan, what more can be said about the Wales Screen Commission. The Minister for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks has responded, and he has produced a written statement. In terms of MAPPA, that is primarily the responsibility of the Home Office.

Ieuan, beth yn rhagor y gellir ei ddweud am Gomisiwn Sgrin Cymru? Mae'r Gweinidog dros Fenter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau wedi ymateb, ac mae wedi llunio datganiad ysgrifenedig. Gyda golwg ar y Trefniadau Amlasiantaethol ar gyfer Diogelu'r Cyhoedd, cyfrifoldeb y Swyddfa Gartref yw hynny'n bennaf.

I was pleased to hear the confidence of Carl Sargeant, who is so proud—[ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.'] He is so proud of his local authority—Flintshire County Council—and he is proud of his constituency's construction industry and companies. That is what we need: recognition that the Welsh dragon is roaring, that Wales can do it, and that the Committee on Standing Orders will take us through to deliver on the Government of Wales Act 2006 with people elected to the Assembly.

Yr oedd yn dda gennyf glywed geiriau hyderus Carl Sargeant, sydd mor falch—[AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.'] Mae mor falch o'i awdurdod lleol—Cyngor Sir y Fflint—ac mae'n falch o ddiwydiant a chwmnïau adeiladu ei etholaeth. Dyna'r hyn y mae arnom ei angen: cydnabyddiaeth bod y ddraig goch yn rhuo, y gall Cymru lwyddo, ac y bydd y Pwyllgor ar y Rheolau Sefydlog yn mynd â'r maen i'r wal ar ein rhan o ran Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 gyda phobl a etholir i'r Cynulliad.

*Cynnig: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Motion: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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
Lloyd, David
Marek, John
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Gan fod nifer y pleidleisiau yn gyfartal, defnyddiodd y Llywydd ei bleidlais fwrw yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 1.12(ii).

As there was an equality of votes, the Presiding Officer used his casting vote in accordance with Standing Order No. 1.12(ii).

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion defeated.*

Cymeradwyo Deddfwriaeth o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25 Approval of Legislation under Standing Order No. 24.25

Y Llywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25, ni chynhelir dadl ar y cynnig hwn.

The Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 24.25, this motion is not subject to debate.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 24.25:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25:

1. a) *considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 24 October 2006 on the draft the Introductory Tenancies (Review of Decisions to Extend a Trial Period) (Wales) Regulations 2006; and*
1. a) *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Hydref 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Tenantiaethau Rhagarweiniol (Adolygu Penderfyniadau i Estyn Cyfnod Treialu) (Cymru) 2006; a*
- b) *approves that the Introductory Tenancies (Review of Decisions to Extend a Trial Period) (Wales) Regulations 2006 are made in accordance with:*
- b) *yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Tenantiaethau Rhagarweiniol (Adolygu Penderfyniadau i Estyn Cyfnod Treialu) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:*
- i) *the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 10 October 2006; and*
- i) *y Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Hydref 2006; a*
- ii) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 10 October 2006;*
- ii) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Hydref 2006;*
2. a) *considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 7 November 2006 on the draft The Specified Animal Pathogens (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2006; and*
2. a) *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Tachwedd 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Pathogenau Anifeiliaid Penodedig (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006; a*
- b) *approves that the Specified Animal Pathogens (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2006 are made in accordance with:*
- b) *yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Pathogenau Anifeiliaid Penodedig (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:*
- i) *the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 17 October 2006; and*
- i) *y Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Hydref 2006; a*
- ii) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 17 October 2006;*
- ii) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Hydref 2006;*
3. a) *considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 7 November 2006 on the draft the Plastic Materials and Articles in Contact with Food (Wales) Regulations 2006; and*
3. a) *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Tachwedd 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Deunyddiau ac Eitemau Plastig mewn Cysylltiad â Bwyd (Cymru) 2006; a*
- b) *approves that the Plastic Materials and Articles in Contact with Food (Wales) Regulations 2006 are made in accordance with:*
- b) *yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Deunyddiau ac Eitemau Plastig mewn Cysylltiad â Bwyd (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:*
- i) *the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 24 October 2006; and*
- i) *y Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Hydref 2006; a*
- ii) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 24 October 2006. (NNDM3303)*
- ii) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Hydref 2006. (NNDM3303)*

Cynnig (NDM3303): O blaid 55, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM3303): For 55, 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, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
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 Rheoliadau Ardaloedd Rheoli Mwg (Tanwyddau Awdurdodedig)

**(Cymru) 2006 a Gorchymyn Ardaloedd Rheoli Mwg (Lleoedd Tân Esempt)
(Cymru) 2006**

**Approval of the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Wales) Regulations
2006 and the Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (Wales) Order 2006**

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 Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 24 October 2006. (NNDM3304)

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 7 November 2006 in relation to the draft the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Wales) Regulations 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 24 October 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 7 November 2006. (NNDM3305)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 24 October 2006. (NNDM3306)

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): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Ardaloedd Rheoli Mwg (Tanwyddau Awdurdodedig) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Hydref 2006. (NNDM3304)

Cynigiau 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 7 Tachwedd 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Ardaloedd Rheoli Mwg (Tanwyddau Awdurdodedig) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Ardaloedd Rheoli Mwg (Tanwyddau Awdurdodedig) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Hydref 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Tachwedd 2006. (NNDM3305)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Ardaloedd Rheoli Mwg (Lleoedd Tân Esempt) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Hydref 2006. (NNDM3306)

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 7 November 2006 in relation to the draft the Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (Wales) Order 2006; and*

2. *approves that the draft the Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:*

a) *the draft laid in the Table Office on 24 October 2006; and*

b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 7 November 2006. (NNDM3307)*

Under the Clean Air Act 1993, local authorities can designate parts of their areas as smoke control areas. Four authorities have done that in Wales. These regulations deal with the authorisation of fuels to be used in such areas and also deal with the exemption of certain fireplaces so that they can also be used in such areas. The first set of regulations approves seven new fuels for use and the second set of regulations exempts 10 new fireplaces so that they can also be used.

Jocelyn Davies: Plaid Cymru will support these regulations, but we take this opportunity to raise the issue of carbon monoxide poisoning, which can be produced by the burning of smokeless fuels if there is an insufficient air supply. If carbon monoxide is breathed in, it prevents the body from absorbing oxygen and can cause death. That is preventable and it seems that there is a lack of public awareness about the dangers and the causes of carbon monoxide poisoning. Would you agree to discuss this important issue with your Cabinet colleagues to see what the Assembly can do to raise public awareness around this issue?

Cynigiau 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 7 Tachwedd 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Ardaloedd Rheoli Mwg (Lleoedd Tân Esempt) (Cymru) 2006; a*

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod y gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Ardaloedd Rheoli Mwg (Lleoedd Tân Esempt) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:*

a) *y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Hydref 2006; a*

b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 7 Tachwedd 2006. (NNDM3307)*

Dan Ddeddf Aer Glân 1993, caiff awdurdodau lleol ddynodi rhannau o'u hardaloedd yn ardaloedd rheoli mwg. Mae pedwar awdurdod wedi gwneud hynny yng Nghymru. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn delio â'r awdurdodi ar danwyddau i'w defnyddio mewn ardaloedd o'r fath ac yn delio hefyd ag esemptio rhai lleoedd tân fel y gellir eu defnyddio hefyd mewn ardaloedd o'r fath. Mae'r set gyntaf o reoliadau yn cymeradwyo saith tanwydd newydd i'w defnyddio ac mae'r ail set o reoliadau'n esemptio 10 lle tân newydd fel y gellir eu defnyddio hwy hefyd.

Jocelyn Davies: Bydd Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn, ond achubwn ar y cyfle hwn i godi mater gwenwyn carbon monocsid, y gellir ei gynhyrchu drwy losgi tanwyddau di-fwg os yw'r cyflenwad aer yn annigonol. Os anedlir carbon monocsid, mae'n atal y corff rhag amsugno ocsigen a gall hynny achosi marwolaeth. Gellir atal hynny ac mae'n ymddangos bod diffyg ymwybyddiaeth ymysg y cyhoedd ynghylch peryglon ac achosion gwenwyn carbon monocsid. A wnewch gytuno i drafod y mater pwysig hwn gyda'ch cyd-Weinidogion i weld beth y gall y Cynulliad ei wneud i hybu ymwybyddiaeth o'r mater hwn ymysg y cyhoedd?

Mick Bates: Jocelyn raises an important issue and I look forward to hearing what you have to say about raising awareness on it, Minister.

I raise a further issue that relates back to the Clean Air Act 1993. While the Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome this piece of legislation, would you consider giving more thought to giving details of emissions from these fuels? As you are aware, particle size is an important factor in all emissions and there is a growing awareness that many of these fuels have small particle size, and, as I am sure you are aware, a vast body of research points to the smaller particle sizes being responsible for a great many diseases and a high incidence of infant mortality. When we see legislation like this, it is our duty to raise these issues and to ensure that they are set against the impact of emissions. I know that there are more controversial areas than this piece of legislation, but it is important that I raise this issue and that you respond by looking forward and saying that there must be some indication of the emissions of these fuels as well as accepting that we are extending the choice available to people.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): To deal with Jocelyn Davies's important point, I note what my colleague, Edwina Hart, will be doing in terms of providing a statement on carbon monoxide and I will support her in seeking to raise awareness of an important, but sometimes forgotten, issue.

On emissions, before these regulations can be passed, the fuels that are to be approved today have to be shown to be able to be burned smokelessly. That testing is done by a testing centre, which assesses the fuels to see what sort of effect they would have on the environment. Core to that testing procedure is the requirement that the fuels can be burned smokelessly.

Mick Bates: Mae Jocelyn wedi codi mater pwysig ac edrychaf ymlaen at glywed beth fydd gennych i'w ddweud am hybu ymwybyddiaeth yn ei gylch, Weinidog.

Codaf fater arall sydd yn ymwneud â Deddf Aer Glân 1993. Er bod Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn croesawu'r ddeddfwriaeth hon, a wnewch ystyried pwysu a mesur ynghylch rhoi manylion am ollyngiadau'r tanwyddau hyn? Fel y gwyddoch, mae maint gronynnau'n ffactor o bwys yn yr holl ollyngiadau ac mae ymwybyddiaeth gynyddol o'r ffaith mai gronynnau bach sydd gan lawer o'r tanwyddau hyn ac, fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf yn siŵr, mae corff anferth o ymchwil yn dangos bod y gronynnau llai'n gyfrifol am lawer iawn o glefydau a nifer fawr o farwolaethau ymhlith babanod. Pan welwn ddeddfwriaeth o'r math hwn, mae'n ddyletswydd arnom godi'r materion hyn a sicrhau eu bod yn cael eu hystyried yng nghyd-destun effaith y gollyngiadau. Gwn fod materion mwy dadleuol na'r ddeddfwriaeth hon, ond mae'n bwysig i mi godi'r mater hwn ac i chithau ymateb drwy edrych ymlaen a dweud y dylai fod rhyw awgrym ynghylch gollyngiadau'r tanwyddau hyn yn ogystal â derbyn ein bod yn ymestyn y dewis sydd ar gael i bobl.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Er mwyn delio â'r pwynt pwysig a wnaeth Jocelyn Davies, nodaf yr hyn y bydd fy nghyd-Weinidog, Edwina Hart, yn ei wneud o ran rhoi datganiad am garbon monocsid a byddaf yn ei chefnogi wrth geisio hybu ymwybyddiaeth o fater pwysig sydd weithiau'n mynd yn angof.

Ynghylch gollyngiadau, cyn y gellir derbyn y rheoliadau hyn, rhaid dangos bod modd llosgi'r tanwyddau sydd i'w cymeradwyo heddiw heb greu mwg. Gwneir profion o'r fath gan ganolfan brofi, sydd yn asesu'r tanwyddau i weld pa fath o effaith a gaent ar yr amgylchedd. Un agwedd hanfodol ar y weithdrefn brofi honno yw'r gofyniad bod modd llosgi'r tanwyddau heb greu mwg.

*Cynnig (NDM3304): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3304): For 47, 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
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
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3305): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3305): For 47, 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
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
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3306): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3306): For 48, 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
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3307): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3307): For 48, 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
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

3.30 p.m.

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Plant (Llety Diogel) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006
 Approval of the Children (Secure Accommodation) (Amendment) (Wales)
 Regulations 2006**

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): I propose that
Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Children (Secure Accommodation) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 24 October 2006. (NNDM3308)

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Plant (Llety Diogel) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Hydref 2006. (NNDM3308)

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 7 November 2006 in relation to the draft the Children (Secure Accommodation) (Amendment) (Wales) 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 7 Tachwedd 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Plant (Llety Diogel) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. approves that the draft the Children (Secure Accommodation) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 24 October 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 25 October 2006. (NNDM3309)

These regulations will implement a technical change, revoking the previous regulations, to remove the duplication of licensing arrangements for secure children's homes. There is only one secure care children's home in Wales, namely Hillside secure unit in Neath, which is under the responsibility of the Neath Port Talbot County Borough Council social services department.

Helen Mary Jones: Plaid Cymru will support this sensible rationalisation of the new inspection regime, and we will support the regulations. However, I wish to take this opportunity to raise some wider concerns about the youth justice system, particularly those regarding young people from Wales who are in custody. The Minister and his colleagues will be aware that the youth justice system in England and Wales was described last month as being in meltdown. The youth justice boards estimate that between 180 and 190 young people from Wales are in custody, and I have some concerns that we do not know exactly how many there are; it is a difference of 10 children. As the Minister has already stated, there are only 50 places in Wales. The Minister and his colleagues will be aware that we have raised concerns on a number of occasions that this leads to situations whereby young people from Wales are regularly placed more than 50 miles away from their home, contrary to regulations. Young people who wish to receive services in Welsh are often not able to do so. I make this point, not from some narrow cultural perspective, but because we know that in health, social services and education, where children can receive services in their language of choice or their first language, they are more likely to respond positively to

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Plant (Llety Diogel) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 24 Hydref 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Hydref 2006. (NNDM3309)

Bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn gweithredu newid technegol, gan ddiddymu'r rheoliadau blaenorol, fel nad yw'r trefniadau trwyddedu ar gyfer cartrefi diogel i blant yn cael eu dyblygu. Dim ond un cartref gofal diogel i blant sydd yng Nghymru, sef uned ddiogel Hillside yng Nghastell-nedd, sy'n gyfrifoldeb adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Castell-nedd Port Talbot.

Helen Mary Jones: Bydd Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi'r weithdrefn arolygu newydd a symlach hon, a byddwn yn cefnogi'r rheoliadau. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn achub ar y cyfle hwn i godi rhai pryderon ehangach ynghylch y system cyfiawnder ieuenctid, yn enwedig yng nghyswllt pobl ifanc o Gymru sydd dan glo. Bydd y Gweinidog a'i gyd-Aelodau yn ymwybodol bod y system cyfiawnder ieuenctid yng Nghymru a Lloegr wedi'i disgrifio fis diwethaf fel un ar chwâl. Mae'r bwrdd cyfiawnder ieuenctid yn tybio bod rhwng 180 a 190 o bobl ifanc o Gymru dan glo, ac yr wyf yn bryderus na wyddom faint yn union sydd; mae'n wahaniaeth o 10 o blant. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog eisoes, dim ond 50 o leoedd sydd yng Nghymru. Bydd y Gweinidog a'i gyd-Aelodau yn ymwybodol ein bod wedi codi pryderon droeon fod hyn yn arwain at sefyllfaoedd lle y mae pobl ifanc o Gymru yn cael eu gyrru'n rheolaidd fwy na 50 milltir i fwrdd o'u cartrefi, sy'n groes i'r rheoliadau. Yn aml iawn, nid yw pobl ifanc sy'n dymuno derbyn gwasanaethau yn Gymraeg yn gallu gwneud hynny. Yr wyf yn gwneud y pwynt hwn, nid oherwydd rhyw bersbectif diwylliannol cul, ond oherwydd ein bod yn gwybod bod plant sy'n derbyn gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, iechyd, ac addysg yn eu dewis iaith neu yn eu mamiaith yn fwy tebygol o ymateb yn gadarnhaol i'r gwasanaethau hynny. Ni allaf

those services. I cannot think of a more important situation than that of children in custody being able to—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Can we bring the discussion back to the regulations?

Helen Mary Jones: My apologies. I put to the Government that there is an issue of a shortage of places. As the Minister said, there is only one suitable location in Wales; there is no provision in the north and there is no provision for young women in Wales. While we would not wish to see more young people in custody, I ask the Minister to have discussions with his colleagues in the Home Office on the number of young people from Wales who are incarcerated, and how we can best prevent them from re-offending.

Jenny Randerson: I specifically wanted to raise the issue of how far some children are sent away from their homes. These are very damaged and vulnerable young people, and the distance and the isolation involved only makes an already sad and bad situation even worse.

I also briefly wish to mention the issue of children's homes in general, and an issue that was raised with me recently by the Welsh Local Government Association about the excessive number of children from England who are sent to children's homes in rural Wales. I raise this issue specifically because it is the same issue; throughout the UK, children are being located at excessive distances from their homes, which causes them even more harm than that which they have already suffered.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): As you said, Presiding Officer, we have strayed slightly from the main subject of the regulations. I am glad to inform the Assembly that many of the issues that were raised on the back of these particular regulations have been the subject of discussions at meetings of the Welsh Assembly Government's children and young people sub-committee during the past weeks. The points that were raised have significant substance, and the Assembly Government recognises the concerns raised by Members

feddwl am sefyllfa bwysicach na bod plant dan glo yn gallu—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A allwn ddod â'r drafodaeth yn ôl at y rheoliadau?

Helen Mary Jones: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf. Awgrymaf wrth y Llywodraeth fod gennym broblem prinder lleoedd. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, dim ond un lleoliad addas sydd yng Nghymru; nid oes dim darpariaeth yn y gogledd a dim darpariaeth i ferched ifanc yng Nghymru. Er nad oes arnom eisiau gweld mwy o bobl ifanc dan glo, gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog gynnal trafodaethau â'i gyd-aelodau yn y Swyddfa Gartref ynghylch nifer y bobl ifanc o Gymru sy'n cael eu carcharu, a beth yw'r dull gorau y gallwn eu hatal rhag aildroseddu.

Jenny Randerson: Yr oeddwn am godi'n benodol y cwestiwn pa mor bell y mae rhai plant yn cael eu gyrru o'u cartrefi. Mae'r bobl ifanc hyn wedi eu handwyo ac yn agored iawn i niwed, ac nid yw'r pellter a'r ffaith eu bod mor ynysig ond yn gwaethygu sefyllfa sydd eisoes yn un drist ac adfydus.

Hoffwn sôn yn fyr hefyd am gartrefi plant yn gyffredinol, ac am fater a godwyd gyda mi'n ddiweddar gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru o ran y gormodedd o blant o Loegr sy'n cael eu hanfon i gartrefi plant yng nghefn gwlad Cymru. Codaf y mater hwn yn benodol gan mai yr un mater ydyw; ar draws y DU, mae plant yn cael eu lleoli yn llawer rhy bell o'u cartrefi, sy'n achosi hyd yn oed mwy o niwed iddynt na'r hyn y maent wedi'i ddiodef yn barod.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Fel y dywedasoch, Lywydd, yr ydym wedi crwydro braidd o brif bwnc y rheoliadau. Yr wyf yn falch o hysbysu'r Cynulliad fod nifer o'r materion a godwyd yn sgîl y rheoliadau arbennig hyn wedi bod yn destun trafod yng nghyfarfodydd is-bwyllgor plant a phobl ifanc Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn yr wythnosau diwethaf. Mae'r pwyntiau a godwyd yn bur bwysig, ac mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cydnabod y pryderon sy'n cael eu codi gan Aelodau ac yn ystyried sut y

and we are looking at ways to progress them. However, as Members will be aware, many of the issues are not devolved, so our locus in terms of some of them is not very strong.

gallwn eu datrys. Fodd bynnag, fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau, mae llawer o'r materion yn rhai nad ydynt wedi eu datganoli, felly nid oes lle i ni ymwneud llawer â hwy.

*Cynnig (NDM3308): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3308): For 48, 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cynnig (NDM3309): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM3309): For 48, 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau o dan Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd Naturiol a
Chymunedau Gwledig 2006 i'r Prif Weinidog
Delegation of Functions under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities
Act 2006 to the First Minister**

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

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under section 62(1)(b) of the Government of Wales Act 1998, resolves to delegate all functions of the National Assembly contained in and under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 to the Assembly First Minister, save those which by law cannot be so delegated. (NNDM3310)

Brynle Williams: The Welsh Conservatives will support the delegation of these powers and the recognition that the countryside needs to be protected. We welcome stiffer penalties for what I would call environmental vandalism. We have serious problems, and not only in north Wales, because there has recently been fly-tipping on Halkyn mountain, which is an area of outstanding natural beauty. We hope that this motion will help to ensure better enforcement of the law in terms of perpetrators. I am pleased to say that the polluter does pay to clean up.

However, the issue of rights of way concerns me. Significant damage is being done to a number of bridleways and mountain paths. I would like to see councils and private businesses helping to provide facilities for off-road motorcyclists, and even those who ride mountain bikes. We are now seeing problems on Offa's Dyke with damage being done by mountain cyclists. Can we please get them on to forestry roads? I see the Minister shaking his head in disagreement, but as someone who lives and farms on the Clwydian range, I can say that the evidence is there. All I ask is that we provide facilities for enthusiasts. All too often, we speak in the Chamber about trying to make the nation healthier. As far as cycling goes, I am not much of an advert, but that is beside the point. There are a number of issues and this Act will help this situation. We want to work

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu'n unol ag adran 62 (1)(b) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, yn penderfynu dirprwyo i'r Prif Weinidog holl swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a gynhwysir yn a than Ddeddf yr Amgylchedd Naturiol a Chymunedau Gwledig 2006 ac eithrio'r rhai na ellir, yn ôl y gyfraith, eu dirprwyo yn y modd hwnnw. (NNDM3310)

Brynle Williams: Bydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn cefnogi dirprwyo'r pwerau hyn a'r gydnabyddiaeth bod angen amddiffyn cefn gwlad. Yr ydym yn croesawu cosbau mwy llym am yr hyn y byddwn yn ei alw'n fandaliaeth amgylcheddol. Mae gennym broblemau difrifol, ac nid yn y gogledd yn unig, oherwydd yn ddiweddar cafwyd tipio anghyfreithlon ar Fynydd Helygain, sy'n ardal o harddwch naturiol eithriadol. Gobeithio y bydd y cynnig hwn yn helpu i sicrhau bod y gyfraith yn cael ei gorfodi'n well o ran drwgweithredwyr. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod y llygrwr yn talu am lanhau.

Fodd bynnag, mae hawliau tramwy yn achosi pryder imi. Mae difrod sylweddol yn cael ei achosi i nifer o lwybrau ceffyl a llwybrau mynydd. Hoffwn weld cynghorau a busnesau preifat yn helpu i ddarparu cyfleusterau i feicwyr modur oddi ar y ffordd, a hyd yn oed i feicwyr mynydd. Yr ydym bellach yn gweld problemau ar hyd Clawdd Offa a difrod yn cael ei achosi gan feicwyr mynydd. Oni allwn eu symud i ffyrdd coedwigaeth? Gwelaf fod y Gweinidog yn anghydweled ac yn ysgwyd ei ben, ond fel rhywun sy'n byw ac yn ffermio ar fryniau Clwyd, gallaf ddweud wrthyf fod y dystiolaeth ar gael. Gofyn yr ydwyf am ddarparu cyfleusterau ar gyfer selogion. Yn rhy aml, yr ydym yn siarad yn y Siambr am geisio gwneud y genedl yn iachach. Cyn belled ag y mae beicio yn y cwestiwn, nid wyf yn llawer o esiampl, ond nid oes a wnelo hynny ddim â'r

openly and collectively across the Chamber to remedy many of these issues. In conclusion, I hope that the Welsh Assembly Government makes full use of these powers to protect the Welsh countryside and increase sustainability for the communities who live and work in it.

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats support this massive piece of legislation, which brings together many previous pieces of legislation. I wish to raise two points with the Minister. In sections 40 and 42, there are extra powers in terms of biodiversity and a duty to review and protect species. What work has already been undertaken to ensure that there are sufficient resources for whoever will have that power to look after biodiversity in Wales and to protect species that are identified as being under threat? Section 42 in particular will bear some relationship to the way in which we consider our sites of special scientific interest and their protection, because it is your responsibility to ensure that that happens. However, it will not happen unless sufficient resources are available.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I anticipate that the Countryside Council for Wales will advise us on this and CCW has sufficient resources to carry out this task.

peth. Mae nifer o broblemau a bydd y Ddeddf hon yn helpu'r sefyllfa hon. Mae angen inni gydweithio'n agored ar draws y Siambr i geisio datrys llawer o'r problemau hyn. I gloi, gobeithio y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn defnyddio'r pwerau hyn yn llawn i amddiffyn cefn gwlad Cymru a gwneud y cymunedau sy'n byw a gweithio ynddo yn fwy cynaliadwy.

Mick Bates: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r darn deddfwriaeth anferth hwn, sy'n dwyn ynghyd sawl darn blaenorol o ddeddfwriaeth. Hoffwn godi dau bwynt gyda'r Gweinidog. Yn adrannau 40 a 42, rhoddir pwerau ychwanegol o ran bioamrywiaeth a dyletswydd i adolygu a gwarchod rhywogaethau. Pa waith a wnaed eisoes i sicrhau bod digon o adnoddau i bwy bynnag fydd â'r pŵer i ofalu am fioamrywiaeth yng Nghymru ac i warchod rhywogaethau y dynodir eu bod dan fygythiad? Bydd Adran 42 yn enwedig yn berthnasol i sut yr ydym yn ystyried ein safleoedd o ddiddordeb gwyddonol arbennig a sut y maent yn cael eu gwarchod, oherwydd eich cyfrifoldeb chi yw sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd yn digwydd oni fydd digon o adnoddau.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Yr wyf yn rhagweld mai Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru fydd yn ein cynghori ynghylch hyn ac mae gan y Cyngor ddigon o adnoddau i wneud y gwaith hwn.

*Cynnig (NDM3310): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3310): For 47, 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.39 p.m.
 The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.39 p.m.*

**Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Plaid Cymru)
 Minority Party Debate (Plaid Cymru)**

**Adroddiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ar Wasanaethau Niwrolawdriniaeth i Oedolion
 yn Ne Cymru
 The Health Commission Wales Report on Adult Neurosurgery Services in South Wales**

Motion (NNDM3311): to propose that

Cynnig (NNDM3311): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

*firmly believes that the Health Commission
 Wales report on adult neurosurgery services
 in south Wales is flawed.*

*yn credu'n gryf bod diffygion yn adroddiad
 Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ar wasanaethau
 niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion yn ne Cymru.*

Amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.
 Delete all and replace with:

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Dileu'r
 cyfan a rhoi yn ei le:

*1. believes that the Health Commission Wales
 proposals on neurosurgery services in south
 Wales should be rejected; and*

*1. yn credu y dylid gwrthod cynigion
 Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ar wasanaethau
 niwrolawdriniaeth yn ne Cymru; a*

2. *calls on the Health Minister to retain neurosurgery at Swansea in order to maintain adequate cover for the whole of Wales in the long term.*

Amendment 2 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Delete all and replace with:

1. *recognises that, in considering the recommendations of the Health Commission Wales report on adult neurosurgery services in south Wales, what is best for patients should be the determining factor and that the decision on where to site the neurosurgery unit should be decided on clinical merit and should be free from political interference; and*

2. *notes that all new evidence needs be considered by Health Commission Wales before any final decision.*

Amendment 3 in the name of Jane Hutt. Delete all words after 'the' and replace with:

Minister's decision to require further work by Health Commission Wales on newly emerging factors relating to adult neurosurgery demonstrates a commitment to decision making based on objective and independent clinical advice and a willingness to respond to views expressed during the consultation process.

Amendment 4 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

recognises the importance of the Wales air ambulance service in reducing patient transport times and calls on the Assembly Government to provide sufficient investment.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, amendments 2 and 4 in the name of Kirsty Williams and amendment 3 in the name of Jane Hutt. If amendment 1 is carried, I will de-select amendments 2 and 3, but the vote on amendment 4 will take place. If amendment 1 falls, but amendment 2 is carried, I will de-select amendment 3, but, again, there will be a vote on amendment 4. If amendments 1 and 2 both fail, then there

2. *yn galw ar y Gweinidog dros Iechyd i gadw'r adran niwrolawdriniaeth yn Abertawe er mwyn cynnal gwasanaeth digonol i Gymru gyfan yn y tymor hir.*

Gwelliant 2 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Dileu'r cyfian a rhoi yn ei le:

1. *yn cydnabod, wrth ystyried argymhellion adroddiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ar wasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion yn y de, y dylid seilio unrhyw benderfyniad ar yr hyn sydd orau i gleifion, ac y dylai'r penderfyniad ynghylch safle'r uned niwrolawdriniaeth gael ei wneud ar sail teilyngdod clinigol heb unrhyw ymyriadau gwleidyddol; a*

2. *yn nodi bod angen i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru ystyried yr holl dystiolaeth newydd cyn gwneud unrhyw benderfyniad terfynol.*

Gwelliant 3 yn enw Jane Hutt. Dileu popeth ar ôl 'bod' a rhoi yn ei le:

penderfyniad y Gweinidog i ofyn i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru wneud mwy o waith ar y ffactorau sy'n codi o'r newydd yng nghyswllt niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion yn dangos ymrwymiad i benderfynu ar sail cyngor clinigol gwrthrychol ac annibynnol a pharodrwydd i ymateb i safbwyntiau a fyngwyd yn ystod y broses ymgynghori.

Gwelliant 4 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd gwasanaeth ambiwlans awyr Cymru o ran lleihau amserau cludo cleifion ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i ddarparu buddsoddiad digonol.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gwelliannau 2 a 4 yn enw Kirsty Williams a gwelliant 3 yn enw Jane Hutt. Os derbynir gwelliant 1, byddaf yn dad-ddethol gwelliannau 2 a 3, ond cynhelir y bleidlais ar welliant 4. Os bydd gwelliant 1 yn methu, a gwelliant 2 yn cael ei dderbyn, byddaf yn dad-ddethol gwelliant 3, ond, eto, cynhelir pleidlais ar welliant 4. Os bydd gwelliannau 1 a 2 ill dau yn methu, yna cynhelir

will be votes on amendments 3 and 4. There are a number of speakers. I will impose a three-minute time limit for speakers other than those who are moving amendments.

David Lloyd: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

firmly believes that the Health Commission Wales report on adult neurosurgery services in south Wales is flawed. (NNDM3311)

I propose amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Delete all and replace with:

1. believes that the Health Commission Wales proposals on neurosurgery services in south Wales should be rejected; and

2. calls on the Health Minister to retain neurosurgery at Swansea in order to maintain adequate cover for the whole of Wales in the long term.

My thanks in preparing this brief go to medical and nursing colleagues in Swansea, my GP colleagues, the chief executive and chair of the local trust, and the local community health council, and I thank patients and their families for all their input into what I will say over the next six and a half minutes. What I am about to say is a distillation of the many reports, letters and briefings that I have received on the huge, detailed and microscopic examination of the Health Commission Wales proposals.

At the end of the day, adult neurosurgery must stay in Swansea. I am happy to outline my full support for that and I will make four major points to that effect. First, I want to talk up Swansea in terms of it being the only major trauma centre in Wales. Morriston Hospital's neurosurgery unit is an integral part of the only level 1 major trauma centre in Wales. It has a burns and plastics unit and a helipad on the same site, as well as faciomaxillary expertise and a special spinal unit. All of that combines to make Morriston the only level 1 major trauma centre in Wales—it is situated next to junction 46 of the M4. If we lose neurosurgery, Wales loses

pleidleisiau ar welliannau 3 a 4. Mae nifer o siaradwyr. Byddaf yn cyfyngu'r amser i siaradwyr i dri munud, ar wahân i'r rhai sy'n cynnig gwelliannau.

David Lloyd: Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn credu'n gryf bod diffygion yn adroddiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ar wasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion yn ne Cymru. (NNDM3311)

Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Dileu'r cyfan a rhoi yn ei le:

1. yn credu y dylid gwrthod cynigion Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ar wasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth yn ne Cymru; a

2. yn galw ar y Gweinidog dros Iechyd i gadw'r adran niwrolawdriniaeth yn Abertawe er mwyn cynnal gwasanaeth digonol i Gymru gyfan yn y tymor hir.

Am baratoi'r briff hwn, hoffwn ddiolch i'm cydweithwyr meddygol a nyrsio yn Abertawe, i'm cyd-feddygon teulu, i brif weithredwr a chadeirydd yr ymddiriedolaeth leol, i'r cyngor iechyd cymuned lleol, ac i'r cleifion a'u teuluoedd am eu holl fewnbnw i'r hyn y byddaf yn ei ddweud yn y chwe munud a hanner nesaf. Mae'r hyn yr wyf am ei ddweud yn crynhoi prif bwyntiau'r lluo o adroddiadau, llythyrau a phapurau briffio a dderbyniais ar yr archwiliad anferth, manwl a microsgopig o gynigion Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru.

Yn y pen draw, rhaid i niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion aros yn Abertawe. Yr wyf yn barod i amlinellu fy nghefnogaeth lwyr i hynny a byddaf yn gwneud pedwar prif bwynt i'r perwyl hwnnw. Yn gyntaf, mae arnaf eisiau brolio Abertawe gan mai dyma'r unig ganolfan drawma fawr yng Nghymru. Mae'r uned niwrolawdriniaeth yn Ysbyty Treforys yn rhan annatod o'r unig ganolfan drawma fawr lefel 1 yng Nghymru. Mae ganddi uned losgiadau a phlastigau a hofrenfa ar yr un safle, yn ogystal ag arbenigedd gêm-wynebol ac uned asgwrn cefn arbennig. Mae hynny i gyd gyda'i gilydd yn peri mai Treforys yw'r unig ganolfan drawma fawr lefel 1 yng

the designation of a level 1 major trauma centre. At a time when we sometimes have cataclysmic road traffic accidents and acute brain injuries, trauma needs to be given higher priority than is currently the case. This debate is about the importance of trauma services for south Wales.

Geography is central to the centralisation of anything. Swansea is central to south Wales. Patients and families constantly tell me that this is about access. It is also about the golden hour to treatment, according to my consultant colleagues, which has been stretched, following the recent pronouncement from the royal college, to the golden two hours to treatment. This is covered by Morriston, with the air ambulance, the helipad and so on. That means that the people of Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire are currently covered by Morriston, and can be treated within two hours if they need urgent treatment—subdural hematomas or blood clots on the brain need urgent treatment within those two hours. Failure to provide that treatment impairs improvement and compromises lifelong health. Moving the service from Swansea would take it outside the two hours for the 178,000 residents of Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, leaving those people with no meaningful neurosurgery cover.

Access has been downplayed in the HCW report, which is one of the many reasons why I think that it is flawed. Another reason is that there is no mention of Bristol's excellent neurosurgery unit, which already deals with many people from south-east Wales, as it should. In terms of my third point on access, we need a service for Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire, but centralising the unit in Cardiff means that only people in Gwent and Cardiff have excellent neurosurgery cover. They have an excellent neurosurgery unit in Bristol that is 20 minutes away and another excellent neurosurgery unit in Cardiff, which leaves the people of Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire bereft of a meaningful service that can be reached within two hours. That is

Nghymru—wedi'i lleoli gerllaw cyffordd 46 ar yr M4. Os collwn niwrolawdriniaeth, bydd Cymru yn colli'r dynodiad o fod â chanolfan drawma fawr lefel 1. Ar adeg pan welwn ddamweiniau erchyll ar y ffyrdd weithiau, ac anafiadau difrifol ar yr ymennydd, mae angen rhoi blaenoriaeth uwch i drawma nag sydd ar hyn o bryd. Dadl yw hon am bwysigrwydd gwasanaethau trawma i dde Cymru.

Mae daearyddiaeth yn greiddiol wrth ganoli unrhyw beth. Mae Abertawe yng nghanol de Cymru. Mae cleifion a theuluoedd yn dweud wrthyf yn barhaus fod hyn yn ymwneud â mynediad. Mae'n ymwneud hefyd â'r awr dyngedfennol cyn derbyn triniaeth, yn ôl fy nghyd-ymgynghorwyr, sydd wedi'i hymestyn, wedi'r cyhoeddiad diweddar gan y coleg brenhinol, i'r ddwy awr dyngedfennol cyn derbyn triniaeth. Gall Treforys ymateb i hynny, gyda'r ambiwlans awyr, yr hofrenfa, ac yn y blaen. Mae hynny'n golygu bod Treforys yn darparu ar gyfer pobl Ceredigion a sir Benfro ar hyn o bryd, ac y gellir eu trin o fewn dwy awr os oes angen triniaeth frys arnynt—os oes gwaedlif o dan bilen yr ymennydd neu waed yn ceulo ar yr ymennydd, mae angen triniaeth frys o fewn y ddwy awr hynny. Mae methu â rhoi'r driniaeth honno yn amharu ar adferiad ac yn cael effaith ar iechyd gydol oes. Byddai symud y gwasanaeth o Abertawe yn peri ei fod yn fwy na'r ddwy awr hynny i'r 178,000 o bobl sy'n byw yng Ngheredigion a sir Benfro, fel na fyddai ganddynt ddim darpariaeth niwrolawdriniaeth ystyrion o gwbl.

Nid oes pwyslais ar fynediad yn adroddiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru, sy'n un o'r rhesymau pam mae'n wallus yn fy marn i. Rheswm arall yw nad yw'n sôn am uned niwrolawdriniaeth wych Bryste, sydd eisoes yn derbyn nifer o bobl o dde-ddwyrain Cymru, fel y dylai wneud. O ran fy nhrydydd pwynt ynghylch mynediad, mae angen gwasanaeth i Geredigion a sir Benfro arnom, ond, drwy ganoli'r uned yng Nghaerdydd, mae'n golygu mai dim ond pobl Gwent a Chaerdydd sy'n derbyn gwasanaeth niwrolawdriniaeth rhagorol. Mae ganddynt uned niwrolawdriniaeth wych ym Mryste 20 munud i ffwrdd, ac un arall yng Nghaerdydd, sy'n amddifadu pobl Ceredigion a sir Benfro o wasanaeth ystyrion y gellir ei gyrraedd o

not fair in this day and age.

Another HCW assertion is that, by centralising adult neurosurgery in Cardiff, we will at least be protecting the service for Wales for ever more. However, there is a historical precedent for not believing that assertion: some time ago, paediatric nephrology was centralised in Cardiff, but a subsequent UK review centralised that unit in Bristol, because, geographically, Cardiff and Bristol are very close.

Jonathan Morgan: You will be aware that paediatric nephrology is coming back to Cardiff and that services will be commissioned at the children's hospital.

David Lloyd: In addition, a review of paediatric cardiac surgery for children was undertaken when there was a unit at Cardiff and a unit in trouble at Bristol. We had the Kennedy review, which resulted in the provision of paediatric cardiac surgery for Wales being based at Bristol. There are outlines that paediatric neurosurgery will move from Cardiff because the number of cases treated is not sufficient, which is how, as you will recall, Swansea lost paediatric neurosurgery following the last Assembly elections. The royal colleges have now withdrawn training approval for paediatric neurosurgery in Wales. It is all in the documentation that I have received from consultant colleagues.

Let us not muddy the waters by talking about paediatric services in Cardiff; we are talking about adult neurosurgery. The historical precedent for centralising services in Cardiff means that, if another UK review comes along, it will always benefit Bristol, because, geographically, Bristol and Cardiff are too close to sustain a Welsh service, particularly a service for Ceredigion and Pembrokeshire. If you want to maintain a Welsh service neurosurgery, it is far better to centralise it in Swansea, which is geographically remote from Bristol, and so subsequent UK reviews cannot move the service to Bristol.

fewn dwy awr. Nid yw hynny'n deg yn yr oes sydd ohoni.

Honiad arall gan Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru yw y byddwn, drwy ganoli'r uned niwrolawdriniaeth yng Nghaerdydd, o leiaf yn diogelu'r gwasanaeth ar gyfer Cymru am byth. Serch hynny, ceir cynsail hanesyddol dros beidio â chredu'r honiad hwn: gryn amser yn ôl, cafodd areneg bediatrig ei chanoli yng Nghaerdydd, ond wedi adolygiad diweddarach drwy'r DU canolwyd yr uned honno ym Mryste, oherwydd bod Caerdydd a Bryste, yn ddaearyddol, yn agos iawn.

Jonathan Morgan: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod areneg bediatrig yn dychwelyd i Gaerdydd ac y caiff y gwasanaethau eu comisiynu yn yr ysbty plant.

David Lloyd: Yn ogystal, cynhaliwyd adolygiad o lawfeddygaeth gardiaidd bediatrig i blant pan oedd uned yng Nghaerdydd ac uned mewn trybini ym Mryste. Cawsom adolygiad Kennedy, ac, o ganlyniad, lleolwyd y ddarpariaeth lawfeddygol gardiaidd bediatrig i Gymru ym Mryste. Mae'n lled debygol y bydd niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig yn symud o Gaerdydd oherwydd nad yw nifer yr achosion a gaiff eu trin yn ddigonol, a dyna pam, fel y cofiwch, y collodd Abertawe niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig wedi etholiadau diwethaf y Cynulliad. Mae'r colegau brenhinol bellach wedi tynnu'n ôl eu cymeradwyaeth hyfforddi ar gyfer niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig yng Nghymru. Mae'r cyfan yn y dogfennau a gefais oddi wrth gydweithwyr ymgynghorol.

Gadewch inni beidio â chymhlethu pethau drwy siarad am wasanaethau pediatrig yng Nghaerdydd; sôn am niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion yr ydym. Mae'r cynsail hanesyddol dros ganoli gwasanaethau yng Nghaerdydd yn golygu, os cynhelir adolygiad arall drwy'r DU, y bydd bob amser yn fanteisiol i Fryste, oherwydd, yn ddaearyddol, mae Bryste a Chaerdydd yn rhy agos i gynnal gwasanaeth i Gymru, yn enwedig gwasanaeth i Geredigion a sir Benfro. Os oes arnoch eisiau cynnal gwasanaeth niwrolawdriniaeth i Gymru, mae'n llawer gwell ei ganoli yn Abertawe, dinas sy'n bell yn ddaearyddol oddi wrth

Fryste, ac o'r herwydd, ni all adolygiadau dilynol drwy'r DU symud y gwasanaeth i Fryste.

Finally, on voting this afternoon, I ask you to bear in mind that this is important for the patients and clinicians throughout mid and west Wales, and not just those in Swansea. You would be voting to keep providing a meaningful service for 178,000 people in Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire and west Carmarthenshire. If the unit leaves Swansea, there will be no meaningful service whatsoever. I acknowledge the Minister's announcement last week of more consultation, but we have spent most of the past two years consulting on this. We have consulted until we are practically blue in the face in Swansea, and we know what we want. We have been here before, four years ago, when the argument was won for paediatric neurosurgery, but, after the Assembly elections, paediatric neurosurgery quietly left Morriston Hospital.

Brian Gibbons: Would you confirm that the Welsh Assembly Government supported retaining paediatric neurosurgery in Swansea, and that the reason it is not there is because of an internal decision by Swansea NHS Trust, which has nothing to do with the Welsh Assembly Government?

David Lloyd: The reality of the situation is that the argument was won four years ago, but another review kicked the whole issue into the long grass. Frankly, we are not falling for that one again. We have been consulting for the past couple of years; we need a decision now. There is uncertainty about the provision in Swansea, and, at the end of the day, if we are to have a meaningful service for the patients of mid and west Wales, and if we are to retain neurosurgery in Wales, it has to be in a centre that is remote from Bristol. That is Swansea every time.

Jenny Randerson: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 2. Delete all and replace with:

Yn olaf, o ran pleidleisio y prynhawn yma, gofynnaf ichi gadw mewn cof fod hyn yn bwysig i gleifion a chlinigwyr ledled y canolbarth a'r gorllewin, ac nid i'r rhai yn Abertawe yn unig. Byddech yn pleidleisio o blaid parhau i ddarparu gwasanaeth i 178,000 o bobl yng Ngheredigion, sir Benfro a gorllewin sir Gaerfyrddin. Os bydd yr uned yn gadael Abertawe, ni fydd dim gwasanaeth ystyrion o gwbl. Cydnabyddaf y cyhoeddiad gan y Gweinidog yr wythnos diwethaf y bydd rhagor o ymgynghori, ond treuliasom y rhan fwyaf o'r ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf yn ymgynghori ynghylch hyn. Yr ydym wedi ymgynghori hyd at syrffed bron yn Abertawe, a gwyddom beth y mae arnom ei eisiau. Yr ydym wedi bod yn y sefyllfa hon o'r blaen, bedair blynedd yn ôl, pan enillwyd y ddadl dros niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig, ond, ar ôl etholiadau'r Cynulliad, diflannodd niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig o Ysbyty Treforys yn dawel bach.

Brian Gibbons: A wnewch gadarnhau bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi cefnogi cadw niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig yn Abertawe, ac mai'r rheswm pam nad yw yno yw oherwydd penderfyniad mewnol gan ymddiriedolaeth GIG Abertawe, nad oes a wnelo ddim â Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru?

David Lloyd: Y gwir amdani yw bod y ddadl wedi'i hennill bedair blynedd yn ôl, ond bod adolygiad arall wedi bwrw'r holl fater o'r neilltu. A dweud yn blaen, ni wnawn oddef hynny eto. Buom yn ymgynghori am y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf; mae arnom angen penderfyniad yn awr. Mae ansicrwydd am y ddarpariaeth yn Abertawe, ac, yn y pen draw, os ydym am gael gwasanaeth ystyrion i gleifion y canolbarth a'r gorllewin, ac os ydym am gadw niwrolawdriniaeth yng Nghymru, rhaid iddynt fod mewn canolfan sydd ymhell oddi wrth Fryste. Abertawe yw honno bob tro.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 2: dileu'r cyfan a rhoi yn ei le:

1. recognises that, in considering the recommendations of the Health Commission Wales report on adult neurosurgery services in south Wales, what is best for patients should be the determining factor and that the decision on where to site the neurosurgery unit should be decided on clinical merit and should be free from political interference.

2. notes that all new evidence needs be considered by Health Commission Wales before any final decision.

I propose amendment 4. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

recognises the importance of the Wales air ambulance service in reducing patient transport times and calls on the Assembly Government to provide sufficient investment.

Our amendment 2 is an attempt to bring a bit of common sense to this issue. We all understand the concerns of local Members about local services. However, let us be clear that this is a highly specialised service that affects a small number of patients who are seriously ill. I have visited the Swansea neurosurgery unit and listened to its very persuasive case, but the one thing that it agrees on, with all the other organisations involved in this discussion, is that modern clinical governance rules mean that Wales can sustain only one neurosurgery unit. Therefore, when Dai talks about keeping it in Swansea, he means taking it away from Cardiff. He was not absolutely clear about that when he first spoke.

I have also read the Health Commission Wales report. It has briefed Assembly Members on more than one occasion, and it was certainly a very thorough procedure.

3.50 p.m.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You have made the accusation to Dai that talking about keeping it in Swansea means taking it away from Cardiff. However, does taking it away from

1. yn cydnabod, wrth ystyried argymhellion adroddiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ar wasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion yn y de, y dylid seilio unrhyw benderfyniad ar yr hyn sydd orau i gleifion, ac y dylai'r penderfyniad ynghylch safle'r uned niwrolawdriniaeth gael ei wneud ar sail teilyngdod clinigol heb unrhyw ymyriadau gwleidyddol.

2. yn nodi bod angen i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru ystyried yr holl dystiolaeth newydd cyn gwneud unrhyw benderfyniad terfynol.

Cynigiaf welliant 4. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd gwasanaeth ambiwlans awyr Cymru o ran lleihau amseroedd cludo cleifion ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i ddarparu buddsoddiad digonol.

Ymgais yw ein gwelliant 2 i gyflwyno rhywfaint o synnwyr cyffredin yngylch y mater hwn. Yr ydym oll yn deall pryderon Aelodau lleol am wasanaethau lleol. Serch hynny, gadewch inni fod yn glir bod hwn yn wasanaeth cwbl arbenigol sy'n effeithio ar nifer fach o gleifion sy'n ddifrifol wael. Yr wyf wedi ymweld ag uned niwrolawdriniaeth Abertawe ac wedi gwrandao ar ei dadl hynod argyhoeddiadol, ond yr un peth y mae'n cytuno arno, gyda'r holl sefydliadau eraill sy'n gysylltiedig â'r drafodaeth hon, yw bod rheolau llywodraethu clinigol, modern yn golygu na all Cymru gynnal ond un uned niwrolawdriniaeth. O'r herwydd, pan fydd Dai yn siarad am ei chadw yn Abertawe, mae'n golygu mynd â hi o Gaerdydd. Nid oedd yn gwbl glir ynghylch hynny pan siaradodd i ddechrau.

Yr wyf finnau wedi darllen adroddiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru hefyd. Mae wedi briffio Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar fwy nag un achlysur, ac yr oedd yn bendant yn weithdrefn drylwyr iawn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Gwnaethoch y cyhuddiad wrth Dai fod sôn am ei chadw yn Abertawe yn golygu mynd â hi o Gaerdydd. Serch hynny, oni fyddai mynd â hi o

Swansea not mean taking it away from Swansea? You cannot have it both ways.

Jenny Randerson: Absolutely. I agree. I am absolutely clear—and I have said it already, Rhodri—that everyone is agreed that there can be only one unit. Modern clinical governance allows for nothing else. However, there has been a consultation. If there is to be any credibility left in that word in Wales and in the health service, we have to accept that a consultation is bound to produce new information. The purpose of a consultation is to take into account the new information. That does not mean that the original report is flawed; it means that new information has come forward as a result of the consultation. It is absolutely clear to me—and Dai has indicated this in the case of Swansea—that it is about more than adult neurosurgery. Allow me to put the other side of the case. Unless the adult neurosurgery unit moves to Cardiff, paediatric neurosurgery services will be lost entirely to Wales. I thought that Plaid Cymru was in favour of building up services in Wales, and not giving them to places over the border when that would not be necessary.

David Lloyd: Will you take an intervention?

Jenny Randerson: Not yet, but I will when I have finished my sentence. The loss of paediatric neurosurgery services will blow a major hole in the purpose of the children's hospital, which, to your credit, Dai, you campaigned for.

David Lloyd: There is no link between adult neurosurgery services and paediatric neurosurgery services. In fact, Swansea has made its contribution to Cardiff's paediatric neurosurgery unit: we have lost ours; you already have it. There is absolutely no link. This is about adult neurosurgery services. Talk of paediatric neurosurgery is just muddying the waters.

Jenny Randerson: I am sorry, Dai, but there are dozens of clinicians lining up to tell me

Abertawe yn golygu mynd â hi o Abertawe? Ni allwch ei chael hi y ddwy ffordd.

Jenny Randerson: Yn hollol. Yr wyf yn cytuno. Yr wyf yn gwbl glir—ac yr wyf wedi dweud hynny eisoes, Rhodri—fod pawb yn gytûn na ellir cael ond un uned. Nid yw llywodraethu clinigol modern yn caniatáu dim byd arall. Os ydym am sicrhau hygyrdd yn y gair ymgynghoriad yng Nghymru ac yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, rhaid inni dderbyn bod ymgynghoriad yn sicr o esgor ar wybodaeth newydd. Diben ymgynghoriad yw ystyried y wybodaeth newydd. Nid yw hyn yn golygu bod yr adroddiad gwreiddiol yn wallus; mae'n golygu bod gwybodaeth newydd wedi dod i law o ganlyniad i'r ymgynghoriad. Mae'n gwbl glir i mi—a dywedodd Dai hyn yn achos Abertawe—ei fod yn ymwneud â mwy nag â niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion. Gadewch imi gyflwyno ochr arall y ddadl. Oni bai fod yr uned niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion yn symud i Gaerdydd, bydd gwasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth pediatrig yn cael eu colli yn gyfan gwbl yng Nghymru. Yr oeddwn yn meddwl bod Plaid Cymru o blaid datblygu gwasanaethau yng Nghymru, ac nid eu rhoi i leoedd dros y ffin pan na fyddai hynny'n angenrheidiol.

David Lloyd: A wnewch ildio?

Jenny Randerson: Na wnaaf ar hyn o bryd, ond gwnaf ar ôl gorffen fy mrawddeg. Bydd colli gwasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth pediatrig yn peri bod pwrpas yr ysbyty plant yn cael ei wanhau'n sylweddol, ysbyty y gwnaethoch chi, Dai, er clod ichi, ymgyrchu drosto.

David Lloyd: Nid oes dim cysylltiad rhwng gwasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion a gwasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth pediatrig. Yn wir, gwnaeth Abertawe ei chyfraniad i uned niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig Caerdydd: collasom ein huned ni; mae gennyh chi un eisoes. Nid oes dim cysylltiad o gwbl. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â gwasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion. Ni wna sôn am niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig ond cymhlethu pethau.

Jenny Randerson: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Dai, ond mae dwsinau o glinigwyr yn ysu am

that there is an intrinsic link. There is also an intrinsic link with the children's hospital.

What on earth is Plaid Cymru up to today? It is certainly putting Jocelyn Davies, Leanne Wood and Owen John Thomas in an impossible position in relation to the interests of their constituents. I also have serious concerns about the way in which the Minister intervened last week. Is he saying that he does not have faith in the original remit that he gave to Health Commission Wales—because he set that remit—or is it really the case that he cannot face the political fallout in the months before an election?

One thing is absolutely clear: this is a hugely complex clinical issue. The fact that Dai can present one very persuasive case and that I am, I hope, putting another side of the case means that there are very complex issues and interrelationships to be considered. It seems that it is a matter that must be left to clinical judgment; there should not be political interference. One key point that must be taken into account, and I take it very seriously—[*Interruption.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order.

Jenny Randerson: Plaid Cymru can shout at me from now until the end of the afternoon, but I will certainly not give way.

A really important key point that has been put to me over the months is travel times. Travel times are important, and that is why it is important to be honest about helicopter access in Cardiff. When there is no access in the evenings and overnight to the helicopter site, the access is three minutes away by ambulance, which is hardly a major issue. In addition—and this is the reason for our amendment on the air ambulance—it is essential, whether this service is eventually located in Cardiff or in Swansea, that we can rely on the air ambulance, because the time that it saves is important.

gael dweud wrthyf fod cysylltiad cynhenid. Mae cysylltiad cynhenid â'r ysbyty plant hefyd.

Beth ar y ddaear y mae Plaid Cymru yn ei wneud heddiw? Mae'n bendant yn rhoi Jocelyn Davies, Leanne Wood ac Owen John Thomas mewn sefyllfa amhosibl o safbwynt buddiannau eu hetholwyr. Mae gennyf finnau hefyd bryderon difrifol am y ffordd yr ymyrrodd y Gweinidog yr wythnos diwethaf. Ai dweud y mae nad oes ganddo'r ffydd yn y cylch gwaith gwreiddiol a roddodd i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru—oherwydd ef a bennodd y cylch gwaith hwn—ynteu ai'r gwir yw na all wynebu'r canlyniadau gwleidyddol yn y misoedd cyn etholiad?

Mae un peth yn gwbl glir: mae hwn yn fater clinigol cymhleth dros ben. Mae'r ffaith y gall Dai gyflwyno un ddadl argyhoeddiadol iawn ac fy mod innau, gobeithio, yn cyflwyno ochr arall i'r ddadl yn golygu bod problemau cymhleth iawn a materion cymhleth dros ben sy'n gydgysylltiedig i'w hystyried. Mae'n ymddangos ei fod yn fater y mae'n rhaid ei adael i farn glinigol; ni ddylid cael ymyriad gwleidyddol. Un pwynt y mae'n rhaid rhoi ystyriaeth iddo, ac yr wyf yn ei ystyried o ddifrif yn wir—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn.

Jenny Randerson: Gall Plaid Cymru weiddi arnaf o hyn hyd ddiwedd y prynhawn, ond yn bendant ni wnaif ildio.

Un pwynt allweddol gwirioneddol bwysig y soniwyd wrthyf amdano dros y misoedd yw amseroedd teithio. Mae amseroedd teithio yn bwysig, a dyna pam mae'n bwysig bod yn onest ynghylch mynediad i hofrenyddion yng Nghaerdydd. Pan na cheir mynediad gyda'r nos a thros nos i safle'r hofrenydd, mae'r mynediad dri munud i ffwrdd mewn ambiwlans, a phrin bod hyn yn broblem fawr. Yn ogystal—a dyma'r rheswm dros ein gwelliant ynghylch yr ambiwlans awyr—mae'n hanfodol, boed y gwasanaeth hwn yn y pen draw yn cael ei leoli yng Nghaerdydd neu yn Abertawe, inni allu dibynnu ar yr ambiwlans awyr, oherwydd bod yr amser y mae'n ei arbed yn bwysig.

The references to Bristol must be challenged. The truth is that, if people from Cardiff and east of Cardiff go to Bristol for adult neurosurgery, it will mean not only that paediatric neurosurgery is lost to Wales, but that, over the coming years—because of the increasing clinical governance controls—adult neurosurgery will also be lost to Wales.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): I propose amendment 3 in the name of Jane Hutt. Delete all words after ‘the’ and replace with:

Minister’s decision to require further work by Health Commission Wales on newly emerging factors relating to adult neurosurgery demonstrates a commitment to decision making based on objective and independent clinical advice and a willingness to respond to views expressed during the consultation process.

Jonathan Morgan: I intend to keep my contribution short, as I know that other Members wish to speak. I listened carefully to Dai Lloyd’s opening remarks, and it seems that the case that Plaid Cymru is putting forward this afternoon is that the service should be in Swansea because Swansea is geographically central in south Wales. It is rather worrying if we use geography as our prime reason. If you were to look at the way in which services are provided, not just healthcare but a variety of other services, you would see that it is not just a matter of whether a service is geographically central. The centralisation of a service does not mean that it is geographically central, nor should it mean that it would have to be geographically central. Therefore, I thought that it was rather a weak argument to make, Dai.

I am concerned that we are even having this debate today. I never believe, as a health spokesman, that it is the job of the Assembly to determine where each and every part of the health service ought to be located. It is dangerous for us to start dictating where services should be. I know that we will all have a view as to where services should be

Rhaid herio’r cyfeiriadau at Fryste. Y gwir yw, os bydd pobl o Gaerdydd ac i’r dwyrain o Gaerdydd yn mynd i Fryste i gael niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion, y bydd yn golygu nid yn unig y bydd niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig wedi cael ei cholli yng Nghymru, ond y bydd niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion hefyd, dros y blynyddoedd nesaf—oherwydd y rheolaethau llywodraethu clinigol cynyddol—yn cael ei cholli yng Nghymru.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Cynigïaf welliant 3 yn enw Jane Hutt. Dileu popeth ar ôl ‘bod’ a rhoi yn ei le:

penderfyniad y Gweinidog i ofyn i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru wneud mwy o waith ar y ffactorau sy’n codi o’r newydd yng nghyswllt niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion yn dangos ymrwymiad i benderfynu ar sail cyngor clinigol gwrthrychol ac annibynnol a pharodrwydd i ymateb i safbwyntiau a fynegwyd yn ystod y broses ymgynghori.

Jonathan Morgan: Bwriadaf sicrau mai byr fydd fy nghyfraniad, oherwydd fy mod yn gwybod bod ar Aelodau eraill eisiau siarad. Gwrandewais yn ofalus ar sylwadau agoriadol Dai Lloyd, ac ymddengys mai’r ddadl y mae Plaid Cymru yn ei chyflwyno y prynhawn yma yw y dylai’r gwasanaeth fod yn Abertawe oherwydd bod Abertawe yn ganolog yn ddaeryddol yn y de. Mae’n peri pryder braidd os defnyddiwn ddaeryddiaeth fel ein prif reswm. Pe byddech yn edrych ar y ffordd y darperir gwasanaethau, nid yn unig gofal iechyd ond amrywiol wasanaethau eraill, byddech yn gweld nad yw’n ymwneud â dim ond a yw gwasanaeth yn ddaeryddol ganolog. Nid yw canoli gwasanaeth yn golygu ei fod yn ddaeryddol ganolog, ac ni ddylai olygu ychwaith y byddai’n rhaid iddo fod yn ddaeryddol ganolog. O’r herwydd, yr oeddwn yn credu ei bod yn ddadl braidd yn wan i’w chyflwyno, Dai.

Yr wyf yn bryderus ein bod hyd yn oed yn cynnal y ddadl hon heddiw. Ni chredaf fyth, fel llefarydd iechyd, mai gwaith i’r Cynulliad yw penderfynu ymhle y dylid lleoli pob rhan o’r gwasanaeth iechyd. Mae’n beryglus inni ddechrau gorchymyn ymhle y dylai gwasanaethau fod. Gwn y bydd gan bob un ohonom farn ynghylch ymhle y dylid lleoli

located. Often, those views are informed by constituency matters; sometimes, they are informed by a particular expertise that we may have. I look around the Chamber and I know of only two clinicians present. I do not think that anyone else in the Chamber has any degree of clinical expertise, works for Health Commission Wales, or has worked for a local health board or an NHS trust, yet Plaid Cymru is asking us to make a clinical decision as to where a particular service should be based. What next? Perhaps we should scrap Health Commission Wales and bring commissioning in-house—I hear sounds of ‘Hear, hear’ from the sides. Is that Plaid Cymru’s view of devolution? Should we get rid of expert advice and commissioning and take it in-house? I have never believed that it is the job of the Assembly to act as a bunch of mini health tsars dictating where each part of the NHS in Wales should be located. That is the road that you are asking us to take.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: It is unfortunate that your leader is not here to listen to you saying that politicians should not dictate to clinicians or health professionals where bits of the NHS should be in Wales. However, the point about neurosurgery in Swansea is that there is a criterion, namely the time that patients have to reach that service to get the provision. My constituents, in Carmarthen East and Dinefwr, and people in Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion are unable to reach Cardiff within that timescale, which is why the Swansea service is so important.

Jonathan Morgan: It is worrying that time is being used up for the Assembly to determine whether neurosurgery services should be in Swansea or Cardiff. The strategic review of neurosciences raised five particular concerns, or five themes that we should be discussing and that Health Commission Wales should be examining. It is a matter for the people whom we employ—whether it is Health Commission Wales or any other commissioning body—to

gwasanaethau. Yn aml, materion etholaethol sy’n dylanwadu ar y safbwyntiau hyn; weithiau, arbenigedd penodol yr ydym yn meddu arno sy’n dylanwadu arnynt. Edrychaf o amgylch y Siambr ac ni wn am ddim ond dau glinigwr sy’n bresennol. Ni chredaf fod neb arall yn y Siambr sydd ag arbenigedd clinigol o fath yn y byd, fod neb yn gweithio i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru, nac wedi gweithio i fwrdd iechyd lleol nac i ymddiriedolaeth gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, eto mae Plaid Cymru’n gofyn inni wneud penderfyniad clinigol ynghylch ymhle y dylid lleoli gwasanaeth penodol. Beth nesaf? Efallai y dylem daflu Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ar y domen a dod â chomisiynu o dan adain y Cynulliad—clywaf weiddi ‘Clywch, clywch’ o’r ochrau. Ai hynny yw barn Plaid Cymru am ddatganoli? A ddylem gael gwared â chomisiynu a chyngor arbenigol a’i wneud yn rhan o’r Cynulliad? Ni chredais erioed mai gwaith y Cynulliad yw gweithredu fel criw o tsariaid iechyd bach yn gorchymyn ymhle yng Nghymru y dylai pob rhan o’r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol gael ei lleoli. Dyna’r trywydd y gofynnwch inni ei ddilyn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae’n anffodus nad yw eich arweinydd yma i wrando arnoch yn dweud na ddylai gwleidyddion orchymyn wrth glinigwyr na gweithwyr proffesiynol ym maes iechyd ymhle y dylai darnau o’r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol fod yng Nghymru. Serch hynny, y pwynt am niwrolawdriniaeth yn Abertawe yw bod maen prawf, sef yr amser sydd gan y cleifion i gyrraedd y gwasanaeth hwn i gael y ddarpariaeth. Ni all fy etholwyr, yn Nwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr, na phobl yn sir Benfro a Cheredigion gyrraedd Caerdydd yn yr amser hwnnw, a dyna pam mae gwasanaeth Abertawe mor bwysig.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae’n peri pryder bod amser yn cael ei ddefnyddio i’r Cynulliad benderfynu a ddylai’r gwasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth gael eu lleoli yn Abertawe ynteu yng Nghaerdydd. Cododd yr adolygiad strategol o niwrowyddorau bum pryder penodol, neu bum thema y dylem fod yn eu trafod ac y dylai Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru fod yn eu harchwilio. Mater i’r bobl yr ydym yn eu cyflogi—boed hynny drwy gyfrwng Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru neu unrhyw gorff

determine on clinical grounds where services should be sited. If you believe that it is the role of the Assembly to determine that, I look forward to your policy proposals on abolishing the variety of commissioning authorities in Wales. We cannot do this job ourselves; it has to be done by commissioners and it should be done by those people who have the technical and clinical experience to make a decision. If you want to decide where we put neurosurgery, perhaps you would like to tell us what other aspects of the health service you wish to decide on and where you wish to site certain aspects of healthcare delivery.

It is ridiculous that we are having this debate. The Chamber needs to start facing the reality. Yes, there is an election on 3 May, and I know that people are keen to use certain issues to fight that election, but, afterwards, some people will have to start taking some decisions about the NHS in Wales. I have always believed that NHS decisions in Wales are best left to those who run the NHS—

4.00 p.m.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Is that party policy?

Jonathan Morgan: That is party policy. It is not only best left to those people who run the NHS in Wales, but to those who commission services and have the technical and clinical expertise. We do not have that expertise, and it is a dangerous road for the Assembly to go down to think that it can start taking these sorts of decisions.

Elin Jones: Yr unig berson a ddyfynnwyd yn y *Cambrian News* yr wythnos ddiwethaf yn ymgysgu dros gadw'r uned niwrolgol yn Nhreforys, Abertawe, oedd Nick Bourne, arweinydd y blaid y mae Jonathan Morgan yn rhan ohoni, mae'n debyg.

Llongyfarchaf bobl a chynrychiolwyr

comisiynu arall—yw penderfynu, ar sail glinigol, ymhle y dylid lleoli gwasanaethau. Os credwch mai rôl y Cynulliad yw penderfynu hynny, edrychaf ymlaen at eich cynigion polisi ar gyfer diddymu'r amrywiol awdurdodau comisiynu yng Nghymru. Ni allwn wneud y gwaith hwn ein hunain; rhaid iddo gael ei wneud gan gomisiynwyr a dylai gael ei wneud gan y bobl hynny sy'n meddu ar y profiad clinigol a thechnegol i wneud penderfyniad. Os ydych am benderfynu ymhle i roi niwrolawdriniaeth, efallai yr hoffech ddweud wrthym pa agweddau eraill ar y gwasanaeth iechyd yr hoffech benderfynu yn eu cylch ac ymhle yr hoffech leoli elfennau penodol o ddarpariaeth gofal iechyd.

Mae'n hurt ein bod yn cael y ddatl hon. Rhaid i'r Siambr ddechrau wynebu'r realiti. Oes, mae etholiad ar 3 Mai, a gwn fod pobl yn awyddus i ddefnyddio rhai materion i ymladd yr etholiad hwnnw, ond, ar ôl hynny, bydd yn rhaid i rai pobl ddechrau gwneud rhai penderfyniadau am y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru. Yr wyf wastad wedi credu ei bod yn well i benderfyniadau am y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru gael eu gadael i'r rhai sy'n rhedeg y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Ai hynny yw polisi'r blaid?

Jonathan Morgan: Hynny yw polisi'r blaid. Nid yn unig y mae'n well ei adael i'r bobl hynny sy'n rhedeg y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru, mae'n well ei adael i'r rhai sy'n comisiynu gwasanaethau ac y mae ganddynt arbenigedd technegol a chlinigol. Nid yw'r arbenigedd hwnnw gennym, a byddai'n beryglus petai'r Cynulliad yn meddwl y gall ddechrau gwneud penderfyniadau megis y rhain.

Elin Jones: The only person quoted in last week's *Cambrian News* as campaigning for retaining the neurological unit at Morriston, Swansea, was Nick Bourne, the leader of the party to which Jonathan Morgan belongs, apparently.

I congratulate the people of Swansea and

Abertawe am ymgyrch gref i gadw'r gwasanaeth niwrolegol yn Nhreforys. Maent yn gwneud hynny ar ran ac yn enw pobl Ceredigion. Dyna pam mae pobl yng Ngheredigion wedi bod mor barod i gefnogi'r ymgyrch honno, i lofnodi deisebau a lleisio gwrthwynebiad.

Treuliodd pobl Ceredigion chwe mis cyntaf y flwyddyn hon yn gwrthwynebu symud gwasanaethau ysbyty o Fronglais neu Lwynhelyg, a'u canoli yng Nghaerfyrddin neu Dreforys. Wedi i'r frwydr honno ein pasio heibio am gyfnod, yr ydym yn awr yn wynebu brwydr wrth wrthwynebu symud y gwasanaeth niwrolegol hollbwysig o Dreforys i Gaerdydd—sydd ymhellach fyth oddi wrthym yng Ngheredigion.

Y cwestiwn i ni yng Ngheredigion yw ble mae'r canoli hwn yn dod i ben? Pam nad yw canoli fyth yn golygu symud gwasanaeth yn nes at y gorllewin, yn hytrach nag ymhellach oddi wrthi? Yr ydym yn gyfarwydd â derbyn y ffaith bod—

Jenny Randerson: Would you agree that the small number of people who suffer from conditions that require them to have adult neurosurgery are very seriously ill, and would want the very best service, wherever it is located? As long as you can reach that centre reliably—whether it is geographically central or not—by whatever method of transport, within the couple of hours that the guidelines require, it does not matter where it is.

Elin Jones: You make my argument for me. You said 'as long as you can reach the centre', but you cannot reach Cardiff within a safe time—within the two-hour golden period.

Jenny Randerson: You could do it by helicopter.

Elin Jones: You cannot land a helicopter in Cardiff—

Jenny Randerson: Yes, you can.

Elin Jones: No, you cannot, not during the night, nor can you land the military

their representatives for a strong campaign to retain the neurological service in Swansea. They have done that on behalf of, and in the name of, the people of Ceredigion. That is why the people of Ceredigion have been so ready to support that campaign, to sign petitions and to voice their opposition.

The people of Ceredigion spent the first six months of this year opposing the moving of hospital services from Bronglais and Withybush hospitals, and centralising the service in Carmarthen or Morriston. Now that that battle has passed us by for a while, we face a battle to oppose the moving of crucial neurological services from Morriston to Cardiff—which is even further away from us in Ceredigion.

The question for us in Ceredigion is where this centralisation ends? Why does centralisation never mean moving services closer to west Wales, rather than further away? We are familiar with accepting that—

Jenny Randerson: A fyddech yn cytuno bod y nifer fach o bobl y mae arnynt anhwylderau sy'n golygu bod rhaid iddynt gael niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion yn ddifrifol wael, ac y byddai arnynt eisiau'r gwasanaeth gorau posibl, lle bynnag y bo? Cyn belled ag y gallwch fod yn sicr o gyrraedd y ganolfan honno—p'un a yw'n ganolog yn ddaearyddol ai peidio—beth bynnag fo'r cludiant a ddefnyddir, o fewn y ddwyawr sy'n ofynnol yn ôl y canllawiau, nid yw o bwys ymhle y mae.

Elin Jones: Yr ydych yn pledio fy nad drosof. 'Cyn belled ag y gallwch gyrraedd y ganolfan', meddech, ond ni allwch gyrraedd Caerdydd mewn amser diogel—o fewn y ddwy awr a bennir.

Jenny Randerson: Gallech wneud hynny mewn hofrennydd.

Elin Jones: Ni allwch lanio hofrennydd yng Nghaerdydd—

Jenny Randerson: Gallwch, fe allwch.

Elin Jones: Na, ni allwch, nid yn ystod y nos, ac ni allwch lanio hofrennyddion

helicopters—the Sea Kings or the Chinooks.

Edrychaf ymlaen at ddangos sylwadau Jenny Randerson, sy'n arwain ar iechyd i'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn y Cynulliad, i holl drigolion Ceredigion—yn enwedig un ohonynt, sef Mark Williams, yr Aelod Seneddol. Mae'r gwasanaeth yng Nghaerdydd dros ddwy awr o daith i ffwrdd o bobl yng Ngheredigion, a dywedwyd eisoes fod y ddwy awr hynny yn dyngedfennol i bobl sy'n derbyn niwed i'w pen. Byddai symud y gwasanaeth o Dreforys i Gaerdydd yn golygu dros ddwy awr o daith, ac felly yn gwneud gwahaniaeth.

Nid wyf yn dweud hyn yn ysgafn. Efallai eich bod chi'n gyfarwydd â gwneud datganiadau ysgubol, Jenny, ond nid wyf fi. I bobl yng Ngheredigion, gallai'r newid hwn fod yn fater o fyw neu farw i rywun ryw ddydd, a dyna pam yr wyf yn lleisio'r pryderon hyn ar ran pobl Ceredigion. Nid mater o gyfleustra neu o ymweld â chleifion yw hyn, ond mater o'r person hwnnw sy'n cael y ddamwain neu'r niwed yn cyrraedd y gwasanaeth o fewn cyfle i arbed eu bywyd.

Nododd adroddiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru fod 70,000 o bobl sy'n dibynnu ar y gwasanaeth yn Nhreforys eisoes yn byw dros ddwy awr oddi wrth y gwasanaeth hwnnw—nid yw hynny'n ddigon da yn y lle cyntaf. Fodd bynnag, byddai 178,000 o bobl yn byw dros ddwy awr o bellter oddi wrth y gwasanaeth yng Nghaerdydd, a thros y 108,000 o bobl hynny yr wyf yn siarad y prynhawn yma.

Dywedodd parafeddygon wrthyf yn syth, yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad hwn am symud y gwasanaeth i Gaerdydd, y byddai'r adnoddau ychwanegol a'r ambiwlansys—yr ambiwlans awyr sy'n ateb i bopeth, yn eich barn chi, neu gerbydau—y byddai eu hangen ar gyfer trosglwyddo cleifion o Geredigion neu sir Benfro i Gaerdydd yn hytrach nag i Dreforys, yn sylweddol iawn. Byddai'n mynd ag ambiwlansys allan o Geredigion am dair neu bedair awr yn ychwanegol ac felly byddai angen sylweddol am fwy o ddarpariaeth ar gyfer Ceredigion.

Dywedodd Jenny Randerson fod hyn yn 'hugely complex clinical issue', ond i bobl

milwrol—y Sea Kings neu'r Chinooks.

I look forward to showing the comments made by Jenny Randerson, who leads on health for the Liberal Democrats in the Assembly, to the people of Ceredigion—especially to one resident, Mark Williams, the Member of Parliament. The service in Cardiff is more than a two-hour journey for the people of Ceredigion, and it has already been said that those two hours are crucial for people with head injuries. Moving the service from Morriston to Cardiff would mean a journey time of over two hours, and would, therefore, make a difference.

I do not say this lightly. You may be familiar with making sweeping statements, Jenny, but I am not. For the people of Ceredigion, this change could, one day, mean the difference between life and death, and that is why I am voicing these concerns on behalf of the people of Ceredigion. This is not a matter of convenience or visiting patients, but a matter of injured people reaching this service while there is an opportunity to save their lives.

The Health Commission Wales report noted that 70,000 people who depend on this service in Morriston already live more than a two-hour journey away from the service—that is not good enough to begin with. However, 178,000 people would live more than a two-hour journey away from the service in Cardiff, and I am speaking on behalf of those 108,000 people this afternoon.

Paramedics told me, immediately after the announcement was made about moving the service to Cardiff, that the additional resources and ambulances—the air ambulance that you see as the answer to everything, or vehicles—needed to transfer patients from Ceredigion or Pembrokeshire to Cardiff rather than Morriston, are significant. It would take ambulances away from Ceredigion for an additional three or four hours, and there would a significant need for more provision for Ceredigion.

Jenny Randerson said that this was a 'hugely complex clinical issue'; for the people of

Ceredigion, mae'n fater du a gwyn. Mae'r gwasanaeth yn Nhreforys o fewn cyrraedd, ond ni fydd y gwasanaeth yng Nghaerdydd o fewn cyrraedd.

Val Lloyd: I was hoping that this debate would not focus solely on scoring political points, and it has not gone too much in that direction, although, regrettably, it has done so a little. This debate should be about the substance of this issue. The optimum quality of services for the people of south Wales should be central and fundamental to the discussion. I come to today's debate with that single concern in mind: the provision of the best and safest treatment for those patients in south Wales who need neurosurgery.

In my comments and contributions on this subject outside the Chamber, I have consistently taken the view that adult neurosurgical services should be based in Swansea and that the conclusion reached by Health Commission Wales is flawed. My use of that phrase featured in the press in the late summer. The Health Commission Wales report, in considering the case for both sites, has consistently underplayed the assets of Morriston Hospital, while overplaying those of the University Hospital of Wales. Access to Morriston, by air and road, is straightforward. The helipad is well sited in the hospital grounds and from junction 46 of the M4 there is a direct road to the hospital of only half a mile. In contrast, the helipad at UHW has limited use and there is gridlock on the roads around the hospital at key times of the day.

Christine Gwyther: Do you agree, therefore, that siting adult neurosurgery at Swansea will directly benefit my constituents in Carmarthen West and South Pembrokeshire, as well as visitors to the area, who often undertake dangerous extreme sports? Sea King helicopters have saved people's lives time and again, in taking them to Morriston. Do you also agree that the co-location of other trauma services at Morriston regularly saves people's lives and that we do not want to see them go?

Ceredigion, it is a black and white issue. The service at Morriston is within reach, but the service will not be within reach in Cardiff.

Val Lloyd: Yr oeddwn yn gobeithio na fyddai'r ddadl hon yn canolbwyntio ar sgorio pwyntiau gwleidyddol yn unig, ac nid yw wedi gwyro i'r cyfeiriad hwnnw'n ormodol, er ei bod wedi gwneud hynny i raddau, gwaetha'r modd. Dylai'r ddadl hon fod ynghylch sylwedd y mater hwn. Dylai sicrhau'r gwasanaethau gorau posibl i bobl de Cymru fod yn ganolog ac yn sylfaenol yn y ddadl. Dyna yw fy mhrif gonsŷrn yn y ddadl heddiw: darparu'r driniaeth orau a'r driniaeth fwyaf diogel i'r cleifion hynny yn ne Cymru y mae angen niwrolawdriniaeth arnynt.

Yn fy sylwadau a'm cyfraniadau ynghylch y pwnc hwn y tu allan i'r Siambr, y safbwynt sydd wedi bod gennyf yn gyson yw mai yn Abertawe y dylid lleoli gwasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion a bod casgliadau Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru'n wallus. Cyfeiriodd y wasg at yr ymadrodd hwnnw a ddefnyddiwyd gennyf ddiwedd yr haf. Wrth ystyried achos y ddau safle, yn ei adroddiad mae Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru wedi bychanu rhagoriaethau Ysbyty Treforys yn gyson gan fawrygu rhai Ysbyty Prifysgol Cymru. Mae'n rhwydd cael mynediad at Dreforys, o'r awyr ac ar y ffyrdd. Mae'r hofrenfa mewn lle hwylus ar dir yr ysbyty ac o gyffordd 46 yr M4 mae ffordd yn mynd yn syth at yr ysbyty ac nid yw ond hanner milltir i gyd. Yn groes i hynny, cyfyngedig yw'r defnydd ar hofrenfa Ysbyty Prifysgol Cymru ac mae tagfeydd ar y ffyrdd o amgylch yr ysbyty ar adegau allweddol o'r dydd.

Christine Gwyther: A ydych yn cytuno, felly, y byddai lleoli niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion yn Abertawe o fantais uniongyrchol i'm hetholwyr yng Ngorllewin Caerfyrddin a De Sir Benfro, ynghyd ag ymwelwyr â'r ardal, y bydd llawer ohonynt yn ymgymryd â chwaraeon eithafol peryglus? Mae hofrenyddion Sea King wedi achub bywydau pobl droeon, wrth eu cludo i Dreforys. A ydych yn cytuno hefyd fod y ffaith bod gwasanaethau trawma eraill wedi eu lleoli yn Nhreforys yn achub bywydau pobl yn rheolaidd ac nad ydym am iddynt fynd oddi

yno?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Val, I remind you that you have an additional minute for taking the intervention.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Val, hoffwn eich atgoffa fod gennych funud yn ychwanegol am dderbyn yr ymyriad.

Val Lloyd: I agree with you, Christine—those are the next two points in my speech. I was not going to make a specific point about the Sea Kings, but I have made the point that the Morryston helipad is well sited and can cope with a range of different crafts.

Val Lloyd: Cytunaf â chi, Christine—dyna ddau bwynt nesaf fy araith. Nid oeddwn am wneud pwynt penodol ynghylch y Sea Kings, ond yr wyf wedi gwneud y pwynt bod hofrenfa Treforys mewn lle hwylus a'i fod yn addas ar gyfer amrywiol fathau o hofrenyddion.

I was about to go on to say that south-west and west Wales has a huge annual influx of tourists, which increases the number of patients using the service. The range of outdoor activities of many of those tourists, such as rock climbing, increases the need for an accessible neurosurgical service, particularly for emergencies. Accessibility is also important for elective surgery, but for emergency surgery, the need is more acute.

Yr oeddwn am ddweud bod llawer iawn o dwristiaid yn mynd i dde-orllewin a gorllewin Cymru bob blwyddyn, gan gynyddu nifer y cleifion sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaeth. Mae'r amrywiol weithgareddau awyr agored y mae llawer o'r twristiaid hynny'n ymhel â hwy, megis dringo creigiau, yn golygu bod mwy o angen gwasanaeth niwrolawdriniaeth hwylus, yn enwedig mewn argyfwng. Mae hygyrchedd yn bwysig ar gyfer llawdriniaeth ddewisol hefyd, ond o ran llawdriniaeth argyfwng mae'r angen yn fwy dybryd.

The HCW report points out that the number of patients with serious head injuries accessing Morryston Hospital is far greater than those accessing UHW. That is on page 22 of the report, if you want to check. However, the report fails to build on this information in terms of the reason for it and the consequent, natural siting of the new facility at Morryston. Also, as Christine has mentioned, the report fails to give enough importance to the other tertiary services that are already well established at Morryston, such as plastic surgery, burns, major trauma—as Dai said—and maxillofacial services. It is the only hospital in Wales to have these services co-located and all of them currently collaborate with the neurosurgical department to the benefit of patients, and the benefit of patients is what this is all about.

Yn adroddiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru dywedir bod llawer mwy o gleifion sydd wedi anafu eu pennau'n ddirifol yn mynd i Ysbyty Treforys nag i Ysbyty Prifysgol Cymru. Mae hynny i'w weld ar dudalen 22 yn yr adroddiad, os ydych am edrych. Fodd bynnag, yn yr adroddiad nid ymhelaethir ar y wybodaeth hon o ran y rheswm dros hynny a lleoli'r cyfleuster newydd yn naturiol yn Nhreforys o ganlyniad. Hefyd, ys dywedodd Christine, yn yr adroddiad ni roddir pwys digonol ar y gwasanaethau trydyddol eraill sydd eisoes wedi eu hen sefydlu yn Nhreforys, megis llawdriniaeth blastig, llosgiadau, trawma mawr—ys dywedodd Dai—a gwasanaethau genol-wynebol. Dyma'r unig ysbyty yng Nghymru sydd â'r gwasanaethau hyn dan yr un to ac maent oll yn cydweithio gyda'r adran niwrolawdriniaeth ar hyn o bryd er lles y cleifion, a lles y cleifion yw diben hyn oll.

I believe that the report, in omitting or selectively downplaying many of the relevant factors, does not form an adequate basis upon which to make an informed decision about the siting of such an important service. In

Credaf nad yw'r adroddiad, drwy hepgor neu fynd ati i fychanu llawer o'r ffactorau perthnasol, yn sail ddigonol dros wneud penderfyniad cytbwys ynghylch lleoli gwasanaeth mor bwysig â hwn. Yn wir,

fact, I understand that, over a month ago, HCW asked Swansea NHS Trust for further relevant data. This clearly shows that the report is incomplete, as well as flawed, and that there are other issues that should be put into the consultation—

deallaf i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru, dros fis yn ôl, ofyn i Ymddiriedolaeth Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol Abertawe am ragor o ddata perthnasol. Dengys hyn yn eglur fod yr adroddiad yn anghyflawn, yn ogystal â gwallus, a bod materion eraill y dylid ymgynghori yn eu cylch—

4.10 p.m.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Do not go on to those other issues.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Peidiwch â thrafod y materion eraill hynny.

Val Lloyd: There are other issues that should be put into the consultation, but what is important is that we need to get this decision right for the benefit of all patients in south Wales.

Val Lloyd: Mae materion eraill y dylid ymgynghori yn eu cylch, ond yr hyn sy'n bwysig inni ei wneud yw gwneud y penderfyniad cywir er lles holl gleifion de Cymru.

Peter Black: I rise to speak in favour of the motion, as a representative of the Swansea, Port Talbot and Bridgend areas, the residents of which would suffer if the proposals put forward by Health Commission Wales go ahead and the centre is relocated to Cardiff. Val Lloyd made a good case, particularly in relation to the trauma centre in Morriston: the co-location of neurosurgery, plastic surgery, the burns unit, spinal operations and other trauma services is vital to the safety and health of the people who use Morriston Hospital. To break up that trauma centre by relocating neurosurgery to Cardiff would be a tragedy—one that could and should be avoided.

Peter Black: Codaf i siarad o blaid y cynnig, fel cynrychiolydd ardaloedd Abertawe, Port Talbot a Phen-y-bont ar Ogwr, y byddai eu trigolion yn dioddef petai cynigion Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru'n mynd rhagddynt gan symud y ganolfan i Gaerdydd. Cyflwynodd Val Lloyd achos da, yn enwedig o ran y ganolfan drawma yn Nhreforys: mae cyd-leoli niwrolawdriniaeth, llawdriniaeth blastig, yr uned losgiadau, llawdriniaeth ar yr asgwrn cefn a gwasanaethau trawma eraill yn hanfodol o ran diogelwch ac iechyd y bobl sy'n defnyddio Ysbyty Treforys. Byddai'n drasiedi amharu ar y ganolfan drawma honno drwy symud niwrolawdriniaeth i Gaerdydd—a gellid a dylid osgoi hynny.

It seems to me that many people have placed a great deal of emphasis upon the opinion of clinicians. We have to remember that the HCW report was drawn up by clinicians and, quite clearly, a large number of issues have risen as a result of that report in relation to the ambulance service, the trauma centre and the new hospital in Swansea that those clinicians did not take into account. We must also remember that whenever a report is drawn up on this sort of reorganisation, the final decision is taken by the Minister. Clearly, he will base his decision upon the expert advice that is available to him, however, there is a big difference of opinion among clinicians. You cannot just say, 'This is down to clinicians', as judgment must be brought to bear as well; you cannot allow clinicians to make these decisions for you.

Ymddengys i mi fod llawer iawn o bobl wedi rhoi cryn bwys ar farn clinigwyr. Mae'n rhaid inni gofio bod adroddiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru wedi ei lunio gan glinigwyr ac mae'n amlwg bod nifer fawr o faterion wedi codi o ganlyniad i'r adroddiad hwnnw ynghylch y gwasanaeth ambiwlans, y ganolfan drawma a'r ysbyty newydd yn Abertawe nad ystyriwyd gan y clinigwyr hynny. Mae'n rhaid cofio hefyd, pryd bynnag y caiff adroddiad ei lunio ynghylch ad-drefnu o'r math hwn, mai'r Gweinidog sy'n gwneud y penderfyniad terfynol. Yn amlwg, bydd yn seilio ei benderfyniad ar y cyngor arbenigol sydd ar gael iddo, fodd bynnag, mae cryn wahaniaeth barn ymhlith clinigwyr. Nid yw'n ddigon dweud, 'Lle'r clinigwyr yw penderfynu', gan fod rhaid gwneud dyfarniad hefyd; ni allwch adael i'r clinigwyr wneud y

My belief is that those people who say that that is the case are trying to square the circle, and that cannot be done.

We have already heard about issues around travel and a two-hour travel time. That is a particularly important issue, in my view. The fact that HCW failed to take account of the Bristol neurosurgery department is key, as is the fact that patients from the far west of Wales would not be able to get to Cardiff in time to get the vital treatment that they would need.

Catherine Thomas: Do you share my surprise that some Members do not seem to attach the importance that they should to the target time? Do you find, as I do, that it is completely unacceptable that, if the service is relocated from Swansea to Cardiff, some of our constituents—you mentioned those further west and I am thinking of my constituents in Kidwelly, in Cwm Gwendraeth—will not be able to access this key service within the target time, which is crucial? Do you agree that that is not acceptable?

Peter Black: It is unacceptable that people would not be able to access the service within that time. Most of the discussion here has been about whether a two-hour travel time is achievable for a service in Cardiff, with discussion about the adequacy of the helipad in Cardiff. My understanding is that the larger naval helicopters would not be able to land in Cardiff, particularly during the daytime. They would probably be able to use the night-time helipad, but not the daytime one. That would be of particular concern to those people rescued at sea or in west Wales.

The issue here is clearly about what is the best location for the neurosurgery department. I believe that Swansea is the best location for it: it is central, accessible and it already has the trauma expertise that could add value to the centre. If you relocate the department to Cardiff, it will be a disaster and I do not think that it should be done.

penderfyniadau hynny drosoch. Credaf fod y bobl sy'n dweud mai felly y mae pethau yn ceisio gwneud rhywbeth sy'n amhosibl, ac nid oes modd gwneud hynny.

Clywsom eisoes ynghylch y materion sy'n ymwneud â theithio ac amser teithio o ddwy awr. Mae hwnnw'n fater hynod bwysig, yn fy marn i. Mae'n allweddol bod Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru heb ystyried adran niwrolawdriniaeth Bryste, ynghyd â'r ffaith na fyddai cleifion o bellteroedd gorllewin Cymru'n gallu cyrraedd Caerdydd mewn pryd i gael y driniaeth hanfodol y byddai ehangen arnynt.

Catherine Thomas: A ydych chithau fel minnau'n synnu nad yw rhai Aelodau'n rhoi'r pwys y dylent ei roi ar yr amser targed? A ydych yn credu, fel yr wyf finnau, ei fod yn gwbl annerbyniol, os caiff y gwasanaeth ei symud o Abertawe i Gaerdydd, na fydd rhai o'n hetholwyr—soniasoch am rai yn y gorllewin ac yr wyf yn meddwl am fy etholwyr yn Nghydsweli, yng Nghwm Gwendraeth—yn gallu defnyddio'r gwasanaeth allweddol hwn o fewn yr amser targed, sy'n hollbwysig? A ydych yn cytuno nad yw hynny'n dderbyniol?

Peter Black: Mae'n annerbyniol na fyddai pobl yn gallu cael y gwasanaeth o fewn yr amser hwnnw. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r drafodaeth yma wedi bod ynghlŷn ag a yw amser teithio o ddwy awr yn bosibl ar gyfer gwasanaeth yng Nghaerdydd, gan drafod pa mor ddigonol yw'r hofrenfa yng Nghaerdydd. Yn ôl a ddeallaf ni allai hofrenyddion mawr y llynges lanio yng Nghaerdydd, yn enwedig yn ystod y dydd. Mae'n debygol y gallent ddefnyddio'r hofrenfa yn ystod y nos, ond nid yr un yn ystod y dydd. Byddai hynny'n peri cryn bryder i bobl a gâi eu hachub o'r môr neu yng ngorllewin Cymru.

Yr ystyriaeth amlwg yn hyn o beth yw'r lleoliad gorau ar gyfer yr adran niwrolawdriniaeth. Credaf mai Abertawe yw'r lleoliad gorau: mae'n ganolog, mae'n hygyrch ac mae'r arbenigedd yno eisoes ym maes trawma a allai ychwanegu gwerth at y ganolfan. Petaech yn symud yr adran i Gaerdydd, byddai'n drychineb ac ni chredaf y dylid gwneud hynny.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: The Plaid Cymru group will vote in favour of the motion as presented by Dai Lloyd; we do not have a problem with it. It is interesting that Jenny Randerson and Jonathan Morgan decided to use their speeches to attack Plaid Cymru; it is clear that they did so because they have failed to persuade the members of their own party of their argument—they have also failed to persuade us of it, because they decided not to put it forward. There is an argument relating to clinical excellence and I fully understand that, but it is not the only argument. Jonathan put forward a ludicrous argument, saying that people who do not have expertise in a matter should not contribute to a debate on it and should not criticise the decision. Is he saying that anyone who does not have a background in economics should not comment on economic issues, and that anyone who is not an educationist should not comment on education? What is the Assembly supposed to do? Are we supposed only to comment on our areas of expertise?

David Melding: I did not particularly want to intervene in this debate, but some of the air needs to be taken out of your sails with regard to what you are doing to Health Commission Wales. If you trash its report—which was the wording of your original motion, rapidly amended by your party, thereby indicating a level of incoherence—what possible chance do you think we have of independent advice in the future?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: David, once again, you do not put forward the argument; you talk about incoherence. There is an argument in terms of clinical excellence that I am prepared to accept. There are other arguments, however, including that of the target time, which none of you have addressed whatsoever. That argument directly affects my constituents in Carmarthen East and Dinefwr, whose rights it is my prime responsibility to defend and safeguard. They have a right to first-class provision at a distance that can be reached within the target time.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Bydd grŵp Plaid Cymru'n pleidleisio o blaid y cynnig fel y'i cyflwynwyd gan Dai Lloyd; nid yw'n peri problem inni. Mae'n ddiddorol bod Jenny Randerson a Jonathan Morgan wedi penderfynu defnyddio eu hareithiau er mwyn ymosod ar Blaid Cymru; mae'n amlwg iddynt wneud hynny am iddynt fethu â pherswadio aelodau eu plaid eu hunain ynghylch eu dadl—methasant hefyd â'n perswadio ninnau yn ei chylch, am iddynt benderfynu peidio â'i chyflwyno. Mae dadl sy'n ymwneud â rhagoriaeth glinigol a deallaf hynny'n llwyr, ond nid dyna'r unig ddadl. Plediodd Jonathan ddadl hurt, gan ddweud na ddylai pobl nad oes ganddynt arbenigedd yn y mater gyfrannu at ddadl yn ei gylch ac na ddylent feirniadu'r penderfyniad. Ai dweud y mae na ddylai neb nad oes ganddo gefndir mewn economeg gynnig sylwadau ynghylch materion economaidd, ac na ddylai neb nad yw'n addysgwyr gynnig sylwadau ynghylch addysg? Beth y mae'r Cynulliad i fod i'w wneud? Ai ar ein meysydd arbenigol yn unig yr ydym i fod i gyflwyno sylwadau?

David Melding: Nid oedd arnaf eisiau ymyrryd rhyw lawer yn y ddadl hon, ond mae angen tynnu rhywfaint o'r gwynt o'ch hwyliau o ran yr hyn yr ydych yn ei wneud i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru. Os ydych yn taflu ei adroddiad ar y domen—fel y nodwyd yn eich cynnig gwreiddiol, y cyflwynwyd gwelliant iddo'n sydyn gan eich plaid, gan ddangos eich bod ar chwâl braidd—pa siawns sydd gennym yn eich golwg chi o gael cyngor annibynnol yn y dyfodol?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: David, unwaith eto, nid ydych yn cyflwyno'r ddadl; yr ydych yn siarad am fod ar chwâl. Yr wyf yn barod i dderbyn y ddadl sy'n ymwneud â rhagoriaeth glinigol. Fodd bynnag, mae dadleuon eraill, gan gynnwys yr un ynglŷn â'r amser targed, nad oes neb ohonoch wedi rhoi dim math o sylw iddynt. Mae'r ddadl hon yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar fy etholwyr yn Nwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr, a'm cyfrifoldeb pennaf yw amddiffyn a diogelu eu hawliau hwy. Mae ganddynt hawl i gael darpariaeth o'r radd flaenaf y gellir ei chyrraedd o fewn yr amser targed.

Jenny Randerson: I remind you that I specifically addressed the really important issue of the target time—it is probably the key issue. The information that Members are bandying around about the lack of access by helicopter to the Cardiff site is totally wrong. If we are talking about flawed arguments and flawed information, let us nail one piece of flawed information: the alternative site for the helicopter in Cardiff is within three minutes by ambulance, and that is during the night, when the traffic problems that Elin talked about do not occur.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Jenny, you have made one speech, and a couple of interventions; you have taken 40 seconds out of Rhodri Glyn's speech.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Jenny, you have to understand that no politician should take information on face value. There are major doubts about the ability, at all times of the day, of all types of helicopter to land in Cardiff and reach the Cardiff site within the target time. If you choose to ignore those doubts, that is all well and good, but I cannot afford to ignore them, as they affect my constituents. They may not affect your constituents in Cardiff Central, but they affect mine in Carmarthen East and Dinefwr.

Let us get away from saying that we have to look at the facts—we have looked at the facts; we have studied them, and we are not convinced. We have every right to scrutinise and question the assumptions of Health Commission Wales, because that is our responsibility as elected Members representing the interests of our constituents.

Alun Cairns: I will support the motion and amendment 1; it is that amendment to which I will primarily speak. I support the motion and that amendment in the absolute confidence that I am supporting the best for patient care, not only in west Wales, but in the whole of Wales. I do this on the basis of accessibility.

Jenny Randerson: Rhaid imi eich atgoffa fy mod wedi rhoi sylw penodol i fater hollbwysig yr amser targed—mae'n debyg mai hwn yw'r mater pwysicaf. Mae'r wybodaeth y mae'r Aelodau'n ei bwrw o gwmpas ynghylch methu â mynd â hofrennydd i safle Caerdydd yn gwbl anghywir. Os ydym yn siarad am ddadleuon diffygiol a gwybodaeth ddiffygiol, gadewch inni roi'r farwol i un pwt o wybodaeth ddiffygiol: mae'r safle amgen ar gyfer yr hofrennydd yng Nghaerdydd o fewn tri munud mewn ambiwlans, ac mae hynny yn ystod y nos, pan nad yw'r problemau traffig y siaradodd Elin amdanynt yn bodoli.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Jenny, yr ydych wedi gwneud un araith, ac ymyriadau fwy nag unwaith; yr ydych wedi mynd â 40 eiliad o araith Rhodri Glyn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Jenny, rhaid ichi ddeall na ddylai dim un gwleidydd dderbyn gwybodaeth yn ôl fel y mae'n ymddangos ar yr wyneb. Mae cryn amheuaeth ynglŷn â gallu unrhyw fath o hofrennydd, ar unrhyw adeg o'r dydd, i lanio yng Nghaerdydd a chyrraedd safle Caerdydd o fewn yr amser targed. Os dewiswch anwybyddu'r amheuon hynny, popeth yn iawn, ond ni allaf fi fforddio'u hanwybyddu, gan eu bod yn effeithio ar fy etholwyr. Efallai nad ydynt yn effeithio ar eich etholwyr chi yng Nghanol Caerdydd, ond maent yn effeithio ar fy rhai i yn Nwyrain Caerfyrddin a Dinefwr.

Gadewch inni roi'r gorau i ddweud bod rhaid inni edrych ar y ffeithiau—yr ydym wedi edrych ar y ffeithiau; yr ydym wedi edrych yn fanwl arnynt, ac nid ydym wedi cael ein hargyhoeddi. Mae gennym bob hawl i graffu ar dybiaethau Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru a'u cwestiynu, oherwydd hynny yw ein cyfrifoldeb fel Aelodau etholedig sy'n cynrychioli buddiannau'n hetholwyr.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf am gefnogi'r cynnig a gwelliant 1; am y gwelliant hwnnw yn bennaf y byddaf yn siarad. Wrth gefnogi'r cynnig a'r gwelliant hwnnw teimlaf yn gwbl hyderus fy mod yn cefnogi'r dewis gorau o ran gofal i gleifion, nid yn unig yn y gorllewin, ond yng Nghymru gyfan. Gwnaf hyn ar sail hygyrchedd.

Some talked about geography, but this is not a matter of geography, but accessibility to services for the people of west Wales and east Wales alike. I am absolutely confident that, with the neurosurgery unit in Swansea, people in west Wales will have the benefit and privilege of accessibility to prompt service, while people in eastern parts of Wales will have equal access to services in Bristol.

I appreciate the strong argument for developing the best health services, and that can be made on both sides. We have heard the argument for the paediatric neurosurgery unit for Cardiff, but there is also the argument of Morriston being the only major trauma centre in Wales for burns and plastics. That argument can therefore be made based on whichever standpoint you hold, but the argument for accessibility to services cannot be taken apart simply because of the remote geography of many parts. We need not go as far as Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion; it would be difficult to reach Morriston Hospital within the golden time from some of the remoter parts of Gower.

Much has been made about the air ambulance service, but we need to remember two points. The first is that it is run by a charitable trust, and that raises questions about the greatly increased use that would be made of it. The second point is that the air ambulance cannot be used at all times and in all weather conditions, because of technical difficulties and so on. If you are in west Wales, you are putting all of your eggs in one basket, and depending on one piece of machinery being able to operate on that one occasion when you need it.

4.20 p.m.

I would have confidence that the Minister made the statement last week in good faith but the Welsh Assembly Government has a record on this. The last decision on the paediatric neurosurgery unit was conveniently delayed until after the election and then that difficult decision was taken against the interests of Swansea. I am not

Clywsom sôn am ddaearyddiaeth, ond nid mater o ddaearyddiaeth yw hwn. Mae'n ymwneud yn hytrach â mynediad at wasanaethau i bobl y gorllewin a'r dwyrain fel ei gilydd. Yr wyf yn gwbl hyderus, gyda'r uned niwrolawdriniaeth yn Abertawe, y bydd pobl y gorllewin yn cael y fantais a'r fraint o allu defnyddio gwasanaeth cyflym, ac y bydd pobl yn rhannau dwyreiniol Cymru hefyd yn gallu manteisio ar wasanaethau ym Mryste.

Yr wyf yn deall y ddadl gref dros ddatblygu'r gwasanaethau iechyd gorau, a gellir dadlau ar ran y ddwy ochr. Clywsom y ddadl dros gael uned niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig yng Nghaerdydd, ond gellid dadlau hefyd mai Treforys yw'r unig ganolfan drawma fawr yng Nghymru ar gyfer llosgiadau a llawfeddygaeth gosmetig. Gellir seilio'r ddadl hon felly ar ba safbwynt bynnag sydd gennych, ond ni ellir chwalu'r ddadl hon dros wasanaethau y gellir cael mynediad atynt dim ond oherwydd lleoliad anghysbell llawer o ardaloedd. Nid oes angen inni fynd cyn belled â sir Benfro, sir Gaerfyrddin a Cheredigion; byddai'n anodd cyrraedd Ysbyty Treforys o fewn yr amser hanfodol o rai rhannau mwy anghysbell ym Mhenrhyn Gŵyr.

Mae llawer o sôn wedi bod am wasanaeth yr ambiwlans awyr, ond mae angen inni gofio dau bwynt. Y pwynt cyntaf yw ei fod yn cael ei redeg gan ymddiriedolaeth elusennol, ac mae hynny'n codi cwestiynau ynglŷn â'r cynnydd sylweddol yn y defnydd a wneid ohono. Yr ail bwynt yw na ellir defnyddio'r ambiwlans awyr bob amser ac ym mhob tywydd, oherwydd anawsterau technegol ac yn y blaen. Os ydych yn y gorllewin, yr ydych yn dibynnu'n gyfan gwbl ar un cyfrwng, ac yn dibynnu ar allu un peiriant penodol i weithio ar yr un adeg benodol pan fydd ei angen arnoch.

Byddwn yn ffyddiog bod y Gweinidog wedi gwneud y datganiad yr wythnos diwethaf yn ddidwyll, ond mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi gwneud hyn o'r blaen. Cafodd y penderfyniad diwethaf ar yr uned niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig ei ohirio'n gyfleus tan ar ôl yr etholiad ac yna gwnaethpwyd y penderfyniad anodd hwnnw

prepared to allow that to happen again.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): The Assembly Government's decision was in favour of emergency paediatric neurosurgery remaining in Swansea. That is just for the record. Alun Cairns clearly cannot remember it.

Since the launch of this consultation on neurosurgery, I have avoided taking sides in the debate, as I do not want to compromise any adjudicative role that I might find myself taking at the end of the process. That remains the case today.

This is a complex matter with many crucial issues that affect the future of specialist services right across south Wales, not just in adult neurosurgery but also in a wide range of other services. We cannot ignore that. Therefore, it is vital that all Assembly Members feel that they have a real opportunity to be actively involved, in good faith, in the consultation process, to represent and reflect the interests of their constituents. That is the essence of a good consultation process.

However, we find ourselves in a rather strange position. We initially had a motion on this matter from Plaid Cymru last week, highlighting that Plaid Cymru Members felt that the initial consultation process was inadequate. A few days later, despite the substance of their own motion, they proposed an amendment to delete their original motion and to replace it with an amendment that prejudices the outcome of the consultation that they said was inadequate in the first place. This is hardly a responsible way of doing business and does not do justice to the many people throughout south Wales who have contributed to this debate.

Proposing such a motion creates a dangerous precedent, because it undermines the basis of democratic engagement with public service change. How can we expect any future consultation exercise on difficult and complex issues to have any credibility with the public or the professionals who engage in

yn groes i fuddiannau Abertawe. Nid wyf yn barod i ganiatáu i hynny ddiwydd eto.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Penderfynodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad y dylid cadw niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig frys yn Abertawe. Mae hynny er mwyn i bawb gael gwybod. Mae'n amlwg nad yw Alun Cairns yn gallu cofio.

Ers lansio'r ymgynghoriad hwn ar niwrolawdriniaeth, yr wyf wedi ceisio peidio ag ochri ag unrhyw un yn y ddadl, gan nad wyf am amharu ar unrhyw rôl ddyfarnol a allai ddod i'm rhan ar ddiwedd y broses. Mae hynny yr un mor berthnasol heddiw.

Mae hwn yn fater cymhleth sydd â llawer o bwyntiau pwysig iawn sy'n effeithio ar ddyfodol gwasanaethau arbenigol ym mhob rhan o'r de, nid yn unig ym maes niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion ond hefyd mewn ystod eang o wasanaethau eraill. Ni allwn anwybyddu hynny. Felly, mae'n bwysig iawn bod holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn teimlo bod ganddynt gyfle gwirioneddol i chwarae rhan weithredol, yn ddiwyll, yn y broses ymgynghori, er mwyn cynrychioli ac adlewyrchu buddiannau eu hetholwyr. Hynny yw hanfod proses ymgynghori dda.

Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn canfod ein hunain mewn sefyllfa braidd yn od. Yr oedd gennym gynnig ar y mater hwn gan Blaid Cymru yr wythnos diwethaf, yn nodi bod Aelodau Plaid Cymru'n teimlo bod y broses ymgynghori gychwynnol yn annigonol. Ychydig ddyddiau'n ddiweddarach, er gwaethaf sylwedd eu cynnig eu hunain, cynigiasant welliant i ddileu eu cynnig gwreiddiol a chynnig gwelliant yn ei le sy'n rhagfarnu canlyniad yr ymgynghoriad yr oeddent wedi dweud ei fod yn annigonol yn y lle cyntaf. Go brin bod hyn yn ffordd gyfrifol o weithio ac nid yw'n gwneud cyfiawnder â'r holl bobl yn y de sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddadl hon.

Mae cynnig cynnig o'r fath yn creu cysail peryglus, oherwydd y mae'n tanseilio ymgysylltu democrataidd ynglŷn â newid gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Sut y gallwn ddisgwyl i unrhyw ymgynghoriad ynghylch materion anodd a chymhleth fod ag unrhyw hygredd yn y dyfodol ymhlith y cyhoedd

it, when the whole process can be effectively gazumped by a motion coming before the Assembly that seeks to predetermine its outcome? It is extremely regrettable that Plaid Cymru feels that it needs to take this approach.

Last week, following the conclusion of the formal consultation process, I said that the report had not covered several crucial issues. We have heard about some of them today. New factors had emerged since the consultation began and both needed further detailed study.

David Lloyd: When do you foresee a decision being taken on where the neurosurgery unit is going to be sited?

Brian Gibbons: I will try to come to that.

I felt that the decision in Swansea to have a single, integrated superhospital would significantly affect the economics of any evaluation of the options.

The issue of access to services has been crucial throughout this debate, as it has been here today. Surely factors such as the outcome of the modernisation of the ambulance service, which will not be completed until at least December, need to be considered and taken on board in any informed conclusion. We, as an Assembly Government, have given our commitment to working with the ambulance service in this modernisation exercise, and that will include on any views in relation to further investment in the ambulance service, as requested in amendment 4 tabled by the Liberal Democrats.

In this context of judging on access, it is also important that we follow the debate that is going on in Scotland on this issue. Scotland is a much bigger country, with many more people, and they are suggesting having a single neurosurgical centre for the whole of Scotland. We need to take that on board before we rush into a decision.

neu'r gweithwyr proffesiynol sy'n ymwneud ag ef, pan fo modd gasympio'r broses gyfan i bob diben drwy roi cynnig gerbron y Cynulliad sy'n ceisio penderfynu ei ganlyniad ymlaen llaw? Mae'n anffodus iawn bod Plaid Cymru'n teimlo bod angen iddi weithredu yn y fath fodd.

Yr wythnos diwethaf, wedi i'r broses ymgynghori ffurfiol ddod i ben, dywedais nad oedd yr adroddiad wedi ymdrin â llawer o faterion pwysig. Yr ydym wedi clywed am rai ohonynt heddiw. Yr oedd ffactorau newydd wedi dod i'r amlwg ers dechrau'r ymgynghoriad ac yr oedd angen edrych yn fanylach ar y naill a'r llall.

David Lloyd: Pa bryd yr ydych yn rhagweld y bydd penderfyniad yn cael ei wneud ynglŷn â lleoliad yr uned niwrolawdriniaeth?

Brian Gibbons: Yr wyf am geisio dod at hynny.

Teimlwn y byddai'r penderfyniad yn Abertawe i gael un ysbyty mawr integredig yn cael effaith sylweddol ar economeg unrhyw werthusiad o'r dewisiadau.

Mae'r cwestiwn ynglŷn â mynediad at wasanaethau wedi bod yn bwysig iawn drwy gydol y ddadl hon, fel y mae wedi bod yma heddiw. Heb os nac oni bai mae angen ystyried a rhoi sylw i ffactorau fel canlyniad moderneiddio'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans, na fydd wedi ei gwblhau tan fis Rhagfyr o leiaf, fel rhan o unrhyw gasgliad sy'n seiliedig ar ffeithiau. Yr ydym ni, fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, wedi ymrwymo i weithio gyda'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn y moderneiddio hwn, a bydd angen ystyried unrhyw farn ynglŷn â buddsoddi rhagor o arian yn y gwasanaeth ambiwlans, yn unol â'r cais yng ngwelliant 4 a gyflwynwyd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol.

Yn y cyd-destun hwn o ran barnu ar sail mynediad, mae'n bwysig hefyd inni ddilyn y ddadl sy'n mynd rhagddi yn yr Alban ar y mater hwn. Mae'r Alban yn wlad fwy o lawer, â phoblogaeth lawer mwy, ac maent hwy'n awgrymu cael un ganolfan niwrolawdriniaeth ar gyfer yr Alban. Mae angen inni ystyried hyn cyn rhuthro i wneud penderfyniad.

We also know that there are knock-on effects to any change in paediatric neurosurgery, and the debate has been vividly portrayed in the Chamber this afternoon. We know that Assembly Members representing Swansea and west Wales, and Swansea NHS Trust, have concerns for the future of trauma services in Swansea if the service moves to Cardiff. The consultation document suggested that these concerns were not well-founded, but clinicians in Swansea have taken a firm contradictory view. In the interests of patient safety and a well-informed debate on these matters, a better way forward would be to seek further information on the matter, rather than prejudging it in this way. Equally, there is a potential knock-on effect on specialist paediatric services if adult neurosurgery remains in Swansea.

This is the position that has been articulated by the Swansea NHS Trust, the *South Wales Evening Post* and in this debate, but it is not just a question of paediatric neurosurgery. It has also been argued and accepted in the debate that, if paediatric neurosurgery was to leave Cardiff, the paediatric intensive care service would soon go with it. The whole basis for specialist paediatric services in south Wales would be placed in jeopardy.

David Lloyd *rose*—

Brian Gibbons: I will just finish the point. It is a very difficult decision in terms of a debate about access to services, in that we could have a situation in which a wide range of children with paediatric neurosurgery requirements could end up travelling to Bristol or Birmingham if they live in Ceredigion.

David Lloyd: We are talking about adult neurosurgery. We have lost paediatric neurosurgery from Swansea, so it is a non sequitor to go on about paediatric specialised services, because that is an issue between Cardiff and Bristol. We are talking about adult neurosurgery, which is an issue for

Gwyddom hefyd y bydd unrhyw newid mewn niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig yn cael effeithiau canlyniadol, ac mae'r ddadl wedi cael ei phortreadu'n fyw iawn yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma. Gwyddom fod Aelodau'r Cynulliad sy'n cynrychioli Abertawe a'r gorllewin, ac Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Abertawe, yn poeni am ddyfodol gwasanaethau trawma yn Abertawe os bydd y gwasanaeth yn symud i Gaerdydd. Yr oedd y ddogfen ymgynghori'n awgrymu nad oedd llawer o sail i'r pryderon hyn, ond mae clinigwyr yn Abertawe yn gwrth-ddweud hynny'n bendant. Er mwyn sicrhau diogelwch cleifion a chael dadl gytbwys ar y materion hyn, byddai'n well ceisio cael rhagor o wybodaeth am y mater, yn hytrach na rhagfarnu fel hyn. Yn yr un modd, mae'n bosibl y byddai effaith ganlyniadol ar wasanaethau pediatrig arbenigol pe bai niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion yn aros yn Abertawe.

Dyma'r safbwynt a fynegwyd gan Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Abertawe, yn y *South Wales Evening Post* ac yn y ddadl hon, ond mae a wnelo hyn â mwy na dim ond niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig. Dadleuwyd a derbyniwyd yn y ddadl hefyd, pe bai niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig yn mynd o Gaerdydd, y byddai'r gwasanaeth gofal dwys pediatrig yn mynd i'w chanlyn hefyd cyn bo hir. Byddai holl sylfaen gwasanaethau pediatrig arbenigol yn y de yn cael ei rhoi yn y fantol.

David Lloyd *a gododd*—

Brian Gibbons: Yr wyf am orffen y pwynt. Mae'n benderfyniad anodd iawn o ran dadl ynglŷn â mynediad at wasanaethau, oherwydd gellid cael sefyllfa lle y byddai ystod eang o blant sydd angen niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig yn gorfod teithio i Fryste neu Birmingham os ydynt yn byw yng Ngheredigion.

David Lloyd: Yr ydym yn siarad am niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion. Mae Abertawe wedi colli niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig, felly mae'n afresymol rhygnu ymlaen ynglŷn â gwasanaethau arbenigol pediatrig, oherwydd mater rhwng Caerdydd a Bryste yw hynny. Yr ydym yn siarad am niwrolawdriniaeth i

Swansea and west Wales, and we want the service to remain in Swansea. When will the decision be taken, as I asked in my last intervention?

Brian Gibbons: It is not acceptable at this stage that specialist paediatric services should be lost to south Wales, and that people from Pembrokeshire and Ceredigion should travel to Birmingham or Bristol.

The review of specialist paediatric services is due to be published in the spring, and this document will be of crucial importance in informing any debate on this matter. Consequently, it will not be possible to make any decision until we are informed by the outcome of the paediatric specialist services review of standards.

Gwenda Thomas: You have made plain this afternoon, as many of us have during the consultation process, that emergency paediatric neurosurgery was retained at Morriston Hospital. Therefore, are you as surprised as I am to hear Dai Lloyd distance himself from the link with paediatric neurosurgery, when he used that, quite shamefully in my opinion, to score political points in the *South Wales Evening Post*?

Brian Gibbons: It is the essence of the destructive nature of the debate and the motion before us that we find ourselves in this absurd situation.

These are extremely difficult and complex matters, and this debate bears out the correct view that I have taken on this matter, in that we are not yet in a position to make an informed choice. We need to get further information on a number of the points that were raised in this debate, as well as the issues in relation to the knock-on effect on paediatric services. Much of the information that we need to make this decision is still not available to us. Consequently, I urge Members to reject the motion and amendment 1, and to support the other amendments.

Helen Mary Jones: I thank everyone who participated in the debate, although I regret

oedolion, sy'n fater i Abertawe a'r gorllewin, ac yr ydym am i'r gwasanaeth aros yn Abertawe. Pa bryd y bydd y penderfyniad yn cael ei wneud, fel y gofynnais yn fy ymyriad diwethaf?

Brian Gibbons: Nid yw'n dderbyniol ar hyn o bryd i wasanaethau pediatrig arbenigol gael eu colli yn y de, ac i bobl o sir Benfro a Cheredigion orfod teithio i Birmingham neu Fryste.

Mae'r adolygiad o wasanaethau pediatrig arbenigol i fod i gael ei gyhoeddi yn y gwanwyn, a bydd y ddogfen hon yn bwysig iawn fel sail i unrhyw ddadl ar y mater hwn. O ganlyniad, ni fydd modd gwneud penderfyniad hyd nes y cawn wybod beth yw canlyniad yr adolygiad o safonau gwasanaethau arbenigol pediatrig.

Gwenda Thomas: Yr ydych wedi nodi'n glir y prynhawn yma, fel y mae llawer ohonom wedi gwneud yn ystod y broses ymgynghori, fod niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig frys wedi ei chadw yn Ysbyty Treforys. Felly, a ydych yn synnu cymaint â mi o glywed Dai Lloyd yn pellhau ei hun oddi wrth y cysylltiad â niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig, ac yntau wedi defnyddio hynny, yn gywilyddus yn fy marn i, i sgorio pwyntiau gwleidyddol yn y *South Wales Evening Post*?

Brian Gibbons: Craidd natur ddinistriol y ddadl a'r cynnig sydd ger ein bron yw ein bod yn canfod ein hunain yn y sefyllfa afresymol hon.

Mae'r rhain yn faterion anodd a chymhleth iawn, ac mae'r ddadl hon yn cadarnhau'r farn gywir sydd gennyf ynglŷn â'r mater hwn, sef nad ydym hyd yma'n gallu gwneud dewis sy'n seiliedig ar ffeithiau. Mae angen inni gael mwy o wybodaeth am nifer o'r pwyntiau a godwyd yn y ddadl hon, yn ogystal â'r materion sy'n ymwneud â'r effaith ganlyniadol ar wasanaethau pediatrig. Nid yw llawer o'r wybodaeth sydd ei hangen arnom er mwyn gwneud y penderfyniad hwn ar gael inni eto. O ganlyniad, yr wyf yn annog yr Aelodau i wrthod y cynnig a gwelliant 1, ac i gefnogi'r gwelliannau eraill.

Helen Mary Jones: Hoffwn ddiolch i bawb sydd wedi cymryd rhan yn y ddadl, er bod y

the tone of some of it. I will not repeat the case that has been made for retaining the neurosurgery service at Swansea, which was made very effectively by Dai Lloyd, Elin Jones, Val Lloyd, Peter Black, Rhodri Glyn Thomas, Alun Cairns and others in interventions; the case is powerful. I stress that this is not a Swansea-Cardiff row; this is about providing services for mid, west and south Wales at a central point that is accessible to all.

In the short time that is available I will respond to some of the points made, and I am happy to take interventions if Members wish to make them, although it will be difficult if they do so from sedentary positions.

4.30 p.m.

Unusually, I found it rather hard to understand the point that Jenny Randerson was trying to make. I was unsure whether she was supporting the move, opposing the move or sitting on the fence. Of course, we all want what is best for patients, but there is a clinical difference of opinion about what is best for patients.

Jenny Randerson: Would you like me to clarify what I meant?

Helen Mary Jones: No, Jenny. If I have time later, I will be happy to take an intervention, but, at the moment, I do not have time.

With regard to the ambulance service, I refer her to the point that was ably made by Alun Cairns, namely that we cannot rely on one air ambulance to provide and protect services for the whole of mid and west Wales. I urge the Assembly to reject the first Liberal Democrat amendment, which is a fudge, albeit an attempt at an honourable one. However, I strongly urge the Assembly to support amendment 4. Wherever this service—and, indeed, other specialised services—goes in the future, the future of the ambulance service in Wales is crucial and I welcome that amendment.

naws braidd yn anffodus ar adegau. Nid wyf am ailadrodd y ddadl dros gadw'r gwasanaeth niwrolawdriniaeth yn Abertawe, a gyflwynwyd yn effeithiol iawn gan Dai Lloyd, Elin Jones, Val Lloyd, Peter Black, Rhodri Glyn Thomas, Alun Cairns ac eraill mewn ymyriadau; mae'r ddadl yn un gref iawn. Pwysleisiaf nad ffræ rhwng Abertawe a Chaerdydd yw hon; mae hyn yn ymwneud â darparu gwasanaethau i'r canolbarth, y gorllewin a'r de mewn man canolog sy'n hygyrch i bawb.

Yn yr amser byr sydd ar gael yr wyf am ymateb i rai o'r pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd, ac yr wyf yn fodlon derbyn ymyriadau os yw'r Aelodau am ymyrryd, er y bydd yn anodd os dynt yn gwneud hynny ar eu heistedd.

Yn anarferol, fe'i cefais braidd yn anodd deall y pwynt yr oedd Jenny Randerson yn ceisio'i wneud. Nid oeddwn yn sicr a oedd yn cefnogi'r cynnig, yn gwrthwynebu'r cynnig, ynteu'n eistedd ar ben lliadiart. Wrth gwrs, mae arnom oll eisiau'r gorau i gleifion, ond mae gwahaniaeth barn yn glinigol am yr hyn sydd orau i gleifion.

Jenny Randerson: A garech imi egluro'r hyn yr oeddwn yn ei olygu?

Helen Mary Jones: Na, Jenny. Os bydd gennyf amser yn nes ymlaen, byddaf yn falch o dderbyn ymyriad, ond nid oes gennyf amser ar hyn o bryd.

O ran y gwasanaeth ambiwlans, fe'i cyfeiriaf at y pwynt a wnaed yn ddeheuig gan Alun Cairns, sef na allwn ddibyynu ar un ambiwlans awyr i ddarparu ac amddiffyn gwasanaethau i ganolbarth a gorllewin Cymru i gyd. Anogaf y Cynulliad i wrthod gwelliant cyntaf y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, sydd yn gyfaddawd, er ei fod yn ymgais i fod yn un anrhydeddus. Fodd bynnag, anogaf y Cynulliad yn gryf i gefnogi gwelliant 4. Lle bynnag yr aiff y gwasanaeth hwn—ac, yn wir, gwasanaethau arbenigol eraill—yn y dyfodol, mae dyfodol y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yng Nghymru yn hanfodol bwysig, a chroesawaf y gwelliant hwnnw.

Jonathan Morgan made an interesting and principled case against political interference in health decision making. However, that is hardly a political stance that is consistent with that of the rest of his party. I need only refer to what I regard as his party leader's very honourable interventions in the debates about Withybush and Bronglais hospitals.

Nick Bourne: Will you give way?

Helen Mary Jones: I will happily give way to Nick, from whom we have not yet heard.

Nick Bourne: I am grateful to the Member for giving way. I did indeed hear what Jonathan said. He is an excellent health spokesperson and I do not often disagree with him. However, on this occasion, it will not surprise the Chamber that I do disagree with him. We often express views here on issues on which we are not truly expert; we have to make an assessment based upon what experts say and weigh up the evidence and so on. In our party, as, I suspect, in parties other than your own, there is a free vote on this issue. I have to congratulate the Member and her party for managing to dragoon the Members from south-east Wales to support this; that is presumably what you have done or you would have had a free vote.

Helen Mary Jones: The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives may be interested to know that no dragooning was necessary on this side, because we are prepared to consider the national issues and not just narrow constituency interests.

I say to Jonathan Morgan, Jenny Randerson and David Melding that the reality is that, where there is a conflict of clinical view—where there is not a clear clinical view, as is the case on this matter—the decision is political. Health Commission Wales, in the last analysis, gives advice to the Minister. I cannot understand why Jonathan Morgan feels that it is worse for the Assembly as a whole to make a decision than it is for one individual Minister to make it. Perhaps that is something that we could discuss at another time. I regret very much that both he and

Cyflwynodd Jonathan Morgan ddadl ddiddorol ac egwyddorol yn erbyn ymyrraeth wleidyddol mewn gwneud penderfyniadau ynghylch iechyd. Fodd bynnag, prin bod hynny'n safbwynt gwleidyddol sydd yn gyson ag eiddo gweddill ei blaid. Nid oes raid i mi ond cyfeirio at yr hyn sydd, yn fy marn i, yn ymyriadau anrhydeddus iawn gan arweinydd ei blaid yn y dadleuon am ysbytai Llwynhelyg a Bronglais.

Nick Bourne: A wnewch ildio?

Helen Mary Jones: Ildiaf yn llawen i Nick, gan na chlywsom ganddo eto.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Aelod am ildio. Fe glywais yr hyn a ddywedodd Jonathan. Mae'n llefarydd iechyd penigamp ac nid yn aml y byddaf yn anghytuno ag ef. Fodd bynnag, y tro hwn, ni fydd yn syndod i'r Siambr ddeall fy mod yn anghytuno ag ef. Byddwn yn aml yn mynegi barn yma ar faterion nad ydym yn wir arbenigwyr arnynt; rhaid i ni wneud asesiad ar sail yr hyn a ddywed yr arbenigwyr a phwyso a mesur y dystiolaeth ac yn y blaen. Yn ein plaid ni, fel mewn pleidiau eraill, fe dybiaf, ac eithrio eich un chi, mae pleidlais rydd ar y pwnc hwn. Rhaid i mi longyfarch yr Aelod a'i phlaid am lwyddo i orfodi'r Aelodau o dde-ddwyrain Cymru i gefnogi hyn; tybiaf mai dyna a wnaethoch neu byddech wedi cael pleidlais rydd.

Helen Mary Jones: Efallai y bydd o ddiddordeb i Arweinydd y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig ddeall na fu angen gorfodi neb ar yr ochr hon, am ein bod yn barod i ystyried y pynciau cenedlaethol yn hytrach na dim ond buddiannau etholaethol cul.

Dywedaf wrth Jonathan Morgan, Jenny Randerson a David Melding mai'r gwirionedd yw, lle y bo gwahaniaeth barn o safbwynt clinigol—lle nad oes barn glinigol glir, fel yn yr achos hwn—fod y penderfyniad yn wleidyddol. Mae Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru, yn y pen draw, yn rhoi cyngor i'r Gweinidog. Ni allaf ddeall pam y teimla Jonathan Morgan ei bod yn waeth i'r Cynulliad fel cyfangorff wneud penderfyniad nag i un Gweinidog unigol ei wneud. Efallai y gallwn drafod hynny rywbyrd eto. Gresynaf yn arw ei fod ef a Jenny Randerson fel

Jenny Randerson appear to suggest that the positions taken by others in this matter are about constituency political interests rather than about principles. As I have already said, I trust that it is what is best for patients that is in all of our minds; we may simply have different views on what that is.

I will refer briefly to the Minister's point. The Minister will understand the use of tabling a motion and then tabling a tactical amendment; it is a tactic that his party often uses, so I am surprised that he is confused by a fairly acceptable and normal political tactic. He has made a reasoned case and, as usual, he is an expert in defending the indefensible. The Minister's decision may well have been made with the best of motives, but he must understand that, because of his record—and I refer him again to Alun Cairns's contribution—there is a real fear that the decision that he has made to ask for further work is more to do with avoiding making an unpopular decision this side of an election than with anything else. It would either be unpopular in the key marginal seat of Cardiff North or in key marginal seats such as Llanelli and some of the Pembrokeshire seats.

I must briefly make the point about the link between adult and paediatric neurosurgery. Retaining adult neurosurgery did not enable paediatric neurosurgery to be retained in Swansea. Therefore, I am at a loss to see what the link is.

Brian Gibbons *rose*—

Helen Mary Jones: I am sorry, Minister, but I do not have time to give way.

We were told at the time that they were two distinct specialisms and that the fact that one was retained could not protect the other. If that has changed, I would be interested to hear about it in writing from the Minister.

I put it to the Minister and the rest of the Assembly that a consultation has been done, it is complete and it is time to decide. We believe, as do the thousands of people who have signed the *South Wales Evening Post*

petaent yn awgrymu bod a wnelo'r safbwyntiau a gymerwyd gan eraill yn hyn o beth â buddiannau gwleidyddol etholaethol yn hytrach nag ag egwyddorion. Fel y dywedais eisoes, hyderaf mai'r hyn sydd orau i gleifion sydd yn ein meddyliau oll; efallai fod gennym farn wahanol ynghylch beth yw hynny.

Cyfeiriaf yn fyr at bwynt y Gweinidog. Bydd y Gweinidog yn deall ynglŷn â chyflwyno cynnig ac yna cyflwyno gwelliant tactegol; mae'n dacteg a ddefnyddir yn aml gan ei blaid ef, felly yr wyf yn synnu ei fod wedi ei ddrysu gan dacteg wleidyddol sydd yn weddol dderbyniol ac arferol. Cyflwynodd ddadl resymegol ac, fel arfer, mae'n arbenigwr ar amddiffyn yr anamddiffynadwy. Dichon yn wir fod penderfyniad y Gweinidog wedi ei wneud gyda'r cymhellion gorau, ond rhaid iddo ddeall, oherwydd ei record—ac fe'i cyfeiriaf eto at gyfraniad Alun Cairns—fod gwir bryder bod a wnelo'r penderfyniad a wnaeth i ofyn am fwy o waith fwy ag osgoi penderfyniad amhoblogaidd cyn etholiad nag ag unrhyw beth arall. Byddai naill ai'n amhoblogaidd yn sedd ymylol allweddol Gogledd Caerdydd neu mewn seddi ymylol allweddol megis Llanelli a rhai o seddi sir Benfro.

Rhaid i mi yn fyr wneud y pwynt am y cysylltiad rhwng niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion ac i blant. Ni fu cadw niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion yn fodd i gadw niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig yn Abertawe. Ni allaf felly weld beth yw'r cysylltiad.

Brian Gibbons *a gododd*—

Helen Mary Jones: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Weinidog, ond nid oes gennyf amser i ildio.

Dywedwyd wrthym ar y pryd eu bod yn ddau arbenigedd hollol ar wahân ac na allai'r ffaith bod y naill yn cael ei gadw amddiffyn y llall. Os yw hynny wedi newid, byddai gennyf ddiddordeb mewn clywed am hynny yn ysgrifenedig gan y Gweinidog.

Dywedaf wrth y Gweinidog a gweddill y Cynulliad fod ymgynghori wedi digwydd, ei fod wedi'i gwblhau a'i bod yn bryd penderfynu. Ein cred ni, fel y miloedd a lofnododd ddeiseb y *South Wales Evening*

petition, not only in Swansea, but across west Wales, that the case for Swansea has been made, because of the numerous points that have been made about the additional specialist services that are there, the accessibility and all the other issues, which I will not rehearse again. If we must have only one centre—and it seems that that is the case, according to clinical governance regulations—then surely that centre must be geographically accessible, as long as it meets other clinical criteria, which we believe that Swansea does. We believe that the evidence is clear and it is time to make a decision so that plans for change can move on and so that everyone knows where they stand.

I ask the Assembly to support amendments 1 and 4, to reject the other amendments and to support the motion.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Before I call for a vote, I wish to say that this debate has gone on for longer than was scheduled because there were too many voices in the Chamber and I wanted a balanced debate. I hope that you all understand the situation.

Post, nid yn unig yn Abertawe, ond ledled gorllewin Cymru, yw bod y ddadl dros Abertawe wedi ei chyflwyno, oherwydd y pwyntiau niferus a wnaed ynghylch y gwasanaethau arbenigol ychwanegol sydd yno, yr hygyrchedd a'r holl bynciau eraill nad oes raid i mi eu hailadrodd eto. Os oes raid inni gael un ganolfan yn unig—ac ymddengys mai felly y mae hi yn ôl rheoliadau llywodraethu clinigol—yna diau bod yn rhaid i'r ganolfan honno fod yn ddaearyddol hygyrch, cyhyd ag y bydd yn bodloni'r meini prawf clinigol eraill, sydd yn wir yn achos Abertawe, yn ein barn ni. Credwn fod y dystiolaeth yn glir a'i bod yn bryd dod i benderfyniad fel bod modd bwrw ymlaen â'r cynlluniau i newid ac fel y gŵyr pawb lle y maent yn sefyll.

Gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad gefnogi gwelliannau 1 a 4, gwrthod y gwelliannau eraill, a chefnogi'r cynnig.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cyn i mi alw am bleidlais, carwn ddweud bod y ddadl hon wedi para'n hwy na'r disgwyl oherwydd bod gormod o leisiau yn y Siambr a minnau eisiau dadl gytbwys. Gobeithio eich bod oll yn deall y sefyllfa.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 22, Ymatal 4, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 1: For 22, Abstain 4, Against 30.*

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

Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne

Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 38, Ymatal 4, Yn erbyn 13.
Amendment 2: For 38, Abstain 4, Against 13.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
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
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Kirsty

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

Black, Peter
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Francis, Lisa
Isherwood, Mark

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

*Methodd Gwelliant 3.
Amendment 3 fell.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 54, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 4: For 54, Abstain 1, 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, 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, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
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

Ymataliodd yr Aelod canlynol:
 The following Member abstained:

Isherwood, Mark

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

Motion NNDM3311 as amended: to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. recognises that, in considering the recommendations of the Health Commission Wales report on adult neurosurgery services in south Wales, what is best for patients should be the determining factor and that the decision on where to site the neurosurgery unit should be decided on clinical merit and should be free from political interference;

2. notes that all new evidence needs to be considered by Health Commission Wales before any final decision; and

3. recognises the importance of the Wales air ambulance service in reducing patient transport times and calls on the Assembly Government to provide sufficient investment.

Cynnig NNDM3311 fel y'i diwygiwyd: cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn cydnabod, wrth ystyried argymhellion adroddiad Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ar wasanaethau niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion yn y de, y dylid seilio unrhyw benderfyniad ar yr hyn sydd orau i gleifion, ac y dylai'r penderfyniad ynghylch safle'r uned niwrolawdriniaeth gael ei wneud ar sail teilyngdod clinigol heb unrhyw ymyriadau gwleidyddol;

2. yn nodi bod angen i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru ystyried yr holl dystiolaeth newydd cyn gwneud unrhyw benderfyniad terfynol; ac

3. yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd gwasanaeth ambiwlans awyr Cymru o ran lleihau amserau cludo cleifion ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i ddarparu buddsoddiad digonol.

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 41, Ymatal 4, Yn erbyn 11.
 Amended motion: For 41, Abstain 4, Against 11.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn

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

Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Black, Peter
 Cairns, Alun
 Gibbons, Brian
 Isherwood, Mark

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

Dadl ar Gynnig o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 31 gan Tamsin Dunwoody Debate on a Standing Order No. 31 Motion by Tamsin Dunwoody

Tamsin Dunwoody: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 31.2 supports in principle legislation to:

provide for the inspection of private dental practices in Wales and the introduction of mechanisms for reporting any findings. (NNDM3280)

I dedicate today's motion to John Dunwoody, who practiced as a GP for over 40 years and refused to undertake any private practice. He was the man who taught me my belief in socialism and the health services.

Tamsin Dunwoody: Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 31.2, yn cefnogi, mewn egwyddor, ddeddfwriaeth a fydd:

yn darparu ar gyfer arolygu practisys deintyddol preifat yng Nghymru a chyflwyno systemau ar gyfer adrodd ar unrhyw ganfyddiadau. (NNDM3280)

Cyflwynaf y cynnig heddiw er cof am John Dunwoody, a weithiodd fel meddyg teulu am dros 40 mlynedd ac a wrthododd wneud dim gwaith preifat. Ef oedd y gŵr a ddysgodd i mi fy nghred mewn sosialaeth a'r gwasanaethau iechyd.

In 1948, Aneurin Bevan created the national health service and the fundamental framework around the social services structure that we know today. He drew together a myriad of differing streams of healthcare provision, including the voluntary hospital, the charitable hospital, the teaching hospital, the private dentist, the private ophthalmologist and the private doctor practising at primary, secondary and tertiary level—

David Davies: Will the Member give way?

Tamsin Dunwoody: No, I will not.

That, in itself, was a miracle. For those of you who remember, and few of us do, prior to 1948, there were dedicated doctors who practised the same principles that Aneurin Bevan introduced, namely the principles of free healthcare at the point of need. For my Irish grandfather, who was a GP at that time, it was indeed a miracle that he was paid for his work instead of receiving eggs and chicken or nothing, which is what happened before 1948. Therefore, it was a great achievement and it has been said recently, by someone who knows the area very well, that it is the greatest ever socialist achievement.

4.40 p.m.

However, Aneurin Bevan could not have predicted the future. He could not tell how the NHS would change or how science would move forward in leaps and bounds. He would never be aware that even the disease that killed him would become treatable. He could not have foreseen that what he created would become so successful or that, with such a changing population and age range, the demands on it would become greater and harder to handle.

However, he created something truly remarkable. He had to negotiate to bring together all those different people. On one occasion—in a BBC radio interview—he was asked how he managed it and he said, ‘I stuffed their mouths with gold’. The concession was that doctors, dentists and ophthalmologists were allowed to retain their

Yn 1948, creodd Aneurin Bevan y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol a fframwaith sylfaenol y strwythur gwasanaethau cymdeithasol sydd yn gyfarwydd i ni heddiw. Tynnodd ynghyd amrywiaeth o wahanol haenau o ddarpariaeth gofal iechyd, gan gynnwys yr ysbyty gwirfoddol, yr ysbyty elusennol, yr ysbyty athrofaol, y deintydd preifat, yr offthalmolegydd preifat a'r meddyg preifat yn gweithio ar lefel sylfaenol, eilaidd a thrydyddol—

David Davies: A wnaiff yr Aelod ildio?

Tamsin Dunwoody: Na wnaif.

Yr oedd hynny, ynddo'i hun, yn wyrth. I'r rhai ohonoch sy'n cofio, ac ychydig ohonom sydd, yr oedd meddygon ymroddgar a weithredai'r un egwyddorion ag a gyflwynwyd gan Aneurin Bevan, sef egwyddorion gofal iechyd am ddim lle'r oedd ei angen. I'm tad-cu o Wyddel, a oedd yn feddyg teulu ar y pryd, gwyrth yn wir oedd iddo ei fod yn cael ei dalu am ei waith yn hytrach na derbyn wyau a chyw iâr neu ddim byd, sef yr hyn a oedd yn digwydd cyn 1948. Felly, yr oedd yn llwyddiant mawr a dywedwyd yn ddiweddar, gan rywun sydd yn gyfarwydd iawn â'r maes, mai dyma'r llwyddiant sosialaidd mwyaf erioed.

Fodd bynnag, ni allai Aneurin Bevan fod wedi rhagweld y dyfodol. Nid oedd modd iddo weld sut y byddai'r GIG yn newid na sut y byddai gwyddoniaeth yn cymryd camau breision ymlaen. Ni châi byth wybod y deuai modd trin hyd yn oed y clefyd a'i lladdodd ef. Nid oedd modd iddo ragweld y deuai'r hyn a greodd ef mor llwyddiannus nac y byddai'r galwadau arno'n mynd yn drymach ac yn anos eu trin, wrth i'r boblogaeth a'r ystod oedran newid cymaint.

Fodd bynnag, creodd rywbeth gwirioneddol ryfeddol. Rhaid fu iddo drin a thrafod i ddwyn yr holl bobl wahanol hynny ynghyd. Un tro—mewn cyfweiliad radio â'r BBC—gofynnwyd iddo sut y llwyddodd i wneud hynny ac meddai, ‘Stwffiais eu safnau ag aur’. Y consesiwn oedd caniatáu i feddygon, deintyddion ac offthalmolegwyr gadw eu

private practice status while working for the health service under contract. Nevertheless, they remained private contractors into healthcare until the recent innovative phase of having salaried doctors and dentists.

I was very unhappy with the fact that a large number of national health service dentists, who practised privately with national health service patients, chose to opt out of the new contract. By doing so, they returned to the old days of private practice. In addition, many of them have now been supported in their endeavours by an insurance company. Many people, particularly those in my area, find this difficult, because, for many years, they did not expect to have to pay for dental care. Now they have to pay into an insurance fund, which they find difficult within their existing budgets. It is often the most vulnerable people who suffer most from these changes, particularly those in the provision of free healthcare, whatever its form.

There are few dentists who only operate privately; the majority of dentists operate with some form of national health service private combination. However, those few do not fall within our inspection regime. I ask today for support to ensure that they are inspected. As I stated, I do not believe in private practice. People should not be forced to go privately because of a lack of NHS dentists, or to feel that they have to choose their own method of purchasing healthcare. However, if they choose to do so, they should be entitled to know that the quality of care that they are getting meets the standards that we would require from NHS practitioners.

The British Dental Association does not object to this Standing Order motion; in fact, it is broadly supportive of it because it wants to ensure that patients are aware that they are getting the highest possible standard of care, whether that is through private practice or through combined private and national health service practice. Existing practices that use anaesthesia, even if they are private and only

statws practis preifat wrth weithio i'r gwasanaeth iechyd dan contract. Serch hynny, contractwyr preifat i ofal iechyd oeddent tan y cyfnod newydd diweddar o fod â meddygon a deintyddion cyflogedig.

Yr oeddwn yn anhapus iawn â'r ffaith bod nifer fawr o ddeintyddion y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, oedd â phractis preifat gyda chleifion y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, wedi dewis eithrio o'r contract newydd. Drwy wneud hynny, dychwelsant i hen ddyddiau'r practis preifat. Yn ychwanegol, mae llawer ohonynt bellach wedi'i cefnogi yn eu hymdrechion gan gwmmi yswiriant. Mae llawer o bobl, yn enwedig yn f'ardal i, yn cael hyn yn anodd, oherwydd, am flynyddoedd lawer, nid oeddent yn disgwyl gorfod talu am ofal deintyddol. Yn awr y maent yn gorfod talu i gronfa yswiriant, sydd yn anodd iddynt o fewn eu cyllidebau presennol. Y bobl fwyaf agored i niwed sydd yn aml yn dioddef waethaf oherwydd y newidiadau hyn, yn enwedig newidiadau mewn darparu gofal iechyd am ddim, ar ba ffurf bynnag y bo hynny.

Ychydig o ddeintyddion sydd yn gweithio'n breifat yn unig; mae'r rhan fwyaf o ddeintyddion yn gweithio ar batrwm rhyw fath o gyfuniad o'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol a gwaith preifat. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r ychydig rai hynny'n dod dan ein trefn arolygu. Gofynnaf heddiw am gefnogaeth i ofalu eu bod yn cael eu harolygu. Fel y dywedais, nid wyf yn credu mewn practis preifat. Ni ddylid gorfodi pobl i fynd yn breifat am nad oes deintyddion y GIG ar gael, na theimlo bod yn rhaid iddynt ddewis eu dull eu hunain o brynu gofal iechyd. Fodd bynnag, os dewisant wneud hynny, dylai fod ganddynt hawl i wybod bod ansawdd y gofal y maent yn ei gael yn cyrraedd y safonau y byddem yn mynnu eu cael gan ymarferwyr y GIG.

Nid yw'r Gymdeithas Ddeintyddol Brydeinig yn gwrthwynebu'r cynnig hwn dan Reol Sefydlog; a dweud y gwir, maent yn ei gefnogi'n fras am fod arni eisiau gofalu bod cleifion yn ymwybodol eu bod yn cael y safon uchaf posibl o ofal, boed hynny drwy bractis preifat neu drwy gyfuniad o bractis preifat a'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Mae practisiau preifat presennol sydd yn

treat one NHS patient, are subject to inspection. Dentists also go through rigorous retraining to ensure that they maintain their standards. Therefore, there are checks and balances, but the full inspection regime that we have come to expect to give us our added reassurance is not there within solely private practices.

I ask that this be supported by this Chamber because the principle applies to every other matter in our everyday lives. If you go into the private sector and the marketplace, you expect to have legislation that protects you. This piece of legislation, I hope, will do the same for those people who, either because there is no choice of local NHS dentists or because they prefer to go to a private dentist, will then have this added layer of protection.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Thank you. I now call on the Minister to speak on behalf of the Executive.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): I would like to thank Tamsin for a moving speech. We support the sentiments and the vision that her speech outlined for the future of health services in Wales, and the spirit of idealism that was behind the Labour Party's introduction of the health service in 1948. The Assembly Government welcomes this debate and the principle behind it in terms of subordinate legislation. It is a welcome coincidence that Tamsin decided to propose this particular motion, because, over recent months, this issue has been considered by my officials and me.

It was apparent to us that the arrangements for monitoring private dentistry may not be as resilient as many users of the service might think. This motion is timely and welcome. Our primary concern must be for the patient, and the inspection of private dental practices against the same standards as those developed for healthcare in the national health service does not seem to be an unreasonable demand in this context. If there is consensus on this issue in the Chamber,

defnyddio anaesthesia, hyd yn oed os ydynt yn breifat ac nad ydynt yn trin ond un claf GIG, yn cael eu harolygu. Mae deintyddion yn cael eu hailhyfforddi'n drwyadl hefyd er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn cynnal eu safonau. Felly, mae mesurau ar waith, ond nid yw'r drefn arolygu gyflawn y daethom i'w disgwyl er mwyn rhoi inni sicrwydd ychwanegol ar gael mewn practisiau preifat yn unig.

Gofynnaf i'r Siambr gefnogi hyn am fod yr egwyddor yn gymwys i bob mater arall yn ein bywydau bob dydd. Os ewch i'r sector preifat a'r farchnad, yr ydych yn disgwyl cael deddfwriaeth a fydd yn eich amddiffyn. Fy ngobaith yw y bydd y darn hwn o ddeddfwriaeth yn gwneud yr un peth i'r bobl hynny sydd, naill ai am nad oes dim modd dewis deintydd GIG lleol neu am fod yn well ganddynt fynd at ddeintydd preifat, wedyn yn cael yr haen ychwanegol hon o warchodaeth.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Diolch. Galwaf yn awr ar y Gweinidog i siarad ar ran y Weithrediaeth.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Carwn ddiolch i Tamsin am araith deimladwy. Yr ydym yn cefnogi'r teimladau a'r weledigaeth a amlinellwyd yn ei haraith am ddyfodol gwasanaethau iechyd yng Nghymru, a'r ysbryd delfrydgar a oedd y tu ôl i gyflwyno'r gwasanaeth iechyd gan y Blaid Lafur ym 1948. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn croesawu'r ddadl hon a'r egwyddor y tu ôl iddi o ran is-ddeddfwriaeth. Mae'n gyd-ddigwyddiad ffodus bod Tamsin wedi penderfynu cynnig y cynnig arbennig hwn, oherwydd, dros y misoedd diwethaf, cafodd y mater hwn ei ystyried gennyf fi a'm swyddogion.

Yr oedd yn amlwg i ni nad yw'r trefniadau ar gyfer monitro deintyddiaeth breifat mor gadarn ag y mae llawer o ddefnyddwyr y gwasanaeth yn ei gredu efallai. Mae'r cynnig hwn yn amserol ac i'w groesawu. Mae'n rhaid i'n prif bryder fod am y claf, ac nid yw'n ymddangos ei bod yn ofyniad afresymol yn y cyd-destun hwn arolygu practisiau deintyddol preifat yn ôl yr un safonau â'r rhai a ddatblygwyd ar gyfer gofal iechyd yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Os

we, as an Assembly Government, would be pleased to see what we can do to move the agenda forwards.

Again, by coincidence, I met the British Dental Association yesterday. As Tamsin said, it has no particular objection to this proposal. Indeed, I am sure that it would be positively disposed towards working with us to give substance to the motion, if the Assembly is of a mind to support it.

Helen Mary Jones: I thank Tamsin Dunwoody for bringing this matter forward, and for her moving tribute to the principles behind the NHS, which, by and large, I share, of course. It could be argued that Aneurin Bevan bottled out at the last moment. Although he nationalised hospital care, he left primary care in the hands of private contractors, leaving patients vulnerable to the very changes that Tamsin Dunwoody has outlined today. That said, one would not wish to be churlish, and I do not think that anyone could say that he had very much choice at the time.

I agree with much of what Tamsin Dunwoody has said about the problems of private practice in dentistry. We have all dealt with constituency cases of dentists opting wholeheartedly out of the NHS, insisting that patients who simply cannot afford insurance payments must make them, and leaving parents in the situation where their children can get NHS treatment at one practice but they are forced to sign up to Denplan or to look for another practice—if they can find one.

I am not entirely sure whether today's proposal would deal with all of those issues, and I doubt whether Tamsin would claim that it would. I am also unsure of the scale of the issue. Perhaps, as we progress this, we will discover how many dentists in Wales undertake no NHS work at all. I suspect that there may be some operating in the big cities, specialising in cosmetic work perhaps. However, most dental practices in the region of Mid and West Wales that I represent do a mixture of work and are therefore inspected.

oes cytundeb am y mater hwn yn y Siambr, byddem ni, fel Llywodraeth Cynulliad, yn falch o weld beth y gallwn ei wneud i fwrw ymlaen â'r agenda.

Eto, drwy gyd-ddigwyddiad, cyfarfûm â Chymdeithas Ddeintyddol Prydain ddoe. Fel y dywedodd Tamsin, nid oes gan y gymdeithas wrthwynebiad penodol i'r cynnig hwn. Yn wir, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai o blaid cydweithio er mwyn cryfhau'r cynnig, os yw'r Cynulliad yn bwriadu ei gefnogi.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn diolch i Tamsin Dunwoody am gyflwyno'r mater hwn, ac am ei theyrnged deimladwy i'r egwyddorion y tu ôl i'r GIG, ac yr wyf fi, ar y cyfan, yn cyd-fynd â hynny, wrth reswm. Gellid dadlau bod Aneurin Bevan wedi colli ei blwch ar y funud olaf. Er ei fod wedi gwladoli gofal ysbytai, gadawodd ofal sylfaenol yn nwylo contractwyr preifat, gan adael cleifion yn agored i'r union newidiadau a amlinellodd Tamsin Dunwoody heddiw. Wedi dweud hynny, ni fyddwn am fod yn anfoesgar, ac nid wyf yn credu y gallai neb ddweud bod ganddo fawr o ddewis ar y pryd.

Cytunaf â llawer o'r hyn a ddywedodd Tamsin Dunwoody am broblemau practis deintyddol preifat. Yr ydym oll wedi ymdrin ag achosion yn ein hetholaethau o ddeintyddion yn troi eu cefnau'n llwyr ar y GIG, gan fynnu bod cleifion sy'n methu'n llwyr â fforddio taliadau yswiriant yn gorfod gwneud y taliadau hynny, a gadael cleifion yn y sefyllfa lle y gall eu plant gael triniaeth GIG mewn un practis ond eu bod hwythau'n gorfod cofrestru â Denplan neu chwilio am bractis arall—os oes un ar gael.

Nid wyf yn gwbl sicr a fyddai'r cynnig heddiw'n ymdrin â'r holl broblemau hynny, ac yr wyf yn amau a fyddai Tamsin yn honni y byddai. Yr wyf yn ansicr hefyd beth yw maint y broblem. Efallai, wrth inni fwrw ymlaen â hyn, y byddwn yn darganfod sawl deintydd yng Nghymru nad yw'n gwneud dim gwaith GIG o gwbl. Yr wyf yn amau y gall fod rhai'n gweithredu yn y dinasoedd mawr, yn arbenigo mewn gwaith cosmetig efallai. Fodd bynnag, mae'r rhan fwyaf o bractisiau deintyddol yn rhanbarth Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru a gynrychiolaf yn gwneud cymysgedd o waith

ac felly'n cael eu harolygu.

Having said that, it is right that inspection should cover dentists operating private practices and it should be just as rigorous as it is for those operating wholly within the NHS—and one might wish that there were more of them—or operating, as most do, in a mixed economy. It is a well established principle. Private medicine is inspected; private care homes are inspected just as rigorously as those in the public sector. Therefore, we welcome the debate today. We support the proposal, and we look forward to seeing how the Minister can move forward this agenda. The Minister and Tamsin certainly have Plaid Cymru's support today.

Jonathan Morgan: We will support today's motion, and we congratulate Tamsin on bringing the matter to the Assembly's attention. It is quite a sensible proposal. It was not until I read the motion and the obligations and duties of Healthcare Inspectorate Wales that I realised that it does not already do this. I was quite surprised. I think that many of us probably assumed that Healthcare Inspectorate Wales already did it.

I take a slightly different view from Tamsin's, in that I do not have a problem with a healthy mix of provision. I value the involvement of private work in Wales. We do not have a well established private health sector in Wales as in England, but there is a healthy mix. Having said that, people should be able to expect a consistency of standards, whether people are accessing services that they have paid for through taxation or out of their own pockets. Therefore, it is right that the remit of Healthcare Inspectorate Wales should be extended to include private dental practices. We put on record our thanks to the Member for bringing the motion before the Assembly, and we look forward to it becoming law before the Assembly term finishes at the end of March for the election.

4.50 p.m.

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats will be supporting the motion.

Wedi dweud hynny, mae'n i arolygu gynnwys deintyddion practisiau preifat a dylai fod yr un mor drwyadl ag y mae i'r rhai sy'n gweithredu'n gyfan gwbl yn y GIG—ac fe allai rhywun ddymuno bod mwy ohonynt—neu'n gweithredu, fel y mwyafrif, mewn economi gymysg. Mae'n egwyddor sefydledig. Arolygir meddygaeth breifat; arolygir cartrefi gofal preifat yr un mor drwyadl â'r rhai yn y sector cyhoeddus. Croesawn y ddadl heddiw felly. Yr ydym yn cefnogi'r cynnig, ac edrychwn ymlaen at weld sut y gall y Gweinidog fwrw ymlaen â'r agenda hon. Mae'n sicr bod Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi'r Gweinidog a Tamsin heddiw.

Jonathan Morgan: Byddwn yn cefnogi'r cynnig heddiw, ac yr ydym yn llongyfarch Tamsin am ddod â'r mater i sylw'r Cynulliad. Mae'n gynnig eithaf synhwyrol. Hyd nes imi ddarllen y cynnig a rhwymedigaethau a dyletswyddau Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru, nid oeddwn wedi sylweddoli nad yw'n gwneud hyn eisoes. Yr oedd hynny'n gryn syndod. Yr wyf yn credu bod llawer ohonom wedi tybio yn ôl pob tebyg fod Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru eisoes yn ei wneud.

Mae gennyf farn ychydig yn wahanol i farn Tamsin, gan na welaf broblem gyda chymysgedd iachus o ddarpariaeth. Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi'r hyn a wneir gan waith preifat yng Nghymru. Nid oes gennym sector iechyd preifat sefydledig yng Nghymru fel sydd yn Lloegr, ond mae cymysgedd iachus. Wedi dweud hynny, dylai pobl allu disgwyl safonau cyson, p'un a ydynt yn cael gwasanaethau y maent wedi talu amdanynt drwy drethiant neu y maent yn talu amdanynt eu hunain. Mae'n iawn felly ymestyn cylch gwaith Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru i gynnwys practisiau deintyddol preifat. Cofnodwn ein diolch i'r Aelod am roi'r cynnig gerbron y Cynulliad, ac edrychwn ymlaen at ei weld yn dod yn gyfraith cyn i dymor y Cynulliad ddod i ben ddiwedd mis Mawrth ar gyfer yr etholiad.

Jenny Randerson: Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r cynnig.

One in four adults now has private dental treatment. Private dentistry generates more than £1.9 billion per year in income to the economy, yet, as has been pointed out, it is not subject to the level of regulation that NHS services and other private health services are subject to. I know that many people have been driven to private dentistry over recent years because of the lack of NHS facilities, but I wonder whether they will be amazed to hear that the amount of regulation is far less. I am sure that, in their minds, there has been the notion, 'Well, I am forced to pay for this, but I will be getting the very best service'. The point is that we have not been able to guarantee that it is the very best service. This is more than just a theoretical gap in the process of inspection, because private dentistry is self-regulated by the General Dental Council. There is little redress or protection for customers except to complain to the General Dental Council or to pursue the matter through the courts. The Office of Fair Trading's report into private dentistry in 2003 found, among other things, that the standards promoted in professional guidance published by the General Dental Council, which is the statutory regulatory body for dentistry, are not routinely monitored and enforced, and that compliance in some areas is low. Secondly, it found that, unlike the NHS, there is no universal complaints system, and procedures for dealing with complaints and securing redress for consumers are often inadequate. It put forward recommendations that each practice should have a complaints procedure and that, in line with NHS procedures, an independent complaints procedure be examined. There has not been progress on that and the proposed motion will improve the situation by introducing a far better inspection system.

I congratulate Tamsin on her ingenuity in manipulating current legislation, but it is also right to note that this motion proposes a somewhat inelegant solution to regulating private dentistry. The Care Standards Act 2000 is an inadequate building block on which to erect a comprehensive regulatory system for dentistry. The ideal would be to

Mae un o bob pedwar oedolyn yn cael triniaeth ddeintyddol breifat bellach. Mae deintyddiaeth breifat yn cynhyrchu mwy na £1.9 biliwn y flwyddyn mewn incwm i'r economi ond eto, fel y nodwyd, nid yw'n cael ei rheoleiddio i'r un graddau â gwasanaethau'r GIG a gwasanaethau iechyd preifat eraill. Yr wyf yn gwybod bod llawer o bobl wedi cael eu gorfodi i fynd at ddeintyddiaeth breifat yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf oherwydd prinder cyfleusterau GIG, ond yr wyf yn meddwl tybed a fyddant yn synnu clywed bod llawer llai o reoleiddio arni. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod rhyw syniad wedi bod yn eu meddyliau, 'Wel, yr wyf yn gorfod talu am hyn, ond fe gaf y gwasanaeth gorau un'. Y pwynt yw nad ydym wedi gallu sicrhau mai dyma'r gwasanaeth gorau un. Mae hyn yn fwy na dim ond bwlech damcaniaethol yn y broses arolygu, oherwydd caiff deintyddiaeth breifat ei hunanreoleiddio gan y Cyngor Deintyddol Cyffredinol. Nid oes fawr iawn o unioni camweddau nac amddiffyniad i gwsmeriaid heblaw cwyno i'r Cyngor Deintyddol Cyffredinol neu fynd â'r mater drwy'r llysoedd. Canfu adroddiad y Swyddfa Masnachu Teg am ddeintyddiaeth breifat yn 2003, ymhlith pethau eraill, nad yw'r safonau a hyrwyddir mewn canllawiau proffesiynol a gyhoeddir gan y Cyngor Deintyddol Cyffredinol, sef y corff rheoleiddio statudol ar gyfer deintyddiaeth, yn cael eu monitro a'u gorfodi'n rheolaidd, a bod cydymffurfio'n brin mewn rhai meysydd. Yn ail, canfu nad oes dim system gwyno gyffredinol, fel sydd yn y GIG, a bod gweithdrefnau ar gyfer ymdrin â chwynion ac unioni camweddau i gwsmeriaid yn aml yn annigonol. Cyflwynodd argymhellion y dylai pob practis gael trefn gwyno ac y dylid ystyried trefn gwyno annibynnol, i gyd-fynd â gweithdrefnau'r GIG. Ni chafwyd cynnydd ynghylch hynny a bydd y cynnig arfaethedig yn gwella'r sefyllfa drwy gyflwyno system arolygu lawer gwell.

Yr wyf yn llongyfarch Tamsin am ei dyfeisgarwch wrth drafod deddfwriaeth gyfredol, ond mae'n gywir nodi hefyd mai ateb braidd yn anghelfydd a gynigia'r cynnig hwn i reoleiddio deintyddiaeth breifat. Mae Deddf Safonau Gofal 2000 yn sail annigonol i godi system reoleiddio gynhwysfawr ar gyfer deintyddiaeth arni. Y delfryd fyddai

have NHS and private dentistry regulated on the same footing. That would be the way ahead that we would all want. I am simply pointing this out in order to highlight the flaws of the current settlement. If you were doing this a year from now, Tamsin, I hope that you could ask for the powers to be granted to us to introduce proper systems of inspection, based on primary law-making powers.

Tamsin Dunwoody: I am delighted that all parties have agreed with me on this principle. I do not need to repeat what has been said. I think that we are all of one accord that, in fact, it is invidious that there is a gap in the inspection regime, and no matter which way—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will you give way?

Tamsin Dunwoody: Yes.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: It is good to see that we are all united in supporting this motion and I congratulate you on bringing it forward. However, I seek clarification. Your motion refers to private dental practices that are solely private. However, a lot of private practising is undertaken in practices that are both NHS and private. I know that you have covered it, but I just want to be clear that, when dual practices are inspected, they are inspected on both elements of their work. Perhaps the Minister would like to look into that.

Tamsin Dunwoody: The advice that I was given by the British Dental Association was that even if only one NHS patient was registered with a private practice or one with an element of private practice, it would bring that practice within an inspection regime.

The very fact that we are debating private dental practice not being inspected opens up the whole issue. It must be considered and addressed properly to ensure that all patients receive the same level of care as they would under an NHS regime.

I reiterate that it has been difficult to attract NHS dentists to Pembrokeshire. There has been a great deal of progress in bringing on

rheoleiddio deintyddiaeth y GIG a deintyddiaeth breifat ar yr un lefel. Hynny fyddai'r ffordd ymlaen y byddai arnom oll ei heisiau. Nid wyf ond yn nodi hyn er mwyn tynnu sylw at ddiffygion y trefniant cyfredol. Pe byddech yn gwneud hyn ymhen blwyddyn, Tamsin, yr wyf yn gobeithio y gallech ofyn i ni gael y pwerau i gyflwyno systemau arolygu priodol, ar sail pwerau deddfu sylfaenol.

Tamsin Dunwoody: Yr wyf wrth fy modd bod yr holl bleidiau wedi cytuno â mi ar yr egwyddor hon. Nid oes angen i mi ailadrodd yr hyn a ddywedwyd. Yr wyf yn credu ein bod oll yn cyd-fynd ei bod, mewn gwirionedd, yn dramgwyddus bod bwllch yn y drefn arolygu, ac ni waeth pa ffordd—

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnewch ildio?

Tamsin Dunwoody: Gwnaf.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae'n dda gweld ein bod oll yn gytûn wrth gefnogi'r cynnig hwn ac yr wyf yn eich llongyfarch am ei gyflwyno. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn gofyn am eglurhad. Mae eich cynnig yn cyfeirio at bractisiau deintyddol preifat sy'n hollol breifat. Fodd bynnag, gwneir llawer o gwaith preifat mewn practisiau sy'n perthyn i'r GIG ac yn breifat. Yr wyf yn gwybod eich bod wedi trafod hyn eisoes, ond mae arnaf eisiau bod yn glir bod practisiau deuol, pan gânt eu harolygu, yn cael eu harolygu ar y ddwy elfen yn eu gwaith. Efallai yr hoffai'r Gweinidog ystyried hynny.

Tamsin Dunwoody: Fe'm cynghorwyd gan Gymdeithas Ddeintyddol Prydain hyd yn oed pe na bai ond un claf GIG yn cofrestru â phractis preifat neu bractis ag elfen o bractis preifat, y byddai'n golygu bod y practis hwnnw'n rhan o drefn arolygu.

Mae'r union ffaith ein bod yn dadlau am bractis deintyddol preifat yn peri bod yr holl fater yn cael sylw. Rhaid ei ystyried a mynd i'r afael ag ef yn briodol i sicrhau bod pob claf yn cael yr un lefel o ofal ag y byddai'n ei gael o dan drefn GIG.

Yr wyf yn ailadrodd ei bod wedi bod yn anodd denu deintyddion GIG i sir Benfro. Bu cryn dipyn o gynnydd o ran denu deintyddion

salaried dentists, but we are facing considerable and increasing numbers of private dental practice. By bringing forward this legislation, I hope that we can afford some degree of protection to the patient.

cyflogedig, ond yr ydym yn wynebu niferoedd sylweddol a chynyddol o bractisiau deintyddol preifat. Drwy gyflwyno'r ddeddfwriaeth hon, gobeithiaf y gallwn amddiffyn y claf i ryw raddau.

*Cynnig (NDM3280): O blaid 43, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3280): For 43, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â busnes completes business for this afternoon. heddiw i ben.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.56 p.m.

The meeting ended at 4.56 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)