



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

**Cofnod y Trafodion
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mawrth, 24 Tachwedd 2009
Tuesday, 24 November 2009**

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

Y Llywydd: Galwaf y Cynulliad i drefn.

The Presiding Officer: I call the Assembly to order.

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

'One Wales'

Q1 Jenny Randerson: Will the First Minister make a statement on progress towards delivering the 'One Wales' agenda? OAQ(3)2416(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): One of the earliest 'One Wales' commitments met, which is very relevant today, is the establishment of the Climate Change Commission for Wales, which has played a hugely important part in preparing our position in advance of the Copenhagen earth summit next month.

Jenny Randerson: The 'One Wales' commitments also include several ambitious targets on healthcare, and yet general practitioner services in Cardiff are reaching breaking point, with 38 GP practices currently registered as full. At the same time, there are relatively few pharmacies in Cardiff offering additional treatment, such as sexual health and drug addiction services, which can so easily take pressure off GPs and make life easier for patients. Can you explain why there is such an uneven pattern in the provision of additional services in pharmacies in Wales? Can you give me an assurance that these additional services will be rolled out across all of Wales soon, so that people living in Cardiff can expect the same level of treatment and service as people in the rest of Wales?

The First Minister: I certainly agree that, historically, the community pharmacist and pharmacy has been one of the great under-used resources in the national health service. We all agree on that. The gradual transferring of certain services to pharmacies, allowing them to deal with repeat prescriptions and

'Cymru'n Un'

C1 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y cynnydd at gyflawni agenda 'Cymru'n Un'? OAQ(3)2416(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Un o'r ymrwymadau cyntaf yn 'Cymru'n Un' a gyflawnwyd, sy'n berthnasol iawn heddiw, oedd sefydlu Comisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd, sydd wedi chwarae rhan aruthrol o bwysig o ran paratoi ein safbwynt cyn uwchgynhadledd y ddaear yn Copenhagen y mis nesaf.

Jenny Randerson: Mae ymrwymadau 'Cymru'n Un' hefyd yn cynnwys amryw o dargedau uchelgeisiol o ran gofal iechyd, ac eto mae gwasanaethau meddygon teulu yng Nghaerdydd yn cyrraedd pen eu tennyn, gyda 38 practis yn llawn ar hyn o bryd. Ar yr un pryd, cymharol ychydig o fferyllfeydd yng Nghymru sy'n cynnig triniaeth ychwanegol, fel gwasanaethau iechyd rhywiol a chaethiwed i gyffuriau, sy'n gallu tynnu pwysau'n rhwydd iawn oddi ar feddygon teulu a gwneud bywyd yn haws i gleifion. A allwch esbonio pam mae patrwm mor anwastad yn narpariaeth gwasanaethau ychwanegol mewn fferyllfeydd yng Nghymru? A allwch roi sicrwydd imi yr estynnir y gwasanaethau ychwanegol hyn i Gymru gyfan yn fuan, fel bod pobl sy'n byw yng Nghaerdydd yn gallu disgwyl yr un lefel o driniaeth a gwasanaeth â phobl yng ngweddill Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf yn sicr fod y fferyllfeydd a'r fferyllfa gymunedol, yn hanesyddol, wedi bod yn un o'r adnoddau mawr nad oes digon o ddefnyddio wedi bod arnynt yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Yr ydym i gyd yn cytuno ynghylch hynny. Bu'n nod trosglwyddo rhai gwasanaethau yn

minor ailments and certain other consultations, if the premises are suitable, has been an aim, because it takes pressure off GP surgeries appropriately. In each case, I think that the pharmacy has to be assessed for suitability, and the pharmacy staff have to be assessed as to whether they are capable of providing the services. Sometimes the big chains can provide these services more easily than individual community pharmacists; sometimes the community pharmacist has the right kind of premises and skills. I will ask the Minister for Health and Social Services to look into the points that you have raised in detail and to write to you about the particular problem in Cardiff.

Nerys Evans: It is a clear 'One Wales' commitment that after the All Wales Convention has reported, and if the conditions are right, a referendum on Part 4 of the Government of Wales Act 2006 would be instigated. I know that you are making a statement later today on the report of the All Wales Convention, but now that we have had that report and the conditions seem to be right, can you confirm, on behalf of the One Wales Government, that all the options on the timing of a referendum between now and 2011 are open?

The First Minister: All options that are compatible with the windows set out in the Act are open. The windows are fewer than we might have liked, and we all have to take into account the practicalities of looking at the windows that are available for the setting up of a referendum. We can discuss that in greater detail later, when I make the statement.

The Leader of the Opposition (Nick Bourne): On the issue of health, raised by Jenny Randerson, the 'One Wales' coalition agreement states that how the NHS is financed and run matters, and I agree. Given the deficits that health boards are currently facing—between £15 million and £60 million—and given that the draft budget has revealed cuts to the revenue health budget next year of £41 million, will the First Minister revisit the decision of the Minister for Health and Social Services not to

raddol i fferyllfeydd, gan ganiatáu iddynt ddelio ag ail-roi presgripsiynau a mân anhwylderau a rhai ymgynghoriadau eraill, os yw'r adeilad yn addas, oherwydd y mae'n tynnu pwysau oddi ar feddygfeydd mewn modd priodol. Ym mhob achos, credaf fod yn rhaid asesu'r fferyllfa i weld ei bod yn addas, a rhaid asesu staff y fferyllfa i weld a allant ddarparu'r gwasanaethau. Weithiau gall y cadwyni mawr ddarparu'r gwasanaethau hyn yn haws na fferyllwyr cymunedol unigol; weithiau mae gan y fferyllwyr cymunedol y math iawn o adeilad a sgiliau. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ystyried manylion y pwyntiau yr ydych wedi'u codi ac ysgrifennu atoch ynglŷn â'r broblem arbennig yng Nghaerdydd.

Nerys Evans: Mae'n ymrwymiad clir yn 'Cymru'n Un' y cychwynnir refferendwm ynglŷn â Rhan 4 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, ar ôl cael adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan, ac os yw'r amodau'n iawn. Gwn y byddwch yn gwneud datganiad yn ddiweddarach heddiw ar adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan, ond a ninnau bellach wedi cael yr adroddiad a'r amodau'n ymddangos yn iawn, a allwch gadarnhau, ar ran Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un, fod yr holl opsiynau ynghylch amseriad refferendwm rhwng hyn a 2011 yn agored?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r holl opsiynau sy'n cyd-fynd â'r ffenestri a amlinellir yn y Ddeddf yn agored. Mae llai o ffenestri nag a ddymunem, a rhaid inni i gyd ystyried y materion ymarferol o ran edrych ar y ffenestri sydd ar gael ar gyfer sefydlu refferendwm. Gallwn drafod hynny'n fanylach yn ddiweddarach, pan wnaif y datganiad.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Nick Bourne): O ran iechyd, a godwyd gan Jenny Randerson, dywed cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' fod y modd y caiff y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol ei ariannu a'i redeg yn bwysig, ac yr wyf yn cytuno. Yn wyneb y diffygion y mae byrddau iechyd yn eu hwynebu ar hyn o bryd—rhwyng £15 miliwn a £60 miliwn—a chan fod y gyllideb ddrafft wedi datgelu toriadau o £41 miliwn yng nghyllideb refeniw iechyd y flwyddyn nesaf, a wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ailystyried penderfyniad y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a

investigate the statement of Paul Davies, the chairman of the All Wales Directors of NHS Finance, that £1 billion in the health service is not being spent properly?

The First Minister: No-one has disagreed with that statement. I have agreed with it publicly on three or four occasions. I think that it was a responsible statement to make. It shows that improved efficiencies, such as in day-case rates in hospitals, in better bed use, in shorter stays, in fewer largely pointless follow-up consultations with consultants, and in the avoidance of the inappropriate hospitalisation of the frail elderly who can be provided with much better treatment in their own homes at a lower cost, could result in savings of around £1 billion. Patient treatment, far from being compromised, would probably be better.

Nick Bourne: I certainly do not disagree with that, and I welcome your response; indeed, you did refer, I think, to low-hanging fruits. We are talking about £1 billion, which is approximately 20 per cent of the health budget. Therefore, it is of that sort of order. The Minister for Health and Social Services has ruled out investigating that to see how the money could be better spent. Paul Davies talked about too many patients ending up in the wrong place, being hospitalised when they should not have been, or being in hospital for too long. Given the seriousness of the matter, and if we are talking about this kind of sum year on year, should the Government not be investigating this so that we can provide strategic direction to ensure that the money is properly spent?

The First Minister: This is exactly our policy. In other words, we know, and have said on countless occasions, why the day-case rate is lower in Wales than in England. It is partly to do with the greater age of patients in Wales than in England; the fitter you are, the more capable you are of being in and out in a day, compared with having to stay in hospital for a couple of nights. That is fair enough, and we would allow for some difference. However, elsewhere, it is a case of clinical practice not having been brought

Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i beidio ag ymchwilio i ddatganiad Paul Davies, cadeirydd Cyfarwyddwyr Cyllid GIG Cymru Gyfan, nad yw £1 biliwn yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn cael ei wario'n briodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes neb wedi anghytuno â'r datganiad hwnnw. Yr wyf finnau wedi cytuno ag ef ar goedd dair neu bedair gwaith. Credaf ei fod yn ddatganiad cyfrifol. Mae'n dangos y gellid arbed tua £1 biliwn drwy wella effeithlonrwydd, er enghraifft mewn cyfraddau achosion dydd mewn ysbytai, drwy ddefnyddio gwelyau'n well, mewn arosiadau byrrach, mewn llai o ymgynghoriadau dilynol dipwrpas gydag ymgynghorwyr, a thrwy osgoi rhoi'r henoed bregus mewn ysbyty'n amhriodol pan ellid darparu triniaeth lawer gwell iddynt yn eu cartrefi eu hunain am lai o gost. Yn hytrach na pheryglu triniaeth i gleifion, mae'n debyg y byddai'r driniaeth yn well.

Nick Bourne: Yn sicr, nid wyf yn anghytuno â hynny, ac yr wyf yn croesawu eich ymateb; yn wir, cyfeiriasoch, yr wyf yn credu, at yr hyn y gellir ei gyflawni'n weddol ddidrafferth. Yr ydym yn sôn am £1 biliwn, sef tuag 20 y cant o'r gyllideb iechyd. Felly, dyna sydd dan sylw. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi dweud nad ymchwilir i weld sut y gellid gwario'r arian yn well. Soniodd Paul Davies fod gormod o gleifion yn mynd i'r lle anghywir, yn cael eu rhoi mewn ysbyty yn ddiangen, neu'n cael eu cadw yn yr ysbyty'n rhy hir. Yn wyneb difrifoldeb y mater, ac os ydym yn siarad am y math hwn o swm flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn, oni ddylai'r Llywodraeth fod yn ymchwilio i hyn er mwyn inni allu darparu cyfeiriad strategol i sicrhau bod yr arian yn cael ei wario'n iawn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Dyma yw ein polisi'n union. Mewn geiriau eraill, gwyddom, ac yr ydym wedi dweud droeon, pam y mae cyfradd cleifion allanol yn is yng Nghymru nag yn Lloegr. Mae'n ymwneud yn rhannol â bod cleifion yng Nghymru yn hŷn nag yn Lloegr; po fwyaf heini y byddwch, po fwyaf abl yr ydych i fynd i mewn ac allan mewn diwrnod, o'i gymharu â gorfod aros yn yr ysbyty am noson neu ddwy. Mae hynny'n ddigon teg, a byddem yn caniatáu ar gyfer ychydig o wahaniaeth. Fodd bynnag, mewn

up to modern standards. On the avoidance, or diversion away, from inappropriate hospitalisation that you mentioned, there are extremely good pilot projects that involve, in effect, moving the hospital out into the community. There is a superb scheme in Llanrumney in eastern Cardiff, which I opened a year or so ago. It is not easy to make that available straight away in the rest of Cardiff, let alone the rest of Wales. However, that is the road that the health service has to go down. Therefore, it is absolutely our policy to get more effective services at a lower cost and which are better for the patient.

Nick Bourne: Again, I welcome what you are saying, but it seems to be at odds with the approach of the Minister for health who, when asked whether she would investigate the claim, simply said ‘no’; she gave a one-word answer. Given the importance of this matter and given that it is such a large chunk of the health budget, should you not have a programme of action that says, ‘We aim to be here in a year’s time’, so that not quite £1 billion is wasted, as described by Paul Davies, and that it comes down to £900 million? We are talking about such a massive sum of money that I am surprised that we have not had a statement on how the Government proposes to reduce this sum so that the money is not wasted.

The First Minister: The crucial point is the speed at which best practice and good, modern clinical practice is spread. For example, there is huge variation in the number of consultant follow-up appointments—some consultants will arrange two while others will arrange six or seven—and this is because consultants are different; their clinical practice can be different, and they were trained in different medical schools, and in different decades in many instances. Where some patients have six follow-up appointments following an operation, while the patients of an equivalent consultant have two such appointments, why does it take so long for the other consultant to decide that there is no point in having more than half of the follow-up appointments? However, Ministers cannot micromanage and

mannau eraill nid yw ymarfer clinigol wedi cael ei godi i safonau modern. O ran osgoi rhoi pobl mewn ysbyty’n amhriodol, neu symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth hynny, y soniasoch amdano, ceir prosiectau peilot eithriadol o dda sy’n golygu, i bob pwrpas, symud yr ysbyty allan i’r gymuned. Ceir cynllun gwych yn Llanrhymini yn nwyrain Caerdydd, a agorais ryw flwyddyn yn ôl. Nid yw’n hawdd sicrhau bod hynny ar gael yn syth yng ngweddill Caerdydd, heb sôn am weddill Cymru. Fodd bynnag, dyna’r llwybr y mae’n rhaid i’r gwasanaeth iechyd fynd ar hyd-ddo. Felly, ein polisi yn bendant yw cael gwasanaethau mwy effeithiol am gost is ac sy’n well i’r cleifion.

Nick Bourne: Eto, yr wyf yn croesawu’r hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud, ond mae’n ymddangos ei fod yn groes i farn y Gweinidog dros iechyd. Pan ofynnwyd iddi hi a wnâi hi ymchwilio i’r haeriad, y cyfan a wnaeth oedd dweud ‘na’; rhoddodd ateb un gair. O ystyried pwysigrwydd y mater hwn a’i fod yn ddarn mor fawr o’r gyllideb iechyd, oni ddylech gael rhaglen weithredu sy’n dweud, ‘Yr ydym yn anelu at fod yn y fan hon ymhen blwyddyn’, fel na wastreffir £1 biliwn, fel y disgrifiodd Paul Davies, ac y daw i lawr i £900 miliwn? Yr ydym yn sôn am swm mor anferth o arian nes fy mod yn synnu nad ydym wedi cael datganiad ynghylch sut y mae’r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu lleihau’r swm hwn fel na wastreffir yr arian.

Y Prif Weinidog: Y pwynt allweddol yw pa mor gyflym y lledaenir yr arferion gorau ac ymarfer clinigol cyfoes, da. Er enghraifft, mae nifer yr apwyntiadau dilynol ag ymgynghorwyr yn amrywio’n fawr iawn—bydd rhai ymgynghorwyr yn trefnu dau tra bydd eraill yn trefnu chwech neu saith—ac mae hyn oherwydd bod ymgynghorwyr yn wahanol; gall eu hymarfer clinigol fod yn wahanol, a chawsant eu hyfforddi mewn ysgolion meddygol gwahanol, ac mewn degawdau gwahanol yn aml. Lle y caiff rhai cleifion chwe apwyntiad dilynol ar ôl llawdriniaeth, tra bod cleifion ymgynghorydd arall cyfatebol yn cael dau apwyntiad o’r fath, pam y mae’n cymryd cyhyd i’r ymgynghorydd arall benderfynu nad oes diben cael mwy na hanner yr apwyntiadau dilynol? Fodd bynnag, ni all Gweinidogion

tell the consultant arranging six follow-up appointments to stop doing so. Therefore, it is a matter of how you spread modern clinical practice in order to replace slightly out-of-date clinical practice.

Nick Bourne: We are not talking about micromanagement here; we are talking about 20 per cent of the health budget being misspent. If I were Minister, I would want some assurance that we were going to spend all of that money properly. I appreciate that you cannot get from 20 per cent to nothing straight away, but I do not understand why the Government, in view of those figures—the extent of which shocked everyone, I think—has not sat down and said, ‘This is where we aim to be in a year’s time and in two years’ time’. We are talking about £1 billion; it is not pocket money.

The First Minister: We agree with Paul Davies’s estimate that if everyone used modern clinical practice as regards day-case rates, avoidance of excessive follow-up appointments, inappropriate or excessively long bed stays, and avoidance of inappropriate hospitalisation, the figure of £1 billion would be about right. The question is how fast we can get there. We are already pressing the management and the professions within the hospital system to move as quickly as possible towards best practice. How fast you get there is down to how quickly clinical practice can change and how quickly clinical leadership and management within the new boards can get on with persuading clinicians that that is the best way to practice medicine in the twenty-first century. We are keen to press on with that. There is no issue with a difference of view between the Minister for health and me, or the Minister and Paul Davies. We are all engaged on the agenda of how to modernise clinical practice in the health service as quickly as possible.

1.40 p.m.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats (Kirsty Williams): First Minister, this is the third week in a row in which a report has been published that

ficoreoli a dweud wrth yr ymgynghorydd sy’n trefnu chwe apwyntiad dilynol am roi’r gorau iddi. Felly, mae’n fater o ofyn sut y mae lleadaenu arferion clinigol cyfoes er mwyn disodli arferion clinigol sydd braidd yn henffasiwn.

Nick Bourne: Nid ydym yn sôn am ficoreoli yma; yr ydym yn sôn am gamwario 20 y cant o’r gyllideb iechyd. Pe bawn i’n Weinidog, byddai arnaf eisiau rhywfaint o sicrwydd ein bod yn mynd i wario’r holl arian hwnnw’n iawn. Sylweddolaf na allwch fynd o 20 y cant i ddim yn syth, ond nid wyf yn deall pam nad yw’r Llywodraeth, yn wyneb y ffigurau hynny—y mae eu maint wedi bod yn sioc i bawb, yr wyf yn tybio—wedi eistedd a dweud, ‘Dyma lle’r anelwn at fod ymhen blwyddyn ac ymhen dwy flynedd’. Yr ydym yn sôn am £1 biliwn; nid arian poced ydyw.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn cytuno ag amcangyfrif Paul Davies, sef pe bai pawb yn defnyddio arferion clinigol cyfoes o ran cyfraddau cleifion allanol, osgoi apwyntiadau dilynol gormodol, aros mewn gwelyau yn amhriodol neu’n rhy hir, ac osgoi rhoi pobl yn yr ysbyty’n amhriodol, y byddai’r ffigur o £1 biliwn yn eithaf agos ati. Y cwestiwn yw, pa mor gyflym y gallwn gyflawni hynny. Yr ydym eisoes yn pwysu ar y rheolwyr a’r proffesiynau o fewn y system ysbytai i symud cyn gynted ag sy’n bosibl at yr arferion gorau. Mae pa mor gyflym y cyrhaeddir y sefyllfa honno’n dibynnu ar pa mor fuan y gall arferion clinigol newid a pha mor fuan y gall arweinwyr a rheolwyr clinigol o fewn y byrddau newydd fwrw ati i berswadio clinigwyr mai dyna’r ffordd orau i arfer meddygaeth yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Yr ydym yn awyddus i fwrw ymlaen â hynny. Nid oes dim problem ynghylch gwahaniaeth barn rhwng y Gweinidog dros iechyd a mi, na rhwng y Gweinidog a Paul Davies. Yr ydym i gyd yn gweithio ar agenda sut i foderneiddio ymarfer clinigol yn y gwasanaeth iechyd cyn gynted ag sy’n bosibl.

Arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Kirsty Williams): Brif Weinidog, dyma’r drydedd wythnos yn olynol i adroddiad gael ei gyhoeddi sy’n tynnu sylw

highlights deficiencies in the services provided to our most vulnerable children in Wales. Last week, in answer to my questions, you said

‘we are always happy to read of, and act on, evidence that shows where we can improve the quality of the safety net that we provide’.

If you are as good as your word, can you tell us what your Government is doing to address the shortfalls highlighted in child and adolescent mental health services?

The First Minister: We have spent considerable sums of money on this. As you will be aware, there has long been concern about child and adolescent mental health services, so it was an aim of ours to set up a new centre in north Wales and another in south Wales. The centre in north Wales has now come into existence and the centre in south Wales is just about to, as I understand it. They will respond to the situations that were described in the Healthcare Inspectorate Wales report, which was reported on this morning.

Kirsty Williams: Thank you for that, First Minister, but how do your comments today square with those of your Minister for health, who arrogantly dismissed the findings of this report? I assume that your Cabinet operates under the principle of collective responsibility. Therefore, when the Minister for health says that there is nothing wrong with child and adolescent mental health services and that this report is out of date and wrong, we can assume that it is your Government’s intention to do nothing about it. This report was not written by the usual suspects, but by the Government’s own watchdogs. It clearly states that vast improvements are needed. Will you outline what exactly your Government will do, given that your Minister for health states that there is no problem?

The First Minister: She did not say that there is no problem; she simply said that the report described an historic situation, which was being addressed when Healthcare Inspectorate Wales carried out its inspection.

at ddiffygion yn y gwasanaethau a ddarperir i’n plant mwyaf agored i niwed yng Nghymru. Yr wythnos diwethaf, wrth ateb fy nghwestiynau, dywedasoeh

‘yr ydym bob amser yn falch o ddarllen am dystiolaeth sy’n dangos ymhle y gallwn wella ansawdd y rhwyd ddiogelwch a ddarparwn, a gweithredu ar sail hynny’.

Os ydychystal â’ch gair, a allwch ddweud wrthym beth y mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i roi sylw i’r diffygion y tynnwyd sylw atynt mewn gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i blant a’r glasoed?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi gwario symiau sylweddol o arian ar hyn. Fel y gwyddoch, mae pryder ers tro byd ynglŷn â gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i blant a’r glasoed, felly yr oedd yn nod gennym sefydlu canolfan newydd yn y gogledd ac un arall yn y de. Mae’r ganolfan yn y gogledd bellach wedi dod i fodolaeth ac mae’r ganolfan yn y de ar fin gwneud hynny, yn ôl a ddeallaf. Byddant yn ymateb i’r sefyllfaoedd a ddisgrifiwyd yn adroddiad Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru, yr adroddwyd amdano y bore yma.

Kirsty Williams: Diolch am hynny, Brif Weinidog, ond sut y mae cysoni eich sylwadau heddiw â rhai eich Gweinidog dros iechyd, a wfftiodd yn drahaus ganfyddiadau’r adroddiad hwn? Yr wyf yn cymryd bod eich Cabinet yn gweithredu ar sail egwyddor cydgyfrifoldeb. Felly, pan ddywed y Gweinidog dros iechyd nad oes dim o’i le ar wasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a’r glasoed a bod yr adroddiad hwn yn hen ac yn anghywir, gallwn gymryd nad yw’n fwriad gan eich Llywodraeth wneud dim yn ei gylch. Nid yr un hen wynebaw yw awduron yr adroddiad hwn, ond cyrff gwarchod y Llywodraeth ei hun. Mae’n datgan yn glir fod angen gwelliannau mawr. A wnewch amlinellu beth yn union a wnaiff eich Llywodraeth, o ystyried bod eich Gweinidog dros iechyd yn dweud nad oes problem?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni ddywedodd nad oes problem; dim ond dweud a wnaeth hi fod yr adroddiad yn disgrifio sefyllfa hanesyddol, a oedd yn cael sylw pan wnaeth Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru ei harolwg. Yr oeddem

We were in the course of spending large sums of money on facilities in north and south Wales that had, sadly, been lacking for many years—perhaps decades. Some of these sums of money are significant. The centre in north Wales cost £35 million, and is now open. It was not there when HIW carried out its inspection, but it is bringing to an end the deficits on which it reported.

Kirsty Williams: First Minister, you are falling into exactly the same trap as your Minister for health. The statistics contained in this document are the latest that are available, from August 2009. That is hardly out of date. Throwing money at the problem, as you have just described, will not solve it. The Auditor General for Wales commented that

‘additional investment alone will not deliver the further improvements needed, and the Assembly Government should take the lead in ensuring that changes to the design and delivery of services, as recommended in this report, are fully implemented’.

Those comments echo the words of the Children’s Commissioner for Wales, the Healthcare Inspectorate Wales report on vulnerable children, and the Barnardo’s report about trafficked children published last week. It seems to me that there is a common thread running through all these reports, namely that it is the design and vision of the delivery of services to children that are lacking from your Government. Do you maintain that there has been no systematic failure of children in Wales?

The First Minister: I certainly do. Although money on capital programmes is important, especially when it remedies long-standing deficiencies such as the lack of specialist child and adolescent mental health services in north and south Wales—and we have put that right, and it was expensive—you are quite right to point to the fact that it is the professional workers in those centres and how the services are delivered that are important. The number of primary mental health workers has increased by 47 per cent

wrthi’n gwario symiau mawr o arian ar gyfleusterau yn y gogledd a’r de a oedd, ysywaeth, wedi bod yn ddiffygiol ers blynyddoedd lawer—degawdau, efallai. Mae rhai o’r symiau arian hyn yn sylweddol. Costiodd y ganolfan yn y gogledd £35 miliwn, ac mae’n agored bellach. Nid oedd yno pan wnaeth yr arolygiaeth ei harolwg, ond mae’n cael gwared â’r diffygion yr adroddodd amdanynt.

Kirsty Williams: Brif Weinidog, yr ydych yn syrthio i’r un fagl yn union â’ch Gweinidog dros iechyd. Yr ystadegau a geir yn y ddogfen hon yw’r rhai diweddaraf sydd ar gael, sef rhai mis Awst 2009. Go brin bod hynny’n hen. Ni wnaiff taflu arian at y broblem, yn y modd yr ydych newydd ei ddisgrifio, ei datrys. Dywedodd Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru

ni fydd buddsoddiad ychwanegol ar ei ben ei hun yn arwain at wneud y gwelliannau pellach y mae eu hangen, a dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad arwain y broses o sicrhau bod newidiadau mewn cynllunio a darparu gwasanaethau, fel yr argymhellir yn yr adroddiad hwn, yn cael eu gweithredu’n llawn.

Mae’r sylwadau hynny’n adleisio geiriau Comisiynydd Plant Cymru, adroddiad Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru ar blant agored i niwed, ac adroddiad Barnardo’s am fasnachu plant a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae’n ymddangos i mi fod edefyn cyffredin yn rhedeg drwy’r adroddiadau hyn i gyd, sef mai’r cynllun a’r weledigaeth o ran cyflenwi gwasanaethau i blant sy’n ddiffygiol gan ei Llywodraeth. A ydych yn haeru nad yw plant yng Nghymru wedi’u siomi’n systematig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydwyf, yn sicr. Er bod arian ar raglenni cyfalaf yn bwysig, yn enwedig pan fydd yn cywiro diffygion sy’n bodoli ers tro byd fel y diffyg gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl arbenigol i blant a’r glasod yn y gogledd a’r de—ac yr ydym wedi cywiro hynny, ac yr oedd yn ddrud—yr ydych yn llygad eich lle wrth dynnu sylw at y ffaith mai’r gweithwyr proffesiynol yn y canolfannau hynny a’r modd y cyflenwir y gwasanaethau sy’n bwysig. Mae nifer y gweithwyr iechyd meddwl sylfaenol wedi

over recent years, so there is an increase in staff to match the increase in capital spend on new child and adolescent mental health services. I do not think that anyone would sniff at an increase of 47 per cent in front-line primary mental health care staff.

Kirsty Williams: I am grateful for your answers this afternoon, First Minister, but could you tell me whether you will be making a copy of the Record of Proceedings available to your Minister for health so that she may read it?

The First Minister: I see no necessity for adopting that tone at all. The report of the healthcare inspectorate is very important. We respond to it, and the various points that I am making this afternoon refer to the fact that we are concentrating on the actions that have already been taken in response to the position picked up by Healthcare Inspectorate Wales. We believe that the actions taken respond to many of the criticisms, although, there will, no doubt, always be more to do.

Crime

Q2 Mohammad Asghar: Will the First Minister make a statement on the discussions that he has had with the UK Government relating to crime in South Wales East? OAQ(3)2424(FM)

The First Minister: Devolution means that the Assembly Government is responsible for most services that have an impact on crime levels, but the UK Government retains responsibility for dealing with crime and its consequences. We work closely with community safety partnerships, which are the bridge between the two, to harness the efforts of all the agencies that have a part to play in tackling crime and anti-social behaviour in Wales.

Mohammad Asghar: A few weeks ago Plaid Cymru exposed a secret document from Gwent Police Authority listing 25 police stations in Gwent that could close by spring

cynyddu 47 y cant yn y blynyddoedd diweddar, felly mae cynnydd mewn staff i gyfateb i'r cynnydd mewn gwariant cyfalaf ar wasanaethau iechyd meddwl newydd i blant a'r glasoed. Nid wyf yn meddwl y byddai neb yn troi eu trwynau ar gynnydd o 47 y cant yn staff gofal iechyd meddwl sylfaenol y rheng flaen.

Kirsty Williams: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich atebion y prynhawn yma, Brif Weinidog, ond a allech ddweud wrthyf a fyddwch yn sicrhau bod copi o Gofnod y Trafodion ar gael i'ch Gweinidog dros iechyd fel y gall hi ei ddarllen?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni welaf fod angen ymagweddu yn y fath fodd o gwbl. Mae adroddiad yr arolygiaeth gofal iechyd yn bwysig iawn. Yr ydym yn ymateb iddo, ac mae'r amryfal bwyntiau yr wyf yn eu gwneud y prynhawn yma'n cyfeirio at y ffaith ein bod yn canolbwyntio ar y camau sydd eisoes wedi'u cymryd mewn ymateb i'r sefyllfa a nodwyd gan Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru. Credwn fod y camau a gymerwyd yn ateb llawer o'r beirmiadaethau, er y bydd rhagor i'w wneud bob amser, yn ddi-os.

Troseddu

C2 Mohammad Asghar: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am drafodaethau y mae wedi'u cael gyda Llywodraeth y DU sy'n ymwneud â throseddu yn Nwyrain De Cymru? OAQ(3)2424(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae datganoli'n golygu mai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad sy'n gyfrifol am y rhan fwyaf o'r gwasanaethau sy'n effeithio ar lefelau troseddu, ond mae Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn cadw'r cyfrifoldeb am ddelio â throseddu a'i ganlyniadau. Yr ydym yn cydweithio'n agos â phartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol, sef y bont rhwng y ddau, i harneisio ymdrechion yr holl asiantaethau sydd â rhan i'w chwarae mewn mynd i'r afael â throseddu ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yng Nghymru.

Mohammad Asghar: Ychydig wythnosau'n ôl datgelodd Plaid Cymru ddogfen gyfrinachol gan Awdurdod Heddlu Gwent yn rhestru 25 o swyddfydd heddlu yng Ngwent

2010. While I fully recognise that the financial constraints felt by the police force are not a reflection on the force itself, the closure of major police stations, such as those at Caerphilly and Monmouth, would be detrimental to local communities. Will you impress upon the Home Office the need for the necessary resources to bolster community-based policing and to save Gwent police stations?

The First Minister: You will realise that there is a difficulty here in that operational matters are not devolved—they are the chief constable's responsibility. It is not an issue of whether this is a devolved matter or reserved to the Home Office—it is simply a matter for the chief constable of Gwent Police. It is not impossible for devolved politicians like me, or indeed you, at a regional level, to raise with the chief constable matters relating to the famous leaked report, which has had extensive coverage here as well as in the local press. I understand that it is under consideration by the police authority. No decision has been made and I am sure that people will want to talk to the police authority and chief constable about the potential impact on crime levels.

William Graham: Will you join me in congratulating Gwent Police on the successful Operation Prudent, which destroyed a large supply of controlled drugs in the Pill area of Newport? That has been very much recognised by the inhabitants of that part of the city. Of particular interest is the fact that the information was received locally and acted upon by Gwent Police as soon as possible.

The First Minister: I certainly will. Although, again, these matters are not devolved, we recognise that the impact of drug rings is going to be greatest in the less well-off areas of our cities—in Newport, Cardiff, Swansea and so on. When there is a big drugs bust of this kind there will be an enormous sigh of relief by the residents—the residents of Pill and the surrounding area in this case—on whom it might have had a huge impact. It also breaks up a distribution channel and so everyone in Wales will

a allai gau erbyn gwanwyn 2010. Er fy mod yn llwyr sylweddoli nad yw'r cyfyngiadau ariannol sydd ar yr heddlu'n adlewyrchiad ar yr heddlu ei hun, byddai cau prif swyddfeydd heddlu, fel y rhai yng Nghaerffili a Threfynwy, yn niweidiol i gymunedau lleol. A wnewch bwysleisio wrth y Swyddfa Gartref yr angen am yr adnoddau angenrheidiol i gryfhau plismona yn y gymuned ac i achub swyddfeydd heddlu Gwent?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwch yn sylweddoli bod anhawster yma gan nad yw materion gweithredol wedi'u datganoli—cyfrifoldeb y prif gwnstabl ydynt. Nid oes a wnelo hyn â'r cwestiwn ai mater datganoledig yw hyn ynteu un a gedwir yn ôl gan y Swyddfa Gartref—mater i brif gwnstabl Heddlu Gwent ydyw. Nid yw'n amhosibl i wleidyddion datganoledig fel fi, neu yn wir chi, ar lefel ranbarthol, godi gyda'r prif gwnstabl faterion ynglŷn â'r adroddiad enwog a ddatgelwyd, sydd wedi cael sylw helaeth yma yn ogystal ag yn y wasg leol. Deallaf fod yr awdurdod heddlu wrthi'n ei ystyried. Nid oes penderfyniad wedi'i wneud ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd pobl yn dymuno siarad â'r awdurdod heddlu a'r prif gwnstabl ynglŷn â'r effaith bosibl ar lefelau troseddu.

William Graham: A ymunwch â mi i longyfarch Heddlu Gwent ar lwyddiant Operation Prudent, a ddifaodd gyflenwad mawr o gyffuriau a reolir yn ardal Pilgwenlli yng Nghasnewydd? Mae hynny wedi'i werthfawrogi'n fawr gan drigolion y rhan honno o'r ddinas. Rhywbeth sydd o ddiddordeb arbennig yw'r ffaith mai'n lleol y cafwyd y wybodaeth a bod Heddlu Gwent wedi gweithredu ar hynny cyn gynted ag a oedd yn bosibl.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, yn sicr. Er nad yw'r materion hyn, unwaith eto, wedi'u datganoli, sylweddolwn mai yn ardaloedd llai ffyniannus ein dinasoedd y bydd cylchoedd cyffuriau'n cael yr effaith fwyaf—yng Nghasnewydd, Caerdydd, Abertawe, ac ati. Pan geir dalfa gyffuriau fawr o'r math hwn ceir ochenaid enfawr o ryddhad gan y trigolion—trigolion Pilgwenlli a'r cylch yn yr achos hwn—y gallai fod wedi bod yn effeithio'n aruthrol arnynt. Mae hefyd yn chwalu sianel ddosbarthu ac felly mae'n

probably benefit from that particular drugs bust.

Jeff Cuthbert: First Minister, I am sure that you will be pleased to hear that the chief constable of Gwent Police has written to me and to other Assembly Members pointing out that there are no plans to close police stations in Caerphilly or in any other part of Gwent. However, he recognises that many of those buildings are not fit for the purpose of modern policing, and that, at some point in the future, the force may have to look at the way in which facilities are structured. Do you agree that it is crucial that the chief constable ensures that there is full consultation with elected representatives, local councils, community councils and, indeed, interested members of the public, before any such decisions are made?

The First Minister: Speaking as a constituency member, and not as First Minister, I have seen a similar pattern in my constituency where properties have been disposed of and other properties opened, after lengthy consultation in some cases, with lots of letters in the local press and councillors being involved, and so forth. Buildings inherited from sometimes quite a long time ago are not always as suitable as they should be. Therefore you cannot oppose all change, but there has to be full consultation otherwise people will be unhappy about any proposed change because they will fear the worst.

Health Services

Q3 Darren Millar: Will the First Minister make a statement on health services in North Wales? OAQ(3)2408(FM)

The First Minister: As I mentioned earlier, among the recent developments in the health service in north Wales is the opening of a purpose-built £35 million in-patient unit for child and adolescent mental health services on the Abergele Hospital site.

1.50 p.m.

Darren Millar: I am delighted with the investment in the child and adolescent mental

debyg y bydd pawb yng Nghymru'n elwa yn sgîl y ddalffa gyffuriau arbennig honno.

Jeff Cuthbert: Brif Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn falch o glywed bod prif gwnstabl Heddlu Gwent wedi ysgrifennu ataf fi ac Aelodau eraill o'r Cynulliad i dynnu sylw at y ffaith nad oes dim cynlluniau i gau swyddfeydd heddlu yng Nghaerffili nac yn unrhyw ran arall o Went. Fodd bynnag, mae'n cydnabod bod llawer o'r adeiladau hynny'n anaddas i ddibenion heddlu modern, ac efallai y bydd yn rhaid i'r heddlu, ryw dro yn y dyfodol, edrych ar y modd y mae'r cyfleusterau wedi'u strwythuro. A gytunwch ei bod yn hollbwysig i'r prif gwnstabl sicrhau yr ymgynghorir yn llawn â chynrychiolwyr etholedig, cynghorau lleol, cynghorau cymuned ac, yn wir, pawb sydd â diddordeb, cyn gwneud unrhyw benderfyniadau o'r fath?

Y Prif Weinidog: A siarad fel aelod etholaeth, ac nid fel Prif Weinidog, yr wyf wedi gweld patrwm tebyg yn fy etholaeth i, lle y mae adeiladau wedi'u gwerthu ac adeiladau eraill wedi'u hagar, ar ôl ymgynghori maith mewn rhai achosion, gyda llawer o lythyrau yn y wasg leol a chynghorwyr yn ymwneud â'r mater, ac yn y blaen. Nid yw adeiladau a etifeddwyd, a hynny weithiau amser eithaf maith yn ôl, bob amser mor addas ag y dylent fod. Felly ni ellir gwrthwynebu pob newid, ond rhaid wrth ymgynghori llawn neu bydd pobl yn anhapus ynghylch unrhyw newid a gynigir oherwydd byddant yn ofni'r gwaethaf.

Gwasanaethau Iechyd

C3 Darren Millar: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am wasanaethau iechyd yng Ngogledd Cymru? OAQ(3)2408(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y soniais yn gynharach, un o'r datblygiadau'n ddiweddar yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn y gogledd yw agor uned cleifion mewnol £35 miliwn a adeiladwyd yn bwrpasol ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i blant a'r glasod ar safle Ysbyty Abergele.

Darren Millar: Yr wyf wrth fy modd gyda'r buddsoddiad yn y ganolfan iechyd meddwl i

health centre. However, today I want to raise with you concerns about the tertiary services and the relationship that the NHS in north Wales has with the NHS in the north of England. You will be aware that the Walton Centre for neurology has served patients from north Wales for many years. Last year, the centre saw a 20 per cent increase in the number of patients from north Wales receiving treatment, with in-patient and out-patient attendances totalling over 14,000 in the last financial year. What assessment has been made of the impact of the health service deficits that are currently being experienced in north Wales and also of the future funding cuts for the health service, which it is likely that NHS chiefs will have to cope with? What assessment has been made of the impact of that on cross-border services?

The First Minister: The politician who you displaced in the Assembly used to praise the Walton Centre for family reasons, which we all remember; therefore, I am well aware of the Walton Centre and the superb service that it provides on the neurosurgery front to everyone across north Wales. Long may that continue. I do not think that there is any threat to that, because the service is an exceptionally good one. We are dependent on it, as far as north Wales patients are concerned, as are patients from Merseyside and the area. I am not aware of any threat along the lines that you described in your preamble to your question. It would probably be best if you put that in writing to Edwina Hart and she will be able to read the Record of Proceedings and come back to you on the detail of the questions that you have raised.

Gareth Jones: Mae'r bwrdd iechyd lleol newydd, Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Prifysgol Betsi Cadwaladr, yn ymestyn dros draean o arwynebedd Cymru. Hwn yw'r bwrdd iechyd lleol mwyaf yng Nghymru o ran daearyddiaeth a phoblogaeth. Mae'n gwasanaethu bron 700,000 o bobl. Er y bydd bwrdd o'r maint hwn yn golygu her sylweddol, a fydddech yn cytuno bod ganddo'r potensial i greu cyfleoedd sylweddol mewn ymchwilio i driniaethau newydd a datblygu technolegau newydd wrth weithio mewn partneriaeth agos gyda sefydliadau addysg uwch a phellach lleol, fel y gallai gogledd

blant a'r glasoed. Fodd bynnag, heddiw mae arnaf eisiau sôn wrthy ch am bryderon ynglŷn â'r gwasanaethau trydyddol a'r berthynas sydd gan y GIG yn y gogledd â'r GIG yng ngogledd Lloegr. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod Canolfan Walton ar gyfer niwroleg wedi gwasanaethu cleifion o'r gogledd ers blynyddoedd lawer. Y llynedd, bu cynnydd o 20 y cant yn nifer y cleifion o ogledd Cymru a gafodd driniaeth yn y ganolfan, gyda chyfanswm o dros 14,000 o ymweliadau cleifion mewnol ac allanol yn y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf. Pa asesiad sydd wedi'i wneud o effaith y diffygion yn y gwasanaeth iechyd ar hyn o bryd yn y gogledd a hefyd y toriadau yng nghyllid y gwasanaeth iechyd yn y dyfodol, y mae'n debyg y bydd yn rhaid i benaethiaid y GIG ymdopi â hwy? Pa asesiad sydd wedi'i wneud o effaith hynny ar wasanaethau trawsffiniol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd y gwleidydd a ddisodlwyd gennych yn y Cynulliad yn arfer canmol Canolfan Walton am resymau teuluol, fel y cofiwn i gyd; felly, yr wyf yn hollol ymwybodol o Ganolfan Walton a'r gwasanaeth gwych y mae'n ei ddarparu ym maes niwroleg i bawb ar draws y gogledd. Hir y parhaed hynny. Nid wyf yn meddwl bod dim bygythiad i hynny, oherwydd y mae'r gwasanaeth yn un arbennig o dda. Yr ydym yn ddibynnol arno, o safbwynt cleifion y gogledd, fel y mae cleifion glannau Mersi a'r ardal. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o unrhyw fygythiad o'r math a ddisgrifiwyd gennych yn eich rhagymadrodd i'ch cwestiwn. Mae'n debyg y byddai'n well ichi ofyn hynny'n ysgrifenedig i Edwina Hart a bydd hi'n gallu darllen Cofnod y Trafodion a dod yn ôl atoch ynglŷn â manylion y cwestiynau a godasoch.

Gareth Jones: The new local health board, the Betsi Cadwaladr University Local Health Board, extends over a third of the surface of Wales. It is the largest local health board in Wales given its geography and population. It serves almost 700,000 people. Although a board of this size means considerable challenges, would you agree that it has the potential to create significant opportunities for research into new treatments and the development of new technologies in working in close partnership with local higher education and further education institutions, so that north Wales could be in the vanguard

Cymru fod ar flaen y gad ar arloesi technolegol? I ba raddau y gall Llywodraeth Cymru helpu a manteisio i'r eithaf ar y cyfleoedd hyn am ymchwil a datblygu a fydd yn arwain at sgîl enillion economaidd i ogledd Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Derbyniaf sylfaen eich cwestiwn, sef bod dim rheswm bod bwrdd iechyd lleol gogledd Cymru'n gwasanaethu poblogaeth lai na'r rhai yn y de achos bod mwy o boblogaeth yn y de. Bu i ni benderfynu cael un bwrdd dros ogledd Cymru gyfan, er mai hwnnw fyddai'r mwyaf yng Nghymru. Mae fel pe bai hynny wedi rhoi sioc i bobl—bod y bwrdd iechyd yn y gogledd yn fwy nag unrhyw un yn y de. Nid oes unrhyw reswm pam y dylai hynny fod yn sioc. Gall hynny ddigwydd o bryd i'w gilydd. Manteision pwysig y statws o fod yn fwrdd iechyd lleol prifysgol yw'r cysylltiadau gydag ysgolion meddygol Abertawe a Chaerdydd—a Manceinion, os cofiaf yn iawn. Mae llawer o recriwtio, felly, o blith y meddygon sydd yn cael eu hyfforddi yng ngogledd Cymru yn ystod rhan o'u chwe blynedd o astudio. Byddant yn fwy tebygol o fod yn gyfarwydd â'r ardal ac yn fwy parod i symud yno, felly bydd llai o debygolrwydd y ceir prinder mewn meddygon sy'n fodlon cael eu recriwtio gan y gwasanaeth iechyd yng ngogledd Cymru.

Eleanor Burnham: This question is about the provision, or lack of provision, of wheelchairs, in case I tangentially get off the subject. People are waiting a long time for wheelchairs and, only last week, the Children's Commissioner for Wales, in his annual review, expressed great concern about the time that many children have to wait to receive wheelchairs. In north Wales, for instance, children can wait 20 months or more, and one adult waited more than four years. The particular point about children is that, according to the children's commissioner, many of them will have grown out of the size of wheelchair initially requested by the time that they receive it. This is a disgrace. What will you, your Minister for health, and your Government, do to ensure that the substantial and urgent need to improve this provision is taken seriously?

The First Minister: You have put a series of

in technical innovation? To what extent can the Welsh Government help and take full advantage of these opportunities for research and development that will lead to economically beneficial consequentials for north Wales?

The First Minister: I accept the premise of your question, that there is no reason for the north Wales local health board to serve a smaller population than those in south Wales because there is greater population in south Wales. We decided to have one board for the whole of north Wales, although it will be the largest in Wales. It seems to have shocked some people that the health board in north Wales is larger than any board in south Wales. There is no reason why that should be a shock. That can happen from time to time. The important advantage of the status of being a university local health board is the link with medical schools in Swansea and Cardiff—and in Manchester, if I remember rightly. There is a great deal of recruitment, therefore, from among the doctors that are trained in north Wales during their six years of training. They are more likely to be familiar with the area and more willing to move there, therefore it is less likely that we will have a shortage of doctors willing to be recruited by the health service in north Wales.

Eleanor Burnham: Cwestiwn yw hwn ynglŷn â darpariaeth, neu ddiffyg darpariaeth, cadeiriau olwyn, rhag ofn imi grwydro oddi wrth y pwnc drwy godi sgwarnogod. Mae pobl yn aros yn hir am gadeiriau olwyn, a'r wythnos diwethaf mynegodd Comisiynydd Plant Cymru, yn ei adolygiad blynyddol, bryder mawr ynghylch yr amser y mae'n rhaid i lawer o blant aros cyn cael cadair olwyn. Yn y gogledd, er enghraifft, gall plant aros am 20 mis neu fwy, ac arhosodd un oedolyn am fwy na phedair blynedd. Y pwynt arbennig am blant yw y bydd llawer ohonynt, yn ôl y comisiynydd plant, wedi tyfu'n rhy fawr i faint y gadair olwyn y gofynnwyd amdani'n wreiddiol erbyn iddynt ei chael. Mae hyn yn warth. Beth a wnewch chi, eich Gweinidog dros iechyd, a'ch Llywodraeth, i sicrhau bod yr angen brys sylweddol i wella'r ddarpariaeth hon yn cael ei gymryd o ddifrif?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych wedi cyflwyno

problems to me. I am not aware of a lengthy waiting list for children's wheelchairs—that is not to deny what you said, but the issue has not been put to me in detail in that form before. As far as I am aware, there are three specialist centres across Wales for supplying wheelchairs and other specialist prosthetic, surgical and medical back-up equipment. I believe that the one in north Wales is based at Wrexham Maelor Hospital, but I will check that, via Edwina Hart, and ask her to respond to you on the reasons why the problems that you described in your question might exist.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 4, OAQ(3)2431(FM), a chwestiwn 5, OAQ(3)2430(FM), yn ôl.

Business Rates on Empty Properties

Q6 Trish Law: What assessment has the Welsh Assembly Government made of the impact on local authorities of business rates being paid on empty properties? OAQ(3)2425(FM)

The First Minister: While the current recession continues, our assessment is that business rate relief is unlikely to be an effective policy instrument for bringing about the regeneration of empty properties, although we understand the basis behind the question. In the short term, therefore, owners of such properties are better advised to get on with setting rents at a level that will lead to lettings as we work to move the Welsh economy out of recession and into recovery.

Trish Law: The raising of the threshold at which owners of empty factories and industrial units become liable to pay rates to £15,000 only applies for a year, to the end of March 2010. Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council estimates that it will have to pay £86,000 in rates on empty industrial properties in 2010-11. That is a huge chunk out of the business development officer's £250,000 maintenance budget—money that would otherwise be invested in commercial properties to make them more attractive to would-be tenants. I am sure that I do not need to remind you that we are in the deepest

cyfres o broblemau imi. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o restr aros hirfaith am gadeiriau olwyn i blant—nid fy mod yn gwadu'r hyn a ddywedasoch, ond nid yw'r mater wedi'i gyflwyno imi'n fanwl yn y modd hwnnw o'r blaen. Hyd y gwn, mae tair canolfan arbenigol ar draws Cymru sy'n cyflenwi cadeiriau olwyn a chyfarpar prosthetig, cyfarpar llawfeddygol a chyfarpar ategol meddygol arbenigol arall. Credaf mai yn Ysbyty Maelor Wrecsam y mae'r un yn y gogledd, ond holaf a yw hynny'n gywir, drwy Edwina Hart, a gofynnaf iddi ymateb ichi ynghylch y rhesymau posibl dros y problemau a ddisgrifiwyd gennych yn eich cwestiwn.

The Presiding Officer: Questions 4, OAQ(3)2431(FM), and 5, OAQ(3)2430(FM), have been withdrawn.

Ardrethi Busnes am Eiddo Gwag

C6 Trish Law: Pa asesiad y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'i wneud o effaith talu ardrethi busnes am eiddo gwag ar awdurdodau lleol? OAQ(3)2425(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Tra pery'r dirwasgiad presennol, ein hasesiad yw nad yw rhyddhad ardrethi busnes yn debyg o fod yn arf polisi effeithiol ar gyfer adfywio eiddo gwag, er ein bod yn deall yr hyn sy'n sail i'r cwestiwn. Yn y tymor byr, felly, y cyngor gorau i berchnogion eiddo o'r fath yw bwrw ati i osod rhenti ar lefel a fydd yn arwain at eu gosod wrth inni weithio i symud economi Cymru allan o'r dirwasgiad ac i adferiad.

Trish Law: Mae codi'r trothwy lle y mae'n rhaid i berchnogion ffatrioedd ac unedau diwydiannol gwag dalu ardrethi, i £15,000, yn weithredol am flwyddyn yn unig, tan ddiwedd mis Mawrth. Mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Blaenau Gwent yn amcangyfrif y bydd yn rhaid iddo dalu £86,000 mewn ardrethi ar eiddo diwydiannol gwag yn 2010-11. Mae hynny'n dalp mawr o gyllideb cynnal a chadw'r swyddog datblygu busnes, sef £250,000—arian a fuddsoddid fel arall mewn adeiladau masnachol i'w gwneud yn fwy deniadol i ddarpar denantiaid. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad oes angen imi eich atgoffa ein

recession of all time, and that letting factory units at the moment is like trying to sell tea to China. Will the Welsh Assembly Government use the powers it has under the Rating (Empty Properties) Act 2007 to reinstate 50 per cent rate relief on empty properties?

The First Minister: It would be very expensive for us to do that because the Treasury has said that we would bear the full cost of doing so. It, not the Assembly Government, previously funded the empty property relief. You are right that the recession has made renting empty factories more problematic, but even more problematic is the idea that you can raise the capital to regenerate empty factories. The British Property Federation's old argument was that it sometimes pays to keep factories empty until you can accumulate enough land and money to be able to redevelop them. However, that always requires private capital, which is particularly short during a recession. There has been an abandonment of private capital available and banks will not lend on commercial property propositions currently, therefore it is much better, however low the rent, to try to find a short-term rental proposition than wait for the arrival of bank lending to refloat commercial property transactions. That will not happen for quite a while.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Brif Weinidog, a gaf i'ch cyfeirio yn ôl at sylwadau a wnaethoch yn eich ateb gwreiddiol ynglŷn â'r angen i berchnogion unedau, siopau a ffatrïoedd geisio rhentu unedau am brisiau sy'n fwy cystadleuol yn y dirwasgiad hwn? Fe'ch cyfeiriaf at adran fusnes y *Daily Telegraph* heddiw, sy'n sôn am siop o'r enw Design Circus a agorwyd yn West Bridgford gan 20 o grefftwyr a gweithwyr gemwaith sydd wedi cymryd les tymor byr o dri mis ar y siop. Mae cyfeiriadau hefyd at sefyllfaoedd tebyg yn Nottingham a Manceinion. Yr wyf wedi codi'r cwestiwn hwn o'r blaen gyda chi, ond a wnewch chi edrych ar yr erthygl hon a cheisio gweld pa mor berthnasol ydyw i'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru, yn enwedig i rai o'n trefi marchnad, lle mae unedau gwag yn creu problemau o ran delwedd y trefi hynny a'u hapêl i gwsmeriaid?

bod yn y dirwasgiad dyfnaf erioed, a bod gosod unedau ffatri ar hyn o bryd yn debyg i geisio gwerthu te i Tsieina. A wnaiff Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ddefnyddio'r pwerau sydd ganddi o dan Ddeddf Ardrethi (Eiddo Gwag) 2007 i adfer rhyddhad ardrethi o 50 y cant ar eiddo gwag?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddai'n gostus iawn inni wneud hynny oherwydd y mae'r Trysorlys wedi dweud y byddem yn ysgwyddo'r gost lawn am wneud hynny. Y Trysorlys, nid Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a ariannodd y rhyddhad i eiddo gwag o'r blaen. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle bod y dirwasgiad wedi ei gwneud yn anos rhentu ffatrïoedd gwag, ond problem fwy byth yw'r syniad y gallwch godi'r cyfalaf i adfywio ffatrïoedd gwag. Hen ddadl Ffederasiwn Eiddo Prydain oedd ei bod weithiau'n talu cadw ffatrïoedd yn wag nes gallwch Gronni digon o dir ac arian i allu eu hailddatblygu. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny bob amser yn gofyn am gyfalaf preifat, sydd yn arbennig o brin yn ystod dirwasgiad. Mae'r cyfalaf preifat a oedd ar gael wedi diflannu ac ni wnaiff banciau roi benthyg ar gynigion ar gyfer eiddo masnachol ar hyn o bryd, felly mae'n llawer gwell, pa mor isel bynnag fo'r rhent, ceisio canfod cynnig i rentu dros y tymor byr nag aros i'r banciau ddechrau benthyca eto i ailgychwyn trafodion eiddo masnachol. Ni wnaiff hynny ddigwydd am gryn amser.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: First Minister, may I refer you back to the comments made in your original reply regarding the need for owners of units, shops and factories to try to lease units at a more competitive rate in this recession? I refer you to the business section of the *Daily Telegraph* today, which mentions a shop called Design Circus, opened in West Bridgford by 20 craftspeople and goldsmiths who have taken a short-term lease of three months on the shop. There are also references to similar situations in Nottingham and Manchester. I have raised this question with you before, but will you look at this article to see how relevant it is to the situation in Wales, particularly to some of our market towns, where vacant units create problems in relation to the image of those towns and their appeal to customers?

2.00 p.m.

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel rheol, pan wyf yn darllen y *Daily Telegraph*, yr wyf yn gwneud hynny oherwydd yr adroddiadau rygbi, sydd wastad yn ardderchog, nid oherwydd y rhannau eraill o'r papur. Os cyfeirio at erthygl sy'n sôn am ddyfeisgarwch perchnogion eiddo gwag ynghylch cael gosodiadau newydd i fathau newydd o grefftwyr sy'n fodlon symud i mewn i siopau gwag ydych, dylid cymeradwyo hynny. Byddwn yn cymeradwyo'r math hwnnw o lwybr i unrhyw un sy'n berchennog ar eiddo masnachol gwag, ond dylent hefyd ddod o hyd i denantiaid newydd ar gyfer ffatrioedd. Mae enghraifft dda yn Llangennech, lle yr agorais ffatri newydd Thales yr wythnos diwethaf—gosodwyd yr eiddo hwnnw i Thales er mwyn creu swyddi newydd yn gweithgynhyrchu'r modur newydd a fydd yn cael ei ddefnyddio yn Affganistan. Mae wedi cael ei osod ar gyfradd a fyddai'n syfrdanu llawer—mae'n isel oherwydd y dirwasgiad, ac oherwydd bod cymaint o eiddo ar gael yn ardal Llanelli. Os ydych yn ddyfeisgar ac yn gweithio gyda ni i ddod o hyd i denantiaid newydd, mae'n bosibl gwneud hynny, hyd yn oed yn ystod dirwasgiad.

Alun Cairns: I never cease to be amazed by the First Minister's efforts to justify the unjustifiable. This is clearly an anti-business policy. Businesses invest in property, plan to expand, and then they get hit by the recession—and then this Government hits them as well with business rates, even though there are not enough businesses around to occupy second premises. Furthermore, the revaluation is taking business out of the relief level, which means that they will be forced to pay business rates on empty premises next year even though they do not have to do so this year. Whichever way you add it up, and whatever justification you seek to spin on this, First Minister, this policy damages business—and not just across the UK, but specifically in Wales, in the sorts of communities that we have been discussing.

The First Minister: There is a difference between spin, which you go in for, and fact, which I go in for. In my answer to Rhodri Glyn—[*Interruption.*] There you go,

The First Minister: As a rule, when I read the *Daily Telegraph*, I do so for the rugby reporting, which is always excellent, not for the other sections of the paper. If you are referring to an article about innovation by owners of vacant properties in getting new lettings for different kinds of craftspeople who are willing to move into those vacant shops, then that should be applauded. I would recommend that kind of route for anyone who owns a vacant commercial property, but they should also find new tenants for factories. There is a good example in Llangennech, where I officially opened the new Thales plant last week—the property has been let to Thales in order to create new jobs manufacturing the new vehicle to be used in Afghanistan. It has been let at a rate that would surprise many—it is low because of the recession, and because there is so much property available in the Llanelli area. If you are innovative and work with us in finding new tenants, then it is possible to do so, even during a recession.

Alun Cairns: Yr wyf yn rhyfeddu'n gyson at ymdrechion y Prif Weinidog i gyfiawnhau'r hyn na ellir ei gyfiawnhau. Polisi gwrth-fusnes yw hyn, yn amlwg. Mae busnesau'n buddsoddi mewn eiddo, yn cynllunio i ehangu, ac wedyn cânt eu bwrw gan y dirwasgiad—ac wedyn mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn eu bwrw hefyd ag ardrethi busnes, er nad oes digon o fusnesau ar gael i feddiannu ail eiddo. At hynny, mae'r ailbrisió'n tynnu busnes allan o'r lefel rhyddhad, sy'n golygu y cânt eu gorfodi i dalu ardrethi busnes ar eiddo gwag y flwyddyn nesaf er nad oes yn rhaid iddynt wneud hynny eleni. Pa ffordd bynnag y gwnewch y swm, a pha gyfiawnhad bynnag y ceisiwch ei sbinio ar hyn, Brif Weinidog, mae'r polisi hwn yn niweidio busnes—ac nid dim ond ar draws y Deyrnas Unedig, ond yn benodol yng Nghymru, yn y mathau o gymunedau yr ydym wedi bod yn eu trafod.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ceir gwahaniaeth rhwng sbin, yr ydych chi'n hoff ohono, a ffaith, rhywbeth yr wyf fi'n hoff ohono. Yn fy ateb i Rhodri Glyn—[*Torri ar draws.*] Dyna chi, yn

interrupting from your seat already. You cannot bear the truth, can you? If you will be quiet for 10 seconds, I was explaining that my answer to Rhodri Glyn Thomas contained no spin, just a fact. You may not like the fact, but it was a fact. A large factory was let in Llangennech during a recession because the owners worked closely with the Assembly Government. There is no spin there; it is a fact. You do not recognise facts; all you are interested in is political point-scoring. When will you wake up to the difference between spin and fact? [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order.

The All Wales Convention

Q7 Helen Mary Jones: Will the First Minister give an update on the work of the All Wales Convention? OAQ(3)2428(FM)

The First Minister: I will be making a statement on the report of the All Wales Convention later. We welcome the report, and we will discuss it at length later this afternoon.

Helen Mary Jones: I look forward to responding on behalf of Plaid Cymru to your statement. It has been drawn to my attention, however, that you have issued a joint press statement with the Rt Hon Peter Hain MP with regard to the convention report. Further to your earlier response to Nerys Evans, can you confirm that all the timing options that are possible within the legislative framework as set out in the Government of Wales Act 2006 remain open for discussion between coalition partners, and that a decision has not yet been made?

The First Minister: There has been no decision whatsoever. It is all about the windows that are available. The number of windows available is surprisingly small, and we all have to recognise that, and go through the necessary procedures. It is quite complex to move from where we are today, following the convention report, to having a referendum. I welcome the report, and we will go through this in detail later. It is a

torri ar draws o'ch sedd yn barod. Ni allwch oddef y gwir, na allwch? Os byddwch yn dawel am 10 eiliad, yr oeddwn yn esbonio nad oedd dim sbin, dim ond ffaith, yn fy ateb i Rhodri Glyn Thomas. Efallai na hoffwch y ffaith, ond ffaith ydoedd. Gosodwyd ffatri fawr yn Llangennech yn ystod dirwasgiad oherwydd bod y perchnogion wedi cydweithio'n agos â Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Nid oes dim sbin yn hynny; ffaith ydyw. Nid ydych yn cydnabod ffeithiau; y cyfan y mae gennych ddi-ddordeb ynddo yw sgorio pwyntiau gwleidyddol. Pryd y gwnewch sylwi ar y gwahaniaeth rhwng sbin a ffaith? [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn.

Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan

C7 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am waith Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan? OAQ(3)2428(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddaf yn gwneud datganiad ynglŷn ag adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan yn ddiweddarach. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r adroddiad, ac fe'i trafodwn yn fanwl yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma.

Helen Mary Jones: Edrychaf ymlaen at ymateb ar ran Plaid Cymru i'ch datganiad. Tynnwyd fy sylw, fodd bynnag, eich bod wedi cyhoeddi datganiad i'r wasg ar y cyd â'r Gwir Anrhydeddus Peter Hain AS ynglŷn ag adroddiad y confensiwn. Yn dilyn eich ymateb cynharach i Nerys Evans, a allwch gadarnhau bod yr holl opsiynau amseru sy'n bosibl o fewn y fframwaith deddfwriaethol fel y'i hamlinellir yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 yn dal yn agored i'w trafod rhwng partneriaid y glymblaid, ac nad oes penderfyniad wedi'i wneud eto?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes dim penderfyniad wedi'i wneud o gwbl. Mae i gyd yn dibynnu ar y ffenestri sydd ar gael. Mae nifer y ffenestri sydd ar gael yn syndod o fach, a rhaid inni i gyd sylweddoli hynny, a mynd drwy'r gweithdrefnau angenrheidiol. Mae'n eithaf cymhleth symud o'r fan lle'r ydym heddiw, yn dilyn adroddiad y confensiwn, i gael refferendwm. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r adroddiad, ac awn drwy hyn yn fanwl yn

matter of looking at the different things that have to happen, and it is surprising how many things have to happen between now and referendum day.

Andrew R.T. Davies: The convention has now reported, and you will be making a statement later this afternoon, so it is difficult to pre-empt what you will say. However, do you accept that the Welsh Government should be able to progress this without this whole issue taking over the political agenda? There are some big issues to be decided, and the referendum could have a paralysing effect, stopping people from moving forward with the day-to-day agenda of ensuring that Wales is governed properly.

The First Minister: I cannot imagine any circumstance in which discussion of the convention could divert us from the good governance of Wales. I have said before that, although I am biased, I take the view that the way in which we exercise our present functions, particularly as regards legislative competence Orders under Part 3 of the Act, is an apprenticeship before moving forward to Part 4, which is fuller or full legislative powers.

However, the issue is not whether I think we have served our apprenticeship, which I do, but whether the people of Wales think we have, and that can be tested only by a referendum.

Cutting Carbon Emissions

Q8 Nick Bourne: Will the First Minister make a statement on cutting carbon emissions in Wales? OAQ(3)2409(FM)

The First Minister: Our target remains to achieve an annual 3 per cent reduction from 2011 in those carbon emission areas that fall under devolved responsibilities. We will continue to work with those areas outside our direct responsibilities, primarily heavy industry and energy generation, to reduce emissions in those sectors.

Nick Bourne: I thank the First Minister for

ddiweddarach. Mae'n fater o edrych ar y gwahanol bethau y mae'n rhaid iddynt ddigwydd, ac mae'n syndod cynifer o bethau y mae'n rhaid iddynt ddigwydd rhwng hyn a diwrnod y refferendwm.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Mae'r confensiwn wedi adrodd yn awr, a byddwch yn gwneud datganiad yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma, felly mae'n anodd achub y blaen ar yr hyn yr ydych yn mynd i'w ddweud. Fodd bynnag, a ydych yn derbyn y dylai Llywodraeth Cymru allu bwrw ymlaen â hyn heb i'r holl fater hwn feddiannu'r agenda wleidyddol? Mae rhai materion mawr i'w penderfynu, a gallai'r refferendwm gael effaith barlysol, gan atal pobl rhag symud ymlaen â'r agenda feunyddiol o sicrhau bod Cymru'n cael ei llywodraethu'n iawn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf ddychmygu amgylchiad lle y gallai trafod y confensiwn beri inni wyro oddi wrth lywodraethu Cymru'n dda. Yr wyf wedi dweud o'r blaen, er nad wyf yn ddiuedd, fy mod o'r farn bod y modd yr ydym yn arfer ein swyddogaethau presennol, yn enwedig ynghylch Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol o dan Ran 3 o'r Ddeddf, yn brentisiaeth cyn symud ymlaen i Ran 4, sef pwerau deddfwriaethol llawnach neu lawn.

Fodd bynnag, y cwestiwn yw nid a wyf fi'n meddwl ein bod wedi cyflawni ein prentisiaeth, ac yr wyf, ond a yw pobl Cymru'n meddwl hynny, a dim ond drwy refferendwm y gellir rhoi prawf ar hynny.

Lleihau Allyriadau Carbon

C8 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am leihau allyriadau carbon yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2409(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Ein targed o hyd yw sicrhau lleihad blynyddol o 3 y cant o 2011 yn y meysydd allyrru carbon hynny sydd o fewn ein cyfrifoldebau datganoledig. Byddwn yn parhau i weithio gyda'r meysydd sydd y tu allan i'n cyfrifoldebau uniongyrchol, sef yn bennaf diwydiant trwm a chynhyrchu ynni, i leihau allyriadau yn y sectorau hynny.

Nick Bourne: Diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am

that answer. He will be aware that, between 1990 and 2007, total emissions in Wales went down five times but rose on six occasions. Given that this is clearly being taken seriously by all Assembly Members, could I encourage the First Minister and the Government to look at certain proposals that we have endorsed and are pushing forward with? These are: boosting free cycle schemes, particularly in Cardiff where a scheme has started, although with very few cycles, along the lines of the scheme that operates very successfully in Paris; piloting the use of dual fuel for public vehicles and taxis; extending walking and cycling networks; and green-proofing every Assembly Government policy.

The First Minister: Yes; all of those would come under the sustainability agenda and are to be welcomed. The free-bike schemes have been around in some continental cities, some in cities with no hills at all, such as Amsterdam, for a very long time, and some in cities with quite a few hills, as in Paris. We welcome these schemes. Why local authorities in Wales have not been more enthusiastic about bringing in such schemes or, indeed, adequately funding them is puzzling. Within a walking and cycling step-up strategy and within the preparations for the changes in behaviour that are necessary to bring about a three per cent reduction in devolved areas of responsibility from 2011, all of those proposals and many more would be required on the transport and heating side to ensure that we hit or exceed our targets.

Lesley Griffiths: First Minister, last week, the Government and the Assembly made a commitment to achieve 40 per cent reductions in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020. Indeed, if we add that to the 'One Wales' commitment to retain an annual 3 per cent reduction and the reductions achieved since 1990, Wales could be on track to exceed reductions of 40 per cent by 2020. Do you not agree that this shows that, when it comes to addressing climate change, smaller nations such as ours can teach bigger countries a lesson on how it is done?

yr ateb hwnnw. Bydd yn ymwybodol bod cyfanswm yr allyriadau yng Nghymru, rhwng 1990 a 2007, wedi mynd i lawr bump o weithiau ond ei fod wedi codi chwe gwaith. Gan fod hyn yn amlwg yn rhywbeth y mae holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn ei gymryd o ddifrif, a gaf annog y Prif Weinidog a'r Llywodraeth i edrych ar rai cynigion yr ydym wedi'u cymeradwyo ac yn bwrw ymlaen â hwy? Y cynigion hynny yw: hyrwyddo cynlluniau beiciau am ddim, yn enwedig yng Nghaerdydd lle y mae cynllun wedi dechrau, er mai ychydig iawn o feiciau sydd ganddo, ar batrwm y cynllun sy'n gweithredu'n llwyddiannus iawn ym Mharis; peilota defnyddio tanwydd deuol i gerbydau cyhoeddus a thacsis; estyn rhwydweithiau cerdded a seiclo; a sicrhau bod pob polisi gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yn wyrdd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ie, deuai'r rheini i gyd o dan yr agenda cynaliadwyedd ac maent i'w croesawu. Mae'r cynlluniau beiciau am ddim wedi bod ar gael mewn rhai dinasoedd cyfandirol, rhai mewn dinasoedd heb fryniau o gwbl, megis Amsterdam, ers tro byd, a rhai mewn dinasoedd gweddol fryniog, megis Paris. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r cynlluniau hyn. Mae'n dipyn o benbleth pam nad yw awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru wedi bod yn fwy brwdfrydig dros gyflwyno cynlluniau o'r fath neu, yn wir, eu hariannu'n ddigonol. O fewn strategaeth i gynyddu cerdded a seiclo ac o fewn y paratodau ar gyfer y newidiadau mewn ymddygiad sy'n angenrheidiol i sicrhau lleihad o dri y cant mewn meysydd cyfrifoldeb datganoledig o 2011, byddai angen yr holl gynigion hynny a llawer mwy o ran trafndiaeth a gwresogi i sicrhau ein bod yn cyrraedd ein targedau neu'n rhagori arnynt.

Lesley Griffiths: Brif Weinidog, yr wythnos diwethaf, gwnaeth y Llywodraeth a'r Cynulliad ymrwymiad i sicrhau lleihau o 40 y cant mewn allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr erbyn 2020. Yn wir, os ychwanegwn hynny at ymrwymiad 'Cymru'n Un' i gadw lleihad blynyddol o 3 y cant a'r cwtogi a wnaed ers 1990, gallai Cymru fod ar y trywydd iawn i leihau mwy na 40 y cant erbyn 2020. Oni chytunwch fod hyn yn dangos, pan ddaw'n fater o fynd i'r afael â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd, y gall gwledydd bach fel ein gwlad ni ddysgu gwers i wledydd mwy

ynghylch sut y mae gwneud?

The First Minister: From our starting point as a heavy industrial country with a much greater dependency on smoke-stack industries than elsewhere, it is important that Wales plays a leading role in showing how that conversion can be made by ensuring that our heavy industries become as efficient as they possibly can in energy terms and that, as a society, we embrace behaviour changes with regard to the way we use or recycle waste, whether we use the car excessively, how we convert to public transport, and the way we heat our homes and business premises efficiently. These are all part of the Welsh agenda.

Y Prif Weinidog: O'n man cychwyn fel gwlad o ddiwydiant trwm a chanddi ddibyniaeth lawer mwy ar ddiwydiannau simneiau mwg na manau eraill, mae'n bwysig i Gymru chwarae rhan flaenllaw o ran dangos sut y gellir gwneud y newid hwnnw drwy sicrhau bod ein diwydiannau trwm mor effeithlon ag y gallant fod o ran ynni ac i ni, fel cymdeithas, goleddu newidiadau ymddygiad ynglŷn â'r modd yr ydym yn defnyddio neu'n ailgylchu gwastraff, a ydym yn defnyddio gormod ar y car, sut yr ydym yn newid i drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, a'r modd yr ydym yn gwresogi ein cartrefi a'n hadeiladau busnes yn effeithlon. Mae'r rhain i gyd yn rhan o agenda Cymru.

Leanne Wood: First Minister, more and more people are opting to grow their own food in response to fears about climate change, and a number of community food initiatives have sprung up in recent years, specifically aiming to provide affordable food to low-income groups as well as to combat climate change. I am sure that you share my position that community food initiatives should do all that they can to combat social inequality. However, the problem is that it is difficult to make community food initiatives commercially viable, when judging them against the narrow yardstick of neo-liberal economics. Do you agree that there are wider potential social benefits for community food initiatives and that they deserve public support? If so, what such support is available in urban areas?

Leanne Wood: Brif Weinidog, mae mwy a mwy o bobl yn troi at dyfu eu bwyd eu hunain mewn ymateb i ofnau am y newid yn yr hinsawdd, ac mae nifer o fentrau bwyd cymunedol wedi ymddangos yn y blynyddoedd diweddar, gyda'r nod penodol o ddarparu bwyd fforddiadwy i grwpiau incwm isel yn ogystal ag i frwydro yn erbyn y newid yn yr hinsawdd. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn cyd-fynd â mi y dylai mentrau bwyd cymunedol wneud popeth a allant i frwydro yn erbyn anghydraddoldeb cymdeithasol. Fodd bynnag, y broblem yw ei bod yn anodd gwneud mentrau bwyd cymunedol yn fasnachol hyfyw, o'u barnu yn erbyn ffon fesur gul economeg neo-ryddfrydol. A ydych yn cytuno y gall fod manteision cymdeithasol ehangach i fentrau bwyd cymunedol a'u bod yn haeddu cymorth cyhoeddus? Os ydych, pa gymorth o'r fath sydd ar gael mewn ardaloedd trefol?

The First Minister: Community food initiatives are very important, whether or not they involve links with food suppliers, as I heard in Blaengarw last week, where the remarkable organisation the Creation Development Trust was receiving a gold medal from the British Urban Regeneration Association for its work. It has very close links with organic vegetable growers that I am familiar with, Pencoed Growers.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae mentrau bwyd cymunedol yn bwysig iawn, boed ganddynt gysylltiadau ai peidio â chyflenwyr bwyd, fel y clywais ym Mlaengarw yr wythnos diwethaf, lle yr oedd sefydliad hynod yr Ymddiriedolaeth Datblygu Creadigrwydd yn cael medal aur oddi wrth Gymdeithas Adfywio Trefol Prydain am ei gwaith. Mae ganddi gysylltiadau agos iawn â thyfwrwyr llysiau organig yr wyf yn gyfarwydd â hwy, Tyfwrwyr Pencoed.

2.10 p.m.

That link between organic vegetable growers and community food initiatives is very much part of the message in Blaengarw and I am sure that the same could also be true elsewhere. It is a matter of trying to get this message across that supplying, in part, your own, low food-miles, locally supplied, preferably organic vegetables in less well-off areas, which are a long way from the nearest Tesco, Morrisons or whatever, is important.

Mae'r cysylltiad hwnnw rhwng tyfwyr llysiau organig a mentrau bwyd cymunedol yn rhan bwysig o'r neges ym Mlaengarw ac yr wyf yn siŵr y gallai'r un peth fod yn wir mewn manau eraill. Mae'n fater o geisio trosglwyddo'r neges hon bod cyflenwi, yn rhannol, eich llysiau eich hun ar filltiroedd bwyd isel, wedi'u cyflenwi'n lleol, a'r rheini'n organig os yn bosibl, mewn ardaloedd llai cyfoethog, sydd ymhell o'r Tesco neu Morrisons agosaf, neu beth bynnag y bo, yn bwysig.

Visteon Pension Holders

Q9 Bethan Jenkins: Will the First Minister outline what assurances he has received from the Secretary of State for Wales over the Visteon pension holders? OAQ(3)2413(FM)

The First Minister: I have discussed this matter with the Secretary of State for Wales. I have also written to him and he has written to the relevant Cabinet colleagues. I will update you and Rhodri Glyn Thomas when I receive their responses.

Bethan Jenkins: You will be aware that over 700 former car workers in and around Swansea are facing losing up to 50 per cent of their pensions as a result of the fact that they will be placed into the pension protection fund. Those former workers were assured at the time that they would receive the full pension from Ford. However, when Visteon then went bust, Ford took a different stance on the matter. Can you seek assurances that there will be progress on this matter? I ask you, as First Minister of Wales, to meet with constituents and a delegation of the action group in the National Assembly to make sure that their voices are also heard on a Westminster level.

The First Minister: I am not sure whether meeting me is the best way of ensuring that their voices are heard at the Westminster level. I can see a difficulty in that respect. I have made the point clearly that the matter has been raised with me, and that I have raised it with the Secretary of State. I know that he has raised it and written to Yvette Cooper, the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions, who has responsibility in this area,

Deiliaid Pensiwn Visteon

C9 Bethan Jenkins: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu pa sicrwydd a gafodd gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynghylch deiliaid pensiwn Visteon? OAQ(3)2413(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wedi trafod y mater hwn gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu ato hefyd ac mae yntau wedi ysgrifennu at yr aelodau perthnasol o'r Cabinet. Rhoddaf y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i chi a Rhodri Glyn Thomas pan gaf eu hymatebion.

Bethan Jenkins: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod dros 700 o gyn-weithwyr moduron yn Abertawe a'r cylch yn wynebu colli hyd at 50 y cant o'u pensiynau o ganlyniad i'r ffaith y cânt eu rhoi yn y gronfa diogelu pensiynau. Rhoddwyd sicrwydd i'r cyn-weithwyr hynny ar y pryd y caent y pensiwn llawn oddi wrth Ford. Fodd bynnag, pan aeth Visteon i'r wal wedyn, cymerodd Ford safiad gwahanol ar y mater. A allwch geisio sicrwydd y gwneir rhywbeth ynghylch y mater hwn? Gofynnaf i chi, fel Prif Weinidog Cymru, gwrdd ag etholwyr a dirprwyaeth o'r grŵp gweithredu yn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i wneud yn siŵr bod eu lleisiau'n cael eu clywed ar lefel San Steffan hefyd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn siŵr ai cwrdd â mi yw'r ffordd orau i sicrhau bod eu lleisiau'n cael eu clywed ar lefel San Steffan. Gallaf weld anhawster yn hynny o beth. Yr wyf wedi gwneud y pwynt yn glir fod y mater wedi'i godi gyda mi, ac fy mod innau wedi ei godi gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. Gwn ei fod yntau wedi ei godi ac wedi ysgrifennu at Yvette Cooper, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Waith a Phensiynau, sydd â chyfrifoldeb

and is awaiting a response. We accept that the ex-Visteon workers in Swansea have come out of this difficult episode of the transfer of assets from Ford into Visteon and then the winding up of Visteon UK. The Swansea area has done somewhat better than Belfast and Enfield, and the one other location in England. It is better in one sense in that Linamar is now operating the factory, but that does not help the pensioners because the pension issue remains with Ford and it has said that it is not playing ball. Therefore, the ex-workers of Visteon are uniquely disadvantaged in Wales and we have to try to put that right.

Nick Ramsay: I add my voice to the calls for you to raise this issue with the Secretary of State as a matter of urgency. A large number of pensioners are affected by it. As I see it, there are two issues. First is the overall issue of the pension protection fund and its validity, and the concerns of the future viability of the PPF moving forward. I believe that I am right in saying that its deficit for the year ending March 2009 has gone from around £500 million to over £1 billion. Therefore, there is an issue with that. Secondly, on your discussions with the Secretary of State—the matter already raised—the notion of a pension protection fund would lead pensioners to expect a degree of protection of the amount of money that they can expect on retirement. The figures that are being talked about is a 50 per cent decrease in what they will receive compared with what they were expecting. That is a huge cut for pensioners, and I can understand their concerns. Therefore, I would be grateful if you could raise both of these issues as a matter of urgency with the Westminster Government.

The First Minister: Those are precisely the issues that have been raised with Peter Hain, and by Peter Hain with Yvette Cooper, the Secretary of State for Work and Pensions. The difficulty is that there could be people who lose more than that. There could be some extreme circumstances in which you could be asked to repay a pension that you have already had. I have never heard of such a case before; it would be an excruciating experience for anyone who started to receive

yn y maes hwn, a'i fod yn disgwyl am ateb. Yr ydym yn derbyn bod cyn-weithwyr Visteon yn Abertawe wedi dod allan o'r bennod ddyrys hon o drosglwyddo asedau o Ford i Visteon ac wedyn dirwyrn Visteon UK i ben. Mae ardal Abertawe wedi gwneud rhywfaint yn well na Belffast ac Enfield, a'r un lleoliad arall yn Lloegr. Mae'n well ar un ystyr, gan mai Linamar sydd bellach yn rhedeg y ffatri, ond nid yw hynny'n helpu'r pensiynwyr oherwydd y mae'r broblem ynghylch pensiynau'n aros gyda Ford ac mae yntau wedi dweud nad yw am gydymffurfio. Felly, mae cyn-weithwyr Visteon dan anfantais unigryw yng Nghymru ac mae'n rhaid inni geisio unioni hynny.

Nick Ramsay: Ychwanegaf fy llais at y galwadau arnoch i godi'r mater hwn gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol fel mater o frys. Mae'n effeithio ar nifer fawr o bensiynwyr. Yn ôl yr hyn a welaf fi, ceir yma ddau fater. Y cyntaf yw mater cyffredinol y gronfa diogelu pensiynau a'i dilysrwydd, a'r pryderon ynghylch hyfywdra'r gronfa yn y dyfodol. Credaf fy mod yn iawn wrth ddweud bod y diffyg yn y gronfa am y flwyddyn a ddaeth i ben ym Mawrth 2009 wedi codi o ryw £500 miliwn i dros £1 biliwn. Felly, ceir problem gyda hynny. Yn ail, ynglŷn â'ch trafodaethau â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol—y mater a godwyd yn barod—byddai'r syniad o gronfa diogelu pensiynau'n peri i bensiynwyr ddisgwyl rhyw gymaint o ddiogelwch i'r swm o arian y gallant ei ddisgwyl wrth ymddeol. Mae'r ffigurau a grybwyllir yn golygu 50 y cant o ostyngiad yn yr hyn a gânt o'i gymharu â'r hyn yr oeddent yn ei ddisgwyl. Mae hynny'n doriad enfawr i bensiynwyr, a gallaf ddeall eu pryderon. Felly, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallech godi'r ddau fater hyn fel mater brys gyda Llywodraeth San Steffan.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dyna'r union faterion sydd wedi eu codi gyda Peter Hain, a chan Peter Hain gydag Yvette Cooper, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Waith a Phensiynau. Yr anhawster yw y gallai rhai pobl golli mwy na hynny. Gallai fod rhai amgylchiadau eithriadol lle y gellid gofyn ichi ad-dalu pensiwn a gawsoch eisoes. Nid wyf erioed wedi clywed am achos o'r fath o'r blaen; byddai'n brofiad dirdynnol i unrhyw un sydd wedi dechrau cael pensiwn ganfod

a pension to find that that pension is now being clawed back due to the problems that you have illustrated. It is a knotty issue for the DWP to seek to solve via the pension protection fund.

Peter Black: I think that there is cross-party agreement on this issue: that there should be protection for those pensioners, particularly those from Visteon. Although I appreciate that this is a non-devolved matter and that you have already raised this with the Secretary of State for Wales, there are wider issues arising from this in relation to other workers whose pensions may also be threatened in the future. In your representations to the Secretary of State for Wales, as well as raising the important issue of Visteon workers, could you ask about the way in which the pension protection fund is operating and whether a more robust regime can be put in place to try to ensure that this does not affect other workers?

The First Minister: The Visteon case is probably unusual, because Ford attempted to divest itself of all interest in the Visteon corporation when it got rid of its own internal component-manufacturing set-up. The workers in the Swansea area, that is, today's generation of employees at Linamar, have come out a little better than those in Basildon, Enfield and Belfast, who have lost their jobs. On the other hand, pensioners in Swansea who are ex-Visteon workers have a huge interest in making sure there is not a huge reduction in their pensions in prospect. The other three areas are looking in particular for compensation as well, but for the ex-Visteon workers in the Swansea area, there is the question of the reduction in their expected pension entitlement. Ford is saying, 'This is not to do with us; we floated Visteon off. Visteon went belly up in March this year, and that has nothing to do with us at Ford.' However, many people say that there is still a moral obligation.

Rail Services

Q10 Christine Chapman: Will the First Minister make a statement on rail services in Wales? OAQ(3)2415(FM)

bod y pensiwn hwnnw bellach yn cael ei adfachu oherwydd y problemau yr ydych wedi'u hamlinellu. Mae'n fater dyrys i'r Adran Gwaith a Phensiynau geisio'i ddatrys drwy'r gronfa diogelu pensiynau.

Peter Black: Credaf fod cytundeb ar draws y pleidiau ar y mater hwn: y dylai fod gwarchodaeth i'r pensiynwyr hynny, yn enwedig y rhai o Visteon. Er fy mod yn sylweddoli mai mater nad yw wedi'i ddatganoli yw hyn a'ch bod eisoes wedi codi hyn gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, mae materion ehangach yn codi o hyn mewn perthynas â gweithwyr eraill y gall eu pensiynau hwythau fod dan fygythiad yn y dyfodol. Yn eich sylwadau i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, yn ogystal â chodi mater pwysig gweithwyr Visteon, a allech holi ynglŷn â'r modd y gweithredir y gronfa diogelu pensiynau ac a ellir sefydlu trefn fwy cadarn i geisio sicrhau na fydd hyn yn effeithio ar weithwyr eraill?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n debyg bod achos Visteon yn anarferol, oherwydd ceisiodd Ford ymddihatu o bob buddiant yng nghorfforaeth Visteon pan gafodd wared ar ei drefniadaeth fewnol ei hun ar gyfer cynhyrchu cydrannau. Mae'r gweithwyr yn ardal Abertawe, hynny yw, cenhedlaeth gweithwyr Linamar heddiw, wedi dod allan ohoni ychydig yn well na'r rhai yn Basildon, Enfield a Belfast, sydd wedi colli'u swyddi. Ar y llaw arall, mae gan bensiynwyr yn Abertawe sy'n gyn-weithwyr Visteon fuddiant enfawr mewn sicrhau na fydd lleihad enfawr yn eu pensiynau. Mae'r tair ardal arall yn edrych yn arbennig am dâl digolledu hefyd, ond i gyn-weithwyr Visteon yn ardal Abertawe, ceir cwestiwn y lleihad yn y pensiwn y maent yn disgwyl ei gael. Mae Ford yn dweud, 'Nid oes a wnelom ni â hyn; gollyngasom ein cyfrannau yn Visteon. Aeth Visteon â'i ben iddo ym mis Mawrth eleni, ac nid oes a wnelo hynny ddim â ni yn Ford.' Fodd bynnag, dywed llawer o bobl fod dyletswydd foisol o hyd.

Gwasanaethau Rheilffyrdd

C10 Christine Chapman: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am wasanaethau rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru? OAQ(3)2415(FM)

The First Minister: We are committed to improving rail services throughout Wales. The national transport plan sets out some investment proposals, including extending rail services throughout Wales, including the additional services that may become possible in extending the Cynon valley line northwards to Hirwaun.

Christine Chapman: I know that the Welsh Assembly Government has recently commissioned Network Rail to conduct a feasibility study into the possibility of reopening the line from Aberdare to Hirwaun for passenger rail services. I warmly welcome that development. The Aberdare to Hirwaun rail service stopped carrying passengers in 1964, and I know that reopening the service would have many important and beneficial consequences for the local community. It makes sense to start reintroducing passenger services in areas where track exists. The introduction of passenger services there will have many positive effects: it will protect the environment, offer an alternative to reliance on private car usage, and it will lead to increased social cohesion as bonds between communities are strengthened and reinforced. May I have your assurance that those benefits will be taken into consideration during the feasibility study, alongside consideration of the economic benefits that the reintroduction of the rail service will undoubtedly bring?

The First Minister: It is about integrating the whole of the Cynon valley and creating a proper, modern transport system, including the ability to commute. There will be competition for resources within Network Rail and from our budgets. Therefore, whether it is that service or another that achieves viability will be determined by the various tests that you have to apply, including all the issues that you mentioned, as well as the chimney-pots test—in other words, are there enough people in the Hirwaun area to provide a reasonable revenue from tickets to justify extending the main line along the old freight track from Aberdare to Hirwaun?

Jonathan Morgan: First Minister, if you

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i wella gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd ledled Cymru. Mae'r cynllun trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol yn amlinellu rhai cynigion buddsoddi, gan gynnwys ehangu gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd ledled Cymru, gan gynnwys y gwasanaethau ychwanegol a all ddod yn bosibl wrth estyn rheilffordd Cwm Cynon tua'r gogledd i Hirwaun.

Christine Chapman: Gwn fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi comisiynu Network Rail yn ddiweddar i gynnal astudiaeth ddichonolrwydd i'r posibilrwydd o ailagor y rheilffordd o Aberdâr i Hirwaun ar gyfer gwasanaethau trên i deithwyr. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r datblygiad hwnnw'n wresog. Rhoddodd gwasanaeth rheilffordd Aberdâr i Hirwaun y gorau i gludo teithwyr yn 1964, a gwn y câi ailagor y gwasanaeth lawer o ganlyniadau pwysig a llesol i'r gymuned leol. Mae'n gwneud synnwyr dechrau ailgyflwyno gwasanaethau teithwyr mewn ardaloedd lle y y mae rheilffordd yn bodoli. Bydd cyflwyno gwasanaethau teithwyr yno'n cael llawer o effeithiau cadarnhaol: bydd yn diogelu'r amgylchedd, yn cynnig dewis amgen yn lle dibynnu ar ddefnyddio ceir preifat, a bydd yn arwain at fwy o gydlyniant cymdeithasol wrth i'r cysylltiadau rhwng cymunedau gael eu cryfhau a'u hatgyfnerthu. A gaf sicrwydd gennych y bydd y manteision hynny'n cael eu hystyried yn ystod yr astudiaeth ddichonolrwydd, ynghyd ag ystyried y manteision economaidd a ddaw yn ddi-os o ailgyflwyno'r gwasanaeth rheilffordd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hyn yn golygu integreiddio Cwm Cynon i gyd a chreu system drafnidiaeth fodern, go iawn, gan gynnwys y gallu i gymudo. Bydd cystadleuaeth am adnoddau o fewn Network Rail ac o'n cyllidebau ni. Felly, bydd y cwestiwn ai'r gwasanaeth hwnnw ynteu un arall a fydd yn llwyddo i fod yn hyfyw yn dibynnu ar y gwahanol brofion y bydd yn rhaid eu gwneud, gan gynnwys yr holl faterion a grybwyllasoch, yn ogystal â'r prawf simneiau—hynny yw, a oes digon o bobl yn ardal Hirwaun i ddarparu refeniw rhesymol o docynnau i gyfiawnhau estyn y brif reilffordd ar hyd yr hen drac nwyddau o Aberdâr i Hirwaun?

Jonathan Morgan: Brif Weinidog, pe baech

were in a wheelchair you would find yourself in a great deal of difficulty, particularly if you were living in my constituency. If, for example, you were living in Llandaff North, there is no way that you would be able to get onto the right side of the railway track to access a train to the city centre. Likewise, if you were living on the Heath side of Cardiff, you would not be able to get onto the Rhymney valley line to visit Jeff Cuthbert in Caerphilly, simply because the railway stations are not accessible to disabled people.

I understand that, in the UK Government's strategy for Great Britain's railways, it is specifically mentioned that the Assembly Government has a role to play and that it has the option of funding new railway investments in Wales over and above what is currently specified. In the past three years, only £400,000 has been spent in Wales on smaller railway stations and their modernisation. I urge you to talk to your colleagues in the Cabinet to see what bids can be made to the UK Government to dip into the £300 million budget that has been set aside by the UK Government to update our railway stations. Otherwise, it means that more and more people who have a disability, who may be in a wheelchair, may not be able to access those railway stations in the first place.

2.20 p.m.

The First Minister: I am glad that you have raised that point, because this is a difficulty with older stations. It applies not only to disabled people with wheelchairs, but to mothers with prams. For example, when my three children and Julie used to try to go to Barry Island, or wherever, they had to walk across the tracks in Dinas Powys, although, at that time—many decades ago—there were usually staff on the station who would guide you across the sleepers to enable you to get from one platform to the other. Most stations are now unstaffed, so mothers with prams and disabled people find it difficult. Modern stations are not so bad, because there is a facility that allows you to walk around. I will look at that issue and ask Ieuan Wyn Jones, and Brian Gibbons as the Minister with

mewn cadair olwyn byddech yn cael cryn drafferth, yn enwedig pe baech yn byw yn fy etholaeth i. Pe baech, er enghraifft, yn byw yng Ngogledd Llandaf, ni fyddai modd yn y byd ichi allu cyrraedd yr ochr iawn i'r rheilffordd i ddal trê'n i ganol y ddinas. Yn yr un modd, pe baech yn byw yn ardal y Mynydd Bychan yng Nghaerdydd, ni fyddech yn gallu mynd ar drê'n ar reilffordd Cwm Rhymni i ymweld â Jeff Cuthbert yng Nghaerffili, am y rheswm syml nad yw'r gorsafoedd rheilffordd yn hygyrch i bobl anabl.

Deallaf fod strategaeth Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ar gyfer rheilffyrdd Prydain Fawr yn sôn yn benodol fod gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad rôl i'w chwarae a bod ganddi'r opsiwn o ariannu buddsoddiadau rheilffyrdd newydd yng Nghymru yn ychwanegol at yr hyn a bennir ar hyn o bryd. Yn y tair blynedd diwethaf, dim ond £400,000 sydd wedi'i wario yng Nghymru ar orsafoedd rheilffordd llai ac ar eu moderneiddio. Yr wyf yn eich annog i siarad â'ch cyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet i weld pa geisiadau y gellir eu gwneud i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig am gyfran o'r gyllideb £300 miliwn sydd wedi'i neilltuo gan Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig i ddiweddarau ein gorsafoedd rheilffordd. Fel arall, bydd yn golygu efallai y bydd mwy a mwy o bobl ag anabledd, sydd mewn cadair olwyn o bosibl, yn methu cael mynediad i'r gorsafoedd hynny yn y lle cyntaf.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi codi'r pwynt hwnnw, oherwydd y mae hyn yn anhawster gyda gorsafoedd hŷn. Mae'n wir nid yn unig am bobl anabl â chadeiriau olwyn, ond am famau â phramiau. Er enghraifft, pan arferai fy nhri phlentyn a Julie geisio mynd i Ynys y Barri, neu lle bynnag y bo, byddai'n rhaid iddynt gerdded ar draws y traciau yn Ninas Powys, er, bryd hynny—ddegawdau lawer yn ôl—y byddai staff fel arfer yn yr orsaf a fyddai'n eich arwain dros y cledrau ichi allu mynd o un plattform i'r llall. Mae'r rhan fwyaf o orsafoedd yn ddi-staff erbyn hyn, felly mae'n anodd i famau â phramiau a phobl anabl. Nid yw gorsafoedd modern cynddrwg, oherwydd ceir cyfleuster sy'n caniatáu ichi gerdded i'r ochr arall. Edrychaf ar y mater hwnnw a

responsibility for equality issues, to look at the programme for bringing stations up to full compliance with the Disability Discrimination Act 2005.

Chris Franks: I would like to add my voice to the campaign to reopen the passenger service on the line to Hirwaun. What recent discussions has the Welsh Government had with the Secretary of State for Transport in London regarding the electrification of the railway line between Swansea and London? This is especially important as regards encouraging more people to use the train and tackling climate change. Do you agree that it is worrying that the Conservatives appear to be lukewarm about any electrification of lines in Wales?

The First Minister: On the line to Hirwaun, I welcome your support for the proposition to examine the possibility of reopening the line between Aberdare and Hirwaun. There will be competition for the resource.

On the wider issue of the 2017 deadline for electrifying the full length of the Great Western main line from Paddington to Swansea, it is important that everyone commits themselves to this, because that helps Network Rail's borrowing in order to be able to achieve it. It is of huge economic significance. I cannot overestimate just how important it is to get the Secretary of State for Transport to commit to the £1 billion of expenditure necessary to bring that in over the next eight years, which is quite a short time for such a large project. We want the support of all parties for it.

Jeff Cuthbert: First, I thank Jonathan Morgan for his clear encouragement that the people of Cardiff North should visit Caerphilly; we are very grateful.

I would like to return to a subject that I have mentioned many times before. Over the last two years, considerable public sums have been invested in the Rhymney valley line to lengthen platforms and improve the signalling infrastructure, with the intention of

gofyn i Ieuan Wyn Jones, a Brian Gibbons fel y Gweinidog â chyfrifoldeb am faterion cydraddoldeb, edrych ar y rhaglen ar gyfer sicrhau bod gorsafoedd yn cydymffurfio'n llawn â Deddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd 2005.

Chris Franks: Hoffwn innau ychwanegu fy llais at yr ymgyrch i ailagor y gwasanaeth i deithwyr ar y rheilffordd i Hirwaun. Pa drafodaethau y mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi'u cael yn ddiweddar â'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth yn Llundain ynglŷn â thrydaneiddio'r rheilffordd rhwng Abertawe a Llundain? Mae hyn yn arbennig o bwysig o ran annog mwy o bobl i ddefnyddio'r trê'n a mynd i'r afael â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd. A ydych yn cytuno ei fod yn destun pryder bod y Ceidwadwyr i'w gweld yn llugoer ynglŷn ag unrhyw drydaneiddio rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ynglŷn â'r rheilffordd i Hirwaun, yr wyf yn croesawu eich cefnogaeth i'r cynnig i edrych ar y posibilrwydd o ailagor y rheilffordd rhwng Aberdâr a Hirwaun. Bydd cystadleuaeth am yr adnodd.

O ran mater ehangach y dyddiad cwblhau, sef 2017, ar gyfer trydaneiddio'r cyfan o brif reilffordd y Great Western o Paddington i Abertawe, mae'n bwysig i bawb ymrwymo i hyn, oherwydd y mae hynny'n helpu Network Rail i gael benthyg er mwyn gallu ei gyflawni. Mae iddo arwyddocâd economaidd aruthrol. Ni allaf or-ddweud mor bwysig ydyw inni gael gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth ymrwymo i'r £1 biliwn o wariant sy'n angenrheidiol i gyflwyno hynny yn ystod yr wyth mlynedd nesaf, sy'n gyfnod gweddol fyr i brosiect mor fawr. Mae arnom eisiau cefnogaeth y pleidiau i gyd iddo.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yn gyntaf, diolch i Jonathan Morgan am ei anogaeth glir y dylai pobl Gogledd Caerdydd ymweld â Chaerffili; yr ydym yn ddiolchgar dros ben.

Hoffwn ddychwelyd at bwnc yr wyf wedi'i grybwyll sawl gwaith o'r blaen. Yn ystod y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf, mae symiau cyhoeddus sylweddol wedi'u buddsoddi yn rheilffordd Cwm Rhymni i ymestyn platfformau a gwella'r seilwaith signalau,

allowing trains with up to six cars to run during peak times. However, during a scrutiny session with Arriva Trains Wales yesterday—which was a joint meeting between the Enterprise and Learning Committee and the Welsh Affairs Committee—we were told, effectively, that it was nothing to do with it and that it was entirely down to the Welsh Assembly Government. I find that hard to accept. Will you and the Deputy First Minister continue to press Arriva Trains Wales to honour its promise to put trains of six cars on the Rhymney valley line, at least at peak times, now that the investment has been made in the infrastructure?

The First Minister: I do not have specific information on the six-car issue, but work on additional platforms in Caerphilly, Pontypridd and Barry will start by 2014. There will also be an additional station at Energlyn by 2014, additional carriages on peak-hour services—which may be what you are referring to—and plans are being developed for additional services on the lines from Pontypridd and Caerphilly to Cardiff. It is a mouth-watering prospect for putting the Valley Lines commuter rail network where it ought to be, as one of the most important commuter railway line networks anywhere in Britain.

gyda'r bwriad o ganiatáu i drenau â hyd at chwe cherbyd redeg yn ystod oriau brig. Fodd bynnag, yn ystod sesiwn graffu gyda Threnau Arriva Cymru ddoe—a oedd yn gydyfarfod rhwng y Pwyllgor Menter a Dysgu a'r Pwyllgor Materion Cymreig—dywedwyd wrthym, i bob pwrpas, nad oedd a wnelo ddim â'r cwmni ac mai mater i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gyfan gwbl ydoedd. Yr wyf yn ei chael yn anodd derbyn hynny. A wnewch chi a'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog barhau i bwyso ar Drenau Arriva Cymru i gyflawni ei addewid i roi trenau chwe cherbyd ar reilffordd Cwm Rhymni, o leiaf ar yr oriau brig, gan fod y buddsoddiad wedi'i wneud yn y seilwaith erbyn hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes gennyf wybodaeth benodol am fater y chwe cherbyd, ond bydd gwaith ar blatfformau ychwanegol yng Nghaerffili, Pontypridd a'r Barri yn dechrau erbyn 2014. Bydd gorsaf ychwanegol hefyd yn Energlyn erbyn 2014, cerbydau ychwanegol ar wasanaethau oriau brig—sef yr hyn yr ydych yn cyfeirio ato, efallai—ac mae cynlluniau ar y gweill ar gyfer gwasanaethau ychwanegol ar y rheilffyrdd o Bontypridd a Chaerffili i Gaerdydd. Mae'n syniad sy'n tynnu dŵr o'ch dannedd ar gyfer gosod rhwydwaith rheilffyrdd cymudo Rheilffyrdd y Cymoedd yn ei briod le, sef un o'r rhwydweithiau rheilffyrdd cymudo pwysicaf yn unrhyw le ym Mhrydain.

Datganiad a Chyhoeddiad Busnes Business Statement and Announcement

The Counsel General and Leader of the House (Carwyn Jones): There is one change to report to this week's planned Government business. Tomorrow, Jane Hutt, the Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills, will make a statement on the twenty-first century higher education plan. Business for the next three weeks is as set out on the business statement and announcement, which can be found in the agenda papers that are available to Members electronically.

Y Cwnsler Cyffredinol ac Arweinydd y Tŷ (Carwyn Jones): Mae un newid i'w gyhoeddi ym musnes arfaethedig y Llywodraeth yr wythnos hon. Yfory, bydd Jane Hutt, y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau, yn gwneud datganiad ar gynllun addysg uwch yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad a chyhoeddiad busnes, a welir ym mhapurau'r agenda sydd ar gael i'r Aelodau'n electronig.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Leader of the House for that statement. Every week, I have to ask the same question because we still have not had the oral statement on business

Nick Bourne: Diolch i Arweinydd y Tŷ am y datganiad hwnnw. Bob wythnos, yr wyf yn gorfod gofyn yr un cwestiwn oherwydd nid ydym byth wedi cael y datganiad llafar ar

rates, which the Llywydd indicated the Chamber would welcome. We still do not know what the small business rate relief scheme will be in Wales. They know in England—they have known since September—and we know that Labour MPs have had a briefing from the Minister. Is it not time that the Assembly was told what form the small business rate relief scheme will take and whether there will be transitional relief? That oral statement should be forthcoming. I hope that I do not have to ask the Leader of the House this question again next week, but, based on past experience, I have no great hope on that issue.

Carwyn Jones: As I have explained to the Chamber previously, the Minister will make any necessary announcements in due course.

Chris Franks: I would like to ask about the opening of Ysbyty Cwm Rhondda. You will be aware that there have been unfortunate delays regarding the opening of the hospital that will replace Llwynypia Hospital. The new facilities would be very much welcomed by the residents of the Rhondda, and the residents are concerned about the delay in the opening of this hospital. Could we have a statement to clarify the situation when the contractual issues have been resolved? I am especially concerned about the need to access the stroke facilities that should be available in the new hospital.

There have been worrying reports about the level of errors in the records of magistrates' courts. According to Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Court Administration, urgent steps need to be taken to ensure that records are accurate. These records include cases concerning drug dealers, violent thugs and serious fraud. Will you arrange time for a debate so that we can discuss the situation in magistrates' courts in Wales?

Carwyn Jones: With regard to the hospital, that is a matter for the appropriate authority in the Rhondda. I am sure that if you were to write to the Minister for Health and Social Services, she would be able to provide you with more information.

ardrethi busnes, y dywedodd y Llywydd y byddai'r Siambr yn ei groesawu. Nid ydym yn gwybod eto beth fydd y cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi i fusnesau bach yng Nghymru. Maent yn gwybod yn Lloegr—a hynny ers mis Medi—a gwyddom fod ASau Llafur wedi cael eu briffio gan y Gweinidog. Onid yw'n bryd i'r Cynulliad gael gwybod ar ba ffurf y bydd y cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi i fusnesau bach ac a gynigir rhyddhad trosiannol? Dylai'r datganiad llafar hwnnw fod ar ddod. Gobeithio na fydd yn rhaid imi ofyn y cwestiwn hwn i Arweinydd y Tŷ eto yr wythnos nesaf, ond, ar sail fy mhrofiad blaenorol, nid wyf yn rhy obeithiol ar y mater hwnnw.

Carwyn Jones: Fel yr wyf wedi esbonio i'r Siambr o'r blaen, bydd y Gweinidog yn gwneud unrhyw gyhoeddiadau angenrheidiol maes o law.

Chris Franks: Hoffwn holi ynghylch agor Ysbyty Cwm Rhondda. Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod oedi anffodus wedi bod ynglŷn ag agor yr ysbyty a fydd yn cymryd lle Ysbyty Llwynypia. Byddai croeso mawr i'r cyfleusterau newydd gan drigolion y Rhondda, ac mae'r trigolion yn bryderus am yr oedi cyn agor yr ysbyty hwn. A gawn ddatganiad i egluro'r sefyllfa pan fydd y materion ynglŷn â'r contract wedi'u datrys? Yr wyf yn arbennig o bryderus ynglŷn â'r angen i gael defnyddio'r cyfleusterau strôc a ddylai fod ar gael yn yr ysbyty newydd.

Cafwyd adroddiadau sy'n peri pryder ynglŷn â lefel y gwallau yng nghofnodion llysoedd ynadon. Yn ôl Prif Arolygydd Gweinyddu Llysoedd Ei Mawrhydi, mae angen cymryd camau ar fyrder i sicrhau bod cofnodion yn gywir. Mae'r cofnodion hyn yn cynnwys achosion yn ymwneud â delwyr cyffuriau, llabystiau treisgar a thwyll difrifol. A wnewch drefnu amser ar gyfer dadl er mwyn inni allu trafod y sefyllfa mewn llysoedd ynadon yng Nghymru?

Carwyn Jones: Ynglŷn â'r ysbyty, mater i'r awdurdod priodol yn y Rhondda yw hynny. Yr wyf yn siŵr ped ysgrifennech at y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, y gallai hi roi rhagor o wybodaeth ichi.

With regard to the records of magistrates' courts, this is not a devolved area. *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. There seems to be a problem with your microphone and some Members cannot hear you.

Carwyn Jones: I will try to shout, Llywydd.

With regard to the records of magistrates' courts, that matter is not devolved. Without knowing of any specific examples, it is difficult to know whether those examples are correct or not. I am sure that if you have evidence of serious errors in magistrates' courts' records, the appropriate way of dealing with that would be to write to the clerk of the appropriate magistrates' court in order to gain further clarification.

Peter Black: Is it possible to have a statement on the report on services for children and young people with emotional and mental health needs? The issue was raised earlier today during questions to the First Minister and there are some concerns about the initial response of the Welsh Assembly Government to the report, which seems quite dismissive of its conclusions despite the fact that data being used is as recent as of August 2009. There are also questions to be raised on other issues around the provision of child and adolescent mental health services, particularly the impact of the abolition of the joint working grant that is used by many local authorities around Wales to fund mental health work for children and adolescents. In the case of Swansea, in my area, its abolition will lead to the loss of £171,000 that is currently being spent on those services. It is important that we have proper scrutiny of the Government's response to this report at the earliest possible opportunity, and scrutiny of the impact of other decisions based on the conclusions drawn in this report and the future actions of the Government in response to it.

Carwyn Jones: I listened carefully of course to the First Minister's response to the questions posed by Kirsty Williams; he gave a full response. The report has been published, the Government has expressed its

Ynglŷn â chofnodion llysoedd ynadon, nid yw hyn yn faes sydd wedi'i ddatganoli. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'n ymddangos bod problem gyda'ch meicroffon a bod rhai Aelodau'n methu eich clywed.

Carwyn Jones: Ceisiaf weiddi, Lywydd.

Ynglŷn â chofnodion llysoedd ynadon, nid yw'r mater hwnnw wedi'i ddatganoli. Heb wybod am enghreifftiau penodol, mae'n anodd gwybod a yw'r enghreifftiau hynny'n gywir ai peidio. Yr wyf yn siŵr os oes gennych dystiolaeth o wallau difrifol yng nghofnodion llysoedd ynadon, mai'r ffordd briodol i ymdrin â hynny fyddai ysgrifennu at glerc y llys ynadon perthnasol i gael eglurhad pellach.

Peter Black: A oes modd cael datganiad am yr adroddiad ar wasanaethau i blant a phobl ifanc ag anghenion iechyd meddwl ac emosiynol? Codwyd y mater yn gynharach heddiw yn ystod cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog ac mae pryderon ynglŷn ag ymateb cychwynnol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'r adroddiad, sydd fel pe bai'n wfftio'i gasgliadau er bod y data a ddefnyddir mor ddiweddar ag Awst 2009. Mae cwestiynau i'w codi hefyd ynglŷn â materion eraill ynghylch darpariaeth gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i blant a'r glasoed, yn enwedig effaith diddymu'r grant cydweithio a ddefnyddir gan lawer o awdurdodau lleol ar hyd a lled Cymru i dalu am waith iechyd meddwl ar gyfer plant a'r glasoed. Yn achos Abertawe, yn fy ardal i, bydd ei ddiddymu'n arwain at golli £171,000 sy'n cael ei wario ar hyn o bryd ar y gwasanaethau hynny. Mae'n bwysig inni gael craffu'n iawn ar ymateb y Llywodraeth i'r adroddiad hwn pan ddaw'r cyfle cyntaf i wneud hynny, a chraffu ar effaith penderfyniadau eraill sy'n seiliedig ar y casgliadau sydd yn yr adroddiad hwn a chamau'r Llywodraeth yn y dyfodol mewn ymateb iddo.

Carwyn Jones: Gwrandewais yn ofalus, wrth gwrs, ar ymateb y Prif Weinidog i'r cwestiynau a ofynnwyd gan Kirsty Williams; rhoddodd ymateb llawn. Mae'r adroddiad wedi'i gyhoeddi, mae'r Llywodraeth wedi

view and there will be ample opportunity to ask questions of the Minister for health in relation to that report when she answers questions in the Chamber.

Bethan Jenkins: I want to raise the issue of the centralisation of jobs at the Land Registry, most notably in relation to the situation in Swansea. With Assembly colleagues, I met Peter Collis from the Land Registry in June, who stated that they would consult with the Welsh Government and with AMs with regard to any changes. I would like a statement from the Government as to whether this consultation has happened, because Peter Collis indicated that he hoped that it would. It appears that the move is already well under way. The centralisation of the Land Registry is happening, and jobs may already be under threat. This is of huge concern for the Land Registry staff and for the PCS union, which represents those staff. I would like a statement on that issue.

2.30 p.m.

Carwyn Jones: It is a cause of concern to the staff who work at the Land Registry that they do not know where their future lies, and I can sympathise with them in that regard. It is not a devolved matter, but given the commitment to consult with the Welsh Assembly Government that you say has been given, I will ask the Minister to write to you with further details of whether it has been fulfilled.

Darren Millar: Leader of the House, you will be aware that the newspaper industry has faced increasing challenges in recent years because of falling circulation numbers. That has led to a number of titles across the country being pulled, including some in my constituency. The recession is adding to the industry's woes, given the loss of advertising revenue from companies, particularly for recruitment purposes. Given that, could we have a statement from the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery on the Assembly Government's procurement of newspaper advertising? It seems that the Assembly Government advertises in a relatively small number of titles, and I would like to see advertising opportunities extended

mynegi'i barn a bydd digon o gyfle i ofyn cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros iechyd ynghylch yr adroddiad hwnnw pan fydd yn ateb cwestiynau yn y Siambr.

Bethan Jenkins: Mae arnaf eisiau codi mater canoli swyddi yn y Gofrestrfa Tir, yn enwedig ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa yn Abertawe. Gyda chyd-Aelodau o'r Cynulliad, cyfarfûm â Peter Collis o'r Gofrestrfa Tir ym mis Mehefin, a dywedodd y byddent yn ymgynghori â Llywodraeth Cymru ac ag ACau ynglŷn ag unrhyw newidiadau. Hoffwn gael datganiad gan y Llywodraeth ynghylch a ydyw'r ymgynghori hwn wedi digwydd, oherwydd nododd Peter Collis ei fod yn gobeithio y byddai. Mae'n ymddangos bod y symudiad eisoes ar droed. Mae canoli'r Gofrestrfa Tir yn digwydd, ac efallai fod swyddi dan fygythiad yn barod. Mae hyn yn destun pryder mawr i staff y Gofrestrfa Tir ac i undeb y PCS, sy'n cynrychioli'r staff hynny. Hoffwn gael datganiad ar y mater hwnnw.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n destun pryder i'r staff sy'n gweithio yn y Gofrestrfa Tir nad ydynt yn gwybod ymhle y bydd eu dyfodol, a gallaf gydymdeimlo â hwy yn hynny o beth. Nid yw'n fater datganoledig, ond yn wyneb yr ymrwymiad a roddwyd, meddech chi, i ymgynghori â Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ysgrifennu atoch gan roi manylion pellach ynghylch a gyflawnwyd hynny.

Darren Millar: Arweinydd y Tŷ, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod y diwydiant papurau newydd wedi wynebu heriau cynyddol yn y blynyddoedd diweddar oherwydd gostyngiad yn y cylchrediad. Mae hynny wedi arwain at gau nifer o deitlau ar draws y wlad, gan gynnwys rhai yn fy etholaeth i. Mae'r dirwasgiad yn ychwanegu at boenau'r diwydiant, oherwydd colli refeniw hysbysebu gan gwmnïau, yn enwedig at ddibenion recriwtio. Yn sgîl hynny, a gawn ddatganiad gan y Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus am y modd y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn prynu hysbysebion papur newydd? Mae'n ymddangos bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn hysbysebu mewn nifer gymharol fach o

to smaller titles, which often have higher circulation figures across Wales. I am thinking in particular about the Assembly Government's offices at Llandudno Junction and the number of jobs that will be created there. It would be good to see some of the smaller titles in my constituency given an opportunity to share in some of that advertising revenue.

Carwyn Jones: The Assembly Government has to use the information sources that are most widely available to people, which means the internet and newspapers and other publications that have a circulation across all or much of Wales. I remember looking at this matter some six or seven years ago when it was put to me that we could advertise in some of the more regional papers in Wales. However, that involved a significant expense. In fact, at that time, it was cheaper to advertise in newspapers that had a wider reach than in those with a more local reach. The difficulty if you advertise in one paper in an area is that the pressure mounts to advertise in all the papers in that area. In some parts of Wales, there is more than one weekly local paper. It becomes difficult to look at all papers as a source of information for job advertising purposes, for example. As a Government, we try to ensure best value for public money, which is important, and also that we use those sources that have the widest reach in Wales and beyond, particularly when advertising senior posts.

Nerys Evans: Yn Araith y Frenhines yr wythnos diwethaf, cafwyd y manylion y bydd Llywodraeth Prydain yn ymateb i adroddiad comisiwn Calman am ddatganoli pellach i'r Alban gan gynnwys meysydd cyllidol. Yr ydym yn disgwyl ymateb yr wythnos hon oddi wrth Lywodraeth Prydain. Nid ydym wedi clywed a yw'n fwriad gan Lywodraeth Llundain ymateb i adroddiad annibynnol comisiwn Holtham am ariannu Cymru. Cafodd comisiwn Calman ei gomisiynu gan Lywodraeth yr Alban, a chomisiwn Holtham gan Lywodraeth Cymru. A oes modd cael datganiad gan Lywodraeth Cymru am y camau nesaf i'r adroddiad hwn, ac am y trafodaethau y mae wedi'u cael gyda

deitlau, a hoffwn weld estyn cyfleoedd i hysbysebu i deitlau llai, y mae ganddynt yn aml ffigurau cylchrediad uwch ar draws Cymru. Yr wyf yn meddwl yn arbennig am swyddfeydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yng Nghyffordd Llandudno a'r nifer o swyddi a grëir yno. Byddai'n dda gweld rhai o'r teitlau llai yn fy etholaeth yn cael cyfle i gael rhywfaint o'r refeniw hysbysebu hwnnw.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddefnyddio'r ffynonellau gwytodaeth sydd ar gael i fwyaf o bobl, sef y rhyngwyd a phapurau newydd a chyhoeddiadau eraill sydd â chylchrediad ar draws Cymru gyfan neu'r rhan fwyaf ohoni. Cofiaf edrych ar y mater hwn ryw chwech neu saith mlynedd yn ôl pan awgrymwyd wrthyf y gallem hysbysebu yn rhai o'r papurau mwy rhanbarthol yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, golygai hynny wariant sylweddol. Yn wir, ar y pryd, yr oedd yn rhatach hysbysebu mewn papurau newydd a chanddynt gyrhaeddiad ehangach nag mewn rhai mwy lleol eu cyrhaeddiad. Yr anhawster os hysbysebwn mewn un papur mewn ardal yw bod y pwysau'n cynyddu i hysbysebu ym mhob papur yn yr ardal. Mewn rhai rhannau o Gymru, mae mwy nag un papur lleol wythnosol. Mae'n mynd yn anodd edrych ar bob papur fel ffynhonnell gwytodaeth at ddibenion hysbysebu swyddi, er enghraifft. Fel Llywodraeth, yr ydym yn ceisio sicrhau'r gwerth gorau am arian cyhoeddus, sydd yn bwysig, a hefyd ein bod yn defnyddio'r ffynonellau sydd â'r cyrhaeddiad ehangaf yng Nghymru a'r tu hwnt, yn enwedig wrth hysbysebu swyddi uwch.

Nerys Evans: In the Queen's Speech last week, we heard details that the British Government would respond to the report of the Calman commission on further devolution for Scotland, including in financial matters. We await a response this week from the British Government. We have not yet heard whether the Government in London intends to respond to the independent report of the Holtham commission on funding for Wales. The Calman commission was commissioned by the Scottish Government, and the Holtham commission by the Welsh Government. Could we have a statement by the Welsh Government on the next steps for that report, and on any discussions with the

Llywodraeth Llundain am ei gynnwys? Pryd y gallwn ddisgwyl ateb swyddogol gan Lywodraeth Llundain am gomisiwn Holtham?

Carwyn Jones: Barn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yw y dylai adroddiad Holtham gael ei ystyried yn yr un modd ag adroddiad Calman. Mae'r un peth yn wir am y sefyllfa o ran cyllido Gogledd Iwerddon. Ceir cyfle i ofyn y cwestiwn hwn i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yfory, a hyderaf y bydd yn fodlon ei ateb.

Eleanor Burnham: Last week, I asked the Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing what she is doing to identify and assess the real issue of people who die because of fuel poverty, and who are recorded as 'excess winter deaths'. Her reply is a matter of record, but figures released today show that excess winter deaths in Wales for 2008-09 increased by a massive 70 per cent on the previous year, from 1,440 to 2,500 deaths. I believe that it is a matter of urgency that we have a Government statement or debate on that, and I urge you to help us in that matter.

Carwyn Jones: Thank you for raising that important issue, Eleanor. I am not aware of the figures that you cited or of their source, and so I cannot go beyond the answer that was given last week by my colleague, the Minister for environment. However, I am sure that you can pursue the matter with her through correspondence, if you wish.

Janet Ryder: Leader of the House, will you consider bringing forward a debate on how different layers of Government can engage with the public more as part of their general business? A very good way of doing that is through the use of participatory budgeting. Using that tactic, community and county councils have brought together groups of people from different communities, telling them that money is available and what it could be used for. Then, they have allowed those people to propose projects to the community, and the community decides which projects are to go forward.

Government in London about its content? When can we expect to receive an official response from the Government in London to the Holtham commission?

Carwyn Jones: The Assembly Government's view is that the Holtham report should be considered in the same way as the Calman report. The same is true of the situation as regards funding Northern Ireland. You can ask this question of the Secretary of State tomorrow, and I am sure that he will be willing to respond to it.

Eleanor Burnham: Yr wythnos diwethaf, gofynnais i'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai beth y mae hi'n ei wneud i nodi ac asesu problem wirioneddol pobl sy'n marw oherwydd tlodi tanwydd, ac a gofnodir fel 'marwolaethau ychwanegol y gaeaf'. Mae ei hateb wedi'i gofnodi, ond dengys ffigurau a ryddhawyd heddiw bod cynnydd enfawr o 70 y cant wedi bod ym marwolaethau ychwanegol y gaeaf yng Nghymru yn 2008-09 o'i gymharu â'r flwyddyn flaenorol, o 1,440 i 2,500 o farwolaethau. Credaf fod gofyn inni gael datganiad neu ddadl gan y Llywodraeth ar hynny ar frys, ac yr wyf yn pwysu arnoch i'n helpu yn y mater hwnnw.

Carwyn Jones: Diolch am godi'r mater pwysig hwnnw, Eleanor. Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o'r ffigurau a ddyfynnwyd gennych na'u tarddiad, ac felly ni allaf fynd ymhellach na'r ateb a roddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf gan fy nghyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros yr amgylchedd. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr y gallwch ddilyn y mater gyda hi drwy ohebiaeth, os dymunwch.

Janet Ryder: Arweinydd y Tŷ, a wnewch ystyried cyflwyno dadl ar y modd y gall gwahanol haenau'r Llywodraeth ymgysylltu mwy â'r cyhoedd fel rhan o'u busnes cyffredinol? Ffordd dda iawn o wneud hynny yw drwy ddefnyddio cyllidebu cyfranogol. Drwy ddefnyddio'r dacteg honno, mae cynghorau cymuned a sir wedi dod â grwpiau o bobl ynghyd o wahanol gymunedau, gan ddweud wrthynt fod arian ar gael ac ar gyfer beth y gellid ei ddefnyddio. Wedyn, maent wedi caniatáu i'r bobl hynny gynnig prosiectau i'r gymuned, a bydd y gymuned yn penderfynu pa brosiectau a gaiff fynd

Denbighshire County Council used that tactic as recently as last week, albeit to replace a much-valued facility in the town. However, at least it engaged every resident in the town in deciding what the replacement would be. It is a good way of reconnecting government with the communities that it serves and of re-engaging the electorate. Will the Government consider tabling a motion for debate on the different forms of involving communities in the work of government?

Carwyn Jones: You raise an interesting point, and it is right to say that the more participation there is over a local or even a national decision, the more people there will be who are content with it. Of course, such participation is often not possible, but the scenario that you described is interesting because it involves a great degree of community participation. I am sure that other areas of Wales would be interested in learning more about it. As for having a Government debate on the issue, it is more important to ensure that such practice is rolled out across Wales, so that other local authorities, including small authorities such as community councils, see what is happening in Denbighshire, for example, and can judge whether such a model would also be appropriate for their area.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I identify with the sentiments expressed by Peter Black on the report that was released this morning on mental health provision for young people, and I regret the flippancy with which the Leader of the House responded to him. It is a serious report by the four partner bodies, which looks into the effectiveness of such services and of the sections charged with providing them. It poses a serious question, namely that if the First Minister has spoken on this, is there any reason to have a Plenary meeting, because there is no need for Government statements at all? I hope that the Leader of the House will ponder his answer, and think long and hard about asking the Minister for Health and Social Services to make a statement on the report, because the issues identified in it transcend the boundaries of local government, health and

ymlaen. Defnyddiodd Cyngor Sir Ddinbych y dacteg honno mor ddiweddar â'r wythnos diwethaf, er mai i gymryd lle cyfleuster gwerthfawr yn y dref y gwnaeth hynny. Fodd bynnag, o leiaf cafodd pawb o drigolion y dref lais mewn penderfynu beth a ddeuai yn ei le. Mae'n ffordd dda o ailgysylltu llywodraeth â'r cymunedau y mae'n eu gwasanaethu ac o ailennyn diddordeb y cyhoedd. A wnaiff y Llywodraeth ystyried cyflwyno cynnig ar gyfer dadl ar y gwahanol ffyrdd o gynnwys cymunedau yng ngwaith llywodraeth?

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydych yn codi pwynt diddorol, ac mae'n wir dweud po fwyaf o gyfranogiad a geir ynghylch penderfyniad lleol neu hyd yn oed un cenedlaethol, po fwyaf o bobl a fydd yn fodlon arno. Wrth gwrs, yn aml nid yw cyfranogiad o'r fath yn bosibl, ond mae'r sefyllfa a ddisgrifiwyd gennych yn ddiddorol oherwydd y mae'n golygu cryn lawer o gyfranogiad cymunedol. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai gan rannau eraill o Gymru ddiddordeb mewn dysgu rhagor amdano. O ran cael dadl gan y Llywodraeth ar y mater, mae'n bwysicach sicrhau bod arfer o'r fath yn cael ei gyflwyno ledled Cymru, er mwyn i awdurdodau lleol eraill, gan gynnwys awdurdodau bach fel cynghorau cymuned, weld beth sy'n digwydd yn sir Ddinbych, er enghraifft, ac er mwyn iddynt allu barnu a fyddai model o'r fath yn briodol i'w hardal hwythau.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Yr wyf yn uniaethu â'r teimladau a fynegwyd gan Peter Black am yr adroddiad a ryddhawyd y bore yma ar ddarpariaeth iechyd meddwl i bobl ifanc, ac yr wyf yn gresynu at wamalrwydd ymateb Arweinydd y Tŷ iddo. Mae'n adroddiad difrifol gan y pedwar corff sy'n bartneriaid, sy'n ymchwilio i effeithiolrwydd gwasanaethau o'r fath a'r adrannau sy'n gyfrifol am eu darparu. Mae'n gofyn cwestiwn difrifol, sef os yw'r Prif Weinidog wedi siarad ar hyn, a oes unrhyw reswm dros gael Cyfarfod Llawn, gan nad oes dim angen am ddatganiadau gan y Llywodraeth o gwbl? Gobeithio y gwnaiff Arweinydd y Tŷ fyfyrion ynghylch ei ateb, a dwys ystyried gofyn i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wneud datganiad ar yr adroddiad, oherwydd y mae'r materion a nodir ynddo'n mynd y tu hwnt i ffiniau

social services. It focuses our minds on what we need to do to deliver those services. Therefore, I would welcome it if the Leader of the House asked the Minister for health, who is sitting next to him, to give a statement addressing the concerns raised in that report.

I also seek a statement from the Minister for health on swine flu. I greatly appreciate the briefings that she gives on swine flu; indeed, she is facilitating another tomorrow. However, Plenary is all about putting things on the record and about Ministers being cross-examined by Members so that any issues can be discussed in an open environment. Therefore, in light of various developments with swine flu, including the ongoing vaccination programme and the strain resistant to Tamiflu that was identified in the Heath hospital last Friday, I would welcome a statement and a constructive answer on those two points from the Minister.

Carwyn Jones: The Minister for health has dealt with this in such a way as to provide Members with more information. As you will be aware, she is planning to meet with party health spokespeople today to provide a detailed briefing, and that will be followed up by an additional update to Assembly Members from the chief medical officer tomorrow. That is the appropriate way to deal with the issue, and Members may raise questions with the chief medical officer after being briefed by him, if they so wish.

I was not being flippant about the report that you mentioned, but the Government cannot acquiesce in every request for a debate or statement on every report that is produced for the public. The report has been produced, and questions have been asked of the First Minister about it. I have no doubt that questions will also be asked of the Minister for health. The Government has given its response. If that is not favoured by the opposition parties, so be it, but the Government has given a response. We cannot timetable a statement or debate in response to every report that is put in the public domain.

llywodraeth leol, iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Mae'n canolbwyntio ein meddyliau ar yr hyn y mae angen inni ei wneud i gyflenwi'r gwasanaethau hynny. Felly, byddwn yn croesawu pe gofynnai Arweinydd y Tŷ i'r Gweinidog dros iechyd, sy'n eistedd wrth ei ochr, roi datganiad yn trafod y pryderon a godwyd yn yr adroddiad hwnnw.

Gofynnaf am ddatganiad hefyd gan y Gweinidog dros iechyd ynglŷn â ffliw moch. Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi'n fawr y briffio a gawn ganddi am ffliw moch; yn wir, mae un arall i ddod ganddi yfory. Fodd bynnag, holl ddiben y Cyfarfod Llawn yw rhoi pethau ar gof a chadw ac i Weinidogion gael eu croesholi gan Aelodau er mwyn i unrhyw faterion gael eu trafod mewn amgylchedd agored. Felly, yng ngoleuni amryfal ddatblygiadau gyda ffliw moch, gan gynnwys y rhaglen frechu sydd ar waith a'r straen sy'n gwrthsefyll Tamiflu a ganfuwyd yn ysbyty'r Waun ddydd Gwener diwethaf, byddwn yn croesawu datganiad ac ateb adeiladol ar y ddau bwynt hynny gan y Gweinidog.

Carwyn Jones: Mae'r Gweinidog dros iechyd wedi delio â hyn yn y fath fodd fel bod Aelodau'n cael rhagor o wybodaeth. Fel y byddwch yn ymwybodol, mae'n bwriadu cwrdd â llefarwyr iechyd y pleidiau heddiw i roi briffio manwl, a dilynir hynny gan ddiweddariad ychwanegol i Aelodau'r Cynulliad gan y prif swyddog meddygol yfory. Dyna'r ffordd briodol i ddelio â'r mater, a gall Aelodau ofyn cwestiynau i'r prif swyddog meddygol ar ôl cael eu briffio ganddo, os dymunant.

Nid oeddwn yn wamal am yr adroddiad y soniasoch amdano, ond ni all y Llywodraeth gyd-fynd â phob cais am ddadl neu ddatganiad ar bob adroddiad a gynhyrchir i'r cyhoedd. Mae'r adroddiad wedi'i gynhyrchu, ac mae cwestiynau wedi'u gofyn i'r Prif Weinidog amdano. Mae'n siŵr y gofynnir cwestiynau hefyd i'r Gweinidog dros iechyd. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi rhoi ei hymateb. Os nad yw hynny'n plesio'r gwrthbleidiau, felly y mae, ond mae'r Llywodraeth wedi rhoi ymateb. Ni allwn amserlennu datganiad neu ddadl mewn ymateb i bob adroddiad a wneir yn gyhoeddus.

2.40 p.m.

Gareth Jones: Mae rhai misoedd wedi mynd heibio ers inni ddarllen adroddiad Estyn ar safonau dysgu Cymraeg fel ail iaith yn ein hysgolion—ac nid wyf yn sôn am addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg. Yr oedd yr adroddiad yn dra beirniadol o'r hyn sy'n digwydd, a chyfeiriodd at brofiadau gwael neu hyd yn oed ddiffygiol ar gyfer hyd at 60 a 70 y cant o'r plant yn ein hysgolion. Gan fwyaf, maent yn ysgolion uwchradd lle nad oes sylw wedi'i roi i'r Gymraeg yn draddodiadol. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddom, yn dilyn gwaith da yr Arglwydd Wyn Roberts flynyddoedd yn ôl, mae'r Gymraeg yn bwnc yng nghwricwlwm pob ysgol uwchradd. Eto, mae cyraeddiadau ein plant yn amrywio yn anferthol o un ysgol i'r llall. Ni wn beth yw'r rheswm amdano, ond mae rhai yn gwneud cynnydd tra bod eraill yn cloffi, a hynny'n arw iawn.

Mae rhai misoedd wedi mynd heibio ers hynny. Gwn fod grŵp bychan rapporteur yn edrych ar hyn ar ran y Pwyllgor Menter a Dysgu, a'i fod yn gobeithio cyflwyno adroddiad i'r Cynulliad ryw ben i gael trafodaeth bellach. Fodd bynnag, mae hwn yn fater argyfyngus. Pe bai gan ysgolion ganlyniadau cynddrwg â hyn ym mhynciau mathemateg, gwyddoniaeth neu unrhyw bwnc craidd felly, byddai'r ysgolion hynny yn cael eu gosod o dan fesurau arbennig, ac nid oes dwywaith am hynny. Hoffwn glywed pa ymateb sydd gan yr Aelodau yn y Senedd i'r argyfwng hwn a pha ddiddordeb sydd ganddynt ynddo. Yn sicr, ni fyddwn byth yn gallu gwireddu'r nod o gael Cymru ddwyieithog os nad ydym yn deall yr hyn sy'n digwydd—neu nad yw'n digwydd—yn ein hysgolion parthed addysgu'r Gymraeg yn ail iaith. Erfyniaf arnoch i drefnu datganiad neu ddadl am sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymateb i'r her hon, pa gynnydd a wnaed dros y misoedd diwethaf, a beth yw'r rhaglen neu'r polisi i fynd i'r afael â hyn yn y dyfodol. Byddwn yn croesawu datganiad neu ddadl lawn i gael trafod y mater yn y Siambr.

Carwyn Jones: Soniasoch am adroddiad a gaiff ei gyhoeddi cyn hir. Mae'n anodd i rai ysgolion sicrhau bod ganddynt athrawon sy'n gallu addysgu'r Gymraeg. Mae hynny'n parhau i fod yn broblem i sawl ysgol. Mae'r

Gareth Jones: Several months have passed since we read the Estyn report on the standard of the teaching of Welsh as a second language in our schools—and I am not talking about Welsh-medium education. The report was highly critical of the current state of affairs, referring to poor or even deficient experiences for up to 60 or 70 per cent of the children in our schools. By and large, they are in secondary schools where Welsh has traditionally not been paid much attention. However, as we know, following the good work of Lord Wyn Roberts years ago, Welsh is now a subject on the curriculum of every secondary school. However, the attainment levels of our children vary enormously from one school to the next. I do not know the reason for that, but some are making progress while others are lagging behind, sometimes seriously so.

Several months have passed since then. I know that a small rapporteur group is looking at this issue on behalf of the Enterprise and Learning Committee, and that it hopes to present a report to the Assembly in due course for further discussion. However, this is a critical issue. If schools had such poor results in subjects such as mathematics, science or any other core subject, those schools would be placed under special measures, and there is no two ways about it. I would like to hear what interest Members in the Senedd have in this crisis and their response to it. Certainly, we will never realise the ambition of creating a bilingual Wales if we do not understand what is happening—or what is not happening—in our schools as regards teaching Welsh as a second language. I implore you to schedule a statement or a debate on how the Government of Wales is responding to this challenge, what progress has been made in recent months, and what programme or policy there is to get to grips with this issue in the future. I would welcome a statement or a full debate so that we can discuss the matter in the Chamber.

Carwyn Jones: You mentioned a report that would be published soon. It is difficult for some schools to ensure that they have teachers who are able to teach Welsh. That continues to cause problems in many schools.

sawl sy'n gallu addysgu yn Gymraeg yn dueddol o anelu at addysg cyfrwng Cymraeg, felly mae'n anoddach sicrhau addysg Gymraeg o'r safon y byddem yn dymuno ei gweld mewn ysgolion cyfrwng Saesneg. Mae hwnnw'n bwynt teg. Yn y lle cyntaf, gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ysgrifennu atoch i sicrhau eich bod yn cael y manylion y soniasoch amdanynt o ran delio gyda'r broblem hon. Mae'n un yr ydym wedi'i hwynebu ers sawl blwyddyn ac mae'n parhau. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig bod pobl yn deall bod y Llywodraeth yn bwrw ymlaen â ffyrdd newydd o ddatrys y broblem hon.

Mark Isherwood: I call for a statement on community health councils. They are the patients' voices and must, by definition, be at arms' length from Government. I have here a copy of a letter sent from the director of the Board of Community Health Councils in Wales to the Welsh Government.

'The current situation for Community Health Councils in terms of lack of awareness regarding budget and the Minister's statement is making the lives of everyone within CHC land totally intolerable.'

It goes on to say that

'patience on the part of everyone who is working to full capacity but on a shoestring budget, has truly expired!'

'Understandably, my staff and members are frustrated, disappointed and downright angry'.

'I would respectfully request that a comment be made by the Minister...that may allay the numerous fears...that are circulating across the length and breadth of Community Health Councils in Wales.'

I will finish with this quote from the letter:

'To be frank, the whole situation has now turned into a farce'.

Carwyn Jones: I do not know the provenance of that letter, and I am surprised that you have a copy of it. You will have

Those who can teach in Welsh tend to aim for Welsh-medium education, and so it is harder to provide a Welsh education of the standard that we would like to see in English-medium schools. That is a valid point. In the first instance, I will ask the Minister to write to you to ensure that you get all the details that you talked about in relation to dealing with this problem. It is one that we have faced for several years, and it continues. However, it is important that people understand that the Government is progressing new ways of solving this problem.

Mark Isherwood: Galwaf am ddatganiad ynglŷn â chynghorau iechyd cymuned. Hwy yw lleisiau'r cleifion a rhaid iddynt, oherwydd eu natur, fod hyd braich oddi wrth y Llywodraeth. Mae gennyf gopi yma o lythyr a anfonwyd oddi wrth gyfarwyddwr Bwrdd Cynghorau Iechyd Cymuned Cymru at Lywodraeth Cymru.

Mae'r sefyllfa ar hyn o bryd i gynghorau iechyd cymuned o ran diffyg ymwybyddiaeth ynglŷn â'r gyllideb a datganiad y Gweinidog yn gwneud bywyd pawb ym myd y cynghorau iechyd cymuned yn gwbl annioddefol.

Â ymlaen i ddweud bod

amynedd pawb sy'n gweithio i'r eithaf, ond ar gyllideb ceiniog a dimai, wedi hen ballu!

Fel y gellir deall, mae fy staff a'm haelodau'n rhwystredig, yn siomedig ac yn hollol ddi.

Gofynnaf yn barchus am sylw gan y Gweinidog...a all leddfyr ofnau niferus...sy'n cylchredeg ar hyd a lled cynghorau iechyd cymuned yng Nghymru.

Gorffennaf â'r dyfyniad hwn o'r llythyr:

A dweud y gwir, mae'r holl sefyllfa erbyn hyn wedi troi'n ffars.

Carwyn Jones: Ni wn o ble y daeth y llythyr hwnnw, ac yr wyf yn synnu bod gennyh gopi ohono. Byddwch wedi cael copi ohono,

been copied into it, no doubt, by the sender of the letter, but I wonder whether the sender of the letter sent it to you as well as to the Minister for Health and Social Services. Nevertheless, the Minister for Health and Social Services will be making a written statement on this issue by the end of the week.

Leanne Wood: We saw the publication last week of a report that pointed out the extremely difficult conditions that many young people from Wales face when they are sentenced to a custodial sentence. As you are aware, young people are often incarcerated in England, far away from their families, and, in many cases, they should not be in prison at all. I am sure that you share my view that such conditions could increase young people's propensity to commit crimes, as opposed to reduce them, as prison is supposed to do. There are also no prison facilities for women in Wales, and a large proportion of women in custody have serious mental health conditions, and, sometimes, more than one. There are serious implications for families, where women are separated from children and families have long distances to travel for visits. If you couple that with overcrowding problems, and the ensuing inability of probation services and others within prisons to run rehabilitation programmes, we can see that a problematic picture is building up.

The One Wales Government is committed to examining the evidence for the devolution of the criminal justice system. I would be grateful, given the arguments that I have outlined, if you could ensure that time is allocated so that Assembly Members can discuss, in Plenary, that 'One Wales' commitment, and to ensure that this commitment is acted upon as quickly as possible.

Carwyn Jones: Thank you, Leanne. The Government is still actively considering this 'One Wales' commitment. You are right to point out that we do not have sufficient prison capacity in Wales, that there is no women's prison and that there are no prisons in north Wales, which means that the family of someone who is from Holyhead and who

mae'n siŵr, gan anfonwr y llythyr, ond ys gwn i a wnaeth anfonwr y llythyr ei anfon atoch chi yn ogystal ag at y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol? Serch hynny, bydd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn gwneud datganiad ysgrifenedig ar y mater hwn erbyn diwedd yr wythnos.

Leanne Wood: Yr wythnos diwethaf gwelsom gyhoeddi adroddiad a oedd yn tynnu sylw at yr amodau anodd dros ben a wyneba llawer o Gymry ifanc pan gânt eu dedfrydu i garchar. Fel y gwyddoch, caiff pobl ifanc eu carcharu yn Lloegr yn aml, ymhell oddi wrth eu teuluoedd, ac, mewn llawer o achosion, ni ddylent fod yn y carchar o gwbl. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn cyd-fynd â mi y gallai amodau o'r fath gynyddu tuedd pobl ifanc i gyflawni troseddau, yn hytrach na'i lleihau, fel y dylai carchar wneud. Hefyd, nid oes cyfleusterau carchar i fenywod yng Nghymru, ac mae gan gyfran fawr o fenywod yn y ddalfa gyflwr iechyd meddwl difrifol, ac, weithiau, fwy nag un. Mae goblygiadau difrifol i deuluoedd, lle y caiff menywod eu gwahanu oddi wrth eu plant a lle y mae teuluoedd yn gorfod teithio'n bell ar gyfer ymweliadau. Os ychwanegwch at hynny broblemau gorboblogi, ac anallu'r gwasanaethau prawf ac eraill o fewn y carchardai yn sgîl hynny i redeg rhaglenni adsefydlu, gallwn weld bod darlun problemus yn ymffurfio.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un wedi ymrwymo i archwilio'r dystiolaeth dros ddatganoli'r gyfundrefn cyfiawnder troseddol. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar, o ystyried y dadleuon yr wyf wedi'u hamlinellu, pe gallech sicrhau bod amser yn cael ei neilltuo er mwyn i Aelodau'r Cynulliad allu trafod, yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, yr ymrwymiad hwnnw yn 'Cymru'n Un', a sicrhau bod yr ymrwymiad hwn yn cael ei weithredu cyn gynted ag sy'n bosibl.

Carwyn Jones: Diolch, Leanne. Mae'r Llywodraeth wrthi o hyd yn ystyried yr ymrwymiad hwn yn 'Cymru'n Un'. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle'n nodi nad oes gennym ddigon o le mewn carchardai yng Nghymru, nad oes carchar i fenywod ac nad oes carchardai yn y gogledd, sy'n golygu bod teulu rhywun o Gaergybi sydd wedi'i

is incarcerated in Walton prison or further afield faces a very long journey. That situation cannot be allowed to persist for any great length of time.

We lack prison capacity overall in Wales, and that is because we are part of the England and Wales prison system, but that does not mean that we should not be looking to increase custodial capacity in the future. It is important that people, particularly family members, do not have to travel enormous distances to see incarcerated members of their family. I am sure that all in this Chamber would support that. When the Government has come to its final conclusion on how best to deal with this commitment in the 'One Wales' agreement, I am sure that the matter will be brought back to the Chamber for a statement.

garcharu yng ngharchar Walton neu ymhellach i ffwrdd yn wynebu siwrnai hir iawn. Ni ellir caniatáu i'r sefyllfa honno barhau am gyfnod maith.

Mae gennym ddiffyg lleoedd mewn carchardai'n gyffredinol yng Nghymru, ac mae hynny oherwydd ein bod yn rhan o system garchardai Cymru a Lloegr, ond nid yw hynny'n golygu na ddylem fod yn anelu at gynyddu lleoedd mewn carchardai yn y dyfodol. Mae'n bwysig nad oes yn rhaid i bobl, yn enwedig aelodau teuluoedd, deithio pellteroedd enfawr i weld aelodau o'u teulu sydd wedi'u carcharu. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pawb yn y Siambr hon yn cefnogi hynny. Pan fydd y Llywodraeth wedi penderfynu'n derfynol ynghylch sut i ddelio â'r ymrwymiad hwn yng nghytundeb 'Cymru'n Un', yr wyf yn siŵr y deuir â'r mater yn ôl i'r Siambr i gyflwyno datganiad.

Datganiad am Adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan Statement on the All Wales Convention Report

Y Prif Weinidog: Pleser o'r mwyaf yw gwneud datganiad i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ar adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan. Croesawaf yr adroddiad hwn yn gynnes ac yr wyf yn llongyfarch y confensiwn ar ei waith caled yn ystod yr 16 mis diwethaf. Mae wedi llwyddo i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r system bresennol o lywodraethu yng Nghymru, a hefyd i ddangos beth yw'r llwybrau sydd ar gael ar gyfer y dyfodol.

The First Minister: I am pleased to make a statement to the National Assembly on the report of the All Wales Convention. I warmly welcome this report and congratulate the convention on its hard work over the past 16 months. It has succeeded in raising awareness of the current system of governance in Wales, and has also shown the possible options for the future.

Mae'r adroddiad yn darparu dadansoddiad ac asesiad gofalus o lefel y gefnogaeth i roi mwy o bwerau deddfu i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol—pwerau deddfu y mae'r Senedd yn San Steffan eisoes wedi cytuno iddynt mewn egwyddor, wrth basio Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, ond sydd angen pleidlais 'ie' mewn refferendwm er mwyn eu gwireddu.

The report provides a careful analysis and assessment of the level of support for giving the National Assembly fuller law-making powers—powers that the Parliament in Westminster has already agreed to in principle, by passing the Government of Wales Act 2006, but which need a 'yes' vote in a referendum to bring them into effect.

First, I pay tribute to Sir Emyr Jones Parry, who took on the task, without hesitation, of chairing the All Wales Convention, which shows that he is a man who is not afraid of a challenge. He has truly given something back to Wales, following years of public service overseas for the United Kingdom in the United Nations and elsewhere. His

Yn gyntaf, rhoddaf deyrnged i Syr Emyr Jones Parry, ac yntau, heb betruso, wedi ymgymryd â'r dasg o gadeirio Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan, sy'n dangos ei fod yn ddyn nad oes arno ofn her. Mae wedi rhoi rhywbeth yn ôl i Gymru, ar ôl blynyddoedd o wasanaeth cyhoeddus dramor dros y Deyrnas Unedig yn y Cenhedloedd Unedig ac mewn

commitment to this task has been unwavering and unstinting. I am also grateful to the other members of the executive committee for their dedication. It is worth highlighting the wide spectrum of experience of the executive committee, covering all the main political parties, a cross-section of Welsh civic society and individuals who volunteered and were appointed on merit. I also thank the secretariat for carrying out its remit so thoroughly and professionally.

2.50 p.m.

From the outset, the special character of this convention has been the way it has sought engagement with the general cross-section of the Welsh public, and not the usual suspects and constitutional anoraks. The question was: what does this mean for Mr and Mrs Jones and the kids? Trying to find the elusive Mr and Mrs Jones and talk to them in comprehensible language about this issue—does Wales stick with Part 3 of the Government of Wales Act 2006 or go nap on Part 4?—has been difficult, as I have just illustrated by failing to use comprehensible language.

I thank everyone who has contributed to this key assessment of the state of the nation and where we go in the future. I include the convention numbers and staff who dreamt up the idea of curry nights and tea dances, as well as all the ‘Mr and Mrs Joneses’ who were inveigled to take part by the prospect of curry or a tea dance. Mr and Mrs Jones are the bosses of this project; not me. Not me; not me and Ieuan; not me, Ieuan and Peter Hain; not Sir Emyr and his team; the bosses are the ordinary people the length and breadth of Wales. We in this Assembly may think that we have served our apprenticeship in passing laws for Wales under Part 3, and that we are therefore ready to move on to Part 4, and primary law-making powers, but that is not the question; it is not whether we think we have served that apprenticeship, but whether the people of Wales think that. Naturally, we are biased.

That is the next stage. Before turning to the key issue of the referendum, let me briefly

mannau eraill. Mae ei ymrwymiad i'r dasg hon wedi bod yn ddiwyro a diflino. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar hefyd i aelodau eraill y pwyllgor gwaith am eu hymroddiad. Mae'n werth pwysleisio sbectwm profiad eang y pwyllgor gwaith, a hynny'n cynnwys pob un o'r prif bleidiau gwleidyddol, croestoriad o gymdeithas ddinesig Cymru ac unigolion a wirfoddolodd ac a benodwyd yn ôl eu teilyngdod. Diolch hefyd i'r ysgrifenyddiaeth am gyflawni ei chylch gwaith mor drwyadl a phroffesiynol.

O'r cychwyn cyntaf, cymeriad arbennig y confensiwn hwn fu'r modd y mae wedi ceisio ymgysylltu â chroestoriad cyffredinol y cyhoedd yng Nghymru, ac nid yr un hen wynebaw a'r rhai sy'n arfer ymhel â materion cyfansoddiadol. Y cwestiwn oedd: beth y mae hyn yn ei olygu i Mr a Mrs Jones a'r plant? Mae ceisio dod o hyd i Mr a Mrs Jones, sy'n anodd cael gafael arnynt, a siarad â nhw mewn iaith ddealladwy am y mater hwn—a ddylai Cymru fodloni ar Ran 3 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 neu fentro i Ran 4?—wedi bod yn anodd, fel yr wyf newydd ddangos drwy fethu defnyddio iaith ddealladwy.

Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at yr asesiad allweddol hwn o gyflwr y genedl ac i ble'r awn yn y dyfodol. Yr wyf yn cynnwys aelodau a staff y confensiwn a feddyliodd am y syniad o gael nosweithiau cyri a dawnsfeydd amser te, yn ogystal â phob ‘Mr a Mrs Jones’ a hudwyd i gymryd rhan gan y gobaith o gael cyri neu ddawns amser te. Mr a Mrs Jones yw meistri'r prosiect hwn; nid fi. Nid fi; nid fi a Ieuan; nid fi, Ieuan a Peter Hain; nid Syr Emyr a'i dîm; y meistri yw'r werin bobl ar hyd a lled Cymru. Efallai ein bod ni yn y Cynulliad hwn yn meddwl ein bod wedi cyflawni ein prentisiaeth wrth basio deddfau dros Gymru o dan Ran 3, a'n bod yn barod felly i symud ymlaen i Ran 4, a phwerau deddfu sylfaenol, ond nid hynny yw'r cwestiwn; nid a ydym ni'n meddwl ein bod wedi cyflawni'r brentisiaeth honno, ond a ydyw pobl Cymru'n meddwl hynny. Wrth reswm, yr ydym ni'n rhagfarnllyd.

Dyna'r cam nesaf. Cyn troi at fater allweddol y refferendwm, gadewch imi dynnu eich sylw

draw your attention to the report's views on how we can improve the operation of the current system. The recommendations on framework provisions and Measure-making powers in Bills are timely in themselves, coming as they do immediately ahead of the Assembly's debate on the Queen's Speech tomorrow. The convention has some important things to say about simplification of the legal system in Wales, and a sustainable boundary between what is devolved and non-devolved.

That brings me to the core of the report. It is emphatic that there would be 'substantial advantage' in a move from Part 3 of the Government of Wales Act 2006—that is, the system of legislative competence Orders that we operate now—to Part 4, and full, or fuller, law-making powers. It further concludes that a 'yes' vote in the referendum that would be the key to bringing this system about is 'obtainable', although it cannot be taken for granted. It stresses the importance of an informed electorate, and the challenge of how to achieve that—in other words, how to reach the majority of people in Wales who would never have cause to research how laws on education, health, children and families and so on, are made in Wales. Indeed, why should they? Research on how laws are made is for anoraks. Persuading ordinary punters to get sufficiently interested to get geared up to vote in a yes/no referendum is a big ask. You can only ask that very occasionally. It underlines the need for care and clarity in explaining the choice on offer as to how far laws should be made in Wales, and the roles of the Assembly and the Government here, the Parliament and Government at Westminster, and the Secretary of State for Wales. All that needs a great deal of clarification if the public is to be sufficiently involved in a vote.

At the heart of this 'keep it simple' message is the nature of the question that may be asked in a referendum, and the preamble that goes before the question on the ballot paper. It is a no-brainer to work out that a referendum question that only asks:

'Do you want Part 4 of the Government of Wales Act to be implemented? Yes or No'

am ennyd at farn yr adroddiad ynghylch sut y gallwn wella gweithrediad y system bresennol. Mae'r argymhellion ynghylch darpariaethau fframwaith a phwerau llunio Mesurau yn amserol ynddynt eu hunain, a hwythau'n dod yn union cyn dadl y Cynulliad ar Araith y Frenhines yfory. Mae gan y confensiwn bethau pwysig i'w dweud ynglŷn â symleiddio'r system gyfreithiol yng Nghymru, a ffin gynaliadwy rhwng yr hyn sydd wedi'i ddatganoli a heb ei ddatganoli.

Daw hynny â mi at graidd yr adroddiad. Mae'n pwysleisio y byddai 'mantais sylweddol' o symud o Ran 3 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006—hynny yw, y drefn Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol a weithredwn yn awr—i Ran 4, a phwerau deddfu llawn, neu lawnach. Daw i'r casgliad ymhellach y gellid cael pleidlais 'ie' yn y refferendwm a fyddai'n allweddol i gyflwyno'r system hon, er na ellir cymryd hynny'n ganiataol. Mae'n pwysleisio pwysigrwydd etholwyr gwybodus, a her sut i gyflawni hynny—mewn geiriau eraill, sut i gyrraedd y rhan fwyaf o bobl yng Nghymru na fyddent byth yn cael achos i ymchwilio i'r modd y gwneir deddfau ar addysg, iechyd, plant a theuluoedd ac yn y blaen yng Nghymru. Yn wir, pam y dylent? Rhywbeth i rai sy'n ymhel â phethau o'r fath yw ymchwil i'r modd y mae deddfau'n cael eu llunio. Mae perswadio pobl gyffredin i fagu digon o ddiddordeb i'w cymell i bleidleisio mewn refferendwm ie/na yn dasg fawr. Dim ond yn achlysurol iawn y gallwch wneud hynny. Mae'n tanlinellu'r angen am ofal ac eglurder wrth esbonio'r dewis sydd ar gael o ran i ba raddau y dylid deddfu yng Nghymru, a rolau'r Cynulliad a'r Llywodraeth yma, y Senedd a'r Llywodraeth yn San Steffan, ac Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. Mae angen peth wmbredd o egluro ar hynny os am gynhyrfu digon ar y cyhoedd i bleidleisio.

Wrth graidd y neges hon, sef 'cadw pethau'n syml', mae natur y cwestiwn y gellir ei ofyn mewn refferendwm, a'r rhagymadrodd a roddir cyn y cwestiwn ar y papur pleidleisio. Mae'n gwbl amlwg na fydd cwestiwn refferendwm nad yw ond yn gofyn:

'A oes arnoch eisiau i Ran 4 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru gael ei gweithredu? Oes

neu Nac Oes'

will not pass muster. However, if that would not be good enough, what would? How do you construct an easily understood and fair question? In the end, that is a matter for the Secretary of State with advice from the Electoral Commission.

The ball is now in our court. This National Assembly has the task of digesting the report, debating it, and reaching a conclusion on the way forward. The Assembly Government intends in the new year to bring forward a motion for a full debate on the convention's report. I am reassured that the convention believes that our 'One Wales' agreement to hold a referendum during this Assembly is both practical and achievable, although I will leave the details of that to my successor as First Minister. In the meantime, please digest this report with your turkey and Christmas pudding, and we shall return to the subject in the new year.

Nick Bourne: I thank the First Minister for the statement on the convention. I wish to join him in thanking Emyr Jones Parry, the convention members and, indeed, the secretariat, very sincerely, as the First Minister did, for their hard work and the report that they produced. As the First Minister correctly said, it embraced people of all parties and people of no party. They did a considerable job of work.

Quite rightly, the First Minister spoke of the importance of the people of Wales expressing their view to the convention and, in future, in a referendum. He also mentioned the usual suspects, which brings me to the Secretary of State. Of course, the Secretary of State gave advice to the convention that he did not think that a referendum would necessarily be won before the 2011 Assembly elections and urged caution. I am glad that that advice seems to have been ignored totally and that the view that the convention has taken, as the First Minister said, is that a 'yes' result in a referendum is winnable.

These things can never be taken for granted, and I have never understood the idea that you

yn gwneud y tro. Fodd bynnag, pe na bai hynny'n ddigon da, beth fyddai? Sut y mae llunio cwestiwn hawdd ei ddeall a theg? Yn y pen draw, mater i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yw hynny gyda chyngor gan y Comisiwn Etholiadol.

Ni biau dweud ynghylch y cam nesaf. Mae gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol hwn y dasg o ddarllen yr adroddiad, ei drafod, a dod i gasgliad ynglŷn â'r ffordd ymlaen. Yn y flwyddyn newydd mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn bwriadu cyflwyno cynnig ar gyfer dadl lawn ar adroddiad y confensiwn. Mae'n galonid imi fod y confensiwn yn credu bod ein cytundeb yn 'Cymru'n Un' i gynnal refferendwm yn ystod y Cynulliad hwn yn ymarferol ac yn bosibl, er y gadawaf fanylion hynny i'm holynydd yn swydd y Prif Weinidog. Yn y cyfamser, treulwch yr adroddiad hwn gyda'ch twrci a'ch pwddin Nadolig, a deawn yn ôl at y pwnc yn y flwyddyn newydd.

Nick Bourne: Diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am ei ddatganiad ar y confensiwn. Hoffwn ymuno ag ef i ddiolch i Emyr Jones Parry, aelodau'r confensiwn ac, yn wir, yr ysgrifenyddiaeth, yn ddiffuant iawn, fel y gwnaeth y Prif Weinidog, am eu gwaith caled a'r adroddiad a gynhyrchwyd ganddynt. Fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog yn gywir, cynhwysodd bobl o bob plaid a phobl nad ydynt yn perthyn i blaid. Gwnaethant waith sylweddol.

Yn ddigon teg, siaradodd y Prif Weinidog am bwysigrwydd cael gan bobl Cymru fynegi eu barn i'r confensiwn ac, yn y dyfodol, mewn refferendwm. Soniodd hefyd am yr un hen wyneb, sy'n dod â mi at yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. Wrth gwrs, rhoddodd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol gyngor i'r confensiwn nad oedd yn meddwl yr enillid refferendwm o reidrwydd cyn etholiadau'r Cynulliad yn 2011 ac anogodd mai pwyll piau hi. Yr wyf yn falch ei bod yn ymddangos bod y cyngor hwnnw wedi'i anwybyddu'n llwyr ac mai barn y confensiwn, fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, yw y gellir ennill pleidlais 'ie' mewn refferendwm.

Ni ellir byth gymryd y pethau hyn yn ganiataol, ac nid wyf erioed wedi deall y

have to wait until it is absolutely certain that you can win and then call it. If we did that, we would never call it. It is the people who will speak, just as they do in general elections. We have to get out there and make the case for it. I hope that the First Minister will confirm that that is what he and the Labour Party intend to do, because what was not covered in the First Minister's statement—and I have no disagreement with the statement—was the joint statement that has been put out by the Labour Party here and in Westminster to say that they will talk about this after the general election. I find that absolutely extraordinary. The First Minister will have had today, as all other party leaders have, a letter from the Electoral Commission asking for our views before the end of the year on the wording of the question that is to be put. There is not going to be an election before the end of the year, unless I am missing something.

It also asks for our view on referendum campaign funding before the end of the year. This is not something that can be put off, so I hope that the First Minister will distance himself from the statement that has been put out in his name and that of the Secretary of State. Does he regret that statement? *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I will call the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrats soon. I would be grateful if she would not heckle the leader of the opposition.

Nick Bourne: With respect, I think that she was being encouraging. I did not take it as heckling. I know the Member very well, and we agree on many issues, including this one, I think. *[Laughter.]* I am sure that the same goes for many Members around the Chamber.

This is a serious issue, and I hope that the First Minister will reflect on that joint statement, which seems to suggest that there will be no serious consideration of this issue until after the general election. That would be a serious mistake.

syniad bod yn rhaid aros nes ei bod yn gwbl sicr y gallwch ennill cyn ei gynnal. Pe gwnaem hynny, ni fyddem yn ei gynnal byth. Y bobl fydd yn siarad, yn union fel y gwnânt mewn etholiadau cyffredinol. Rhaid i ni fynd allan i'r strydoedd a'r caeau a dadlau'r achos drosto. Gobeithio y gwnaiff y Prif Weinidog gadarnhau mai dyna y mae ef a'r Blaid Lafur yn bwriadu ei wneud, oherwydd yr hyn na soniwyd amdano yn natganiad y Prif Weinidog—ac nid wyf yn anghytuno â'r datganiad o gwbl—oedd y datganiad ar y cyd a gyhoeddwyd gan y Blaid Lafur yma ac yn San Steffan i ddweud y siaradant am hyn ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol. Mae hynny'n gwbl anhygoel i mi. Bydd y Prif Weinidog, fel arweinwyr pob plaid arall, wedi cael llythyr heddiw oddi wrth y Comisiwn Etholiadol yn gofyn am ein sylwadau cyn diwedd y flwyddyn ar eiriad y cwestiwn a ofynnir. Nid oes etholiad i fod cyn diwedd y flwyddyn, oni bai fy mod wedi methu sylweddoli rhywbeth.

Mae'n gofyn am ein sylwadau cyn diwedd y flwyddyn hefyd ynghylch ariannu ymgyrch refferendwm. Nid yw hyn yn rhywbeth y gellir ei ohirio, felly gobeithio y gwnaiff y Prif Weinidog ymbellhau oddi wrth y datganiad sydd wedi'i gyhoeddi yn ei enw ef ac enw'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol. A ydyw'n edifar am y datganiad hwnnw? *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Galwaf arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn fuan. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe na bai hi'n heclo arweinydd yr wrthblaid.

Nick Bourne: Gyda pharch, yr wyf yn meddwl mai bod yn gefnogol yr oedd hi. Ni chymerais mai heclo yr oedd. Yr wyf yn adnabod yr Aelod yn dda iawn, ac yr ydym yn cytuno ar sawl mater, gan gynnwys hwn, yr wyf yn meddwl. *[Chwerthin.]* Yr wyf yn siŵr bod yr un peth yn wir am lawer o Aelodau o gwmpas y Siambr.

Mae hwn yn fater difrifol, a gobeithio y gwnaiff y Prif Weinidog fyfyrion ar y cyd-ddatganiad hwnnw, sydd fel pe bai'n awgrymu na roddir ystyriaeth o ddifrif i'r mater hwn tan wedi'r etholiad cyffredinol. Byddai hynny'n gamgymeriad difrifol.

Will the First Minister also address the issues to which I have referred in relation to the Electoral Commission's correspondence and confirm that he is giving thought to the question that will need to be put? Of course, I accept that this must be something that the Electoral Commission regards as fair, and it holds the ring as regards the independence between a 'yes' campaign and a 'no' campaign. However, is he giving thought to that question now? It is something that we should be thinking about now. Can he also answer the question, to which I just do not know the answer, of where the campaigning money for both campaigns will come from? Does this money come from Westminster or is it drawn from the Assembly's budget? It is an important issue, and these are matters that I hope all Members will ponder and reflect on, because they are important.

To go back to my starting point, I welcome the report. We have said from the start that Part 3 was not tenable. The record will show that we always said that the procedure for LCOs would become cumbersome and slow, and that is exactly what has been shown. We believe strongly that a move towards Part 4 is the correct procedure. Will the First Minister outline how he sees this timetable running, particularly in view of the statement put out by the Labour Party earlier today?

3.00 p.m.

The First Minister: I will take those questions in order. You are right to mention the spread of the stakeholders, and the Jones Parry report is very interesting on different generations' view of it: there is a tendency among older people to favour the status quo and among younger people—those aged under 35—to favour change. We also note his comments that older people tend to vote in greater numbers than those aged under 35, which makes you pause for thought. What is important is that there was a spread of young and old people involved in the convention, and the involvement of people who did not come from the places that you might expect people with an interest in constitutional issues to come from.

A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog roi sylw hefyd i'r materion yr wyf wedi cyfeirio atynt ynglŷn â gohebiaeth y Comisiwn Etholiadol a chadarnhau ei fod yn meddwl am y cwestiwn y bydd angen ei ofyn? Wrth gwrs, derbynïaf fod yn rhaid i hyn fod yn rhywbeth sy'n deg yng ngolwg y Comisiwn Etholiadol, ac mai'r comisiwn sydd yn gyfrifol am sicrhau annibyniaeth rhwng ymgyrch 'ie' ac ymgyrch 'na'. Fodd bynnag, a ydyw'n meddwl am y cwestiwn hwnnw'n awr? Mae'n rhywbeth y dylem fod yn meddwl amdano'n awr. A all hefyd ateb y cwestiwn, na wn i'r ateb iddo, o ble y daw'r arian ymgyrchu ar gyfer y ddwy ymgyrch? A ddaw'r arian hwn o San Steffan ynteu a gaiff ei dynnu o gyllideb y Cynulliad? Mae'n faterion y bydd pob Aelod, gobeithio, yn pendroni ac yn myfyrio yn eu cylch, oherwydd y maent yn bwysig.

A mynd yn ôl at fy man cychwyn, yr wyf yn croesawau'r adroddiad. Yr ydym wedi dweud o'r dechrau nad oedd Rhan 3 yn gynaliadwy. Bydd y cofnod yn dangos inni ddweud erioed y byddai'r drefn ar gyfer Gorchmynion cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn mynd yn feichus ac yn araf, a dyna'n union sydd wedi'i ddangos. Credwn yn gryf mai symud at Ran 4 yw'r drefn gywir. A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog amlinellu sut y mae'n disgwyl i'r amserlen hon gael ei rhoi ar waith, yn enwedig o ystyried y datganiad a gyhoeddwyd gan y Blaid Lafur yn gynharach heddiw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ymdriniaf â'r cwestiynau hynny yn eu trefn. Yr ydych yn iawn wrth sôn am yr amrywiaeth o ran y rhanddeiliaid, ac mae adroddiad Jones Parry'n ddiddorol iawn ynglŷn â barn gwahanol genedlaethau: mae tuedd ymysg pobl hŷn i ffafrio cadw'r sefyllfa fel y mae ac ymysg pobl iau—rhai o dan 35 oed—i ffafrio newid. Nodwn ei sylwadau hefyd fod tuedd i niferoedd mwy o bobl hŷn bleidleisio na rhai o dan 35 oed, sy'n peri ichi oedi i feddwl. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw bod amrediad o bobl ifanc a hen bobl ynglŷn â'r confensiwn, a bod pobl ynglŷn ag ef na ddeuent o'r lleoedd y gallech ddisgwyl y byddai pobl â diddordeb mewn materion cyfansoddiadol yn dod ohonynt.

You asked whether we need certainty before moving to a referendum. Certainly not. That is definitely not the Government's view. The purpose of asking the convention to look into whether we can be reasonably sure that the public in Wales is ready for a referendum involved two things. First is the mood music of the people of Wales, that is, whether it seems that they are interested in the issue, and, secondly, whether they have sufficient information to be able to vote in a fair way on a referendum on what is quite a complex issue about Part 3 and Part 4, which, on their own, would absolutely kill any interest in turning up to vote. You do not need certainty; you just need to feel that people are ready for it. We should remember, in particular, the difference between the public opinion data before the 1979 and 1997 elections and what actually happened in the sanctity of the ballot box. The vote is what it is all-important, not what people say in opinion polls. You also need to look at whether people in Wales, in particular, tend to revert to the status quo in the sanctity of the ballot box—perhaps people everywhere tend to do that; that happened in the Australian republic referendum 10 years ago, for instance—and whether it might be a specifically Welsh thing to tend to say something different to pollsters from what you do when it comes to the ballot box.

I think that you misread the Labour Party statement issued a few hours ago. It certainly does not say that we are not going to talk about it. I do not know where you get that from. It states that we are discussing it in detail. The point that is made in it is about how you generate a 'yes' campaign on a cross-party basis, but with a big Labour Party component in it—as big as I can possibly help to make it, and I am sure that my successor will take the same view—while there is a general election campaign taking place. It is very hard to see how a 'yes' campaign can be generated with wholehearted participation in it by Labour—or by other parties, for that matter—while all your attention is on the general election.

Gofynasoch a oes angen sicrwydd cyn symud at refferendwm. Nac oes yn sicr. Yn bendant nid hynny yw barn y Llywodraeth. Yr oedd dau beth ynghlwm wrth y syniad o ofyn i'r confensiwn ystyried a allwn fod yn weddol siŵr bod y cyhoedd yng Nghymru yn barod am refferendwm. Y peth cyntaf yw'r awyrgylch ymysg pobl Cymru, hynny yw, a ydyw'n ymddangos bod ganddynt ddidiordeb yn y mater, ac, yn ail, a oes ganddynt ddigon o wybodaeth i allu pleidleisio'n deg mewn refferendwm ar rywbeth sy'n fater eithaf cymhleth ynglŷn â Rhan 3 a Rhan 4, a fyddai, ar eu pen eu hunain, yn lladd yn llwyr unrhyw ddidiordeb mewn mynd i bleidleisio. Nid oes angen sicrwydd; y cyfan y mae ei angen yw eich bod yn teimlo bod pobl yn barod am hynny. Dylem gofio, yn arbennig, y gwahaniaeth rhwng y data ar y farn gyhoeddus cyn etholiadau 1979 a 1997 a'r hyn a ddigwyddodd mewn gwirionedd yn sancteiddrwydd y blwch pleidleisio. Y bleidlais yw'r peth hollbwysig, nid yr hyn a ddywed pobl mewn polau piniwn. Mae angen edrych hefyd a yw pobl yng Nghymru, yn arbennig, yn tueddu i droi'n ôl at y *status quo* yn sancteiddrwydd y blwch pleidleisio—efallai fod pobl ym mhobman yn tueddu i wneud hynny; digwyddodd hynny yn refferendwm gweriniaeth Awstralia 10 mlynedd yn ôl, er enghraifft—ac a ydyw efallai'n beth sy'n perthyn i Gymru'n benodol tueddu i ddweud rhywbeth gwahanol wrth bolwyr piniwn i'r hyn a wnewch pan ddaw'n fater o bleidleisio.

Credaf ichi gamddarllen y datganiad a gyhoeddodd y Blaid Lafur ychydig oriau'n ôl. Yn sicr, nid yw'n dweud nad ydym yn mynd i siarad amdano. Ni wn o ble y cawsoch hynny. Mae'n dweud ein bod yn ei drafod yn fanwl. Y pwynt a wneir ynddo yw sut y mae creu ymgyrch 'ie' ar sail drawsbleidiol, ond un y bydd gan y Blaid Lafur ran fawr ynddi—mor fawr ag y gallaf byth helpu i'w wneud, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd fy olynydd yn cyd-fynd â hynny—tra bo ymgyrch etholiad cyffredinol ar droed. Mae'n anodd iawn gweld sut y gellir creu ymgyrch 'ie' a'r Blaid Lafur yn cyfranogi'n frwd ynddi—neu'r pleidiau eraill, o ran hynny—tra bo'ch holl sylw ar yr etholiad cyffredinol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n

However, that does not mean that you are not discussing it in the meantime. That is what the statement says.

The nature of the question is all important. It is not ultimately a matter for us. Clearly, we will have views and we will have an input. I am sure that the Secretary of State, who has the final responsibility for the question, will be taking advice from us, and we have tried out some thoughts on it already. However, ultimately, it is not a matter for us, but for the Secretary of State, who will consult the Electoral Commission, which will itself consult. I imagine that it will wish to road-test one or two questions in focus groups or something of that sort, and then it will come back to advise the Secretary of State on what it believes is the fairest question. The question has to give legal certainty, enabling Part 4 to be put into place without fear of legal challenge, but it also has to be intelligible to ordinary punters. Therefore, you cannot have too much detail about Part 3 and Part 4 of the Government of Wales Act 2006, because they are technical matters that simply do not engage public attention.

The money question that you have mentioned is a very complicated issue. As I understand it, the Electoral Commission has provisions within its budget to fund referenda and has referred to the £100,000 contributed to both election campaigns—the ‘yes’ and ‘no’ campaigns—in the North East referendum, and the assumption is that the same may occur in a Welsh referendum.

Helen Mary Jones: I join in the thanks that have already been given by the First Minister and the leader of the opposition to Sir Emyr, to the convention members, and, importantly, to the staff who supported them. The team involved was not particularly large and it delivered very well within the resources available to it.

Members will be aware that it was my pleasure to act as co-chair of the joint Plaid-Labour committee that established and set out the terms of reference for the convention. I am sure that fellow members of that committee will agree that we were all

golygu nad ydych yn ei drafod yn y cyfamser. Dyna y mae'r datganiad yn ei ddweud.

Mae natur y cwestiwn yn hollbwysig. Nid mater i ni ydyw yn y pen draw. Yn amlwg, bydd gennym farn a bydd gennym fewnbwn. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb terfynol dros y cwestiwn, yn cymryd cyngor gennym, ac yr ydym wedi cynnig ambell syniad ar y mater eisoes. Fodd bynnag, yn y pen draw, nid mater i ni ydyw, ond i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, a fydd yn ymgynghori â'r Comisiwn Etholiadol, a fydd yntau'n ymgynghori. Yr wyf yn dyfalu y bydd yn dymuno rhoi prawf ar ambell gwestiwn mewn grwpiau ffocws neu rywbeth felly, ac wedyn daw'n ôl i gynghori'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ynghylch beth yw'r cwestiwn tecaf yn ei dyb ef. Rhaid i'r cwestiwn roi sicrwydd cyfreithiol, gan alluogi sefydlu Rhan 4 heb ofni her gyfreithiol, ond rhaid iddo fod yn ddealladwy i'r werin bobl. Felly, ni ellir cael gormod o fanylion am Ran 3 a Rhan 4 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, oherwydd materion technegol ydynt nad ydynt yn denu sylw'r cyhoedd.

Mae'r cwestiwn ariannol yr ydych wedi'i grybwyll yn fater cymhleth iawn. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, mae gan y Comisiwn Etholiadol ddarpariaethau o fewn ei gyllideb i ariannu refferenda ac mae wedi cyfeirio at y £100,000 a gyfrannwyd i'r ddwy ymgyrch etholiadol—yr ymgyrchoedd 'ie' a 'na'—yn refferendwm gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr, a gellir tybio y gallai'r un peth ddigwydd mewn refferendwm yng Nghymru.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf finnau'n diolch, fel y mae'r Prif Weinidog ac arweinydd yr wrthblaid wedi gwneud eisoes, i Syr Emyr, i aelodau'r confensiwn, ac, yn bwysig, i'r staff a'u cynorthwyodd. Nid oedd y tîm yn arbennig o fawr a chyflawnodd waith da iawn o fewn yr adnoddau a oedd ar gael iddo.

Bydd Aelodau'n ymwybodol ei bod yn bleser imi weithredu fel cyd-gadeirydd y cydbwyllgor rhwng Plaid Cymru a Llafur a sefydlodd y confensiwn ac amlinellu cylch gorchwyl iddo. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytuna cyd-aelodau'r pwyllgor hwnnw inni i gyd gael ein

pleasantly surprised by how easily we were able to establish the necessary trust and agree the terms of reference for the convention. In that context, I pay tribute to my co-chair, Nick Ainger MP. I hope that, as we move forward to deliver this key 'One Wales' commitment, nothing will occur that will undermine that trust and co-operation in any way.

As an establishing committee, we did realise that we were setting the convention a hard task in asking it to reach out beyond those whom you have described, First Minister, as the 'usual suspects'. Although it is not perhaps the happiest of phrases, we all know what it means. There is a certain section of our community that will respond and is interested in constitutional issues. I believe—as I am sure do fellow members of the establishing committee—that the convention has done an excellent job in reaching out beyond those people. Those people have an important contribution to make, but the convention has done a very good job in reaching out and ensuring that other voices are heard. In doing so, as the First Minister has said, it has produced an excellent report. It has the great advantage of being readable, which these reports not always are. Sir Emyr and the convention have done Wales a great service, and deserve our gratitude.

I strongly agree, First Minister, that the nature of the question is key, and we are fortunate in having the advice of the convention in that regard so that that will be able to inform the thinking of the coalition partners, although we all understand that, ultimately, the setting of the question will be a matter for the Secretary of State for Wales, whoever she or he may be when the time comes.

I look forward to the full debate in January, by which time we will all have had time to consider the convention's report in detail and the coalition partners in Government will have had time to agree on a way forward.

I only have one specific question to put to you, First Minister, given that you have

siomi o'r ochr orau o weld mor hawdd y llwyddasom i sefydlu'r ymddiriedaeth angenrheidiol a chytuno ar gylch gorchwyl y confensiwn. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, rhoddaf deyrnged i'm cyd-gadeirydd, Nick Ainger AS. Gobeithio, wrth inni symud ymlaen i gyflawni'r ymrwymiad allweddol hwn yn 'Cymru'n Un', na ddigwydd dim a wnaiff danseilio'r ymddiriedaeth a'r cydweithrediad hwnnw mewn unrhyw fodd.

Fel pwyllgor sefydlu, sylweddolasom ein bod yn gosod gorchwyl anodd i'r confensiwn wrth ofyn iddo estyn allan y tu hwnt i'r rhai a ddisgrifiwyd gennych chi, Brif Weinidog, fel yr 'un hen wyneb'. Er nad hwnnw yw'r ymadrodd brafiaf, yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod beth y mae'n ei olygu. Bydd rhyw garfan o'n cymuned yn ymateb a chanddi ddiddordeb mewn materion cyfansoddiadol. Credaf—fel y cred cyd-aelodau'r pwyllgor sefydlu, mae'n siŵr—fod y confensiwn wedi gwneud gwaith rhagorol yn estyn allan y tu hwnt i'r bobl hynny. Mae gan y bobl hynny gyfraniad pwysig i'w wneud, ond mae'r confensiwn wedi gwneud gwaith da iawn yn estyn allan a sicrhau bod lleisiau eraill yn cael eu clywed. Wrth wneud hynny, fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, mae wedi cynhyrchu adroddiad rhagorol. Mae iddo'r fantais fawr o fod yn ddarllenadwy, rhywbeth nad yw'n wir bob tro am yr adroddiadau hyn. Mae Syr Emyr a'r confensiwn wedi gwneud cymwynas fawr â Chymru, ac maent yn haeddu ein diolch.

Cytunaf yn gryf, Brif Weinidog, fod natur y cwestiwn yn allweddol, ac yr ydym yn ffodus o gael cyngor y confensiwn yn hynny o beth er mwyn i hynny allu dylanwadu ar syniadau'r partneriaid yn y glymblaid, er bod pawb ohonom yn deall mai mater i Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru fydd gosod y cwestiwn yn y pen draw, pwy bynnag fydd hwnnw neu honno pan ddaw'r amser.

Edrychaf ymlaen at y ddadl lawn ym mis Ionawr, ac erbyn hynny byddwn i gyd wedi cael amser i ystyried adroddiad y confensiwn yn fanwl a'r partneriaid sy'n glymblaid yn y Llywodraeth wedi cael amser i gytuno ar ffordd ymlaen.

Dim ond un cwestiwn penodol sydd gennyf i'w ofyn ichi, Brif Weinidog, gan eich bod

stated that the detail of how this is moved forward will be a matter for the Deputy First Minister and your successor. Reference has already been made by the leader of the opposition to a joint press statement from you and the Secretary of State for Wales. Can you confirm that there is nothing in that press statement or in other statements that you have made here or elsewhere that rules out any of the possible timing options for a referendum within the framework set out in legislation? Can you assure us that, at this stage, the option of an autumn referendum, subject, of course, to the constraints of moving matters forward through Westminster, remains clearly a matter for discussion between the Deputy First Minister and your successor?

The First Minister: I congratulate you and Nick Ainger on having co-chaired, as I recall, the joint team from Westminster and here, which involved both parties, that set up the terms of reference. It was an excellent exercise, in which there was a remarkable degree of harmony. People had predicted a fair degree of disharmony, but there was none. That was an extremely good start to the work of the convention.

I also like the phrase that you used, which I would like to repeat and put on the record again, that this was a remarkable exercise in reaching out to people. That is the point that I was trying to get across by referring to how you engage people who are not anoraks on constitutional matters, who are not part of the establishment, who are not part of the Welsh *crachach*, but who are genuinely part of the *gwerin*. That is incredibly difficult to do on constitutional issues. This is a unique exercise; I will not say that there is nothing like it anywhere else in the world, but I have never read of an exercise that went as far as this did in trying to reach out to ordinary people. It did not exactly exclude members of the establishment, the *crachach*, the anoraks, the usual suspects and so on, but it definitely put the emphasis on the ordinary Mr and Mrs Joneses and others the length and breadth of Wales. That is a tough thing to do.

wedi dweud mai mater i'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'ch olynydd fydd y manylion o ran sut y bwrir ymlaen â hyn. Cyfeiriwyd eisoes gan arweinydd yr wrthblaid at ddatganiad i'r wasg ar y cyd gennyh chi ac Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru. A allwch gadarnhau nad oes dim yn y datganiad hwnnw nac mewn datganiadau eraill yr ydych wedi'u gwneud yma neu yn unrhyw le arall sy'n diystyru unrhyw un o'r opsiynau posibl o ran amseriad refferendwm o fewn y fframwaith sydd yn y ddeddfwriaeth? A allwch roi sicrwydd inni fod yr opsiwn o gael refferendwm yn yr hydref, ar hyn o bryd, yn amodol, wrth gwrs, ar gyfyngiadau symud materion ymlaen drwy San Steffan, yn dal yn fater i'w drafod rhwng y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'ch olynydd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn eich llongyfarch chi a Nick Ainger am gyd-gadeirio, yn ôl y cof sydd gennyf, y tîm ar y cyd o San Steffan a'r fan hon, a oedd yn cynnwys y ddwy blaid, a sefydlodd y cylch gorchwyl. Yr oedd yn ymarferiad rhagorol, ac mae'n syndod bod cryn lawer o gytundeb wedi bod. Yr oedd pobl wedi proffwydo cryn dipyn o anghytuno, ond ni chafwyd dim. Yr oedd hynny'n ddechreuad da iawn i waith y confensiwn.

Yr wyf hefyd yn hoffi'r ymadrodd a ddefnyddiasoch, yr hoffwn ei ailadrodd a'i roi ar gof a chadw eto, fod hyn yn ymarferiad hynod o estyn allan at bobl. Dyna'r pwynt yr oeddwn yn ceisio'i gyfleu wrth gyfeirio at sut y mae ennyn diddordeb pobl nad ydynt yn ymhel â materion cyfansoddiadol, nad ydynt yn rhan o'r sefydliad, nad ydynt yn rhan o'r crachach Cymreig, ond sydd yn rhan o'r werin go iawn. Mae hynny'n anhygoel o anodd ei wneud o ran materion cyfansoddiadol. Mae hyn yn ymarferiad unigryw; ni ddywedaf nad oes dim byd tebyg yn unman arall yn y byd, ond nid wyf erioed wedi darllen am ymarferiad a aeth mor bell ag y gwnaeth hyn i geisio estyn allan at bobl gyffredin. Ni chaeodd allan aelodau'r sefydliad, y crachach, y rhai sy'n ymhel â materion o'r fath, yr un hen wynebau ac yn y blaen yn hollol, ond yn bendant rhoddodd y pwyslais ar bobl gyffredin megis Mr a Mrs Jones ac eraill ar hyd a lled Cymru. Mae hynny'n beth anodd ei wneud.

I also commend what you said about the readability of the report; it is not a hard read. It is a very good read, and I commend it to anyone with an hour to spare.

Finally, I have two things to finish with. We are now in a different ball game, and people have not understood just how much difference the Political Parties, Elections and Referendums Act 2000 has made with regard to setting the rules on a basis that is independent of Government and that is beyond reproof with regard to all the accusations that you always get about bias. The passing of the Act and bringing in of the Electoral Commission means that there is now an independent body that will advise the Secretary of State on setting the question.

3.10 p.m.

Finally, on the question of timing, I have already responded in part to Nick Bourne on this issue of the detailed meaning, which we all thought was about moving progress forward on this issue, but appears to have been interpreted as though we were interested in trying to slow down progress. The point that you have made about not ruling anything out is absolutely right. If there are windows and opportunities for holding a referendum, they are nothing to do with our statement or with the Labour Party's view on this issue, they are simply the practicalities of how we move from where we are today to where we would like to be, namely holding a referendum. That would be for my successor and Ieuan to work on, and also for the Secretary of State. It is simply that when you look carefully at the number of windows available, and the mass of things that have to happen—for example, the simple matter of the Electoral Commission wanting to get out among focus groups to road-test this and that question—it will take some months before you can get to a referendum. That is the reason for the terms on which the Labour Party issued its triple statement this morning.

Kirsty Williams: I thank the First Minister for his statement to the Chamber this afternoon, and reiterate his thanks to Sir

Yr wyf hefyd yn cymeradwyo'r hyn a ddywedasocho ynghylch bod yr adroddiad yn ddarllenadwy; nid yw'n anodd ei ddarllen. Mae'n ddifyr i'w ddarllen, ac yr wyf yn ei gymeradwyo i unrhyw un sydd ag awr wrth gefn.

Yn olaf, mae gennyf ddau beth i gloi. Yr ydym mewn sefyllfa wahanol yn awr, ac nid yw pobl wedi deall yn iawn gymaint o wahaniaeth y mae Deddf Pleidiau Gwleidyddol, Etholiadau a Refferenda 2000 wedi'i wneud o ran gosod y rheolau ar sail sy'n annibynnol ar y Llywodraeth ac na ellir ei cheryddu o ran yr holl gyhuddiadau a geir o hyd ynglŷn â rhagfarn. Mae pasio'r Ddeddf a chyflwyno'r Comisiwn Etholiadol yn golygu bod corff annibynnol ar gael bellach a wnaiff gynghori'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol ynglŷn â gosod y cwestiwn.

Yn olaf, o ran yr amseriad, yr wyf eisoes wedi ymateb yn rhannol i Nick Bourne ar y cwestiwn hwn ynglŷn â'r union ystyr, yr oeddem i gyd wedi meddwl ei fod yn ymwneud â bwrw ymlaen ar y mater hwn, ond sydd fel petai wedi'i ddehongli fel pe bai gennym ddiddordeb mewn ceisio arafu'r broses. Mae'r pwynt a wnaethoch am beidio â diystyru unrhyw bosibilrwydd yn berffaith gywir. Os oes ffenestri a chyfleoedd i gynnal refferendwm, nid oes a wnelont ddim â'n datganiad nac â barn y Blaid Lafur ar y mater, yr unig beth sydd dan sylw yw cwestiynau ymarferol ynghylch sut y mae symud o ble'r ydym heddiw i ble yr hoffem fod, sef drwy gynnal refferendwm. Mater i'm holonydd a Ieuan weithio arno fyddai hynny, ac i'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol hefyd. Yn syml, pan edrychwch yn fanwl ar nifer y ffenestri sydd ar gael, a'r llu o bethau y mae'n rhaid iddynt ddigwydd—er enghraifft, y mater syml bod ar y Comisiwn Etholiadol eisiau mynd ati ymysg grwpiau ffocws i roi prawf ar y cwestiwn a'r cwestiwn—cymer rai misoedd cyn y gallwch gyrraedd refferendwm. Dyna'r rheswm dros eiriad y datganiad triphlyg gan y Blaid Lafur y bore yma.

Kirsty Williams: Diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am ei ddatganiad i'r Siambr y prynhawn yma, ac ategaf ei ddiolch i Syr Emyr Jones Parry a

Emyr Jones Parry and all the members of the convention for their dedication and diligence in carrying out what was a challenging task, and to the secretariat who supported them. Like you, First Minister, we should also thank those members of the public who were enticed by the novel, and not so novel, methods used by the convention to engage people the length and breadth of our country in this process, garnering their views, their hopes, their aspirations, and, in some cases, their concerns about our future.

Now that the curry has been eaten and the waltzes have been waltzed, we are left with a thoughtful, comprehensive report and a valuable health check on the current status of devolution. The report delivers a devastating critique of the current system, and once and for all extinguishes the credibility of any politician who tries to claim that the status quo is working and provides the strongest basis for governing our nation. The lack of understanding of the current system by members of the public demonstrated in the report, and the consequences that has for our democracy, should only increase our collective commitment to achieving a settlement that is fit for purpose. How that will be obtained—the technicalities of it—is a matter of record. The First Minister is right: it will be the quality of the arguments that we advance, and the ability of those of us that share this goal for full legislative powers for the Assembly to engage with, ignite, and challenge the people of Wales to join with us in that particular fight, that will make all the difference. It will involve others beyond those of us here in the Chamber: if we are to succeed in obtaining a ‘yes’ vote we will have to work and connect in a way that, perhaps, we have never been able to before.

The First Minister spoke at length in his statement about the difficulty of phrasing the question, and the mechanics of what we need to go through to achieve the goal of a referendum. I suppose that this has come back to haunt him, because, after all, the way that the Act is written and formed, and the hoops that we will now have to jump through, are the direct consequence of the devolution settlement that his party has given our country. However, we have to move

holl aelodau'r confensiwn am eu hymroddiad a'u dyfalbarhad yn cyflawni gorchwyl a oedd yn llawn her, ac i'r ysgrifenyddiaeth a fu'n eu cynorthwyo. Fel chi, Brif Weinidog, dylem ddiolch hefyd i aelodau'r cyhoedd a hudwyd gan y dulliau newydd, a'r rhai llai newydd, a ddefnyddiodd y confensiwn i ennyn diddordeb pobl ar hyd a lled ein gwlad yn y broses hon, gan gasglu eu barn, eu gobeithion, eu dyheadau, ac, mewn rhai achosion, eu pryderon ynglŷn â'n dyfodol.

Yn awr, a'r cyri wedi'i fwyta a'r waltsiau wedi'u dawnsio, fe'n gadewir ag adroddiad meddylgar, cynhwysfawr a phrawf iechyd gwerthfawr ar statws datganoli ar hyn o bryd. Mae'r adroddiad yn rhoi beirniadaeth ddeifiol ar y system bresennol, ac yn dileu unwaith ac am byth hygredd unrhyw wleidydd sy'n ceisio honni bod y drefn fel y mae hi yn gweithio a'i bod yn cynnig y sylfaen gryfaf ar gyfer llywodraethu ein gwlad. Dylai fod y diffyg dealltwriaeth o'r system bresennol gan aelodau'r cyhoedd a ddangosir yn yr adroddiad, a chanlyniadau hynny i'n democratiaeth, yn siŵr o gynyddu ein hymrwymiad fel corff i sicrhau setliad a fydd yn addas i'r diben. Mae sut y sicrhau hynny—y gofynion technegol—yn rhywbeth sydd wedi'i gofnodi. Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn llygad ei le: ansawdd y dadleuon a gyflwynwn, a gallu'r rhai yn ein plith sy'n rhannu'r nod hwn o bwerau deddfu llawn i'r Cynulliad i ymgysylltu â phobl Cymru, eu tanio, a'u herio i ymuno â ni yn y frwydr arbennig honno, a fydd yn gwneud gwir wahaniaeth. Bydd yn cynnwys eraill ar wahân i ni yma yn y Siambr: os ydym am lwyddo i sicrhau pleidlais 'ie' bydd yn rhaid inni weithio a chysylltu mewn modd nad ydym, efallai, erioed wedi gallu gwneud o'r blaen.

Siaradodd y Prif Weinidog yn faith yn ei ddatganiad am anhawster geirio'r cwestiwn, a pheirianwaith yr hyn y mae angen inni fynd drwyddo i sicrhau'r nod o gynnal refferendwm. Mae'n debyg bod hyn wedi dod yn ôl i'w boenydio, oherwydd, wedi'r cwbl, mae'r ffordd y mae'r Ddeddf wedi'i hysgrifennu a'i llunio, a'r cylechoedd y bydd yn rhaid inni'n neidio drwyddynt yn awr, yn ganlyniad uniongyrchol i'r setliad datganoli a roddodd ei blaid i'n gwlad. Fodd bynnag,

forward within that system. The question, however it is phrased, will have to be put. The question then is when it will be put. Would you agree, First Minister, that it would be detrimental to obtaining a 'yes' vote for a referendum to be held on the same day as, or indeed in the immediate run-up to, the elections next year? If we are to build on the momentum created by the report, would you agree that the optimum time for holding a referendum would be the autumn of next year, which would mean that it would be held in the relative peace between two cycles of electoral warfare and would allow for the practicalities of being able to get out and run a campaign before the winter months descend upon us. Do you agree—if you think that the autumn would be an optimum time for a referendum—that we would need to agree that process in a vote in the Chamber in January or early February 2010?

I note, First Minister, that you make great play in your statement that this was not a matter for you alone, or for you and the Deputy First Minister, or even for you and Peter Hain. However, I believe that it was clear from the statement released by yourself and Peter Hain at midday today that you see it somewhat differently, that you see it very much as a matter for you, for Peter Hain and for the Welsh Labour Party.

It is also quite clear to me from your statement—however you try to manoeuvre yourself out of it now—that you, the Labour party and the Secretary of State have decided to bump any consultation or discussion in your party to sometime beyond the general election. You are quite right that it would be difficult or nigh on impossible to run a 'Yes for Wales' campaign during a general election. However, what is there to stop the National Assembly from taking that vote in January or February 2010? There is no reason why the mechanics and the process could not be started early in 2010 and why the referendum campaign could not be kicked off after the general election.

Could you clearly state, for the record, that

rhaid inni fwrw ymlaen o fewn y system honno. Bydd yn rhaid gofyn y cwestiwn, sut bynnag y caiff ei eirio. Y cwestiwn wedyn yw pa bryd y'i gofynnir. A gytunech, Brif Weinidog, y byddai'n niweidio'r siawns o gael pleidlais 'ie' pe cynhelid refferendwm ar yr un diwrnod â'r etholiadau y flwyddyn nesaf, neu'n wir yn union cyn yr etholiadau hynny? Os ydym am adeiladu ar y momentwm a grëwyd gan yr adroddiad, a gytunech mai'r amser gorau i gynnal refferendwm fyddai'r hydref y flwyddyn nesaf, a fyddai'n golygu y câi ei gynnal yn y cyfnod cymharol dawel rhwng dau gylch o ryfela etholiadol ac y byddai'n hwyluso'r materion ymarferol ynglŷn â gallu mynd ati i gynnal ymgyrch cyn i fisoedd y gaeaf ddod ar ein gwarthaf. A ydych yn cytuno—os credwch y byddai'r hydref yn amser da ar gyfer refferendwm—y byddai angen inni gytuno ar y broses honno mewn pleidlais yn y Siambr ym mis Ionawr neu yn nechrau mis Chwefror 2010?

Yr wyf yn sylwi, Brif Weinidog, eich bod yn gwneud môr a mynydd yn eich datganiad o'r ffaith nad mater i chi'n unig oedd hwn, nac i chi a'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog, na hyd yn oed i chi a Peter Hain. Fodd bynnag, credaf ei bod yn glir yn ôl y datganiad a ryddhawyd gennych chi a Peter Hain am hanner dydd heddiw eich bod yn ei weld ychydig yn wahanol, eich bod yn ei weld i raddau helaeth iawn yn fater i chi, i Peter Hain ac i Blaid Lafur Cymru.

Mae hefyd yn gwbl amlwg i mi yn ôl eich datganiad—sut bynnag y ceisiwch wingo allan ohono'n awr—eich bod chi, y blaid Lafur a'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol wedi penderfynu gwthio unrhyw ymgynghoriad neu drafodaeth yn eich plaid tan rywbryd ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol. Yr ydych yn hollol iawn y byddai'n anodd os nad yn amhosibl cynnal ymgyrch 'Ie dros Gymru' yn ystod etholiad cyffredinol. Fodd bynnag, beth sydd i rwystro'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol rhag cymryd y bleidlais honno ym mis Ionawr neu ym mis Chwefror 2010? Nid oes dim rheswm pam na ellid cychwyn y peirianwaith a'r broses yn gynnar yn 2010 a pham na ellid rhoi cychwyn ar ymgyrch y refferendwm ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol.

A allech ddatgan yn glir, er mwyn i hynny

nothing in the statement released by your party and your colleague, the Secretary of State, today will deny us in the Chamber the opportunity to move forward in that way if we vote to do so? Surely we cannot allow Welsh Labour, once again, to let the pace of devolution be dictated by themselves and themselves alone. Surely Plaid Cymru will not sit by and allow that to happen.

The only comfort that we can take from this statement is that this cup will pass from your lips and onto those of your successor, First Minister. Whoever succeeds will need to be a leader, not just of their party, but of Wales as a whole. However, I fear that the dead hand of the Secretary of State will still be there, whoever gets that job. We have an opportunity to move devolution forward, something that many of us, and those who have gone before us, have spent a lifetime campaigning for. We cannot, and will not, let Labour put the dead hand on that.

The First Minister: It is Labour that has always done the heavy lifting on devolution. You seem to forget that that is on record, with an unsuccessful referendum in 1979 and a successful one in 1997, albeit with a huge amount of cross-party support. I think that we need to build a cross-party and non-party coalition in all parts of Wales and the English border, as well as in the furthest recesses of the Atlantic coast of Wales, in the north and in the south. The coalition needs to be built in the areas of business and trade union, local government, farming, women's movements and youth movements. That is how we have to assemble a coalition that is going to win the 'yes' campaign when it is set up.

I hope to be involved in knocking doors in that campaign, as I was in 1979 and 1997. Indeed, I met you on the campaign trail on many occasions in 1997. However, I do not think that there is any point in trying to imply that it was not Labour that did the heavy lifting in 1979 and in 1997, and in the general election in 2005, when we stated in our manifesto that we would move devolution

fod ar gof a chadw, na fydd dim yn y datganiad a ryddhawyd gan eich plaid a'ch cyd-Weinidog, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, heddiw yn ein hamddifadu ni yn y Siambr o'r cyfle i symud ymlaen yn y modd hwnnw os pleidleisiwn dros wneud hynny? Yn sicr ddigon ni allwn ganiatáu i Lafur Cymru, unwaith eto, adael i gyflymder datganoli gael ei reoli ganddynt hwy a hwy'n unig. Go brin y gwnaiff Plaid Cymru eistedd o'r neilltu a chaniatáu i hynny ddiwydd.

Yr unig gysur y gallwn ei gymryd o'r datganiad hwn yw y bydd y cwpan hwn yn cael ei drosglwyddo o'ch gwefusau chi ac i wefusau eich olynnydd, Brif Weinidog. Bydd angen i bwy bynnag fydd yr olynnydd fod yn arweinydd, nid yn unig i'w plaid, ond i Gymru gyfan. Fodd bynnag, mae arnaf ofn y bydd llaw farw'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn dal yno, pwy bynnag a gaiff y swydd honno. Mae gennym gyfle i symud datganoli yn ei flaen, rhywbeth y mae llawer ohonom, a'r rhai a aeth o'n blaenau, wedi treulio oes yn ymgyrchu drosto. Ni allwn, ac ni wnawn, adael i Lafur roi'r llaw farw ar hynny.

Y Prif Weinidog: Llafur sydd bob amser wedi ysgwyddo pen trymaf y baich o ran datganoli. Yr ydych fel pe baech yn anghofio bod hynny ar gof a chadw, gyda refferendwm aflwyddiannus yn 1979 ac un llwyddiannus yn 1997, er mai gyda llawer iawn o gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol y bu hynny. Credaf fod angen inni adeiladu cynghrair trawsbleidiol ac amhleidiol ym mhob rhan o Gymru ac ar y ffin â Lloegr, yn ogystal ag ym mhellafion arfordir yr Iwerydd yng Nghymru, yn y gogledd ac yn y de. Mae angen adeiladu'r cynghrair ym meysydd busnes ac undebau llafur, llywodraeth leol, ffermio, mudiadau merched a mudiadau ieuenctid. Dyna sut y mae'n rhaid inni lunio cynghrair sy'n mynd i ennill yr ymgyrch 'ie' pan gaiff ei sefydlu.

Yr wyf yn gobeithio bod wrthi'n curo drysau yn yr ymgyrch honno, fel y bûm yn 1979 a 1997. Yn wir, cwrddais â chi droeon yn ystod yr ymgyrch yn 1997. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf yn meddwl bod diben ceisio awgrymu nad Llafur a ysgwyddodd ben trymaf y baich yn 1979 a 1997, ac yn yr etholiad cyffredinol yn 2005, pryd y dywedasom yn ein maniffesto y byddem yn bwrw ymlaen â datganoli. Nid yw

forward. Labour has not applied a dead hand, but has been doing all the hard pick-and-shovel work.

Going back to where you were before you injected a bit of partisan emotion into the latter part of your questions, I welcome what you said about the participation of ordinary people who were enticed to take part through the original ways in which the convention engaged with the public to try to understand what the ordinary people of Wales really think. It was a comprehensive exercise in that respect.

3.20 p.m.

You used some quite strong language—although I would not necessarily say that it was powerful language—to criticise the present system. You are certainly right to say that that is the view taken by the convention, but the broad thrust of what I was saying earlier is that I believe it is helpful to the campaign to win Part 4 powers—that is, full, fuller or primary law-making powers, whatever phrase we finally decide on—and that it is very useful that we have served an apprenticeship by having Part 3 powers, albeit a complex and, we think, unique system in the world by having to put cases to Westminster to bring legislative powers to the Assembly. However, it means that our civil servants, our Ministers and backbenchers, through the scrutiny process, have got used to the idea of scrutinising legislation to a greater extent than ever before in Wales, and they have done it very well. As a result, you can say to the people of Wales that we have learnt the trade of legislating. Therefore, that is a basis for approving the idea of moving to full, or fuller, legislative powers.

In relation to the question, once again, I thought that you were a little partisan in saying that it is my fault that we have to think about the matter of the question. The fact that it is difficult does not mean that it cannot be done. It will be done; there will be a fair question. There will be a question that the Electoral Commission will road test and will advise the Secretary of State on. Some of our good civil servants have been giving it a few dry runs already. It will not be easy because it

Llafur wedi rhoi llaw farw, ond mae wedi bod yn gwneud yr holl waith caled â chaib a rhaw.

A mynd yn ôl at y fan lle'r oeddech cyn ichi chwistrellu ychydig o emosiwn pleidiol i ran olaf eich cwestiynau, yr wyf yn croesawu'r hyn a ddywedasoch am gyfranogiad y werin bobl a hudwyd i gymryd rhan drwy'r dulliau gwreiddiol a ddefnyddiodd y confensiwn i ymgysylltu â'r cyhoedd i geisio deall beth y mae pobl gyffredin Cymru'n ei feddwl mewn gwirionedd. Yr oedd yn ymarferiad cynhwysfawr yn hynny o beth.

Defnyddiasoch iaith eithaf cryf—er na ddywedwn o reidrwydd ei bod yn iaith rymus—i feirniadu'r drefn bresennol. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle wrth ddweud mai dyna oedd barn y confensiwn, ond byrdwn yr hyn yr oeddwn yn ei ddweud yn gynharach yw fy mod yn credu ei bod yn llesol i'r ymgyrch i ennill pwerau Rhan 4—sef pwerau deddfu llawn, llawnach neu sylfaenol, pa ymadrodd bynnag y penderfynwn ei ddefnyddio yn y diwedd—a'i bod yn fuddiol iawn ein bod wedi cyflawni prentisiaeth drwy gael pwerau Rhan 3, er ei bod yn system gymhleth ac, fe gredwn, unigryw yn y byd o orfod cyflwyno achosion i San Steffan i ddod â phwerau deddfu i'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, mae'n golygu bod ein gweision sifil, ein Gweinidogion a'n meincwyr cefn, drwy'r broses graffu, wedi dod i arfer â'r syniad o graffu ar ddeddfwriaeth i raddau mwy nag erioed o'r blaen yng Nghymru, ac maent wedi'i wneud yn dda iawn. O ganlyniad, gallwch ddweud wrth bobl Cymru ein bod wedi dysgu crefft llunio deddfau. Felly, mae hynny'n sail i gymeradwyo'r syniad o symud at bwerau deddfu llawn, neu llawnach.

Ynglŷn â'r cwestiwn, unwaith eto, yr oeddwn yn meddwl eich bod ychydig yn bleidiol wrth ddweud mai fy mai i yw ein bod yn gorfod meddwl am fater y cwestiwn. Nid yw'r ffaith ei fod yn anodd yn golygu na ellir ei wneud. Fe'i gwneir; bydd cwestiwn teg. Bydd cwestiwn y bydd y Comisiwn Etholiadol yn rhoi prawf arno ac yn cynghori'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn ei gylch. Mae rhai o'n gweision sifil da wedi bod yn cynnal ambell ymarfer ffug eisoes. Ni fydd yn

has to give legal certainty to Part 4 as well as being intelligible to ordinary people. It will have to do both. That is where the Electoral Commission will advise. It must be fair to the 'yes' campaign and the 'no' campaign so that there are no allegations of bias afterwards. Merely because something is difficult does not mean that it will not be done. It can be done.

On the timing of a referendum, it is entirely a matter of windows: how many windows there are in the year and a bit before the next election. We are pleased that the Jones Parry convention report makes it clear that we can achieve the 'One Wales' ambition of having the referendum before the expiry of this Assembly's term. However, the number of windows is small. I will not comment further on the particularities of an autumn referendum, as I do not think that that would be desirable. All I am saying is that the convention has confirmed that the One Wales coalition Government statement on this is achievable and obtainable, but it is not a certainty and it is fair to say that the number of windows is quite limited.

The words of the statement that I issued jointly with Garry Owen, the chair of the Labour Party in Wales, and Peter Hain, the Secretary of State, makes progress, but it prioritises the general election. To us, all that means is that it is difficult to generate a 'yes' campaign in the way that we would all want to while we are all concentrating on the general election. You confirmed that in your question by saying that it is hard to imagine a 'yes' campaign being operational in the run-up to a general election. That is the spirit behind the Labour Party's statement today. It certainly does not say that we are banning any discussion on this matter in the Labour Party in the interim period. We started the discussions a few days after the report was released last week. Certainly, there is no intention of blowing this opportunity, because this is a Labour Party manifesto commitment from the 2005 election. We need to gear ourselves to debate this issue in full, in January, to determine the next steps.

hawdd oherwydd rhaid iddo roi sicrwydd cyfreithiol i Ran 4 yn ogystal â bod yn ddealladwy i bobl gyffredin. Bydd yn rhaid iddo wneud y ddau. Dyna lle y bydd y Comisiwn Etholiadol yn cynghori. Rhaid iddo fod yn deg i'r ymgyrch 'ie' a'r ymgyrch 'na' rhag bod honiadau o ragfarn wedyn. Am fod rhywbeth yn anodd, nid yw'n golygu na chaiff ei wneud. Gellir ei wneud.

Ynglŷn ag amseriad refferendwm, mater o ffenestri ydyw'n gyfan gwbl: sawl ffenestr sydd yn y flwyddyn a mymryn cyn yr etholiad nesaf. Yr ydym yn falch bod adroddiad confensiwn Jones Parry'n ei gwneud yn glir y gallwn gyflawni uchelgais 'Cymru'n Un' o gael y refferendwm cyn diwedd tymor y Cynulliad hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae nifer y ffenestri'n fach. Ni roddaf sylw pellach ar fanylion refferendwm yn yr hydref, gan nad wyf yn meddwl y byddai angen gwneud hynny. Y cwbl a ddywedaf yw bod y confensiwn wedi cadarnhau bod modd cyflawni datganiad Llywodraeth glymblaid Cymru'n Un ar hyn, ond nid oes sicrwydd ynghylch hynny ac mae'n deg dweud bod nifer y ffenestri'n eithaf cyfyngedig.

Mae geiriau'r datganiad a gyhoeddais ar y cyd â Garry Owen, cadeirydd y Blaid Lafur yng Nghymru, a Peter Hain, yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, yn gam ymlaen, ond mae'n rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r etholiad cyffredinol. I ni, y cwbl y mae hynny'n ei olygu yw ei bod yn anodd creu ymgyrch 'ie' yn y modd y byddem i gyd yn ei ddymuno a ninnau i gyd yn canolbwyntio ar yr etholiad cyffredinol. Cadarnhawyd hynny gennych yn eich cwestiwn drwy ddweud ei bod yn anodd dychmygu ymgyrch 'ie' ar waith yn y cyfnod yn arwain at etholiad cyffredinol. Dyna'r ysbryd sydd wrth wraidd datganiad y Blaid Lafur heddiw. Yn sicr nid yw'n dweud ein bod yn gwahardd unrhyw drafodaeth ar y mater hwn yn y Blaid Lafur yn y cyfamser. Dechreuasom y trafodaethau ychydig ddyddiau ar ôl rhyddhau'r adroddiad yr wythnos diwethaf. Yn sicr, nid yw'n fwriad colli'r cyfle hwn, oherwydd y mae hyn yn addewid maniffesto gan y Blaid Lafur ers etholiad 2005. Mae angen inni ymbaratoi i drafod y mater hwn yn llawn, ym mis Ionawr, i benderfynu ar y camau nesaf.

Jeff Cuthbert: First Minister, it is fair to say that there would be no Part 3, Part 4, or devolution at all were it not for the actions of the Labour Party.

With regard to the statement issued by you, Peter Hain and Garry Owen on behalf of the Welsh executive of the Labour Party, it is absolutely clear that there is a statement of support running through it that shows that we will do our utmost to secure a positive outcome in the referendum in due course. I am sure that you also agree, First Minister, that when the opposition parties are calling for an early decision on that, it is mainly because they are being disingenuous because they realise that it is important for them to do all that they can to get us to take our eyes off the general election campaign.

The timing of the general election campaign may be inconvenient, but we are where we are and we know that it must be held by June of next year. It is certainly the duty of the Labour Party to ensure that the people of Wales understand fully the horrendous implications if a Conservative Government were to be elected at that general election. Nothing must detract our focus from those elections. Do you agree, First Minister, that the statement is absolutely clear in that nothing is ruled in or out as far as the referendum is concerned?

The First Minister: Yes, indeed. You are quite right to emphasise again the question of the heavy lifting and the wish for a positive outcome. That is a view that we all share, with maybe one or two exceptions—I do not know for sure as it is for people to speak for themselves. Broadly speaking, I think that there is not only a welcome for the convention's report, but a strong desire for a positive outcome to the referendum when that comes. I would slightly rephrase your view about what other parties may be saying in trying to pick holes in the press release that was issued by the Labour Party earlier. I think that it is fair to say that they would like to see if there is an opportunity to divide the Labour Party internally, but I do not think that they are going to succeed in doing that. That is probably their wish: rather than obstructing the process, they probably want

Jeff Cuthbert: Brif Weinidog, mae'n deg dweud na fyddai Rhan 3, Rhan 4 na datganoli o gwbl oni bai am weithredoedd y Blaid Lafur.

Ynglŷn â'r datganiad a gyhoeddwyd gennych chi, Peter Hain a Garry Owen ar ran pwyllgor gwaith Cymreig y Blaid Lafur, mae'n hollol glir bod datganiad o gefnogaeth ynddo drwyddo draw sy'n dangos y gwnawn bopeth a allwn i sicrhau canlyniad cadarnhaol yn y refferendwm maes o law. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch hefyd, Brif Weinidog, pan yw'r gwrthbleidiau'n galw am benderfyniad cynnar ar hynny, mai'r prif reswm am hynny yw bod yn annidwyll oherwydd eu bod yn sylweddoli ei bod yn bwysig iddynt wneud popeth a allant i dynnu ein sylw oddi ar ymgyrch yr etholiad cyffredinol.

Efallai fod amseriad ymgyrch yr etholiad cyffredinol yn anghyfleus, ond yr ydym yn y fan lle yr ydym a gwyddom fod yn rhaid ei gynnal erbyn Mehefin y flwyddyn nesaf. Dyletswydd y Blaid Lafur yn sicr yw sicrhau bod pobl Cymru'n deall yn iawn beth fyddai'r canlyniadau erchyll ped etholid Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn yr etholiad cyffredinol hwnnw. Rhaid peidio â gadael i ddim byd dynnu ein sylw oddi ar yr etholiadau hynny. A ydych yn cytuno, Brif Weinidog, fod y datganiad yn gwbl eglur o ran nad oes dim wedi'i gadarnhau na'i wrthod o safbwynt y refferendwm?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydwyf, yn wir. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle'n pwysleisio eto gwestiwn ysgwyddo pen trymaf y baich a'r awydd am ganlyniad cadarnhaol. Yr ydym i gyd yn unfarn ynghylch hynny, gydag un neu ddau eithriad, efallai—ni wn yn bendant gan mai mater i bobl yw siarad drostynt eu hunain. A siarad yn gyffredinol, credaf nid yn unig fod croeso i adroddiad y confensiwn, ond bod awydd cryf am ganlyniad cadarnhaol i'r refferendwm pan ddaw hwnnw. Byddwn yn aralleirio mymryn ar eich barn ynghylch yr hyn y mae'r pleidiau eraill yn ei ddweud efallai wrth geisio gweld beiau yn y datganiad i'r wasg a ryddhawyd gan y Blaid Lafur yn gynharach. Credaf ei bod yn deg dweud yr hoffent weld a oes cyfle i rannu'r Blaid Lafur yn fewnol, ond ni chredaf eu bod yn mynd i lwyddo i wneud hynny. Dyna'u dymuniad, mae'n debyg: yn hytrach na

to see whether there is a bit of political point-scoring to be done on this. They will not succeed in that.

On the question of how we progress the issue, we have to remember that, regardless of the natural inclination to score points on this issue, the key point is that we have to respond positively to the Jones Parry convention's report. We need to digest it over the Christmas period, get ready for a full debate in January or early in the new year—that will be a matter for my successor and other colleagues to determine—and then decide on a way forward that will generate the maximum degree of cross-party, all-party and no-party support to enable us to develop the right conditions for a winning referendum campaign.

Trish Law: It is my belief, and I am sure the belief of many Members who are sat here today, that full law-making powers will be vested in this Assembly sooner or later. It is as inevitable as devolution itself. It was rejected by a 4:1 majority in 1979, but the powers and budget of the Welsh Secretary were devolved by a narrow majority 18-and-a-half years later. Yet all the time there was a growing appetite for devolution, in the same way that there will be a growing appetite, sooner or later, for primary law-making powers to be handed down to Cardiff bay.

I hope that, as a first step, at least two thirds of the Assembly will vote for the calling of a referendum. Both Houses of Parliament would then need to endorse the holding of a referendum, and agree the wording of the question to be put to the people of Wales. I am sure that many people have not yet warmed to the idea of devolving full law-making powers to the Assembly, and it is quite clear from the All Wales Convention's report a robust public-relations exercise is required. 'The people of Wales are entitled to more and better information on the governance of the nation'—that is an extract from the report. Sir Emyr Jones Parry and his team also say that the Assembly and the Assembly Government could be more effective in imparting more and better

rhwystrô'r broses, mae'n debyg bod arnynt eisiau gweld a oes cyfle i sgorio ychydig o bwytiau gwleidyddol ynglŷn â hyn. Ni wnânt lwyddo yn hynny o beth.

O ran y cwestiwn sut y symudwn y mater ymlaen, rhaid inni gofio, er gwaethaf y duedd naturiol i sgorio pwyntiau ar y mater hwn, mai'r pwynt allweddol yw bod yn rhaid inni ymateb yn gadarnhaol i adroddiad confensiwn Jones Parry. Mae angen inni gnoi cil arno yn ystod y Nadolig, paratoi ar gyfer dadl lawn ym mis Ionawr neu'n gynnar yn y flwyddyn newydd—mater i'm holynydd a chyd-Weinidogion eraill fydd penderfynu hynny—ac wedyn penderfynu ar ffordd ymlaen a wnaiff sicrhau hynny a ellir o gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol, hollbleidiol ac amhleidiol i'n galluogi i ddatblygu'r amodau iawn ar gyfer ymgyrch refferendwm fuddugol.

Trish Law: Yn fy marn i, ac ym marn llawer o Aelodau sy'n eistedd yma heddiw mae'n siŵr, bydd y Cynulliad hwn yn cael pwerau deddfu llawn yn hwyr neu'n hwyrach. Mae mor anochel â datganoli ei hun. Fe'i gwrthodwyd gan fwyafrif o bedwar i un yn 1979, ond datganolwyd pwerau a chyllideb Ysgrifennydd Cymru o fwyafrif bach 18 mlynedd a hanner yn ddiweddarach. Eto, drwy'r amser, yr oedd awydd cynyddol am ddatganoli, yn yr un modd ag y bydd awydd cynyddol, yn hwyr neu'n hwyrach, am drosglwyddo pwerau deddfu sylfaenol i fae Caerdydd.

Gobeithio, fel cam cyntaf, y gwnaiff o leiaf dwy ran o dair o'r Cynulliad bleidleisio dros alw refferendwm. Wedyn byddai angen i ddau Dŷ'r Senedd gymeradwyo cynnal refferendwm, a chytuno ar eiriad y cwestiwn a roddid i bobl Cymru. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad yw'r syniad o ddatganoli pwerau deddfu llawn i'r Cynulliad yn apelio at lawer o bobl eto, ac mae'n berffaith glir yn ôl adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan fod angen ymarferiad cysylltiadau cyhoeddus cryf. 'Mae gan bobl Cymru yr hawl i fwy o wybodaeth a gwell gwybodaeth am y ffordd y caiff y wlad ei llywodraethu'—dyna ddyfyniad o'r adroddiad. Dywed Syr Emyr Jones Parry a'i dîm hefyd y gallai'r Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fod yn fwy effeithiol o ran rhoi mwy o wybodaeth a

information to people, and they stress that an efficient and engaged democracy requires an informed electorate.

At the end of the day the people will decide, and therefore I hope that, when the time comes, due consideration will be given to the most effective means of engaging people in a debate on the governance of Wales. Sir Emyr and his panel believe that a 'yes' vote in a referendum is obtainable, but emphasise that the evidence that they have collected underlines that there can be no certainty about that. A 'yes' vote cannot be taken for granted. However, I am of the opinion that a public-relations exercise of the highest order, to communicate to people the substantial advantages of the Assembly being granted full law-making powers, can secure a 'yes' vote. We cannot linger on the recommendations contained in the All Wales Convention's report. We have a bit of a hurdle in the form of an election to determine who should be the next Labour leader in Wales. Then we have a rather more profound obstacle in the form of a general election. We may then see the convention process grind to a complete halt as the findings of the report go out to the Labour Party for consultation. What needs to be established at the outset is some kind of timetable so that the excellent work carried out by the convention and its 16-strong executive committee does not get stuck in the mire of electoral etiquette and party political pandering.

3.30 p.m.

The First Minister: I am grateful for your remarks, Trish, and for the support that you have given for primary lawmaking powers for the Assembly. My earlier point was that we are all seen as biased; that is, the public will not consider us to be objective on this matter. They will say, 'Yes, you think that you can do this job with primary lawmaking powers', but the question is one of whether they think that we are ready for primary lawmaking powers, and that is what needs to be tested in a referendum, because we cannot be objective on that issue.

gwell gwybodaeth i bobl, ac maent yn pwysleisio bod angen etholwyr gwybodus er mwyn sicrhau democratiaeth effeithlon ac agored.

Yn y pen draw, y bobl fydd yn penderfynu, ac felly gobeithio, pan ddaw'r amser, y rhoddir ystyriaeth ddyledus i'r modd mwyaf effeithiol o ennyn diddordeb pobl mewn dadl ynghylch sut y llywodraethir Cymru. Mae Syr Emyr a'i banel yn credu y gellir cael pleidlais 'ie' mewn refferendwm, ond yn pwysleisio bod y dystiolaeth y maent wedi'i chasglu'n tanlinellu na ellir bod yn sicr ynglŷn â hynny. Ni ellir cymryd pleidlais 'ie' yn ganiataol. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf o'r farn y gall ymarferiad cysylltiadau cyhoeddus o'r radd flaenaf, i gyfleu i bobl y manteision sylweddol o roi pwerau deddfu llawn i'r Cynulliad, sicrhau pleidlais 'ie'. Ni allwn ymdroi ynghylch yr argymhellion a geir yn adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan. Mae gennym ychydig o rwystr ar ffurf etholiad i benderfynu pwy a ddylai fod yn arweinydd nesaf y Blaid Lafur yng Nghymru. Wedyn mae gennym rwystr ychydig yn fwy difrifol, ar ffurf etholiad cyffredinol. Wedyn efallai y gwelwn broses y confensiwn yn arafu nes dod i ben yn llwyr wrth i ganfyddiadau'r adroddiad fynd allan i'r Blaid Lafur er mwyn ymgynghori. Yr hyn y mae angen ei sefydlu ar y cychwyn cyntaf yw rhyw fath o amserlen rhag i'r gwaith rhagorol a gyflawnwyd gan y confensiwn fynd yn sownd yng nghors arferion etholiadol a phorthi dymuniadau pleidiau gwleidyddol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich sylwadau, Trish, ac am y gefnogaeth yr ydych wedi'i rhoi i bwerau deddfu sylfaenol i'r Cynulliad. Fy mhwynt yn gynharach oedd ein bod i gyd yn cael ein hystyried yn rhagfarnllyd; hynny yw, ni fydd y cyhoedd yn meddwl ein bod yn wrthrychol ar y mater hwn. Dywedant, 'Ydych, yr ydych chi'n meddwl y gallwch wneud y gwaith hwn gyda phwerau deddfu sylfaenol', ond y cwestiwn yw a ydynt hwy'n credu ein bod yn barod ar gyfer pwerau deddfu sylfaenol, a dyna y mae angen ei brofi mewn refferendwm, oherwydd ni allwn fod yn wrthrychol ar y mater hwnnw.

You mentioned a communications exercise to explain this, and the Jones Parry report states that we should be doing more by way of a communications campaign. We are doing that, in a quiet kind of way. You referred to it as a public relations exercise, but Governments cannot spend taxpayers' money on public relations exercises; we can provide information, and indeed, we are. PR, however, we do not do at public expense.

I am glad that you mentioned the point in the Jones Parry report about there being no certainty about the outcome of a referendum. To revert to the point that Nick Bourne made, as the leader of the opposition, you should not need certainty, just a sense that the public mood music is that people are ready, that they have the required information, and that they want the referendum held fairly soon, as distinct from wanting it put off, sent into the great blue yonder, or not held at all. That is not an easy question to answer, and although you certainly do not want to set a test that shows that we are 100 per cent certain to win, as that would be absurd, you nonetheless need to know that the mood music is reasonably favourable for holding a referendum and that the public has the relevant information.

There is then the issue of how you phrase the question. The Electoral Commission will play a major part in ensuring an independent voice in determining the setting of the question by the Secretary of State, so that it gives legal certainty while being intelligible to the general public.

Nerys Evans: Ategaf y diolchiadau i'r confensiwn a'i staff am eu gwaith caled dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf. A minnau'n aelod o'r pwyllgor sefydlu, ategaf sylwadau Helen Mary Jones am y cydweithio a gafwyd ar y pwyllgor hwnnw.

Hoffwn ofyn am ychydig fanylion pellach am yr adroddiad. Mae'n bwysig cofio mai'r cwestiwn a fydd gerbron pobl Cymru, fel y crybwyllasoch yn eich datganiad, yw a ddylid symud o Ran 3 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 i Ran 4, sef symud o'r gyfundrefn

Soniasoch am ymarferiad cyfathrebu i esbonio hyn, a dywed adroddiad Jones Parry y dylem fod yn gwneud mwy o ran ymgrych cyfathrebu. Yr ydym yn gwneud hynny, mewn ffordd dawel. Cyfeiriasoch ato fel ymarferiad cysylltiadau cyhoeddus, ond ni all Llywodraethau wario arian trethdalwyr ar ymarferion cysylltiadau cyhoeddus; gallwn ddarparu gwybodaeth, ac, yn wir, yr ydym yn gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym yn ymhel â chysylltiadau cyhoeddus ar draul y cyhoedd.

Yr wyf yn falch ichi grybwyll y pwynt yn adroddiad Jones Parry ynghylch nad oes dim sicrwydd am ganlyniad refferendwm. A dychwelyd at y pwynt a wnaeth Nick Bourne, fel arweinydd yr wrthblaid, ni ddylai fod angen sicrwydd arnoch, dim ond ymdeimlad bod yr awyrgylch ymysg y cyhoedd yn awgrymu bod pobl yn barod, fod y wybodaeth angenrheidiol ganddynt, a bod arnynt eisiau cael y refferendwm yn weddol fuan, yn hytrach nag eisiau ei ohirio, ei yrru i'r dyfodol pell, neu beidio â'i gynnal o gwbl. Nid yw hynny'n gwestiwn hawdd ei ateb, ac er nad oes arnoch yn bendant eisiau gosod prawf sy'n dangos ein bod 100 y cant yn sicr o ennill, gan y byddai hynny'n hurt, serch hynny mae angen gwybod bod yr awyrgylch yn weddol ffafriol i gynnal refferendwm a bod y wybodaeth berthnasol gan y cyhoedd.

Mater arall yw sut yr ydych yn geirio'r cwestiwn. Bydd y Comisiwn Etholiadol yn chwarae rhan bwysig o ran sicrhau llais annibynnol wrth benderfynu sut y mae'r cwestiwn yn cael ei osod gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, er mwyn rhoi sicrwydd cyfreithiol ac er mwyn iddo, ar yr un pryd, fod yn ddealladwy i'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol.

Nerys Evans: I endorse the thanks given to the convention and its staff for its hard work over the past two years. As a member of the establishing committee, I endorse Helen Mary Jones's comments on the collaboration that occurred within that committee.

I would like to ask for a little more detail on the report. It is important to bear in mind that the question that will be put to the people of Wales, as you mentioned in your statement, is whether we should move from Part 3 of the Government of Wales Act 2006 to Part 4,

bresennol o ofyn i Lywodraeth San Steffan am bwerau i ddeddfu yn yr 20 maes y mae gennym gyfrifoldeb un wrth un, i'r gyfundrefn sydd o dan Ran 4 a chael y pwerau sylfaenol i ddeddfu yn yr 20 maes, a hynny heb orfod gofyn i San Steffan. Mae hyn yn wahanol i'r setliad cyfansoddiadol yn yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon, lle mae pob dim wedi'i ddatganoli heblaw am y pethau a gadwyd i San Steffan.

Ers i'r confensiwn adrodd, yr ydym wedi gweld yn y wasg fod dryswch ynghylch beth a gynigir mewn refferendwm, gyda phobl yn cymharu symud i Ran 4 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 â chael pwerau Senedd yr Alban. Nid oes cymhariaeth wrth gwrs; mae'r ddau fodel yn gwbl wahanol. Sut mae sicrhau y bydd y drafodaeth o hyn allan yn cael ei seilio ar y ffeithiau o ran yr hyn a gynigir? Sut fydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ymateb i'r her o addysgu pobl Cymru?

Nid yw'r opsiwn o gael senedd fel un yr Alban ar y bwrdd, gan nad yw Rhan 4 yn mynd mor bell â hynny. Hyd yn oed ar ôl refferendwm llwyddiannus, ni fyddai modd inni ddeddfu ym meysydd dŵr, prosiectau ynni mawr, darlledu, ac yn y blaen. Sut mae sicrhau bod y ddadl a'r trafodaethau yn rhai aeddfed, wedi'u seilio ar ffeithiau? Dywed adroddiad y confensiwn y bydd symud o Ran 3 i Ran 4 yn ein galluogi i lywodraethu, craffu a deddfu'n well wrth beidio â threulio amser yn gofyn i San Steffan am bwerau i ddeddfu neu'n llunio a chraffu LCOs, ac ati.

Mae'r adroddiad yn dweud yn glir fod gennym y capasiti o safbwynt niferoedd Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn y strwythur presennol i weithredu Rhan 4 yn effeithiol. Yn arwyddocaol iawn, mae'r confensiwn yn adrodd na fydd cost ychwanegol wrth symud i Ran 4 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006. Beth yw barn Llywodraeth Cymru am y mater hwn, ac a ydych yn cytuno â'r farn honno? Ar adeg pan mae ffydd mewn gwleidyddion a gwleidyddiaeth yn eithaf gwan, yn enwedig oherwydd y gost sydd ynghlwm wrth y rheini, mae'n rhaid i ni sydd o blaid symud i gam nesaf datganoli ddangos

which means moving from the current system of asking the Westminster Government for powers to legislate in the 20 fields in which we have responsibility, one by one, to a system under Part 4 whereby we would have primary powers to legislate in all 20 fields without having to ask Westminster. This is different to the constitutional settlement in Scotland and Northern Ireland, where everything is already devolved, apart from the items that are retained in Westminster.

We have seen in the press, since the convention reported, that there is confusion as to what will be proposed in a referendum, with people comparing Part 4 of the Government of Wales Act 2006 with the powers of the Scottish Parliament. There is no comparison of course; they are two completely different models. How can we ensure that the discussion from here on in will be based on the facts as to what will actually be proposed? How will the Government of Wales respond to the challenge of educating the people of Wales?

The option of having a Scottish-style parliament is not on the table, as Part 4 does not go that far. Even after a successful referendum, we would not be able to legislate on matters relating to water, large energy projects, broadcasting, and so on. How can we ensure that the debate and the discussions are mature and based on fact? The convention report states that a move from Part 3 to Part 4 would enable us to govern, scrutinise and legislate more effectively as we would not have to spend time asking Westminster for the powers to legislate or forming and scrutinising LCOs, and so on.

The report states clearly that we have the capacity as regards Assembly Member numbers within the current structure to implement Part 4 effectively. Very significantly, the convention reported that there would not be additional costs to moving to Part 4 of the Government of Wales Act 2006. What is the Welsh Government's opinion on this issue, and do you agree with this point? At a time when faith in politics and politicians is at a low ebb, particularly as a result of their associated costs, those of us who are in favour of moving to the next stage of devolution must demonstrate that this is a

ei fod yn gam rhesymegol a synhwyrol, ac yn fodd o dacluso'r ffordd y mae'r Cynulliad yn deddfu. Mae modd i ni wneud y gwaith hwn yn fwy effeithiol, a hynny mewn modd sy'n niwtral o ran costau.

Finally, I wish to press you on the issue that I, Helen Mary and Kirsty Williams have raised with you of the timing options for a referendum. We know that it will take between eight and nine months from the start of the process for a referendum of the people of Wales to be held. The widely cited press release that you issued jointly with Peter Hain states that your internal policy processes have already begun, and that you have agreed to start considering the All Wales Convention's report in detail as soon as the general election is over. If that is the case, the windows of opportunity that you mentioned in answer to Helen Mary are limited to 2011. Will you give a specific answer to a specific question? Will you confirm that all timing options for a referendum are on the table, including autumn 2010? We have asked you about this a few times, and we have heard about windows of opportunity, but mine is a specific question: is the option of autumn 2010 available to us, and will discussions between the two parties in Government start now and not after a general election? I and my colleagues in Plaid Cymru will not sit back and let the Labour Party drag its feet on this.

The First Minister: Who gave you the wrong quote from our press release? That is what is worrying me. I will read what it actually says, which is different from the version that you have given. It says,

'Our internal policy process has already begun'.

You got that right. It goes on to say,

'Welsh Labour's Welsh joint policy committee has met'.

You got that right, too. It then goes on to say that it has

'prioritised the need to campaign for a general election victory'.

logical, sensible step and is a means of tidying up the way in which the Assembly legislates. We can do this work more effectively, and do it in a cost neutral manner.

Yn olaf, mae arnaf eisiau pwyso arnoch ynghylch y mater a godais i, Helen Mary a Kirsty Williams â chi ynglŷn ag opsiynau amseru refferendwm. Gwyddom y cymer rhwng wyth a naw mis o ddechrau'r broses i gynnal refferendwm i bobl Cymru. Yn ôl y datganiad i'r wasg a gyhoeddasoch ar y cyd â Peter Hain, y bu llawer o gyfeirio ato, mae eich prosesau polisi mewnol eisoes wedi cychwyn, ac yr ydych wedi cytuno i ddechrau ystyried adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan yn fanwl cyn gynted ag y bydd yr etholiad cyffredinol wedi bod. Os yw hynny'n wir, mae ffenestri'r cyfleoedd y cyfeiriasoch atynt wrth ateb Helen Mary wedi'u cyfyngu i 2011. A wnewch roi ateb penodol i gwestiwn penodol? A wnewch gadarnhau bod pob opsiwn amseru ar gyfer refferendwm ar y bwrdd, gan gynnwys hydref 2010? Yr ydym wedi'ch holi am hyn ychydig o weithiau, ac wedi clywed am ffenestri'r cyfleoedd, ond cwestiwn penodol sydd gennyf: a yw opsiwn hydref 2010 ar gael inni, ac a wnaiff trafodaethau rhwng y ddwy blaid yn y Llywodraeth ddechrau'n awr ac nid ar ôl etholiad cyffredinol? Ni wnaiff a'm cyd-Aelodau ym Mhlaid Cymru eistedd yn ôl a gadael i'r Blaid Lafur lusgo'i thraed ar hyn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Pwy a roddodd y dyfyniad anghywir ichi o'r datganiad i'r wasg? Dyna sy'n fy mhoeni. Darllenaf yr hyn y mae'n ei ddweud mewn gwirionedd, sy'n wahanol i'r fersiwn a roesoch chi. Mae'n dweud,

Mae ein proses polisi'n fewnol eisoes wedi cychwyn.

Yr oeddech yn iawn am hynny. Aiff ymlaen i ddweud,

Mae cyd-bwyllgor polisi Cymru Llafur Cymru wedi cyfarfod.

Cawsoch hynny'n iawn hefyd. Wedyn aiff ymlaen i ddweud ei fod wedi

rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r angen i ymgyrchu dros fuddugoliaeth yn yr etholiad cyffredinol.

You got that right. Then it says that it has	Cawsoch hynny'n iawn. Wedyn mae'n dweud ei fod wedi
'agreed to start considering the All Wales Convention report in detail'.	cytuno i ddechrau ystyried adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan yn fanwl.
You also got that right, but you then jumped to where it says,	Cawsoch hynny'n iawn hefyd, ond wedyn neidiasoch at y fan lle y mae'n dweud,
'as soon as the general election is over.'	cyn gynted ag y bydd yr etholiad cyffredinol wedi bod.
However, it does not say that, but rather it says,	Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n dweud hynny, ond yn hytrach,
'in detail as a prelude to stepping-up wider party consultation with AMs and MPs, councillors, trade unionists and members as soon as the general election is over.'	yn fanwl fel rhagarweiniad i gynyddu ymgynghori ehangach o fewn y blaid ag ACau ac ASau, cynghorwyr, undebwyr llafur ac aelodau cyn gynted ag y bydd yr etholiad cyffredinol wedi bod.
That is quite different from what you said. When anyone misquotes a document, there is obviously some funny business going on— <i>[Interruption.]</i>	Mae hynny'n dra gwahanol i'r hyn a ddywedasoch chi. Pan fydd unrhyw un yn camddyfynnu dogfen, mae'n amlwg bod rhyw ddrwg yn y caws— <i>[Torri ar draws.]</i>
The Presiding Officer: Order. I cannot hear what the First Minister is saying.	Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni allaf glywed yr hyn y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn ei ddweud.
The First Minister: It would be far better if you stuck to the words in the press release, which will give you the sense of it much more clearly.	Y Prif Weinidog: Byddai'n llawer gwell pe glynech at y geiriau yn y datganiad i'r wasg, a rydd ystyr y peth yn llawer cliriach ichi.
Yr wyf am ddiolch i chi hefyd am eich gwaith caled ar y pwyllgor sefydlu. O ran y gymhariaeth ddiddorol dros ben a wnaethoch gyda'r Alban, mae hynny'n hollol allweddol. Mae'n eironig fod y gymhariaeth gyda'r Alban yn annog ac yn magu mwy o ddiddordeb ymhlith pobl Cymru nag unrhyw osodiad arall o safbwynt a ddylid symud ymlaen i Ran 4 y Ddeddf ai peidio. Yr eironi yw nad yw'r opsiwn o gael system sy'n debyg i system yr Alban ar gael, a dyna'r broblem. Felly, nid ydym yn gallu gofyn y cwestiwn, 'A ydych yn fodlon pleidleisio mewn refferendwm ar gael system debyg i'r un yn yr Alban?', er mai'r dyna fyddai'r ffordd symlaf o egluro'r egwyddor y tu ôl i hyn. Nid yw'r opsiwn hwnnw ar gael. Mae adroddiad y confensiwn yn nodi bod y system o ddatganoli yn yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon yn seiliedig ar ddatganoli pob	I want to thank you also for your hard work as a member of the establishing committee. You drew an extremely interesting comparison with Scotland, and that is a crucial point. It is ironic that the comparison with Scotland has encouraged and nurtured greater interest among the people of Wales than any other statement on the issue of whether we should move to Part 4 of the Act. The irony is that the option of a Scottish-style system is not being proposed, and that is the problem. Therefore, we cannot ask the question, 'Would you be willing to vote in a referendum on moving to a system similar to the one in Scotland?', although that would be the easiest and simplest way of explaining the principle behind it. That option is not available. The convention report notes that the system of devolution in Scotland and Northern Ireland is based on all matters being

mater ac eithrio'r rhai a gadwyd yn ôl yn San Steffan, tra bod datganoli yng Nghymru wedi'i osod ar y sylfaen o gadw cyfrifoldebau yn San Steffan ac eithrio'r rhai a ddatganolwyd. Felly, er y byddai'n ddefnyddiol defnyddio'r gymhariaeth gyda'r Alban yn y broses a fyddai'n arwain at refferendwm, ni fyddai modd inni ddefnyddio'r gymhariaeth honno yng nghwestiwn y refferendwm gan na fyddai'r Comisiwn Etholiadol yn cytuno â hynny.

Mae symleiddio'r broses ddeddfwriaethol sy'n gweithredu yng Nghymru yn hollbwysig. Mae adroddiad y confensiwn yn gryf iawn o safbwynt y pwynt y byddai cyfreithiau syml a ddiweddarwyd i'r oes bresennol o fudd i bawb yng Nghymru, boed yn gyfreithwyr neu'n bobl gyffredin. Yr ydym yn sôn am ddeddfwriaeth na fyddai angen addysg prifysgol i'w deall. Er enghraifft, os ydych yn weithiwr cymdeithasol, neu'n gweithio mewn meysydd eraill lle mae deddfwriaeth yn bwysig, dylai'r ddeddfwriaeth honno fod yn syml. Er nad yw hyn yn bosibl drwy'r broses o gael refferendwm, yr ydym yn gobeithio symleiddio ein proses o ddeddfu, gan y bydd hynny'n bwysig i bawb.

3.40 p.m.

Jenny Randerson: I have a feeling that it is *Groundhog Day*. This whole issue reminds me of the Richard commission, which was initially welcomed and produced an excellent report. Suddenly, the dead hand of Labour comes in and we have a compromise position, which, once again, means that devolution is going much more slowly than it needs to and is not as good as it could be. First Minister, I do not want to misquote you and your colleague, Peter Hain, therefore, I will again read the exact words from a Labour Party press release. It says, after prioritising the general election:

'and agreed to start considering the All Wales Convention report in detail as a prelude to stepping up wider party consultation with AMs and MPs, councillors, trade unionists and members as soon as the general election is over'.

devolved save for those specifically reserved to Westminster, while devolution in Wales is based on responsibilities being retained at Westminster save for those which were specifically devolved. Therefore, although it would be very handy to use that comparison with Scotland in the run-up to a referendum, we would not be able to use the comparison in the question put to the people of Wales because the Electoral Commission would never agree to such a question.

Simplifying the legislative processes of Wales is crucial. The convention report is unequivocal in its view that simpler, up-to-date legislation would benefit everyone in Wales, be they lawyers or ordinary people. We are talking about legislation that would not require a university education in order to understand it. For example, if you were a social worker, or working in other areas where legislation is important, that legislation should be easy to understand. Although this would not be possible as part of a referendum, we hope to simplify our legislative processes, as that will be important to everyone.

Jenny Randerson: Mae gennyf deimlad mai *Groundhog Day* ydyw. Mae'r holl fater hwn yn fy atgoffa o gomisiwn Richard, a groesawyd i ddechrau ac a luniodd adroddiad rhagorol. Yn sydyn, mae llaw farw Llafur yn ymyrryd a chawn sefyllfa o gyfaddawd, sy'n golygu, unwaith eto, fod datganoli'n digwydd yn llawer arafach nag y mae angen iddo wneud ac nad yw cystal ag y gallai fod. Brif Weinidog, nid oes arnaf eisiau eich camddyfynnu chi a'ch cyd-Weinidog, Peter Hain, felly, darllenaf eto yr union eiriau o ddatganiad i'r wasg gan y Blaid Lafur. Dywed, ar ôl rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r etholiad cyffredinol:

a chytuno i ddechrau ystyried adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan yn fanwl fel rhagarweiniad i gynyddu ymgynghori ehangach o fewn y blaid ag ACau ac ASau, cynghorwyr, undebwyr llafur ac aelodau cyn gynted ag y bydd yr etholiad cyffredinol wedi bod.

There is only one interpretation to those words, and I have checked various media as I was sitting here. Everyone else agrees with this interpretation this afternoon, which is that you will not start consulting with your members and others until after the general election. That would mean a vote in this place in July possibly, or, if we are unlucky, in September. That means an impossibly tight timescale before the Assembly elections. The next thing that we will hear from you, First Minister, is that it is too tight to do it before the Assembly elections, and I would agree with you that a referendum immediately before the Assembly elections would be impossible to hold.

Do you have any practical objections to the following timetable? We have the vote here in January or February; we gear up with the Electoral Commission in the months after that vote and plan the process so that it can get ready and get a timetable ready; we have a 'yes' campaign immediately following the general election, with a vote in autumn next year. That gets the whole issue well out of the way before the Assembly elections. Do you agree that if this is left to go off the boil following the production of this report, the danger is that voices from Westminster will tell us, 'Oh, this is now an old report. Public opinion in Wales has probably shifted and we daren't have the referendum now'? Do you not think that we should go ahead with it?

I have one other question, which comes as a result of comments here this afternoon—I am aware of the constitutional position—about discussions between you or your successor and the Deputy First Minister. Do you, however, recognise that if we are to win the referendum, this has to be a genuine four-party campaign? I am delighted to think that there would be a substantial Conservative presence in a 'yes' campaign this time, but, last time, our campaigning efforts were badly hampered by the fact that the 'yes' campaign was quite weak and all the individual parties had their own campaigns. That contrasted strongly with Scotland, where there was an

Dim ond un dehongliad sydd i'r geiriau hynny, ac yr wyf wedi edrych mewn gwahanol gyfryngau wrth eistedd yma. Mae pawb arall yn cytuno â'r dehongliad hwn y prynhawn yma, sef na ddechreuwch ymgynghori â'ch aelodau ac eraill tan ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol. Byddai hynny'n golygu pleidlais yn y fan hon ym mis Gorffennaf efallai, neu, os ydym yn anlwcus, ym mis Medi. Mae hynny'n golygu amserlen amhosibl o dynn cyn etholiadau'r Cynulliad. Y peth nesaf a glywn gennych, Brif Weinidog, fydd ei bod yn rhy dynn i'w wneud cyn etholiadau'r Cynulliad, a chytunwn â chi y byddai'n amhosibl cynnal refferendwm yn syth cyn etholiadau'r Cynulliad.

A oes gennych unrhyw wrthwynebiadau ymarferol i'r amserlen ganlynol? Cael y bleidlais yn y fan hon ym mis Ionawr neu ym mis Chwefror; paratoi gyda'r Comisiwn Etholiadol yn y misoedd wedi'r bleidlais honno a chynllunio'r broses er mwyn iddo allu ymbaratoi a chael amserlen yn barod; cael ymgyrch 'ie' yn syth wedi'r etholiad cyffredinol, gyda phleidlais yn hydref y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae hynny'n symud yr holl fater oddi ar y ffordd cyn etholiadau'r Cynulliad. A ydych yn cytuno os gadewir i hyn gollu stêm ar ôl llunio'r adroddiad hwn, mai'r perygl yw y bydd lleisiau o San Steffan yn dweud wrthym, 'O, hen adroddiad yw hwn bellach. Mae'n debyg bod y farn gyhoeddus yng Nghymru wedi newid ac na wiw inni gynnal y refferendwm yn awr'? Onid ydych yn meddwl y dylem fwrw ymlaen ag ef?

Mae gennyf un cwestiwn, a ddaw o ganlyniad i sylwadau yma'r prynhawn yma—yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r sefyllfa gyfansoddiadol—ynglŷn â thrafodaethau rhyngoch chi neu eich olynydd a'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog. A ydych, fodd bynnag, yn cydnabod os ydym am ennill y refferendwm, fod yn rhaid i hyn fod yn ymgyrch gan bob un o'r pedair plaid? Yr wyf wrth fy modd o feddwl y ceid presenoldeb sylweddol gan y Ceidwadwyr mewn ymgyrch 'ie' y tro hwn, ond, y tro diwethaf, llesteiriwyd ein hymdrechion i ymgyrchu yn fawr gan y ffaith bod yr ymgyrch 'ie' yn eithaf gwan a bod gan bob plaid unigol ei hymgyrch ei hun. Yr oedd

united 'yes' campaign with one logo, one slogan, one campaign and one set of literature. There is great strength in that. This needs to be a 'yes' campaign that goes well beyond the four parties down to your Mr and Mrs Jones. Some of the most effective people in the 'yes' campaign for the Assembly at the end of the twentieth century were not from a particular political party. The campaign also needs to include the third sector, which finds the whole process of devolution very valuable. It should not be a Government versus the opposition issue; it needs to be a cross-party issue if we are to win the referendum in the end.

The First Minister: I entirely agree with the last sentiments. As I mentioned to Kirsty, a successful 'yes' campaign will need to involve representatives of the four parties as well those of no party. It will also need strong representation in the Wye valley and along the English border up to Wrexham and Flintshire as much as in western areas, given the sharp east-west split seen in the vote at the last referendum in 1997. That applies to people of no party and those across the parties, which will include, as I understand it, a substantial slab of the Conservatives in Wales. We welcome that development enormously, and it might be the killer difference between the outcome of the last referendum and that of the next one.

You were quite wrong and misremembered the Labour Party response to the Richard commission. We did not propose to take anything out of its recommendations other than the move from 60 to 80 Members, and did not inject anything except the additional stage of Part 3 of the Government of Wales Act 2006, under which we currently work. I recognise the convention's criticisms of Part 3. Nevertheless, I see it as a useful apprenticeship in becoming a competent legislative body, as I believe we have over the past two and a half years.

On the question of timing, you quoted—

hynny'n wahanol iawn i'r Alban, lle yr oedd un ymgyrch 'ie' unedig gydag un logo, un slogan, un ymgyrch ac un set o ddeunydd darllen. Mae cryfder mawr yn hynny. Mae angen i hon fod yn ymgyrch 'ie' a aiff gryn dipyn y tu hwnt i'r pedair plaid hyd at eich Mr a Mrs Jones. Nid oedd rhai o'r bobl fwyaf effeithiol yn yr ymgyrch 'ie' dros y Cynulliad ar ddiwedd yr ugeinfed ganrif yn perthyn i blaid wleidyddol. Mae angen i'r ymgyrch gynnwys y trydydd sector hefyd, sy'n cael bod holl broses datganoli'n werthfawr iawn. Ni ddylai fod yn fater o Lywodraeth yn erbyn y gwrthbleidiau; mae angen iddo fod yn fater trawsbleidiol os ydym am ennill y refferendwm yn y pen draw.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf yn llwyr â'r sylwadau diwethaf. Fel y soniais wrth Kirsty, bydd angen i ymgyrch 'ie' lwyddiannus gynnwys cynrychiolwyr o'r pedair plaid yn ogystal â rhai nad ydynt yn perthyn i blaid. Bydd angen cynrychiolaeth gref hefyd yn nyffryn Gwy ac ar hyd y ffin â Lloegr hyd at Wrecsam a sir y Fflint yn gymaint ag yn yr ardaloedd gorllewinol, o gofio'r rhanad amlwg rhwng y dwyrain a'r gorllewin a welwyd yn y bleidlais yn y refferendwm diwethaf yn 1997. Mae hynny'n wir am bobl nad ydynt yn perthyn i blaid a phobl ar draws y pleidiau a fydd yn cynnwys, yn ôl a ddeallaf, gyfran sylweddol o'r Ceidwadwyr yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r datblygiad hwnnw'n fawr iawn, a gallai wneud y gwahaniaeth hollbwysig rhwng canlyniad y refferendwm diwethaf a chanlyniad y nesaf.

Yr oeddech yn hollol anghywir ac nid oeddech yn cofio'n iawn beth oedd ymateb y Blaid Lafur i gomisiwn Richard. Ni wnaethom gynnig tynnu dim byd allan o'i argymhellion ac eithrio'r symudiad o 60 i 80 o Aelodau, ac ni roesom un dim i mewn ac eithrio cam ychwanegol Rhan 3 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006, yr ydym yn gweithio oddi tani ar hyn o bryd. Yr wyf yn cydnabod geiriau beirniadol y confensiwn am Ran 3. Serch hynny, yr wyf yn ei weld yn brentisiaeth fuddiol i ddod yn gorff deddfu cymwys, rhywbeth y credaf ein bod wedi'i gyflawni yn y ddwy flynedd a hanner diwethaf.

O ran yr amseru, dyfynasoch—yn gywir y tro

correctly on this occasion, unlike Nerys—the Labour Party’s press release. However, although your quotation was right, your interpretation was wrong. The media’s comments are of no interest to me whatsoever. All we know is that we have kick-started the process within the Labour Party and, while we will clearly prioritise the general election—and I would have thought that all parties in the Assembly would do the same—it does not mean that work cannot continue on this issue. The question then is how to engage as quickly as possible afterwards in a ‘yes’ campaign that involves the four parties, people of no party, and people from all walks of life across Wales. I would have thought that all those who want a successful outcome will unite on that point.

You made a comparison with the Scottish referendum campaign of 1997, but I think that you are misremembering. The Scottish convention was based on just two parties, namely Labour and the Liberal Democrats. The Conservatives and the Scottish Nationalists took no part in it at all, although the SNP came on board during the election campaign. There was a huge amount of cross-party activity in the election campaign in Wales. However, you are right to say that, in the end, it is not about politicians; it is about whether the Mr and Mrs Joneses of Wales are on board, whether they feel that the timing is right, and whether they are prepared to give the ‘yes’ answer that we all hope for.

Alun Davies: Like others, I very much welcomed the report of the convention when it was published last week. I am sure that you will not have missed the irony of this debate, given that Members seem to have entirely forgotten which party delivered devolution back in 1997 and then put the provision for this referendum on the statute book three years ago. When we hold this referendum, it will be thanks to legislation that many Members would have voted against.

Having said that, I am sure that, like others this afternoon, you will want to reiterate your commitment to the full agreement that was set out in ‘One Wales’, which underpins the

hwn, yn wahanol i Nerys—y datganiad i’r wasg gan y Blaid Lafur. Fodd bynnag, er bod eich dyfyniad yn gywir, yr oedd eich dehongliad yn anghywir. Nid oes gennyf ronyn o ddiddordeb yn sylwadau’r cyfryngau. Y cyfan a wyddom yw ein bod wedi rhoi cychwyn ar y broses o fewn y Blaid Lafur ac, er y rhoddwn flaenoriaeth yn amlwg i’r etholiad cyffredinol—a byddwn wedi tybio y byddai pob plaid yn y Cynulliad yn gwneud yr un fath—nid yw’n golygu na all y gwaith barhau ar y mater hwn. Y cwestiwn wedyn yw sut i fwrw ati cyn gynted ag sy’n bosibl wedyn i gynnal ymgyrch ‘ie’ a fydd yn cynnwys y pedair plaid, pobl nad ydynt yn perthyn i blaid, a phobl o bob cefndir ar draws Cymru. Byddwn wedi tybio y bydd pawb y mae arnynt eisiau canlyniad llwyddiannus yn unedig ar y pwynt hwnnw.

Gwnaethoch gymhariaeth ag ymgyrch refferendwm yr Alban yn 1997, ond yr wyf yn meddwl eich bod yn camgofio. Yr oedd confensiwn yr Alban wedi’i seilio ar ddwy blaid yn unig, sef Llafur a’r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Ni chymerodd y Ceidwadwyr a Phlaid Genedlaethol yr Alban ran ynddo o gwbl, er i’r SNP ymuno yn ystod yr ymgyrch etholiadol. Yr oedd llawer iawn o weithgaredd trawsbleidiol yn yr ymgyrch etholiadol yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, yr ydych yn iawn pan ddywedwch nad mater i wleidyddion ydyw yn y pen draw; rhaid ystyried a yw pobl megis Mr a Mrs Jones yng Nghymru o blaid, a ydynt yn teimlo bod yr amseriad yn iawn, ac a ydynt yn barod i roi’r ateb ‘ie’ yr ydym i gyd yn gobeithio amdano.

Alun Davies: Fel eraill, croesewais innau adroddiad y confensiwn yn fawr pan gafodd ei gyhoeddi yr wythnos diwethaf. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch wedi gweld eironi’r ddadl hon, gan fod Aelodau fel pe baent wedi anghofio’n llwyr pa blaid a roddodd ddatganoli inni yn 1997, ac wedyn a roddodd y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer y refferendwm hwn ar y llyfr statud dair blynedd yn ôl. Pan gynhaliwn y refferendwm hwn, i ddeddfwriaeth y byddai llawer o Aelodau wedi pleidleisio yn ei herbyn y bydd y diolch.

Wedi dweud hynny, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch chi, fel eraill y prynhawn yma, yn awyddus i ailgadarnhau eich ymrwymiad i’r cytundeb llawn a amlinellwyd yn ‘Cymru’n

policy of this Government. You commented on that several times when challenged in the Chamber. The special party conference that endorsed the 'One Wales' agreement also created our party's policy in this field. When we come to fight the next Assembly election in 2011, do you agree that it is essential that we are aware of the Assembly's powers at that time? It would be impossible for us to fight an election campaign if we did not know what powers we would be dealing with. We could not even write a manifesto if we did not know what powers this place would have when that manifesto came to be delivered. It is therefore essential that we hold the referendum and get this debate out of the way before the next Assembly election, so that we can fight that campaign and deliver a Labour Government.

3.50 p.m.

The First Minister: Your point about manifestos is important and certainly applies to Labour. I know the manifesto-writing machinery of the Labour Party intimately, and I assume that something similar applies to other parties, although I am not familiar with them. Parties will set their own manifesto-writing and policy-approval procedures internally, passing them at various conferences before presenting those manifestos and policies to the electorate in Wales by May 2011. They will be formed partially on the basis of what the parties could do if a referendum has been held. That will be a new experience for all four parties in Wales and for any independents standing. It is therefore important that this new feature be taken on board in the policy-making procedures of all four parties. In writing a manifesto ready for May 2011, part of it may be based on the fact that there may not have been a 'yes' vote, and part of it on the fact that there may indeed have been a 'yes' vote and so various legislative promises can be included. If we get a 'yes' vote, the parties can outline the areas in which they would legislate. The manifesto promise is sacrosanct. While ensuring that you can legislate, you must promise the electorate what you will do over the following four years. The electorate does not approve of measures that were not included in

Un', sy'n sylfaen i bolisi'r Llywodraeth hon. Gwnaethoch sylw ar hynny sawl gwaith pan gawsoch eich herio yn y Siambr. Cynhadledd arbennig y blaid, a gymeradwyodd gytundeb 'Cymru'n Un', a greodd bolisi ein plaid yn y maes hwn hefyd. Pan ddeuwn i ymladd etholiad nesaf y Cynulliad yn 2011, a ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn hanfodol inni fod yn ymwybodol o bwerau'r Cynulliad bryd hynny? Byddai'n amhosibl inni ymladd ymgyrch etholiad heb wybod pa bwerau y byddem yn delio â hwy. Ni allem hyd yn oed ysgrifennu maniffesto pe na wyddem pa bwerau a fyddai gan y lle hwn pan ddeuai'n fater o gyflawni'r maniffesto hwnnw. Mae'n hanfodol felly inni gynnal y refferendwm a chael y ddadl hon allan o'r ffordd cyn yr etholiad Cynulliad nesaf, er mwyn inni allu ymladd yr ymgyrch honno a sicrhau Llywodraeth Lafur.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae eich pwynt ynglŷn â maniffestos yn bwysig ac yn sicr yn wir am Lafur. Yr wyf yn gydnabyddus iawn â pheirianwaith llunio maniffesto'r Blaid Lafur, a chymeraf fod rhywbeth tebyg yn wir am bleidiau eraill, er nad wyf yn gyfarwydd â hwy. Bydd pleidiau'n sefydlu eu gweithdrefnau eu hunain ar gyfer llunio maniffesto a chymeradwyo polisïau'n fewnol, gan eu pasio mewn amryfal gynadleddau cyn cyflwyno'r maniffestos a'r polisïau hynny i'r etholwyr yng Nghymru erbyn mis Mai 2011. Fe'u llunnir yn rhannol ar sail yr hyn y gallai'r pleidiau ei wneud os bydd refferendwm wedi'i gynnal. Bydd hynny'n brofiad newydd i'r pedair plaid yng Nghymru ac i unrhyw ymgeiswyr annibynnol. Mae'n bwysig felly ystyried y nodwedd newydd hon yng ngweithdrefnau llunio polisïau'r pedair plaid. Wrth ysgrifennu maniffesto'n barod ar gyfer mis Mai 2011, gellir seilio rhan ohono ar y ffaith na fydd pleidlais 'ie' wedi digwydd efallai, a rhan ohono ar y ffaith y bydd pleidlais 'ie' wedi digwydd yn wir efallai, ac felly gellir cynnwys gwahanol addewidion deddfwriaethol. Os cawn bleidlais 'ie', gall y pleidiau amlinellu'r meysydd lle y byddent yn deddfu. Mae addewid y maniffesto'n gysegredig. Tra'n sicrhau y gallwch ddeddfu, rhaid ichi addo i'r etholwyr beth a wnewch yn ystod y pedair blynedd nesaf. Nid yw'r

manifestos suddenly being sprung on them, except in emergencies. Therefore, that will have an impact on manifesto writing.

Labour writes its manifestos via the joint policy committee, and that is why the exercise kicked off on Friday last week. That means that, once the general election is over, we will be approaching the work of preparing a manifesto based on the possibility of there being a 'yes' vote, as well as covering the possibility of a 'no' vote. Every party will want to approach it in the same way, but it will be different. Every final party manifesto before the May 2011 elections will be new in Wales because of the probability, or the possibility at least, of full primary law-making powers having been incorporated following the referendum.

Another point that you made, Alun, was on Labour's commitment to the whole process, given how this was incorporated in its 2005 election manifesto and then how the Government of Wales Act 2006 was enacted by the Labour majority in the Houses of Parliament. That is the reason for the first four lines of the statement that Garry Owen, the party chair, Peter Hain, as Secretary of State for Wales, and I, as First Minister, wrote.

'We welcome the detailed report by the All Wales Convention and reaffirm Welsh Labour's commitment to primary legislative powers for the Welsh Assembly (under Part 4 of the 2006 Act), and to campaign for these in a successful referendum.'

We could not have made it clearer than that. That is the opening statement of the three paragraphs of the press release that has been so widely referred to and sometimes misquoted this afternoon.

David Lloyd: I join everyone who has welcomed the report of the All Wales Convention. Plaid Cymru signed up to the 'One Wales' agreement with a promise to hold a successful referendum campaign before May 2011. That is fairly obvious to all. Can you confirm, therefore, First

etholwyr yn cymeradwyo cael eu hwynebu'n sydyn â mesurau nad oeddent wedi'u cynnwys mewn manifestos, ac eithrio mewn argyfwng. Felly, caiff hynny effaith ar ysgrifennu manifestos.

Bydd Llafur yn ysgrifennu ei manifestos drwy'r cyd-bwyllgor polisi, a dyna pam y cychwynnodd y broses ddydd Gwener diwethaf. Mae hynny'n golygu, wedi i'r etholiad cyffredinol ddigwydd, y trown at y gwaith o baratoi manifestos seiliedig ar y posibilrwydd y ceir pleidlais 'ie', yn ogystal â delio â phosibilrwydd pleidlais 'na'. Bydd pob plaid am fynd ati yn yr un modd, ond bydd yn wahanol. Bydd manifestos terfynol pob plaid cyn etholiadau Mai 2011 yn newydd yng Nghymru oherwydd y tebygolrwydd, neu'r posibilrwydd o leiaf, y bydd pwerau deddfu llawn wedi'u hymgorffori yn sgîl y refferendwm.

Pwynt arall a wnaethoch, Alun, oedd ynglŷn ag ymrwymiad Llafur i'r holl broses, o ystyried y modd yr ymgorfforwyd hyn yn ei manifestos ar gyfer etholiad 2005 ac wedyn y modd y gweithredwyd Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 2006 gan y mwyafrif Llafur yn nau Dŷ'r Senedd. Dyna'r rheswm dros bedair llinell gyntaf y datganiad a ysgrifennwyd gan Garry Owen, cadeirydd y blaid, Peter Hain, fel Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, a minnau, fel Prif Weinidog.

Yr ydym yn croesawu'r adroddiad manwl gan Gofensiwn Cymru Gyfan ac yn ailgadarnhau ymrwymiad Llafur Cymru i bwerau deddfu sylfaenol i Gynulliad Cymru (o dan Ran 4 Deddf 2006), ac i ymgyrchu dros y rhain mewn refferendwm llwyddiannus.

Ni allasem ei ddweud yn gliriach na hynny. Dyna osodiad agoriadol tri pharagraff y datganiad i'r wasg y mae cymaint o gyfeirio wedi bod ato, ac sydd wedi'i gamddyfynnu weithiau, y prynhawn yma.

David Lloyd: Ymunaf â phawb sydd wedi croesawu adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan. Arwyddodd Plaid Cymru gytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' gydag addewid i gynnal ymgyrch refferendwm lwyddiannus cyn Mai 2011. Mae hynny'n weddol amlwg i bawb. A allwch gadarnhau, felly, Brif Weinidog, y

Minister, that the Assembly will hold a vote here in January 2010 and that a referendum will be held in the autumn of 2010? As for that Welsh Labour press release, can you confirm that you signed it off today? I refer to paragraph 3 of it, which states, after a comma—

‘and agreed to start considering the All Wales Convention report in detail as a prelude to stepping-up wider Party consultation with AMs and MPs, councillors, trade unionists and members as soon as the General Election is over.’

Did you sign that off? I assure you, First Minister, that Plaid Cymru will not let Labour drag its feet on this.

The First Minister: You are imagining things if you think that things go out in my name that I have not signed off and co-written. This press release was co-written by three people, of which I am one. It is therefore implicit that I signed it off. I do not really know what you are referring to.

On the question of timing, you are asking me to commit to the terms of a debate and to the consequences of it, in the form of an Assembly referendum, but it is far too early to do so. We must be aware that it is up to my successor, Ieuan and the relevant business managers to agree the terms of the debate in January and exactly what it will look at. In the meantime, we will all have been digesting the advice that we have received on the windows available.

Half an hour ago, Jeff Cuthbert made reference to this question of the general election. I think that he said that the timing of the general election was not entirely helpful because it is a bit of an iceberg in the middle of the time between now and the referendum. I think that we all recognise that; Kirsty recognised it as well. You cannot have a ‘yes’ campaign going on during a general election. We have to work around the general election in such a way as to produce something, although it will not be ideal in that we will not be able to consider this on its own aside from a general election. We know

bydd y Cynulliad yn cynnal pleidlais yma ym mis Ionawr 2010 ac y cynhelir refferendwm yn hydref 2010? Ynglŷn â datganiad Llafur Cymru i'r wasg, a allwch gadarnhau ichi ei lofnodi heddiw? Cyfeiriaf at baragraff 3 ynddo, sy'n dweud, ar ôl coma—

a chytuno i ddechrau ystyried adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan yn fanwl fel rhagarweiniad i gynyddu ymgynghori ehangach o fewn y blaid ag ACau ac ASau, cynghorwyr, undebwyr llafur ac aelodau cyn gynted ag y bydd yr etholiad cyffredinol wedi bod.

A wnaethoch lofnodi hynny? Fe'ch sicrhaf, Brif Weinidog, na wnaiff Plaid Cymru adael i Lafur lusgo'i thraed ynglŷn â hyn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn dychmygu pethau os ydych yn credu yr aiff pethau allan yn fy enw a minnau heb eu lofnodi a'u cydysgrifennu. Cafodd y datganiad hwn i'r wasg ei gyd-ysgrifennu gan dri o bobl, a minnau'n un ohonynt. Mae'n dilyn felly fy mod wedi ei lofnodi. Ni wn at beth yr ydych yn cyfeirio a dweud y gwir.

O ran yr amseriad, yr ydych yn gofyn imi ymrwymo i delerau dadl ac i'w chanlyniadau, ar ffurf refferendwm gan y Cynulliad, ond mae'n llawer rhy gynnar i wneud hynny. Rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol mai mater i'm holnydd, Ieuan a'r rheolwyr busnes perthnasol yw cytuno ar delerau'r ddadl ym mis Ionawr a beth yn union y bydd yn edrych arno. Yn y cyfamser, byddwn i gyd wedi bod yn cnoi cil ar y cyngor a gawsom ynglŷn â'r ffenestri sydd ar gael.

Hanner awr yn ôl, cyfeiriodd Jeff Cuthbert at gwestiwn yr etholiad cyffredinol. Yr wyf yn meddwl mai dweud a wnaeth nad oedd amseriad yr etholiad cyffredinol yn hollol fuddiol gan ei fod yn dipyn o fynydd iâ yng nghanol yr amser rhwng hyn a'r refferendwm. Yr wyf yn meddwl ein bod i gyd yn cydnabod hynny; cydnabu Kirsty hynny hefyd. Ni allwch gael ymgyrch 'ie' sydd ar droed yn ystod etholiad cyffredinol. Rhaid inni weithio o amgylch yr etholiad cyffredinol mewn modd a fydd yn esgor ar rywbeth, er na fydd yn ddelfrydol gan na fydd modd inni ystyried hyn ar ei ben ei hun

that the general election is coming up in May, possibly June, and we have to work around that in some way. It restricts the windows available to us.

So, it is for Ieuan and me—for now, but my successor in a week or two weeks' time—to look at the windows available and at exactly how to proceed from here to a successful referendum campaign.

Y Llywydd: Diolch, Brif Weinidog, am eich datganiad.

ar wahân i etholiad cyffredinol. Gwyddom fod yr etholiad cyffredinol yn dod ym mis Mai, ym mis Mehefin efallai, a rhaid inni weithio o amgylch hwnnw rywfodd. Mae'n cyfyngu'r ffenestri sydd ar gael inni.

Felly, mater i Ieuan a mi—am y tro, ond fy olynydd ymhen wythnos neu ddwy—yw edrych ar y ffenestri sydd ar gael ac ar sut yn union i fynd ymlaen o'r fan hon i ymgyrch refferendwm lwyddiannus.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, First Minister, for your statement.

Datganiad: y Wybodaeth Ddiweddaraf am y Comisiwn Hinsawdd Statement: Update on the Climate Commission

The Minister for Environment, Sustainability and Housing (Jane Davidson): I am pleased to report on the most recent meetings of the Climate Change Commission for Wales, held on 27 October and 23 November. The commission meeting on 27 October followed on from the launch of the first progress report of the UK Committee on Climate Change, 'Meeting the Carbon Budgets—the need for a step change'. Dr Samuel Fankhauser from the committee presented the key conclusions and recommendations of its progress report as well as an overview of its response to the 'Climate change strategy—Programme of action consultation'.

The committee made a number of specific recommendations about where the UK Government and the Assembly Government can focus action to reduce emissions, building on many good policies and programmes already in place. For example, in relation to emissions reduction, the committee highlighted the energy performance of homes as a key area where improvement can be driven. It highlighted whole-house and area-based approaches as being particularly effective, and that is reflected in how Assembly Government programmes in this area are developing.

At the Climate Change Commission for

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynaliadwyedd a Thai (Jane Davidson): Yr wyf yn falch o adrodd ar gyfarfodydd diweddaraf Comisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd a gynhaliwyd 27 Hydref a 23 Tachwedd. Cynhaliwyd cyfarfod y comisiwn ar 27 Hydref yn sgîl lansio adroddiad cynnydd cyntaf Pwyllgor y Deyrnas Unedig ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd, 'Meeting the Carbon Budgets—the need for a step change'. Cyflwynwyd casgliadau ac argymhellion allweddol yr adroddiad cynnydd gan y Dr Samuel Fankhauser o'r pwyllgor gan roi golwg gyffredinol hefyd ar ei ymateb i 'Y Strategaeth Newid yn yr Hinsawdd—ymynghoriad ar Raglen Weithredu'.

Cafwyd nifer o argymhellion penodol gan y pwyllgor ynglŷn ag ymhle y gall Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ganolbwyntio'u camau i leihau allyriadau, gan adeiladu ar lawer o bolisïau a rhaglenni da sydd ar y gweill eisoes. Er enghraifft, o ran lleihau allyriadau, tynnodd y pwyllgor sylw at berfformiad cartrefi o safbwynt ynni, fel maes allweddol lle y gellir sbarduno gwelliant o ran defnyddio ynni. Pwysleisiwyd bod mynd ati ar sail tŷ cyfan ac ar sail ardal yn arbennig o effeithiol, ac adlewyrchir hynny yn y ffordd y mae rhaglenni Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn datblygu yn y maes hwn.

Yng nghyfarfod Comisiwn Cymru ar y

Wales meeting, I provided an update on Assembly Government activity. The consultation period for the 'Climate change strategy—Programme of action consultation' closed on 2 October. A hundred written responses were received, and four consultation events and three young people's events were held across Wales, as well as some sector-specific events. We provided £4 million this year for a new public sector invest-to-save fund and an additional £1 million for the Carbon Trust's existing small and medium-sized enterprise loan scheme. We are developing a new programme with the housing and regeneration Ministers that could secure up to £350 million of investment in domestic energy efficiency over the next three years, with the potential to generate between 5,600 and 11,200 person years of employment.

The transfer of functions Order for building regulations has gone through the House of Lords. At that point, it was expected to be approved by the Privy Council before Christmas, but I understand that it has already been approved. At the commission meeting, members provided an update on the action under way in their organisations in preparation for Copenhagen. For example, the CBI met to discuss commonalities for Copenhagen with business federations in countries such as Germany, China and Russia; the Centre for Alternative Technology will present its report 'Zero Carbon Britain 2' at Copenhagen; and Wales Environment Link's members, through Stop Climate Chaos, are supporting the UK Wave demonstration in London on Saturday, 5 December. It is to include a blue dragon that will represent Wales in London and, I understand, in Copenhagen. In addition, commission members expressed their continuing support for the Assembly Government's efforts in taking a contribution from Wales to the Copenhagen summit and the meetings that precede it.

Charlie Young and Jordan Nicholls, two of our climate change champions, attended the meeting and gave an update on their work.

Newid yn yr Hinsawdd, rhoddais y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am weithgarwch Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Daeth y cyfnod ymgynghori ar gyfer 'Y Strategaeth Newid yn yr Hinsawdd—ymgynghoriad ar Raglen Weithredu' i ben ar 2 Hydref. Cafwyd cant o ymatebion ysgrifenedig a chynhaliwyd pedwar digwyddiad ymgynghori a thri digwyddiad i bobl ifanc ledled Cymru, yn ogystal â rhai digwyddiadau i sectorau penodol. Darparwyd £4 miliwn gennym eleni ar gyfer cronfa buddsoddi i arbed newydd i'r sector cyhoeddus ac £1 filiwn ychwanegol ar gyfer y cynllun benthyciadau sydd eisoes ar waith gan yr Ymddiriedolaeth Garbon ar gyfer mentrau bach a chanolig. Yr ydym yn datblygu rhaglen newydd gyda'r Gweinidog dros dai a'r Gweinidog dros adfywio a allai sicrhau buddsoddiad o hyd at £350 miliwn mewn effeithlonrwydd ynni yn y cartref dros y tair blynedd nesaf a gallai hynny greu gwaith ar gyfer rhwng 5,600 ac 11,200 o flynyddoedd person.

Mae'r Gorchymyn trosglwyddo swyddogaethau ar gyfer rheoliadau adeiladu wedi mynd drwy Dŷ'r Arglwyddi. Ar y pryd, disgwyliid i'r Cyfrin Gyngor ei gymeradwyo cyn y Nadolig, ond deallaf ei fod wedi'i gymeradwyo eisoes. Yng nghyfarfod y comisiwn, cafwyd y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf gan yr aelodau am y camau sydd ar y gweill yn eu sefydliadau i baratoi ar gyfer Copenhagen. Er enghraifft, cyfarfu'r CBI i drafod yr hyn a oedd yn gyffredin rhyngddynt a ffederasiynau busnes mewn gwledydd megis yr Almaen, Tsieina a Rwsia ar gyfer Copenhagen; bydd y Ganolfan Dechnoleg Amgen yn cyflwyno'i hadroddiad 'Zero Carbon Britain 2' yn Copenhagen; ac mae aelodau Cyswllt Amgylchedd Cymru, drwy Stop Climate Chaos, yn cefnogi protest UK Wave yn Llundain ddydd Sadwrn, 5 Rhagfyr. Bydd yn cynnwys draig las a fydd yn cynrychioli Cymru yn Llundain ac, yn ôl a ddeallaf, yn Copenhagen. Yn ogystal â hynny, mynegodd aelodau'r comisiwn eu cefnogaeth barhaus i ymdrechion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i fynd â chyfraniad o Gymru i uwchgynhadledd Copenhagen a'r cyfarfodydd a gynhelir cyn hynny.

Daeth dau o'n hyrwyddwyr newid yn yr hinsawdd, Charlie Young a Jordan Nicholls, i'r cyfarfod gan roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf

Charlie asked all commission members to sign up to the 10:10 campaign to cut their emissions by 10 per cent by 2010. During the meeting, Dr Fankhauser gave a detailed presentation on the UK Committee on Climate Change's advice on the programme of action consultation. The presentation confirmed that achieving the 3 per cent target would require meeting and exceeding the UK's intended budget. It also confirmed that the broad scope of the programme of action was in line with the recommendations of the committee and provided some specific suggestions of areas in which the proposed actions could be strengthened. We will be looking at those closely when developing the final strategy.

4.00 p.m.

Professor Kevin Anderson, director of the Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, presented the initial findings of the work that the Climate Change Commission for Wales has commissioned on the implications of the emission reduction scenarios of 3 per cent, 6 per cent and 9 per cent. The scenario work is intended to help illuminate some of the more radical policy options that we might need to consider and, importantly, to ensure that we are not taking actions that lock us out of being able to deliver greater emission reductions in the future.

The commission had an initial discussion of the areas that need to be strengthened in the climate change strategy in the light of the presentations at the meeting. It emerged that there was a need to strengthen the section on adaptation and that a framework that set out governance arrangements and process for engagement was needed as well as sector-specific actions. It also emerged that behaviour change should be integrated into each sector chapter and the range of interventions that would be used in relation to each issue and audience would need to be nuanced. Also highlighted was the need for a transparent presentation of how the actions added up to a 3 per cent reduction per annum, the importance of looking at localised heat and not just the decarbonisation of electricity, and the importance of developing skills in manufacturing linked to the work being done

am eu gwaith. Gofynnodd Charlie i bob aelod o'r comisiwn ymuno â'r ymgyrch 10:10 i dorri eu hallyriadau 10 y cant erbyn 2010. Yn ystod y cyfarfod, cafwyd cyflwyniad manwl gan y Dr Fankhauser am gyngor Pwyllgor y Deyrnas Unedig ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd ynglŷn â'r ymgynghoriad ar raglen weithredu. Yn y cyflwyniad, cadarnhawyd y byddai gofyn darparu cyllideb arfaethedig y Deyrnas Unedig a mynd y tu hwnt iddi er mwyn cyrraedd y targed o 3 y cant. Cadarnhawyd hefyd fod cwmpas eang y rhaglen weithredu'n unol ag argymhellion y pwyllgor a chynigiwyd nifer o awgrymiadau penodol ynglŷn â meysydd lle y gellid cryfhau'r camau a gynigid. Byddwn yn edrych ar y rheini'n ofalus wrth ddatblygu'r strategaeth derfynol.

Cyflwynodd yr Athro Kevin Anderson, cyfarwyddwr Canolfan Ymchwil Tyndall ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd, ganfyddiadau cychwynol y gwaith y mae Comisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd wedi'i gomisiynu ar oblygiadau'r senarios lleihau allyriadau o 3 y cant, 6 y cant a 9 y cant. Bwriedir i'r gwaith senario fod o gymorth i oleuo rhai o'r dewisiadau polisi mwy radical y gall fod angen inni eu hystyried. Mae'n bwysig hefyd er mwyn sicrhau nad ydym yn cymryd camau a fydd yn ein hatal rhag gallu sicrhau llai byth o allyriadau yn y dyfodol.

Cynhaliwyd trafodaeth gychwynol gan y comisiwn ynglŷn â'r meysydd y mae angen eu cryfhau yn y strategaeth ar y newid yn yr hinsawdd yng ngoleuni'r cyflwyniadau a gafwyd yn y cyfarfod. Gwelwyd bod angen cryfhau'r adran ynglŷn ag addasu a bod angen fframwaith a oedd yn disgrifio trefniadau llywodraethu a phroses ar gyfer ymgysylltu yn ogystal â champau ar gyfer sectorau penodol. Gwelwyd hefyd y dylid cynnwys newid ymddygiad ym mhennod pob sector ac y byddai angen manylu ar yr ystod o ymyriadau a ddefnyddid yng nghyswllt pob mater a phob cynulleidfa. Tynnwyd sylw hefyd at y ffaith bod angen cyflwyno'n glir sut yr oedd y camau, gyda'i gilydd, yn gwneud gostyngiad o 3 y cant y flwyddyn, pwysigrwydd edrych ar wres lleol, nid dim ond ar ddatgarboneiddio trydan, a phwysigrwydd datblygu sgiliau

to encourage renewable energy businesses to locate in Wales.

At the commission meeting on 23 November, we discussed the themes that emerged from the analysis of the consultation responses, the Committee on Climate Change's comments on the programme of action, and the outcomes of the Tyndall scenario work. This informed our wider discussion on the emerging final climate change strategy and identifying the key areas to be strengthened. Commission members welcomed the cross-party commitment to a 40 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2020 on a 1990 baseline reflected in last week's debate.

Angela Burns: Thank you for your statement, which I read with interest. I also read with interest the notes of the Climate Change Commission for Wales and the Committee on Climate Change. I have a few topics to bring forward today. You said that we have

'some specific suggestions of areas where the proposed actions could be strengthened, which we will be looking at very closely in developing the final strategy'.

One of the things that struck me about Dr Fankhauser's presentation was that he confirmed that the target of 3 per cent was achievable. However, he also detailed some concerns from the committee that there was an uncertainty about whether there are significantly more opportunities in Wales to reduce emissions than in the UK average. Reading through the conclusions, although factors such as our slower population growth would act as a plus, it came to mind that perhaps our rurality would be against us as a minus. He also went on to say that the recent trends show that greenhouse gas emissions have been on a similar level to the UK level. Therefore, to follow through the committee's talk about needing a step change in our attitudes, perhaps I could echo the committee's request that you might look at how we—as this is a cross-party issue—can develop a credible reference on the emissions projections going forward to how we can

gweithgynhyrchu sy'n gysylltiedig â'r gwaith a wneir i annog busnesau ynni adnewyddadwy i ymsefydlu yng Nghymru.

Yng nghyfarfod y comisiwn ar 23 Tachwedd, trafodwyd y themâu a oedd wedi codi yn sgîl dadansoddi'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghori, sylwadau'r Pwyllgor ar Newid Hinsawdd ar y rhaglen weithredu, a chanlyniadau gwaith Tyndall ar senarios. Seiliwyd ein trafodaeth ehangach ar y strategaeth derfynol ar y newid yn yr hinsawdd a oedd ar y gweill a nodi'r meysydd allweddol yr oedd angen eu cryfhau. Croesawodd aelodau'r comisiwn yr ymrwymiad trawsbleidiol i ostyngiad o 40 y cant mewn allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr erbyn 2020 o'i gymharu â llinell sylfaen 1990 fel y'i hadlewyrchwyd yn y ddadl yr wythnos diwethaf.

Angela Burns: Diolch ichi am eich datganiad. Fe'i darllenais gyda diddordeb. Darllenais gyda diddordeb hefyd nodiadau Comisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd. Mae gennyf nifer o bynciau i'w cyflwyno heddiw. Dywedasoeh fod gennym

'nifer o awgrymiadau penodol ynglŷn â meysydd lle y gellid cryfhau'r camau a gynigid. Byddwn yn edrych ar y rheini'n ofalus wrth ddatblygu'r strategaeth derfynol'.

Un o'r pethau a'm trawodd ynglŷn â chyflwyniad y Dr Fankhauser oedd iddo gadarnhau bod modd cyrraedd y targed o 3 y cant. Serch hynny, soniodd hefyd fod y pwyllgor yn poeni am yr ansicrwydd ynghylch a oes llawer mwy o gyfleoedd i leihau allyriadau yng Nghymru nag sydd ar gyfartaledd yn y Deyrnas Unedig. O ddarllen y casgliadau, er bod ffactorau megis bod ein poblogaeth yn tyfu'n arafach yn ffactor cadarnhaol, efallai y byddai ein natur wledig yn ein herbryn ac yn ffactor negyddol. Aeth rhagddo hefyd i ddweud bod y tueddiadau diweddar yn dangos bod allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr wedi bod ar lefel debyg i lefel y Deyrnas Unedig. Felly, yn sgîl y sôn yn y pwyllgor fod angen inni newid ein hagweddau'n sylweddol, efallai y gallwn adleisio cais y pwyllgor ar ichi edrych ar sut y gallwn—gan mai mater trawsbleidiol yw hwn—ddatblygu cyfeiriad credadwy o ran rhagamcanion yr allyriadau ar gyfer y

perform our robust assessment of the abatement potential, and above all, carry out a full consideration of the policy options available to us. I particularly wish that there might be a review of the renewable energy technologies that are emerging, and that we specifically look at how we utilise not just wind and anaerobic digesters, but wave in particular. Despite the hype and the much talk about the emerging wave technologies and being part of Wales's green jobs strategy going forward, which is something that we could do really well, it is actually quite evident that wave technologies are finding it exceptionally difficult to get off the ground. Wave Dragon and SWAN projects appear to be pretty much in a stuck position.

Tidal Energy, which is trying to get a project into Ramsey Sound, is finding funding difficult to get, not because of any balance-sheet issues, but simply because, under rules by organisations such as WEFO, it has to be able to go out and get, for example, three comparable quotes. When you are inventing a brand-new technology using a brand-new gismo or widget of some sort, there are no comparable quotations that you can get for it. Suddenly, they are no longer eligible for funding. This is not just happening for them; there are smaller companies that I have met that are coming up with new renewable ideas and find it difficult to get through that. When you look at all of this, under the topic of carrying out a full consideration of the policy options, I wonder whether you could consider that review, so that we can see how we can move these forward.

I have one more thing to pick up, in particular, which came from the Climate Change Commission for Wales and again, from the Climate Change Committee. You mentioned that some key themes emerged. I want to draw your attention to the committee's comments on trying to provide more financial support to business. While I welcome the European Investment Bank's commitment to increasing its targets for renewable energy lending, were you aware that, although it has raised its financing share

dyfodol at sut y gallwn asesu'n drwyadl y potensial ar gyfer lleihau carbon, ac, yn anad dim, ystyried yn llawn y dewisiadau polisi sydd ar gael inni. Yr wyf yn awyddus iawn inni adolygu'r technolegau ynni adnewyddadwy sy'n datblygu, ac inni edrych yn benodol ar sut yr ydym yn defnyddio nid dim ond gwynt a threulyddion anaerobig, ond ynni'r tonnau'n arbennig. Er gwaethaf yr holl sôn a'r siarad am dechnolegau ynni'r tonnau sy'n datblygu a bod hynny'n rhan o strategaeth swyddi gwyrdd Cymru at y dyfodol, sef rhywbeth y gallem ei wneud yn wirioneddol dda, mae'n eithaf amlwg mewn gwirionedd fod technolegau ynni'r tonnau'n ei chael yn eithriadol o anodd cael eu traed danynt. Mae prosiectau Wave Dragon a SWAN, yn ôl pob golwg, yn methu symud yn eu blaenau.

Mae Tidal Energy, sy'n ceisio cael prosiect ger Ynys Dewi, yn ei chael yn anodd cael gafael ar arian, ac nid problemau o ran y fantolen sy'n gyfrifol am hynny, ond yn syml, oherwydd bod yn rhaid iddo, o dan reolau sefydliadau megis WEFO, allu mynd ati i gael, er enghraifft, tri dyfynbris y gellir eu cymharu â'i gilydd. Wrth ichi ddyfeisio technoleg newydd sbon gan ddefnyddio dyfais neu declyn newydd sbon o ryw fath, nid oes modd ichi gael dyfynbrisiau i'w cymharu. Yn sydyn, nid ydynt yn gymwys i gael arian rhagor. Nid dim ond iddynt hwy y mae hyn yn digwydd; mae cwmnïau llai yr wyf wedi cyfarfod â hwy sy'n cynnig syniadau newydd ar gyfer ynni adnewyddadwy ac yn ei chael yn anodd cael y maen i'r wal. Wrth ichi edrych ar hyn i gyd, o dan bennawd ystyried y dewisiadau polisi'n llawn, tybed a allech ystyried yr adolygiad hwnnw, er mwyn inni weld sut y gallwn fwrw ymlaen â'r rhain?

Mae gennyf un peth arall i sôn amdano, yn benodol, a ddeilliodd o Gomisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd ac eto, o'r Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd. Soniasoch fod nifer o themâu allweddol wedi codi. Yr wyf am dynnu'ch sylw at sylwadau'r pwyllgor am geisio darparu mwy o gymorth ariannol ar gyfer busnesau. Er fy mod yn croesawu ymrwymiad Banc Buddsoddi Ewrop i gynyddu ei dargedau ar gyfer benthyciadau i ddatblygiadau ynni adnewyddadwy, a oeddech yn gwybod, er ei fod wedi cynyddu

of the total costs for renewable energy projects from 50 per cent to 75 per cent—especially for emerging renewable energy technologies—that boils down to things that are only connected with wind power? A wave company, a solar-panel company, or indeed a company working with any emerging technology with the exception of wind, cannot get EIB funding, because of how it has been written. Could you look at applying some levers to the EIB, and perhaps even to the UK Government, to get that withdrawn? It is a good source of funding for emerging technologies, and I would hate to see that not happen.

There is so much in the report that we could talk about and so little time, but those are the two key areas to which I wanted to draw your attention. The Climate Change Commission for Wales and the Committee on Climate Change have made some valuable points. I look forward to the draft strategy document that will come out at Christmas, with a view to looking at both documents. I hope to have the opportunity then to make further comments.

Jane Davidson: The reason that the parties have asked me to give regular updates is so that we can maintain a four-party approach to this agenda. I warmly welcome that.

On the way in which the strategy is now being taken forward, the papers that were looked at in the meeting yesterday, as I said in my contribution, were the committee's work: its recommendations on what could be done and could be added to our draft strategy; the work that Professor Kevin Anderson reported to us at a previous meeting, which is just about to be made public—I will make sure that you have a copy of it when it is published—as well as all the responses so far to our consultation. We should send a full set of papers from the Climate Change Commission for Wales to the spokespeople of each party, so that they have a chance to look at those before the commission meets. I will undertake to do that.

ei gyfran ariannu o gyfanswm costau prosiectau ynni adnewyddadwy o 50 y cant i 75 y cant—yn enwedig ar gyfer technolegau ynni adnewyddadwy sy'n datblygu—mai dim ond ond ar gyfer pethau sy'n gysylltiedig ag ynni gwynt y mae hynny? Ni all cwmni tonnau, neu gwmni paneli solar, nac yn wir unrhyw gwmni sy'n gweithio gydag unrhyw dechnoleg sy'n datblygu ac eithrio'r gwynt, gael arian gan Fanc Buddsoddi Ewrop, oherwydd y ffordd y mae'r rheolau wedi'u llunio. A allech ystyried rhoi rhywfaint o bwysau ar Fanc Buddsoddi Ewrop, ac efallai hyd yn oed ar Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, er mwyn newid hynny? Mae'n ffynhonnell dda o ran arian i dechnolegau sy'n datblygu, a byddai'n gas gennyf pe na bai hynny'n digwydd.

Mae cymaint yn yr adroddiad y gallem sôn amdano a chyn lleied o amser, ond dyna'r ddau brif faes yr oeddwn am dynnu'ch sylw atynt. Mae Comisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd a'r Pwyllgor Newid Hinsawdd wedi gwneud rhai pwyntiau gwerthfawr. Edrychaf ymlaen at y ddogfen strategaeth ddrafft a gyhoeddir adeg y Nadolig, er mwyn edrych ar y ddwy ddogfen. Gobeithiaf gael y cyfle bryd hynny i gynnig rhagor o sylwadau.

Jane Davidson: Mae'r pleidiau wedi gofyn imi roi diweddariadau rheolaidd er mwyn i'r pedair plaid fel ei gilydd ymddrin â'r agenda hon. Yr wyf yn croesawu hynny'n frwd.

O ran y ffordd yr ydys yn bwrw ymlaen â'r strategaeth ar hyn o bryd, gwaith y pwyllgor oedd y papurau yr edrychwyd arnynt yn y cyfarfod ddoe, fel y dywedais yn fy nghyfraniad: ei argymhellion ynglŷn â'r hyn y gellid ei wneud ac y gellid ei ychwanegu at ein strategaeth ddrafft; y gwaith y cyflwynwyd adroddiad inni arno gan yr Athro Kevin Anderson mewn cyfarfod blaenorol, sydd ar fin cael ei wneud yn gyhoeddus—gwnaf yn siŵr eich bod yn cael copi ohono pan gaiff ei gyhoeddi—a hefyd yr holl ymatebion hyd yn hyn i'n hymgyngoriad. Dylem anfon set gyflawn o bapurau gan Gomisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd at lefarydd pob plaid, er mwyn iddynt gael cyfle i edrych ar y rheini cyn i'r comisiwn gyfarfod. Addawaf wneud hynny.

Yesterday, the commission effectively looked at all that. We will be making our energy position statement in the early new year, once the UK Government's timetable for consulting on its energy policy statement has been completed. I am confident that you will see, in the energy position statement, far greater emphasis on issues regarding wave and tidal approaches. The difficulty that we have all faced in that regard is not that we have not wanted to exploit them, but that wind has been a commercial exploitable opportunity. Clearly, in the context of the market, we are still seeing the commercialisation of some of the elements of delivery of wave technology. However, things are moving apace, and we still see wave and tidal stream technology as having a hugely important role in the context of our renewable energy objectives.

The recommendation in the committee's report was that we should provide more financial support with regard to a framework to incentivise emissions reductions by small and medium-sized enterprises. It is specifically in that context. Clearly, the more that we can do in respect of energy efficiency, and to incentivise energy efficiency, the better. Providing financial support to business, which I know that you strongly support, can also incentivise better low-carbon behaviour. We in the Assembly Government are going through all the recommendations in the committee's report at the moment. The draft strategy that will go to the Climate Change Commission for Wales in the January meeting will be the draft of the final strategy, which will be published in March. If I make sure that it goes to party spokespeople, it will give you an opportunity to feed into the work of your Member who is attending the commission meeting or to feed information directly to me so that we can retain this all-party support.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd (Rosemary Butler) i'r Gadair am 4.10 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer (Rosemary Butler) took the Chair at 4.10 p.m.*

Mick Bates: Thank you, Minister, for your statement. It is interesting that we have the commission's statement after the

Ddoe, mewn gwirionedd, edrychodd y comisiwn ar hynny i gyd. Byddwn yn cyhoeddi'n datganiad safbwynt ar ynni yn fuan yn y flwyddyn newydd, ar ôl i Lywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig gwblhau ei hamserlen ar gyfer ymgynghori ynglŷn â'i datganiad polisi ynni. Yr wyf yn hyderus y gwelwch, yn y datganiad safbwynt ar ynni, fwy o bwyslais o lawer ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â thonnau a'r llanw. Yr anhawster yr ydym i gyd wedi'i wynebu yn y cyswllt hwnnw yw nid nad ydym wedi bod yn awyddus i'w defnyddio, ond bod cyfle wedi bod i ddefnyddio ynni gwynt yn fasnachol. Mae'n amlwg, yng nghyd-destun y farchnad, ein bod yn dal i weld rhai o elfennau darparu technoleg y tonnau'n cael eu masnacheiddio. Serch hynny, mae pethau'n symud yn gyflym ac yr ydym yn dal i weld bod gan dechnoleg y tonnau a llif y llanw rôl aruthrol o bwysig yng nghyd-destun ein hamcanion ynni adnewyddadwy.

Argymhelliad adroddiad y pwyllgor oedd y dylem roi mwy o gymorth ariannol at fframwaith i gymell mentrau bach a chanolig i leihau allyriadau. Mae'n cyfeirio'n benodol at y cyd-destun hwnnw. Gorau po fwyaf y gallwn ei wneud o ran defnyddio ynni'n effeithlon, ac i gymell pobl i ddefnyddio ynni'n effeithlon—mae hynny'n amlwg. Gall rhoi cymorth ariannol i fusnesau, a gwn eich bod yn cefnogi hyn yn gryf, hefyd gymell pobl i ymddwyn mewn ffordd fwy carbon isel. Yr ydym ni yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wrthi'n mynd drwy holl argymhellion adroddiad y pwyllgor ar hyn o bryd. Y strategaeth ddrafft, a aiff gerbron cyfarfod Comisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd ym mis Ionawr, fydd drafft y strategaeth derfynol, a gyhoeddir ym mis Mawrth. Os sicrhaf fod llefaryddion y pleidiau'n cael copi ohoni, bydd hynny'n rhoi cyfle ichi fwydo'ch sylwadau i waith eich Aelod sy'n mynd i gyfarfod y comisiwn neu i fwydo gwybodaeth yn uniongyrchol i mi, er mwyn inni allu cynnal y gefnogaeth hon gan bob plaid.

Mick Bates: Diolch ichi, Weinidog, am eich datganiad. Mae'n ddiddorol ein bod yn cael datganiad y comisiwn ar ôl datganiad y

convention's statement. I heard the First Minister make reference to the 'mood music'; in relation to climate change, that changes often and it is sometimes difficult to follow the public mood regarding issues surrounding climate change. However, following last week's debate and the consensus in the Chamber regarding an emissions target by 2020 to take forward to Copenhagen, we see that leadership is a key factor in relation to both these issues. You and your Government have shown leadership on this issue and I congratulate you for that and for your statement today.

It is reassuring that, at long last, an element of integration is emerging from the Climate Change Commission for Wales. I note with great interest the recognition of the number of jobs, the reduction in carbon and the benefit to reducing fuel poverty that can be gained from targeting housing and regeneration in that area. I also note that, in your statement, there is a figure of £350 million over three years for such work. Can you give us a little detail on where the £350 million figure comes from? It is a large figure and I know that some of the energy companies that will be in front of the Sustainability Committee this week to be scrutinised regarding fuel poverty issues have some money. It would be useful to put on record where that £350 million will come from.

The other point of integration on which I would like to ask a few questions is transparency in meeting the 3 per cent target. You have made reference to the work of Kevin Anderson on the three different scenarios. However, one of the difficulties that I have in relation to transparency is finding exactly where, within your Government's portfolios, the 3 per cent target will be met. Can you give us an update or an indication of which Government departments will be able to achieve a reduction and what percentage that reduction will represent? When the Sustainability Committee scrutinised Ministers, it was not clear that they were all aware of their exact responsibilities and the target that they should individually aim for.

confensiwn. Clywais y Prif Weinidog yn cyfeirio at yr 'awyrgylch'; yng nghyswllt y newid yn yr hinsawdd, mae hynny'n newid yn aml ac weithiau mae'n anodd gwybod sut y mae'r cyhoedd yn teimlo am faterion sy'n ymwneud â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd. Serch hynny, ar ôl y ddadl yr wythnos diwethaf a'r consensws yn y Siambr ynglŷn â tharged allyriadau erbyn 2020 i'w gyflwyno yn Copenhagen, gwelwn fod arweiniad yn ffactor allweddol yng nghyswllt y ddau fater hyn. Yr ydych chi a'ch Llywodraeth wedi dangos arweiniad ar y mater hwn ac yr wyf yn eich llongyfarch am hynny ac am eich datganiad heddiw.

Mae'n galonogol bod elfen o integreiddio'n datblygu o'r diwedd gan Gomisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd. Yr wyf yn sylwi gyda diddordeb mawr ar y gydnabyddiaeth i nifer y swyddi, y gostyngiad mewn carbon a'r lles o ran lleihau tlodi tanwydd a all ddeillio o dargedu tai ac adfywio yn y maes hwnnw. Yr wyf yn sylwi hefyd fod ffigur o £350 miliwn yn eich datganiad dros gyfnod o dair blynedd ar gyfer gwaith o'r fath. A allwch roi ychydig o fanylion inni ynghylch o ble y daw'r ffigur £350 miliwn. Mae'n swm mawr a gwn fod gan rai o'r cwmnïau ynni a ddaw gerbron y Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd yr wythnos hon pan fydd yn craffu arnynt yng nghyswllt tlodi tanwydd rywfaint o arian. Byddai'n fuddiol rhoi ar glawr o ble y daw'r £350 miliwn hwnnw.

Y pwynt arall ynglŷn ag integreiddio yr hoffwn ofyn am bell gwestiwn yn ei gylch yw tryloywder o ran cyflawni'r targed o 3 y cant. Yr ydych wedi crybwyll gwaith Kevin Anderson ar y tri senario gwahanol. Serch hynny, un o'r anawsterau sydd gennyf o ran tryloywder yw canfod ymhle'n union, o fewn portffolios eich Llywodraeth, y llwyddir i gyrraedd y targed o 3 y cant. A allwch roi diweddariad neu awgrym inni ynglŷn â pha adrannau yn y Llywodraeth a fydd yn gallu sicrhau gostyngiad a pha ganran fydd y gostyngiad hwnnw? Pan graffwyd ar Weinidogion gan y Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd, nid oedd yn glir eu bod i gyd yn ymwybodol o'u hunion gyfrifoldebau a'r targed y dylent hwy'n unigol anelu ato.

I welcome the range of people who have taken part in the preparations for Copenhagen, which you listed here today, in particular, the involvement of the Confederation of British Industry. Like many others, I believe that it is only through the economic drivers and a partnership between private industry and Government, that the Climate Change Commission for Wales conclusions will eventually be fulfilled. I welcome that. Could you outline how the CBI may engage more in producing the new jobs? That is the critical bit in order to ensure that our mood music on climate change resonates with people in Wales.

Finally, Minister, I would like to know about data collection. I mentioned transparency earlier. It is crucial that we have 1990 baselines to work from. However, up-to-date data so that the scrutiny of Government actions in relation to meeting the 3 per cent target is absolutely crucial. Can you give us a brief outline of the progress of the commission towards gathering baseline data, against which we can measure the 3 per cent? I thank you for your statement and congratulate you on your leadership on this issue.

Jane Davidson: Thank you, Mick. The greatest win has been in the residential area. That was clear in the committee's report, in the responses to our consultation, and also in the fact that the Assembly Government has put so much money into the strategic capital investment programme, a partnership between the Deputy Minister for Regeneration, the Deputy Minister for Housing and me to support, for example, our new Arbed scheme—the strategic energy performance scheme—which will see £30 million of additional funding going into Aberdare as a low-carbon zone, the extension of the agenda to all strategic regeneration areas as we are able to attract additional money. There is the carbon emission reduction target money from the energy suppliers—that is the majority of the money, as you know. There is also the community energy social programme money that the suppliers are putting in place in specific area-based schemes—for example, British Gas announced only a week or so ago that it

Yr wyf yn croesawu'r amrywiaeth o bobl sydd wedi cymryd rhan yn y paratodau ar gyfer Copenhagen, a restrwyd gennych yma heddiw, yn enwedig cyfraniad Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain. Fel llawer o bobl arall, credaf mai dim ond drwy gyfrwng y sbardunau economaidd a phartneriaeth rhwng diwydiant preifat a'r Llywodraeth y llwyddir maes o law i wireddu casgliadau Comisiwn Cymru ar y Newid yn yr Hinsawdd. Yr wyf yn croesawu hynny. A allech ddweud sut y gallai'r CBI ymwneud mwy â chynhyrchu'r swyddi newydd? Dyna sy'n allweddol bwysig er mwyn sicrhau bod ein hagwedd at y newid yn yr hinsawdd yn cael ei chefnogi gan bobl yng Nghymru.

Yn olaf, Weinidog, hoffwn wybod rhagor am gasglu data. Soniais am dryloywder yn gynharach. Mae'n hollbwysig bod gennym linellau sylfaen 1990 i weithio ar eu sail. Serch hynny, mae'n hollbwysig cael y data diweddaraf er mwyn gallu craffu ar y camau a gymer y Llywodraeth at gyrraedd y targed o 3 y cant. A allwch sôn yn fras am gynnydd y comisiwn tuag at gasglu data llinell sylfaen, er mwyn inni allu mesur y 3 y cant ar eu sail? Diolch ichi am eich datganiad ac yr wyf yn eich llongyfarch am eich arweiniad yn y mater hwn.

Jane Davidson: Diolch, Mick. Mae'r llwyddiant mwyaf wedi bod ym maes tai. Yr oedd hynny'n glir yn adroddiad y pwyllgor, yn yr ymatebion i'n hymgyngori, a hefyd yn y ffaith bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi rhoi cymaint o arian at y rhaglen buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol, partneriaeth rhwng y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Adfywio, y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai a minnau i gefnogi, er enghraifft, ein cynllun newydd, Arbed—y cynllun perfformiad ynni strategol—a fydd yn golygu bod £30 miliwn o arian ychwanegol yn mynd i Aberdâr fel parth carbon isel, ehangu'r agenda i bob ardal adfywio strategol wrth inni allu denu arian ychwanegol. Ceir yr arian ar gyfer y targed i leihau allyriadau carbon gan y cyflenwyr ynni—hwnnw yw'r rhan fwyaf o'r arian, fel y gwyddoch. Hefyd, ceir arian y rhaglen gymdeithasol ar gyfer ynni cymunedol y mae'r cyflenwyr yn ei ddarparu mewn cynlluniau ar gyfer ardaloedd penodol—er enghraifft, cyhoeddodd Nwy Prydain wythnos yn ôl y byddai'n rhoi cynllun o'r

would be putting such a scheme into Swansea. There is also our own home energy efficiency scheme. After the consultation on the fuel poverty strategy, we will bring new regulations to the Assembly in due course.

As for transparency, statisticians have been working on the development of our targets. I have said previously, in relation to our consultation on the draft strategy, that we were up to about 1.9 per cent of the 3 per cent. We are now up to 2.34 per cent and by the time that the strategy is published we will be at 3 per cent or above. I have given my commitment to the commission and the commission has committed itself, on an all-party all-sector basis, to achieving the 3 per cent. Therefore, the statisticians will be able to give you an appropriate breakdown of what makes up the 3 per cent reduction. The measurement will still be looking to make sure that it fits in with the greenhouse gas inventory because that is the longitudinal study—that is what has shown us that we have had a 14 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions since 1990. We have to make sure that what we do can be calculated in the context of that, so that the data are not just internal data; the data need to be internationally comparable. It is very important that, in the future, we can compare ourselves with other countries and what they do and their reporting systems. We will be looking at data a little bit more at the next climate change meeting in relation to meeting our full strategy commitments. When we are confident of the data sources, I will make sure that we write to you, as Chair of the Sustainability Committee, and copy it to all members of the committee so that that information is available to you.

The CBI and the Federation of Small Businesses play important and active roles. Their representatives always attend the commission—in fact, their attendance is better than that of some political parties—and I am pleased that they do so. The view that we tend to take as a commission, which I suppose extends the green jobs strategy agenda, is that all jobs will need to be low-carbon jobs in due course. So, it is about the speed with which we can accelerate that and

fath ar waith yn Abertawe. Hefyd, ceir ein cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref ni'n hunain. Ar ôl yr ymgynghori ar y strategaeth tloidi tanwydd, byddwn yn cyflwyno rheoliadau newydd gerbron y Cynulliad maes o law.

O ran tryloywder, mae ystadegwyr wedi bod yn gweithio ar ddatblygu'n targedau. Yr wyf wedi dweud o'r blaen, o ran ein hymgynghori ar y strategaeth ddrafft, ein bod wedi cyrraedd tuag 1.9 y cant o'r 3 y cant. Yr ydym erbyn hyn wedi cyrraedd 2.34 y cant ac erbyn cyhoeddi'r strategaeth, byddwn wedi cyrraedd 3 y cant neu'n uwch na hynny. Yr wyf wedi rhoi ymrwymiad i'r comisiwn ac mae'r comisiwn yntau wedi ymrwymo, ar sail pob plaid a phob sector, i gyrraedd y 3 y cant. Felly, bydd yr ystadegwyr yn gallu rhoi manylion priodol ichi ynglŷn â'r hyn sydd yn y gostyngiad o 3 y cant. Bydd y mesur yn dal i geisio sicrhau ei fod yn cydweddu â'r rhestr nwyon tŷ gwydr oherwydd dyna'r astudiaeth hydredol—dyna sydd wedi dangos inni ein bod wedi sicrhau gostyngiad o 14 y cant mewn allyriadau nwyon tŷ gwydr ers 1990. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod modd cyfrifo'r hyn a wnawn yng nghyd-destun hynny, fel nad yw'r data'n ddata mewnlol yn unig; mae angen gallu cymharu'r data ar lefel ryngwladol. Mae'n bwysig iawn, yn y dyfodol, inni allu ein cymharu'n hunain â gwledydd eraill a'r hyn y maent yn ei wneud a'u systemau adrodd. Byddwn yn edrych ychydig eto ar ddata yn y cyfarfod nesaf ar y newid yn yr hinsawdd o ran cyflawni ymrwymadau ein strategaeth yn llawn. Pan fyddwn yn teimlo'n hyderus ynglŷn â ffynonellau'r data, gwnaf yn siŵr ein bod yn ysgrifennu atoch, fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cynaliadwyedd, gan roi copi i bob aelod o'r pwyllgor er mwyn i'r wybodaeth fod ar gael ichi.

Mae'r CBI a'r Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach yn chwarae rhan bwysig a brwd. Bydd eu cynrychiolwyr bob tro'n dod i gyfarfodydd y comisiwn—a dweud y gwir, mae eu presenoldeb yn well na phresenoldeb ambell blaid wleidyddol—ac yr wyf yn falch eu bod yn gwneud hynny. Y farn yr ydym yn tueddu i'w harddel fel comisiwn, sydd, mae'n debyg, yn ymestyn agenda'r strategaeth swyddi gwyrdd, yw y bydd angen i bob swydd fod yn swydd carbon isel maes o law. Felly, mae

about making sure that people acquire the skills necessary through education and training opportunities to accelerate that. Sometimes, we may be able to ensure replacement jobs or to preserve jobs by ensuring that they are helping to decarbonise our economy. One area that the Deputy First Minister and I will be looking at in the context of the green jobs strategy is how to articulate that in particular. I made the point earlier, in my statement, that using the Treasury coefficient in the context of energy efficiency demonstrates that these big programmes deliver important new job outcomes as well.

a wnelo hyn â pha mor gyflym y gallwn sbarduno hynny a sut y mae sicrhau bod pobl yn cael y sgiliau angenrheidiol drwy gyfleoedd i gael addysg a hyfforddiant er mwyn sbarduno'r broses honno. Weithiau, efallai y byddwn yn gallu sicrhau swyddi yn lle swyddi sy'n dod i ben neu gadw swyddi drwy sicrhau eu bod yn helpu i ddatgarboneiddio'n heconomi. Un maes y bydd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a minnau'n ei ystyried yng nghyd-destun y strategaeth swyddi gwyrdd yw sut y mae mynegi hynny'n benodol. Dywedais yn gynharach, yn fy natganiad, fod defnyddio cyfernod y Trysorlys yng nghyd-destun defnyddio ynni'n effeithlon yn dangos bod y rhaglenni mawr hyn yn sicrhau canlyniadau pwysig o ran swyddi newydd hefyd.

Y Cymorth a Ddarperir i Fusnesau The Support Provided for Businesses

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1 and 2 in the name of Alun Cairns, and amendment 3 in the name of Peter Black.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Alun Cairns, a gwelliant 3 yn enw Peter Black.

The Deputy Minister for Skills (John Griffiths): I move that

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Sgiliau (John Griffiths): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. *endorses the Welsh Assembly Government's strategy for skills development for business through 'Skills That Work for Wales' and the workforce development programme; and*

1. *yn cefnogi strategaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer datblygu sgiliau ar gyfer busnesau drwy 'Sgiliau sy'n Gweithio i Gymru' a rhaglen datblygu'r gweithlu; a*

2. *commends the Welsh Assembly Government's support for skills in the workplace during the recession. (NDM4331)*

2. *yn canmol cymorth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer sgiliau yn y gweithle yn ystod y dirwasgiad. (NDM4331)*

'Skills That Work for Wales' sets out our strategy for Welsh Assembly Government support for business and workforce development, moving to a more demand-led system. Skills are vital to individuals, communities, employees, the economy and the future of Wales, and are a top priority for the Welsh Assembly Government. Last month, the Deputy First Minister and Minister for the Economy and Transport announced a new economic renewal programme for Wales, recognising that and

Mae 'Sgiliau sy'n Gweithio i Gymru' yn esbonio'n strategaeth ar gyfer cymorth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i fusnesau a datblygu'r gweithlu, gan symud at system sy'n fwy seiliedig ar y galw. Mae sgiliau'n hollbwysig i unigolion, i gymunedau, i weithwyr, i'r economi ac i ddyfodol Cymru ac maent yn un o brif flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad Fis diwethaf, cyhoeddodd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth raglen adnewyddu economaidd newydd i

focusing heavily on skills as a key economic driver.

The workforce development programme forms an integrated part of the Flexible Support for Business, an offer available through the Department for Economy and Transport, providing businesses in Wales with support to reskill or upskill their workforce. A strong feature of that support is directed at leadership and management activity, which is critical to the wider skills agenda. All organisations receiving support through the programme work to the Investors in People Standard, which means that over 1 million employees are working within the framework of best practice. Recently, I was pleased to publish 'Investing in Skills', a consultation on our proposals for funding reforms that require shared investment from Government, employers and individuals and a sector-based approach to skills priorities, which will require sector skills councils to provide robust labour market information for us to better plan provision to deliver the skills employers need.

4.20 p.m.

As well as progressing our longer-term strategies, we have faced the huge short-term challenge of the recession, with threats to business, to employment, and to opportunities for our young people. With the UK Government, we are staging a tremendous response. Our economic summits have brought together Government, business and trade unions to decide on the best way forward. One of the key interventions introduced as a result is ProAct, which has provided support to employers who are struggling because of the economic downturn and has helped to upskill 7,500 individuals in 145 companies across the whole of Wales, with a funding commitment to date of over £19 million, thereby maintaining employment and improving business performance.

We have increased the intervention rate for the mainstream workforce development

Gymru, gan gydnabod hynny a chan ganolbwyntio'n helaeth ar sgiliau fel sbardun economaidd allweddol.

Mae rhaglen datblygu'r gweithlu'n rhan integredig o'r Cymorth Hyblyg i Fusnes, rhaglen sydd ar gael drwy Adran yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth, sy'n cynnig cymorth i fusnesau yng Nghymru roi sgiliau newydd i'w gweithlu neu eu huwchsgilio. Un o elfennau pwysig y cymorth hwnnw yw gweithgarwch yn ymwneud ag arwain a rheoli, sy'n hollbwysig i'r agenda sgiliau ehangach. Bydd pob sefydliad sy'n cael cymorth drwy'r rhaglen yn gweithio yn ôl Safon Buddsoddwyr mewn Pobl, sy'n golygu bod dros filiwn o weithwyr yn gweithio o fewn fframwaith yr arferion gorau. Yn ddiweddar, yr oeddwn yn falch o gyhoeddi, 'Buddsoddi mewn Sgiliau', ymgynghoriad ynglŷn â'n cynigion ar gyfer diwygiadau ariannu sy'n gofyn am fuddsoddi ar y cyd gan y Llywodraeth, cyflogwyr ac unigolion ac am fynd ati ar sail y sectorau i ymdrin â blaenoriaethau o ran sgiliau. Bydd hynny'n golygu bod gofyn i gynghorau sgiliau sector ddarparu gwybodaeth gadarn am y farchnad lafur er mwyn inni gynllunio'r ddarpariaeth i ddarparu'r sgiliau y mae eu hangen ar gyflogwyr.

Yn ogystal â bwrw ymlaen â'n strategaethau tymor hwy, yr ydym wedi wynebu her tymor byr enfawr y dirwasgiad, gyda busnesau, swyddi a chyfleoedd i'n pobl ifanc dan fygythiad. Ar y cyd â Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig, yr ydym yn ymateb yn wych. Yn ein huwchgynadleddau economaidd, mae'r Llywodraeth, byd busnes a'r undebau llafur wedi dod ynghyd i benderfynu beth yw'r ffordd orau ymlaen. Un o'r ymyriadau allweddol a gyflwynwyd yn sgîl hynny yw ProAct, sydd wedi rhoi cymorth i gyflogwyr sy'n cael trafferth oherwydd y dirywiad economaidd ac mae wedi bod o gymorth i uwchsgilio 7,500 o unigolion mewn 145 o gwmnïau ledled Cymru, a thros £19 o gyllid wedi'i neilltuo hyd yn hyn. Drwy hynny, llwyddwyd i gynnal swyddi a gwella perfformiad busnesau.

Yr ydym wedi gwella'r gyfradd ymyrryd ar gyfer rhaglen datblygu gweithlu'r brif ffrwd

programme from 50 per cent to 70 per cent for small and medium-sized enterprises to reduce the burden on employers and to encourage them to continue training during the downturn. Between April and October 2009, the number of employers joining the programme increased to 1,279, from 683 for the same period last year. To improve basic skills in the workplace, we have expanded the basic skills employer pledge, and we are working with Wales TUC to integrate this support through the impressive Wales union learning fund. Through our close engagement with employers, we have been able to develop initiatives such as pathways to apprenticeship and the young recruits programme to ensure that we maintain our level of commitment and support for apprenticeship training, which is highly valued by individuals and their employers.

These essential interventions have not deviated from our longer-term strategic direction set out in 'Skills That Work for Wales'. We must continue to provide the best learning opportunities for young people and adults to equip the workforce with the skills and qualifications that it needs to meet increasing demand from employers. These skills will be essential as we plan for economic recovery and create the employment opportunities and the workforce for the future.

Paul Davies: I move the following amendments in the name of Alun Cairns. Amendment 1: replace 'endorses' with 'notes'.

Amendment 2: delete point 2 and replace with:

believes that the Welsh Assembly Government's strategy for skills needs to focus more clearly on the needs of the Welsh economy and especially the creation of more indigenous enterprise.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to take part in this debate and to move the amendments in the name of Alun Cairns on behalf of the Welsh Conservatives.

I have a number of concerns about the Assembly Government's skills strategy and

o 50 y cant i 70 y cant ar gyfer busnesau bach a chanolig er mwyn ysgafnhau'r baich ar gyflogwyr a'u hannog i barhau i hyfforddi yn ystod y dirywiad. Rhwng mis Ebrill a mis Hydref 2009, cynyddodd nifer y gweithwyr a ymunodd â'r rhaglen i 1,279, o 683 yn yr un cyfnod y llynedd. Er mwyn gwella sgiliau sylfaenol yn y gweithle, yr ydym wedi ehangu adduned cyflogwr sgiliau sylfaenol, ac yr ydym yn gweithio gyda TUC Cymru i integreiddio'r cymorth hwn drwy gyfrwng cronfa ddysgu undebau Cymru, sy'n gronfa drawiadol. Drwy ymwneud yn glòs â chyflogwyr, yr ydym wedi gallu datblygu mentrau megis llwybrau at brentisiaethau a'r rhaglen recriwtiaid ifanc er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cynnal lefel ein hymrwymiad a'n cymorth i hyfforddiant drwy brentisiaeth, ac mae hyn yn cael ei werthfawrogi'n fawr gan unigolion a'u cyflogwyr.

Nid yw'r ymyriadau hanfodol hyn wedi gwyro oddi wrth ein cyfeiriad strategol tymor hwy sydd yn 'Sgiliau sy'n Gweithio i Gymru'. Rhaid inni barhau i ddarparu'r cyfleoedd dysgu gorau i bobl ifanc ac i oedolion er mwyn arfogi'r gweithlu â'r sgiliau a'r cymwysterau y mae eu hangen arnynt i ateb y galw cynyddol gan gyflogwyr. Bydd y sgiliau hyn yn hanfodol wrth inni gynllunio ar gyfer adferiad economaidd a chreu'r cyfleoedd ar gyfer gwaith ac ar gyfer gweithlu'r dyfodol.

Paul Davies: Cynigïaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Alun Cairns. Gwelliant 1: yn lle 'cefnogi' rhoi 'nodi'.

Gwelliant 2: dileu pwynt 2 a rhoi yn ei le:

yn credu bod angen i strategaeth sgiliau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ganolbwyntio'n gliriach ar anghenion economi Cymru ac yn enwedig creu mwy o fentrau cynhenid.

Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon ac i gynnig y gwelliannau yn enw Alun Cairns ar ran y Ceidwadwyr Cymreig.

Yr wyf yn poeni am nifer o bethau yn strategaeth sgiliau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad

its implementation across the Welsh economy. Ensuring that our workforce is adequately skilled is vital to improving our economic situation. We on this side of the Chamber have supported the Government's ProAct and ReAct schemes. Wales needs a skilled workforce to bring us out of this recession, and we need to improve skills delivery. Naturally, I would like to concentrate my response on the contribution that FE and HE institutions can make in providing skills to those who are preparing to enter the workforce.

As we are all aware, it is vital that high-calibre candidates enter the workforce. Many young people wish to continue their education through further or higher studies, the benefit of which to the labour market is unquestionable. By continuing in their education, our students are able to develop their skills, and they will have more to offer employers. A growing, well-skilled pool of graduates will undoubtedly attract more employers to Wales. It is vital that young people can continue to access further education and higher education. It is also fundamental that the quality of this education remains at the highest level, and is competitive with institutions across the border.

The amendment tabled in the name of Peter Black highlights the potential of the 5 per cent efficiency gain to the post-16 and higher education budgets to impair the Assembly Government's delivery of its skills strategy. I share those concerns, and we will therefore support the Liberal Democrat amendment.

This is not the first time that I have highlighted the plight of the FE and HE sectors, and the proposed spending cuts. In last week's budget debate, I highlighted, as did many others, that the proposed reduction in funding for higher education and further education will not address the huge funding gap between Wales and England in higher education investment. I still do not understand why, at a time of economic recession, the Assembly Government is requiring the HE and FE sectors to find efficiency savings of 5 per cent, when all other sectors are only required to find savings

ac ynglŷn â'i rhoi ar waith ar draws economi Cymru. Mae'n hollbwysig sicrhau bod gan ein gweithlu sgiliau digonol i wella'n sefyllfa economaidd. Yr ydym ni, ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, wedi cefnogi cynlluniau ProAct a ReAct y Llywodraeth. Mae angen gweithlu medrus ar Gymru i ddod â ni o'r dirwasgiad hwn, ac mae angen inni wella'r ffordd y darperir sgiliau. Yn naturiol, hoffwn ganolbwyntio yn fy ymateb ar y cyfraniad y gall sefydliadau addysg bellach ac addysg uwch ei wneud o ran darparu sgiliau ar gyfer y rhai sy'n paratoi i ymuno â'r gweithlu.

Fel y gwyddom i gyd, mae'n hollbwysig i ymgeiswyr o'r radd flaenaf ymuno â'r gweithlu. Bydd llawer o bobl yn dymuno parhau â'u haddysg drwy astudiaethau pellach neu uwch, ac nid oes amheuaeth nad yw hynny o fudd i'r farchnad lafur. Drwy barhau â'u haddysg, bydd ein myfyrwyr yn gallu meithrin eu sgiliau, a bydd ganddynt fwy i'w gynnig i gyflogwyr. Bydd cronfa gynyddol o raddedigion medrus yn ddiamau'n denu mwy o gyflogwyr i Gymru. Mae'n hollbwysig i bobl ifanc allu dal i gael addysg bellach ac addysg uwch. Mae'n hollbwysig hefyd i'r addysg hon barhau'n addysg o'r radd flaenaf, ac iddi allu cystadlu â sefydliadau dros y ffin.

Mae'r gwelliant a gyflwynwyd yn enw Peter Black yn cyfeirio at y ffaith y gallai'r enillion effeithlonrwydd o 5 y cant i'r cyllidebau ôl-16 ac addysg uwch amharu ar allu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gyflwyno'i strategaeth sgiliau. Yr wyf finnau'n poeni am hynny, ac felly byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol.

Nid dyma'r tro cyntaf imi dynnu sylw at sefyllfa'r sector addysg bellach a'r sector addysg uwch, a'r toriadau arfaethedig yn y gwariant. Yn y ddadl yr wythnos diwethaf, soniais, fel y gwnaeth llawer o rai eraill, na fydd y toriadau arfaethedig yn y cyllid ar gyfer addysg bellach ac addysg uwch yn mynd i'r afael â'r bwch cyllidol enfawr rhwng Cymru a Lloegr o ran buddsoddi mewn addysg uwch. Nid wyf yn deall o hyd, a hithau'n ddirwasgiad economaidd, pam y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gofyn i'r sector addysg bellach a'r sector addysg uwch ganfod arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 5 y cant,

of 1.6 per cent. The funding gap will only get worse in these circumstances, and it is inevitable that standards of learning will suffer.

I understand that in a recent interview, Warren Buffett, the world's most famous investor, had some advice for anyone worried about the uncertain world economy. He said that you should invest in yourself, and that

'the best investment...you can make in such a situation is in your own development: take a class, buy books, go back to school'.

His message is clear: you can make yourself a valuable part of the economy by improving your skills and development. Investing in people is the best thing that we can do in the middle of a recession, because the only ones that will help Wales out of the recession are the people themselves.

It is also essential that institutions can invest in quality teachers, lecturers and education staff to deliver world-class education. Institutions and representatives of teachers, lecturers, trainers and staff, as well as pupils, continue to raise valid concerns about how the proposed cuts will affect education and skills. In addition, the learning improvement and professional development budgets have also been reduced. It is extremely worrying that the Assembly Government thinks that significantly cutting back on investment in FE and HE will improve the standard of skills in our workforce.

Therefore, I urge the Assembly Government to rethink its investment strategy in relation to skills, and ensure that it receives the funding that it deserves.

Jenny Randerson: I move amendment 3 in the name of Peter Black. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

er mai dim ond arbedion o 1.6 y cant y gofynnir i bob sector arall eu canfod. Mae'r bwlech cyllidol yn sicr o waethygu o dan yr amgylchiadau hyn, ac mae'n anochel y bydd safonau dysgu'n dioddef.

Mewn cyfweiliad yn ddiweddar, yr wyf yn cael ar ddeall bod gan Warren Buffett, buddsoddwr enwocaf y byd, rywfaint o gyngor i unrhyw un sy'n poeni am economi'r byd sy'n ansicr. Dywedodd y dylech fuddsoddi ynoch eich hun, ac mai'r

buddsoddiad gorau...y gallwch ei wneud mewn sefyllfa o'r fath yw yn eich datblygiad chi'ch hun: ewch ar gwrs, prynwch lyfrau, ewch yn ôl i'r ysgol.

Mae ei neges yn glir: gallwch wneud eich hun yn rhan werthfawr o'r economi drwy wella'ch sgiliau a'ch datblygiad. Buddsoddi mewn pobl yw'r peth gorau y gallwn ei wneud yng nghanol dirwasgiad, oherwydd yr unig rai a wnaiff gynorthwyo Cymru i gamu o'r dirwasgiad yw'r bobl eu hunain.

Mae'n hollbwysig hefyd i sefydliadau allu buddsoddi mewn athrawon, darlithwyr a staff addysgu o safon er mwyn sicrhau addysg sydd gyda'r gorau yn y byd. Mae sefydliadau a chynrychiolwyr athrawon, darlithwyr, hyfforddwyr a staff, yn ogystal â disgyblion, yn dal i godi pryderon dilys ynglŷn â sut y bydd y toriadau arfaethedig yn effeithio ar addysg a sgiliau. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae'r cyllidebau ar gyfer gwella dysgu a datblygiad personol wedi'u tocio hefyd. Yr wyf yn poeni'n fawr fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn meddwl y bydd torri'n sylweddol ar fuddsoddi mewn addysg bellach ac addysg uwch yn gwella safon sgiliau yn ein gweithlu.

Felly, pwysaf ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i feddwl eto am ei strategaeth buddsoddi o ran sgiliau, ac sicrhau bod y maes hwn yn cael yr arian y mae'n ei haeddu.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant 3 yn enw Peter Black. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

believes that the proposed 5 per cent efficiency gain to the post-16 and higher education budgets will not help the Welsh Assembly Government deliver its skills strategy and calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to reverse this proposal.

I reread ‘Skills That Work for Wales’ in preparation for the debate, and it struck me as a document that is well meaning, but hopelessly lacking in focus. It reads as being badly out of date, and lacks the sharpness that will really make a difference. There are far too many parts of it that are dependent on developing strategies. To be honest, Minister, we are strategied-out in Wales, and the problem is the delivery of those strategies.

That is where we come to the crux of the matter, because the Government in its draft budget has shown that the strategy approach is a way of kicking the issue into the long grass, because it has no intention of investing in education. Our amendment relates to the further education and higher education cuts of 5 per cent. In the last few weeks since the draft budget was published, I have spoken to people who run higher education and further education institutions and who work in them. As far as they are concerned, it is not a 5 per cent efficiency gain, because it is impossible to make a 5 per cent efficiency gain in that timescale—it is a cut.

4.30 p.m.

Representatives of further education said that the cuts will fall hardest on the adults, the post-18-year-olds, because they are the ones whom you have not prioritised, Deputy Minister. Yet, they are the ones who need to upskill, particularly at a time of recession. They are the ones who will rely on being able to return to education to improve their skills.

However, let us not lose sight of the other aspect of post-16 funding, because a lot of it goes to schools; it does not just go to further education colleges. It has been drawn to my attention that, for example, Newtown High School is losing £45,000 in funding as a result of the 5 per cent cut that you are

yn credu na fydd yr enillion effeithlonrwydd arfaethedig o 5 y cant i'r cyllidebau ôl-16 ac addysg uwch yn helpu Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gyflwyno'i strategaeth sgiliau ac mae'n galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wrthdroi'r cynnig hwn.

Darllenais ‘Sgiliau sy’n Gweithio i Gymru’ eto wrth baratoi ar gyfer y ddadl, a sylweddolais mai dogfen sy'n llawn bwriadau da ond sy'n anobeithiol o niwlog yw hon. Mae'n sôn am gyfnod sydd wedi hen fynd heibio, ac nid oes iddi'r miniogrwydd a fydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth go iawn. Mae gormod o rannau ohoni o lawer yn dibynnu ar ddatblygu strategaethau. A bod yn onest, Weinidog, mae gennym strategaethau di-bendraw yng Nghymru, a'r broblem yw eu gwireddu.

Dyna graidd y mater, oherwydd y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei chyllideb ddrafft wedi dangos mai ffordd o fwrw problem o'r neilltu yw creu strategaeth, oherwydd nid yw'n fwrriad ganddi fuddsoddi mewn addysg. Mae a wnelo ein gwelliant â'r toriadau o 5 y cant mewn addysg bellach ac addysg uwch. Yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf ers cyhoeddi'r gyllideb ddrafft, yr wyf wedi siarad â phobl sy'n rhedeg sefydliadau addysg uwch ac addysg bellach yng Nghymru a'r rhai sy'n gweithio ynddynt. Yn eu barn hwy, nid enillion effeithlonrwydd o 5 y cant yw'r rhain, oherwydd ei bod yn amhosibl ennill 5 y cant drwy effeithlonrwydd o fewn yr amserlen honno—toriad ydyw.

Dywedodd cynrychiolwyr addysg bellach mai'r oedolion a gaiff eu taro galetaf gan y toriadau, sef y rhai hŷn na 18 oed, oherwydd dyna'r rhai nad ydynt yn flaenoriaeth ichi, Ddirprwy Weinidog. Eto i gyd, hwy yw'r rhai y mae angen iddynt wella'u sgiliau, yn enwedig a hithau'n ddirwasgiad. Dyna'r rhai a fydd yn dibynnu ar allu dychwelyd i fydd addysg i wella'u sgiliau.

Fodd bynnag, gadewch inni beidio â cholli golwg ar yr agwedd arall ar ariannu ôl-16, oherwydd y mae llawer ohono'n mynd i'r ysgolion; nid dim ond i golegau addysg bellach y mae'n mynd. Tynnwyd fy sylw at y ffaith bod Ysgol Uwchradd y Drenewydd, er enghraifft, yn colli £45,000 o'i chyllid yn sgîl

proposing. If that were to happen, it would cause a complete crisis in the way that it could implement your Learning and Skills (Wales) Measure 2009. You have introduced demanding and ambitious legislation and, at the same time, you have taken away the funding that would enable local authorities, their schools and further education colleges to implement it.

I also want to draw your attention briefly to the bureaucracy associated with funding. I am dealing with a number of pieces of casework at the moment, on a constituency basis, involving people who find that they cannot get funding for what they want to do. I draw your attention to a particular case in relation to Government funding. A gentleman who was made redundant at the end of August wanted to join a course that was starting in September—they generally start in September—and because he could not get the lengthy, bureaucratic processes in place, he is now being told by the bureaucracy involved that, having started a course without funding, in the hope that he would get it, he cannot have funding for that, but he could follow another course next year. The Government is telling him ‘Sit around for a whole year and then we will fund you to improve your skills’.

The important final issue that I want to draw your attention to, Deputy Minister, is that ‘Skills that Work for Wales’ does not aim high enough, and that is a key problem. There is a lack of emphasis on high-level skills. If we are to improve our prosperity as a nation and be more prosperous in the future than we have been in the past, once the recession is over, we have to invest in the high-level skills that will enable us to lead the world in certain, selected sectors.

Jeff Cuthbert: I welcome the opportunity to contribute today to this most important discussion. I welcome the Government motion, as I feel that it is necessary to highlight the importance of skills development in general and in tackling the worst effects of the recession in particular. In my contribution today, I would like to pay particular attention to the use of European structural funds. I must declare, as I normally

y toriad o 5 y cant yr ydych yn ei gynnig. Petai hynny'n digwydd, byddai'n achosi argyfwng llwyr o ran rhoi eich Mesur Dysgu a Sgiliau (Cymru) 2009 ar waith. Yr ydych wedi cyflwyno deddfwriaeth uchelgeisiol sy'n gofyn llawer, ac, ar yr un pryd, yr ydych wedi dileu'r arian a fyddai'n galluogi awdurdodau lleol, eu hysgolion a'u colegau addysg bellach i'w rhoi ar waith.

Yr wyf hefyd am dynnu'ch sylw'n gyflym at y fiwrocratiaeth sy'n gysylltiedig â'r ariannu. Yr wyf yn ymdrin â nifer o ddarnau o waith achos ar hyn o bryd, yn fy etholaeth, lle y mae pobl yn canfod na allant gael arian ar gyfer yr hyn y maent am ei wneud. Tynnaf eich sylw at achos penodol yng nghyswllt ariannu gan y Llywodraeth. Yr oedd gŵr bonheddig a gollodd ei waith ddiwedd mis Awst am ddilyn cwrs a oedd yn dechrau ym mis Medi, oherwydd ym mis Medi y byddant yn dechrau fel rheol. Oherwydd na allai gael trefn ar y prosesau biwrocrataidd hirfaith, dyma'r fiwrocratiaeth dan sylw'n dweud wrtho yn awr, am ei fod wedi dechrau cwrs heb sicrhau'r arian, yn y gobaith y byddai'n ei gael, na all dalu iddo am y cwrs hwnnw, ond y gallai ddilyn cwrs arall y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn dweud wrtho ‘Eisteddwch yn segur am flwyddyn gyfan ac wedyn fe dalwn ni i chi wella'ch sgiliau’.

Y mater olaf pwysig yr wyf am dynnu'ch sylw ato, Ddirprwy Weinidog, yw nad yw ‘Sgiliau sy'n Gweithio i Gymru’ yn anelu'n ddigon uchel ac mae hynny'n broblem allweddol. Mae diffyg pwyslais ar sgiliau lefel uchel. Er mwyn inni wella'n llewyrch fel cenedl a bod yn fwy llewyrchus yn y dyfodol nag yr ydym wedi bod yn y gorffennol, wedi i'r dirwasgiad ddod i ben, rhaid inni fuddsoddi yn y sgiliau lefel uchel a fydd yn ein galluogi i arwain y byd mewn rhai sectorau dethol.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyfle i gyfrannu at y drafodaeth bwysig iawn hon heddiw. Yr wyf yn croesawu cynnig y Llywodraeth, gan fy mod yn meddwl ei bod yn angenrheidiol tynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd datblygu sgiliau'n gyffredinol ac at fynd i'r afael ag effeithiau gwaethaf y dirwasgiad yn benodol. Yn fy nghyfraniad heddiw, hoffwn roi sylw'n benodol i ddefnyddio cronfeydd strwythurol Ewrop. Rhaid imi ddatgan fy

do, my interest as the chair of the All-Wales Programme Monitoring Committee that scrutinises the said funds.

Since the onset of recession, we have worked hard in Wales to ensure that structural funds are put to good use to act as a buffer from its worst effects. I welcome the fact that European funds have been drawn down to finance important skills-based countercyclical initiatives, such as ProAct and ReAct, to which the Deputy Minister has referred. The latest figures show that 148 companies across Wales have been approved for ProAct assistance, and a total of £19.4 million has been committed to companies and training providers altogether. ReAct has been similarly popular. Its £61 million fund is currently helping 37,000 workers who have already been made redundant by supporting them in updating their skills. These are not the only examples of structural funds being used to support skills development in Wales. The SkillBuild project, for example, is investing around £30 million a year to help around 22,000 unemployed or economically inactive young people in the convergence-funded areas of west Wales and the Valleys to gain skills and boost their employability.

Furthermore, the enhancing leadership and management skills initiative, which is worth £37 million, with £16 million coming from Europe, is aimed at helping 18,000 people across Wales to become world-class business leaders by working with over 5,000 businesses. Several of those initiatives were born from the all-Wales economic summits—clear evidence of the One Wales Assembly Government working with all key stakeholders to tackle the recession and prepare for the future by boosting skills.

On the theme of partnership working, we are working with the trade unions to develop skills and training in Wales. The Wales union learning fund is a key tool in this process, and one that I hope will be enhanced by my

muddiant, fel y byddaf fel rheol, a minnau'n gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Monitro Rhaglenni Cymru Gyfan sy'n craffu ar y cronfeydd hynny.

Ers dechrau'r dirwasgiad, yr ydym wedi gweithio'n galed yng Nghymru i sicrhau bod cronfeydd strwythurol yn cael eu defnyddio'n effeithiol er mwyn ein gwarchod rhag ei effeithiau gwaethaf. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r ffaith bod cronfeydd Ewrop wedi'u defnyddio i ariannu mentrau gwrthgylchol pwysig sy'n seiliedig ar sgiliau, megis ProAct a ReAct, y mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog wedi cyfeirio atynt. Dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf fod 148 o gwmnïau ledled Cymru wedi'u cymeradwyo i gael cymorth ProAct, a bod cyfanswm o £19.4 miliwn wedi'i neilltuo i gwmnïau a darparwyr hyfforddiant yn gyfan gwbl. Mae ReAct wedi bod yr un mor boblogaidd. Mae ei gronfa o £61 miliwn ar hyn o bryd yn cynorthwyo 37,000 o weithwyr sydd eisoes wedi colli eu gwaith drwy eu cynorthwyo i wella'u sgiliau. Nid dyma'r unig enghreifftiau o ddefnyddio cronfeydd strwythurol i gynorthwyo i ddatblygu sgiliau yng Nghymru. Mae'r prosiect Adeiladu Sgiliau, er enghraifft, yn buddsoddi tua £30 miliwn y flwyddyn i gynorthwyo tua 22,000 o bobl ifanc economaidd anweithgar yn ardaloedd y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd sy'n cael arian cydgyfeirio i ddysgu sgiliau a'u gwneud yn haws eu cyflogi.

Yn ogystal â hynny, nod y cynllun gwella sgiliau arwain a rheoli, sy'n werth £37 miliwn, gydag £16 miliwn yn dod oddi wrth Ewrop, yw cynorthwyo 18,000 o bobl ledled Cymru i ddod yn arweinwyr busnes sydd gyda'r gorau yn y byd drwy weithio gyda mwy na 5,000 o fusnesau. Deilliodd amryw o'r mentrau hynny o uwchgynadledau economaidd Cymru gyfan—tystiolaeth glir bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un, yn gweithio gyda phob rhanddeiliad allweddol i fynd i'r afael â'r dirwasgiad a pharatoi ar gyfer y dyfodol drwy hybu sgiliau.

Ar thema gwaith partneriaeth, yr ydym yn gweithio gyda'r undebau llafur i ddatblygu sgiliau a hyfforddiant yng Nghymru. Mae cronfa ddysgu undebau Cymru'n gyfrwng allweddol yn y broses hon, ac mae'n gyfrwng

proposed Measure on the learning rights of workers with additional learning needs. Should my proposed Measure be successful, it would help to ensure that those in work, or who are looking for work, but have additional learning needs, are not disadvantaged when it comes to bettering themselves through continuing professional development. It is my intention that this becomes a beacon of partnership working between the Welsh Assembly Government, the trade unions, employers, the business community in general, and the voluntary sector. I look forward to working with stakeholders as well as fellow Assembly Members. It is my firm belief that the collaborative partnership approach is the best way to develop skills and training in Wales for our long-term benefit, as well as helping to pull us out of recession.

Therefore, I reiterate my support for this motion, and stress how important it is that we invest sufficient time and resources in skills development and training. We have several initiatives in place whereby we are doing just that in order to prepare our workforce for the eventual upturn in the economy. However, while doing so, we are also buffering ourselves against the recession by keeping people in work, and by encouraging and supporting employers to invest in skills training in conjunction with the trade unions.

This One Wales Government has a proud record in this area, and we are meeting our words with actions. Using European funds is just one part of this, although an important one. In conclusion, we had a contentious and heated discussion an hour ago about the First Minister's statement on the All Wales Convention's report. That was important, and I understand why the debate was like that; the Chamber was packed. It is a shame that, when we are discussing an issue that affects the people of Wales in their daily lives, that can not be said to be the case.

Mark Isherwood: In Wales, the measure used to assess the economic health of the

a gaiff ei gryfhau, gobeithio, drwy fy Mesur arfaethedig ynghylch hawliau dysgu gweithwyr a chanddynt anghenion dysgu ychwanegol. Petai'r Mesur hwnnw'n llwyddo, byddai'n gymorth i sicrhau nad yw'r rhai sydd mewn gwaith, neu sy'n chwilio am waith, ond bod ganddynt anghenion dysgu ychwanegol, o dan anfantais wrth iddynt geisio gwella'u byd drwy ddatblygiad proffesiynol parhaus. Fy mwriad yw bod hyn yn dod yn esiampl dda o waith partneriaeth rhwng Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, yr undebau llafur, cyflogwyr, y gymuned fusnes yn gyffredinol, a'r sector gwirfoddol. Edrychaf ymlaen at weithio gyda rhanddeiliaid yn ogystal â chyda'm cyd-Aelodau yn y Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn credu'n bendant mai'r dull partneriaeth, sef dull cydweithredol, yw'r ffordd orau o ddatblygu sgiliau a hyfforddiant yng Nghymru er ein lles yn y tymor hir, yn ogystal ag er mwyn cynorthwyo i'n tynnu o'r dirwasgiad.

Felly, dywedaf eto fy mod yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn, gan bwysleisio mor bwysig ydyw inni fuddsoddi digon o amser ac adnoddau ar gyfer datblygu sgiliau a hyfforddiant. Mae gennym amryw o fentrau ar waith lle yr ydym yn gwneud yr union beth hwnnw er mwyn paratoi ein gweithlu ar gyfer yr adeg pan fydd yr economi'n gwella maes o law. Fodd bynnag, wrth wneud hynny, yr ydym hefyd yn ein gwarchod ein hunain rhag y dirwasgiad drwy gadw pobl mewn gwaith, a thrwy annog a chynorthwyo cyflogwyr i fuddsoddi mewn hyfforddiant sgiliau ar y cyd â'r undebau llafur.

Mae gan y Llywodraeth hon, Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un, record y gall fod yn falch ohoni yn y maes hwn, ac yr ydym cystal â'n gair. Un rhan o hyn yn unig yw defnyddio cronfeydd Ewrop, er ei bod yn rhan bwysig. I gloi, cawsom drafodaeth gynhennus a phoeth awr yn ôl ynglŷn â datganiad y Prif Weinidog am adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan. Yr oedd hynny'n bwysig, ac yr wyf yn deall pam yr oedd y ddadl fel yr oedd; yr oedd y Siambr yn orlawn. Mae'n bechod, a ninnau'n trafod rhywbeth sy'n effeithio ar bobl Cymru yn eu bywyd beunyddiol, na allwn ddweud yr un peth.

Mark Isherwood: Yng Nghymru, mae'r dull a ddefnyddir i fesur iechyd economaidd y

nation, which is gross value added, has fallen to just 74.5 per cent of the UK average. The final tranche of European aid money will have been spent as the fourth Assembly begins, and leading Welsh economists have warned that, if by 2012 the GVA trend is still downward, then the Welsh Development Agency will need to be reinvented with strict targets for raising GVA. The Department for the Economy and Transport is hardly the streamlined, flexible department that we were promised when the WDA was absorbed into it. We should also remember the claims made in April, albeit by a departmental whistleblower, regarding Ministerial refusal to meaningfully engage with the UK Government on stimulating bank lending to Wales's businesses.

During the last nine years, EU money was supposed to assist investments aimed at sustainable employment and local wealth creation. However, during this time, the gap between Wales's economic performance and the leaders in the EU has got worse. The method of applying for these funds has become increasingly complex and long-drawn-out, with little chance of success if you have a privately owned, entrepreneurial company. This is despite the fact that 99 per cent of Welsh enterprises are classed as SMEs, accounting for some 70 per cent of employment opportunities. The Welsh European Funding Office informed Welsh MEP Dr Kay Swinburne, a member of the EU Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs, that the various secondary outsourced funds are the correct route for businesses in Wales to use to find finance. However, given recent concerns raised with her by Wales-based firms about JEREMIE and Finance Wales, she doubted that these funds were being used to their full potential. She added that, at a time when jobs were being lost in Wales faster than in any other part of the UK, the money within two other schemes that use EU funds—ReAct and ProAct—also seemed difficult to access, and not significant enough for large Welsh employers of skilled workers to consider worthwhile.

genedl, sef gwerth ychwanegol crynswth, wedi gostwng i ddim ond 74.5 y cant o gyfartaledd y Deyrnas Unedig. Bydd y gyfran olaf o arian cymorth Ewrop wedi'i gwario wrth i'r pedwerydd Cynulliad ddechrau, ac mae economegwyr wedi rhybuddio, os bydd gwerth ychwanegol crynswth yn dal i dueddu i ostwng erbyn 2012, yna y bydd angen ailddyfeisio Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a rhoi targedau pendant iddo er mwyn codi'r gwerth hwnnw. Go brin mai'r adran ddiwasttraff, hyblyg a addawyd inni pan unwyd y WDA â hi yw'r Adran dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth. Dylem gofio hefyd yr honiadau a wnaethpwyd ym mis Ebrill, er mai honiadau gan chwythwr chwiban yn yr adran oedd hynny, fod y Gweinidog yn gwrthod trafod yn ystyrllon â Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ynglŷn ag ysgogi'r banciau i fenthyca arian i fusnesau Cymru.

Yn ystod y naw mlynedd diwethaf, yr oedd arian yr Undeb Ewropeaidd i fod i gynorthwyo buddsoddiadau gyda'r nod o sicrhau cyflogaeth gynaliadwy a chreu cyfoeth yn lleol. Serch hynny, yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, mae'r bwlch rhwng perfformiad economaidd Cymru a'r gwledydd sy'n arwain yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd wedi gwaethygu. Mae'r dull o wneud cais am yr arian hwn wedi dod yn fwyfwy cymhleth a hir, ac ychydig o gyfle sydd gennych i lwyddo os oes gennych gwmni entrepreneuriaidd mewn dwylo preifat. Mae hyn er gwaetha'r ffaith bod 99 y cant o fentrau Cymru'n cael eu categoreiddio'n fusnesau bach a chanolig sy'n darparu tua 70 y cant o'r cyfleoedd cyflogaeth. Dywedodd Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru wrth yr ASE o Gymru, Dr Kay Swinburne, aelod o Bwyllgor yr Undeb Ewropeaidd ar Faterion Economaidd ac Ariannol, mai'r cronfeydd eilaidd amrywiol o'r tu allan yw'r llwybr cywir i fusnesau yng Nghymru er mwyn dod o hyd i arian. Serch hynny, o ystyried y pryderon a godwyd gyda hi'n ddiweddar gan gwmnïau yng Nghymru ynglŷn â JEREMIE a Chyllid Cymru, yr oedd yn amau a oedd y cronfeydd hyn yn cael eu defnyddio i wireddu eu holl botensial. Ychwanegodd, pan fydd swyddi'n cael eu colli'n gyflymach yng Nghymru nag mewn unrhyw ran arall o'r Deyrnas Unedig, fod yr arian yn y ddau gynllun arall sy'n defnyddio cronfeydd yr Undeb Ewropeaidd—ReAct a ProAct—hefyd

yn anodd cael gafael arnynt i bob golwg, ac nad oeddent yn ddigon sylweddol i gyflogwyr mawr yng Nghymru sy'n cyflogi gweithwyr medrus eu hystyried yn werth y drafferth.

4.40 p.m.

After a decade of Labour-led Welsh Government, the reality exposed by the Civil Engineering Contractors Association is that small and medium-sized enterprises in Wales are losing more than £53 million a year due to Government red tape in complying with legislation, and that

Ar ôl degawd o Lywodraeth yng Nghymru dan arweiniad Llafur, y realiti a ddatgelwyd gan Gymdeithas y Contractwyr Peirianeg Sifil yw bod busnesau bach a chanolig yng Nghymru'n colli mwy na £53 miliwn y flwyddyn oherwydd biwrocratiaeth y Llywodraeth wrth gydymffurfio â'r ddeddfwriaeth, ac mai

'Labour force reductions are most widespread in Wales by a margin'.

Yng Nghymru y mae nifer y gweithlu wedi gostwng fwyaf, a hynny o dipyn.

I have been contacted over the past week by a constituent whose company has provided excellent service to councils in north Wales for years, but has now lost contracts with Anglesey and Gwynedd councils to a large English contractor. My constituent stated,

Mae etholwr wedi cysylltu â mi yn ystod yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae ei gwmni wedi rhoi gwasanaeth rhagorol i gynghorau yn y gogledd ers blynyddoedd, ond mae bellach wedi colli contractau gyda chyngor Ynys Môn a chyngor Gwynedd i gontractwr mawr yn Lloegr. Dywedodd fy etholwr,

'even if our tender was higher than others surely our commitment and past service record could have been taken into account, allowing us to re-submit and to try and match or better the successful tender'.

hyd yn oed os oedd ein tendr yn uwch na rhai eraill, oni ellid bod wedi ystyried ein hymrwymiad a'n gwasanaeth yn y gorffennol, gan ganiatáu inni ailgyflwyno a cheisio gwneud crystal neu'n well na'r tendr llwyddiannus?

Where is the business support for the many Welsh small and medium-sized enterprises in this position? The reality is that Wales has the lowest prosperity and the highest rates of unemployment, economic inactivity, and young people not in education, employment or training in the UK. This Welsh Government has been cutting Welsh college places for years. International Business Wales brought in the fewest projects in 2008-09 among the 12 UK investment agencies of the UK's nations and regions, despite inheriting the No. 1 position in 1997. The single investment fund is skewed towards the audit trail and not clients' needs, those on jobseekers allowance are denied the support needed to find training opportunities themselves, and 40,000 Welsh businesses will be worse off when they need the help the most, while the business rate evaluation ignores the state of their current balance

Ymhle y mae'r cymorth i fusnesau bach a chanolig niferus sydd yn y sefyllfa hon? Y gwirionedd yw mai yng Nghymru y mae'r ffyniant lleiaf a'r cyfraddau diweithdra ac anweithgarwch economaidd uchaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig, a'r gyfran fwyaf o bobl ifanc nad ydynt mewn addysg, cyflogaeth na hyfforddiant. Mae'r Llywodraeth hon yng Nghymru wedi bod yn cwtogi lleoedd mewn colegau yng Nghymru ers blynyddoedd. O blith 12 asiantaeth fuddsoddi cenhedloedd a rhanbarthau'r Deyrnas Unedig, Busnes Rhyngwladol Cymru a ddenodd y nifer lleiaf o brosiectau yn 2008-09 er iddo etifeddu'r safle cyntaf yn 1997. Mae'r gronfa fuddsoddi sengl yn gogwyddo at y trywydd archwilio yn hytrach nag at anghenion cleientiaid. Ni roddir cymorth y mae ei angen ar y rhai sy'n cael lwfans ceiswyr gwaith er mwyn iddynt ddod o hyd i gyfleoedd hyfforddi eu hunain, a bydd 40,000 o fusnesau Cymru'n waeth eu

sheets.

Twice a year, the Welsh Development Agency had to report on the fundamentals of the economy—how many jobs created, saved and lost, and how many new companies in Wales and in each sub-region. In his previous persona, Rhodri Morgan himself was one of the first people to jump on these figures. He also said that greater public accountability was one of the reasons for winding up the Welsh Development Agency. We must therefore ask whether these figures are now collated at all in the way that the WDA had to collate them, and why this information is not publicly announced twice a year as it used to. The reality is that Wales has been bleeding jobs, investment and student places, and serious questions have been raised about the transparency and competence of this Welsh Government. However, its only response seems to be ‘PR’—ProAct and ReAct, which are just two pieces in an otherwise missing jigsaw.

Mohammad Asghar: I am pleased to have the opportunity to contribute to this important debate today. The backdrop to this discussion is one of real and severe economic hardship for individuals, families and communities the length and breadth of Wales, and now, more than ever, it is vital that Government does everything in its power to provide opportunities for people to gain new skills.

I would like to take this opportunity to commend the work of the Deputy First Minister and his department during these difficult economic times. Few could have imagined that within months of taking office, the banking sector would plummet into the most significant crisis it has faced in decades, and that a deep and painful recession would follow. The leadership provided by Ieuan Wyn Jones to Welsh businesses and to workers has been rightfully acknowledged across the sector, and we can say with certainty that without the decisive intervention of the Assembly Government, thousands more would be unemployed and

byd pan fydd mwyaf o angen cymorth arnynt, tra bo'r prisiad ardrethi busnes yn anwybyddu cyflwr eu mantolenni ar hyn o bryd.

Ddwywaith y flwyddyn, byddai'n rhaid i Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru gyflwyno adroddiad ynglŷn â hanfodion yr economi—faint o swyddi a grëwyd, a arbedwyd ac a gollwyd a faint o gwmnïau newydd a oedd yng Nghymru ac ym mhob isranbarth. Yn ei bersona blaenorol, yr oedd Rhodri Morgan ei hun yn un o'r rhai cyntaf i neidio ar y ffigurau hyn. Dywedodd hefyd mai mwy o atebolrwydd cyhoeddus oedd un o'r prif resymau dros ddirwyn Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru i ben. Rhaid inni ofyn felly a gesglir y ffigurau hyn o gwbl yn awr yn y ffordd yr oedd yn rhaid i'r WDA eu casglu, a pham nad yw'r wybodaeth hon yn cael ei chyhoeddi ddwywaith y flwyddyn fel yr arferid. Y gwir amdani yw bod Cymru wedi bod yn colli swyddi, buddsoddiad a lleoedd i fyfyrwyr rif y gwllith, a bod cwestiynau difrifol wedi'u codi ynglŷn â thryloywder a gallu Llywodraeth Cymru. Fodd bynnag, ei unig ymateb i bob golwg yw 'PR'—ProAct a ReAct, sef dau ddarn yn unig mewn jig-so sydd fel arall ar goll.

Mohammad Asghar: Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl bwysig hon heddiw. Cefndir o galedi economaidd gwirioneddol a difrifol sydd i'r drafodaeth hon, gyda theuluoedd a chymunedau ar hyd a lled Cymru'n dioddef. Yn awr, yn fwy nag erioed o'r blaen, mae'n hanfodol i'r Llywodraeth wneud hynny a all i roi cyfleoedd i bobl feithrin sgiliau newydd.

Hoffwn fanteisio ar y cyfle hwn i gymeradwyo gwaith y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a'i adran yn ystod y cyfnod economaidd anodd hwn. Ni fyddai fawr neb wedi gallu dychmygu, ymhen rhai misoedd wedi iddo ddechrau ar ei swydd, y byddai'r sector bancio'n plymio i'r argyfwng mwyaf sylweddol y mae wedi'i wynebu ers degawdau, ac y byddai dirwasgiad dwfn a phoenus yn dod i'w ganlyn. Mae'r arweiniad y mae Ieuan Wyn Jones wedi'i roi i fusnesau Cymru ac i weithwyr wedi'i gydnabod, yn hollol deilwng, ar draws y sector, a gallwn ddweud gyda sicrwydd y byddai miloedd yn rhagor yn ddi-waith ac na fyddai nifer di-rif

countless would be without access to training. That approach differs significantly from the obsession of some with allowing the free market to rule without inhibitions and throw thousands of people onto the unemployment scrapheap.

The two notable prongs of the Assembly Government's response to the recession have been the ProAct and ReAct schemes, which have both been vital in helping Wales weather the current financial storm. The funding for upskilling and wage subsidies under these schemes has been invaluable in protecting workers and businesses, as has been mentioned and endorsed by the Deputy First Minister and Jeff Cuthbert. The Deputy First Minister recognises that small and medium-sized enterprises are the backbone of the Welsh economy and I am pleased that the Government is taking steps now to prepare for the eventual upturn. There are numerous examples, but I was particularly pleased that, last month, it was announced that more than £34 million will be invested in a work-based learning programme to help almost 8,000 people across west Wales and the Valleys to improve their skills while remaining in their jobs. This is real, tangible investment in improving skills in our most deprived areas. The effects of such investment will be long lasting.

As always, we are restricted in this Assembly by the fiscal and legislative powers we have, and we are left wondering how much more we could do to improve skills and the climate for our businesses. One of the greatest challenges we face is tackling youth unemployment. Providing our young people with access to training is essential, as is providing the incentives for businesses to employ young workers. This challenge is already being faced by the Assembly Government, and I commend such measures. I welcome the Government's motion.

The Deputy Minister for Skills (John Griffiths): Let me start by dispelling any misunderstanding regarding the draft budget

yn cael hyfforddiant heb ymyriadau pendant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae'r dull hwnnw o fynd ati'n bur wahanol i'r obsesiwn sydd gan rai y dylid gadael i'r farchnad rydd reoli'n ddilyffethair a thaflu miloedd o bobl ar domen diweithdra.

Y ddau lwybr amlycaf y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'u dilyn wrth ymateb i'r dirwasgiad yw cynllun ProAct a chynllun ReAct, sydd ill dau wedi bod yn hollbwysig o ran cynorthwyo Cymru i wrthsefyll y storm ariannol bresennol. Mae'r arian ar gyfer uwchsgilio a chyfrannu at gyflogau o dan y cynlluniau hyn wedi bod yn amhrisiadwy o ran amddiffyn gweithwyr a busnesau, fel y nodwyd ac fel y cadarnhawyd gan y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog a Jeff Cuthbert. Mae'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn sylweddoli mai busnesau bach a chanolig yw asgwrn cefn economi Cymru ac yr wyf yn falch bod y Llywodraeth yn cymryd camau yn awr i baratoi ar gyfer y gwelliant a ddaw yn y pen draw. Mae nifer o enghreifftiau ar gael, ond yr oeddwn yn arbennig o falch, fis diwethaf, o glywed y cyhoeddiad y buddsoddir dros £34 miliwn mewn rhaglen dysgu seiliedig ar waith i gynorthwyo bron 8,000 o bobl ar draws y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd i wella'u sgiliau a hwythau'n aros yn eu swyddi. Mae hyn yn fuddsoddiad gwirioneddol ac amlwg mewn gwella sgiliau yn ein hardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig. Erys effeithiau buddsoddiad o'r fath am amser maith.

Fel sy'n digwydd yn gyson, mae'r pwerau ariannol a deddfwriaethol sydd gennym yn cyfyngu arnom yn y Cynulliad, ac yr ydym yn ein cael ein hunain yn dyfalu cymaint mwy y gallem ei wneud i wella sgiliau a'r hinsawdd ar gyfer ein busnesau. Un o'r heriau mwyaf yr ydym yn eu hwynebu yw mynd i'r afael â diweithdra ymhlith pobl ifanc. Mae'n hanfodol sicrhau bod ein pobl ifanc yn gallu cael gafael ar hyfforddiant, a hefyd mae'n hanfodol rhoi'r cymhelliant i fusnesau gyflogi gweithwyr ifanc. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn wynebu'r her hon eisoes, ac yr wyf yn cymeradwyo camau o'r fath. Yr wyf yn croesawu cynnig y Llywodraeth.

Y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Sgiliau (John Griffiths): Gadewch imi ddechrau drwy gywiro unrhyw gamddealltwriaeth ynglŷn â'r

and further and higher education funding. It is not proposed to introduce any cuts. It is proposed to introduce a roughly standstill budget for further education, sixth forms and higher education, and that should be clearly recognised by all Members here. It is also true to say that we have provided substantial additional moneys for further education and sixth forms in the current budget. Substantial moneys are also available to further education, for example, through the programmes we have put in place in response to the recession and the resulting economic difficulties. European money is very important and offers further opportunities for further and higher education. Of course, it is open to both to lever in funding from outwith the public purse. So, it is not the negative picture that some Members have attempted to paint today.

When it comes to Skills that Work for Wales and the need to update it and ensure that it is properly implemented, we will be taking forward a review of 'Skills That Work for Wales' to ensure that it is fit for purpose for the current situation. That work will go forward quickly. I agree very much that it is important to ensure the effective implementation of 'Skills That Work for Wales' and that the action plan is rolled out. It is absolutely pointless to write up strategies and action plans if they are not implemented effectively, and we will continue to ensure that they are.

On the different situations for 16 to 18-year-olds and those who are 19 and over, it is a different responsibility that we have under statute, which is why there is that prioritisation for 16 to 18-year-olds with regard to our education and training activity. However, we of course want to ensure that people of absolutely all ages in Wales are properly catered for in these difficult times and beyond. We have many programmes in place to achieve that.

Newtown High School will not lose the sum of money that Jenny mentioned, because, as I said, it is roughly a standstill budget for further education and sixth forms.

gyllideb ddrafft a chyllid i addysg bellach ac addysg uwch. Nid yw'n fwriad cyflwyno toriadau. Bwriedir cyflwyno cyllideb a fydd yn ddigyfnewid fwy neu lai ar gyfer addysg bellach, y chweched dosbarth ac addysg uwch, a dylai pob Aelod yma sylweddoli hynny'n glir. Mae'n wir dweud hefyd ein bod wedi darparu arian ychwanegol sylweddol ar gyfer addysg bellach a'r dosbarthiadau chwech yn y gyllideb bresennol. Mae arian sylweddol ar gael hefyd i addysg bellach, er enghraifft, drwy'r rhaglenni yr ydym wedi'u sefydlu er mwyn ymateb i'r dirwasgiad a'r anawsterau economaidd a ddaeth yn ei sgîl. Mae arian Ewrop yn bwysig iawn ac mae'n cynnig rhagor o gyfleoedd ar gyfer addysg bellach ac addysg uwch. Wrth gwrs, mae modd i'r naill a'r llall ddenu arian o'r tu allan i'r pwrs cyhoeddus. Felly, nid y darlun negyddol y mae rhai Aelodau wedi ceisio'i gyfleu heddiw yw'r darlun cywir.

O ran strategaeth Sgiliau sy'n Gweithio i Gymru a'r angen i'w diweddarau a sicrhau ei bod yn cael ei rhoi ar waith yn iawn, byddwn yn cynnal adolygiad o 'Sgiliau sy'n Gweithio i Gymru' er mwyn sicrhau ei bod yn addas i'r diben ar gyfer y sefyllfa bresennol. Bydd y gwaith hwnnw'n mynd rhagddo'n gyflym. Yr wyf yn cytuno i raddau helaeth iawn ei bod yn bwysig sicrhau bod 'Sgiliau sy'n Gweithio i Gymru' yn cael ei rhoi ar waith yn effeithiol a bod y cynllun gweithredu'n cael ei gyflwyno. Nid oes diben o gwbl llunio strategaethau a chynlluniau gweithredu oni chânt eu rhoi ar waith yn effeithiol, a byddwn yn parhau i sicrhau bod hynny'n digwydd.

O ran y sefyllfa wahanol sy'n wynebu rhai 16-18 oed a'r rhai sy'n 19 a hŷn, mae gennym gyfrifoldeb gwahanol o dan statud, a dyna pam y rhoddir blaenoriaeth i rai 16-18 oed o ran ein gweithgarwch ym maes addysg a hyfforddiant. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wrth gwrs am sicrhau bod darpariaeth iawn ar gael yn bendant i bobl o bob oed yng Nghymru yn y cyfnod anodd hwn a'r cyfnod wedi hynny. Mae gennym lawer o raglenni ar y gweill er mwyn gwireddu hynny.

Ni fydd Ysgol Uwchradd y Drenewydd yn colli'r swm o arian a grybwyllwyd gan Jenny, oherwydd, fel y dywedais, cyllideb ddigyfnewid fwy neu lai fydd y gyllideb ar

Furthermore, we do not yet know the numbers of learners involved with any particular sixth form or college. We must await those numbers before we know what funding institutions will receive, because the formula is based on the number of people learning. In fact, I know that Jane Hutt, as Minister for education, visited Newtown High School just last week. The school was very pleased to show off its new recording suite and video-conferencing equipment, funded by the Welsh Assembly Government's 14-19 learning pathways moneys. This was a very encouraging development that the school was positive about.

4.50 p.m.

Kirsty Williams: I met with the said headteacher yesterday and she was very grateful that the Minister for Children, Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills had taken the time to visit Newtown High School. The Minister will have seen the excellent job that that headteacher has done in turning around a school that was in danger of failing its pupils. It has turned a corner and is doing superbly well. However, the ability to maintain that movement forward will be constrained by the budget cuts that that school, and all of the others in Powys, are facing for their sixth forms.

John Griffiths: As I said, we are not in a situation of cutting funding for post-16 education. It is impossible to say what an individual sixth form will receive because it will be determined by volume of learning, which we do not yet know. Many schools have impressively improved their results, achievements and performance, working closely with the Welsh Assembly Government and implementing our various strategies. We have a partnership approach, with which we will continue to make sure that schools like Newtown High School continue to succeed and improve.

When it comes to alleged lengthy bureaucratic processes around ReAct

gyfer addysg bellach a'r chweched dosbarth. Yn ogystal â hynny, nid ydym yn gwybod eto faint o ddysgwyr a fydd mewn unrhyw chweched dosbarth neu goleg. Rhaid inni ddisgwyl am y niferoedd hynny cyn y byddwn yn gwybod faint o arian a gaiff sefydliadau, oherwydd y mae'r fformiwla wedi'i seilio ar nifer y bobl sy'n dysgu. Mewn gwirionedd, gwn fod Jane Hutt, y Gweinidog dros addysg, wedi ymweld ag Ysgol Uwchradd y Drenewydd yr wythnos diwethaf. Yr oedd yr ysgol yn falch iawn o ddangos ei huned recordio a'i hoffer fideo-gynadledda newydd iddi, a'r rheini wedi'u noddri drwy arian llwybrau dysgu 14-19 Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Yr oedd hwn yn ddatblygiad calonogol iawn yr oedd yr ysgol yn gadarnhaol yn ei gylch.

Kirsty Williams: Cyfarfûm â'r pennaeth dan sylw ddoe ac yr oedd yn ddiolchgar iawn bod y Gweinidog dros Blant, Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau wedi treulio amser yn ymweld ag Ysgol Uwchradd y Drenewydd. Bydd y Gweinidog wedi gweld y gwaith rhagorol y mae'r pennaeth wedi'i wneud yn gwella ysgol yr oedd perygl iddi wneud cam â'i disgyblion. Mae'r sefyllfa'n dechrau gwella yn yr ysgol erbyn hyn ac mae'n gwneud yn eithriadol o dda. Fodd bynnag, bydd y toriadau yn y gyllideb y mae'r ysgol, a phob ysgol arall ym Mhowys yn eu hwynebu ar gyfer eu chweched dosbarth, yn cyfyngu ar ei gallu i barhau i wella.

John Griffiths: Fel y dywedais, nid ydym yn torri'r cyllid ar gyfer addysg ôl-16. Mae'n amhosibl dweud beth y bydd chweched dosbarth unigol yn ei gael, oherwydd faint o ddysgu sy'n digwydd a fydd yn pennu hynny, ac ni wyddom eto beth fydd hynny. Mae llawer o ysgolion wedi creu argraff drwy wella'u canlyniadau, eu cyflawniadau a'u perfformiad, gan weithio'n glòs gyda Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a rhoi ein gwahanol strategaethau ar waith. Yr ydym yn dilyn dull partneriaeth a thrwy hynny, byddwn yn parhau i sicrhau bod ysgolion megis Ysgol Uwchradd y Drenewydd yn dal i lwyddo a gwella.

O ran y prosesau biwrocraidaidd hirfaith honedig ar gyfer arian ReAct, dylem

funding, we should recognise the reality, which is that the increased funding available to ReAct in this economic recession has delivered and is delivering for many people across Wales. It is true that it is European funded and as such, it must add value. Therefore, if someone has started a course before receiving approval for ReAct funding, they are not then eligible because the European funding rules will not allow that situation. It is made crystal clear to everyone when they get their advice from the job centres and from Careers Wales that they should await approval under ReAct before starting any course that they wish to undertake under that scheme.

High-level apprenticeships are important in showing that vocational training is very much going forward in Wales at that high level, and we are keen to increase the number of those apprenticeships. We have GO Wales graduate placements, which take high-level skills into companies in Wales and provide important opportunities for graduates. Increasingly, under 'Skills That Work for Wales', we will take forward these high-level skills opportunities and make sure that young people who are achieving considerable success in their education and training understand the high-level skills opportunities available.

The trade unions are at the heart of what we are doing around education and training in Wales, and in responding to the recession. I was pleased to hear Jeff mentioning the Wales union learning fund, because it is an impressive success story. We have recognised that by expanding the funding for the scheme and expanding the possible duration of the programmes from two years to three years.

I have attended many events celebrating the achievements of the union learning fund representatives and the success of learning centres, and it is very much about a strong partnership approach between the trade unions and employers. It really does deliver. Given that the partnership between Government, trade unions and employers has been at centre stage in the economic summits

sylweddoli'r realiti, sef bod y cynnydd yn y cyllid sydd ar gael i ReAct yn y dirwasgiad economaidd hwn wedi cyflawni pethau ac yn cyflawni pethau ar gyfer llawer o bobl ledled Cymru. Mae'n wir mai arian Ewrop sy'n noddni hyn ac oherwydd hynny, rhaid iddo ychwanegu gwerth. Felly, os bydd rhywun wedi dechrau cwrs cyn cael ei gymeradwyo i gael arian ReAct, nid yw'n gymwys wedyn, oherwydd ni wnaiff rheolau ariannu Ewrop ganiatáu'r sefyllfa honno. Mae'n cael ei wneud yn gwbl glir i bawb pan gânt gyngor gan y canolfannau gwaith a chan Gyrfa Cymru y dylent ddisgwyl nes cael cymeradwyaeth o dan ReAct cyn dechrau ar unrhyw gwrs y maent yn dymuno'i ddilyn o dan y cynllun hwnnw.

Mae prentisiaethau lefel uchel yn bwysig o ran dangos bod hyfforddiant galwedigaethol yn mynd rhagddo yng Nghymru i raddau helaeth ar y lefel uchel honno, ac yr ydym yn awyddus i gynyddu nifer y prentisiaethau hynny. Mae gennym leoliadau GO Wales i raddedigion, sy'n mynd â sgiliau lefel uchel i gwmnïau yng Nghymru ac yn cynnig cyfleoedd pwysig i raddedigion. Fwyfwy, o dan 'Sgiliau sy'n Gweithio i Gymru', byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â'r cyfleoedd hyn i feithrin sgiliau lefel uchel ac yn sicrhau bod pobl ifanc sy'n sicrhau llwyddiant sylweddol yn eu haddysg a'u hyfforddiant yn deall y cyfleoedd sydd ar gael i feithrin sgiliau lefel uchel.

Mae'r undebau llafur yn ganolog yn yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud ym maes addysg a hyfforddiant yng Nghymru, ac wrth ymateb i'r dirwasgiad. Yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed Jeff yn sôn am gronfa ddyysgu undebau Cymru, oherwydd bod hynny'n stori lwyddiant nodedig. Yr ydym wedi cydnabod hynny, drwy ehangu'r arian ar gyfer y cynllun ac ymestyn cyfnod posibl y rhaglenni o ddwy flynedd i dair.

Yr wyf wedi mynychu sawl digwyddiad yn dathlu llwyddiannau cynrychiolwyr cronfa ddyysgu'r undebau a llwyddiant canolfannau dysgu, ac i raddau helaeth iawn, mae a wnelo â phartneriaeth gref rhwng yr undebau llafur a chyflogwyr. Mae'n wir yn llwyddo. O gofio bod y bartneriaeth rhwng y Llywodraeth, undebau llafur a chyflogwyr wedi bod ar ganol y llwyfan yn yr uwchgynadleddau

in responding to the recession, we will want to continue that partnership approach into better times. The Wales union learning fund will be central to that.

It is also clear that our close working with the Department for the Economy and Transport has delivered for the people of Wales and we will continue to strengthen that approach.

It is a substantial achievement that we in Wales have not only maintained employer engagement in training activity through difficult economic times, but have seen almost a doubling of the number of employers investing in workforce development. We must remember that through this programme, employers are contributing to training costs where they have recognised a clear business benefit. It is also recognised across the UK that our programmes in Wales demonstrate a joined-up support programme that is the envy of many and which has been well received by Welsh employers.

Both the Welsh Assembly Government and the UK Government have made a commitment to continue investment in skills during the recession, and we will continue that commitment as we emerge from it. We must ensure a continued level of investment to prevent those companies that we have supported through difficult times from being hit as they strive to come through a very tough period, and to make them stronger and more capable of growth. We have already started talks with employers to understand how we can build on successful programmes like ProAct and continue to assist their investment in their workforce. In continuing our support for individuals, communities and employers, we will build the economy of Wales and create the opportunities for all our futures.

Both the UK Government and the Welsh Assembly Government are making a huge investment in all our futures, to get us through the recession and into better times. That investment will continue, to ensure that recovery is firmly established with strong roots. We will not introduce damaging cuts to public spending before economic growth is

economiaidd o ran ymateb i'r dirwasgiad, byddwn am barhau â'r bartneriaeth honno pan fydd pethau'n well. Bydd cronfa ddysgu undebau Cymru'n elfen ganolog o hynny.

Mae'n glir hefyd fod y ffaith ein bod yn gweithio'n glòs gyda'r Adran dros yr Economi a Thrafnidiaeth wedi cyflawni pethau dros bobl Cymru a byddwn yn dal i gryfhau hynny.

Yr ydym wedi llwyddo'n sylweddol yng Nghymru nid yn unig i sicrhau bod cyflogwyr yn parhau i ymwneud â gweithgarwch hyfforddi drwy gyfnodau economaidd anodd, ond yr ydym hefyd wedi gweld nifer y cyflogwyr sy'n buddsoddi er mwyn datblygu'r gweithlu'n dyblu bron. Rhaid inni gofio bod cyflogwyr, drwy'r rhaglen hon, yn cyfrannu at gostau hyfforddi lle y maent wedi gweld eu bod yn amlwg ar eu hennill o ran eu busnes. Cydnabyddir hefyd ledled y Deyrnas Unedig fod ein rhaglenni yng Nghymru'n dangos bod gennym raglen cymorth gydgyssylltiedig sy'n destun eiddigedd i lawer ac y mae cyflogwyr Cymru wedi rhoi croeso cynnes iddi.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ill dwy wedi ymrwmo i barhau i fuddsoddi mewn sgiliau yn ystod y dirwasgiad, a byddwn yn parhau â'r ymrwymiad hwnnw wrth inni gamu ohono. Rhaid inni barhau i fuddsoddi er mwyn atal y cwmnïau hynny yr ydym wedi'u cynorthwyo yn ysgod cyfnod anodd rhag cael eu taro wrth iddynt ymdrechu i oroesi cyfnod dyrys iawn, a'u gwneud yn gryfach ac yn fwy galluog i dyfu. Yr ydym eisoes wedi dechrau siarad â chyflogwyr er mwyn deall sut y gallwn adeiladu ar raglenni llwyddiannus megis ProAct a pharhau i'w cynorthwyo i fuddsoddi yn eu gweithlu. Wrth barhau i gynorthwyo unigolion, cymunedau a chyflogwyr, byddwn yn adeiladu economi Cymru ac yn creu cyfleoedd ar gyfer ein dyfodol ni i gyd.

Mae Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ill dwy'n buddsoddi symiau enfawr yn ein dyfodol ni i gyd, er mwyn inni oroesi'r dirwasgiad a chael cyfnod gwell. Bydd y buddsoddi hwnnw'n parhau, er mwyn sicrhau bod gwreiddiau cadarn i'r adferiad. Ni fyddwn yn cyflwyno toriadau difrodus mewn gwariant cyhoeddus cyn

secured. The Tories would introduce such cuts, thereby risking a further downturn.

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

John Griffiths: We understand the importance of investing in skills, and we will continue to deliver for the people of Wales.

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

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

‘Cymru’n Un’ ‘One Wales’

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Alun Cairns, and amendments 2, 3 and 4 in the name of Peter Black. I call on the First Minister to move the motion.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cynig iaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn croesawu’r camau sy’n parhau i gael eu cymryd i weithredu rhaglen ‘Cymru’n Un’ Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. (NDM4332)

Mae hi’n fraint unwaith eto cael rhoi adroddiad i’r Cynulliad ar y camau a gymerwyd i weithredu rhaglen ‘Cymru’n Un’.

We are now almost two and a half years into the delivery of the ‘One Wales’ programme, which is designed to cover this third Assembly. We developed and published a delivery plan in April of last year because we are committed to action and accountability. The delivery plan identifies 228 specific delivery commitments, but you will be relieved to know that I do not propose to list those this afternoon, as they are in the document. We committed to publishing

sicrhau twf economaidd. Byddai’r Toriaid yn cyflwyno toriadau o’r fath, ac yn sgîl hynny mae perygl y ceid dirywiad arall.

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

John Griffiths: Deallwn mor bwysig yw buddsoddi mewn sgiliau, a byddwn yn parhau i gyflawni ar gyfer pobl Cymru.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw y dylid derbyn gwelliant 1. A oes gwrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod gwrthwynebiadau, felly gohiriaf y pleidleisiau tan y cyfnod pleidleisio.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Alun Cairns, a gwelliannau 2, 3 a 4 yn enw Peter Black. Galwaf ar y Prif Weinidog i gynnig y cynnig.

The First Minister: I move that

the National Assembly for Wales:

welcomes the continued progress on implementing the Welsh Assembly Government’s ‘One Wales’ programme. (NDM4332)

It is once again a privilege to provide an update to the Assembly on the steps taken to implement the ‘One Wales’ programme.

Mae bron dwy flynedd a hanner wedi mynd heibio bellach ers dechrau gwireddu rhaglen ‘Cymru’n Un’, y bwriedir iddi ymestyn dros gyfnod y trydydd Cynulliad hwn. Datblygwyd cynllun cyflawni gennym a’i gyhoeddi ym mis Ebrill y llynedd oherwydd ein bod wedi ymrwymo i weithredu ac i fod yn atebol. Mae’r cynllun gwireddu’n nodi 228 o ymrwymadau cyflawni penodol, ond byddwch yn falch o glywed nad wyf yn bwriadu rhestru’r rheini y prynhawn yma,

regular updates to show progress as it was being achieved across all the 'One Wales' commitments. The first quarterly update to the plan was published in July last year, and our latest update was published in October, a month ago. It shows that 139 commitments have already been wholly, or in large part, fulfilled.

On the longer term commitments, we are well on the way to meeting our targets, and I am confident that we are moving steadily towards the delivery of the programme, despite the worsening financial climate for public expenditure. That worsening public expenditure climate reflects the economic difficulties that we are in the middle of. The evolution of a response to those has come from the Assembly Government via the social partnership framework that we have set up, the economic summits that have been instituted and some of the schemes that have emerged from those. These schemes include ProAct, which aims to avoid unnecessary redundancies; ReAct, which offers similar training and employment support for those who have been made redundant; the JEREMIE fund, which is the first of its kind in Europe; and the bringing forward of counter-cyclical construction projects from 2010-11 to the tail end of 2008-9 and the present financial year, 2009-10.

These economic difficulties and the worsening public expenditure climate do not mean that the 'One Wales' programme is in any way devalued. In fact, it is more important than it was before, because it was designed with an eye on the longer term challenges that we knew that we were facing: demographic changes in Wales; globalisation and climate change bringing changes upon us from outside Wales; and making good the skills deficit, so that the capital deficit is available to expand small and medium-sized enterprises.

Within the programme there are some notable signs of progress. We set up the All Wales Convention, as promised, and Sir Emyr Jones

gan eu bod yn y ddogfen. Ymrwymwyd i gyhoeddi diweddariadau rheolaidd i ddangos ein cynnydd yng nghyswllt holl ymrwymadau 'Cymru'n Un'. Cyhoeddwyd y diweddariad chwarterol cyntaf i'r cynllun ym mis Gorffennaf y llynedd, a chyhoeddwyd ein diweddariad diweddaraf ym mis Hydref, fis yn ôl. Mae'n dangos bod 139 o ymrwymadau wedi'u cyflawni'n llawn neu wedi'u cyflawni i raddau helaeth.

O ran yr ymrwymadau tymor hwy, mae cryn lawer o'n targedau wedi'u cyflawni gennym, ac yr wyf yn ffyddiog ein bod yn symud yn gadarn tuag at wireddu'r rhaglen, er bod yr hinsawdd ariannol ar gyfer gwariant cyhoeddus yn gwaethygu. Mae'r ffaith bod yr hinsawdd ar gyfer gwariant cyhoeddus yn gwaethygu'n adlewyrchu'r anawsterau economaidd yr ydym yn eu canol. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi datblygu ymateb i'r rheini drwy gyfrwng fframwaith y bartneriaeth gymdeithasol yr ydym wedi'i sefydlu, yr uwchgynadleddau economaidd sydd wedi'u rhoi ar waith a rhai o'r cynlluniau sydd wedi deillio o'r rheini. Mae'r cynlluniau hyn yn cynnwys ProAct, sy'n ceisio osgoi diswyddiadau diangen; ReAct, sy'n cynnig cymorth tebyg o ran hyfforddiant a gwaith i'r rhai sydd wedi colli eu gwaith; cronfa JEREMIE, sef y gyntaf o'i bath yn Ewrop; a dwyn prosiectau adeiladu gwrth-gylchol ymlaen o 2010-11 i ddiwedd 2008-09, ac i'r flwyddyn ariannol bresennol, 2009-10.

Nid yw'r anawsterau economaidd hyn a'r ffaith bod yr hinsawdd o ran gwariant cyhoeddus yn gwaethygu'n golygu bod rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un' wedi'i dibrisio mewn unrhyw fodd. Mewn gwirionedd, mae'n bwysicach nag a oedd o'r blaen, oherwydd ei bod wedi'i chynllunio gyda golwg ar yr heriau tymor hwy y gwyddem ein bod yn eu hwynebu: newidiadau demograffig yng Nghymru; newidiadau sy'n effeithio arnom o'r tu allan i Gymru yn sgîl globaleiddio a'r newid yn yr hinsawdd; a gwneud iawn am y diffyg mewn sgiliau, er mwyn i'r diffyg mewn cyfalaf fod ar gael i ehangu busnesau bach a chanolig.

O fewn y rhaglen, ceir nifer o arwyddion amlwg o gynnydd. Sefydlwyd Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan, yn ôl yr addewid, a

Parry delivered its report last week, hence today's earlier statement. The Holtham commission on funding and finance for the Assembly has completed stage 1 of its work, and there will be more to say on that very soon.

On health, on 1 October of this year, a few short weeks ago, the biggest NHS reforms in a generation took place in Wales, with the existing 22 local health boards and seven national health service trusts replaced with seven integrated local health boards, responsible for all healthcare services. That brought to an end the vestiges of the internal market. *[Interruption.]* I thought that you would agree with that, David. In addition, a new unified public health organisation, the Public Health Wales NHS Trust, became fully operational and the Velindre NHS Trust, the specialist cancer trust, continued along with the Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust.

5.00 p.m.

We have maintained our commitment to continue to provide free prescriptions, along with maintaining free buses for older persons and disabled people.

'The Strategy for Older People in Wales' was launched in 2003 and phase 2 in 2008. More than £13 million has been invested in its implementation, and it has received international recognition as good practice.

In education, the biggest recent development has been the learn-through-play curriculum, known as the foundation phase, for three to seven-year-olds. This is an holistic developmental and child-centred curriculum that fits education to the child's stage of development. It is based on play and is based on good Scandinavian practice. It was heavily piloted before it was rolled out throughout Wales for three to four-year-olds last September. The next phases will be rolled out over two further years. It is a valuable job creator, but it is also wonderful for the education of children.

chyflwynodd Syr Emyr Jones Parry ei adroddiad yr wythnos diwethaf. Dyna pam y cafwyd y datganiad yn gynharach heddiw. Mae comisiwn Holtham ar gyllid ac arian i'r Cynulliad wedi cwblhau cam cyntaf ei waith, a bydd rhagor i'w ddweud am hynny'n fuan iawn.

O ran iechyd, ar 1 Hydref eleni, ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, cafwyd y diwygiadau mwyaf yn y GIG mewn cenhedlaeth yng Nghymru, wrth i'r 22 bwrdd iechyd lleol a'r saith ymddiriedolaeth gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol gael eu disodli gan saith bwrdd iechyd lleol integredig, sy'n gyfrifol am yr holl wasanaethau gofal iechyd. Daeth hynny ag olion y farchnad fewnol i ben. *[Torri ar draws.]* Yr oeddwn yn meddwl y byddech yn cytuno â hynny, David. Yn ogystal â hynny, rhoddwyd corff unedig newydd ym maes iechyd y cyhoedd, Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cymru ar waith yn llwyr ac mae Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Felindre, yr ymddiriedolaeth canser arbenigol, wedi parhau ynghyd ag Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwllans Cymru.

Yr ydym wedi cynnal ein hymrwymiad i barhau i ddarparu presgripsiynau am ddim ynghyd â pharhau i ddarparu tocynnau teithio am ddim ar fysiau i bobl hŷn a phobl anabl.

Lansiwyd 'Y Strategaeth ar gyfer Pobl Hŷn yng Nghymru' yn 2003 a'r ail gam yn 2008. Mae dros £13 miliwn wedi'i fuddsoddi er mwyn ei rhoi ar waith ac, ar lefel ryngwladol, mae wedi cael ei chydabod yn esiampl o arferion da.

Ym myd addysg, y datblygiad mwyaf yn ddiweddar fu'r cwricwlwm dysgu drwy chwarae, a elwir yn gyfnod sylfaen, i blant rhwng tair a saith oed. Cwricwlwm datblygiadol, cyfannol sy'n canolbwyntio ar y plentyn yw hwn. Mae'n darparu addysg sy'n addas ar gyfer y fan lle y mae'r plentyn arni o ran ei ddatblygiad. Mae wedi'i seilio ar chwarae ac ar arferion da yn Sgandinafia. Cynhaliwyd rhaglen beilot drwyadl cyn ei ledaenu drwy Gymru i blant tair a phedair oed fis Medi diwethaf. Lledaenir y cyfnodau nesaf dros ddwy flynedd arall. Mae'n creu swyddi gwerthfawr, ond mae'n wych hefyd ar gyfer addysgu plant.

Welsh economic research unit data for 2008-09 show that, at the halfway mark for this Government's term, 3,250 extra affordable houses had been built in Wales, in line with 'One Wales' commitments. We also launched the 10-year homelessness plan for Wales in July.

In heritage, the Assembly Government has made a significant investment in the development of English-language theatre with the establishment of a brand-new national English-language company, National Theatre Wales. A total of £4.5 million has been allocated over the three financial years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 to assist in setting it up. A major capital programme to refurbish public libraries has also been introduced. A Welsh-language daily web-based newspaper, *Golwg 360*, was launched by Alun Ffred Jones, the Minister, on 15 May 2009.

In rural affairs, progress is being made on the individual components of the tuberculosis eradication programme, including the cattle surveillance and control component. The TB health check Wales, which involves the compulsory testing of all cattle herds in Wales for bovine TB, began on 1 October 2008 and will run until December 2009.

At this year's Royal Welsh Show, we announced a new young entrants' support scheme for farmers. The scheme will provide a range of support, including help with succession planning. We will invite applications early next year. The scheme has a budget of £2 million per annum.

Some 42,000 native, broadleaved trees have now been planted to fulfil the 'One Wales' commitment to provide support for indigenous woodlands and to include a tree for all new babies and adopted children. Those trees have been planted on three sites: one in north Wales and two in the south. Certificates have been sent to the parents of the children to inform them of this action.

In social justice, the Deputy Minister for

Dengys data uned ymchwil economaidd Cymru ar gyfer 2008-09, a'r Llywodraeth hon wedi cyrraedd hanner ffordd drwy ei thymor, fod 3,250 o dai fforddiadwy ychwanegol wedi'u codi yng Nghymru, yn unol ag ymrwymadau 'Cymru'n Un'. Hefyd, lansiwyd y cynllun digartrefedd 10 mlynedd ar gyfer Cymru ym mis Gorffennaf.

O ran treftadaeth, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi buddsoddi'n sylweddol i ddatblygu theatr Saesneg drwy sefydlu cwmni cenedlaethol Saesneg newydd sbon, National Theatre Wales. Dyrannwyd cyfanswm o £4.5 miliwn dros y tair blynedd ariannol 2008-09, 2009-10 a 2010-11 i gynorthwyo i'w sefydlu. Cyflwynwyd rhaglen gyfalaf fawr hefyd i adnewyddu llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus. Lansiwyd papur newydd dyddiol Cymraeg ar y we, *Golwg 360*, gan Alun Ffred Jones, y Gweinidog, ar 15 Mai 2009.

O ran materion gwledig, mae cynnydd wedi'i wneud gydag elfennau unigol y rhaglen i ddileu'r diciâu, gan gynnwys yr elfen ynglŷn â rheoli a chadw golwg ar wartheg. Dechreuwyd cynnal archwiliad iechyd ar holl wartheg Cymru, sy'n golygu ei bod yn orfodol profi pob buches ar gyfer TB gwartheg, ar 1 Hydref 2008 a bydd y profion hyn yn parhau tan fis Rhagfyr 2009.

Yn Sioe Frenhinol Cymru eleni, cyhoeddwyd cynllun cymorth i newydd-ddyfodiaid ifanc ar gyfer ffermwyr. Bydd y cynllun yn cynnig amrywiaeth o fathau o gymorth, gan gynnwys cymorth gyda chynllunio olyniaeth. Byddwn yn gwahodd ceisiadau ddechrau'r flwyddyn nesaf. Mae gan y cynllun gyllideb o £2 filiwn y flwyddyn.

Mae tua 42,000 o goed llydanddail brodorol wedi'u plannu bellach i gyflawni ymrwymiad 'Cymru'n Un' i ddarparu cymorth ar gyfer coetiroedd cynhenid ac i blannu coeden ar gyfer pob baban newydd a phob plentyn a fabwysiedir. Mae'r coed hynny wedi'u plannu ar dri safle: un yn y gogledd a dau yn y de. Mae tystysgrifau wedi'u hanfon at rieni'r plant i ddweud wrthynt am hyn.

O ran cyfiawnder cymdeithasol, lansiodd y

Regeneration, Leighton Andrews, launched the new post office diversification fund on 18 December 2008 and announced the first awards in July 2009. Sixty-three post offices were awarded grants totalling £1.146 million. Final funding decisions will be made next month for a second round with a further round closing in April 2010.

In public services, local service boards have been established in all 22 unitary authority areas. The strategic capital investment fund and the Strategic Capital Investment Board are up and running. We all recognise that the scheme is not perfect, but it is getting there.

We are not complacent. We realise that there is a great deal of work to do to deliver the programme in full. We will pursue the areas in which more work is needed and continue to report to the people on progress. The Deputy First Minister will wind up the debate later. He will give advice on the amendments and respond to Members' comments. Diolch yn fawr.

David Melding: I move amendment 1 in the name of Alun Cairns. Delete all after 'the National Assembly for Wales:' and replace with:

regrets the failure of the Welsh Assembly Government to deliver significant improvements as outlined in the 'One Wales' programme, in particular those relating to the economy and public services in Wales.

I hope that Assembly Members would agree that I am a fairly laid-back and generous sort of person, who likes to commend success when he sees it and to note where there is common interest and consensus. I was hoping to spend most of my time this afternoon on areas where there has been an obvious change of direction, and then taking a look at certain areas where the performance has been good or perhaps just a little disappointing.

Dirprwy Weinidog dros Adfywio, Leighton Andrews, gronfa newydd sef cronfa arallgyfeirio swyddfeydd post, ar 18 Rhagfyr 2008 a chyhoeddwyd y grantiau cyntaf ym mis Gorffennaf 2009. Dyfarnwyd grantiau gwerth cyfanswm o £1.146 miliwn i 63 o swyddfeydd post. Penderfynir yn derfynol ynglŷn â grantiau'r ail rownd fis nesaf a bydd rownd arall yn cau ym mis Ebrill 2010.

O ran gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, sefydlwyd byrddau gwasanaethau lleol yn ardal pob un o'r 22 awdurdod unedol. Mae'r gronfa buddsoddi cyfalaf strategol a'r Bwrdd Buddsoddi Cyfalaf Strategol wedi'u sefydlu ac ar waith. Yr ydym i gyd yn cydnabod nad yw'r cynllun yn berffaith, ond mae pethau'n gwella.

Nid ydym yn hunanfodlon. Sylweddolwn fod llawer iawn o waith i'w wneud i wireddu'r rhaglen yn ei chrynswth. Byddwn yn mynd ar drywydd y meysydd lle y mae angen rhagor o waith ac yn parhau i roi gwybod i'r bobl ynglŷn â'r cynnydd a wneir. Bydd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn dirwyn y ddadl i ben yn ddiweddarach. Bydd yn cynnig cyngor ynglŷn â'r gwelliannau ac yn ymateb i sylwadau'r Aelodau. Diolch yn fawr.

David Melding: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Alun Cairns. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: dileu popeth ar ôl 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:' a rhoi yn ei le:

yn gresynu at fethiant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gyflwyno gwelliannau sylweddol fel yr amlinellwyd yn y rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un', yn arbennig y rhai hynny sy'n ymwneud â'r economi a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

Gobeithio y byddai Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cytuno fy mod yn berson gweddol hamddenol a hael, sy'n hoffi cymeradwyo llwyddiant pan fydd yn ei weld, gan gydnabod y meysydd hynny lle y mae budd cyffredin neu gonsensws. Yr oeddwn yn gobeithio treulio'r rhan fwyaf o'm hamser y prynhawn yma'n trafod meysydd lle y mae newid cyfeiriad amlwg wedi bod, gan edrych wedyn ar rai meysydd lle y mae'r perfformiad wedi bod yn dda neu fymryn yn siomedig efallai.

I will start by making the general point that I think that the inclusion of Plaid Cymru in a coalition Government has been highly innovative for Wales. When the political history of Wales is written, it will be seen as a major development—and I say that as someone who was disappointed that we could not get the rainbow coalition off the ground. Given that Plaid Cymru has its roots in the 1920s as a cultural pressure group, to see it becoming a major political party and a party of government has been a huge shift. It would be wrong of us not to acknowledge that and to offer a certain level of commendation for it.

The Deputy First Minister has certainly begun to shake up his department with his priorities. He has given it a new direction, turning it more explicitly towards encouraging indigenous enterprise. We will have to wait and see whether that means a real shift from a grant-giving to a loan-giving culture in business support, but it is certainly an interesting development and we welcome it.

I do not think that he has been so good in other areas, such as on business rates. He had a passion for business rate reform when he was the leader of the opposition; alas, he did not carry that into Government. I think that we have been fair by responding in a moderate tone to the awful increase in unemployment that we have seen. We could have said that it was all the Welsh Assembly Government's fault and been severe in our criticism without offering some of our own ideas. We have acknowledged that we have been in an incredible economic recession, most of which was generated outside Wales but not all of it generated outside the UK—although that is a trick that the Labour Party sometimes tries to play. However, there have certainly been wider factors at play.

There have been some areas of genuine policy innovation, such as the foundation phase. There was the whole issue of whether it was properly funded, but I commend that innovation and only wish that the UK Government was a bit more generous in its

Dechreuaf drwy wneud y pwynt cyffredinol fy mod yn meddwl bod cynnwys Plaid Cymru mewn Llywodraeth glymblaid wedi bod yn arloesol iawn i Gymru. Pan ysgrifennir hanes gwleidyddol Cymru, fe'i gwelir yn ddatblygiad o bwys. Dywedaf hynny fel rhywun a oedd yn siomedig na lwyddasom i sefydlu clymblaid yr enfys. O gofio bod gwreiddiau Plaid Cymru yn yr 1920au fel grŵp pwyso diwylliannol, mae ei gweld yn dod yn blaid wleidyddol o bwys ac yn blaid sy'n llywodraethu wedi bod yn newid enfawr. Byddai'n anghywir inni beidio â chydabod hynny a chynnig rhywfaint o gymeradwyaeth iddo.

Mae'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn sicr wedi dechrau ysgwyd ei adran gyda'i flaenoriaethau. Mae wedi rhoi cyfeiriad newydd iddi, gan ei throi'n fwy amlwg i gyfeiriad hybu menter gynhenid. Bydd yn rhaid inni aros i weld a yw hynny'n golygu newid go iawn oddi wrth ddiwylliant sy'n cynorthwyo busnesau drwy roi grantiau a thuag at ddiwylliant sy'n rhoi benthyciadau, ond mae'n sicr yn ddatblygiad diddorol ac yr ydym yn ei groesawu.

Ni chredaf ei fod wedi bod cystal mewn meysydd eraill, megis ardrethi busnes. Yr oedd ar dân dros ddiwygio ardrethi busnes pan oedd yn arweinydd yr wrthblaid; yn anffodus, ni throsglwyddodd hynny i'r Llywodraeth. Credaf ein bod wedi bod yn deg wrth inni ymateb mewn ffordd gymedrol i'r cynnydd ofnadwy yr ydym wedi'i weld mewn diweithdra. Gallem fod wedi dweud mai bai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad oedd hynny i gyd ac wedi beirniadu'n llym heb gynnig rhai o'n syniadau ni'n hunain. Yr ydym wedi cydnabod ein bod wedi bod mewn dirwasgiad economaidd anhygoel, y rhan fwyaf ohono wedi'i greu y tu allan i Gymru ond rhywfaint ohono wedi'i greu y tu mewn i'r Deyrnas Unedig—er bod y y Blaid Lafur yn ceisio chwarae cast a gwadu hynny weithiau. Fodd bynnag, mae ffactorau ehangach yn sicr wedi bod ar waith.

Mae rhai meysydd lle y gwelwyd arloesi go iawn o ran polisi, megis y cyfnod sylfaen. Mae'n gwestiwn a ariannwyd hyn yn iawn, ond yr wyf yn cymeradwyo'r arloesi hwnnw ac yn gresynu nad oedd Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ychydig yn fwy hael ei

response to the Cambridge review.

I feel that we have to talk a little about the development of the Assembly and about the remarkable statement made by Peter Hain and Rhodri Morgan earlier today, without any consultation with the Deputy First Minister. That is the first astonishing thing about it that I have to note. In his statement earlier this afternoon, the First Minister referred to the tea dances that have been held all around Wales by the All Wales Convention. I rather suspect that after the intervention of Peter Hain, in fairness to Rhodri, the only dances going on around Wales now are war dances, because Plaid has just been poleaxed by these developments. It is absolutely astonishing. The only way for the coalition to get back to robust health for the remainder of its term is if Labour now makes a humiliating climbdown and realises that it is simply wrong in what was said. You cannot delay the discussion of these issues until after the general election. You need a nine-month process in which to set up a referendum, and that means that the button will have to be pressed in January. The preliminary work has to be done so that an Order to hold a referendum, which will eventually need to be passed by Her Majesty The Queen, can be made. I think that it has been one of those days. In politics, when you come into work in the morning, you do not quite know how the day will pan out, but today, we have had even greater surprises, with some of the front-bench Members of the Government scurrying into corners with journalists and other colleagues, trying to sort out a coherent line, while the First Minister failed miserably to persuade us of the coherence of the position that he had to defend earlier this afternoon. Frankly, I think that it says something that the First Minister failed in that, because even he did not quite have the wizardry to pass that one off.

I hope that we can get back to basics. It is time that we had a referendum. I think that the people of Wales can be trusted to make this judgment, and I would say to the First Minister that he was absolutely right and quite courageous when he said that we had to enter a referendum campaign without the

hymateb i arolwg Caergrawnt.

Yr wyf yn teimlo bod yn rhaid inni sôn ychydig am ddatblygiad y Cynulliad a'r datganiad rhyfeddol a wnaeth Peter Hain a Rhodri Morgan yn gynharach heddiw, heb ymgynghori o gwbl â'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog. Dyna'r peth syfrdanol cyntaf yn ei gylch y mae'n rhaid imi ei nodi. Yn ei ddatganiad yn gynharach y prynhawn yma, cyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog at y dawnsiau amser te sydd wedi'u cynnal ledled Cymru gan Gorfensiwn Cymru Gyfan. Yr wyf yn amau braidd ar ôl ymyriad Peter Hain, a bod yn deg â Rhodri, mai'r unig ddawnsiau sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru yn awr yw dawnsiau rhyfel, oherwydd y mae Plaid Cymru newydd gael ei llorio gan y datblygiadau hyn. Mae'n gwbl syfrdanol. Yr unig ffordd i'r glymblaid ymadfer ar gyfer gweddill ei thymor yw os bydd Llafur yn awr yn camu'n ôl â chywilydd gan sylweddoli bod yr hyn a ddywedwyd yn gwbl anghywir. Ni allwch ohirio trafod y materion hyn tan ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol. Mae angen proses naw mis i sefydlu refferendwm, ac mae hynny'n golygu y bydd yn rhaid pwysu'r botwm ym mis Ionawr. Rhaid gwneud y gwaith rhagarweiniol er mwyn gallu gwneud Gorchymyn i gynnal refferendwm a bydd angen pasio hwnnw gan Ei Mawrhydi'r Frenhines. Credaf ei fod wedi bod yn un o'r diwrnodau hynny. Mewn gwleidyddiaeth, wrth ichi ddod i'r gwaith yn y bore, ni wyddoch sut ddiwrnod yn union fydd hi, ond heddiw, yr ydym wedi cael mwy o syndod byth, gyda rhai o Aelodau mainc flaen y Llywodraeth yn sgrialu i gorneli gyda newyddiadurwyr a chyd-Aelodau eraill, yn ceisio creu stori synhwyrllon, a'r Prif Weinidog yn methu'n druenus â'n darbwylllo bod y safbwynt y bu'n rhaid iddo'i amddiffyn yn gynharach y prynhawn yma'n synhwyrllon. Yn blwmp ac yn blaen, credaf ei fod yn arwyddocaol bod y Prif Weinidog wedi methu gwneud hynny, oherwydd nid oedd ganddo ef hyd yn oed y ddewiniaeth i lwyddo yn hynny o beth.

Gobeithio y gallwn fynd yn ôl at y pethau sylfaenol. Mae'n bryd inni gael refferendwm. Yr wyf yn credu y gellir ymddiried ym mhobl Cymru i benderfynu ynglŷn â hyn, a byddwn yn dweud wrth y Prif Weinidog ei fod yn llygad ei le ac yn eithaf dewr pan ddywedodd fod yn rhaid inni gychwyn ymgyrch

certainty that it was going to be won. That is what a free country is all about, incidentally. It is called 'democracy'—and proper democracy, not an East German version. We should all get it and move on, and take this vital issue to the people of Wales. I am afraid that I could not quite get to the subject of public services, which are important to the people of Wales, but I think that some of my colleagues will.

5.10 p.m.

Kirsty Williams: I move the following amendments in the name of Peter Black. Amendment 2: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that the 'One Wales' programme will not be delivered unless there is a change in focus in preparing the final budget.

Amendment 3: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that in order to be in a better position to deliver the health commitments set out in the 'One Wales' programme, the Welsh Assembly Government needs to investigate the claim that up to a fifth of the health budget is not being spent effectively.

Amendment 4: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that the Welsh Assembly Government needs to review its 'One Wales' programme in light of the current economic circumstances.

To pick up where David Melding left off, the First Minister made great play in his opening speech of the progress made on the 'One Wales' commitment to hold a referendum before the next Assembly election. The All Wales Convention's report, published just days ago, should be a source of great satisfaction to the One Wales Government. It established the convention to move that process along, and now it has reported in a robust manner. However, through the intervention of Peter Hain, the First Minister and the Labour Party, there seems to be the potential to put a complete stop to this

refferendwm heb fod yn siŵr o'i ennill. Dyna yw hanfod gwlad rydd, fel y mae'n digwydd. Fe'i gelwir yn 'ddemocratiaeth'—a democratiaeth go iawn, nid fersiwn Dwyrain yr Almaen ohoni. Dylem i gyd ddeall hynny a symud ymlaen, a rhoi'r mater hollbwysig hwn gerbron pobl Cymru. Mae arnaf ofn na allwn gyrraedd pwnc gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, sy'n bwysig i bobl Cymru, ond yr wyf yn meddwl y bydd rhai o'm cyd-Aelodau'n gwneud hynny.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Peter Black. Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu na fydd y rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un' yn cael ei chyflawni oni cheir newid mewn ffocws wrth baratoi'r gyllideb derfynol.

Gwelliant 3: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu bod angen i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, er mwyn bod mewn sefyllfa well i gyflawni'r ymrwymadau iechyd yn y rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un', ymchwilio i'r honiad nad yw hyd at un rhan o bump o'r gyllideb iechyd yn cael ei gwario'n effeithiol.

Gwelliant 4: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu bod angen i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru adolygu ei rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un' yng ngoleuni'r amgylchiadau economaidd presennol.

Gan barhau lle y gorffennodd David Melding, rhoddodd y Prif Weinidog gryn sylw yn ei araith agoriadol i'r cynnydd a wnaethpwyd gyda'r ymrwymiad yn 'Cymru'n Un' i gynnal refferendwm cyn etholiad nesaf y Cynulliad. Dylai adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan, a gyhoeddwyd ychydig ddiwrnodau'n ôl, fod yn destun boddhad mawr i Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un. Sefydlodd y confensiwn er mwyn symud y broses honno yn ei blaen, ac yn awr cafwyd adroddiad cadarn. Fodd bynnag, drwy ymyrraeth Peter Hain, y Prif Weinidog a'r Blaid Lafur, mae'n ymddangos ei bod yn

Government's ability to fulfil that important 'One Wales' commitment. David Melding is right. The technicalities and timescales set against us are clear. If a referendum is to be held next autumn, after the general election and with enough time before the next Assembly election, the only realistic time for it is in October 2010, and that can be achieved only by setting the process in train this January.

I am glad that you, Deputy First Minister, are to respond to this debate, because it gives you, Ieuan, an opportunity to state publicly in the Chamber how you view the timescale for the referendum panning out and what steps you will take to ensure that this vital aspect of the 'One Wales' agreement is kept to, in light of your coalition partners' comments that the Labour Party does not intend to begin this process until after the general election. If we all have to wait to work to that timescale, it will mean that there is no realistic possibility of holding the referendum before the next Assembly elections.

It is tempting to get transfixed on this as the only issue, but we have to acknowledge that many people's view of whether this Government is a success will be shaped by the wider issues that face them. I will look briefly at the issues of the economy and education. There is a huge amount of disquiet in the education sector about the proposals for post-16 education and higher education. John Griffiths tried to dismiss that by saying that the figures had not yet been published, but the early indications from schools, certainly those that I have visited, are that they anticipate the substantial cuts to affect their ability to deliver in the post-16 field, at a time when the Government, via its Learning and Skills (Wales) Measure 2009, is demanding so much more of them.

The Government decided to move away from active support for students to offset some of the costs of tuition fees. The Government decided that it did not wish to pursue that policy, but that it would plough that money into the higher education institutions instead.

bosibl y bydd y Llywodraeth hon yn cael ei rhwystro'n llwyr rhag cyflawni'r ymrwymiad pwysig hwnnw yn 'Cymru'n Un'. Mae David Melding yn gywir. Mae'r manylion technegol a'r amserlenni sydd yn ein herbyn yn glir. Os cynhelir refferendwm yr hydref nesaf, ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol a chyda digon o amser cyn etholiad nesaf y Cynulliad, yr unig adeg realistig ar ei gyfer yw ym mis Hydref 2010, a dim ond drwy roi'r broses ar waith ym mis Ionawr y gellir gwneud hynny.

Yr wyf yn falch eich bod chi, Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, yn mynd i ymateb i'r ddatl hon, gan y bydd yn gyfle i chi, Ieuan, ddatgan yn gyhoeddus yn y Siambr sut y gwelwch yr amserlen ar gyfer y refferendwm yn datblygu a pha gamau a gymerwch er mwyn sicrhau y cedwir at yr elfen allweddol hon yng nghytundeb 'Cymru'n Un', yn sgîl sylwadau eich partneriaid yn y glymblaid nad yw'r Blaid Lafur yn bwriadu dechrau'r broses hon tan ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol. Os oes yn rhaid inni i gyd aros i weithio yn ôl yr amserlen honno, mae'n golygu nad oes posibilrwydd realistig o gynnal y refferendwm cyn etholiadau nesaf y Cynulliad.

Mae'n demtasiwn hoelio'n sylw'n llwyr ar y mater hwn fel yr unig fater o bwys, ond rhaid inni gydnabod y bydd barn llawer o bobl ynghylch yw'r Llywodraeth hon yn llwyddiant yn dibynnu ar y materion ehangach sy'n eu hwynebu. Edrychaf yn fras ar yr economi ac ar addysg. Mae anfodlonrwydd mawr yn y sector addysg ynghylch y cynigion ar gyfer addysg ôl-16 ac addysg uwch. Ceisiodd John Griffiths wfftio hynny drwy ddweud nad oedd y ffigurau wedi'u cyhoeddi eto, ond yr arwyddion cynharaf gan yr ysgolion, ac yn sicr gan y rhai yr wyf wedi ymweld â hwy, yw eu bod yn rhagweld y bydd y toriadau sylweddol yn effeithio ar eu gallu i gyflawni yn y maes ôl-16, a hynny pan yw'r Llywodraeth, drwy Fesur Dysgu a Sgiliau (Cymru) 2009, yn mynnu eu bod yn gwneud llawer mwy.

Penderfynodd y Llywodraeth ymbellhau oddi wrth roi cymorth uniongyrchol i fyfyrwyr i wneud iawn am rywfaint o gostau ffioedd dysgu. Penderfynodd y Llywodraeth nad oedd am fwrw ymlaen â'r polisi hwnnw, ond y byddai'n rhoi'r arian hwnnw i'r sefydliadau

It is therefore hugely worrying to see that that budget line is subject to a target of making 5 per cent efficiency gains.

On the economy, I acknowledge the fact that the Government has created the ReAct and ProAct programmes, which have done some things to offset the difficult situation that we find ourselves in. When we look at our unemployment figures, however, we see that we have to take a new, radical approach to employment opportunities in this country. While the Deputy First Minister reprioritises and refocuses his department, the Welsh economy continues to haemorrhage jobs. That change, Deputy First Minister, cannot come quickly enough for families in Wales. They need to know that your department is doing everything that it can to prevent the unemployment figures from growing.

Deputy First Minister, I urge you to state clearly your continuing commitment to ensure that the referendum is held before the next Assembly elections and to outline what you intend to do to ensure that the button is pressed in January to start that process. Without that decision, you will not deliver on what I believe is the primary reason that you entered into this coalition.

Christine Chapman: There is much to debate in the 'One Wales' agreement, but I wish to focus particularly on health. I welcome the continued commitment to the improvement of patient care and reducing health inequalities across Wales, which is reflected in 'One Wales'. In my constituency, improvements have been tangible, whether this is more salaried GPs than ever before, which has helped to solve the recruitment problem that we once had, or the new Cynon valley neighbourhood hospital, which is eagerly awaited by constituents. A range of initiatives are happening across Wales, designed to address the health inequalities that exist in many of our communities; the First Minister has already mentioned free prescriptions.

However, there are still inequalities that the

addysg uwch yn lle hynny. Felly, yr ydym yn poeni'n fawr iawn wrth weld bod targed wedi'i osod yn llinell y gyllideb i arbed 5 y cant drwy effeithlonrwydd.

O ran yr economi, yr wyf yn cydnabod bod y Llywodraeth wedi creu'r rhaglenni ReAct a ProAct, sydd wedi gwneud rhai pethau i ymateb i'r sefyllfa anodd sy'n ein hwynebu. Fodd bynnag, wrth edrych ar ein ffigurau diweithdra, gwelwn fod yn rhaid inni edrych ar gyfleoedd cyflogaeth yn y wlad hon mewn ffordd newydd a radical. Tra bo'r Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn ailflaenoriaethu ei adran ac yn edrych o'r newydd ar yr hyn y mae ei adran yn canolbwyntio arno, mae swyddi'n dal i gael eu colli rif y gwllith yn economi Cymru. Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, mae'n hen bryd i'r newid hwnnw ddigwydd gan deuluoedd yng Nghymru. Mae angen iddynt wybod bod eich adran yn gwneud hynny a all i atal y ffigurau diweithdra rhag cynyddu.

Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog, pwysaf arnoch i ddatgan yn glir eich bod yn glynu wrth eich ymrwymiad cyson i sicrhau y cynhelir y refferendwm cyn etholiadau nesaf y Cynulliad ac i ddweud beth y bwriadwch ei wneud i sicrhau bod y botwm yn cael ei bwyso ym mis Ionawr i gychwyn y broses honno. Heb y penderfyniad hwnnw, ni fyddwch yn cyflawni'ch prif reswm, yn fy marn i, dros ymuno â'r glymblaid.

Christine Chapman: Mae cymaint i'w drafod yng nghytundeb 'Cymru'n Un', ond dymunaf ganolbwyntio'n benodol ar iechyd. Yr wyf yn croesawu bod yr ymrwymiad yn parhau i wella gofal i gleifion a lleihau anghydraddoldebau iechyd ledled Cymru, a adlewyrchir yn 'Cymru'n Un'. Yn fy etholaeth i, mae gwelliannau amlwg wedi bod, boed hyn ar ffurf mwy o feddygon teulu ar gyflogau nag erioed o'r blaen, sydd wedi cynorthwyo i ddatrys y broblem recriwtio a fu gennym yn y gorffennol, neu'r ysbyty newydd i'r gymdogaeth yng Nghwm Cynon, y mae disgwyl eiddgar amdano ymhlith yr etholwyr. Mae amryw o fentrau ar y gweill ledled Cymru, gyda'r nod o fynd i'r afael â'r anghydraddoldebau mewn iechyd sydd mewn llawer o'n cymunedau; mae'r Prif Weinidog eisoes wedi cyfeirio at bresgripsiynau am ddim.

Fodd bynnag, ceir anghydraddoldebau o hyd

Welsh Assembly Government needs to address urgently. In particular, I want to touch on the problem of alcohol abuse in Wales, because people living in deprived areas of Wales are three times more likely to die of a cause related to alcohol than those living in the least deprived areas, which is unacceptable. Recent statistics show that the number of deaths from alcohol abuse in Wales has almost trebled in a generation. These deaths were largely a result of mental and behavioural disorders, degeneration of the nervous system, organ failure, liver disease and chronic hepatitis. Each year in Wales, over 8,000 men and 4,000 women are admitted to hospital due to alcohol, which amounts to 1.5 per cent of all hospital admissions.

Behind many of these statistics are families struggling to cope, and who feel hopeless and helpless. I am concerned that the economic downturn could increase this rate. It is striking that the drinking culture seems to start at a younger age, particularly in the more disadvantaged communities. In a recent comparison with 40 other countries, Wales was found to have the highest number of 13 year olds who said that they have been drunk at least twice. These are worrying statistics.

In conclusion, I put it to the Welsh Government that more needs to be done among young people to raise awareness of the harmful effects of alcohol. I also suggest that, as a nation, we need to take a radical look at how we address this terrible disease.

Andrew R.T. Davies: I thank the First Minister for opening the debate. I looked on with a degree of bemusement when he talked of the health service reforms that were introduced on 1 October. Although I was not a Member of this institution at the time of the first reform, I believe that this is the second reform in a period of six or seven years—in fact, if my youngest daughter had been a patient of the NHS during this period, she

ac mae angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad roi sylw iddynt ar frys. Yn benodol, hoffwn grybwyll problem cam-drin alcohol yng Nghymru, oherwydd y mae pobl sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig yng Nghymru dair gwaith yn fwy tebygol o farw o achos sy'n gysylltiedig ag alcohol na'r rhai sy'n byw yn yr ardaloedd lleiaf difreintiedig, ac mae hynny'n annerbyniol. Mae'r ystadegau'n ddiweddar yn dangos bod nifer y marwolaethau yn sgîl cam-drin alcohol yng Nghymru wedi treblu, bron iawn, mewn cenhedlaeth. Yr oedd y marwolaethau hyn i raddau helaeth yn ganlyniad anhwylderau'r meddwl ac anhwylderau ymddygiad, dirywiad yn y system nerfol, organau'n methu, afiechyd ar yr iau a hepatitis cronig. Bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru, mae dros 8,000 o ddynion a 4,000 o fenywod yn gorfod mynd i'r ysbyty oherwydd alcohol, sy'n 1.5 y cant o'r holl achosion a dderbynnir i'r ysbyty.

Wrth wraidd llawer o'r ystadegau hyn, mae teuluoedd sy'n ei chael yn anodd ymdopi, ac sy'n teimlo'n llawn anobaith ac yn ddiymadferth. Yr wyf yn poeni y gallai'r dirywiad economaidd gynyddu'r gyfradd hon. Mae'n drawiadol bod y diwylliant yfed, i bob golwg, yn dechrau'n iau, yn enwedig yn y cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig. Mewn cymhariaeth yn ddiweddar â 40 o wledydd eraill, gan Gymru yr oedd y nifer fwyaf o blant 13 oed a ddywedodd eu bod wedi meddwi o leiaf ddwywaith. Mae'r rhain yn ystadegau sy'n peri pryder.

I gloi, dywedaf wrth Lywodraeth Cymru fod angen gwneud mwy ymhlith pobl ifanc i godi ymwybyddiaeth o effeithiau niweidiol alcohol. Awgrymaf hefyd, fel cenedl, fod angen inni edrych mewn ffordd radical ar sut yr ydym yn mynd i'r afael â'r afiechyd ofnadwy hwn.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am agor y ddadl. Gyda chryn chwilfrydedd y gwrandewais arno'n siarad am y diwygiadau a gyflwynwyd yn y gwasanaeth iechyd ar 1 Hydref. Er nad oeddwn yn Aelod o'r sefydliad hwn pan ddiwygiwyd y gwasanaeth y tro cyntaf, credaf mai dyma'r ail dro i hynny ddigwydd mewn cyfnod o chwech neu saith mlynedd—yn wir, pe bai fy merch ieuengaf wedi bod yn

would have gone through two different reforms of the NHS. So, the First Minister has a selective memory when he tries to look for successes.

Although there is general support for the reforms that were introduced on 1 October, there is widespread concern about the prioritisation of the limited resources in the NHS by the One Wales Government. The ability to retain junior doctors, as identified by the British Medical Association, is a key concern for the health service in Wales. The First Minister did not touch on how the One Wales Government is seeking to address this deficit, so that we can recruit the doctors and consultants of tomorrow. We hear time and again of inadequacies in the health service provision as a result of our being unable to attract doctors to Wales. We can all agree on that, but it is often due to people's misconstrued perceptions of Wales and its health service. I welcome the One Wales Government's initiative in working with health professionals to try to make Wales a far more attractive place to practice medicine. Unfortunately, when I talk to health professionals, they do not see any engagement on behalf of the One Wales Government—instead, they see a rather shuttered mentality of 'all is well'.

5.20 p.m.

This was shown in the evidence given to the Finance Committee that the prioritisation of the health budget was found wanting. When this evidence was challenged before the Minister for health, she said no such reprioritisation was required, and that no inquiry was needed into this matter. If you have a Government that is in control and knows its direction of travel, you have a Government that is prepared to look at these things and to address the situation so that we have the right prioritisation in health services in Wales.

Alun Davies: One of your problems in quoting evidence that you have not seen and

un o gleifion y GIG yn ystod y cyfnod hwn, byddai wedi gweld y GIG yn cael ei ddiwygio ddwywaith. Felly, mae gan y Prif Weinidog gof sy'n dewis a dethol wrth geisio chwilio am lwyddiannau.

Er bod cefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r diwygiadau a gyflwynwyd ar 1 Hydref, mae llawer yn poeni am sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un yn blaenoriaethu adnoddau cyfyngedig y GIG. Mae'r gallu i gadw meddygon iau, fel y mae Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain wedi nodi, yn destun pryder allweddol i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Ni chrybwyllodd y Prif Weinidog sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un yn ceisio mynd i'r afael â'r diffyg hwn, er mwyn inni allu recriwtio meddygon ac ymgynghorwyr yfory. Clywn dro ar ôl tro am ddiffygion yn narpariaeth y gwasanaeth iechyd yn sgîl methu denu meddygon i Gymru. Gallwn i gyd gytuno ynghylch hynny, ond yn aml, mae'n digwydd oherwydd bod gan bobl y syniad anghywir am Gymru a'i gwasanaeth iechyd. Yr wyf yn croesawu agwedd flaengar Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un wrth iddi weithio gyda gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol er mwyn ceisio gwneud Cymru'n lle mwy deniadol o lawer i ymarfer meddygaeth. Yn anffodus, pan fyddaf yn siarad â gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol, nid ydynt yn gweld Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un yn mynd i'r afael â hyn o gwbl—yn hytrach, yr hyn y maent yn ei weld yw ei bod yn cau ei llygaid i'r sefyllfa ac yn esgus bod 'popeth yn iawn'.

Gwelwyd hyn yn y dystiolaeth a roddwyd i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid fod blaenoriaethau'r gyllideb iechyd yn ddiffygiol. Pan heriwyd y dystiolaeth hon gerbron y Gweinidog dros iechyd, dywedodd nad oedd angen ailflaenoriaethu fel hyn, ac nad oedd angen ymchwiliad i'r mater hwn. Os oes gennych Lywodraeth a chanddi reolaeth dros bethau ac un sy'n gwybod i ba gyfeiriad y mae'n teithio, mae gennych Lywodraeth sy'n barod i edrych ar y pethau hyn ac i fynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa er mwyn inni sicrhau'r blaenoriaethau iawn yn y gwasanaethau iechyd yng Nghymru.

Alun Davies: Un o'ch problemau wrth ichi ddyfynnu dystiolaeth nad ydych wedi'i gweld

did not hear is that you might not understand it. The evidence that we received in the Finance Committee was that there were problems with the not totally appropriate use of resources, but that was qualified by the same people saying that the measures and reforms that have been put in place recently would address those issues.

Andrew R.T. Davies: No, I saw the evidence for myself; through the wonders of the internet, you can watch the Finance Committee live. When the First Minister acknowledges that there is a case to look into here, one needs to be up to speed with what is going on, Alun. At the end of the day, we are looking to the Minister for health for an assurance that she is confident that the money is being spent correctly—but when you look at the new technologies that are coming on stream and the demands on the health service in the twenty-first century, it is only reasonable and fair to test the evidence that was given to the Finance Committee. However, the One Wales Government is not prepared to test that.

To return to one of my earlier points, attracting staff into the NHS is a vital prerequisite to a successful NHS. When we look at the reorganisation that was sanctioned to make up for the diabolical reforms that were brought in by the first Labour Government, we see the continuation of the administration section of the NHS getting bigger in Wales. The evidence that Paul Williams, the chief executive of the NHS, gave to committee was that the NHS was worried about ‘corporate memory loss’ if people were made redundant as a result of the reorganisation, which shows where the priorities of the One Wales Government lie.

If we expand that out to the ambulance service, time and again, we have sought clarification from the Minister as to what action she is undertaking to address the genuine concerns that people have over the ambulance service in Wales, but we do not get the reassurance that we seek. In fact, from coalition partners, we get talk of breaking up the ambulance service and having another reform. Surely what is called for is not another reform, but support for the

na’i chlywed yw bod perygl nad ydych yn ei deall efallai. Y dystiolaeth a gawsom yn y Pwyllgor Cyllid oedd bod problemau am nad oedd adnoddau'n cael eu defnyddio mewn ffordd gwbl briodol, ond dywedodd yr un bobl hefyd y byddai'r mesurau a'r diwygiadau sydd wedi'u rhoi ar waith yn ddiweddar yn mynd i'r afael â'r problemau hynny.

Andrew R.T. Davies: Na, gwelais y dystiolaeth dros fy hun; drwy ryfeddodau'r rhyngwryd, gallwch wyllo'r Pwyllgor Cyllid yn fyw. Pan fydd y Prif Weinidog yn cydnabod bod hyn yn rhywbeth y dylid edrych arno, mae angen i rywun fod yn gyfarwydd â'r hyn sy'n digwydd, Alun. Yn y pen draw, yr ydym yn gofyn am sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog dros iechyd ei bod yn ffyddiog bod yr arian yn cael ei wario'n iawn—ond pan edrychwch ar y technolegau newydd sy'n cael eu cyflwyno a gofynion y gwasanaeth iechyd yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain, mae'n gwbl resymol a theg inni roi'r dystiolaeth a roddwyd i'r Pwyllgor Cyllid ar brawf. Fodd bynnag, nid yw Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un yn barod i wneud hynny.

A dychwelyd at un o'm pwyntiau blaenorol, er mwyn sicrhau GIG llwyddiannus mae'n hollol angenrheidiol denu staff i'r gwasanaeth. Pan edrychwn ar yr ad-drefnu y bwriedid iddo wneud iawn am y diwygiadau erchyll a gyflwynwyd gan y Llywodraeth Lafur gyntaf, gwelwn fod adran weinyddu'r GIG yn dal i dyfu yng Nghymru. Tystiolaeth Paul Williams, prif weithredwr y GIG, i'r pwyllgor oedd bod y GIG yn poeni am ‘golli cof corfforaethol’ petai pobl yn colli eu gwaith yn sgîl yr ad-drefnu, sy'n dangos ymhle y mae blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un.

Os ehangwn hynny i'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans, dro ar ôl tro, yr ydym wedi ceisio cael eglurhad gan y Gweinidog ynglŷn â pha gamau y mae'n eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r pethau y mae pobl yn poeni o ddifrif amdanynt ynglŷn â'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans yng Nghymru, ond nid ydym yn cael y sicrwydd yr ydym yn ei geisio. A dweud y gwir, gan bartneriaid y glymblaid, clywn sôn am ddatgymalu'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans a diwygio pethau eto. Go brin bod angen

ambulance service to ensure that people can build on the developments that are going on in the ambulance service. When you look at indicators for where things are going in the rest of the United Kingdom, you see that their indicators are moving forward, while ours are standing still, if not going backwards. The NHS in Wales needs reassurance and confidence that the One Wales Government is prioritising it. However, when one hears members of the frontbench talking about semi-detached members of Government and detached members of Government in public service reforms, one worries about how that direction can be brought to bear. In summing up, I hope that the Deputy First Minister will be able to reassure us that the Government is not falling apart and that it will be able to offer direction.

Gareth Jones: Mae'n bleser cael cydnabod y cynnydd sydd yn digwydd cyn belled ag y mae rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un' yn y cwestiwn. Mae'n rhaglen sy'n mynd i'r afael ag anghyfiawnderau cymdeithasol fel tlodi plant a thlodi tanwydd. Mae'n rhaglen sy'n anelu i wella lles ac iechyd ein pobl, i'n huno fel cenedl, ac nid i'n gwahanu. Mae'n pwysleisio pwysigrwydd ein treftadaeth, ein hiaith a'n diwylliant ac yn hyrwyddo addysg a sgiliau ein pobl. Mae'n rhaglen werthfawr. Cryfder amlwg y rhaglen yw ei hyblygrwydd, sy'n caniatáu inni wynebu her y dirwasgiad presennol drwy gynlluniau fel ReAct a ProAct, ond sydd hefyd yn gosod sylfeini ar gyfer y cyfnod ôl-ddirwasgiad a fydd yn galluogi Cymru i arloesi a chystadlu'n rhyngwladol mewn meysydd technolegol a gwyddonol pwysig, megis awyrofod, i ddatblygu'r economi werdd ac ynni adnewyddadwy a fydd, yn eu tro, yn gostwng allyriadau carbon ac felly'n cyfrannu at ddiogelu dyfodol ein planed. Mae'n rhaglen werthfawr.

Despite all the odds—a cumbersome legislative system, funding cuts and resistance from the London parties—Plaid has shaped Welsh Government policy and is delivering benefits for the people of Wales. In opposition, Plaid understood that Labour's

diwygio eto. Yn hytrach, mae angen cynorthwyo'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu adeiladu ar y datblygiadau sy'n mynd rhagddynt yn y gwasanaeth hwnnw. Pan edrychwch ar y dangosyddion sy'n dangos i ble y mae pethau'n mynd yng ngweddill y Deyrnas Unedig, gwelwch fod eu dangosyddion hwy'n symud yn eu blaen, ond bod ein rhai ni'n aros yn eu hunfan, os nad yn mynd tuag yn ôl. Mae angen sicrwydd a hyder ar y GIG yng Nghymru fod Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un yn ei wneud yn flaenoriaeth. Serch hynny, pan fydd rhywun yn clywed aelodau'r fainc flaen yn sôn am aelodau lled-gysylltiedig o'r Llywodraeth ac aelodau digyswllt o'r Llywodraeth yng nghyd-destun diwygio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, bydd rhywun yn poeni ynglŷn â sut y dangosir y cyfeiriad hwnnw. Wrth gloi, gobeithio y bydd y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog yn gallu tawelu ein meddwl nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn ymddatod ac y bydd yn gallu cynnig cyfeiriad.

Gareth Jones: It is a privilege to be able to acknowledge the progress made on the 'One Wales' programme. It is a programme that tackles social inequalities such as child poverty and fuel poverty. It is a programme that aims to improve the health and wellbeing of our people, to unite us as a nation rather than divide us. It emphasises the importance of our heritage, our language and our culture and promotes our people's education and skills. It is a valuable programme. The main strength of the programme is its flexibility, which allows us to face the current challenge of the recession through programmes such as ReAct and ProAct, but which also sets the foundations for the post-recession period to enable Wales to be innovative and compete internationally in important technological and scientific fields, such as aerospace, to develop the green economy and renewable energy that will, in turn, reduce carbon emissions and contribute to safeguarding the future of our planet. It is a valuable programme.

Er gwaethaf pob anhawster—system ddeddfu drwsogl, toriadau ariannol a gwrthwynebiad gan bleidiau Llundain—mae Plaid Cymru wedi siapio polisïau Llywodraeth Cymru ac mae'n sicrhau manteision i bobl Cymru. Pan oedd yn wrthblaid, yr oedd Plaid Cymru'n

hospital downgrading and closure programme would be disastrous for Welsh communities. In Government, we not only put a stop to that programme, but also announced that services would be enhanced in hospitals across Wales. In Government, Plaid has delivered on issues that previously remained unaddressed, such as the bovine tuberculosis crisis that is ravaging our rural economy, tackling the causes of climate change and strengthening Welsh language legislation. The transfer of building regulation powers from Westminster means that new buildings in Wales are more sustainable and efficient. In July, Jocelyn Davies announced that we are more than halfway to achieving 6,500 extra affordable homes by April 2011.

The Government is making use of the European Investment Bank, investing £150 million in business growth in Wales. This is not simply achieving for today, but also for future communities and generations. Therefore, I find it extremely disappointing that the Conservative amendment gives no credit to this Government for its achievements over the past two and a half years. The Tories, as the official opposition in the Assembly, have shown how unfit they are to govern. While their London bosses threaten unprecedented funding cuts from Westminster, here they demand ever increasing spending from the Welsh Government, every week demanding that more is spent without ever saying where they expect it to come from. That behaviour is not only illogical but also irresponsible, especially in these tough economic times.

This is the point that I want to leave with the Conservatives: in denying any significant progress, they are doing a disservice not only to the people who deliver services and make things happen—the teachers, councillors, nurses and workers in the voluntary sector in their thousands—but also do themselves a disservice, because many of these ideas have emerged from lively scrutiny sessions in

deall y byddai rhaglen israddio a chau ysbytai'r blaid Lafur yn ddinistriol i gymunedau Cymru. Pan ddaethom yn rhan o'r Llywodraeth, nid dim ond rhoi terfyn ar y rhaglen honno a wnaethom, ond cyhoeddi hefyd y byddai gwasanaethau'n cael eu gwella mewn ysbytai ledled Cymru. Yn y Llywodraeth, mae Plaid Cymru wedi gwireddu pethau na chawsant sylw cyn hynny, megis yr argyfwng diciâu mewn gwartheg sy'n anrheithio'n heconomi wledig. Mae wedi mynd i'r afael ag achosion y newid yn yr hinsawdd ac wedi cryfhau'r ddeddfwriaeth sy'n ymwneud â'r Gymraeg. Drwy drosglwyddo pwerau dros reoliadau adeiladu o San Steffan, mae adeiladau newydd yng Nghymru'n fwy cynaliadwy ac effeithlon. Ym mis Gorffennaf, cyhoeddodd Jocelyn Davies ein bod dros hanner ffordd at sicrhau 6,500 o gartrefi fforddiadwy ychwanegol erbyn mis Ebrill 2011.

Mae'r Llywodraeth yn defnyddio Banc Buddsoddi Ewrop, gan fuddsoddi £150 miliwn er mwyn sicrhau bod busnesau'n tyfu yng Nghymru. Nid dim ond cyflawni ar gyfer heddiw y mae hyn, ond hefyd ar gyfer cymunedau a chenedlaethau'r dyfodol. Felly, mae'n fy siomi'n fawr nad yw gwelliant y Ceidwadwyr yn rhoi dim clod i'r Llywodraeth hon am ei llwyddiannau yn ystod y ddwy flynedd a hanner diwethaf. Mae'r Torïaid, yr wrthblaid swyddogol yn y Cynulliad, wedi dangos pa mor anaddas ydynt i lywodraethu. Tra bo'u penaethiaid yn Llundain yn bygwth toriadau na welwyd dim byd tebyg iddynt gan San Steffan, yma, maent yn mynnu bod Llywodraeth Cymru'n cynyddu ei gwariant o hyd, gan fynnu bob wythnos ein bod yn gwario mwy heb ddweud byth o ble y maent yn disgwyl i'r arian hwnnw ddod. Mae'r ymddygiad hwnnw nid yn unig yn afresymol—mae'n anghyfrifol hefyd, yn enwedig yn y cyfnod economaidd anodd hwn.

Dyma'r pwynt yr wyf am ei adael gyda'r Ceidwadwyr: wrth wadu nad oes dim cynnydd sylweddol wedi bod, maent yn gwneud cam, nid yn unig â'r bobl sy'n darparu gwasanaethau ac yn gwneud i bethau ddigwydd—yr athrawon, y cynghorwyr, y nyrsys a'r gweithwyr yn y sector gwirfoddol yn eu miloedd—ond hefyd yn gwneud cam â hwy eu hunain, oherwydd bod llawer o'r

which the Conservatives were actively engaged, and contributed positively to most of these policies that are being effected today.

David Melding *rose*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Will you take an intervention?

Gareth Jones: No, I have finished.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: In that case, Jonathan Morgan is next.

Jonathan Morgan: I start by congratulating the Government on producing a delivery document that is a thoroughly enjoyable read. In fact, when you consider that a delivery plan can have a key performance indicator structure that includes ‘completed, with no further action required’ by the Welsh Assembly Government, and ‘completed, with ongoing activity’—[*Laughter.*] I find that enjoyable, and I would like someone—perhaps the Deputy First Minister—to tell me how a key performance marker can be both completed and ongoing. For example, in the health and social care portfolio, the document says:

‘We will explore the opportunity to place occupational health services on a statutory basis’.

That is ‘completed, with ongoing activity’. Another is in economic development:

‘Implement a labour market strategy with a long-term goal of full employment at a rate of 80 per cent’.

That is ‘completed, with ongoing activity’. This is rather farcical, and anyone reading this outside of this institution would wonder what on earth the Assembly Government is talking about when it says that a target is completed, but remains ongoing.

I will focus a few observations on the provision of our health services. The ‘One

syniadau hyn wedi codi yn sgîl sesiynau craffu bywiog y bu’r Ceidwadwyr yn ymwneud â hwy’n frwd, gan gyfrannu’n gadarnhaol at y rhan fwyaf o’r polisiau hyn a roddir ar waith heddiw.

David Melding *a gododd*—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A dderbyniwch ymyriad?

Gareth Jones: Na wnaif, yr wyf wedi gorffen.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Gan hynny, Jonathan Morgan sydd nesaf.

Jonathan Morgan: Dechreuaf drwy longyfarch y Llywodraeth ar gynhyrchu dogfen ynghylch cyflawni sy’n ddifyr iawn i’w darllen. A dweud y gwir, wrth ichi ystyried y gall cynllun cyflenwi gael strwythur dangosyddion perfformiad allweddol sy’n cynnwys ‘wedi’i gwblhau, ac nid oes gofyn gweithredu ymhellach’ gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a ‘wedi’i gwblhau, ac yn dal i fynd rhagddo’—[*Chwerthin*]. Mae hynny’n ddifyr i mi, a hoffwn i rywun—y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog efallai—ddweud wrthyf sut y gall dynodydd perfformiad allweddol fod wedi’i gwblhau ac eto’n dal i fynd rhagddo. Er enghraifft, yn y portffolio iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, mae’r ddogfen yn dweud:

Byddwn yn ymchwilio i weld pa gyfle sydd i roi gwasanaethau iechyd galwedigaethol ar sail statudol.

Cyfeirir at hynny drwy ddweud ‘wedi’i gwblhau, ac yn dal i fynd rhagddo’. Mae’r un peth i’w weld o dan ddatblygu economaidd:

Rhoi strategaeth ar gyfer y farchnad lafur ar waith sydd â nod hirdymor o gyflogaeth lawn ar gyfradd o 80 y cant.

Mae hynny ‘wedi’i gwblhau, ac yn dal i fynd rhagddo’. Mae hyn yn eithaf chwerthinllyd, a byddai unrhyw un sy’n darllen hyn y tu allan i’r sefydliad hwn yn meddwl beth ar y ddaear y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn sôn amdano pan fydd yn dweud bod targed wedi’i gwblhau, ond eto’n dal i fynd rhagddo.

Canolbwytiaf mewn ychydig o sylwadau ar ddarparu ein gwasanaethau iechyd. Mae

Wales' agreement on health makes a basic assumption, which I believe is flawed: that the public sector can and does provide everything that we need. The assumption is flawed because, first, the public sector does not provide everything that we need, and secondly, because the Government still relies on private hospitals to deliver publicly funded healthcare provision. In an NHS where resources, staff and capacity are abundant, providing everything that we need would be straightforward. In the first 10 years of this Assembly, with budget increases every year at a substantial rate, you would have thought that the Assembly Government could have provided everything that the people of Wales would have wanted through the NHS. However, even with generous budgets, people were still getting operations in the private sector paid for by the NHS. The problem now is that, with budgets becoming more uncertain in the future, you will need mixed provision of healthcare more than ever to deliver on your aspirations for the health of the nation.

5.30 p.m.

We know that, on average, people in Wales wait longer for treatment than their colleagues and family members in England. We know that, every month, the Assembly Government risks breaching its waiting-time targets for the NHS. The section on strengthening NHS finance and management mentions nothing about reform or about getting more for the money that we spend; it is all about ideology relating to the internal market, the use of private hospitals, and so on. There is nothing about ensuring that financial investment is linked to reform and innovation. You have made the NHS more expensive without it producing better outcomes. Therefore, with a second restructuring within five years, this needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency. Returning to what the First Minister said earlier this afternoon, if the chief executive of the NHS in Wales is willing to admit that up to £1 billion of our health spend could be spent more effectively, then the Assembly Government needs to take that seriously. If the chief executive is bold enough to say it,

cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' ar iechyd wedi'i seilio ar dybiaeth sylfaenol, sydd yn fy marn i'n ddiffygiol: sef bod y sector cyhoeddus yn gallu darparu ac yn darparu popeth y mae ei angen arnom. Mae'r dybiaeth hon yn ddiffygiol oherwydd, yn gyntaf, nad yw'r sector cyhoeddus yn darparu popeth y mae ei angen arnom, ac yn ail, oherwydd bod y Llywodraeth yn dal i ddibynnu ar ysbytai preifat i ddarparu gofal iechyd a ariennir gan y pwrs cyhoeddus. Mewn GIG lle y mae digonedd o adnoddau, staff a chapasiti, byddai'n rhwydd darparu popeth y mae ei angen arnom. Yn ystod 10 mlynedd cyntaf y Cynulliad hwn, a'r gyllideb yn cynyddu'n sylweddol bob blwyddyn, byddech wedi meddwl y gallai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad fod wedi darparu popeth y buasai pobl Cymru'n dymuno'i gael drwy'r GIG. Serch hynny, hyd yn oed gyda chyllidebau hael, yr oedd pobl yn dal i gael llawdriniaethau yn y sector preifat a'r GIG yn talu amdanynt. Y broblem yn awr, a chyllidebau'n mynd yn fwy ansicr yn y dyfodol, yw y bydd angen darpariaeth gymysg arnoch o ran gofal iechyd yn fwy nag erioed er mwyn gwireddu'ch dyheadau ar gyfer iechyd y genedl.

Gwyddom fod pobl yng Nghymru, ar gyfartaledd, yn aros yn hwy am driniaeth na'u cymheiriaid ac aelodau eu teulu yn Lloegr. Gwyddom fod perygl i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad fethu cyflawni ei thargedau ar gyfer amseroedd aros bob mis yn y GIG. Nid yw'r adran sy'n ymwneud â chryfhau cyllid a rheolaeth y GIG yn sôn dim am ddiwygio nac am gael mwy am yr arian yr ydym yn ei wario; mae'r cyfan yn ymwneud ag ideoleg sy'n berthnasol i'r farchnad fewnol, defnyddio ysbytai preifat, ac yn y blaen. Nid oes dim ynglŷn â sicrhau bod buddsoddi arian yn cael ei gysylltu â diwygio ac arloesi. Yr ydych wedi gwneud y GIG yn ddrutach heb iddo sicrhau gwell canlyniadau. Felly, wrth ailstrwythuro am yr eildro mewn pum mlynedd, mae angen mynd i'r afael â hyn ar frys. A dychwelyd at yr hyn a ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog yn gynharach y prynhawn yma, os yw prif weithredwr y GIG yng Nghymru'n barod i gyfaddef y gellid gwario hyd at £1 biliwn o'n gwariant ar iechyd yn fwy effeithiol, yna mae angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ystyried hynny o ddifrif. Os yw'r

you need to be bold enough to do something in response. You will be acting irresponsibly if you fail to ignore the advice of our senior health official. If financial management is to be strengthened, then innovation needs to be rewarded, poor performance needs to be tackled and NHS bodies should be under no illusion about the need to better manage their budgets. Better management should be more rigorous financial management. If we are to carry on as we have done over the past 10 years, then money and opportunities to deliver a first-class health system will be lost.

I have always believed that in political life timing can be everything. I am sure that the Plaid and Labour Members of this Assembly could not believe the timing of the Labour Party's statement, which was released at lunchtime today, on a day when we were due to discuss the All Wales Convention's report and the 'One Wales' agreement. We know that there is currently an election to decide who will be the leader of Welsh Labour, but what we did not know until lunchtime today was that Peter Hain had won that election. The only thing that I will say to Carwyn Jones, Huw Lewis and Edwina Hart is 'Good luck' to whichever one of you gets to be his deputy.

Val Lloyd: Like my colleague Christine Chapman, I will focus on a health issue. The commitment in 'One Wales' to place a new priority on mental health services and to seek legislative competence in relation to mental health was warmly welcomed inside and outside of this Chamber. With one in four people experiencing mental ill health, and with review after review highlighting the failure of services to meet people's needs, there can be no doubt that these issues deserve to be a priority.

Two years on, progress has been made. We all hope that the National Assembly for Wales (Legislative Competence) (Health and Health Services and Social Welfare) Order will progress smoothly through its final stages and receive Royal Assent in the not

prif weithredwr yn ddigon dewr i'w ddweud, mae angen i chi fod yn ddigon dewr i wneud rhywbeth er mwyn ymateb i hynny. Byddwch yn gweithredu'n anghyfrifol os anwybyddwch gyngor ein huwch swyddog iechyd. Er mwyn cryfhau rheolaeth ariannol, yna mae angen gwobrwyo arloesi, mae angen mynd i'r afael â pherfformiad gwael ac ni ddylai cyrff y GIG fod dan gamargraff ynglŷn â bod angen iddynt reoli eu cyllidebau'n well. Dylai gwell rheolaeth olygu rheolaeth ariannol gadarnach. O ddal ati fel yr ydym wedi gwneud yn ystod y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, byddwn yn colli arian ac yn colli cyfleoedd i ddarparu system iechyd o'r radd flaenaf.

Yr wyf wedi credu erioed y gall amseru fod yn hollbwysig mewn gwleidyddiaeth. Yr wyf yn sicr na allai Aelodau Plaid Cymru a'r Blaid Lafur yn y Cynulliad hwn goelio amseriad datganiad y Blaid Lafur, a ryddhawyd amser cinio heddiw, ar y diwrnod pan oeddem i fod i drafod adroddiad Confensiwn Cymru Gyfan a chytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'. Gwyddom fod etholiad ar y gweill ar hyn o bryd i benderfynu pwy fydd arweinydd Llafur Cymru, ond yr hyn nad oeddem yn ei wybod tan amser cinio heddiw oedd mai Peter Hain a oedd wedi ennill yr etholiad hwnnw. Yr unig beth yr wyf yn ei ddweud wrth Carwyn Jones, Huw Lewis ac Edwina Hart yw 'Pob lwc' i bwy bynnag ohonoch a gaiff fod yn ddirprwy iddo.

Val Lloyd: Fel fy nghyd-Aelod Christine Chapman, canolbwyntiaf ar fater yn ymwneud ag iechyd. Cafodd yr ymrwymiad yn 'Cymru'n Un' i roi blaenoriaeth newydd i wasanaethau iechyd meddwl ac i geisio cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol dros iechyd meddwl groeso cynnes yn y Siambr hon a'r tu allan iddi. Gan fod afiechyd meddwl yn effeithio ar un o bob pedwar a'r naill arolwg ar ôl y llall yn tynnu sylw at fethiant gwasanaethau i ddiwallu anghenion pobl, ni all neb amau nad yw'r materion hyn yn haeddu bod yn flaenoriaeth.

Ddwy flynedd yn ddiweddarach, mae cynnydd wedi'i wneud. Yr ydym i gyd yn gobeithio y bydd Gorchymyn (Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Iechyd a Lles Cymdeithasol) Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru (Cymhwysedd Deddfwriaethol) yn mynd

too distant future. The Minister for Health and Social Services has outlined five policy intentions that she would like to see included in a future mental health Measure, and I understand that initial feedback from mental health organisations and service users has been positive. Gofal Cymru, for example, has mentioned the particular benefits that it can see resulting from the proposed expansion of tier 1 services, which it hopes will act as a mechanism for ensuring that people receive the support that they need when they first begin to become unwell.

There are, however, some concerns. The 'One Wales' delivery plan for 2009-10 states that there has been overall poor compliance with the mental health annual operating framework targets, with a very mixed picture across Wales. I am concerned that there seems to be a pattern in mental health provision whereby strategies are written, action plans are drawn up, guidance is issued and targets are set, and yet the changes, unfortunately, are not necessarily made. I firmly believe that mental health needs to be a priority, and I would like to know what action is being taken to ensure that frameworks and targets and guidance are delivered. If we do not ensure that there are consequences when local health boards and other bodies do not meet these targets, then we are not truly making mental health a priority and we are doing a disservice to all those who experience mental ill health and those who care about them.

Peter Black: Jonathan Morgan said that timing was everything in politics, but context is also important. The context in Wales has shifted since the 'One Wales' agreement was drawn up and signed. When it was drawn up we were not in recession, things did not look as bleak as they now do for the UK economy, and it seemed that, although we were going to receive less of an increase than we had in previous Assemblies, we would still get reasonable increases in the block grant, and therefore would be able to afford some of the

rhagddo'n hwylus drwy ei gyfnodau olaf ac yn cael Cydsyniad Brenhinol cyn bo hir iawn. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi sôn am bum bwriad polisi y byddai'n hoffi gweld eu cynnwys mewn Mesur iechyd meddwl yn y dyfodol, ac yr wyf yn cael ar ddeall fod yr adborth cychwynnol gan sefydliadau iechyd meddwl a defnyddwyr gwasanaethau wedi bod yn gadarnhaol. Mae Gofal Cymru, er enghraifft, wedi sôn am y manteision penodol y gall eu gweld yn sgîl y cynnig i ehangu gwasanaethau haen 1. Mae'n gobethio y bydd hynny'n fecanwaith i sicrhau bod pobl yn cael y cymorth y mae ei angen arnynt pan fyddant yn dechrau clafychu.

Fodd bynnag, mae ambell beth yn destun pryder. Dywed cynllun cyflenwi 'Cymru'n Un' ar gyfer 2009-10 mai gwael yn gyffredinol fu'r cydymffurfio â thargedau'r fframwaith gweithredu blynyddol ar gyfer iechyd meddwl a bod y darlun ar draws Cymru'n gymysg iawn. Yr wyf yn poeni bod patrwm i bob golwg yn y ddarpariaeth iechyd meddwl, sef bod strategaethau'n cael eu llunio, cynlluniau gweithredu'n cael eu paratoi, canllawiau'n cael eu cyhoeddi a thargedau'n cael eu gosod, ac eto, nad yw'r newidiadau, yn anffodus, yn digwydd. Yr wyf yn credu'n bendant fod angen i iechyd meddwl fod yn flaenoriaeth, a hoffwn wybod pa gamau a gymerir i sicrhau bod fframweithiau a thargedau a chanllawiau'n cael eu gwireddu. Oni sicrhawn fod canlyniadau pan na fydd byrddau iechyd lleol a chyrrff eraill yn cyflawni'r targedau hynny, yna, nid ydym mewn gwirionedd yn gwneud iechyd meddwl yn flaenoriaeth go iawn ac yr ydym yn gwneud cam â'r rhai sydd ag afiechyd meddwl a'r rhai sy'n gofalu amdanynt.

Peter Black: Dywedodd Jonathan Morgan fod amseru'n hollbwysig mewn gwleidyddiaeth, ond mae'r cyd-destun yn bwysig hefyd. Mae'r cyd-destun yng Nghymru wedi newid ers llunio a llofnodi cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'. Pan luniwyd ef, nid oeddem mewn dirwasgiad, nid oedd pethau'n edrych mor ddu ag y maent yn awr ar gyfer economi'r Deyrnas Unedig, ac yr oedd yn ymddangos, er ein bod yn mynd i gael llai o gynnydd nag a gawsom yn y Cynulliad yn y gorffennol, y byddem yn dal i gael cynnydd

goodies set out in that agreement. I think that it is fair to say that, even then, some of us had doubts about the affordability of the 'One Wales' agreement and whether all the pledges that it contained could be delivered, not least because some of the promises are not as specific as they could be and tend to be vague with regard to how we can measure them. However, with regard to the measurable promises, it seems that we have a long way to go before all of those commitments are delivered.

A year ago, the Government proudly boasted to have achieved, for the most part, 21 of its 228 commitments. That is not a huge number, and some of those are ongoing commitments. It seems that, although progress is being made, it is slow and could be better. However, the main criticism, and again this comes back to context, is whether the 'One Wales' agreement is flexible enough to adapt to changing times. We are in a depression, and the economy is not looking as brilliant as it might do, to understate things. There are huge pressures on the Assembly, the Assembly Government, local authorities and Welsh public services to which we need to respond.

Despite that, we seem to be ploughing ahead regardless with the commitments in the 'One Wales' agreement and are not responding to pressures as we might. A perfect example of that is the education and training budget, which, in relation to post-16 education, is facing a 5 per cent cut next year. That is despite the fact that investment in training and education is the key to our pulling ourselves out of the depression and ensuring that we have people who are trained and ready to take job opportunities as they arise in future years. That is one failing of this Government, and it has happened because it is trying to spread the finance that it has available to meet all the commitments in the 'One Wales' agreement.

The other commitment that was highlighted as a flagship of the One Wales Government

rhesymol yn y grant bloc, ac y byddem felly'n gallu fforddio rhai o'r pethau da a oedd yn y cytundeb hwnnw. Credaf ei bod yn deg dweud, hyd yn oed bryd hynny, fod gan rai ohonom amheuon ynglŷn â pha mor fforddiadwy oedd cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' ac a fyddai modd gwireddu'r holl addewidion ynddo, yn anad dim oherwydd nad yw rhai o'r addewidion mor benodol ag y gallent fod a'u bod yn tueddu i fod yn niwlog ynglŷn â sut y gallwn eu mesur. Serch hynny, o ran yr addewidion y gellir eu mesur, mae'n ymddangos bod gennym gryn ffordd i fynd cyn gwireddu'r ymrwymadau hynny i gyd.

Flwyddyn yn ôl, yr oedd y Llywodraeth yn ymfalchïo ei bod wedi gwireddu, gan mwyaf, 21 o'i 228 ymrwymiad. Nid yw hynny'n nifer enfawr, ac mae rhai o'r rheini'n ymrwymadau sy'n parhau. Mae'n ymddangos, er bod cynnydd yn cael ei wneud, mai araf yw'r cynnydd hwnnw ac y gallai fod yn well. Serch hynny, y brif feirniadaeth, ac eto daw hyn yn ôl at y cyddestun, yw a yw cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' yn ddigon hyblyg i addasu i gyfnod o newid. Yr ydym mewn dirwasgiad, ac nid yw'r economi'n ymddangos mor iach ag y gallai fod, a dweud y lleiaf. Mae pwysau enfawr ar y Cynulliad, ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, ar awdurdodau lleol ac ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus Cymru, ac mae angen inni ymateb i hyn.

Er gwaethaf hynny, mae'n ymddangos ein bod yn bwrw ymlaen beth bynnag ag ymrwymadau 'Cymru'n Un' heb ymateb i'r pwysau fel y gallem. Enghraifft berffaith o hynny yw'r gyllideb addysg a hyfforddiant, sydd, yng nghyswllt addysg ôl-16, yn wynebu toriad o 5 y cant y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae hynny er gwaethaf y ffaith mai buddsoddi mewn hyfforddiant ac addysg yw'r allwedd inni dynnu'n hunain o'r dirwasgiad a sicrhau bod gennym bobl sydd wedi'u hyfforddi ac yn barod i fanteisio ar gyfleoedd i gael swyddi wrth iddynt godi yn y dyfodol. Mae hynny'n un o fethiannau'r Llywodraeth hon, ac mae wedi digwydd oherwydd ei bod yn ceisio taenu'r arian sydd ar gael ganddi i wireddu holl ymrwymadau cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'.

Yr ymrwymiad arall y dywedwyd ei fod yn un o brif ymrwymadau Llywodraeth

was that to do away with private financing, particularly in the national health service. That has had an impact on the health service, of course, particularly on the capital programme. Although I do not support private-finance initiatives, other avenues should be explored. It seems that that is certainly now the view of Plaid Cymru's chief financial adviser Eurfyl ap Gwilym, who was quoted in the *Western Mail* this morning as saying that we need to look at alternative sources of finance to meet the challenges the Government faces. So, here we have a commitment of the One Wales Government that is no longer fit for purpose and that even Plaid Cymru's chief economic adviser is saying is not for purpose and needs to be adapted.

The housing crisis is an issue that I have taken a particular interest in. I acknowledge that the Deputy Minister for Housing has done a reasonably good job of tackling the problem. However, she has one hand tied behind her back by the commitment of the One Wales Government to increase the supply of affordable housing by 6,500 homes. In a previous debate in the Chamber, it was pointed out that an independent assessment said that she was halfway to delivering that commitment. That is not the case, and is a misreading of what is stated in the 'One Wales' agreement, which is that there will be a net increase in affordable housing. So, although the Deputy Minister may have delivered an extra 3,250 or so additional affordable homes, because houses are being sold off under the right to buy scheme and because some houses are demolished, the actual increase is nearer 2,200. So, here we have a target that is very difficult to meet, which all the efforts of the Government are towards meeting, and yet we have some obvious issues to do with housing that are not being tackled, particularly with regard to empty houses and certain other housing matters that the Government is being distracted from tackling—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Please wind up now.

Peter Black: At just past the halfway stage, a great deal more needs to be done, but the most important lesson is that the Government

Cymru'n Un oedd cael gwared ar ariannu preifat, yn enwedig yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Mae hynny wedi cael dylanwad ar y gwasanaeth iechyd, wrth gwrs, yn enwedig ar y rhaglen gyfalaf. Er nad wyf yn cefnogi mentrau cyllid preifat, dylid archwilio llwybrau eraill. Mae'n ymddangos mai dyna farn prif gynghorydd ariannol Plaid Cymru, Eurfyl ap Gwilym, erbyn hyn. Fe'i dyfynnwyd yn y *Western Mail* y bore yma'n dweud bod angen inni edrych ar ffynonellau cyllid amgen er mwyn ateb yr heriau y mae'r Llywodraeth yn eu hwynebu. Felly, dyma un o ymrwymadau Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un nad yw'n addas i'r diben rhagor, ymrwymiad y mae hyd yn oed prif ymgynghorydd economaidd Plaid Cymru'n dweud nad yw'n addas i'r diben a bod angen ei addasu.

Mae'r argyfwng tai'n fater yr wyf wedi ymddiddori'n arbennig ynddo. Yr wyf yn cydnabod bod y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai wedi mynd i'r afael â'r broblem yn bur dda. Fodd bynnag, mae'n cael ei llesteirio i raddau gan ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cymru'n Un i ychwanegu 6,500 o dai at y cyflenwad o dai fforddiadwy. Mewn dadl flaenorol yn y Siambr, tynnwyd sylw at asesiad annibynnol a oedd yn dweud ei bod hanner ffordd at wireddu'r ymrwymiad hwnnw. Nid yw hynny'n wir, ac mae'n gamddehongliad o'r hyn sydd yng nghytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' sef y bydd cynnydd net yn nifer y tai fforddiadwy. Felly, er bod y Dirprwy Weinidog efallai wedi darparu 3,250 o dai fforddiadwy ychwanegol, oherwydd bod tai'n cael eu gwerthu o dan y cynllun hawl i brynu ac oherwydd bod rhai tai'n cael eu dymchwel, mae'r gwir gynnydd yn nes at 2,200. Felly, dyma darged sy'n anodd iawn ei gyrraedd, ac mae holl ymdrechion y Llywodraeth wedi'u cyfeirio at wneud hynny. Eto i gyd mae gennym broblemau amlwg ym maes tai nad ydynt yn cael sylw, yn enwedig o ran tai gwag a materion eraill sy'n ymwneud â thai ac mae sylw'r Llywodraeth yn cael ei dynnu oddi ar fynd i'r afael â-

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

Peter Black: A ninnau newydd gyrraedd hanner y ffordd, mae angen gwneud llawer mwy, ond y wers bwysicaf yw bod yn rhaid

must start to take account of the context and be far more flexible in what it is trying to do.

David Lloyd: Mae gofyn inni groesawu'r camau sy'n dal i gael eu cymryd i weithredu rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un' Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae lle i longyfarch Gweinidogion Plaid Cymru ar eu gwaith. Mae Ieuan Wyn Jones a'i record ar yr economi gyda llwyddiant ProAct a ReAct yn cadw miloedd o weithwyr yng Nghymru yn eu swyddi. Eto, erys her sylweddol yn yr adeg economaidd anodd hon.

i'r Llywodraeth ddechrau ystyried y cydestun a bod yn fwy hyblyg o lawer yn yr hyn y mae'n ceisio'i wneud.

David Lloyd: We should welcome the steps that are still being taken to implement the Welsh Assembly Government's 'One Wales' programme. There is room to congratulate Plaid Cymru Ministers on their work. I congratulate Ieuan Wyn Jones on his record on the economy, with the success of ProAct and ReAct in keeping thousands of workers in Wales in jobs. Of course, there are still persistent challenges during this difficult economic time.

5.40 p.m.

Dyna Alun Ffred Jones wedyn yn dod â'r Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol arfaethedig ar yr iaith Gymraeg gerbron ac yn gweithio'n ddygn y tu ôl i'r llenni, er yr holl rwystrau sydd yn wynebu pob Gorchymyn ar ei daith drwy adrannau'r Llywodraeth yn San Steffan. Yr ydym hefyd yn croesawu ymddangosiad *Golwg 360*.

Alun Ffred Jones brought forward the proposed legislative competence Order on the Welsh language, and has worked hard behind the scenes, despite all the obstacles facing every Order on its passage through Government departments at Westminster. We also welcome the establishment of *Golwg 360*.

Yna, y mae Elin Jones yn Weinidog dros Faterion Gwledig hynod o effeithiol gydag edmygedd eang o'i holl ymdrechion i ddileu'r diciâu o'n ffermydd, sydd eisoes wedi golygu lladd miloedd o wartheg ein gwlad.

Elin Jones is a highly effective Minister for Rural Affairs and is widely admired for all her efforts to eradicate TB from our farms, which has already involved culling thousands of cattle in our country.

Byddwch wedi fy nghlywed o'r blaen yn canmol y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Dai, sef Jocelyn Davies, ar ei gwaith clodwiw wrth gynllunio cynllun cyntaf y Deyrnas y Unedig i achub morgeisi er mwyn cadw pobl yn eu tai, a hefyd wrth ddod â miliynau o bunnoedd ymlaen i'r flwyddyn ariannol hon er mwyn annog adeiladu mwy o dai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru ar yr adeg wael hon yn economaidd, a rhoi hwb sylweddol i'r diwydiant adeiladu.

You will have heard me in the past praising the Deputy Minister for Housing, Jocelyn Davies, on her excellent work in designing the first mortgage rescue scheme in the UK in order to keep people in their homes, and also in bringing millions of pounds forward to this financial year to encourage the building of more affordable housing here in Wales at this difficult economic time, thereby giving a significant boost to the building industry.

O dan Lywodraeth Cymru'n Un cafwyd comisiwn Holtham sydd yn ategu barn hirdymor Plaid Cymru bod fformiwla Barnett, sydd yn ariannu Cymru, yn fformiwla gwbl annigonol ac yn amddifadu Cymru o dros £400 miliwn bob blwyddyn ac a fydd wedi amddifadu Cymru felly o ryw £8.5 biliwn erbyn 2020.

Under the One Wales Government we saw the establishment of the Holtham commission which endorses the long-term view of Plaid Cymru that the Barnett formula, which funds Wales, is totally inadequate and is depriving Wales of more than £400 million each year, and which will have deprived Wales of some £8.5 million by 2020.

Disgwylir atebion cadarnhaol i adroddiad y comisiwn hwn oddi wrth Lywodraeth Llundain ond nid yw'r diffyg ateb cadarnhaol hyd yn hyn yn argoeli'n dda.

Conglfaen cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' yw'r ymrwymiad i gael refferendwm ar bwerau ychwanegol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, fel y clywsom eisoes, droeon, y prynhawn yma, a chael gwared ar bob Gorchymyn cymhwysedd deddfwriaethol yn sgîl hynny. Cawsom y confensiwn a chawsom adroddiad cadarnhaol Syr Emyr Jones Parry. O dan dermau cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un', edrychwn ymlaen at weld Llafur, Plaid Cymru, ac eraill yn ymgyrchu gyda'i gilydd ac yn gadarnhaol er mwyn sicrhau pleidlais 'ie' yn y refferendwm. Disgwylir y refferendwm hwn cyn etholiadau'r Cynulliad yn 2011. Mae'r dyddiadau posibl yn dechrau gyda hydref 2010. Ni fydd Plaid Cymru yn caniatáu i'r Blaid Lafur lusgo ei thraed yn hyn o beth. Edrychwn ymlaen at wireddu'r dyhead hwnnw.

Nick Ramsay: I am grateful to speak in this debate in support of the amendments tabled by my party and by the Liberal Democrats. I will focus my comments on amendment 4, because it goes to the heart of the problem that I have with the 'One Wales' agreement, which is the financial aspect. As I said in last week's debate on the draft budget, and as Peter Black alluded to in his comments, the issue is that we are now dealing with an agreement that is two years old. As I said last week, I did not sign up to the 'One Wales' agreement; I supported an alternative agreement. However, it was signed and I recognise that there was a democratic majority here in favour of that agreement. It was disingenuous of Gareth Jones—I know that he was trying not to laugh as he read out that speech—to say that we have not welcomed anything positive. Of course we have done so; we are constantly mentioning ProAct and ReAct and the need to—

Gareth Jones: I simply read the amendment. I could not see anything positive in your amendment this afternoon; it totally disregards any improvements or progress

We expect positive responses to this commission's report from the Government in London, but the lack of a positive response thus far does not bode well.

The cornerstone of the 'One Wales' agreement is the commitment to hold a referendum on additional powers for the National Assembly for Wales, as we have already heard, time and again, this afternoon, and to get rid of all legislative competence Orders as a result of that. We have had the convention and Syr Emyr Jones Parry's positive report. Under the terms of the 'One Wales' agreement, we look forward to seeing Labour, Plaid Cymru, and others campaigning together, positively, to ensure a 'yes' vote in a referendum. It is expected that this referendum will be held before the Assembly elections in 2011. Possible dates start with autumn 2010. Plaid Cymru will not allow the Labour Party to drag its feet in this respect. We look forward to realising that aspiration.

Nick Ramsay: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am gael siarad yn y ddadl hon i gefnogi'r gwelliannau a gyflwynwyd gan fy mhlaid a chan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Canolbwyntiaf yn fy sylwadau ar welliant 4, oherwydd ei fod yn mynd at wraidd y broblem sydd gennyf o ran cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un', sef yr agwedd ariannol. Fel y dywedais yn y ddadl yr wythnos diwethaf am y gyllideb ddrafft, ac fel y cyfeiriodd Peter Black yn ei sylwadau, y broblem yw ein bod yn awr yn ymdrin â chytundeb dwyflwydd oed. Fel y dywedais yr wythnos diwethaf, nid oeddwn yn cytuno â chytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'; yr oeddwn yn cefnogi cytundeb arall. Fodd bynnag, fe'i llofnodwyd ac yr wyf yn cydnabod bod mwyafrif democrataidd yma o blaid y cytundeb hwnnw. Yr oedd Gareth Jones yn ffuantus braidd—gwn ei fod yn ceisio peidio â chwerthin wrth ddarllen yr araith honno—wrth ddweud nad ydym wedi croesawu dim byd cadarnhaol. Yr ydym wedi gwneud hynny wrth gwrs; yr ydym yn sôn o hyd am ProAct a ReAct a bod angen—

Gareth Jones: Darllen y gwelliant a wneuthum. Ni allwn weld dim byd cadarnhaol yn eich gwelliant y prynhawn yma; mae'n anwybyddu'n llwyr unrhyw

being made.

Nick Ramsay: I was being slightly more current and listening to the speech that David Melding gave earlier. Clearly, you were not.

We have welcomed certain aspects of the 'One Wales' agreement, but as the Finance Committee has pointed out, the big issue is whether, given the current economic situation, we have the tools and the right framework to support the objectives of that agreement, for which there has been a majority here—certainly up until now. I do not think that that is the case when you look at some of the financial priorities of that agreement and of the budget to, supposedly, support it, with the 5 per cent efficiency savings in the skills budget, and the rather strange budgeting in the health portfolio, with £50 million unallocated, which I think could be better spent. Those aspects of budgeting do not give me any confidence that the correlation between the budgeting on the one hand and the objectives of that agreement on the other is correct.

Economic development is an area to which the 'One Wales' agreement claims to give a lot of credence, and there are areas where that has been done. However, the cut in the current budget for economic development does not give the sort of priority that should have been given to the 'One Wales' agreement objectives. That is very sad for us, and for the people of Wales.

Moving on to the extraordinary events in the Chamber today, I was sceptical about spending £1 million on an All Wales Convention, but it has come out with some notable, interesting, and rewarding findings. However, it was a lot of money to spend on it. It is absolutely extraordinary that, having commissioned that convention, and having received a number of interesting findings, which are totally acceptable to many of us, the Government is—to use the phrase used by Plaid Cymru—dragging its feet so resolutely. I am pleased that Dai Lloyd has said that Plaid Cymru will not allow the Government to drag its feet in this regard.

welliannau neu gynnydd sy'n cael ei wneud.

Nick Ramsay: Yr oeddwn ychydig yn fwy cyfoes ac yn gwranddo ar araith David Melding yn gynharach. Nid oeddech chi'n gwneud hynny, mae'n amlwg.

Yr ydym wedi croesawu rhai agweddau ar gytundeb 'Cymru'n Un', ond fel y mae'r Pwyllgor Cyllid wedi dweud, y mater pwysig, o ystyried y sefyllfa economaidd bresennol, yw a oes gennym yr arfau a'r fframwaith iawn i gefnogi amcanion y cytundeb hwnnw, cytundeb y bu mwyafrif o'i blaid yma—yn sicr hyd yn hyn. Ni chredaf fod hynny'n wir pan edrychwch ar rai o flaenoriaethau ariannol y cytundeb hwnnw a'r gyllideb sydd i fod i'w gefnogi, gyda'r arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 5 y cant yn y gyllideb sgiliau, a'r cyllidebu rhyfedd braidd yn y portffolio iechyd, gyda £50 miliwn heb ei ddyrannu, arian y credaf y gellid ei wario'n well. Nid yw'r agweddau hynny ar y cyllidebu'n gwneud imi deimlo'n ffyddiog o gwbl bod y gydberthynas yn iawn rhwng y cyllidebu ar y naill law ac amcanion y cytundeb hwnnw ar y llaw arall.

Mae datblygu economaidd yn faes y mae cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' yn honni rhoi llawer o goel arno, ac mae datblygu wedi bod mewn rhai meysydd. Serch hynny, nid yw'r toriad yn y gyllideb bresennol ar gyfer datblygu economaidd yn rhoi'r math o flaenoriaeth y dylasid ei rhoi i amcanion cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'. Mae hynny'n drist iawn i ni, ac i bobl Cymru.

A symud at y digwyddiadau anghyffredin yn y Siambr heddiw, yr oeddwn yn amheus iawn ynglŷn â gwario £1 filiwn ar Gonfensiwn Cymru Gyfan, ond mae wedi cynnig nifer o ganfyddiadau nodedig, diddorol a buddiol. Serch hynny, yr oedd yn swm mawr i'w wario arno. Mae'n gwbl ryfeddol, ar ôl comisiynu'r confensiwn hwnnw, ac ar ôl cael nifer o ganfyddiadau diddorol, sy'n gwbl dderbyniol i lawer ohonom, fod y Llywodraeth—a defnyddio'r ymadrodd a ddefnyddiwyd gan Blaid Cymru—mor benderfynol o lusgo'i thraed. Yr wyf yn falch bod Dai Lloyd wedi dweud na wnaiff Plaid Cymru adael i'r Llywodraeth lusgo'i thraed yn y cyswllt hwn.

The statement that was issued earlier said—forgive me for reading it out:

‘Otherwise, all options for the timing of a referendum remain open. Nothing has been ruled in or ruled out, including, if it proved practical, a referendum in the autumn.’

Nothing is ruled in or ruled out. Despite the First Minister’s wriggling around earlier as a result of not wanting to address this issue, that is the fact with which we are faced. We are faced with the fact that a decision that this country and the Chamber desperately need has not been taken. We are not all sent here to be glorified civil servants; we are sent here to represent the people out there. Many Members have signed up to the ‘One Wales’ agreement, and that referendum was a core commitment in it. Yet, a decision has not been taken. As I say, we do not expect civil servants to give us civil-servant speak; we expect people to take decisions. There are windows of opportunity in life, and there are windows of opportunity in politics. A general election is coming up, and there will be an Assembly election immediately afterwards. Therefore, there is a window of opportunity, and it is terrible that the Government has not taken that opportunity.

Jeff Cuthbert: No-one has said that we will not discuss the issues raised in the convention’s report or that they are off the agenda, or anything of the sort. Quite the opposite has been said, and I think that you know that. You will also know, from reading the report, that Sir Emyr Jones Parry refers to the number of issues that affect us, one of which is the imminent general election. He makes that point. The truth is that you would like Labour—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. This is an intervention, not a speech.

Jeff Cuthbert: Would you rather see Labour engage itself, or, in other words, get distracted from the general election campaign, which you are probably a little iffy on at the moment?

Yn ôl y datganiad a gyhoeddwyd yn gynharach—maddeuwch imi am ei ddarllen:

Fel arall, mae pob dewis ar gyfer amseriad refferendwm yn parhau’n agored. Nid oes dim byd wedi’i gadarnhau na’i wrthod, gan gynnwys, pe bai’n ymarferol, refferendwm yn yr hydref.

Nid oes dim wedi’i gadarnhau na’i wrthod. Er bod y Prif Weinidog yn gwingo’n gynharach am nad oedd am fynd i’r afael â’r mater hwn, dyna’r ffaith sy’n ein hwynebu. Yr ydym yn wynebu’r ffaith nad oes penderfyniad wedi’i wneud, penderfyniad y mae ei angen yn ddybryd ar y wlad hon ac ar y Siambr. Nid er mwyn bod yn weision sifil mawreddog y cawn i gyd ein hanfon yma, cawn ein hanfon yma i gynrychioli’r bobl yn y byd y tu allan. Mae llawer o Aelodau wedi ymrwmo i gytundeb ‘Cymru’n Un’ ac yr oedd y refferendwm hwnnw’n ymrwymiad craidd ynddo. Eto i gyd, nid oes penderfyniad wedi’i wneud. Fel yr wyf yn dweud, nid iaith gweision sifil gan weision sifil yw’r hyn yr ydym yn ei ddisgwyl; yr ydym yn disgwyl i bobl benderfynu. Bydd cyfle’n codi mewn bywyd a bydd cyfle’n codi mewn gwleidyddiaeth. Mae etholiad cyffredinol ar y trothwy, a bydd etholiad i’r Cynulliad yn syth wedyn. Felly, mae hynny’n cynnig cyfle, ac mae’n ofnadwy nad yw’r Llywodraeth wedi manteisio ar y cyfle hwnnw.

Jeff Cuthbert: Nid oes neb wedi dweud na thrafodwn y materion a godir yn adroddiad y confensiwn nac wedi dweud nad ydynt ar yr agenda, na dim byd o’r fath. Dywedwyd yn gwbl groes i hynny, a chredaf eich bod yn gwybod hynny. Gwyddoch hefyd, o ddarllen yr adroddiad, fod Syr Emyr Jones Parry’n cyfeirio at y nifer o broblemau sy’n effeithio arnom, ac un o’r rheini yw’r etholiad cyffredinol sydd ar ein gwarthaf. Mae’n gwneud y pwynt hwnnw. Y gwir yw y byddech yn hoffi i Lafur—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Ymyriad yw hyn, nid araith.

Jeff Cuthbert: A fyddai’n well gennych weld Llafur yn ymroi, neu mewn geiriau eraill, ei gweld yn colli golwg ar ymgyrch yr etholiad cyffredinol, gan eich bod chi, mae’n debyg, yn teimlo braidd yn fregus yn ei gylch ar hyn o bryd?

Nick Ramsay: No, that is not the case at all. I will wind up now, Dirprwy Lywydd. Jeff Cuthbert's comments allude to what I have said, namely that we have seen a total absence and a total vacuum of leadership at the Assembly, and particularly today. It has been a shameful day for Wales and for the Government. I am pleased to hear that certain Labour and Plaid Cymru Members share my concerns. Get on with the job of governing, and stop hiding behind wishy-washy discussions and consultations.

Alun Davies: It is sometimes dangerous, Nick, to prepare your speeches too far in advance. What tends to happen is that you prepare a speech—although I have to say it is a very good one—but then you are totally upstaged by events. I will not talk about the referendum again this afternoon, but one thing that stuck in my mind from the First Minister's contribution was his absolute commitment to the 'One Wales' agreement and to what we have agreed in Government, which is a policy of both the parties that are represented in Government. That draws a line under the earlier excitement.

At the end of the day, we can all talk about different initiatives, strategies, priorities, programmes and projects that we see the Government undertaking, but the history and the story of the third Assembly is that of the economy; it is that of the recession, and when historians look back at what we have achieved over the last few years, they will look at the 'One Wales' agreement, which will be an historical document as it has changed Welsh politics. There is no getting away from that; David Melding was entirely right in what he said about that in his opening remarks. However, it will not be the 'One Wales' agreement that any parties will be judged on when it comes to May 2011.

5.50 p.m.

The next Assembly election will be defined by our response to the recession and the response of this Government to one of the greatest economic disasters in our lifetime. That is how I believe this Government will be

Nick Ramsay: Na fyddai, nid dyna fel y mae o gwbl. Byddaf yn dirwyn i ben yn awr, Ddirprwy Lywydd. Mae sylwadau Jeff Cuthbert yn cyfeirio at yr hyn yr wyf wedi'i ddweud, sef ein bod wedi gweld diffyg arweiniad llwyr a gwacter llwyr o ran arweiniad yn y Cynulliad, ac yn enwedig heddiw. Mae wedi bod yn ddiwrnod cywilyddus i Gymru ac i'r Llywodraeth. Yr wyf yn falch o glywed bod rhai o aelodau'r Blaid Lafur a Phlaid Cymru'n poeni fel yr wyf finnau. Ewch ati i lywodraethu a rhowch y gorau i guddio y tu ôl i drafodaethau ac ymgynghoriadau disylwedd.

Alun Davies: Mae'n beryglus paratoi'ch areithiau ormod ymlaen llaw weithiau, Nick. Yr hyn sy'n tueddu i ddigwydd yw eich bod yn paratoi araith—er bod yn rhaid imi ddweud ei bod yn un dda iawn—ond wedyn fod digwyddiadau'n eich goddiweddyd. Ni soniaf am y refferendwm eto y prynhawn yma, ond un peth sydd wedi glynu yn fy meddwl ers cyfraniad y Prif Weinidog oedd ei ymrwymiad pendant i gytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' a'r hyn yr ydym wedi cytuno arno yn y Llywodraeth, sef polisi'r ddwy blaid a gynrychiolir yn y Llywodraeth. Mae hynny'n cau pen y mwdwl ar y cyffro'n gynharach.

Yn y pen draw, gallwn i gyd sôn am wahanol fentrau, strategaethau, blaenoriaethau, rhaglenni a phrosiectau y gwelwn y Llywodraeth yn ymgymryd â hwy, ond hanes y trydydd Cynulliad yw hanes yr economi; hanes y dirwasgiad, a phan fydd haneswyr yn edrych yn ôl ar yr hyn yr ydym wedi'i gyflawni yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, byddant yn edrych ar gytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'. Bydd yn ddogfen hanesyddol oherwydd ei bod wedi newid gwleidyddiaeth Cymru. Nid oes amheuaeth ynglŷn â hynny; yr oedd David Melding yn gwbl gywir yn yr hyn a ddywedodd am hynny yn ei sylwadau agoriadol. Fodd bynnag, nid ar sail cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' y bernir yr un blaid pan ddaw'n fis Mai 2011.

Bydd etholiad nesaf y Cynulliad yn cael ei ddiffinio yn ôl ein hymateb i'r dirwasgiad ac ymateb y Llywodraeth hon i un o drychinebau economaidd gwaethaf ein hoes. Dyna sut y credaf y cofir y Llywodraeth hon

remembered and that is how this Government will be judged.

I endorse and stand by all the remarks that have been made by my colleagues here this afternoon on health reforms, education, and the other priorities that this Government has set. I gently remind Gareth Jones that the moratorium on hospitals was announced in May 2007 and the 'One Wales' agreement was signed in July 2007. Therefore, you cannot entirely write the Labour Party out of the history of this Government.

Gareth Jones: Could you give me the date of the campaign, please?

Alun Davies: I was referring to the comments that you made on the moratorium on hospital decisions. That was made, I think, on 6 May or 16 May 2007. I asked a question on it because I have heard others making the same mistake.

It is the economy that will determine whether this has been a successful Government or a failed Government. With regard to the Government's response to the economy, I would like to focus on two areas this afternoon. First, the activist approach taken by the Government and secondly, the way in which that approach was executed and organised.

The one thing that will stay in my mind and which will stay in the minds of many of us following the debates that we had last autumn was the silence from opposition parties. We saw political commentators and economists wringing their hands in despair whenever George Osborne or another Conservative spokesperson stood up and failed to answer the difficult questions. Here, in Cardiff bay, we saw some very real responses and I am sure that both opposition parties have acknowledged that. We saw an activist, agile, creative and unified response. Quite often, a Government is defined by how it behaves in a crisis rather than the how it responds to a crisis. By creating the economic summits and by creating almost a social contract in Wales, we unified the country. We brought people

a dyna sut y bernir y Llywodraeth hon.

Ategaf a chefnogaf yr holl sylwadau y mae fy nghyd-Aelodau wedi'u gwneud yma y prynhawn yma ynglŷn â diwygiadau ym maes iechyd, addysg a'r blaenoriaethau eraill y mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi'u pennu. Atgoffaf Gareth Jones yn garedig fod y moratoriwm ar ysbytai wedi'i gyhoeddi ym mis Mai 2007 a bod cytundeb 'Cymru'n Un' wedi'i lofnodi ym mis Gorffennaf 2007. Felly, ni allwch ddileu'r Blaid Lafur yn llwyr o hanes y Llywodraeth hon.

Gareth Jones: A allech roi dyddiad yr ymgyrch imi, os gwelwch yn dda?

Alun Davies: Yr oeddwn yn cyfeirio at y sylwadau a wnaethoch am y moratoriwm ynglŷn â phenderfyniadau sy'n ymwneud ag ysbytai. Penderfynwyd hynny, yr wyf yn credu, ar 6 Mai neu ar 16 Mai 2007. Gofynnais gwestiwn yn ei gylch oherwydd imi glywed pobl eraill yn gwneud yr un camgymeriad.

Yr economi a fydd yn penderfynu a yw'r Llywodraeth hon wedi bod yn un sydd wedi llwyddo ynteu'n un sydd wedi methu. O ran ymateb y Llywodraeth i'r economi, hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar ddau faes y prynhawn yma. Yn gyntaf, dull gweithredol y Llywodraeth ac yn ail, y ffordd yr aethpwyd ati i roi'r dull hwnnw ar waith a'i drefnu.

Yr un peth a fydd yn aros yn fy meddwl ac a fydd yn aros ym meddyliau llawer ohonom ar ôl y dadleuon a gawsom yr hydref diwethaf oedd tawelwch y gwrthbleidiau. Gwelsom sylwebyddion gwleidyddol ac economegwyr yn gwingo mewn anobaith pryd bynnag y byddai George Osborne neu un o lefaryddion eraill y Ceidwadwyr yn sefyll ac yn methu ateb y cwestiynau anodd. Yma ym mae Caerdydd, gwelsom nifer o ymatebion gwirioneddol ac yr wyf yn siŵr bod y ddwy wrthblaid wedi cydnabod hynny. Gwelsom ymateb gweithredol, hyblyg, creadigol ac unedig. Yn aml iawn, diffinnir Llywodraeth yn ôl y ffordd y mae'n ymateb i argyfwng. Drwy greu'r uwchgynadleddau economaidd a thrwy greu cytundeb cymdeithasol bron yng Nghymru, llwyddasom i uno'r wlad.

together—not simply north and south; we brought different parts of society together to ensure that when we responded to the recession, we had the support of all different elements of the economy and society. That strengthened the Assembly and this Government. It will lead to historians regarding this Government as a successful Government and one that will be re-elected in 2011.

I will conclude by saying that, in the last 18 months of this Government, there are things that I would like to see it focus upon. I would particularly like to see it continue its investment in education. Over the last year, we have said time and again that we will respond to the recession through investment in skills and training. We have to make that a reality by investing and prioritising education spending over the coming years. There needs to be further public service reform. I pay tribute to the Minister for Finance and Public Service Delivery for what he has done over the past few years. However, we have to ensure that public services can build on what we have today to deliver excellence to our people in the future.

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Diolch i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu i'r drafodaeth hon. Yr ydym wedi cael trafodaeth fywiog ac mae pawb wedi tynnu sylw at nifer o bethau sy'n eu pryderu. Byddaf yn ymateb i rai o'r pwyntiau sydd wedi codi yn ystod y ddatl yn nes ymlaen, gan gynnwys pwyntiau Kirsty Williams, David Melding ac eraill ar y refferendwm.

Fodd bynnag, yn y lle cyntaf, hoffwn bwysleisio'r ffaith fod 'Cymru'n Un' wedi gosod nod uchelgeisiol iawn inni wella bywydau pobl Cymru, ac i wneud hynny ym mhob rhan o'n gwlad, ac i wneud y wlad yn lle gwell a thecach i fyw ynddi.

Mae'n rhaglen uchelgeisiol iawn. Yr ydym yn gwneud cynnydd da, ond nid ydym yn gorffwys ar ein rhwyfau. Un peth a wnaethom yn ychwanegol at raglen 'Cymru'n Un' yn ystod y dirwasgiad—ac mae hwn yn ateb rhai o'r pwyntiau a gododd

Daethom â phobl at ei gilydd—nid dim ond y gogledd a'r de; daethom â gwahanol rannau o'r gymdeithas at ei gilydd er mwyn sicrhau bod gennym, wrth ymateb i'r dirwasgiad, gefnogaeth holl wahanol elfennau'r economi a'r gymdeithas. Cryfhawyd y Cynulliad a'r Llywodraeth hon gan hynny. Bydd yn golygu y bydd haneswyr yn ystyried y Llywodraeth hon yn Llywodraeth lwyddiannus ac yn Llywodraeth a gaiff ei hailethol yn 2011.

Deuaf i ben drwy sôn am y pethau yr hoffwn weld y Llywodraeth hon yn canolbwyntio arnynt yn ei 18 mis olaf. Byddwn yn hoffi'n benodol ei gweld yn parhau i fuddsoddi mewn addysg. Yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, yr ydym wedi dweud dro ar ôl tro y byddwn yn ymateb i'r dirwasgiad drwy fuddsoddi mewn sgiliau a hyfforddi. Rhaid inni wireddu hynny drwy fuddsoddi mewn addysg a blaenoriaethu gwario ar addysg yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf. Mae angen diwygio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus eto. Rhoddaf deyrnged i'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid a Chyflenwi Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus am yr hyn y mae wedi'i wneud yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni sicrhau bod gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn gallu adeiladu ar yr hyn sydd gennym heddiw er mwyn sicrhau rhagoriaeth ar gyfer ein pobl yn y dyfodol.

The Deputy First Minister: I thank everyone who has contributed to this debate. We have had a lively debate and everyone has highlighted a number of issues that concern them. I will respond to some of the points raised in the debate later, including the points made by Kirsty Williams, David Melding and others on the referendum.

However, in the first instance, I would like to emphasise that 'One Wales' has set a very ambitious target for us to improve the lives of the people of Wales, and to do so in every part of our country, making our nation a better and fairer place in which to live.

It is a very ambitious programme. We are making good progress, but we are not resting on our laurels. One thing that we did in addition to the 'One Wales' programme during the recession—and this answers some of the points raised by Peter Black regarding

Peter Black ynglŷn â'n hymateb ni i'r dirwasgiad—oedd sefydlu a chynnal nifer o uwchgynadleddau economaidd. Mae hynny'n dangos ein bod yn ymateb yn gyflym i'r hyn y mae pobl yn ei ddweud. Yr oeddwn yn synnu'n fawr at Peter Black yn dweud nad ydym wedi ymateb i'r dirwasgiad oherwydd, er enghraifft, yr ydym wedi cyflwyno'r cynllun ProAct, cryfhau ReAct, dod â gwariant cyfalaf ymlaen, gwneud gwell defnydd o arian Ewropeaidd ac, wrth gwrs, ysgafnhau baich pobl sy'n gwneud cais am bwrcasu—hynny yw, pwrcasu o dan gontractau'r Llywodraeth. Ni oedd y Llywodraeth gyntaf yn y Deyrnas Gyfunol i ddweud y byddem yn gwneud ein taliadau i gwmnïau ar amser ac yr ydym wedi cyflawni hynny. Mae'r uwchgynadleddau economaidd wedi dangos bod modd i genedl fach, o dan system ddatganoledig, symud yn gyflym i ymateb i'r hyn y mae busnesau yn ei ddweud. Yr ydym wedi ymateb i'r hyn y mae busnesau wedi gofyn inni ymateb iddo ac yr wyf wedi cyfeirio at gynllun ProAct, sef cynllun a ddaeth o'r sector manwerthu.

Yn ein rhaglen adfywio, yr ydym wedi creu cyfoeth o gyfleoedd ledled Cymru i bobl elwa ar y buddsoddiad hwnnw. Yn ystod uwchgynhadledd adfywio Cymru yn Llandudno, cyhoeddwyd buddsoddiad gwerth £19 miliwn gennym. Yr ydym hefyd wedi gweld bod rhaglenni cyllid Ewropeaidd ar gyfer 2007-13 yn mynd rhagddynt yn dda gyda thros £1 biliwn o gyllid yr Undeb Ewropeaidd wedi ei neilltuo ar hyn o bryd—er enghraifft, mae prosiect gwerth mwy na £38 miliwn yn trawsnewid canol dinas Abertawe a'i glannau. Yr ydym hefyd wedi gweld sefydlu cronfa JEREMIE a ni oedd y Llywodraeth gyntaf i wneud hynny. Mae arian yn dod o gronfeydd Ewropeaidd, yn ogystal â chan y Llywodraeth hon, i roi cymorth ariannol i fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint.

Yr ydym hefyd, yn fy adran i, wedi gwneud cynnydd mawr o ran ein hymrwymiaadau ar gyfer trafniadaeth. Mae rheilffordd Glyn Ebwy eisoes wedi dathlu cludo miliwn o deithwyr ac, wrth gwrs, ymhen ychydig ddyddiau, byddwn yn dathlu blwyddyn gyntaf ers sefydlu gwasanaeth trên Gerallt Gymro. Yr wyf yn siŵr ein bod i gyd yn dathlu hynny hefyd. Mae'r cynllun

our response to the recession—was to set up and hold a number of economic summits. This shows that we respond swiftly to what people are saying. I was very surprised to hear Peter Black saying that we have not responded to the recession because, for example, we have introduced the ProAct scheme, strengthened ReAct, brought forward capital spending, made better use of European money and, of course, lightened the load for people who apply for procurement—that is, procurement under Government contracts. We were the first Government in the UK to say that we would pay companies on time and we have achieved that. The economic summits show that a small nation, under a devolved system, can move quickly in response to what businesses are saying. We have responded to what businesses have asked us to respond to and I have referred to the ProAct scheme, which is a scheme that came from the retail sector.

In our regeneration programme, we have created a wealth of opportunities across Wales for people to benefit from that investment. During the Wales regeneration summit in Llandudno, we announced a £19 million investment. We have also seen European funding programmes for 2007-13 progressing well with more than £1 billion of European Union funding currently allocated—for example, the £38 million plus project to transform Swansea city centre and its waterfront. We are also seeing the establishment of the JEREMIE fund, and we were the first Government to do so. Money is provided from European funds, as well as from this Government, to provide financial assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises.

In my department, we have also made considerable progress on our commitments on transport. The Ebbw Vale line has already celebrated its millionth passenger and, of course, in a few days' time, we will be celebrating a year since the establishment of the Gerallt Gymro train service. I am sure that we all celebrate that. The draft national transport plan provides a framework to fulfil

trafnidiaeth cenedlaethol drafft yn cynnig fframwaith ar gyfer cyflawni ein hymrwymiaidau mewn perthynas â thrafnidiaeth. Yn ystod y cyfnod diweddar hwn, yr ydym wedi cyflwyno nifer o elfennau o'n rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol, er enghraifft y Mesur Arfaethedig ynghylch Plant a Theuluoedd (Cymru), y Mesur ynghylch Teithio gan Ddysgwyr (Cymru) 2008—fy Mesur i, wrth gwrw—a Mesur Dysgu a Sgiliau (Cymru) 2009 ar anghenion addysgol arbennig. Mae'r rhain i gyd yn enghreifftiau o'n llwyddiannau.

I will now refer to some points that have been raised in the debate. I will deal with the issue surrounding the referendum at the end. In relation to other matters, Kirsty raised the issue of post-16 cuts, as she described them. Learner provision funding is up—in 2009-10 it was £545 million and in 2010-11 it is £552 million, with two new budget lines worth £20 million to provide additional training and employability support during the downturn.

Andrew R.T. Davies referred to health and staff retention. We are working with the NHS and the trade unions to develop a workforce strategy. We are aware of the problems with recruiting doctors in some parts of Wales and we are working with the deanery and the British Medical Association to address that through the junior doctor review group. This year, more doctors from the foundation programme in Wales applied to enter speciality training in Wales than in the past. In relation to waiting times, which Jonathan referred to, thanks to NHS staff and £100 million of Welsh Assembly Government funding, we are now seeing record low levels of waiting times. The NHS is on track to achieving a maximum 26-week target by the end of December. The Minister for Health and Social Services and the chief executive of the NHS have met the chairs of the new health boards to emphasise the need to manage budgets effectively, to break even and to meet patient targets.

Val referred to the issue of mental health.

our commitments in relation to transport. In recent times, we have introduced a number of elements from our legislative programme, for example, the Proposed Children and Families (Wales) Measure, the Learner Travel (Wales) Measure 2008—which is my Measure, of course—and the Learning and Skills Measure (Wales) 2009 on special educational needs. All of those are examples of our successes.

Cyfeiriaf yn awr at ambell bwynt sydd wedi'i godi yn y ddadl. Ymdriniaf â'r mater sy'n ymwneud â'r refferendwm ar y diwedd. O ran materion eraill, cododd Kirsty fater y toriadau ôl-16, fel y disgrifiodd hi hwy. Mae'r arian ar gyfer y ddarpariaeth i ddysgwyr wedi codi—yn 2009-10 yr oedd yn £545 miliwn ac yn 2010-11 mae'n £552 miliwn, gyda dwy linell gyllideb newydd sy'n werth £20 miliwn i ddarparu hyfforddiant ychwanegol a chymorth i wneud pobl yn fwy cyflogadwy yn ystod y dirywiad.

Cyfeiriodd Andrew R.T. Davies at iechyd a chadw staff. Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda'r GIG a chyda'r undebau llafur er mwyn datblygu strategaeth ar gyfer y gweithlu. Yr ydym yn ymwybodol o'r problemau gyda recriwtio meddygon mewn rhannau o Gymru ac yr ydym yn gweithio gyda'r ddeoniaeth a chyda Chymdeithas Feddygol Prydain i fynd i'r afael â hynny drwy'r grŵp adolygu meddygon iau. Eleni, gwnaeth mwy o feddygon o'r rhaglen sylfaen yng Nghymru gais am ddechrau hyfforddiant arbenigol yng Nghymru nag yn y gorffennol. O ran amseroedd aros, rhywbeth y cyfeiriodd Jonathan ato, diolch i staff y GIG a £100 miliwn o gyllid gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, yr ydym yn awr yn gweld amseroedd aros is nag erioed. Mae'r GIG ar y trywydd iawn i gyrraedd targed uchaf o 26 wythnos erbyn diwedd mis Rhagfyr. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a phrif weithredwr y GIG wedi cyfarfod â chadeiryddion y byrddau iechyd newydd i bwysleisio bod angen rheoli cyllidebau'n effeithiol, adennill y costau a chyflawni targedau o ran cleifion.

Cyfeiriodd Val at fater iechyd meddwl.

Obviously, the Government is pleased to have announced that £6.9 million was made available in 2008 to 2011 to enhance mental health services for children and adolescents and some £6.5 million will go for counselling in schools over the same period.

6.00 p.m.

Cyfeiriodd Dai Lloyd at dai fforddiadwy. Neilltuwyd 3,252 o dai, sy'n dangos ein bod hanner ffordd tuag at gyrraedd y targed hwnnw. Yr wyf yn falch fod nifer o bobl, gan gynnwys Peter Black a Dai Lloyd, wedi llongyfarch Jocelyn ar ei gwaith yn y maes hwn.

Peter Black *rose*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Are you going to take an intervention?

The Deputy First Minister: No, I have a number of issues to address and I would like to deal with them. As well as the issues raised in the debate, I also need to deal with the amendments.

Several questions have been asked about the referendum. The Government has issued a statement in which it makes it absolutely clear that we are committed to delivering the 'One Wales' commitment to hold a referendum. The convention has now reported, and there will be a debate early in the new year. We have made it absolutely clear that, with regard to the referendum, nothing has been ruled out and nothing has been ruled in, but the option of holding a referendum on any date between now and 2011 is available to us.

Darren Millar: Will you take in intervention?

The Deputy First Minister: I have made it absolutely clear where the Government stands. We are committed to delivering what we said we would deliver in the 'One Wales' agreement. That statement has been clarified this afternoon, with no ifs and no buts. I think that you all now understand where we stand.

Mae'n amlwg bod y Llywodraeth yn falch ei bod wedi cyhoeddi bod £6.9 miliwn ar gael rhwng 2008 a 2011 i wella gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i blant a'r glasoed ac y bydd £6.5 miliwn ar gael ar gyfer cwnsela mewn ysgolion yn ystod yr un cyfnod.

Dai Lloyd referred to affordable housing. A total of 3,252 houses have been allocated, which demonstrates that we are half way towards meeting the target. I am pleased that many people, including Peter Black and Dai Lloyd, have congratulated Jocelyn on her work in this area.

Peter Black *a gododd*—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. A dderbyniwch ymyriad?

Y Dirprwy Weinidog: Na wnaif. Mae gennyf nifer o faterion yr wyf am roi sylw iddynt a hoffwn ymdrin â hwy. Yn ogystal â'r materion a godwyd yn y ddadl, mae angen imi ymdrin â'r gwelliannau hefyd.

Mae sawl cwestiwn wedi'i ofyn ynglŷn â'r refferendwm. Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi cyhoeddi datganiad y lle mae'n ei gwneud yn gwbl glir ein bod wedi ymrwymo i wireddu ymrwymiad 'Cymru'n Un' i gynnal refferendwm. Mae'r confensiwn wedi cyflwyno'i adroddiad erbyn hyn, a chynhelir dadl yn fuan yn y flwyddyn newydd. Yr ydym wedi'i gwneud yn gwbl glir, o ran y refferendwm, nad oes dim wedi'i wrthod na dim wedi'i gadarnhau, ond bod yr opsiwn o gynnal refferendwm unrhyw bryd rhwng hyn a 2011 ar gael inni.

Darren Millar: A dderbyniwch ymyriad?

Y Dirprwy Brif Weinidog: Yr wyf wedi'i gwneud yn gwbl glir ymhle y mae'r Llywodraeth yn sefyll. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i wireddu'r hyn y dywedasom y byddem yn ei wireddu yng nghytundeb 'Cymru'n Un'. Mae'r datganiad hwnnw wedi'i egluro y prynhawn yma, heb os nac oni bai. Credaf eich bod yn awr i gyd yn deall ymhle yr ydym yn sefyll.

I only have a few seconds left to deal with the amendments. I ask the Assembly to reject all the amendments because they try to distract the Welsh Assembly Government from maintaining the progress that it has made. I do not accept that we have failed to deliver significant improvements, as outlined in 'One Wales', in relation to the economy and public services, because people understand that we have put the economy at the heart of what we are doing, along with proper delivery of public services.

I have answered Peter Black's points about amendment 2. On amendment 3, we do not accept the points that he makes there, because the Minister for health, as I have indicated, and the chief executive of NHS Wales have already held a meeting with the chairs of the new health boards to emphasise their responsibility for managing their budgets.

We do not need to review the 'One Wales' programme in the light of current economic circumstances. We have made it clear that the agenda put to us by business has been dealt with through the economic summits. Accordingly, I ask the Assembly to endorse the original motion and to reject all the amendments.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: The proposal is to agree amendment 1. Are there any objections? I see that there are, so I defer all votes on this item until voting time. Voting time was scheduled for 5 p.m. It is now past 5 p.m., therefore we will proceed to voting time. Does anybody wish to have the bell rung? I see that you do not.

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

Cyfnod Pleidleisio Voting Time

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4331: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 34.
Amendment 1 to NDM4331: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 34.*

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

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

Ychydig eiliadau sydd gennyf ar ôl yn unig i ymdrin â'r gwelliannau. Gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad wrthod y gwelliannau i gyd oherwydd eu bod yn ceisio tynnu sylw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad oddi ar gynnal y cynnydd y mae wedi'i wneud. Nid wyf yn derbyn ein bod wedi methu sicrhau gwelliannau sylweddol, fel y'u hamlinellir yn 'Cymru'n Un', yng nghyswllt yr economi a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, oherwydd y mae pobl yn deall ein bod wedi gwneud yr economi'n elfen ganolog yn yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud, ynghyd â darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn iawn.

Yr wyf wedi ateb pwyntiau Peter Black ynglŷn â gwelliant 2. O ran gwelliant 3, nid ydym yn derbyn y pwyntiau y mae'n ei wneud yn hwnnw, oherwydd y mae'r Gweinidog dros iechyd, fel yr wyf wedi awgrymu, a phrif weithredwr GIG Cymru eisoes wedi cynnal cyfarfod â chadeiryddion y byrddau iechyd newydd i bwysleisio eu bod yn gyfrifol am reoli eu cyllidebau.

Nid oes angen inni adolygu rhaglen 'Cymru'n Un' yng ngoleuni'r amgylchiadau economaidd presennol. Yr ydym wedi'i gwneud yn glir ein bod wedi ymdrin â'r agenda y mae byd busnes wedi'i chyflwyno inni drwy'r uwchgynadleddau economaidd. Felly, gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad gefnogi'r cynnig gwreiddiol a gwrthod y gwelliannau i gyd.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Y cynnig yw ein bod yn derbyn gwelliant 1. A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad? Gwelaf fod, felly gohiriaf bob pleidlais ar yr eitem hon tan y cyfnod pleidleisio. Trefnwyd y bleidlais ar gyfer 5 p.m. Mae'n 5 p.m. eisoes, felly awn rhagom i'r cyfnod pleidleisio. A oes rhywun yn dymuno imi ganu'r gloch? Gwelaf nad oes.

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
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
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM4331: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 34.
Amendment 2 to NDM4331: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 34.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
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
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 3 i NDM4331: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 34.
Amendment 3 to NDM4331: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 34.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
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
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM4331: O blaid 33, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 15.
Motion NDM4331: For 33, Abstain 0, Against 15.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
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
Law, Trish
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Ramsay, Nick
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Jocelyn
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM4332: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 33.
Amendment 1 to NDM4332: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 33.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
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
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.*

*Gwelliant 2 i NDM4332: O blaid 13, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 32.
Amendment 2 to NDM4332: For 13, Abstain 1, Against 32.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burns, Angela
Davies, Andrew R.T.
Davies, Paul
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Law, Trish
Melding, David
Millar, Darren
Ramsay, Nick
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Asghar, Mohammad
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Alun
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Evans, Nerys
Franks, Chris
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Griffiths, Lesley
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
James, Irene
Jenkins, Bethan
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Gareth
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Watson, Joyce
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelod canlynol:
The following Member abstained:

Jones, Ann

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.

Gwelliant 3 i NDM4332: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 34.
Amendment 3 to NDM4332: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 34.

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Burns, Angela
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Melding, David
 Millar, Darren
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Asghar, Mohammad
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Franks, Chris
 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
 Lloyd, Val
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment not agreed.

Gwelliant 4 i NDM4332: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 33.
Amendment 4 to NDM4332: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 33.

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Burns, Angela
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Law, Trish
 Melding, David
 Millar, Darren

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Asghar, Mohammad
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Franks, Chris
 Gregory, Janice

Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

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
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment not agreed.*

*Cynnig NDM4332: O blaid 33, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 15.
 Motion NDM4332: For 33, Abstain 0, Against 15.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Asghar, Mohammad
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Alun
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Evans, Nerys
 Franks, Chris
 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
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Watson, Joyce
 Wood, Leanne

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Burns, Angela
 Davies, Andrew R.T.
 Davies, Paul
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Law, Trish
 Melding, David
 Millar, Darren
 Ramsay, Nick
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion agreed.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â today's business to a close. chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 6.06 p.m.
The meeting ended at 6.06 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)