



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

**Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mawrth, 22 Ionawr 2008
Tuesday, 22 January 2008**

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

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

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

Y Llywydd: Galwaf y Cynulliad i drefn.

The Presiding Officer: I call the Assembly to order.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Health and Social Services Portfolio

Portffolio Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol

Q1 Nick Ramsay: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's priorities for the health and social services portfolio over the next 12 months? OAQ(3)0621(FM)

C1 Nick Ramsay: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer y portffolio iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol dros y 12 mis nesaf? OAQ(3)0621(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): The Minister for Health and Social Services outlined her priorities in a letter to Jonathan Morgan, Chair of the Health, Wellbeing and Local Government Committee, in October 2007. Her 17 priorities included improved access, reconfiguration and improving the patient experience.

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Amlinellodd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ei blaenoriaethau mewn llythyr at Jonathan Morgan, Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd, Lles a Llywodraeth Leol, ym mis Hydref 2007. Rhestrod 17 o flaenoriaethau, gan gynnwys gwella mynediad, ailgyflunio a gwella profiad cleifion.

Nick Ramsay: As a member of that committee, I listened to those priorities with interest. I have a specific question about the Welsh Assembly Government's plans to improve ambulance response times. You will be aware that a new target of 15 minutes is being introduced for the handover of patients, in order to help ambulances meet their critical eight-minute deadline. However, concern has been expressed by the British Association for Emergency Medicine, among others, that, while this might help get people out of ambulances, it might create another problem at the hospital end, where people are left on hospital trolleys without adequate supervision. What is your Government doing to prevent this?

Nick Ramsay: A minnau'n aelod o'r pwyllgor hwnnw, gwrandawais ar y blaenoriaethau hynny â diddordeb. Mae gennyf gwestiwn penodol ynghylch cynlluniau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wella amserau ymateb y gwasanaeth ambiwlans. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod targed newydd o 15 munud yn cael ei gyflwyno ar gyfer trosglwyddo cleifion, er mwyn helpu'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans gwrdd â'i darged amser wyth munud allweddol. Fodd bynnag, er bod hyn efallai'n helpu i gael pobl allan o'r ambiwlansys, mae Cymdeithas Meddyginiaeth Frys Prydain, ymhlith eraill, wedi mynegi pryder y creir problem arall ar ben y daith yn yr ysbyty, lle bydd pobl yn cael eu gadael ar droliâu heb eu goruchwyllo'n ddigonol. Beth mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i atal hyn?

The First Minister: I do not have a direct comment on the impact of the 15-minute proposal, but it is essential to break the chain whereby the time of ambulance paramedics is wasted in delivering people to the hospital

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes gennyf sylw uniongyrchol i'w wneud ynghylch effaith y cynnig 15-munud, ond mae'n hanfodol torri'r gadwyn lle y gwastreffir amser y parafeddygon wrth iddynt ddanfôn pobl i

forecourt and then having to sit there, because that is their responsibility, until they are able to transfer the patient into the responsibility of the people in the hospital. That wait can take quite a long time on a Friday or Saturday night. That is not a good use of the time of paramedics, and it is extremely bad for the patient's experience. Clearly, there will be knock-on effects in having to have much better organised reception facilities in accident and emergency departments; that is an inevitable consequence of imposing a much tighter standard on the patient wait in the ambulance on the hospital forecourt.

Lynne Neagle: You will know that I have serious, ongoing concerns about the level of support available to disabled children and their families. I hope that you will agree to look into a case in my constituency, where a family has had to raise thousands of pounds to pay for a specially designed wheelchair for a five-year-old girl with spinal muscular atrophy. Despite repeated promises, the company paid to design the chair has failed, month after month, to provide a suitable swing-away tray. If I write to you with the details, will you agree to look into it as a matter of urgency, as the child has been coping with an unsuitable chair since October; I am sure that you agree that that is not good enough.

The First Minister: Indeed. I have obviously not received a letter from you yet, but I undertake to look into the matter urgently if you send me all the details. I think that I have understood what you have said. It appears, on the surface, to be a failure by the wheelchair company to provide a specialist wheelchair to the design that is required by the child with spinal muscular atrophy. We will look into it, to see whether alternative suppliers can do the job more quickly and professionally.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): You will recall the former Prime Minister, Tony Blair—do you remember him?—making a pledge that everyone would have access to an NHS dentist. The First Minister—ideological soul mate that he is—followed that up with a pledge of his own in

gwrt blaen yr ysbyty ac yna gorfod eistedd yno, am mai dyna yw eu cyfrifoldeb, nes iddynt allu trosglwyddo'r claf i ofal y bobl yn yr ysbyty. Gall yr oedi hwnnw gymryd amser gweddol hir ar nos Wener neu ar nos Sadwrn. Nid yw hynny'n ffordd dda o ddefnyddio amser y parafeddygon, ac mae'n wael iawn i brofiad y claf. Yn amlwg, bydd sgil effeithiau, megis gorfod cael cyfleusterau derbyn sydd wedi'u trefnu'n well o lawer mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys; mae hynny'n ganlyniad anochel o osod safonau llawer llymach ar yr amser y mae'n rhaid i glaf aros yn yr ambiwlans ar gwrt blaen yr ysbyty.

Lynne Neagle: Gwyddoch fod gennyf bryderon difrifol a pharhaus ynghylch lefel y cymorth sydd ar gael i blant anabl a'u teuluoedd. Gobeithiaf y cytunwch i ymchwilio i achos yn fy etholaeth, lle mae teulu wedi gorfod codi miloedd o bunnoedd i dalu am gadair olwyn sydd wedi'i dylunio'n arbennig i ferch pump oed sydd ag atroffi cyhyrau'r cefn. Er gwaethaf eu haddewidion niferus, mae'r cwmni a dalwyd i ddylunio'r gadair wedi methu, fis ar ôl mis, â darparu hambwrdd y gellir ei symud o'r neilltu. Os ysgrifennaf atoch gan roi'r manylion, a gytunwch i ymchwilio i'r mater ar fyrder, am fod y plentyn wedi bod yn ymdopi â chadair anaddas ers mis Hydref; yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch nad yw hyn yn ddigon da.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir. Yn amlwg, nid wyf wedi cael llythyr gennych eto, ond ymgymeraf i ymchwilio i'r mater ar fyrder os anfonwch yr holl fanylion ataf. Yr wyf yn meddwl fy mod wedi deall yr hyn a ddywedaso. Ymddengys, ar yr wyneb, mai methiant ar ran y cwmni cadeiriau olwyn yw hwn, i ddarparu cadair olwyn arbenigol sydd wedi'i dylunio'n unol â'r hyn sy'n ofynnol gan y plentyn sydd ag atroffi cyhyrau'r cefn. Byddwn yn ymchwilio i'r mater, er mwyn gweld a all darparwyr eraill wneud y gwaith yn gyflymach ac yn fwy proffesiynol.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): Byddwch yn cofio i gyn Brif Weinidog y DU, Tony Blair—a ydych yn ei gofio?—addo y byddai gan bawb fynediad at wasanaeth deintyddol y GIG. Dilynodd y Prif Weinidog hynny—ac yntau'n ffrind ideolegol arbennig iddo—drwy wneud ei addewid ei

2006, saying that everyone who wanted NHS dentistry in Wales should be able to get it by 31 March 2007. What happened?

The First Minister: I think that you have rearranged my words into an unrecognisable phrase, Nick. What I said was that the service was telling me that it did not see a problem in having everyone who wanted an NHS dentist being able to access one by the end of that financial year. I am not sure what your final rhetorical questions meant.

Nick Bourne: It was not rhetorical; it was a very clear question. That was certainly not what you said at the time. You said that, in Wales, everyone who wanted an NHS dentist would have access to one by 31 March 2007. It was not a rhetorical question; I am asking you what happened. How many people in Wales, or what percentage, do not have access to an NHS dentist, and why is that the case?

The First Minister: I was absolutely clear at the time that I was basing that statement on the advice from the service that anyone who wanted an NHS dentist should be able to have access to one. That was the advice that we received from the people who cover this field. What exactly do you mean by asking me what happened? Do you have evidence that people who want access to an NHS dentist are unable to get one?

Nick Bourne: I am surprised that you do not know, given that you are the First Minister. I am asking you how many people in Wales who want access to an NHS dentist do not have access to one. You should have that information and should not have to ask me for it. Let me tell you that 55 per cent of people have been seen by an NHS dentist in Wales in the last 24 months. That figure is rather serious and I cannot understand why you are unable to answer this simple question: what percentage of the people in Wales who want to see an NHS dentist have not been able to do so? That is a straight

hun yn 2006, gan ddweud y dylai pawb yng Nghymru y mae arnynt eisiau gwasanaeth deintyddol y GIG allu cael hynny erbyn 31 Mawrth 2007. Beth a ddigwyddodd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf ichi aildrefnu fy ngeiriau a'u rhoi mewn ymadrodd tra gwahanol, Nick. Beth a ddywedais oedd fod y gwasanaeth yn dweud wrthyf nad oedd yn gweld y byddai problem cael mynediad at wasanaeth deintyddol y GIG i bawb oedd am gael hynny erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol honno. Nid wyf yn siŵr beth oedd ystyr eich cwestiynau rhethregol olaf.

Nick Bourne: Nid oedd yn gwestiwn rhethregol; yr oedd yn gwestiwn clir iawn. Yn sicr, nid hynny a ddywedasoch ar y pryd. Dywedasoch y byddai gan bawb, yng Nghymru, yr oedd arnynt eisiau gwasanaeth deintydd GIG, fynediad at ddeintydd GIG erbyn 31 Mawrth 2007. Nid oedd yn gwestiwn rhethregol; yr wyf yn gofyn ichi beth a ddigwyddodd. Faint o bobl yng Nghymru, neu pa ganran, sydd heb fynediad at wasanaeth deintydd GIG, a pham mae hynny'n wir?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oeddwn yn berffaith glir ar y pryd fy mod yn seilio'r datganiad hwnnw ar gyngor gan y gwasanaeth y dylai unrhyw un a oedd am gael gwasanaeth deintydd GIG allu cael mynediad ddeintydd GIG. Dyna oedd y cyngor a gawsom gan y bobl sy'n gyfrifol am y maes hwn. Beth yn union a olygwch wrth ofyn imi beth a ddigwyddodd? A oes gennych dystiolaeth bod pobl sydd am gael mynediad at wasanaeth deintydd GIG yn methu â gwneud hynny?

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn synnu nad ydych yn gwybod, ac ystyried mai chi yw'r Prif Weinidog. Yr wyf yn gofyn ichi faint o bobl yng Nghymru sydd am gael mynediad at wasanaeth deintydd GIG ond sydd heb fynediad at ddeintydd GIG. Dylai'r wybodaeth honno fod gennych, ac ni ddylech fod yn gofyn imi amdani. Gadewch imi ddweud wrthyf mai 55 y cant o bobl sydd wedi gweld deintydd GIG yng Nghymru yn ystod y 24 mis diwethaf. Mae'r ffigur hwnnw'n weddol ddifrifol ac ni allaf ddeall pam na allwch ateb y cwestiwn syml hwn: pa ganran o'r bobl yng Nghymru sydd am weld

question, not a rhetorical one. If you do not know the answer, do say so, and send me the information later. There was nothing rhetorical about the question.

The First Minister: Your first two questions were rhetorical, and you have just got up for the third time to ask the question that you should have asked the first time around. You first asked, 'What happened?', and I did not know what the question was, and you are now asking whether I have the information on the number of people who you claim do not have access to an NHS dentist despite wanting it. Now that you have asked that question, at the third time of asking, I will, of course, undertake to seek the information.

Gareth Jones: Fe fyddwch yn gwybod y bydd yr adroddiadau niferus sydd ar fin eu cyhoeddi yn dylanwadu'n fawr ar ddyfodol gofal iechyd yn Llandudno ac ardal Aberconwy. A fydddech yn cytuno mai protestiadau cannoedd a miloedd o bobl leol, gan gynnwys 6,000 o unigolion a ysgrifennodd ataf i'n bersonol, a arweiniodd at yr adolygiadau a'r adroddiadau hyn? Pan fyddwch yn gwneud penderfyniadau ar sail argymhellion clinigwyr, arolygwyr, gweision sifil a swyddogion, a wnewch chi roi sicrwydd i bobl Llandudno a chymunedau Aberconwy y byddwch chi'n llwyr ystyried barn a theimladau'r cyhoedd, a'r protestwyr, gan roi'r un sylw a blaenoriaeth iddynt hwy ag y bydd eraill yn sicr o'u cael?

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf fod pob penderfyniad mawr, strategol ar ddyfodol y gwasanaeth iechyd, gan gynnwys penderfyniadau ar y cyfleusterau a ddarperir gan unrhyw ysbyty penodol, yn gyfaddawd rhwng y cyngor a roddir inni gan glinigwyr, arbenigwyr a chyfarwyddwyr, a barn pobl yr ardal fel defnyddwyr y gwasanaethau. Nid wyf yn siŵr ym mha gam y mae'r broses o ddod i gyfaddawd, ond byddaf yn gofyn i Edwina Hart ystyried unrhyw bwnc llosg a fydd yn destun penderfyniad cyn bo hir.

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

deintydd y GIG sydd wedi methu â gwneud hynny? Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn syml, ac nid yw'n un rhethregol. Os na wyddoch yr ateb, dywedwch hynny, ac anfonwch y wybodaeth ataf yn nes ymlaen. Nid oedd y cwestiwn yn un rhethregol mewn unrhyw ffordd.

The First Minister: Yr oedd y ddau gwestiwn cyntaf a ofynasoch yn rhai rhethregol, ac yr ydych newydd godi am y trydydd tro i ofyn y cwestiwn y dylasech ei ofyn yn y lle cyntaf. Gofynasoch yn gyntaf, 'Beth a ddigwyddodd?', ac ni wyddwn beth oedd y cwestiwn, ac yn awr gofynnwch a yw'r wybodaeth gennyf ynglŷn â nifer y bobl nad oes ganddynt, yn ôl eich honiad chi, fynediad at wasanaeth deintydd GIG er bod arnynt eisiau hynny. Gan eich bod wedi gofyn y cwestiwn hwnnw erbyn hyn, ar y trydydd cyfle, af ati, wrth gwrs, i geisio'r wybodaeth.

Gareth Jones: You will know that the numerous reports about to be published will greatly influence upon the future of healthcare in Llandudno and the Aberconwy area. Do you agree that it is the protests of hundreds and thousands of local people, including 6,000 individuals who wrote to me personally, which led to these reviews and reports? When you make decisions based upon the recommendations of clinicians, inspectors, civil servants and officials, will you reassure the people of Llandudno and the Aberconwy communities that you will fully take into account the opinion and feelings of the public, and the protesters, giving the same attention and priority to them as others will surely have?

The First Minister: I believe that every major strategic decision on the future of the health service, including decisions on what provisions are made available by a specific hospital, is a compromise between the advice given by clinicians, specialists and directors, and the opinions of the population of a particular area as the users of the service. I am not sure at what stage the compromise process is at present, but I will ask Edwina Hart to consider any burning issue that will be the subject of a decision before long.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German):

understand that you have instituted a review of local health boards. Could you tell us what the purpose of the review is and whether it is to ensure that local health board boundaries match those of NHS trusts?

The First Minister: I have not instituted such a review, but I understand that Edwina Hart is trying to ensure that we have a robust system for having commissioning and provider sides of the NHS that are fit for purpose in the light of the 'One Wales' commitment to ending the purchaser/provider split.

Michael German: I asked whether or not you are seeking contiguous boundaries for the LHBs and trusts. That issue will raise the big spectre of what happens to the provision of local health services. Part of the issue is that the boundaries of local health boards, or whatever replaces them, will no longer match those of local authorities. Is it not time, perhaps, for a more dramatic solution that looks at some of the issues that could be given to local government and those that could be given to another body, to see whether or not we can really democratise the health service?

2.10 p.m.

The First Minister: There are three sets of boundaries, and so two sets of potentially contiguous boundaries here: one set includes the boundaries of local authorities and local health boards, and the other, local health boards and health trusts. I do not think that both sets could be contiguous to each other, and so some difficult choices will probably have to be made in the end, which might pose issues if services were transferred from the health service to local government control. We all accept that the most important boundary to get right is that between social services, which is a local authority service, and the health service, which is not, because that is where the crossover is, and where there is a need for seamlessness. Vulnerable people should not have to have to worry about where their care is coming from, or about an artificial boundary between a social care bath, as it were, paid for by the local

Yr wyf ar ddeall eich bod wedi cychwyn adolygiad o'r byrddau iechyd lleol. A allech ddweud wrthym beth yw pwrpas yr adolygiad hwn a pha un ai a yw er mwyn sicrhau bod ffiniau'r byrddau iechyd lleol yn cyfateb â ffiniau ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf wedi cychwyn adolygiad o'r fath, ond yr wyf ar ddeall bod Edwina Hart yn ceisio sicrhau bod gennym system gadarn er mwyn cael agweddau comisiynu a darparu'r GIG sy'n addas at eu pwrpas yng ngolwg ymrwymiad 'Cymru'n Un' i ddod â'r hollt prynwr/darparwr i ben.

Michael German: Gofynais a ydych yn ceisio sicrhau ffiniau cydgyffyrddol ar gyfer y BILlau a'r ymddiriedolaethau ai peidio. Bydd y mater hwnnw'n cael gwared ar fwgan yr hyn sy'n digwydd i ddarpariaeth y gwasanaethau iechyd lleol. Rhan o'r mater yw na fydd ffiniau'r byrddau iechyd lleol, neu beth bynnag a gymer eu lle, yn cyfateb bellach i ffiniau'r awdurdodau lleol. Onid yw'n bryd, efallai, am ateb mwy dramatig sy'n edrych ar rhai o'r materion y gellid eu rhoi yng ngofal llywodraeth leol a'r materion hynny y gellid eu rhoi yng ngofal corff arall, i weld a allwn wir ddemocratizeiddio'r gwasanaeth iechyd ai peidio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ceir tair set o ffiniau, a dwy set o ffiniau y gellid eu cydgyffwrdd o bosibl yma: mae un set yn cynnwys ffiniau'r awdurdodau lleol a'r byrddau iechyd lleol, a'r llall yn cynnwys byrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau iechyd. Nid wyf o'r farn y gellid cydgyffwrdd y ddwy set, ac felly mae'n debygol y bydd yn rhaid gwneud penderfyniadau anodd yn y pen draw, a bydd hynny efallai'n peri problemau os trosglwyddir gwasanaethau o reolaeth y gwasanaeth iechyd i reolaeth llywodraeth leol. Yr ydym i gyd yn derbyn mai'r ffin y mae'n rhaid sicrhau ei fod yn gywir, yn anad unrhyw ffin arall yw'r ffin hwnnw rhwng gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, sy'n wasanaeth awdurdod lleol, a'r gwasanaeth iechyd, nad yw'n wasanaeth awdurdod lleol, oherwydd dyna lle y digwydda'r gorgyffwrdd, a lle y mae angen bod yn ddi-dor. Ni ddylai pobl sy'n agored i niwed orfod poeni ynghylch o

authority, and a healthcare bath, paid for by the NHS trust. That has caused huge problems, including problems in the courts, given that the Grogan judgment has recently transferred certain responsibilities back to the NHS from local government.

Michael German: On that very point, the NHS now has to foot a bigger bill given that most local health boards' budgets are in deficit this year. Local health boards provide key local services, not least care for the elderly, but also in ensuring the provision of GP surgeries, dental surgeries, and pharmacies, and a huge range of issues is dealt with locally to serve the needs of communities. In moving to bigger units, is there not a danger that you will lose those key services that are delivered locally by local providers?

The First Minister: We are looking at this pragmatically, and recent moves have been made to merge two jobs into one—merging the chief executives of Merthyr Tydfil Local Health Board and Rhondda Cynon Taff Teaching Local Health Board into one—and to merge the Pontypridd and Rhondda NHS Trust and the North Glamorgan NHS Trust. Those steps will result in economies of scale and savings on the bureaucratic side, which mean that more funds will go to front-line care, which is what everyone wants. It is also clear that you do not want to sacrifice all local control, but you cannot have it both ways.

Wellbeing Centres

Q2 Jenny Randerson: Will the First Minister make a statement on the piloting of wellbeing centres? OAQ(3)0623(FM)

The First Minister: Edwina Hart, Minister for Health and Social Services, is considering ways in which our commitment to wellbeing and drop-in centres can be taken forward. A few weeks ago, she visited the walk-in nurse-led Knowle West Centre in Bristol as part of

ble ddaw eu gofal, nac ynghylch ffin artiffisial rhwng baddon gofal cymdeithasol, fel petai, y mae'r awdurdod lleol yn talu amdano, a baddon gofal iechyd, y mae'r ymddiriedolaeth GIG yn talu amdano. Mae hynny wedi achosi problemau anferth, gan gynnwys problemau yn y llysoedd, ac ystyried bod dyfarniad Grogan yn ddiweddar wedi trosglwyddo cyfrifoldebau penodol yn ôl i'r GIG oddi wrth llywodraeth leol.

Michael German: Ynghylch yr union bwynt hwnnw, mae'r GIG erbyn hyn yn wynebu bil mwy ac ystyried bod gan gyllidebau rhan fwyaf y byrddau iechyd lleol ddiffyg ariannol eleni. Mae byrddau iechyd lleol yn darparu gwasanaethau lleol allweddol, yn enwedig gofal i'r henoed, ond hefyd o ran sicrhau darpariaeth meddygfeydd meddygon teulu, deintyddfeydd a fferyllfeydd, a sicrhau bod ystod anferth o faterion yn cael sylw yn lleol er mwyn diwallu anghenion cymunedau. Drwy symud i unedau mwy, onid oes perygl y byddwch yn colli'r gwasanaethau allweddol hynny a ddarperir yn lleol gan ddarparwyr lleol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn edrych ar hyn yn bragmatig, a chymerwyd camau'n ddiweddar i gyfuno dwy swydd yn un—prif weithredwyr Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Merthyr Tudful a Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Addysgu Rhondda Cynon Taf—ac i gyfuno Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Pontypridd a Rhondda ac Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gogledd Morgannwg. Arweinia'r camau hynny at economïau o faint, ac arbedion ar yr ochr fiwrocataidd, sy'n golygu y bydd mwy o arian yn mynd at ofal ar y rheng flaen, sef yr hyn y mae ar bawb ei eisiau. Mae hefyd yn glir nad ydych am aberthu'r holl reolaeth leol, ond ni allwch ei chael hi'r ddwy ffordd.

Canolfannau Lles

C2 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am dreialu canolfannau lles? OAQ(3)0623(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Edwina Hart, y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yn ystyried ffyrdd y gellir bwrw ymlaen â'n hymrwymiad i les a chanolfannau galw i mewn. Ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, ymwelodd â'r ganolfan galw

that process. Our approach will take into account the particular needs of different parts of Wales and the contribution to be made by a range of health professionals.

Jenny Randerson: Thank you for your reply, First Minister, and I was delighted to hear that the Minister has visited the centre in Bristol. At last, we seem to have some momentum, given the previous Assembly's commitment to walk-in centres, which has now become an elderly commitment with no action previously being taken. Do you agree that, as a city, Cardiff faces particular healthcare problems that are unique in Wales, such as the large immigrant population, the drift of homeless people to the city, and the 80,000 people who come to the city daily to work and to play? Do you recall that Cardiff Local Health Board developed plans for a walk-in centre some time ago, but could not get the funding for it? Do you agree that the unique problems that I outlined mean that Cardiff can stake a claim to becoming the site of the first walk-in centre in Wales?

The First Minister: We have spoken about considering Cardiff, Swansea, Newport and Wrexham as the right way to approach this issue, so that there is some piloting of the slightly different circumstances in the three big cities and much the larger settlement in north Wales at the same time. At the end of her visit to the Knowle West Centre on 9 January, I believe that Edwina said that she would like to pilot such a centre in Wales fairly soon. That is not the same as saying, 'There will be a nurse-led walk-in centre in Wales as there is in Bristol', as the centre in Wales may be staffed by a different range of professionals. The British Medical Association, the Royal College of Nursing, and possibly the pharmacists have wide differences of view over who should lead it. As usual, the RCN wants it led by nurses, the BMA by doctors, and the pharmacists by pharmacists. That is the way it goes with these slight professional rivalries. We want the right range of professionals for the set of

i mewn dan arweiniad nyrsys, Knowle West Centre, ym Mryste fel rhan o'r broses honno. Wrth ymdrin â'r mater, byddwn yn ystyried anghenion penodol gwahanol rannau o Gymru a'r cyfraniad y dylai ystod o weithwyr proffesiynol ym maes iechyd ei wneud.

Jenny Randerson: Diolch am eich ymateb, Brif Weinidog, ac yr oeddwn wrth fy modd wrth glywed bod y Gweinidog wedi ymweld â'r ganolfan ym Mryste. O'r diwedd, ymddengys fod gennym ryw faint o fomentwm, ac ystyried ymrwymiad y Cynulliad blaenorol i ganolfannau galw i mewn, sydd bellach yn ymrwymiad henaidd heb waith blaenorol wedi'i wneud. A gytunwch fod Caerdydd, a hithau'n ddinas, yn wynebu problemau penodol o ran gofal iechyd sy'n unigryw yng Nghymru, megis y boblogaeth fewnfudol fawr, symudiad pobl ddigartref i'r ddinas, a'r 80,000 o bobl sy'n dod i'r ddinas bob dydd i weithio ac i chwarae? A gofiwch fod Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Caerdydd wedi datblygu cynlluniau ar gyfer canolfan galw i mewn cryn amser yn ôl, ond na allai gael yr arian ar ei gyfer? A gytunwch fod y problemau unigryw a amlinellwyd gennyf yn golygu y gall Caerdydd hawlio ei lle fel lleoliad y ganolfan galw i mewn gyntaf yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi siarad am y ffaith mai ystyried Caerdydd, Abertawe, Casnewydd a Wrecsam yw'r ffordd gywir o ymdrin â'r mater hwn, er mwyn treialu'r amgylchiadau sydd fymryn yn wahanol yn y tair dinas fawr ac yn anheddiad mwyaf gogledd Cymru ar yr un pryd. Ar ddiwedd ei ymweliad â Knowle West Centre ar 9 Ionawr, credaf y dywedodd Edwina Hart yr hoffai dreialu canolfan o'r fath yng Nghymru yn weddol fuan. Nid yw hynny'r un fath yn union â dweud 'Bydd canolfan galw i mewn dan arweiniad nyrsys yng Nghymru fel sydd ym Mryste', oherwydd mae'n bosibl y bydd staff y ganolfan yng Nghymru yn perthyn i ystod wahanol o weithwyr proffesiynol. Mae gan Gymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys, ac o bosibl y fferyllwyr safbwyntiau tra gwahanol ynghylch pwy ddylai ei harwain. Yn ôl yr arfer, mae Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys am i nyrsys ei harwain, mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yn ffafrio meddygon ac mae'r fferyllwyr yn ffafrio

circumstances in Wales.

Jonathan Morgan: The people of Wales want to know exactly what the view of the Government is. Two years ago, you and your colleagues voted in favour of nurse-led walk-in centres. There is no ambiguity about what a nurse-led walk-in centre is. The Royal College of Nursing strongly believes that the evidence in England demonstrates a reduction of the pressures on accident and emergency departments as a result of the success of nurse-led walk-in centres. If you support nurse-led walk-in centres, which is what you indicated by virtue of voting for them two years ago, when can we expect to see these important developments in Wales? We are lagging behind England by several years.

The First Minister: I would contest the evidence behind your statement—you may be doing no more than supporting an RCN view, I do not know—that these centres would result in a reduction in the pressures on accident and emergency departments. That is where the evidence is weakest. That is not to say that there is not a case for walk-in centres led by nurses or other professionals, but what we lack is evidence that that would reduce the pressures on accident and emergency departments. My understanding, from the evidence in England, is that it is a pretty mixed bag. The evidence for that is pretty weak so far. Getting the right recipe for Wales is what Edwina Hart and the Government in general are anxious to do—whether such centres will end up being led by nurses, or by pharmacists, or doctors, we do not know, but let us not overplay their noticeably reducing the pressures on accident and emergency departments: they may not do so.

Anti-social Behaviour

Q3 Jeff Cuthbert: Will the First Minister

fferyllwyr. Dyna'r sefyllfa sydd ohoni o ran y gystadleuaeth rhwng gweithwyr proffesiynol. Mae arnom angen yr amrywiaeth gywir o weithwyr proffesiynol ar gyfer yr amgylchiadau yng Nghymru.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae pobl Cymru am wybod yn union beth yw barn y Llywodraeth. Ddwy flynedd yn ôl, gwnaethoch chi a'ch cyd-Aelodau bleidleisio o blaid canolfannau galw i mewn dan ofal nyrsys. Nid oes amwysedd ynghylch beth yw canolfan galw i mewn dan ofal nyrsys. Mae Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys yn credu'n gryf bod y dystiolaeth yn Lloegr yn dangos bod llai o bwysau ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys o ganlyniad i lwyddiant y canolfannau galw i mewn dan ofal nyrsys. Os ydych yn cefnogi canolfannau galw i mewn dan ofal nyrsys, a mynegwyd hynny gennyh yn y bleidlais ddwy flynedd yn ôl, pryd allwn ddisgwyl gweld y datblygiadau pwysig hyn yn cael eu rhoi ar waith yng Nghymru? Yr ydym flynyddoedd lawer ar ei hôl hi o'i gymharu â Lloegr.

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwn yn dadlau yn erbyn y dystiolaeth yn eich datganiad—mae'n bosibl mai arddel barn Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys ydych yn unig, nid wyf yn gwybod—y byddai'r canolfannau hyn yn arwain at lai o bwysau ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Mae'r dystiolaeth ar ei gwannaf yn y fan honno. Nid yw hynny'n gyfystyr â dweud nad oes achos o blaid cael canolfannau galw i mewn dan ofal nyrsys neu weithwyr proffesiynol eraill, ond nid oes gennym dystiolaeth i awgrymu y byddai hynny'n lleihau'r pwysau ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Caf i ar ddeall, yn ôl y dystiolaeth yn Lloegr, bod yr ymateb yn gymysg iawn. Mae'r dystiolaeth yn weddol wan hyd yn hyn. Mae Edwina Hart a'r Llywodraeth yn gyffredinol yn awyddus i gael yr ateb cywir i Gymru—ni wyddom pa un ai a fydd y canolfannau hyn yn dod dan ofal nyrsys, fferyllwyr ynteu feddygon, ond rhaid gochel rhag gor-ddweud y byddant yn lleihau'r pwysau'n sylweddol ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys; efallai na fyddant yn gwneud hynny o gwbl.

Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol

C3 Jeff Cuthbert: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog

make a statement on what is being done to tackle anti-social behaviour throughout Caerphilly? OAQ(3)0613(FM)

The First Minister: The Safer Caerphilly County Borough Community Safety Partnership, supported by the Welsh Assembly Government, ensures a joined-up, multi-agency approach to combating anti-social behaviour in the area. A current priority is to restrict the sale of alcohol to young people.

Jeff Cuthbert: As I mentioned last week, one of the most serious acts of anti-social behaviour for some considerable time occurred on the evening of 4 January, when vandals placed large pieces of debris on the railway at Llanbradach, causing the train from Penarth to Rhymney to have what Network Rail calls a significant strike, and to be momentarily derailed. A catastrophic accident was only just prevented, with 90 or so people on the train. Do you agree that it is important that local people who may have information about that incident report it to the British Transport Police and the local police? Furthermore, do you agree that one of the best vehicles for addressing anti-social behaviour is the police and communities together—PACT—scheme, whereby people can identify anti-social behaviour hot spots in their communities?

The First Minister: I agree with what you said about a potential catastrophe being narrowly avoided. I was pleased to see that two youths, who were caught on closed circuit television cameras, have been arrested. We had better not comment on that further, because there will obviously be a follow on to that. As regards anti-social behaviour, and the priorities of the Caerphilly community safety partnership, it is really about trying to divert youths away from anti-social behaviour, as well as restricting the sale of alcohol, youth inclusion, parenting projects and trying to ensure stronger parenting among those with adolescent children, mentoring and so on. A range of activities is being funded through the £263,000 that we are providing to the

ddatganiad am yr hyn sy'n cael ei wneud i fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol ledled Caerffili? OAQ(3)0613(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Partneriaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili Saffach, a gefnogir gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, yn sicrhau agwedd gydlynol, aml-asiantaeth i fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn yr ardal. Un flaenoriaeth ar hyn o bryd yw cyfyngu ar werthu alcohol i bobl ifanc.

Jeff Cuthbert: Fel y soniais yr wythnos diwethaf, cafwyd un o'r digwyddiadau ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol mwyaf difrifol ers cryn amser ar noswaith 4 Ionawr, pan roddodd fandaliaid ddarnau mawr o falurion ar y rheilffordd yn Llanbradach, gan achosi'r trê'n o Benarth i Rymni gael gwrthdrawiad sylweddol, yn ôl disgrifiad Network Rail, a wthiodd y trê'n oddi ar y cledrau am ennyd. Cael a chael oedd hi na chafwyd damwain drychinebus, gan fod oddeutu 90 o bobl ar y trê'n. Onid ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn bwysig bod pobl leol sydd â gwybodaeth am y digwyddiad hwnnw yn cysylltu â Heddlu Trafnidiaeth Prydain a'r heddlu lleol? Yn ogystal, onid ydych yn cytuno mai un o'r ffyrdd gorau o fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yw'r cynllun PACT—Heddlu a Chymunedau gyda'i Gilydd—lle gall pobl nodi'r ardaloedd â'r problemau ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol mwyaf yn eu cymunedau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf â chi ynghylch yr hyn a ddywedsoch am osgoi trychineb bosibl o drwch blewyn. Yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed bod dau lanc, a gafodd eu dal ar gamerâu cylch cyfyng, wedi cael eu harestio. Mae'n well peidio â dweud rhagor am hynny, oherwydd mae'n amlwg y caiff camau pellach eu cymryd. O ran ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, a blaenoriaethau partneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol Caerffili, y prif fwrriad yw ceisio denu pobl ifanc oddi wrth ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, yn ogystal â chyfyngu gwerthiant alcohol, cynnwys pobl ifanc, prosiectau magu plant, a cheisio sicrhau bod gan rieni plant yn eu harddegau sgiliau magu plant cadarnach, drwy fentora ac yn y blaen. Mae amrywiol weithgareddau'n cael eu cyllido gan y

community safety partnership this financial year, which has a few months to run.

William Graham: Will you join me in congratulating the local authority in Caerphilly on its very acceptable use of town centre dispersal orders, which has seen a major reduction in anti-social behaviour in Blackwood and Pontllanffraith, in particular? Could you suggest ways in which these could be further implemented for other centres of anti-social behaviour in the borough?

The First Minister: I was not aware that that had become a highly successful venture, but I was aware that the Safer Caerphilly County Borough Community Safety Partnership is a very successful community safety partnership. It set itself a target of reducing crime by 18 per cent over three years to 31 March 2008, and it is already at 22 per cent. I hope that it will be able to take that figure further forward over the final few months. It is an impressive body in the scale of its achievements relative to its target.

2.20 p.m.

Irene James: The Cefn Fforest partnership, funded under the Communities First banner, recently began a drive to remove alcohol from the streets of Cefn Fforest. Alcohol remains one of the major contributors to anti-social behaviour and intimidating behaviour for communities in the Valleys. Do you agree that schemes that restrict the consumption of alcohol on community streets are a useful start when trying to root out alcohol-fuelled anti-social behaviour?

The First Minister: I mentioned in my answer to Jeff Cuthbert that that was one of the five priorities that had been chosen by the Caerphilly community safety partnership to get funding from us in the current financial year. I have not seen youths drinking on the street in the way that you describe in Cefn Fforest, although, strangely enough, I did see

£263,000 yr ydym yn ei ddarparu i'r bartneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon, sydd â mis neu ddau ar ôl.

William Graham: A wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch yr awdurdod lleol yng Nghaerffili am iddo ddefnyddio gorchmynion gwasgaru o ganol tref yn briodol iawn, sydd wedi arwain at lawer llai o ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn y Coed Duon a Phontllanffraith yn benodol? A allech awgrymu sut y gellid defnyddio'r rhain ymhellach mewn canolfannau eraill lle ceir ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn y fwrdeistref?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oeddwn yn ymwybodol bod y cynllun hwn wedi bod mor llwyddiannus, ond yr oeddwn yn gwybod bod Partneriaeth Diogelwch Cymunedol Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili Saffach yn bartneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol llwyddiannus iawn. Gosododd darged i'w hun i leihau troseddau o 18 cant dros dair blynedd hyd at 31 Mawrth 2008, ond maent eisoes wedi cyflawni 22 y cant. Gobeithiaf y gallant gynyddu'r ffigur hwnnw eto dros y misoedd olaf. Mae'n gorff nodedig o ran graddfa ei lwyddiant mewn perthynas â'i darged.

Irene James: Yn ddiweddar, mae partneriaeth Cefn Fforest, a gyllidir dan fantell Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, wedi cychwyn ymgyrch i glirio strydoedd Cefn Fforest o alcohol. Pery alcohol i fod yn un o'r prif gyfranwyr at ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol ac ymddygiad bygythiol mewn cymunedau yn y Cymoedd. A ydych yn cytuno bod cynlluniau sy'n cyfyngu ar yfed alcohol ar strydoedd cymunedau yn ddechrau da wrth geisio mynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a achosir gan alcohol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Soniais yn fy ateb i Jeff Cuthbert fod hwn yn un o'r pum blaenoriaeth a ddewiswyd gan bartneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol Caerffili yn ei cais am gyllid gennym yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Nid wyf wedi gweld pobl ifanc yn yfed ar y stryd yn y ffordd a ddisgrifiasoch yng Nghefn Fforest, er, yn rhyfedd ddigon, fe'u gwelais yng

it in Cwm in Blaenau Gwent during the political events of a year or so ago. It causes incredible anger. Sometimes it is adults or young adults with small children who are doing it, and at other times it will be youths congregating. Once they get drunk, you do not know what they will do next, in terms of throwing stones into pensioners' back gardens and smashing greenhouses or back windows, and so forth. It is an unbelievable menace, so it is a wise choice to be a high priority.

Rail Price Increases

Q4 Alun Davies: Will the First Minister make a statement on the recently announced rail price increases? OAQ(3)0607(FM)

The First Minister: Regulated train fares increased by an average of 4.8 per cent with effect from 2 January 2008. Unregulated fares are a commercial matter for train operating companies to decide; we do not have data on that. In Wales, Arriva Trains Wales increased its regulated and unregulated fares by an average of 4.8 per cent.

Alun Davies: You will be aware that price rises announced at the beginning of the month have also been described as outrageous, unjustified and unfair by many passenger groups, and I agree with those people. Many unregulated fares have increased way above inflation. Arriva Trains Wales and First Great Western have announced more price rises, year on year, at a time when this Government is committed to increasing the attractiveness of rail travel. The train companies appear to be pricing people off the rails. Will you take this issue up with the appropriate train companies?

The First Minister: Yes, I agree to double check what is happening as regards the justification given by Arriva Trains Wales, as the company that we franchise. I will check where the subsidy element is going and what

Nghwm ym Mlaenau Gwent, yn ystod y digwyddiadau gwleidyddol rhyw flwyddyn yn ôl. Mae'n cythruddo pobl. Weithiau oedolion neu oedolion ifanc gyda phlant bach sydd wrthi, ac weithiau phobl ifanc sy'n ymgasglu. Ar ôl iddynt feddwi, ni wyddoch beth a wnânt nesaf, efallai y byddant yn taflu cerrig i erddi cefn pensïynwyr, yn malu tai gwydr neu ffenestri cefn ac yn y blaen. Mae'n bla, felly da o beth yw ei fod yn cael blaenoriaeth uchel.

Cynnydd Mewn Prisiau Rheilffyrdd

C4 Alun Davies: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y cynnydd a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar mewn prisiau rheilffyrdd? OAQ(3)0607(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: O 2 Ionawr 2008 ymlaen, mae prisiau tocynnau trenau sydd wedi'u rheoleiddio wedi codi 4.8 y cant ar gyfartaledd. Mater masnachol i gwmnïau gweithredu trenau yw penderfynu ar bris tocynnau trenau heb eu rheoleiddio; nid oes gennym ddata am hynny. Yng Nghymru, cafwyd codiad o 4.8 y cant ar gyfartaledd ym mhrisiau tocynnau Trenau Arriva Cymru, ar gyfer gwasanaethau wedi'u rheoleiddio a heb eu rheoleiddio.

Alun Davies: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod y codiadau mewn prisiau a gyhoeddwyd ar ddechrau'r mis wedi cael eu disgrifio gan lawer o grwpiau teithwyr fel rhai gwarthus, annheg a heb gyfiawnhad, a chytunaf â'r bobl hynny. Mae prisiau llawer o docynnau sydd heb eu rheoleiddio wedi codi ymhell dros lefel chwyddiant. Mae Trenau Arriva Cymru a First Great Western wedi cyhoeddi mwy o godiadau mewn prisiau, un flwyddyn ar ôl y llall, mewn cyfnod pan fo'r Llywodraeth hon wedi ymrwymo i wneud teithio mewn trenau'n fwy deniadol. Mae'n ymddangos bod cwmnïau trenau yn rhwystro pobl rhag defnyddio'r trenau drwy godi eu prisiau. A wnewch godi'r mater hwn â'r cwmnïau trenau priodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, cytunaf i daro golwg arall dros y sefyllfa o ran y cyfiawnhad a roddodd Trenau Arriva Cymru, fel y cwmni sydd â masnachfaint â ni. Gwnaf edrych i weld sut y mae'r elfen

controls we have to try to persuade it to ensure that it does not reduce the high incentive that we want for people to switch from using the private car to using public transport, whether that is bus or rail.

Darren Millar: I am a regular user of the rail service between north and south Wales, and I am concerned that the increase in rail prices introduced by Arriva Trains Wales on that particular journey is not delivering any noticeable improvements for passengers. Because of the success of the service, in south Wales in particular, overcrowding is making the journey less and less comfortable. There have been two price rises in the last 12 months—not just the 4.8 per cent rise which was introduced recently, but also the rise in the summer of last year. So, the cost of the journey on a standard return ticket has gone up by over 17 per cent, yet the rolling stock continues to rot, and the trains are dirty, uncomfortable and over-laden. Given that increasing the number of people using trains is a key part of tackling—

gymhorthdal yn cael ei gwario a pha reolaeth sydd gennym dros geisio'u perswadio i sicrhau nad yw'n lleihau'r cymhelliant sylweddol y mae ei hangen arnom i annog pobl i ddefnyddio cludiant cyhoeddus, boed hynny'n fysis neu'n drenau, yn hytrach na cheir preifat.

Darren Millar: Yr wyf yn defnyddio'r gwasanaeth trenau rhwng y de a'r gogledd yn gyson, ac yr wyf yn poeni'n arw nad yw'r codiadau mewn pris tocynnau a gyflwynwyd gan Trenau Arriva Cymru ar y daith benodol honno wedi arwain at unrhyw welliannau amlwg i deithwyr. Gan fod y gwasanaeth yn llwyddiannus, yn enwedig yn y de, mae trenau gorlawn yn gwneud y daith yn llai ac yn llai cyfforddus. Cafwyd dau godiad mewn prisiau yn ystod y 12 mis diwethaf—sef y codiad o 4.8 y cant a gyflwynwyd yn ddiweddar a'r codiad yn ystod yr haf y llynedd. Felly, mae pris taith ar docyn dwyffordd cyffredin wedi codi dros 17 y cant, ond mae'r cerbydau a ddefnyddir yn parhau i bydru, ac mae'r trenau yn fudr, yn anghyfforddus ac yn orlawn. A chofio bod cynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n defnyddio trenau yn ffactor allweddol wrth fynd i'r afael â—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is question time.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Cyfle i ofyn cwestiynau yw hwn.

Darren Millar: This is a question. Thank you for your latitude, Presiding Officer.

Darren Millar: Cwestiwn ydyw. Diolch yn fawr am roi penrhyddid i mi, Lywydd.

The Presiding Officer: Order. There is no latitude; I would like to hear the question now.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf yn rhoi penrhyddid; hoffwn glywed y cwestiwn yn awr.

Darren Millar: When will passengers see the real improvements that they need for paying these extra charges? When are they going to see some improvement? *[Interruption.]*

Darren Millar: Pryd fydd teithwyr yn gweld gwir welliannau y mae arnynt eu hangen gan eu bod yn talu'r costau ychwanegol hyn? Pryd fyddant yn gweld rhywfaint o welliannau? *[Torri ar draws.]*

The First Minister: I will ask Ieuan Wyn Jones, the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport, to reply to you with the details of qualitative improvement to rolling stock and timetable adherence. He listened assiduously to the details that you gave.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gofynnaf i Ieuan Wyn Jones, y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth, eich ateb gyda manylion gwelliannau i ansawdd y cerbydau a ddefnyddir ac o ran glynu wrth amserlenni. Gwrandawodd yn astud ar y manylion a roddasoch.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I hope that Andrew R.T. Davies will be heard in relative

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn gwrandao'n dawel ar Andrew R.T. Davies

quiet as he asks question 5
OAQ(3)0617(FM).

wrth iddo ofyn cwestiwn 5
OAQ(3)0617(FM).

NHS Treatment for Patients in South Wales Central

Q5 Andrew R.T. Davies: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's proposals to improve NHS treatment for patients in South Wales Central? OAQ(3)0617(FM)

The First Minister: Improvements for patients in South Wales Central will be underpinned by the merging of the two jobs of chief executive of Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Health Board and that of Merthyr Tydfil Local Health Board and, likewise, by the merger of the Pontypridd and Rhondda and Merthyr NHS trusts, because that will speed up the transfer of good practice and release funds into front-line services for the benefit of patients.

Andrew R.T. Davies: One of the first experiences that many young couples have of the health service when they come as a family is that of maternity services. You alluded on the *Politics Show* to the rising birth rate in Wales. We are due to hit 3 million as a population at the end of this year. Births in the Cardiff area have hit 6,000 a year and yet there are a falling number of midwives to service those births and a challenging budget to meet the community-based nature of the practice. What measures will the Assembly Government take to ensure that the professional side of maternity care is fully addressed and that the training budget is safeguarded, ensuring that best practice can be delivered to the community so that all families can have equal healthcare?

The First Minister: That is a very fair question. You are right. I believe that the number of births per year in Wales was around 40,000 about 17 years ago and then it went down steadily to 30,000 in 2000-01 and is now back up to 34,000 to 35,000. That applies to Cardiff as well as to other parts of Wales. There has been this resurgence, although the numbers are not back to the levels of 17 years ago.

Gwella Triniaeth GIG ar gyfer Cleifion yng Nghanol De Cymru

C5 Andrew R.T. Davies: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gynigion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wella triniaeth GIG ar gyfer cleifion yng Nghanol De Cymru? OAQ(3)0617(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Caiff gwelliannau ar gyfer cleifion yng Nghanol De Cymru eu seilio ar broses o gyfuno dwy swydd, sef swyddi prif weithredwyr Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Rhondda Cynon Taf a Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Merthyr Tudful, ac yn yr un modd, wrth gyfuno ymddiriedolaethau GIG Pontypridd a'r Rhondda a Merthyr, oherwydd bydd hynny'n help i rannu arfer da yn gynt a rhyddhau arian i wasanaethau rheng flaen er budd cleifion.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Un o'r profiadau cyntaf a gaiff llawer o gyplau ifanc o'r gwasanaeth iechyd yw'r gwasanaethau mamolaeth a dderbyniant fel teulu. Ar y *Politics Show*, cyfeiriasoch at y cynnydd yn y gyfradd genedigaethau yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn debygol o gael poblogaeth o 3 miliwn erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn. Er bod genedigaethau yng Nghaerdydd wedi cyrraedd 6,000 y flwyddyn, mae nifer y bydwragedd sydd ar gael i wasanaethu'r genedigaethau hynny'n disgyn, ac maent yn wynebu cyllideb heriol er mwyn bodloni natur y gwaith yn y gymuned. Pa fesurau y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod ochr broffesiynol gofal mamolaeth yn cael sylw teilwng a bod y gyllideb hyfforddi yn cael ei gwarchod, er mwyn sicrhau arfer gorau i'r gymuned fel bydd pob teulu'n cael yr un gofal iechyd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwnnw'n gwestiwn ddigon teg. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle. Credaf fod nifer y genedigaethau yng Nghymru tua 17 mlynedd yn ôl yn 40,000 ac yna disgynnodd yn gyson i 30,000 yn 2000-01, ond bellach mae wedi dringo'n ôl i rhwng 34,000 a 35,000. Mae hynny'n berthnasol i Gaerdydd yn ogystal â rhannau eraill o Gymru. Yr ydym wedi profi adfywiad, er nad yw'r ffigurau mor uchel ag yr oeddent 17

mlynedd yn ôl.

On the improvement in maternity services, I have seen a significant improvement in the Cardiff area, in the maternity suites at University Hospital of Wales and at Llandough Hospital, over the last five or six years. Things are much better now.

I will ask Edwina Hart to look into the numbers of midwives and their ability to cope with the resurgence in the birth rate and to respond to you.

Chris Franks: You will be aware of the increasing difficulties that people are experiencing in registering for GP services in Cardiff and parts of the Vale. What steps are you taking to remedy this matter?

The First Minister: I have only heard of one complaint regarding registering for GP services and that is on this vexed issue of certain people who are known as difficult patients, who are usually people with mental health or drug-related conditions or a combination of both, having this pass-the-parcel experience, where they do six months with one GP, then they pass on to another GP and you cannot change it for six months and so on. That is the only issue that I am aware of, so perhaps you can write to me or Edwina Hart with the details of the problem with registration that you want raised.

Irene James: Delays are occurring with regard to ambulances transferring patients into the Royal Gwent Hospital in Newport. Ambulances are waiting outside the accident and emergency department for long periods before patients are admitted into the hospital. That means that ambulances cannot proceed to other calls, which ultimately leads to long delays for other patients. Will you assure me and others that the Assembly Government is doing all that it can to investigate and resolve this issue as soon as possible, particularly at the Royal Gwent Hospital?

The First Minister: I discussed this issue

O ran y gwelliannau mewn gwasanaethau mamolaeth, yr wyf wedi gweld gwelliannau sylweddol yn ardal Caerdydd, yn yr ystafelloedd mamolaeth yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru ac yn Ysbyty Llandoche, dros y pump neu chwe blynedd diwethaf. Mae pethau'n llawer gwell erbyn hyn.

Gofynnaf i Edwina Hart ymchwilio i niferoedd y bydwagedd a'u gallu i ymdopi â'r adfywiad yn y gyfradd genedigaethau ac i anfon ateb atoch.

Chris Franks: Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r anawsterau cynyddol y mae pobl yn eu hwynebu wrth gofrestru ar gyfer gwasanaethau meddyg teulu yng Nghaerdydd ac mewn ardaloedd o'r Fro. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i ddatrys y sefyllfa?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wedi clywed un cwyn yn unig o ran cofrestru ar gyfer gwasanaethau meddyg teulu a hynny ar y mater dadleuol hwnnw am bobl y gwyddys eu bod yn gleifion anodd, fel arfer maent yn bobl â chyflyrau iechyd meddwl neu gyflyrau'n ymwneud â chyffuriau, neu gyfuniad o'r ddau, sy'n neidio o un meddyg teulu i'r llall, gan aros gydag un meddyg teulu am chwe mis, yna symud ymlaen at un arall ond yn gorfod aros chwe mis cyn symud eto, ac yn y blaen. Dyna'r unig fater yr wyf yn ymwybodol ohono, felly efallai y gallech ysgrifennu ataf neu at Edwina Hart gyda manylion y broblem â chofrestru yr hoffech ei chodi.

Irene James: Ceir oedi wrth i ambiwlansys drosglwyddo cleifion i Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent yng Nghasnewydd. Mae ambiwlansys yn disgwyl y tu allan i'r adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys am gyfnodau hir cyn y caiff cleifion eu derbyn i'r ysbyty. Golyga hynny nad yw ambiwlansys yn gallu ateb galwadau eraill, sydd yn y pen draw yn arwain at oedi hir i gleifion eraill. A wnewch fy sicrhau i ac eraill bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gwneud popeth o fewn ei gallu i ymchwilio i'r mater hwn a'i ddatrys cyn gynted â phosibl, yn enwedig yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent?

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf i mi sôn am y

earlier in response to a question from Jonathan Morgan or Nick Bourne, I believe. Edwina Hart will bring in a 15-minute target for the ambulance trust as well as for the receiving trusts, such as Gwent Healthcare NHS Trust, which runs the Royal Gwent Hospital. Big, city hospitals, such as the University Hospital of Wales in Cardiff, Morriston Hospital and the Royal Gwent Hospital, which would be particular examples of this, tend to have these key pressure times when ambulances can wait far too long on the forecourt and the paramedics have nowhere to put the patient because there are not the facilities in the accident and emergency department to receive them. We want to ensure that they are away from there and that the ambulance is back on the road to pick up the next case. It is not a good use of paramedic skills and paramedics' time for them to be sitting on the forecourt because they have to continue with their responsibility for the patient until the accident and emergency department can accept the patient. It is a bad use of everybody's time and a bad experience for the patient. That is the reason for the new 15-minute target.

mater hwn ynghynt wrth ateb cwestiwn gan Jonathan Morgan neu Nick Bourne. Bydd Edwina Hart yn cyflwyno targed 15 munud i'r ymddiriedolaeth ambiwlans ac i'r ymddiriedolaethau sy'n derbyn y cleifion, er enghraifft Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gofal Iechyd Gwent, sy'n rhedeg Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent. Mae ysbytai mawr mewn dinasoedd, megis Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru yng Nghaerdydd, Ysbyty Treforys, ac Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent, a fyddai'n enghreifftiau penodol o'r mater hwn, yn dueddol o wynebu pwysau ar amseroedd allweddol pan fydd ambiwlansys yn gallu aros lawer yn rhy hir ar y cwrt blaen ac nid oes unlle ar gael i barafeddygon symud y cleifion oherwydd nid oes cyfleusterau ar gael yn yr adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys i'w derbyn. Yr ydym am sicrhau bod yr ambiwlansys yn rhydd i fynd o'r ysbyty ac i fod yn ôl ar y ffordd i ateb yr alwad nesaf. Nid yw'n ffordd dda o ddefnyddio sgiliau nac amser parafeddygon os ydynt yn eistedd yng nghwrt blaen yr ysbyty oherwydd bod yn rhaid iddynt barhau i ysgwyddo'u cyfrifoldeb dros ofalu am y claf nes bod yr adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys yn barod i dderbyn y claf. Mae'n ffordd wael o ddefnyddio amser pawb ac yn rhoi profiad gwael i'r claf. Dyna'r rheswm dros gyflwyno'r targed 15 munud newydd.

Victims of Domestic Violence

Q6 Joyce Watson: Will the First Minister make a statement on what the Welsh Assembly Government is doing to help victims of domestic violence in Wales? OAQ(3)0634(FM)

2.30 p.m.

The First Minister: We are delivering a national strategy to deal with domestic abuse, a key aim of which is to support victims. We have significantly increased funding and established numerous projects across Wales, including a 24-hour helpline and funding of a co-ordinator in every community safety partnership area in Wales.

Joyce Watson: I welcome the creation of the all-Wales domestic abuse strategy, introduced in 2005. It was a significant step

Dioddefwyr Trais yn y Cartref

C6 Joyce Watson: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i helpu dioddefwyr trais yn y cartref yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0634(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn darparu strategaeth genedlaethol i ddelio â cham-drin yn y cartref, ac un o'i phrif nodau yw cefnogi dioddefwyr. Yr ydym wedi cynyddu'r cyllid yn sylweddol ac wedi sefydlu nifer o brosiectau ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys llinell gymorth 24 awr ac yr ydym wedi cyllido cydlynedd ym mhob ardal partneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol yng Nghymru.

Joyce Watson: Yr wyf yn croesawu creu strategaeth cam-drin yn y cartref Cymru gyfan, a gyflwynwyd yn 2005. Yr oedd yn

in driving forward the agenda for tackling domestic violence. I thank Edwina Hart and the Welsh Assembly Government for their commitment to that agenda. I have had discussions with the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government and expressed some concern about the relocation of £700,000 from the revenue expenditure limit for domestic violence services to the capital grant expenditure limit. I am eager to know how the capital investment will be used effectively. Can you assure me that a review of the all-Wales domestic abuse strategy will be undertaken so that policy makers and agencies on the ground are able to assess what is currently working and where funding will be most effective going forward?

The First Minister: I mentioned in my earlier answer that there is a wide variety of schemes being used in different areas of Wales. We must evaluate those in order to discover which offers best practice and therefore which should form the basis to suit the circumstances of rural Wales as well as areas such as Cardiff, which has had the benefit of the outstanding pioneering work of the Cardiff safety unit. This unit's work is being copied all over the United Kingdom.

Mark Isherwood: When I first met the community of ex-forces personnel suffering from post-dramatic stress disorder they told me that one of the symptoms that many of them experienced on their return from service was that they became abusers and that they needed therapy to help them to address that. I have been shown a letter of thanks from one of the wives, whose husband's conduct had improved since he had received therapy. A pilot scheme is being launched in Cardiff—one of six in the UK—but one of the lads told me yesterday that he had contacted that scheme and been told that, because of the small geographical area it covered, he could not access the treatment. Therefore, what proposals do you have to provide wider treatment for this growing community in the parts of Wales, including north Wales, that cannot access the Cardiff centre? Will you or your Cabinet colleagues meet representatives of the organisations with concrete proposals

hwb mawr ymlaen i'r agenda ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â thrais yn y cartref. Yr wyf yn diolch i Edwina Hart a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am eu hymrwymiad i'r agenda honno. Yr wyf wedi cael trafodaethau gyda'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol ac yr wyf wedi mynegi rhywfaint o bryder ynghylch adleoli £700,000 o'r terfyn gwariant refeniw ar gyfer gwasanaethau trais yn y cartref i'r terfyn gwariant grant cyfalaf. Yr wyf yn awyddus i wybod sut y caiff y buddsoddiad cyfalaf ei ddefnyddio'n effeithiol. A allwch fy sicrhau y cynhelir adolygiad o strategaeth cam-drin yn y cartref Cymru gyfan er mwyn i lunwyr polisïau ac asiantaethau ar lawr gwlad allu asesu beth sy'n gweithio ar hyn o bryd a ble caiff y cyllid yr effaith fwyaf o ran symud ymlaen.

Y Prif Weinidog: Soniais yn fy ateb cynharach fod amrywiaeth eang o gynlluniau'n cael eu defnyddio mewn gwahanol ardaloedd yng Nghymru. Rhaid inni werthuso'r rheini er mwyn canfod pa rai sy'n cynnig yr arfer gorau ac y dylid felly eu defnyddio fel sail sy'n addas i amgylchiadau Cymru wledig yn ogystal ag ardaloedd megis Caerdydd, sydd wedi gallu manteisio ar waith arloesol neilltuol uned ddiogelwch Caerdydd. Mae gwaith yr uned hon yn cael ei efelychu ledled y Deyrnas Unedig.

Mark Isherwood: Y tro cyntaf imi gwrdd â chymuned cyn-bersonél y lluoedd arfog sy'n dioddef o anhwylder straen wedi trawma, dywedasant wrthyf mai un o'r symptomau a gafodd llawer ohonynt wrth ddychwelyd o'u gwasanaeth oedd iddynt ddechrau cam-drin, a bod angen therapi arnynt i'w helpu i roi sylw i hynny. Dangoswyd llythyr o ddiolch imi gan un o'r gwragedd, yr oedd ymddygiad ei gŵr wedi gwella ar ôl iddo gael therapi. Mae cynllun peilot yn cael ei lansio yng Nghaerdydd—un o chwech yn y DU—ond dywedodd un o'r dynion wrthyf ddoe ei fod wedi cysylltu â'r cynllun ac y dywedwyd wrtho na allai gael triniaeth oherwydd ardal gweithredu ddaearyddol fach y cynllun. Felly, pa gynigion sydd gennych i ddarparu triniaeth ehangach ar gyfer y gymuned gynyddol hon yn ardaloedd Cymru, gan gynnwys y gogledd, na all gyrraedd canol Caerdydd? A wnewch chi neu'ch cyd-Aelodau yn y Cabinet gwrdd â

for a centre of excellence for treatment in north Wales?

The First Minister: We would need to see a business case for that, as is the case with all expenditure proposals. There is a general intention to roll out the Cardiff safety unit model, but it will not suit every part of Wales. It will always be more likely that the required range of professional services will be available in Cardiff than in areas with smaller populations. Nevertheless, a similar service, adapted to those circumstances, is needed. That pioneering work has established a model of best practice that must be adapted for use in north Wales and elsewhere. I hope that the business case that comes from the people with whom you have been talking will be designed around adapting the Cardiff model to fit north Wales.

Bethan Jenkins: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn croesawu gwaith yr NSPCC a ChildLine wrth amddiffyn pobl ifanc sydd wedi bod yn dystion i drais yn y cartref. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, beth sy'n cael ei wneud o safbwynt gweithio gyda phobl ifanc yn y sector hwn? Mae'r NSPCC wedi tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod prinder llochesi tymor byr i bobl ifanc sydd wedi rhedeg i ffwrdd o'r cartref neu sydd yn dod yn ddiartref oherwydd, er enghraifft, problemau'n deillio o'r ffaith iddynt dystio trais yn y cartref. Beth mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud ynghylch hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Hyd y cofiaf-ac yr wyf yn mynd yn ôl sawl blwyddyn-caiff pobl ifanc yng Nghymru sy'n 16, 17 neu 18 oed sydd wedi dioddef yn sgil trais yn y cartref gynnig i symud i fflat neu dŷ cyngor wedi'i glustnodi i'r pwrpas hwnnw. Caf ar ddeall nad yw'r hawl honno ar gael yn Lloegr. Dyna un o'r ffyrdd yr ydym wedi bod yn ymateb i'r problemau sy'n codi pan fo person rhwng 16 a 18 mlwydd oed yn dioddef trais yn y cartref.

Peter Black: As you know, local authorities have a duty to make it a priority to rehouse people fleeing domestic violence, yet many

chynrychiolwyr y mudiadau gyda chynigion pendant ar gyfer canolfan ragoriaeth i gael triniaeth yn y gogledd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddai angen inni weld achos busnes dros hynny, yn yr un modd â gyda phob cynnig am wariant. Ceir bwriad cyffredinol i gyflwyno model uned ddiogelwch Caerdydd yn ehangach, ond ni fydd yn addas ar gyfer pob rhan o Gymru. Bydd bob amser yn fwy tebygol y bydd ystod y gwasanaethau y gofynnir amdanynt ar gael yng Nghaerdydd nag mewn ardaloedd eraill gyda phoblogaethau llai. Serch hynny, mae angen gwasanaeth tebyg a fydd wedi'i addasu i'r amgylchiadau hynny. Mae'r gwaith arloesol hwnnw wedi sefydlu model arfer gorau y mae'n rhaid ei addasu ar gyfer ei ddefnyddio yn y gogledd ac mewn mannau eraill. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr achos busnes a ddaw gan y bobl yr ydych wedi bod yn siarad â nhw wedi'i gynllunio o amgylch addasu model Caerdydd ar gyfer y gogledd.

Bethan Jenkins: I am sure that you would welcome the work that the NSPCC and ChildLine are carrying out to defend young people who have witnessed violence in the home. On that point, what is being done to work with young people in this sector? The NSPCC has highlighted the fact that there is a lack of short-term refuges for young people who have run away from home or who have been made homeless because, for example, of problems arising from the fact that they have witnessed violence in their homes. What is the Government doing on this?

The First Minister: As far as I can remember—and this is going back several years—in Wales, young people aged 16, 17 or 18 who have suffered as a result of violence in the home are given the opportunity of moving into a flat or council house earmarked for that purpose. As I understand it, that right is not afforded to young people in England. That is one of the ways in which we have responded to the problems that arise when a young person between the ages of 16 and 18 suffers domestic violence.

Peter Black: Fel y gwyddoch, mae gan awdurdodau lleol ddyletswydd i roi blaenoriaeth i ailgartrefu pobl sy'n ffoi rhag

of them face a shortage of hostel accommodation. Part of the problem is a shortage of accommodation to which authorities can move people on for long-term or permanent rehousing. What is the Government doing to tackle this issue?

The First Minister: I understand that there are two refuges, one in Blaenau Gwent and one in Cardiff, being developed. The refuge in Blaenau Gwent will address the high-needs clients such as those with mental health and substance misuse problems. The refuge in Cardiff will be a new six-bed refuge for women fleeing prostitution. The refuges will be run by a local voluntary agency, although the housing will be provided by the Cardiff Community Housing Association.

Trish Law: Exactly a year ago, when the Assembly's 2007-08 budget was finalised and after personal appeals from me, a sum of money was included to provide a refuge in those local authority areas where no such facility existed. Only one council has failed to provide a refuge for the victims of domestic violence, which is Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council. To this day, the council is in breach of European housing regulations that look to each local authority to provide one refuge place for every 10,000 people. While Gwent Police stands out in the UK as a leader in the field when it comes to awareness and robust tackling of domestic violence, some local authorities in Gwent are rather slow in making provision for the victims of such hideous crimes. Will you join me in condemning those authorities that make too little or no provision for women, children, and men, who are beaten by their partners?

The First Minister: It is important that every local authority responds not only to the legal minimum requirement, but to the actual situation in its local area. As I mentioned in my answer to Peter Black's question, we expect to see a six-bed refuge service in Blaenau Gwent which, I believe, has been agreed and will be provided by the United Welsh Housing Association. I am not sure

trais yn y cartref, serch hynny, mae nifer ohonynt yn wynebu prinder llety hostel. Rhan o'r broblem yw prinder llety y gall awdurdodau ei ddefnyddio i ailgartrefu pobl yn y tymor hir neu'n barhaol. Beth mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Caf ar ddeall bod dwy loches yn cael eu datblygu, un ym Mlaenau Gwent ac un yng Nghaerdydd. Bydd y lloches ym Mlaenau Gwent yn rhoi sylw i gleientiaid anghenion uchel megis y rheini sydd â phroblemau camddefnyddio sylweddau ac iechyd meddwl. Bydd y lloches yng Nghaerdydd yn lloches chwe gwely newydd ar gyfer menywod sy'n ffoi rhag puteindra. Caiff y llochesi eu rhedeg gan asiantaeth wirfoddol leol, er mai Cymdeithas Tai Cymuned Caerdydd fydd yn darparu'r tai.

Trish Law: Union flwyddyn yn ôl, pan oedd cyllideb derfynol 2007-08 y Cynulliad yn cael ei chwblhau ac ar ôl apelïadau personol gennyf fi, cafodd swm o arian ei gynnwys i ddarparu lloches yn yr ardaloedd awdurdod lleol hynny lle nad oedd cyfleuster o'r fath yn bodoli. Dim ond un cyngor sydd wedi methu â darparu lloches ar gyfer dioddefwyr trais yn y cartref, sef Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent. Hyd heddiw, mae'r cyngor yn torri rheoliadau tai Ewropeaidd sy'n gofyn i bob awdurdod lleol ddarparu un lle mewn lloches ar gyfer pob 10,000 o bobl. Wrth i Heddlu Gwent arwain y gad yn y DU yng nghyswllt ymwybyddiaeth â mynd i'r afael â thrais yn y cartref yn gadarn, mae rhai awdurdodau lleol yng Ngwent ychydig yn araf o ran darparu ar gyfer dioddefwyr troseddau mor anfad. A wnewch ymuno â mi i gondemnio'r awdurdodau hynny nad ydynt yn darparu digon, neu nad ydynt yn darparu o gwbl ar gyfer menywod, plant a dynion sy'n cael eu curo gan eu partneriaid?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n bwysig bod pob awdurdod lleol yn ymateb nid yn unig i'r gofynion cyfreithiol sylfaenol, ond i'r gwir sefyllfa yn ei ardal leol hefyd. Fel y crybwyllais yn fy ateb i gwestiwn Peter Black, yr ydym yn disgwyl gweld gwasanaeth lloches chwe gwely ym Mlaenau Gwent, cytunwyd arno yr wyf yn credu, a chaiff ei ddarparu gan Gymdeithas Tai

whether that answers your question in full, therefore I will look into the matter. However, it is intended to provide a specialist service in Blaenau Gwent for those who have to flee their normal homes because they are high-needs clients, such as those with mental health and substance misuse problems.

Severn Barrage Project

Q7 Leanne Wood: What discussions has the First Minister had with UK Ministers regarding the proposed Severn barrage project? OAQ(3)0640(FM)

The First Minister: Jane Davidson and I took part in a meeting on 3 December, which was chaired by John Hutton, the Secretary of State for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform. It was the opening meeting of the Severn barrage inter-ministerial meetings to consider the scope for a study into ways of harnessing tidal power in the Severn estuary. I understand that an announcement on the study will be made this afternoon, and that Jane Davidson will be making a statement, accordingly, later.

Leanne Wood: You will be aware that groups on both sides of the Severn barrage debate are also interested in the prospect of tidal lagoons. As I understand it, the proposed Severn barrage would remove the possibility of using lagoons in the Severn. Tidal lagoons can do the same work as a barrage but without the negative environmental effects that Plaid Cymru Members have raised on many occasions in the past. Lagoons are potentially more cost-effective, would be quicker to construct and, crucially, would create new habitats rather than destroy existing habitats. You have already mentioned the feasibility study on the barrage—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Will you ask the question, please?

Unedig Cymru. Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw hynny'n ateb eich cwestiwn yn llawn, felly ymchwiliaf i'r mater. Fodd bynnag, y bwriad yw darparu gwasanaeth arbenigol ym Mlaenau Gwent ar gyfer y rheini y mae'n rhaid iddynt ffoi o'u cartrefi arferol oherwydd eu bod yn gleientiaid anghenion uchel, megis y rheini sydd â phroblemau camddefnyddio sylweddau ac iechyd meddwl.

Prosiect Morglawdd Aber Hafren

C7 Leanne Wood: Pa drafodaethau mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi eu cael gyda Gweinidogion y DU ynglŷn â phrosiect arfaethedig morglawdd aber Hafren? OAQ(3)0640(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Cymerodd Jane Davidson a minnau ran mewn cyfarfod ar 3 Rhagfyr, a gadeiriwyd gan John Hutton, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Fusnes, Menter a Diwygio Rheoleiddio. Hwn oedd cyfarfod agoriadol cyfarfodydd rhyngweinidogol morglawdd aber Hafren i ystyried y cwmpas ar gyfer astudiaeth ar ffyrdd o harneisio pŵer y llanw yn aber Hafren. Caf ar ddeall y gwneir cyhoeddiad am yr astudiaeth y prynhawn yma, ac y bydd Jane Davidson yn gwneud datganiad yn unol â hynny, yn nes ymlaen.

Leanne Wood: Byddwch yn gwybod bod gan grwpiau ar ddwy ochr dadl morglawdd aber Hafren ddiddordeb hefyd ym mhotensial morlynnoedd llanw. Fy nealltwriaeth i yw y byddai morglawdd arfaethedig aber Hafren yn dileu posibilrwydd defnyddio morlynnoedd yn aber Hafren. Gall morlynnoedd llanw wneud yr un gwaith â morglawdd ond heb yr effeithiau amgylcheddol negyddol y mae Aelodau Plaid Cymru wedi'u codi droeon yn y gorffennol. Gallai morlynnoedd fod yn fwy cost-effeithiol, byddent yn gynt i'w hadeiladu ac, yn hollbwysig, byddent yn creu cynefinoedd newydd yn hytrach nag yn dinistrio cynefinoedd sydd eisoes yn bodoli. Yr ydych eisoes wedi sôn am astudiaeth ddichonoldeb y morglawdd—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. A wnewch ofyn y cwestiwn?

Leanne Wood: Thank you, Presiding Officer; a question is coming.

Leanne Wood: Diolch, Lywydd; mae cwestiwn ar ddod.

The Presiding Officer: The sooner, the better, is it not?

Y Llywydd: Gorau po gyntaf, ie ddim?

Leanne Wood: It is vital that we do not rule out any of the methods of capturing tidal power in the Severn before that study is completed. Therefore, can you assure us, First Minister, that tidal lagoons in the Severn will not be ruled out, and that you would agree to support any pilots for lagoons in the Severn?

Leanne Wood: Mae'n hanfodol nad ydym yn diystyru unrhyw un o'r dulliau i ddal pŵer y llanw yn aber Hafren cyn cwblhau'r astudiaeth honno. Felly, a allwch ein sicrhau, Brif Weinidog, na chaiff morlynnoedd llanw yn aber Hafren eu diystyru, ac y byddech yn cytuno i gefnogi unrhyw gynlluniau peilot ar gyfer morlynnoedd yn aber Hafren?

2.40 p.m.

The First Minister: We recognise that there are mammoth environmental problems connected with a barrage, and that there would be some substantial environmental problems connected with tidal lagoons. We are not ruling anything out at this stage, but, as I recall, there will be a feasibility study into the construction a barrage. However, the broad principle is that of how you capture, to the best effect, the enormous power generated by the tidal inflow and outflow of 5 cu km of seawater in the Severn estuary once every 12.5 hours. It is a colossal force to capture, if it can be captured. The answer to the question of whether lagoons are better than barrages has not yet emerged. You paint a pretty rosy picture of lagoons, and you say that they could do the same job as a barrage, but the indications that we have show that they would not do the same job. It may be that we will end up with lagoons and not with a barrage, but they will not do the same job as a barrage. The barrage is a better way of capturing the power, but, as we all accept, it brings with it mammoth environmental problems.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn cydnabod bod problemau amgylcheddol enfawr ynghlwm wrth forglawdd, ac y byddai rhai problemau amgylcheddol sylweddol ynghlwm wrth forlynnoedd llanw. Nid ydym yn diystyru unrhyw beth ar hyn o bryd, ond, os cofiaf, ceir astudiaeth ddichonoldeb i adeiladu morglawdd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r egwyddor gyffredinol yn ymwneud â beth yw'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol o ddal y pŵer enfawr a gynhyrchir gan fewnlif ac all-lif 5 cu km o ddŵr môr yn aber Hafren unwaith bob 12.5 awr. Mae'n rym aruthrol i'w ddal, os gellir ei ddal. Nid yw'r ateb i'r cwestiwn a yw morlynnoedd yn well na morgloddiau wedi dod i'r fei eto. Yr ydych yn rhoi darlun hyfryd iawn o forlynnoedd, ac yr ydych yn dweud y gallent wneud yr un gwaith â morglawdd, ond mae'r arwyddion sydd gennym yn dangos na fyddent yn gwneud yr un gwaith. Efallai mai morlynnoedd a fydd gennym yn y pen draw ac nid morglawdd, ond ni fyddant yn gwneud yr un gwaith â morglawdd. Mae'r morglawdd yn ffordd well o ddal y pŵer, ond, fel yr ydym i gyd yn ei dderbyn, daw problemau amgylcheddol enfawr yn ei sgil.

David Melding: This is a mega-project, and it will have a profound effect on the seascape and landscape of western England and Wales for the next hundred years. Do you agree with me that it is essential that as the feasibility study progresses, effective and widespread consultation with all sorts of groups is undertaken, including the public at large? It is only if we get public support that this sort of project, even if it is feasible, could

David Melding: Mae hwn yn brosiect anferthol, a bydd yn cael effaith ddifrifol ar forwedd a thirwedd Cymru a gorllewin Lloegr dros y can mlynedd nesaf. A ydych yn cytuno â mi ei bod yn hanfodol, wrth i'r astudiaeth ddichonoldeb fynd rhagddi, cynnal ymgynghoriad effeithiol ac eang gyda phob math o grwpiau, gan gynnwys y cyhoedd yn gyffredinol? Dim ond os cawn gefnogaeth y cyhoedd y gellid cyfiawnhau prosiect o'r

be justified, given that it will affect so many generations in the future.

The First Minister: Indeed; it is not the kind of thing that you would do because it will give you cheap electricity—it is going to give you expensive electricity. However, every part of the world has to do its bit to combat global warming, and here you have this huge resource and, therefore, the potential that does not exist anywhere else in the world, of an absolutely colossal tidal electricity-generating resource in the middle of a pretty urbanised area. The Bay of Fundy, which is the only area with a higher tidal range, is nowhere near an urbanised population, whereas, obviously, the Severn barrage, between Cardiff, Newport, Barry, and the Bristol and western areas of England, is very much in the middle of a power-hungry area. Therefore you have to consider, ‘Is this going to be our contribution to helping to arrest climate change and the enormous environmental destruction that that would bring?’. If it is, then you have to decide, ‘Okay, we have to pay a bit more for electricity and generate it by carbon-free means, even though we recognise the environmental costs that that would impose’.

Mick Bates: I am sure that the arguments will carry on for a long time. Ultimately, the decision will come down to the planning authorities involved in the barrage application. As it stands, it appears to me that the decision on planning will be taken by an independent planning commission. Are you happy with that decision being taken out of the hands of the democratic powers of the Assembly and our neighbours across the channel? If you are not happy about that, what will you do to ensure that this follows a democratic process once we see the feasibility study?

The First Minister: I am happy that there is full ministerial participation by Assembly Government Ministers alongside the relevant Westminster Ministers, because energy is not a devolved subject. It will be no less democratic—you may consider Ministers not to be democratic, but we are democratically elected, as are the Westminster Ministers

math hwn, hyd yn oed os yw’n ddichonol, ac ystyried y bydd yn effeithio ar gynifer o genedlaethau yn y dyfodol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir; nid yw’n fath o beth y byddech yn ei wneud dim ond oherwydd y bydd yn rhoi trydan rhad i chi—bydd yn rhoi trydan drud ichi. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i bob rhan o’r byd chwarae ei rhan i frwydro yn erbyn cynhesu byd-eang, ac mae gennych yr adnodd enfawr hwn yma ac, felly, potensial adnodd hollol anferthol i gynhyrchu trydan gyda’r llanw, sydd yng nghanol ardal gweddol drefol, sef rhywbeth nad yw’n bodoli yn unman arall yn y byd. Nid yw Bae Fundy, sef yr unig ardal gydag amrediad llanw uwch, yn agos at boblogaeth drefol, ond byddai morglawdd aber Hafren yn amlwg rhwng Caerdydd, Casnewydd, Barri a Bryste ac ardaloedd gorllewin Lloegr, yng nghanol ardal sydd â galw uchel am bŵer. Felly mae’n rhaid ichi ystyried, ‘Ai dyma fydd ein cyfraniad ni at helpu i atal newid yn yr hinsawdd a’r difrod amgylcheddol enfawr a fyddai’n dod yn sgil hynny?’. Os felly, mae’n rhaid ichi benderfynu, ‘Iawn, rhaid inni dalu ychydig yn fwy am drydan a’i gynhyrchu drwy ddefnyddio dulliau digarbon, er ein bod yn cydnabod y costau amgylcheddol y byddai hynny’n ei olygu’.

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y dadleuon yn rhygnu ymlaen am gryn amser. Yn y pen draw, bydd y penderfyniad yn disgyn ar ysgwyddau’r awdurdodau cynllunio sy’n ymwneud â’r cais am y morglawdd. Fel y mae, mae’n ymddangos imi y caiff y penderfyniad cynllunio ei wneud gan gomisiwn cynllunio annibynnol. A ydych yn fodlon bod y penderfyniad hwnnw’n cael ei dynnu allan o ddwylo pwerau democrataidd y Cynulliad a’n cymdogion ar draws y sianel? Os nad ydych yn fodlon ar hynny, beth fyddwch yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod hyn yn dilyn proses ddemocrataidd ar ôl i ni weld yr astudiaeth ddichonoldeb?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn fodlon bod Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn chwarae rhan weinidogol lawn ochr yn ochr â’r Gweinidogion perthnasol o San Steffan, oherwydd nid yw ynni yn bwnc a ddatganolwyd. Ni fydd yn llai democrataidd—efallai na chredwch fod Gweinidogion yn ddemocrataidd, ond cawn

with responsibility for transport and the environment, and those in the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform, or the Department of Trade and Industry as it used to be known. That has always been the case with any big energy projects. For example, although a local authority has the power to trigger a public inquiry in the case of a power station, it does not have the ability to ultimately say 'yes' or 'no' to any power projects, and this matter is no different in that respect. We have not had this big commission before, but then, all the feasibility studies before you reach such a stage will be carried out by an inter-ministerial committee—I suppose you could effectively call it an 'inter-governmental committee'—chaired by John Hutton, but with Jane Davidson and me as members.

Mental Health Care Service for Armed Forces Personnel

Q8 William Graham: Will the First Minister make a statement on the provision of mental health care service in Wales for armed forces personnel returning from combat duties? OAQ(3)0624(FM)

The First Minister: Mental health services for serving armed personnel are the responsibility of the Ministry of Defence. On 8 November, the UK Government announced the launch of a community-based pilot scheme to treat veterans who have mental health problems, and we are contributing 50 per cent of the funding to the Welsh pilot scheme based at the University Hospital of Wales.

William Graham: That is clearly a step in the right direction, but there is an immense need for early diagnosis and treatment throughout Wales. I know that your Government is very keen on predicting and preventing health problems, and so could you not do more, given that the provision for those who suffer from these types of stress-related illnesses is particularly poor in Wales?

ein hethol yn ddemocrataidd, yn yr un modd â Gweinidogion San Steffan sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros drafndiaeth a'r amgylchedd, a'r rheini yn yr Adran Busnes, Menter a Diwygio Rheoleiddio, neu'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant fel yr arferid ei galw. Felly y bu hi erioed gydag unrhyw brosiectau ynni mawr. Er enghraifft, er bod gan awdurdod lleol bŵer i ddechrau ymholiad cyhoeddus i achos gorsaf bŵer, nid yw'n gallu dweud 'iawn' neu 'na' i unrhyw brosiect pŵer yn y pen draw, ac nid yw'r mater hwn yn wahanol yn y cyd-destun hwnnw. Nid ydym wedi cael y comisiwn mawr hwn o'r blaen, ond wedyn cyn i chi gyrraedd cam o'r fath, caiff yr holl astudiaethau dichonoldeb eu cyflawni gan bwyllgor rhyngweinidogol—tybiaf y byddech yn iawn i'w alw yn 'bwyllgor rhynglywodraethol'—wedi'i gadeirio gan John Hutton, ond gyda Jane Davidson a minnau yn aelodau.

Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl ar gyfer Personél y Lluoedd Arfog

C8 William Graham: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl yng Nghymru ar gyfer personél y lluoedd arfog sy'n dychwelyd o ddyletswyddau brwydro? OAQ(3)0624(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn sy'n gyfrifol am wasanaethau iechyd meddwl ar gyfer personél y lluoedd arfog sy'n gwasanaethu. Ar 8 Tachwedd, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y DU ei bod yn lansio cynllun peilot cymunedol i drin cyn-filwyr sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl, ac yr ydym yn cyfrannu 50 y cant o'r cyllid i'r cynllun peilot yng Nghymru sydd yn Ysbyty Prifysgol Cymru.

William Graham: Mae hynny'n amlwg yn gam i'r cyfeiriad iawn, ond mae angen dirfawr am ddiagnosis a thriniaeth gynnar drwy Gymru gyfan. Gwn fod eich Llywodraeth yn frwd iawn dros ragweld ac atal problemau iechyd, ac felly oni allech wneud mwy, ac ystyried bod y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer y rhai sy'n dioddef o'r mathau hyn o salwch cysylltiedig â straen yn arbennig o wael yng Nghymru?

The First Minister: We must proceed with the six pilot schemes, which are a major step forward. I am grateful that you have welcomed them. Initially, we are talking only about dealing with veterans returning to the Taff valley, if you like, from Merthyr Tydfil down to Cardiff, who are served by the Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust, Pontypridd and Rhondda NHS Trust and North Glamorgan NHS Trust. That is one of six pilot schemes, all of which will be evaluated after being in place for two years. When the data have been collected and analysed, we will see whether the Ministry of Defence wants to spread this provision to all veterans, and we will see whether we want to spread the scheme from those areas to the rest of Wales.

Kirsty Williams: Those in service who are experiencing mental health problems are more likely to leave the forces, and their problems can be made worse as a result of post-service factors, such as difficulty in transferring back to civilian life, and marital troubles. Many people need a safe haven to retreat to in times of crisis, which does not mean using an in-patient service. However, there is a complete lack of such facilities for those in my constituency. What is your Government doing to provide access to crisis facilities for 24 or 48 hours, not only for veterans, but for others who are experiencing mental health difficulties, in order to keep them in their communities and prevent them from going into in-patient facilities?

The First Minister: You are talking about serving armed forces personnel who might leave the service because of mental stress. The Ministry of Defence is supposed to provide those people with the appropriate back-up services, whether as in-patients or out-patients. As for veterans, or those who are on the bridge, as it were, and are about to become veterans, we have provided 50 per cent of the funding for the pilot scheme. I accept that there is no service to the north of Merthyr Tydfil, and the points that you made about people in your area and the need to provide out-patient, crisis-management and marriage guidance services and so on in the

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhaid inni fwrw ymlaen â'r chwe chynllun peilot, sydd yn gam mawr ymlaen. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar eich bod wedi'u croesawu. Ar y dechrau, dim ond sôn yr ydym am ddelio â hen filwyr yn dychwelyd i ddyffryn Taf, os hoffwch chi, o Ferthyr Tudful i lawr i Gaerdydd, a wasanaethir gan Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro, Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Pontypridd a'r Rhondda ac Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gogledd Morgannwg. Mae hynny'n un o chwe chynllun peilot, a bydd yn rhaid gwerthuso pob un ohonynt wedi iddynt fod yn rhedeg am ddwy flynedd. Pan fydd y data wedi'i gasglu a'i ddadansoddi, cawn weld a fydd y Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn yn awyddus i ledaenu'r ddarpariaeth hon i bob hen filwr, a chawn weld a fyddwn ni'n awyddus i ledaenu'r cynllun o'r ardaloedd hynny i weddill Cymru.

Kirsty Williams: Mae milwyr sy'n dioddef problemau iechyd meddwl yn fwy tebygol o adael y lluoedd arfog, a gall eu problemau waethygu yn sgil ffactorau ôl-wasanaeth, megis anhawster trosglwyddo'n ôl i fywyd anfilwrol, a phroblemau priodasol. Mae ar lawer o bobl angen hafan ddiogel i encilio iddi ar adegau o argyfwng, heb orfod defnyddio gwasanaeth cleifion mewnol. Fodd bynnag, nid oes unrhyw gyfleusterau o'r fath ar gael i rai yn f'etholaeth i. Beth mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i ddarparu mynediad at gyfleusterau argyfwng am 24 awr neu 48 awr, a hynny nid yn unig i hen filwyr, ond i eraill sy'n cael anawsterau iechyd meddwl, er mwyn eu cadw yn eu cymunedau a'u harbed rhag mynd i gyfleusterau cleifion mewnol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn sôn am rai sy'n gadael y lluoedd arfog a allai fod yn gadael y gwasanaeth oherwydd straen meddyliol. Mae'r Weinyddiaeth Amddiffyn i fod i sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau cefnogol priodol ar gael i'r bobl hynny, boed fel cleifion mewnol neu gleifion allanol. O ran hen filwyr, neu rai sydd ar y bont, fel petai, ac ar fin bod yn hen filwyr, yr ydym wedi darparu 50 y cant o'r arian ar gyfer y cynllun peilot. Derbyniaf nad oes gwasanaeth i'r gogledd o Ferthyr Tudful, ac mae'r pwyntiau a wnaethoch am bobl yn eich ardal chi a'r angen i ddarparu gwasanaethau cleifion allanol, rheoli argyfwng a chyfarwyddyd

community are pertinent, but you cannot have a pilot scheme that covers the whole of Wales or the UK. There are six pilot schemes, and we are pleased that one is based in Wales. We need to evaluate the results in two years' time, although there will be an interim report in around a year's time.

Cronfa'r Loteri

C9 Nerys Evans: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gronfa'r loteri yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)0615(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae prosiectau yng Nghymru wedi gallu manteisio ar tua £1 biliwn o arian y loteri ers iddi gael ei lansio 13 blynedd yn ôl. Bydd problemau, a chaiff nifer y ceisiadau am arian eu cwtogi rhwng y flwyddyn hon a 2012 oherwydd y Gemau Olympaidd.

Nerys Evans: Yr wyf yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Cymunedau a Diwylliant, sydd wrthi'n cynnal adolygiad o ariannu'r trydydd sector. Yn ei dystiolaeth, dywedodd Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru ei fod wedi colli £7.3 miliwn yn sgîl y Gemau Olympaidd ar ôl ariannu'r prosiectau cyfalaf, sy'n gadael dim ond £8 miliwn ar gyfer y cyfnod rhwng eleni a 2012. Bydd hynny'n effeithio ar chwaraeon ar lawr gwlad. Beth ydych yn ei wneud i oroesi'r cwtogiad eironig hwn o ran chwaraeon ar lawr gwlad?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n eironig mewn un ffordd, ond dim ond unwaith pob hanner canrif y bydd gwlad o faint rhesymol, megis Prydain Fawr, yn gwneud cais am gael cynnal y Gemau Olympaidd. Weithiau, mae'r cais yn llwyddiannus, fel y tro hwn, er ei fod hefyd wedi methu sawl tro. Mae'r gemau yn gostus dros ben i'w cynnal, ac mae pawb yn derbyn hynny. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn rhoi arian yn uniongyrchol iddynt, mae arian yn dod o gyllideb Maer Llundain, ac mae arian loteri yn cael ei roi. Mae hynny'n golygu cwtogiad yn yr arian sy'n dod atom ni, ond byddwn yn elwa o ran y modelau rôl ym maes chwaraeon i bobl ifanc a ddaw yn sgîl y gemau. Maent yn gosod esiampl i bobl ifanc, a gallant wneud cyfraniad mawr i dorri ar y cynnydd yn nifer y bobl ifanc sy'n cario gormod o bwysau.

priodas ac ati yn y gymuned yn rhai dilys, ond ni allwch gael cynllun peilot sy'n darparu ar gyfer Cymru gyfan neu'r Deyrnas Unedig gyfan. Mae chwe chynllun peilot, ac yr ydym yn falch fod un wedi'i leoli yng Nghymru. Bydd angen gwerthuso'r canlyniadau ymhen dwy flynedd, er y ceir adroddiad interim ymhen rhyw flwyddyn.

Lottery Funding

Q9 Nerys Evans: Will the First Minister make a statement on lottery funding in Wales? OAQ(3)0615(FM)

The First Minister: Projects in Wales have benefited from around £1 billion in lottery funding since its inception 13 years ago. There will be problems, and the number of applications for funding will be cut between this year and 2012 because of the Olympic Games.

Nerys Evans: I am a member of the Communities and Culture Committee, which is currently conducting a review of the funding of the third sector. In its evidence, the Sports Council for Wales said that it had lost £7.3 million in the wake of the Olympic Games after funding capital projects, which leaves nothing but £8 million for the period between this year and 2012. That will affect sports at grassroots level. What are you doing to get to grips with this ironic reduction with regard to grassroots games?

The First Minister: It is ironic in one sense, but it is only once every half a century that a reasonably large nation, such as the United Kingdom, makes a bid to hold the Olympic Games. On occasion, the bid will be successful, such as this time, although it has also failed many times. The games are extremely costly, and everyone accepts that. The Government gives them direct funding, funding comes from the London Mayor's budget, and lottery money is also provided. That means a cut in funding for us, but we will also benefit from the role models that will be created as a result of the games. They set an example to young people, and they can contribute significantly to reducing the increase in the number of young people who are overweight.

2.50 p.m.

Alun Cairns: Is it not the case that Wales is getting a double whammy from the UK Government? Not only are lottery funds that would normally be designated to Wales going to the London Olympics instead and will therefore not be used to support the economy in our most deprived communities—including the Big Lottery Fund, which has made a constructive and positive contribution to Wales—but other spending on the London Olympics, such as on infrastructure, will not be Barnettised. Is that not a double whammy? Why does the UK Government not follow the convention set by the previous Conservative Government, namely that, when money is spent on London-only projects such as extending the Jubilee line on the underground, Wales also gets a share?

The First Minister: The same will be true of Crossrail, so when it is clearly a transport project, it is Barnettised. However, I am not trying to defend the UK Government. We have a dispute with it over what is and is not Barnettisable from the Olympic expenditure. The UK Government has said that everything that is covered in the London Olympics Bill is not Barnettisable, because it is a UK Bill. We have said that we should follow the precedent on transport expenditure, and the legacy expenditure from the Olympics should be Barnettised, but the UK Government disagrees, and that dispute continues. We have accepted that the stadium and aquatic centre, the direct sports facilities, are not Barnettisable, but we think that the transport and urban regeneration legacy expenditure should be. So far, the UK Government has not agreed with us.

Rosemary Butler: You said that £1 billion of lottery funding has been given to Wales in the past 13 years, which is a substantial amount of money for the Welsh economy. However, it is estimated that Newport will lose about £5.1 million as a result of the

Alun Cairns: Onid y gwir yw bod Cymru'n cael ergyd ddwbl gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig? Nid yn unig y mae arian loteri a gâi ei ddyrannu i Gymru fel rheol yn mynd i Gemau Olympaidd Llundain yn lle hynny, fel na fydd ar gael i gefnogi'r economi yn ein cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig—gan gynnwys y Gronfa Loteri Fawr, sydd wedi gwneud cyfraniad adeiladol a chadarnhaol i Gymru—ond ni fydd gwariant arall ar gemau Llundain, fel gwariant ar seilwaith, yn dod dan fformiwla Barnett ychwaith. Onid ergyd ddwbl yw hynny? Pam nad yw Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn dilyn y confensiwn a sefydlwyd gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol gynt, sef, pan gaiff arian ei wario ar brosiectau i Lundain yn unig, megis estyn lein reilffordd danddaearol Jubilee, bod Cymru hithau'n cael cyfran?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd yr un peth yn wir am Crossrail, felly pan yw'n amlwg yn brosiect trafniadaeth, dilynir fformiwla Barnett. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn ceisio amddiffyn Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae gennym anghydfod â hi ynghylch beth sydd yn Farnetadwy a beth sydd ddim o ran y gwariant Olympaidd. Mae Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig wedi dweud bod popeth a ddaw dan Fesur Gemau Olympaidd Llundain y tu allan i fformiwla Barnett, am mai Mesur i'r Deyrnas Unedig ydyw. Yr ydym ni wedi dweud y dylem ddilyn y cynsail ar wariant trafniadaeth, ac y dylid Barneteiddio'r gwariant etifeddol o'r Gemau Olympaidd, ond mae Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn anghytuno, ac mae'r anghydfod hwnnw'n parhau. Yr ydym wedi derbyn na ddaw'r gwariant ar y stadiwm a'r ganolfan gampau dŵr, sef y cyfleusterau chwaraeon uniongyrchol, dan fformiwla Barnett, ond credwn y dylai'r gwariant etifeddol ar drafniadaeth ac adnewyddu trefol fod felly. Hyd yn hyn, nid yw Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig wedi cytuno gyda ni.

Rosemary Butler: Dywedasoeh fod £1 biliwn o arian loteri wedi'i roi i Gymru yn y 13 blynedd diwethaf, sydd yn swm sylweddol o arian i economi Cymru. Fodd bynnag, amcangyfrifir y bydd Casnewydd yn colli oddeutu £5.1 miliwn yn sgil arallgyfeirio

diversion of funds to the Olympic Games. I am a great supporter of the London Olympics, but I do not believe that the residents of Newport should suffer as a result of the diversion of this money. Can you reassure us that you will do everything that you can to ensure that there will be some long-term compensation, such as the re-channelling of funds back to Wales once land used for the Olympics has been sold?

The First Minister: If land values for the legacy expenditure remain high, or increase, it is certainly the case that that will help to reduce the impact of the diversion of lottery expenditure to the Olympics. However, we can only guess what will happen to land values once the Olympics are over, when temporary facilities such as car parking, transport, security and warm-up facilities disappear so that the land can be sold for housing. What sort of money can be made from that? I am not in a position to start guessing. Many people think that the UK Government's estimate is already pretty generous, but we will have to see what happens in five years' time.

Eleanor Burnham: This is quite complicated, and some of us have difficulty getting our heads around these vast amounts of money. For instance, it appears as though the Olympics will cost as much as our annual block grant, which is quite staggering. My understanding is that this has huge implications for us. It has already contributed to the loss—in fact, the halving—of funding for the Arts Council of Wales and the Sports Council for Wales. Do you not feel ashamed that you have not been able to bring some pressure to bear on the UK Government to ensure that we do not lose vast amounts of money that are important for some of our vulnerable communities?

The First Minister: You like using these emotive terms, Eleanor, but I do not really accept them. We argue the case for Wales, and we do so as strongly as we can. In the end, we cannot force the UK Government; all that we can do is use moral suasion. So far, that has not been successful. We accept that, and we will continue to press the case.

arian i'r Gemau Olympaidd. Yr wyf yn gefnogwr mawr i Gemau Olympaidd Llundain, ond nid wyf yn credu y dylai trigolion Casnewydd ddioddef yn sgil arallgyfeirio'r arian hwn. A allwch roi sicrwydd inni y gwnewch bopeth a allwch i sicrhau y bydd rhyw iawndal dros y tymor hir, megis ailsianelu arian yn ôl i Gymru unwaith y bydd tir a ddefnyddiwyd ar gyfer y Gemau Olympaidd wedi'i werthu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Os bydd gwerthoedd tir ar gyfer y gwariant etifeddol yn parhau'n uchel, neu'n cynyddu, mae'n sicr yn wir y bydd hynny'n helpu i leihau effaith arallgyfeirio gwariant y loteri i'r Gemau Olympaidd. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn ond dyfalu beth a ddigwydd i werthoedd tir unwaith y bydd y Gemau Olympaidd ar ben, pan fydd cyfleusterau dros-dro fel cyfleusterau parcio ceir, cludiant, diogelwch ac ymarfer yn diflannu fel y gellir gwerthu'r tir ar gyfer tai. Pa fath o arian y gellir ei wneud o hynny? Nid wyf mewn sefyllfa i ddechrau dyfalu. Mae llawer o bobl yn meddwl bod amcangyfrif Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig eisoes yn eithaf hael, ond bydd raid inni weld beth a ddigwydd ymhen pum mlynedd.

Eleanor Burnham: Mae hyn yn eithaf cymhleth, ac mae'n anodd i rai ohonom ddirnad y symiau aruthrol hyn o arian. Er enghraifft, mae'n ymddangos y bydd cost y Gemau Olympaidd gymaint â'n grant bloc blynyddol, sydd yn hollol syfrdanol. Fy nealltwriaeth i yw bod gan hyn oblygiadau aruthrol i ni. Mae eisoes wedi cyfrannu at golli—haneru, yn wir—cyllid Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Chyngor Chwaraeon Cymru. Oni theimlwech gywilydd nad ydych wedi gallu pwyso rhyw gymaint ar Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig i sicrhau na chollwn symiau enfawr o arian sydd yn bwysig i rai o'n cymunedau bregus?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych chi'n hoff o ddefnyddio'r termau emosiynol hyn, Eleanor, ond nid wyf yn eu derbyn mewn gwirionedd. Dadleuwn yr achos dros Gymru, a hynny cyn gryfed ag y gallwn. Yn y pen draw, ni allwn orfodi Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig; y cyfan y gallwn ei wneud yw defnyddio perswâd moesol. Hyd yn hyn, ni fu hynny'n llwyddiannus. Yr ydym yn derbyn hynny, a

pharhawn i bwysu'r achos.

We understand that the Olympics will struggle to stay within budget, even though that has been much expanded. It is a risk that big countries take every 50 years or so. You will remember the failed bids for Manchester and Birmingham, and now we have a successful bid for London. There is a cost attached to that, but there is also a value, as I said, in combating obesity. When Alun Cairns talks about a double whammy, he is right financially. However, there are other aspects to consider from the Olympics, such as getting training camps into Wales, which will have a much wider, positive double whammy. Here is an opportunity that we will never get again to combat childhood obesity by providing role models for young people, so that they get away from their PCs, PlayStations and television remote controls, and instead get into healthy activities. That way, we can combat the most serious health problem facing the younger generation today.

Deallwn y bydd yn anodd i'r Gemau Olympaidd gadw o fewn eu cyllideb, er yr ehangwyd honno'n helaeth. Mae'n risg a gymerir gan wledydd mawr bob rhyw hanner canrif. Mae'n siŵr eich bod yn cofio'r cynigion methiannus ar ran Manceinion a Birmingham, ac yn awr mae gennym gynnig llwyddiannus ar ran Llundain. Mae cost ynghlwm wrth hynny, ond mae gwerth hefyd, fel y dywedais, o ran ymladd yn erbyn gordewdra. Pan sonia Alun Cairns am ergyd ddwbl, mae'n iawn yn ariannol. Fodd bynnag, mae agweddau eraill i'w hystyried am y Gemau Olympaidd, megis cael gwersylloedd hyfforddi i mewn i Gymru, a gaiff ergyd ddwbl gadarnhaol lawer ehangach. Dyma gyfle na chawn fyth mohono eto i ymladd gordewdra mewn plant drwy ddarparu patrymau ymddwyn i bobl ifanc, i'w tynnu oddi wrth eu cyfrifiaduron, eu PlayStations a'u setiau teledu, a'u denu at weithgareddau iach yn lle hynny. Fel yna, gallwn ymladd y broblem iechyd fwyaf difrifol sydd yn wynebu'r to iau heddiw.

Framework Powers

Q10 Michael German: What plans does the First Minister have to ensure that Wales gets the widest possible range of framework powers from the UK Government? OAQ(3)0627(FM)

The First Minister: We are working closely with the UK Government to ensure the conferral of new powers on the Assembly via this route. There are three such Bills before the Houses of Parliament today in the current session: the Planning Bill, the Local Transport Bill, and the Education and Skills Bill.

Michael German: I notice that you did not mention the Children and Young Persons Bill. In relation to the problem with the vulnerable children legislative competence Order, which you have acknowledged, I have today seen a letter from your Government to Assembly Members, which lays out a robust case for why those powers could be transferred to the National Assembly. However, the end of the letter states that you will not be asking for them. Will you ask for

Pwerau Fframwaith

C10 Michael German: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Prif Weinidog i sicrhau bod Cymru yn cael yr amrywiaeth ehangaf bosibl o bwerau fframwaith gan Lywodraeth y DU? OAQ(3)0627(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn cydweithio'n agos gyda Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig i sicrhau y caiff y Cynulliad bwerau newydd drwy'r llwybr hwn. Mae tri Mesur o'r fath gerbron y Senedd heddiw yn y sesiwn cyfredol: y Mesur Cynllunio, y Mesur Trafnidiaeth Leol, a'r Mesur Addysg a Sgiliau.

Michael German: Sylwaf na wnaethoch sôn am y Mesur Plant a Phobl Ifanc. Ynglŷn â'r broblem gyda'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol ar blant bregus, problem yr ydych chi wedi'i chydabod, heddiw gwelais llythyr oddi wrth eich Llywodraeth at Aelodau'r Cynulliad, sy'n dadlau'n gadarn pam y gellid trosglwyddo'r pwerau hynny i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Fodd bynnag, ar dywed diwedd y llythyr na fyddwch yn gofyn amdanynt. A wnewch chi ofyn am y pwerau

those powers as framework powers under the Children and Young Persons Bill, since you cannot get them through the LCO route?

The First Minister: You are confusing two routes. The vulnerable children LCO was intended to provide—and I think that we made this clear—a consolidation Measure to pull together all the legislation on child protection and child care under one roof, in one neat volume, for all the specialists in the field. Midway through that process, the Department for Children, Schools and Families spotted a potential problem, or hot potato, because it was devising the Children and Young Persons Bill at the time—and I am guessing what was going on in Whitehall at the time, but I think that that was it. The department then said that it wanted to remove any doubt as to whether the Assembly could use the vulnerable children LCO to put forward a subsequent Measure to rule out the defence of reasonable chastisement in a case of common assault. We have had to accept that it was never our intention to have a vulnerable children legislative competence Order that would entitle us to do that. However, there is a wider principle, which we have put forcibly, namely that we reserve our position as to whether we put forward such a Measure at some stage, because we do not believe that that is ruled out by the devolution settlement.

Alun Ffred Jones: O dan y pwerau fframwaith hyn yn benodol, pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i geisio pwerau ychwanegol i'r Cynulliad?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r trafodaethau yn dechrau yn awr ar gyfer Araith nesaf y Frenhines ym mis Tachwedd. Yr hyn yr ydym yn ceisio ei drafod yn awr yw a ddylem fod yn trafod gydag adrannau Llywodraeth San Steffan beth sydd ar y gweill ganddynt. Ymhen ryw chwe wythnos, byddant yn cyhoeddi Papur Gwyn ar gynnwys neu strategaeth Araith y Frenhines ym mis Tachwedd. Gallwn wedyn weithio ar yr wybodaeth sydd yn y Papur Gwyn er mwyn gweld i ba le i edrych am bwerau fframwaith ym Mesurau newydd Araith y Frenhines ym mis Tachwedd.

hyn fel pwerau fframwaith dan y Mesur Plant a Phobl Ifanc, gan na allwch eu cael drwy gyfrwng y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn drysu dau lwybr. Bwriad y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol ar blant bregus oedd darparu—a chredaf inni wneud hyn yn glir—Mesur cydgrynhoi i ddwyn ynghyd yr holl deddfwriaeth ar amddiffyn plant a gofal plant dan yr unto, mewn un gyfrol daclus, i'r holl arbenigwyr yn y maes. Hanner ffordd drwy'r broses honno, gwelodd yr Adran Plant, Ysgolion a Theuluoedd broblem, neu daten boeth, bosibl, oherwydd yr oedd wrthi'n dyfeisio'r Mesur Plant a Phobl Ifanc ar y pryd—ac yr wyf yn dyfalu beth a oedd yn digwydd yn Whitehall ar y pryd, ond yr wyf yn meddwl mai dyna ydoedd. Dywedodd yr adran wedyn ei bod yn awyddus i ddileu unrhyw amheuaeth ynghylch a allai'r Cynulliad ddefnyddio'r Gorchymyn plant bregus i gyflwyno Mesur wedyn i ddweud na ellid defnyddio amddiffyniad cosb resymol mewn achos o ymosod cyffredin. Yr ydym wedi gorfod derbyn nad oedd yn fwiad gennym erioed i gael Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol ar blant bregus a fyddai'n caniatáu inni wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, y mae egwyddor fwy cyffredinol, a gyflwynwyd yn egniol gennym, sef ein bod yn cadw ein gallu i gyflwyno Mesur o'r fath ryw bryd, oherwydd nid ydym yn credu bod y cytundeb datganoli'n gwahardd hynny.

Alun Ffred Jones: Under these specific framework powers, what plans do you have to seek additional powers for the Assembly?

The First Minister: Discussions are now starting for the next Queen's Speech in November. What we are trying to discuss at present is whether we should be discussing with Government departments in Westminster what is under way there. In around six weeks, they will announce a White paper on the content or the strategy of the Queen's Speech in November. We can then work on the information in the White Paper to see where to look for framework powers in the new Measures in the Queen's Speech in November.

Paul Davies: Mewn ateb i gwestiwn a ofynnais i'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol ac Arweinydd y Tŷ rai wythnosau yn ôl, dywedodd fod y system bresennol o Orchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn glir. Mae'n amlwg nad yw'r system yn glir; yn wir, mae nifer o Aelodau Cynulliad o bob plaid yn credu bod y system yn gymhleth, beichus ac yn bell o fod o glir. Efallai dyna pam nad oes system ddemocrataidd fel hon yn gweithredu yn yr un man arall yn y byd. Yn sgîl ei sylwadau dros y penwythnos am y Gorchymyn ynghylch plant sy'n agored i niwed, a yw'r Prif Weinidog yn credu bod y system bresennol yn glir?

Paul Davies: In response to a question I asked the Counsel General and Leader of the House some weeks ago, he said that the current system of legislative competence Orders was clear. It is obvious that the system is not clear; indeed, many Assembly Members from all parties believe that the system is complex, burdensome and far from transparent. Perhaps this is no democratic system like this one is operating anywhere else in the world. In the wake of his comments on the Order regarding vulnerable children on the weekend, does the First Minister believe that the current system is clear?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw'n gymhleth gymaint ag ydyw'n newydd. Mae'n cymryd rhywfaint o amser—blwyddyn neu ddwy efallai—i bawb gynefino ag unrhyw system newydd a sut mae'n gweithio. Mae'n newydd sbon yn nawr, ond nid yw hynny'n feirniadaeth. Mae'n amlwg y bydd pobl yn cymryd amser i gynefino ag unrhyw beth sy'n newydd, ond, ymhen dwy neu dair blynedd, hyderaf y bydd yn rhedeg yn llyfn dros ben.

The First Minister: It is not so much complex as new. It will take some time—a year or two perhaps—for everyone to become accustomed to any new system and the way in which it works. It is brand new now, but that is not a criticism. It is obvious that people will take time to become accustomed to anything new, but, in two or three years' time, I am confident that it will be running very smoothly.

3.00 p.m.

O ran eich pwynt arall ynglŷn â'r agwedd hon ar gyfansoddiad Prydain Fawr, mae pawb yn derbyn mai cyfansoddiad unigryw sydd gan y Deyrnas Unedig ym mhob agwedd.

On your other point about this aspect of the constitution of Great Britain, everyone accepts that the UK constitution is unique in all aspects.

Y Llywydd: Diolch yn fawr i'r Prif Weinidog am y sylw pellgyrhaeddol hwnnw ac am ateb y cwestiynau.

The Presiding Officer: I thank the First Minister for that far-reaching comment and for answering the questions.

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes Business Statement and Announcement

The Counsel General and Leader of the House (Carwyn Jones): I have two changes to report to this week's planned Government business. The Minister for Rural Affairs will be making a statement on new entrants tomorrow afternoon, rather than this afternoon. In place of that statement, the Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing will make a statement on the Severn barrage feasibility study. Business for the

Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Carwyn Jones): Mae gennyf ddau newid i'w cyhoeddi i fusnes y Llywodraeth a gynlluniwyd yr wythnos yma. Bydd y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig yn gwneud datganiad am newydd-ddyfodiaid brynhawn yfory, yn hytrach na phrynhawn heddiw. Yn lle'r datganiad hwnnw, bydd y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai yn gwneud datganiad am astudiaeth

next three weeks is as set out in the draft business statement and announcement, which can be found in the agenda papers that are available to Members electronically.

David Melding: Leader of the House, why has the Government not scheduled a statement on the skills and employment strategy that was launched last week? Several of us, at the time, said that we were surprised that the strategy was to be launched on a non-Plenary day. However, we made a charitable assessment of the situation and expected a prompt statement in the Chamber. This strategy is key to our economic and education policies and I think that it demands Plenary time as soon as possible, so that we can at least put some of our initial questions to the relevant Minister or Ministers. This is probably one of the most important policy developments that will occur in this third Assembly and it looks as though we will have to wait weeks for a statement, should one be made. Before you say that the opposition should use its time for a debate on this—no doubt if you are so dilatory that we are forced to do so, we will—surely this of such importance that the Government would want to come to the Chamber to talk about it and to try to convince us that this takes forward the Leitch review and others, such as the Webb review. I cannot understand why the Government is not eager to have a discussion on this matter, which is not a particularly partisan one.

Carwyn Jones: It is not the intention of the Government not to have any discussion on it; it is a question of when. In response to David Melding's point, I will discuss the matter with the appropriate Minister and provide more information to the Assembly next week.

Lesley Griffiths: Last week, research findings by the Co-operative Bank revealed that Welsh people sit proudly on top of the UK table when it comes to making their homes greener. It concluded that 75 per cent of people in Wales have taken steps to make their homes greener over the past year, which is a higher percentage than in any other constituent part of the UK. Would you ensure that the Government takes on board this

ddichonoldeb y morglawdd Hafren. Mae busnes y tair wythnos nesaf fel a amlinellir yn y datganiad a chyhoeddiad busnes drafft, a gellir ei weld yn y papurau agenda sydd ar gael yn electronig i Aelodau.

David Melding: Arweinydd y Tŷ, pam nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi trefnu datganiad am y strategaeth sgiliau a chyflogaeth a lansiwyd yr wythnos diwethaf? Ar y pryd, dywedodd amryw ohonom ein bod yn synnu bod y strategaeth am gael ei lansio ar ddiwrnod pan nad oedd Cyfarfod Llawn. Fodd bynnag, gwnaethom asesiad elusengar o'r sefyllfa, gan ddisgwyl datganiad buan yn y Siambr. Mae'r strategaeth hon yn rhan allweddol o'n polisiau economaidd ac addysgol a chredaf y dylid rhoi amser iddi mewn Cyfarfod Llawn cyn gynted â phosibl, fel y gallwn o leiaf ofyn rhai o'n cwestiynau cychwynol i'r Gweinidog neu'r Gweinidogion perthnasol. Mae'n debyg mai hwn fydd un o ddatblygiadau polisi pwysicaf y trydydd Cynulliad hwn, ac mae'n edrych fel y bydd yn rhaid inni aros am wythnosau i gael datganiad, os gwneir un. Cyn ichi ddweud y dylai'r wrthblaidd ddefnyddio ei hamser ei hun i drafod hyn—a gwnawn, heb amheuaeth, os bydd eich arafwch yn ein gorfodi i wneud hynny—yn ddiau mae hyn yn ddigon pwysig i'r Llywodraeth ddymuno dod i'r Siambr i siarad amdano ac i geisio ein darbwyllo bod hyn yn mynd ag adolygiad Leitch ac eraill rhagdynt, megis adolygiad Webb. Ni allaf ddeall pam nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn eiddgar i drafod y mater hwn, gan nad yw'n un arbennig o bleidiol.

Carwyn Jones: Nid bwriad y Llywodraeth yw peidio â'i drafod o gwbl; y cwestiwn yw pryd. I ymateb i bwynt David Melding, trafodaf y mater gyda'r Gweinidog priodol a rhoddaf fwy o wybodaeth i'r Cynulliad yr wythnos nesaf.

Lesley Griffiths: Yr wythnos diwethaf, dangosodd canfyddiadau ymchwil gan y Banc Cydweithredol fod pobl Cymru'n eistedd yn falch ar frig tabl y DU pan ddaw'n fater o wneud eu cartrefi'n fwy gwyrdd. Daeth i'r casgliad bod 75 y cant o bobl Cymru wedi cymryd camau i wneud eu cartrefi'n fwy gwyrdd dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, sy'n ganran uwch nag mewn unrhyw ran gyfansoddol arall o'r DU. A

important message, that when it comes to framing environmental policy for Wales, we can be bold in our approach as Welsh people are demonstrably more responsive to new ideas and initiatives in relation to reducing carbon emissions in their homes?

Carwyn Jones: Thank you, Lesley. I think that we are very much in the lead in Wales in terms of what we are planning. For example, we have the target of ensuring that no new building is built from 2011 onwards unless it is zero-carbon rated, which is an extremely ambitious target and one that I know that my colleague, Jane Davidson, is keen to promote. In the meantime, we also want to ensure that we promote good environmental building practice as much as possible, so that we can move forward to a situation where the homes of the past, which were so wasteful in terms of their energy use, are not replicated in future. It is good to know, of course, that we in Wales are leading the way in this regard and it is our intention to make sure that it stays that way.

Jenny Randerson: Could you ensure that we have a statement on an important issue that reached the press last week, namely the report on the agreement between the Welsh Local Government Association, the Confederation of British Industry and Andrew Davies, the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery, to extend the use of private finance initiatives in the local government sector? Without being in any way an overwhelming fan of PFI, I do think that we are forced to consider it so that we can make ends meet in Wales. I am particularly interested in this agreement and whether that report was accurate because it obviously runs contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the 'One Wales' agreement. Therefore, we should have the opportunity to hear about it.

Carwyn Jones: There is no such agreement.

Nerys Evans: I am a member of the Proposed Vulnerable Children LCO Committee and we have heard this afternoon about the debate between Westminster and

sicrhaech fod y Llywodraeth yn ystyried y neges bwysig hon, sef y gallwn, wrth fframio polisi amgylcheddol Cymru, fod yn feiddgar gan fod pobl Cymru'n amlwg yn fwy ymatebol i syniadau a mentrau newydd yng nghyswllt lleihau gollyngiadau carbon yn eu cartrefi?

Carwyn Jones: Diolch, Lesley. Credaf ein bod yn sicr ar flaen y gad yng Nghymru o ran yr hyn yr ydym yn ei gynllunio. Er enghraifft, mae gennym darged o sicrhau na chaiff yr un adeilad newydd ei adeiladu o 2011 ymlaen oni bai ei fod wedi'i farcio'n ddi-garbon, sy'n darged uchelgeisiol dros ben ac yn un y gwn fod fy nghyd-Aelod, Jane Davidson, yn eiddgar i'w hyrwyddo. Yn y cyfamser, yr ydym hefyd am sicrhau ein bod yn hyrwyddo arferion adeiladu amgylcheddol da gymaint â phosibl, fel y gallwn symud ymlaen at sefyllfa lle na chaiff cartrefi'r gorffennol, a oedd mor wastraffus o ran defnyddio ynni, eu dyblygu yn y dyfodol. Mae'n dda cael gwybod, wrth gwrs, ein bod ni yng Nghymru ar flaen y gad yn hyn o beth, a'n bwriad yw sicrhau ein bod yn aros yno.

Jenny Randerson: A allech sicrhau bod gennym ddatganiad am fater pwysig a gyrhaeddodd y wasg yr wythnos diwethaf, sef yr adroddiad am y cytundeb rhwng Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, Confederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain ac Andrew Davies, y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, i ymestyn defnyddio mentrau cyllid preifat yn y sector llywodraeth leol? Nid wyf yn gefnogwr brwd i'r fenter cyllid preifat mewn unrhyw ffordd, ond credaf ei bod yn rhaid inni ei hystyried er mwyn cael dau ben llinyn ynghyd yng Nghymru. Mae gennyf ddiddordeb arbennig yn y cytundeb hwn, ac mewn cael gwybod a oedd yr adroddiad hwnnw'n gywir ai peidio, oherwydd mae'n amlwg yn mynd yn groes i ewyllys, os nad union eiriau, y cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'. Felly, dylem gael y cyfle i glywed amdano.

Carwyn Jones: Nid oes cytundeb o'r fath yn bodoli.

Nerys Evans: Yr wyf yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Gorchymyn Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol Plant Agored i Niwed Arfaethedig a chlywsom brynhawn heddiw am y ddadl

the Welsh Assembly Government on the powers being transferred. It has emerged that Westminster will not allow the LCO to pass unless we say that we will not make Measures to ban physical punishment in the future, despite a clear vote in 2004, cross-party consensus to transfer the powers within the committee, and strong evidence taken by the committee.

The Assembly has already passed regulations that prohibit the use of corporal punishment in children's homes, by foster carers and in residential family centres. Obviously, the Welsh Assembly Government's legal advice differs from Westminster's legal advice. During the passage of the Government of Wales Act 2006, we were told that Westminster did not need any details of future Measures, therefore why is it now telling us what we can and cannot do in future laws when the debate now is about transferring competencies? Is the Assembly Government clear and happy about the constraints that Westminster is placing on us?

Carwyn Jones: It is not a question of Westminster trying to alter any Measures that are passed in future by the Assembly; it cannot do that, of course, once the power is devolved and it becomes, by definition, a matter within Schedule 5 to the Government of Wales Act 2006. The issue has been about whether or not there should be an exception made, when the LCO on vulnerable children passes through Westminster and the Assembly, that specifically excludes the possibility of the Assembly removing the defence of reasonable chastisement to common assault—banning smacking is the short hand for that. It is for Ministers to decide how they wish to proceed, because, as the First Minister has already said, the original intention with the LCO on vulnerable children was not to seek the power to ban smacking, and there are many important parts of the LCO that need to be taken forward here and in Westminster.

It is important to point out, as this does not

rhwng San Steffan a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am drosglwyddo'r pwerau. Mae wedi dod i'r amlwg na fydd San Steffan yn gadael i'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol basio oni bai ein bod yn dweud na wnawn Fesurau i wahardd cosbi corfforol yn y dyfodol, er gwaethaf pleidlais glir yn 2004, cydsyniad trawsbleidiol i drosglwyddo'r pwerau o fewn y pwyllgor, a thystiolaeth gref a gymerwyd gan y pwyllgor.

Mae'r Cynulliad eisoes wedi pasio rheoliadau sy'n gwahardd defnyddio cosbau corfforol mewn cartrefi plant, gan ofalwyr maeth ac mewn canolfannau teulu preswyl. Yn amlwg, mae cyngor cyfreithiol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n wahanol i gyngor cyfreithiol San Steffan. Pan basiwyd Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, dywedwyd wrthym na fyddai ar San Steffan angen manylion Mesurau'r dyfodol, felly pam y mae'n dweud wrthym yn awr beth y cawn ei wneud a beth na chawn yng nghyswllt deddfau'r dyfodol pan mae'r ddadl yn awr yn ymwneud â throsglwyddo cymhwyseddau? A yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn glir ac yn hapus am y cyfyngiadau y mae San Steffan yn eu gosod arnom?

Carwyn Jones: Nid yw'n fater o San Steffan yn ceisio addasu unrhyw Fesurau a gaiff eu pasio yn y dyfodol gan y Cynulliad; ni all wneud hynny, wrth gwrs, wedi i'r pŵer gael ei ddatganoli ac wedi iddo ddod, drwy ddiffiniad, yn fater o fewn Atodlen 5 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006. Y mater oedd a ddylid gwneud eithriad, pan fydd y Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol ar blant agored i niwed yn pasio drwy San Steffan a'r Cynulliad, sy'n benodol yn gwahardd y posibilrwydd i'r Cynulliad gael gwared â'r amddiffyniad cosb resymol i ymosod cyffredin—gwahardd curo yw'r llaw-fer am hynny. Gweinidogion fydd yn penderfynu sut y dymunant fwrw ymlaen, oherwydd, fel y mae'r Prif Weinidog eisoes wedi dweud, nid ceisio'r pŵer i wahardd curo oedd y bwriad gwreiddiol gyda'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol ar blant agored i niwed, ac mae nifer o rannau pwysig o'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol y mae angen mynd ymlaen â hwy yma ac yn San Steffan.

Mae'n bwysig nodi, gan nad yw'n

seem to be a matter of public record at the moment, that, generally, there is no prohibition on the Assembly's creating criminal offences—that is stated in the Act, and is quite clear—save that the Assembly cannot create criminal offences that lead to a sentence of imprisonment of more than two years. The Assembly in the past was able to create criminal offences: indeed, I remember, as the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside, increasing the penalty for littering to a point where it is now higher in Wales than it is in England. As far as the Assembly is concerned, as long as any legislation relates to a matter—and that has a particular meaning in the Act—that has been devolved, criminal offences can then be created, subject to the limit that is laid down in the Act.

Jonathan Morgan: Wales is the only nation of the United Kingdom that has a strategy to provide services to people with autism. People in Wales are proud about that, and it was this National Assembly that decided that a strategy was required. However, there are growing concerns about how that strategy is being implemented, and, in particular, about the level of resources that are being allocated. Will you ask the Minister for Health and Social Services whether time could be made available for a statement in the Chamber so that she can update us as to the progress of implementing that important strategy?

Carwyn Jones: If there are questions regarding the strategy, it is perfectly proper to ask those questions during questions to the Minister or directly of the Minister concerned; I am sure that answers would be forthcoming.

Lorraine Barrett: Leader of the House, will you give us an idea of when you will be able to table time in Plenary for the consideration of the report on bovine tuberculosis by the Rural Development Sub-Committee, and subsequently the Sustainability Committee, so that I can have the opportunity to explain why I asked for my objection to recommendation 7, which, in effect, would mean killing badgers, to be recorded in the minutes of both those committees?

ymddangos bod y mater hwn wedi'i gofnodi'n gyhoeddus ar hyn o bryd, yn gyffredinol, nad yw'r Cynulliad wedi'i wahardd rhag creu troseddau—mae'r Ddeddf yn datgan hynny'n eithaf clir—heblaw na chaiff y Cynulliad greu troseddau sy'n arwain at ddeddfryd o garchar am dros ddwy flynedd. Yr oedd y Cynulliad yn gallu creu troseddau yn y gorffennol: yn wir, cofiaf, fel Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, gynyddu'r gosb am daflu sbwriel fel ei fod yn awr yn uwch yng Nghymru nag yn Lloegr. Cyn belled ag y mae'r Cynulliad dan sylw, cyn hired â bod unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth yn ymwneud â mater—ac mae ystyr penodol i hynny yn y Ddeddf—sydd wedi'i ddatganoli, gellir creu troseddau, yn amodol ar y cyfyngiad a bennir yn y Ddeddf.

Jonathan Morgan: Cymru yw'r unig wlad yn y Deyrnas Unedig â strategaeth i ddarparu gwasanaethau i bobl ag awtistiaeth. Mae pobl Cymru'n falch o hynny, a'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol hwn a benderfynodd fod angen strategaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae pryderon yn tyfu am y modd y mae'r strategaeth honno'n cael ei rhoi ar waith, ac yn benodol am lefel yr adnoddau sy'n cael eu dyrannu. A ofynnwch i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a ellid sicrhau bod amser ar gael am ddatganiad yn y Siambr fel y gall roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am hynt rhoi'r strategaeth bwysig honno ar waith?

Carwyn Jones: Os oes cwestiynau am y strategaeth, mae'n gwbl briodol gofyn y cwestiynau hynny yn ystod y cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog neu'n uniongyrchol i'r Gweinidog dan sylw; yr wyf yn siŵr y câi atebion eu rhoi.

Lorraine Barrett: Arweinydd y Tŷ, a rowch syniad inni pryd y gallwch drefnu amser mewn Cyfarfod Llawn i ystyried yr adroddiad am dwbercwlosis mewn gwartheg gan yr Is-Bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig, ac wedi hynny y Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd, er mwyn imi gael cyfle i egluro pam y gofynnais am gofnodi fy ngwrthwynebiad i argymhelliad 7, a fyddai, mewn gwirionedd, yn golygu lladd moch daear, yng nghofnodion y ddau bwyllgor hynny?

Carwyn Jones: It is a committee recommendation at the moment. If memory serves me, there would have to be a response from the Minister and, subsequently, consideration given as to whether the matter should be debated in the Chamber. I will provide further details on the timetable for that item when they are available.

Kirsty Williams: Leader of the House, you will be aware from your previous role as the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside of the longstanding concerns about the ability of the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority to carry out its planning and development control functions.

Carwyn Jones: Argymhelliad pwyllgor ydyw ar hyn o bryd. Os cofiaf, byddai'n rhaid cael ymateb gan y Gweinidog ac, wedi hynny, ystyried trafod y mater yn y Siambr. Darparaf fanylion pellach ar yr amserlen ar gyfer yr eitem honno pan fyddant ar gael.

Kirsty Williams: Arweinydd y Tŷ, byddwch yn ymwybodol, o'ch swyddogaeth flaenorol fel Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, o'r pryderon hir sefydlog am allu Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog i gyflawni ei swyddogaethau rheoli cynllunio a datblygu.

3.10 p.m.

Yesterday, an independent report catalogued systematic failures across the whole planning process and complaints procedure at the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority. While I acknowledge that there are some hard-working junior members of staff in that organisation and, indeed, a new head of planning, I and many of my constituents have serious concerns about the ability of this organisation to turn itself around. Frankly, if this were a school or a social services department, it would be subject to special measures. My constituents deserve better. Will you ask the Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing to make a statement on whether she believes that this organisation, as it is currently managed, is fit for purpose and whether planning and development control should remain within the Brecon Beacons National Park Authority?

Ddoe, catalogiodd adroddiad annibynnol fethiannau systematig ar draws yr holl broses gynllunio a'r weithdrefn gwyno yn Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog. Er fy mod yn cydnabod bod rhai aelodau staff iau sy'n gweithio'n galed yn y sefydliad hwnnw ac, yn wir, bennaeth cynllunio newydd, mae gennyf fi a nifer o fy etholwyr bryderon difrifol am allu'r sefydliad hwn i newid ei gyfeiriad. A bod yn blwmp ac yn blaen, petai hwn yn ysgol neu'n adran gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, byddai'n ddarostyngedig i fesurau arbennig. Mae fy etholwyr yn haeddu gwell. A ofynnwch i'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai wneud datganiad ynghylch a ydyw'n credu bod y sefydliad hwn, fel y'i rheolir ar hyn o bryd, yn addas at ei ddiben ac a ddylai rheolaeth cynllunio a datblygu aros o fewn Awdurdod Parc Cenedlaethol Bannau Brycheiniog?

Carwyn Jones: First, Jane Davidson has to consider what steps, if any, she wishes to take as a result of the report. I suspect that that would mean not making an early statement, but rather considering fully what those steps should be. There are legal reasons for doing that. It is correct to say that, as Minister for the environment, Jane has the ability to direct or intervene in certain circumstances under the legislation and that is for her to consider further.

Carwyn Jones: Yn gyntaf, rhaid i Jane Davidson ystyried pa gamau y mae'n dymuno eu cymryd o ganlyniad i'r adroddiad, os bydd rhai o gwbl. Amheuf y byddai hynny'n golygu peidio â gwneud datganiad cynnar, ond ystyried yn llawn beth y dylai'r camau hynny fod. Ceir rhesymau cyfreithiol dros wneud hynny. Mae'n gywir dweud bod gan Jane y gallu, fel Gweinidog dros yr amgylchedd, i gyfeirio neu ymyrryd dan rai amgylchiadau penodol yn unol â'r ddeddfwriaeth, a mater iddi hi ei ystyried ymhellach yw hynny.

Nick Bourne: Will the Leader of the House consider scheduling a debate in Government time on the position of the arts outside of Cardiff and the role of the Arts Council of Wales? He may be aware of the threat that exists to the Wyeside centre in Builth Wells in my area. It is an iconic cultural centre; it was the first cinema in Wales and provides massive cultural opportunities for people throughout mid Wales—youngsters, families and the whole community. It now requires a small amount of money to survive.

I met the director, Guy Roderick, on Friday, along with members of the board, including David Lloyd, its chairman, and Peter Fox of Community Arts Rhayader and District, as well as others. This is such an important issue for mid Wales. If the centre does not get that money, it could close. That centre is as important to mid Wales as the Wales Millennium Centre is to people in the Cardiff area. It is a crucial issue. So, in view of the wide range of issues here, will you consider allowing Government time for a debate on the arts outside of Cardiff and on the role of the arts council in dispersing moneys?

Carwyn Jones: Although I accept your point, I am not sure that a debate in the Chamber would be of any benefit in terms of the issue that you raise. Such issues can be raised through the scrutiny committee and Members can raise issues with Ministers directly. That may well be a more effective way of raising what I accept is an important issue for those who live in the vicinity of the Wyeside arts centre.

Mick Bates: You will be aware that, during the last few days, there have been two reports published on the foot and mouth disease outbreak in Wales and its cost to the industry. During questions on the business statement, I have, on several occasions, raised the need for information on communications between your Government and the UK Government on compensation to farmers in Wales. I have failed, through correspondence, to receive any written information in terms of

Nick Bourne: A wnaiff Arweinydd y Tŷ ystyried trefnu dadl yn amser y Llywodraeth am sefyllfa'r celfyddydau y tu allan i Gaerdydd ac am swyddogaeth Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru? Efallai y bydd yn ymwybodol o'r bygythiad sy'n bodoli i ganolfan Glannau Gwy yn Llanfair-ym-Muallt yn fy ardal i. Mae'n ganolfan ddiwylliannol eiconig; hi oedd y sinema gyntaf yng Nghymru ac mae'n darparu cyfleoedd diwylliannol aruthrol i bobl o bob rhan o'r canolbarth—pobl ifanc, teuluoedd a'r gymuned gyfan. Yn awr, mae arni angen swm bach o arian i oroesi.

Cyfarfûm â'r cyfarwyddwr, Guy Roderick, ddydd Gwener, ynghyd ag aelodau'r bwrdd, gan gynnwys David Lloyd, cadeirydd y bwrdd, a Peter Fox o Gelfyddydau Cymunedol Rhaeadr Gwy a'r Cylch, yn ogystal ag eraill. Mae hwn yn fater mor bwysig i'r canolbarth. Oni chaiff y ganolfan yr arian hwnnw, gallai gau. Mae'r ganolfan honno cyn bwysiced i'r canolbarth ag yw Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru i bobl ardal Caerdydd. Mae'n fater hollbwysig. Felly, ac ystyried yr amrediad eang o faterion yma, a ystyriwch ganiatáu amser y Llywodraeth i drafod y celfyddydau y tu allan i Gaerdydd a swyddogaeth y cyngor celfyddydau wrth rannu arian?

Carwyn Jones: Er fy mod yn derbyn eich pwynt, nid wyf yn siŵr a fyddai dadl yn y Siambr o fudd o ran y mater a godwch. Gellir codi materion o'r fath drwy'r pwyllgor craffu, a gall Aelodau godi materion gyda Gweinidogion yn uniongyrchol. Efallai y byddai hynny'n ffordd fwy effeithiol o godi'r hyn y derbyniaf ei fod yn fater pwysig i'r rheini sy'n byw'n agos i ganolfan gelfyddydau Glannau Gwy.

Mick Bates: Byddwch yn ymwybodol, yn ystod y dyddiau diwethaf, y cyhoeddwyd dau adroddiad am yr achos clwy'r traed a'r genau yng Nghymru a'i gost i'r diwydiant. Yn ystod cwestiynau am y datganiad busnes, yr wyf, droeon, wedi crybwyll bod angen gwybodaeth am ohebiaeth rhwng eich Llywodraeth a Llywodraeth y DU am iawndal i ffermwyr Cymru. Yr wyf wedi methu, drwy ohebiaeth, â derbyn dim gwybodaeth ysgrifenedig megis gohebiaeth

correspondence or minutes of any meetings that have taken place between your Government and the UK Government. I am told by letter that this,

‘would not be in the public interest and could cause substantial harm that has repercussions beyond this particular issue.’

It is appalling that we cannot see this information and so scrutinise the actions of a Minister of your Government. In particular, when we look at the conclusions of the Audit Committee and the Rural Development Sub-Committee on foot and mouth disease, this is a vital part of information that is missing when it comes to us completing a full scrutiny of how your Government handled the foot and mouth disease outbreak in Wales. Again, I ask you to find the necessary time to debate this issue and to see whether, through your good offices, you could persuade people that, in the interests of transparency and scrutiny, this information should be put in the public domain.

Carwyn Jones: I do not think that a debate on the floor of the Chamber is the way to deal with a freedom of information request. There are established procedures for dealing with that. You have had a response. It is for you to decide how to take that matter forward. However, generally, it is important that, where there are communications between Governments, those communications between Governments are not necessarily in the public domain. It is important in discussions at that level, and in discussions with the European Commission, that confidentiality is maintained to preserve the position of the parties involved. However, there are procedures available to you if you feel unhappy with the decision that has been taken.

William Graham: You will be aware that 638 out of 646 members of the House of Commons were elected on a manifesto commitment for a vote on the European constitution. You will also be aware that a committee of that house has decided—the chair being a well-known Europhile Labour MP—that the European constitution is no more than the Lisbon treaty. Therefore, are you not bound to raise a debate on the issue

na chofnodion unrhyw gyfarfodydd a gynhaliwyd rhwng eich Llywodraeth a Llywodraeth y DU. Dywedwyd wrthyf mewn llythyr,

na fyddai hyn er budd y cyhoedd ac y gallai achosi niwed sylweddol a chanddo ôl-ffeithiau y tu hwnt i'r mater penodol hwn.

Mae'n ofnadwy na allwn weld y wybodaeth hon, a drwy hynny, graffu ar weithredoedd un o Weinidogion eich Llywodraeth. Yn benodol, wrth inni edrych ar gasgliadau'r Pwyllgor Archwilio a'r Is-Bwyllgor Datblygu Gwledig ar glwy'r traed a'r genau, mae hyn yn rhan hollbwysig o'r wybodaeth sydd ar goll wrth inni geisio cwblhau archwiliad llawn o'r ffordd y cafodd yr achos clwy'r traed a'r genau yng Nghymru ei drin gan eich Llywodraeth. Eto, gofynnaf ichi ddod o hyd i'r amser angenrheidiol i drafod y mater hwn ac i weld a allech berswadio pobl, drwy eich swyddfeydd da, y dylai'r wybodaeth hon fod ar gael i'r cyhoedd er lles tryloywder a chraffu.

Carwyn Jones: Ni chredaf mai dadl ar lawr y Siambr yw'r ffordd o ymdrin â chais am ryddid gwybodaeth. Mae gweithdrefnau wedi'u sefydlu ar gyfer ymdrin â hynny. Yr ydych wedi cael ateb. Eich lle chi yw penderfynu sut mae mynd ymlaen â'r mater hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, yn gyffredinol, mae'n bwysig, pan fydd gohebiaeth rhwng Llywodraethau, nad yw'r ohebiaeth honno rhwng Llywodraethau'n gyhoeddus o reidrwydd. Mae'n bwysig mewn trafodaethau ar y lefel honno, ac mewn trafodaethau â'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, y cedwir cyfrinachedd er mwyn cynnal safbwynt y partïon sy'n gysylltiedig. Er hynny, mae gweithdrefnau ar gael i chi os ydych yn anfodlon ar y penderfyniad sydd wedi'i wneud.

William Graham: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod 638 o blith 646 o aelodau Tŷ'r Cyffredin wedi'u hethol ar sail ymrwymiad maniffesto i gael pleidlais ar y cyfansoddiad Ewropeaidd. Byddwch yn ymwybodol hefyd fod pwyllgor yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin—a'i gadeirydd yn AS Llafur adnabyddus sy'n selog o blaid yr Undeb Ewropeaidd—wedi penderfynu nad yw'r cyfansoddiad Ewropeaidd yn ddim amgen na chytuniad Lisbon. Felly, onid

in the Assembly? Will you also comment as to whether or not Wales should be one of the 10 areas for consultation on why the Lisbon treaty should be approved?

Carwyn Jones: I note one statistic from history: there has never been a referendum at any time under a Conservative Government. The Conservatives talk a lot about having referendums while out of power, but they never talk about having a referendum while in power, including the referendum to allow the creation of the Assembly, for which we had to wait an awful long time—we had to wait for the election of a Labour Government before that happened. There was no referendum in 1973 when the UK joined the European Economic Community; it was a Labour Government that provided a referendum in 1975. There was no referendum on the Maastricht treaty or on the Amsterdam treaty. It is important that we realise that it suits the Conservatives from time to time to call for referenda, but when they are in power the situation is different. We know that what has been agreed is different from the treaty upon which the referendum was promised, and we know that, if a Conservative Government had negotiated this treaty, there would be no chance of a referendum. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order.

Eleanor Burnham: Last week, I asked whether or not there were any developments from the Government's point of view in relation to a small company called Arquest Ltd in Greenfield. Can we have a statement on this? We always seem to have statements on redundancies, and quite rightly so. This is a small company with 85 employees who will be made redundant unless a buyer is found, because it has gone into administration. Would it be possible to have a short statement as soon as possible so that we can be updated on what is happening?

Carwyn Jones: I note your concern on behalf of the people who work at the factory in Greenfield. I am sure that Ieuan Wyn Jones, as the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport, will

ydych wedi'ch rhwymo i gychwyn dadl ar y mater yn y Cynulliad? A wnewch sylw hefyd ynghylch a ddylai Cymru fod yn un o'r 10 ardal ar gyfer ymgynghori ar y rheswm y dylid cymeradwyo cytuniad Lisbon?

Carwyn Jones: Tynnaf sylw at un ffaith hanesyddol: ni fu erioed refferendwm dan Lywodraeth Geidwadol mewn unrhyw oes. Mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn sôn yn aml am gael refferenda pan nad ydynt mewn grym, ond ni fyddant byth yn sôn am gael refferendwm pan fyddant mewn grym, gan gynnwys y refferendwm i ganiatáu creu'r Cynulliad, y bu'n rhaid inni ddisgwyl yn ofnadwy o hir amdano—bu'n rhaid inni aros am ethol Llywodraeth Lafur cyn i hynny ddigwydd. Ni fu refferendwm yn 1973 pan ymunodd y DU â'r Gymuned Economaidd Ewropeaidd; Llywodraeth Lafur a ddarparodd refferendwm yn 1975. Ni fu refferendwm ar gytuniad Maastricht nac ar gytuniad Amsterdam. Mae'n bwysig inni sylweddoli ei bod yn gyfleus i'r Ceidwadwyr alw am refferenda o bryd i'w gilydd, ond pan fyddant mewn grym mae'r sefyllfa'n wahanol. Gwyddom fod yr hyn y cytunwyd arno'n wahanol i'r cytuniad yr addawyd cynnal refferendwm arno, a gwyddom, pe byddai Llywodraeth Geidwadol wedi negodi'r cytuniad hwn, na fyddai gobaith cael refferendwm. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn.

Eleanor Burnham: Yr wythnos diwethaf, holais a fu unrhyw ddatblygiadau o safbwynt y Llywodraeth mewn cysylltiad â chwmni bach o'r enw Arquest Cyf ym Maes-glas. A allwn gael datganiad am hyn? Mae'n ymddangos ein bod yn cael datganiadau am ddiswyddiadau o hyd, a hynny'n gwbl briodol. Cwmni bach yw hwn a chanddo 85 o weithwyr a gaiff eu diswyddo oni ddeuir o hyd i brynwr, am ei fod wedi mynd i ddwylo'r gweinyddwyr. A fyddai'n bosibl cael datganiad byr cyn gynted ag y bo modd fel y gallwn gael yr wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am yr hyn sy'n digwydd?

Carwyn Jones: Nodaf eich pryder ar ran y rhai sy'n gweithio yn y ffatri ym Maes-glas. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Ieuan Wyn Jones, fel y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth, yn gallu rhoi

be able to provide you with further information upon request.

Mark Isherwood: All parties signed up to the refugee and asylum seekers manifesto before the last election; this is not a party political issue. When is the Assembly Government planning to publish its refugee inclusion strategy? Will there be an opportunity in Plenary to debate it? Will it address all of the pledges within the manifesto to which all the parties are signed up?

Carwyn Jones: You are correct to say that there is a commitment in 'One Wales' to produce a refugee inclusion strategy. We are planning to present the strategy via a written Cabinet statement on 18 February.

mwy o wybodaeth i chi os gwneir cais.

Mark Isherwood: Derbyniodd yr holl bleidiau'r maniffesto ar gyfer ffoaduriaid a cheiswyr lloches cyn yr etholiad diwethaf; nid mater gwleidyddol pleidiol yw hwn. Pa bryd y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn bwriadu cyhoeddi ei strategaeth cynnwys ffoaduriaid? A fydd cyfle yn y Cyfarfod Llawn i gael dadl arni? A fydd yn ymdrin â'r holl addewidion yn y maniffesto y mae'r holl bleidiau wedi'i dderbyn?

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydych yn gywir wrth ddweud bod ymrwymiad yn 'Cymru'n Un' i lunio strategaeth cynnwys ffoaduriaid. Yr ydym yn bwriadu cyflwyno'r strategaeth drwy ddatganiad ysgrifenedig gan y Cabinet ar 18 Chwefror.

Datganiad am yr Astudiaeth Ddichonoldeb ar gyfer Morglawdd ar draws Afon Hafren

Statement on the Severn Barrage Feasibility Study

The Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson): Addressing climate change is one of the Welsh Assembly Government's highest priorities, and I am determined that we will do everything we can to secure reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. One of the important ways of doing this is to increase the amount of our electricity generated from renewable sources, and, in particular, harnessing the enormous tidal power in the Severn estuary, which, in theory, could provide us with a long-term source of carbon-free electricity.

As I have previously informed the Assembly, I am very much aware of the Severn estuary's environmental importance and the environmental protection legislation that, quite rightly, will need to be taken fully into account. I am absolutely committed to continuing our open and constructive dialogue with the many organisations and individuals who have an interest in the Severn estuary.

3.20 p.m.

Tomorrow, we expect to see the publication

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson): Delio â newid yn yr hinsawdd yw un o flaenoriaethau pennaf Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ac yr wyf yn benderfynol y byddwn yn gwneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i sicrhau gostyngiadau mewn allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr. Un modd pwysig i wneud hynny yw cynhyrchu mwy o'n trydan o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy, ac, yn benodol, harneisio'r ynni llanwol aruthrol yn aber Hafren, a fyddai, mewn egwyddor, yn gallu cynnig ffynhonnell hirdymor o drydan di-garbon i ni.

Fel yr wyf wedi hysbysu'r Cynulliad o'r blaen, yr wyf yn ymwybodol iawn o bwysigrwydd amgylcheddol aber Hafren ac o'r ddeddfwriaeth i ddiogelu'r amgylchedd y bydd angen ei hystyried yn drwyadl, a hynny'n gwbl briodol. Yr wyf wedi llwyr ymrwymo i barhau â'n deialog agored ac adeiladol â'r nifer mawr o gyrff ac unigolion sydd â buddiant yn aber Hafren.

Yfory, yr ydym yn disgwyl gweld cyhoeddi

of a wide range of proposals from the European Commission on greenhouse gas emission reductions; the next phase of emissions trading; carbon capture and storage for Europe's fossil fuel power stations; and meeting the target of 20 per cent of Europe's energy coming from renewable sources by 2020. The potential for capturing the energy of the Severn barrage, if it can be done within a sustainable development framework, will enable Wales to play a strong role in meeting these vital European-level objectives.

The Severn tidal power feasibility study will be led by the Department of Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform with strong support from the Welsh Assembly Government. I assure Assembly Members that this study will look at a wide range of options for capturing the energy of the Severn, including various lagoon and barrage configurations. There is no preferred option, and the associated sustainable environment assessment will be as inclusive as is practicable. The first stage of the study will last until September 2008 and will focus on high-level issues. If feasibility work continues, phase two will take about a year and will look at issues addressed in phase one in greater detail. Following this, if there is Welsh Assembly Government and UK Government support for the tidal power project, a formal consultation will be held and a decision will be made as to whether the project will go ahead by spring 2010.

Following the Sustainable Development Commission's report on the potential for tidal power around the UK, published last October, it has been decided that the high-level issues to be addressed will include cost and financing, ownership of any barrage or lagoon, preferred location and technology, compliance environmental protection legislation, and the impact on energy markets. Today, we are embarking on what could be a long endeavour. There is a great deal at stake and our assessments must be rigorous and based on sound science. I will ensure that the interests of Wales, in the widest sense, are fully represented in that

amrywiaeth fawr o gynigion gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ar ostwng allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr; ar gyfnod nesaf y masnachu ar allyriadau; ar ddal a storio carbon ar gyfer gorsafoedd trydan tanwydd ffosil Ewrop; ac ar gyrraedd y targed o gael 20 y cant o ynni Ewrop o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy erbyn 2020. Bydd y cyfle i harneisio ynni o'r morglawdd ar draws afon Hafren, os gellir gwneud hynny o fewn fframwaith datblygu cynaliadwy, yn galluogi Cymru i chwarae rhan o bwys wrth gyflawni'r amcanion hollbwysig hyn ar lefel Ewropeaidd.

Bydd yr astudiaeth ddichonoldeb ar gyfer ynni'r llanw o afon Hafren yn cael ei harwain gan yr Adran Busnes, Menter a Diwygio Rheoleiddio gyda chefnogaeth gadarn gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Yr wyf yn sicrhau Aelodau'r Cynulliad y bydd yr astudiaeth hon yn ystyried ystod eang o ddewisiadau ar gyfer harneisio ynni afon Hafren, gan gynnwys amryw o gyfluniadau o forlynoedd a morgloddiau. Nid oes dewis sydd wedi'i ffafrio, a bydd yr asesiad amgylchedd cynaliadwy sy'n gysylltiedig yn un mor gynhwysol ag y bo modd. Bydd rhan gyntaf yr astudiaeth yn para tan fis Medi 2008 a bydd yn canolbwyntio ar faterion lefel uchel. Os bydd gwaith ar ddichonoldeb yn parhau, bydd yr ail ran yn cymryd tua blwyddyn a bydd yn ystyried materion a godwyd yn y rhan gyntaf yn fwy manwl. Ar ôl hynny, os bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU o blaid prosiect ynni'r llanw, cynhelir ymgynghoriad ffurfiol a gwneir penderfyniad ynghylch a fydd y prosiect yn mynd ymlaen erbyn gwanwyn 2010.

Yn dilyn adroddiad y Comisiwn Datblygu Cynaliadwy am y cyfleoedd i ddefnyddio ynni'r llanw o gwmpas y DU, a gyhoeddwyd fis Hydref diwethaf, penderfynwyd y bydd y materion lefel uchel sydd i'w hystyried yn cynnwys cost ac ariannu, perchnogaeth ar unrhyw forglawdd neu forlyn, y lleoliad a'r dechnoleg a ffafrir, cydymffurfriad â deddfwriaeth i ddiogelu'r amgylchedd, a'r effaith ar farchnadoedd ynni. Heddiw, yr ydym yn cychwyn ar yr hyn a allai fod yn ymdrech hir. Mae llawer yn y fantol a rhaid i'n hasesiadau fod yn drwyadl a bod wedi'u seilio ar dystiolaeth wyddonol gadarn. Byddaf yn sicrhau y bydd buddiannau

process. As well as extensive public consultation throughout the study, there will be regular meetings of a forum of MEPs, MPs and AMs. I have issued an invitation to all Assembly Members today.

Darren Millar: Thank you for your statement on this important matter, Minister. The Severn barrage project rightly attracts a great deal of interest, and it is crucial that we, as Assembly Members, are kept informed of any developments. I am pleased to hear that the Welsh Assembly Government is continuing in its belated recognition that marine technologies have a significant role to play in meeting the UK's energy needs. Tidal energy schemes can also deliver real improvements in protecting our vulnerable coasts from the risk of serious flooding, and this aspect must also be given proper consideration during the feasibility study.

I am pleased to note that there will be Welsh Assembly Government representation on the team undertaking the study. You suggested that there would be strong support, but I cannot help but feel that this representation will be overwhelmed by the other team members. I feel that we are being treated as a junior, or even an infant, partner in this regard. I am also concerned about the lack of information on public and local authority involvement in the process. You mention extensive public consultation throughout the study, but how will this be undertaken? Will it include the views of local authorities that may be affected by the project? When will their views be canvassed? How can we be certain that their opinions will be listened to? More than that, how can we be sure that those opinions—particularly those of people residing in areas that would experience the direct impact of the proposed barrage—would be properly considered? We all know that some very strong public views have been expressed on this project. It is vital that, when such a huge scheme is proposed, proper respect is given to these views.

Cymru, yn yr ystyr ehangaf, yn cael eu cynrychioli'n llawn yn y broses honno. Yn ogystal ag ymgynghori cyhoeddus cynhwysfawr drwy gydol cyfnod yr astudiaeth, bydd cyfarfodydd ffurfiol o fforwm o Aelodau o Senedd Ewrop, Aelodau Seneddol ac Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Yr wyf wedi rhoi gwahoddiad i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad heddiw.

Darren Millar: Diolch i chi am eich datganiad am y mater pwysig hwn, Weinidog. Mae prosiect morglawdd afon Hafren yn ennyn llawer iawn o ddiddordeb, a hynny'n briodol, ac mae'n hollbwysig ein bod ni, fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad, yn cael ein hysbysu am unrhyw ddatblygiadau. Yr wyf yn falch o glywed bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn parhau â'i chydabyddiaeth hwyr i'r ffaith bod rhan o bwys i'w chwarae gan dechnolegau morol wrth ddiwallu anghenion ynni'r DU. Mae cynlluniau ynni'r llanw'n gallu dod â gwelliannau pendant hefyd o ran diogelu'r rhannau o'n harfordiroedd sy'n agored i berygl llifogydd difrifol, a rhaid rhoi ystyriaeth briodol i'r agwedd hon hefyd yn ystod yr astudiaeth ddichonoldeb.

Yr wyf yn falch o nodi y bydd cynrychiolaeth gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn y tîm sy'n ymgymryd â'r astudiaeth. Awgrymasoch y byddai cefnogaeth gryf, ond ni allaf ond teimlo y bydd y gynrychiolaeth hon wedi'i llethu gan aelodau eraill y tîm. Teimlaf ein bod yn cael ein trin fel partner iau, neu bartner sy'n blentyn hyd yn oed, yn hyn o beth. Yr wyf hefyd yn bryderus ynghylch y diffyg gwybodaeth am y rhan a fydd gan y cyhoedd ac awdurdodau lleol yn y broses. Soniwch am ymgynghori cyhoeddus cynhwysfawr drwy gydol cyfnod yr astudiaeth, ond sut yr ymgymerir â hyn? A fydd yn cynnwys barn awdurdodau lleol y gallai'r prosiect effeithio arnynt? Pa bryd y gofynnir am eu barn? Sut y gallwn fod yn sicr y gwrandewir ar eu barn? Ar ben hynny, sut y gallwn fod yn sicr y bydd barn o'r fath—yn enwedig barn pobl sy'n preswyllo mewn ardaloedd y byddai'r morglawdd arfaethedig yn effeithio arnynt yn uniongyrchol—yn cael ei hystyried mewn modd priodol? Yr ydym oll yn gwybod bod rhai safbwyntiau cryf iawn wedi'u mynegi'n gyhoeddus am y prosiect hwn. Mae'n

hollbwysig, pan gynigir cynllun mor anferth, yr amlygir parch priodol at y safbwyntiau hyn.

Turning to the environmental impact of the proposed barrage, can you assure us that every aspect of this will be considered, from the impact that it will have on local habitats and wildlife, right through to the carbon and other environmental costs of the construction process, such as the withdrawal of aggregate from the ground. Such factors must inform the study prior to any conclusions being drawn, and I would be grateful to hear your thoughts on that important matter. It is crucial that this project does not detract attention away from the other work being done to combat climate change in Wales, on energy efficiency or smaller renewable schemes, for example. Can you assure us that such existing work will not be ignored?

Jane Davidson: You talked about this being belated; we can welcome the Conservatives to a belated contribution to this debate. What I have been talking about today is a Severn tidal power feasibility study. You used the word 'barrage' throughout your contribution, but I said in my statement that the feasibility study will look at all contributions. It will look at lagoons and barrages in terms of contributing towards this agenda. We know that we have some 90 per cent of the potential tidal power of the UK in the Severn barrage and we need to look at the best way of harnessing that for the future.

I also said in my statement that this will be a two-stage process, which will run for approximately two years, starting immediately. It will be a two-stage process with a decision point at the end of each stage. The first stage work, likely to run until late 2008, will focus on high-level issues and reach a first view on whether there are any fundamental issues that mean that the project cannot proceed. Subject to the decision at the end of the first phase, the second phase will look at the issues in more detail for coming forward with a proposition, and culminate in a full public consultation in early 2010.

Gan droi at effaith amgylcheddol y morglawdd arfaethedig, a allwch ein sicrhau y bydd pob agwedd ar hyn yn cael ei hystyried, o'r effaith a gaiff ar gynefinoedd a bywyd gwyllt lleol, hyd at gostau carbon a chostau amgylcheddol eraill y broses adeiladu, fel codi agregau o'r ddaear. Rhaid ystyried ffactorau o'r fath yn yr astudiaeth cyn dod i unrhyw gasgliadau, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar o glywed eich barn am y mater pwysig hwnnw. Mae'n hollbwysig na fydd y prosiect hwn yn tynnu sylw oddi wrth y gwaith arall a wneir i wrthweithio newid yn yr hinsawdd yng Nghymru, ar effeithlonrwydd ynni neu gynlluniau ynni adnewyddadwy llai, er enghraifft. A allwch ein sicrhau nad anwybyddir gwaith o'r fath sy'n digwydd yn awr?

Jane Davidson: Dywedasoeh fod hyn yn hwyr; gallwn groesawu'r Ceidwadwyr wrth iddynt wneud cyfraniad hwyr i'r ddadl hon. Yr hyn y bûm yn sôn amdano heddiw yw astudiaeth ddichonoldeb ar gyfer ynni'r llanw o afon Hafren. Defnyddiasoch y gair 'morglawdd' yn eich cyfraniad ar ei hyd, ond dywedais yn fy natganiad y bydd yr astudiaeth ddichonoldeb yn ystyried yr holl gyfraniadau. Bydd yn ystyried morlynnoedd a morgloddiau o ran eu cyfraniad at yr agenda hon. Gwyddom fod tua 90 y cant o ynni llanwol dichonol y DU yn y morglawdd ar draws afon Hafren ac mae angen inni ystyried y modd gorau i harneisio hwnnw ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Dywedais hefyd yn fy natganiad y bydd hon yn broses ddwy ran, a fydd yn para tua dwy flynedd, gan ddechrau ar unwaith. Bydd yn broses ddwy ran gyda phwynt penderfynu ar ddiwedd pob rhan. Bydd gwaith y rhan gyntaf, sy'n debygol o bara tan ddiwedd 2008, yn canolbwyntio ar faterion lefel uchel ac yn penderfynu'n gyntaf a oes unrhyw faterion sylfaenol sy'n golygu na all y prosiect fynd yn ei flaen. Yn amodol ar y penderfyniad ar ddiwedd y rhan gyntaf, bydd yr ail ran yn ystyried y materion yn fanylach er mwyn cyflwyno cynnig, ac yn arwain at ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus llawn ar ddechrau 2010.

There will be representatives of the South West of England Regional Development Agency alongside representatives of the Welsh Assembly Government and the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform. The fact that I am standing up to make this statement at the same time as John Hutton is making a statement in the House of Commons, and that we have been fully part of the decision on parameters in terms of feasibility, which is being announced today, clearly demonstrates the partnership that exists.

The SDC reported that the carbon dioxide payback period on the construction of the barrage is between five and eight months. The commission did not do a full lifecycle analysis, but its work suggests that the emissions created would soon be outweighed by the savings, which are a projected 5.6 megatonnes of carbon per year.

Leanne Wood: I welcome your statement, Minister, particularly your assurance that the study will look at the wide range of options for capturing energy in the Severn. I have a number of brief questions. First, how robust an assessment will be made of biodiversity issues? Will there be a comparison, for example, of the effects of a barrage as opposed to lagoons, or any other options that may arise, to determine which would have the greatest negative impact on biodiversity? Secondly, will the study look specifically at issues around flooding? Which scheme, or combination of schemes, would help to reduce the risk of flooding in and around the Severn? Thirdly, will there be a transparent comparison of the costs of the various available technologies, in terms of the direct financial costs to the customer, as well as the wider environmental costs and benefits?

Jane Davidson: There will be an extremely robust assessment of the biodiversity issues—that will be required in terms of the strategic environmental assessment and, therefore, required by our colleagues in Europe for taking forward issues under the

Bydd cynrychiolwyr o Asiantaeth Ddatblygu Ranbarthol De Orllewin Lloegr ochr yn ochr â chynrychiolwyr Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r Adran Busnes, Menter a Diwygio Rheoleiddio. Mae'r ffaith fy mod yn sefyll ar fy nhraed i wneud y datganiad hwn ar yr un pryd ag y mae John Hutton yn gwneud datganiad yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin, a'n bod wedi cymryd rhan yn llawn yn y penderfyniad ar y paramedrau ar gyfer dichonoldeb, sy'n cael ei gyhoeddi heddiw, yn dangos yn glir y bartneriaeth sy'n bod.

Adroddodd y Comisiwn Datblygu Cynaliadwy fod y cyfnod ad-dalu carbon deuocsid ar waith adeiladu'r morglawdd rhwng pump ac wyth mis. Ni wnaeth y comisiwn ddadansoddiad o'r cylch oes cyfan, ond mae ei waith yn awgrymu mai buan iawn y byddai'r arbedion o 5.6 megatunnell o garbon y flwyddyn, yn ôl yr amcangyfrif, yn gorbwyso'r allyriadau a grëid.

Leanne Wood: Croesawaf eich datganiad, Weinidog, yn enwedig y sicrwydd a roesoch y bydd yr astudiaeth yn ystyried y nifer mawr o ddewisiadau gwahanol ar gyfer harneisio ynni yn afon Hafren. Mae gennyf nifer o gwestiynau byr. Yn gyntaf, pa mor drwyadl yr asesir materion sy'n ymwneud â bioamrywiaeth? A fydd cymhariaeth, er enghraifft, rhwng effeithiau morglawdd ac effeithiau morlynnoedd, neu unrhyw ddewisiadau eraill a allai godi, er mwyn penderfynu pa un a gâi'r effaith negyddol fwyaf ar fioamrywiaeth? Yn ail, a fydd yr astudiaeth yn edrych yn benodol ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â llifogydd? Pa gynllun, neu gyfuniad o gynlluniau, a fyddai o gymorth i leihau perygl llifogydd yng nghyffiniau afon Hafren? Yn drydydd, a fydd cymhariaeth dryloyw o gostau'r gwahanol dechnolegau sydd ar gael, o ran y costau ariannol uniongyrchol i'r cwsmer, yn ogystal â'r costau a'r buddion amgylcheddol mwy cyffredinol?

Jane Davidson: Bydd asesiad trwyadl iawn o'r materion sy'n ymwneud â bioamrywiaeth—bydd hynny'n ofynnol yng nghyd-destun yr asesiad amgylcheddol strategol ac, felly, yn ofynnol gan ein cymheiriaid yn Ewrop er mwyn trafod

habitat regulations. The primary purpose of the consultation will be on issues around power generation, but it will look more broadly at issues around the social, economic and environmental benefits. That was included in the discussion at the meeting where we first discussed this issue. There will be a clear element in terms of costs, as well as ownership, because the proposal from the Sustainable Development Commission was that the outcome would need to be in public ownership; that will be addressed alongside cost issues.

Mick Bates: I particularly welcome your introduction during which you said that you will do everything possible to combat climate change and secure any reduction in greenhouse gases. That is commendable and something for which there is increasing cross-party support.

For me, there are two significant strategic issues in the statement. One is how this next stage will use the available data to distinguish between the construction of a barrage or lagoons. It would be useful at this stage to have some indication of how the carbon footprint of these constructions is to be measured, because it seems to me that on that basis alone, we will be able to decide the effectiveness of either a barrage or lagoons, or both.

3.30 p.m.

It appears that we have a proposal for a lagoon in Swansea bay, which would resolve many of the issues that we wish to see evidence about. Can your Government lend its support the proposal in Swansea bay for the construction of a lagoon at this stage? It is a never-ending circle. Where is the evidence that a lagoon is better than a barrage or wind turbines, or whatever? We need to hear a little more about how we are going to see the evidence and where it is.

The second strategic issue is planning. I raised with the First Minister during questions the issue of the role of the

materion dan y rheoliadau cynefinoedd. Prif bwrpas yr ymgynghoriad fydd ymdrin â materion sy'n ymwneud â chynhyrchu ynni, ond bydd yn edrych yn fwy cyffredinol ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â'r buddion cymdeithasol, economaidd ac amgylcheddol. Yr oedd hynny wedi'i gynnwys yn y drafodaeth yn y cyfarfod lle y trafodasom y mater hwn yn gyntaf. Bydd elfen glir o ran costau, yn ogystal â pherchnogaeth, gan mai'r cynnig gan y Comisiwn Datblygu Cynaliadwy oedd y byddai angen i'r canlyniad fod mewn perchnogaeth gyhoeddus; ymdrinnir â hynny ochr yn ochr â materion sy'n ymwneud â chostau.

Mick Bates: Croesawaf eich rhagymadrodd yn benodol lle y dywedasoch y byddwch yn gwneud popeth a ellir i wrthweithio newid yn yr hinsawdd a sicrhau unrhyw ostyngiad mewn nwyon tŷ gwydr. Mae hynny'n ganmoladwy ac yn rhywbeth y mae cefnogaeth gynyddol iddo ar draws y pleidiau.

I'm tyb i, mae dau fater strategol pwysig yn y datganiad. Un yw sut bydd y cam nesaf hwn yn defnyddio'r data sydd ar gael i wahaniaethu rhwng adeiladu morglawdd neu lagwnau. Byddai'n ddefnyddiol, adeg y cam hwn, i gael rhyw arwydd sut y mesurir ôl-troed carbon yr adeiladweithiau hyn, oherwydd ymddengys i mi, ar y sail honno'n unig, y gallwn benderfynu ynghylch effeithiolrwydd naill ai forglawdd neu lagwnau, neu'r ddau.

Ymddengys bod gennym gynnig ar gyfer morlyn ym mae Abertawe, a fyddai'n datrys nifer o'r materion y dymunwn weld tystiolaeth yn eu cylch. A all eich Llywodraeth fenthyg ei chefnogaeth i'r cynnig ym mae Abertawe i adeiladu morlyn ar hyn o bryd? Mae'n gylch diddiwedd. Ble mae'r dystiolaeth bod morlyn yn well na morglawdd neu dyrbinau gwynt, neu beth bynnag? Mae angen inni glywed ychydig mwy am sut yr ydym am weld y dystiolaeth honno a lle mae hi.

Yr ail fater strategol yw cynllunio. Holais y Prif Weinidog ynghylch swyddogaeth y comisiwn cynllunio annibynnol a sut y

independent planning commission and how Wales will be represented on that commission. We will need to see who is going to represent us on the commission so that when this feasibility study is brought forward, a real decision can be made about ownership. Previously, the Sustainable Development Commission's report said that it should be in public ownership. I recall a statement from the previous Minister for the environment, Andrew Davies, which said that it would be developed by private funds. We need to know who is going to have the last say on this in terms of planning. When we make a decision here about the conclusions of this feasibility study and how it goes through the planning process, who will provide the evidence? It is most important that we have representatives on this IPC who will consider the independent evidence and say whether this has a real cost benefit.

The other planning issue is the strategic and environmental assessment. It is such a wide-ranging theme that, during this feasibility study, some recognition has to be given to the impact on, for example, flood management plans, water levels, the shoreline, and on the whole coast, and someone has to recognise that this strategic energy assessment, as I think is stated, will take some two years. We need to see some of those conclusions in the feasibility study, so that, at the end of it, we can make a real decision.

I hope that these fundamental strategic questions can be answered so that, at the end of this two-year period, we can come to a conclusion. I do not need to remind you, Minister, that, since 1849, there have been suggestions that there should be a barrage across the Severn and, during the first oil crisis, there was a tremendous, in-depth study on that and a Severn barrage committee was established. I hope that this is not another white elephant in the trail of these reports that will delay the construction of a low-carbon economy in Wales, but that it will help meet your, my and other people's aims to reduce carbon emissions and combat climate change.

cynrychiolir Cymru ar y comisiwn hwnnw yn ystod y cwestiynau. Bydd angen inni weld pwy sy'n mynd i'n cynrychioli ar y comisiwn hwnnw er mwyn gallu, pan ddygir yr astudiaeth ddichonoldeb hon yn ei blaen, gwneud penderfyniad real am berchnogaeth. Yn flaenorol, dywedodd adroddiad y Comisiwn Datblygu Cynaliadwy y dylai fod dan berchnogaeth gyhoeddus. Cofiaf ddatganiad gan y Gweinidog blaenorol dros yr amgylchedd, Andrew Davies, a ddywedodd y câi ei ddatblygu gydag arian preifat. Mae angen inni wybod pwy gaiff y gair olaf ynghylch hyn o ran cynllunio. Pan wnawn benderfyniad yma ynghylch casgliadau'r astudiaeth ddichonoldeb hon a sut yr aiff drwy'r broses gynllunio, pwy fydd yn darparu'r dystiolaeth? Mae'n arbennig o bwysig bod gennym gynrychiolwyr ar y Comisiwn Cynllunio Seilwaith hwn a fydd yn ystyried y dystiolaeth annibynnol a dweud a oes gan hwn gost a budd real.

Y mater cynllunio arall yw'r asesiad strategol ac amgylcheddol. Mae'n thema mor eang ei seiliau nes ei bod yn rhaid, yn ystod yr astudiaeth ddichonoldeb hon, rhoi rhywfaint o gydnabyddiaeth i'r effaith, er enghraifft, ar gynlluniau rheoli llifogydd, lefelau dŵr, y draethlin, ac ar yr arfordir cyfan, a rhaid i rywun gydnabod y bydd yr asesiad ynni strategol hwn, fel y credaf sydd wedi'i ddatgan, yn cymryd rhyw ddwy flynedd. Mae angen inni weld rhai o'r casgliadau hynny yn yr astudiaeth ddichonoldeb er mwyn inni allu, ar ei diwedd, wneud penderfyniad real.

Gobeithiaf y gellir ateb y cwestiynau strategol sylfaenol hyn er mwyn inni allu, ar ddiwedd y cyfnod dwy-flynedd hwn, dod i gasgliad. Nid oes angen imi eich atgoffa, Weinidog ei bod hi, er 1849, wedi'i awgrymu y dylid cael morglawdd ar draws afon Hafren a bod, yn ystod yr argyfwng olew cyntaf, astudiaeth fanwl aruthrol wedi ei gwneud ynghylch hynny, a bod pwyllgor morglawdd aber Hafren wedi'i sefydlu. Gobeithiaf nad yw hwn yn eliffant gwyn arall ar gynffon yr adroddiadau hyn a fydd yn gohirio adeiladu economi carbon-isel yng Nghymru, ond y bydd yn helpu i gyflawni eich nodau chi, fy nodau i a nodau pobl eraill, i leihau gollyngiadau carbon a brwydro yn erbyn newid yn yr hinsawdd.

Jane Davidson: I will deal with the last point first. We will publish our renewable energy route map in the middle of February and that will demonstrate how we can move towards a low-carbon economy in a specified period of time. We will publish in due course a national energy efficiency and savings plan, which will also contribute in terms of residential carbon. We need to look right across the Assembly Government and I am grateful for the work that you and your committee are doing on examining carbon reduction on that front.

The point about the strategic energy assessment bears repeating. We have explicitly said that it will include a strategic environmental assessment of plans for generating electricity from the Severn estuary tidal range—the full opportunities created by the tidal range—to ensure a detailed understanding of its environmental resource, recognising the nature conservation significance of the estuary. That is also in the terms of reference. Some aspects of that nature conservation are on the shore and they are in addition to those that are in the water. Therefore, I hope that I can reassure you that there will be full strategic environmental assessment of this issue.

With regard to the previous propositions for lagoons, the Russell lagoon concept suggested up to three large tidal lagoons to harness power in the Severn estuary, and that would give us something in the region of 6,480 GW per year. That is a small amount compared with the 17 TW per year that would be generated by a proposed Severn barrage, but it may ultimately prove better in terms of the marriage with the environment. That is exactly why I have sought, throughout this statement, to tell Members that it is a tidal power issue. We will say more on lagoons in our renewable energy route map, but I have always indicated that we would be keen to see investors delivering in terms of a lagoon in Swansea bay. However, the proposed Swansea bay lagoon is extremely small compared with anything that could be offered up with regard to the Severn estuary.

The important point to make about the

Jane Davidson: Deliaf â'r pwynt olaf i ddechrau. Cyhoeddaf ein map llwybr ynni adnewyddadwy ganol Chwefror a bydd hwnnw'n dangos sut y gallwn symud at economi carbon-isel o fewn cyfnod penodol o amser. Cyhoeddwn, maes o law, gynllun effeithlonrwydd ar arbedion ynni cenedlaethol, a fydd hefyd yn cyfrannu yng nghyswllt carbon preswyl. Mae angen inni edrych yr holl ffordd ar draws Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ac yr wyf yn diolch am y gwaith yr ydych chi a'ch pwyllgor yn ei wneud ar archwilio lleihau carbon yn y maes hwnnw.

Mae'n werth ail-adrodd y pwynt am yr asesiad ynni strategol. Yr ydym wedi dweud yn benodol y bydd yn cynnwys asesiad amgylcheddol strategol o gynlluniau i gynhyrchu trydan o amrediad llanw aber Hafren—y cyfleoedd llawn a achosir gan yr amrediad llanw—er mwyn sicrhau dealltwriaeth fanwl o'i adnodd amgylcheddol, gan gydnabod arwyddocâd yr aber o ran gwarchodaeth natur. Mae hynny hefyd yn y cylch gorchwyl. Mae rhai agweddau ar y warchodaeth natur honno ar y lan ac maent yn ychwanegol i'r rheini sydd yn y dŵr. O'r herwydd, gobeithio y gallaf dawelu eich meddwl y ceir asesiad amgylcheddol strategol llawn o'r mater hwn.

Yng nghyswllt y cynigion blaenorol am lagwnau, yr oedd cysyniad morlyn Russell yn awgrymu hyd at dri morlyn llanw mawr i harneisio pŵer yn aber afon Hafren, a byddai hynny'n rhoi inni oddeutu 6,480 GW y flwyddyn. Mae hynny'n bitw o'i gymharu â'r 17 TW y flwyddyn a gynhyrchid gan y morglawdd arfaethedig yn aber Hafren, ond yn y pen draw, gall brofi'n well o ran y briodas â'r amgylchedd. Dyna'n union pam y ceisiais, gydol y datganiad hwn, ddweud wrth Aelodau mai mater o bŵer llanw ydyw. Dywedwn fwy am lagwnau yn ein map llwybr ynni adnewyddadwy, ond yr wyf fi, yn ddi-feth, wedi dweud y byddem yn awyddus i weld buddsoddwyr yn cyflenwi yng nghyswllt morlyn ym mae Abertawe. Fodd bynnag, mae'r morlyn arfaethedig ym mae Abertawe yn hynod fach o'i gymharu ag unrhyw beth y gellid ei gynnig yng nghyswllt aber Hafren.

Y pwynt pwysig i'w wneud am y comisiwn

infrastructure planning commission—we will discuss this further in your committee meeting later this week—is that the UK Government has absolutely no intention of rolling back the devolution settlement. Therefore, the infrastructure planning commission would take decisions in the context of Wales only on matters that are not devolved to Wales. We will be working on this in partnership, extremely closely, as we move through that two-stage process.

I suggest to Members that it is when we have the report on the first stage of the process that the Assembly may wish to give its views, because that is when it will be known whether there are any high-level issues that could be deemed to be sufficient to stop the proposal in its tracks before we move to the second stage.

Lorraine Barrett: Thank you for the statement. Now is neither the time nor the place to rehearse the concerns of my constituents in Lavernock and Sully who are focusing on the potential barrage option.

With regard to the forum, I am pleased to see that MEPs, MPs and AMs will have an opportunity to meet within a forum, and I thank you for the invitation. How often will the forum meet, where is it likely to meet, and when is it likely to start sitting? I do not know whether you have those details to hand, but I would like you to give us that information as soon as you can.

Jane Davidson: The intention is that the forum will meet quarterly, with the first meeting scheduled for February. My office will let you know as soon as an appropriate time and venue for the meeting has been found.

I want to ensure that a representative from each party is invited to the forum. Where a party may not have a Member representing a constituency that is co-located with the Severn, I realise that the party may nonetheless have an interest in this issue. I want to ensure that there are four Members, representing each party on that basis.

David Melding: This would be one of the

cynllunio seilwaith—trafodwn hyn ymhellach yng nghyfarfod eich pwyllgor yn ddiweddarach yn yr wythnos—yw nad oes gan Lywodraeth y DU unrhyw fwriad yn y byd i gefnu ar y setliad datganoli. Felly, byddai'r comisiwn cynllunio seilwaith yn gwneud penderfyniadau yng nghyd-destun Cymru dim ond ynghylch materion nad ydynt wedi'u datganoli i Gymru. Byddwn yn gweithio ar hyn mewn partneriaeth, yn hynod agos, wrth inni symud drwy'r broses ddau-gam honno.

Awgrymaf wrth Aelodau mai pan fydd yr adroddiad gennym yng ngham gyntaf y broses y gallai'r Cynulliad ddymuno datgan ei farn, oherwydd dyna pan wyddys a oes yna unrhyw faterion lefel-uchel y gellid eu pennu'n rhai digonol i atal y cynnig yn stond cyn inni symud ymlaen i'r ail gam.

Lorraine Barrett: Diolch ichi am y datganiad. Nid dyma'r amser na'r lle i restru pryderon fy etholwyr yn Larnog a Sili sy'n canolbwyntio ar yr opsiwn morglawdd posibl.

O ran y Fforwm, yr wyf yn falch o weld y bydd ASEau, ASau ac ACau yn cael cyfle i gyfarfod mewn fforwm, a diolchaf ichi am y gwahoddiad. Pa mor aml y bydd y fforwm yn cyfarfod, ble y mae'n debygol o gyfarfod, a phryd y mae'n debygol o ddechrau cyfarfod? Ni wn a yw'r manylion hynny gennyh wrth law, ond hoffwn ichi roi'r wybodaeth honno inni cyn gynted ag y gallwch.

Jane Davidson: Bwriedir i'r fforwm gyfarfod bob chwarter, gyda'r cyfarfod cyntaf i'w gynnal ym mis Chwefror. Cysyllta fy swyddfa â chi cyn gynted ag y bydd amser a lleoliad priodol wedi eu canfod ar gyfer y cyfarfod hwnnw.

Yr wyf eisiau sicrhau bod cynrychiolydd o bob plaid yn cael ei wahodd i'r fforwm. Os oes plaid heb Aelod yn cynrychioli etholaeth sy'n ffinio ag afon Hafren, sylweddolaf y gallai'r plaid, er hynny, fod â diddordeb yn y mater hwn. Yr wyf eisiau sicrhau y ceir pedwar Aelod, a'r rheini'n cynrychioli pob plaid ar y sail honno.

David Melding: Byddai hwn yn un o'r

largest civil engineering projects ever undertaken in the world. That does not mean that it should not go ahead, but it is proper for us to reflect on the enormity of what is proposed. I understand that the lifespan is something like 100 years, so it will affect several generations. We therefore need a thorough investigation of, and inquiry into, the proposal's feasibility, but very much in that context. I have noted what you have said, and in response to previous statements I have said that a feasibility study is warranted and that we do not want to establish our positions in advance of the evidence. I therefore do this in the spirit of having an open mind, but not an empty one, so here are some of the things that I think need to be addressed.

prosiectau peirianeg sifil mwyaf i'w gyflawni yn y byd. Nid yw hynny'n golygu na ddylai fynd yn ei flaen, ond mae'n briodol inni ystyried anferthedd yr hyn a gynigir. Deallaf mai rhywbeth fel 100 mlynedd fydd ei oes, felly bydd yn effeithio ar sawl cenhedlaeth. Mae angen inni felly wneud ymchwiliad trylwyr ynghylch dichonoldeb y cynnig, a chynnal ymchwiliad iddo, ond yn bendant o fewn y cyd-destun hwnnw. Yr wyf wedi nodi'r hyn a ddywedaso, ac wrth ymateb i ddatganiadau blaenorol, yr wyf wedi dweud bod astudiaeth ddichonoldeb yn warantedig ac nad ydym eisiau sefydlu ein safbwyntiau cyn y dystiolaeth. Gwnaf hyn felly yn yr ysbryd o feddwl agored, ond nid un gwag, felly dyma rai o'r pethau y credaf y bydd angen mynd i'r afael â hwy.

3.40 p.m.

If I understood you correctly, you have said that the construction costs in terms of carbon use will fully be a part of the evaluation. Of course, this barrage will have to be decommissioned after 100 years, and that is a significant factor that needs to be built into the assessment. Also, if the barrage were to have a road link, which is currently one of the suggestions, it will have the effect of recreating the spatial geography of south-east Wales and the west of England. That will have a considerable impact on economic development and the travel-to-work regions. I do not necessarily say that that is a bad thing; we have had close connections with parts of England, and the English and Welsh economies, in certain areas, merge with each other. Therefore, that is not necessarily a point of argument against it, but we need to be aware of what is going to happen should this barrage be built.

Os gwneuthum eich deall yn iawn, yr ydych wedi gwneud y bydd costau adeiladu, o ran defnyddio carbon, yn elfen gyflawn o'r gwerthusiad. Wrth gwrs, bydd yn rhaid dadgomisiynu'r morglawdd hwn ar ôl 100 mlynedd, ac mae hwnnw'n ffactor arwyddocaol y mae angen ei gynnwys yn yr asesiad. Hefyd, petai gan y morglawdd gyswllt ffordd, sef un o'r awgrymiadau ar hyn o bryd, yr effaith fydd ail-greu daearyddiaeth ofodol de-ddwyrain Cymru a gorllewin Lloegr. Bydd hynny'n cael effaith aruthrol ar ddatblygu economaidd a'r rhanbarthau teithio i'r gwaith. Nid wyf o reidrwydd yn dweud bod hynny'n beth drwg; yr ydym wedi cael cysylltiadau clos â rhannau o Loegr, ac mae economïau Cymru a Lloegr, mewn rhai ardaloedd yn toddi'n un. O'r herwydd, nid yw hynny o reidrwydd yn ddadl yn ei erbyn, ond mae angen inni fod yn ymwybodol o'r hyn a ddigwydd petai'r morglawdd hwn yn cael ei adeiladu.

Can you anticipate where some of the likely innovations in technology are to occur? If, in the initial stages of development, other ways of capturing tidal energy that are thought to be promising are found, which are less obtrusive than a barrage and are likely to come on stream in the next five, 10 or 15 years, I am not sure whether future generations would necessarily thank us for constructing this particular project now.

A allwn ragweld lle bydd rhywfaint o'r arloesi tebygol mewn technoleg yn digwydd? Yng nghanau cyntaf y datblygu, pe canfyddid ffyrdd eraill o gipio ynni llanw ac y credid y gallai'r rheini brofi'n addawol, yn llai ymwithiol na morglawdd ac yn debygol o ddod yn ymarferol yn y pump, 10 neu 15 mlynedd nesaf, nid wyf yn sicr a fyddai'r cenhedloedd i ddod, o reidrwydd, yn diolch inni am adeiladu'r prosiect arbennig hwn ar hyn o bryd.

Jane Davidson: I concur that we should not establish our position in advance of the evidence being produced—that seems to me to be a pretty good mantra too.

If the proposition that ends up being offered to people is a barrage with a specified lifespan, decommissioning will be an important element of that. We consider decommissioning when we consider issues around the establishment of industrial-scale windfarms because it is important to consider the whole lifespan of carbon.

The fact that the study will consider economic, environmental and social elements, and will involve partnerships between the Welsh Assembly Government, the regional development agency in south-west England and UK Ministers, is important in terms of considering the opportunities, as well as the challenges, that may arise out of this.

It is because we all recognise that there may be innovations in technology that we want to ensure that the study is a Severn tidal power study—it is about how to use that 90 per cent-energy opportunity. We do not want to fix on a particular mechanism at the outset. On 10 January, the UK Government published its new renewable obligation certificate levels. All technologies around wave power, tidal streams, lagoons and barrages will acquire the same renewable obligation certificate value, so there is a large incentive to work with any of these technologies and to encourage commercial and research investment in them.

Nick Ramsay: I welcome the Minister's statement, and I wish to ask a few questions, as one of the Assembly Members whose constituencies will be directly affected by the construction of a barrage, a tidal lagoon, or whatever option may or may not be chosen at the end of this process. The Minister has seen a fair amount of consensus with regard to the feasibility study that is being undertaken. That is understandable when you consider the amount of power that this scheme would generate—I think that a barrage would

Jane Davidson: Cytunaf na ddylem sefydlu ein safbwynt cyn i'r dystiolaeth gael ei chynhyrchu—mae honno'n ymddangos yn fantra pur dda i minnau hefyd.

Os mai'r cynigiad a gynigir i bobl yn y diwedd yw morglawdd gydag oes benodol, bydd dadgomisiynu'n elfen bwysig o hynny. Yr ydym yn ystyried dadgomisiynu pan fyddwn yn ystyried materion ynghylch sefydlu ffermydd gwynt diwydiannol eu maint, oherwydd ei bod yn bwysig ystyried oes gyfan carbon.

Mae'r ffaith y bydd yr astudiaeth yn ystyried elfennau economaidd, amgylcheddol a chymdeithasol, ac y bydd yn cynnwys partneriaethau rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, yr asiantaeth datblygu rhanbarthol yn ne-orllewin Lloegr a Gweinidogion y DU, yn bwysig o ran ystyried y cyfleoedd, yn ogystal â'r sialensiau, a allai ddeillio o hyn.

Mae pob un ohonom yn cydnabod y gellid gweld datblygiadau arloesol mewn technoleg, a dyna pam ein bod am sicrhau bod yr astudiaeth yn astudiaeth o bŵer llanw afon Hafren—mae'n ymwneud â sut i ddefnyddio'r cyfle 90 y cant-ygni hwnnw. Nid ydym am hoelio ar unrhyw fecanwaith penodol ar y dechrau'n deg. Ar 10 Ionawr, cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y DU lefelau newydd ei thystysgrif ymrwymo i ynni adnewyddadwy. Bydd pob technoleg ym maes ynni'r tonnau, ffrydiau llanw, lagwnau a morgloddiau yn cael yr un gwerth o ran tystysgrif ymrwymo i ynni adnewyddadwy, felly mae cymhelliant mawr i weithio gydag unrhyw un o'r technolegau hyn ac i annog buddsoddiad masnachol ac ymchwil ynddynt.

Nick Ramsay: Croesawaf ddatganiad y Gweinidog, a charwn ofyn rhai cwestiynau, fel un o'r Aelodau Cynulliad y bydd eu hetholaethau'n teimlo effaith uniongyrchol adeiladu morglawdd, morlyn llanw, neu ba bynnag opsiwn y gellid neu na ellid ei ddewis ar ddiwedd y broses hon. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi clywed consensws gweddol ynghylch yr astudiaeth ddichonolrwydd sy'n cael ei chyflawni. Mae hynny'n ddealladwy o gofio faint o bŵer y byddai'r cynllun hwn yn ei gynhyrchu—credaf y byddai morglawdd yn

generate in the region of 5 per cent of Britain's energy needs. When you consider the need to tackle climate change, it is quite clear that this option cannot be ignored.

The people of Wales must have confidence in the feasibility study from the outset and throughout the process. As in Lorraine Barrett's constituency, there are serious concerns in my constituency about the issue, and people wish to participate in the process to ensure that their views are known.

I know that the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds has very real concerns about biodiversity in the area and the impact on fish stocks. There is also concern regarding the potential economic impact. The livelihoods of a number of people in my constituency who live along the estuary rely heavily on how that estuary performs.

It may well be that any project that is carried out will not have the negative impact in the long run that might have been expected. However, those questions need to be addressed, and I want an assurance that those people whose livelihoods depend upon that estuary will be consulted, and their views taken into account.

Finally, as I am mindful that time is short, I ask that local authorities be fully consulted throughout this process, because I know that many people and many local authorities hold different views on the effect on flooding. A barrage can have a potentially negative impact on flooding, but it could also have potential benefits, such as drainage lagoons acting as flood protection schemes. I ask the Minister to ensure that authorities are consulted, and that all those businesses with an interest along the estuary are involved in this process, so that, ultimately, we get a scheme that is acceptable to everyone, and strikes the right balance between the environment and the need to provide renewable energy.

Jane Davidson: The Severn estuary is a protected site under European Union directives relating to habitat and birds. A tidal power scheme would have to meet legislative requirements, so the feasibility study will consider whether a tidal power project in the

cynhyrchu oddeutu 5 y cant o anghenion ynni Prydain. Ac ystyried yr angen i fynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd, mae'n bur amlwg nad oes modd anwybyddu'r opsiwn hwn.

Rhaid i bobl Cymru fod â ffydd yn yr astudiaeth ddichonolrwydd hon o'r dechrau'n deg a gydol y broses. Fel yn etholaeth Lorraine Barrett, mae pryderon difrifol yn fy etholaeth i am y mater, ac mae pobl eisiau cymryd rhan yn y broses i sicrhau bod eu barn yn cael ei chlywed.

Gwn fod gan y Gymdeithas Frenhinol er Gwarchod Adar bryderon gwirioneddol am fioamrywiaeth yn yr ardal a'r effaith ar stociau pysgod. Ceir pryder hefyd ynghylch yr effaith economaidd bosibl. Mae bywoliaeth nifer o bobl yn fy etholaeth sy'n byw ar hyd yr aber yn dibynnu'n drwm ar berfformiad yr aber hwnnw.

Efallai na chaiff unrhyw brosiect a gynhelir yr effaith negyddol yn y tymor hir y byddai rhywun wedi'i ddisgwyl. Fodd bynnag, mae angen mynd i'r afael â'r cwestiynau hynny, ac yr wyf am gael sicrwydd yr ymgynghorir â'r bobl hynny y mae eu bara menyn yn dibynnu ar yr aber hwnnw, ac y rhoddir sylw i'w barn.

Yn olaf, gan sylweddoli bod amser yn brin, gofynnaf am ymgynghori'n llawn ag awdurdodau lleol drwy gydol y broses hon, oherwydd gwn fod gan lawer o bobl a llawer o awdurdodau lleol wahanol farn am yr effaith ar lifogydd. Gall morglawdd gael effaith negyddol ar lifogydd, ond gallai hefyd ddod â manteision, megis bod morlynnoedd draenio'n gwneud gwaith amddiffyn rhag llifogydd. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog sicrhau yr ymgynghorir ag awdurdodau, a bod yr holl fusnesau hynny sydd â buddiant ar hyd yr aber yn cael eu cynnwys yn y broses hon, er mwyn inni gael cynllun, yn y pen draw, sy'n dderbyniol i bawb, ac er mwyn inni gael y cydbwysedd iawn rhwng yr amgylchedd a'r angen i ddarparu ynni adnewyddadwy.

Jane Davidson: Mae aber afon Hafren yn safle sydd wedi'i warchod dan gyfarwyddebau'r Undeb Ewropeaidd sy'n ymwneud â chynefin ac adar. Byddai'n rhaid i gynllun ynni'r llanw ateb gofynion y ddeddfwriaeth, felly bydd yr astudiaeth

Severn could proceed in compliance with these requirements, and if so, how. It is therefore a fundamental issue, and, in our brief discussions with those non-Governmental organisations that have major concerns, they have an opportunity to contribute environmental evidence. We will ensure that the consultations on the Welsh and English sides of the Severn are equivalent, and that is why it is important that I am standing here at the same time as John Hutton is standing in the House of Commons, saying that we want to take this forward together in partnership.

The scale of the project and its potential impact on securing energy supplies and tackling climate change is simply breathtaking. However, we need to do more than let it take our breath away; we must look in a reasoned way at whether the consequences can be managed appropriately for our benefit. That is why this is a substantial study, taking place over two years and costing in the region of £9 million, leading to full public consultation. I will keep Assembly Members informed along the way.

ddichonoldeb yn ystyried a ellid cydymffurfio â'r gofynion hyn wrth fwrw ymlaen â phrosiect ynni'r llanw yn afon Hafren, ac os felly, sut. Mae'n fater sylfaenol felly, ac yn ein trafodaethau cryno gyda'r sefydliadau anllywodraethol hynny sy'n pryderu'n fawr, bydd cyfle iddynt gyfrannu tystiolaeth ynghylch yr amgylchedd. Byddwn yn sicrhau bod yr ymgynghori ar ochr Cymru ac ar ochr Lloegr afon Hafren yn gydradd, a dyna pam ei bod yn bwysig fy mod i'n sefyll yma ar yr un pryd ag y mae John Hutton yn sefyll yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin, yn dweud ein bod am fwrw ymlaen â hyn gyda'n gilydd mewn partneriaeth.

Mae maint y prosiect a'r dylanwad y gallai ei gael ar sicrhau cyflenwadau ynni a mynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd yn gwbl syfrdanol. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni wneud mwy na gadael iddo'n syfrdanu; rhaid inni edrych yn rhesymegol i weld a oes modd rheoli'r canlyniadau'n briodol er budd inni. Dyna pam fod yr astudiaeth hon yn un sylweddol, a fydd yn parhau am ddwy flynedd ac yn costio oddeutu £9 miliwn, gan arwain at ymgynghori'n llawn â'r cyhoedd. Byddaf yn sicrhau bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cael gwybod beth sy'n digwydd ar hyd y ffordd.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (Rosemary Butler) i'r Gadair am 3.47 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) took the Chair at 3.47 p.m.*

Y Gyllideb Derfynol The Final Budget

The Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery (Andrew Davies): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order 27.17(i),

approves the final budget for the financial year 2008-09 laid in the Table Office and emailed to Assembly Members on Tuesday, 15 January 2008. (NDM3844)

I am pleased to have the opportunity to open today's debate on the Assembly

Y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Andrew Davies): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 27.17(i),

yn cymeradwyo'r gyllideb derfynol ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol 2008-09, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno gan y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar ddydd Mawrth 15 Ionawr 2008. (NDM3844)

Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i agor y ddadl heddiw ynghylch cynigion cyllideb derfynol

Government's final budget proposals. This is an important step in setting our funding priorities for the next three years. The final budget sets the foundations for delivering the ambitious agenda that we have set for the One Wales Government, including our drive to improve public service delivery in Wales.

This is the first budget round that we have conducted under the new provisions of the Government of Wales Act 2006. Of course, there will be areas in which we all wish to review those processes. Some of these are indicated in the Finance Committee's recommendations and in the considerations of the other scrutiny committees, and the Assembly will come back to those over the coming months. In the short term, I have responded to the concern expressed by the scrutiny committees about the user-friendliness of the budget documents. Alongside the final budget proposals, we have published an explanatory note on the key changes that have been made between the draft and the final budgets.

Overall, these processes have allowed a constructive and informed level of debate and scrutiny since I first laid the draft proposals before the Assembly, back in November 2007. The Government has fully considered the comments that it has received in bringing forward these final proposals for debate today, most of which were constructive. This has been a challenging settlement and a challenging budget. The provisions made in the UK Government's comprehensive spending review were broadly in line with our expectations, but spending growth has been at its lowest rate since the establishment of the Assembly in 1999. In order to manage the resources within our budget, and to meet the ambitious agenda that the Government has set itself in the 'One Wales' programme, we have had to consider how we invest and use money to deliver public services effectively and efficiently. The debate and scrutiny process has supported that work. There are no easy decisions, but the budget proposals that I commend to you today represent an additional £3.64 billion-worth of investment in public services over the coming three years.

Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae hwn yn gam pwysig wrth bennu ein blaenoriaethau ariannu ar gyfer y tair blynedd nesaf. Mae'r gyllideb derfynol yn gosod y sylfeini ar gyfer gwireddu'r agenda uchelgeisiol yr ydym wedi'i phennu ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un, gan gynnwys ein hymgyrch i wella darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

Dyma'r rownd gyllideb gyntaf inni ei chynnal dan ddarpariaethau newydd Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006. Wrth gwrs, bydd meysydd lle byddwn i gyd am adolygu'r prosesau hynny. Ceir awgrym ynghylch rhai o'r rhain yn argymhellion y Pwyllgor Cyllid ac yn ystyriaethau'r pwyllgorau craffu eraill, a daw'r Cynulliad yn ôl at y rheini yn y misoedd nesaf. Yn y tymor byr, yr wyf wedi ymateb i'r pryder a fynegwyd gan y pwyllgorau craffu ynghylch rhwyddineb darllen dogfennau'r gyllideb. Ochr yn ochr â chynigion y gyllideb derfynol, yr ydym wedi cyhoeddi nodyn yn esbonio'r newidiadau allweddol sydd wedi'u gwneud rhwng y gyllideb ddrafft a'r gyllideb derfynol.

Drwyddi draw, mae'r prosesau hyn wedi caniatáu dadlau a chraffu ar lefel adeiladol a gwybodus ers imi osod y cynigion drafft gerbron y Cynulliad, yn ôl ym mis Tachwedd 2007. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ystyried yn llawn y sylwadau y mae wedi'u cael wrth ddod â'r cynigion terfynol hyn gerbron inni ddadlau yn eu cylch heddiw, ac yr oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r sylwadau hynny'n rhai adeiladol. Mae'r setliad hwn a'r gyllideb hon wedi bod yn rhai anodd. Yr oedd darpariaethau adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant Llywodraeth y DU fwy neu lai fel yr oeddem wedi'u disgwyl, ond mae'r twf mewn gwariant wedi bod ar ei isaf ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad yn 1999. Er mwyn rheoli'r adnoddau yn ein cyllideb, ac er mwyn gwireddu'r agenda uchelgeisiol y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'i gosod iddi'i hun yn rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un', yr ydym wedi gorfod ystyried sut y byddwn yn buddsoddi ac yn defnyddio arian i ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn effeithiol ac yn effeithlon. Mae'r broses dadlau a chraffu wedi bod yn gefn i'r gwaith hwnnw. Nid oes yr un penderfyniad hawdd, ond mae cynigion y gyllideb yr wyf yn eu cymeradwyo ichi

heddiw'n fuddsoddiad gwerth £3.64 biliwn yn ychwanegol mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus dros y tair blynedd nesaf.

3.50 p.m.

By 2010-11, the Assembly Government will be spending more than £16 billion on public services in Wales. This will allow us to deliver the range of commitments set out in 'One Wales'. Through this investment, we can continue to transform Wales into a self-confident, prosperous, healthy nation, and a society that is fair to all.

Since publishing our draft budget proposals in November, we have consulted widely on them, and have had productive discussions with those who have been willing to engage with us constructively. These discussions have confirmed that, overall, the final budget proposals represent a sound basis for delivering our 'One Wales' programme.

I welcome the acknowledgment of the challenge that we face in continuing to deliver real improvements for the people of Wales while spending is growing at a slower rate. I have welcomed the firm commitment to delivering excellent public services, and to making the Welsh pound stretch further.

The cumulative effect of previous budgets, and our policy initiatives, means that we have many public services and policies of which we can be proud. We have a firm base on which to build. This budget funds our 'One Wales' commitments, but also keeps a focus on the delivery of excellent public services across the board.

The final budget before you today includes two significant changes to the plans that I set out in November, which we discussed and voted on in Plenary in December. The first of these relates to the local government settlement. We have enjoyed a strong relationship with progressive local authorities over many years, and many of our service improvements have been built on that sound relationship. We share a commitment to

Erbyn 2010-11, bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gwario mwy na £16 biliwn ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Bydd hyn yn caniatáu inni wireddu'r ystod o ymrwymadau a restrir yn 'Cymru'n Un'. Drwy gyfrwng y buddsoddiad hwn, gallwn barhau i weddnewid Cymru'n genedl hunanhyderus, ffyniannus, iach, ac yn gymdeithas sy'n deg i bawb.

Ers cyhoeddi cynigion ein cyllideb ddrafft ym mis Tachwedd, yr ydym wedi ymgynghori'n eang yn eu cylch, ac wedi cael trafodaethau cynhyrchiol gyda'r sawl sydd wedi bod yn barod i ymgysylltu'n adeiladol â ni. Mae'r trafodaethau hyn wedi cadarnhau bod cynigion y gyllideb derfynol, drwyddynt draw, yn sylfaen gadarn ar gyfer gwireddu ein rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un'.

Croesawaf gydnabod yr her a wynebwn o ran parhau i sicrhau gwelliannau gwirioneddol i bobl Cymru, a hynny ar adeg pan mae'r gwariant yn tyfu'n arafach. Yr wyf wedi croesawu'r ymrwymiad cadarn i ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus rhagorol ac i sicrhau bod punt Cymru'n ymestyn ymhellach.

Mae effaith gronnu cyllidebau blaenorol a'n cynlluniau polisi'n golygu bod gennym lawer o wasanaethau cyhoeddus a pholisïau y gallwn fod yn falch ohonynt. Mae gennym sylfaen gadarn i adeiladu arni. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn talu am ein hymrwymadau yn 'Cymru'n Un', ond mae'n dal i ganolbwyntio hefyd ar ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus rhagorol drwyddi draw.

Mae'r gyllideb derfynol sydd ger eich bron heddiw'n cynnwys dau newid sylweddol yn y cynlluniau a gyflwynais ym mis Tachwedd, a drafodwyd ac y pleidleisiwyd arnynt mewn Cyfarfod Llawn ym mis Rhagfyr. Mae'r cyntaf o'r rhain yn ymwneud â'r setliad llywodraeth leol. Yr ydym wedi mwynhau perthynas gref ag awdurdodau lleol blaengar dros flynyddoedd lawer, ac mae llawer o'n gwelliannau i wasanaethau wedi'u hadeiladu

improving the quality and consistency of services across Wales. We have listened to those in local government, and more widely, who have expressed concern about the potential impact of the local government settlement on local services.

I welcome the commitment that local government has shown to delivering better value for money, in line with our 'Making the Connections' agenda. I also acknowledge the pressures that the proposal set out in the draft budget would place on local government. I am therefore pleased to have been able to make an additional allocation to local government in the final budget proposals. These include an extra £4.7 million in revenue support funding for local government, ensuring Assembly Government funding of at least 2 per cent for each local authority in Wales. Indeed, this brings the average revenue support grant increase up to 2.4 per cent. If adding in specific grant funding, the Assembly Government's support for local government will rise by more than 3 per cent. That is a healthy level of growth in this budget settlement, and we are confident that it provides sufficient resources to deliver our 'One Wales' programme.

My colleague, the Minister for Social Justice and Local Government, will publish the final local government settlement later today, and the Assembly will have a chance to debate it next week. At the same time, we will be working with local government to target areas of underperformance, to deliver minimum standards of service delivery across Wales, and to simplify funding arrangements—all requested by local government.

The second area in which we have allocated additional resources relates to our commitment through the foundation phase to cut class sizes for three to seven-year-olds. We will roll out the foundation phase to all schools in Wales from September. The draft budget provided for an extra £15 million-worth of investment to recruit and train the additional staff on which the successful

ar y berthynas gadarn honno. Mae gennym ill dau ymrwymiad i wella ansawdd a chysondeb gwasanaethau ym mhob cwr o Gymru. Yr ydym wedi gwrandao ar y sawl yn llywodraeth leol, ac yn ehangach, sydd wedi mynegi pryder am yr effaith y gallai'r setliad llywodraeth leol ei chael ar wasanaethau lleol.

Croesawaf yr ymrwymiad y mae llywodraeth leol wedi'i ddangos i ddarparu gwell gwerth am arian, yn unol â'n hagenda 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau'. Cydnabyddaf hefyd y pwysau a roddid ar lywodraeth leol yn sgil y cynnig a geid yn y gyllideb ddrafft. Felly, yr wyf yn falch fy mod wedi gallu dyrannu arian ychwanegol i lywodraeth leol yng nghynigion y gyllideb derfynol. Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys £4.7 miliwn ychwanegol ar ffurf cyllid cynnal refeniw i lywodraeth leol, gan sicrhau o leiaf 2 y cant o arian Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i bob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru. Yn wir, mae hyn yn golygu bod y cynnydd yn y grant cynnal refeniw ar gyfartaledd wedi codi i 2.4 y cant. Os ychwanegir cyllid grant penodol, bydd cymorth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i lywodraeth leol yn cynyddu fwy na 3 y cant. Mae hynny'n lefel twf iach yn y setliad cyllideb hwn, ac yr ydym yn hyderus ei fod yn darparu digon o adnoddau i wireddu ein rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un'.

Bydd fy nghyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol a Llywodraeth Leol, yn cyhoeddi'r setliad terfynol i lywodraeth leol heddiw, a chaiff y Cynulliad gyfle i ddadlau yn ei gylch yr wythnos nesaf. Ar yr un pryd, byddwn yn gweithio gyda llywodraeth leol i dargedu meysydd lle nad yw'r perfformiad yn ddigon da, i sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau a ddarperir ledled Cymru'n cyrraedd y safonau gofynnol, ac i symleiddio'r trefniadau ariannu—a'r rheini i gyd ar gais llywodraeth leol.

Mae'r ail faes yr ydym wedi neilltuo adnoddau ychwanegol iddo'n ymwneud â'n hymrwymiad drwy'r cyfnod sylfaen i leihau maint dosbarthiadau i blant rhwng tair a saith oed. Byddwn yn lledaenu'r cyfnod sylfaen i bob ysgol yng Nghymru o fis Medi ymlaen. Yr oedd y gyllideb ddrafft yn darparu buddsoddiad gwerth £15 miliwn yn ychwanegol i recriwtio a hyfforddi'r staff

implementation rests. The final budget allocates an additional £32 million to implement the full roll-out.

This is a substantial new investment in Welsh schools, which will deliver real improvements in early years' education. All the evidence from around the world demonstrates clearly that it is by investing in our young people at the earliest opportunity that we can achieve the greatest long-term returns. We believe passionately that this is a crucial investment in the future of our young people in Wales.

I believe that the budget proposals before us today make the necessary investment to deliver our agenda as set out in 'One Wales'. That document sets a progressive and ambitious programme for Government over this third Assembly. Our ambition as a Government is to make our country a better place in which to work and live for all our people, but particularly the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. I believe that this budget will allow us to realise that ambition and I commend the final budget proposals to Members.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I call on the Chair of the Finance Committee.

Alun Cairns: This is the final stage in the process of approving the first Assembly budget of the third Assembly, and the conclusion of the first scrutiny of the budget by the Finance Committee. Perhaps I should start by underlining the committee's thanks to the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery and his officials, for his commitment to the process of scrutinising the budget and for attending the Finance Committee on three occasions to present and discuss his proposals. I am also grateful to the representatives of local government, the national health service and many others for contributing to the process at various stages. It is also important to recognise the support given to the committee by the secretariat and the resources made available by the Members' research service to provide greater

ychwanegol y bydd eu hangen er mwyn rhoi'r rhaglen ar waith yn llwyddiannus. Mae'r gyllideb derfynol yn dyrannu £32 miliwn yn ychwanegol i gwblhau'r gwaith lleadaenu.

Mae hyn yn fuddsoddiad newydd sylweddol yn ysgolion Cymru, a fydd yn sicrhau gwelliannau gwirioneddol ym maes addysg y blynyddoedd cynnar. Mae'r holl dystiolaeth o bob cwr o'r byd yn dangos yn glir mai drwy fuddsoddi yn ein pobl ifanc ar y cyfle cynharaf y gallwn sicrhau'r budd mwyaf yn y tymor hir. Credwn yn angerddol fod hyn yn fuddsoddiad hollbwysig yn nyfodol ein pobl ifanc yng Nghymru.

Credaf fod cynigion y gyllideb sydd ger ein bron heddiw'n buddsoddi'r arian angenrheidiol i wireddu ein hagenda fel y'i disgrifir yn 'Cymru'n Un'. Mae'r ddogfen honno'n disgrifio rhaglen flaengar ac uchelgeisiol ar gyfer y Llywodraeth yn y trydydd Cynulliad hwn. Ein huchelgais fel Llywodraeth yw gwneud ein gwlad yn lle gwell i weithio a byw ynddo i'n pobl i gyd, ond yn arbennig i'r rhai mwyaf agored i niwed a'r rhai sy'n wynebu'r anfanteision mwyaf. Credaf y bydd y gyllideb hon yn caniatáu inni wireddu'r uchelgais hwnnw a chymeradwyaf gynigion y gyllideb derfynol i'r Aelodau.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Galwaf ar Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid.

Alun Cairns: Dyma'r cam olaf ym mhroses cymeradwyo cyllideb Cynulliad gyntaf y trydydd Cynulliad, a chwblhau'r craffu cyntaf ar y gyllideb gan y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Efallai y dylwn ddechrau drwy bwysleisio diolch y pwyllgor i'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a'i swyddogion, am ei ymrwymiad i broses craffu ar y gyllideb ac am ddod i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid dair gwaith i gyflwyno a thrafod ei gynigion. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar hefyd i gynrychiolwyr llywodraeth leol, i'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol ac i lawer o bobl eraill am gyfrannu at y broses yn ystod y gwahanol gamau. Mae'n bwysig cydnabod hefyd y gefnogaeth a gafodd y pwyllgor gan yr ysgrifenyddiaeth a'r adnoddau a ddarparwyd gan wasanaeth ymchwil yr Aelodau er mwyn gwneud pethau'n fwy

understanding and clarification.

Before Christmas, when it considered the draft budget, the Finance Committee highlighted a number of issues and concerns, which have clearly been debated. In the limited time available, we tried to focus on the big issues or the big spenders, namely local government and the health service. The committee's main conclusion was that both were likely to face difficulties in the coming year in meeting the targets set for them by the Welsh Assembly Government and, indeed, in maintaining core services.

The Finance Committee therefore welcomed the Minister's response to its report and very much welcomes the additional £4.7 million that he has made available for local authorities, which would have suffered the most as a consequence of the proposed draft settlement. While the committee remains concerned about the ability of local government and the national health service to meet their targets, we note that the Minister is confident that adequate resources have been provided to them. The committee hopes that this confidence is borne out by service delivery in the coming year and the committee may want to return to that in the intervening period.

The committee also discussed with the Minister the efficiency savings that he expected to be achieved in the coming year. I think it fair to say that the committee was not entirely clear about the level of resources that would be made available in this way. However, we noted and acknowledged the Minister's clear statement that the target was ambitious. What we do not disagree with him about is the need to do more to improve efficiency in order, as he says, to,

'release the resources that we need to sustain the pace of improvement in public services and to allow investment in new priorities'.

We wish him every success with that, and welcome his confirmation that he is monitoring progress against the 'Making the Connections' efficiency target. We look forward to discussing this in a lot more detail in due course, when he visits the committee

dealladwy ac eglur.

Cyn y Nadolig, pan fu'n ystyried y gyllideb ddrafft, tynnodd y Pwyllgor Cyllid sylw at nifer o faterion a phryderon, sydd yn amlwg wedi cael eu trafod. Yn yr amser prin a oedd ar gael, ceisiwyd canolbwyntio ar y pynciau mawr neu'r cyrff gwario mawr, sef llywodraeth leol a'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Prif gasgliad y pwyllgor oedd bod y ddau'n debygol o wynebu anawsterau yn y flwyddyn i ddod wrth geisio cyrraedd y targedau a bennwyd ar eu cyfer gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ac, yn wir, wrth gynnal gwasanaethau craidd.

Felly, yr oedd y Pwyllgor Cyllid yn croesawu ymateb y Gweinidog i'w adroddiad ac mae'n croesawu'n fawr y £4.7 miliwn ychwanegol y mae wedi'i ddarparu ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol, a fyddai wedi dioddef fwyaf yn sgil y setliad drafft a gynigid. Er bod y pwyllgor yn dal i boeni am allu llywodraeth leol a'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol i gyrraedd eu targedau, nodwn fod y Gweinidog yn hyderus bod adnoddau digonol wedi'u darparu ar eu cyfer. Mae'r pwyllgor yn gobeithio bod yr hyder hwn yn cael ei adlewyrchu yn y gwasanaethau a ddarperir yn y flwyddyn i ddod ac efallai y bydd y pwyllgor am ddychwelyd at hynny yn y cyfamser.

Bu'r pwyllgor yn trafod hefyd gyda'r Gweinidog yr arbedion effeithlonrwydd y disgwyliai eu gweld yn y flwyddyn i ddod. Credaf ei bod yn deg dweud nad oedd y pwyllgor yn gwbl glir ynghylch lefel yr adnoddau a ddarperid fel hyn. Fodd bynnag, nodwyd a chydabuwyd datganiad clir y Gweinidog bod y targed yn uchelgeisiol. Yr hyn nad ydym yn anghytuno ag ef yn ei gylich yw bod angen gwneud rhagor i wella effeithlonrwydd, fel y dywed,

'i ryddhau'r adnoddau angenrheidiol i barhau i wella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ac i ganiatáu buddsoddi mewn blaenoriaethau newydd'.

Dymunwn bob llwyddiant iddo yn hynny, a chroesawn ei gadarnhad ei fod yn monitro'r cynnydd o'i gymharu â tharged effeithlonrwydd 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau'. Edrychwn ymlaen at drafod hyn yn fwy manwl o lawer maes o law, pan fydd yn

in the coming 12 months and beyond.

The committee also expressed concern about the lack of clarity in the Government's proposals to establish a strategic capital investment board. The committee understands the problems that the Minister faces with capital, and can see that this approach could lead to improvements in its allocation, but it also has the potential to create confusion and difficulty for individual Ministers, when planning in the longer term. We were unable to come up with a firm view on the proposals, because the Minister had not set out as much detail as possible on the work undertaken; however, we welcome his confirmation that he will make a statement on it to Plenary in the coming months, which will enable the committee to consider the proposal in further detail. The committee was also concerned that the outcome of the board's deliberations might not be made public, and welcomes the Minister's assurances that future investment and spend decisions will be as transparent as possible. This is another area that the committee will focus on in the coming year.

Finally, I return to the process of scrutinising the budget. Both the committee and the Minister acknowledge that the current arrangements are an improvement on those used in the past and that the Government's budget has been subjected to a higher degree of scrutiny than in the first and second Assembly. Nonetheless, most people involved in the process recognise that more can be done in this regard. In particular, a number of committees, and not just the Finance Committee, have called for the financial information in support of the budget to be presented in a format that more closely matches the Government's strategic policy objectives and, in particular, the targets in 'One Wales'.

4.00 p.m.

Even the format and the software that you use in terms of presentation can be improved, so that adequate ratios and comparisons can be applied year to year. There have also been widespread calls for more time for budget

ymweld â'r pwyllgor yn ystod y 12 mis nesaf ac wedi hynny.

Mynegodd y pwyllgor bryder hefyd am y diffyg eglurder yng nghynigion y Llywodraeth i sefydlu bwrdd buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol. Mae'r pwyllgor yn deall y problemau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu hwynebu gyda chyfalaf, ac yn gallu gweld y gallai dilyn y llwybr hwn arwain at wella'r dyrannu, ond mae'n bosibl hefyd y gallai greu dryswch ac anhawster i Weinidogion unigol, wrth gynllunio yn y tymor hwy. Ni allem lunio barn gadarn ynghylch y cynigion, oherwydd nid oedd y Gweinidog wedi rhoi cymaint o fanylion ag y gallasai am y gwaith a wnaethpwyd; fodd bynnag, croesawn ei gadarnhad y bydd yn rhoi datganiad ynghylch hyn i'r Cyfarfod Llawn yn ystod y misoedd nesaf, a fydd yn galluogi'r pwyllgor i ystyried y cynnig yn fwy manwl. Yr oedd y pwyllgor yn poeni hefyd na fyddai canlyniad trafodaethau'r bwrdd o anghenraid yn cael eu cyhoeddi, ac mae'n croesawu'r cadarnhad gan y Gweinidog y bydd penderfyniadau buddsoddi a gwario yn y dyfodol mor dryloyw ag y bo modd. Dyma faes arall y bydd y pwyllgor yn canolbwyntio arno yn y flwyddyn i ddod.

Yn olaf, dychwelaf at y broses craffu ar y gyllideb. Mae'r pwyllgor a'r Gweinidog ill dau'n cydnabod bod y trefniadau presennol yn well na'r rhai a ddefnyddiwyd yn y gorffennol a bod cyllideb y Llywodraeth wedi bod yn destun craffu mwy manwl nag yr oedd yn y Cynulliad cyntaf a'r ail. Fodd bynnag, mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r bobl a fu'n ymwneud â'r broses yn sylweddoli bod modd gwneud mwy yn y cyswllt hwn. Yn benodol, mae nifer o bwyllgorau, ac nid dim ond y Pwyllgor Cyllid, wedi gofyn a fyddai modd cyflwyno'r wybodaeth ariannol i gefnogi'r gyllideb ar fformat sy'n cyfateb yn nes i fformat amcanion polisi strategol y Llywodraeth, ac, yn benodol, i'r targedau yn 'Cymru'n Un'.

Mae modd gwella hyd yn oed y fformat a'r meddalwedd a ddefnyddiwyd o safbwynt cyflwyniad, fel y gellir defnyddio cymarebau a chymariaethau digonol o flwyddyn i flwyddyn. Bu galwadau lu hefyd am fwy o

scrutiny and for a timetable that allows committees to plan their work programmes and use the limited time available more effectively. The committee welcomes the Minister's willingness to work with it on developing improved procedures for future years and on a protocol between the Government and the committee for the budget process. This is likely to require some amendment to Standing Orders and since many Members have called for changes I hope that the Assembly will consider them favourably.

This is the end of the process of scrutinising the Government's budget and the committee recognised that this has not been an easy year for the Government and that it has had some difficult choices to make. Ultimately though, it is for the Government to determine its spending priorities within the funding available and for the Finance Committee to scrutinise them. The committee looks forward to a continuing dialogue and a close relationship with the Minister and with the Government over the coming months and to continuing to clarify and scrutinise spend in order for people to form their judgment on the priorities that have been set by the Welsh Assembly Government.

Ann Jones: I will focus on three issues. The first is the effects on community safety of the settlement, the second is about local government—which will not surprise the Minister, as I have spoken about that previously—and the third is on the strategic capital investment board.

On community safety, fire services will now be dependent on the fact that local authorities will have to look at the uplift that you have given, and it has a 2 per cent floor. My own authority, with 2.2 per cent, has a below average settlement. For many, community safety will be seen as someone else's problem and they will be looking to take budgets away and to handle budgets differently from the fire services. The fire service in north Wales in particular has done a great deal of work on community safety. It had many partnership initiatives and has done a lot of good work on reducing fire deaths.

amser i graffu ar y gyllideb ac am amserlen a fydd yn caniatáu i bwyllgorau gynllunio'u rhaglenni gwaith a defnyddio'r amser prin sydd ar gael yn fwy effeithiol. Mae'r pwyllgor yn croesawu parodrwydd y Gweinidog i weithio gydag ef ar ddatblygu gwell gweithdrefnau ar gyfer y blynyddoedd a ddaw ac ar brotocol rhwng y Llywodraeth a'r pwyllgor ar gyfer proses y gyllideb. Mae hyn yn debygol o olygu y bydd angen newid rhywfaint ar y Rheolau Sefydlog a chan fod nifer o Aelodau wedi galw am newidiadau gobeithiaf y gwnaiff y Cynulliad eu hystyried yn ffafriol.

Dyma ddiwedd proses craffu ar gyllideb y Llywodraeth a chydabu'r pwyllgor na fu eleni'n flwyddyn hawdd i'r Llywodraeth a'i bod wedi gorfod wynebu ambell benderfyniad anodd. Yn y pen draw, serch hynny, mater i'r Llywodraeth yw penderfynu ar ei blaenoriaethau gwario o fewn yr arian sydd ar gael, a mater i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yw craffu arnynt. Mae'r pwyllgor yn edrych ymlaen at ddeialog barhaus a pherthynas agos gyda'r Gweinidog a chyda'r Llywodraeth yn y misoedd sydd i ddod, ac at barhau i egluro a chraffu ar wariant er mwyn i bobl allu ffurfio'u barn ar y blaenoriaethau sydd wedi'u gosod gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Ann Jones: Canolbwyntiaf ar dri mater. Y cyntaf yw effeithiau'r setliad ar ddiogelwch cymunedol, mae'r ail yn ymwneud â llywodraeth leol—na fydd yn syndod i'r Gweinidog, gan fy mod wedi siarad am hynny o'r blaen—ac mae'r trydydd yn ymwneud â'r bwrdd buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol.

O ran diogelwch cymunedol, bydd gwasanaethau tân yn dibynnu bellach ar y ffaith y bydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol edrych ar y codiad yr ydych wedi'i roi, sydd â therfyn isaf o 2 y cant. Setliad is na'r cyfartaledd sydd gan fy awdurdod i fy hun, sef 2.2 y cant. Bydd llawer yn gweld diogelwch cymunedol fel problem rhywun arall a byddant yn edrych i gymryd cyllidebau i ffwrdd ac i drin cyllidebau'n wahanol i'r gwasanaethau tân. Mae'r gwasanaeth tân yn y gogledd yn arbennig wedi gwneud llawer iawn o waith ar ddiogelwch cymunedol. Mae wedi cael

Sadly, that could all be forgotten if we do not allow the community safety partnerships sufficient budgets to do that work. Was the element of the budget on community safety partnerships taken into account when we put in the £4.7 million additional revenue for local government, but then set a floor of 2 per cent, which means that some authorities will see no benefit from that additional money?

I will now turn to the local government settlement. I have long been an advocate of the hypothecation of the local government settlement. As has been rightly pointed out, Minister, you are putting £3.6 billion into public services over the next three years, which will take our total budget to more than double what we started with in 1999. Therefore, we need to ensure that we are getting the results that we need and that the communities are getting the results that they need in terms of service delivery from local government. I fail to see how, if we do not know what they are spending, and only have a rough estimate, we can assess and compare apples with apples, rather than comparing apples with pears as we tend to have to do. I have raised several times in the Chamber the need for education spending in Denbighshire to be ring fenced, in order to have highlighted some of the problems. That may have prevented Estyn's report from being as disastrous as it was. The Cambridge Education report, which Denbighshire commissioned at a cost of £85,000, tells us that education is not its main priority. People in the Chamber and the parents and the children of Denbighshire could have told the authority that for less than £85,000. However, we cannot compare whether its education spend is the average spend, or over or below it, because the spend does not sit in an education department. If we were, as a Government, to say to it, 'This is the amount of money that we expect you to spend on education', and Denbighshire's budget is £129 million purely in revenue support grant this year, we would know exactly what we were expecting it to spend and would, therefore, be able to track its successes and progress. Sadly, I do not think that we will be able to do that and I think that the Minister

llawer o fentrau partneriaeth ac wedi gwneud llawer o waith da i leihau marwolaethau drwy dân. Ysywaeth, gallai hynny i gyd fynd yn angof os na chaniatawn gyllidebau digonol i'r partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol wneud y gwaith hwnnw. A roddwyd ystyriaeth i'r elfen bartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol yn y gyllideb pan roesom y refeniw ychwanegol o £4.7 miliwn i mewn ar gyfer llywodraeth leol, ond gan osod terfyn isaf wedyn o 2 y cant, sy'n golygu na wêl rhai awdurdodau ddim budd o'r arian ychwanegol hwnnw?

Trof yn awr at setliad llywodraeth leol. Yr wyf wedi dadlau ers hydoedd dros neilltuo setliad llywodraeth leol. Fel y nodwyd yn gwbl gywir, Weinidog, yr ydych yn rhoi £3.6 biliwn i mewn i wasanaethau cyhoeddus dros y tair blynedd nesaf, a aiff â'n cyfanswm cyllideb i fwy na dwbl yr hyn y dechreuasom ag ef yn 1999. Felly, mae angen inni sicrhau y cawn y canlyniadau y mae arnom eu hangen ac y caiff y cymunedau'r canlyniadau y mae arnynt eu hangen o ran y gwasanaethau a gânt gan lywodraeth leol. Ni allaf weld sut, os na wyddwn beth y maent yn ei wario, ac os mai dim ond bras amcangyfrif sydd gennym, y gallwn asesu a chymharu afalau ag afalau, yn hytrach na chymharu afalau â gellyg fel y tueddwn i orfod gwneud. Yr wyf wedi codi sawl gwaith yn y Siambr yr angen am neilltuo gwariant addysg yn sir Ddinbych, er mwyn tynnu sylw at rai o'r problemau. Efallai y buasai hynny wedi atal adroddiad Estyn rhag bod mor drychinebus ag yr oedd. Dywed adroddiad Addysg Caergrawnt, a gomisiynodd sir Ddinbych ar gost o £85,000, wrthym nad addysg yw ei brif flaenoriaeth. Gallasai pobl yn y Siambr a rhieni a phlant sir Ddinbych fod wedi dweud hynny wrth yr awdurdod am lai nag £85,000. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn gymharu a ydyw ei wariant ar addysg yr un fath â'r cyfartaledd, neu'n uwch neu'n is, oherwydd nad yw'r gwariant yn eistedd o fewn adran addysg. Petaem, fel Llywodraeth, yn dweud wrtho, 'Dyma'r swm o arian y disgwyliwn ichi ei wario ar addysg', ac mae cyllideb sir Ddinbych yn £129 miliwn mewn grant cynnal refeniw pur eleni, byddem yn gwybod yn union beth y disgwyliem iddo ei wario ac, felly, gallem gadw llygad ar ei lwyddiannau a'i hynt. Yn anffodus, nid wyf yn meddwl y byddwn yn gallu gwneud hynny a chredaf y caiff y Gweinidog addysg hi'n anodd gweld a

for education will find it difficult to see whether all the funding arrangements have been met in Denbighshire.

I will now move on to the strategic capital investment board. I have asked the Minister questions about this before, and I am still unclear as to how this will work. I do not want good capital projects in authority areas or, for that matter, in voluntary sector areas, to have to suffer at the hands of the strategic capital investment board. I cannot vote against this budget, because it would be churlish to do so, but there is sufficient lack of clarity on the strategic capital investment board that I am led to wonder whether we will have to ask more questions next year of that board than we are doing this year, once you have put your guidance in place.

I press you once more to assure me that any capital project of any worth in any of my areas, in particular, but also throughout Wales, will not suffer as a result of the fact that you have top-sliced into your strategic capital investment board a sum of money that may otherwise have gone straight into local government or into portfolio holders' budgets.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Will you wind up, please?

Ann Jones: I thank you, Minister, for how you have conducted the scrutiny of this budget, as Alun Cairns has said, and I look forward to continuing robust scrutiny of this budget.

Angela Burns: I thank the Minister for his motion, but my colleagues and I are totally unable to support it. I trust that he will not be surprised at that, given that the Welsh Conservatives have clearly and consistently highlighted the budget's poverty of ambition and the sub-standard budgeting process that has been employed. The difference between the final budget and the draft budget is negligible. Of course, we welcome any increase in the local government settlement budget, because, after all, we highlighted what a poor, politically motivated settlement it was in the original proposal and the Welsh

yw'r holl drefniadau ariannu wedi'u cyflawni yn sir Ddinbych.

Symudaf ymlaen yn awr at y bwrdd buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol. Yr wyf wedi holi'r Gweinidog ynglŷn â hyn o'r blaen, ac yr wyf yn dal yn aneglur ynghylch sut y gwnaiff hyn weithio. Nid oes arnaf eisiau i brosiectau cyfalaf da o fewn awdurdodau nac, o ran hynny, yn y sector gwirfoddol, ddioddef wrth law'r bwrdd buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol. Ni allaf bleidleisio yn erbyn y gyllideb hon, canys peth anfoesgar fuasai gwneud hynny, ond y mae digon o ddiffyg eglurder ynghylch y bwrdd buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol i'm harwain i bendroni a fydd yn rhaid inni holi mwy ar y bwrdd hwnnw y flwyddyn nesaf nag a wnawn eleni, unwaith y byddwch wedi sefydlu eich canllawiau.

Pwysaf arnoch unwaith eto i roi sicrwydd imi na wnaiff unrhyw brosiect cyfalaf o unrhyw werth yn unrhyw un o'm hardaloedd i, yn arbennig, ond hefyd drwy Gymru gyfan, ddim dioddef yn sgil y ffaith eich bod wedi brigdorri i mewn i'ch bwrdd buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol swm o arian a allasai fel arall fod wedi mynd yn syth i mewn i lywodraeth leol neu i gyllidebau deiliaid portffolio.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: A wnewch chi ddirwyn i ben, os gwelwch yn dda?

Ann Jones: Diolch, Weinidog, am y modd yr ydych wedi cynnal y broses graffu ar y gyllideb hon, fel y dywedodd Alun Cairns, ac edrychaf ymlaen at barhad craffu manwl ar y gyllideb hon.

Angela Burns: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am ei gynnis, ond mae fy nghyd-aelodau a mi'n gwbl analluog i'w gefnogi. Hyderaf na fydd yn synnu at hynny, o gofio bod Ceidwadwyr Cymru'n glir ac yn gyson wedi tanlinellu diffyg uchelgais y gyllideb a'r broses gyllidebu is-safonol a ddefnyddiwyd. Nid oes fawr ddim gwahaniaeth rhwng y gyllideb derfynol a'r gyllideb ddrafft. Wrth gwrs, croesawn unrhyw gynnydd yng nghyllideb setliad llywodraeth leol, oherwydd, wedi'r cwbl, buom yn tanlinellu setliad mor wael, â chymhellion gwleidyddol, ydoedd yn y cynnig gwreiddiol, a chytunodd Cymdeithas

Local Government Association agreed with that assessment.

There are troubling times ahead of us, with global fiscal uncertainty and the credit crunch. Individuals are feeling the pressure in a way that they have not done for many years. Consumers are worried—just look at the Christmas trading figures. Now, those same people will face higher council tax bills, and why? It is because the Government believes that it has developed an ambitious programme that it can deliver merely using the twin funding streams of Treasury money and efficiency savings, and that is nonsense. The programme of Government, instead of recognising the poor settlement that we have received—

Alun Ffred Jones: Will you give way?

Angela Burns: No, I am sorry, there will be no filibustering today—another time.

Instead of recognising the poor settlement that we have received from Westminster and concentrating that money on frontline services, it is supporting Plaid's gimmicks and is not even funding those fully.

After the miserable increase in the local government settlement of a paltry £4.7 million—and this is a Government that has given the Wales Millennium Centre £13.5 million—the professionals at the coalface, who know how it really is, are still not happy. We, on this side of the Chamber, understand that.

Alun Ffred Jones: Will you take an intervention?

Angela Burns: No, I will not.

Indeed, Minister, saying that they are unhappy that is an understatement. I suggest that what they are feeling is desperate. How will they deliver all of these services that you and your fellow Ministers want them to deliver with the money that they are being given? I remind everyone that, as a percentage, the money that they are getting is far less than the percentage that the Government is keeping to implement its own

Llywodraeth Leol Cymru â'r asesiad hwnnw.

Mae amserau trafferthus o'n blaenau, gydag ansicrwydd ariannol byd-eang a'r argyfwng credyd. Mae unigolion yn teimlo'r pwysau mewn ffordd na theimlwyd ers blynnyddoedd lawer. Mae cwsmeriaid yn poeni—edrychwch ar ffigurau masnachu'r Nadolig. Yn awr, bydd yr un bobl hynny'n wynebu biliau treth gyngor uwch, a pham? Am fod y Llywodraeth yn credu ei bod wedi datblygu rhaglen uchelgeisiol y gall ei chyflawni dim ond drwy ddefnyddio ffrydiau ariannu deul arian y Trysorlys ac arbedion effeithlonrwydd, a lol yw hynny. Mae rhaglen y Llywodraeth, yn lle cydnabod y setliad gwael a gawsom—

Alun Ffred Jones: A wnewch chi ildio?

Angela Burns: Na wna, mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ni fydd dim herwddadlau heddiw—rhywbryd eto.

Yn lle cydnabod y setliad gwael a gawsom oddi wrth San Steffan a chanolbwyntio'r arian hwnnw ar wasanaethau rheng flaen, mae'n cefnogi gimigau Plaid ac nid yw hyd yn oed yn ariannu'r rheini'n llawn.

Ar ôl y cynnydd truenus o £4.7 miliwn pitw yn setliad llywodraeth leol—a Llywodraeth yw hon a roddodd £13.5 miliwn i Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru—mae'r gweithwyr proffesiynol ar ffas y glo, sy'n gwybod sut y mae hi go iawn, yn dal yn anhapus. Yr ydym ni, ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, yn deall hynny.

Alun Ffred Jones: A wnewch chi gymryd ymyriad?

Angela Burns: Na wna.

Yn wir, Weinidog, mae dweud eu bod yn anhapus yn ddweud rhy ychydig. Awgrymaf mai anobaith yw'r teimlad sydd ganddynt. Sut y gwnânt ddarparu'r holl wasanaethau hyn yr ydych chi a'ch cyd Weinidogion yn dymuno iddynt eu darparu gyda'r arian a roddir iddynt? Atgoffaf bawb fod yr arian y maent yn ei gael, fel canran, yn llawer llai na'r ganran y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei chadw i weithredu'i pholisïau canolbleidiol ei

centrist policies.

The WLGA believes that you have a new profession as a window dresser, and states quite emphatically that, despite it all, this is the worst settlement since devolution. It remains well below inflation and barely matches the teachers' pay rise. Local government faces an appalling choice: to cut services, raise council tax, or do both.

Of course I noted the additional sums for smaller class sizes, but it seems self-defeating to pour so much money into reducing class sizes for three to seven-year-olds when the 14 to 19-year-old bracket is so under-funded. Again, there is nothing like the concentration of money required for further education. The Webb review makes it abundantly clear that we are not investing anything like the sums of money that England, Scotland and Northern Ireland are investing in their young people and in the futures of their countries. We will be left behind. Our 11-year-olds will have laptops, but their schools might be closing or falling down around their ears. Funding for further education and, indeed, school buildings, used to be one of Plaid Cymru's mantras, but it is conspicuously silent now.

4.10 p.m.

Alun Davies: Will you take an intervention?

Angela Burns: I am sorry, but I will not. Minister, I mentioned two twin funding streams. You said that the 'One Wales' programme is also to be delivered by efficiency savings. On Guy Fawkes Day, you promised a bonfire of inefficiencies and to get rid of duplication and red tape. However, once again, it is the councils and the health service that will be asked to bear the brunt of efficiency savings: they are the frontline organisations that are continually being pushed to make further savings. It is a misnomer, so let us say what it is: sacking staff, cutting services and providing much less for more and more people. If you are

human.

Cred Cymdeithas Lywodraeth Leol Cymru fod gennyh swydd newydd fel addurnwr ffenestri, a dywed yn hollol bendant, er gwaethaf popeth, mai dyma'r setliad gwaethaf ers datganoli. Mae'n llawer llai na chwyddiant a phrin y mae'n ddigon i dalu codiad cyflog yr athrawon. Mae llywodraeth leol yn wynebu dewis erchyll: cwtogi gwasanaethau, codi'r dreth gyngor, neu wneud y ddeubeth.

Wrth gwrs, sylwais ar y symiau ychwanegol ar gyfer dosbarthiadau llai, ond mae'n ymddangos mai cam gwag yw tywallt cymaint o arian i mewn i leihau maint dosbarthiadau i blant tair i saith mlwydd oed pan mae cymaint o ddiffyg cyllid ar gyfer y garfan 14 i 19 mlwydd oed. Eto, ni cheir dim byd tebyg i'r crynodiad arian sy'n angenrheidiol ar gyfer addysg bellach. Mae adolygiad Webb yn datgan yn berffaith glir nad ydym yn buddsoddi unrhyw beth tebyg i'r symiau o arian y mae Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon yn eu buddsoddi yn eu pobl ifanc ac yn nyfodol eu gwledydd. Cawn ein gadael ar ôl. Bydd gliniadur gan bob plentyn 11 oed, ond bydd eu hysgolion efallai'n cau neu'n dadfeilio o'u hamgylch. Cyllid ar gyfer addysg bellach ac, yn wir, adeiladau ysgolion, oedd un o brif bregethau Plaid Cymru, ond mae honno'n amlwg yn ei distawrwydd erbyn hyn.

Alun Davies: A wnewch chi gymryd myriad?

Angela Burns: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond na wnaaf. Weinidog, cyfeiriais at ddwy ffrwd ariannu ddeuol. Dywedasoeh chi y cyflawnir rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un' hithau drwy arbedion effeithlonrwydd. Ar ddiwrnod Guto Ffowc, gwnaethoch addo cynnau coelcerth o eitemau aneffeithlon ac y caech wared ar ddyblygu a thâp coch. Fodd bynnag, unwaith eto, ar y cynghorau a'r gwasanaeth iechyd y cwympa baich yr arbedion effeithlonrwydd: dyma sefydliadau'r rheng flaen a gaiff eu gwthio'n barhaus i wneud arbedion pellach. Camliwio yw hynny, felly beth am ei dweud hi fel y mae: diswyddo staff, torri gwasanaethau a darparu llawer llai i fwy a mwy o bobl.

really looking to cut governmental waste and to make efficiency savings, I would stand by you. However, it transpires that your statement on a bonfire of inefficiencies was not news, but rather old news polished up and repackaged. We all thought that it meant savings of a further £600 million, but it transpires that you were talking about the 'Making the Connections' efficiency targets that were already in place. I thought that you meant more, as did the WLGA, and as did the chief executives of councils and health services that I have met, but you did not. So, the 'One Wales' programme of government will be fully deliverable, madcap ideas and all, on just the money from Her Majesty's Treasury, because, after all, we do not have the Barnett consequential. I cannot wait to see it.

In the past, you have lamented that no-one has put forward credible alternatives to any strands of your budget, but we have—the WLGA, some of the Assembly committees and the Welsh Conservatives have done so. For example, take your proposal that amounts to £15 for every pensioner: we proposed £100 for every pensioner, and we detailed exactly how we would get it and that did not involve making swingeing cuts to other services. We did not propose draconian efficiency savings.

Plaid Cymru knows that this budget does not do the people of Wales a great service—we know it, the Liberal Democrats know it, and I suspect that some of your backbenchers know it. So I ask you to examine your conscience and force the Government to think through its programme of Government for the next few years, and vote against the motion.

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats will oppose the budget. We do not believe that the Minister for finance can conjure up extra money out of thin air, but we

Petaech o ddifrif yn edrych i dorri gwastraff llywodraethol a gwneud arbedion effeithlonrwydd, buaswn yn sefyll gyda chi. Fodd bynnag, mae'n amlwg bellach nad newydd oedd eich datganiad am goelcerth o eitemau aneffeithlon, ond yn hytrach hen newydd wedi'i sgleinio a'i ailbecynnu. Yr oeddem ni i gyd yn meddwl ei fod yn golygu arbed £600 miliwn ymhellach, ond gwelwn yn awr mai sôn yr oeddech am dargedau effeithlonrwydd 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau' a oedd eisoes yn eu lle. Yr oeddwn i'n credu eich bod yn golygu mwy, fel y credai'r Gymdeithas Lywodraeth Leol, ac fel y credai'r prif weithredwyr cynghorau a gwasanaethau iechyd yr wyf fi wedi cwrdd â hwy, ond nid felly yr oedd hi. Felly, bydd rhaglen lywodraeth 'Cymru'n Un' yn un y gellir ei gweithredu'n llawn, gan gynnwys ei syniadau gwallgof, ar yr arian a gawn oddi wrth Drysorlys Ei Mawrhydi'n unig, oherwydd, wedi'r cyfan, nid oes gennym elfen ganlyniadol Barnett. Yr wyf yn ysu i'w weld.

Yn y gorffennol, yr ydych wedi galarnadu nad oes neb wedi cynnig dewisiadau amgen credadwy i unrhyw rannau o'ch cyllideb, ond yr ydym ni wedi gwneud—mae'r Gymdeithas Lywodraeth Leol, rhai o bwyllgorau'r Cynulliad a Cheidwadwyr Cymru wedi gwneud. Er enghraifft, cymerwch eich cynnig sy'n gyfystyr â £15 i bob pensiynwr; cynigiasom £100 i bob pensiynwr, a rhoesom fanylion sut yn union y bwriadem ei gael ac nid oedd hynny'n golygu cwtogi'n llym ar wasanaethau eraill. Nid oeddem yn cynnig arbedion effeithlonrwydd didostur.

Gŵyr Plaid Cymru nad yw'r gyllideb hon yn gwneud cymwynas fawr â phobl Cymru—gwyddom ni hynny, gŵyr y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol hynny, ac amheuaf y gŵyr rhai ar eich meinciau cefn chi hynny. Felly gofynnaf i chi archwilio'ch cydwybod a gorfodi'r Llywodraeth i feddwl drwy ei rhaglen Lywodraeth am yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf, a phleidleisio yn erbyn y cynnig.

Jenny Randerson: Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n gwrthwynebu'r gyllideb. Nid ydym yn credu y gall y Gweinidog Cyllid gonsurio arian ychwanegol

believe that he can spend the money that he has more effectively than he plans to do and that he can set out much more clearly how he will achieve the 'One Wales' commitments. To put this in basic language, it means that he has impossibly short-changed local councils, and the budget lacks any transparency. It appears to be a real muddle, and during questioning at the Finance Committee last week, it was obvious that the Minister was also in a real muddle.

On the lack of clarity, the first aspect is how precisely the 'One Wales' goals will be achieved. After all, the Welsh Assembly Government has had six months in which to set out plans. How you can produce a budget without knowing what you want to achieve and how you will achieve it mystifies me. It strikes me as being inefficient and inappropriate government.

The second point is about how you will save the additional money that you acknowledge this programme will cost. When pressed, the Minister acknowledged that despite all of his rhetoric about better value for the Welsh pound, he has no plans for additional savings beyond the 'Making the Connections' programme; he fell back repeatedly in committee on the £600 million-worth of savings. The WLGA tells us that local authorities saved well in excess of what they were asked to save last year, and yet they will face massive problems next year.

The third problem is the lack of clarity and the lack of answers as to how the strategic capital investment board will operate. I regret that the capital was not initially disaggregated from the reserves in the budget, although that was dealt with in a paper that the Minister sent to the committee. However, there are still huge unanswered questions as to how the capital board will operate. How can you say that £93 million will be enough for your capital in 2009-10—that is the new figure that we have been given—when you have no idea how the process of the capital board will operate and of the demands that will, therefore, be put upon it?

allan o ddim, ond credwn y gall wario'r arian sydd ganddo'n fwy effeithiol nag y bwriada ei wneud ac y gall amlinellu'n gliriach sut y gwnaiff gyflawni ymrwymadau 'Cymru'n Un'. A rhoi hyn mewn iaith blaen, mae'n golygu ei fod wedi rhoi dogn amhosibl o fach i gynghorau lleol, ac nid oes unrhyw dryloywder i'r gyllideb. Mae'n ymddangos yn llanast go iawn, ac yn ystod yr awr holi yn y Pwyllgor Cyllid yr wythnos diwethaf, yr oedd yn amlwg bod y Gweinidog yntau wedi drysu'n llwyr.

O ran y diffyg eglurder, yr agwedd gyntaf yw sut yn union y cyflawnir amcanion 'Cymru'n Un'. Wedi'r cwbl, mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi cael chwe mis i wneud cynlluniau. Mae'n ddirgelwch i mi sut y gallwch lunio cyllideb heb wybod beth y mae arnoch eisiau ei gyflawni a sut y bwriadwch ei gyflawni. Llywodraeth aneffeithlon ac amhriodol yw hyn i'm tyb i.

Mae a wnelo'r ail bwynt â sut y gwnewch chi arbed yr arian ychwanegol y cydnabyddwch y bydd y rhaglen hon yn ei gostio. Pan bwyswyd arno, cydnabu'r Gweinidog, er gwaethaf ei holl rethreg am well gwerth i'r bunt Gymreig, nad oes ganddo ddim cynlluniau ar gyfer arbedion ychwanegol y tu hwnt i raglen 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau'; cyfeiriodd yn ôl dro ar ôl tro yn y pwyllgor at yr arbedion gwerth £600 miliwn. Dywed y Gymdeithas Lywodraeth Leol wrthym fod awdurdodau lleol wedi arbed cryn dipyn yn fwy na'r hyn y gofynnwyd iddynt ei arbed y llynedd, ac eto byddant yn wynebu problemau enfawr y flwyddyn nesaf.

Y drydedd broblem yw'r diffyg eglurder a'r diffyg atebion o ran sut y bydd y bwrdd buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol yn gweithredu. Yr wyf yn gresynu na chafodd y cyfalaf ei ddadgyfuno ar y dechrau oddi wrth y cronfeydd wrth gefn yn y gyllideb, er y deliwyd â hynny mewn papur a anfonodd y Gweinidog i'r pwyllgor. Fodd bynnag, mae cwestiynau enfawr heb eu hateb o hyd ynghylch sut y bydd y bwrdd cyfalaf yn gweithredu. Sut y gallwch ddweud y bydd £93 miliwn yn ddigon ar gyfer eich cyfalaf yn 2009-10—dyna'r ffigur newydd a roddwyd inni—a chithau heb ddim syniad sut y bydd proses y bwrdd cyfalaf yn gweithio a pha ofynion y bydd, o ganlyniad, yn eu

hwynebu?

To return to the issue of local government funding, we welcome the additional £32 million for the foundation phase. It produces a much more realistic figure, but I note that that money will not be available, and will not help local authorities in any way, in year 1. We also welcome the additional money that was found for the five local authorities that were below the 2 per cent floor that has now been created. I am sure that that additional money will make a difference in those local authorities. However, that does not alter the fact that, if you talk to chief executives and councillors, you find that the overall settlement is 2.4 per cent when inflation is running in excess of 2.7 per cent and local authority inflation is well over 3 per cent.

The other worrying thing about the revised local government settlement is that the additional £4.7 million is not all that it is cracked up to be. Where does it come from? Of that sum, £2.5 million comes from the local government and social justice portfolio directly, meaning that something else in that field will take a direct hit. The other £2.2 million comes from reserves. That sounds like a reasonable way forward until you find, as we found out last week, that it will come from reserves on a temporary basis. The Minister has to pay it back. It is a loan. Therefore, the social justice portfolio has, overall, taken a major hit as a result of this additional money being found.

It is not as if this year's local government settlement was a one-off either. Since the Assembly was introduced, its budget has increased dramatically, from £7 billion to over £14 billion. That is more or less a 100 per cent increase. Local government tells us that, over the years, it has had a 49 per cent increase. That is hardly a fair allocation of the funding. The extra money for the health service is helpful but poor social services settlements mean that there will be a serious knock-on effect on health services throughout Wales.

Gan ddod yn ôl at fater cyllid llywodraeth leol, yr ydym yn croesawu'r £32 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer y cyfnod sylfaen. Mae'n rhoi ffigur llawer mwy realistig, ond sylwaf na fydd yr arian hwnnw ar gael, ac na fydd yn helpu awdurdodau lleol mewn unrhyw ffordd, ym mlwyddyn 1. Yr ydym hefyd yn croesawu'r arian ychwanegol a ganfuwyd ar gyfer y pum awdurdod lleol a oedd o dan y terfyn isaf o 2 y cant sydd wedi'i greu yn awr. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yr arian ychwanegol hwnnw yn gwneud gwahaniaeth yn yr awdurdodau lleol hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n newid y ffaith, os ydych yn siarad â phrif weithredwyr a chynghorwyr, eu bod yn dweud bod y setliad cyffredinol yn 2.4 y cant pan yw chwyddiant dros 2.7 y cant a chwyddiant awdurdodau lleol yn bell dros 3 y cant.

Y peth arall sy'n peri pryder ynglŷn â'r setliad diwygiedig ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yw nad yw'r £4.7 miliwn ychwanegol yn union yr hyn yr honnir ei fod. O ble mae'n dod? Mae £2.5 miliwn o'r swm hwnnw'n dod yn uniongyrchol o'r portffolio llywodraeth leol a chyfiawnder cymdeithasol, sy'n golygu y bydd effaith uniongyrchol ar rywbeth arall yn y maes hwnnw. Daw'r £2.2 miliwn arall o gronfeydd wrth gefn. Mae hynny'n swnio fel ffordd resymol o symud ymlaen nes canfyddwch, fel y canfuom yr wythnos diwethaf, y bydd yn dod o gronfeydd wrth gefn dros dro. Rhaid i'r Gweinidog ei dalu'n ôl. Benthyciad ydyw. Felly, mae'r portffolio cyfiawnder cymdeithasol, yn gyffredinol, wedi cael cryn ergyd o ganlyniad i ganfod yr arian ychwanegol hwn.

Nid yw fel petai setliad llywodraeth leol eleni'n eithriad ychwaith. Ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad, mae ei chyllideb wedi cynyddu'n syfrdanol, o £7 biliwn i dros £14 biliwn. Mae hynny'n gynydd o 100 y cant fwy neu lai. Mae llywodraeth leol yn dweud wrthym ei bod, dros y blynyddoedd, wedi cael cynnydd o 49 y cant. Go brin bod hynny'n ddyraniad teg. Mae'r arian ychwanegol i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn ddefnyddiol ond mae setliadau gwael i wasanaethau cymdeithasol yn golygu y bydd effaith ganlyniadol ddifrifol ar wasanaethau iechyd drwy Gymru.

This is a pig's ear of a budget from a pig's ear of a Government, which, it is increasingly obvious, has no idea of where it is going and the two sides of which are desperately paddling in opposite directions.

Alun Ffred Jones: I cannot allow Angela Burns's comments to go by without comment. She criticised the budget for depending on the twin funding streams of Treasury money and efficiency savings. The Tory manifesto for the last election reads like this:

'Welsh Conservatives would spend the same as Labour overall on public services'.

That is fine.

'All the spending commitments in this manifesto would be financed from an investment fund generated by reallocating 1% of existing Welsh Assembly Government budgets.'

That is a 1 per cent efficiency saving across the board. It is a 1 per cent cut, therefore, for local government, health and all the rest of it. *[Interruption.]*

Reallocating 1 per cent of existing Welsh Assembly Government budgets is a cut. Let us begin with that.

This is a tough budget round and it calls into question, I acknowledge, the Westminster Government's management of public finances, where an annual surplus of £20 billion has been changed to an expected deficit of £40 billion this year, despite taxation increases of £50 billion. The impact of the Barnett squeeze has been compounded by the decision to reduce the health budget baseline in England and the spending on the Olympic Games, for which Wales gets no Barnett consequential, despite there being a significant spend on regeneration as part of that event. However, we are where we are and the Government in Wales has to live within its means. The tight settlement shows the need to review the Barnett formula, an issue ignored for far too long, and I look

Mae hon yn gyllideb ddi-glem gan Lywodraeth ddi-glem, nad oes ganddi unrhyw syniad i ble mae'n mynd, fel sy'n fwyfwy amlwg, ac sydd â'i dwy ochr yn rhwyfo'n wyllt i ddau gyfeiriad hollol wahanol.

Alun Ffred Jones: Ni allaf ganiatáu i sylwadau Angela Burns fynd heibio heb ddweud rhywbeth. Beirniadodd y gyllideb am ddibynnu ar ffrydiau ariannu deuol arian y Trysorlys ac arbedion effeithlonrwydd. Mae maniffesto'r Torïaid ar gyfer yr etholiad diwethaf yn darllen fel hyn:

Byddai Ceidwadwyr Cymru'n gwario'r un faint â Llafur yn gyffredinol ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Mae hynny'n iawn.

Byddai'r holl ymrwymadau gwariant sydd yn y maniffesto hwn yn cael eu cyllido drwy gronfa fuddsoddi wedi'i chynhyrchu drwy ailddyrranu 1 y cant o gyllidebau presennol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Mae hynny'n arbediad effeithlonrwydd o 1 y cant yn gyffredinol. Mae'n doriad o 1 y cant, felly, i lywodraeth leol, iechyd a phawb arall. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Mae ailddyrranu 1 y cant o gyllidebau presennol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n doriad. Gadewch inni ddechrau â hynny.

Mae hwn yn gylch cyllido anodd ac mae'n codi amheuan, yr wyf yn cydnabod, ynglŷn â sut y mae Llywodraeth San Steffan yn rheoli arian cyhoeddus, lle mae gweddill blyneddol o £20 biliwn wedi'i newid i ddiffyg disgwylidig o £40 biliwn eleni, er gwaethaf cynnydd o £50 biliwn mewn trethi. Ychwanegwyd at effaith gwasgfa Barnett gan y penderfyniad i leihau llinell sylfaen y gyllideb iechyd yn Lloegr a'r gwariant ar y Gemau Olympaidd, nad yw Cymru'n cael unrhyw arian o ganlyniad i fformiwla Barnett ar eu cyfer, er bod gwariant sylweddol ar adfywio fel rhan o'r digwyddiad hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, dyna'r sefyllfa yr ydym ynddi a rhaid i'r Llywodraeth yng Nghymru ofalu nad yw'n gorwario. Mae'r setliad tynn yn dangos bod angen adolygu fformiwla Barnett,

forward to seeing the funding commission established in the near future. It makes little sense to distribute money within Wales according to deprivation if Wales itself is not funded according to need.

mater sydd wedi cael ei anwybyddu ers llawer gormod o amser, ac edrychaf ymlaen i weld y comisiwn ariannu'n cael ei sefydlu yn y dyfodol agos. Nid yw dosbarthu arian yng Nghymru ar sail amddifadedd yn gwneud llawer o synnwyr onid yw Cymru ei hun yn cael ei chyllido yn unol â'r angen.

4.20 p.m.

Nid oes dwywaith y bydd y setliad yn anodd iawn i lywodraeth leol mewn gwahanol siroedd. Mae cyfuniad o ffactorau, gan gynnwys setliadau tâl, yn creu sefyllfa anodd iawn i gynghorwyr ar hyd a lled y wlad. Mae'n rhaid cael gwell dealltwriaeth rhwng y Llywodraeth a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ar y ffactorau hynny sy'n dylanwadu ar lefelau gwariant mewn gwahanol siroedd. Mae'n rhaid inni hefyd ddeall yn well beth yw disgwyliadau'r Llywodraeth o ran gwasanaethau lleol. Nid yw gosod targedau yn ddigonol. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried hyn yn ofalus yn ystod y flwyddyn sydd i ddod, fel nad ydym yn gosod disgwyliadau annheg ar lywodraeth leol. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd fy nghyfaill, Dai Lloyd, yn manylu ar hynny.

There is no doubt that the settlement will be very difficult for local government in various counties. A combination of factors, including pay settlements, have led to a difficult situation for councillors the length and breadth of Wales. There needs to be a better understanding between the Government and the Welsh Local Government Association as to the factors that influence expenditure levels in various counties. We must also have a better understanding of the Government's expectations as regards local services. Setting targets alone is not enough. I hope that the Minister will give careful consideration to this point during the coming year, so that we do not place unfair expectations on local government. I am sure that my colleague, Dai Lloyd, will elaborate on that in his contribution.

Yr wyf yn canmol yr ymdrechion i ymateb i raglen gyffrous 'Cymru'n Un' dan amgylchiadau anodd iawn. Edrychaf ymlaen at gyhoeddiad y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog maes o law ar y cynlluniau i gysylltu ein cenedl—y gorllewin, y gogledd, y canolbarth a'r de—gyda system drafnidiaeth sy'n addas i'r unfed ganrif ar hugain; felly hefyd ymdrechion Elin Jones i fynd i'r afael â TB mewn gwartheg, sy'n creu cymaint o ofid mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Mae'n dda gweld bod arian ar gyfer hynny yn y gyllideb.

I applaud the efforts to respond to the exciting 'One Wales' programme in very difficult circumstances. I look forward to the Deputy First Minister's announcement on plans to unite our nation—west, north, mid and south Wales—through a transport system that is fit for the twenty-first century; and likewise Elin Jones's efforts to tackle bovine TB, which has caused so much anxiety in rural areas. It is good to see that funding for this purpose has been made available in the budget.

Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi penderfynu cynyddu'r gyllideb iechyd ymhellach. Bydd y rhan fwyaf ohonom yn cydnabod yr anghenion mawr sydd yn y maes hwnnw. Mae'n rhaid inni ofalu bod yr arian newydd yn cael ei ddefnyddio ar lawr gwlad, yn ein cymunedau, i gryfhau'r gofal iechyd mae ein pobl yn ei dderbyn a chryfhau'r elfennau hynny sy'n cael eu gweinyddu yn ein cymunedau.

The Government has decided to further increase the health budget. Most of us would recognise the great needs in this area. We must ensure that the new money is invested in the front line, in our communities, in order to strengthen the healthcare provided to our people and to make those elements that are administered in our local communities more robust.

Mae dwy sialens yn wynebu'r Llywodraeth

The Government faces two challenges over

dros y blynyddoedd nesaf. Un yw sicrhau'r ddêl orau i Gymru o San Steffan—mae hynny'n hollbwysig—a'r llall yw sicrhau bod yr arian sy'n cael ei wario yng Nghymru yn dod â'r gwerth gorau i'r bobl ym mhob rhan o'r wlad.

Huw Lewis: Many aspects of today's budget deserve a positive welcome, including the continued, protected investment in the NHS and, most particularly, those aspects that will positively influence the child poverty agenda, such as an additional bond for Welsh children, the expansion of credit unions and increased access to childcare. These are just a few examples. I hope that we can do much more in all of these areas in coming years.

However, as we are discussing the final budget today, I will focus my remarks not on those issues that have been well rehearsed over recent weeks, but on two subjects that I hope we can consider in relation to future budgets. The first of these relates to the local government settlement. If we accept the point made by the WLGA, that, even with the additional money put into the final budget, core services are still under threat, then it is not the time to indulge in schadenfreude or, indeed, any kind of selective deafness. There is a serious point to be made about the continual resistance from colleagues at all levels to rethink the way in which we fund local government in Wales.

When the budget settlements were generous—it has been mentioned, and let us not forget, that the Assembly budget has doubled since 1999—we had the opportunity to promote a victimless redistribution of additional resources to those areas, and those people, that needed them most. We failed to grasp the nettle then and develop a formula based around need and now we reap the whirlwind. Today, faced with a settlement that we can all agree is very tight, and with many of our poorest communities still struggling, any additional resource required to address those areas in crisis must

the next few years. The first is to secure the best possible deal for Wales from Westminster—that is crucial—and the second is to ensure that expenditure in Wales delivers the best possible value for money in all parts of the country.

Huw Lewis: Mae agweddau niferus ar gyllideb heddiw sy'n haeddu derbyniad cadarnhaol, gan gynnwys y buddsoddiad parhaus, wedi'i ddiogelu yn y GIG ac, yn fwyaf penodol, yr agweddau hynny a fydd yn cael dylanwad cadarnhaol ar yr agenda tlodi plant, megis bond ychwanegol ar gyfer plant Cymru, ehangu undebau credyd a mwy o gyfle i gael gofal plant. Dim ond ychydig o enghreifftiau yw'r rhain. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y gallwn wneud llawer mwy ym mhob un o'r meysydd hyn yn ystod y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod.

Fodd bynnag, gan ein bod yn trafod y gyllideb derfynol heddiw, yr wyf am ganolbwyntio fy sylwadau nid ar y materion hynny yr ydym wedi clywed llawer amdanynt yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf, ond ar ddau bwnc yr wyf yn gobeithio y gallwn eu hystyried yng nghyswllt cyllidebau'r dyfodol. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â'r setliad ar gyfer llywodraeth leol. Os ydym yn derbyn y pwynt a wnaethpwyd gan CLILC, sef bod gwasanaethau craidd yn dal dan fygythiad, hyd yn oed â'r arian ychwanegol yn y gyllideb derfynol, yna nid dyma'r amser i grechwenu nac, yn wir, i ddewis peidio â chlywed rhai pethau. Mae pwynt difrifol i'w wneud ynglŷn â'r gwrthwynebiad parhaus gan gyd-Aelodau ar bob lefel i ailystyried y ffordd yr ydym yn cyllido llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru.

Pan oedd setliadau'r gyllideb yn hael—crybwyllwyd, a pheidiwn ag anghofio, bod cyllideb y Cynulliad wedi dyblu er 1999—cawsom gyfle i hybu ailddosbarthu adnoddau ychwanegol i'r ardaloedd hynny, ac i'r bobl hynny, a oedd eu hangen fwyaf, fel na fyddai neb yn dioddef. Methasom â gwasgu'r ddanhadlen bryd hynny a datblygu fformiwla a oedd yn seiliedig ar angen ac erbyn hyn yr ydym yn medi'r corwynt. Heddiw, a ninnau'n wynebu setliad y gallwn i gyd gytuno sy'n un tynn iawn, ac â nifer o'n cymunedau tlotaf yn dal i frwydro, rhaid i unrhyw adnoddau ychwanegol y mae eu hangen er mwyn rhoi

necessarily be drawn away from other parts of Wales.

For those of us who believe in redistribution, that is a price worth paying still. How much harder it would be to play that zero sum game. Much better that inherent unfairness be forever ripped out of the formula used to fund our services. In that light, I am heartened by much of the content of the Bramley report, and I look forward to the engagement of all Ministers in relation to the report's key findings.

The response, however, of local government to that report was saddening. It asserts that the complexity of Bramley should be reason enough to place it on a 'high shelf' in the Assembly. Yes, we should be listening to the WLGA when it says that it does not have enough money to provide quality services; it is a serious warning that we have a duty to heed. However, this is a two-way street. Local government must be prepared to look seriously at, and engage with, any proposal that replaces the truly awful mishmash of the current funding formula with an approach rooted in common sense and social justice. Therefore, I look forward to hearing what discussions Ministers have had with local government and other partners about how to speedily implement the most important Bramley recommendations.

I wish to pick up on some procedural points raised by many committees as they scrutinised the budget in November. What has been continually highlighted by Assembly Members from across the political divide is the need for a more detailed programme of Government that reflects 'One Wales', but that also allows those broad political aims to be measured in a more quantifiable manner. At the moment, we have a compass needle pointing in a certain direction, but we are missing the map that plots an exact route to the Government's final destination. I have highlighted problems in relation to two specific issues, namely the future funding available for a community-

sylw i'r ardaloedd hynny sydd mewn argyfwng ddod o reidrwydd o rannau eraill o Gymru.

I'r rhai hynny ohonom sy'n credu mewn aiddosbarthu, mae hynny'n bris y mae'n werth ei dalu o hyd. Byddai'n llawer anos inni chwarae'r gêm sero honno. Mae'n llawer gwell bod annhegwch cynhenid yn cael ei rwygo am byth o'r fformiwla a ddefnyddir i gyllido'n gwasanaethau. O ganlyniad, mae llawer o'r hyn sy'n adroddiad Bramley yn fy nghalonogi, ac edrychaf ymlaen i glywed beth sydd gan bob Gweinidog i'w ddweud ynglŷn â phrif ganfyddiadau'r adroddiad.

Yr oedd ymateb llywodraeth leol, fodd bynnag, i'r adroddiad hwnnw yn peri tristwch imi. Mae'n mynnu y dylai cymhlethdod Bramley fod yn ddigon o reswm i'w roi ar 'silff uchel' yn y Cynulliad. Dylem, fe ddylem fod yn gwrando ar CLILC pan yw'n dweud nad oes ganddi ddigon o arian i ddarparu gwasanaethau o safon uchel; mae'n rhybudd difrifol ac mae'n ddyletswydd arnom i dalu sylw iddo. Fodd bynnag, mae hon yn stryd ddwyffordd. Rhaid i lywodraeth leol fod yn barod i edrych o ddifrif, a rhoi sylw priodol, i unrhyw gynnig sy'n cyflwyno dull gweithredu sy'n seiliedig ar synnwyr cyffredin a chyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn lle'r fformiwla gyllido gwbl ddi-glem sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd. Felly, edrychaf ymlaen i glywed pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidogion wedi'u cael gyda llywodraeth leol a phartneriaid eraill ynglŷn â sut i weithredu argymhellion pwysicaf Bramley yn fuan.

Hoffwn gyfeirio at rai pwyntiau trefniadol a godwyd gan lawer o bwyllgorau pan oeddent yn craffu ar y gyllideb ym mis Tachwedd. Yr hyn y tynnwyd sylw ato drosodd a throsodd gan Aelodau Cynulliad o bob plaid yw'r angen am raglen fanylach gan y Llywodraeth sy'n adlewyrchu 'Cymru'n Un', ond sydd hefyd yn caniatáu i'r nodau gwleidyddol cyffredinol hynny gael eu mesur mewn ffordd fwy mesuradwy. Ar hyn o bryd, mae gennym nodwydd cwmpawd yn pwyntio i gyfeiriad penodol, ond nid oes gennym fap sy'n dangos yr union drywydd i gyrchfan derfynol y Llywodraeth. Yr wyf wedi tynnu sylw at broblemau sy'n ymwneud â dau faes penodol, sef y cyllid a fydd ar gael yn y

based child poverty programme and the dualling of the A465 Heads of the Valleys road—the biggest public sector project in which the Assembly is engaged.

Although I welcome the assurances that I have received from the Ministers with responsibility for these two areas of concern, it would be to their benefit to have a clear and concise programme of Government priorities to which they could point and say, ‘This is what we will do; this is when we will do it; and this is the amount that we have set aside for the project’. I look forward to seeing the work being done in linking strategic policy objectives to particular budget lines; it will be an important step forward in scrutiny terms, for us as Assembly Members if no-one else.

We see this as a progressive budget, but we could have shown much more courage in redistributing resources to the benefit of the least well-off and much more clarity with regard to how we intended to do just that.

Mark Isherwood: Gordon Brown’s economic growth has been driven by consumer spending and debt, but it is now becoming more difficult for people to borrow money in order to spend. Surveys have shown falling house prices and a slump in consumer confidence. The UK faces an enormous balance of payments deficit; even banks are now finding it difficult to borrow from other banks. Gordon Brown’s heavy borrowing leaves little room for manoeuvre, as the economic stimulus of public spending fades. The European Commission and International Monetary Fund have said that this level of borrowing cannot continue. This is why the rapid growth in public spending since 2001 has come to an end. Although he blamed inflation, Gordon Brown has simply run out of money.

With 60 per cent of its economy in the public sector, Wales is particularly vulnerable as the cuts start to bite. The Labour Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery has said that this Assembly Government budget

dyfodol ar gyfer rhaglen tlodi plant yn y gymuned a gwneud yr A465 ym Mlaenau’r Cymoedd yn ffordd ddeuol—y prosiect sector cyhoeddus mwyaf y mae’r Cynulliad yn ymwneud ag ef.

Er fy mod yn croesawu’r sicrwydd yr wyf wedi’i gael gan y Gweinidogion sydd â chyfrifoldeb am y ddau faes hyn sy’n peri pryder, byddai o fudd iddynt hwy pe ceid rhaglen glir a chryno o flaenoriaethau’r Llywodraeth y gallent gyfeirio ati a dweud, ‘Dyma beth y byddwn yn ei wneud; dyma pryd y byddwn yn ei wneud; a dyma faint yr ydym wedi’i roi o’r neilltu ar gyfer y prosiect’. Edrychaf ymlaen i weld y gwaith yn cael ei wneud er mwyn cysylltu amcanion polisi strategol â llinellau penodol yn y gyllideb; bydd yn gam pwysig ymlaen o safbwynt craffu, i ni fel Aelodau Cynulliad os nad i neb arall.

Yr ydym yn gweld hon fel cyllideb flaengar, ond gallem fod wedi dangos llawer mwy o ddewrder drwy aiddosbarthu adnoddau er budd y bobl fwyaf difreintiedig, a llawer mwy o eglurder ynglŷn â sut y bwriadwn wneud hynny.

Mark Isherwood: Mae twf economaidd Gordon Brown wedi’i sbarduno gan wariant a dyledion prynwyr, ond mae’n mynd yn anos yn awr i bobl fenthyg arian er mwyn gwario. Mae arolygon wedi dangos bod prisiau tai wedi gostwng a bod hyder prynwyr yn llawer is. Mae’r DU yn wynebu diffyg enfawr yn y fantol daliadau; mae hyd yn oed banciau’n ei chael yn anodd i fenthyg gan fanciau eraill erbyn hyn. Mae’r holl fenthyca y mae Gordon Brown wedi’i wneud yn golygu nad oes gennym lawer o le i droi, wrth i sbardun economaidd gwariant cyhoeddus ddiffygio. Mae’r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd a’r Gronfa Ariannol Ryngwladol wedi dweud na ellir parhau i fenthyg ar y raddfa hon. Dyma pam y mae’r twf cyflym mewn gwariant cyhoeddus er 2001 wedi dod i ben. Er ei fod wedi rhoi’r bai ar chwyddiant, y gwir amdani yw bod arian Gordon Brown wedi dod i ben.

Â 60 y cant o’i heconomi yn y sector cyhoeddus, mae Cymru’n agored iawn i niwed wrth i’r toriadau ddechrau brathu. Mae’r Gweinidog Llafur dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus wedi

should mark a new way of looking at its impact on expenditure, concentrating on the outcomes from its spending, which of course begs the question of what on earth the Government has been doing with taxpayers' money for the last eight years. With Mr Bean in No. 10, the Assembly Government and its bean-counter-in-chief are up the beanstalk in pantoland. The apparent increase of £58 million in the housing budget is in fact just £18 million, the rest being a reduction in housing subsidy payments from Wales to the UK Treasury. There is no equivalent requirement for any of the other devolved administrations, so why are we still paying the Treasury £46 million for this, as the Welsh housing crisis deepens?

The Labour Party always claims that social justice is its driving force, yet it cuts funding for tackling the causes of social injustice in order to put sticking plasters over its symptoms, subsidising deprivation rather than stimulating regeneration. The social housing grant for affordable rent and purchase is still less than that inherited from the Conservative Government in 1997. Despite rising mortgage repossessions and longer waiting lists, this represents a 71 per cent cut after allowing for house price inflation. If this Assembly Government thinks that planning gain alone will fill the gap, it is living in cloud cuckoo land. Councils tell me that they have to maximise sale prices on their land in order to invest in schools and services, and the Office of Fair Trading found that building developers have a land bank of just two years.

4.30 p.m.

The big cut in real terms for homelessness and rough sleeping provision is nothing short of a disgrace. Big capital cuts in real terms to the home energy efficiency scheme can only add to fuel poverty. Applicants this year are already being put on waiting lists. Cuts in

dweud y dylai'r gyllideb hon gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddangos ffordd newydd o edrych ar ei heffaith ar wariant, gan ganolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau ei gwariant. Mae hyn, wrth gwrs, yn gofyn y cwestiwn beth ar wyneb y ddaear y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi bod yn ei wneud ag arian trethdalwyr am yr wyth mlynedd diwethaf. Â Mr Bean yn Rhif 10, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'i phrif gyfrifydd ym mrigau'r goeden ffa yng ngwlad y pantomeimiau. Nid yw'r cynnydd ymddangosiadol o £58 miliwn yn y gyllideb dai mewn gwirionedd yn ddim mwy na £18 miliwn, gyda'r gweddill yn lleihad mewn taliadau cymhorthdal tai o Gymru i Drysorlys y DU. Nid oes gofyniad cyfatebol ar gyfer unrhyw un o'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig eraill, felly pam yr ydym ni'n dal i dalu £46 miliwn i'r Trysorlys am hyn, a'r argyfwng tai yng Nghymru'n gwaethygu?

Mae'r Blaid Lafur bob amser yn hawlio mai cyfiawnder cymdeithasol yw ei phrif ysgogydd, ac eto mae'n cwtogi'r arian ar gyfer mynd i'r afael ag achosion anghyfiawnder cymdeithasol er mwyn rhoi plaster glynu dros ei symptomau, a rhoi cymhorthdal ar gyfer amddifadedd yn hytrach nag ysgogi adfywio. Mae'r grant tai cymdeithasol ar gyfer rhenti rhesymol a phrisiau tai fforddiadwy'n dal yn llai na'r hyn a etifeddwyd gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn 1997. Er bod mwy o dai'n cael eu hadfeddiannu oherwydd problemau talu morgais, ac er bod rhestrau aros ar gynnydd, mae hyn yn doriad o 71 y cant ar ôl ystyried chwyddiant ym mhrisiau tai. Os yw'r Llywodraeth Cynulliad hon yn meddwl bod lles cynllunio'n ddigon i lenwi'r bwlch, mae â'i phen yn y cymylau. Mae Cyngorau'n dweud wrthyf eu bod yn gorfod sicrhau pris cyn uchred ag sy'n bosibl wrth werthu eu tir er mwyn buddsoddi mewn ysgolion a gwasanaethau a chanfu'r Swyddfa Masnachu Teg mai dim ond dwy flynedd o fanc tir sydd gan ddatblygwyr adeiladau.

Mae'r toriad mawr mewn termau real yn y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer y digartref a phobl sy'n cysgu ar y stryd yn gwbl warthus. Y cyfan a wnaiff y toriadau cyfalaf mawr mewn termau real i'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref yw ychwanegu at dlodi tanwydd. Mae

real-terms support for the voluntary sector will sabotage attempts to focus spending on fair commissioning and better outcomes. To subsidise pensions, fire and rescue service budgets are being cut—after pay, there will be no chance of reducing fire deaths.

The WLGA called the draft budget a ‘them and us’ settlement. The 1 per cent increases for Anglesey, Conwy and Powys were an insult. Councils have now described the announcement of a 2 per cent floor as being little more than an exercise in window dressing, stating that the level of settlement meant cuts in services, adding that the lack of investment in their future is unforgivable.

Help the Aged states that,

‘The Welsh Assembly Government advocates a preventative approach to care services...that encourage[s] [people] to stay fit and healthy for as long as possible. However...further cuts...will make it harder than ever...to fulfil this aspiration’.

Funding to tackle substance misuse in a social budget is increased, but how will this address the findings of the recent service review, which concluded that assessment of need is inconsistent and lacks clarity for in-patient detoxification and for residential rehabilitation. It also found that referral and commissioning pathways are mostly bureaucratic, seemingly designed in many instances to prevent clients from accessing treatment.

Wales is the poorest nation or region in the United Kingdom, and the gap is widening. After long years of devolved Labour-led Governments, estimates by Oxford Economics reveal that Wales receives from the English taxpayer up to £10 billion more than it contributes in annual revenue. Whether Wales remains a UK nation, as sensible heads hope and intend, or whether it is reduced to the status of a Euro-region, as Plaid Cymru craves, there will be no more

ymgeiswyr eleni eisoes yn cael eu rhoi ar restrï aros. Bydd y torïadau mewn cefnogaeth termau real i'r sector gwïrfoddol yn difetha ymdrechïon i ganolbwyntïo gwariant ar gomisiynu teg a gwell canlyniadau. Er mwyn darparu cymhorthdal ar gyfer pensiynau, gwneir torïadau yng nghyllidebau'r gwasanaethau tân ac achub—ar ôl cyflogau, ni fydd unrhyw siawns o leihau marwolaethau oherwydd tân.

Galwodd CLILC y gyllideb ddrafft yn setliad ‘nhw a ni’. Yr oedd y codïadau o 1 y cant ar gyfer Ynys Môn, Conwy a Phowys yn sarhad. Erbyn hyn mae cynghorau wedi disgrïfïo'r cyhoeddiad o derfyn isaf o 2 y cant fel dim mwy na sïoe, gan nodi bod y setliad yn golygu cwtogi ar wasanaethau, yn ogystal â dweud bod y diffyg buddsoddiad yn eu dyfodol yn anfaddeuol.

Dywed Help the Aged fod,

Llywodraeth Cynullïad Cymru yn hyrwyddo ymagwedd ataliol tuag at wasanaethau gofal...sy'n annog [pobl] i gadw'n ffit ac yn iach cyhyd â phosibl. Fodd bynnag...bydd rhagor o doriadau...yn ei gwneud yn anos nag erïoed...i wireddu'r dyhead.

Mae cynnydd yn y cyllïd i fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddïo sylweddau mewn cyllïdeb gymdeithasol, ond sut y bydd hyn yn mynd i'r afael â chanfyddïadau'r adolygiad diweddar o wasanaeth, a ddaeth i'r casgliad bod y broses asesu anghenïon yn anghyson ac yn aneglur o ran dadwenwyno cleïfïon mewn ysbytai ac ailsefydlu pobl mewn cyfleusterau preswyl. Canfu hefyd fod llwybrau atgyfeirïo a chomisiynu yn fiwrocraataidd ar y cyfan, wedi eu cynllunïo mewn sawl achos er mwyn atal cleïentïaïd rhag cael mynedïad i drïniath.

Cymru yw'r wlad neu'r rhanbarth tlotaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ac mae'r bwlch yn ehangu. Ar ôl blynyddoedd hirfaith o Lywodraethau datganoledig dan arweiniad y Blaid Lafur, mae amcangyfrïfon gan Oxford Economics yn datgelu bod Cymru'n cael hyd at £10 biliwn yn fwy gan drethdalwyr Lloegr na'r swm y mae'n ei gyfrannu mewn refeniw blynyddol. Pa un a fydd Cymru'n parhau i fod yn rhan o'r DU, fel y gobeithïa ac fel y bwriada'r doethïon, ynteu p'un a fydd yn

Euro money after 2013. I therefore say to both coalition partners to get real, put the people first, and 'budge-it'.

Lesley Griffiths: I will focus on the health elements of this budget. To set the context for health expenditure, it is worth reminding Members that spending per head is still significantly higher in Wales than it is in England. In fact, it is 6 per cent higher. Since 1999, Wales's health budget has more than doubled, and this has been without dispute an unparalleled growth in the NHS since its inception.

As we can see in the budget before us, this investment in and commitment to NHS Wales is set to continue for the next three years. As the Minister made clear on 5 November, at least £1.2 billion extra will be invested over the next three years, with £231 million extra for the coming year, an additional £404 million for the following year, and a further £600 million extra for 2010-11.

Spending levels are, however, only one side of the health service coin. Of equal importance, particularly from the patients' perspective, are improved outcomes, improved service standards and, of course, shorter waiting times. On this latter point, it is worth highlighting that an additional £84 million will be invested over the next financial year to ensure that waiting times for Welsh patients continue to fall.

Jonathan Morgan: If that is the case, why is it that more people are waiting longer for treatment than any of their counterparts in England when we have spent more money?

Lesley Griffiths: I do not think that that is the case. Priorities are different in the two countries.

Whichever way you slice it, this is real investment and real growth, and it will deliver real improvements for the Welsh people. Added to this are commitments to increase the funding for palliative care, the substantial new funds made available to

dirywio i statws un o ranbarthau Ewrop fel y dyhea Plaid Cymru, ni fydd rhagor o arian Ewrop ar ôl 2013. Felly dywedaf wrth y ddau bartner yn y glymblaid, byddwch yn realistig, rhowch y bobl yn gyntaf, ac ad-drefnwch y gyllideb.

Lesley Griffiths: Canolbwyntiaf ar elfennau iechyd y gyllideb hon. I roi gwariant iechyd yn ei gyd-destun, mae'n werth atgoffa'r Aelodau bod gwariant y pen yn parhau i fod yn sylweddol uwch yng Nghymru nag yn Lloegr. Yn wir, mae 6 y cant yn uwch. Er 1999, mae cyllideb iechyd Cymru wedi mwy na dyblu, ac yn ddi-os bu hyn yn dwf na welwyd ei fath yn y GIG ers ei sefydlu.

Fel y gwelwn yn y gyllideb ger ein bron, bydd y buddsoddiad hwn a'r ymrwymiad i'r GIG yng Nghymru yn parhau am y tair blynedd nesaf. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog ar 5 Tachwedd, caiff o leiaf £1.2 biliwn ychwanegol ei fuddsoddi dros y tair blynedd nesaf, gyda £231 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer y flwyddyn i ddod, £404 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer y flwyddyn ganlynol, a £600 miliwn arall ar gyfer 2010-11.

Fodd bynnag, dim ond un ochr i geiniog y gwasanaeth iechyd yw lefelau gwariant. Mae gwell canlyniadau, gwell safonau gwasanaeth ac, wrth gwrs, amseroedd aros byrrach yr un mor bwysig, yn arbennig i gleifion. O ran y pwynt olaf hwn, mae'n werth nodi y caiff £84 miliwn ychwanegol ei fuddsoddi yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf i sicrhau bod amseroedd aros ar gyfer cleifion Cymru yn parhau i ostwng.

Jonathan Morgan: Os felly, pam mae rhagor o bobl yn aros yn hwy i gael triniaeth na'u cymheiriaid yn Lloegr a chofio ein bod wedi gwario mwy o arian?

Lesley Griffiths: Ni chredaf fod hynny'n wir. Mae blaenoriaethau gwahanol gan y ddwy wlad.

Pa bynnag ffordd yr edrychwch ar y sefyllfa, mae hyn yn fuddsoddiad gwirioneddol ac yn dwf gwirioneddol, a bydd yn sicrhau gwelliannau gwirioneddol i bobl Cymru. Yn ogystal â hyn ceir ymrwymadau i gynyddu'r cyllid ar gyfer gofal lliniarol, swm sylweddol

improve the accessibility of NHS services through wellbeing centres and pharmacy-based drop-in centres, and increases in the funding to provide better provision to treat long-term conditions such as diabetes and stroke. It is clear that the Government's ambitions in this budget remain firmly fixed on the health of our nation.

Finally, I will address a specific area of healthcare that has received a lot of attention in recent weeks. I refer to alcohol misuse and addiction. Last month, Mark Isherwood put out a Welsh Conservative press release about the serious matter of alcohol-related deaths in Wales. As you just mentioned, Mark, the budget has increased for this. You also said that the Assembly Government must act now to try to curb this rise and that we need to ensure that every effort is made to meet the specific challenges of alcohol addiction. Last month, I met officials from Wrexham Local Health Board who told me that alcohol misuse is now causing more concern at times than drug misuse. Therefore, Mark, I completely agree with you on this issue and your timely call for action.

I am sure that you will be delighted to know that, as well as the inclusion of funding to deliver the Wales substance misuse strategy, budget lines are included for the action plan fund, as you said. Today, Mark, you and the rest of your group have a chance to do the right thing and to vote for precisely what you called for a few weeks ago. If you vote against the Government in this debate today, have no doubt that the people of Wales will reach their own conclusions on your call for action last month. Today, you and your colleagues can vote in the right way and you will then have the courage of our conviction.

Michael German: I wish to start by reflecting on what I thought was a thoughtful speech by Huw Lewis, who has now left the Chamber. What I wish to say will somewhat echo what he said in relation to the process

o arian newydd sydd ar gael i wella hygrychedd gwasanaethau'r GIG drwy ganolfannau lles a chanolfannau galw heibio mewn fferyllfeydd, a chynnydd yn y cyllid i sicrhau gwell darpariaeth i drin cyflyrau hirdymor fel diabetes a strôc. Mae'n amlwg bod dyheadau'r Llywodraeth yn y gyllideb hon yn canolbwyntio ar iechyd ein cenedl.

Yn olaf, hoffwn fynd i'r afael â maes gofal iechyd penodol sydd wedi cael llawer o sylw dros yr wythnosau diwethaf. Cyfeiriaf at gamddefnyddio alcohol a bod yn gaeth i alcohol. Y mis diwethaf, rhyddhaodd Mark Isherwood ddatganiad i'r wasg gan Geidwadwyr Cymru yn ymwneud â'r mater difrifol o farwolaethau yn gysylltiedig ag alcohol yng Nghymru. Fel y soniasoch gynnau, Mark, mae'r gyllideb ar gyfer hyn wedi cynyddu. Dywedasoch hefyd fod yn rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad weithredu yn awr er mwyn ceisio atal y cynnydd hwn a bod angen inni sicrhau y gwneir pob ymdrech i ymateb i'r heriau penodol sy'n gysylltiedig â bod yn gaeth i alcohol. Y mis diwethaf, cyfarfûm â swyddogion o Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Wrecsam a ddywedodd wrthyf fod camddefnyddio alcohol yn achosi mwy o bryder na chamddefnyddio cyffuriau ar adegau. Felly, Mark, cytunaf yn llwyr â chi ynghylch y mater hwn a'ch cais amserol i weithredu.

Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch wrth eich bodd o wybod bod llinellau cyllideb ar gael ar gyfer cronfa'r cynllun gweithredu, fel y dywedasoch, yn ogystal â'r arian i gyflawni strategaeth camddefnyddio sylweddau Cymru. Heddiw, Mark, mae gennych chi a gweddill eich grŵp gyfle i wneud yr hyn sy'n gyfiawn a phleidleisio dros yr union beth y gwnaethoch alw amdano ychydig wythnosau yn ôl. Os pleidleisiwch yn erbyn y Llywodraeth yn y ddadl hon heddiw, nid oes amheuaeth na fydd pobl Cymru yn dod i'w casgliadau eu hunain ynghylch eich cais i weithredu fis diwethaf. Heddiw, gallwch chi a'ch cyd-Aelodau bleidleisio yn y ffordd gywir ac yna byddwch wedi ein hargyhoeddi.

Michael German: Hoffwn ddechrau drwy fyfyrto ar yr hyn a oedd, yn fy marn i, yn araith feddylgar gan Huw Lewis, sydd bellach wedi gadael y Siambr. Bydd yr hyn yr hoffwn ei ddweud yn adleisio'r hyn a

by which this budget has been arrived at and his obvious criticisms of how it has been achieved. He echoed the view that there are difficulties in terms of every Member being able to understand where this Government is going with its budget, and he called for a route map. That is akin to the view that we all may share that we do not know exactly the destination that this Government is hoping to reach with this budget. If it is not easy to see or not transparent, and if you cannot find what you are looking for, you have to ask what is there to be hidden by the budget and what is outside the process that the Government is trying to hide from us. The role of the Finance Committee has been interesting because it appears that it has been challenged to try to find its way through this quagmire to get some answers to some very detailed questions. It is almost as if any information about where the funding is going had to be dragged out of the Government.

We have already heard about the capital board, the capital funding programme and the level of reserves, the details of which had to be dragged out during the process. Would it not be sensible, as Huw said, to have your strategic objectives linked to a route map that we could all understand? It would be sensible for any Government to be able to tell us what that is. While I might disagree with Huw about what those strategic objectives might be, one thing that was mentioned was the need to ensure that there is a funding programme for local government that is based on need. That is critical. Many of us are arguing here that we should be funded according to the needs of Wales, and reflecting that in terms of local government should be an inevitable conclusion. If we have a commission that recommends funding based upon the needs of Wales, we cannot then turn around and say that we will not have a Government that does not address that issue in terms of the provision of funding within local government.

The issue that Huw raised about the dualling of the Heads of the Valleys road is particularly poignant. We understand, because of the way in which this Government has structured its reserves, that a bid for

ddywedodd mewn perthynas â'r broses a ddefnyddiwyd i lunio'r gyllideb hon a'i feirniadaeth amlwg o'r ffordd y cafodd ei phennu. Adleisiodd y farn bod anawsterau o ran sicrhau bod pob Aelod yn deall i ba gyfeiriad y mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn mynd gyda'i chyllideb, a gofynnodd am fap llwybr. Mae hynny'n debyg i'r farn y mae pawb ohonom yn ei rhannu o bosibl, sef na wyddom yn union beth yw nod y Llywodraeth hon gyda'r gyllideb hon. Os nad yw'n hawdd ei weld neu'n glir, ac os na allwch ddod o hyd i'r hyn yr ydych yn edrych amdano, rhaid ichi ofyn beth mae'r gyllideb yn ei guddio a beth sydd y tu allan i'r broses y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ceisio ei guddio oddi wrthym. Mae rôl y Pwyllgor Cyllid wedi bod yn ddiddorol oherwydd ymddengys iddo gael ei herio i geisio dod o hyd i'w ffordd drwy'r dryswch hwn i ddod o hyd i atebion i gwestiynau manwl iawn. Ymddengys bron fel y bu'n rhaid inni orfodi'r Llywodraeth i ddatgelu gwybodaeth ynghylch yr hyn sy'n cael ei gyllido.

Yr ydym eisoes wedi clywed am y bwrdd cyfalaf, y rhaglen cyllid cyfalaf a'r cronfeydd wrth gefn. Bu'n rhaid gorfodi'r Llywodraeth i roi'r manylion yn ystod y broses. Oni fyddai'n ddoeth, fel y dywedodd Huw, i gysylltu eich amcanion strategol â map llwybr y gallem oll ei ddeall? Byddai'n ddoeth i unrhyw Lywodraeth allu dweud wrthym beth yw hwnnw. Er fy mod yn anghytuno â Huw ynghylch yr hyn y dylai'r amcanion strategol hynny fod, soniwyd am yr angen i sicrhau rhaglen gyllido ar gyfer llywodraeth leol sy'n seiliedig ar angen. Mae hynny'n hollbwysig. Mae llawer ohonom yn dadlau y dylem gael ein cyllido ar sail anghenion Cymru, a dylai adlewyrchu hynny o ran llywodraeth leol fod yn gasgliad anochel. Os oes gennym gomisiwn sy'n argymhell cyllido yn seiliedig ar anghenion Cymru, ni allwn wedyn ddweud na fydd gennym Lywodraeth na fydd yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwnnw o ran dyrannu cyllid mewn llywodraeth leol.

Mae'r mater a gododd Huw ynghylch gwneud ffordd Blaenau'r Cymoedd yn ffordd ddeuol yn fater ingol iawn. Deallwn, oherwydd y ffordd y mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi trefnu ei chronfeydd wrth gefn, y bydd

funding for that will need to be made to the capital board, using a mechanism that we are yet to understand because it has not been explained to us. Will everyone's bids be put in a pot and be assessed on a marking sheet, with the board eventually coming up with a conclusion, or are there political priorities that this Government has that must be addressed? Does it not make much more sense to lay out your political priorities in advance so that the funding follows them, as this is clearly a challenging budget?

I can remember many instances when Plaid Cymru Members stood up and moaned, quite rightly, about the level of funding for education in Wales as compared with England. We understand that the funding gap between Wales and England, in terms of schools and higher education, will grow as a result of this budget. Will that funding be hidden in the reserve pot so that people can bid for it, and will closing the funding gap, therefore, become an item for discussion at some later stage? Surely we are entitled, as a National Assembly voting on funding for the vast majority of public services in Wales, to have some answers to these crucial questions.

4.40 p.m.

What else did we learn in the dragging-out process? We learned that Andrew is borrowing from Brian, and that Brian has to repay Andrew later, in the next couple of months, or years, or whenever—we do not know what his borrowing terms are. Is he being given a reasonable rate of interest? Has he been told that his policies will work? We do not know. The Minister may be able to tell us at some stage what poor old Brian's policies are. [*Interruption.*]

Yes, he might be a loan shark—I wonder.

I conclude with this thought: it seems to me, and I have used this analogy before, that the Minister has created a grubby net curtain through which we can peer at his budget. That net curtain allows us to see some of the

angen gwneud cais am gyllid i'r bwrdd cyfalaf ar gyfer hynny, drwy ddefnyddio dull nad ydym yn ei ddeall eto gan nad ydym wedi cael esboniad ohono. A gaiff cynnig pawb ei roi mewn pair a'u hasesu ar daflen farcio, gyda'r bwrdd yn cytuno ar gasgliad, ynteu a oes blaenoriaethau gwleidyddol gan y Llywodraeth hon y mae'n rhaid mynd i'r afael â hwy? Onid yw'n gwneud llawer mwy o synnwyr pennu eich blaenoriaethau gwleidyddol ymlaen llaw er mwyn i'r cyllid ddilyn y blaenoriaethau hynny, gan fod hon yn amlwg yn gyllideb heriol?

Gallaf gofio sawl achlysur pan safodd Aelodau Plaid Cymru ar eu traed a chwyno, a hynny'n gyfiawn, ynghylch y cyllid ar gyfer addysg yng Nghymru o'i gymharu â Lloegr. Deallwn y bydd y bwlch cyllido rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, o ran ysgolion ac addysg uwch, yn ehangu o ganlyniad i'r gyllideb hon. A fydd y cyllid hwnnw'n cael ei guddio yn y gronfa wrth gefn er mwyn i bobl allu gwneud cais amdano, ac a ddaw'r bwlch cyllido, felly, yn eitem drafod yn y dyfodol? Onid oes gennym hawl, fel Cynulliad Cenedlaethol sy'n pleidleisio ar gyllid ar gyfer y mwyafrif helaeth o wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, i gael atebion i'r cwestiynau hollbwysig hyn?

Beth arall y cawsom ei wybod yn sgil y broses o orfodi'r llywodraeth i ddatgelu gwybodaeth? Cawsom wybod bod Andrew yn benthycu oddi wrth Brian, a bod yn rhaid i Brian ad-dalu'r arian i Andrew yn ddiweddarach, yn ystod yr ychydig fisoedd, neu'r ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf, neu bryd bynnag—ni wyddom beth yw ei delerau benthycu. A yw'n cael cyfradd llog resymol? A ddywedwyd wrtho y bydd ei bolisiâu'n gweithio? Ni wyddom. Efallai y gall y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym rywbryd beth yw polisiau Brian druan. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Ie, efallai mai benthyciwr arian didrwydded ydyw—tybed?

Hoffwn gloi gyda'r sylwadau hyn: ymddengys i mi, ac yr wyf wedi defnyddio'r gyfatebiaeth hon o'r blaen, bod y Gweinidog wedi creu llenni rhwylllog budr y gallwn edrych ar ei gyllideb drwyddynt. Mae'r llenni

details, but we certainly cannot see the light behind the curtain. I ask everyone here to demand that the Minister shows us the route map, so that we know where he is going and what his priorities are.

Nick Ramsay: Thank you, Deputy Presiding Officer, for the opportunity to contribute to this debate. I will focus purely on the local government aspect of our discussions today. I never thought that I would find myself agreeing with Huw Lewis and nodding vigorously during one of his speeches, but when he spoke about the need to reform the local government funding formula, I thought that he spoke a lot of sense. Beyond that, Huw, I suspect that, if we were together in a lift that broke down, we would soon fall out over the different ways to resolve that. Nonetheless, there is a consensus across several parties that the way that the settlement works, not just this year, but every year, needs to be looked at.

With regard to the local government aspect of this debate, we are clearly at the end of a long process, and I am sure that the Ministers who are busy borrowing from each other—in Mike German's terms, passing tenners back and forth across the table at different rates of interest—will agree that, in Alun Ffred's words, we are where we are. We welcome the fact that the Minister has listened, to a certain extent, to those serious concerns of local authority leaders, and decided to ensure that no council will receive less than the initial floor, set at 2 per cent. It remains the case that councils will be faced with many tough decisions over the coming year, but we realise that you are operating within a tough funding framework.

Thinking back to the arguments when the Assembly was set up in 1999, we were told that a Labour administration in Cardiff bay would always work closely with a Labour administration at Westminster, and that therefore this kind of situation would be less likely to occur. That does not seem to be the case this year, and we wonder what will happen in years to come. I would prefer it if

rhwylllog hynny'n galluogi inni weld rhywfaint o'r manylion, ond yn sicr ni allwn weld y golau y tu ôl i'r llenni. Gofynnaf i bawb yma fynnu bod y Gweinidog yn dangos y map llwybr inni, er mwyn inni wybod i ba gyfeiriad y mae'n mynd a beth yw ei flaenoriaethau.

Nick Ramsay: Diolch ichi, Ddirprwy Lywydd, am y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddatl hon. Canolbwyntiaf yn gyfan gwbl ar yr agwedd ar ein trafodaethau heddiw sy'n ymwneud â llywodraeth leol. Ni feddyliais byth y byddwn yn cytuno â Huw Lewis, ac yn nodio fy mhen yn frwd yn ystod araith ganddo, ond pan soniodd am yr angen i ddiwygio fformiwla cyllido llywodraeth leol, credais ei fod yn gwneud llawer o synnwyr. Y tu hwnt i hynny, Huw, amheuaif, pe byddem gyda'n gilydd mewn lifft a hwnnw'n torri, buan iawn y byddem yn ffraeo ynghylch y gwahanol ffyrdd i ddatrys hynny. Serch hynny, ceir consensws ar draws sawl plaid bod angen edrych ar y ffordd y mae'r setliad yn gweithio—nid dim ond eleni, ond bob blwyddyn.

O ran yr agwedd ar y ddatl hon sy'n ymwneud â llywodraeth leol, yr ydym yn amlwg ar ddiwedd proses faith, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Gweinidogion sy'n brysur yn benthyca oddi wrth ei gilydd—yng ngeiriau Mike German, yn pasio papurau decpunt yn ôl ac ymlaen ar draws y bwrdd ar wahanol gyfraddau llog—yn cytuno, yng ngeiriau Alun Ffred, mai dyma'r sefyllfa. Croesawn y ffaith bod y Gweinidog wedi gwranddo, i ryw raddau, ar bryderon dybryd arweinwyr awdurdodau lleol, ac wedi penderfynu sicrhau na fydd yr un cyngor yn cael llai na'r terfyn isaf cychwynnol, sef 2 y cant. Erys y ffaith y bydd cyngorau'n wynebu sawl penderfyniad anodd dros y flwyddyn sydd i ddod, ond sylweddolwn eich bod yn gweithredu o fewn fframwaith cyllido anodd.

Gan feddwl yn ôl at y dadleuon pan sefydlwyd y Cynulliad yn 1999, dywedwyd wrthym y byddai gweinyddiaeth Lafur ym mae Caerdydd bob amser yn gweithio'n agos gyda gweinyddiaeth Lafur yn San Steffan, ac felly y byddai'r math hwn o sefyllfa gyllido yn llai tebygol o godi. Ymddengys nad yw hynny'n wir eleni, a thybed beth fydd yn digwydd yn ystod y blynyddoedd sydd i

those of us on this side of the Chamber were in Government, and, as I have said before, faced with a tough funding settlement, we would certainly have chosen different priorities to those that have been settled on in this case. Our priorities would have been those of the people of Wales, and not the priorities of any single interest group here in the Assembly. The fact is that, whatever additional funding has been provided—and I have said that we welcome that—front-line services at the heart of our communities are under threat. The WLGA, although it is happier with the new settlement, still has serious concerns that this year's budget will see, on the one hand, a bonfire of local services, and, on the other, a real increase in council tax, which will hit the vulnerable most of all.

On the 2 per cent floor, it is good that no authority will be funded below that level, and I think the Minister mentioned at the beginning of the debate that this has raised the average from 2.3 per cent to 2.4 per cent. That is to be welcomed.

We have seen a shift over time towards council tax and away from mainstream taxation. As long as that happens in this way, without any clear route map, to use the phrase that has been popular today, there will be a lack of public confidence in this process. There is a lack of transparency, and I hope that, in future budget negotiations, in years to come, there will be a greater degree of transparency.

We have not had adequate answers to questions over what has been happening with the level of reserves being built up by the Assembly Government. Thank goodness some reserves have been used now and diverted to local government, where they are needed. However, there seems to be no real strategy at the heart of this, and we do not see how it fits in to the funding of local government over years to come.

Local authorities are in a difficult position. Can the Minister assure us that, given that we are where we are and this is how it is going to be, he will work closely with local authorities

ddod? Byddai'n well gennyf weld y rhai ohonom ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr yn llywodraethu, ac, fel yr wyf wedi dweud o'r blaen, wrth wynebu setliad anodd, byddem yn sicr wedi dewis blaenoriaethau gwahanol i'r rhai y penderfynwyd arnynt yn yr achos hwn. Blaenoriaethau pobl Cymru fyddai ein blaenoriaethau ni, nid blaenoriaethau un grŵp buddiant yma yn y Cynulliad. Y ffaith amdani yw faint bynnag o arian ychwanegol a ddarparwyd—ac yr wyf wedi dweud ein bod yn croesawu hynny—mae gwasanaethau rheng flaen sydd wrth wraidd ein cymunedau dan fygythiad. Er ei bod yn hapusach gyda'r setliad newydd, mae gan CLILC bryderon dybryd o hyd y bydd cyllideb eleni'n arwain at goelcerth o wasanaethau lleol ar un llaw, a chynnydd gwirioneddol yn y dreth gyngor ar y llaw arall, a fydd yn effeithio fwyaf ar bobl sy'n agored i niwed.

O ran y terfyn isaf o 2 y cant, mae'n beth da na fydd dim awdurdod yn cael ei ariannu islaw'r lefel honno, a chredaf i'r Gweinidog ddweud ar ddechrau'r ddadl fod hyn wedi codi'r cyfartaledd o 2.3 y cant i 2.4 y cant—mae hynny i'w groesawu.

Yr ydym wedi gweld symudiad dros amser tuag at dreth gyngor ac oddi wrth drethi prif ffrwd. Cyhyd â bod hynny'n digwydd yn y ffordd hon, heb ddim map llwybr, i ddefnyddio ymadrodd sydd wedi bod yn boblogaidd heddiw, ni fydd gan y cyhoedd hyder yn y broses. Ceir diffyg tryloywder, a gobeithio, yn y dyfodol, y bydd mwy o dryloywder yn y trafodaethau ynghylch y gyllideb, yn y blynyddoedd sydd i ddod.

Nid ydym wedi cael atebion digonol i'r cwestiynau ynghylch beth sydd wedi bod yn digwydd o ran lefel y gronfa wrth gefn y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei chronni. Diolch byth bod rhywfaint ohoni wedi cael ei defnyddio'n awr a'i ddargyfeirio i lywodraeth leol, lle mae'i hangen. Fodd bynnag, i bob golwg, nid oes strategaeth go iawn wrth wraidd hyn, ac nid ydym yn gweld beth yw ei berthynas â chyllido llywodraeth leol dros y blynyddoedd i ddod.

Mae sefyllfa awdurdodau lleol yn anodd. A all y Gweinidog ein sicrhau, ac ystyried ein bod yn y man lle'r ydym, ac mai felly y bydd pethau, y bydd yn gweithio'n glos gydag

and with the Welsh Local Government Association to ensure that they are as efficient as possible, and that they can deliver the best possible services, while keeping their increase in council tax to the lowest levels possible? While we have problems with this budget, if the Minister does that, at least it would be a start. It is necessary to develop and maintain the minimum standards of service delivery that people across Wales expect and deserve.

Joyce Watson: I welcome this debate. I do not want to remind people of the past, because we hear complaints all too often from the Conservatives, especially their leader, Nick Bourne, about our going back to the past. Therefore, I will move firmly to the future.

I will focus my contribution on education particularly, on what the Labour Party has delivered and will deliver in partnership for the future, and how we have proved our commitment to improving educational standards in Wales, not just by improving the physical environment and reducing class sizes, but also by developing an innovative curriculum. To remind the Conservatives and the Liberals, capital investment in pre-primary and primary education in Wales has increased more than three and a half times since 1997, from £26 million to £94.5 million last year. I also draw attention to our record in reducing class sizes: between Gwynedd, Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, only one class has more than 30 pupils. I remind the Tories—and particularly Paul Davies—of our investment of more than £60 million since 1996, which has been allocated to improve the educational environment of young people in Pembrokeshire. Over that time, the scope of these projects has ranged—*[Interruption.]*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Alun Cairns, if you wish to make an intervention, will you please stand up?

Joyce Watson: Are you making an intervention, Alun? Do you want to say something? I see that you do not, so I will carry on.

awdurdodau lleol a gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru er mwyn sicrhau eu bod mor effeithlon ag y bo modd, a'u bod yn gallu darparu'r gwasanaethau gorau posibl, ac ar yr un pryd, yn cadw'r cynnydd yn y dreth gyngor cyn ised ag y bo modd? Er bod y gyllideb hon yn peri problemau inni, os gwnaiff y Gweinidog hynny, byddai'n fan cychwyn o leiaf. Mae angen datblygu a chynnal y safonau darparu gwasanaethau gofynnol y mae pobl ledled Cymru'n eu disgwyl ac yn eu haeddu.

Joyce Watson: Croesawaf y ddadl hon. Nid wyf am atgoffa pobl am y gorffennol, oherwydd clywn gwynion gan y Ceidwadwyr ond yn rhy aml, yn enwedig gan eu harweinydd, Nick Bourne, ein bod yn mynd yn ôl i'r gorffennol. Felly, camaf yn gadarn i'r dyfodol.

Canolbwyntiaf fy nghyfraniad ar addysg yn benodol, ar yr hyn y mae'r Blaid Lafur wedi'i gyflawni a'r hyn y bydd yn ei gyflawni mewn partneriaeth ar gyfer y dyfodol, ac ar sut yr ydym wedi profi'n hymrwymiad i wella safonau addysg yng Nghymru, nid dim ond drwy wella'r amgylchedd ffisegol a lleihau maint dosbarthiadau, ond hefyd drwy ddatblygu cwricwlwm arloesol. I atgoffa'r Ceidwadwyr a'r Rhyddfrydwr, mae buddsoddi cyfalaf mewn addysg cyn-gynradd a chynradd yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu fwy na theirgwaith a hanner er 1997, o £26 miliwn i £94.5 miliwn y llynedd. Tynnaf sylw hefyd at ein llwyddiant yn lleihau maint dosbarthiadau; yng Ngwynedd, Sir Gaerfyrddin a Sir Benfro gyda'i gilydd, dim ond mewn un dosbarth y ceir mwy na 30 o ddisgyblion. Atgoffaf y Torïaid—a Paul Davies yn enwedig—inni fuddsoddi mwy na £60 miliwn er 1996, sydd wedi'i ddyrannu i wella amgylchedd addysg pobl ifanc yn Sir Benfro. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, mae sgôp y prosiectau hyn wedi amrywio—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Alun Cairns, os ydych am ymyrryd, a wnewch sefyll?

Joyce Watson: A ydych am ymyrryd, Alun? A ydych am ddweud rhywbeth? Gwelaf nad ydych, felly bwriaf ymlaen.

The projects that have been invested with £60 million of Assembly money have tackled a backlog of repairs after years of inadequate funding and neglect. They have helped to enhance buildings and produce new and innovative energy-saving schemes and new schools. Indeed, since 2002, more than 30 projects have been completed—that is the here and now. We have five brand new schools in Pembrokeshire, a further two new buildings are under way, and another new school project has just been approved.

I particularly wish to welcome the final budget settlement, which allocates a £32 million on top of the extra £45 million announced in November, to deliver the foundation phase and our commitment to cut those class sizes that have not been reduced. This proves that a Labour-led coalition Government does invest in the future, and does not live in the past of the educational attainment of our pupils.

4.50 p.m.

David Lloyd: Nid oes dwywaith fod y gyllideb hon yn un dynn. Wedi'r cyfan, fel yr ydym wedi'i drafod eisoes, dim ond 0.7 y cant o gynnydd fydd yn y gyllideb yn y flwyddyn gyntaf, 2.1 y cant yn 2009-10, a 2.6 y cant yn 2010-11. Mae hynny oll yn rhoi cynnydd o 1.8 y cant yn unig ar gyfartaledd yn y grant bloc dros y tair blynedd nesaf, sef oes y gyllideb hon. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog eisoes, ers cyhoeddi'r gyllideb ddrafft, bu dau newid o bwys. Y cyntaf yw'r £4.7 miliwn ychwanegol a ddyrannwyd i lywodraeth leol i sicrhau isafswm o gynnydd i bob cyngor o 2 y cant, sef mecanwaith y llawr. Yr ail newid o bwys yw'r £32 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer addysg, i gyflawni'r ymrwymiad i dorri maint dosbarthiadau i ddisgyblion rhwng tri a saith mlwydd oed.

This is in addition to the Plaid policies in the 'One Wales' budget that will deliver, among others, a nurse for every secondary school, progress towards universal affordable

Mae'r prosiectau y buddsoddiwyd £60 miliwn o arian y Cynulliad ynddynt wedi mynd i'r afael â gwaith atgyweirio sydd wedi cronni ar ôl blynyddoedd o ddiffyg ariannu ac esgeulustod. Maent wedi helpu i wella adeiladau a chynhyrchu cynlluniau arbed-ynni newydd ac arloesol ac ysgolion newydd. Yn wir, er 2002, mae mwy na 30 o brosiectau wedi'u cwblhau—dyna'r sefyllfa yn awr. Mae gennym bump ysgol newydd sbon yn Sir Benfro, dau adeilad newydd arall ar y gweill, a phrosiect ysgol newydd arall newydd ei gymeradwyo.

Yr wyf yn dymuno croesawu'n benodol setliad terfynol y gyllideb, sy'n dyrannu £32 miliwn ar ben y £45 miliwn ychwanegol a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Tachwedd, i roi'r cyfnod sylfaen ar waith ac i wireddu ein hymrwymiad i leihau maint y dosbarthiadau hynny nad ydynt wedi'u lleihau. Mae hyn yn profi bod Llywodraeth glymblaid dan arweiniad Llafur yn buddsoddi yn y dyfodol, ac nad yw'n byw yng ngorffennol cyflawniad addysgol ein disgyblion.

David Lloyd: This budget is tight, and there are no two ways about it. After all, as we have discussed in the past, year 1 of the budget will see an increase of only 0.7 per cent, while the increases will amount to 2.1 per cent and 2.6 per cent in 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. Overall, this means an average increase of 1.8 per cent in the block grant over the next three years, which is the lifespan of this budget. As the Minister has already said, since the publication of the draft budget, two significant changes have been made. The first is the allocation of an additional £4.7 million for local government to ensure that all councils have a minimum increase of 2 per cent. This is the floor mechanism. The second significant change is the additional £32 million that has been made available for education, to achieve the commitment to cutting class sizes for pupils between the ages of three and seven.

Bydd hyn, ar ben polisiau'r Blaid yng nghyllideb 'Cymru'n Un' yn sicrhau, ymhlith pethau eraill, nyrs i bob ysgol uwchradd, cynnydd tuag at ofal plant fforddiadwy i

childcare, extra funding to help businesses with business rates, extra funding for palliative care, and extra help for pensioners with their council tax.

The big picture is obviously the limited Barnett block, which is the fixed allocation that we receive from London, which is population based, not needs based. We have heard strong arguments about the need for a needs-based formula in local government. We have that partially at the moment, and we strongly agree with it, but we require a needs-based formula for the whole of Wales. It would be far easier to divide the money on the basis of need if we started off with a global needs-based formula. The Assembly cannot borrow money or raise its own taxes, unlike county or community councils. Furthermore, as we heard from Alun Ffred, the global Assembly grant from London has been hit by a financial underspend in the NHS in England, depriving us in Wales of £200 million. The London Olympic Games also continue to drain money from Wales, both by way of the missing Barnett consequential to Wales of the funding for the Olympics and in the lottery funding that is haemorrhaging from Wales almost weekly. On top of that, in recent weeks, we have seen the reckless spending of taxpayers' money on saving Northern Rock, at a cost of £25 billion and growing. How does that fit into the careful preparation of year-on-year budget lines? Wales certainly deserves a fair funding formula and fair play generally.

Before I finish, during the Conservative Party debate on local government funding in November, I called on the Government to consider introducing a floor mechanism to ensure that all local authorities received a minimum increase in their annual funding allocation, and obviously it is with great pleasure that I welcome this announcement—*[Interruption.]* It is tremendous; we are telepathic in Government.

I welcome the announcement by the One Wales Government that every local authority in Wales will get an increase in funding of at

bawb, mwy o arian i helpu busnesau gydag ardrethi busnes, arian ychwanegol ar gyfer gofal lliniarol, a chymorth ychwanegol i bensynwyr gyda'u treth gyngor.

Y darlun mawr yn amlwg yw'r bloc Barnett cyfyngedig, sef y dyraniad penodol a gawn gan Lundain, a hwnnw'n seiliedig ar y boblogaeth yn hytrach nag ar anghenion. Yr ydym wedi clywed dadleuon cryf o blaid yr angen am fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion mewn llywodraeth leol. Mae hynny gennym yn rhannol ar hyn o bryd, a chytunwn yn gryf â hynny, ond mae gofyn cael fformiwla seiliedig ar anghenion i Gymru gyfan. Byddai'n haws o lawer rhannu'r arian ar sail angen petaem yn cychwyn gyda fformiwla gyffredinol seiliedig ar anghenion. Ni all y Cynulliad gael benthyg arian na chodi ei drethi ei hun, yn wahanol i'r cynghorau sir neu'r cynghorau cymuned. Yn ogystal â hynny, fel y clywsom gan Alun Ffred, effeithiwyd ar y grant cyffredinol a gaiff y Cynulliad gan Lundain yn sgil tanwario yn y GIG yn Lloegr. Mae hynny'n golygu ein bod ni yng Nghymru £200 miliwn ar ein colled. Mae Gemau Olympaidd Llundain hefyd yn dal i sugno arian o Gymru. Nid ydym yn cael symiau canlyniadol Barnett yng Nghymru ar gyfer yr arian a roddir i'r Gemau Olympaidd. Hefyd, mae arian y loteri'n llifo o Gymru bob wythnos bron. Ar ben hynny, yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf, yr ydym wedi gweld gwario arian trethdalwyr yn ddi-hid er mwyn achub Northern Rock. Mae hynny wedi costio £25 biliwn ac yn dal i dyfu. Sut mae hynny'n effeithio ar baratoi llinellau'r gyllideb yn ofalus o flwyddyn i flwyddyn? Mae Cymru'n sicr yn haeddu fformiwla cyllido deg a chwarae teg yn gyffredinol.

Cyn imi orffen, yn ystod dadl y Blaid Geidwadol am ariannu llywodraeth leol ym mis Tachwedd, galwais ar y Llywodraeth i ystyried cyflwyno mecanwaith llawr i sicrhau bod pob awdurdod lleol yn cael isafswm cynnydd yn eu dyraniad ariannol blynyddol, ac mae'n amlwg fy mod yn falch iawn o groesawu'r cyhoeddiad hwn—*[Torri ar draws.]* Mae'n wych; rydym yn deilepathig yn y Llywodraeth.

Croesawaf gyhoeddiad Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un y caiff pob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru gynnydd o 2 y cant o leiaf yn eu

least 2 per cent next year. That will mean an increase of at least 2.4 per cent for all local authorities in 2008-09.

The aim of reducing class sizes for three to seven-year-olds will also be boosted with additional investment of £32 million, as we have heard, on top of the £45 million announced in November. That is a substantial new investment in Welsh schools that will deliver real improvements in early years education. An additional £1.2 billion-worth investment in our health service over the next three years has been mentioned, and deserves to be mentioned again. Finally, with the 'One Wales' decision not to use the private finance initiative in the health service, I look forward to the prudent, sensible use of that additional £1.2 billion on improving clinical service for the people of Wales at the coalface.

Alun Davies: I find myself in rather a curious position this afternoon. I enjoyed the process of scrutinising the budget in the Finance Committee. We spent a considerable time examining the 'One Wales' spending commitments and I must say that, during all our committee meetings, not once was the Minister unable to demonstrate the affordability of the programme. We heard a lot from Angela earlier, but in committee she failed to find a single example on which the Government could not make its argument.

Jenny Randerson: Thank you for giving way. I agree that the Minister did not fail to demonstrate the affordability of the programme, but that is because he failed to demonstrate anything at all. He did not specify anything.

Alun Davies: Thank you for that intervention. That really has added to the font of human knowledge.

Angela, you painted a picture that was entirely devoid of content, intellectually incoherent, and financially inept. As you are from the party that brought public services to their knees, it is no wonder that you are afraid of debate. You have ducked challenges and run away from reality this afternoon.

harian y flwyddyn nesaf. Bydd hynny'n golygu cynnydd o 2.4 y cant o leiaf i bob awdurdod lleol yn 2008-09.

Rhoddir hwb hefyd i'r nod o leihau maint dosbarthiadau plant rhwng tair a saith oed drwy fuddsoddi £32 miliwn yn ychwanegol, fel yr ydym wedi'i glywed, ar ben y £45 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Tachwedd. Mae hynny'n fuddsoddiad newydd sylweddol yn ysgolion Cymru a fydd yn sicrhau gwelliannau gwirioneddol ym maes addysg blyneddol cynnar. Mae buddsoddiad ychwanegol gwerth £12 biliwn yn ein gwasanaeth iechyd dros y tair blynedd nesaf wedi'i grybwyll, ac mae'n haeddu ei grybwyll eto. Yn olaf, gan fod 'Cymru'n Un' wedi penderfynu peidio â defnyddio'r fenter cyllid preifat yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, edrychaf ymlaen at ddefnyddio'r £1.2 biliwn ychwanegol hwnnw'n ddoeth ac yn gall i wella gwasanaeth clinigol i bobl Cymru ar lawr gwlad.

Alun Davies: Fe'm caf fy hun mewn sefyllfa ryfedd braidd y prynhawn yma. Mwynheais y profiad o graffu ar y gyllideb yn y Pwyllgor Cyllid. Treuliyd cryn amser yn archwilio ymrwymadau gwario 'Cymru'n Un' a rhaid imi ddweud, yn ystod ein holl gyfarfodydd pwyllgor, ni fu'r un achlysur lle na allai'r Gweinidog ddangos bod modd fforddio'r rhaglen. Clywsom lawer gan Angela'n gynharach, ond yn y pwyllgor, methodd â dod o hyd i'r un enghraifft lle na allai'r Llywodraeth gyfiawnhau ei dadl.

Jenny Randerson: Diolch ichi am ildio. Cytunaf na fethodd y Gweinidog â dangos bod modd fforddio'r rhaglen, ond y rheswm dros hynny oedd iddo fethu â dangos dim byd o gwbl. Ni soniodd yn benodol am ddim.

Alun Davies: Diolch ichi am yr ymyriad hwnnw. Mae hynny'n wir wedi ychwanegu at gronfa wybodaeth dynol ryw.

Angela, yr oedd y darlun a gawsom gennych yn gwbl amddifad o gynnwys, yn ddeallusol ddiystyr, ac yn ariannol ddiffygiol. Gan eich bod yn perthyn i'r blaid a lusgodd wasanaethau cyhoeddus i'r llawr, nid yw'n syndod bod ofn dadlau arnoch. Yr ydych wedi osgoi pob her ac wedi dianc rhag

realiti'r prynhawn yma.

I regard 'One Wales' to be a radical programme for government. In committee, the Minister for finance demonstrated under scrutiny that not only it is achievable, but it is also realistic, costed, and, I hope, will make a very real difference to the lives of people throughout Wales, particularly the most vulnerable and the disadvantaged. I particularly welcome what the Minister said about funding public services. The increase of £3.6 billion over the next three years is to be welcomed. I also welcome the floor of 2 per cent, which will ensure that all local authorities have a minimum funding level.

Ystyriaf 'Cymru'n Un' yn rhaglen radical ar gyfer llywodraeth. Yn y pwyllgor, dangosodd y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, ac yntau'n destun craffu, nid yn unig bod modd gwireddu hyn, ond ei fod hefyd yn realistig, wedi'i gostio, ac y bydd, gobeithio, yn gwneud gwahaniaeth go iawn i fywydau pobl ym mhob cwr o Gymru, yn enwedig y bobl fwyaf agored i niwed a'r rhai sy'n wynebu anfanteision. Croesawaf yn arbennig yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog am ariannu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae'r cynnydd o £3.6 biliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf i'w groesawu. Croesawaf hefyd y llawr 2 y cant, a fydd yn sicrhau y caiff pob awdurdod lleol isafswm arian.

We know that this is a good budget, not because the Minister tells us so, but because everyone else is claiming credit for it. Nerys Evans was kind enough to send an e-mail to Labour councillors in Powys telling them:

Gwyddom fod y gyllideb hon yn un dda, nid am fod y Gweinidog yn dweud hynny wrthym, ond oherwydd bod pawb arall yn hawlio'r clod amdani. Yr oedd Nerys Evans yn ddigon caredig i anfon neges e-bost at gynghorwyr Llafur Powys gan ddweud wrthynt:

'Following pressure by Plaid Cymru Ministers, I am now delighted to inform you'.

'Yn dilyn pwysau gan Weinidogion Plaid Cymru, yr wyf yn awr wrth fy modd o roi gwybod i chi'.

Obviously, Nerys knows something that we do not. However, that is not all. Reading the *Gwent Gazette*, I learned that it was not Nerys at all, but Trish Law, who said that the Assembly Government had bowed to pressure from her. There we are, Andrew, you are no longer a Minister for finance; you are a victim of bullying. [Laughter.]

Mae'n amlwg bod Nerys yn gwybod rhywbeth nad ydym ni'n ei wybod. Fodd bynnag, nid dyna'i diwedd hi. Wrth ddarllen y *Gwent Gazette*, dysgais nad Nerys oedd yn gyfrifol o gwbl, ond Trish Law, a ddywedodd fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi plygu i bwysau ganddi hi. Dyna ni, Andrew, nid Gweinidog dros Gyllid mohonoch mwyach; ond ysglyfaeth i fwllis. [Chwerthin.]

Nerys Evans: You are naive to suggest that Plaid Ministers had no role to play in setting this budget. The Minister for finance stated that they did in committee last week. Do you doubt what the Minister said in committee?

Nerys Evans: Yr ydych yn ddiniwed yn awgrymu nad oedd gan Weinidogion y Blaid ran wrth bennu'r gyllideb hon. Dywedodd y Gweinidog dros Gyllid fod ganddynt yn y pwyllgor yr wythnos diwethaf. A ydych yn amau geiriau'r Gweinidog yn y pwyllgor?

Alun Davies: No, Nerys; I am quoting him. He said that it was a budget that had been agreed by the Cabinet and put forward by the coalition, and was not a result of pressure from Plaid Cymru Ministers. That was made quite clear. If you look at the transcript, you will see that for yourself.

Alun Davies: Nac ydwyf, Nerys; yr wyf yn ei ddyfynnu. Dywedodd mai cyllideb y cytunwyd arni gan y Cabinet ac a gyflwynwyd gan y glymblaid oedd hi, ac nid canlyniad pwysau o du Gweinidogion Plaid Cymru. Gwnaethpwyd hynny'n gwbl glir. Os edrychwch ar y trawsgrifiad, gwelwch hynny

drosoch eich hun.

Public services are the standard by which this Government will be measured. Since the creation of the Assembly in 1999, we have succeeded in doubling the Welsh budget. However, I believe that excellence in public services is not simply about how much we spend—although, Angela, I can tell you that we spent three times as much on school buildings as you ever did in Government—but about how we spend it. I hope, Minister, that you will continue to focus on outcomes and on delivering our record-breaking investment.

This budget is based on our values, which are being made into reality. It is a budget for the whole of Wales, and will demonstrate real improvement in the quality of life for people in communities up and down Wales. I believe that it breathes life into a progressive agenda, which I am confident will deliver for everyone, everywhere.

The Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery (Andrew Davies): I welcome the contributions made by various Members here this afternoon. Some specific questions were raised, such as those from Ann Jones on community safety and on the operation of the strategic capital investment board. I will have to write to Ann to answer those questions. Owing to the time constraints, I will have to confine myself to making some general points. I thank Alun Cairns for his contribution as Chair of the Finance Committee and for the way in which he has chaired meetings and conducted the scrutiny of the process. There are many lessons that we can learn about the process. As he has indicated, I am very willing to work with him and the committee to establish a protocol, because this is the first budget to be conducted under the provisions of the Government of Wales Act 2006.

5.00 p.m.

Many of the contributions and the points that have been made this afternoon have related partly to the process. I have been very clear, as was Alun Davies in his last contribution, that I am focusing increasingly not on how

Gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yw'r safon a ddefnyddir i fesur y Llywodraeth hon. Ers creu'r Cynulliad yn 1999, yr ydym wedi llwyddo i ddyblu cyllideb Cymru. Fodd bynnag, credaf nad dim ond faint y byddwn yn ei wario sy'n arwain at ragoriaeth gwasanaethau cyhoeddus—er, Angela, gallaf ddweud wrthyech inni wario deirgwaith cymaint ar adeiladau ysgolion nag a wnaethoch chi erioed mewn Llywodraeth—ond sut y byddwn yn ei wario. Gobeithiaf, Weinidog, y byddwch yn dal i ganolbwyntio ar ganlyniadau ac ar wireddu ein buddsoddiad sy'n fwy nag erioed o'r blaen.

Seilir y gyllideb hon ar ein gwerthoedd, ac mae'r rheini'n cael eu gwireddu. Mae'n gyllideb i Gymru gyfan, a bydd yn dangos gwelliant go iawn yn ansawdd bywyd pobl mewn cymunedau ar hyd ac ar led Cymru. Credaf ei bod yn anadl einioes i agenda flaengar a fydd, yr wyf yn ffyddiog, yn cyflawni ar gyfer pawb, ym mhobman.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus (Andrew Davies): Croesawaf gyfraniadau gwahanol Aelodau yma'r prynhawn yma. Codwyd ambell gwestiwn penodol, megis y cwestiynau gan Ann Jones ynghylch diogelwch cymunedol a gweithredu'r bwrdd buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol. Bydd yn rhaid imi ysgrifennu at Ann i ateb y cwestiynau hynny. Oherwydd bod amser yn brin, bydd yn rhaid imi gadw at ychydig o bwyntiau cyffredinol. Diolchaf i Alun Cairns am ei gyfraniad fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyllid ac am y ffordd y mae wedi cadeirio cyfarfodydd a chynnal y craffu ar y broses. Mae llawer o wersi y gallwn eu dysgu am y broses. Fel y mae wedi'i awgrymu, yr wyf yn barod iawn i weithio gydag ef a'r pwyllgor i sefydlu protocol, oherwydd dyma'r gyllideb gyntaf i'w chynnal dan ddarpariaethau Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006.

Mae llawer o'r cyfraniadau a'r pwyntiau a godwyd y prynhawn yma wedi ymwneud yn rhannol â'r broses. Yr wyf wedi bod yn glir iawn, fel yr oedd Alun Davies yn ei gyfraniad diwethaf, fy mod yn canolbwyntio fwyfwy

much we spend as a Government or, indeed, on the organisations and institutions that we fund, but on what we get for that expenditure in terms of the quality of services provided. As Minister for finance, I have the same priorities now as I would have had in previous years. Whether services are provided by local government or directly by us, people expect us to provide value for money in providing excellent services. I have been clear that, in many cases, we cannot say, hand on heart, that we are providing universally excellent services throughout Wales, whether directly or through other public sector bodies such as local government. There is an unacceptable postcode lottery and, over the next four years, it will be a major challenge for everyone in providing public services to ensure that services are universally excellent, wherever our citizens live.

So, we will increasingly focus on outcomes and performance. We will work with local government to establish a much more robust performance framework, introducing improvement agreements, negotiating minimum standards within which local authorities and others will work, and ensuring that our inspection and regulatory regime is fit for purpose and aligned with our priorities. The point that Ann Jones made about Denbighshire Local Education Authority is a case in point. We need to ensure that early warnings identified by institutions or inspection regimes such as Estyn's are mainstreamed in terms of the financing and delivery of services.

When it comes to the local government settlement, I note, as Alun Davies correctly pointed out, that many people claim credit for the increase in expenditure for local authorities of £4.7 million. I point out that the total amount of money going to local government is over £4 billion. It is a substantial commitment by the Assembly Government to address the direct provision of services and to ensure that we get value for money.

Despite the criticisms that have been made

nid ar faint yr ydym yn ei wario fel Llywodraeth nac, yn wir, ar y cyrff a'r sefydliadau yr ydym yn eu hariannu, ond ar yr hyn a gawn am y gwariant hwnnw o ran ansawdd y gwasanaethau a ddarperir. Fel y Gweinidog dros gyllid, yr un yw'r blaenoriaethau sydd gennyf yn awr ag a fuasai gennyf mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol. Pa un a ddarperir gwasanaethau gan lywodraeth leol neu'n uniongyrchol gennym ni, mae pobl yn disgwyl inni roi gwerth am arian wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau rhagorol. Yr wyf wedi egluro na allwn ddweud, mewn llawer achos, a'n llaw ar ein calon, ein bod yn darparu gwasanaethau rhagorol yn gyffredinol ledled Cymru, boed hynny'n uniongyrchol neu drwy gyrff eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus fel llywodraeth leol. Mae loteri codau post sy'n annerbyniol, a thros y pedair blynedd nesaf bydd her fawr i bawb wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o ran sicrhau bod gwasanaethau'n rhagorol yn gyffredinol, ymhle bynnag y mae ein dinasyddion yn byw.

Felly, byddwn yn canolbwyntio fwyfwy ar ganlyniadau a pherfformiad. Byddwn yn gweithio gyda llywodraeth leol i sefydlu fframwaith perfformiad llawer mwy cadarn, i gyflwyno cytundebau gwella, i negodi safonau gofynnol y bydd awdurdodau lleol ac eraill yn eu dilyn, ac i sicrhau bod ein cyfundrefn arolygu a rheoleiddio'n addas ac yn gyson â'n blaenoriaethau. Mae'r pwynt a wnaeth Ann Jones am Awdurdod Addysg Sir Ddinbych yn berthnasol i hyn. Mae angen inni sicrhau y bydd rhybuddion cynnar sydd wedi'u nodi gan sefydliadau neu gyfundrefnau arolygu fel un Estyn yn cael eu prif ffrydio yng nghyd-destun ariannu a chyflenwi gwasanaethau.

Gan droi at y setliad ar gyfer llywodraeth leol, yr wyf yn sylwi, fel y nododd Alun Davies, fod llawer o bobl yn hawlio clod am y cynnydd yn y gwariant i awdurdodau lleol o £4.7 miliwn. Tynnaf sylw at y ffaith bod cyfanswm yr arian ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yn fwy na £4 biliwn. Mae'n ymrwymiad sylweddol gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i ymdrin â'r darparu uniongyrchol ar wasanaethau ac i sicrhau y cawn werth am arian.

Er gwaethaf y geiriau o feirniadaeth a gafwyd

about the support for local government, it is clear that local authorities in Wales receive a much higher level of funding than English local authorities receive from the UK Government. If we were to support local authorities at the same level that English councils are supported by the UK Government, £500 million less each year would go to local government. So, I would like to address directly the idea that somehow local government is being short-changed by the Assembly Government and has been over many years; it is the complete opposite.

There were accusations of a lack of transparency and it has been said that there are not any clear outcomes outlined in the Assembly Government's programme: that is absolutely untrue. The 'One Wales' programme is a radical and ambitious programme for government and those are the outcomes on which, as a Government, we will be held accountable by the people of Wales—it will not be on how much money we spend, but on the delivery of that programme and the delivery of quality services. I find being lectured by Mike German, of all people, about financial transparency, a bit ironic. As the bagman for Berman, he usually argues the case as to why we should not be prescriptive in funding local authorities.

The funding formula, which has been negotiated by the WLGA, is clear. It was agreed with the WLGA that, to a large extent, funding would be non-hypothecated. The local authorities were clear about that. Yes, we allocate funding through the standard spending assessment, but it is then up to each local authority to decide how it allocates that funding. I will not take lectures from the Liberal Democrats on the performance of public services. My local authority has a £12 million hole in its budget. It has borrowed up to the hilt—over £70 million—and it has a failing service. Four years ago, social services in Swansea were the best in Wales. The council is now failing in children and family services. It is a scandal that our most vulnerable children should be at risk because of the incompetence of that local authority, so I will not take any lectures about the performance of public services from the

am y gefnogaeth i lywodraeth leol, mae'n amlwg bod awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru'n cael lefel uwch o lawer o gyllid nag y mae awdurdodau lleol yn Lloegr yn ei chael gan Lywodraeth y DU. Pe rhoddem yr un lefel o gefnogaeth i awdurdodau lleol ag y mae cynghorau yn Lloegr yn ei chael gan Lywodraeth y DU, byddai £500 miliwn yn llai bob blwyddyn yn mynd at lywodraeth leol. Felly, hoffwn ymateb yn uniongyrchol i'r syniad bod llywodraeth leol yn cael cam rywsut gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a'i bod wedi cael cam dros lawer o flynyddoedd; mae'n gwbl groes i hynny.

Yr oedd honiadau o ddiffyg tryloywder a dywedwyd na nodwyd unrhyw ganlyniadau pendant yn rhaglen Llywodraeth y Cynulliad: mae hynny'n hollol anghywir. Mae rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un' yn rhaglen radical ac uchelgeisiol ar gyfer llywodraeth a'r rheini yw'r canlyniadau y byddwn ni, fel Llywodraeth, yn cael ein dal yn atebol amdanynt gan bobl Cymru—ni fydd yn troi ar faint yr arian yr ydym yn ei wario, ond ar gyflawni'r rhaglen honno a chyflenwi gwasanaethau o ansawdd da. Mae cael pregeth gan Mike German, o bawb, am dryloywder ariannol, braidd yn eironig, i'm meddwl i. Fel pedler Berman, bydd yn dadlau fel arfer na ddylem fod yn gyfarwyddol wrth ariannu awdurdodau lleol.

Mae'r fformiwla ariannu, a negodwyd gan Gymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, yn glir. Cytunwyd â CLILC na fyddai cyllid yn cael ei glustnodi, i raddau helaeth. Yr oedd yr awdurdodau lleol yn glir ynghylch hynny. Ydym, yr ydym yn dyrannu cyllid drwy'r asesiad o wariant safonol, ond mater i bob awdurdod lleol wedyn yw penderfynu sut y mae'n dyrannu'r cyllid hwnnw. Ni chymeraf bregeth gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol am berfformiad gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae gan fy awdurdod lleol i ddiffyg o £12 miliwn yn ei gyllideb. Mae wedi benthyca hyd yr eithaf—dros £70 miliwn—ac mae ei wasanaeth yn ddiffygiol. Bedair blynedd yn ôl, y gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn Abertawe oedd y rhai gorau yng Nghymru. Mae'r cyngor yn methu bellach ym maes gwasanaethau i blant a theuluoedd. Mae'n warthus bod y plant sy'n fwyaf agored i niwed mewn perygl oherwydd

leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group.

anghymhwyster yr awdurdod lleol hwnnw, felly ni chymeraf unrhyw bregeth am berfformiad gwasanaethau cyhoeddus gan arweinydd grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru.

Peter Black *rose*—

Peter Black *a gododd*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Will you take an intervention?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: A wnewch dderbyn ymyriad?

Andrew Davies: No, I do not have time. This is a radical, ambitious programme for government. We have three and a half years of this Assembly in which to deliver on those services, and, as the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery, I will ensure that the people of Wales see the delivery of our programme for government and that they get value for money.

Andrew Davies: Na wnaif, nid oes gennyf ddigon o amser. Mae hon yn rhaglen radical ac uchelgeisiol ar gyfer llywodraeth. Mae gennym dair blynedd a hanner o'r Cynulliad hwn i fynd â'r maen i'r wal ar gyfer y gwasanaethau hynny, ac, fel y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, byddaf yn sicrhau bod pobl Cymru'n gweld gwireddu ein rhaglen ar gyfer llywodraeth ac y cânt werth am arian.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree the motion. Does any Member object? I see that there is objection, therefore I call for a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn y cynnig. A oes unrhyw Aelod sy'n gwrthwynebu? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiad, felly galwaf am bleidlais.

*Cynnig (NDM3844): O blaid 35, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 17.
Motion (NDM3844): For 35, Abstain 0, Against 17.*

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Paul
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Morgan, Jonathan
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

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 5.06 p.m.
 The meeting ended at 5.06 p.m.*

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

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Asghar, Mohammad (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
 Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 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, Michael (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)