



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

**Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mawrth, 25 Ionawr 2011
Tuesday, 25 January 2011**

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

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

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

Y Llywydd: Trefn ar gyfer cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog. **The Presiding Officer:** Order for questions to the First Minister.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Datblygu Gwasanaethau Ieuentid

1. Peter Black: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddatblygu gwasanaethau ieuentid ledled Cymru. OAQ(3)3358(FM)*

The First Minister (Carwyn Jones): We know that the youth service helps young people achieve their potential by providing opportunities for personal development and informal learning. We are committed to improving young people's access to positive activities and the quality of the provision they receive in order to develop a positive outcome for all young people in Wales.

Peter Black: You will know that your Government is consulting on new guidance on youth support services. You will also know that because youth services are not statutory, and local authorities are having to make a large number of savings, there is a danger that those services will be among the first to be cut. Will you consider looking again at whether youth services should be made statutory to try to protect those services in future? It is important that we recognise the value of youth services and do something to try to protect them in the present financial climate.

The First Minister: As you know, local authorities are expected to plan and secure appropriate voluntary and maintained youth service provision in each individual local authority area. We would not want to return to the position that youth services were in some 10 or 12 years ago, and I expect local authorities to be able to provide appropriate youth services in their areas. If, over time, it appears that that is not happening, then further consideration will have to be given as to how to secure the provision of youth services across Wales.

Brian Gibbons: You will be aware that in

Development of Youth Services

1. Peter Black: *Will the First Minister make a statement on the development of youth services across Wales. OAQ(3)3358(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog (Carwyn Jones): Gwyddom fod y gwasanaeth ieuentid yn helpu pobl ifanc i wireddu eu potensial drwy gynnig cyfleoedd ar gyfer datblygiad personol a dysgu anffurfiol. Rydym wedi ymrwymo i wella'r mynediad gan bobl ifanc at weithgareddau cadarnhaol ac ansawdd y ddarpariaeth y maent yn ei chael er mwyn datblygu canlyniad cadarnhaol i'r holl bobl ifanc yng Nghymru.

Peter Black: Byddwch yn gwybod bod eich Llywodraeth yn ymgynghori ar ganllawiau newydd ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymorth ieuentid. Byddwch hefyd yn gwybod, am nad yw gwasanaethau ieuentid yn statudol, ac am fod awdurdodau lleol yn gorfod gwneud nifer mawr o arbedion, fod perygl y bydd y gwasanaethau hynny ymysg y cyntaf i gael eu torri. A wnewch ailystyried a ddylai gwasanaethau ieuentid gael eu gwneud yn statudol er mwyn ceisio diogelu'r gwasanaethau hynny yn y dyfodol? Mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod gwerth gwasanaethau ieuentid a gwneud rhywbeth i geisio eu diogelu yn yr hinsawdd ariannol bresennol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y gwyddoch, mae disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol gynllunio a sicrhau darpariaeth briodol o wasanaethau ieuentid gwirfoddol a rhai a gynhelir yn ardal pob awdurdod lleol. Ni fyddem am fynd yn ôl i'r sefyllfa yr oedd gwasanaethau ieuentid ynddi tua 10 neu 12 mlynedd yn ôl, ac rwyf yn disgwyl i awdurdodau lleol allu darparu gwasanaethau ieuentid priodol yn eu hardaloedd. Os bydd yn ymddangos, dros amser, nad yw hyn yn digwydd, yna bydd yn rhaid ystyried ymhellach sut i sicrhau'r ddarpariaeth o wasanaethau ieuentid ledled Cymru.

Brian Gibbons: Byddwch yn ymwybodol

England there is great consternation as a result of the UK Government coalition policy on youth services and major demonstrations are being called to highlight the attack on those services. This is not surprising, because youth services are heavily dependent on public expenditure. How can a party express concern about our youth services when its policies of cuts and retrenchment in public expenditure are drawing the lifeblood from those services in the first place?

The First Minister: It shows the benefit of devolution that we are able to take decisions in Wales that are more appropriate to Wales. We have shown our commitment to young people through, for example, the policy that we have developed on tuition fees, and, indeed, the retention of the educational maintenance allowance. We are keen to ensure that young people in Wales have as much support as they need.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I draw your attention to the proposed changes in funding theatre in education. I will not ask you to comment on the specific grant recipients, nor, in particular, on the three organisations that have not been successful, but there have been serious concerns raised about the bidding process, and, in particular, the way in which the organisations put their business cases together from the remit that they received from the arts council. Will you look into this concern, which has been addressed to me by Spectacle Theatre and other organisations across Wales, who have now found themselves to be out of favour following a process that they believe that they entered into legitimately, with a business case, following the guidelines that they were given?

The First Minister: If you write to me with the details, Andrew, I will, of course, respond.

Helen Mary Jones: First Minister, you will be aware that the Children and Young People Committee has just undertaken a big piece of work looking at young people's opportunities to access play and leisure, and we look forward to the Government's response to that shortly. In the process of producing that report, we found several examples of statutory youth services that were being underused, while, at the same time, voluntary group services were being oversubscribed.

bod dryswch mawr yn Lloegr o ganlyniad i bolisi Llywodraeth glymblaid y DU ar wasanaethau ieuencid ac mae galwad am wrthdystiadau mawr i dynnu sylw at yr ymosodiad ar y gwasanaethau hynny. Nid yw hyn yn syndod, gan fod gwasanaethau ieuencid yn dra dibynnol ar wariant cyhoeddus. Sut y gall plaid fynegi pryder am ein gwasanaethau ieuencid pan yw ei pholisïau o gwtogi a lleihau gwariant cyhoeddus yn gwasgu anadl einioes o'r gwasanaethau hynny yn y lle cyntaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hyn yn dangos mantais datganoli sef ein bod yn gallu gwneud penderfyniadau yng Nghymru sy'n fwy priodol i Gymru. Rydym wedi dangos ein hymrwymiad i bobl ifanc, er enghraifft, drwy'r polisi yr ydym wedi'i ddatblygu ar ffioedd dysgu ac, yn wir, ar gadw'r lwfans cynhaliaeth addysg. Rydym yn awyddus i sicrhau bod pobl ifanc yng Nghymru'n cael cymaint o gymorth ag y mae arnynt ei angen.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Tynnaf eich sylw at y newidiadau arfaethedig mewn ariannu ar gyfer theatr mewn addysg. Ni ofynnaf ichi wneud sylw am dderbynwyr grant penodol, nac, yn neilltuol, am y tri chorff sydd heb fod yn llwyddiannus, ond mae pryderon difrifol wedi'u codi ynghylch y broses geisiadau, ac, yn benodol, am y modd y lluniodd y cyrff eu hachosion busnes ar sail y cylch gwaith a gawsant gan gyngor y celfyddydau. A wnewch ymchwilio i'r pryder hwn, sydd wedi'i fynegi wrthyf gan Spectacle Theatre a chyrrff eraill ledled Cymru, sydd bellach wedi darganfod eu bod wedi colli ffafr ar ôl mynd drwy broses y credent ei bod yn deg, gydag achos busnes, gan ddilyn y canllawiau a oedd wedi'u rhoi iddynt?

Y Prif Weinidog: Os ysgrifennwch ataf gan roi'r manylion, Andrew, ymatebaf, wrth gwrs.

Helen Mary Jones: Brif Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod y Pwyllgor Plant a Phobl Ifanc newydd ymgymryd â gwaith sylweddol i ymchwilio i'r cyfleoedd sydd gan bobl ifanc ar gyfer chwarae a hamdden, ac edrychwn ymlaen at gael ymateb gan y Llywodraeth i hynny cyn hir. Wrth lunio'r adroddiad hwnnw, cawsom nifer o enghreifftiau o wasanaethau ieuencid statudol a oedd yn cael eu tanddefnyddio, tra oedd gorddefnydd o wasanaethau grwpiau gwirfoddol yr un

When we explored with children and young people why that was the case, we were told that statutory youth services were offering so much in the way of input and formal sessions that they felt that it was almost like being back in school, when what they needed, in their words, was a safe place just to be with their friends and relax. Do you agree that while it is important that our youth service provides formal input where that is what children and young people want and need, it is equally important that it does not become another version of school? In developing your Government's policies on the youth service and driving that forward, will you commit to ensuring that our young people have safe access to leisure facilities, as well as providing them with information and advice through the youth service, where that is appropriate?

The First Minister: I entirely agree that youth services should not be a replica of school. We know that for some young people that works, but, for many others, it does not. Youth services should complement education, rather than simply trying to replicate it. It is correct to say that all local authorities should look to secure appropriate provision for youth services in their areas, including appropriate access to leisure facilities.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): I have read a report today, from your own chief inspector of schools, which states that one third of schools provision is not as good as it should be, and that 40 per cent of children entering secondary school have a reading age below their chronological age. I have also read in a statement from your Government today that you are making progress in most areas. Who should parents believe?

The First Minister: The Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning will be making a speech over the next few weeks, outlining his views on the way forward for education in Wales. It is useful for us to have the Estyn report, because it shows that 70 per cent of schools are performing satisfactorily, and that 30 per cent are not. It is not the case that, somehow, the entire education system of Wales is a 'basket

pryd. Pan holasom blant a phobl ifanc ynghylch pam yr oedd hynny'n digwydd, dywedwyd wrthym fod gwasanaethau ieuenctid statudol yn cynnig cymaint ar ffurf mewnbyn a sesiynau ffurfiol fel eu bod yn teimlo eu bod yn ôl yn yr ysgol bron, a hwythau ag angen yr hyn a alwent yn lle diogel i fod gyda'u ffrindiau ac ymlacio a dim mwy. A ydych yn cytuno, er ei bod yn bwysig bod ein gwasanaeth ieuenctid yn darparu mewnbyn ffurfiol pan fo angen ac eisiau hynny ar blant a phobl ifanc, ei bod yr un mor bwysig na fydd yn rhy debyg i'r ysgol? Wrth ddatblygu polisiau'ch Llywodraeth ar y gwasanaeth ieuenctid a'u hyrwyddo, a wnewch ymrwymo i sicrhau bod ein pobl ifanc yn cael mynediad diogel at gyfleusterau hamdden, yn ogystal â darparu cyngor a gwybodaeth iddynt drwy'r gwasanaeth ieuenctid, lle y mae hynny'n briodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwyf yn cytuno'n llwyr na ddylai gwasanaethau ieuenctid fod yr un fath â'r ysgol. Gwyddom fod hynny'n bodloni rhai pobl ifanc, ond nad yw'n bodloni llawer o rai eraill. Dylai gwasanaethau ieuenctid ategu addysg, yn hytrach na cheisio ei chopio. Mae'n iawn dweud y dylai pob awdurdod lleol geisio sicrhau darpariaeth briodol ar gyfer gwasanaethau ieuenctid yn ei ardal, a hynny'n cynnwys mynediad priodol at gyfleusterau hamdden.

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): Rwyf wedi darllen adroddiad heddiw, gan eich prif arolygydd ysgolion eich hun, sy'n datgan bod un rhan o dair o'r ddarpariaeth gan ysgolion nad yw'n gystal ag y dylai fod, a bod oed darllen 40 y cant o'r plant sy'n dechrau mewn ysgol uwchradd yn is na'u hoed cronolegol. Rwyf hefyd wedi darllen mewn datganiad gan eich Llywodraeth heddiw eich bod yn gwneud cynnydd yn y rhan fwyaf o ardaloedd. Pwy y dylai rhieni ei gredu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn traddodi araith yn ystod yr wythnosau nesaf, gan egluro ei farn am y ffordd ymlaen ar gyfer addysg yng Nghymru. Mae'n fuddiol inni gael yr adroddiad gan Estyn, gan ei fod yn dangos bod 70 y cant o ysgolion lle y mae'r perfformiad yn foddhaol, a 30 y cant lle nad yw. Nid yw'n wir bod y system addysg gyfan yng Nghymru'n anobeithiol,

case', as Peter Black described it last week. However, it shows that there is work yet to be done in many schools to ensure that the level of quality leadership prevalent in some schools is available to all schools across Wales, and is rolled out to other schools as well.

Kirsty Williams: With all due respect, a keynote speech from your Minister for education, sometime in the future, is hardly a credible response to the contents of the report that has been published today. Your answer is incredibly complacent when you read what the chief inspector has to say, with some far-reaching criticisms with regard to literacy, the assessment of our children, and the attainment of boys and our poorest students, in particular, in our schools. You say that progress is being made, but the chief inspector says, with regard to the progress that is being made in our schools, that it is 'slow'. I will focus on one particular aspect that you have raised, namely teacher training. The report states that teachers and leaders need more training in how they deliver literacy and numeracy in our schools. Could you explain to the Assembly what you will do about that?

The First Minister: As I have already mentioned, the Minister for education is dealing with these issues next week. The last thing that we need is a knee-jerk reaction to the Estyn report. The report informs Government policy; we are considering what it says, and the way forward will be made public next week. That is how a responsible Government should behave.

Kirsty Williams: I would suggest that a responsible Government would have the courtesy to address these serious concerns in front of Assembly Members in the Chamber, rather than in a well-trailed speech. I will try another specific question—perhaps you have more information about this area with regard to what your Minister for education intends to do. The report states that the data that are being collected are not good enough, which limits teachers' ability to identify and plan the support that individual pupils need. She says that basic skills are not being taught well enough, and that the assessment system is not good enough. What will you do about that?

mewn rhyw fodd, fel y gwnaeth Peter Black ei disgrifio yr wythnos diwethaf. Er hynny, mae'n dangos bod gwaith i'w wneud eto mewn nifer o ysgolion i sicrhau bod yr arweinyddiaeth ragorol sy'n gyffredin mewn rhai ysgolion yn rhywbeth sydd ar gael i'r holl ysgolion yng Nghymru, a'i bod wedi'i hymestyn i ysgolion eraill hefyd.

Kirsty Williams: Gyda phob dyledus barch, prin bod araith gyweirnod gan eich Gweinidog dros addysg, rywdro yn y dyfodol, yn ymateb credadwy i gynnwys yr adroddiad sydd wedi'i gyhoeddi heddiw. Mae'ch ateb yn anhygoel o ddifater o ddarllen yr hyn sydd gan y prif arolygydd i'w ddweud, gan fod rhai beirniadaethau pellgyrhaeddol am lythrennedd, asesu ein plant, a chyrrhaeddiad bechgyn a'n myfyrwyr tlotaf, yn benodol, yn ein hysgolion. Dywedwch fod cynnydd yn digwydd, ond dywed y prif arolygydd, gyda golwg ar y cynnydd yn ein hysgolion, ei fod yn 'araf'. Canolbwyntiaf ar un agwedd benodol yr ydych wedi'i chodi, sef hyfforddiant athrawon. Dywed yr adroddiad fod ar athrawon ac arweinwyr angen mwy o hyfforddiant ynghylch sut i sicrhau llythrennedd a rhifedd yn ein hysgolion. A allech egluro i'r Cynulliad beth a wnewch am hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel yr wyf wedi crybwyll eisoes, bydd y Gweinidog dros addysg yn trafod y materion hyn yr wythnos nesaf. Y peth olaf y mae arnom ei angen yw ymateb difeddwl i'r adroddiad gan Estyn. Mae'r adroddiad yn cyfrannu at bolisi Llywodraeth; rydym yn ystyried beth y mae'n ei ddweud, a chyhoeddir beth fydd y ffordd ymlaen yr wythnos nesaf. Felly y dylai Llywodraeth gyfrifol ymddwyn.

Kirsty Williams: Byddwn i'n awgrymu y byddai Llywodraeth gyfrifol yn ddigon cwrtais i drafod y pryderon difrifol hyn gerbron Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn y Siambr, yn hytrach nag mewn araith sydd wedi'i rhaghysbysebu. Rhoddaf gynnig ar gwestiwn penodol arall—efallai fod gennych fwy o wybodaeth am y maes hwn o ran yr hyn y mae'ch Gweinidog dros addysg yn bwriadu ei wneud. Dywed yr adroddiad nad yw'r data a gesglir yn ddigon da, a bod hyn yn cyfyngu gallu athrawon i bennu a chynllunio'r cymorth y mae ar ddisgyblion unigol ei angen. Dywed nad yw sgiliau sylfaenol yn cael eu haddysgu'n ddigon da, ac nad yw'r

The First Minister: As I have already mentioned, the Minister for education will be dealing with this next week. The report will inform the way forward. I will not take any lectures from a party that has sold out on almost everything that it believed in when it comes to education: free schools are all over the place, and they have sold out the very people who supported them the most, namely students. Is it not ironic that the only part of Britain where the Lib Dems are in power has the worst settlement for student finance? Therefore, I do not think that any lecturing on the part of the Lib Dems can have any force when it comes to telling us what to do on this side of the Chamber.

Kirsty Williams: It is extraordinary that the First Minister of Wales is so dependent on what his Minister for education might or might not say next week that he is unable to give the Assembly even a basic acknowledgement of the direction of his Government. As I have said to you before, Carwyn, if you are so concerned about the policies that are being pursued by Westminster, you missed your chance—you should have stood in last May's elections, so that you could have pursued those issues. I and the parents of the children who are attending those 30 per cent of schools that are not doing as well as they should, want to know from you, First Minister, what you are going to do about it. So far this afternoon, we have not had a single answer apart from, 'Wait and see what my Minister for education may or may not say at a future date'. The chief inspector is clear this morning: she says that, now more than ever, we need to face facts, and we need to take bigger strides in improving the provision of education and training in Wales. People will read from your complacent answers this afternoon that you are not willing to face those facts and that the giant strides needed to take our schools forward are not going to come from this Labour-Plaid Government.

1.40 p.m.

The First Minister: I am surprised to hear Kirsty say that her children went to a failing school. That is what the recording will show when it is played back to her. I do not think

system asesu'n ddigon da. Beth a wnewch am hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel yr wyf wedi crybwyll eisoes, bydd y Gweinidog dros addysg yn trafod hyn yr wythnos nesaf. Bydd yr adroddiad yn goleuo'r ffordd ymlaen. Ni chymeraf fy ngheryddu gan blaid sydd wedi troi ei chefn ar bron popeth yr oedd yn credu ynddo o ran addysg: mae ysgolion rhydd ym mhob man, ac maent wedi troi cefn ar yr union bobl a oedd yn eu cefnogi fwyaf, sef myfyrwyr. Onid yw'n eironig mai'r unig ran o Brydain lle y mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol mewn grym yw'r un sydd â'r setliad gwaethaf ar gyfer cyllid myfyrwyr? Felly, nid wyf yn credu y bydd unrhyw gerydd gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cael unrhyw effaith o ran dweud wrthym beth i'w wneud ar yr ochr hon o'r Siambr.

Kirsty Williams: Mae'n rhyfeddol bod Prif Weinidog Cymru'n dibynnu cymaint ar yr hyn y gallai ei Weinidog dros addysg ei ddweud neu beidio â'i ddweud yr wythnos nesaf fel nad yw'n gallu rhoi hyd yn oed addefiad syml o gyfeiriad ei Lywodraeth. Fel yr wyf wedi dweud wrthyfych o'r blaen, Carwyn, os ydych mor bryderus ynghylch y polisiau sy'n cael eu dilyn yn San Steffan, collasoch eich cyfle—dylech fod wedi sefyll yn etholiadau mis Mai diwethaf. Rwyf fi a rhieni'r plant sy'n mynd i'r 30 y cant o ysgolion nad ydynt yn gwneud cystal ag y dylent, am gael gwybod gennych chi, Brif Weinidog, beth yr ydych am ei wneud yn ei gylch. Hyd yn hyn y prynhawn yma, nid ydym wedi cael unrhyw ateb heblaw, 'Arhoswch i weld beth y gallai fy Ngweinidog dros addysg ei ddweud neu beidio â'i ddweud rywdro yn y dyfodol'. Mae'r prif arolygydd yn glir y bore yma: dywed fod mwy o angen nag erioed o'r blaen inni wynebu ffeithiau, a chymryd camau brasach i wella'r ddarpariaeth o addysg a hyfforddiant yng Nghymru. Bydd pobl yn deall o'ch atebion difater y prynhawn yma nad ydych yn barod i wynebu'r ffeithiau hynny ac na fydd y camau mawr y mae eu hangen i symud ein hysgolion ymlaen yn cael eu cymryd gan y Llywodraeth Llafur-Plaid hon.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwyf yn synnu o glywed Kirsty yn dweud bod ei phlant yn mynd i ysgol sy'n methu. Hynny y bydd y recordiad yn dangos iddi ei ddweud pan gaiff ei

that it was an appropriate comment, although she is entitled to her view.

I, too, have children in primary school, so it is not in my interest to be complacent. It is in my interest, however, to ensure that we have a full, comprehensive and well thought-out response to the Estyn inspection, and that is exactly what will be delivered next week.

Blaenoriaethau Cyllidebol

2. Darren Millar : *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau cyllidebol ar gyfer gweddill y Trydydd Cynulliad. OAQ(3)3363(FM)*

The First Minister: Our spending priorities are set out in the final budget.

Darren Millar: Thank you for that brief response. Many of my constituents are concerned about the lack of priority that your budgets have given to the NHS in Wales. You are planning £1 billion-worth of cuts over the next three years to the NHS in Wales, and that is against a backdrop of a number of NHS reviews currently under way in north Wales. What are you doing to guarantee the future of the NHS and the quality of services available in north Wales? What is your response to the challenge that you are currently looking to cut the number of beds available in the Welsh NHS? The number of beds has plummeted under your Labour-Plaid Government, and it looks set to plummet even further with the redevelopment planned at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd.

The First Minister: It is incredible how they keep on plugging this message. As I have said, we looked forward to the Tory alternative budget. What we got, however, was a few lines in a press release. They have never done any kind of alternative budget at all, let alone explained where the money would come from to pay for what they say is needed. All we know is that the education budget would be cut by up to a quarter, and there are many in Wales who are horrified at the idea that schools and teachers would have their funding cut. More schools would close and more teachers would lose their jobs because of the plans of the Welsh Conservatives.

Look at what is happening in England. For a long time, they were keen on saying—I will use this phrase, because it has been used in this Chamber—that the NHS budget in

ailredeg. Nid wyf yn credu ei fod yn sylw priodol, er bod ganddi hawl i'w barn.

Mae gennyf finnau blant mewn ysgol gynradd, felly nid yw er budd i mi fod yn ddifater. Fodd bynnag, mae er budd i mi sicrhau bod ein hymateb i'r arolwg gan Estyn yn llawn, yn gynhwysfawr ac yn ystyriol, a dyna'n union a gaiff ei roi yr wythnos nesaf.

Budgetary Priorities

2. Darren Millar: *Will the First Minister make a statement on his budgetary priorities for the remainder of the Third Assembly. OAQ(3)3363(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae ein blaenoriaethau gwariant wedi'u nodi yn y gyllideb derfynol.

Darren Millar: Diolch i chi am yr ateb byr hwnnw. Mae nifer o'm hetholwyr yn bryderus ynghylch y diffyg blaenoriaeth y mae'ch cyllidebau wedi'i roi i'r GIG yng Nghymru. Rydych yn bwriadu torri £1 biliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf yn y GIG yng Nghymru, a hynny yng nghyd-destun nifer o adolygiadau o'r GIG sy'n mynd ymlaen ar hyn o bryd yn y gogledd. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau dyfodol y GIG ac ansawdd gwasanaethau sydd ar gael yn y gogledd? Beth yw'ch ymateb i'r haerriad eich bod yn awr yn ystyried torri nifer y gwelyau sydd ar gael yn GIG Cymru? Mae nifer y gwelyau wedi plymio o dan eich Llywodraeth Llafur-Plaid chi, ac mae'n ymddangos y bydd yn plymio ymhellach byth gyda'r ailddatblygu arfaethedig yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n rhyfeddol eu bod yn dal i wthio'r neges hon. Fel yr wyf wedi dweud, edrychasom ymlaen at weld cyllideb amgen y Torïaid. Yr hyn a gawsom, fodd bynnag, oedd ychydig o linellau mewn datganiad i'r wasg. Nid ydynt erioed wedi llunio cyllideb amgen o unrhyw fath, heb sôn am egluro o ble y deuai'r arian i dalu am yr hyn y dywedant y mae ei angen. Y cwbl a wyddom yw y câi'r gyllideb addysg ei thorri o hyd at chwarter, ac mae llawer yng Nghymru'n arswydo rhag y syniad y byddai'r arian ar gyfer ysgolion ac athrawon yn cael ei dorri. Byddai mwy o ysgolion yn cau a mwy o athrawon yn colli eu swyddi o ganlyniad i gynlluniau Ceidwadwyr Cymru.

Edrychweh ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn Lloegr. Am gyfnod hir, roeddent yn hoffi dweud—a defnyddiaf yr ymadrodd hwn, gan ei fod wedi'i ddefnyddio yn y Siambr hon—

England had been ring-fenced. We now know that that was nonsense. We said so at the time, and it is now unravelling over the border in England. We know that what is happening there with the plans to introduce GP practitioners will simply drag GPs in to get the blame for the failings of the politicians there.

We are proud of the NHS in Wales. We believe that it is more than appropriately funded. As I have said, the Tories have never said where they would find the money to pay for what they say the NHS budget needs, other than to try to wreck our education system in order to do it.

The Presiding Officer: Order. For the next five minutes, I shall not call anyone from the Conservative benches, with the exception of the leader, unless they can maintain the usual courtesies of this place.

Alun Davies: Thank you, Presiding Officer. I think that we would all welcome that.

The Presiding Officer: It includes you, by the way. [*Laughter.*]

Alun Davies: You are very kind.

First Minister, we have heard in the past that the wrong sort of snow can stop the trains. We are now being asked by the Conservative Government to believe that the wrong sort of snow can stop the recovery. Do you agree that the reality of the UK Conservative Government's stewardship of the economy has meant that it has stopped the economy dead in its tracks and that it is only the financial and fiscal policies being followed by this Government that is giving Wales a chance of withstanding the storm coming from the Treasury in London?

The First Minister: We know from the figures published today that the UK economy is shrinking. It is a shocking set of figures for the last quarter. There is no point saying that it is all Labour's fault; it was growing for the past few quarters, and now it has gone backwards, and your party has been in Government for nearly a year now. This is all before the cuts to public services take effect, which will have an even greater effect on business and public sector jobs—and those will have a negative effect. It shows that, under the stewardship of the UK Government, the UK economy is going in the wrong direction at a rate of knots.

fod cyllideb y GIG yn Lloegr wedi'i neilltuo. Gwyddom yn awr mai nonsens oedd hynny. Dywedasom hynny ar y pryd, ac mae'n mynd i'r gwellt yn awr ar draws y ffin yn Lloegr. Gwyddom mai'r hyn a fydd yn digwydd yno o ganlyniad i'r bwriad i gyflwyno ymarferwyr meddygon teulu fydd bwrw'r bai ar feddygon teulu am ddiffygion y gwleidyddion yno.

Rydym yn falch o'r GIG yng Nghymru. Credwn fod y cyllid ar ei gyfer yn fwy na phriodol. Fel yr wyf wedi dweud, nid yw'r Toriaid erioed wedi dweud o ble y caent yr arian i dalu am yr hyn y dywedant fod ei angen ar gyllideb y GIG, heblaw am geisio difetha ein system addysg er mwyn gwneud hynny.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Am y pum munud nesaf, ni alwaf neb ar feinciau'r Ceidwadwyr, ac eithrio'r arweinydd, oni allant ddal at gwrteisi arferol y lle hwn.

Alun Davies: Diolch i chi, Lywydd. Credaf y byddem i gyd yn croesawu hynny.

Y Llywydd: Mae'n eich cynnwys chi, gyda llaw. [*Chwerthin.*]

Alun Davies: Rydych yn garedig iawn.

Brif Weinidog, rydym wedi clywed yn y gorffennol fod y math anghywir o eira'n gallu atal y trenau. Mae'r Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn gofyn yn awr inni gredu bod y math anghywir o eira'n gallu atal yr adferiad economaidd. A ydych yn cytuno bod natur y stiwardiaeth ar yr economi gan Lywodraeth Geidwadol y DU wedi atal yr economi fel ei bod yn sefyll yn ei hunfan ac mai dim ond y polisïau ariannol a chyllidol sy'n cael eu dilyn gan y Llywodraeth hon sy'n rhoi cyfle i Gymru wrthsefyll y storm o gyfeiriad y Trysorlys yn Llundain?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwyddom o weld y ffigurau a gyhoeddwyd heddiw fod economi'r DU yn crebachu. Mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer y chwarter blwyddyn diwethaf yn frawychus. Ofer yw dweud mai Llafur sydd ar fai; roedd yn tyfu yn y chwarteri blwyddyn diwethaf, ac yn awr mae wedi mynd yn ei hôl, ac mae'ch plaid chi wedi bod mewn Llywodraeth am bron blwyddyn bellach. Mae hyn yn digwydd cyn i'r toriadau mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ddod i rym, a bydd y rheini'n cael effaith fwy byth ar fusnes a swyddi yn y sector cyhoeddus—a chaiff y rheini effaith negyddol. Mae hyn yn dangos bod economi'r DU, o dan stiwardiaeth

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): I would like to return to the position of the NHS in Wales specifically, because you are the First Minister of Wales, not the Prime Minister in England. Local health boards met the four-hour target in December 2010 in only 81.3 per cent of cases, whereas your target is for 95 per cent compliance. December may have been an exceptional month, and I acknowledge that, as we have heard that reason given before, and it is a reason in relation to December. However, you did not make the target or reach anywhere near it in any single month out of the preceding 12 months. Against that background, how do you think that you can take £1 billion out of the NHS without making that position worse?

The First Minister: I am glad you acknowledge that December 2010 was a very difficult month, given the weather. I am not surprised that you want to move the argument away from the economy, given the news that we have heard today. I come back to this point: your Government, which funds this institution, decided to reduce the Welsh budget by 40 per cent in terms of capital and 7.5 per cent in terms of revenue. That was a decision taken by your party. That means that there is less money around to fund public services, including the NHS, in Wales. You keep saying that £1 billion has been taken out of the NHS budget—the figure varies all over the place; it was £1.3 billion at one point, then something else—but you have never explained, given the financial settlement that your party has imposed on Wales, where on earth you would get this money from.

Nick Bourne: You are not answering on the point that these figures, over the previous 12 months, were under the last UK Government. Your best figure with regard to achieving the four-hour response time was 80 per cent, and that was under your Government, based on your budgets. What I am saying is that it is bad now, but it will be worse—and we have been consistent about this—if you are bringing in £1 billion-worth of cuts over the next three years, and, in addition, £435 million in the current year. Those are the figures. How is your budgetary position not

Llywodraeth y DU, yn mynd yn gyflym i'r cyfeiriad anghywir.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Hoffwn fynd yn ôl at sefyllfa'r GIG yng Nghymru'n benodol, oherwydd Prif Weinidog Cymru ydych, nid y Prif Weinidog yn Lloegr. Gwnaeth byrddau iechyd lleol gyrraedd y targed pedair awr yn Rhagfyr 2010 mewn 81.3 y cant o achosion yn unig, tra bo targed o 95 y cant gennych ar gyfer cydymffurfio. Gallasai mis Rhagfyr fod yn fis eithriadol, ac rwyf yn cydnabod hynny, gan ein bod wedi clywed datgan y rheswm hwnnw o'r blaen, ac mae'n rheswm sy'n ymwneud â mis Rhagfyr. Fodd bynnag, ni chyraeddasoch y targed na dod yn agos iddo mewn unrhyw fis yn y 12 mis blaenorol. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, sut yr ydych yn tybio y gallwch dynnu £1 biliwn allan o'r GIG heb waethygu'r sefyllfa honno?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwyf yn falch eich bod yn cydnabod bod Rhagfyr 2010 yn fis anodd iawn, oherwydd y tywydd. Nid wyf yn synnu'ch bod am droi'r ddadl oddi wrth yr economi, o ystyried y newyddion yr ydym wedi'u clywed heddiw. Deuaf yn ôl at y pwynt hwn: gwnaeth eich Llywodraeth chi, sy'n ariannu'r sefydliad hwn, benderfynu lleihau cyllideb Cymru 40 y cant o ran cyfalaf a 7.5 y cant o ran refeniw. Roedd hwnnw'n benderfyniad a wnaethpwyd gan eich plaid chi. Mae hynny'n golygu bod llai o arian ar gael i ariannu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys y GIG, yng Nghymru. Rydych yn dweud o hyd fod £1 biliwn wedi'i dynnu o gyllideb y GIG—mae'r ffigur yn amrywio'n fawr; roedd yn £1.3 biliwn ar un adeg, wedyn yn rhyw ffigur arall—ond nid ydych erioed wedi egluro, o gofio'r setliad ariannol y mae'ch plaid wedi'i orfodi ar Gymru, o ble ar y ddaear y caech yr arian hwn.

Nick Bourne: Nid ydych yn ateb ar y sail bod y ffigurau hyn, dros y 12 mis blaenorol, wedi digwydd o dan Lywodraeth ddiwethaf y DU. Y ffigur gorau a gawsoch o ran cyrraedd yr amser ymateb o bedair awr oedd 80 y cant, ac roedd hynny o dan eich Llywodraeth chi, ar sail eich cyllidebau chi. Yr hyn yr wyf yn ei ddweud yw bod y sefyllfa'n wael yn awr, ond y bydd yn waeth—ac rydym wedi bod yn gyson ar y mater hwn—os byddwch yn torri £1 biliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf, ac, ar ben hynny, £435 miliwn yn y flwyddyn bresennol. Dyna'r ffigurau. Sut y gall eich

going to make matters far worse, when you have not made the target in a single month over the previous 12 months?

The First Minister: Suddenly it is £1.4 billion. The figures seem to increase at the drop of a hat. You describe them as ‘cuts’. You know that they are not cuts. The NHS budget is being frozen at the same level. We know that, and we cannot do more than that, given the financial settlement that we have had imposed on us by your Government in Westminster. Bear in mind that the NHS budget in England is not being frozen either. One argument that you were using in the Chamber before Christmas was that the NHS budget was being ring-fenced in England, but not in Wales. We now know that it is not being ring-fenced in England. We have done our best with the settlement that we have received for the good of the people of Wales.

Nick Bourne: How you can suggest that taking £1 billion out of the budget over the next three years, in addition to £465 million in the current year, is not a cut, I do not know. Good luck with putting that argument in front of the Welsh people: they all know a cut when they see one. Let us return to the figures: the number of patients waiting over 36 weeks—this is the trend over the last year, not what has happened since there has been a Conservative Government in Westminster—has increased by 8,660 per cent in 10 months, from 35 people in January 2010 to 3,066 in November 2010. The position will be made far worse by the cuts—and they are cuts—that you are bringing in in the NHS. How do you face the Welsh people, given that background, with your budget for the NHS?

The First Minister: Here we go again. There are £20 billion-worth of cuts proposed in England by your Government. It is not as if, somehow, in England the budget is being ring-fenced. We know that is not the case: no-one even tries to argue that any more. The second point is that you have never explained where the money would come from. You slipped up when you were being interviewed on *Wales Today* and said to the reporter that there would be a 25 per cent cut in education. We know that that is not even the worst of it. There are many other areas where cuts would be imposed, and that means wrecking the education system to pay for something that your Government at a UK level caused in the

sefyllfa gyllidebol beidio â gwaethygu pethau, a chithau heb gyrraedd y targed mewn unrhyw fis dros y 12 mis blaenorol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn fwyaf sydyn, mae’n £1.4 biliwn. Mae’n ymddangos bod y ffigurau’n codi ar yr esgus lleiaf. Rydych yn eu galw’n ‘doriadau’. Gwyddoch nad toriadau ydynt. Mae cyllideb y GIG yn cael ei rhewi ar yr un lefel. Rydym yn gwybod hynny, ac ni allwn wneud mwy na hynny, o ystyried y setliad ariannol sydd wedi’i orfodi arnom gan eich Llywodraeth yn San Steffan. Cofiwch nad yw cyllideb y GIG yn Lloegr yn cael ei rhewi ychwaith. Un ddadl yr oeddech yn ei defnyddio yn y Siambr cyn y Nadolig oedd bod cyllideb y GIG yn cael ei neilltuo yn Lloegr, ond nid yng Nghymru. Gwyddom bellach nad yw’n cael ei neilltuo yn Lloegr. Rydym wedi gwneud ein gorau â’r setliad yr ydym wedi’i gael er lles pobl Cymru.

Nick Bourne: Sut y gallwch awgrymu nad toriad yw tynnu £1 biliwn o’r gyllideb dros y tair blynedd nesaf, yn ogystal â £465 miliwn yn y flwyddyn bresennol, ni wn. Pob lwc wrth gyflwyno’r ddadl honno i bobl Cymru: maent i gyd yn gwybod beth yw toriad. Gadewch inni fynd yn ôl at y ffigurau: mae nifer y cleifion sy’n aros mwy na 36 wythnos—dyma’r duedd dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, nid yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd ers cael Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn San Steffan—wedi codi 8,660 y cant mewn 10 mis, o 35 o bobl ym mis Ionawr 2010 i 3,066 ym mis Tachwedd 2010. Bydd y sefyllfa’n waeth o lawer oherwydd y toriadau—a thoriadau ydynt—yr ydych yn eu gwneud yn y GIG. Sut y gallwch wynebu pobl Cymru, o ystyried y ffigurau hynny, â’ch cyllideb ar gyfer y GIG?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dyma ni eto. Mae toriadau o £20 biliwn wedi’u cynnig yn Lloegr gan eich Llywodraeth chi. Nid yw fel petai’r gyllideb yn Lloegr yn cael ei neilltuo mewn rhyw fodd. Gwyddom nad felly y mae: nid oes neb hyd yn oed yn ceisio dadlau felly bellach. Yr ail bwynt yw nad ydych erioed wedi egluro o ble y deuai’r arian. Gwnaethoch lithro wrth gael eich cyfweld ar *Wales Today* a dweud wrth y gohebydd y byddai toriad o 25 y cant mewn addysg. Gwyddom nad hynny fyddai’r peth gwaethaf hyd yn oed. Mae nifer o feysydd eraill lle y byddai toriadau wedi’u gorfodi, ac mae hynny’n golygu difetha’r system addysg i dalu am rywbeth a achoswyd yn y lle cyntaf

first place.

Nick Bourne: First, I did not say that. If you look at the figures that you keep trailing in the press release, you will see that you are cutting the education budget by just over 8 per cent, and we would cut it by 12 per cent. Those are the figures, that is the truth, and it is time that you caught up with that. I have a specific question on post-traumatic stress disorder, which I am sure that both you and I would agree is a serious issue. In Wales, there are many people suffering from PTSD on discharge from the police and the armed forces in particular. I know that you have a plan to deal with this, but there are many people suffering from great mental health problems and wellbeing issues, and there is a need for residential care for these people. That would, presumably, be met out of what would be a declining budget under your Government. Could you update us on what is being done for these very serious cases, which I think that we would both agree need dealing with?

The First Minister: I will deal with the serious point that you made second. First, with regard to what you said on *Wales Today*, we have screens in here and could put up the recording if you want. Let us put it up and let people judge what you actually said. I am more than happy to do that. On the second point, on post-traumatic stress disorder, as you will know, Carl Sargeant has been taking forward the work of a veterans group to put together a veterans package for those who have served in areas of conflict. That will include looking at ways in which we can support those with post-traumatic stress disorder.

1.50 p.m.

Nick Bourne: I appreciate that, but the point I was making was in relation to residential care and there is no residential care for these people. Is that something that you are looking at seriously? Can we expect a positive announcement on that?

The First Minister: Given the financial situation in which we find ourselves, it is not possible to make any promises. We will, however, always look to see how we can

gan eich Llywodraeth chi ar lefel y DU.

Nick Bourne: Yn gyntaf, nid hynny a ddywedais. Os edrychwch ar y ffigurau yn y datganiad i'r wasg yr ydych yn dal i'w crybwyll, gwelwch eich bod yn torri'r gyllideb addysg o ychydig mwy nag 8 y cant, a byddem ni'n ei thorri 12 y cant. Dyna'r ffigurau, dyna'r gwir, ac mae'n bryd ichi gydnabod hynny. Mae gennyf gwestiwn penodol am anhwylder straen wedi trawma, sy'n fater yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech chi a minnau'n cytuno ei fod yn un difrifol. Yng Nghymru, mae nifer o bobl sy'n dioddef o anhwylder straen wedi trawma wedi'u rhyddhau gan yr heddlu a'r lluoedd arfog yn benodol. Gwn fod gennych gynllun i ddelio â hyn, ond mae nifer o bobl yn profi problemau mawr o ran iechyd meddwl a lles, ac mae angen gofal preswyl ar gyfer y bobl hyn. Gellid cymryd y byddai hynny'n cael ei ddarparu o gyllideb a fyddai'n lleihau o dan eich Llywodraeth chi. A allech roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i ni am yr hyn sy'n cael ei wneud ar gyfer yr achosion hyn, sy'n rhai difrifol iawn, y byddai'r ddau ohonom, rwyf yn credu, yn cytuno bod angen delio â hwy?

Y Prif Weinidog: Deliaf â'r pwynt difrif a wnaethoch yn ail. Yn gyntaf, ynghylch yr hyn a ddywedasoch ar *Wales Today*, mae gennym sgriniau yma a gallem ddangos y recordiad os ydych yn dymuno. Gadewch inni ei ddangos a gadael i bobl farnu ynghylch yr hyn a ddywedasoch. Rwyf yn fodlon iawn gwneud hynny. Ynghylch yr ail bwynt, am anhwylder straen wedi trawma, fel y gwyddoch, mae Carl Sargeant wedi symud ymlaen â'r gwaith a wnaethpwyd gan grŵp o gyn-filwyr i greu pecyn i gyn-filwyr sydd wedi gwasanaethu mewn manau lle y mae ymladd. Bydd hynny'n cynnwys ystyriaeth i ffyrdd inni estyn cymorth i'r rheini sydd ag anhwylder straen wedi trawma.

Nick Bourne: Rwyf yn gwerthfawrogi hynny, ond roedd y pwynt yr oeddwn yn ei wneud yn gysylltiedig â gofal preswyl ac nid oes gofal preswyl ar gyfer y bobl hyn. A yw hynny'n rhywbeth yr ydych yn ei ystyried o ddifrif? A allwn ddisgwyl cyhoeddiad cadarnhaol am hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: O gofio'r sefyllfa ariannol yr ydym ynddi, ni ellir addo dim. Fodd bynnag, byddwn bob amser yn ceisio gweld sut y gallwn ddarparu neu wella

provide or improve services for veterans with PTSD.

Ann Jones: First Minister, you will know that the scale of the cuts being imposed by the UK Government will mean a massive number of job losses in the public sector. We are also seeing that more and more skilled people are now being locked out of employment in the private sector. The UK Government has slashed demand in the construction and engineering industries and the young people starting out in those industries will probably be among the first through the door. Simple mathematics tell us that if skilled people in the private and public sectors are paid less, it follows that the Treasury will also receive less money. Has the Welsh Assembly Government discussed how the steam-roller economics of Osborne and Clegg could affect tax receipts in Wales?

The First Minister: Our concern is well documented. We think that the cuts that were proposed in the last budget were too deep and too fast. We know that the economy is now going backwards and we know that that is the case even before the full effects of the cuts have been felt. For the sake of the people who are affected, I hope that that will not be the case in the longer term, but I fear very much that with the policies that are being implemented by the UK Government, we will only see the economy going backwards at a rate of knots.

Cefnogi Ffermwyr

3. Paul Davies: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i gefnogi ffermwyr. OAQ(3)3359(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi sefydlu ystod eang o raglenni, gan gynnwys y cynllun cymorth i newydd-ddyfodiad, y rhaglen Cyswllt Ffermio, gweithredu'r cynllun taliad sengl yn effeithiol a'n strategaeth 'Ffermio, Bwyd a Chefn Gwlad: Creu Dyfodol Cadarn'.

Paul Davies: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Prif Weinidog am yr ymateb hwnnw. Fel y gŵyr y Prif Weinidog, bydd y rhan fwyaf o ffermwyr yn derbyn eu taliad sengl ar 1 Rhagfyr. Mae un ffermwr yn fy etholaeth

gwasanaethau i gyn-filwyr sydd ag anhwylder straen wedi trawma.

Ann Jones: Brif Weinidog, byddwch yn gwybod y bydd maint y toriadau a orfodir gan Lywodraeth y DU yn golygu colli nifer mawr o swyddi yn y sector cyhoeddus. Rydym hefyd yn gweld bod mwy a mwy o bobl grefftus yn cael eu cau allan o gyflogaeth yn y sector preifat yn awr. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi lleihau'r galw yn y diwydiannau adeiladu a pheirianeg ac mae'n debyg y bydd y bobl ifanc sy'n dechrau yn y diwydiannau hynny ymysg y rhai cyntaf i gael eu diswyddo. O edrych ar y symiau gallwn weld, os bydd pobl grefftus yn y sectorau preifat a chyhoeddus yn cael llai o dâl, y bydd y Trysorlys hefyd yn cael llai o arian. A yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi trafod sut y byddai economeg ormesol Osborne a Clegg yn gallu effeithio ar dderbyniadau trethi yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae ein pryder yn dra hysbys. Rydym yn credu bod y toriadau a gynigiwyd yn y gyllideb ddiwethaf yn rhy ddwfn ac yn rhy gyflym. Gwyddom fod yr economi'n dirywio'n awr a gwyddom fod hynny'n digwydd hyd yn oed cyn teimlo holl effeithiau'r toriadau. Er mwyn y bobl y mae hyn yn effeithio arnynt, rwyf yn gobeithio nad hynny fydd yn digwydd yn y tymor hwy, ond rwyf yn mawr ofni, o gael y polisïau sy'n cael eu rhoi ar waith gan Lywodraeth y DU, ein bod yn sicr o weld yr economi'n dirywio'n gyflym.

Support for Farmers

3. Paul Davies: *Will the First Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to support farmers. OAQ(3)3359(FM)*

The First Minister: The Welsh Assembly Government has put in place a vast range of programmes, including the young entrants support scheme, the Farming Connect programme, the effective delivery of the single payment scheme and our strategy 'Farming, Food and Countryside: Building a Secure Future'.

Paul Davies: I am grateful to the First Minister for that answer. As the First Minister knows, the majority of farmers will receive their single farm payment on 1 December. One farmer in my constituency

wedi cael gwybod y bydd archwiliad trawsgydymffurfio yn cael ei gynnal ar ei fferm a bod derbyn unrhyw ran o'i daliad yn ddibynnol ar ganlyniadau'r archwiliad. Yr oeddwn ar ddeall y gall yr archwiliadau hyn gael eu cynnal ar unrhyw adeg o'r flwyddyn, ac nad oedd derbyn y taliad sengl llawn yn ddibynnol ar yr archwiliadau hyn. Yn wir, gallai'r ffermwr hwn dderbyn y taliad cyn i'r archwiliad ddigwydd. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig wedi dweud wrthyf mewn llythyr na fydd y taliad yn yr achos hwn yn cael ei brosesu nes y bydd yr archwiliad wedi ei gwblhau. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog egluro'r sefyllfa a dweud wrthym a yw taliadau sengl i ffermwyr yn llwyr ddibynnol ar yr archwiliadau hyn mewn gwirionedd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhoddwyd ateb gan y Gweinidog ac nid wyf yn gweld unrhyw reswm dros anghytuno â'r ateb hwnnw.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Brif Weinidog, mae un peth yn sicr, sef os caiff y Ceidwadwyr eu ffordd, ni fydd taliad sengl mwyach i ffermwyr yng Nghymru nac yn unrhyw ran arall o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'r glymblaid yn San Steffan wedi gwneud ei barn ar hyn yn gwbl glir: mae am ddileu'r taliad sengl. A wnewch ymuno â mi i groesawu datganiad y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig, sy'n ceisio amddiffyn buddiannau ffermwyr yng Nghymru ac yn ceisio amddiffyn y taliad sengl o fewn yr adolygiad o'r polisi amaethyddol cyffredin? A wnewch gadarnhau mai dyna fydd polisi Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un ac mai'r Llywodraeth, yn hytrach na'r gwrthbleidiau, sy'n ceisio amddiffyn buddiannau ffermwyr yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf hynny'n gyfan gwbl. Nid wyf yn credu bod unrhyw grŵp o bobl wedi cael mwy o les o ddatganoli na'r ffermwyr, o ran eu llais a'r berthynas sydd rhyngddynt a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae barn y Llywodraeth yn gwbl glir ar hyn. Nid hwn fydd y tro cyntaf i ni gael barn hollol wahanol i Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig.

Lefelau Digartrefedd

4. Sandy Mewies: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am lefelau digartrefedd yng

has heard that a cross-compliance inspection will be held on his farm and that the receipt of any part of his payment will be dependent on the result of that inspection. I had been given to understand that these inspections could be held at any time of the year, and that receipt of the single payment in full was not dependent on these inspections. Indeed, this farmer could receive the payment before the inspection takes place. The Minister for Rural Affairs has told me in a letter that the payment in this case will not be processed until the inspection has been completed. Will the First Minister explain the situation and tell us whether single payments to farmers are utterly dependent on these inspections in all honesty?

The First Minister: The Minister has provided an answer and I see no reason to disagree with that answer.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: First Minister, one thing is certain, that if the Conservatives get their own way, there will no longer be a single payment for farmers in Wales or any other part of the United Kingdom. The coalition in Westminster has made its views clear on this: it wants to abolish the single payment. Will you join me in welcoming the statement by the Minister for Rural Affairs, who is trying to protect the interests of farmers in Wales and trying to safeguard the single payment during the review of the common agricultural policy? Will you confirm that that will continue to be the policy of the One Wales Government and that it is the Government rather than the opposition that is trying to protect the interests of farmers in Wales?

The First Minister: I will do so completely. I cannot think of any group of people that has benefited more from devolution than farmers, in terms of getting their voices heard and the relationship that they have with the Assembly Government. The Government's view on this issue is clear. This will not be the first time that we have had an entirely different view to that of the UK Government.

Homelessness Levels

4. Sandy Mewies: Will the First Minister make a statement on homelessness levels in

Nghymru. OAQ(3)3354(FM)

The First Minister: Latest figures show an increase in homelessness, following a long period of reduction between 2005 and 2009.

Sandy Mewies: It is clear that our Government is doing what it can to tackle homelessness, but my concern is that more and more people are facing an uncertain future because of the changes to housing benefit and allowances that are being introduced by the colleagues of those in our opposition parties who make up the Conservative and Liberal Democrat coalition Government. These reforms mean that every one of my constituents who receives local housing allowance will lose an average of £468 a year. These are not benefit thieves, living in mansions, as some would have us believe; most are vulnerable, are in work and are living in small properties. Shelter Cymru says that, because of the reforms, these people will experience increased difficulty in accessing private rented accommodation and will face more debt and pressures on family stability and homelessness. First Minister, do you agree that our Government must continue to do all it can to mitigate the worst effects of these unfair and misguided so-called reforms on the thousands of people here in Wales who need help in accessing safe and secure homes?

The First Minister: Sandy, thank you. The latest homelessness figures provide evidence of the impact of the economic downturn. My great fear is that the reforms being proposed to housing benefit will make the situation far worse and cause people to be in a position where they are unable to get accommodation, particularly in Wales, but in many other parts of the UK as well. I believe that the changes are not well thought out.

Mark Isherwood: As you indicated, there has been a 9 per cent increase in the number of homeless households requiring temporary accommodation in Wales over the past year. However, remember that, in the first five years of the Assembly, official homelessness in Wales rose by 120 per cent when the economy was growing and employment was rising. We know that, although it stabilised after that, according to the homelessness charities, the number of hidden homeless

Wales. OAQ(3)3354(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf yn dangos bod digartrefedd wedi cynyddu, ar ôl gostwng am gyfnod hir rhwng 2005 a 2009.

Sandy Mewies: Mae'n glir bod ein Llywodraeth ni'n gwneud popeth yn ei gallu i fynd i'r afael â digartrefedd, ond yr hyn sy'n peri pryder i mi yw bod mwy a mwy o bobl yn wynebu dyfodol ansicr oherwydd y newidiadau mewn budd-dal a lwfansau tai sy'n cael eu cyflwyno gan gymheiriaid y rheini yn ein gwrthbleidiau sydd yn Llywodraeth glymblaid y Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Oherwydd y diwygiadau hyn bydd pob un o'm hetholwyr sy'n cael lwfans tai lleol yn colli £468 y flwyddyn ar gyfartaledd. Nid lladron budd-daliadau yw'r rhain, yn byw mewn plastai, fel y byddai rhai am inni gredu; mae'r rhan fwyaf yn agored i niwed, yn gweithio ac yn byw mewn anheddau bach. Dywed Shelter Cymru y bydd y bobl hyn yn ei chael yn fwyfwy anodd cael llety rhent preifat oherwydd y diwygiadau ac y byddant yn wynebu mwy o ddyled a straen ar sefydlogrwydd teuluol a digartrefedd. Brif Weinidog, a ydych yn cytuno bod rhaid i'n Llywodraeth barhau i wneud popeth yn ei gallu i liniaru effeithiau gwaethaf y diwygiadau honedig hyn, sy'n annheg ac yn gyfeiliornus, ar y miloedd o bobl yma yng Nghymru y mae arnynt angen cymorth i gael cartrefi sicr a diogel?

Y Prif Weinidog: Sandy, diolch i chi. Mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf am ddigartrefedd yn dystiolaeth o effaith y dirywiad economaidd. Yr ofn mawr sydd gennyf yw y bydd y diwygiadau sy'n cael eu cynnig i fudd-dal tai'n gwneud y sefyllfa'n waeth o lawer ac yn peri na fydd pobl yn gallu cael llety, yn enwedig yng Nghymru, ond mewn nifer o rannau eraill o'r DU hefyd. Credaf nad yw'r newidiadau wedi'u hystyried yn drylwyr.

Mark Isherwood: Fel y nodasoch, bu cynnydd o 9 y cant yn nifer y teuluoedd digartref sydd ag angen llety dros dro yng Nghymru dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Fodd bynnag, cofiwch fod digartrefedd swyddogol yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu 120 y cant ym mhym mlynedd cyntaf y Cynulliad pan oedd yr economi'n tyfu a chyflogaeth yn cynyddu. Rydym yn gwybod, er iddo sefydlogi ar ôl hynny, yn ôl yr elusennau digartrefedd, fod nifer y bobl ddigartref gudd—y rhai sy'n

people—so-called sofa-surfers and others—doubled in Wales. That was caused primarily by the massive housing cuts imposed by the Government of which you were a part. I welcome the fact that the UK Government has introduced modifications to its housing benefit proposals in response to the Social Security Advisory Committee. However, clearly, there is action that the Welsh Government itself needs to take.

How, therefore, do you respond to the call by the National Landlords Association in Wales for the Welsh Government to manage change in local authorities, some of which, for example, are very effectively using discretionary housing payment, though some are not? We need them all to use every tool available, because it is cheaper to operate that way than to put people in bed and breakfast accommodation. How will you drive public, private and voluntary sector working to ensure that the private sector can deliver more affordable social housing through social letting agencies given that, I am told by the National Landlords Association, Cefni Lettings in Wales—the social letting agency—has already built in new reductions in local housing allowance?

The First Minister: I am quite surprised by what Mark has said, because I can tell him that, since 2007, until the end of 2009, there was a fall of 15 per cent in homelessness in Wales. That has now risen again, largely because of the economic policies being pursued by his own Government. I am not quite sure what he is saying. Is he suggesting that, because of the cuts in housing benefit—a decision taken by the UK Government—the financial burden should now be borne by local authorities and/or the third sector? I know that that is the view of his colleagues in Westminster; I am surprised to hear that view expressed here.

David Lloyd: Yr ydym i gyd yn sylweddoli nad yw materion yn ymwneud â budd-daliadau wedi'u datganoli, ond, a dilyn yr un trywydd â Sandy Mewies, pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi eu cael gyda chyfeillion yn San Steffan i geisio lleihau ergyd y newidiadau andwyol ym mudd-dal tai?

cysgu ar soffas ac eraill—wedi dyblu yng Nghymru. Roedd hynny wedi'i achosi'n bennaf gan y toriadau enfawr ym maes tai a orfodwyd gan y Llywodraeth yr oeddech yn rhan ohoni. Croesawaf y ffaith bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi cynnwys newidiadau yn ei chynigion ar gyfer budd-dal tai mewn ymateb i'r Pwyllgor Cynghori ar Nawdd Cymdeithasol. Er hynny, mae angen i Lywodraeth Cymru gymryd camau ei hun, wrth gwrs.

Sut, felly, y byddwch yn ymateb i'r alwad gan Gymdeithas Genedlaethol Landlordiaid Cymru am i Lywodraeth Cymru reoli newid mewn awdurdodau lleol, y mae rhai ohonynt, er enghraifft, yn defnyddio taliadau tai yn ôl disgrisiwn yn effeithiol iawn, er bod rhai nad ydynt? Mae arnom angen i bob un ohonynt ddefnyddio pob arf sydd ar gael, gan ei bod yn rhatach gweithredu felly na rhoi pobl mewn llety gwely a brecwast. Sut y byddwch yn hyrwyddo gwaith yn y sectorau cyhoeddus, preifat a gwirfoddol i sicrhau bod modd i'r sector preifat ddarparu tai cymdeithasol mwy fforddiadwy drwy asiantaethau gosod cymdeithasol o wybod bod Agorfa Cefni yng Nghymru—yr asiantaeth osod gymdeithasol—eisoes wedi cynnwys gostyngiadau newydd mewn lwfansau tai lleol, yn ôl yr hyn y mae Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Landlordiaid yn ei ddweud wrthyf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwyf yn synnu'n fawr at yr hyn y mae Mark wedi'i ddweud, oherwydd gallaf ddweud wrtho fod digartrefedd yng Nghymru wedi gostwng 15 y cant rhwng 2007 a diwedd 2009. Mae wedi codi eto'n awr, yn bennaf oherwydd y polisiau economaidd sy'n cael eu dilyn gan ei Lywodraeth ei hun. Nid wyf yn hollol siŵr o beth y mae'n ei ddweud. A yw'n awgrymu, oherwydd y toriadau mewn budd-dal tai—penderfyniad gan Lywodraeth y DU—y dylai'r baich ariannol gael ei ddwyn yn awr gan awdurdodau lleol a/neu'r trydydd sector? Gwn mai hynny yw barn ei gymheiriaid yn San Steffan; rwyf yn synnu clywed y farn honno yma.

David Lloyd: We all realise that issues relating to benefits are non-devolved, but, to follow the same lines as Sandy Mewies's question, what discussions have you had with colleagues in Westminster to try to lessen the blow of these detrimental changes to housing benefit?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda'r sectorau gwirfoddol a statudol i redeg ymgyrch i leihau effaith y newidiadau a fydd yn digwydd i'r budd-dal tai. Mae'n rhywbeth yr ydym yn ceisio ei wneud i sicrhau nad effeithir yn ormodol ar bobl gan y newidiadau sy'n cael eu cyflwyno gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig.

Eleanor Burnham: First Minister, you obviously suffer from amnesia. You have been around a bit longer than the coalition Government. It has been in place only since last May, and it is clearing up the mess that the Labour Party left for it. On that basis, I am a bit tired of hearing that it is all the coalition's fault suddenly.

Given that there are 2,000 empty properties in the Conwy council area alone, what can you as a Government do to help local authorities bring the many thousands of unoccupied properties back to a condition in which they could be let or sold on to the desperate people who are waiting on very long waiting lists across Wales?

2.00 p.m.

The First Minister: I am tempted to say that I have forgotten what Eleanor said at the beginning of her question, given what she said about amnesia.

Eleanor Burnham: Would you like me to repeat it? [*Laughter.*]

The First Minister: No; I think that you have made your point fairly strongly, if inaccurately. Many local authorities are bringing properties back into proper use, which is what I would encourage all local authorities to do.

Blaenoriaethau Economaidd

5. David Melding: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am flaenoriaethau economaidd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer y deuddeg mis nesaf. OAQ(3)3362(FM)*

The First Minister: They are set out in our policy document, 'Economic Renewal: a new direction'.

David Melding: I apologise to the Welsh electorate for extending your term beyond May. That would be up to them, of course. Whichever Government is in charge after May, it is important that we take account of the best evidence that is available for

The First Minister: We are working with the voluntary and statutory sectors to run a campaign to reduce the impact of the changes that will be made to housing benefit. It is something we are doing in order to ensure that people are not overly affected by the changes being imposed by the UK Government.

Eleanor Burnham: Brif Weinidog, mae'n amlwg eich bod yn dioddef gan anghofrwydd. Rydych wedi bod o gwmpas ychydig yn hwy na'r Llywodraeth glymblaid. Dim ond ers mis Mai y bu hi mewn grym, ac mae'n clirio'r llanastr a adawyd iddi gan y Blaid Lafur. Oherwydd hynny, rwyf wedi blino braidd ar glywed mai bai'r glymblaid yw'r cyfan yn fwyaf sydyn.

Gan fod 2,000 o dai gwag yn ardal cyngor Conwy yn unig, beth y gallwch ei wneud fel Llywodraeth i helpu awdurdodau lleol i adfer y miloedd lawer o dai gwag i gyflwr priodol fel y gellid eu gosod neu eu gwerthu i'r bobl ddiobaith sydd ar restrau aros hir iawn ledled Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n demtasiwn imi ddweud fy mod wedi anghofio beth a ddywedodd Eleanor ar ddechrau ei chwestiwn, o ystyried yr hyn a ddywedodd am anghofrwydd.

Eleanor Burnham: A fyddech yn hoffi imi ei ailadrodd? [*Chwerthin.*]

Y Prif Weinidog: Na fyddwn; credaf eich bod wedi gwneud eich pwynt yn eithaf cryf, os yn anghywir. Mae nifer o awdurdodau lleol yn adfer tai at ddefnydd priodol, a byddwn yn annog pob awdurdod lleol i wneud hynny.

Economic Priorities

5. David Melding: *Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's economic priorities for the next twelve months. OAQ(3)3362(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Maent wedi'u nodi yn ein dogfen bolisi, 'Adnewyddu'r Economi: cyfeiriad newydd'.

David Melding: Ymddiheuraf i etholwyr Cymru am ymestyn eich tymor y tu hwnt i fis Mai. Byddai hynny'n fater iddynt hwy, wrth gwrs. Pa Lywodraeth bynnag a fydd mewn grym ar ôl mis Mai, mae'n bwysig inni roi sylw i'r dystiolaeth orau sydd ar gael ar gyfer

expanding our economy. There is an excellent article in today's *Financial Times* that smaller hubs of innovation around the United Kingdom, based in small towns and cities, are now responsible for most of the high-growth manufacturing that we are seeing. We have traditionally seen Wales as perhaps suffering from not being able to have large clusters, and having an economic base that is too disparate. It seems that if we are now to see our economy move forward, we need to leap ahead and recognise this fact, and really concentrate on innovation in manufacturing, skills and entrepreneurship.

The First Minister: The idea of focusing on particular sectors is in 'Economic Renewal: a new direction', particularly in terms of focusing on sectors where we already have a lead on the rest of the world. Of course, the sector panels will be taking forward what needs to be done in terms of seeing growth in those sectors in years to come.

Brian Gibbons: In the last couple of weeks, compared to last year, we have seen unemployment reduce in Wales. We have seen the levels of employment increase, and we have seen economic inactivity decrease over the last 12 months. However, in the last 10 days we have seen increases in unemployment at a UK level. We have seen increases in inflation of 3.7 per cent. Today, we have had the disastrous news of a reduction in GVA, with the Confederation of British Industry calling on the Westminster Government to change its policy from one of deficit reduction to one of increasing demand in the economy. Will you be able to make representations to the Westminster Government to show how the leadership that we have given in Wales in weathering the economic storm can be applied to the United Kingdom so that we will not have a double-dip recession?

The First Minister: You make the point clearly, Brian. It is important that we do all that we can here to protect our people from the economic policies that are being pursued elsewhere. It is extremely troubling now to see that not only is inflation on the way up, but also the economy is shrinking, which is very bad economic news and something that the UK Government needs to explain.

ehangu ein heconomi. Mae erthygl ragorol yn y *Financial Times* heddiw sy'n dweud mai canolbwyntiau arloesi bach o gwmpas y Deyrnas Unedig, mewn trefi a dinasoedd bach, sy'n gyfrifol bellach am y rhan fwyaf o'r twf mawr mewn gweithgynhyrchu yr ydym yn ei weld. Rydym wedi arfer gweld bod Cymru'n dioddef o bosibl o beidio â gallu cael clystyrau mawr, ac o gael sylfaen economaidd sy'n rhy amrywiol. Mae'n ymddangos, os ydym i weld ein heconomi'n symud ymlaen yn awr, fod angen inni gamu ymlaen a chydabod y ffaith hon, a chanolbwyntio o ddifrif ar arloesi mewn gweithgynhyrchu, sgiliau ac entrepreneuriaeth.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r syniad o ganolbwyntio ar sectorau penodol yn 'Adnewyddu'r Economi: cyfeiriad newydd', yn enwedig o ran canolbwyntio ar sectorau lle'r ydym eisoes ar y blaen i weddill y byd. Wrth gwrs, bydd y paneli sector yn symud ymlaen ar yr anghenion ar gyfer twf yn y sectorau hynny yn y blynyddoedd nesaf.

Brian Gibbons: Yn yr wythnosau diwethaf, rydym wedi gweld diweithdra'n gostwng yng Nghymru o'i gymharu â'r flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Rydym wedi gweld lefelau cyflogaeth yn codi, ac wedi gweld anweithgarwch economaidd yn gostwng dros y 12 mis diwethaf. Er hynny, yn y 10 niwrnod diwethaf rydym wedi gweld cynnydd mewn diweithdra ar lefel y DU. Rydym wedi gweld chwyddiant yn codi 3.7 y cant. Heddiw, cawsom y newyddion trychinebus am ostyngiad mewn GYC, a galwad gan Gydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain am i Lywodraeth San Steffan newid ei pholisi o leihau'r diffyg i gynyddu'r galw yn yr economi. A fyddwch yn gallu cyflwyno sylwadau i Lywodraeth San Steffan i ddangos sut y gellir cymhwyso'r arweiniad yr ydym wedi'i roi yng Nghymru wrth ddod drwy'r storm economaidd at y Deyrnas Unedig fel na chawn ddirwasgiad dwbl?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydych yn gwneud y pwynt yn glir, Brian. Mae'n bwysig inni wneud popeth a allwn yma i warchod ein pobl rhag y polisiau economaidd sy'n cael eu dilyn mewn mannau eraill. Mae'n ofid mawr gweld yn awr nid yn unig fod chwyddiant yn codi, ond hefyd fod yr economi'n crebachu, ac mae hynny'n newyddion drwg iawn am yr economi ac yn rhywbeth y mae angen i Lywodraeth y DU ei egluro.

Gareth Jones: Mae costau uchel tanwydd yn cael effaith niweidiol ar fusnesau ac ar fywyd cymunedol, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, megis rhai yn fy etholaeth i. A ydych yn cytuno y byddai trefn o ostwng y dreth ar brisiau tanwydd mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn beth da ac, os felly, a fyddech yn fodlon dadlau'r achos dros gyflwyno gostyngiad o'r fath gyda Llywodraeth San Steffan?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bîm yn Llandrindod yr wythnos diwethaf. Gwelais fod pris diesel yn Llandrindod 5c yn is nag ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Credaf fod rhai ardaloedd gwledig yng Nghymru yn gweld prisiau uchel o ran tanwydd, ond efallai nad yw hynny'n wir ym mhob ardal wledig. O ran egwyddor, yr wyf yn deall y pwynt bod prisiau tanwydd, yn gyffredinol, yn uwch yn yr ardaloedd gwledig nag yn yr ardaloedd trefol. Serch hynny, credaf fod angen gwneud mwy o waith er mwyn diffinio'r hyn sydd yn wledig a'r hyn sydd yn drefol. Mae'n ddyletsywyd ar Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig sicrhau nad yw prisiau tanwydd yn codi'n ormodol fel na all pobl deithio neu fyw o ddydd i ddydd mewn ardaloedd gwledig.

Andrew Davies: First Minister, a report published yesterday, called 'Cities Outlook 2011', said that my city of Swansea and that of Newport were likely to be some of the worst affected by cuts, predicting that something like 3 per cent of jobs could be lost in those cities. Notwithstanding the good news that Brian Gibbons was talking about, the GDP figures announced today are truly devastating; everyone was expecting the economy to slow down, but not to go into reverse. When the UK coalition Government took over eight months ago, it inherited a 1.1 per cent growth over that quarter and a public finance deficit, which was £20 billion less than forecast. I have read the comments by Sir Richard Lambert, director general of the Confederation of British Industry; he is a measured man, whom I have met on many occasions, and, unlike some of his predecessors, he is not one to shoot from the hip. Do you agree with him when he says that the UK Government has

'taken a series of policy initiatives for

Gareth Jones: The high cost of fuel is having a detrimental impact on businesses and community life, particularly in rural areas, such as those in my constituency. Do you agree that a system of reducing fuel duty in rural areas would be a good thing and, if so, would you be willing to make the case to the Westminster Government for the introduction of such a reduction?

The First Minister: I was in Llandrindod last week and saw that the price of diesel was 5p cheaper than in Bridgend. I think that some rural areas of Wales do see high fuel prices, but that may not be true of all rural areas in Wales. In principle, I understand the point that fuel prices are generally higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Despite that, I think that more work needs to be done to define what constitutes a rural area and an urban one. There is a duty on the UK Government to ensure that fuel prices do not increase excessively so that people are not able to travel or live their daily lives in rural areas.

Andrew Davies: Brif Weinidog, mewn adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd ddoe, o'r enw 'Cities Outlook 2011', dywedwyd bod fy ninas i, Abertawe, a Chasnewydd yn debygol o fod ymysg y rhai y bydd toriadau'n effeithio arnynt waethaf, ac roedd yn darogan y gellid colli tua 3 y cant o'r swyddi yn y dinasoedd hynny. Er y newyddion da yr oedd Brian Gibbons yn sôn amdanynt, mae'r ffigurau am CMC a gyhoeddwyd heddiw'n wirioneddol drychinebus; roedd pawb yn disgwyl i'r economi arafu, ond nid iddi fynd yn ei hôl. Pan gymerodd Llywodraeth glymblaid y DU yr awenau dros wyth mis yn ôl, etifeddodd gyfradd twf o 1.1 y cant dros y chwarter hwnnw a diffyg cyllid cyhoeddus a oedd yn £20 biliwn yn llai na'r hyn a ragwelwyd. Rwyf wedi darllen y sylwadau gan Syr Richard Lambert, cyfarwyddwr cyffredinol Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain; mae'n ddyn pwylllog, yr wyf wedi cwrdd ag ef droeon, ac, yn wahanol i rai o'i ragflaenwyr, nid yw'n un byrbwyll. A ydych yn cytuno â'i sylwadau bod Llywodraeth y DU

wedi cychwyn cyfres o fentrau polisi am

political reasons, apparently careless of the damage that they might do to business and to job creation’?

What hope can you give to the people of Wales with a Labour-led Assembly Government that you can contrast that pessimism and the austerity programme with a message of hope for the future?

The First Minister: It was quite an extraordinary comment to be made by an outgoing director general of the CBI, but it shows the concern felt not just by those in politics, but also by those in business that the economy is going very much in the wrong direction. He made his position clear on that. As I said, we will do what we can—as we have done in years gone by, with schemes such as ProAct and ReAct—to mitigate the effect of policies that are being pursued elsewhere.

Menter Cyllid Preifat

6. Leanne Wood : *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y Fenter Cyllid Preifat. OAQ(3)3365(FM)*

The First Minister: We have no intention of returning to the early days of PFI, but we remain committed to exploring the use of innovative forms of investment in public infrastructure in Wales, subject to delivering value for money and protecting the position of the workforce.

Leanne Wood: First Minister, there seems to be a new story every day exposing the folly of the private finance initiative. Health trusts in England face the real prospect of laying off doctors and nurses while paying more than £300 for a plug socket to be replaced under PFI contracts. Your colleague in Westminster, Margaret Hodge MP, in her capacity as chair of the Public Accounts Committee, has called for PFI schemes to be re-evaluated. Thanks to the ‘One Wales’ agreement, there is a ban on the use of PFI in the NHS, which means that our health boards do not have the same level of debts as their English counterparts. However, there is no such block on PFI in other parts of the public sector. Given the weight of evidence about the unsustainable levels of debt left behind by such a costly scheme, will you agree to rule out PFI across all devolved areas, and will you agree to issue guidance to local authorities, asking them to do the same?

resymau gwleidyddol, heb bryderu, mae’n ymddangos, am y niwed y gallent ei wneud i fusnes, ac o ran creu swyddi?

Pa obaith y gallwch ei gynnig i bobl Cymru gyda Llywodraeth Cynulliad o dan arweiniad Llafur y gallwch wrthgyferbynnu’r besimistiaeth honno a’r rhaglen o lymder â neges o obaith ar gyfer y dyfodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Roedd yn sylw eithaf anarferol gan un o gyfarwyddwyr cyffredinol y CBI wrth adael ei swydd, ond mae’n dangos y pryder nid yn unig o du’r rheini ym myd gwleidyddiaeth, ond hefyd o du’r rheini ym myd busnes fod yr economi’n mynd i’r cyfeiriad anghywir. Datganodd ei farn yn glir am hynny. Fel y dywedais, gwnawn yr hyn a allwn—fel y gwnaethom mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol, gyda chynlluniau fel ProAct a ReAct—i liniaru effaith polisïau sy’n cael eu dilyn mewn man arall.

Private Finance Initiative

6. Leanne Wood: *Will the First Minister make a statement on the Private Finance Initiative. OAQ(3)3365(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes gennym unrhyw fwriad i ddychwelyd i ddyddiau cynnar y fenter cyllid preifat, ond rydym wedi ymrwymo o hyd i ymchwilio i’r defnydd o fathau arloesol o fuddsoddi mewn seilwaith cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, ar yr amod y rhoddir gwerth am arian ac y diogelir sefyllfa’r gweithlu.

Leanne Wood: Brif Weinidog, mae fel petai stori newydd yn dod i’r golwg bob dydd sy’n amlygu ffolineb y fenter cyllid preifat. Mae ymddiriedolaethau iechyd yn Lloegr yn wynebu’r posibilrwydd o ddiswyddo meddygon a nyrsys a hwythau’n talu mwy na £300 am ailosod soced plygiau o dan gontractau menter cyllid preifat. Mae’ch cymheiriad yn San Steffan, Margaret Hodge AS, yn rhinwedd ei swydd yn gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyfrifon Cyhoeddus, wedi galw am ailwerthuso cynlluniau menter cyllid preifat. Diolch i gytundeb ‘Cymru’n Un’, mae’r defnydd o fentrau cyllid preifat yn y GIG wedi’i wahardd, ac mae hyn yn golygu nad yw lefel dyledion ein byrddau iechyd ni yr un fath â’r cyrff cyfatebol yn Lloegr. Er hynny, nid oes gwaharddiad tebyg ar fentrau cyllid preifat mewn rhannau eraill o’r sector cyhoeddus. O ystyried maint y dystiolaeth am lefelau anghynaliadwy’r ddyled yn sgîl cynllun drud o’r fath, a gytunwch i wahardd y

The First Minister: As I said, we do not want to return to the early days of PFI. In terms of schemes between now and May, we will look carefully at how best to provide finance for schemes outside the NHS. Given the capital cuts that we face, we will have to be innovative in our ways of raising money in the future. However, we do not want to return to the extremely bad value for money contracts of previous PFI schemes, and we should certainly not enter any schemes that would be to the detriment of the workforce.

Nick Ramsay: First Minister, while I appreciate that Leanne Wood and her party have deeply-set convictions on this issue, do you agree that it is time that we moved this argument on? At a time when we face difficult economic circumstances, the people of Wales look to the NHS to provide the treatment that they need. They are not interested in the dogmatic views on whether or not private finance initiative is used. Do you accept that this should not be a political football? I listened carefully to what you said, and I agreed with most of it. I think that you said that you hold to the 'One Wales' commitments in terms of the use of private finance until May, but beyond that, you believe that it is right to do what is best for the people of Wales. Will you reaffirm that belief?

2.10 p.m.

The First Minister: I cannot say that we will continue with 'One Wales' commitments beyond May because the agreement does not go beyond May. Do not read anything into that. I am here to represent the 'One Wales' agreement via the Welsh Assembly Government. I am surprised that there is no recognition of the value-for-money aspect of PFI. There are many examples of PFI schemes that have not represented the best value for money. I am aware of that because I saw it with my own eyes in the NHS in the mid-1990s when, for example, cleaning services were contracted out. The terms and conditions of the cleaners were appalling. They had no holiday entitlements, no

fenter cyllid preifat ym mhob maes sydd wedi'i ddatganoli, ac a gytunwch i roi canllawiau i awdurdodau lleol, gan ofyn iddynt wneud yr un peth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y dywedais, nid ydym am ddychwelyd i ddyddiau cynnar y fenter cyllid preifat. O ran cynlluniau o hyn tan fis Mai, ystyriwn yn ofalus beth yw'r ffordd orau i ddarparu cyllid ar gyfer cynlluniau y tu allan i'r GIG. O gofio'r toriadau mewn cyfalaf a wynebwn, bydd yn rhaid inni fod yn ddyfeisgar wrth godi arian yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym am wneud contractau tebyg i rai'r cynlluniau menter cyllid preifat blaenorol a roddai werth gwael iawn am arian ac, yn sicr, ni ddylem gytuno ar unrhyw gynlluniau a fyddai'n anfanteisiol i'r gweithlu.

Nick Ramsay: Brif Weinidog, er fy mod yn sylweddoli bod argyhoeddiadau dwfn gan Leanne Wood a'i phlaid ynghylch y mater hwn, a ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn bryd inni symud ymlaen o'r ddatl hon? Ar adeg pan ydym yn wynebu amgylchiadau economaidd anodd, mae pobl Cymru'n disgwyl i'r GIG ddarparu'r driniaeth y mae arnynt ei hangen. Nid oes ganddynt ddi-ddordeb yn y farn ddogmataidd ynghylch a ddefnyddir menter cyllid preifat ai peidio. A ydych yn derbyn na ddylai hyn gael ei drin fel gêm wleidyddol? Gwrandewais yn astud ar yr hyn a ddywedasoch, a chytuno â'r rhan fwyaf ohono. Credaf ichi ddweud y daliwch at yr ymrwymadau yn 'Cymru'n Un' ynghylch defnyddio cyllid preifat tan fis Mai, ond ar ôl hynny, y credwch ei bod yn iawn gwneud yr hyn sydd orau i bobl Cymru. A wnewch aildatgan y gred honno?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf ddweud y parhawn ag ymrwymadau yn 'Cymru'n Un' ar ôl mis Mai gan nad yw'r cytundeb yn ymestyn y tu hwnt i fis Mai. Peidiwch â gweld ystyr lle nad oes un. Rwyf yma i gynrychioli cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' drwy Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Rwyf yn synnu nad oes cydnabyddiaeth i'r agwedd ar y fenter cyllid preifat sy'n ymwneud â gwerth am arian. Mae nifer o enghreifftiau o gynlluniau menter cyllid preifat sydd heb roi'r gwerth gorau am arian. Rwyf yn ymwybodol o hynny gan imi ei weld â'm llygaid fy hun yn y GIG yng nghanol y 1990au, pan osodwyd gwasanaethau glanhau ar contract allanol. Roedd telerau ac

minimum wage and—surprise, surprise—wards were not kept clean. We will never return to those days.

Cau'r Swyddfa Hunaniaeth a Phasbortau

7. Rosemary Butler: *Pa drafodaethau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'u cael yn ddiweddar ynghylch y bwriad i gau'r Swyddfa Hunaniaeth a Phasbortau yng Nghasnewydd. OAQ(3)3366(FM)*

The First Minister: I have visited the office in your company and also John Griffiths's. We have made many representations, including a response to the call for evidence in the consultation by the Welsh Affairs Select Committee. We have produced an independent report, jointly commissioned with Newport City Council. I have written to the Minister of State for Immigration, seeking an extension to the consultation period to allow for meaningful consultation with all parties. We also need a copy of the economic impact assessment, which, as yet, has not been provided.

Rosemary Butler: Thank you for that comprehensive report and for your personal commitment to trying to save the jobs at the passport office. As Andrew Davies said earlier, yesterday's report from Centre for Cities suggests that Newport and Swansea will be some of the worst hit areas in the UK because of the Westminster Government's spending cuts. As a result of the global recession, Newport has already lost quality jobs at Novelis UK Ltd and nearly lost jobs at the Rogerstone bakery. It now looks as if we will lose the passport office and countless jobs at other places, including the jobcentre, the city council and the university. It is clear that Newport needs every job and every piece of investment that it can get. Can you assure us today that the Assembly Government and Newport Unlimited will do everything possible to protect us from these pernicious cuts?

The First Minister: Absolutely. I was worried when I visited the passport office and listened to people, particularly one gentleman who stopped me in the street. He owned a

amodau'r glanhawyr yn warthus. Nid oedd ganddynt hawl i wyliau nac isafswm cyflog ac—er mawr syndod—nid oedd wardiau'n cael eu cadw'n lân. Ni ddychwelwn i'r dyddiau hynny byth.

Closure of the Identity and Passport Office

7. Rosemary Butler: *What recent discussions has the Welsh Assembly Government had on the proposed closure of the Identity and Passport Office in Newport. OAQ(3)3366(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwyf wedi ymweld â'r swyddfa gyda chi a chyda John Griffiths hefyd. Rydym wedi cyflwyno nifer o sylwadau, gan gynnwys ymateb i'r alwad am dystiolaeth yn yr ymgynghoriad gan y Pwyllgor Dethol ar Faterion Cymreig. Rydym wedi cyflwyno adroddiad annibynnol, a gomisiynwyd ar y cyd â Chyngor Dinas Casnewydd. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Gweinidog Gwladol dros Fewnfudo, gan ofyn am ymestyn y cyfnod ymgynghori i ganiatáu ymgynghori ystyrllon â'r holl bartion. Hefyd mae arnom angen copi o'r asesiad o effeithiau economaidd, nad yw wedi'i ddarparu eto.

Rosemary Butler: Diolch i chi am yr adroddiad cynhwysfawr hwnnw ac am eich ymrwymiad personol i geisio achub y swyddi yn y swyddfa basbortau. Fel y dywedodd Andrew Davies yn gynharach, mae'r adroddiad a gafwyd ddoe gan y Centre for Cities yn awgrymu y bydd Casnewydd ac Abertawe ymysg yr ardaloedd a gaiff eu taro waethaf yn y DU oherwydd y toriadau ar wariant gan Lywodraeth San Steffan. O ganlyniad i'r dirwasgiad byd-eang, mae Casnewydd eisoes wedi colli swyddi da yn Novelis UK Cyf a bron â cholli swyddi ym mhopty'r Tŷ Du. Mae'n ymddangos bellach y byddwn yn colli'r swyddfa basbortau a swyddi di-rif mewn lleoedd eraill, gan gynnwys y ganolfan waith, cyngor y ddinas a'r brifysgol. Mae'n amlwg bod ar Gasnewydd angen pob swydd a phob buddsoddiad sydd ar gael. A allwch ein sicrhau heddiw y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a Newport Unlimited yn gwneud popeth yn eu gallu i'n hamddiffyn rhag y toriadau andwyol hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn hollol. Roeddwn yn pryderu pan ymwelais â'r swyddfa basbortau a gwranddo ar bobl, yn enwedig un gŵr bonheddig a'm stopiodd ar y stryd. Roedd yn

shop nearby and said that if the passport office went, he would close his shop down. He took the view that there was no point staying in the city centre if that happened. A number of people told me that several anchor tenants were also considering their positions. It is not simply a question of the passport office, but of the effect on the entire economy of Newport. It is clear to me that the reason why Newport has been picked for closure is because its lease is up first. I can see no other reason for it. There has been no comprehensive economic impact assessment that I can see. No assessment has been made of how to save money through early retirement schemes, as was suggested to me by the people who work there, or by reducing the amount of space that was needed for the passport office. It is renting more than is needed at the moment. All those things could be put together to make a case for ensuring that the Newport passport office stays open, as indeed should other passport offices, because we should make it very clear that we are not looking for offices to be closed elsewhere. We want them all to remain open.

William Graham: First Minister, I am grateful for what you have said this afternoon. You will know that there has been a concerted campaign across all parties to try to keep open this office. I am also concerned that, as you will know, this has been a possibility for a long time. Paul Flynn raised this issue in Parliament in September the year before last. From your involvement with this case, why do you think that so many of the good things that the passport office does in Newport are not being emphasised? I am aware that, as you said, the economic analysis has yet to be presented, but AECOM has already presented one economic analysis, commissioned by Newport Unlimited and Newport City Council, that suggests that the city could suffer a loss of £11 million a year in revenue, £31 million a year in lost trade and £25 million from a loss of future investment. As you have identified, that is a major problem for Newport. What can we all do to bring greater pressure to bear on the department to reform its proposals?

The First Minister: I acknowledge the cross-party support for this and the work that

berchen ar siop gerllaw a dywedodd y byddai'n cau ei siop pe byddai'r swyddfa basbortau'n mynd. Roedd o'r farn na fyddai'n werth iddo aros yng nghanol y ddinas pe digwyddai hynny. Dywedodd nifer o bobl wrthyf fod nifer o denantiaid angori'n ystyried eu sefyllfa hefyd. Nid y swyddfa basbortau'n unig sydd dan sylw, ond yr effaith ar economi gyfan Casnewydd. Mae'n glir i mi mai'r rheswm y mae swyddfa Casnewydd wedi'i dewis i'w chau yw mai ei les hi sy'n dod i ben gyntaf. Ni chafwyd asesiad cynhwysfawr o'r effeithiau economaidd hyd y gwelaf fi. Ni wnaethpwyd unrhyw asesiad o'r modd i arbed arian drwy gynlluniau ymddeol cynnar, fel yr awgrymwyd i mi gan y gweithwyr yno, neu drwy leihau'r lle yr oedd ei angen ar gyfer y swyddfa basbortau. Mae'n rhentu mwy nag y mae ei angen ar hyn o bryd. Gellid cynnwys yr holl bethau hynny mewn dadl o blaid sicrhau bod swyddfa basbortau Casnewydd yn aros yn agored, fel y dylai swyddfeydd pasbortau eraill yn wir, oherwydd dylem ei gwneud yn glir iawn nad ydym am weld cau swyddfeydd mewn manau eraill. Rydym am weld pob un ohonynt yn aros yn agored.

William Graham: Brif Weinidog, rwyf yn ddiolchgar am yr hyn yr ydych wedi'i ddweud y prynhawn yma. Gwyddoch fod ymgyrch ar y cyd wedi bod rhwng yr holl bleidiau i geisio cadw'r swyddfa hon yn agored. Rwyf hefyd yn pryderu, fel y gwyddoch, fod hyn wedi bod yn bosibilrwydd ers cyfnod hir. Cododd Paul Flynn y mater hwn yn y Senedd y flwyddyn cyn y ddiwethaf. O'ch ymwneud â'r achos hwn, pam y credwch fod cynifer o'r pethau da y mae'r swyddfa basbortau'n eu gwneud yng Nghasnewydd heb eu pwysleisio? Rwyf yn ymwybodol nad yw'r dadansoddiad economaidd wedi'i gyflwyno eto, fel y dywedaso, ond mae AECOM eisoes wedi cyflwyno un dadansoddiad economaidd, a gomisiynwyd gan Newport Unlimited a Chyngor Dinas Casnewydd, sy'n awgrymu y gallai'r ddinas gollu refeniw o £11 miliwn y flwyddyn, masnach werth £31 miliwn y flwyddyn a buddsoddiadau o £25 miliwn yn y dyfodol. Fel yr ydych wedi nodi, mae hynny'n broblem fawr i Gasnewydd. Beth y gallwn ni i gyd ei wneud i ddwyn mwy o bwysau ar yr adran i newid ei chynigion?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rwyf yn cydnabod y gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol i hyn a'r gwaith

has been done by Newport City Council. Work is being done by the Public and Commercial Services Union and managers there to put forward an alternative and I know that we have done the same in our submissions. A great deal has been done to put the case on behalf of the Newport passport office. It is a good case and it would be a disaster, not only for those who work there, but also for the wider economy of the city centre, if the passport office were to close.

Veronica German: First Minister, will you welcome the fact that the consultation period has been extended by two months? This shows that some of the cross-party work, and some of the submissions that have been put forward to the department, have been listened to. This period had to be extended to take all of these concerns into account. What will you be doing during this two-month period to ensure that an even stronger case can be made? We have heard about the impact assessment by Newport City Council and Newport Unlimited, and you have mentioned your own assessment. During this additional period of two months, we could try to make an even stronger concerted effort to dig right down and save those jobs in the passport office in Newport.

The First Minister: That formed part of the meeting that I had with John Griffiths, Rosemary Butler, the management of the passport office and the trade unions. Taking forward a stronger case will be the priority now. I am aware of the fact that I wrote asking for an extension of the consultation period and, within four hours, I had a response confirming that it had been done. That was a record, given how Whitehall sometimes works, but I welcome it nonetheless. There was not much choice, in reality. I do not think that you can take a decision like this without looking at all the evidence, including the economic impact assessment. It was realised at the last minute that that assessment would not be available until after the consultation period had ended. That has now been resolved and we will continue to make a strong case on behalf of all the workers at the passport office.

Y Llywydd: Trosglwyddwyd cwestiwn 8, OAQ(3)3357(FM), i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig.

sydd wedi'i wneud gan Gyngor Dinas Casnewydd. Mae gwaith yn cael ei wneud gan Undeb y Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a Masnachol a rheolwyr yno i gynnig dewis arall a gwn ein bod wedi gwneud yr un peth yn ein sylwadau. Mae llawer iawn wedi'i wneud i gyflwyno'r achos ar ran swyddfa basbortau Casnewydd. Mae'n achos da a byddai'n drychineb, nid yn unig i'r rheini sy'n gweithio yno, ond hefyd i economi canol y ddinas yn gyffredinol, pe byddai'r swyddfa basbortau'n cau.

Veronica German: Brif Weinidog, a wnewch groesawu'r ffaith bod y cyfnod ymgynghori wedi'i ymestyn o ddau fis? Mae hyn yn dangos bod sylw wedi'i gymryd o rywfaint o'r gwaith trawsbleidiol, a rhai o'r sylwadau sydd wedi'u cyflwyno i'r adran. Roedd yn rhaid ymestyn y cyfnod hwn er mwyn ystyried yr holl bryderon hyn. Beth a wnewch yn ystod y ddau fis hyn i sicrhau y gellir cyflwyno achos cryfach byth? Rydym wedi clywed am yr asesiad o effeithiau gan Gyngor Dinas Casnewydd a Newport Unlimited, ac rydych wedi sôn am eich asesiad eich hun. Yn ystod y ddau fis ychwanegol hyn, gallem geisio gwneud cydymdrech fwy byth i sefyll yn gadarn ac achub y swyddi hynny yn y swyddfa basbortau yng Nghasnewydd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Roedd hynny'n rhan o'r cyfarfod a gefais â John Griffiths, Rosemary Butler, a rheolwyr y swyddfa basbortau a'r undebau llafur. Cyflwyno achos cryfach fydd y flaenoriaeth yn awr. Rwyf yn ymwybodol o'r ffaith fy mod wedi ysgrifennu gan ofyn am ymestyn y cyfnod ymgynghori ac, o fewn pedair awr, wedi cael ateb yn cadarnhau bod hynny wedi'i wneud. Roedd hynny'n orchestol, o gofio sut y mae Whitehall yn gweithio ar brydiau, ond rwyf yn ei groesawu er hynny. Nid oedd fawr o ddewis, mewn gwirionedd. Nid wyf yn credu y gallwch wneud penderfyniad fel hyn heb ystyried yr holl dystiolaeth, gan gynnwys yr asesiad o'r effeithiau economaidd. Sylweddolwyd ar y funud olaf na fyddai'r asesiad hwnnw ar gael tan ar ôl y cyfnod ymgynghori. Mae hynny wedi'i ddatrys bellach a byddwn yn dal i gyflwyno achos cryf ar ran holl weithwyr y swyddfa basbortau.

The Presiding Officer: Question 8, OAQ(3)3357(FM), was transferred for written answer.

Trafodaethau gyda Llywodraeth y DU

9. Nerys Evans: *Pa drafodaethau diweddar y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi'u cael gyda Llywodraeth y DU. OAQ(3)3345(FM)*

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn cynnal trafodaethau cyson â Llywodraeth y DU ar amryw o faterion.

Nerys Evans: Mae newidiadau wedi digwydd ar feinciau'r wrthblaid yn San Steffan dros y diwrnodau diwethaf. Ym mis Mehefin y llynedd, dywedodd Ed Balls, Canghellor newydd yr wrthblaid, nad oedd yn cytuno bod fformiwla cyllido Barnett yn annheg. Yr ydym yn gwybod, wrth gwrs, fod pob plaid yn y Siambr hon y cytuno â'r hyn mae Plaid Cymru wedi bod yn ei ddweud ers blynyddoedd—sef bod y fformiwla Barnett yn annheg. Yr ydym wedi gweld tystiolaeth annibynnol gan gomisiwn Holtham sy'n cadarnhau hyn. A ydych yn siomedig bod gan Ganghellor yr wrthblaid y farn hon?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ein barn ni, yn y lle hwn, yw bod rhaid symud ymlaen â rhan 1 comisiwn Holtham. Dyna farn pob plaid yn y Cynulliad hwn. Yr wyf yn gwybod bod rhai'n credu bod fformiwla Barnett wedi helpu Cymru yn y gorffennol—mae hynny wedi digwydd—ond mae achos yn awr i sicrhau adolygiad o'r fformiwla ei hun.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Minister, you will be aware that the Food Standards Agency is currently undertaking various consultations about food hygiene and food preparation. You have held discussions with Westminster—obviously, the processing and production of food is not defined by a national border or country border. The standards have to be of the highest magnitude to ensure that we do not go through outbreaks such as those that happened in your own constituency and across the Valleys some years ago. Could you give assurance today in Plenary that you, as a Government, are taking forward these discussions with various Ministries in Whitehall, so that, when the proposals come forward, there are clear guidelines on what is expected of food processors so that the consumer can have confidence that those guidelines will safeguard their interests?

The First Minister: Some months ago, I

Discussions with the UK Government

9. Nerys Evans: *What recent discussions has the First Minister had with the UK Government. OAQ(3)3345(FM)*

The First Minister: We hold regular discussions with the UK Government on a range of matters.

Nerys Evans: There have been changes on the opposition benches at Westminster over the last few days. Last June, Ed Balls, the new shadow Chancellor, said that he did not agree that the Barnett formula was unfair. We know, of course, that every party in this Chamber agrees with what Plaid Cymru has been saying for many years—that the Barnett formula is unfair. We have seen independent evidence from the Holtham commission that confirms this. Are you disappointed that the shadow Chancellor holds this view?

The First Minister: Our view here is that we must take forward part 1 of the Holtham commission. That is the view of all parties in the Assembly. I know that some believe that the Barnett formula has assisted Wales in the past—that has happened—but there is now a case to secure a review of the formula.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yn cynnal amryw o ymgynghoriadau ar hyn o bryd am hylendid bwyd a pharatoi bwyd. Rydych wedi cynnal trafodaethau â San Steffan—wrth gwrs, nid yw prosesu a chynhyrchu bwyd wedi'u cyfyngu gan ffin genedlaethol neu ffin rhwng gwledydd. Rhaid wrth y safonau gorau i sicrhau na chawn achosion fel y rheini a gafwyd yn eich etholaeth eich hun a ledled y Cymoedd rai blynyddoedd yn ôl. A allech roi sicrwydd heddiw yn y Cyfarfod Llawn eich bod chi, fel Llywodraeth, yn mynd ymlaen â'r trafodaethau hyn â gwahanol Weinyddiaethau yn Whitehall, fel y bydd canllawiau clir, pan gyflwynir cynigion, ynghylch yr hyn a ddisgwyllir gan broseswyr bwyd fel y gall y defnyddiwr fod yn hyderus y bydd y canllawiau hynny'n diogelu ei fuddiannau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Rai misoedd yn ôl,

asked the Food Standards Agency to conduct a review of food hygiene and safety in Wales. It is now extending the review to look at the situation across the United Kingdom; that is sensible, given that there are no national boundaries. I look forward to receiving the report, in order to consider what the next steps should be to secure food safety in Wales even further.

Rhodri Morgan: Given that Bosch will sadly be closing its Miskin factory in June, with over 700 job losses in total—including scores of my constituents and, probably, of yours, First Minister—would you not agree that it was pretty shocking to read, four days ago, that Bosch was applying for many millions of pounds of public money to help subsidise a new central heating factory outside Worcester?

2.20 p.m.

Would you not agree that, if the Westminster coalition Government subsidises that factory with millions of pounds of taxpayers' money, it will blow to smithereens its already-shaky reputation for deficit reduction? It will also have to explain why it spends lots of money subsidising a new Bosch factory on the M5 while shelling out large sums of money in unemployment benefit and state redundancy benefit for closing a factory on the M4.

The First Minister: You make the point forcefully, Rhodri. Workers at Bosch in Wales will not welcome the fact that an application is being made for support to open or extend a factory in Worcester. When I went to speak to the management at Bosch—as you, and many others around the Chamber, also did—it was made clear to us that there were economic factors at play that made it untenable for Bosch to continue manufacturing in the UK, but now we have this news about Worcester.

Twrisitiaeth yn Nwyrain De Cymru

10. Veronica German: *A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am dwristiaeth yn Nwyrain De Cymru. OAQ(3)3349(FM)*

gofynnais i'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd gynnal adolygiad o hylendid a diogelwch bwyd yng Nghymru. Mae'n ymestyn yr adolygiad yn awr i edrych ar y sefyllfa ledled y Deyrnas Unedig; mae hynny'n synhwyrol, gan nad oes ffiniau cenedlaethol. Edrychaf ymlaen at gael yr adroddiad, er mwyn ystyried pa gamau y dylid eu cymryd nesaf i sicrhau diogelwch bwyd yng Nghymru ymhellach byth.

Rhodri Morgan: Gan y bydd Bosch yn cau ei ffatri ym Meisgyn ym mis Mehefin, gwaetha'r modd, gan gollu mwy na 700 o swyddi i gyd—gan gynnwys ugeiniau o'm hetholwyr i, a'ch etholwyr chi, Brif Weinidog, yn ôl pob tebyg—oni fydddech yn cytuno ei bod yn eithaf brawychus darllen, bedwar diwrnod yn ôl, fod Bosch yn gwneud cais am filiynau lawer o bunnoedd o arian cyhoeddus i'w helpu i sybsideiddio ffatri gwres canolog newydd y tu allan i Gaerwrangon?

Oni fydddech yn cytuno, os bydd y Llywodraeth glymblaid yn San Steffan yn rhoi cymhorthdal o filiynau o bunnoedd o arian y trethdalwr i'r ffatri honno, y bydd hynny'n llwyr danseilio'r enw sydd ganddi am ostwng y diffyg, sydd eisoes yn fregus? Bydd hefyd yn gorfod egluro pam y mae'n gwario llawer o arian i sybsideiddio ffatri newydd i Bosch ar yr M5 gan wario symiau mawr o arian yr un pryd ar fudd-dal diweithdra a budd-dal diswyddo gwladol am gau ffatri ar yr M4.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydych wedi cyfleu'r pwynt yn rymus, Rhodri. Ni fydd gweithwyr yn ffatri Bosch yng Nghymru'n croesawu'r ffaith bod cais yn cael ei wneud am gymorth i agor neu ehangu ffatri yng Nghaerwrangon. Pan euthum i siarad â rheolwyr Bosch—fel y gwnaethoch chi, a llawer un arall o gwmpas y Siambr—dywedwyd yn glir wrthym fod ffactorau economaidd ar waith a oedd yn ei gwneud yn anghynaliadwy i Bosch barhau i weithgynhyrchu yn y DU, ond yn awr dyma'r newydd hwn am Gaerwrangon.

Tourism in South Wales East

10. Veronica German: *Will the First Minister make a statement on tourism in South Wales East. OAQ(3)3349(FM)*

The First Minister: We have allocated £650,000 to Capital Region Tourism this year for the promotion and development of tourism in the region.

Veronica German: One important aspect of promoting tourism is the availability of good advice for visitors to Wales. There are many ways of doing this, one of which is the tourist information centre, where people can see a friendly face from their local community to explain what is happening, where and when. That is very welcome to visitors. Do you share my concerns that Monmouthshire County Council is considering plans to axe all of its tourist information centres, and that this could have a devastating effect not just on the quality of the advice available to visitors, but to Monmouthshire's economy as a whole, and to local businesses and trade in that area that relies on tourism?

The First Minister: That is ultimately a matter for Monmouthshire County Council, and what it sees as the best way of attracting tourists into that area. There is no doubt that having a tourist information office on-site, that people can actually walk into, is extremely useful, especially when people visit an area on spec, and need to get information about what to see without having had time to research the issue over the internet.

Jeff Cuthbert: First Minister, I am sure that you will join with me in welcoming the news that Welsh castles are the top visitor attraction in the whole of Britain. Of course, Caerphilly castle, the second largest in Europe, dominates the largest town in my constituency, and is rightly recognised as one of Wales's top 10 must-see castles. Do you agree that it is disappointing for the people of Caerphilly that the county borough is a lowly sixteenth in visitor numbers? It is incumbent upon the county borough council, working with organisations like Cadw, to do far more to promote tourist attractions, which include Llancaiach Fawr and the Big Cheese festival, so that people come to Caerphilly and see its benefits.

The First Minister: That is very true. Caerphilly is the largest castle in Wales, and has a tower that leans more than the tower at Pisa—as a result of a cannon impact during the civil war, I believe. It is certainly a jewel

Y Prif Weinidog: Rydym wedi dyrannu £650,000 i'r Uwch Ranbarth Twristiaeth eleni i hyrwyddo a datblygu twristiaeth yn y rhanbarth.

Veronica German: Un agwedd bwysig ar hyrwyddo twristiaeth yw'r gallu i gael cyngor da ar gyfer ymwelwyr i Gymru. Mae nifer o ffyrdd i wneud hyn ac un ohonynt yw'r ganolfan groeso, lle y gall pobl weld wyneb cyfeillgar o'u cymuned leol a fydd yn egluro beth sy'n digwydd, ym mhle a pha bryd. A ydych yn rhannu fy mhryderon bod Cyngor Sir Fynwy yn ystyried cynlluniau i gau pob un o'i ganolfannau croeso, ac y gallai hyn gael effaith drychinebus nid yn unig ar ansawdd y cyngor sydd ar gael i ymwelwyr, ond ar economi gyfan sir Fynwy, ac ar fusnesau lleol a masnach yn yr ardal honno sy'n dibynnu ar dwristiaeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n fater i Gyngor Sir Fynwy yn y pen draw, a'r hyn y mae'n ei weld yn orau i ddenu ymwelwyr i'r ardal honno. Nid oes dwywaith nad yw cael canolfan groeso yn y fan a'r lle, y gall pobl gerdded i mewn iddi, yn ddefnyddiol iawn, yn enwedig pan fydd pobl yn ymweld ag ardal ar siawns, ac arnynt angen gwybodaeth am yr hyn sydd i'w weld a hwythau heb gael amser i ymchwilio i'r mater ar y rhyngwyd.

Jeff Cuthbert: Brif Weinidog, rwyf yn siŵr y byddwch am ymuno â mi i groesawu'r newyddion mai cestyll Cymru yw'r atyniad mwyaf i ymwelwyr ym Mhrydain gyfan. Wrth gwrs, mae castell Caerffili, yr ail fwyaf yn Ewrop, yn edrych dros y dref fwyaf yn fy etholaeth, ac mae wedi'i gydnabod yn briodol yn un o'r 10 castell y mae'n bwysicaf eu gweld yng Nghymru. A ydych yn cytuno ei fod yn destun siom i bobl Caerffili fod y fwrdeistref sirol yn isel ar y rhestr yn yr unfed safle ar bymtheg o ran niferoedd ymwelwyr? Mae'n ddyletswydd ar y cyngor bwrdeistref sirol wneud mwy o lawer, gan gydweithio â chyrrff fel Cadw, i hyrwyddo atyniadau i ymwelwyr, sy'n cynnwys Llancaiach Fawr a gŵyl Caws Mawr Caerffili, fel bod pobl yn dod i Gaerffili ac yn gweld ei hatyniadau.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n wir iawn. Castell Caerffili yw'r castell mwyaf yng Nghymru, ac mae ei dŵr yn gogwyddo'n fwy na'r tŵr yn Pisa—o ganlyniad i drawiad gan ganon yn ystod y rhyfel cartref, rwyf yn

in the crown as far as Caerphilly is concerned. Careful work will always need to be done to market it effectively, given that I suspect that many of the people who visit Cardiff castle and other castles around Wales do not necessarily think of Caerphilly as a place to visit. That has to change, because we know that the castle is a fine building, not just for Caerphilly, but for the whole of Wales.

Mohammad Asghar: First Minister, thousands of tourists visited South Wales East for the Ryder Cup in Newport last October. The last visitor survey conducted by Visit Wales found that 70 per cent of visitors to Wales said that they would like to return. What specific plan does the Assembly Government have to ensure that tourists who visited Wales for golf and the Ryder Cup are targeted for a return visit to enjoy the diverse wealth of further attractions that south-east Wales and the nation has to offer?

The First Minister: There is a marketing campaign for this year, which will be aimed at getting more people to visit Wales. It is also right to say that a number of contacts are still being followed up from the Ryder Cup, particularly with tourism operators from the States, to ensure that people who came to Wales in September and October come back, and that those people who saw Wales on the television also visit. It is useful to remember that golf clubs and hotels across the whole of Wales benefited from the Ryder Cup, not just those in the south-eastern corner.

credu. Mae'n sicr yn un o drysorau Caerffili. Bydd angen gweithio'n ofalus bob amser i'w farchnata'n effeithiol, gan fy mod yn amau nad yw llawer o'r bobl sy'n ymweld â chastell Caerdydd a chestyll eraill o gwmpas Cymru'n meddwl bod Caerffili'n lle i ymweld ag ef o reidrwydd. Rhaid i hynny newid, gan ein bod yn gwybod bod y castell yn adeilad rhagorol, nid yn unig i Gaerffili, ond i Gymru gyfan.

Mohammad Asghar: Brif Weinidog, daeth miloedd o ymwelwyr i Ddwyrain De Cymru ar gyfer cystadleuaeth Cwpan Ryder yng Nghasnewydd fis Hydref diwethaf. Yn yr arolwg diwethaf o ymwelwyr gan Croeso Cymru cafwyd bod 70 y cant o ymwelwyr i Gymru'n dweud yr hoffent ddychwelyd. Pa gynllun penodol sydd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i sicrhau bod ymwelwyr a ddaeth i Gymru ar gyfer golff a chystadleuaeth Cwpan Ryder yn cael eu targedu i'w hannog i ddychwelyd i fwynhau'r llu o atyniadau amrywiol pellach sydd ar gael yn y de-ddwyrain a Chymru gyfan?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae ymgyrch farchnata ar gyfer eleni, a fydd yn ceisio denu mwy o ymwelwyr i Gymru. Mae hefyd yn iawn dweud bod nifer o gysylltiadau'n cael eu dilyn o hyd ar ôl cystadleuaeth Cwpan Ryder, yn enwedig â gweithredwyr twristiaeth yn yr Unol Daleithiau, i sicrhau bod pobl a ddaeth i Gymru ym mis Medi a mis Hydref yn dychwelyd, ac y bydd y rheini a welodd Gymru ar y teledu'n ymweld hefyd. Mae'n werth cofio bod clybiau golff a gwestai ledled Cymru wedi elwa o gystadleuaeth Cwpan Ryder, nid y rheini yn y de-ddwyrain yn unig.

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes Business Statement and Announcement

The Minister for Business and Budget (Jane Hutt): There is a change to this week's planned Government business. This afternoon's statement by the Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing on water policy has been postponed until next month. However, business for the next three weeks is as set out in the business statement and announcement, which can be found among the agenda papers available to Members electronically.

Y Gweinidog dros Fusnes a'r Gyllideb (Jane Hutt): Mae newid ym musnes arfaethedig y Llywodraeth ar gyfer yr wythnos hon. Mae'r datganiad ar gyfer yr prynhawn yma gan y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai am bolisi dŵr wedi'i ohirio tan y mis nesaf. Fodd bynnag, mae busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad a chyhoeddiad busnes, sydd i'w canfod ymysg y papurau agenda sydd ar gael i Aelodau yn electronig.

Darren Millar: Thank you for your business statement, Minister. Would it be possible to have a statement on public sector procurement in Wales? I have received representations from people in the construction industry in north Wales who were alarmed at a recent bundle of contracts, worth £0.25 billion in respect of the twenty-first century schools programme in Ceredigion, Powys and Gwynedd, being awarded to six non-Welsh companies. The construction firms that have contacted me have cited problems with the framework contracting process, particularly with regard to the bundling of contracts, which seems to fail to allow smaller Welsh firms to be able to compete on a level playing field with larger firms from elsewhere in the United Kingdom. They also complain about costs involved in the pre-qualification process for contracts and the failure for construction as an industry to be recognised by the Government as a key sector in the new economic renewal programme. Is it possible, Minister, to have a statement on these concerns to address the points that have been raised by the construction industry in north Wales?

Jane Hutt: This is an important part of public policy, with regard to efficiency and innovation. In fact, the chief executive of Denbighshire County Council chairs our collaborative procurement work stream, as part of the efficiency and innovation programme. It is also key to the economic renewal programme to ensure that Welsh companies are not disadvantaged and to seek to ensure that we are not going for the lowest tenders. We are working closely with Constructing Excellence in Wales, and I will discuss with the Deputy First Minister with regard to updates.

Janet Ryder: Minister, I am going to raise today, as I did in the budget debate, the future of the money to develop the autism strategy. That strategy has made Wales a world leader in developing services for people with autism, and has come with a huge lobby and support from people in Wales. The work that the small pot of money has done has achieved far more than such a small pot of money should have achieved.

However, it has been reported to me that the regional autistic spectrum disorder support

Darren Millar: Diolch i chi am eich datganiad busnes, Weinidog. A fyddai'n bosibl cael datganiad am gaffael gan y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru? Rwyf wedi cael sylwadau gan bobl yn y diwydiant adeiladu yn y gogledd a oedd wedi'u brawychu gan y ffaith bod bwndel diweddar o contractau, gwerth £0.25 biliwn mewn cysylltiad â rhaglen ysgolion ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yng Ngheredigion, Powys a Gwynedd, wedi'i ddyfarnu i chwe chwmmni y tu allan i Gymru. Mae'r cwmnïau adeiladu sydd wedi cysylltu â mi wedi cyfeirio at broblemau â'r broses contractau fframwaith, yn enwedig mewn cysylltiad â bwndelu contractau, y mae'n ymddangos nad yw'n caniatáu i gwmnïau llai o Gymru allu cystadlu'n deg â chwmmnïau mwy o leoedd eraill yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Maent hefyd yn cwyno am gostau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r broses cyn cymhwyso ar gyfer contractau a methiant y Llywodraeth i gydnabod y diwydiant adeiladu'n sector allweddol yn y rhaglen newydd ar gyfer adnewyddu'r economi. Weinidog, a yw'n bosibl cael datganiad am y pryderon hyn er mwyn ymateb i'r pwyntiau sydd wedi'u codi gan y diwydiant adeiladu yn y gogledd?

Jane Hutt: Mae hyn yn agwedd bwysig ar bolisi cyhoeddus, gyda golwg ar effeithlonrwydd ac arloesi. Yn wir, mae prif weithredwr Cyngor Sir Ddinbych yn cadeirio ein ffrwd waith ar gaffael cydweithredol, fel rhan o'r rhaglen effeithlonrwydd ac arloesi. Mae hefyd yn allweddol sicrhau, er mwyn rhaglen adnewyddu'r economi, na fydd cwmnïau o Gymru o dan anfantais a cheisio sicrhau nad ydym yn dewis y tendrau isaf. Rydym yn cydweithio'n agos ag Adeiladu Arbenigrwydd yng Nghymru, a byddaf yn trafod diweddariadau â'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog.

Janet Ryder: Weinidog, heddiw rwyf am godi'r mater sy'n ymwneud â'r arian a fydd ar gael yn y dyfodol i ddatblygu'r strategaeth awtistiaeth, fel y gwneuthum yn y ddadl ar y gyllideb. Mae'r strategaeth honno wedi rhoi Cymru ar y blaen drwy'r byd o ran datblygu gwasanaethau i bobl sydd ag awtistiaeth, ac mae'n ganlyniad i lobïo a chefnogaeth fawr gan bobl yng Nghymru. Mae'r gwaith a gyflawnwyd â'r swm bach o arian yn llawer mwy na'r disgwyl.

Fodd bynnag, dywedwyd wrthyf fod y timau cymorth rhanbarthol ar gyfer anhwylderau ar

teams have been dismantled by the Welsh Local Government Association and that Hugh Morgan, who was leading the work in the Assembly, has now left his post and returned to Autism Cymru. That does not, perhaps, signal a very good step forward; it could signal the undermining of all the work that has been done. I therefore ask the Minister to bring a statement as urgently as possible to the Assembly, outlining the future of that money and the future development of services for people with autism in Wales.

Jane Hutt: As you said, Janet, I responded to this question in the draft budget debate. The unique 2008 autistic spectrum disorder strategic action plan for Wales was widely welcomed. The £5 million of direct funding and the £1.7 million provided through the local government revenue support grant is part of the budget. However, there is an evaluation of progress made under the action plan and its impact on people with ASD, which will enable us to report back on progress.

Kirsty Williams: Minister, before Christmas we saw the publication of the Programme for International Student Assessment report, on which, to date, the Minister for Children, Education and Lifelong Learning has not seen fit to make an oral statement. Today, we have seen the publication of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Education and Training in Wales's annual report, which all of us here in the Chamber would say presents some very worrying statistics with regard to educational attainment in Wales. Yet, I understand from questions to the First Minister that it is not the intention of the Minister for education to make an oral statement to the Chamber on his plans to tackle the issues raised in both reports, but that he will make a speech somewhere outside of the Chamber.

2.30 p.m.

I am sure that you would agree that education is one of the cornerstone policy areas for which the Welsh Assembly Government has responsibility and an area that we need to scrutinise collectively as the National Assembly for Wales, and that any statement that announces the Government's response to both these damning reports should, in the first instance, be made in the Chamber in front of

y sbectrwm awtistig wedi'u chwalu gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a bod Hugh Morgan, a oedd yn arwain y gwaith yn y Cynulliad, wedi gadael ei swydd bellach a dychwelyd i Awtistiaeth Cymru. Mae'n bosibl nad yw hynny'n argoeli'n dda ar gyfer y dyfodol; gallai fod yn arwydd o danseilio'r holl waith sydd wedi'i wneud. Felly gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ddod â datganiad i'r Cynulliad cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl, a fydd yn dangos beth fydd dyfodol yr arian hwnnw a sut y bydd gwasanaethau i bobl sydd ag awtistiaeth yng Nghymru'n datblygu yn y dyfodol.

Jane Hutt: Fel y dywedasoeh, Janet, ymatebais i'r cwestiwn hwn yn y ddadl ar y gyllideb ddrafft. Cafwyd croeso cyffredinol i gynllun gweithredu strategol unigryw Cymru ar gyfer anhwylderau'r sbectrwm awtistig yn 2008. Mae'r cyllid uniongyrchol o £5 miliwn a'r £1.7 miliwn a ddarparwyd drwy grant cynnal refeniw llywodraeth leol yn rhan o'r gyllideb. Fodd bynnag, mae gwerthusiad o'r cynnydd a wnaethpwyd o dan y cynllun gweithredu a'i effaith ar bobl sydd ag anhwylder ar y sbectrwm awtistig, a fydd yn ein galluogi i adrodd yn ôl ar gynnydd.

Kirsty Williams: Weinidog, cyn y Nadolig gwelsom gyhoeddi adroddiad y Rhaglen Ryngwladol Asesu Myfyrwyr, nad yw'r Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi gweld yn dda gwneud datganiad llafar amdano hyd yn hyn. Heddiw, gwelsom gyhoeddi adroddiad blynyddol Prif Arolygydd Ei Mawrhydi dros Addysg a Hyfforddiant yng Nghymru, y byddai pawb ohonom yma yn y Siambr yn dweud ei fod yn dangos rhai ystadegau sy'n peri gofid mawr am gyrhaeddiad addysgol yng Nghymru. Ac eto, rwyf yn deall o gwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog nad yw'r Gweinidog dros addysg yn bwriadu gwneud datganiad llafar yn y Siambr am ei gynlluniau i ddelio â'r materion a godwyd yn y ddau adroddiad, ond y bydd yn traddodi araith yn rhywle y tu allan i'r Siambr.

Rwyf yn siŵr y cytunch fod addysg yn un o'r prif feysydd polisi y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gyfrifol amdanynt ac yn faes y mae angen inni graffu arno ar y cyd fel Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, ac y dylai unrhyw ddatganiad sy'n cyhoeddi ymateb y Llywodraeth i'r ddau adroddiad damniol hyn gael ei wneud, yn y lle cyntaf, yn y Siambr o flaen Aelodau'r Cynulliad fel y gallant holi'r

Assembly Members so that they can question the Minister accordingly. It would not be appropriate for a response to both of those reports to be made in another place to an audience that has not been elected by the people of Wales. Will you ensure that the Minister comes to the Chamber next week to make a statement on his response to the Programme for International Student Assessment report and to the chief inspector's report? Anything less would make a mockery of the National Assembly for Wales.

Jane Hutt: There is an established process for responding to Estyn reports. I had to respond to those reports when I was Minister for education, and the Minister's response will be scheduled. The Minister made an oral statement in the Chamber to ensure that we knew the way forward in terms of the response. He also responded to your opposition debate and his contribution was widely welcomed. It is clear that he has to respond in due course to both the PISA report and the Estyn report.

Bethan Jenkins: Can we have a statement on how the Government is supporting the relatives of missing people in Wales? You may have heard of the campaign of Missing People, Missing Rights, led by the sister of Richey Edwards, who was a member of the Manic Street Preachers and who went missing. Is the Government providing emotional support to families in Wales who are suffering as a result of people going missing? The campaign has been the subject of a statement of opinion in Westminster, and I have made a statement of opinion on it in Wales. I know that many of the legal changes that the campaign is looking for will have to go through Westminster, but can we have a statement on emotional support for the families of missing people?

Jane Hutt: The charity Missing People is clearly very important, and you have been able to draw this campaign to our attention. We know that this charity is facing great difficulties in terms of withdrawal of funding from the UK Government. It is very important that we look at ways in which we can support families in this position, and I am sure the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government will be doing so.

Gweinidog o ganlyniad iddo. Ni fyddai'n briodol ymateb i'r ddau adroddiad hyn mewn lle arall gerbron cynulleidfa sydd heb ei hethol gan bobl Cymru. A wnewch sicrhau y daw'r Gweinidog i'r Siambr yr wythnos nesaf i wneud datganiad am ei ymateb i adroddiad y Rhaglen Ryngwladol Asesu Myfyrwyr ac adroddiad y prif arolygydd? Byddai dim llai na hynny'n gwneud cyff gwawd o Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

Jane Hutt: Mae proses sefydledig ar gyfer ymateb i adroddiadau Estyn. Roedd yn rhaid i mi ymateb i'r adroddiadau hynny pan oeddwn yn Weinidog dros addysg, a bydd ymateb y Gweinidog wedi'i amserlennu. Gwnaeth y Gweinidog ddatganiad llafar yn y Siambr i sicrhau ein bod yn gwybod y ffordd ymlaen o ran yr ymateb. Ymatebodd hefyd i'ch dadl wrthblaid ac roedd croeso cyffredinol i'w gyfraniad. Mae'n glir bod rhaid iddo ymateb maes o law i adroddiad y Rhaglen Ryngwladol Asesu Myfyrwyr ac i adroddiad Estyn.

Bethan Jenkins: A allwn gael datganiad am y modd y mae'r Llywodraeth yn cynorthwyo perthnasau pobl goll yng Nghymru? Gallech fod wedi clywed am yr ymgyrch Missing People, Missing Rights, sy'n cael ei harwain gan chwaer Richey Edwards, a oedd yn aelod o'r Manic Street Preachers ac a aeth ar goll. A yw'r Llywodraeth yn darparu cymorth emosiynol i deuluoedd yng Nghymru sy'n dioddef am fod pobl wedi mynd ar goll? Mae'r ymgyrch wedi bod yn destun datganiad barn yn San Steffan, ac rwyf fi wedi gwneud datganiad barn amdani yng Nghymru. Gwn y bydd nifer o'r newidiadau cyfreithiol y mae'r ymgyrch yn eu ceisio'n gorfod mynd drwy San Steffan, ond a allwn gael datganiad am gymorth emosiynol i deuluoedd pobl goll?

Jane Hutt: Mae'r elusen Missing People yn bwysig iawn, wrth gwrs, ac rydych wedi gallu dwyn yr ymgyrch hon i'n sylw. Gwyddom fod yr elusen hon yn wynebu anawsterau mawr am fod arian wedi'i dynnu'n ôl gan Lywodraeth y DU. Mae'n bwysig iawn inni ystyried ffyrdd y gallwn gynorthwyo teuluoedd sydd yn y sefyllfa hon, ac rwyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol yn gwneud hynny.

Jonathan Morgan: I ask again for a statement regarding the UK Government's announcement of the findings of its review into the schemes currently in place for those people whose lives have been blighted by the use of contaminated blood. This is the third week that I have made this request to you in the Chamber. You have promised that the Minister for Health and Social Services will bring forward a statement. I can understand that you would need to consider the findings of the review. However, you have been involved in this, in terms of conversations and discussions with the Department of Health, since October of last year. According to Hansard on 17 January, you had sight of the review report and the cost estimates of the options under consideration with officials in each of the devolved administrations during the course of the review. So, it could not have been a huge surprise when the UK Government published the findings of the review a few weeks ago. This has not come as a huge shock. Your Government has been involved with the Department of Health in London in considering the review, the findings and the estimated cost of what you could end up doing here. It is really important that you come forward with a statement by next week outlining what the Assembly Government will do to help those in Wales who have suffered as a result of contaminated blood. Quite frankly, Minister, they have been waiting far too long.

Jane Hutt: The Minister was in the Chamber at the time when this was first raised and she responded, through me, to say that she would be making a statement. I have made the point before that, unfortunately, the Department of Health did not share the report before it was published on 10 January. We must consider the implications of the review's recommendations. I can assure you that that will be done as quickly as possible. The Minister for Health and Social Services will also want to give you, and the people affected, that assurance.

Leanne Wood: As you are no doubt aware, the UK Government is planning to pass legislation that would enable the selling off of public forestry land in England. This move is understandably opposed strongly by people

Jonathan Morgan: Gofynnaf eto am ddatganiad ynghylch cyhoeddiad Llywodraeth y DU am ganfyddiadau ei hadolygiad o'r cynlluniau sydd ar waith ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer y bobl hynny y mae eu bywydau wedi'u difetha gan y defnydd o waed a halogwyd. Hon yw'r drydedd wythnos imi wneud y cais hwn i chi yn y Siambr. Rydych wedi addo y bydd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn rhoi datganiad gerbron. Gallaf ddeall y byddai angen ichi ystyried canfyddiadau'r adolygiad. Serch hynny, rydych wedi ymwneud â hyn, drwy sgysiau a thrafodaethau â'r Adran Iechyd, ers mis Hydref y llynedd. Yn ôl Hansard ar 17 Ionawr, roeddech wedi gweld adroddiad yr adolygiad a'r amcangyfrifon o gostau'r dewisiadau a oedd wedi'u hystyried gyda swyddogion ym mhob un o'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig yn ystod yr adolygiad. Felly, ni allasai fod yn destun syndod pan gyhoeddwyd canfyddiadau'r adolygiad gan Lywodraeth y DU rai wythnosau'n ôl. Nid yw hyn yn hollol annisgwyl. Mae'ch Llywodraeth wedi ymwneud â'r Adran Iechyd yn Llundain wrth ystyried yr adolygiad, y canfyddiadau a'r amcangyfrif o gost yr hyn y gallech ei wneud yma yn y pen draw. Mae'n wirioneddol bwysig ichi gyflwyno datganiad erbyn yr wythnos nesaf a fydd yn egluro beth a wnaiff Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i helpu'r rheini yng Nghymru sydd wedi dioddef oherwydd gwaed a halogwyd. A dweud y gwir, Weinidog, maent wedi aros yn rhy hir o lawer.

Jane Hutt: Roedd y Gweinidog yn y Siambr pan godwyd hyn gyntaf ac ymatebodd, drwof fi, i ddweud y byddai'n gwneud datganiad. Rwyf wedi gwneud y pwynt o'r blaen na wnaeth yr Adran Iechyd rannu'r adroddiad, gwaetha'r modd, cyn ei gyhoeddi ar 10 Ionawr. Rhaid inni ystyried goblygiadau'r argymhellion sydd yn yr adroddiad. Gallaf eich sicrhau y gwneir hynny cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl. Bydd y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol hefyd am roi sicrwydd o hynny i chi, a'r bobl y mae hyn yn effeithio arnynt.

Leanne Wood: Fel y gwyddoch, rwyf yn siŵr, mae Llywodraeth y DU yn bwriadu pasio deddfwriaeth a fyddai'n rhoi modd i werthu tir coedwigaeth cyhoeddus yn Lloegr. Fel y gellid deall, mae gwrthwynebiad cryf

living in England who enjoy forestry land and see it as an important public asset. I understand that the Welsh Government has every intention of keeping our national public forests in public ownership in Wales; that may provide another reason for people to go out and vote 'yes' for Wales on 3 March. I have received representations on this matter, and I would therefore be grateful if some time could be allocated for an up-to-date position statement on forestry in Wales from the Minister for Rural Affairs.

Jane Hutt: I am glad that you have given us the opportunity to again confirm that the Welsh Assembly Government has no plans to dispose of public woodland estate in Wales. That is the statement that the people of Wales need to hear. In her statement last October, Elin Jones noted that, as forestry is devolved—we still need to get across the message that we are in charge of our forests in Wales—we will continue to develop our own forestry agenda, which may well be different from that in England. How different that agenda will be was stated last October. We are keeping our forests in Wales.

William Graham: I wish to ask for two statements. The first is in relation to ambulance response times, which have been raised many times in the Chamber. We have experienced particular problems in south-east Wales, which were exacerbated by the bad weather, and I am sure that we would all wish to pay tribute to the excellent work done by staff during that time. I am aware that the Minister for Health and Social Services has put in train certain improvements to try to bring the ambulance service in south-east Wales together. Could we have a public statement to reassure people that things are being done, that the Minister is fully aware of the problem, and that she is doing her best to obviate the very distressing cases that have been well publicised?

Secondly, will the Deputy First Minister and Minister for Economy and Transport bring forward a statement on the action taken with regard to the Ebbw Vale railway link? I understand that a report is due on this issue, possibly in April. We were all grateful that

i'r symudiad hwn gan bobl sy'n byw yn Lloegr sy'n mwynhau tir coedwigaeth ac yn ei ystyried yn ased cyhoeddus pwysig. Rwyf yn deall bod gan Lywodraeth Cymru bob bwriad o gadw ein coedwigoedd cyhoeddus cenedlaethol mewn perchenogaeth gyhoeddus yng Nghymru; gallai hynny roi rheswm arall i bobl fynd allan a phleidleisio 'o blaid' dros Gymru ar 3 Mawrth. Rwyf wedi cael sylwadau am y mater hwn, ac felly byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gellid neilltuo amser ar gyfer datganiad am y sefyllfa ddiweddaraf ynghylch coedwigaeth yng Nghymru gan y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig.

Jane Hutt: Rwyf yn falch eich bod wedi rhoi cyfle inni gadarnhau eto nad oes gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru unrhyw fwriad i werthu'r stad coetiroedd cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Dyna'r datganiad y mae ar bobl Cymru angen ei glywed. Yn ei datganiad fis Hydref diwethaf, nododd Elin Jones, gan fod coedwigaeth wedi'i datganoli—mae angen o hyd inni gyfleu'r neges mai ni sy'n gyfrifol am ein coedwigoedd yng Nghymru—y byddwn yn dal i ddatblygu ein agenda ein hunain ar goedwigaeth, y byddai'n ddigon posibl iddi fod yn wahanol i honno yn Lloegr. Datganwyd pa mor wahanol y bydd yr agenda honno fis Hydref diwethaf. Rydym yn cadw ein coedwigoedd yng Nghymru.

William Graham: Dymunaf ofyn am ddau ddatganiad. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud ag amseroedd ymateb ambiwlansys, sydd wedi'u codi droeon yn y Siambr. Rydym wedi cael problemau neilltuo yn y de-ddwyrain, a ddwysawyd gan y tywydd gwael, ac rwyf yn siŵr y byddem oll am dalu teyrnged i'r gwaith rhagorol a wnaethpwyd gan staff bryd hynny. Rwyf yn ymwybodol bod y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi cychwyn gwelliannau penodol i geisio rhoi trefn ar y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yn y de-ddwyrain. A allem gael datganiad cyhoeddus i sicrhau pobl bod camau'n cael eu cymryd, bod y Gweinidog yn llwyr ymwybodol o'r broblem, a'i bod yn gwneud ei gorau i roi terfyn ar yr achosion gofidus iawn sydd wedi cael sylw?

Yn ail, a wnaiff y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth roi datganiad gerbron am y camau a gymerwyd ynghylch y cyswllt rheilffordd â Glynebwy? Rwyf yn deall bod adroddiad i'w gyflwyno am y mater hwn, ym mis Ebrill o

the Minister came to Newport today to open the new station; we are also grateful for the Assembly Government's contribution to this worthwhile improvement. It would be the icing on the cake if the improvement to the Ebbw Vale line could be made and a date for it given.

Jane Hutt: You will know that a written statement was issued today by the Minister for Health and Social Services on the impact of winter pressures on the ambulance services. You will also know that, as the Minister has stated in the Chamber, we are working with the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust and the health boards to reduce pressure on the services, to improve performance, and to speed up responses to those who are most in need. That is also addressed in the Minister's written statement.

With regard to the Ebbw Vale link, we are facing cuts of £860 million to our budget next year, and we do not have any progress on electrification. Given the pressure on the public purse in Wales, and the fact that we are under-funded, these are difficult issues in terms of priorities. However, we aim to deliver this for the people of Ebbw Vale and those parts of the south-east Wales Valleys.

Mark Isherwood: I wish to raise two matters. The first follows on from Janet Ryder's comments with regard to autistic spectrum disorders. I call for a formal Welsh Government response to the report that was launched in the Assembly by the National Autistic Society Cymru last week, 'The Life We Choose: Shaping Autism Services in Wales'. This piece of research by the National Autistic Society Cymru is the most comprehensive ever undertaken into the views and priorities of people with autism in Wales and their families. It found that, while progress was being made in delivering appropriate services for people with autism and their parents and carers, the provision was patchy and there were significant gaps in services. It urged the Welsh Government and local authorities to use its findings to help it to shape the work that they are taking forward on autism.

2.40 p.m.

bosibl. Roeddem i gyd yn ddiolchgar bod y Gweinidog wedi dod i Gasnewydd heddiw i agor yr orsaf newydd; rydym hefyd yn ddiolchgar am gyfraniad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad at y gwelliant buddiol hwn. Byddai'n goron ar y cyfan pe gellid gwella rheilffordd Glynebwy a rhoi dyddiad ar gyfer hynny.

Jane Hutt: Byddwch yn gwybod bod datganiad ysgrifenedig wedi'i gyhoeddi heddiw gan y Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol am effaith pwysau'r gaeaf ar y gwasanaethau ambiwlans. Byddwch hefyd yn gwybod ein bod yn cydweithio ag Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwllans Cymru a'r byrddau iechyd, fel y mae'r Gweinidog wedi datgan yn y Siambr, i wella perfformiad, ac ymateb yn gyflymach i'r rheini sydd â'r angen mwyaf. Rhoddwyd sylw i hynny hefyd yn natganiad ysgrifenedig y Gweinidog.

Ynghylch y cyswllt â Glynebwy, rydym yn wynebu toriadau o £860 miliwn yn ein cyllideb y flwyddyn nesaf, ac ni chawsom unrhyw gynnydd ar drydaneiddio. Oherwydd y pwysau ar y pwr cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, a'r ffaith ein bod wedi ein tanariannu, mae'r rhain yn faterion anodd yng nghyd-destun blaenoriaethau. Fodd bynnag, rydym yn bwriadu cyflawni hyn er mwyn pobl Glynebwy a'r rhannau hynny o Gymoedd y de-ddwyrain.

Mark Isherwood: Dymunaf godi dau fater. Mae'r cyntaf yn dilyn y sylwadau gan Janet Ryder am anhwylderau ar y sbectrum awtistig. Galwaf am ymateb ffurfiol gan Lywodraeth Cymru i'r adroddiad a lansiwyd yn y Cynulliad gan Gymdeithas Genedlaethol Awtistiaeth Cymru yr wythnos diwethaf, 'Ein Bywyd—Ein Dewis: Llunio Gwasanaethau Awtistiaeth yng Nghymru'. Y gwaith hwn gan Gymdeithas Genedlaethol Awtistiaeth Cymru yw'r ymchwil fwyaf trylwyr erioed i farn a blaenoriaethau pobl sydd ag awtistiaeth yng Nghymru a'u teuluoedd. Y canfyddiad oedd, er bod cynnydd yn digwydd ar ddarparu gwasanaethau priodol i bobl sydd ag awtistiaeth a'u teuluoedd a gofalwyr, fod y ddarpariaeth yn anghyson a bod bylchau sylweddol mewn gwasanaethau. Pwysodd ar Lywodraeth Cymru ac awdurdodau lleol i ddefnyddio'r canfyddiadau sydd ynddo i'w helpu i lunio'r gwaith y maent yn ei wneud ar awtistiaeth.

My second and final point is to again make a call, which was rejected last week, for a statement to be made on plans for a second north-south express train, because concerns continue to be raised. Last week, the Deputy First Minister dismissed the call by three council leaders to suspend plans for the train until a service is provided that includes the counties in north-east Wales. We need answers to a number of questions: why was an application submitted by the Welsh Government to the Office of Rail Regulation before a path providing a service to the three counties had been identified, given the £3.5 million in public subsidy being provided? What business case has been produced to justify the service? What data exist to show unmet demand at individual stations? Finally, we need a response to evidence that shows that providing this speeded-up service will result in other services for passengers from north Wales, and north-east Wales in particular, being slower, in order to compensate for some trains on the Manchester to Cardiff service being speeded up.

Jane Hutt: With regard to the autism strategy, in relation to the report that you mentioned from the National Autistic Society Cymru, as I said in response to Janet Ryder, we are undertaking an evaluation of the progress that has been made on the action plan, and we will be considering that in response to the findings of NAS Cymru's research when we produce the evaluation plan. I think that NAS Cymru understands that in relation to the taking of this important work forward.

On your second point, you know that work is being done, and officials are discussing timetabling options with regard to the additional stations that could be called at along the north Wales coast and/or Wrexham. Clearly, we want to introduce the service as quickly as possible, and we need to reduce journey times and improve services between north and south Wales. We are taking that on board, and the Deputy First Minister did respond to this point last week during questions to him in Plenary.

Brian Gibbons: Minister, I am grateful for

Yr ail bwynt a'r pwynt olaf sydd gennyf yw mynegi galwad eto, a wrthodwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, am wneud datganiad am gynlluniau ar gyfer ail drên cyflym rhwng y gogledd a'r de, gan fod pryderon yn cael eu codi o hyd. Yr wythnos diwethaf, gwrthododd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yr alwad gan dri arweinydd cyngor am atal cynlluniau ar gyfer y trên nes bydd gwasanaeth wedi'i ddarparu sy'n cynnwys siroedd y gogledd-ddwyrain. Mae arnom angen atebion i nifer o gwestiynau: pam y cyflwynwyd cais gan Lywodraeth Cymru i Swyddfa Rheoleiddio'r Rheilffyrdd cyn pennu llwybr a oedd yn darparu gwasanaeth i'r tair sir, gan fod cymhorthdal cyhoeddus o £3.5 miliwn yn cael ei ddarparu? Pa achos busnes sydd wedi'i lunio i gyfiawnhau'r gwasanaeth? Pa ddata sydd ar gael i ddangos bod y galw heb ei ateb mewn gorsafoedd penodol? Yn olaf, mae arnom angen ymateb i dystiolaeth sy'n dangos y bydd darparu'r gwasanaeth cyflymach hwn yn arwain at arafu gwasanaethau eraill i deithwyr o'r gogledd, a'r gogledd-ddwyrain yn benodol, er mwyn darparu ar gyfer cyflymu rhai trenau ar y gwasanaeth rhwng Manceinion a Chaerdydd.

Jane Hutt: Gyda golwg ar y strategaeth awtistiaeth, mewn cysylltiad â'r adroddiad gan Gymdeithas Genedlaethol Awtistiaeth Cymru a grybwyllasoch, fel y dywedais wrth ymateb i Janet Ryder, rydym yn gwerthuso'r cynnydd sydd wedi'i wneud ar y cynllun gweithredu, a byddwn yn ystyried hynny mewn ymateb i'r canfyddiadau yn ymchwil Cymdeithas Genedlaethol Awtistiaeth Cymru pan luniwn y cynllun gwerthuso. Credaf fod Cymdeithas Genedlaethol Awtistiaeth Cymru yn deall hynny yng nghyd-destun hyrwyddo'r gwaith pwysig hwn.

Ynghylch yr ail bwynt a wnaethoch, gwyddoch fod gwaith yn cael ei wneud, ac mae swyddogion yn trafod dewisiadau amserlennu mewn cysylltiad â'r gorsafoedd ychwanegol y gellid galw ynddynt ar hyd arfordir y gogledd a/neu yn Wrecsam. Wrth gwrs, rydym am gyflwyno'r gwasanaeth cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl, ac mae angen inni leihau amseroedd teithio a gwella gwasanaethau rhwng y gogledd a'r de. Rydym yn ystyried hynny, a gwnaeth y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog ymateb i'r pwynt hwn yr wythnos diwethaf yn ystod cwestiynau iddo yn y Cyfarfod Llawn.

Brian Gibbons: Weinidog, rwyf yn

the response that you gave to Leanne Wood. It is indeed a great relief that the 300,000 acres of Forestry Commission land in Wales will be kept in public ownership, in contrast to the sell-off that will take place in England. That is particularly important to my constituency, because the local authority area has one of the highest levels of forestry growth in the United Kingdom. Therefore, that is excellent news.

I would like to request a statement on the European Union's fifth report on cohesion. I understand that the Assembly Government is due to complete its submission to the European Commission soon. The future of European structural funds is of great importance to us in Wales, and an early opportunity to discuss the Assembly Government's view on that is important, particularly as it may be at variance with the position that is being taken by the UK Government, which, once again, seems to be determined to let Wales down.

Jane Hutt: On the point that you made about my response to Leanne Wood with regard to forestry in Wales, I would like to again state that it is important to recognise that our national forests are important assets, in relation to employment, support for the timber and tourism industries, and in playing a major role in helping us to tackle climate change. We hope that it can become a headline that Wales is in charge of this important national asset.

With regard to your question on developments in cohesion policy, the Cabinet has discussed this and we have also discussed it with Jeff Cuthbert in his role as the chair of the programme monitoring committee. It is within sight and the delivery is on track. With regard to our engagement on the future of cohesion policy, we have responded to the consultation and we are encouraging our partners to respond by the deadline of 31 January.

The Presiding Officer: The final question is from Nick Ramsay.

Nick Ramsay: Minister, could we have an updated statement on dementia services and the challenges faced by those providing dementia care in Wales? I am sure that both you and the Minister for Health and Social Services are aware of a report published

ddiolchgar am yr ymateb a roesoch i Leanne Wood. Mae'n rhyddhad mawr yn wir y bydd y 300,000 erw o dir y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth yng Nghymru'n cael eu cadw mewn perchenogaeth gyhoeddus, mewn cyferbyniad â'r gwerthu a fydd yn digwydd yn Lloegr. Mae hynny'n neilltuol o bwysig i'm hetholaeth, gan fod y twf o ran coedwigaeth yn ardal yr awdurdod lleol ymysg y mwyaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Felly, mae hynny'n newyddion rhagorol.

Hoffwn wneud cais am ddatganiad am bumed adroddiad yr Undeb Ewropeaidd am gydlyniant. Rwyf yn deall bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gwblhau ei chyflwyniad i'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd cyn hir. Mae dyfodol y cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd yn bwysig iawn i ni yng Nghymru, ac mae'n bwysig cael cyfle'n fuan i drafod barn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad am hynny, yn enwedig o gofio y gallai fod yn wahanol i'r safbwynt a gymerir gan Lywodraeth y DU, sy'n ymddangos yn benderfynol, unwaith eto, o wneud cam â Chymru.

Jane Hutt: Ynghylch y pwynt a wnaethoch am fy ymateb i Leanne Wood mewn cysylltiad â choedwigaeth yng Nghymru, hoffwn ddatgan eto ei bod yn bwysig inni gydnabod bod ein coedwigoedd cenedlaethol yn asedau pwysig, o ran cyflogaeth, cymorth i'r diwydiannau coed a thwristiaeth, a'u rôl bwysig wrth ein helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd. Gobeithiwn y bydd y ffaith bod Cymru'n gyfrifol am yr ased cenedlaethol pwysig hwn yn un o benawdau'r newyddion.

Ynghylch eich cwestiwn am ddatblygiadau mewn polisi cydlyniant, mae'r Cabinet wedi trafod hyn ac rydym wedi'i drafod hefyd â Jeff Cuthbert yn rhinwedd ei swydd yn gadeirydd pwyllgor monitro'r rhaglen. Mae o fewn golwg ac mae'r gwaith ar y trywydd iawn. O ran ein hymwneud â pholisi cydlyniant yn y dyfodol, rydym wedi ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad ac rydym yn annog ein partneriaid i ymateb erbyn y dyddiad cau ar 31 Ionawr.

Y Llywydd: Mae'r cwestiwn olaf gan Nick Ramsay.

Nick Ramsay: Weinidog, a allem gael datganiad wedi'i ddiweddarau am wasanaethau dementia a'r heriau y mae'r rheini sy'n darparu gofal ar gyfer dementia yng Nghymru'n eu hwynebu? Rwyf yn siŵr eich bod chi a'r Gweinidog Iechyd a

today by the Alzheimer's Society, which says that there is a distinct lack, not just in Wales but across the United Kingdom, of the support that is needed to allow people suffering from dementia to be cared for at home. Around 750,000 people in the UK suffer from dementia. It is a growing problem and I am sure that the Minister will agree that it is far better for the NHS in Wales if more people who suffer from dementia can be cared for at home.

Jane Hutt: You will know that the Minister for health updates all Members regularly on the progress made on the development of services. However, this is not just a matter for the Minister for Health and Social Services. The Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration, Jocelyn Davies, and I visited a scheme in Llanishen last week, where we have funded an extra care scheme to the value of around £9 million. As well as including extra care for independent living for many disabled and elderly people, the scheme included extra care services for people with dementia. This is another reason why we have sought to protect the budgets for extra care and housing. I am glad that part of the £47 million that I announced earlier this year is helping to address that issue in terms of housing and care for people with dementia.

The Presiding Officer: I apologise, the final question comes from my neighbouring landowner, Andrew R.T. Davies.

Andrew R.T. Davies: When you are sitting on the naughty chair, you sometimes get overlooked on the list of speakers. *[Laughter.]*

Minister, I would like to ask for two statements and voice my support for the call for a statement on the Forestry Commission from the Minister for Rural Affairs. It is wrong to say that the Welsh Assembly Government has not been selling off forests. If, at any time, you would like to drive around the Vale of Glamorgan with me, I will show you the plantations there that have been sold off in the last couple of years. Therefore, could we please have that statement to correct some of the wrong assertions that have been made here this afternoon?

Secondly, I would like to ask a question

Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn ymwybodol o adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd heddiw gan Gymdeithas Alzheimer, sy'n dweud bod diffyg pendant, nid yn unig yng Nghymru ond ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, o ran y cymorth y mae ei angen i ganiatáu i bobl sy'n dioddef o ddementia gael gofal yn eu cartref. Mae tua 750,000 o bobl yn y DU yn dioddef o ddementia. Mae'n broblem gynyddol ac rwyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidog yn cytuno ei bod yn well o lawer i'r GIG yng Nghymru os gellir gofalu am fwy o bobl sydd â dementia yn eu cartref.

Jane Hutt: Byddwch yn gwybod bod y Gweinidog dros iechyd yn rhoi diweddariadau rheolaidd i'r holl Aelodau am y cynnydd ar ddatblygu gwasanaethau. Fodd bynnag, nid mater i'r Gweinidog Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn unig yw hwn. Ymwelodd y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfywio, Jocelyn Davies, a minnau â chynllun yn Llanisien yr wythnos diwethaf, lle'r ydym wedi ariannu cynllun gofal ychwanegol sy'n werth tua £9 miliwn. Yn ogystal â gofal ychwanegol ar gyfer byw'n annibynnol i nifer o bobl anabl ac oedrannus, roedd y cynllun yn cynnwys gwasanaethau gofal ychwanegol i bobl sydd â dementia. Dyma un rheswm arall inni geisio diogelu'r cyllidebau ar gyfer gofal ychwanegol a thai. Rwyf yn falch bod rhan o'r £47 miliwn a gyhoeddais yn gynharach eleni'n mynd at ddelio â'r mater hwnnw yng nghyd-destun tai a gofal am bobl sydd â dementia.

Y Llywydd: Rwyf yn ymddiheuro. Mae'r cwestiwn olaf gan y tîrfeiddiannwr agosaf i mi, Andrew R.T. Davies.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Pan ydych yn eistedd yn y gadair ddrwg, cewch eich anghofio weithiau ar y rhestr siaradwyr. *[Chwerthin.]*

Weinidog, hoffwn ofyn am ddau ddatganiad a mynegi fy nghefnogaeth i'r alwad am ddatganiad am y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth gan y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig. Anghywir yw dweud nad yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi bod yn gwerthu coedwigoedd. Os hoffech ddod gyda mi yn y car rywdro o gwmpas Bro Morgannwg, dangosaf i chi'r planhigfeydd sydd wedi'u gwerthu yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Felly, a allem gael y datganiad hwnnw er mwyn cywiro rhai o'r haeriadau anghywir sydd wedi'u gwneud yma y prynhawn yma?

Yn ail, hoffwn ofyn cwestiwn am ffatri

regarding the Bosch factory and the recent news about Bosch seeking grant aid in Worcester for a new factory with a potential 1,000 jobs. Although it is perfectly legitimate for companies to seek grant aid wherever they see fit, many people in South Wales Central and beyond will feel very aggrieved that the site at Miskin, which is a very modern site with excellent transport links, could not have been reconfigured somehow and bid for those jobs, despite being in a different division of Bosch. Could we have a statement from Ieuan Wyn Jones to understand exactly what measures the Welsh Assembly Government took to promote that site and to understand the needs of Bosch within the UK to know whether we would have been able to tender for those jobs?

Finally, if possible, I would like you to explain what happens when statements are requested from you in the Chamber. In our local paper this week, there was a statement from Ieuan Wyn Jones in connection with the St Athan development, and it was trailed as a statement from the Minister for the Economy and Transport. I had hoped that when Members ask for statements, those statements would be made in Plenary, so that Ministers can be cross-examined over the content. Does the request for a statement go no further than the Chamber, or is it possible that Members can get some answers to the questions that they legitimately put to you when concerns are raised by constituents or organisations within their regions?

2.50 p.m.

Jane Hutt: There were three questions there, Llywydd, from your neighbouring landowner. I might decline the invitation to drive around the forests with Andrew R.T. Davies, though I love the forests in the Vale of Glamorgan. [*Laughter.*]

Nevertheless, I have a serious point to make on this matter. Andrew, your last point was a challenge regarding what happens to these questions, some of which are, dare I say, spurious or repeated questions. I make it very clear when a Minister is to respond. I also make it very clear, when a Minister has responded to questions, whether he or she will take the issue up in correspondence, and when a statement has already been issued,

Bosch a'r newyddion diweddar ynghylch ceisio cymorth grant gan Bosch yng Nghaerwrangon ar gyfer ffatri newydd gyda'r posibilrwydd o greu 1,000 o swyddi. Er ei bod yn hollol deg i gwmniau geisio cymorth grant lle bynnag y maent yn gweld yn dda, bydd llawer o bobl yng Nghanol De Cymru a thu hwnt yn teimlo'n ddig iawn na fuasai modd ad-drefnu'r safle ym Meisgyn, sy'n safle modern iawn a chanddo gysylltiadau trafndiaeth rhagorol, mewn rhyw fodd a cheisio cael y swyddi hynny, er ei fod mewn adran wahanol o Bosch. A allem gael datganiad gan Ieuan Wyn Jones er mwyn deall pa fesurau'n union a gymerodd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i hyrwyddo'r safle hwnnw a deall anghenion Bosch yn y DU er mwyn gwybod a fyddem wedi gallu ceisio'r swyddi hynny?

Yn olaf, os oes modd, hoffwn ichi egluro beth fydd yn digwydd pan ofynnir am ddatganiadau gennych yn y Siambr. Yn ein papur newydd lleol yr wythnos hon, roedd datganiad gan Ieuan Wyn Jones mewn cysylltiad â'r datblygiad yn Sain Tathan, ac fe'i disgrifiwyd fel datganiad gan y Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth. Roeddwn wedi gobeithio, pan wnaiff Aelodau ofyn am ddatganiadau, y byddai'r datganiadau hynny'n cael eu gwneud yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, fel y gellir croesholi Gweinidogion am y cynnwys. Onid yw'r cais am ddatganiad yn mynd yn bellach na'r Siambr, neu a oes modd i Aelodau gael atebion i'r cwestiynau y maent yn eu gofyn yn briodol i chi pan godir pryderon gan etholwyr neu gyrff yn eu rhanbarthau?

Jane Hutt: Roedd tri chwestiwn yna, Lywydd, gan y tîrfeddiannwr agosaf i chi. Gallwn wrthod y gwahoddiad i fynd o gwmpas y coedwigoedd gydag Andrew R.T. Davies yn ei gar, er fy mod yn caru'r coedwigoedd ym Mro Morgannwg. [*Chwerthin.*]

Er hynny, mae gennyf bwynt difrif i'w wneud am y mater hwn. Andrew, roedd y pwynt olaf a wnaethoch yn her ynghylch beth sy'n digwydd i'r cwestiynau hyn, y mae rhai ohonynt, os caf fentro dweud, yn gwestiynau ffug neu'n gwestiynau a ailadroddwyd. Rwyf yn ei gwneud yn glir iawn pan yw Gweinidog i ymateb. Rwyf hefyd yn ei gwneud yn glir iawn, pan yw Gweinidog wedi ymateb i gwestiynau, a fydd yn codi'r mater mewn

like today. We had questions about the ambulance service today, and the Minister has already issued a statement on winter pressures. In terms of handling the business statement, I hope you will agree that I ensure that Ministers are aware of issues and follow up on any points where they feel it is appropriate to respond. Of course, Ministers are asked by the press for statements, and I am sure that that is a matter that all Ministers and Members are aware of.

With regard to forestry, it is important to say that there was a consultation, titled 'A Living Wales', which ended on 31 December. Responses to the proposals in 'A Living Wales' are being considered in relation to the development of a national environment framework. With regard to coming back to you with a statement on progress, Andrew, this is the important point to make.

I have been working very closely with Bosch and the Vale of Glamorgan Council to try to secure a positive future for the Cardiff site. In fact, I met council representatives last week. I have also been working very closely with the works council to ensure that support is being given in the form of access to the ReAct programme. I am glad that that has been forthcoming, with the support of Lesley Griffiths and her officials. I am also working very closely with colleagues. As Rhodri Morgan said, many of us went to Stuttgart to make the case for the Bosch workforce. We said that there should be a legacy; we said that the company should invest in the Miskin site; and we said that if there was any consideration of other options, such as what we have heard in relation to Worcester, they should be at the Miskin site. I will be writing to the chief executive director at Bosch to get the latest news regarding possible applications or requests for public funding. It is important that we work together, not just to achieve the best outcomes for those affected, but to secure future job opportunities for people at this very appropriately sited location, in terms of infrastructure, for jobs in Wales.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, Minister. I am sure that even my neighbouring landowner—not that I am a landowner, of

gohebiaeth, a phan yw datganiad wedi'i gyhoeddi eisoes, fel heddiw. Cawsom gwestiynau am y gwasanaeth ambiwlans heddiw, ac mae'r Gweinidog eisoes wedi cyhoeddi datganiad am bwysau'r gaeaf. O ran trafod y datganiad busnes, rwyf yn gobeithio y cytunwch fy mod yn sicrhau bod Gweinidogion yn ymwybodol o faterion ac yn dilyn unrhyw bwyntiau lle y teimlant ei bod yn briodol ymateb. Wrth gwrs, bydd y wasg yn gofyn i Weinidogion am ddatganiadau, ac rwyf yn siŵr bod hynny'n fater y mae'r holl Weinidogion ac Aelodau'n ymwybodol ohono.

Gyda golwg ar goedwigaeth, mae'n bwysig nodi bod ymgynghoriad wedi'i gynnal, o'r enw 'Cymru Fyw', a ddaeth i ben ar 31 Rhagfyr. Mae ymatebion i'r cynigion yn 'Cymru Fyw' yn cael eu hystyried mewn cysylltiad â datblygu fframwaith amgylchedd cenedlaethol. O ran dod yn ôl atoch â datganiad am gynnydd, Andrew, dyma'r pwynt pwysig.

Rwyf wedi cydweithio'n agos iawn â Bosch a Chyngor Bro Morgannwg i geisio sicrhau dyfodol cadarnhaol i'r safle yng Nghaerdydd. Yn wir, cyfarfûm â chynrychiolwyr y cyngor yr wythnos diwethaf. Rwyf wedi cydweithio'n agos iawn hefyd â chyngor y gwaith i sicrhau bod cymorth ar gael drwy gymryd rhan yn rhaglen ReAct. Rwyf yn falch bod y cymorth hwnnw ar gael bellach, gyda chefnogaeth Lesley Griffiths a'i swyddogion. Rwyf hefyd yn cydweithio'n agos iawn â chyd-Aelodau. Fel y dywedodd Rhodri Morgan, aeth nifer ohonom i Stuttgart i ddadlau achos gweithlu Bosch. Dywedasom y dylid sicrhau gwaddol; dywedasom y dylai'r cwmni fuddsoddi yn y safle ym Meisgyn; a dywedasom, os oedd dewisiadau eraill i'w hystyried, fel yr hyn a glywsom mewn cysylltiad â Chaerwrangon, y dylent fod ar y safle ym Meisgyn. Byddaf yn ysgrifennu at brif gyfarwyddwr gweithredol Bosch i gael y newyddion diweddaraf am geisiadau posibl am arian cyhoeddus. Mae'n bwysig inni gydweithio, nid yn unig i sicrhau'r canlyniadau gorau i'r rheini y mae hyn yn effeithio arnynt, ond i sicrhau cyfleoedd gwaith i bobl yn y dyfodol yn y lleoliad hwn sy'n addas iawn o ran seilwaith ar gyfer swyddi yng Nghymru.

Y Llywydd: Diolch i chi, Weinidog. Rwyf yn siŵr bod hyd yn oed y tiffeddiannwr agosaf i mi—nid fy mod i'n dirffeddiannwr,

course—is satisfied.

wrth gwrs—wedi'i fodloni.

Y Comisiwn ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd a Chynhadledd Cancun
The Climate Change Commission and Cancun Conference

The Minister for the Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson): I am pleased to report on the most recent meeting of the Climate Change Commission for Wales, held on 14 December.

The morning session of the commission meeting began with an Assembly Government update on the outcomes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's sixteenth conference of parties, or COP16, which took place in Cancun, Mexico, from 29 November to 11 December. The Cancun summit provided an opportunity to put negotiations back on track and move closer to a legally binding treaty by making progress on a range of issues to cut greenhouse gas emissions, to help embed low-carbon growth and to manage climate change impacts.

Sub-national Governments, such as ours, were well-represented at the summit, demonstrating that the need for concerted action on climate change is already widely recognised. Indeed, the UN estimates that between 50 per cent and 80 per cent of actions needed to tackle climate change will be delivered below member-state level. During the talks, I chaired and participated in a range of meetings and events and held a series of bilateral meetings with key contacts from around the world and with UK partners. I made a speech to the climate leaders summit, an event organised by The Climate Group for governors and premiers of states and regions across the world, and I was able to outline Wales's strategic approach and highlight some of the key programmes that are underpinning the delivery of our climate change commitments. I had an opportunity to speak at a key event organised by the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development, or nrg4SD, of which Wales is a founder member, highlighting low-carbon development strategies at the sub-national level. I drew delegates' attention to Wales's new Ynni'r Fro initiative, which we have designed to expand community-based renewable energy

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson): Rwyf yn falch o roi adroddiad am gyfarfod diweddaraf Comisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd, a gynhaliwyd ar 14 Rhagfyr.

Ar ddechrau sesiwn y bore yng nghyfarfod y comisiwn cafwyd diweddariad gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad am unfed gynhadledd ar bymtheg y partïon i Gonfensiwn Fframwaith y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Newid yn yr Hinsawdd, neu COP16, a gynhaliwyd yn Cancun, Mecsico, rhwng 29 Tachwedd a 11 Rhagfyr. Roedd uwchgynhadledd Cancun yn gyfle i ailddechrau negodiadau a symud yn agosach at gytuniad cyfreithiol rwyml drwy wneud cynnydd ar amryw o faterion i dorri allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr, i helpu i sefydlu twf carbon isel ac i reoli effeithiau'r newid yn yr hinsawdd.

Roedd cynrychiolaeth dda o Lywodraethau is-genedlaethol, fel ein hun ni, yn y gynhadledd, a oedd yn dangos bod cydnabyddiaeth eang eisoes i'r angen i gydweithredu ar y newid yn yr hinsawdd. Yn wir, mae'r Cenhedloedd Unedig yn amcangyfrif y bydd rhwng 50 y cant a 80 y cant o'r camau y mae angen eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd, yn cael eu cyflawni o dan lefel yr aelod-wladwriaeth. Yn ystod y trafodaethau, cadeiriais a chymerais ran mewn amryw o gyfarfodydd a digwyddiadau a chynnal cyfres o gyfarfodydd dwyochrog â chysylltiadau allweddol o bedwar ban byd a chyda phartneriaid yn y DU. Traddodais araith yn uwchgynhadledd arweinwyr ar yr hinsawdd, digwyddiad a drefnwyd gan The Climate Group ar gyfer llywodraethwyr a phrif weinidogion gwladwriaethau a rhanbarthau ledled y byd, ac roeddwn yn gallu egluro dull strategol Cymru a thynnu sylw at rai o'r rhaglenni allweddol sy'n hanfodol i gyflawni ein hymrwymiaidau ar y newid yn yr hinsawdd. Cefais gyfle i siarad mewn digwyddiad allweddol a drefnwyd gan Rwydwaith y Llywodraethau Rhanbarthol dros Ddatblygu Cynaliadwy, neu nrg4SD, y mae Cymru'n un o'i sefydlwyr, a oedd yn

projects.

I was particularly pleased to introduce a Met Office event, at which the Met Office presented some of its latest research, which provides more evidence on climate change, showing that signals of global warming are as strong as they have ever been. The Met Office's new research demonstrates that the scientific evidence on climate change continues to accumulate, strengthening the link between human activity and a changing climate.

I attended a joint ANAAE and CONAGO event, sustainable development networks in Central and South America, to exchange best practice on climate change action. At this session, I was keen to highlight our territorial approach to climate change project in partnership with the Mbale region of Uganda. I was invited to chair a meeting of the nrg4SD steering committee and co-hosted a press conference on behalf of regional Governments at the talks, jointly held with ICLEI, Local Governments for Sustainability.

I held bilateral meetings with the regional President of Brittany, Jean-Yves Le Drian, and with Mike Rann, the Premier of South Australia, to discuss our approach to tackling climate change and to further the links between our regional Governments. I also had the opportunity to meet Monyane Moleleki, Minister of Natural Resources in Lesotho. I was particularly interested to hear about Lesotho's efforts to provide solar energy to power lighting and IT in schools.

The UK Ambassador to Mexico, Judith Macgregor, invited me to open an event organised to enhance British business opportunities in Mexico, highlighting some of the strong links between Wales and Mexico such as CEMEX, a building materials supplier with facilities in Wales, the Hay festival event that took place earlier this year in Mexico, and the strong academic links between our two nations.

tynnu sylw at strategaethau datblygu carbon isel ar y lefel is-genedlaethol. Tynnais sylw cynrychiolwyr at Ynni'r Fro, ein menter newydd yng Nghymru i ehangu prosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy yn y gymuned.

Roeddwn yn neilltuol o falch o gyflwyno un o ddigwyddiadau'r Swyddfa Dywydd, lle y cyflwynodd y Swyddfa Dywydd rywfaint o'i hymchwil ddiweddaraf, sy'n rhoi mwy o dystiolaeth am y newid yn yr hinsawdd, a hynny'n dangos bod arwyddion o gynhesu byd-eang mor gryf ag y buont erioed. Mae ymchwil newydd y Swyddfa Dywydd yn dangos bod y dystiolaeth wyddonol o'r newid yn yr hinsawdd yn dal i gynyddu, gan gryfhau'r cysylltiad rhwng gweithgarwch dyn a'r newid yn yr hinsawdd.

Roeddwn yn bresennol mewn digwyddiad a gynhaliwyd ar y cyd gan ANAAE a CONAGO, rhwydweithiau datblygu cynaliadwy yng Nghanol a De America, i gyfnewid yr arferion gorau ar weithredu ynghylch y newid yn yr hinsawdd. Yn y sesiwn hon, roeddwn yn awyddus i dynnu sylw at ein prosiect ar ddull tiriogaethol o drafod y newid yn yr hinsawdd mewn partneriaeth â rhanbarth Mbale yn Uganda. Fe'm gwahoddwyd i gadeirio cyfarfod o bywllgor llywio nrg4SD a chydlywyddais gynhadledd i'r wasg ar ran Llywodraethau rhanbarthol yn y trafodaethau, a gynhaliwyd ar y cyd ag ICLEI, Llywodraethau Lleol o Blaid Cynaliadwyedd.

Cynhaliais gyfarfodydd dwyochrog â Llywydd rhanbarthol Llydaw, Jean-Yves Le Drian, a chyda Mike Rann, Prif Weinidog De Awstralia, i drafod ein dull o fynd i'r afael â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd a hyrwyddo'r cysylltiadau rhwng ein Llywodraethau rhanbarthol. Cefais gyfle hefyd i gwrdd â Monyane Moleleki, y Gweinidog dros Adnoddau Naturiol yn Lesotho. Roedd yn neilltuol o ddiddorol imi glywed am yr ymdrechion gan Lesotho i ddarparu ynni'r haul i bweru goleuadau a TG mewn ysgolion. Cefais fy ngwahodd gan Lysgennad y DU ym Mecsico, Judith Macgregor, i agor digwyddiad a oedd wedi'i drefnu i hybu cyfleoedd i fusnesau Prydain ym Mecsico, a dynnodd sylw at rai o'r cysylltiadau cryf rhwng Cymru a Mecsico fel CEMEX, cyflenwr deunyddiau adeiladu sydd â chyfleusterau yng Nghymru, digwyddiad gŵyl y Gelli Gandryll a gynhaliwyd yn gynharach eleni ym Mecsico, a'r cysylltiadau

A successful outcome at Cancun was never guaranteed, but following extensive and often fraught negotiations, proficiently steered by the Mexican Government, a successful deal on a substantial package of measures was delivered. This agreement is not a binding treaty, but it is a major step forward. The agreement includes a proposed £64 billion per year green climate fund to assist poorer countries' finance emission reduction and adaptation efforts, as well as providing a framework for paying countries to protect forests.

At its meeting on 14 December, the Climate Change Commission for Wales focused on its future work programme and discussed the chair's report following individual meetings with commission members. Professor Ken Peattie from the centre for Business Relationships, Accountability, Sustainability and Society, BRASS, gave a presentation on some of the key challenges in communicating climate change, highlighting the potential opportunities available for engaging people and communities in the delivery of this challenging agenda. The Assembly Government presented its draft climate change engagement strategy for discussion.

The commission also received an update on the consultation on the natural environment framework 'A Living Wales'. This framework proposes an ecosystems approach that acknowledges the value of nature, biodiversity and ecosystems and builds that into decision making. The consultation closed on 31 December 2010 and responses to this are now being considered to inform Ministers' decisions on further development of the framework.

A member of the Secretariat to the UK Committee on Climate Change presented details of the committee's fourth carbon budget. The presentation focused on analysis of the fourth carbon budget and highlighted some of the key sector-level implications of the report. I indicated the Assembly Government's support for the recommendation that the UK Government adopt the more challenging intended budget now, which the commission broadly supported. I have written to the Secretary of

academaidd cryf rhwng ein dwy wlad.

Nid oedd erioed sicrwydd o gael canlyniad llwyddiannus yn Cancun, ond ar ôl negodiadau cynhwysfawr a thrymlwythog yn aml, a lywiwyd yn fedrus gan Lywodraeth Mecsico, cafwyd cytundeb ar becyn sylweddol o fesurau. Nid yw'r cytundeb hwn yn gytuniad rhwymol, ond mae'n gam mawr ymlaen. Mae'r cytundeb yn cynnwys cronfa hinsawdd werdd arfaethedig o £64 biliwn y flwyddyn i helpu i ariannu ymdrechion gan wledydd tlotach i leihau allyriadau ac ymaddasu, yn ogystal â chynnig fframwaith i wledydd sy'n talu i ddiogelu coedwigoedd.

Yn ei gyfarfod ar 14 Rhagfyr, canolbwyntiodd Comisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd ar ei raglen waith ar gyfer y dyfodol a thrafod adroddiad y cadeirydd ar ôl cyfarfodydd unigol ag aelodau'r comisiwn. Cafwyd cyflwyniad gan yr Athro Ken Peattie o'r Ganolfan Cysylltiadau Busnes, Atebolrwydd, Cynaliadwyedd a Chymdeithas, BRASS, am rai o'r prif heriau wrth roi gwybod am y newid yn yr hinsawdd, a oedd yn tynnu sylw at y cyfleoedd a allai fod ar gael i gynnwys pobl a chymunedau wrth gyflawni'r agenda ymestynnol hon. Cyflwynodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ei strategaeth ddrafft ar gyfer ymgysylltu ar y newid yn yr hinsawdd er mwyn ei thrafod.

Cafodd y comisiwn ddiweddariad hefyd am yr ymgynghoriad ar fframwaith yr amgylchedd naturiol 'Cymru Fyw'. Mae'r fframwaith hwn yn cynnig dull o weithredu ar sail ecosystemau sy'n cydnabod gwerth natur, bioamrywiaeth ac ecosystemau ac yn cynnwys hynny mewn penderfyniadau. Daeth yr ymgynghoriad i ben ar 31 Rhagfyr 2010 ac mae ymatebion i hyn yn cael eu hystyried yn awr er mwyn cyfrannu at benderfyniadau gan Weinidogion ynghylch datblygu'r fframwaith ymhellach.

Cafwyd cyflwyniad gan aelod o Ysgrifenyddiaeth Pwyllgor y DU ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd am fanylion pedwaredd gyllideb garbon y pwyllgor. Roedd y cyflwyniad yn ymwneud yn bennaf â dadansoddi'r bedwaredd gyllideb garbon a thynnodd sylw at rai o'r goblygiadau allweddol ar lefel sectorau sydd yn yr adroddiad. Nodais fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gefnogol i'r argymhelliad i Lywodraeth y DU fabwysiadu cyllideb arfaethedig fwy ymestynnol yn awr, a

State for Energy and Climate Change reflecting that view.

Towards the end of the meeting, there was an opportunity for officials to update the commission on the next steps in the delivery of the climate change strategy, including implementation and developing indicators of progress. The commission was advised that work was under way to unpack commitments outlined in the strategy and the two delivery plans so that progress can be monitored and reported effectively.

Members will be aware that we have endured particularly cold weather in recent months, and the Met Office has reported that 2010 was the coldest year in the UK for 100 years. However, global climate change is a reality and the scientific case for this is unequivocal. Recent reports on the rise of global surface temperatures reinforce the case for urgent action. Data from the Met Office show that 2010 was the second warmest since records began, while NASA has recorded 2010 as the joint warmest year, alongside 2005. This evidence, supporting the case for long-term global warming, has been confirmed by the UN's World Meteorological Organization. The Climate Change Commission for Wales's final meeting in this administration will be on 11 March, when it will consider these issues.

3.00 p.m.

Angela Burns: Thank you, Minister, for your statement today. I wish to devote most of my remarks to the international conference in Cancun. However, I would like to pay tribute to the work of the Climate Change Commission. It has done an exceptionally good job in a great many areas over the past few years, and I appreciate that. It was interesting to see that the general mood music of Cancun was to downgrade expectations after the hype of Copenhagen. However, I think that it is worth reminding everyone that, in fact, the Kyoto protocol ends in 2012, so we are running out of time to come up with a brand new ongoing treaty to which the world is prepared to sign up.

I was delighted to see that there is a great deal coming forward on reducing emissions,

chafwyd cefnogaeth gyffredinol i hynny gan y comisiwn. Rwyf wedi ysgrifennu at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ynni a Newid Hinsawdd gan gyfleu'r farn honno.

Tua diwedd y cyfarfod, roedd cyfle i swyddogion roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r comisiwn am y camau nesaf a gymerir i gyflawni'r strategaeth ar y newid yn yr hinsawdd, gan gynnwys gweithredu a datblygu dangosyddion cynnydd. Hysbyswyd y comisiwn fod gwaith yn mynd rhagddo i ymhelaethu ar ymrwymadau yn y strategaeth a'r ddaun gynllun cyflawni fel y gellir monitro cynnydd ac adrodd arno'n effeithiol.

Bydd Aelodau'n ymwybodol ein bod wedi profi tywydd neilltuol o oer yn y misoedd diwethaf, ac mae'r Swyddfa Dywydd wedi cofnodi mai 2010 oedd y flwyddyn oeraf yn y DU er 100 mlynedd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r newid yn yr hinsawdd fyd-eang yn real ac mae'r sail wyddonol i hyn yn ddiawys. Mae adroddiadau diweddar am gynnydd yn nhymereddau wyneb y ddaear yn cadarnhau'r ddadl dros weithredu ar frys. Mae data o'r Swyddfa Dywydd yn dangos mai 2010 oedd yr ail gynhesaf ers dechrau gwneud cofnodion, ac mae NASA wedi cofnodi mai 2010 yw'r flwyddyn gynhesaf ar y cyd â 2005. Mae'r dystiolaeth hon, sy'n cadarnhau bod cynhesu byd-eang hirdymor, wedi'i hategu gan Sefydliad Tywydd y Byd y Cenhedloedd Unedig. Bydd cyfarfod olaf Comisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd yn y weinyddiaeth hon ar 11 Mawrth, pan fydd yn ystyried y materion hyn.

Angela Burns: Diolch i chi, Weinidog, am eich datganiad heddiw. Dymunaf sôn yn bennaf yn fy sylwadau am y gynhadledd ryngwladol yn Cancun. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn dalu teyrnged i waith y Comisiwn ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd. Mae wedi gwneud gwaith eithriadol o dda mewn nifer mawr o feysydd dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ac rwyf yn gwerthfawrogi hynny. Roedd yn ddiddorol gweld mai'r duedd gyffredinol yn Cancun oedd lleihau disgwyliadau ar ôl yr ormodiaith yn Copenhagen. Er hynny, credaf ei bod yn werth atgoffa pawb bod protocol Kyoto yn gorffen yn 2012, mewn gwirionedd, felly mae'r amser sydd gennym i lunio cytuniad parhaol newydd sbon sy'n dderbyniol i bob gwlad yn prinhaus.

Roeddwn wrth fy modd o weld bod llawer iawn ar y gweill i leihau allyriadau, a chredaf fod y

and I think that the green climate change fund to help developing countries is an interesting step forward. However, Minister, I would add that a great deal of this appeared to be agreed in Denmark. I have never been to one of these summits; I read the reports of them and the hype in the newspapers, and I am always staggered by the numbers of people involved. I think that there were some 22,000 people in Mexico, of which 9,000 were delegates. I appreciate that not all of those delegates were of the first water and that, therefore, you did not have to get 9,000 agreements, but you certainly had to get agreements from all of their principals.

An awful lot of the press talk, the media reportage and the comments of the people returning from these international summits mention the fact that this might no longer be the way to achieve such agreements going forward. I would be interested to know your view on that, Minister, because you have attended these summits. I would also be interested to hear whether you think that the United Nations is fit for purpose with regard to getting 194 nations all singing from the same hymn sheet. Perhaps we need to look at a different way to achieve these accords. The recurrence of no progression, or snail's-pace progression, will not get us a new agreement anytime soon. I believe that the summit in South Africa is our deadline for the next session. I am just seeking your views on it, as someone who has been there and witnessed it all at first hand. When I read these tales of people weeping with joy and the delirium that sweeps through each time there is some kind of agreement, it makes my blood run a bit cold because it is not very business-like and it is not about getting the job done. I wonder whether there is an alternative view on that.

On your statement on Cancun, I note that you and Chris Huhne were pleased to see that it had put the negotiations back on track, after there had been a sort of emotional derailment, if you like, at Copenhagen. I also noted your comment about the subnational governments that were well represented; that was good and I am in favour of that. The United Nations estimates that between 50 per cent and 80 per cent of the actions needed to tackle climate change will be delivered at below member-

gronfa werdd ar gyfer y newid yn yr hinsawdd i helpu gwledydd sy'n datblygu'n gam diddorol ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, Weinidog, byddwn yn ychwanegu bod llawer iawn o hyn wedi'i gytuno yn Nenmarc, yn ôl pob golwg. Nid wyf erioed wedi bod yn un o'r uwchgynadleddau hyn; byddaf yn darllen yr adroddiadau amdanynt a'r cyhoeddusrwydd yn y papurau newydd, a byddaf yn synnu bob amser at niferoedd y bobl sy'n cymryd rhan. Credaf fod tua 22,000 o bobl ym Mecsico, a 9,000 o'r rheini'n gynrychiolwyr. Sylweddolaf nad oedd pob un o'r cynrychiolwyr hynny ar y radd uchaf ac, felly, nad oeddech yn gorfod cael 9,000 o gytundebau, ond roeddech yn gorfod cael cytundeb gan bob un o'u penaethiaid, yn sicr.

Mae llawer iawn o'r sôn yn y wasg, yr adroddiadau ar y cyfryngau a'r sylwadau gan y bobl sy'n dychwelyd o'r uwchgynadleddau rhyngwladol hyn yn crybwyll y posibilrwydd nad hon fydd y ffordd i gael cytundebau o'r fath yn y dyfodol. Byddai o ddiddordeb imi wybod eich barn am hynny, Weinidog, gan eich bod wedi mynd i'r uwchgynadleddau hyn. Byddai hefyd o ddiddordeb imi glywed a ydych o'r farn bod y Cenhedloedd Unedig yn addas i'r diben o sicrhau cytundeb gan bob un o'r 194 o wledydd. Efallai fod angen inni ystyried ffordd wahanol i sicrhau'r cytordiau hyn. Os na cheir cynnydd eto, neu ddim ond cynnydd araf, ni chawn gytundeb newydd yn y dyfodol agos. Rwyf yn credu mai ar adeg yr uwchgynhadledd yn Ne Affrica y bydd ein terfyn amser ar gyfer y sesiwn nesaf. Nid wyf ond yn gofyn eich barn am hyn, fel rhywun sydd wedi bod yno a gweld y cyfan â'ch llygaid eich hun. Pan ddarllenaf y storïau hyn am bobl yn wylo o lawenydd a'r don o gyffro gwyllt a geir bob tro y mae rhyw fath o gytundeb, mae'n peri i'm gwaed oeri ychydig gan nad yw'n drefnus iawn ac nid yw'n ymwneud â chyflawni'r gwaith. Rwyf yn meddwl tybed a oes barn wahanol am hynny.

Ynghylch eich datganiad am Cancun, nodaf eich bod chi a Chris Huhne yn falch o weld ei bod wedi rhoi'r negodiadau ar ben ffordd eto, wedi iddynt fynd oddi ar y cledrau'n emosiynol, os caf ei roi felly, yn Copenhagen. Nodais hefyd eich sylw am y gynrychiolaeth dda o Lywodraethau is-genedlaethol; roedd hynny'n dda ac rwyf o blaid hynny. Mae'r Cenhedloedd Unedig yn amcangyfrif y bydd rhwng 50 y cant a 80 y cant o'r camau angenrheidiol i fynd i'r afael

state level—by countries like ours. Again, that is great, but, with respect, we keep missing targets. How do you think that we, in Wales, can add to that? We have missed our biodiversity targets; half of our local authorities missed their recycling targets last year; we have missed our onshore wind energy targets for all sorts of complex reasons of which we are all aware; and, we have missed our fuel poverty targets for vulnerable households for 2010 quite substantially, which is an important part of the climate change mission. We all know that the 3 per cent year-on-year target for reducing carbon production does not have an awful lot in it that is our responsibility—less than a third. I believe that Wales is ahead of many of the sub-member-state-level nations and that this Government and Assembly lead on this agenda, therefore, if we are struggling to meet our targets—and there are so many other countries that will struggle even more than us—how can the United Nations make that comment, that 50 to 80 per cent will be delivered by countries like Wales?

Jane Davidson: I echo your positive comments about the work of the Climate Change Commission. Having had an all-party all-sector commission has been very important in getting us to where we are. On the points that you made, the Cancun agreement was probably more successful because expectations were downgraded after Copenhagen, where expectations—particularly those of non-governmental organisations—were enormous. Delegates bring a hugely business-like approach to the conference. They are very large conferences and there are very large delegations, because people often have to be up all night for nearly a fortnight. There are substantial advantages to being larger countries that are able to have large enough delegations to take that agenda forward. There is also a tremendous amount of support from NGOs, which act on behalf of smaller countries to ensure that they can be represented in those kinds of discussions. It is a kind of environment that I have not seen replicated in anything else with which I have

â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd yn cael eu cyflawni ar lefel o dan yr aelod-wladwriaeth—gan wledydd fel ein gwlad ni. Unwaith eto, mae hynny'n wych, ond, gyda pharch, rydym yn dal i fethu targedau. Sut y credwch y gallwn ni, yng Nghymru, ychwanegu at hynny? Rydym wedi methu ein targedau ar fioamrywiaeth; methodd hanner ein hawdurdodau lleol eu targedau ailgylchu y llynedd; rydym wedi methu ein targedau ar ynni gwynt ar y tir am bob math o resymau cymhleth yr ydym i gyd yn ymwybodol ohonynt; ac rydym wedi methu ein targedau tloidi tanwydd ar gyfer teuluoedd sy'n agored i niwed ar gyfer 2010 o gryn dipyn, a hynny'n rhan bwysig o'r genhadaeth ar y newid yn yr hinsawdd. Rydym i gyd yn gwybod nad oes llawer yn y targed i gynhyrchu 3 y cant yn llai o garbon o flwyddyn i flwyddyn sy'n gyfrifoldeb i ni—llai nag un rhan o dair. Credaf fod Cymru ar y blaen i nifer o'r gwledydd sydd o dan lefel yr aelod-wladwriaeth a bod y Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad hwn yn arwain ar yr agenda hon, felly, os ydym ni'n ei chael yn anodd cyrraedd ein targedau—ac mae nifer mawr o wledydd eraill a fydd yn ei chael yn fwy anodd na ni hyd yn oed—sut y gall y Cenhedloedd Unedig wneud y sylw hwnnw, y bydd rhwng 50 a 80 y cant yn cael ei gyflawni gan wledydd fel Cymru?

Jane Davidson: Atefaff eich sylwadau cadarnhaol am waith y Comisiwn ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd. Mae cael comisiwn sy'n cynnwys yr holl bleidiau a'r holl sectorau wedi bod yn bwysig iawn i gyrraedd y fan hon. Ynghylch y pwyntiau a wnaethoch, mae'n debyg bod cytundeb Cancun yn fwy llwyddiannus am fod y disgwyliadau'n llai ar ôl uwchgynhadledd Copenhagen, lle'r oedd disgwyliadau—yn enwedig y rheini ymhlith cyrff anllywodraethol—yn fawr iawn. Mae cynrychiolwyr yn cymryd rhan yn y gynhadledd yn drefnus iawn. Maent yn gynadleddau mawr iawn ac mae dirprwyaethau'n fawr iawn, am fod pobl yn aml yn gorfod bod ar eu traed drwy'n nos am bythefnos bron. Mae manteision sylweddol o fod yn wlad fawr sy'n gallu bod â dirprwyaeth ddigon mawr i symud ymlaen ar yr agenda honno. Ceir cymorth rhagorol hefyd gan gyrff anllywodraethol, sy'n gweithredu ar ran gwledydd llai i sicrhau bod modd iddynt gael eu cynrychioli mewn trafodaethau o'r mathau hynny. Mae'n fath o

been involved as Minister. As a strong supporter of the principle of the United Nations, I cannot see another way in which you can bring together people from across the globe in a way so that they can talk to each other, large country to small country, developed country to developing country, to make sure that everyone fully understands the issues.

One of the fundamental agreements was that the conference acknowledged the importance of constraining global temperature rise to 2 degrees C. However, we know that most of the actions from countries across the world are not in any way constraining our activities in the context of that agenda, which is why it is so important that we had agreement from all members of the UN bar one at the last conference in terms of taking that forward. Voluntary emission reduction proposals were offered at COP15 in Copenhagen by 130 countries and those have now been brought into the UN process. There is a more acceptable framework in terms of the discussions for those countries that were part of the Kyoto protocol and those that were not, but want to be involved in the final agreement. The green climate fund of £100 billion a year until 2020 to help developing countries is critical in keeping the confidence of developed countries.

Wales did have a specific role to play. One of the things that we have done, on the back of our commitment to develop the 3 per cent targets, is to be clear about the process involved in getting there, that is, what needs to happen and the allocation of those targets to sectors so that each sector knows what its reduction needs to be. The Assembly will monitor how those targets are being delivered. Targets are about driving action. It is easy in opposition to say that if a target is not met, it is a failure. However, with regard to the renewable energy target, if everything in the planning system was delivered in the next two years, we would meet our 2020 target eight years early. So, it is not a question of whether or not you have met an individual target, but whether or not your direction of travel can be measurable in a robust way. That is what Wales can offer, because we have a direction of travel and a

amgylchedd nad wyf wedi gweld ei debyg mewn dim arall y bûm yn gysylltiedig ag ef fel Gweinidog. Fel un sy'n gefnogol iawn i egwyddor y Cenhedloedd Unedig, ni allaf weld ffordd arall i ddod â phobl at ei gilydd o bob rhan o'r byd mewn modd sy'n eu galluogi i siarad â'i gilydd, gwlad fawr â gwlad fach, gwlad ddatblygedig â gwlad sy'n datblygu, i sicrhau bod pawb yn deall y dadleuon yn llawn.

Un o'r cytundebau sylfaenol oedd bod y gynhadledd yn cydnabod y pwysigrwydd o gyfyngu'r cynnydd yn y tymheredd byd-eang i 2 radd C. Fodd bynnag, gwyddom nad yw'r rhan fwyaf o'r camau gweithredu gan wledydd drwy'r byd yn cyfyngu mewn unrhyw fodd ar ein gweithgareddau ni yng nghyd-destun yr agenda honno, a dyna pam y mae mor bwysig ein bod wedi cael cytundeb gan holl aelodau'r Cenhedloedd Unedig heblaw un yn y gynhadledd ddiwethaf er mwyn symud ymlaen ar hynny. Cynigiwyd cynigion ar gyfer lleihau allyriadau'n wirfoddol yn COP15 yn Copenhagen gan 130 o wledydd ac mae'r rheini wedi'u cynnwys bellach ym mhroses y Cenhedloedd Unedig. Mae fframwaith mwy derbyniol ar gyfer y trafodaethau i'r gwledydd hynny a oedd â rhan ym mhrotocol Kyoto a'r rheini nad oeddent, ond sy'n dymuno bod â rhan yn y cytundeb terfynol. Mae'r gronfa hinsawdd werdd o £100 biliwn y flwyddyn tan 2020 i helpu gwledydd sy'n datblygu'n hollbwysig i gadw ymddiriedaeth gwledydd datblygedig.

Roedd rôl benodol gan Gymru. Un o'r pethau yr ydym wedi'u gwneud, yn sgîl ein hymrwymiad i ddatblygu'r targedau o 3 y cant, yw egluro'r broses ar gyfer cyrraedd y nod, hynny yw, gofyn beth fydd y camau angenrheidiol a dyrannu'r targedau hynny i sectorau fel bod pob sector yn gwybod pa ostyngiad y mae angen iddo'i wneud. Bydd y Cynulliad yn monitro'r cyflawni ar y targedau hynny. Pwrpas targedau yw ysgogi camau gweithredu. Mae'n hawdd dweud yn yr wrthblaid os nad yw targed wedi'i gyrraedd, bod hynny'n fethiant. Fodd bynnag, o ran y targed ar ynni adnewyddadwy, pe byddai popeth yn y system gynllunio wedi'i gyflawni yn y ddwy flynedd nesaf, byddem yn cyrraedd ein targed ar gyfer 2020 wyth mlynedd yn fuan. Felly, nid yw'n fater o gyrraedd targed penodol neu beidio, ond yn hytrach a ellir mesur cynnydd mewn modd dibynadwy neu beidio. Dyna'r

delivery plan that is measurable and that can be reported publicly so that people can hold the Government to account. On that basis, this little international strategy that I took with me to the conference flew off the shelves because many countries and sub-national Governments have not even started the process of looking at what data they need, what their baseline will be, and how to deliver it.

Brian Gibbons: I agree with other speakers that there has been a sigh of relief following the Cancun conference, after the lack of progress at the Copenhagen summit. There is no doubt that progress was made, although I would seriously question the claim that a substantial package was delivered; I do not think that that really is the case. The progress on the programme for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries is good, and the financial commitment to a climate change fund is positive, although the fact that no-one has agreed on a sum for that is disappointing. I know that there are press reports of £100 billion being made available by 2020, but no-one has signed up to that as we speak.

3.10 p.m.

The key headline message, which you touched on, is that there was no binding commitment to control emissions. It is not happening. We do not have an international agreement in place to succeed the Kyoto protocol. Even if the non-legally-binding commitments that were agreed to at Cancun are met, calculations show that we are still likely to see an increase in temperature of 3 to 3.5 degrees centigrade by the end of this century. That is the reality of the outcome of Cancun. Bolivia, the only dissenting country at Cancun, summarised it best, because it felt that the way that things were progressing meant that it would not be possible to deliver against the 2 degree centigrade target and that, realistically, a 4 degree centigrade increase in temperature was a more likely outcome. The Tyndall Centre agrees on that and I think that you have gone on the record as saying that current practice will not deliver the 2 degree centigrade target and that a much more drastic approach is required.

Angela is right to say that we are proceeding

hyn y gall Cymru ei gynnig, gan ein bod yn symud i gyfeiriad penodol a chan fod gennym gynllun cyflawni sy'n fesuradwy ac y gellir adrodd arno'n gyhoeddus fel bod pobl yn gallu dal y Llywodraeth yn atebol. Oherwydd hynny, roedd mynd mawr ar y strategaeth ryngwladol fach yr euthum â hi i'r gynhadledd gan fod nifer o wledydd a Llywodraethau is-genedlaethol heb hyd yn oed ddechrau ar y broses o ystyried pa ddata y mae arnynt eu hangen, beth fydd eu llinell sylfaen, a sut i'w chyflawni.

Brian Gibbons: Cytunaf â siaradwyr eraill fod ochenaid o ryddhad wedi bod ar ôl cynhadledd Cancun, wedi'r diffyg cynnydd yn uwchgynhadledd Copenhagen. Nid oes dwywaith nad yw cynnydd wedi'i wneud, er y byddwn yn amheus iawn o'r honiad bod pecyn sylweddol wedi'i sicrhau; nid wyf yn credu hynny mewn gwirionedd. Mae'r cynnydd ar y rhaglen i leihau allyriadau oherwydd datgoedwigo a diraddiant coedwigoedd mewn gwledydd sy'n datblygu'n beth da, ac mae'r ymrwymiad ariannol i gronfa newid yn yr hinsawdd yn gadarnhaol, er bod y ffaith nad oes neb wedi cytuno ar swm ar gyfer honno'n siomedig. Gwn fod adroddiadau yn y wasg am ddarparu £100 biliwn erbyn 2020, ond nid oes neb wedi cytuno ar hynny eto.

Y brif neges, y cyfeiriasoch ati, yw nad oedd ymrwymiad rhwymol i reoli allyriadau. Nid yw'n digwydd. Ni wnaethpwyd cytundeb rhyngwladol i ddilyn protocol Kyoto. Hyd yn oed os cyflawnir yr ymrwymadau y cytunwyd arnynt yn Cancun, sydd heb fod yn gyfreithiol rwymol, mae cyfrifiadau'n dangos ein bod yn dal yn debygol o weld cynnydd mewn tymheredd rhwng 3 a 3.5 gradd canradd erbyn diwedd y ganrif hon. Dyna'r gwir am y canlyniad yn Cancun. Bolivia, yr unig wlad a aeth yn groes yn Cancun, a grynodd hyn orau, gan ei bod yn teimlo, oherwydd y ffordd yr oedd pethau'n mynd, na fyddai'n bosibl cyrraedd y targed o 2 radd canradd ac, a bod yn ymarferol, fod cynnydd mewn tymheredd o 4 gradd canradd yn ganlyniad mwy tebygol. Mae Canolfan Tyndall yn derbyn hynny a chredaf eich bod wedi dweud ar goedd na fydd yr arferion presennol yn fodd i gyrraedd y targed o 2 radd canradd a bod angen gweithredu'n fwy llym o lawer.

Mae Angela yn iawn wrth ddweud ein bod yn

at a snail's pace. The question must be asked as to how realistic it is to think that we will proceed beyond the current rate of progress. The International Energy Agency has pointed out that, in the last decade, we have succeeded in decarbonising the global economy by 1.4 per cent. The target for the next decade is 2.8 per cent and, for the years between 2030 and 2050, a target of 5.5 per cent decarbonisation has to be achieved. When we accept or understand the argument that the 1.4 per cent represents the low-hanging, easily achieved progress, a target such as 5.5 per cent seems totally unrealistic. If that is the basis of our strategy, there may be an urgent need to review how we are proceeding.

I think that *The Economist* said before Christmas, rather dramatically, that the fight to limit global warming to 2 degrees centigrade has been lost and that trying to develop a strategy that is based on 'easily tolerated levels' of climate change is probably not a productive way to proceed. Undoubtedly, we would like to get to a situation in which we had easily tolerated levels of climate change, but the time is coming when we must look at the progress that has been made at conferences such as those held in Copenhagen and Cancun, and in South Africa, which is where the next such conference will be. It behoves us to seriously review where we are at the moment, the rate of progress that is being made and whether the targets that we are setting ourselves are realistically achievable. If they are not, the opportunity cost of putting in place amelioration measures is being wasted. We may need to consider whether time and effort would be better spent on trying to protect communities from what are less easily tolerated climate change increases.

Jane Davidson: The points that you have made are absolutely central to where the debate is at the moment. As each year passes, the ability to model future activity in a way that will guarantee to keep the increase in global temperatures below the 2 degree centigrade target, for which there was only a small window in the first place, becomes smaller. The latest Tyndall Centre report for Friends of the Earth makes it clear that we should look at keeping the increase in global temperatures to something nearer 1.5 degrees centigrade, or even 1 degree centigrade, if we

symud yn araf iawn. Rhaid gofyn pa mor realistig yw credu y byddwn yn symud ymlaen yn gynt nag yr ydym ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r Asiantaeth Ynni Ryngwladol wedi nodi ein bod wedi llwyddo i dynnu 1.4 y cant o garbon o'r economi fyd-eang yn y degawd diwethaf. Y targed ar gyfer y degawd nesaf yw 2.8 y cant ac, ar gyfer y blynyddoedd rhwng 2030 a 2050, rhaid cyrraedd targed o 5.5 y cant ar ddatgarboneiddio. O dderbyn neu ddeall y ddadl bod cyrraedd y targed o 1.4 y cant yn gynnydd hawdd ei wneud, mae targed fel 5.5 y cant yn ymddangos yn hollol anymarferol. Os mai hynny yw sail ein strategaeth, efallai fod angen inni adolygu ar frys y camau yr ydym yn eu cymryd.

Credaf fod *The Economist* wedi dweud, yn eithaf trawiadol, cyn y Nadolig fod y frwydr i gyfyngu'r cynhesu byd-eang i 2 radd canradd wedi'i cholli ac nad yw ceisio datblygu strategaeth wedi'i seilio ar 'lefelau hawdd eu goddef' o newid yn yr hinsawdd yn llwybr buddiol i'w ddilyn, yn ôl pob tebyg. Yn sicr, byddem yn hoffi cyrraedd sefyllfa lle'r oedd lefelau hawdd eu goddef o newid yn yr hinsawdd, ond daw adeg y bydd yn rhaid inni edrych ar y cynnydd sydd wedi'i wneud mewn cynadleddau fel y rheini a gynhaliwyd yn Copenhagen a Cancun, ac yn Ne Affrica, lle y cynhelir y gynhadledd nesaf o'r fath. Mae'n ddyletswydd arnom ailedrych o ddifrif ar ein sefyllfa bresennol, cyflymder y cynnydd a wneir ac a yw'r targedau yr ydym yn eu gosod i ni'n hunain yn gyraeddadwy mewn gwirionedd. Os nad ydynt, mae'r gost cyfle o roi mesurau gwella ar waith yn cael ei gwastraffu. Efallai y bydd angen inni ystyried a fyddai'n fwy buddiol rhoi amser ac ymdrech at geisio gwarchod cymunedau rhag cynnydd yn y newid yn yr hinsawdd sy'n llai hawdd ei oddef.

Jane Davidson: Mae'r pwyntiau yr ydych wedi'u gwneud yn hollol ganolog yn y ddadl bresennol. O flwyddyn i flwyddyn, mae'r gallu i drefnu gweithgarwch yn y dyfodol mewn modd a fydd yn sicrhau bod y cynnydd mewn tymereddau byd-eang yn is na'r targed o 2 radd canradd, nad oedd ond cyfnod byr ar gael i'w gyrraedd beth bynnag, yn mynd yn llai. Mae'r adroddiad diweddaraf gan Ganolfan Tyndall i Gyfeillion y Ddaear yn egluro y dylem geisio cadw'r cynnydd mewn tymereddau byd-eang yn agosach i 1.5 gradd canradd, neu hyd yn oed 1 radd canradd, os

are to suggest with some confidence that our actions might be able to save many parts of the planet from suffering extraordinarily as a result of the temperature increases. It is also true to say that many countries will say that their contributions are so small that they should not have to do anything. However, having been a politician for most of my adult life, and as the person who has been charged with the responsibility for leading on this in Wales, I think that it is incumbent on politicians who see evidence in front of them of action that needs to be taken to ensure that they set in place the appropriate action.

You are absolutely right to talk about the importance of ensuring that communities can also appropriately adapt. We are going to see dramatic increases in flooding. We are now used to seeing the absolutely dreadful tragedy of communities destroyed by flooding across the world on our television screens, and we have seen destruction in the context of drought—we are seeing extreme weather. We know that the action that we are taking has to be increased on a dramatic scale. The UK's independent committee on climate change—experts who advise the UK Government—has made it absolutely clear that the UK's 2050 target of an 80 per cent reduction in emissions on a baseline of 1990 remains appropriate, and that, by 2030, the UK should aim for a 60 per cent reduction on 1990—which is 63 per cent in the global Environment Protection Agency budget. The domestic action budget should be legislated for now. Major activity needs to take place in partnership with Europe and other parts of the world on delivery. We have to look to Durban to give us the legal agreement that people wanted at Copenhagen. It is being rebuilt on the back of the work that was undertaken in Cancun. A number of countries that walked away in Copenhagen stayed at the table in Cancun, because, with the exception of Bolivia, all countries wanted to see a global outcome from those arrangements. The central and south American countries that I met with separately—as I mentioned in my statement—were extremely strong on that point, because they will be affected very badly if we do not take appropriate action.

Kirsty Williams: I will begin by thanking the Minister for her statement this afternoon.

ydym am fod yn weddol hyderus y byddai modd i'n camau gweithredu achub nifer o rannau o'r blaned rhag dioddef yn eithafol o ganlyniad i'r codiadau mewn tymheredd. Mae hefyd yn wir y gwnaiff nifer o wledydd ddweud bod eu cyfraniadau mor fach fel na ddylent orfod gwneud dim. Fodd bynnag, a minnau wedi bod yn wleidydd y rhan fwyaf o'm hoes fel oedolyn, ac yn rhywun sydd wedi'i ymddiried â'r cyfrifoldeb o arwain ar hyn yng Nghymru, credaf mai dyletswydd gwleidyddion sy'n gweld tystiolaeth o'r camau y mae angen eu cymryd yw sicrhau eu bod yn cymryd y camau priodol.

Rydych yn llygad eich lle wrth sôn am y pwysigrwydd o sicrhau bod cymunedau hefyd yn gallu ymaddasu'n briodol. Byddwn yn gweld cynnydd trawiadol mewn llifogydd. Rydym wedi arfer bellach â gweld ar y teledu y drasiedi ofnadwy o ddinistrio cymunedau gan lifogydd ledled y byd, ac rydym wedi gweld dinistr yng nghyd-destun sychder—rydym yn gweld tywydd eithafol. Gwyddom fod rhaid cymryd camau mwy o lawer. Mae pwyllgor annibynnol y DU ar y newid yn yr hinsawdd—arbenigwyr sy'n cynghori Llywodraeth y DU—wedi'i gwneud yn gwbl glir bod targed y DU ar gyfer 2050 o ostyngiad o 80 y cant mewn allyriadau ar linell sylfaen 1990 yn briodol o hyd, ac, erbyn 2030, y dylai'r DU geisio sicrhau gostyngiad o 60 y cant o'i gymharu â 1990—sef 63 y cant yng nghyllideb gyffredinol Asiantaeth Diogelu'r Amgylchedd. Dylid deddfu'n awr ar y gyllideb ar gyfer gweithredu domestig. Mae angen gweithgarwch sylweddol mewn partneriaeth ag Ewrop a rhannau eraill o'r byd i fynd â'r maen i'r wal. Rhaid inni edrych ymlaen at uwchgynhadledd Durban i gael y cytundeb cyfreithiol yr oedd pobl am ei gael yn Copenhagen. Mae'n cael ei ail-lunio ar sail y gwaith a gyflawnwyd yn Cancun. Roedd nifer o wledydd a oedd wedi gadael y bwrdd yn Copenhagen wedi aros yn Cancun, oherwydd, heblaw Bolivia, roedd pob gwlad am weld canlyniad rhyngwladol i'r trefniadau hynny. Roedd y gwledydd yng nghanolbarth a de America y cyfarfûm â hwy ar wahân—fel y nodais yn fy natganiad—yn teimlo'n gryf iawn ar y pwynt hwnnw, gan y byddant yn profi effeithiau drwg iawn os na chymerwn gamau priodol.

Kirsty Williams: Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad y prynhawn yma.

I very much agree with her that the most significant thing to come out of Cancun is the commitment to multilateral action in this area, and that finding a global solution to the problems that we face is the best hope that we have to take appropriate action to mitigate the worst of the damage that we have already done to our environment, according to scientists. Would the Minister be good enough to give the Assembly further details of some of the agreements that were reached in Cancun that will enable proper assessment and validation of actions taken by Governments across the globe with regard to emissions and deforestation? It is all very well for Governments to commit themselves to issues around emissions and deforestation but it would be useful to know how they will be monitored, and how we can assure ourselves that countries are meeting their obligations. Perhaps the Minister could also give us some further details regarding issues around technology and adaptations—which Brian Gibbons touched upon—as a way of protecting some communities against the devastation that we have seen recently.

It is obvious from the list of engagements that she highlighted this afternoon that the Minister was very busy. It is welcome to see that the Minister felt that Wales had a strong story to tell, perhaps because there is so much cross-party consensus on the issues that have already been raised. Could the Minister give us an understanding of how her presence at the conference has changed her approach in Wales? Has she learnt anything from her meetings in Cancun that we will see reflected in the policies that her Government will adopt in its remaining time, but also in the advice and the points that she will be raising with the Climate Change Commission for Wales? It would be interesting to know whether there will be a change in policy and whether the Minister has been able to learn something from other countries represented there that will affect our approach in Wales.

3.20 p.m.

Jane Davidson: At this conference, the scheme to arrest deforestation was probably the easiest part of the agreement. The two critical areas that involved many late-night discussions were, first, the relationship with Kyoto, and how you brought the voluntary

Rwyf yn cytuno'n llwyr â hi mai'r canlyniad pwysicaf i uwchgynhadledd Cancun yw'r ymrwymiad i weithredu amlochrog yn y maes hwn, ac mai dod o hyd i ateb byd-eang i'r problemau a wynebwn yw'r gobaith mwyaf sydd gennym ar gyfer cymryd camau priodol i liniaru'r difrod gwaethaf yr ydym wedi'i wneud i'n hamgylchedd yn barod, yn ôl gwyddonwyr. A fyddai'r Gweinidog gystal â rhoi mwy o fanylion i'r Cynulliad am rai o'r cytundebau a gafwyd yn Cancun a fydd yn cynnig modd priodol i asesu a dilysu camau a gymerir gan Lywodraethau drwy'r byd mewn cysylltiad ag allyriadau a datgoedwigo? Mae'n ddigon hawdd i Lywodraethau roi ymrwymiad ynghylch materion sy'n ymwneud ag allyriadau a datgoedwigo ond byddai'n fuddiol gwybod sut y cânt eu monitro, a sut y gallwn ein sicrhau ein hunain bod gwledydd yn cyflawni eu rhwymedigaethau. Efallai y gallai'r Gweinidog roi mwy o fanylion i ni hefyd am faterion sy'n ymwneud â thechnoleg ac addasiadau—y cyfeiriodd Brian Gibbons atynt—fel modd i ddiogelu rhai cymunedau rhag y dinistr yr ydym wedi'i weld yn ddiweddar.

Mae'n amlwg o'r rhestr o alwadau y tynnodd sylw ati y prynhawn yma fod y Gweinidog wedi bod yn brysur iawn. Mae'n braf gweld bod y Gweinidog yn teimlo bod gan Gymru neges gryf i'w chyfleu, a hynny efallai am fod cymaint o gonsensws rhwng y pleidiau ar y materion sydd wedi'u codi eisoes. A allai'r Gweinidog egluro i ni sut y mae ei phresenoldeb yn y gynhadledd wedi newid ei dull o weithredu yng Nghymru? A yw wedi dysgu rhywbeth o'i chyfarfodydd yn Cancun y gwelwn ei adlewyrchu yn y polisiau y bydd ei Llywodraeth yn eu mabwysiadu yn yr amser sydd ar ôl ganddi, a hefyd yn y cyngor a'r pwyntiau y bydd yn eu codi gyda Chomisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd? Byddai'n ddiddorol gwybod a fydd newid mewn polisi ac a yw'r Gweinidog wedi dysgu rhywbeth gan wledydd eraill a oedd wedi'u cynrychioli a fydd yn effeithio ar ein dull o weithredu yng Nghymru.

Jane Davidson: Yn y gynhadledd hon, mae'n debyg mai'r cynllun i atal datgoedwigo oedd rhan hawsaf y cytundeb. Y ddau faes tyngedfennol a olygai gynnal nifer o drafodaethau yn hwyr y nos oedd, yn gyntaf, y berthynas â phrotocol Kyoto, a sut

emission reduction proposals offered by 130 countries at COP 15 into the UN process; and, secondly, the issue about monitoring and verification. However, substantial progress was made on common monitoring and verification of emission reduction efforts. Just as we are ensuring that we can be held accountable to this Assembly in the context of having a clear baseline, and having clearly measured and published greenhouse gas emission information on an annual basis, it is crucial that that is also done in taking a legal agreement forward. Work on that is ongoing. I would be happy to issue an updated written statement on what has happened following Cancun, probably in the latter part of March, as information for an incoming Government looking at how that can influence work in Wales.

From the Welsh perspective, we had three objectives. One was promoting the role that sub-national and regional Governments have to play in tackling the causes and consequences. I made much of the fact that 50 to 80 per cent of actions are deemed to be deliverable at the regional Government level. However, the UN engages at member state level, so it is crucial that an appropriate relationship is articulated between the two. We were successful in that, which is why I was asked to front the press conference for the organisation of regional Governments; we were specifically mentioned in the final agreement.

Secondly, it was about enhancing the Assembly Government's links with key networks, regional Governments and UN agencies, and that has assisted us in bringing the investment that has gone into the territorial approach to climate change in Bali and Uganda. That has come about through the work that we have done both in nrg4SD, the network of regional Governments for sustainable development, and on climate change. That has now led to a project officer being appointed, while we were in Cancun, to take forward that work in Uganda.

The third element is about promoting Wales's strategic approach and action plan, which I

yr oedd cynnwys y cynigion ar gyfer lleihau allyriadau'n wirfoddol a gynigiwyd gan 130 o wledydd yn COP 15 ym mhroses y Cenhedloedd Unedig; ac, yn ail, y mater sy'n ymwneud â monitro a gwirio. Fodd bynnag, cafwyd cynnydd sylweddol ar ymdrechion ar y cyd i fonitro a gwirio gostyngiadau mewn allyriadau. Yn union fel yr ydym ni'n sicrhau y gallwn gael ein dal yn atebol gan y Cynulliad hwn o ran bod â llinell sylfaen glir, a gwybodaeth flynyddol sydd wedi'i mesur yn glir a'i chyhoeddi am allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr, mae'n hollbwysig y gwneir hynny hefyd wrth symud ymlaen â chytundeb cyfreithiol. Mae gwaith ar hynny'n parhau. Byddwn yn falch o gyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig wedi'i ddiweddarau am yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd ar ôl uwchgynhadledd Cancun, yn rhan olaf mis Mawrth mae'n debyg, er gwybodaeth i'r Llywodraeth a ddaw i rym ynghylch sut y gall hynny ddylanwadu ar waith yng Nghymru.

O safbwynt Cymru, roedd gennym dri amcan. Un ohonynt oedd hyrwyddo rôl Llywodraethau is-genedlaethol a rhanbarthol mewn camau i fynd i'r afael â'r achosion a'r canlyniadau. Soniais yn aml am y ffaith bod rhwng 50 a 80 y cant o'r camau gweithredu'n rhai y tybir bod modd eu cyflawni ar lefel Llywodraeth ranbarthol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Cenhedloedd Unedig yn ymgysylltu ar lefel yr aelod-wladwriaeth, felly mae'n hollbwysig diffinio perthynas briodol rhwng y ddwy. Roeddem yn llwyddiannus yn hynny o beth, a dyna pam y gofynnwyd imi lywio'r gynhadledd i'r wasg ar ran corff y Llywodraethau rhanbarthol; roedd cyfeiriad penodol atom yn y cytundeb terfynol.

Yn ail, roedd yn golygu gwella'r cysylltiadau rhwng Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a rhwydweithiau allweddol, Llywodraethau rhanbarthol ac asiantaethau'r Cenhedloedd Unedig, ac mae hynny wedi ein helpu i ddenu'r buddsoddiad yn y dull tiriogaethol o drafod y newid yn yr hinsawdd yn Bali ac yn Uganda. Mae hynny wedi digwydd drwy'r gwaith yr ydym wedi'i wneud yn nrg4SD, rhwydwaith y Llywodraethau rhanbarthol dros ddatblygu cynaliadwy, ac ar y newid yn yr hinsawdd. Mae hynny wedi arwain bellach at benodi swyddog prosiect, tra oeddem yn Cancun, i symud ymlaen â'r gwaith hwnnw yn Uganda.

Mae'r drydedd elfen yn ymwneud â hyrwyddo dull strategol a chynllun

have already mentioned, and that is in the context of saying, 'Here is a plan; it may not work for you, but it might help countries and other regional Governments that have not started yet to at least look at whether they want to take a similar approach, or whether they want to use our plan to take an entirely different approach, which we can then learn from'. So, these global networks of regional Governments are important in sharing information with each other.

Leanne Wood: Thank you for your statement, Minister, and for the update on some of the developments that came out of Cancun, which are to be welcomed. As Brian Gibbons pointed out, we cannot afford to relax. I would also say that we should not easily dismiss the position of Bolivia.

I am sure that you share my concerns about further bad news that we have recently become aware of. In China, people are now being paid to pollenate apple trees because there are not enough bees to do the job for free. In the United States, 97 per cent of bees have been wiped out. In addition, in the past few decades alone, 20 per cent of the ocean's coral reefs have been destroyed, with a further 20 per cent badly degraded or under serious threat of collapse, while tropical forests the size of the UK are cut down every two years. For the first time in history we have a rough idea of the economic cost of depleting the earth's natural resources. This not only means that Governments, businesses and consumers can understand the gravity of the problem, but that the value of nature can be factored into business decisions. Therefore, Minister, will the Welsh Government commit to ensuring that the value of the natural environment and our ecosystems are factored into and are given due weight in the decision-making process?

Research from Friends of the Earth Cymru indicated that, along with reductions in carbon emissions, high priority must also be given to adaptation. You mentioned in your statement that funding is to become available for adaptation, and Brian Gibbons put the case very well. Minister, how will you ensure that adaptation will become a higher political priority than it is at present?

Jane Davidson: The point that you make

gweithredu Cymru, yr wyf wedi'u crybwyll eisoes, ac mae hynny'n ffordd o ddweud, 'Dyma gynllun; efallai na fydd yn addas i chi, ond gallai helpu gwledydd a Llywodraethau rhanbarthol eraill sydd heb ddechrau eto i ystyried o leiaf a ydynt am ddilyn llwybr tebyg, neu a ydynt am ddefnyddio ein cynllun i ddilyn llwybr cwbl wahanol, y gallwn ni ddysgu oddi wrtho wedyn'. Felly, mae'r rhwydweithiau rhyngwladol hyn o Lywodraethau rhanbarthol yn gyfrwng pwysig i rannu gwybodaeth â'i gilydd.

Leanne Wood: Diolch i chi am eich datganiad, Weinidog, ac am y diweddariad am rai o'r datblygiadau sy'n ganlyniad i uwchgynhadledd Cancun, sydd i'w croesawu. Fel y nododd Brian Gibbons, ni allwn laesu dwylo. Byddwn hefyd yn dweud na ddylem wfftio safbwynt Bolivia yn ddifeddwl.

Rwyf yn siŵr eich bod yn rhannu'r pryderon sydd gennyf am newydd drwg pellach yr ydym wedi dod yn ymwybodol ohono'n ddiweddar. Yn Tsieina, mae pobl yn cael eu talu'n awr am beillio coed afalau am nad oes digon o wenyn i wneud y gwaith am ddim. Yn yr Unol Daleithiau, mae 97 y cant o wenyn wedi'u difodi. Yn ogystal â hyn, yn y degawdau diwethaf yn unig, mae 20 y cant o riffiau cwrel y cefnforoedd wedi'u dinistrio, ac mae 20 y cant yn rhagor wedi'u diraddio'n ddifrifol neu'n debygol iawn o chwalu, tra bo coedwigoedd trofannol o faint y DU yn cael eu torri bob dwy flynedd. Am y tro cyntaf erioed mae gennym syniad bras o'r gost economaidd o ddisbyddu adnoddau naturiol y ddaear. Mae hyn yn golygu nid yn unig fod modd i Lywodraethau, busnesau a defnyddwyr ddeall difrifoldeb y broblem, ond bod modd cynnwys gwerth natur mewn penderfyniadau busnes. Felly, Weinidog, a wnaiff Llywodraeth Cymru ymrwymo i sicrhau bod gwerth yr amgylchedd a'n hecosystemau wedi'i gynnwys a'i ystyried yn briodol yn y broses benderfynu?

Dangosodd ymchwil gan Gyfeillion y Ddaear Cymru fod yn rhaid rhoi blaenoriaeth uchel i ymaddasu hefyd, yn ogystal â gostyngiadau mewn allyriadau carbon. Nodasoch yn eich datganiad y bydd arian ar gael ar gyfer ymaddasu, a chyflwynodd Brian Gibbons yr achos yn dda iawn. Weinidog, sut y byddwch yn sicrhau y bydd blaenoriaeth wleidyddol uwch i ymaddasu nag a geir ar hyn o bryd?

Jane Davidson: Mae'r pwynt yr ydych yn ei

about bees is extremely important. The work done earlier this year into the economics and environmental benefits indicated that it would be at a cost of some £43 million to the UK if we had to pollinate by hand. The consequence of not taking the appropriate approach to biodiversity is dramatic, and we are hearing fairly dramatic stories from across the world about the bleaching of coral reefs, for example, in the context of changing climate. It is because we have very much wanted to acknowledge nature as our self-support system, and to place it at the heart of Government, that we have consulted on the 'A Living Wales' agenda. That natural environment framework is about ensuring that we take an ecosystems-service approach.

We know from work conducted by the Countryside Council for Wales that many people do not have any understanding of the word 'biodiversity', but that people have an understanding of and a fondness for words such as 'nature' and 'wildlife'. We must, therefore, start ensuring that the language of Government is also the language of the people, so that people fully understand that nature provides our life-support systems—the water that we drink, the air that we breathe and the food that we eat. We will not have sufficient amounts of those if we do not look after the world's biodiversity. All other elements in our lives, around energy and so on, must also be in balance with the environment. That is why, in Wales, by having a central organising principle such as sustainable development, we can truly demonstrate that we are trying to get that balance right.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (Rosemary Butler) i'r Gadair am 3.27 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) took the Chair at 3.27 p.m.*

Ariannu Heddlu Cymru Welsh Police Funding

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

Cynnig NDM4637 Jane Hutt

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

wneud am wenyn yn bwysig dros ben. Dangosodd y gwaith a wnaethpwyd yn gynharach eleni ar yr economeg a'r buddion amgylcheddol y byddai'n costio tua £43 miliwn i'r DU pe byddai'n rhaid inni beillio â llaw. Mae'r canlyniad o beidio â thrafod bioamrywiaeth yn briodol yn drawiadol, a chlywn hanesion eithaf syfrdanol o bob rhan o'r byd am ddiliwio riffiau cwrel, er enghraifft, yng nghyd-destun y newid yn yr hinsawdd. Ein hawydd mawr i gydnabod mai natur yw ein system ymgynnal, a rhoi lle canolog iddi mewn Llywodraeth, yw'r rheswm inni ymgynghori ar agenda 'Cymru Fyw'. Pwrpas y fframwaith amgylchedd naturiol hwnnw yw sicrhau bod ein dull o weithredu wedi'i seilio ar wasanaethau ecosystemau.

Gwyddom o waith gan Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru fod llawer o bobl nad ydynt yn deall ystyr y gair 'bioamrywiaeth' o gwbl, ond bod pobl yn deall ac yn hoff o eiriau fel 'natur' a 'bywyd gwyllt'. Felly, rhaid inni ddechrau sicrhau mai iaith Llywodraeth yw iaith y bobl hefyd, fel bod pobl yn llawn ddeall mai natur sy'n darparu ein systemau cynnal bywyd—y dŵr yr ydym yn ei yfed, yr aer yr ydym yn ei anadlu a'r bwyd yr ydym yn ei fwyta. Ni fydd gennym ddigon o'r rheini os na ofalwn am fioamrywiaeth y byd. Rhaid i bob elfen arall yn ein bywyd, o ran ynni ac yn y blaen, fod mewn cydbwysedd â'r amgylchedd. Dyna pam, yng Nghymru, o gael egwyddor drefniadol ganolog fel datblygu cynaliadwy, y gallwn ddangos o ddifrif ein bod yn ceisio sicrhau'r cydbwysedd hwnnw.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rwyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Nick Ramsay.

Motion NDM4637 Jane Hutt

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales

1. *Yn nodi'r sefyllfa arfaethedig ar gyfer ariannu'r heddlu yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol yn sgil Adolygiad o Wariant Llywodraeth y DU; ac*

2. *Yn nodi asesiad Awdurdodau Heddlu Cymru o'r setliad ac yn credu y gall hyn gael effaith sylweddol ar wasanaethau.*

The Minister for Social Justice and Local Government (Carl Sargeant): I move the motion.

On 13 December, I announced the provisional police revenue settlement for the four Welsh police forces for 2011-12 and 2012-13. The cuts imposed on the Welsh police forces by the Home Office mean that it is an exceptionally challenging settlement, even within the context of the overall public expenditure situation with which we are faced over the next four years. The considerable concerns of all the police authority chairs in Wales were made very plain to me when I met them on 10 January to discuss the settlement.

Overall, the four Welsh forces will receive total 'central' core funding from the Home Office and the Assembly Government of £407 million in 2011-12 and £380 million in 2012-12. This is a reduction of around £22 million this year alone, and represents a 5.1 and a 6.7 per cent cash cut for the next two financial years. In 2010-11, the Welsh forces were required to find £6 million from in-year specific grant funding reductions. Therefore, when this is taken into account, the year-on-year cut between 2010-11 and 2011-12 becomes over 6 per cent.

The resources are distributed between police authorities in accordance with a needs-related formula determined and administered by the Home Office. The formula also determines the level of resources that the Assembly Government contributes to the settlement. Of the overall allocations for forward years of £407 million and £380 million, which I have already mentioned, the Assembly Government will contribute around £161 million and £151 million in revenue support grant and redistributed national non-domestic rates respectively.

However, the cut to the overall pot for policing is not the only concern for forces in

1. *Notes the proposed future funding position for the police in Wales resulting from the UK Government's Spending Review; and*

2. *Notes the Police Authorities of Wales' assessment of the settlement and believes that this may have a significant impact on services.*

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol (Carl Sargeant): Cynigiau y cynnig.

Ar 13 Rhagfyr, cyhoeddais setliad refeniw dros dro yr heddlu i bedwar heddlu Cymru ar gyfer 2011-12 a 2012-13. Oherwydd y toriadau a orfodwyd ar heddluoedd Cymru gan y Swyddfa Gartref, mae'n setliad eithriadol o anodd, hyd yn oed yng nghydestun y sefyllfa gyffredinol o ran gwariant cyhoeddus a wynebwn dros y pedair blynedd nesaf. Cyflewyd y pryderon sylweddol sydd gan gadeiryddion pob un o'r awdurdodau heddlu'n glir iawn i mi pan gyfarfûm â hwy ar 10 Ionawr i drafod y setliad.

Yn gyffredinol, bydd y pedwar heddlu yng Nghymru'n cael cyllid craidd 'canolog' gan y Swyddfa Gartref a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o gyfanswm o £407 miliwn yn 2011-12 a £380 miliwn yn 2012-12. Mae hyn yn ostyngiad o £22 filiwn ar gyfer eleni'n unig, ac yn doriad mewn arian parod o 5.1 a 6.7 y cant ar gyfer y ddwy flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Yn 2010-11, roedd yn ofynnol i heddluoedd Cymru ddod o hyd i ostyngiadau o £6 miliwn mewn cyllid grant penodol yn ystod y flwyddyn. Felly, pan ystyrir hyn, mae'r toriad o flwyddyn i flwyddyn rhwng 2010-11 a 2011-12 yn fwy na 6 y cant.

Caiff yr adnoddau eu dosbarthu rhwng awdurdodau heddlu'n unol â fformiwla sy'n gysylltiedig ag anghenion sy'n cael ei phennu a'i gweinyddu gan y Swyddfa Gartref. Mae'r fformiwla hefyd yn pennu lefel yr adnoddau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu cyfrannu i'r setliad. O gyfanswm y dyraniadau ar gyfer y blynyddoedd nesaf o £407 miliwn a £380 miliwn, yr wyf wedi'u crybwyll eisoes, bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cyfrannu tua £161 miliwn a £151 miliwn ar ffurf grant cynnal refeniw ac ardrethi annomestig cenedlaethol a ailddosbarthwyd yn y drefn honno.

Fodd bynnag, nid y toriad yn y swm cyfan ar gyfer plismona yw'r unig destun pryder i

Wales, and I share other concerns with the police community around the settlement. The actions of the Home Office to do away with the rural policing grant, by putting it into the core settlement, is at odds with the advice of its own police allocation formula working group. That means that the £4 million of rural policing grant, which is of particular importance to the Dyfed-Powys and north Wales police forces, will no longer benefit them directly.

3.30 p.m.

That is yet another challenge that the Welsh forces will have to deal with in setting their budgets for next year, thanks to the UK Government. However, I very much welcome the spirit of collaboration with which the Welsh forces are facing these difficult and challenging times. They are taking steps to make savings. For example, all four Welsh forces use an all-Wales fleet commissioning centre and they are considering the potential and practicalities of having one fleet department for all four forces. They are also looking collectively to rationalise their procurement regimes and to explore shared accommodation and facilities in a range of operational areas. South Wales Police and Gwent Police now have a shared legal services function, which is to be commended. The policing community is also making a very significant contribution to the work of the Assembly Government-led efficiency and innovation programme with participation on procurement, asset management and transforming the business work streams. However, as important as all this work is in adding value over the longer term, the reality is that, on its own, it will not make a significant impact in the shorter term on the savings that the four Welsh forces will have to find. In short, in a number of cases, it is unlikely that this will prevent the police forces from having to make cuts to the front-line services that our communities have come to rely on.

You will already have seen reports in the media that the level of cuts the forces collectively contemplate having to find could equate to as much as 1,600 police officers

heddluoedd yng Nghymru, a rhannaf bryderon eraill â chymuned yr heddlu ynghylch y setliad. Mae'r camau a gymerwyd gan y Swyddfa Gartref i gael gwared â'r grant plismona gwledig, drwy ei gynnwys yn y setliad craidd, yn mynd yn groes i'r cyngor gan ei gweithgor ei hun ar fformiwla dyrannu'r heddlu. Mae hynny'n golygu na fydd y grant plismona gwledig o £4 miliwn, sy'n neilltuo o bwysig i heddluoedd Dyfed-Powys a gogledd Cymru, yn dod â budd uniongyrchol iddynt o hyn ymlaen.

Dyna un her arall y bydd heddluoedd Cymru'n gorfod delio â hi wrth osod eu cyllidebau ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, diolch i Lywodraeth y DU. Fodd bynnag, rwyf yn croesawu'n fawr yr ysbryd cydweithredol sydd ymhlith heddluoedd Cymru wrth wynebu'r amseroedd anodd ac ymestynnol hyn. Maent yn cymryd camau i arbed arian. Er enghraifft, mae pob un o'r pedwar heddlu yng Nghymru'n defnyddio canolfan comisiynu fflydoedd i Gymru gyfan ac maent yn ystyried y dichonoldeb a'r agweddau ymarferol o gael un adran fflydoedd i bob un o'r pedwar heddlu. Maent hefyd yn gobeithio cymryd camau ar y cyd i resymoli eu systemau caffael ac ymchwilio i'r posibilrwydd o rannu adeiladau a chyfleusterau mewn amryw o feysydd gweithredol. Bellach mae gan Heddlu De Cymru a Heddlu Gwent gyfleuster gwasanaethau cyfreithiol ar y cyd, sydd i'w ganmol. Mae cymuned yr heddlu'n cyfrannu'n helaeth iawn hefyd at waith y rhaglen effeithlonrwydd ac arloesi, sy'n cael ei harwain gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, gan gymryd rhan ym meysydd caffael, rheoli asedau a thrawsnewid y ffrydiau gwaith busnes. Serch hynny, er pwysiced y gwaith hwn o ran ychwanegu gwerth yn y tymor hwy, y gwir yw na chaiff effaith sylweddol ar ei ben ei hun yn y tymor byrrach ar yr arbedion y bydd y pedwar heddlu yng Nghymru'n gorfod eu gwneud. Yn fyr, mewn nifer o achosion, nid yw'n debygol y bydd hyn yn atal yr heddluoedd rhag gorfod gwneud toriadau yn y gwasanaethau rheng flaen y mae ein cymunedau wedi dod i ddibynnu arnynt.

Byddwch wedi gweld adroddiadau yn y cyfryngau eisoes sy'n dweud y gallai lefel y toriadau y mae'r heddluoedd i gyd yn ystyried gorfod eu gwneud fod yn gymaint â

and police staff posts over the next four years. The Police Federation of England and Wales has identified that, in south Wales, this will mean a reduction of around 256 police officers and 480 civilian staff, in Dyfed Powys, of between 250 and 350 posts, and, in north Wales, of around 230 police officers and 210 civilian staff. Make no mistake—these are not back-room staff, as the UK Government would have you believe; these are real officers, who the previous UK Government worked so hard to increase in number, and who continue to protect our communities across Wales.

Rhodri Morgan: Will you confirm estimates that I have seen that 54 front-line officers will be lost from the Cardiff police force if these changes go through?

Carl Sargeant: We predict that it will be around 50 to 60 officers in central Cardiff. As we see these cuts emerge, and our communities start to see a reduction in officers in their areas, we must not lose sight of the fact that the police community in Wales will be faced with the additional challenge of the introduction of police and crime commissioners, which the UK Government is intent on implementing for the 2012-13 financial year, should the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Bill complete its passage through Parliament. We remain concerned about a number of aspects of the Bill, such as the risk of placing such a huge amount of power and money in the hands of one individual and the lack of adequate scrutiny. I am sure that it will be most difficult for the public to understand why the UK Government cannot find the money to avoid inevitable cuts in front-line policing, and yet thinks that it is a good idea to spend thousands of pounds on electing police commissioners—I do not think so. We are opposed to this in principle in Wales, but there will be further debate around that.

In closing, Deputy Presiding Officer, this Government remains concerned about the UK Government's approach and its commitment to keeping our communities safe. I will continue to keep in close touch with the police community through my meetings with police authorities in order to keep abreast of the difficulties they face, how

1,600 o swyddi swyddogion a staff heddlu dros y pedair blynedd nesaf. Mae Ffederasiwn Heddlu Cymru a Lloegr wedi nodi y bydd hyn yn golygu gostyngiad o tua 256 yn nifer y swyddogion heddlu a 480 yn nifer y sifiliaid yn ne Cymru, rhwng 250 a 350 o swyddi yn Nyfed Powys, ac oddeutu 230 o swyddogion heddlu a 210 o sifiliaid yng ngogledd Cymru. Peidiwch â chamgymryd—nid staff yr ystafell gefn yw'r rhain, fel y carai Llywodraeth y DU ichi gredu; swyddogion go iawn yw'r rhain, y gweithiodd Llywodraeth flaenorol y DU mor galed i gynyddu eu niferoedd, ac sy'n dal i warchod ein cymunedau ledled Cymru.

Rhodri Morgan: A wnewch gadarnhau amcangyfrifon yr wyf wedi'u gweld y bydd heddlu Caerdydd yn colli 54 o swyddogion rheng flaen os aiff y newidiadau hyn drwodd?

Carl Sargeant: Rydym yn rhagweld colli tua 50 i 60 o swyddogion yng nghanol Caerdydd. Wrth inni weld y toriadau hyn, ac wrth i'n cymunedau ddechrau gweld gostyngiad yn nifer y swyddogion yn eu hardaloedd, rhaid inni beidio â cholli golwg ar y ffaith y bydd cymuned yr heddlu yng Nghymru'n wynebu'r her ychwanegol o gyflwyno comisiynwyr yr heddlu a throsedd, y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn benderfynol o'i gyflawni ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2012-13, os bydd Mesur Diwygio'r Heddlu a Chyfrifoldeb Cymdeithasol yn cwblhau ei daith drwy'r Senedd. Rydym yn dal yn bryderus ynghylch nifer o agweddau ar y Mesur, fel y perygl o roi cymaint o bŵer ac arian yn nwylo un unigolyn a diffyg craffu digonol. Rwyf yn siŵr y bydd yn anodd iawn i'r cyhoedd ddeall pam na all Llywodraeth y DU ddod o hyd i'r arian y mae ei angen i osgoi toriadau anorfod mewn plismona yn y rheng flaen, a chredu, er hynny, ei fod yn syniad da gwario miloedd o bunnoedd ar ethol comisiynwyr yr heddlu—nid wyf yn credu hynny. Rydym yn gwrthwynebu hyn ar sail egwyddor yng Nghymru, ond bydd rhagor o ddadlau am hynny.

I gloi, Ddirprwy Lywydd, mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn bryderus o hyd ynghylch dull Llywodraeth y DU o weithredu a'i hymrwymiad i gadw ein cymunedau'n ddiogel. Byddaf yn dal i gadw cysylltiad agos â chymuned yr heddlu drwy fy nghyfarfodydd ag awdurdodau heddlu er mwyn cael gwybod am yr anawsterau y

they are tackling them and how we can help. I will continue to reflect their interests in my discussions with UK Government Ministers and ensure that the Assembly Government maintains a firm presence at future allocation formula working group discussions to work for a more equitable distribution mechanism that properly reflects the needs of the people of Wales.

Gwelliant 1 Nick Ramsay

Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Yn nodi Adroddiad Arolygiaeth Cwnstabliaeth Ei Mawrhydi 'Police Governance in Austerity' a ddaeth i'r canlyniad y dylai awdurdodau heddlu, 'cyn iddynt gael eu dirwyn i ben, ganolbwyntio ar osod cyfeiriad fforddiadwy ar gyfer plismona, yn ogystal ag archwilio costau a dewisiadau amgen sy'n cynnig gwell gwerth am arian i'r cyhoedd'.

Mark Isherwood: I move amendment 1. Police cuts are never popular and no Government imposes them willingly. We must welcome the statement by the Police Authorities of Wales that they will continue to attempt to minimise the impact of these funding reductions. The UK Government's comprehensive spending review confirms central Government police funding reductions of 20 per cent in real terms over four years. The context is the vast budget deficit left by Labour. According to North Wales Police briefings, the funding gap will be reduced if a council tax increase of 4 per cent is applied to its estimates, based on the Office for Budget Responsibility's council tax assumptions. *[Interruption.]* Do you wish to intervene, Alun?

Alun Davies: You give the impression, Mark, that you support a Government that is in office but not in power.

Mark Isherwood: I support a Government that is dealing with the worst deficit in 100 years—double any previous deficit.

The OBR's council tax assumptions reduce the original forecast reduction of one in seven police officers, and one in four staff, to about one in 11 of each. This will initially be

maent yn eu hwynebu, sut y maent yn delio â hwy a sut y gallwn ni helpu. Byddaf yn parhau i roi sylw i'w buddiannau yn fy nhrafodaethau â Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU a sicrhau bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn bresennol bob amser yn nhrafodaethau'r gweithgor ar y fformiwla dyrannu yn y dyfodol er mwyn ceisio cael dull dosbarthu tecach sy'n adlewyrchu anghenion pobl Cymru'n briodol.

Amendment 1 Nick Ramsay

Add as new point at end of motion:

Notes Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary's Report 'Police Governance in Austerity' which concluded that 'until their abolition, police authorities should focus on setting an affordable direction for policing and probing costs and alternatives that offer better value for money for the public'.

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiau welliant 1. Ni fydd toriadau yn yr heddlu byth yn boblogaidd ac ni fydd unrhyw Lywodraeth yn eu gorfodi o'i gwirfodd. Rhaid inni groesawu'r datganiad gan Awdurdodau Heddlu Cymru y byddant yn parhau i geisio lleihau effaith y gostyngiadau hyn mewn cyllid. Mae adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant Llywodraeth y DU yn cadarnhau y bydd gostyngiadau o 20 y cant mewn termau real yng nghyllid Llywodraeth ganolog i'r heddlu dros bedair blynedd. Y cyd-destun i hyn yw'r diffyg enfawr yn y gyllideb a adawyd gan Lafur. Yn ôl briffiadau gan Heddlu Gogledd Cymru, bydd y bwlch ariannu'n llai os cymhwysir codiad yn y dreth gyngor o 4 y cant at ei amcangyfrifon, ar sail rhagdybiaethau'r Swyddfa Cyfrifoldeb am y Gyllideb am y dreth gyngor. *[Torri ar draws.]* A ydych yn dymuno ymyrryd, Alun?

Alun Davies: Rydych yn rhoi'r argraff, Mark, eich bod yn cefnogi Llywodraeth sydd yn ei lle ond nid mewn grym.

Mark Isherwood: Rwyf yn cefnogi Llywodraeth sy'n delio â'r diffyg gwaethaf mewn 100 mlynedd—dwywaith cymaint ag unrhyw ddiffyg blaenorol.

Yn ôl rhagdybiaethau'r Swyddfa Cyfrifoldeb am y Gyllideb am y dreth gyngor, mae'r rhagolwg gwreiddiol o'r gostyngiad yn nifer y swyddogion heddlu o un ym mhob saith ac

achieved through the retirement of officers who have completed enough service to qualify for full pension, and voluntary redundancies. However, it adds that to fund the gap without any increase in the precept would mean the loss of 400 people over four years.

Police funding over the spending review period falls by £1.2 billion in England and Wales, with £1 billion of this by 2014. Labour's March 2010 UK budget had already announced police funding reductions of £545 million by 2014. Furthermore, Ed Miliband has already made spending commitments of £33 billion, and has pledged to meet Alistair Darling's £44 billion deficit reduction plan, which he has described as his starting point. Therefore, Labour cuts or tax rises would be almost identical in amount to those that have been announced by the UK coalition Government. Ed Balls and Ed Miliband were Gordon Brown's chief economic advisers, and it is pure hypocrisy for Labour to attack everything that is being done to clear up its mess. Labour and Plaid Cymru offer nothing but opportunistic attacks. They offer no credible deficit reduction plan of their own, and you cannot attack a plan if you do not have a plan.

The poor public debate is made worse by many people misunderstanding the difference between debt and deficit. A deficit means that debt is going up. Interest on these debts goes to foreign creditors, to help to pay for their schools, hospitals and police officers, rather than our own. Labour's approach would take us back to the brink of bankruptcy, with less growth, less investment, and fewer jobs. The UK Government is doing all that it can to reduce the pressure on the police by cutting waste and improving efficiency elsewhere in the Home Office. However, this is also an opportunity to right some of the wrongs of the previous UK Government's policing policy, under which the average policeman spent more time on paperwork than on patrol. The current UK Government has already reduced bureaucracy by scrapping policing targets, and has instead made it clear to the

un ym mhob pedwar o staff yn gostwng i tua un ym mhob 11 o'r ddau. Cyflawnir hyn ar y dechrau drwy ymddeoliad swyddogion sydd wedi gwasanaethu'n ddigon hir i fod yn gymwys i gael pensiwn llawn, a thrwy ddiswyddo gwirfoddol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n ychwanegu y byddai ariannu'r bwlch heb gynyddu'r praesept yn golygu colli 400 o bobl dros bedair blynedd.

Mae cyllid yr heddlu'n gostwng £1.2 biliwn yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn ystod cyfnod yr adolygiad o wariant, a bydd £1 biliwn o'r gostyngiad hwnnw wedi digwydd erbyn 2014. Roedd gostyngiadau yng nghyllid yr heddlu o £545 miliwn erbyn 2014 wedi'u cyhoeddi eisoes yng nghyllideb Llafur ar gyfer y DU ym mis Mawrth 2010. Yn ogystal â hyn, mae Ed Miliband eisoes wedi gwneud ymrwymadau gwariant o £33 biliwn, ac wedi addo cyflawni cynllun Alistair Darling ar gyfer lleihau'r diffyg, y mae wedi'i alw'n fan cychwyn iddo, sy'n werth £44 biliwn. Felly, byddai toriadau neu godiadau treth Llafur bron cymaint â'r rheini sydd wedi'u cyhoeddi gan Lywodraeth glymblaid y DU. Ed Balls ac Ed Miliband oedd prif gynghorwyr economaidd Gordon Brown, a rhagrith llwyr ar ran Llafur yw lladd ar bopeth a wneir i glirio'r llanastr yr oedd wedi'i wneud. Nid yw Llafur a Phlaid Cymru yn cynnig dim ond ymosodiadau manteisgar. Nid ydynt yn cynnig unrhyw gynllun credadwy eu hunain i leihau'r diffyg, ac ni allwch ladd ar gynllun os nad oes gennyh chithau gynllun.

Mae'r ddadl gyhoeddus wael wedi'i gwaethygu gan y ffaith bod llawer o bobl yn camddeall y gwahaniaeth rhwng dyled a diffyg. Mae diffyg yn golygu bod dyled ar gynnydd. Mae llog ar y dyledion hyn yn cael ei dalu i gredydwy'r tramor, i helpu i dalu am eu hysgolion, eu hysbytai a'u swyddogion heddlu hwy, yn hytrach na'n rhai ni. Byddai dull Llafur o weithredu'n mynd â ni'n ôl at ymyl methdaliad, gyda llai o dwf, llai o fuddsoddi, a llai o swyddi. Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn gwneud popeth yn ei gallu i leihau'r pwysau ar yr heddlu drwy dorri gwastraff a gwella effeithlonrwydd mewn mannau eraill yn y Swyddfa Gartref. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn gyfle hefyd i gywiro rhai o'r diffygion ym mholisi plismona Llywodraeth flaenorol y DU, a olygai fod y plismon cyffredin yn treulio mwy o amser ar waith papur nag ar ei rawd. Mae Llywodraeth bresennol y DU

police that their job is simply to cut crime. By cutting costs and bureaucracy, the UK Government is saving hundreds of millions of pounds and hundreds of thousands of man hours.

Last June, the Audit Commission, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and the Wales Audit Office found that the police in England and Wales could save up to £1 billion without reducing police availability. In their joint report, 'Sustaining value for money in the police service', the three organisations show where savings can be made, by breaking down silos, with forces working together, and a more efficient match between the risk of crime and the number of police on duty to deal with peaks and troughs in demand.

The test of an effective police force is not how much it costs, or the number of police officers that are employed, but how it protects the public that it serves. Last October's HMIC report, 'Police Governance in Austerity', states that police authorities will have responsibility over two of the four budget rounds that span the spending review period. It also states that, until their abolition, police authorities should focus on setting an affordable direction for policing, and on probing costs and alternatives to offer better value for money for the public. The report adds that, to succeed, action must be taken now. It also stated that police authorities should consider where they stand in relation to the characteristics that are demonstrated by those police authorities that perform well, and should take action to address this where necessary, hence our amendment 1. Less than one third of police authorities inspected performed well overall. As HMIC states, the actions taken by police authorities and forces now could set the scene for policing for the next decade.

3.40 p.m.

Christine Chapman: It is unacceptable that

eisoes wedi lleihau biwrocratiaeth drwy gael gwared â thargedau plismona, ac, yn lle hynny, wedi'i gwneud yn glir i'r heddlu mai pwrpas ei waith, yn anad dim, yw gostwng troseddu. Drwy dorri costau a biwrocratiaeth, mae Llywodraeth y DU yn arbed cannoedd o filiynau o bunnoedd a channoedd o filoedd o oriau gwaith.

Fis Mehefin diwethaf, daeth y Comisiwn Archwilio, Arolygiaeth Cwnstabiliaeth Ei Mawrhydi a Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru i'r casgliad y byddai'r heddlu yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn gallu arbed hyd at £1 biliwn heb leihau argaeledd yr heddlu. Yn eu hadroddiad ar y cyd, 'Sustaining value for money in the police service', mae'r tri chorff yn dangos lle y gellir gwneud arbedion, drwy beidio â gweithio ar eu pennau eu hunain, fel bod heddluoedd yn cydweithio, a chyfatebiaeth fwy effeithlon rhwng y perygl o droseddu a nifer y swyddogion heddlu sydd ar ddyletswydd i ateb y galw ar y pryd.

Nid ei gost yw'r hyn sy'n dangos a yw heddlu'n effeithiol, na nifer y swyddogion heddlu y mae'n ei gyflogi, ond y modd y mae'n diogelu'r cyhoedd y mae'n ei wasanaethu. Yn yr adroddiad gan Arolygiaeth Cwnstabiliaeth Ei Mawrhydi fis Hydref diwethaf, 'Police Governance in Austerity', dywedir y bydd awdurdodau heddlu'n gyfrifol am ddau o'r pedwar cylch cyllideb yn ystod cyfnod yr adolygiad o wariant. Mae hefyd yn dweud y dylai awdurdodau heddlu ganolbwyntio, nes cael eu dileu, ar bennu cyfeiriad fforddiadwy ar gyfer plismona, ac ar graffu ar gostau a dewisiadau eraill er mwyn cynnig gwell gwerth am arian i'r cyhoedd. Mae'r adroddiad yn ychwanegu bod rhaid cymryd camau'n awr er mwyn llwyddo. Nododd hefyd y dylai awdurdodau heddlu ystyried eu sefyllfa mewn perthynas â'r nodweddion a welir yn yr awdurdodau heddlu hynny sy'n perfformio'n dda, ac y dylent gymryd camau ynghylch hyn os oes angen, a dyna'r rheswm dros gynnig gwelliant 1. Roedd llai nag un rhan o dair o'r awdurdodau heddlu a archwiliwyd yn perfformio'n dda ym mhob maes. Fel y dywed Arolygiaeth Cwnstabiliaeth Ei Mawrhydi, byddai'r camau a gymerir gan awdurdodau heddlu a heddluoedd yn awr yn gallu gosod y sail ar gyfer plismona ar gyfer y degawd nesaf.

Christine Chapman: Mae'n annerbyniol ein

we are faced with the worst police budget settlement for decades—a reduction of 12 per cent by 2013. The latest figures from the Police Federation of England and Wales and from police authorities suggest that the cuts could lead to the loss of some 1,600 officers and police staff across Wales by 2014-15. In particular, South Wales Police, which covers my constituency, is due to lose 256 officers and 432 support staff by the end of 2014-15. It is unacceptable that we will see such cuts, given the corrosive effect that crime has on our communities. Let us be clear: crime undermines our confidence in society. Anti-social behaviour, theft, alcohol-fuelled violence, drug abuse and persistent petty offending affect us all.

Nick Ramsay: I listened carefully to the points that you have made, and clearly you do not believe that there should be cuts in policing. Therefore, what budgets would you cut to put more money into it?

Christine Chapman: I think that everyone realises that savings and cuts have to be made, but the point that I wanted to come on to relates to the priorities of your Government, with which I totally disagree.

If you are poor, you will be disproportionately affected by these cuts. Let us be in no doubt: these cuts will hurt the poor and the most vulnerable in society the most. If we look back at the sustained investment and action that has been undertaken by Labour in Westminster and in the Assembly, we can see that crime fell by 43 per cent, and that the chance of being a victim of crime was at a 30-year low. Statistics published last week show that, in the 12 months up to September 2010, recorded crime across the UK fell by 7 per cent, and, in the South Wales Police area, it fell by 10 per cent. Therefore, these cuts are coming at a time when good progress is being made. We know that, to tackle crime, you need a much more holistic approach. That is about prevention, but it is also about prosecution. An example of that is the work of the community safety partnerships. They have been vital in tackling the symptoms of crime, as have been local Communities First partnerships, which work with the police on a

bod yn wynebu'r setliad cyllideb gwaethaf i'r heddlu ers degawdau—gostyngiad o 12 y cant erbyn 2013. Mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf oddi wrth Ffederasiwn Heddlu Cymru a Lloegr ac oddi wrth awdurdodau heddlu'n awgrymu y gallai'r toriadau arwain at gollu tua 1,600 o swyddogion a staff heddlu ledled Cymru erbyn 2014-15. Yn benodol, mae disgwyl y bydd Heddlu De Cymru, sy'n gwasanaethu fy etholaeth i, yn colli 256 o swyddogion a 432 o staff cymorth erbyn diwedd 2014-15. Mae'n annerbyniol y byddwn yn gweld toriadau o'r fath, o ystyried effaith ddinistriol troseddu ar ein cymunedau. Rhaid inni fod yn glir: mae troseddu'n tanseilio ein hymddiriedaeth mewn cymdeithas. Mae ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, dwyn, trais wedi'i ysgogi gan alcohol, camddefnyddio cyffuriau a mân droseddu cyson yn effeithio ar bob un ohonom.

Nick Ramsay: Gwrandewais yn astud ar y pwyntiau yr ydych wedi'u gwneud, ac mae'n amlwg nad ydych yn credu y dylid cael toriadau mewn plismona. Felly, pa gyllidebau y byddech yn eu torri i roi mwy o arian ato?

Christine Chapman: Credaf fod pawb yn sylweddoli bod rhaid gwneud arbedion a thoriadau, ond mae'r pwynt yr oeddwn am ddod ato'n ymwneud â blaenoriaethau'ch Llywodraeth, yr anghytunaf yn llwyr â hwy.

Os ydych yn dlawd, bydd y toriadau hyn yn effeithio'n fwy arnoch ar gyfartaledd. Rhaid inni fod yn glir: bydd y toriadau hyn yn brifo'r rhai tlawd a mwyaf agored i niwed mewn cymdeithas fwyaf. Os edrychwn yn ôl ar y buddsoddi a gweithredu parhaus gan Lafur yn San Steffan ac yn y Cynulliad, gallwn weld bod troseddu wedi gostwng 43 y cant, a bod y tebygolrwydd o ddioddef oherwydd troseddu ar ei isaf er 30 mlynedd. Mae ystadegau a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf yn dangos bod nifer y troseddau a gofnodwyd yn y DU wedi gostwng 7 y cant yn y 12 mis hyd at Fedi 2010, ac, yn ardal Heddlu De Cymru, ei fod wedi gostwng 10 y cant. Felly, mae'r toriadau hyn yn digwydd ar adeg o gynnydd da. Gwyddom fod angen dull o weithredu sy'n fwy cyfannol o lawer i fynd i'r afael â throseddu. Mae hynny'n golygu atal troseddu, ond mae hefyd yn golygu erlyn. Un enghraifft o hynny yw gwaith y partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol. Maent wedi bod yn hanfodol o ran delio â symptomau troseddu, fel y mae

range of initiatives to promote social behaviour, community cohesion and public order. Police forces across Wales have established dedicated police teams in a number of Communities First areas.

Kirsty Williams: I know, Christine, that this is an area in which you have a deep personal interest and commitment, and, as you said, there are wider social issues that need to be addressed with regard to why people offend in the first place. I am sure that you will have read today, in the chief inspector's report, that a significant minority of boys, by the age of 14, do not have the skills to allow them to partake of the curriculum in their schools, which leads to frustration and dissatisfaction. The great majority of young offenders have problems with basic literacy. Therefore, would you agree that one thing that the Assembly could do to intervene and to try to reduce levels of crime is to address these statistics, which, in relation to young men in particular, are damning?

Christine Chapman: That has always been a priority for the Assembly. It is a long-term issue, and none of us would disagree with what you said. We know that many prisoners have low levels of basic skills, and I am pleased that the Assembly Government has always prioritised tackling that. Therefore, I would agree with you on that.

I would like to go back to talk about the partnership working that has been undertaken. It has been successful, and such teams have been of real reassurance to my constituency. There has always been criticism; people complain that they do not see enough police on the beat. However, if you look back over the past 10 years of the Assembly's work, you will see a marked difference in these communities. There have been the police and community trust—PACT—initiatives, through which the police have been able to home in on local issues that impact on the wellbeing of communities, and have been able to react quickly, working with residents. It is a shame that all that good partnership working and good progress will

partneriaethau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf lleol, sy'n cydweithio â'r heddlu mewn amryw o fentrau i hybu ymddygiad cymdeithasol, cydlyniant cymunedol a threfn gyhoeddus. Mae heddluoedd ledled Cymru wedi sefydlu timau heddlu ymroddedig mewn nifer o ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf.

Kirsty Williams: Rwyf yn gwybod, Christine, fod hyn yn faes lle y mae gennych ddi-ddordeb ac ymrwymiad personol dwfn, ac, fel y dywedasoch, mae materion cymdeithasol ehangach y mae angen rhoi sylw iddynt sy'n ymwneud â'r rheswm y mae pobl yn troseddu yn y lle cyntaf. Rwyf yn siŵr y byddwch wedi darllen heddiw, yn adroddiad y prif arolygydd, fod lleiafrif sylweddol o fechgyn, erbyn eu 14 oed, sydd heb y sgiliau y mae eu hangen i gyfranogi o'r cwricwlwm yn eu hysgolion, a bod hynny'n arwain at rwystredigaeth ac anfodlonrwydd. Mae problemau o ran llythrennedd sylfaenol gan y mwyafrif helaeth o droseddwr ifanc. Felly, a fydddech yn cytuno mai un peth y gallai'r Cynulliad ei wneud i ymyrryd a cheisio gostwng lefelau troseddu yw rhoi sylw i'r ystadegau hyn, sydd, mewn cysylltiad â dynion ifanc yn benodol, yn ddamniol?

Christine Chapman: Mae hynny wedi bod yn flaenoriaeth i'r Cynulliad erioed. Mae'n fater hirdymor, ac ni fyddai'r un ohonom yn anghytuno â'r hyn a ddywedasoch. Gwyddom fod lefelau isel o sgiliau sylfaenol gan lawer o garcharorion, ac rwyf yn falch bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi rhoi blaenoriaeth bob amser i gamau i fynd i'r afael â hynny. Felly, byddwn yn cytuno â chi ar hynny.

Hoffwn fynd yn ôl a sôn am y gweithio mewn partneriaeth sydd wedi digwydd. Mae wedi bod yn llwyddiannus, ac mae timau o'r fath wedi rhoi tawelwch meddwl yn fy etholaeth. Mae beirniadaeth wedi bod erioed; bydd pobl yn cwyno nad ydynt yn gweld digon o swyddogion heddlu ar eu rhawd. Serch hynny, os edrychwch yn ôl dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf o waith y Cynulliad, gwelwch fod gwahaniaeth pendant yn y cymunedau hyn. Cafwyd mentrau heddlu a chymunedau gyda'i gilydd, a fu'n fodd i'r heddlu ganolbwyntio ar faterion lleol sy'n effeithio ar les cymunedau, ac ymateb yn gyflym, gan gydweithio â phreswylwyr. Mae'n drueni y bydd yr holl waith da hwnnw mewn partneriaeth a'r cynnydd da a gafwyd

now be put at risk. The UK Government should think again if it is serious about tackling crime. It is not just unacceptable, it is shameful.

Veronica German: The current financial situation presents difficult challenges to all Government departments and every aspect of what they do, and police forces cannot be excluded from that. Let us not forget that this financial situation was inherited from the last Labour Government. Now in opposition, Labour has not come forward with any credible alternatives other than, 'Don't cut'. It has had nothing positive to say.

We have been expecting tough decisions since Alistair Darling's final budget in 2009 and the first round of cuts that he delivered to the police forces last year totalled £125 million.

Alun Davies: Do you regret Nick Clegg's pledge to put 3,000 additional police officers on the beat?

Veronica German: I do not regret his pledge to do that, because we do not believe that front-line services need be affected by these cuts, as I will come on to say in a moment.

We have known for a long time that budget cuts were coming, and therefore police forces across England and Wales have also known this and have been planning for the fact that they will have fewer resources over the next few years. It is clear that they have been willing to play their part and have been preparing for some time.

The joint report published by the Audit Commission, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and the Wales Audit Office, which Mark referred to earlier, entitled 'Sustaining Value for Money in the Police Service' makes very interesting reading, but it has not been referred to by some in this debate. It is not exactly the tale of doom and gloom that we have heard here today. The Audit Commission has estimated that up to £1 billion could be saved across England and Wales. Using the same analysis, it has estimated that, in Wales, between £24 million and £35 million could be saved without affecting front-line services if police forces were to adopt systematically the best practice from other police forces across the country.

A range of steps could be taken to do this.

yn cael ei roi mewn perygl yn awr. Dylai Llywodraeth y DU ailfeddwl os yw o ddifrif ynghylch delio â throeddau. Nid yn unig y mae'n annerbyniol, mae'n gywilyddus.

Veronica German: Mae'r sefyllfa ariannol bresennol yn cynnig heriau anodd i holl adrannau Llywodraeth a phob agwedd ar eu gwaith, ac ni ellir eithrio heddluoedd o hynny. Rhaid inni gofio bod y sefyllfa ariannol hon wedi'i gadael gan y Llywodraeth Lafur ddiwethaf. A hwythau bellach yn wrthblaid, nid yw Llafur wedi cynnig unrhyw ddewis credadwy arall heblaw 'Peidiwch â thorri'. Ni fu ganddi ddim cadarnhaol i'w ddweud.

Rydym wedi disgwyl penderfyniadau anodd ers cyllideb olaf Alistair Darling yn 2009 ac roedd y cylch cyntaf o doriadau a gyflwynodd yn yr heddluoedd y llynedd yn dod i gyfanswm o £125 miliwn.

Alun Davies: A yw'n edifar gennych i Nick Clegg addo rhoi 3,000 o swyddogion heddlu ychwanegol ar rawd?

Veronica German: Nid yw'n edifar gennyf iddo addo gwneud hynny, oherwydd nid ydym yn credu bod rhaid i'r toriadau hyn effeithio ar wasanaethau rheng flaen, fel y dywedaf mewn eiliad.

Rydym wedi gwybod ers amser hir fod toriadau yn y gyllideb i ddod, ac felly mae heddluoedd ledled Cymru a Lloegr wedi gwybod hyn hefyd ac wedi darparu ar gyfer derbyn llai o adnoddau dros y blynyddoedd nesaf. Mae'n glir iddynt fod yn barod i chwarae eu rhan a'u bod wedi paratoi ers cryn amser.

Mae'r adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd ar y cyd gan y Comisiwn Archwilio, Arolygiaeth Cwnstabiliaeth Ei Mawrhydi a Swyddfa Archwilio Cymru, y cyfeiriodd Mark ato'n gynharach, o'r enw 'Sustaining Value for Money in the Police Service' yn ddiddorol iawn, ond mae rhai cyfranwyr i'r ddadl hon sydd heb gyfeirio ato. Nid yw mor ddigalon â'r hyn yr ydym wedi'i glywed yma heddiw. Mae'r Comisiwn Archwilio wedi amcangyfrif y gellid arbed hyd at £1 biliwn ledled Cymru a Lloegr. Ar sail yr un dadansoddiad, mae wedi amcangyfrif y gellid arbed rhwng £24 miliwn a £35 miliwn yng Nghymru heb effeithio ar wasanaethau rheng flaen pe byddai heddluoedd yn mynd ati'n systematig i fabwysiadu'r arferion gorau mewn heddluoedd eraill ar draws y wlad.

Gellid cymryd amryw o gamau i wneud hyn.

For example, changing shift patterns. This is not something that might go down particularly well with the Police Federation of England and Wales, perhaps, but if you ensure that the shift patterns are aligned with demand—and we have already seen this happen in the ambulance service—you do not pay out as much for overtime and you make savings. Policing is not a Monday to Friday job, and those going into it realise that. Dyfed-Powys Police has already taken steps in this direction and has managed to make savings of £100,000 in one year.

Workforce mix is another area that could be improved. The report clearly states that many policing tasks do not have to be undertaken by a warranted police officer. I know that steps have been taken in some areas to look at this and to address this issue, but there is still a lot more to be done. In the CID in particular, there is considerable resistance to the idea of having a mix of warranted and non-warranted officers, but Gwent, in my area, has made great strides in taking that forward. It is something that can be done by other police forces. Therefore, some are doing good things, but it is patchy and there is no consistency. Police forces can learn from each other and I know that they are willing to do so.

In addition, HM Inspectorate of Constabularies makes further cost-saving suggestions, such as better purchasing arrangements—and Carl has already alluded to some of the changes that are taking place in that respect—along with a reduction in centralised guidance and regulation from the Home Office. This is really important, because, in 2009 alone, 52 new guidance documents were issued by the UK Government, comprising 2,600 pages and 250 recommendations. If you are spending all of your time on dealing with bureaucracy and reporting back on the minutiae of the work that you are doing, then you are not out there, on the front line, dealing with the issues that are important to people in Wales.

Too much centralised control causes police forces to spend more of their time on backroom bureaucracy and less time fighting crime. In 2007, before Labour's police cuts were first introduced, police officers were spending almost 20 per cent of their time dealing with paperwork and as little as 13 per

Er enghraifft, newid patrymau sifftiau. Efallai na fyddai llawer o groeso i hyn yn Ffederasiwn Heddlu Cymru a Lloegr, ond os sicrhewch fod y patrymau sifftiau wedi'u cysoni â'r galw—ac rydym wedi gweld hyn yn digwydd eisoes yn y gwasanaeth ambiwlans—ni fyddwch yn talu cymaint am weithio goramser a byddwch yn cael arbedion. Nid yw plismona'n waith ag oriau rheolaidd, ac mae'r rheini sy'n ymgymryd ag ef yn sylweddoli hynny. Mae Heddlu Dyfed-Powys wedi cymryd camau i'r cyfeiriad hwn yn barod ac wedi llwyddo i arbed £100,000 mewn un flwyddyn.

Mae cymysgedd y gweithlu'n faes arall y gellid ei wella. Dywed yr adroddiad yn glir fod nifer o dasgau plismona nad oes rhaid eu cyflawni gan swyddog heddlu â gwarant. Gwn fod camau wedi'u cymryd mewn rhai ardaloedd i ystyried hyn a rhoi sylw i'r mater hwn, ond mae llawer i'w wneud eto. Yn yr Adran Ymholiadau i Droseddau'n benodol, mae cryn wrthwynebiad i'r syniad o gael cymysgedd o swyddogion â gwarant a rhai heb warrant, ond mae Heddlu Gwent, yn fy ardal i, wedi cymryd camau mawr ymlaen ar hynny. Gall heddluoedd eraill wneud hyn. Felly, mae rhai'n gwneud pethau da, ond nid oes cysondeb. Gall heddluoedd ddysgu oddi wrth ei gilydd a gwn eu bod yn barod i wneud hynny.

Yn ogystal â hyn, mae Arolygiaeth Cwnstabiliaeth Ei Mawrhydi yn rhoi awgrymiadau pellach ar gyfer arbed costau, fel trefniadau gwell ar gyfer prynu—ac mae Carl wedi cyfeirio eisoes at rai o'r newidiadau sy'n digwydd yn hynny o beth—ynghyd â llai o ganllawiau a rheoliadau canolog oddi wrth y Swyddfa Gartref. Mae hyn yn wirioneddol bwysig oherwydd, yn 2009 yn unig, cyhoeddwyd 52 o ddogfennau canllaw newydd gan Lywodraeth y DU, a oedd yn cynnwys 2,600 o dudalennau a 250 o argymhellion. Os byddwch yn treulio'ch holl amser yn delio â biwrocratiaeth ac adrodd yn ôl ar fanylion eich gwaith, ni fyddwch allan yn y rheng flaen, yn delio â'r materion sy'n bwysig i bobl yng Nghymru.

Mae gormod o reolaeth ganolog yn peri i heddluoedd dreulio mwy o'u hamser ar fiwrocratiaeth yr ystafell gefn a llai o amser yn ymladd trosedd. Yn 2007, cyn cyflwyno toriadau cyntaf Llafur yn yr heddlu, roedd swyddogion heddlu'n treulio bron 20 y cant o'u hamser yn delio â gwaith papur a chyn

cent on the beat, which is equivalent to around six hours per week. That shows what was happening. There is a lot of room to make changes.

3.50 p.m.

The decision by the Home Office to roll certain ring-fenced grants into the overall funding formula will also help to reduce bureaucracy. We all know about ring-fencing and how much these grants cost. It has the added advantage of freeing up local police forces to make their own decisions and set their own priorities for the next few years.

Christine Chapman: Will you take an intervention?

Veronica German: I believe that I am out of time.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: You may go ahead, very quickly.

Christine Chapman: Thank you. In relation to bureaucracy, you mentioned the police spending more time on the beat. I have spoken to police in my own area who were doing that a few years ago. This is not a new initiative under your Government.

Veronica German: It clearly is not being done because the audit office has identified this as something that it has looked at and is not being delivered. No-one wants to make cuts, but there is scope for savings. We want to make sure that the Government here and the Government in London ensure that these savings are delivered in the most sensible way and that local police forces deliver the service that people deserve.

David Lloyd: Mae'n bleser gennyf gymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon ar ariannu heddluoedd Cymru. Mae'r cynnig yn gofyn inni nodi'r sefyllfa arfaethedig ar gyfer ariannu'r heddlu yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol yn sgîl adolygiad o wariant Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, a hefyd yn gofyn inni nodi asesiad awdurdodau heddlu Cymru o'r setliad ac yn credu y gall hyn gael effaith sylweddol ar wasanaethau.

Yn naturiol, cytunaf â'r gosodiad hwnnw. Ar ddiwedd y dydd, fel y clywsom eisoes gan y Gweinidog, mae ariannu'r heddlu yn fater cymhleth iawn. Daw rhan o'r arian oddi wrth y Swyddfa Gartref yn Llundain, daw rhan

lleied â 13 y cant ar eu rhawd, ac mae hynny'n cyfateb i tua chwe awr yr wythnos. Mae hynny'n dangos beth oedd yn digwydd. Mae llawer o le i wneud newidiadau.

Bydd penderfyniad y Swyddfa Gartref i gynnwys rhai grantiau sydd wedi'u neilltuo yn y fformiwla ariannu gyffredinol yn helpu i leihau biwrocratiaeth hefyd. Rydym i gyd yn gwybod am neilltuo cyllid ac am gost y grantiau hyn. Mantais ychwanegol yw bod hyn yn rhoi rhwydd hynt i heddluoedd lleol wneud eu penderfyniadau eu hunain a phennu eu blaenoriaethau eu hunain ar gyfer y blynyddoedd nesaf.

Christine Chapman: A wnewch dderbyn ymyriad?

Veronica German: Rwyf yn meddwl bod fy amser ar ben.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cewch fynd ymlaen, yn gyflym iawn.

Christine Chapman: Diolch i chi. Mewn cysylltiad â biwrocratiaeth, soniasoch am dreulio mwy o amser gan yr heddlu ar eu rhawd. Rwyf wedi siarad â swyddogion heddlu yn fy ardal fy hun a oedd yn gwneud hynny ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl. Nid yw hon yn fenter newydd o dan eich Llywodraeth chi.

Veronica German: Mae'n amlwg nad yw'n digwydd gan fod y swyddfa archwilio wedi nodi bod hyn yn rhywbeth y mae wedi'i ystyried ac nad yw'n cael ei gyflawni. Nid oes neb am wneud toriadau, ond mae cyfle i wneud arbedion. Rydym am sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yma a'r Llywodraeth yn Llundain yn gofalu bod yr arbedion hyn wedi'u cyflawni yn y modd mwyaf synhwyrol a bod heddluoedd lleol yn cyflenwi gwasanaeth teilwng i bobl.

David Lloyd: It is a pleasure to participate in this debate on police funding in Wales. The motion asks us to note the proposed future funding position for the police in Wales following the UK Government's spending review, and also asks us to note the police authorities of Wales's assessment of the settlement and believe that this may have a significant impact on services.

Naturally, I agree with that statement. At the end of the day, as we have already heard from the Minister, police funding is a very complex issue. Part of the funding comes from the Home Office in London, another

arall oddi wrth Lywodraeth Cymru a daw'r drydedd ran oddi wrth drethdalwyr drwy braesept yr heddlu. Ar ben hynny, mae'r Swyddfa Gartref yn dosbarthu'r arian yn ôl ei fformiwla ei hun nad yw'n gweithio o blaid ardaloedd gwledig Cymru.

Mae'r cymylau duon ariannol sy'n chwyrlio o'n cwmpas o ganlyniad i'r toriadau echrydus yn bwynt arall. Ar ben hynny, ymddengys fod heddluoedd Cymru wedi dioddef ergyd ariannol fwy sylweddol na rhannau eraill o'r sector cyhoeddus. Yn amlwg, nid yw'r Ceidwadwyr na'r Rhyddfrydwyr wedi gallu diogelu Cymru rhag y toriadau yn y maes hwn. Mae maint y toriadau yn golygu y byddwn yn colli ein plismyn mwyaf profiadol. Mae'r ffigurau yn wael iawn, o ran colli staff: byddwn yn colli oddeutu 1,600 o swyddi ledled Cymru. Golyga hyn y byddwn yn colli 256 o heddwision a 480 o staff eraill yn ne Cymru yn unig. Bydd hyn yn digwydd er bod y Cynulliad yn rhoi swm sylweddol o arian i'r heddlu, sef i faes sydd heb ei ddatganoli.

Mae hyn yn arwain at fy nhrydydd pwynt: yn y pen draw, byddwn am weld cyfrifoldeb dros yr heddlu yn cael ei ddatganoli i Gymru, yn ogystal â chyfrifoldeb dros y llysoedd, y carchardai a'r holl system cyfiawnder troseddol, ynghyd â'r arian perthnasol. Mae hynny'n gwneud synnwyr o ran y gwasanaethau 999 eraill, sydd eisoes wedi eu datganoli, sef y gwasanaeth ambiwlans a'r gwasanaeth tân. Byddai hefyd yn gwella'r cydlynw rhwng y gwasanaethau, megis y gwasanaeth iechyd a'r heddluoedd.

Mae datganoli hefyd yn gwneud synnwyr yn wyneb y ffaith nad yw'r Ceidwadwyr na'r Rhyddfrydwyr wedi gallu diogelu cyllid yr heddlu yng Nghymru i'r un graddau ag a welsom gan Lywodraeth Cymru, sydd wedi ymladd i ddiogelu cyllid rhannau eraill o'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Yn wir, mae'r rhain yn ddyddiau ariannol du. Datganoli'r heddlu yw'r ffordd ymlaen yn y pen draw, ond yn y tymor byr, cefnogwch y cynnig.

Alun Davies: This is one area of policy where the difference between rhetoric and reality on the part of the UK Government is at its most harsh. If you look at the history and profile of spending on the police over the

part comes from the Welsh Government and the third part is paid directly by taxpayers through the police precept. On top of that, the Home Office distributes funding according to its own formula, which does not work in favour of the rural areas of Wales.

The dark financial clouds that are swirling around as a result of the appalling cuts are another point. On top of that, it appears that the Welsh police forces have suffered a greater financial hit than other parts of the public sector. Obviously, the Conservatives and the Liberals have not been able to protect Wales from cuts in this area. The scale of these cuts will mean the loss of our most experienced policemen. The figures are very worrying on the loss of staff: we will lose about 1,600 posts across Wales. That means the loss of 256 police officers and 480 other staff in south Wales alone. This will happen despite the fact that the Assembly has provided a substantial sum of money to the police, to an area that has not been devolved.

That leads me to my third point: at the end of the day, we would want to see responsibility for the police being devolved to Wales, as well as responsibility for the courts, the prisons and the entire criminal justice system, followed by the relevant funding. That would make sense in terms of the other 999 services that have already been devolved, namely the ambulance and the fire services. It would also lead to an improvement in the co-ordination of services, such as the co-ordination of the health service with the police forces.

Devolution also makes sense in light of the fact that neither the Conservatives nor the Liberals have been able to protect police funding in Wales to the same extent as the Welsh Government in its fight to protect funding for other parts of the public sector in Wales. These are truly dark financial days. The devolution of the police is the way forward at the end of the day, but, in the short term, support the motion.

Alun Davies: Dyma un maes polisi lle y mae'r gwahaniaeth rhwng rhyngwretheg a realiti ar ran Llywodraeth y DU ar ei fwyaf amlwg. Os edrychwch ar hanes a phroffil y gwariant ar yr heddlu dros y degawd diwethaf, fwy neu

last decade or so, you will see not only a 60 per cent increase in overall funding, but also that that is equivalent to an increase of 20 per cent in real terms. That has had a real impact on the quality of life enjoyed by people in communities across Wales. We have seen record decreases in crime. There is 43 per cent less crime today than a decade or so ago, and that means that people feel safer; people are safer. That is what is being put at risk today by the decisions of the UK coalition Government. The loss of 1,600 police jobs from across Wales, in the face of promises made by the two coalition parties in the run-up to the election is one of the greatest breaks in faith with the electorate we have seen over the past few years.

We talk about choice. We listened to Veronica talking about changing shift patterns. Before the general election, we heard from calamity Clegg that they were going to cancel identity cards and that that would pay for an extra 3,000 police officers—on the beat, I think he said; they usually do, do they not? What has been the reality? The reality is some of the greatest and harshest cuts to policing we have seen in recent history.

Mark Isherwood: Do you recognise the statement made by Alistair Darling in the UK budget statement in March 2010 that at least £70 million of savings from the overtime bill would be achieved through improved shift patterns and better deployment of resources?

Alun Davies: Yes, I do recognise that, Mark. I also recognise the statement at the end of that paragraph, where the then Chancellor of the Exchequer said that we would be able to halve the deficit over the next four years, while maintaining present police numbers. I recognise the whole of that quotation, and not just part of it. We hear a great deal about choice, particularly from the parties opposite when we are talking about public services. However, we do not hear about it when they are making hard choices in Government. They say that their hands are tied and that they have no choice at all. You do have choices; that is what Government gives you; it is the responsibility that Government gives you.

lai, nid yn unig y gwelwch fod cynnydd o 60 y cant yng nghyfanswm y cyllid, ond hefyd fod hynny'n cyfateb i gynnydd o 20 y cant mewn termau real. Mae hynny wedi cael effaith wirioneddol ar ansawdd bywyd pobl mewn cymunedau ledled Cymru. Rydym wedi gweld y gostyngiadau mwyaf erioed mewn troseddu. Mae maint y troseddu heddiw'n 43 y cant yn llai nag yr oedd tua degawd yn ôl, ac mae hynny'n golygu bod pobl yn teimlo'n fwy diogel; mae pobl yn fwy diogel. Dyna'r hyn sy'n cael ei beryglu heddiw gan benderfyniadau Llywodraeth glymblaid y DU. Colli 1,600 o swyddi'r heddlu ledled Cymru, er gwaethaf addewidion gan y ddwy blaid sydd yn y glymblaid yn y cyfnod cyn yr etholiad yw un o'r tor-addewidion mwyaf y mae'r etholwyr wedi'i weld yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf.

Byddwn yn sôn am ddewis. Gwrandawsom ar Veronica yn sôn am newid patrymau sifftiau. Cyn yr etholiad cyffredinol, clywsom gan Clegg eu bod am roi'r gorau i gardiau adnabod ac y byddai hynny'n talu am 3,000 o swyddogion heddlu ychwanegol—ar eu rhawd, yr wyf yn credu iddo ddweud; dyna fyddant yn ei ddweud fel arfer, onid ef? Beth sydd wedi digwydd mewn gwirionedd? Yr hyn a gafwyd mewn gwirionedd yw rhai o'r toriadau mwyaf a llymaf mewn plismona inni eu gweld mewn hanes diweddar.

Mark Isherwood: A ydych yn cydnabod y datganiad gan Alistair Darling yn y datganiad am gyllideb y DU ym Mawrth 2010 y byddid yn sicrhau arbedion o £70 miliwn o leiaf yn y bil am oramser drwy wella patrymau sifftiau a defnyddio adnoddau'n well?

Alun Davies: Ydwyf, rwyf yn cydnabod hynny, Mark. Rwyf hefyd yn cydnabod y datganiad ar ddiwedd y paragraff hwnnw, lle y dywedodd Canghellor y Trysorlys ar y pryd y byddai'n gallu haneru'r diffyg dros y pedair blynedd nesaf, gan gadw niferoedd presennol yr heddlu. Rwyf yn cydnabod y cyfan o'r dyfyniad hwnnw, ac nid rhan ohono'n unig. Byddwn yn clywed llawer iawn am ddewis, yn enwedig gan y pleidiau gyferbyn pan fyddwn yn sôn am wasanaethau cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddwn yn clywed amdano pan ydynt yn gwneud penderfyniadau anodd mewn Llywodraeth. Dywedant fod eu dwylo wedi'u clymu ac nad oes ganddynt ddewis o gwbl. Mae dewisiadau ar gael i chi; dyna y mae Llywodraeth yn ei roi i chi; dyna'r cyfrifoldeb y mae Llywodraeth yn ei roi i chi.

You took a very clear decision at the heart of Government at the beginning of your time in office to make what I think are irresponsible cuts in public spending. We are seeing the impact on the economy today. We are seeing the impact on the police today. However, the real tragedy is that we will see the impact on people's lives over the coming years. That is the choice and the decision you have made. Do not try at all to abrogate responsibility for that decision or to make excuses for that choice. You have taken the decision to cut police numbers because of an ideological commitment that you have made. Why the Liberals have done it is quite beyond me. You have done it; it is your responsibility, and you must take responsibility for it.

As a result, we are seeing the police being used essentially as a plaything and an experiment to bring in a form of governance that they do not want. There is not a single police authority in Wales that wants to see commissioners in Wales. I do not think that there is a single police force that wants to see it. I have not heard one police officer say that it would improve day-to-day front-line policing, and we have not seen anyone come out to say that this will help to make our streets safer. By the end of the current UK Parliament, we will see a £60 million-gap in police funding in Wales. Veronica is the most optimistic person I have ever met if she believes that that can be met by changing shift patterns. Frankly, Veronica, it is irresponsible to even suggest that.

Our senior police officers are facing an enormous gap in funding. They will not be able to provide current levels of policing, safety and security on Welsh streets and in Welsh communities because of decisions that your Government has taken. Crocodile tears and silly schemes, as you are proposing, will not reach the figure of £60 million. We are going back to the days last year when you said that the Welsh part of the deficit could be paid off by reducing taxi fares. It is not real Government; these are not real decisions; this is not real politics; but, unfortunately, it is real people who will pay the price.

Gwnaethoch benderfyniad clir iawn ar ganol Llywodraeth ar ddechrau'ch amser mewn grym i wneud toriadau mewn gwariant cyhoeddus sy'n anghyfrifol yn fy marn i. Rydym yn gweld yr effaith ar yr economi heddiw. Rydym yn gweld yr effaith ar yr heddlu heddiw. Fodd bynnag, y gwir dristwch yw y gwelwn yr effaith ar fywydau pobl yn y blynyddoedd i ddod. Dyna'ch dewis a'ch penderfyniad. Peidiwch â cheisio osgoi cyfrifoldeb am y penderfyniad hwnnw na hel esgusion am y dewis hwnnw. Rydych wedi penderfynu torri niferoedd yr heddlu oherwydd ymrwymiad ideolegol ar eich rhan chi. Ni allaf ddeall pam y gwnaeth y Rhyddfrydwyr hynny. Rydych wedi gwneud hynny; mae'n gyfrifoldeb i chi, a rhaid ichi dderbyn cyfrifoldeb amdano.

O ganlyniad, gwelwn yr heddlu'n cael ei ddefnyddio fel tegan i bob pwrpas ac yn arbrawf i gyflwyno math o lywodraethu nad yw am ei gael. Nid oes yr un awdurdod heddlu yng Nghymru sydd am weld comisiynwyr yng Nghymru. Nid wyf yn credu bod yr un heddlu sydd am weld hynny. Nid wyf wedi clywed yr un swyddog heddlu'n dweud y byddai'n gwella plismona yn y rheng flaen o ddydd i ddydd, ac nid ydym wedi gweld unrhyw un sy'n barod i ddweud y bydd hyn yn helpu i wneud ein strydoedd yn fwy diogel. Erbyn diwedd tymor presennol Senedd y DU, bydd bwlch o £60 miliwn yng nghyllid yr heddlu yng Nghymru. Ni chyfarfûm erioed â neb mor optimistaidd â Veronica os yw'n credu y gellir gwneud iawn am hynny drwy newid patrymau sifftiau. A dweud y gwir, Veronica, anghyfrifol yw awgrymu hynny hyd yn oed.

Mae ein huwch swyddogion heddlu'n wynebu bwlch anferth mewn cyllid. Ni fyddant yn gallu darparu gwasanaeth plismona, diogelwch a sicrwydd ar y lefelau presennol ar strydoedd Cymru ac yng nghymunedau Cymru oherwydd penderfyniadau'ch Llywodraeth chi. Ni fydd ffug-ddagrau a chynlluniau gwirion, fel y rhai yr ydych chi'n eu cynnig, yn fodd i gyrraedd y ffigur o £60 miliwn. Mae'n union fel yr oedd y llynedd pan ddywedasoeh y gellid talu rhan Cymru o'r diffyg drwy ostwng prisiau tacsis. Nid llywodraethu go iawn yw hyn; nid penderfyniadau go iawn yw'r rhain; nid gwleidyddiaeth go iawn yw hon; ond, gwaetha'r modd, pobl go iawn fydd yn talu'r pris.

Ann Jones: I am proud to say that north Wales is one of the safest places to live in the UK. You would expect me to say that as I represent a north Wales constituency, but the statistics actually prove that, or rather they did until September last year. North Wales Police have led by reducing all crime figures. We have seen a reduction in nearly every recorded crime area.

4.00 p.m.

I have taken part in the Assembly police scheme twice since being elected in 1999. On the first occasion, PCSOs were not really known about and did not really exist in north Wales. When I went back in 2008 to do the police scheme, there were 159 in our communities, all making our communities safe. Added to that, there were additional administrative staff to support the PCSOs and additional police officers that we managed to put in through investment by the Labour Government. As I have said, I have seen the crime rates dropping: the rate of violent assault is down by 12 per cent and the rate of vehicle theft is down by 21 per cent. This is progress on which we will fail people, if these police settlement cuts are not addressed properly. They are worse than we expected them to be. The comprehensive spending review gives the actual reduction between 2011 and 2013 as 12 per cent. During Labour's time in office at Westminster and at UK level, funding for police rose steadily. On a like-for-like basis, the Government grant for the police has increased by over 60 per cent, or over £3.7 billion, between the financial year of 1997-98 and the financial year of 2010-11. That is a 20 per cent increase in real terms.

We all know that the Conservatives said that they would be tough on actions that damage front-line services. I think that Nick Clegg promised that he would send people packing from their departments if they made cuts to front-line services. I would like to know where he sent Theresa May packing—

Nick Ramsay: Thank you for giving way. You just highlighted a period of 10 years,

Ann Jones: Rwyf yn falch o ddweud mai gogledd Cymru yw un o'r lleoedd mwyaf diogel i fyw yn y DU. Byddech yn disgwyl imi ddweud hynny gan fy mod yn cynrychioli un o etholaethau'r gogledd, ond mae'r ystadegau'n dangos hynny, neu'n hytrach, yr oeddent tan fis Medi y llynedd. Mae Heddlu Gogledd Cymru wedi arwain drwy ostwng yr holl ffigurau troseddu. Rydym wedi gweld gostyngiad ym mron pob math o droseddu a gofnodir.

Rwyf wedi cymryd rhan yng nghynllun heddlu'r Cynulliad ddwywaith ers fy ethol ym 1999. Y tro cyntaf, nid oedd fawr o sôn am swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu ac nid oeddent yn bod yn y gogledd. Pan ddychwelais yn 2008 i gymryd rhan yng nghynllun yr heddlu, roedd 159 yn ein cymunedau, pob un yn gwneud ein cymunedau'n ddiogel. Ar ben hynny, roedd staff gweinyddol ychwanegol i gynorthwyo'r swyddogion cymorth cymunedol a swyddogion heddlu ychwanegol y llwyddasom i'w cael drwy fuddsoddi gan y Llywodraeth Lafur. Fel yr wyf wedi dweud, rwyf wedi gweld y cyfraddau troseddu'n gostwng: mae cyfradd ymosod treisgar wedi gostwng 12 y cant ac mae cyfradd dwyn cerbydau wedi gostwng 21 y cant. Gwnawn gam â phobl ar ôl cael y cynnydd hwn os na fydd y toriadau hyn yn setliad yr heddlu'n cael eu trafod yn briodol. Maent yn waeth na'r hyn yr oeddem yn ei ddisgwyl. Mae'r adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant yn nodi mai'r gostyngiad gwirioneddol rhwng 2011 a 2013 yw 12 y cant. Pan oedd Llafur mewn grym yn San Steffan ac ar lefel y DU, roedd cynnydd cyson yng nghyllid yr heddlu. Ar sail tebyg am debyg, mae grant y Llywodraeth i'r heddlu wedi codi mwy na 60 y cant, neu fwy na £3.7 biliwn, rhwng blwyddyn ariannol 1997-98 a blwyddyn ariannol 2010-11. Dyna gynnydd o 20 y cant mewn termau real.

Rydym i gyd yn gwybod bod y Ceidwadwyr wedi dweud y byddent yn galed ar gamau gweithredu sy'n gwneud drwg i wasanaethau rheng flaen. Credaf fod Nick Clegg wedi addo y byddai'n cael gwared â phobl o'u hadrannau pe baent yn torri gwasanaethau rheng flaen. Hoffwn wybod i ble y cafodd wared â Theresa May—

Nick Ramsay: Diolch i chi am ildio. Rydych newydd dynnu sylw at gyfnod o 10 mlynedd

during which you said that spending on services increased at a UK level. Do you also accept that borrowing increased massively during that time to fund the completely unaffordable commitments that the Labour Government made?

Ann Jones: We made a commitment that we would increase the number of police officers on the streets and police funding, which is what we stuck to.

To where did David Cameron send Theresa May packing? He has not done so, but we are going to see real cuts in police numbers in north Wales. We will see roughly 230 commissioned officers being retired, as Mark said, because they have done their 30 years, but they will not be replaced. We will lose the skills mix of having experienced police officers out on the beat with very young police officers. I remind you, Mark, that we have women police officers in the force and that the term 'policeman' can be quite derogatory to those women officers in the force.

We know that the Conservatives said that they would be tough on actions that damage front-line services and that the Lib Dems promised 3,000 more officers. Therefore, we now know the true value of an empty pledge by the Conservative Government in Westminster. I will never try to scaremonger or portray dark imagery as the Tories did in opposition, with their ridiculous deception of broken Britain.

'The broken-Britain myth is worse than scaremongering—it glosses over those who need help most.'

If you groan, that is not my quote; it is a quote from *The Economist*, which goes on to describe Tory rhetoric as a dangerous misdiagnosis. The day before David Cameron presented that empty broken Britain headline, it was announced that, overall, homicides had decreased by 70 per cent since 1974 and that domestic violence had also decreased by the same percentage. We should be proud of our police staff across Wales. We should be supporting them at a time when we need to see more police officers on the beat, doing their job, making our communities safe. These cuts are a choice that the Con-Dem

gan ddweud bod gwariant ar wasanaethau wedi codi ar lefel y DU yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw. A ydych hefyd yn derbyn bod cynnydd anferth mewn benthyca yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw i dalu am yr ymrwymadau cwbl anfforddiadwy a wnaeth y Llywodraeth Lafur?

Ann Jones: Gwnaethom ymrwymiad i gynyddu nifer y swyddogion heddlu ar y strydoedd a chyllid yr heddlu, a gwnaethom ddal at hwnnw.

I ble y cafodd David Cameron wared â Theresa May? Ni wnaeth hynny, ond byddwn yn gweld toriadau gwirioneddol yn niferoedd yr heddlu yn y gogledd. Byddwn yn gweld tua 230 o swyddogion â chomisiwn yn ymddeol, fel y dywedodd Mark, am eu bod wedi dod i ddiwedd eu 30 mlynedd, ond ni ddaw neb yn eu lle. Byddwn yn colli cymysgedd sgiliau'r swyddogion heddlu profiadol ar rawd a swyddogion heddlu ifanc iawn. Rwyf yn eich atgoffa, Mark, fod gennym swyddogion heddlu benywaidd a bod y gair 'plismon' yn gallu bod yn eithaf bychanol yng ngolwg y swyddogion benywaidd hynny.

Gwyddom fod y Ceidwadwyr wedi dweud y byddent yn galed ar gamau gweithredu sy'n gwneud drwg i wasanaethau rheng flaen a bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi addo 3,000 o swyddogion yn fwy. Felly, rydym yn gwybod yn awr beth yw gwir werth addewid gwag gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn San Steffan. Ni fyddaf byth yn ceisio codi bwganod na defnyddio delweddu bygythiol fel y gwnaeth y Torïaid yn yr wrthblaid, yn eu disgrifiad chwerthinllyd o Brydain doredig.

Mae myth y Brydain doredig yn waeth na chodi bwganod—mae'n anwybyddu'r rheini y mae arnynt angen y cymorth mwyaf.

Os ydych yn cwyno, nid fi biau'r geiriau hynny; mae'n ddyfyniad o *The Economist*, sy'n mynd ymlaen i alw rhethreg y Torïaid yn gamddechongli peryglus. Y diwrnod cyn i David Cameron ddarparu'r pennawd diystyr hwnnw am Brydain doredig, cyhoeddwyd bod nifer y dynladdiadau wedi gostwng 70 y cant, yn gyffredinol, er 1974 a bod trais domestig hefyd wedi gostwng yn ôl yr un ganran. Dylem ymfalchïo yn ein staff heddlu ledled Cymru. Dylem eu cefnogi ar adeg pan fo angen inni weld mwy o swyddogion heddlu ar rawd, yn gwneud eu gwaith, gan wneud ein cymunedau'n ddiogel. Mae'r

Government has made. Despite the rhetoric—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Excuse me—

Ann Jones: Sorry. The Conservative-Liberal Democrat Government—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Thank you very much. You are aware that that language is not acceptable in this Chamber.

Ann Jones: These cuts are a choice that the Conservative Government, with the Lib Dems beside them, has made. Despite their rhetoric, they have no interest in providing the necessary resources to ensure that crime continues to fall, as it has done under a Labour Government. People in Wales will remember that in the months to come.

The Minister for Social Justice and Local Government (Carl Sargeant): It has been a useful exchange in the Chamber today to understand Members' different views. We will be supporting amendment 1, tabled by Nick Ramsay. The amendment highlights the fact that police authorities understand that they have to make a difference in the way that they operate in terms of delivering public services, which is something that I would support and help them to do. We agree with the amendment in principle.

Many interesting comments were made by many Members today—some were more interesting than others. I was astonished by Mark Isherwood's contribution. In 2006-10, there were around 8,000 police officers and police community support officers in Wales. After six months of a Conservative and Lib Dem Government, it is predicted that there will be around 1,600 fewer staff operational in Wales. That is a huge decrease. Veronica German said that these cuts will not affect front-line policing, which is something that might come back to bite you in the future.

Christine raised some important points about CSPs and their operational impact on communities across Wales. The Welsh Assembly Government is keen to support CSPs, as they go beyond the elements of front-line policing by working in partnership with other colleagues on the ground. Kirsty mentioned taking a holistic view of how we

toriadau hyn yn ddewis gan y Llywodraeth Con-Dem. Er gwaethaf y rhethreg—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Esgusodwch fi—

Ann Jones: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf. Llywodraeth y Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Diolch yn fawr i chi. Rydych yn ymwybodol nad yw ymadroddion o'r fath yn dderbyniol yn y Siambr hon.

Ann Jones: Mae'r toriadau hyn yn ddewis gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol, a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wrth ei hochr. Er gwaethaf eu rhethreg, nid oes ganddynt ddiddordeb mewn darparu'r adnoddau angenrheidiol i sicrhau bod troseddau dal i ostwng, fel yr oedd wedi gwneud o dan Lywodraeth Lafur. Bydd pobl Cymru'n cofio hynny yn y misoedd nesaf.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol (Carl Sargeant): Cafwyd cyfnewid barn buddiol yn y Siambr heddiw er mwyn deall y gwahanol safbwyntiau sydd gan Aelodau. Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 1, a gyflwynwyd gan Nick Ramsay. Mae'r gwelliant yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod awdurdodau heddlu'n deall bod rhaid iddynt weithredu mewn ffordd wahanol o ran cyflenwi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, ac mae hynny'n rhywbeth y byddwn yn ei gefnogi ac am eu helpu i'w wneud. Rydym yn cytuno â'r gwelliant mewn egwyddor.

Cafwyd nifer o sylwadau diddorol gan nifer o Aelodau heddiw—roedd rhai'n fwy diddorol na'i gilydd. Synnais at gyfraniad Mark Isherwood. Yn 2006-10, roedd tua 8,000 o swyddogion heddlu a swyddogion cymorth cymunedol yr heddlu yng Nghymru. Wedi chwe mis o Lywodraeth y Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, rhagwelir y bydd tua 1,600 yn llai o staff ar waith yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n ostyngiad anferth. Dywedodd Veronica German na fydd y toriadau hyn yn effeithio ar blismona yn y rheng flaen, a gallai'r geiriau hynny ddod yn ôl i'ch poeni yn y dyfodol.

Gwnaeth Christine godi rhai pwyntiau pwysig am bartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol a'u heffaith weithredol ar gymunedau ledled Cymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n awyddus i gefnogi partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol, gan eu bod yn mynd y tu hwnt i gwmpas plismona rheng flaen drwy weithio mewn partneriaeth

look after our young and integrate them into communities to prevent police intervention becoming necessary. It is an important point that I wholeheartedly support.

The economic growth figures that were published today are clear about where the UK economy is. We have always said that these cuts have been made too deeply and too quickly. We recognise that there is a need for a reduction in spend, but not at this level—not when it will affect our communities so that 1,600 people will be thrown onto the jobless heap, as supported by opposition colleagues in the Chamber and as proposed by the Conservatives and Lib Dems in Westminster. Between 1998 and 2011, a real terms increase in investment of around 20 per cent was made in our police forces. We are seeing the Lib Dems roll back on their policy of increasing the number of police officers, and the Tories clearly find it reasonable to put 1,600 police officers and staff on the dole.

In terms of local areas, as Rhodri Morgan said earlier, Cardiff Central will see a percentage cut and the capital will lose around 54 officers, which will have a huge impact. Darren Millar is a former member of the North Wales Police Authority and there will be a reduction of around 60 officers in his constituency of Clwyd West alone. I do not think that that is acceptable to the people of Wales. We need to look at it more closely to see what the impacts will be on our communities.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree amendment 1. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, the amendment is therefore agreed.

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment agreed.

Cynnig NDM4637 fel y'i diwygiwyd

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. Yn nodi'r sefyllfa arfaethedig ar gyfer ariannu'r heddlu yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol yn sgil Adolygiad o Wariant Llywodraeth y DU;

2. Yn nodi asesiad Awdurdodau Heddlu

â chymheiriaid eraill ar lawr gwlad. Soniodd Kirsty am ddull cyfannol o ofalu am ein pobl ifanc a'u hintegreiddio â chymunedau fel na fydd angen i'r heddlu ymyrryd. Mae'n bwynt pwysig a ategaf yn galonnog.

Mae'r ffigurau am dwf economaidd a gyhoeddwyd heddiw'n dangos yn glir beth yw sefyllfa economi'r DU. Rydym wedi dweud erioed fod y toriadau hyn yn rhy ddwfn ac yn rhy gyflym. Rydym yn cydnabod bod angen lleihau gwariant, ond nid i'r graddau hyn—fel bod yr effaith ar ein cymunedau'n golygu y caiff 1,600 o bobl eu rhoi ar y clwt, gyda chefnogaeth cyd-Aelodau yn yr wrthblaid yn y Siambr ac ar gynnig y Ceidwadwyr a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn San Steffan. Rhwng 1998 a 2011, buddsoddwyd tua 20 y cant yn fwy yn ein heddluoedd mewn termau real. Gwelwn y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn troi cefn ar eu polisi o gynyddu nifer y swyddogion heddlu, ac mae'n amlwg bod y Toriaid yn credu ei bod yn rhesymol rhoi 1,600 o swyddogion a staff yr heddlu ar y clwt.

Mewn ardaloedd lleol, fel y dywedodd Rhodri Morgan yn gynharach, bydd toriad yn y ganran yng Nghanol Caerdydd a bydd y brifddinas yn colli tua 54 o swyddogion, a chaiff hynny effaith fawr iawn. Mae Darren Millar yn gyn-aelod o Awdurdod Heddlu Gogledd Cymru a bydd tua 60 yn llai o swyddogion yn ei etholaeth ef, sef Gorllewin Clwyd, yn unig. Nid wyf yn credu bod hynny'n dderbyniol gan bobl Cymru. Mae angen edrych yn fanylach i weld beth fydd yr effeithiau ar ein cymunedau.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw derbyn gwelliant 1. A oes unrhyw Aelod sy'n gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiadau. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, mae'r gwelliant wedi'i dderbyn.

Motion NDM4637 as amended

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales

1. Notes the proposed future funding position for the police in Wales resulting from the UK Government's Spending Review;

2. Notes the Police Authorities of Wales'

Cymru o'r setliad ac yn credu y gall hyn gael effaith sylweddol ar wasanaethau; ac,

assessment of the settlement and believes that this may have a significant impact on services; and,

3. Yn nodi Adroddiad Arolygiaeth Cwnstabiliaeth Ei Mawrhydi 'Police Governance in Austerity' a ddaeth i'r canlyniad y dylai awdurdodau heddlu, 'cyn iddynt gael eu dirwyn i ben, ganolbwyntio ar osod cyfeiriad fforddiadwy ar gyfer plismona, yn ogystal ag archwilio costau a dewisiadau amgen sy'n cynnig gwell gwerth am arian i'r cyhoedd'.

3. Notes Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary's Report 'Police Governance in Austerity' which concluded that 'until their abolition, police authorities should focus on setting an affordable direction for policing and probing costs and alternatives that offer better value for money for the public.'

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion as amended. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, the motion as amended is therefore agreed.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw derbyn y cynnig fel y mae wedi'i ddiwygio. A oes unrhyw Aelod sy'n gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiadau. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, mae'r cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd wedi'i dderbyn.

Derbyniwyd cynnig NDM4637 fel y'i diwygiwyd.

Motion NDM4637as amended agreed.

Cydsyniad Deddfwriaethol mewn perthynas â'r Mesur Seneddol ynghylch Ynni Legislative Consent Motion in respect of the Energy Bill

Cynnig NDM4634 Jane Hutt

Motion NDM4634 Jane Hutt

I gynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 26.4, yn cytuno y dylai Senedd y DU ystyried darpariaethau sy'n ymwneud â'r Awdurdod Glo yn Rhan 4 o'r Mesur Ynni, fel y'i cyflwynwyd i Dŷ'r Arglwyddi ar 8 Rhagfyr 2010, i'r graddau y mae'r darpariaethau'n dod o fewn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 26.4, agrees that provisions relating to the Coal Authority in Part 4 of the Energy Bill, as introduced into the House of Lords on 8th December 2010, in so far as they fall within the legislative competence of the National Assembly for Wales, should be considered by the UK Parliament.

The Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson): I move the motion.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson): Cynigiaf y cynnig.

Kirsty Williams: In the absence of the Minister making a speech, I want to welcome the legislative consent motion, and I am glad that we are agreeing to pass it. The Bill from the Department for Energy and Climate Change has much to recommend it. I think that clause 100 of the Bill that amends the Coal Industry Act 1994, which will therefore affect Wales and the functions of organisations in Wales, will deal with those changes proportionately. I am pleased that the Secretary of State for Energy and Climate Change will be attending the National Assembly for Wales's Sustainability

Kirsty Williams: Gan nad yw'r Gweinidog yn rhoi araith, rwyf am groesawu'r cynnig ynghylch cydsyniad deddfwriaethol, ac rwyf yn falch ein bod yn cytuno i'w dderbyn. Mae llawer i'w ganmol yn y Mesur Seneddol gan yr Adran Ynni a Newid Hinsawdd. Credaf y bydd cymal 100 o'r Mesur Seneddol sy'n diwygio Deddf y Diwydiant Glo 1994, a fydd felly'n effeithio ar Gymru a swyddogaethau cyrff yng Nghymru, yn delio â'r newidiadau hynny mewn modd cymesur. Rwyf yn falch y bydd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Ynni a Newid Hinsawdd yn bresennol ym Mhwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd Cynulliad

Committee to give evidence and to answer questions from committee members about the impact of the Energy Bill on Wales. It is a welcome move for Westminster Government Ministers to come to answer questions from Assembly Ministers in that way.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Minister, do you wish to reply?

Jane Davidson: No.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there are no objections. In accordance with Standing Order No. 7.35, the motion is therefore agreed.

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion agreed.

4.10 p.m.

Dadl Cyfnod 1 ar y Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Tai (Cymru) Stage 1 Debate on the Proposed Housing (Wales) Measure

Cynnig NDM4635 Jocelyn Davies

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 23.24:

Yn cytuno ar egwyddorion cyffredinol Mesur Arfaethedig Ynghylch Tai (Cymru).

The Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration (Jocelyn Davies): I move the motion.

I am pleased to open this debate on the general principles of the Proposed Housing (Wales) Measure. The right-to-buy part of the proposed Measure is based on a commitment in 'One Wales' and will enable local housing authorities to apply to Welsh Ministers for a direction to temporarily suspend the right to buy in areas of housing pressure. Part 2 of the proposed Measure relates to the regulation of registered social landlords. We hope that the new regulatory regime that we are putting in place will mean that the intervention powers contained in the proposed Measure are used rarely, if ever. However, their existence will, hopefully, provide a deterrent to actions that might damage the interests of tenants, the financial viability of RSLs and the credibility of the sector.

I thank Legislation Committee No. 2 and

Cenedlaethol Cymru i roi tystiolaeth ac ateb cwestiynau gan aelodau'r pwyllgor am effaith y Mesur Seneddol ynghylch Ynni ar Gymru. Mae'n newid i'w groesawu fod Gweinidogion Llywodraeth San Steffan yn dod i ateb cwestiynau gan Weinidogion y Cynulliad fel hynny.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Weinidog, a ydych yn dymuno ymateb?

Jane Davidson: Nac ydwyf.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod sy'n gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiadau. Yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 7.35, felly, mae'r cynnig wedi'i dderbyn.

Motion NDM4635 Jocelyn Davies

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales in accordance with Standing Order 23.24:

Agrees to the general principles of the Proposed Housing (Wales) Measure.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfywio (Jocelyn Davies): Cynigaf y cynnig.

Rwyf yn falch o agor y ddadl hon am egwyddorion cyffredinol y Mesur Arfaethedig Ynghylch Tai (Cymru). Mae'r rhan o'r Mesur arfaethedig sy'n ymwneud â'r hawl i brynu wedi'i seilio ar ymrwymiad yn 'Cymru'n Un' a bydd yn galluogi awdurdodau tai lleol i wneud cais i Weinidogion Cymru am gyfarwyddyd i atal yr hawl i brynu dros dro mewn ardaloedd lle y mae pwysau oherwydd prinder tai. Mae Rhan 2 o'r Mesur arfaethedig yn ymwneud â rheoleiddio landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig. Rydym yn gobeithio, o ganlyniad i'r system reoleiddio yr ydym yn ei rhoi ar waith, mai'n anaml, os byth, y defnyddir y pwerau i ymyrryd sydd yn y Mesur arfaethedig. Fodd bynnag, y gobaith yw y byddant yn atal camau gweithredu a allai wneud drwg i fuddiannau tenantiaid, hyfywedd ariannol landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig a hygredd y sector.

Diolchaf i Bwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2 ac

those who submitted evidence to it. I also thank the Constitutional Affairs Committee for its report. Those contributions have strengthened the outcome. I also thank the Finance Committee, but I am a little surprised at its report. I did my best to set out the financial consequences of the proposed Measure in the explanatory memorandum, at the committee meeting and in the follow-up letter. It is not a proposed Measure that will necessarily be taken up by all the bodies that it affects. We simply do not know how many local authorities will decide to apply for a direction to suspend the right to buy. Therefore, making accurate costings is impossible. The option has been available in Scotland for 10 years and affects just 3 per cent of the stock; it is sparingly, but effectively used. Similarly, we do not know how many registered social landlords will encounter difficulties that might necessitate our use of statutory intervention powers. We therefore felt unable to provide more financial information than is given in the explanatory memorandum.

I have carefully considered the reports of the three committees, some of which made similar recommendations to me. I am minded to consider recommendation 1 of the legislation committee, which suggests a requirement for consultation with the neighbouring local housing authority when an application for a direction to suspend the right to buy is being considered. That could be appropriate where, for example, a local housing market straddles the boundary between two local authorities. Corresponding amendments will be considered for other consultation provisions throughout the proposed Measure.

The legislation committee also recommended that I revisit section 29 to review the timescales allowed for repeat applications. To clarify, the current position is that where the Welsh Ministers have refused an authority's application, the authority must not submit a repeat application within a year of the date of the refusal. The same one-year gap applies after a period of suspension ends, before a fresh application can be submitted that is substantially the same as the previous direction. The wishes of the local authority need to be balanced with the aspirations of

i'r rheini a gyflwynodd dystiolaeth iddo. Diolchaf hefyd i'r Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol am ei adroddiad. Cafwyd gwell canlyniad oherwydd y cyfraniadau hynny. Diolchaf hefyd i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, ond rwyf yn synnu braidd at ei adroddiad. Gwneuthum fy ngorau i egluro canlyniadau ariannol y Mesur arfaethedig yn y memorandwm esboniadol, yng nghyfarfod y pwyllgor ac yn y llythyr dilynol. Nid yw'n Fesur arfaethedig a ddefnyddir gan yr holl gyrff y mae'n effeithio arnynt o reidrwydd. Ni wyddom ba nifer o awdurdodau lleol a wnaiff benderfynu gwneud cais am gyfarwyddyd i atal yr hawl i brynu. Felly, mae'n amhosibl prisio hyn yn gywir. Mae'r dewis wedi bod ar gael yn yr Alban er 10 mlynedd a dim ond 3 y cant o'r stoc y mae'n effeithio arno; caiff ei ddefnyddio'n gynnig, ond yn effeithiol. Yn yr un modd, ni wyddom ba nifer o landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig a fydd yn profi anawsterau a allai beri bod angen inni ddefnyddio pwerau statudol i ymyrryd. Felly, nid oeddem yn teimlo bod modd rhoi mwy o wybodaeth ariannol nag sydd yn y memorandwm esboniadol.

Rwyf wedi ystyried adroddiadau'r tri phwyllgor yn ofalus, yr oedd rhai ohonynt yn rhoi argymhellion tebyg i mi. Rwyf yn fodlon ystyried argymhelliad 1 y pwyllgor deddfwriaeth, sy'n awgrymu gosod gofyniad i ymgynghori â'r awdurdod tai cyfagos pan yw cais am gyfarwyddyd i atal yr hawl i brynu'n cael ei ystyried. Gallai hynny fod yn briodol, er enghraifft, lle y mae marchnad dai leol yn pontio'r ffin rhwng dau awdurdod lleol. Ystyrir gwelliannau cyfatebol mewn darpariaethau eraill ar gyfer ymgynghori ym mhob rhan o'r Mesur arfaethedig.

Roedd y pwyllgor deddfwriaeth hefyd yn argymhell y dylwn ailedrych ar adran 29 i ailystyried y cyfnodau a ganiateir ar gyfer ceisiadau a gyflwynir dro ar ôl tro. Er mwyn egluro, y sefyllfa ar hyn o bryd lle y mae Gweinidogion Cymru wedi gwrthod cais gan awdurdod yw na chaiff yr awdurdod gyflwyno ail gais o fewn blwyddyn i ddyddiad y gwrthod. Mae bwloch o flwyddyn yn gymwys hefyd wedi i gyfnod atal ddod i ben, cyn y gellir cyflwyno cais newydd sydd yr un o ran ei sylwedd â'r cyfarwyddyd blaenorol. Mae angen cadw cydbwysedd

the individual. I think that the time specified achieves that; therefore, I see no need for an amendment to section 29, as I feel, on reflection, that the right balance is struck.

The legislation committee has also recommended that I consider amending section 31 to include a timescale for the consideration of applications by Welsh Ministers to ensure that tenants do not have an indefinite wait. A comparative system in Scotland takes its Government about six to eight weeks to process. When I gave evidence to the committee, I said that I envisaged applications being dealt with relatively quickly and the director of housing gave an assurance that they would be treated as a priority. I also said that there would be practical difficulties to stipulating a timescale. In view of that, I do not propose to make an amendment to section 31, as I am unsure what the outcome would be if the timescale was breached. Would you allow the application or reject it?

With regard to Part 2 of the proposed Measure, concerning registered social landlords, I am minded to consider the recommendation of the Constitutional Affairs Committee to amend section 37 to require consultation with a wider range of bodies, such as representatives of tenants and local authorities, when developing the standards of performance for registered social landlords. The proposed Measure as drafted refers only to consultations with the representatives of RSLs.

I am also considering amending the inspector's power of entry. Both Legislation Committee No. 2 and the Constitutional Affairs Committee recommended that section 48 should be amended to clarify that the power of entry only refers to the offices of the registered social landlord, and not to tenants' homes.

I am pleased that Stage 1 scrutiny has supported the general principles of the proposed Measure. I have outlined the amendments that I am considering bringing forward during Stage 2, and I would be happy to respond to Members' comments at the end of the debate.

Val Lloyd: I am pleased to contribute to the debate, as Chair of Legislation Committee

rhwng dymuniadau'r awdurdod lleol a dyheadau'r unigolyn. Credaf fod y cyfnod sydd wedi'i bennu'n sicrhau hynny; felly, ni welaf fod angen newid adran 29, gan fy mod yn teimlo, ar ôl pwysu a mesur, fod y cydbwysedd yn gywir.

Mae'r pwyllgor deddfwriaeth wedi argymhell hefyd y dylwn ystyried newid adran 31 i gynnwys amserlen ar gyfer ystyried ceisiadau gan Weinidogion Cymru i sicrhau na fydd tenantiaid yn aros am gyfnod amhenodol. Yn yr Alban, mae ei Llywodraeth yn cwblhau'r broses mewn system debyg o fewn tua chwech i wyth wythnos. Pan roddais dystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor, dywedais fy mod yn rhagweld y byddai ceisiadau'n cael eu trafod yn gymharol gyflym a rhoddodd y cyfarwyddwr tai sicrwydd y byddent yn cael blaenoriaeth. Dywedais hefyd y byddai anawsterau ymarferol ynghylch pennu amserlen. Oherwydd hynny, nid wyf yn bwriadu newid adran 31, gan nad wyf yn sicr beth fyddai'r canlyniad o fynd yn groes i'r amserlen. A fydddech yn caniatáu'r cais neu'n ei wrthod?

Gyda golwg ar Ran 2 o'r Mesur arfaethedig, sy'n ymwneud â landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig, rwyf yn fodlon ystyried argymhelliad y Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol i newid adran 37 i fynnu y bydd ymgynghori ag ystod ehangach o gyrff, fel cynrychiolwyr tenantiaid ac awdurdodau lleol, wrth ddatblygu safonau perfformiad ar gyfer landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig. Mae'r Mesur arfaethedig sydd wedi'i ddrafftio'n cyfeirio at ymghynghori â chynrychiolwyr landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig yn unig.

Rwyf hefyd yn ystyried newid pŵer mynediad yr arolygydd. Gwnaeth Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2 a'r Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol argymhell y dylid newid adran 48 i egluro bod y pŵer mynediad yn gymwys i swyddfeydd y landlord cymdeithasol cofrestredig yn unig, ac nid cartrefi tenantiaid.

Rwyf yn falch bod y craffu yng Nghyfnod 1 wedi cymeradwyo egwyddorion cyffredinol y Mesur arfaethedig. Rwyf wedi disgrifio'r gwelliannau yr wyf yn ystyried eu rhoi gerbron yn ystod Cyfnod 2, a byddwn yn falch o ymateb i sylwadau Aelodau ar ddiwedd y ddadl.

Val Lloyd: Rwyf yn falch o gyfrannu i'r ddadl, fel Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth

No. 2, which has been undertaking scrutiny of the proposed Measure. I wish to extend the committee's thanks to all those who have contributed oral and written evidence. Their contributions have helped to inform the conclusions and recommendations of our report. Also, I would like to thank the committee clerks and the legal team for their invaluable assistance. The time available to the committee was limited, so we were unable to evaluate the evidence that we had received as thoroughly as we would have desired. As we were unable to test the evidence, which we received through a detailed scrutiny process, we have avoided making firm recommendations in our report. Instead, we have suggested areas where the Deputy Minister may wish to consider making amendments to the proposed Measure. I listened carefully to her opening statement.

In relation to the general principles, we undertook a short online consultation and received oral evidence from a panel of witnesses, who were all in favour of the proposed Measure. While we were unable to hold as many evidence sessions as we would have liked, we recognise that extensive consultation was undertaken by the Welsh Government prior to the introduction of the proposed Measure, which went some way towards mitigating the shortness of our process. When considering the general principles, we also considered other options available to reduce housing pressure, as detailed in the regulatory impact assessment. However, witnesses were not of the opinion that reducing the discount available to tenants would be the most effective way to ease social housing pressure in Wales, as any discount afforded to tenants would still be an incentive for people to buy their properties. Witnesses also believed that suspending the right to buy was a more targeted and strategic approach than reducing the discount available, which would affect the whole of Wales, rather than just the areas that are under specific pressure. Therefore, the committee supports the general principles of the proposed Measure, although there was a minority view; I am sure that the Member concerned will wish to comment on that.

However, our report highlights a number of areas in which we think that the legislation could be improved. As regards Part 1—which

Rhif 2, sydd wedi craffu ar y Mesur arfaethedig. Dymunaf ddiolch ar ran y pwyllgor i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu tystiolaeth lafar ac ysgrifenedig. Mae eu cyfraniadau wedi ein helpu i ffurfio'r casgliadau ac argymhellion sydd yn ein hadroddiad. Hoffwn ddiolch hefyd i glercod y pwyllgor a'r tîm cyfreithiol am eu cymorth amhrisiadwy. Roedd yr amser a oedd ar gael i'r pwyllgor yn gyfyngedig, felly nid oeddem yn gallu gwerthuso'r dystiolaeth a gawsom mor drwyadl ag y byddem wedi dymuno. Gan nad oeddem yn gallu gwirio'r dystiolaeth, a gawsom drwy broses graffu fanwl, nid ydym wedi gwneud argymhellion pendant yn ein hadroddiad. Yn lle hynny, rydym wedi awgrymu meysydd lle y gallai'r Dirprwy Weinidog ddymuno ystyried gwneud gwelliannau yn y Mesur arfaethedig. Gwrandewais yn astud at ei datganiad agoriadol.

Ynghylch yr egwyddorion cyffredinol, cynaliasom ymgynghoriad byr ar lein a chael tystiolaeth lafar gan banel o dystion, a oedd i gyd o blaid y Mesur arfaethedig. Er nad oeddem yn gallu cynnal cynifer o sesiynau tystiolaeth ag y byddem wedi dymuno, rydym yn cydnabod bod Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ymgynghori'n helaeth cyn cyflwyno'r Mesur arfaethedig, a bod hynny wedi gwneud iawn i ryw raddau am fyrder ein proses. Wrth ystyried yr egwyddorion cyffredinol, gwnaethom hefyd ystyried dewisiadau eraill sydd ar gael i leihau'r pwysau oherwydd prinder tai, sydd wedi'u rhestru yn yr asesiad effaith rheoleiddiol. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd tystion o'r farn mai drwy leihau'r disgownt sydd ar gael i denantiaid yr oedd y ffordd fwyaf effeithiol i liniaru pwysau oherwydd prinder tai cymdeithasol yng Nghymru, gan y byddai unrhyw ddisgownt a gynigid i denantiaid yn dal yn gymhelliad i bobl brynu eu tai. Roedd tystion hefyd yn credu bod atal yr hawl i brynu'n ffordd fwy penodol a strategol o weithredu na lleihau'r disgownt sydd ar gael, gan y byddai hynny'n effeithio ar Gymru gyfan, yn hytrach na'r ardaloedd sydd o dan bwysau penodol yn unig. Felly, mae'r pwyllgor yn cymeradwyo egwyddorion cyffredinol y Mesur arfaethedig, er bod un farn leiafrifol; rwyf yn siŵr y bydd yr Aelod dan sylw'n dymuno gwneud sylw am hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae ein hadroddiad yn tynnu sylw at nifer o feysydd lle y credwn y gellid gwella'r ddeddfwriaeth. Gyda golwg ar Ran

would provide that local authorities are eligible to apply to Welsh Ministers to issue a direction to suspend the right to buy in a clearly identified area—witnesses believed that local authorities are best placed to apply for a suspension of the right to buy, as they are able to adequately review housing provision in their areas. Some witnesses suggested that the consultation requirements detailed under section 2 should be extended to allow for consultation with neighbouring local authorities in order to establish the impact that a suspension might have in the neighbouring authority. If I understood the Deputy Minister correctly—I was rustling my papers a little at the time—our suggestion that she should consider strengthening section 2 to include consultation with neighbouring local authorities is to be accepted. The proposed Measure provides for a suspension period of up to five years, with a further extension to a maximum of 10 years. All witnesses felt that the duration of the suspension period was reasonable.

However, the committee raised concerns with the Deputy Minister relating to the processes outlined in section 29(2) of the proposed Measure, which relate to repeat applications, whereby if Welsh Ministers have refused to grant an application for a direction, an authority cannot apply for a direction that is substantially similar for a period of one year from the date of refusal. The committee believes that the Deputy Minister should revisit section 29, with a view to amending the timescales. I heard the Deputy Minister's comment that she was not minded to do so.

4.20 p.m.

The committee also questioned the Deputy Minister on the provision under section 31, which allows individual applications from tenants implementing their right to buy to be stayed while Welsh Ministers deal with local authority applications to suspend the right to buy. Concerns were raised about how long the application process would take, and whether individual applications would be stayed indefinitely while Welsh Ministers dealt with local authority applications on this subject. The Deputy Minister did not believe that this would pose any problems as she envisaged applications being dealt with relatively quickly. However, the committee

1—a fyddai'n darparu bod awdurdodau lleol yn gymwys i wneud cais i Weinidogion Cymru i gyhoeddi cyfarwyddyd i atal yr hawl i brynu mewn ardal sydd wedi'i diffinio'n glir—credai tystion mai awdurdodau lleol sydd yn y lle gorau i wneud cais am atal yr hawl i brynu, gan eu bod yn gallu cynnal arolwg digonol o'r ddarpariaeth o dai yn eu hardaloedd. Awgrymodd rhai tystion y dylid ymestyn y gofynion am ymgynghori o dan adran 2 i ddarparu ar gyfer ymgynghori ag awdurdodau lleol cyfagos er mwyn canfod yr effaith bosibl mewn awdurdod cyfagos o atal yr hawl i brynu. Os deallais y Dirprwy Weinidog yn iawn—roeddwn yn siffrwd fy mhapurau ychydig ar y pryd—mae ein hawgrym y dylai ystyried cryfhau adran 2 i gynnwys ymgynghori ag awdurdodau lleol cyfagos i gael ei dderbyn. Mae'r Mesur arfaethedig yn darparu ar gyfer cyfnod atal o hyd at bum mlynedd, gydag estyniad pellach hyd at 10 mlynedd ar y mwyaf. Roedd yr holl dystion yn teimlo bod hyd y cyfnod atal yn rhesymol.

Er hynny, cododd y pwyllgor bryderon gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog ynghylch y prosesau sydd wedi'u disgrifio yn adran 29(2) o'r Mesur arfaethedig, sy'n ymwneud â cheisiadau a gyflwynir am yr eildro, sy'n golygu, os yw Gweinidogion Cymru wedi gwrthod cais am gyfarwyddyd, na all awdurdod wneud cais am gyfarwyddyd sy'n debyg o ran ei sylwedd am gyfnod o un flwyddyn o ddyddiad y gwrthod. Mae'r pwyllgor yn credu y dylai'r Dirprwy Weinidog ailedrych ar adran 29, gyda'r bwriad o newid yr amserlenni. Clywais y sylw gan y Dirprwy Weinidog nad oedd yn fodlon gwneud hynny.

Holodd y pwyllgor y Dirprwy Weinidog hefyd am y ddarpariaeth o dan adran 31, sy'n caniatáu atal ceisiadau unigol gan denantiaid am weithredu eu hawl i brynu tra bydd Gweinidogion Cymru'n delio â cheisiadau gan awdurdodau lleol am atal yr hawl i brynu. Mynegwyd pryderon ynghylch pa mor hir y byddai'r broses ymgeisio, ac a fyddai ceisiadau unigol yn cael eu hatal am gyfnod amhenodol tra byddai Gweinidogion Cymru'n delio â cheisiadau gan awdurdodau lleol ar y mater hwn. Ni chredai'r Dirprwy Weinidog y byddai hyn yn achosi unrhyw broblemau gan ei bod yn rhagweld y byddai ceisiadau'n cael eu trafod yn gymharol

believes that the proposed Measure should include timescales for consideration by Welsh Ministers of local authorities' applications, and how long individuals whose applications to buy their home have been stayed can expect to wait, to ensure that they are not subjected to an indefinite wait.

I now turn to Part 2, on registered social landlords. The proposed Measure deals with the new regulatory framework for RSLs and covers performance, inspection, enforcement, penalties and compensation. All witnesses welcomed the new regulatory framework. However, it was noted that there were some differences in the consultation provisions detailed in sections 37 and 40, and the committee was pleased to receive the Deputy Minister's assurance that this issue would be looked at when considering Stage 2 amendments, as she reiterated today. The committee and witnesses also believed that the provisions under section 48, dealing with power of entry, should be clarified to ensure that it is clear that it relates only to the offices of registered social landlords, and not to tenants' homes. Again, I hear what the Deputy Minister says on this; she has already agreed with one of our recommendations and will address this with Stage 2 amendments.

In the event that the Assembly gives its agreement this afternoon to the general principles of the proposed Measure, I hope that the Deputy Minister will accept the conclusions and recommendations contained in our report, and consider bringing forward appropriate amendments at Stage 2.

Angela Burns: The Finance Committee examined the financial aspects of this proposed Measure and was very grateful to Jocelyn Davies, the Deputy Minister responsible for it, and her officials, for providing evidence to the committee and for answering our questions. The Finance Committee found it difficult to make an informed assessment of the financial impact of this proposed Measure because of the lack of financial information contained within the explanatory memorandum. In many respects the financial analysis supporting the proposed Measure seems based on the premise that, if the proposals can be funded from within

gyflym. Serch hynny, mae'r pwyllgor yn credu y dylid cynnwys amserlenni yn y Mesur arfaethedig ar gyfer ystyried ceisiadau oddi wrth awdurdodau lleol gan Weinidogion Cymru, a pha mor hir y gall unigolion ddisgwyl aros ar ôl atal eu ceisiadau am brynu eu cartref, er mwyn sicrhau na fyddant yn aros am gyfnod amhenodol.

Trof yn awr at Ran 2, sy'n ymwneud â landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig. Mae'r Mesur arfaethedig yn disgrifio'r fframwaith rheoleiddio newydd i landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig ac yn trafod perfformiad, arolygu, gorfodi, cosbau a digolledu. Roedd pob un o'r tystion yn croesawu'r fframwaith rheoleiddio newydd. Er hynny, nodwyd bod rhai gwahaniaethau yn y darpariaethau ar gyfer ymgynghori sydd yn adrannau 37 a 40, ac roedd y pwyllgor yn falch o gael sicrwydd gan y Dirprwy Weinidog y byddai'r mater hwn yn cael sylw wrth ystyried gwelliannau yng Nghyfnod 2, fel y dywedodd eto heddiw. Roedd y pwyllgor a thystion hefyd yn credu y dylid egluro'r darpariaethau o dan adran 48, sy'n ymwneud â hawl mynediad, i'w gwneud yn glir ei fod yn ymwneud â swyddfeydd landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig yn unig, ac nid cartrefi tenantiaid. Unwaith eto, clywaf beth y mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn ei ddweud am hyn; mae eisoes wedi derbyn un o'n hargymhellion a bydd yn delio â hyn drwy gyflwyno gwelliannau yng Nghyfnod 2. Os bydd y Cynulliad yn derbyn egwyddorion cyffredinol y Mesur arfaethedig y prynhawn yma, rwyf yn gobeithio y bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog yn derbyn y casgliadau a'r argymhellion sydd yn ein hadroddiad, ac yn ystyried cyflwyno gwelliannau priodol yng Nghyfnod 2.

Angela Burns: Edrychodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid ar yr agweddau ariannol ar y Mesur arfaethedig hwn ac roedd yn ddiolchgar iawn i Jocelyn Davies, y Dirprwy Weinidog sy'n gyfrifol amdano, a'i swyddogion, am ddarparu tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor ac am ateb ein cwestiynau. Roedd y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn ei chael yn anodd gwneud asesiad gwybodus o effaith ariannol y Mesur arfaethedig hwn oherwydd diffyg gwybodaeth ariannol yn y memorandwm esboniadol. Ar lawer cyfrif, mae'n ymddangos bod y dadansoddiad ariannol sy'n ategu'r Mesur arfaethedig wedi'i seilio ar y rhagdybiaeth nad oes angen rhagor o ddadansoddi os gellir talu am y

existing budgets, there is no need to do any more analysis. Indeed, the Deputy Minister told the committee that the Welsh Assembly Government already had the regulatory regime, which was already a cost. She did not see the proposed Measure incurring additional cost. She said, in particular, that there are no extra costs for the Welsh Government itself.

The Finance Committee was concerned about the impact the proposed Measure might have on the housing market, and the Deputy Minister told the Committee that she did not think that the legislation would have a radical or marked effect on this. Additionally, the Finance Committee noted that suspension of the right to buy would also result in a loss of property sales, and loss of income, to social landlords. The Deputy Minister said that the number of sales had been low in recent years, and it was impossible to forecast for future years because of factors outside the Government's control, such as the availability of mortgages. There were also uncertainties in relation to the cost to social providers of meeting the Welsh housing quality standard.

The Finance Committee was concerned about the proposed Measure in relation to the 'New Understanding with Local Authorities' agreement that no additional responsibilities would be placed on local authorities without the funding implications being worked through by both parties. The Deputy Minister told the committee that the costs of making an application would be offset by the savings from not having to administer right-to-buy applications. Although there would also be costs in consulting those affected by an application, the Deputy Minister did not think that significant extra costs would arise from the administration; however, this cost had not been quantified. Officials confirmed that they could not quantify the cost of administering a right-to-buy application.

The proposed Measure gives Ministers powers to intervene in various circumstances and, while the Finance Committee welcomes the fact that the Deputy Minister hoped that Ministers would never have to use these powers, there was little financial analysis of this. The Deputy Minister told the committee that she did not think that there was anything that could not be dealt with from within the

cynigion o gyllidebau presennol. Yn wir, dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog wrth y pwyllgor fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru eisoes wedi sefydlu'r system reoleiddio, a oedd yn gost yn barod. Ni ragwelai y byddai'r Mesur arfaethedig yn peri cost ychwanegol. Yn benodol, dywedodd nad oes costau ychwanegol i Lywodraeth Cymru ei hun.

Roedd y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn bryderus ynghylch effaith bosibl y Mesur arfaethedig ar y farchnad dai, a dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog wrth y pwyllgor nad oedd yn credu y byddai'r ddeddfwriaeth yn cael effaith sylfaenol neu sylweddol ar hyn. Yn ogystal â hyn, nododd y Pwyllgor Cyllid y byddai atal yr hawl i brynu'n arwain hefyd at golli arian o werthu eiddo, a cholli incwm, gan landlordiaid cymdeithasol. Dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog fod nifer y tai a werthwyd wedi bod yn isel yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf, a'i bod yn amhosibl rhagweld y sefyllfa yn y blynyddoedd nesaf oherwydd ffactorau sydd y tu hwnt i reolaeth y Llywodraeth, fel argaeledd morgesi. Roedd ansicrwydd hefyd ynghylch y gost i ddarparwyr cymdeithasol o gyrraedd safon ansawdd tai Cymru.

Roedd y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn bryderus ynghylch y Mesur arfaethedig mewn perthynas â chytundeb y 'Dealltwriaeth Newydd' ag awdurdodau lleol na fyddai unrhyw gyfrifoldebau ychwanegol yn cael eu gosod ar awdurdodau lleol heb i'r ddau barti ystyried y goblygiadau o ran cyllid yn drwyadl. Dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog wrth y pwyllgor y byddai'r gost o wneud cais yn cael ei gwrthbwysu gan yr arbedion o beidio â gorfod gweinyddu ceisiadau o dan yr hawl i brynu. Er y byddai costau hefyd ynglŷn ag ymgynghori â'r rheini y byddai cais yn effeithio arnynt, ni chredai'r Dirprwy Weinidog y byddai costau ychwanegol sylweddol yn codi o'r gwaith gweinyddu; er hynny, nid oedd y gost hon wedi'i mesur. Cadarnhaodd swyddogion na allent fesur y gost o weinyddu cais o dan yr hawl i brynu.

Mae'r Mesur arfaethedig yn rhoi pwerau i Weinidogion i ymyrryd mewn gwahanol amgylchiadau ac, er bod y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn croesawu'r ffaith bod y Dirprwy Weinidog yn gobeithio na fyddai Gweinidogion byth yn gorfod arfer y pwerau hyn, prin oedd y dadansoddi ariannol o hyn. Dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog wrth y pwyllgor ei bod yn credu nad oedd dim na

budget as it stands, and that the costs of not intervening would be much greater.

The committee asked about the costs that might be incurred if a registered social landlord were to get into difficulties. The Deputy Minister said that the changes to the regulatory regime gave the Government a better oversight of all registered social landlords and that the current regime makes that virtually impossible. While Members accepted that the likelihood was small, they wondered whether a risk assessment had been undertaken. Officials said that they had not done a precise assessment, but agreed that the cost could be considerable.

In summary, while the Finance Committee accepts that some aspects of the proposed Measure are difficult to quantify, the evidence suggests that the focus has been solely on whether the work associated with the proposed Measure can be accommodated within existing budgets. Clearly, the availability of resources is an important factor in considering legislation, but it should not be the only one. An incomplete assessment of the costs associated with the proposed Measure means that the Assembly is being asked to approve legislation without being able to consider its full implications. Equally, it means that there is a serious risk that further resources might be required to meet any unexpected consequences arising from it.

In addition, the lack of a full financial assessment means that it is not possible to undertake a full examination of the value that the policy will deliver from the money, which, at the current time of severe financial constraint, seems an omission. Given the lack of financial information, the Finance Committee finds it difficult to make much further comment on this proposed Measure. We thank the Deputy Minister for her time.

Janet Ryder: The Constitutional Affairs Committee considered the proposed Measure on 1 December last year and received written and oral evidence from the Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration, Jocelyn Davies, and her officials. We reported on 17 January, and our report is available as a supporting document for this debate. I thank the Deputy Minister for the comments that she made, stating that she will consider some

ellid delio ag ef o fewn y gyllideb bresennol, ac y byddai'r gost o beidio ag ymyrryd yn fwy o lawer.

Holodd y pwyllgor am y costau a allai godi pe byddai landlord cymdeithasol cofrestredig yn mynd i drafferthion. Dywedodd y Dirprwy Weinidog fod y newidiadau yn y system reoleiddio'n rhoi trosolwg gwell i'r Llywodraeth ar yr holl landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig a bod hynny bron yn amhosibl o dan y system bresennol. Er bod Aelodau'n derbyn bod y tebygolrwydd yn fach, roeddent yn meddwl tybed a oedd asesiad risg wedi'i wneud. Dywedodd swyddogion nad oeddent wedi gwneud asesiad manwl, ond cytunent y gallai'r gost fod yn sylweddol.

I grynhoi, er bod y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn derbyn bod rhai agweddau ar y Mesur arfaethedig yn anodd eu mesur, mae'r dystiolaeth yn awgrymu mai'r unig fater a ystyriwyd yw a ellir cynnwys y gwaith sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Mesur arfaethedig o fewn y cyllidebau presennol. Wrth gwrs, mae argaeledd adnoddau'n ffactor pwysig wrth ystyried deddfwriaeth, ond nid yr unig un. Gan fod yr asesiad o'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Mesur arfaethedig yn anghyflawn, gofynnir i'r Cynulliad gymeradwyo deddfwriaeth heb allu ystyried ei holl oblygiadau. I'r un graddau, mae'n golygu bod perygl difrifol y gallai'r angen godi am fwy o adnoddau i wynebu unrhyw ganlyniadau annisgwyl i'r Mesur arfaethedig.

Yn ogystal â hyn, am nad oes asesiad ariannol llawn, nid yw'n bosibl ymchwilio'n drylwyr i'r gwerth am arian a geir o'r polisi, ac, yn y cyfnod presennol o gyfyngiadau ariannol llym, mae hynny'n ymddangos yn esgeulus. Oherwydd diffyg gwybodaeth ariannol, mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn ei chael yn anodd gwneud sylwadau pellach am y Mesur arfaethedig hwn. Diolchwn i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am roi o'i hamser.

Janet Ryder: Rhoddodd y Pwyllgor Materion Cyfansoddiadol ystyriaeth i'r Mesur arfaethedig ar 1 Rhagfyr y llynedd a chael tystiolaeth ysgrifenedig a llafar gan y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfywio, Jocelyn Davies, a'i swyddogion. Cyflwynasom ein hadroddiad ar 17 Ionawr, ac mae ar gael fel dogfen ategol ar gyfer y ddadl hon. Diolchaf i'r Dirprwy Weinidog am ei sylwadau, ac am ddweud y gwnaiff

of our recommendations.

This proposed Measure contains only a limited number of powers to make subordinate legislation. However, some of them are significant, despite being made by ministerial direction rather than by statutory instrument. In particular, in the circumstances set out in the proposed Measure, Welsh Ministers will be able to suspend the right to buy by direction without any further Assembly involvement in approving or annulling a statutory instrument. However, we also noted that there was no element of ministerial discretion involved. If a local authority satisfies Welsh Ministers in relation to all the requirements set out, in detail, in Part 1 of the proposed Measure, Welsh Ministers will have to make a direction. Given this lack of ministerial discretion, we were satisfied that the proposed use of directions is appropriate in these particular circumstances.

Section 34(2) does contain powers to be exercised by statutory instrument and is relatively widely drawn. However, the power is constrained to consequential and other amendments relating to a right to buy, and we are content that the negative procedure is appropriate in the circumstances.

The only new power in Part 2 of the proposed Measure is to vary the maximum penalty for an offence committed by a registered social landlord. However, this is linked to the maximum fine that can be imposed by a magistrates' court, and that limit is also limited by the Assembly's legislative competence under the Government of Wales Act 2006. Moreover, the power is only exercisable through the affirmative procedure, and only then if the magistrates' court limit is increased. We are, therefore, more than content that this power is sufficiently constrained.

Sections 79 and 80 amend existing powers by adding a new requirement that Welsh Ministers take all reasonable steps to give notice to registered social landlords before exercising the powers. We believe that this is an appropriate additional way of ensuring greater openness in this process.

We are content with the arrangements for the

ystyried rhai o'n hargymhellion.

Nifer cyfyngedig o bwerau sydd yn y Mesur arfaethedig hwn i wneud is-ddeddfwriaeth. Er hynny, mae rhai ohonynt yn bwysig, er eu bod yn cael eu gwneud drwy gyfarwyddyd gweinidogol yn hytrach na thrwy offeryn statudol. Yn benodol, yn yr amgylchiadau sydd wedi'u nodi yn y Mesur arfaethedig, bydd Gweinidogion Cymru'n gallu atal yr hawl i brynu drwy roi cyfarwyddyd heb unrhyw ymwneud pellach gan y Cynulliad drwy gymeradwyo neu ddiddymu offeryn statudol. Fodd bynnag, nodasom hefyd nad oedd unrhyw elfen o ddisgresiwn gweinidogol ynglŷn â hyn. Os bydd awdurdod lleol yn bodloni Gweinidogion Cymru ym mhob un o'r gofynion sydd wedi'u nodi, yn fanwl, yn Rhan 1 o'r Mesur arfaethedig, bydd yn rhaid i Weinidogion Cymru wneud cyfarwyddyd. O ystyried y diffyg disgresiwn gweinidogol yn hyn o beth, roeddem wedi ein bodloni bod y defnydd arfaethedig o gyfarwyddiadau'n briodol yn yr amgylchiadau penodol hyn.

Mae adran 34(2) yn cynnwys pwerau i'w harfer drwy wneud offeryn statudol ac mae ei chwmpas yn weddol eang. Er hynny, mae'r pŵer wedi'i gyfyngu i welliannau canlyniadol a gwelliannau eraill sy'n ymwneud â hawl i brynu, ac rydym yn fodlon bod y weithdrefn negyddol yn briodol yn yr amgylchiadau hyn.

Yr unig bŵer newydd yn Rhan 2 o'r Mesur arfaethedig yw hwnnw i amrywio uchafswm y gosb am drosedd a gyflawnwyd gan landlord cymdeithasol cofrestredig. Fodd bynnag, mae hyn yn gysylltiedig ag uchafswm y gosb y gall llys ynadon ei gosod, ac mae'r terfyn hwnnw wedi'i gyfyngu hefyd gan gymhwysedd deddfwriaethol y Cynulliad o dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006. Ar ben hynny, dim ond drwy'r weithdrefn gadarnhaol y gellir arfer y pŵer, ac wedyn dim ond os codir terfyn y llysoedd ynadon. Felly, rydym yn fodlon iawn bod y pŵer hwn wedi'i gyfyngu'n ddigonol.

Mae adrannau 79 a 80 yn diwygio pwerau presennol drwy ychwanegu gofyniad newydd y bydd Gweinidogion Cymru'n cymryd pob cam rhesymol i rybuddio landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig cyn arfer y pwerau. Credwn fod hyn yn ffordd ychwanegol briodol o sicrhau bod y broses hon yn fwy agored.

Rydym yn fodlon ar y trefniadau ar gyfer

setting of standards, which registered social landlords will be required to meet under section 35, provided that guidance in relation to those standards is issued under section 36 and that the consultation required under section 37 is conducted before standards are set. However, we noted that the consultation in respect of section 40, which is about guidance about complaints, is wider than the consultation required under section 37, which appears unnecessarily restrictive, particularly in its exclusion of local authorities and tenants. We see no reason why section 37 should not, at the very least, be amended to include a provision to enable Ministers to consult such other persons as they consider appropriate, and we have recommended accordingly.

Section 48 of the proposed Measure provides a power of entry, which the Deputy Minister assured us does not include a power to enter private dwelling houses occupied by tenants. We accept the Deputy Minister's assurance, but we nevertheless see no reason why this cannot be made explicit on the face of the proposed Measure. We have recommended that the Deputy Minister consider doing so.

4.30 p.m.

In conclusion, other than the points that I have mentioned, from the perspective of the provisions relating to subordinate legislation, we saw no reason why the National Assembly should not agree to the general principles of the proposed Measure.

Mark Isherwood: The motion asks us to agree the general principles of the Proposed Housing (Wales) Measure. The Welsh Government tells us that the proposed Measure makes provision to support the more effective delivery of affordable housing in Wales, yet it only achieves this in part. In taking forward the commitment made in the 'One Wales' coalition document to enable Welsh Ministers, on application from a local housing authority, to temporarily suspend the right to buy and the right to acquire held by tenants of a social housing provider in Wales in areas of housing pressure, it does not have the merit of supporting the more effective delivery of affordable housing in Wales. It therefore fails the key constitutional test of doing what it says on the wrapper.

gosod safonau, y bydd yn ofynnol i landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig eu bodloni o dan adran 35, ar yr amod bod canllawiau ar y safonau hynny wedi'u cyhoeddi o dan adran 36 a bod yr ymgynghori sy'n ofynnol o dan adran 37 wedi'i gynnal cyn gosod safonau. Fodd bynnag, nodasom fod yr ymgynghori mewn perthynas ag adran 40, sy'n ymwneud â chanllawiau ynghylch cwynion, yn ehangach na'r ymgynghori sy'n ofynnol o dan adran 37, sy'n ymddangos yn fwy cyfyngol na'r angen, yn enwedig wrth gau allan awdurdodau lleol a thenantiaid. Nid ydym yn gweld pam na ddylid newid adran 37 fel ei bod o leiaf yn cynnwys darpariaeth i alluogi Gweinidogion i ymgynghori â'r cyfryw bersonau eraill y maent yn eu hystyried yn briodol, ac rydym wedi gwneud argymhelliad i'r perwyl hwnnw.

Mae adran 48 o'r Mesur arfaethedig yn darparu pŵer mynediad, a chawsom ein sicrhau gan y Dirprwy Weinidog nad yw hyn yn cynnwys pŵer i fynd i mewn i anheddau preifat sy'n cael eu dal gan denantiaid. Rydym yn derbyn sicrwydd y Dirprwy Weinidog ond, er hynny, nid ydym yn gweld pam na ellir gwneud hyn yn glir yn y Mesur arfaethedig. Rydym wedi argymhell y dylai'r Dirprwy Weinidog ystyried gwneud hynny.

I gloi, heblaw am y pwyntiau yr wyf wedi'u crybwyll, ynghylch darpariaethau sy'n ymwneud ag is-ddeddfwriaeth, ni welsom unrhyw reswm pam na ddylai'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gytuno ar egwyddorion cyffredinol y Mesur arfaethedig.

Mark Isherwood: Mae'r cynnig yn gofyn inni gytuno ar egwyddorion cyffredinol y Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Tai (Cymru). Dywed Llywodraeth Cymru wrthym fod y Mesur arfaethedig yn rhoi cymorth i gyflenwi tai fforddiadwy'n fwy effeithiol yng Nghymru, ac eto, nid yw ond yn cyflawni hyn yn rhannol. Wrth hyrwyddo'r ymrwymiad yn nogfen glymblaid 'Cymru'n Un' i alluogi Gweinidogion Cymru, ar gais awdurdod tai lleol, i atal dros dro yr hawl i brynu a'r hawl i gaffael sydd gan denantiaid i ddarparwyr tai cymdeithasol yng Nghymru mewn ardaloedd lle y mae pwysau oherwydd prinder tai, nid yw'n rhoi cymorth i gyflenwi tai fforddiadwy'n fwy effeithiol yng Nghymru. Felly mae'n methu'r prawf cyfansoddiadaol allweddol o ateb y diben

Furthermore, it fails to propose legislation in key areas over which the Assembly has also acquired legislative competence, which could have helped to tackle the housing crisis in Wales, about which the sector has been warning for much of the past decade.

In one of its two elements, the proposed Measure does not achieve its stated objectives. Paul Davies was therefore morally obliged to object, in Legislation Committee No. 2's report, to the suspension of the right to buy. The Welsh Government, in its 'One Wales' programme for government, was right to commit itself to tackling severe housing pressure in the worst affected areas, where house prices are outstripping wages, but it was wrong to pretend that drawing down legislative power to the Assembly in order to suspend the right to buy in areas of housing pressure would achieve that. It is one thing to express the opinion, as was done in one response to Legislation Committee No. 2, that social housing should not have been made available for council tenants to buy under the right to buy under previous Conservative Governments, but it is quite another to pretend that it has not continued under UK Labour Governments, and that temporary suspension now has anything whatsoever to do with that. Too many are allowing their often long-held ideological objections to what has proved to be the most popular and effective low-cost home ownership scheme ever to obscure evidence that confirms that the elements of the proposed Measure that apply to the right to buy will not provide social housing providers with a period of grace when the statutory right is suspended to enable the supply of affordable housing in the area to be increased by other means.

Even those who are opposed to the right to buy on principle must accept the evidence received by Legislation Committee No. 2 that the take-up of the right to buy is very poor and that its impact is no longer significant enough to reduce housing pressure. The person who said that added that removing the right to buy just takes away aspirations from tenants, and said that she found that a very

sydd wedi'i bennu iddo. At hynny, mae'n methu â chynnig deddfwriaeth mewn meysydd allweddol y mae'r Cynulliad wedi ennill cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol drostynt hefyd, a allai fod wedi helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng tai yng Nghymru, y mae'r sector wedi rhybuddio amdano dros y rhan fwyaf o'r degawd diwethaf.

Yn un o'i ddwy elfen, nid yw'r Mesur arfaethedig yn cyflawni'r amcanion sydd wedi'u nodi ynddo. Felly roedd rheidrwydd moesol ar Paul Davies i ddatgan ei wrthwynebiad, yn adroddiad Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2, i atal yr hawl i brynu. Roedd yn iawn i Lywodraeth Cymru ymrwymo, yn rhaglen lywodraethu 'Cymru'n Un', i ddelio â phwysau difrifol oherwydd prinder tai yn yr ardaloedd lle y mae'r effaith waethaf, lle y mae prisiau tai'n codi'n gynt na chyflogau, ond nid oedd yn iawn iddi gymryd arni y byddai cael pŵer deddfwriaethol yn y Cynulliad i atal yr hawl i brynu mewn ardaloedd lle y mae pwysau oherwydd prinder tai'n fodd i gyflawni hynny. Un peth yw mynegi'r farn, fel y gwnaethpwyd mewn un ymateb i Bwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2, na ddylid bod wedi trefnu i dai cymdeithasol fod ar gael i'w prynu gan denantiaid cynghorau o dan yr hawl i brynu o dan Lywodraethau Ceidwadol blaenorol, ond peth cwbl wahanol yw cymryd arnoch nad yw wedi parhau o dan Lywodraethau Llafur y DU, a bod unrhyw gysylltiad rhwng hynny ac atal yr hawl i brynu dros dro'n awr. Oherwydd y gwrthwynebiad ideolegol sydd ganddynt, ers amser maith yn aml, i'r cynllun mwyaf poblogaidd ac effeithiol erioed ar gyfer perchentyaeth cost isel, yn ôl yr hyn a welwyd, mae gormod o bobl yn anwybyddu tystiolaeth na fydd yr elfennau yn y Mesur arfaethedig sy'n gymwys i'r hawl i brynu'n rhoi cyfnod gras i ddarparwyr tai cymdeithasol pan gaiff yr hawl statudol ei hatal fel y gellir cynyddu'r cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy yn yr ardal drwy ffyrdd eraill.

Bydd hyd yn oed y rheini sy'n gwrthwynebu'r hawl i brynu ar sail egwyddor yn gorfod derbyn y dystiolaeth a gafodd Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2 fod y nifer sy'n manteisio ar yr hawl i brynu'n isel iawn ac nad yw ei heffaith yn ddigon sylweddol bellach i leihau'r pwysau oherwydd prinder tai. Ychwanegodd y person a ddywedodd hynny y byddai dileu'r hawl i brynu'n

depressing prospect. Those who oppose the right to buy in principle should also note the Welsh Affairs Committee's finding that suspension of the right to buy would not, in itself, result in an increase in the supply of affordable housing, and the conclusions of Professor Steve Wilcox, the UK's leading researcher in this respect, that suspending the right to buy for a limited time in a specific area would not contribute to improving the availability of affordable housing, given that, on average, tenants remain in occupation for 15 years. The proposed Measure provides for a period of suspension of up to five years, with an extended suspension period up to 10 years, and would therefore have no impact on housing pressure.

Community Housing Cymru is broadly content with the second element of the proposed Measure—and the first, I admit, for the reasons outlined earlier—which provides Welsh Ministers with enhanced regulatory and intervention powers concerning the provision of housing by registered social landlords, which is a sector in Wales that is estimated to spend almost £0.5 billion a year, and which provides 14,000 jobs directly and indirectly. This seeks to maintain that investment and secure more funding in the future, while recognising the need to increase lenders' confidence in the sector. I am therefore surprised not to see the Council of Mortgage Lenders in the list of witnesses given in Legislation Committee No. 2's report on the proposed Measure. However, I welcome the Deputy Minister's statement that, given the maturity and professionalism of the sector, it is hoped that ministerial intervention would be very rare. In a previous statement to me, the Council of Mortgage Lenders welcomed an approach that includes robust, evidence-based self-assessments and a risk-based proportionate approach to regulation. We therefore support Part 2, but cannot support a proposal that does not achieve what it claims to achieve.

David Lloyd: Yn y ddadl ar y Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Tai (Cymru), mae gofyn inni gytuno ar egwyddorion y Mesur arfaethedig. Hoffwn ddechrau fy nghyfraniad drwy ddiolch i'r Dirprwy Gweinidog, sydd wedi ymdrechu yn arbennig o galed dros y

tanseilio dyheadau tenantiaid, a'i bod yn cael ei digalonni gan y posibilrwydd hwnnw. Dylai'r rheini sy'n gwrthwynebu'r hawl i brynu ar sail egwyddor gymryd sylw hefyd o ganfyddiad y Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig na fyddai atal yr hawl i brynu, ar ei ben ei hun, yn arwain at gynnydd yn y cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy, a chasgliadau'r Athro Steve Wilcox, y prif ymchwilydd yn y maes hwn yn y DU, na fyddai atal yr hawl i brynu am gyfnod cyfyngedig mewn ardal benodol yn cyfrannu at hybu argaeledd tai fforddiadwy, gan fod tenantiaid yn dal tai am 15 mlynedd ar gyfartaledd. Mae'r Mesur arfaethedig yn darparu ar gyfer cyfnod atal o hyd at bum mlynedd, a chyfnod atal estynedig o hyd at 10 mlynedd, felly ni fyddai'n cael effaith ar bwysau oherwydd prinder tai.

Mae Cartrefi Cymunedol Cymru yn fodlon at ei gilydd ar ail elfen y Mesur arfaethedig—ac ar y gyntaf, rwyf yn cyfaddef, oherwydd y rhesymau a ddisgrifiwyd yn gynharach—sy'n rhoi mwy o bwerau i Weinidogion Cymru ar gyfer rheoleiddio ac ymyrryd mewn cysylltiad â darparu tai gan landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig, sy'n sector yng Nghymru yr amcangyfrifwyd ei fod yn gwario bron £0.5 biliwn y flwyddyn, ac sy'n darparu 14,000 o swyddi'n uniongyrchol ac yn anuniongyrchol. Mae hyn yn ymgais i gynnal y buddsoddiad hwnnw a sicrhau mwy o gyllid yn y dyfodol, gan gydnabod yr angen i ennyn mwy o ymddiriedaeth yn y sector ymhlith benthycwyr. Felly rwyf yn synnu o weld nad yw'r Cyngor Benthycwyr Morgeisi ar restr y tystion yn adroddiad Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2 am y Mesur arfaethedig. Er hynny, croesawaf ddatganiad y Dirprwy Weinidog mai'r gobaith yw mai'n anaml iawn y byddai Gweinidogion yn ymyrryd, oherwydd aeddfedrwydd a phroffesiynoldeb y sector. Mewn datganiad a gefais ganddo cyn hyn, roedd y Cyngor Benthycwyr Morgeisi yn croesawu dull o weithredu sy'n cynnwys hunanasesu trylwyr ar sail tystiolaeth a dull rheoleiddio cymesur wedi'i seilio ar risg. Felly rydym yn cefnogi Rhan 2, ond ni allwn gefnogi cynnig nad yw'n cyflawni'r hyn y mae'n honni ei gyflawni.

David Lloyd: In this debate on the Proposed Housing (Wales) Measure, we are asked to agree the principles of the proposed Measure. I would like to begin by thanking the Deputy Minister, who has made sterling efforts over the last few years through the whole process

blynyddoedd diwethaf drwy hynt a helynt y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol, a'r holl ddadlau ac oedi gan y bobl ar yr ochr draw ynglŷn â chael y pwerau i'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf am fynd ar ôl hynny yn awr, dim ond nodi hynny yr ydwyf wrth longyfarch y Dirprwy Gweinidog am ei dycnwch a'i dyfalbarhad. Ffrwyth hynny yw'r Mesur arfaethedig. Datblygwyd hwn drwy ymgynghori'n agos gyda'r sector tai i gyd. Mae pawb yn gytûn ac mae partneriaeth aeddfed a chyfartal wedi'i datblygu rhwng y Dirprwy Weinidog yn ganolog a'r holl sector tai, gan gynnwys y tenantiaid. Mae'n bartneriaeth gref, sy'n heriol, wrth gwrs, gyda phawb yn gweithio gyda'i gilydd. Nid mater yw hwn o'r Llywodraeth yn datgan o'r brig i lawr, gyda phawb arall yn dilyn, ond partneriaeth gydradd, iach. Canlyniad hynny yw'r Mesur arfaethedig.

Yr ydym i gyd yn ymwybodol o'r pwysau ar dai fforddiadwy. Mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog eisoes wedi pasio'r targed o greu 6,500 o dai fforddiadwy ychwanegol yn ystod y Cynulliad hwn. Yr ydym hefyd yn gwybod am y cydgysylltiad agos rhwng materion tai a materion iechyd. Mae tai gwael yn golygu iechyd gwael. Yr ydym hefyd yn ymwybodol o'r fframwaith rheoleiddio gogyfer cymdeithasau tai. Mae hyn wedi ei weddnewid o dan ofal y Dirprwy Weinidog, Jocelyn Davies.

Mae system gostus, fiwrocraidaidd y gorffennol a oedd yn cael ei rhedeg o'r brig i lawr, wedi mynd ac, yn ei lle, mae'r fframwaith rheoleiddio newydd sydd wedi'i ddatblygu drwy ymgynghoriad a chydweithio rhwng pob adran o'r sector tai. Mae hwn wedi arwain at ffordd newydd o reoleiddio—fel y bu i Mark Isherwood sôn yn gynharach—sef hunanasesu gan y cymdeithasau tai a monitro gan dîm rheoleiddio Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'r system newydd yn hyblyg a hynod gost-effeithiol, ac yn seiliedig ar ddysgu sut i wella gwasanaethau a rhannu'r wybodaeth honno ymhlith aelodau'r bartneriaeth ar lawr gwlad.

Mae tîm rheoleiddio Llywodraeth Cymru mewn cysylltiad agos â'r cymdeithasau tai ac felly yn gweithio mewn modd ataliol, ac mae'n bosibl iddo ymyrryd yn gynnar, cyn

of the legislative competence Order and all the arguing and stalling by those on the other side of the Chamber with regard to bringing these powers to the Assembly. However, I will not rehearse that now—I only note it in congratulating the Deputy Minister for her perseverance. This proposed Measure is the result of that perseverance. It was developed through close consultation with the whole housing sector. Everyone is agreed, and a mature and balanced partnership has developed between the Deputy Minister centrally and the whole housing sector, including tenants. It is a strong and challenging partnership, of course, with all participants working together. It is not a matter of the Government operating by dictat, with everyone else following, but a healthy and balanced partnership. The proposed Measure has come about as a result of that.

We are all aware of the pressure on affordable housing. The Deputy Minister has already achieved the target of securing 6,500 additional affordable houses during this Assembly. We also know of the strong connection between housing and health issues. Poor housing equals poor health. We are also aware of the regulatory framework for housing associations. This has been overhauled by the Deputy Minister, Jocelyn Davies.

Gone is the costly, bureaucratic system of the past, which was run from the top down, to be replaced by a new regulatory framework that has been developed through consultation and co-operation between all parts of the housing sector. This has led to a new system of regulation—as mentioned by Mark Isherwood—namely self-assessment by the housing associations, monitored by the Welsh Government's regulation team. The new system is flexible and extremely cost-effective, based on learning how to improve services and disseminating that information among partners on the ground.

The Welsh Government's regulation team is in close contact with housing associations, so is able to work in a preventative way. It can intervene at an early stage, before big

bod problemau mawr yn codi. Dyna sy'n digwydd yn awr. Mae'r fframwaith cyfan wedi ei weddnewid gan y Dirprwy Weinidog ac mae'r Mesur arfaethedig yn ceisio rhoi sail statudol i hyn i gyd. Mae'r mudiadau sy'n benthyg i gymdeithasau tai eisoes wedi galw am reoleiddio o'r fath. Maent yn hapus iawn gyda phenderfyniadau'r Dirprwy Weinidog o ran yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn awr a chynnwys y Mesur arfaethedig. Bydd mwy o fenthycia yn golygu y bydd gennym stoc tai cymdeithasol o well ansawdd yng Nghymru. Dyna fydd canlyniad dilyn y seiliau statudol yn y Mesur arfaethedig. Bydd tai o ansawdd gwell yn golygu iechyd gwell. Cefnogwch egwyddorion cyffredinol Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Tai (Cymru).

Peter Black: I want to start by saying that Mark Isherwood is absolutely right in saying that this proposed Measure has not been subject to the level of scrutiny that it requires. That is about the only thing on which I agreed with Mark. He raised the issue of why further proposed Measures arising from the LCO have not been brought forward. I would also have liked to have seen such proposed Measures brought before us, but the fact that we have had so little time to consider this proposed Measure is an indication of how little time would be available to bring forward those other proposed Measures.

4.40 p.m.

I will certainly be looking to the next Government to bring forward a whole raft of proposed Measures arising out of the housing LCO to tackle the affordable housing crisis that we face. What we have in front of us is a start, and one that I fully support, for reasons that I will give in a minute. However, the time available for scrutiny was insufficient, and it is regrettable that we have been placed in that situation by the proximity of the Assembly election and the late approval of the LCO. As is evident from the contributions of the three committee Chairs, as well as those of other speakers, there are matters that could have done with greater scrutiny and further evidence-taking. That would have enhanced this proposed Measure and our understanding of it.

Mark talks about those who are ideologically opposed to the right to buy. I am not one of those people. I support the right to buy, and

problems arise. That is what is currently happening. The whole framework has been overhauled by the Deputy Minister, and the proposed Measure seeks to place this on a statutory basis. Organisations that lend to housing associations have already called for such regulation. They are very pleased with the decisions taken by the Deputy Minister on current practice and the content of the proposed Measure. More lending will mean that we will have higher-quality social housing stock in Wales. That will be what happens if we adopt the statutory steps outlined in the proposed Measure. Higher-quality housing will mean better health. Please support the general principles of the Proposed Housing (Wales) Measure.

Peter Black: Rwyf am ddechrau drwy ddweud bod Mark Isherwood yn llygad ei le wrth ddweud na chafwyd craffu i'r graddau yr oedd ei angen ar y Mesur arfaethedig hwn. Dyna'r unig beth yr wyf yn cytuno â Mark arno, fwy neu lai. Holodd ynghylch y rheswm dros beidio â chyflwyno Mesurau arfaethedig pellach sy'n deillio o'r Gorchymyn Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol. Byddwn innau wedi hoffi gweld Mesurau arfaethedig o'r fath ger ein bron, ond mae'r ffaith ein bod wedi cael cyn lleied o amser i ystyried y Mesur arfaethedig hwn yn dangos cyn lleied o amser a fyddai ar gael i gyflwyno'r Mesurau arfaethedig eraill hynny.

Byddaf yn sicr yn disgwyl i'r Llywodraeth nesaf gyflwyno nifer o Fesurau arfaethedig a fydd yn deillio o'r GCD ynghylch tai i fynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng a wynebwn o ran tai fforddiadwy. Mae'r hyn sydd o'n blaen yn fan cychwyn, ac yn un a gefnogaf yn llwyr, am resymau a roddaf mewn munud. Fodd bynnag, roedd yr amser a oedd ar gael i graffu'n annigonol, ac mae'n destun gofid inni gael ein rhoi yn y sefyllfa honno am fod etholiad y Cynulliad yn agos a'r GCD wedi'i gymeradwyo'n hwyr. Fel y gwelir o'r cyfraniadau gan Gadeiryddion y tri phwyllgor, yn ogystal â'r rheini gan siaradwyr eraill, mae materion a oedd yn teilyngu mwy o graffu a chymryd mwy o dystiolaeth. Byddai hynny wedi gwella'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn a'n dealltwriaeth ohono.

Mae Mark yn sôn am y rheini sydd â gwrthwynebiad ideolegol i'r hawl i brynu. Rwyf o blaid yr hawl i brynu, a chredaf fod

think that people have the right to buy their own home. However, I have a practical reason for supporting this proposed Measure: although it will not add any affordable homes to the stock available, it will effectively plug the hole while the stock that you have already is topped up. That is important in ensuring that there is a sufficient quantity of affordable homes to let to those who require rehousing. There are 90,000 people on waiting lists around Wales. It is important that we ensure that there is a sufficient number of homes to give people a choice and to meet the demand.

Mark Isherwood: If the proposed Measure suspends the right to buy for five years, or for the extended maximum period of 10 years, but the average tenant stays in their home for 15 years, how can it fill any gap?

Peter Black: This boils down to whether or not you believe a home sold under the right-to-buy scheme remains an affordable home. There was evidence and, I believe, a consensus that, once a council home or housing association home has been sold, it is no longer available to be re-let, and, as such, it is no longer part of the supply of affordable housing. That evidence is set out in the Welsh Government's own survey of housing need and demand in Wales, which is available on the Government's website. That is the basis on which the Government now appears to be operating, even though it does not tend to apply it when measuring how many affordable homes it is building. It is important to understand that, once a home has been sold, it is not part of the supply of affordable homes for re-letting, because it has entered a different market. Understanding these different markets is important. There is a market for homes that people own, mortgage and sell on to other people, and there is a market for homes that are available for letting and renting, which a house that is sold is no longer part of. That is one of the reasons why it is important to plug the gap, so the supply can be topped up.

I wish to turn now to an item in the Finance Committee report. Although I am a member of the Finance Committee, I was not at the meeting in question, but I support the thrust of the report. There is a reference to the cost to a local authority of making an application. Angela is right: there will be a cost there. However, I would argue that the application

hawl gan bobl i brynu eu cartref eu hunain. Er hynny, mae gennyf reswm ymarferol dros gefnogi'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn: er na fydd yn ychwanegu unrhyw dai fforddiadwy at y stoc sydd ar gael, bydd yn cau'r bwlch yn effeithiol wrth ychwanegu at y stoc sydd ar gael eisoes. Mae hynny'n bwysig o ran sicrhau bod nifer digonol o dai fforddiadwy i'w gosod i'r rheini y mae angen eu hailgartrefu. Mae 90,000 o bobl â'u henwau ar restrau aros ledled Cymru. Mae'n bwysig inni sicrhau bod nifer digonol o dai i roi cyfle i bobl ac ateb y galw.

Mark Isherwood: Os bydd y Mesur arfaethedig yn atal yr hawl i brynu am bum mlynedd, neu am y cyfnod estynedig hwyaf o 10 mlynedd, ond bod tenantiaid yn aros yn eu cartref am 15 mlynedd ar gyfartaledd, sut y gall lenwi bwlch?

Peter Black: Yn y pen draw, mae hyn yn gyfystyr â gofyn a ydych yn credu bod cartref a werthir o dan y cynllun hawl i brynu'n dal yn gartref fforddiadwy neu beidio. Roedd tystiolaeth a chonsensws, rwyf yn credu, nad yw tŷ cyngor neu dŷ cymdeithas dai ar gael i'w ailosod ar ôl ei werthu, ac, oherwydd hynny, nad yw bellach yn rhan o'r cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy. Mae'r dystiolaeth honno wedi'i nodi yn arolwg Llywodraeth Cymru o'r angen a'r galw am dai yng Nghymru, sydd ar gael ar wefan y Llywodraeth. Mae'n ymddangos mai ar y sail honno y mae'r Llywodraeth yn gweithredu'n awr, er nad yw'n dueddol i wneud hynny wrth fesur nifer y tai fforddiadwy y mae'n eu codi. Mae'n bwysig deall nad yw tŷ, ar ôl ei werthu, yn rhan o'r cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy i'w hailosod, am ei fod mewn marchnad wahanol wedyn. Mae'n bwysig deall y gwahanol farchnadoedd hynny. Mae marchnad ar gyfer cartrefi y mae pobl yn berchen arnynt, yn eu morgaisio a'u gwerthu i bobl eraill, ac mae marchnad ar gyfer cartrefi sydd ar gael i'w gosod a'u rhentu, na fydd tŷ sydd wedi'i werthu'n rhan ohoni bellach. Dyna un rheswm da dros gau'r bwlch, fel y gellir ychwanegu at y cyflenwad.

Dymunaf droi'n awr at eitem yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Er fy mod yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Cyllid, nid oeddwn yn y cyfarfod dan sylw, ond rwyf yn ategu swm a sylwedd yr adroddiad. Mae cyfeiriad at y gost i awdurdod lleol am wneud cais. Mae Angela yn llygad ei lle: bydd cost am hynny. Er hynny, byddwn yn dadlau bod rhaid i'r cais

has to be part of a local authority's strategic approach to affordable housing. Local authorities have an obligation to draw up housing strategies, and they have an obligation to act as strategic providers, in terms of the dispersal of the money available under the social housing grant to provide affordable homes. The cost should be part of that responsibility. What is so important about this proposed Measure is strategic thinking about how we can protect and enhance the supply of affordable housing, and about how we regulate the affordable housing that we already have in public ownership—whether with local authorities or housing associations. For that reason, I believe that the proposed Measure strikes the right note and is heading in the right direction. It is a start in enhancing the legislative framework for affordable housing in Wales.

Paul Davies: I am grateful to be able to take part in this debate. As a substitute member of the legislation committee that scrutinised this proposed Measure, I very much welcome parts of this proposed Measure, but, as Members will be aware, I have deep reservations about some aspects of it. We on this side of the Chamber will support legislation that we believe will tackle the housing problems in Wales. I am supportive of most of the general principles of the proposed Measure and agree with legislating in this area, with the exception of the suspension of the right to buy, which I believe will not achieve the aims of the proposed Measure. As the Chair of Legislation Committee No. 2 said, I made these views known during the Stage 1 process.

Undoubtedly, there has been a good deal of engagement with the housing sector in Wales, and I appreciate that the Deputy Minister has ensured that there has been a good degree of consultation between the Welsh Assembly Government and the housing sector throughout the process. However, like others, I feel that, as a committee, we have not had long enough to scrutinise the proposed Measure at Stage 1, with only two evidence sessions. Although I appreciate the need to legislate, I feel that more time should have been given at Stage 1 to allow us to consider all aspects of the proposed Measure.

fod yn rhan o ddull strategol yr awdurdod lleol o ddelio â thai fforddiadwy. Mae awdurdodau lleol yn gorfod llunio strategaethau tai, ac maent yn gorfod gweithredu fel darparwyr strategol, o ran dosbarthu'r arian sydd ar gael o dan y grant tai cymdeithasol i ddarparu tai fforddiadwy. Dylai'r gost fod yn rhan o'r cyfrifoldeb hwnnw. Y peth pwysig am y Mesur arfaethedig hwn yw'r meddwl strategol ynghylch sut y gallwn ddiogelu a hybu'r cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy, ac ynghylch sut yr ydym yn rheoleiddio'r tai sydd mewn perchenogaeth gyhoeddus yn barod—boed drwy awdurdodau lleol neu gymdeithasau tai. Oherwydd hynny, credaf fod y Mesur arfaethedig yn taro tant a'i fod yn symud i'r cyfeiriad iawn. Mae'n fan cychwyn ar gyfer gwella'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol ar gyfer tai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru.

Paul Davies: Rwyf yn ddiolchgar am gael cymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon. Fel dirprwy aelod o'r pwyllgor deddfwriaeth a graffodd ar y Mesur arfaethedig hwn, rwyf yn croesawu rhannau o'r Mesur arfaethedig hwn yn fawr iawn, ond, fel y bydd Aelodau'n gwybod, mae gennyf amheuan mawr ynghylch rhai agweddau arno. Byddwn ni ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr yn cefnogi deddfwriaeth a fydd, yn ein barn ni, yn mynd i'r afael â'r problemau tai yng Nghymru. Rwyf yn cefnogi'r rhan fwyaf o egwyddorion cyffredinol y Mesur arfaethedig ac yn cytuno bod angen deddfu yn y maes hwn, heblaw am atal yr hawl i brynu, na fydd yn cyflawni nodau'r Mesur arfaethedig, yn fy marn i. Fel y dywedodd Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2, rhoddais wybod am y farn hon yn ystod proses Cyfnod 1.

Yn sicr, cafwyd llawer o ymgysylltu â'r sector tai yng Nghymru, a sylweddolaf fod y Dirprwy Weinidog wedi sicrhau ymgynghori helaeth rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r sector tai drwy gydol y broses. Fodd bynnag, rwyf fi, fel pobl eraill, yn teimlo nad ydym wedi cael digon o amser, fel pwyllgor, i graffu ar y Mesur arfaethedig yng Nghyfnod 1, gan mai dim ond dwy sesiwn dystiolaeth a gafwyd. Er fy mod yn sylweddoli bod angen deddfu, teimlaf y dylai mwy o amser fod wedi'i neilltuo yng Nghyfnod 1 i ganiatáu inni ystyried pob agwedd ar y Mesur arfaethedig.

Turning to the proposed Measure itself, I first wish to draw attention to Part 1, which deals with the suspension of the right to buy and related rights. I believe that the right to buy has greatly facilitated social mobility in Wales and given many people access to home ownership. I accept that there has been a problem with replacing housing stock, but the scheme itself has undoubtedly been a huge success. I believe that suspending the right to buy could seriously dent social mobility in Wales. One of the online consultees concurred with this view, saying that removing the right to buy just takes away aspirations from tenants. I also remain concerned that no specific assessment of this particular policy has been carried out, something that I raised with the Deputy Minister in the evidence session with her. Perhaps, in her response, she can address this issue and tell us what evidence is available to prove that suspending the right to buy will result in more affordable housing.

However, I support the Deputy Minister's efforts in relation to Part 2 of the proposed Measure, which deals with registered social landlords. I welcome the new regulatory framework that is being developed for registered social landlords. I am sure that we all agree that this section of the proposed Measure is a necessary part of this regulatory framework, and I believe that all of the witnesses agreed with this view. In relation to this section of the proposed Measure, the committee recommends that the Deputy Minister considers how to make clear that the power of entry refers solely to the offices of registered social landlords and not to a tenant's home. This power is found in section 48. I am pleased that, in the evidence session—and I think that she has also confirmed this today—the Deputy Minister said that she would look at the wording to see whether it can be improved. I am also pleased that she was happy to put on record that the power is not intended for entry to tenants' dwellings. I look forward to seeing how the section will be adjusted at a later stage of the process to avoid any ambiguity in future.

Finally, I would like to look briefly at the

Gan droi at y Mesur arfaethedig ei hun, dymunaf dynnu sylw'n gyntaf at Ran 1, sy'n ymwneud ag atal yr hawl i brynu a hawliau cysylltiedig. Credaf fod yr hawl i brynu wedi hwyluso symudedd cymdeithasol yn fawr yng Nghymru ac wedi galluogi llawer o bobl i fod yn berchen ar eu cartrefi. Rwyf yn derbyn bod problem wedi codi o ran ailgyflenwi'r stoc dai, ond mae'n sicr bod y cynllun ei hun wedi bod yn llwyddiant mawr. Credaf y byddai atal yr hawl i brynu'n gallu gwneud drwg mawr i symudedd cymdeithasol yng Nghymru. Roedd un o'r rhai yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy ar lein yn cydfynd â'r farn hon, gan ddweud bod dileu'r hawl i brynu'n tanseilio dyheadau tenantiaid. Rwyf hefyd yn bryderus o hyd na chyflawnwyd asesiad penodol o'r polisi hwn, ac mae hyn yn fater a godais gyda'r Dirprwy Weinidog yn y sesiwn dystiolaeth gyda hi. Efallai y bydd yn gallu rhoi sylw i'r mater hwn yn ei hymateb a dweud wrthym ba dystiolaeth sydd ar gael i ddangos y bydd atal yr hawl i brynu'n rhoi mwy o dai fforddiadwy.

Serch hynny, cymeradwyaf ymdrechion y Dirprwy Weinidog mewn cysylltiad â Rhan 2 o'r Mesur arfaethedig, sy'n ymwneud â landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig. Croesawaf y fframwaith rheoleiddio newydd sy'n cael ei ddatblygu ar gyfer landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig. Rwyf yn siŵr bod pob un ohonom yn cytuno bod yr adran hon yn y Mesur arfaethedig yn rhan angenrheidiol o'r fframwaith rheoleiddio hwn, a chredaf fod pob un o'r tystion yn cytuno â'r farn hon. Gyda golwg ar yr adran hon o'r Mesur arfaethedig, mae'r pwyllgor yn argymhell y dylai'r Dirprwy Weinidog ystyried sut i'w gwneud yn glir bod y pŵer mynediad yn ymwneud â swyddfeydd landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig yn unig ac nid cartrefi tenantiaid. Mae'r pŵer hwn yn adran 48. Rwyf yn falch bod y Dirprwy Weinidog wedi dweud yn y sesiwn dystiolaeth—a chredaf ei bod wedi cadarnhau hyn heddiw hefyd—y byddai'n edrych ar y geiriad i weld a ellir ei wella. Rwyf hefyd yn falch ei bod yn fodlon dweud ar goedd nad yw'r pŵer wedi'i fwriadu ar gyfer cael mynediad i anheddau tenantiaid. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld sut y caiff yr adran ei newid yn ddiweddarach yn y broses er mwyn osgoi amwysedd yn y dyfodol.

Yn olaf, hoffwn edrych yn fyr ar adroddiad y

Finance Committee's report, which states that 'An incomplete assessment of the costs associated with the Measure means that the Assembly is being asked to approve legislation without being able to consider its full implications'.

I would appreciate the Deputy Minister's comments on this. I urge her to investigate further the cost implications of the proposed Measure and its impact. In closing, I look forward to the Deputy Minister's response and to the next stage in the coming weeks.

The Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration (Jocelyn Davies): I am very grateful to all the Members who have taken part in this afternoon's debate. I will pick up on some of the comments and the concerns raised. I thank Val, the Chair of Legislation Committee No. 2. I am very grateful for the hard work that your committee undertook with a shortened timetable. I also thank you for acknowledging the extensive consultation and collaboration undertaken in creating the legislation. I agree that housing authorities are best placed to apply for a direction, as all the information required to support an application would already be in their possession in relation to their strategic housing function.

4.50 p.m.

Angela, the regulatory regime is undergoing substantial change, and the current budget supports that. I have said many times that the Part 2 intervention powers, hopefully, would not be used. We must bear in mind that there has been just one collapse of a housing association in Wales in 25 years. I also remind you of the quote from the Council of Mortgage Lenders, which supports the change to our regulatory regime fully:

'The key outstanding points for lenders are the delivery of formal judgements on viability and government by the Welsh Ministers and a statutory basis for the Welsh Ministers' objectives and intervention and enforcement powers'.

That is certainly what we see today.

Thank you for your comments, Janet. In setting down the legislation, we decided that we would put as much as we possibly could on the face of the proposed Measure. We felt that that was the most appropriate approach. We will be conducting as wide-ranging a

Pwyllgor Cyllid, sy'n datgan

'Gan fod yr asesiad o gostau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Mesur yn anghyflawn, gofynnir i'r Cynulliad gymeradwyo deddfwriaeth heb allu ystyried ei goblygiadau'n llawn'.

Byddwn yn falch o gael sylwadau am hyn gan y Dirprwy Weinidog. Rwyf yn ei hannog i ymchwilio ymhellach i oblygiadau'r Mesur arfaethedig o ran cost, ac i'w effaith. Wrth gloi, edrychaf ymlaen at gael ymateb y Dirprwy Weinidog ac at y cyfnod nesaf yn yr wythnosau i ddod.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfywio (Jocelyn Davies): Rwyf yn ddiolchgar iawn i'r holl Aelodau sydd wedi cymryd rhan yn y ddadl y prynhawn yma. Rwyf am ymateb i rai o'r sylwadau a'r pryderon a godwyd. Diolchaf i Val, Cadeirydd Pwyllgor Deddfwriaeth Rhif 2. Rwyf yn ddiolchgar iawn am y gwaith caled gan eich pwyllgor o fewn amserlen fyrrach. Diolchaf i chi hefyd am gydnabod yr ymgynghori a chydweithredu helaeth a gafwyd wrth lunio'r ddeddfwriaeth. Cytunaf mai awdurdodau tai sydd yn y lle gorau i wneud cais am gyfarwyddyd, gan y byddai'r holl wybodaeth angenrheidiol i ategu cais yn eu meddiant eisoes, mewn cysylltiad â'u swyddogaeth strategol ynghylch tai.

Angela, mae'r system reoleiddio'n newid yn sylweddol, ac mae'r gyllideb bresennol yn ategu hynny. Rwyf wedi dweud droeon mai'r gobaith oedd na fyddai'r pwerau i ymyrryd yn Rhan 2 yn cael eu defnyddio. Rhaid inni gofio mai dim ond un gymdeithas dai sydd wedi methu yng Nghymru mewn 25 mlynedd. Rwyf hefyd yn eich atgoffa am eiriau'r Cyngor Benthycwyr Morgeisi, sy'n llwyr gefnogi'r newid yn ein system reoleiddio:

Y prif bwyntiau amlwg yng ngolwg benthycwyr yw traddodi dyfarniadau ffurfiol ynghylch hyfywedd a rheoli gan Weinidogion Cymru a sail statudol ar gyfer amcanion Gweinidogion Cymru a phwerau i ymyrryd a gorfodi.

Dyna'r hyn a welwn heddiw'n sicr.

Diolch i chi am eich sylwadau, Janet. Wrth baratoi'r ddeddfwriaeth, penderfynasom gynnwys cymaint ag y gallem yn y Mesur arfaethedig. Teimlem mai hynny oedd y dull mwyaf priodol o weithredu. Byddwn yn ymgynghori mor eang ag sy'n bosibl, ac rwyf

consultation as possible, and I am pleased that the tenants' evidence—not to your committee, because I do not believe that you had time to take it from tenants, but certainly to the legislation committee—confirms that they are extensively involved in this, locally, regionally and nationally.

This was a 'One Wales' commitment, Mark, and it was contained in three of the four parties' manifestos for the last elections. It was also contained in the manifestos of the Welsh Local Government Association, Community Housing Cymru and Shelter. There is no doubt that we could probably find it in other manifestos. It has never been portrayed as a magic bullet to solve affordable housing problems. It is just one of the things that a local authority could consider. I do not think that you will find any other witnesses that were ideologically driven by their evidence, even though the vast majority actually support the move; so, I think that you are wrong in that respect. It does have the support of the vast majority of witnesses, including the tenants' organisations. I point that out to the Chamber: tenants' organisations support this change.

Dai mentioned the regulatory regime. One thing that is crystal clear to me—and to the majority of Assembly Members, I believe—is that while the cost of intervention is likely to be in thousands, the cost of a registered social landlord failing could run into millions of pounds. The priority of this Government is the welfare of tenants, the viability of the sector and the public investment in the stock. I think that what we have done is appropriate in relation to that. Under the provisions of the proposed Measure, our approach to regulation is fundamentally different. Under the new regime, registered social landlords will be required to regularly self-assess their performance, finance, governance and service quality, and share that information on an ongoing basis with the Welsh Assembly Government as the regulator. There can then be an annual published judgment on the financial viability. As I read out earlier, that is what the vast majority of lenders tell us they require.

You are quite right, Peter, that time is not on our side. Like you, this Government does

yn falch bod tystiolaeth y tenantiaid—nid y dystiolaeth i'ch pwyllgor chi, gan nad wyf yn credu ichi gael amser i'w chymryd gan denantiaid, ond yn sicr i'r pwyllgor deddfwriaeth—yn dangos eu bod yn cymryd rhan yn helaeth yn hyn, yn lleol, yn rhanbarthol ac yn genedlaethol.

Roedd hyn yn ymrwymiad yn 'Cymru'n Un', Mark, ac roedd ym maniffesto tair o'r pedair plaid ar gyfer yr etholiadau diwethaf. Roedd hefyd ym maniffestos Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, Cartrefi Cymunedol Cymru a Shelter. Mae mewn maniffestos eraill yn ôl pob tebyg. Nid yw erioed wedi'i weld yn ateb syml i ddatrys problemau ynghylch tai fforddiadwy. Nid yw ond un o'r pethau y gallai awdurdod lleol eu hystyried. Nid wyf yn credu y cewch fod unrhyw dystion eraill a oedd wedi'u hysgogi'n ideolegol gan eu tystiolaeth, er bod y mwyafrif helaeth yn cefnogi'r newid; felly, credaf eich bod yn anghywir yn hynny o beth. Mae'r mwyafrif helaeth o dystion yn ei gefnogi, gan gynnwys cyrff y tenantiaid. Tynnaf sylw at hynny yn y Siambwr: mae cyrff y tenantiaid o blaid y newid hwn.

Soniodd Dai am y system reoleiddio. Un peth sy'n hollol glir i mi—ac i'r rhan fwyaf o Aelodau'r Cynulliad, rwyf yn credu—yw, er ei bod yn debygol y byddai'r gost o ymyrryd yn filoedd o bunnoedd, y byddai'r gost o fethiant landlord cymdeithasol cofrestredig yn gallu bod yn filiynau o bunnoedd. Blaenoriaeth y Llywodraeth hon yw lles tenantiaid, hyfywedd y sector a'r buddsoddiad cyhoeddus yn y stoc dai. Credaf fod yr hyn a wnaethom ynghylch hynny'n briodol. O dan ddarpariaethau'r Mesur arfaethedig, mae ein dull o reoleiddio'n sylfaenol wahanol. O dan y system newydd, bydd yn ofynnol i landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig asesu eu perfformiad, eu cyllid, eu llywodraethu ac ansawdd eu gwasanaeth eu hunain yn rheolaidd, a rhanu'r wybodaeth honno'n barhaus â Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fel corff rheoleiddio. Wedyn gellir cyhoeddi dyfarniad blynyddol ynghylch hyfywedd ariannol. Fel y dangosais wrth ddarllen eu geiriau'n gynharach, dyna'r angen y mae'r mwyafrif helaeth o fenthycwyr wedi'i ddatgan i ni.

Rydych yn hollol gywir, Peter, wrth ddweud nad yw amser o'n plaid. Mae'r Llywodraeth

support low-cost home ownership. On the face of the proposed Measure, we insist that a local authority explains what it intends to do within the suspension period to increase the supply; otherwise, the application will not succeed. Therefore, that area will have a focus in relation to increasing affordable homes.

I acknowledge your deep reservations and your points, Paul, in relation to the timescale. I accept that point, but I doubt that more time would have made any difference to your reservations. You asked for evidence. I repeat again that suspension will result in more affordable homes or the application will not succeed. That is stated on the face of the proposed Measure. We accept that we must clarify that the power of entry will not be exercised in relation to the homes of tenants. The power of entry by inspectors is reserved to the registered social landlords' offices. We have made that point time and again, but it needs to be clarified in the proposed Measure, and we are considering an amendment that would achieve that.

I have read closely the reports from the scrutiny committees. I have noted the Members' comments today, and I hope that we can now move to adopt the general principles of the Proposed Housing (Wales) Measure.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there is an objection. I will therefore defer all voting on this item until voting time.

Gohiriwyd y bleidlais tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Vote deferred until voting time.

Penderfyniad Ariannol ynghylch y Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Tai (Cymru) Financial Resolution in relation to the Proposed Housing (Wales) Measure

Cynnig NDM4636 Jocelyn Davies

Cynnig bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, at ddibenion unrhyw ddarpariaethau sy'n deillio o'r Mesur Arfaethedig Ynghylch Tai (Cymru), yn cytuno ar unrhyw gynnydd mewn gwariant o'r math y cyfeirir ato yn Rheol Sefydlog 23.80(ii), sy'n codi o ganlyniad i'r Mesur.

hon, fel chithau, yn cefnogi perchentyaeth cost isel. Yn y Mesur arfaethedig, rydym yn mynnu y bydd awdurdod lleol yn egluro beth y mae'n bwriadu ei wneud o fewn y cyfnod atal i gynyddu'r cyflenwad; fel arall, ni chymeradwyir y cais. Felly, bydd pwyslais ar gynyddu nifer y tai fforddiadwy yn yr ardal honno.

Rwyf yn cydnabod eich amheumon mawr a'r pwyntiau a wnaethoch, Paul, mewn cysylltiad â'r amserlen. Rwyf yn derbyn y pwynt hwnnw, ond rwyf yn amau a fuasai unrhyw newid yn eich amheumon o gael mwy o amser. Gofynasoch am dystiolaeth. Dywedaf eto y bydd atal yr hawl i brynu'n arwain at gael mwy o dai fforddiadwy neu bydd y cais yn methu. Mae hynny wedi'i ddatgan yn y Mesur arfaethedig. Rydym yn derbyn bod rhaid inni ei gwneud yn glir na chaiff y pŵer mynediad ei arfer mewn cysylltiad â chartrefi tenantiaid. Mae'r pŵer mynediad i arolygwyr wedi'i gyfyngu i swyddfeydd y landlordiaid cymdeithasol cofrestredig. Rydym wedi gwneud y pwynt hwnnw droeon, ond mae angen ei egluro yn y Mesur arfaethedig, ac rydym yn ystyried gwelliant a fyddai'n sicrhau hynny.

Rwyf wedi darllen adroddiadau'r pwyllgorau craffu'n ofalus. Rwyf wedi nodi sylwadau Aelodau heddiw, a gobeithiaf y gallwn symud ymlaen yn awr i fabwysiadu egwyddorion cyffredinol y Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Tai (Cymru).

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod sy'n gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad. Felly, byddaf yn gohirio'r holl bleidleisio ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Motion NDM4636 Jocelyn Davies

To propose that the National Assembly for Wales, for the purposes of any provisions resulting from the Proposed Housing (Wales) Measure, agrees to any increase in expenditure of a kind referred to in Standing Order 23.80(ii), arising in consequence of the Measure.

The Deputy Minister for Housing and Regeneration (Jocelyn Davies): I move the motion.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have no speakers for this item. As the general principles of the proposed Measure have been deferred until voting time, voting on the financial resolution will also be deferred until that time. I now propose to proceed to voting time. Does anyone wish for the bell to be rung? I see that no-one does.

Gohiriwyd y bleidlais tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Votes deferred until voting time.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai ac Adfywio (Jocelyn Davies): Cynigaf y cynnig.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid oes gennyf unrhyw siaradwyr ar gyfer yr eitem hon. Gan fod y pleidleisio ar egwyddorion cyffredinol y Mesur arfaethedig wedi'i ohirio tan y cyfnod pleidleisio, bydd y pleidleisio ar y penderfyniad ariannol yn cael ei ohirio hefyd tan yr adeg honno. Rwyf yn cynnig symud ymlaen yn awr i'r cyfnod pleidleisio. A oes unrhyw un sy'n dymuno i'r gloch gael ei chanu? Gwelaf nad oes.

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Ni chofnodwyd pleidlais Bethan Jenkins ar gyfer NDM4635 oherwydd nam technegol.
Bethan Jenkins's vote was not registered for NDM4635 due to a technical fault.*

*Cynnig NDM4635: O blaid 39, Ymatal 10, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion NDM4635: For 39, Abstain 10, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
German, Veronica
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne

Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Asghar, Mohammad
Bourne, Nick
Burns, Angela
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM4636: O blaid 40, Ymatal 10, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion NDM4636: For 40, Abstain 10, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
German, Veronica
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl

Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Asghar, Mohammad
Bourne, Nick
Burns, Angela
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close. **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Dyna ddiwedd ein trafodion am heddiw.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.57 p.m.
The meeting ended at 4.57 p.m.*

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

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Asghar, Mohammad (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
Bates, Mick (Democrat Rhyddfrydol Annibynnol – Independent Liberal Democrat)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Burns, Angela (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew R.T. (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Davies, Paul (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Evans, Nerys (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Franks, Chris (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
German, Veronica (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, Lesley (Llafur – Labour)
Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
Jenkins, Bethan (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)

Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Gareth (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Law, Trish (Annibynnol – Independent)
Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
Millar, Darren (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
Ramsay, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Watson, Joyce (Llafur – Labour)
Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymreig – Welsh Conservatives)
Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)