



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru  
(Y Cofnod Swyddogol)**

**The National Assembly for Wales  
(The Official Record)**

**Dydd Mawrth 5 Mawrth 2002**

**Tuesday 5 March 2002**

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

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

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

## **Cwestiynau i Brif Weinidog Cymru Questions to the First Minister**

### **Gweithredu'r Polisiâu yn 'Cynllun i Gymru 2001' Implementing the Policies contained in 'Plan for Wales 2001'**

**Q1 Brian Hancock:** Will the First Minister make a statement on progress made with implementing the policies contained in 'Plan for Wales 2001' over the last three months? (OAQ16044)

**The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan):** As you will recall, we launched the national economic development strategy, 'A Winning Wales', on 28 January. We continued our programme of local government modernisation and the implementation of Communities First, our area-based regeneration initiative, targeting many of Wales's most deprived communities. I also note that Sue Essex announced a major package of transport investment in Wales on 22 January that will add five new major infrastructure projects to the forward programme. That represents additional investment of around £130 million in addition to the £300 million announced in January 2001.

**Brian Hancock:** Welcome back, First Minister, after your St David's Day trip.

I quote from 'Plan for Wales 2001' which states that a sustainable, inclusive and equal Wales needs an economy which provides:

'jobs in the high skill, high productivity category in cleaner, more efficient businesses, with a broader economic base that provides job opportunities for all'.

Have manufacturing businesses been damaged by the Mittal episode? Do you agree that priority seems to be given to Romanian industry in terms of steel manufacturing?

**The First Minister:** I think that you have misread your briefing, Brian. Did you say

**C1 Brian Hancock:** A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar y cynnydd a wnaed o ran gweithredu'r polisiâu yn 'Cynllun i Gymru 2001' dros y tri mis diwethaf? (OAQ16044)

**Prif Weinidog Cymru (Rhodri Morgan):** Fel y cofiwch, lanswyd y strategaeth datblygu economaidd genedlaethol, 'Cymru'n Ennill', ar 28 Ionawr. Parhawyd â'n rhaglen foderneiddio llywodraeth leol a gweithredu Rhoi Cymunedau'n Gyntaf, ein menter adfywio wedi'i seilio ar ardaloedd, sy'n targedu llawer o gymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig Cymru. Nodaf hefyd i Sue Essex gyhoeddi pecyn buddsoddi mawr mewn trafndiaeth yng Nghymru ar 22 Ionawr a fydd yn ychwanegu pum prosiect seilwaith mawr newydd i'r flaenraglen. Mae hynny'n fuddsoddiad ychwanegol o tua £130 miliwn yn ogystal â'r £300 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Ionawr 2001.

**Brian Hancock:** Croeso'n ôl, Brif Weinidog, ar ôl eich taith Dydd Gŵyl Dewi.

Dyfynnaf o 'Cynllun i Gymru 2001' sy'n nodi bod angen i Gymru gynaliadwy, gynhwysol a chyfartal gael economi sy'n darparu:

'swyddi uchel eu medrau ac uchel eu cynhyrchiant mewn busnesau mwy glân ac effeithlon, gyda sylfaen economaidd ehangach sy'n darparu swyddi i bawb'.

A yw achos Mittal wedi niweidio busnesau gweithgynhyrchu? A gytunwch yr ymddengys mai diwydiant Rwmania a gafodd flaenoriaeth o ran gweithgynhyrchu dur?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Credaf eich bod wedi camddarllen eich briff, Brian. Ai Mitel

Mitel? I do not think that you meant to say that. I discussed Mitel extensively with Terry Matthews over the weekend, as he did with me. Perhaps we can return to that issue at another time.

Manufacturing is in the slow end of a two-speed economy in comparison with the service industries. That is almost inevitable when you consider sterling's position relative to that of the euro. When you consider the overall economic picture, I believe that an interesting survey by the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce confirmed recently that some restoration of optimism exists. However, it accepts entirely what you say, Brian, namely that manufacturing is not doing nearly as well as the service industries.

**Alun Pugh:** Eighteen thousand pensioners in Clwyd West will get free bus travel next month, and thousands of students in my constituency will qualify for a student grant of up to £1,500. Do you agree that this is far more important than any petty debate about who said what to whom about Mike German?

**The First Minister:** Yes, I do.

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. This question does not relate to Mike German, but to Assembly policy during the last three months.

**The First Minister:** We have made many successful forward movements over the last three months. Not all of them are contained in 'Plan for Wales 2001'. Starting to build the Wales Millennium Centre—which I look at with fascination as the men in hard hats and the bulldozers move onto the site—is one such project representing our action. For the last 16 years, since it was first mooted in 1986, it has not been possible to start on that project. I add that to the projects that have happened, even though it is not contained in 'Plan for Wales 2001'. I agree with you—an exciting period is yet to come in April, but the Presiding Officer will not allow me to refer to it.

**The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives**

a ddywedasoch chi? Ni chredaf eich bod yn bwriadu dweud hynny. Trafodais Mitel yn helaeth gyda Terry Mathews dros y penwythnos, fel y gwnaeth ef gyda mi. Efallai y gallwn ddychwelyd at y mater hwnnw eto.

Mae gweithgynhyrchu ar ochr araf economi dau gyflymder o gymharu â'r diwydiannau gwasanaeth. Mae hynny bron yn anochel o ystyried sefyllfa sterling o'i gymharu â'r ewro. Pan ystyriwch y darlun economaidd cyffredinol, credaf i arolwg diddorol gan Siambr Fasnach Caerdydd gadarnhau yn ddiweddar bod pobl yn dechrau teimlo'n fwy optimistaidd. Fodd bynnag, derbynia yr hyn a ddywedwch yn llwyr, Brian, sef nad yw gweithgynhyrchu'n gwneud mor dda â'r diwydiannau gwasanaeth.

**Alun Pugh:** Bydd 18,000 o bensiynwyr yng Ngorllewin Clwyd yn cael teithio ar fysis am ddim y mis nesaf, a bydd miloedd o fyfyrwyr yn fy etholaeth yn gymwys i gael grant myfyrwyr o hyd at £1,500. A gytunwch fod hyn yn llawer pwysicach nag unrhyw drafodaeth ddibwys ynghylch pwy a ddywedodd beth am Mike German?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Cytunaf.

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Polisi'r Cynulliad dros y tri mis diwethaf yw testun y cwestiwn hwn, nid Mike German.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Gwnaethom lawer o gynnydd llwyddiannus dros y tri mis diwethaf. Ni chaiff pob llwyddiant ei gynnwys yn 'Cynllun i Gymru 2001'. Mae cychwyn ar y gwaith o adeiladu Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru—ac yr wyf yn gwylio yn llawn diddordeb wrth i'r dynion yn eu hetiau caled a'r teirw dur symud ar y safle—yn un o'r prosiectau hynny sy'n cynrychioli ein cynnydd. Yn ystod yr 16 mlynedd diwethaf, ers ei grybwyll yn gyntaf yn 1986, ni fu'n bosibl cychwyn ar y prosiect hwnnw. Ychwanegaf hwnnw at y prosiectau sydd wedi digwydd, er na chaiff ei gynnwys yn 'Cynllun i Gymru 2001'. Cytunaf â chi—mae cyfnod cyffrous i ddod ym mis Ebrill, ond ni chaniatâ'r Llywydd imi gyfeirio ato.

**Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick**

**(Nick Bourne):** ‘Plan for Wales 2001’ talks about a commitment to a strong higher education sector in Wales, which we all welcome. Will you take this opportunity of underlining our commitment to the University of Wales—assuming that it wants to retain the status of a national university—and what it does to promote the good name of Wales overseas, as well as its excellent educational standards?

**The First Minister:** I accept much of what you say about the brand inherent in the University of Wales degree overseas. In a way, that also reflects back on the good name of Wales. However, the University of Wales is an autonomous institution, as are its constituent colleges. It is not a matter for the administration simply to snap its fingers and say ‘demerge’, ‘merge’, or to allow or disallow colleges to award degrees independently. These are matters for those independent institutions. They must seek permission from the Privy Council—not us—to undertake various matters. I understand that later this week Jane Davidson, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, will make a statement further exploring these matters. There is naturally a public interest in them the length and breadth of Wales, especially in the higher education sector.

**Mick Bates:** Given our commitment to fully fund teachers’ performance-related pay, do you appreciate that some schools will be unable to meet the full cost of such pay? Will you and the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning undertake to investigate this situation and alleviate a great deal of frustration and stress in the profession?

**The First Minister:** As the Liberal Democrats’ education spokesman, you know that this is not entirely a matter for us. Every local authority has a formula for allocating funding to each school. As a result—and it is regrettable but is a consequence of this funding formula set-up, which is separate for each local authority—they decide the formulae and not us. Some schools have a surplus and others a deficit. A great deal depends on whether they have mostly older, experienced teachers, or recently recruited, younger teachers who are at or near the

**Bourne):** Mae ‘Cynllun i Gymru 2001’ yn sôn am ymrwymiad i sector addysg uwch cryf yng Nghymru, y mae pawb ohonom yn ei groesawu. A fanteisiwch ar y cyfle hwn i amlinellu ein hymrwymiad i Brifysgol Cymru—gan gymryd ei bod am gadw statws prifysgol genedlaethol—a’r hyn a wna i hyrwyddo enw da Cymru dramor, yn ogystal â’i safonau addysgol ardderchog?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Derbynïaf lawer o’r hyn a ddywedwch am y brand sy’n hanfodol yng ngradd Prifysgol Cymru dramor. Ar un ystyr, mae hynny hefyd yn adlewyrchu ar enw da Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae Prifysgol Cymru yn sefydliad hunanlywodraethol, fel ei golegau cyfansoddol. Nid yw’n fater lle gall y weinyddiaeth ddweud wrthi ‘uno’, ‘daduno’ neu ganiatáu neu beidio â chaniatáu i golegau ddyfarnu graddau yn annibynnol. Mater i’r sefydliadau annibynnol hynny yw’r rhain. Rhaid iddynt gael caniatâd gan y Cyfrin Gyngor—nid gennym ni—i ymdrin â materion amrywiol. Deallaf y bydd Jane Davidson, y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, yn gwneud datganiad pellach yn ddiweddarach yr wythnos hon yn ystyried y materion hyn. Mae’n naturiol bod gan y cyhoedd ledled Cymru ddiddordeb ynddynt, yn enwedig yn y sector addysg uwch.

**Mick Bates:** O ystyried ein hymrwymiad i ariannu cyflog ar sail perfformiad i athrawon yn llawn, a werthfawrogwch na fydd rhai ysgolion yn gallu talu costau llawn cyflog o’r fath? A fyddwch chi a’r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn ymchwilio i’r sefyllfa hon ac yn lleddfu llawer iawn o’r rhwystredigaeth a’r straen yn y proffesiwn?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Fel llefarydd addysg y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, gwyddoch nad yw hyn yn fater i ni yn llwyr. Mae gan bob awdurdod lleol fformiwla ar gyfer dyrannu arian i bob ysgol. O ganlyniad—ac mae’n bechod ond mae’n un o ganlyniadau’r trefniant ariannu hwn ar sail fformiwla, sy’n wahanol i bob awdurdod lleol—hwy sy’n penderfynu ar y fformiwla ac nid ni. Mae gan rai ysgolion arian ar ôl ac mae gan ysgolion eraill ddiffyg ariannol. Mae llawer iawn yn dibynnu ar pa un a oes ganddynt athrawon hŷn, profiadol yn bennaf, neu athrawon iau,

bottom of their pay scales. That makes an enormous difference. However, I am—as I am sure that Jane Davidson will be—willing to listen to individual concerns relating to schools in Powys or, given that you are your party’s spokesperson on education, Mick, we will listen to matters that you relate to us about any schools in Wales.

newydd eu recriwtio sydd ar waelod eu cyfraddau cyflog neu’n agos iddo. Mae hynny’n gwneud gwahaniaeth anferth. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf—fel yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Jane Davidson—yn barod i wrando ar bryderon unigol yn ymwneud ag ysgolion ym Mhowys neu, gan mai chi yw llefarydd eich plaid ar addysg, Mick, byddwn yn gwrando ar faterion y byddwch yn eu dwyn i’n sylw ynghylch unrhyw ysgolion yng Nghymru.

### Dydd Gŵyl Dewi St David’s Day

**Q2 Richard Edwards:** Has the First Minister received any recent representations calling for St David’s Day to be made a public holiday in Wales? (OAQ16054)

**C2 Richard Edwards:** A yw Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi derbyn unrhyw sylwadau yn ddiweddar yn galw am wneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl gyhoeddus yng Nghymru? (OAQ16054)

**The First Minister:** I regularly receive correspondence on this matter.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Derbyniaf ohebiaeth ar y mater hwn yn rheolaidd.

**Richard Edwards:** All Assembly Members have received representations from St David’s City Council in my constituency, which has mounted a Wales-wide campaign, calling for St David’s Day to be made a national holiday. Do you agree that even if a national holiday is not possible, the Assembly could develop a programme of events for St David’s Day? Those events could celebrate Wales, what it means to be Welsh or to live in Wales today in an outward-looking way that marries the traditions of the past with the multicultural present. A series of events could be held in the Wales international centre in Brussels and the proposed centre in New York, to raise our international profile.

**Richard Edwards:** Derbyniodd holl Aelodau’r Cynulliad sylwadau gan Gyngor Dinas Tyddewi yn fy etholaeth, a drefnodd ymgyrch i Gymru gyfan, yn galw am wneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl genedlaethol. A gytunwch, hyd yn oed os nad yw gŵyl genedlaethol yn bosibl, y gallai’r Cynulliad ddatblygu rhaglen o ddigwyddiadau ar gyfer Dydd Gŵyl Dewi? Gallai’r digwyddiadau hynny ddathlu Cymru, yr hyn y mae’n ei olygu i fod yn Gymro neu’n Gymraes neu i fyw yng Nghymru heddiw mewn modd eangfrydig sy’n cysylltu traddodiadau’r gorffennol â’r presennol amlddiwylliannol. Gellid cynnal cyfres o ddigwyddiadau yng nghanolfan ryngwladol Cymru ym Mrwsel a’r ganolfan arfaethedig yn Efrog Newydd, i godi ein proffil rhyngwladol.

**The First Minister:** You are right to point to the problem that the matter of bank holidays is devolved to Scotland but not to Wales. Strangely, Scotland does not want to make St Andrew’s Day a bank holiday, even though it has the power to do so, while we want to make St David’s Day a bank holiday, but do not have the power to do so. Those are the vagaries of the variable geometry of Britain as we have it today. There is no magic bullet. It is a matter for the UK Government to listen and to respond to our representations as it sees fit.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Yr ydych yn iawn i nodi’r broblem bod mater gwyliau banc wedi’i ddatganoli i’r Alban ond nid i Gymru. Yn rhyfedd, nid yw’r Alban am wneud Gŵyl Andreas yn ŵyl y banc, er bod ganddi’r pŵer i wneud hynny, tra yr ydym ni am wneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl y banc, ond nad oes gennym y pŵer i wneud hynny. Dyna natur fympwyol geometreg amrywiol y Brydain sydd ohoni. Nid oes bwled hudol. Mater i Lywodraeth y DU yw gwrando ar ein sylwadau ac ymateb iddynt fel y gwêl yn addas.

2:10 p.m.

Your point about using St David's Day as a platform for showing off the best of our culture, not just the traditional side such as the harp, folk songs and so on—important though that is—but also the modern and multicultural side of Wales, follows the same theme that we put forward in Brussels. I had an extended St David's Day—it lasted about six days in London, Brussels, Cardiff and New York—but I was able to see some of the best modern and traditional Welsh culture during that period. It demonstrated what a tremendous story we have to tell with regard to both the cultural heritage of Wales and the modern, diverse and multicultural Wales.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Two years ago, I spent an enjoyable St Patrick's Day in Ireland. They know how to celebrate their Saint's day. It was a weekend of celebration and festivities. Would it not send the right signal to the rest of the world that we take this day seriously in Wales and wish to celebrate it, if it were made a bank holiday? Will you reaffirm your commitment to this and confirm that you will continue to lobby the United Kingdom Government to make the necessary change?

**The First Minister:** I confirm that, and I will continue to press the UK Government to agree to it. We have not been successful to date, but we will continue to keep the pressure up. I am grateful for your support.

**Owen John Thomas:** A yw'r rhagdybiaeth na fydd galwadau cymedrol y Cynulliad yn cael eu derbyn gan San Steffan yn adlewyrchiad o'ch diffyg dylanwad chi, diffyg diddordeb Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, neu ddiffyg parch trahaus Tony Blair tuag at farn pobl Cymru?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Wrth ateb Richard Edwards dywedais nad oedd gennym fwled hudol. Mae'r setliad fel ag y mae yn golygu mai penderfyniad y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan yw hyn. Mae hynny yn wahanol i'r sefyllfa yn yr Alban, er nad yw'r Senedd yno

Mae eich pwynt ynghylch defnyddio Dydd Gŵyl Dewi fel llwyfan ar gyfer dangos y gorau o'n diwylliant, nid yn unig yr ochr draddodiadol fel y delyn, caneuon gwerin ac ati—er pa mor bwysig ydyw—ond hefyd ochr fodern ac amlddiwylliannol Cymru, yn dilyn yr un thema a gyflwynwyd gennym ym Mrwsel. Cefais Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi estynedig—parhaodd tua chwe diwrnod yn Llundain, Brwsel, Caerdydd ac Efrog Newydd—ond cefais weld rhywfaint o ddiwylliant mwyaf modern a thraddodiadol Cymru yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw. Dangosodd stori mor anhygoel sydd gennym i'w hadrodd o ran treftadaeth ddiwylliannol Cymru a'r Gymru fodern, amrywiol ac amlddiwylliannol.

**Jonathan Morgan:** Ddwy flynedd yn ôl, treuliais Ŵyl San Padrig ddymunol iawn yn Iwerddon. Gwyddant sut i ddathlu dydd eu nawddsant. Yr oedd yn benwythnos o ddathliadau a gwyliau. Oni fyddai'n anfon yr arwyddion cywir i weddill y byd ein bod yn cymryd y diwrnod hwn o ddifrif yng Nghymru ac yn dymuno ei ddathlu, pe byddai'n cael ei wneud yn ŵyl y banc? A wnewch gadarnhau eich ymrwymiad i hyn a chadarnhau y byddwch yn parhau i lobïo Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig i wneud y newid angenrheidiol?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Cadarnhaf hynny, a byddaf yn parhau i bwysu ar Lywodraeth y DU i gytuno arno. Ni fuom yn llwyddiannus hyd yma, ond byddwn yn parhau i bwysu. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich cefnogaeth.

**Owen John Thomas:** Is the assumption that the Assembly's reasonable demands will be rejected by Westminster an indication of your lack of influence, of the Secretary of State for Wales's lack of interest, or of Tony Blair's arrogant disregard towards the views of the people of Wales?

**The First Minister:** In reply to Richard Edwards I said that we do not have a magic bullet. The settlement as it stands means that this is a decision for the Westminster Government. The same is not true in Scotland, although the Parliament there does

am ddefnyddio'i gallu i sefydlu dydd Sant Andreas, nawddsant yr Alban, yn ŵyl banc swyddogol, serch y ffaith y'i dethlir ar lefel leol mewn rhai ardaloedd neu yn answyddogol yn ucheldiroedd yr Alban. Yr ydym yn parhau i bwysu ond nid ydym wedi llwyddo hyd yn hyn. Mae'r setliad yn golygu ein bod yn gorfod parhau i bwysu ar y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan.

not wish to exercise its right to make St Andrew's Day, the day of its patron saint, an official bank holiday, despite the fact that it is celebrated in some areas on a local level or unofficially in the highlands of Scotland. We continue to press the issue but we have not been successful to date. The settlement means that we must continue to press the Westminster Government.

### **Blaenoriaethau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru Priorities of the National Assembly for Wales**

**Q3 Janet Davies:** Will the First Minister make a statement on the priorities of the National Assembly for Wales for the next six months? (OAQ16039)

**C3 Janet Davies:** A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar flaenoriaethau Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ar gyfer y chwe mis nesaf? (OAQ16039)

**The First Minister:** The Welsh Assembly Government's priorities for the next six months and beyond are clearly stated in 'Plan for Wales 2001'. This is the next part of the answer arising from the first question today. They include the improvement of our public services in schools and hospitals and delivering the fresh vision for the future of the economy, the environment and society. It will also include the significant step on 1 April of introducing free local public transport for the elderly and disabled. In addition, the six weeks of free homecare scheme for patients returning home after operations will be introduced and, in about six months' time, Assembly learning grants will be available on a pilot basis at the beginning of the academic year in September.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Nodir blaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer y chwe mis nesaf a thu hwnt yn glir yn 'Cynllun i Gymru 2001'. Dyma ran nesaf yr ateb sy'n codi o'r cwestiwn cyntaf heddiw. Maent yn cynnwys gwella ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus mewn ysgolion ac ysbytai a rhoi gweledigaeth newydd ar gyfer dyfodol yr economi, yr amgylchedd a'r gymdeithas. Bydd hefyd yn cynnwys y cam sylweddol ar 1 Ebrill o gyflwyno trafndiaeth gyhoeddus leol am ddim i'r henoed a'r anabl. Yn ogystal, cyflwynir cynllun chwe wythnos o ofal yn y cartref am ddim i gleifion sy'n dychwelyd adref ar ôl llawdriniaethau ac, mewn tua chwe mis, bydd grantiau dysgu'r Cynulliad ar gael ar sail cynllun peilot ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn academiaidd ym mis Medi.

**Janet Davies:** You mentioned the national health service in the priorities for the next six months. How do you propose to ensure that the Minister for Health and Social Services meets those priorities fairly, equitably and honestly when she has responded favourably to individual complaints from her constituents?

**Janet Davies:** Soniasoch am y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn y blaenoriaethau ar gyfer y chwe mis nesaf. Sut y bwriadwch sicrhau bod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn bodloni'r blaenoriaethau hynny'n deg, yn gyfiawn ac yn onest a hithau wedi ymateb yn ffafriol i gwynion unigol gan ei hetholwyr?

**The First Minister:** Janet, I beg you—I say this at almost every First Minister's question time—not to believe everything that you read in the media. I have examined this because of the allegations made and the refusal of the particular organ of the media concerned to withdraw an outrageous slur on the integrity of the Minister for Health and Social

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Janet, erfyniaf aroch—dywedaf hyn ym mhob sesiwn holi Prif Weinidog Cymru bron—i beidio â chredu popeth a ddarllenwch yn y cyfryngau. Yr wyf wedi archwilio hyn oherwydd yr honiadau a wnaed a'r ffaith bod yr elfen benodol yn y cyfryngau dan sylw wedi gwrthod tynnu'r sarhad anhygoel ar uniondeb



Services. It suggested that she interfered in a particular hospital's clinical judgments on behalf of a constituent. That is not true. She had not made contact with the hospital, but had simply written as a constituency Assembly Member to the health trust asking it to see what it could do in exactly the same way as any one of us would do on behalf of constituents unhappy about some deficiency or delay in their treatment. The fact that you are the Minister for Health and Social Services does not mean that you do not have the right to represent your constituents in health and social services matters. However, there is a carefully phrased section in the Ministerial Code to ensure that you do not abuse that power. It is evident to me, from just a cursory reading of the papers, that in no way could the Minister for Health and Social Services be described as having abused that power.

**Kirsty Williams:** Do you agree that the new tier 3 fund for businesses throughout Wales is a vital Assembly initiative? What plans do you have to roll this out over the next six months to ensure that businesses in my constituency of Brecon and Radnorshire take full advantage of it?

**The First Minister:** It is extremely important in Brecon and Radnorshire because, with one or two tiny exceptions, it is not an assisted area. The advantage of this scheme is that it comes under the de minimus exception to the tough rules on state aid that the competition directorate of the European Union has been enforcing by examining all proposals for state aid to firms with a fine-toothed comb. However, luckily, it is sympathetic to small and medium-sized enterprises and supports these initiatives under the de minimus exception. That is the reason the tier 3 scheme has been set up in that way. As Powys—and Brecon and Radnorshire in particular—has a large number of small and medium-sized enterprises, it is almost tailor-made for your constituency's situation.

**David Davies:** Do you agree that it should be a priority for us to help Welsh steel companies? Are you aware of a company

y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn ôl. Awgrymwyd iddi ymyrryd â barn glinigol ysbyty arbennig ar ran un o'i hetholwyr. Nid yw hynny'n wir. Ni chysylltodd â'r ysbyty, ond ysgrifennodd fel Aelod o'r Cynulliad etholaethol i'r ymddiriedolaeth iechyd yn gofyn iddi weld beth allai ei wneud yn union yr un ffordd ag y byddai unrhyw un ohonom wedi'i wneud ar ran etholwyr sy'n anafodlon ar ryw ddiffyg neu oedi yn eu triniaeth. Nid yw'r ffaith eich bod yn Weinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn golygu nad oes gennych yr hawl i gynrychioli eich etholwyr mewn materion iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Fodd bynnag, mae adran wedi'i geirio'n ofalus yng Nghod y Gweinidogion i sicrhau na fyddwch yn camddefnyddio'r pŵer hwnnw. Mae'n amlwg i mi, o ddarllen y parpur yn fras, na ellid dweud bod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi camddefnyddio'r pŵer hwnnw.

**Kirsty Williams:** A gytunwch fod y gronfa haen 3 newydd ar gyfer busnesau drwy Gymru yn fenter hanfodol i'r Cynulliad? Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i gyflwyno hyn dros y chwe mis nesaf i sicrhau bod busnesau yn fy etholaeth i, sef Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed yn manteisio'n llawn arni?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Mae'n hynod bwysig ym Mrycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed oherwydd, gydag un neu ddau o eithriadau bach, nid yw'n ardal a gynorthwyr. Mantais y cynllun hwn yw y daw o dan yr eithriad de minimus i'r rheolau llym ar gymorth y wladwriaeth y bu cyfarwyddiaeth gystadleuaeth yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn eu gorfodi drwy archwilio pob cynnig ar gyfer cymorth y wladwriaeth i gwmnïau yn fanwl iawn. Fodd bynnag, yn ffodus, mae'n gefnogol i fentrau bach a chanolig eu maint ac mae'n cynorthwyo'r mentrau hynny o dan yr eithriad de minimus. Dyna'r rheswm pam y sefydlwyd y cynllun haen 3 yn y ffordd honno. Gan fod gan Bowys—a Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed yn arbennig—nifer fawr o fentrau bach a chanolig eu maint, mae bron yn berffaith ar gyfer sefyllfa eich etholaeth.

**David Davies:** A gytunwch y dylai helpu cwmnïau dur yng Nghymru fod yn flaenoriaeth i ni? A ydych yn ymwybodol o

called Morgans of Usk, a family business employing 60 people, which has been owed £35,000 for 10 years because of Home Office intransigence? Do you also realise that the Prime Minister will not reply to letters about this, let alone lift a finger to help? Do you not think that that is a matter that should be investigated, and will you undertake to spend as much time helping Welsh steel companies as the Prime Minister spends helping our competitors?

**The First Minister:** I do not believe that the Prime Minister has been helping 'our competitors', as you call it, David—I assume that you refer to the LNM steel company's takeover of the Romanian steel industry. I have read about the issue of Morgans of Usk in the press, but, as far as I am aware, you have not written to me on it. However, if you write to me, I will undertake to look into it, and I am sure that we will do anything that we can to assist with what I understand is a complicated legal case. If you are willing to write to me, I am willing to look into the matter, and if a letter from a member of this administration will do the trick, either Andrew Davies or I will write it.

**Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones):** Cyfeiriais, yr wythnos diwethaf, at addewidion a wnaethpwyd gan eich plaid ar ieched, a'r ffaith bod y rhestrau aros ar gyfer cleifion allanol sydd wedi bod yn aros dros chwe mis wedi codi ers 1999, a bod y rhestrau aros i gleifion mewn ysbytai wedi codi i'r rhai sy'n aros am dros 18 mis. Dengys ffigurau Ionawr fod y sefyllfa wedi gwaethygu: y ffigur ar gyfer cleifion sydd yn aros am dros 18 mis am driniaeth mewn ysbyty yw 4,407, ac mae dros 70,000 o gleifion yn aros am driniaeth allanol. A dderbyniwch os yw'r duedd hon yn parhau, y bydd yn amhosibl ichi allu gwireddu eich addewidion cyn yr etholiad cyffredinol yn Mai 2003?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Ni chredaf y gallwch ddweud heddiw sut y bydd y duedd yn datblygu dros y 14 mis nesaf. Mae ystadegau eraill yn dangos bod y ffigurau wedi disgyn, ac yr wyf yn falch o weld hynny. Mae'n rhaid inni sicrhau yn awr fod y ffigurau sydd yn

gwmni o'r enw Morgans of Usk, busnes teuluol sy'n cyflogi 60 o bobl, y mae £35,000 yn ddyledus iddo ers 10 mlynedd oherwydd anhbylygrwydd y Swyddfa Gartref? A sylweddolwch hefyd na fydd Prif Weinidog y DU yn ymateb i lythyrau am hyn, heb sôn am godi bys i helpu? Oni chredwch y dylid ymchwilio i'r mater hwn, ac a ymgymrwch i dreulio cymaint o amser yn helpu cwmnïau dur Cymru ag y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn ei dreulio yn helpu ein cystadleuwyr?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Ni chredaf fod y Prif Weinidog wedi bod yn helpu 'ein cystadleuwyr', fel y galwch hwy, David—cymeraf eich bod yn cyfeirio at y ffaith bod cwmni dur LNM wedi meddiannu diwydiant dur Rwmania. Darllenais am fater Morgans of Usk yn y wasg, ond, hyd ag y gwn, nid ysgrifenasoch ataf ynghylch hyn. Fodd bynnag, os byddwch yn ysgrifennu ataf, byddaf yn ymgymryd i edrych arno, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnawn bopeth o fewn ein gallu i gynorthwyo gyda'r hyn sy'n achos cyfreithiol cymhleth, fe ddeallaf. Os ydych yn barod i ysgrifennu ataf, byddaf yn barod i edrych ar y mater, ac os bydd llythyr gan aelod o'r weinyddiaeth hon yn ddigon, bydd Andrew Davies neu minnau'n barod i'w ysgrifennu.

**The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones):** Last week I drew your attention to pledges made by your party on health, and to the fact that the waiting lists for out-patients who have been waiting for over six months have risen since 1999, and that waiting lists for those waiting for over 18 months for in-patient appointments have also risen. January's figures show that the situation has deteriorated: the figure for those waiting longer than 18 months for in-patient treatment is 4,407, and the figure for out-patients has risen to over 70,000. Do you accept that, if this trend continues, it will be impossible for you to fulfil your pledges before the general election in May 2003?

**The First Minister:** I do not believe that you can predict today how the trend will develop over the next 14 months. Other statistics show a decrease in numbers, and I am pleased to see that. We must now ensure that those figures that continue to rise are also

parhau i godi hefyd yn cael eu gwrthdroi.

reversed.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Yr wyf yn eich atgoffa nad oes addewidion ynglŷn â'r rhestrau eraill hynny yn eich maniffesto, sydd yn dweud yn glir na fydd unrhyw un yn disgwyl am apwyntiad allanol am fwy na chwe mis, nac yn disgwyl am driniaeth mewn ysbyty am fwy na 18 mis. A ydych yn dweud y bydd yr addewid hon yn cael ei gwireddu erbyn Mai 2003?

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** I remind you that there are no pledges regarding those other lists in your manifesto, which clearly states that no-one will wait longer than six months for an out-patient appointment, and that no-one will wait longer than 18 months for in-patient treatment. Are you telling us that this pledge will be fulfilled by May 2003?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Nac ydwyf. Dywedaf nad yw'n bosibl rhagweld beth fydd y sefyllfa. Ni fwriadaf ddweud unrhyw beth yn awr ar addewidion a oedd yn y maniffesto dair blynedd yn ôl.

**The First Minister:** No. I am saying that it is impossible to predict what the situation will be. I do not intend to say anything now on pledges made in the manifesto three years ago.

### Cod y Gweinidogion Ministerial Code

**Q4 Geraint Davies:** Will the First Minister make a statement on how he ensures that all his Cabinet members adhere to the Ministerial Code? (OAQ15496)

**C4 Geraint Davies:** A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar sut y mae'n sicrhau bod pob aelod o'i Gabinet yn glynu wrth God y Gweinidogion? (OAQ15496)

**The First Minister:** Cabinet Ministers are responsible for ensuring that they comply with the provisions of the Ministerial Code. I oversee their abiding by the Ministerial Code, but it is their personal responsibility to do so. I have discussed these provisions with Ministers and they have all confirmed their commitment to full compliance with the code.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Mae Gweinidogion y Cabinet yn gyfrifol am sicrhau eu bod yn cydymffurfio â darpariaethau Cod y Gweinidogion. Yr wyf yn goruchwyllo eu bod yn glynu at God y Gweinidogion, ond eu cyfrifoldeb personol hwy yw gwneud hynny. Trafodais y darpariaethau hyn â'r Gweinidogion ac mae pob un ohonynt wedi cadarnhau eu hymrwymiad i gydymffurfio'n llawn â'r cod.

2:20 p.m.

**Geraint Davies:** If it were found that a Minister had knowingly misled the Assembly, would you, in accordance with the code, accept his or her resignation? Furthermore, what course of action would be taken if the First Minister unwittingly misled the Assembly?

**Geraint Davies:** Pe canfyddid bod Gweinidog wedi camarwain y Cynulliad yn fwriadol, a fyddech chi, yn unol â'r cod, yn derbyn ei ymddiswyddiad? At hynny, pa gamau a gymerir pe byddai Prif Weinidog Cymru'n camarwain y Cynulliad yn ddiarwybod?

**The First Minister:** That kind of hypothetical question of the 'when did you stop beating your wife?' variety would normally be asked in school debating societies at Form 1 level, and would be ruled out of order, Geraint. I think you should be beyond that now. Nobody in any parliamentary assembly ever answers that

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Byddai'r math hwnnw o gwestiwn damcaniaethol fel 'pryd y rhoddaist y gorau i guro dy wraig?' fel arfer yn cael ei ofyn mewn cymdeithasau dadlau Blwyddyn 1 mewn ysgolion, a byddai'n cael ei ddyfarnu allan o drefn, Geraint. Credaf y dylech fod heibio i hynny bellach. Ni fydd unrhyw un mewn unrhyw gynulliad seneddol

kind of nonsense, silly, and school debating society kind of question.

byth yn ateb y math hwn o gwestiwn hurt, gwirion y caiff ei weld fel arfer mewn cymdeithas ddadlau ysgol.

**Glyn Davies:** May I be more specific, First Minister?

**Glyn Davies:** A gaf fod yn fwy penodol, Brif Weinidog?

**The First Minister:** You may—please.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Cewch—os gwelwch yn dda.

**Glyn Davies:** I have a copy of the Ministerial Code with me. On page 29 it says that:

**Glyn Davies:** Mae gennyf gopi o God y Gweinidogion yma. Ar dudalen 29 mae'n dweud:

'all submissions relating to major interviews and media appearances, both print and broadcast, should be copied to the First Minister...'

Did Andrew Davies discuss with you his decision to say that your administration did not have contact with the police in any way, shape, or form, about the position of Mike German before he said that on BBC television? When he did so, was he complying with the code, and was he acting entirely on his own initiative, or did you also know?

A drafododd Andrew Davies gyda chi ei benderfyniad i ddweud na chafodd eich gweinyddiaeth unrhyw gysylltiad â'r heddlu mewn unrhyw ffordd, ynghylch sefyllfa Mike German cyn iddo ddweud hynny ar deledu'r BBC? Pan wnaeth hynny, a oedd yn cydymffurfio â'r cod, ac a oedd yn gweithredu'n llwyr ar ei liwt ei hun, neu a oeddech chi hefyd yn gwybod am hyn?

**The First Minister:** In the context in which he was asked the question he was clearly speaking the truth. The excitement was in the media and on the opposition's part to try to pretend that there is some problem with what he was saying, which clearly referred to politicians—all the preceding questions were about politicians. Glyn, before you start casting aspersions you should look at the record, see the context, and then see whether it is worthwhile casting those aspersions as easily as you did.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Yn y cyd-destun y gofynnwyd y cwestiwn iddo yr oedd yn amlwg ei fod yn dweud y gwir. Yn y cyfryngau a chan y gwrthbleidiau yr oedd y cyffro i geisio esgus bod rhyw fath o broblem â'r hyn yr oedd yn ei ddweud, a oedd yn amlwg yn cyfeirio at wleidyddion—yr oedd pob un o'r cwestiynau blaenorol yn ymwneud â gwleidyddion. Glyn, cyn i chi ddechrau gwneud ensyniadau, dylech edrych ar y cofnod, gweld y cyd-destun, ac yna gweld a oes gwerth gwneud ensyniadau mor rhwydd ag y gwnaethoch chi.

**The Presiding Officer:** Question 5 (OAQ16052) has been withdrawn.

**Y Llywydd:** Tynnwyd cwestiwn 5 (OAQ16052) yn ôl.

### **Cwmni Dur Corus Corus Steel Company**

**Q6 William Graham:** Will the First Minister make a statement on any recent meetings he has held as First Minister concerning the Corus steel company? (OAQ16055)

**C6 William Graham:** A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar unrhyw gyfarfodydd diweddar y mae wedi'u cynnal fel Prif Weinidog Cymru ynghylch cwmni dur Corus? (OAQ16055)

**The First Minister:** As chair of the all-Wales steel taskforce I hold regular

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Fel cadeirydd y tasglu dur i Gymru gyfan byddaf yn cynnal

discussions with Corus and appropriate trades union representatives, especially the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, and other stakeholders in the Welsh steel industry. In January I met with Tony Peddar, the incoming chief executive of Corus—whose job responsibilities were split, with Sir Brian Moffatt remaining as chair only—Dr Mark Carr, the company's most senior manager in Wales, and Stuart Pettifor of the company's strip business unit, who is one of the world's leading experts on blast furnace design, and I discussed with him what happened at Port Talbot. While acknowledging the challenges facing their industry, they left me in no doubt of their commitment to steelmaking in Wales.

**William Graham:** What actions did you take during those discussions with Corus, or perhaps during your recent visit to New York, to counter the imposition of tariffs on steel imports into the USA, which may have great consequences for Corus and its jobs in Wales?

**The First Minister:** In terms of domestic news in the USA, the issue of what President Bush is going to do—probably this week—with regard to the imposition of tariffs and whether that would be challenged in the World Trade Organisation by the European Union, which it almost certainly will, was on page 1 of all the newspapers. Other countries will also be adversely affected, such as the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, and India, which are the big importers of finished steel into the USA, and Brazil, if it bans semi-finished steel as well.

**Brian Gibbons:** Do you accept that this will not have a direct effect on British-made steel in the first instance, because we are not largely an exporter to the USA? However, in the long term it could have implications because of the possible dumping of steel by countries that previously exported to the USA.

**The First Minister:** You are right, Brian. We understand, sadly, that Corus's policy and the remit of Mark Carr and his unit in Wales, is to cease exports because it sees no prospect, given the present exchange rates, of

trafodaethau rheolaidd gyda Corus a chynrychiolwyr undebau llafur priodol, yn enwedig Cydffederasiwn y Crefftau Haearn a Dur, a rhanddeiliaid eraill yn niwydiant dur Cymru. Yn ystod mis Ionawr cyfarfûm â Tony Peddar, darpar brif weithredwr Corus—y rhannwyd cyfrifoldebau ei swydd, gyda Syr Brian Moffatt yn aros fel cadeirydd yn unig—Dr Mark Carr, rheolwr uchaf y cwmni yng Nghymru, a Stuart Pettifor o uned busnes strip y cwmni, sydd hefyd yn un o brif arbenigwyr y byd ar gynllunio ffwrnesi chwyth, a thrafodais ag ef yr hyn a ddigwyddodd ym Mhort Talbot. Tra'n cydnabod y sialensiau sy'n wynebu eu diwydiant, nid oedd gennyf unrhyw amheuaeth ynghylch eu hymrwymiad i gynhyrchu dur yng Nghymru.

**William Graham:** Pa gamau a gymerwyd gennyh yn ystod y trafodaethau hynny gyda Corus, neu efallai yn ystod eich ymweliad diweddar ag Efrog Newydd, i wrthwynebu'r penderfyniad i osod tollau ar ddur a fewnfori i UDA, a allai fod â goblygiadau difrifol i Corus a'i swyddi yng Nghymru?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** O ran newyddion domestig yn UDA, yr oedd yr hyn y mae Arlywydd Bush yn mynd i'w wneud—yr wythnos hon mae'n debyg—o ran gosod tollau ac a fyddai'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn herio hynny yng Nghorff Masnachu'r Byd, ac mae bron yn bendant y bydd yn gwneud hynny, ar dudalen flaen yr holl bapurau newydd. Effeithir yn niweidiol ar wledydd eraill hefyd fel Gweriniaeth Pobl China, Taiwan, ac India, sef prif fewnfudwyr dur wedi'i gaboli i UDA, a Brasil, os bydd yn gwahardd dur wedi'i gaboli'n rhannol hefyd.

**Brian Gibbons:** A dderbyniwch na chaiff hyn effaith uniongyrchol ar ddur a wnaed ym Mhrydain i ddechrau, oherwydd nad ydym yn allfudo llawer i UDA? Fodd bynnag, yn y tymor hir gallai fod â goblygiadau oherwydd bod posibilrwydd y bydd y gwledydd a oedd yn arfer allforio i UDA yn gwaredu eu dur.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Yr ydych yn iawn, Brian. Deallwn, yn anffodus, mai polisi Corus a chylch gwaith Mark Carr a'i uned yng Nghymru, yw rhoi'r gorau i allforio oherwydd na wêl obaith, o ystyried y

making any profits from exports, and to trim the capacity of the Corus domestic industry in the UK to the size of the domestic market. It will not be directly affected by an imposition of tariffs, even assuming that the WTO does not succeed in getting that decision reversed through its court procedure. We could well see the indirect effect of dumping steel in the UK and other European countries, thereby further lowering prices. However, the only good news is that steel prices are now rising, which is a good sign for the profitability of the steel industry generally.

**Phil Williams:** The policies on tariffs that are pursued by different national sections of several multinational corporations suggest an absence of any real long-term commitment to a loyal and skilled workforce in Wales or anywhere else where there is a tradition of steelmaking. What steps have you, and your colleagues in the UK Government, taken to re-examine the advantages of a significant element of public ownership in our core industries, such as steel, so that we are no longer subject to multinational corporations' loyalty only to their overall profit line and multinational shareholders?

**The First Minister:** I see no likelihood of the steel industry in the UK being transferred back into public ownership. That does not mean that I was not opposed to the privatisation of the industry in 1989, and that the period when it was in public ownership was unsuccessful in terms of investment in the industry and modernisation of its facilities. The terms on which the steel industry was privatised and undertakings given to the EU by the Conservative Government at the time mean that it is most unlikely that Corus could be returned to the public sector.

**John Griffiths:** Along with Newport County Borough Council, I held talks with Dr Mark Carr at Llanwern yesterday and had a tour of the plant. Do you agree that there are clear signs of optimism for the steel industry in the UK and Wales? The automotive sector and construction industry show signs of improvement, prices for steel are rising, as you mentioned, and we must now build confidence and take the industry in Wales

cyfraddau cyfnewid cyfredol, o wneud unrhyw elw drwy allforio, ac i leihau capasiti diwydiant Corus yn y DU i faint y farchnad fewnwladol. Nid effeithir yn uniongyrchol arno gan y tollau a godir, hyd yn oed o dybio na fydd Corff Masnachu'r Byd yn llwyddo i wrthdroi'r penderfyniad hwnnw drwy ei weithdrefn llys. Gallem weld effaith anuniongyrchol allforio dur i'r DU a gwledydd eraill yn Ewrop, a thrwy hynny ostwng prisiau ymhellach. Fodd bynnag, yr unig newyddion da yw bod prisiau dur yn codi bellach, sydd yn argoeli'n dda ar gyfer proffidioldeb y diwydiant dur yn gyffredinol.

**Phil Williams:** Mae'r polisiau ar dollau y mae adrannau cenedlaethol gwahanol o nifer o gorfforaethau amlwladol yn awgrymu nad oes unrhyw ymrwymiad hirdymor gwirioneddol i weithlu teyrngar a medrus yng Nghymru neu unrhyw le arall lle y ceir traddodiad o gynhyrchu dur. Pa gamau a gymerwyd gennych chi a'ch cyd-Aelodau yn Llywodraeth y DU, i ailarchwilio manteision elfen sylweddol o eiddo cyhoeddus yn ein diwydiannau craidd, fel dur, fel na fyddwn bellach yn dibynnu ar deyrngarwch corfforaethau amlwladol dim ond i'w helw cyffredinol a'u cyfranddeiliaid amlwladol?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Ni welaf unrhyw debygrwydd y caiff y diwydiant dur yn y DU ei drosglwyddo'n ôl i eiddo cyhoeddus. Nid yw hynny'n golygu nad oeddwn yn gwrthwynebu preifateiddio'r diwydiant yn 1989, a bod y cyfnod hwnnw pan oedd yn eiddo cyhoeddus yn aflwyddiannus o ran buddsoddiad yn y diwydiant a moderneiddio ei gyfleusterau. Mae'r termau y preifateiddwyd y diwydiant dur odanynt ac ymgymeriadau Llywodraeth y Ceidwadwyr i'r UE ar y pryd yn golygu nad yw'n debygol y gellid dychwelyd Corus i'r sector cyhoeddus.

**John Griffiths:** Ynghyd â Chyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Casnewydd, cefais drafodaethau gyda Dr Mark Carr yn Llanwern ddoe ac euthum ar daith o'r ffatri. A gytunwch fod argoelion clir o optimistiaeth ar gyfer y diwydiant dur yn y DU ac yng Nghymru? Mae'r sector moduron a'r diwydiant adeiladu'n dangos arwyddion o welliant, mae prisiau dur yn codi, fel y soniwyd gennych, a rhaid inni bellach

and the UK forward to enhance and maintain existing jobs.

**The First Minister:** I agree. I mentioned this in answer to Brian's question. The silver lining in all the clouds that have afflicted the steel industry in Wales is the rise in prices in the market generally. Most steel producers do not set their own prices; they take the prices from the market by mysterious forces. As price takers, not price makers, it is a huge advantage when the market determines that prices should rise because of reductions in supply or increases in demand. Prices are currently rising and that is good news for the steel industry. I agree with the decision to rebuild blast furnace no. 5 at Port Talbot, which will be slightly larger than previously and much cleaner because it will have fume arresters.

**The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German):** On the problems caused by Corus in laying off so much of its workforce in Wales, do you have any current information, particularly for former Corus workers in Llanwern and Ebbw Vale, on the numbers of people who have secured alternative employment? Crucially, do the salaries that they are achieving in their new employment measure reasonably or badly against their previous salaries?

**The First Minister:** I do not have any observations on the second point, except anecdotally. I doubt whether the salaries that they are earning are anything like the salaries that they gave up when they left the steel industry. Steel is, by Welsh standards, a well-paid industry. I believe that average salaries—I do not know about Ebbw Vale, but certainly in Llanwern—were in the order of £28,000 a year. It is extremely difficult to get new jobs in manufacturing even at two-thirds of that figure. I am pleased to say that a high proportion—well over 50 per cent—of those who lost their jobs at Llanwern have re-entered the labour market, but I assume that they would have been willing to take a big wage cut. They are being realistic about their expectations. They have been willing to take jobs at much lower wages than they are used

adeiladu hyder a datblygu'r diwydiant yng Nghymru a'r DU er mwyn gwella a chynnal swyddi presennol.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Cytunaf. Soniais am hyn yn fy ateb i gwestiwn Brian. Yr ymyl arian ar bob cwmwl du a effeithiodd ar y diwydiant dur yng Nghymru yw'r cynnydd ym mhrisiau'r farchnad yn gyffredinol. Nid yw'r rhan fwyaf o gynhyrchwyr dur yn gosod eu prisiau eu hunain; maent yn derbyn y prisiau o'r farchnad drwy rymoedd rhyfedd. Fel rhai sy'n derbyn prisiau, yn hytrach nag yn eu gosod, mae'n fantais fawr pan fydd y farchnad yn penderfynu y dylai prisiau godi oherwydd gostyngiad mewn cyflenwad neu gynydd mewn galw. Mae'r prisiau'n codi ar hyn o bryd ac mae hynny'n newyddion da i'r diwydiant dur. Cytunaf â'r penderfyniad i ailadeiladu ffwrnais chwyth rhif 5 ym Mhort Talbot, a fydd ychydig yn fwy na'r hen un ac yn llawer glanach oherwydd y bydd ganddi offer atal mwg.

**Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German):** O ran y problemau a achoswyd gan Corus wrth ddiswyddo cymaint o'i weithlu yng Nghymru, a oes gennych unrhyw wybodaeth gyfredol, yn enwedig ar gyfer cyn weithwyr Corus yn Llanwern a Glynwby, am nifer y bobl sydd wedi cael gwaith arall? Yn hollbwysig, a yw'r cyflogau a gânt yn eu swyddi newydd yn cymharu'n rhesymol neu'n wael â'u cyflogau blaenorol?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Nid oes gennyf unrhyw sylwadau ar yr ail bwynt, ac eithrio yn anecdotaid. Amheuf a yw'r cyflogau a gânt unrhyw beth tebyg i'r cyflogau a adawsant wrth adael y diwydiant dur. Mae dur, yn ôl safonau Cymru, yn ddiwydiant â chyflogau da. Credaf fod cyfartaledd cyflogau—ni wn am Lynebwy, ond yn bendant yn Llanwern—tua £28,000 y flwyddyn. Mae'n hynod o anodd dod o hyd i swyddi newydd mewn gweithgynhyrchu hyd yn oed ar ddwy ran o dair o'r ffigur hwnnw. Mae'n bleser gennyf ddweud bod cyfran uchel—ymhell dros 50 y cant—o'r bobl a gollodd eu swyddi yn Llanwern wedi cael gwaith arall, ond tybiaf y byddant wedi bod yn barod i dderbyn toriad mawr yn eu cyflog. Maent yn bod yn realistig am eu disgwyliadau. Maent wedi bod yn barod i

to.

dderbyn swyddi ar gyflogau llawer is na'r hyn y maent wedi arfer ei gael.

### **Newidiadau i Swyddfa'r Post yng Nghymru Changes to the Post Office in Wales**

**Q7 Nick Bourne:** What discussions has the First Minister had with his colleagues in Westminster regarding changes to the Post Office in Wales? (OAQ16050)

**C7 Nick Bourne:** Pa drafodaethau y mae Prif Weinidog Cymru wedi'u cael gyda'i gydweithwyr yn San Steffan ynghylch newidiadau i Swyddfa'r Post yng Nghymru? (OAQ16050)

**The First Minister:** I meet with Paul Murphy regularly to discuss a wide range of issues, including this issue. My officials are also in regular contact on Post Office issues with officials in the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department for Transport, Local Government and the Regions. They are in contact about current developments in relation to post offices in Wales, as regards Royal Mail and the Post Office counter service.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Byddaf yn cyfarfod â Paul Murphy yn gyson i drafod ystod eang o faterion, yn cynnwys y mater hwn. Mae fy swyddogion hefyd mewn cysylltiad cyson ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â Swyddfa'r Post gyda swyddogion yn yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant a'r Adran Drafnidiaeth, Llywodraeth Leol a'r Rhanbarthau. Maent mewn cysylltiad ynghylch datblygiadau presennol mewn perthynas â swyddfeydd post yng Nghymru, o ran y Post Brenhinol a gwasanaeth cownteri Swyddfa'r Post.

2:30 p.m.

**Nick Bourne:** On the Royal Mail's delivery service, will the First Minister tell us what assurances he sought in relation to proposals to change the current pricing system so that we can be sure that we will have a uniform price and a universal delivery system in Wales, particularly in rural Wales? Will you also tell us if he has made any representations on the continuing programme of rural post office closures? I know that we have debated whether the pace of closure is quicker or slower, but a large number of rural post offices are still closing—19 in the nine months from March to December 2001. Will you give an update on proposals to stop those closures?

**Nick Bourne:** O ran gwasanaeth dosbarthu'r Post Brenhinol, a wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddweud wrthym pa sicrwydd a geisiodd mewn perthynas â chynigion i newid y system brisio bresennol fel y gallwn fod yn siŵr y bydd gennym yr un pris a'r un system ddosbarthu i bawb yng Nghymru, yn enwedig yng Nghymru wledig? A ddywedwch hefyd a yw wedi gwneud unrhyw sylwadau ar y rhaglen o gau swyddfeydd post gwledig sy'n mynd rhagddi? Gwn ein bod wedi trafod a yw mwy neu lai o swyddfeydd post yn cau, ond mae nifer fawr o swyddfeydd post gwledig yn dal i gau—19 yn ystod y naw mis rhwng mis Mawrth a mis Rhagfyr 2001. A roddwch y newyddion diweddaraf ar gynigion i atal swyddfeydd post rhag cau?

**The First Minister:** The net figure is 14 actually, because five opened and 19 closed, as you say. However, that compares with 68 in the previous 12 months therefore if you halve that, you get 34. That is compared with 14, so the rate of post office closure seems to be slowing. However, that does not mean that it is not a problem. It is not just rural Wales; smaller council estates and so on also suffer from the withdrawal of counter services. On

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Pedwar ar ddeg yw'r ffigur net, i fod yn gywir, oherwydd agorodd pump a chaewyd 19, fel y dywedwch. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n cymharu â 68 yn y 12 mis blaenorol felly os byddwch yn haneru hynny, byddwch yn cael 34. Mae hynny o gymharu â 14, felly ymddengys bod cyfradd yr achosion o gau swyddfeydd post yn arafu. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n golygu nad yw'n broblem. Nid Cymru wledig yn unig



the Royal Mail, I have made strong representations via Paul Murphy that the proposals of the Postal Services Commission—the independent regulator—would be disastrous if implemented. In areas such as central Wales and the Highland and Islands of Scotland it would be even worse because the delivery cost per item would be great. Universal access provision must have meaning throughout the country. Sweden, which has gone furthest down this road, has seen huge price increases for service in rural areas with a big price drop for services in urban areas. That is not acceptable if you believe in a post office that provides a universal service. However, I am pleased to say that, according to this morning's media coverage, the regulator is having second thoughts.

**Eleanor Burnham:** We should do all that we can to avoid these massive post office closures, particularly in rural areas in north Wales where people constantly complain about it, and particularly considering the adverse effects on the disabled, young families, and the elderly. The closest access for many of these people is often at least a mile away, if not more. Can you assure us that you are doing your best?

**The First Minister:** As I mentioned to Nick, I do not accept that the closure rate is massive. It used to be, but it is not now. It is significant when it hurts those mostly rural locations, but it has certainly dropped well below the previous figure of 50 or more. The first action is to persuade more rural dwellers to use the post office. The second action is to ensure that, when the payment of benefits is transferred from the Post Office—where it is a big portion of some small, rural post offices' business—to automatic credit transfer, the universal bank provision must replace that lost business as soon as possible.

sy'n dioddef; mae ystadau tai cyngor llai ac ati hefyd yn dioddef yn sgîl tynnu gwasanaethau cownteri yn ôl. O ran y Post Brenhinol, yr wyf wedi gwneud sylwadau cryf drwy Paul Murphy y byddai'n drychinebus pe bai cynigion y Comisiwn Gwasanaethau Post—y rheoleiddiwr annibynnol—yn cael eu gweithredu. Mewn ardaloedd fel y canolbarth Cymru ac Ucheldiroedd ac Ynysoedd yr Alban byddai'n waeth fyth oherwydd y byddai cost dosbarthu pob eitem yn fawr. Rhaid i'r cyfle i ddefnyddio darpariaeth gyffredinol fod yn ystyrlon drwy'r wlad. Mae Sweden, sydd wedi datblygu hyn fwyaf, wedi gweld cynnydd anferth mewn prisiau ar gyfer gwasanaethau mewn ardaloedd gwledig a gostyngiad mawr yng nghost gwasanaethau mewn ardaloedd dinesig. Nid yw hynny'n dderbyniol os credwch mewn swyddfa bost sy'n darparu'r un gwasanaeth i bawb. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn falch o ddweud, yn ôl y sylw yn y cyfryngau y bore yma, bod y rheoleiddiwr yn dechrau newid ei feddwl.

**Eleanor Burnham:** Dylem wneud popeth a allwn i leihau nifer fawr y swyddfeydd post sy'n cau, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn y Gogledd lle mae pobl yn cwyno am y peth drwy'r amser, ac yn enwedig o ystyried yr effeithiau niweidiol ar yr anabl, teuluoedd ifanc, a'r henoed. Mae'r gwasanaeth agosaf i lawer o'r bobl hyn o leiaf filltir i ffwrdd, os nad mwy. A allwch ein sicrhau eich bod yn gwneud eich gorau?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Fel y soniais wrth Nick, ni dderbyniaf fod nifer fawr o swyddfeydd post yn cau. Yr oedd yn arfer digwydd, ond nid yw'n digwydd bellach. Mae'n arwyddocaol pan fydd yn amharu ar y lleoliadau hynny sy'n wledig yn bennaf, ond yn sicr mae wedi gostwng yn llawer is na'r ffigur blaenorol o 50 neu fwy. Y cam cyntaf yw darbwylllo mwy o drigolion yng nghefn gwlad i ddefnyddio'r swyddfa bost. Yr ail gam yw sicrhau, pan gaiff y gwaith o dalu budd-daliadau ei drosglwyddo o Swyddfa'r Post—lle mae'n rhan fawr o fusnes rhai swyddfeydd post gwledig—i drosglwyddiad credyd awtomatig, bod yn rhaid i'r ddarpariaeth banc gyffredinol gymryd lle'r busnes a gollir cyn gynted â phosibl.

**Gwella Proffil Cymru Dramor**  
**Improving the Profile of Wales Abroad**

**Q8 Christine Chapman:** Will the First Minister give a progress report on steps that he has taken to improve the profile of Wales abroad? (OAQ16040)

**The First Minister:** We are continuing to exploit every available opportunity to raise Wales's profile overseas. Following my midweek visit to Brussels to celebrate St David's Day early in the European Parliament building with friends of Wales in the European Union, over the long weekend, from Friday night to Monday afternoon, I was in New York for a busy programme of events showcasing the best of Welsh arts and business, including references to the Ryder Cup in order to sell it as hard as we can in the eight years until it is held in Wales in 2010. While I was there, I announced our intention to establish a number of Wales international centres. Our ambition is for these centres to develop to become a virtual Wales overseas. There is still much to do to finalise the detailed arrangements, but they will serve the needs of Wales Trade International, the Welsh Development Agency, and the Wales Tourist Board in attracting moviemakers—excuse me, film-makers, I am still affected by just having returned from America—to make films and television series in Wales, and likewise to attract overseas students to colleges and universities.

**Christine Chapman:** Thank you for that answer. Do you agree that, to maximise our impact on overseas markets, we should use traditional events such as St David's Day, as you mentioned, to publicise Wales and make it stand out from the rest of the UK? Do you also agree that, once established, overseas centres—as we saw this weekend—should use our heritage, not only to attract business and tourist interests, but also to act as an information exchange that will raise interest in our culture and raise Wales's understanding and experience of other countries?

**C8 Christine Chapman:** A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru roi adroddiad ar y camau y mae wedi'u cymryd i wella proffil Cymru dramor? (OAQ16040)

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Yr ydym yn parhau i fanteisio ar bob cyfle posibl i godi proffil Cymru dramor. Yn dilyn fy ymweliad yng nghanol yr wythnos i Frwsel i ddathlu Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn gynnar yn adeilad Senedd Ewrop gyda ffrindiau o Gymru yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, dros y penwythnos hir, o nos Wener i brynhawn dydd Llun, yr oeddwn yn Efrog Newydd ar gyfer rhaglen brysur o ddigwyddiadau'n dangos gwaith celf a busnesau gorau Cymru, yn cynnwys cyfeiriadau at Gwpan Ryder er mwyn ei werthu cymaint ag y gallwn yn ystod yr wyth mlynedd cyn ei chynnal yng Nghymru yn 2010. Tra bûm yno, cyhoeddais ein bwriad i sefydlu nifer o ganolfannau rhyngwladol Cymru. Ein bwriad yw i'r canolfannau hyn ddatblygu i ddod yn Gymru rithwir dramor. Mae llawer i'w wneud o hyd i wneud y trefniadau manwl terfynol, ond byddant yn gwasanaethu anghenion Masnach Cymru Rhyngwladol, Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru wrth ddenu gwneuthurwyr *movies*—gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau, mae'n ddrwg gen i; mae effaith ymweld ag America arnaf o hyd—i wneud ffilmiau a chyfresi teledu yng Nghymru, ac yn yr un modd i ddenu myfyrwyr tramor i golegau a phrifysgolion Cymru.

**Christine Chapman:** Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw. A gytunwch, er mwyn cael yr effaith fwyaf posibl ar farchnadoedd tramor, y dylem ddefnyddio digwyddiadau traddodiadol fel Dydd Gŵyl Dewi, fel y soniasoch, i hyrwyddo Cymru a gwneud iddi sefyll allan oddi wrth weddill y DU? A gytunwch hefyd, unwaith y byddant wedi'u sefydlu, y dylai canolfannau dramor—fel y gwelsom y penwythnos hwn—ddefnyddio ein treftadaeth, nid yn unig i ddenu pobl â diddordeb mewn busnes a thwristiaeth, ond hefyd i weithredu fel cyfnewidfa wybodaeth a fydd yn ennyn diddordeb yn ein diwylliant ac yn codi dealltwriaeth a phrofiad Cymru o wledydd eraill?

**The First Minister:** Undoubtedly it is a two-way process. I accept that. The only issue where I would put a gloss on what you said is that you must be terribly careful not to make yourself seem too twee by over-emphasis on your culture's traditional aspects. Therefore, you must use the heritage as a platform also to sell modern Welsh culture to show what our best craftspeople, artists and singers can do. I can only compliment the three types of singer that assisted us over the weekend: Bryn Terfel gave an absolutely fantastic performance in the Carnegie Hall, assisted in the encore by Gwyn Hughes Jones from Anglesey, who is starring at the Metropolitan Opera, and Iris Williams and Shân Cothi appeared at the Saturday night soirée at the Chelsea Hotel.

**Rod Richards:** Does the First Minister agree that the integrity and high standards of the University of Wales are important for Wales's profile abroad? Will he therefore do everything in his power to ensure that the disgraceful events that occurred a few years' ago, when certain individuals at the Swansea Institute of Higher Education were discovered to be selling degrees in the far east, do not happen again?

**The First Minister:** It is my sad duty to have to report that, to my horror, I was informed of that in the Malaysian British High Commission, when I was on a visit to Kuala Lumpur for a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association meeting. The British High Commission was shocked by certain aspects of the Swansea institute's advertising programme. It had no quality control and was plastering the backs of bus shelters in downtown Kuala Lumpur, offering University of Wales diplomas by correspondence course, and so on. It was very undesirable. I am pleased to say that it was cleared up eventually but not before there were changes at the top of the institute, as I think we are all aware. However, if you have a brand, your first duty to it is to protect it and to ensure that it represents what people think that they should be getting, particularly when they are 12,000 miles away.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Heb os mae hon yn broses ddwy ffordd. Derbyniaf hynny. Yr unig fater lle y byddwn yn tymheru yr hyn a ddywedasoeh yw bod rhaid ichi fod yn ofalus iawn i beidio â gwneud i'ch hun ymddangos yn rhy fursennaidd drwy roi gormod o bwyslais ar agweddau traddodiadol eich diwylliant. Felly, rhaid ichi ddefnyddio'r dreftadaeth fel llwyfan hefyd i werthu diwylliant modern Cymru i ddangos yr hyn y gall ein crefftwyr, ein hartistiaid a'n cantorion gorau ei wneud. Hoffwn ganmol y tri math o gantorion a fu yn ein cynorthwyo dros y penwythnos: rhoddodd Bryn Terfel berfformiad ardderchog yn Neuadd Carnegie, ac fe'i cynorthwywyd yn yr encôr gan Gwyn Hughes Jones o Ynys Môn, sy'n perfformio yn y Metropolitan Opera, ac ymddangosodd Iris Williams a Shân Cothi yn hwyrwest nos Sadwrn yng ngwesty Chelsea.

**Rod Richards:** A gytuna'r Prif Weinidog bod uniondeb a safonau uchel Prifysgol Cymru yn bwysig ar gyfer proffil Cymru dramor? Felly a wna bopeth yn ei allu i sicrhau na fydd digwyddiadau gwarthus ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl, pan ganfuwyd bod rhai unigolion yn Athrofa Addysg Uwch Abertawe yn gwerthu graddau yn y dwyrain pell, yn digwydd eto?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Mae'n drist i mi nodi, er cryn fraw i mi, i mi gael gwybod o hynny yn Uchel Gomisiwn Prydain ym Maleisia, pan oeddwn yn ymweld â Kuala Lumpur ar gyfer cyfarfod Cymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad. Cafodd Uchel Gomisiwn Prydain fraw o weld rhai agweddau ar raglen hysbysebu athrofa Abertawe. Nid oedd unrhyw reolaeth ansawdd a gellid ei weld ar gefn cysgodfannau bysus yng nghanol tref Kuala Lumpur, yn cynnig diplomâu cyrsiau Prifysgol Cymru drwy ohebiaeth, ac ati. Yr oedd yn annerbyniol iawn. Mae'n bleser gennyf ddweud iddo gael ei ddatrys yn y diwedd ond nid cyn gweld newidiadau ar frig y sefydliad, fel y gŵyr pawb ohonom, fe gredaf. Fodd bynnag, os oes gennych frand, eich dyletswydd gyntaf yw ei ddiogelu a sicrhau ei fod yn cynrychioli'r hyn y mae pobl yn ei gredu y dylent fod yn ei gael, yn enwedig pan fyddant 12,000 milltir i ffwrdd.

**Hyrwyddo Gwaith Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru**  
**Promoting the Work of the National Assembly for Wales**

**Q9 Peter Black:** What work is the First Minister currently undertaking with his Cabinet colleagues in promoting the work of the National Assembly for Wales? (OAQ16043)

**The First Minister:** In addition to what I mentioned in response to Christine's question, we took a massive step forward by launching the new logo for the Assembly Government on the morning of St David's Day in Cardiff. However, I also took advantage of the visit to New York to undertake a full programme of activities to achieve the higher profile for Wales that we all seek.

**Peter Black:** Given the Assembly's many successes, some of which have been mentioned today already, particularly the reintroduction of a student grant and free bus passes, how can we try to improve the acceptance of the National Assembly for Wales by people around Wales in the next 14 months?

**The First Minister:** We can do that by using, for example, names like the 'Assembly Learning Grant' for the student grants for further and higher education. There is no way that it should be called 'the student grant', otherwise everyone thinks that we are just restoring the previous student grant. In fact, this is a tailor-made solution to the needs of today and tomorrow for expanding access to further education and higher education. Using 'Assembly Learning Grant' as the name of the grant is a superb example of how you show what you are doing and that it came about as a result of an initiative from this body.

**David Melding:** Do you agree that one way of promoting the National Assembly's work would be to tighten up on the legislative process and our co-operation with Westminster, particularly either by publishing draft Bills for Wales only, or by allowing prompt and timely debates here on matters relating to Wales before the second

**C9 Peter Black:** Beth mae Prif Weinidog Cymru'n ei wneud ar hyn o bryd gyda'i gydweithwyr yn y Cabinet o ran hyrwyddo gwaith Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru? (OAQ16043)

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Yn ogystal â'r hyn y soniais amdano mewn ymateb i gwestiwn Christine, cymerwyd cam anferth gennym drwy lansio'r logo newydd ar gyfer Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar fore Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yng Nghaerdydd. Fodd bynnag, manteisiais hefyd ar yr ymweliad ag Efrog Newydd i gynnal rhaglen lawn o weithgareddau i sicrhau'r proffil uwch y mae pawb ohonom am ei gael i Gymru.

**Peter Black:** O ystyried llwyddiannau niferus y Cynulliad, y soniwyd am rai ohonynt eisoes heddiw, yn enwedig ailgyflwyno grantiau i fyfyrwyr a thocynnau bws am ddim, sut y gallwn sicrhau bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru'n fwy derbyniol gan bobl ledled Cymru yn ystod y 14 mis nesaf?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Gallwn wneud hynny drwy ddefnyddio, er enghraifft, enwau fel 'Grant Dysgu'r Cynulliad' ar gyfer y grantiau i fyfyrwyr ar gyfer addysg bellach ac addysg uwch. Ni ddylid ar unrhyw gyfrif ei alw'n 'grant i fyfyrwyr', neu byddai pawb yn meddwl ein bod yn adfywio'r grant blaenorol i fyfyrwyr. Mewn gwirionedd, ateb wedi'i deilwra'n arbennig ar gyfer anghenion heddiw ac yfory ar gyfer ehangu mynediad i addysg bellach ac addysg uwch yw hyn. Mae defnyddio 'Grant Dysgu'r Cynulliad' fel enw'r grant yn enghraifft wych o sut y gallwch ddangos yr hyn yr ydych yn ei wneud a'i fod wedi digwydd o ganlyniad i fenter gan y corff hwn.

**David Melding:** A gytunwch y byddai tynhau'r broses ddeddfwriaethol a'n cydweithrediad â San Steffan yn un ffordd o hyrwyddo gwaith y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn enwedig naill ai drwy gyhoeddi Mesurau drafft i Gymru yn unig, neu drwy ganiatáu dadleuon prydlon ac amserol yma ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â Chymru cyn ail ddarlleniad

reading of Bills in Parliament?

**The First Minister:** We should be clear that primary legislation must go through the Westminster mill before it comes to us to be transposed into secondary legislation. However, I agree with the intent behind the question. In order to establish clearly that this body wishes to include some legislation in the Queen's Speech—although Assembly Members cannot ask for more rights than backbench MPs, and therefore we cannot ask for the proceedings of the Legislation Committee of Her Majesty's Government in Westminster to be revealed to us, when it is not revealed to MPs—when we say that we want a draft Bill and the House of Commons agrees, the more discussion that we have the better. Whether that discussion takes place in Committee or in Plenary is not a matter for me. I agree with the spirit behind your question, David.

2:40 p.m.

**David Lloyd:** A gredwch fod amseroedd aros dibendraw yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn hybu delwedd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Wrth gwrs nad ydynt. Hoffwn, fel mater o egwyddor, ein bod yn llwyddo ym mhob elfen o'n gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Hoffwn pe bai hynny wedi bod yn bosibl yn ystod wythnos gyntaf y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, mae materion yn llawer anos na hynny. Mae llawer o bobl wedi disgrifio'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol fel *super tanker*. Mae'n cymryd pum milltir cyn y gall *super tanker* droi. Mae pawb yn deall yn awr pa mor anodd ydyw i droi *super tanker* y gwasaneth iechyd gwladol.

### **Cynyddu'r Gyllideb ar gyfer y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Increasing the Budget for the National Assembly**

**C10 Ieuan Wyn Jones:** A wnaiff Prif Weinidog Cymru ddatganiad ar drafodaethau diweddar y mae wedi'u cael gydag Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ynghylch cynyddu'r gyllideb ar gyfer y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol? (OAQ16046)

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Mae gennym brofiad o'n trafodaethau ar arian ychwanegol ar gyfer

y Mesurau yn y Senedd?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Dylem fod yn glir bod rhaid i ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol fynd gerbron San Steffan cyn y daw atom ni i'w droi yn is-ddeddfwriaeth. Fodd bynnag, cytunaf â'r amcan y tu ôl i'r cwestiwn. Er mwyn cadarnhau'n glir bod y corff hwn yn dymuno cynnwys rhywfaint o ddeddfwriaeth yn Araith y Frenhines—er na all Aelodau'r Cynulliad ofyn am fwy o hawliau nag ASau y meinciau cefn, ac felly ni allwn ofyn i drafodion Pwyllgor Deddfau Llywodraeth Ei Mawrhydi yn San Steffan gael eu dangos i ni, pan na chânt eu dangos i ASau—pan ddywedwn ein bod am gael Mesur drafft a bod Tŷ'r Cyffredin yn cytuno, po fwyaf o drafodaeth a gawn y gorau. Nid yw pa un a fydd y drafodaeth honno'n digwydd mewn Pwyllgor neu mewn Cyfarfod Llawn yn fater i mi. Cytunaf â'r ysbryd y tu ôl i'ch cwestiwn, David.

**David Lloyd:** Do you believe that the endless waiting times in the health service enhance the Assembly Government's image?

**The First Minister:** Of course they do not. I would like, as a matter of principle, for us to be successful in every element of our public services. I would have liked that to have been possible during the Assembly's first week. However, matters are far more complex than that. Many people have described the national health service as a super tanker. It takes five miles for a super tanker to turn around. Everybody understands now how difficult it is to turn the national health service super tanker around.

**Q10 Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Will the First Minister make a statement on recent discussions that he has had with the Secretary of State for Wales regarding increasing the budget for the National Assembly? (OAQ16046)

**The First Minister:** We have experience from our discussions on additional funding

Amcan 1, sydd yn unigryw ymhlith y cyrff datganoledig. Yr ydym wedi cynyddu ein cyllideb wedi trafodaethau ac ychydig o frwydro rhyngom a'r Llywodraeth. Fodd bynnag, cawsom yr hyn nad oedd neb arall cyn hynny—na'r Alban na Gogledd Iwerddon—wedi llwyddo i'w gael, sef ehangu ac ychwanegu at gyllideb y Cynulliad.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Yr ydych yn ymwybodol y bydd cyhoeddiad ar yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant yn yr haf. Byddwch yn gwybod hefyd fod disgwyliau ynglŷn â chynnydd yng nghyllideb y Cynulliad ar gyfer 2004-07, a fydd yn mynd â ni i ddiwedd rhaglen Amcan 1. A allwch addo heddiw y bydd y cyhoeddiad gan y Canghellor yn yr haf yn sicrhau bod yr holl arian y mae arnom ei eisïau ar gyfer sicrhau ein bod yn gallu gwario'r cyfan o arian Amcan 1 yn y cyhoeddiad hwnnw?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Na, ni allaf roi gwarant. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn ymladd am hynny yn y trafodaethau rhyngom a'r Canghellor, yn arwain at y cyhoeddiad y mae pawb yn ei ddisgwyl ddechrau mis Gorffennaf.

**Nick Bourne:** You will be aware that it is the view of the Welsh Conservative group that certain issues are not appropriate to be funded from inside the Barnett block, such as floods and foot and mouth disease. I believe that you had some sympathy with that view. Can you report on progress in convincing the Chancellor of that?

**The First Minister:** We are not meeting most of the costs of foot and mouth disease directly. They have been met, by and large, by central Government rather than by us through our block grant. On your point about my having some sympathy with your view, I have explored the possibilities of certain aspects in our block being transferred instead to the annually-managed expenditure rather than the departmental expenditure limit. That is rather an obscure point. However, it means that it goes up and down according to what you spend, as do, currently, certain agricultural payments, agricultural subsidies, and housing benefit, which goes through to

for Objective 1, which is unique among the devolved bodies. We have increased our budget following discussions and a few battles between the Government and us. However, we got what nobody else beforehand—not Scotland nor Northern Ireland—had succeeded in getting, namely extending and adding to the Assembly's budget.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** You are aware that a statement on the comprehensive spending review will be made in the summer. You will also know that there are expectations regarding the increase in the Assembly's budget for 2004-07, which will take us to the end of the Objective 1 programme. Can you give an assurance today that the Chancellor's statement in the summer will guarantee that all the money required to enable us to make full use of the Objective 1 money will be forthcoming?

**The First Minister:** No, I cannot give a guarantee. However, we are fighting for that in our discussions with the Chancellor, in the lead-up to the eagerly anticipated statement in early July.

**Nick Bourne:** Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod grŵp Ceidwadwyr Cymru o'r farn bod materion penodol nad yw'n briodol eu hariannu o fewn bloc Barnett, fel llyfogydd a chlwyr traed a'r genau. Credaf eich bod yn cydymdeimlo rhywfaint gyda'r farn honno. A allwch nodi'r cynnydd a wnaed wrth ddarbwylllo'r Canghellor am hynny?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Nid ydym yn talu'r rhan fwyaf o gostau clwy'r traed a'r genau yn uniongyrchol. Fe'u talwyd, at ei gilydd, gan Lywodraeth ganolog yn hytrach na gennym ni drwy ein grant bloc. O ran eich pwnt ynghylch y ffaith fy mod yn cydymdeimlo â'ch barn, yr wyf wedi archwilio posibiliadau o drosglwyddo agweddau penodol yn ein bloc yn lle hynny i'r gwariant a reolir yn flynyddol yn hytrach na'r terfyn gwariant adrannol. Mae hwnnw'n bwynt dyrys braidd. Fodd bynnag, mae'n golygu ei fod yn cynyddu ac yn lleihau, gan ddiybnu ar faint y byddwch yn ei wario, fel y mae rhai taliadau amaethyddol, cymorthaliadau

local authorities. It follows and rises and falls in line with demand, so it passes through our accounts, but is not in the block. There is a case for that applying to certain other areas of expenditure as well.

amaethyddol a budd-dal tai ar hyn o bryd, sy'n mynd i awdurdodau lleol. Mae'n dilyn ac yn cynyddu ac yn lleihau yn unol â'r galw, felly mae'n mynd drwy ein cyfrifon, ond nid yw'n rhan o'r bloc. Mae dadl dros gyflwyno hynny i feysydd penodol eraill o wariant hefyd.

### **Datganiad gan y Llywydd** **Statement by the Presiding Officer**

**Y Llywydd:** Yn gyntaf, croesawaf y ddirprwyaeth o Gynulliad Deddfwriaethol Ontario, Canada, sydd ar ymweliad â ni. Croeso mawr i chi. [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

**The Presiding Officer:** First, I welcome the delegation from the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, Canada, which is paying us a visit. A warm welcome to you. [*Applause.*]

Yn ail, tynnaf sylw Aelodau at un neu ddau o faterion. Carwn bwysleisio bod tymer dda a chymedroldeb bob amser yn rhan o drafodaeth ddemocrataidd, hyd yn oed pan fo materion cyfansoddiadol a gwleidyddol o bwys ger bron.

Secondly, I draw Members' attention to one or two matters. I would like to emphasise that good temper and moderation are the essence of democratic debate, even when constitutional and important political matters are involved.

Mae'r canllawiau ar gyfer ymddygiad yn y Siambr yn ein hatgoffa, oherwydd bod yr hyn a ddywedir yma o dan ffrainc, bod gennym gyfrifoldeb i beidio â gwneud cyhuddiadau personol yn erbyn eraill. Mae gennym ddyletswydd eang i hyrwyddo enw da'r Cynulliad ac ni fyddwn yn caniatáu i unrhyw Aelod ddefnyddio ieithwedd nad yw'n cydymffurfio â'n Rheolau Sefydlog.

The guidelines on conduct in the Chamber remind us that, because what is said here is privileged, we have a responsibility not to make personal allegations against others. We have a wide-ranging duty to foster the Assembly's good name and I would not allow any Member to use language that falls foul of our Standing Orders.

Yn ail, atgoffaf Aelodau o fodolaeth Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 16 sy'n delio â'r weithdrefn i'w dilyn os oes cwyn gan Aelod nad yw Gweinidog wedi cydymffurfio â Chod y Gweinidogion. Byddaf yn barod i ddelio ag unrhyw gwyn felly yn breifat, nid ar lawr y Siambr.

Secondly, I remind Members of the existence of Standing Order No. 16, which deals with the procedure to be followed if a Member complains that a Minister has not complied with the Ministerial Code. I will deal with any such complaints in private, rather than on the floor of the Chamber.

Yn drydydd, ar 12 Medi 2000, datganais ei bod yn amhriodol codi mater ymarweddiad swyddog unigol ar lawr y Siambr. Tynnais sylw y pryd hynny at y protocol, y cytunwyd arno yn unfrydol ym Mai 1999, sy'n pwysleisio y dylai'r berthynas rhwng Aelodau Cynulliad a staff y Cynulliad fod yn un broffesiynol ar sail y parch sydd rhngom. Mae gennym ddyletswydd i'n staff, beth bynnag fo'u safle, i sicrhau nad ydynt yn wynebu cyhuddiadau yn y Siambr. Ni fyddaf yn goddef hynny nac yn goddef cymryd enwau aelodau o staff yn ofer pan nad ydynt

Thirdly, I ruled on 12 September 2000 that it was not appropriate to raise the conduct of an individual official on the Chamber floor. I drew attention at the time to the protocol, agreed unanimously in May 1999, which emphasises that the relationship between Assembly Members and Assembly staff should be professional, based on mutual respect. We have a duty to our staff, whatever their rank, to ensure that they are not subject to allegations in the Chamber. I will not tolerate that or tolerate the bandying about of the names of officials who do not have the

mewn sefyllfa i ateb yn ôl.

right of reply.

### **Datganiad ar Ymchwiliadau Heddlu De Cymru Statement on South Wales Police Investigations**

**The First Minister:** Following fevered speculation in the past few days about contacts with South Wales Police regarding the Mike German investigation, which I regard as being entirely disproportionate in some of the media, it might be helpful if I set out the situation fully for the record today so that these matters can be laid to rest.

The most important principle in the mind of any Minister worth his salt in a matter such as this is to avoid any action that could bring, or be construed as bringing, any pressure to bear on the police, either to accelerate or influence its inquiries. It is a different matter to receive information about the police investigation's progress, in terms of knowing the approximate timetable to which its work is being conducted. I have always made it clear throughout the investigation—and I will repeat it—that no action that I have taken, or caused to be taken, could be construed as pressurising or intervening in the police inquiries in any way. I have been as well informed as is reasonable about the inquiry timetable—subject to the above over-riding condition—rightly, properly, responsibly and as my duty as First Minister requires.

The latest developments in this episode of media madness that has surrounded this affair began last week when I understand that BBC Wales discovered that Simon Hughes, the Liberal Democrat MP for Southwark North and Bermondsey, had contacted South Wales Police on four occasions, I understand, in recent months. BBC Wales questioned the appropriateness of such contact, implying that its purpose and outcome were to pressurise the police in some way. I also understand that Simon Hughes has explained that he was enquiring about the investigation's progress and that nobody would reasonably interpret his conversations with the police as inappropriate or that he was seeking to pressurise them in any way.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Yn dilyn damcaniaethu brwd dros y diwrnodau diwethaf ynghylch cysylltiadau â Heddlu De Cymru parthed yr ymchwiliad i Mike German, sydd, yn fy marn i, yn gwbl anghyfrannol yn rhai o'r cyfryngau, efallai y byddai'n ddefnyddiol imi nodi'r sefyllfa yn llawn ar gyfer y cofnod heddiw er mwyn rhoi diwedd ar y materion hyn.

Yr egwyddor bwysicaf ym meddwl unrhyw Weinidog gwerth ei halen mewn mater o'r fath yw osgoi unrhyw weithredu a allai ddwyn pwysau, neu y gellid ystyried ei fod yn dwyn pwysau, ar yr heddlu, naill ai i gyflymu neu ddylanwadu ar ei ymchwiliadau. Mater gwahanol yw derbyn gwybodaeth am gynnydd ymchwiliad yr heddlu, yn nhermau gwybod yr amserlen fras y maent yn gweithio tuag ati. Eglurais bob amser drwy'r ymchwiliad—ac fe'i hailadroddaf—na ellid ystyried bod unrhyw gamau a gymerais, nac y bu'n rhaid imi eu cymryd, yn rhoi pwysau ar ymchwiliadau'r heddlu nac yn ymyrryd â hwy mewn unrhyw ffordd. Derbyniais gymaint o wybodaeth ag oedd yn rhesymol am amserlen yr ymchwiliad—yn ddibynnol ar yr amod holl bwysig uchod—a hynny mewn modd priodol, cywir, cyfrifol ac yn unol â'r hyn sy'n ofynnol yn rhinwedd fy nyletswydd fel Prif Weinidog Cymru.

Dechreuodd y datblygiadau diweddaraf yn y gwallgofrwydd cyfryngol a fu ynghlwm wrth y mater hwn yr wythnos diwethaf. Deallaf i BBC Cymru ddarganfod fod Simon Hughes, AS y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar gyfer Gogledd Southwark a Bermondsey wedi cysylltu â Heddlu De Cymru ar bedwar achlysur dros y misoedd diwethaf. Yr oedd BBC Cymru yn amau priodoldeb cysylltiad o'r fath, gan awgrymu mai diben a chanlyniad y cysylltiad oedd rhoi pwysau ar yr heddlu mewn rhyw ffordd. Deallaf hefyd i Simon Hughes egluro ei fod yn ymholi ynghylch cynnydd yr ymchwiliad ac na fyddai neb yn rhesymol yn dehongli ei sgysiau gyda'r heddlu fel rhai amhriodol neu ei fod yn ceisio rhoi pwysau arnynt mewn



That view was confirmed robustly by the chief constable of South Wales Police in a statement to BBC Wales last Friday, although I did not hear it.

I spoke to Simon Hughes on two occasions—recently and around Christmas—following his conversations with the police and following an indication that he had information that he wanted to tell me about the progress and milestones of police inquiries. As his legal expertise is vastly greater than mine, I did not regard speaking to him about the matter as inappropriate. I have not altered my view on that. My view that there was no inappropriateness in doing so has been greatly fortified by the chief constable's statement last Friday.

The Permanent Secretary's involvement in this matter arose from a discussion involving him and the Counsel General—if you recall, that was nine months ago in early June. However, it was not considered to be out of line with expectations—if an announcement was to be made fairly soon—that a few hours' notice of such an announcement be given to the Permanent Secretary. Not only did the assistant chief constable agree that it was perfectly appropriate for him to give such notice, but he also offered to provide progress reports on the case. Since then, the Permanent Secretary has, from time to time, kept me informed privately of the progress—although not the substance—of the police investigations.

2:50 p.m.

For the sake of completeness and to avoid the type of prejudice and speculation that has characterised much of the media treatment of this issue, I add that my private office, on one occasion, sought to get a copy of the press notice issued by the South Wales Police last July. The suggestion that we should have made this arrangement between the South Wales Police and the Permanent Secretary public is inherently absurd, given that it is clear to me and to anyone who is reasonable, that had it been made public, it would not have existed. The assistant chief constable would never have offered to provide that type of progress report to the Permanent Secretary on an 'as' and 'when' basis, had it been made

unrhyw ffordd. Cadarnhawyd y farn honno yn gryf gan brif gwnstabl Heddlu De Cymru mewn datganiad i BBC Cymru ddydd Gwener diwethaf, er na'i clywais.

Siaradais â Simon Hughes ar ddau achlysur—yn ddiweddar a thua adeg y Nadolig—yn dilyn ei sgysiau gyda'r heddlu ac yn dilyn awgrym fod ganddo wybodaeth yr oedd am ei rhannu â mi o ran cynnydd a cherrig milltir ymchwiliadau'r heddlu. Gan fod ei arbenigedd cyfreithiol lawer yn well na minnau, nid ystyriais fod siarad ag ef ynghylch y mater yn amhriodol. Nid yw fy marn wedi newid yn hynny o beth. Atgyfnerthwyd fy marn nad oedd hynny'n amhriodol yn fawr gan ddatganiad y prif gwnstabl ddydd Gwener diwethaf.

Deilliodd cyfraniad yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol yn y mater hwn o drafodaeth rhyngddo ef a'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol—os cofiwch, yr oedd hynny naw mis yn ôl ar ddechrau mis Mehefin. Fodd bynnag, nid ystyriwyd nad oedd yn unol â disgwyliadau—pe bai cyhoeddiad yn cael ei wneud yn gymharol fuan—y dylid rhoi ychydig oriau o rybudd o gyhoeddiad o'r fath i'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol. Nid yn unig y cytunodd y prif gwnstabl cynorthwyol ei fod yn gwbl briodol iddo roi rhybudd o'r fath, ond cynigiodd hefyd ddarparu adroddiadau ar gynnydd yr achos. Ers hynny, mae'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol, o bryd i'w gilydd, wedi fy hysbysu'n breifat o gynnydd—er nad sylwedd—ymchwiliadau'r heddlu.

Er mwyn cyflawnder ac er mwyn osgoi'r math o ragfarn a damcaniaethu a fu'n rhan o ymdriniaeth cymaint o'r cyfryngau â'r mater hwn, ychwanegaf y ceisiodd fy swyddfa breifat, ar un achlysur, gael copi o'r datganiad i'r wasg a gyhoeddwyd gan Heddlu De Cymru fis Gorffennaf diwethaf. Mae'r awgrym y dylem fod wedi cyhoeddi'r trefniant hwn rhwng Heddlu De Cymru a'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol yn hollol wirion, o gofio ei fod yn amlwg i mi ac i unrhyw un sy'n rhesymol, pe byddai wedi'i gyhoeddi, na fyddai wedi bodoli. Ni fyddai'r prif gwnstabl cynorthwyol erioed wedi cynnig darparu'r math hwnnw o adroddiad ar gynnydd i'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol ar adegau perthnasol

public at that time.

I will now turn to wild allegations that have surfaced regarding Andrew Davies's comments on *Dragon's Eye* last week, which also arose in question time 30 minutes ago. Andrew answered a question asking for assurance that no-one from the administration had contacted the police about their inquiries. The question was asked and the answer given in the context of a line of questioning regarding the contact that Simon Hughes, Member of Parliament had made with the South Wales Police. In the course of this questioning, I also understand that references were made to the views expressed by two other politicians. Andrew's response was that no-one from the administration had made such contact and that it would be inappropriate for them to do so. It is crystal clear from the context that the question was about politicians, specifically Ministers. In saying that, he was reflecting the opinion reached separately at my meeting with the Permanent Secretary and the Counsel General, that it would be inappropriate for a Cabinet member to contact the police because it would be open to the kind of misinterpretation that BBC Wales was placing on Simon Hughes's conversations with the police.

In light of the facts and principles that I have laid out, it is clear that it was perfectly proper and responsible to have some channel of communication in order to be reasonably informed of the approximate timetable against which the investigation was being conducted. However, had the South Wales Police said that it did not want such a channel, then the Permanent Secretary and I would have accepted that. That channel was set up between the South Wales Police and the Permanent Secretary with the firewall in place between the Permanent Secretary and myself. Throughout this matter the Permanent Secretary and I have been determined to ensure that the highest standards of probity in public life are maintained. My statement today, once more, demonstrates that commitment.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** I listened with great care to your statement today and to previous interviews that you have given on Simon Hughes's and the Permanent Secretary's

pe byddai wedi'i gyhoeddi ar y pryd.

Trof yn awr at yr honiadau di-sail a ddaeth i'r amlwg o ran sylwadau Andrew Davies ar *Dragon's Eye* yr wythnos diwethaf, y daethant i'r amlwg hefyd yn y sesiwn holi 30 munud yn ôl. Atebodd Andrew gwestiwn yn gofyn am sicrwydd nad oedd unrhyw un o'r weinyddiaeth wedi cysylltu â'r heddlu ynghylch eu hymchwiliadau. Gofynnwyd y cwestiwn a rhoddwyd yr ateb yng nghydestun cyfres o gwestiynau o ran y cyswllt a fu rhwng Simon Hughes, Aelod Seneddol a Heddlu De Cymru. Yn ystod yr holi hwn, deallaf hefyd y cyfeiriwyd at y farn a fynegwyd gan ddau wleidydd arall. Ymateb Andrew oedd na wnaeth unrhyw un o'r weinyddiaeth gysylltiad o'r fath ac y byddai'n amhriodol iddynt wneud hynny. Mae'n gwbl amlwg o'r cyd-destun fod y cwestiwn yn ymwneud â gwleidyddion, Gweinidogion yn benodol. Wrth ddweud hynny, yr oedd yn adlewyrchu'r farn y daethpwyd iddi ar wahân yn fy nghyfarfod gyda'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol a'r Cwnsler Cyffredinol, sef y byddai'n amhriodol i aelod o'r Cabinet gysylltu â'r heddlu gan y byddai'n agored i'r math o gamddechongliad a wnaed gan BBC Cymru o ran sgysiau Simon Hughes gyda'r heddlu.

Yng ngoleuni'r ffeithiau a'r egwyddorion a nodwyd gennyf, mae'n amlwg ei fod yn berffaith gywir a chyfrifol cael rhyw sianel o gyfathrebu er mwyn meddu ar wybodaeth resymol o ran amserlen fras yr ymchwiliad. Fodd bynnag, pe byddai Heddlu De Cymru wedi datgan nad oeddent am sefydlu sianel o'r fath, byddwn innau a'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol wedi derbyn hynny. Sefydlwyd y sianel honno rhwng Heddlu De Cymru a'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol gyda'r llen dân rhyngof innau a'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol. Drwy gydol y mater hwn bûm innau a'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol yn benderfynol o sicrhau y cynhelir y safonau uchaf o gywirdeb ym maes bywyd cyhoeddus. Mae fy natganiad heddiw, unwaith eto, yn arwydd o'r ymroddiad hwnnw.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Gwrandewais yn astud ar eich datganiad heddiw ac ar gyfweiliadau blaenorol a roddwyd gennych ar gysylltiad Simon Hughes a'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol â'r

contact with the police on this investigation. I must tell you openly that how the information has had to be dragged out of you today, and in a radio interview, is an illustration of your handling of this affair from the start. You never do anything unless it is forced on you. You refused to demand that Mike German stand down in May until you were forced to do so in July. We had to endure the spectacle of you walking out of the Chamber when that matter was raised.

From the outset, you have given the impression that, as far as the police investigation was concerned, you were a disinterested observer, that you would not want to interfere with due process of law and that you did not want to give the impression of interference. I quote your words on 29 November in this Chamber, in reference to the police:

‘I leave it to them to make up their own minds, in their own time, on how to conduct the investigation.’

That implied to everyone that you did not even want to know then how long the investigation was going to take. We now know that there was contact—albeit indirect. However, for some reason, you wanted to keep that contact secret, which is at the heart of the problems that you face today. This matter brings the integrity of your office into question and it must be cleared up today. I quote from the Ministerial Code, which you, as First Minister, asked the Assembly to ratify last December. The quote comes from paragraph 1.5(iii):

‘It is of paramount importance that Ministers give accurate and truthful information to the Assembly, correcting any inadvertent error at the earliest opportunity. Ministers who knowingly mislead the Assembly will be expected to offer their resignation to the First Minister’.

Your reply to today’s questions will be judged against the benchmark that you provided for the Assembly. I have the following detailed questions to ask you. First, we need to know the precise date that the Permanent Secretary contacted the police. On 29 January 2002, the leader of the Welsh Conservatives told Plenary that he had

heddlu ar yr ymchwiliad hwn. Rhaid imi ddweud wrthyich yn onest bod y ffordd y bu’n rhaid tynnu’r wybodaeth ohonoch heddiw, ac mewn cyfweiliad radio, yn arwydd o’r ffordd y bu ichi ymdrin â’r mater hwn o’r cychwyn. Ni wnewch unrhyw beth oni chewch eich gorfodi. Gwrthodoch fynnu y dylai Mike German ymddiswyddo ym mis Mai tan ichi gael eich gorfodi ym mis Gorffennaf. Bu’n rhaid inni ddiodeff eich perfformiad wrth gerdded allan o’r Siambr pan godwyd y mater hwnnw.

O’r cychwyn cyntaf, rhoddwyd yr argraff gennych, o ran ymchwiliad yr heddlu, nad oedd gennych lawer o ddiddordeb, na fydech am darfu ar drefn briodol y gyfraith ac nad oeddech am roi’r argraff eich bod yn ymyrryd. Dyfynnaf eich geiriau ar 29 Tachwedd yn y Siambr hon, gan gyfeirio at yr heddlu:

‘Gadawaf iddynt benderfynu drostynt eu hunain, yn eu hamser eu hunain, sut i gynnal yr ymchwiliad.’

Awgrymodd hynny i bawb nad oeddech hyd yn oed am wybod am ba hyd y byddai’r ymchwiliad yn parhau. Gwyddom erbyn hyn y bu cysylltiad—er yn anuniongyrchol. Fodd bynnag, am ryw reswm, yr oeddech am gadw’r cysylltiad hwnnw yn gyfrinach, sef gwraidd y problemau sy’n eich wynebu heddiw. Mae’r mater hwn yn dwyn amheuaeth ar onestrwydd eich swyddfa a rhaid ei ddatrys heddiw. Dyfynnaf o God y Gweinidogion y gofynnoch chi, fel Prif Weinidog Cymru, i’r Cynulliad ei gadarnhau fis Rhagfyr diwethaf. Daw’r dyfyniad o baragraff 1.5(iii):

‘It is of paramount importance that Ministers give accurate and truthful information to the Assembly, correcting any inadvertent error at the earliest opportunity. Ministers who knowingly mislead the Assembly will be expected to offer their resignation to the First Minister’.

Bernir eich ymateb i gwestiynau heddiw yn erbyn y meincnod a ddarparwyd gennych i’r Cynulliad. Hoffwn ofyn y cwestiynau manwl canlynol. Yn gyntaf, mae angen inni wybod yr union ddyddiad y cysylltodd yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol â’r heddlu. Ar 29 Ionawr 2002, datganodd arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru mewn Cyfarfod Llawn

received a letter from you, which stated that neither yourself nor a member of your office had been in touch with the police. Do you agree that that reply was at best misleading? You knew at that stage that the Permanent Secretary had been in contact with the police. Secondly, as we have now established that the Permanent Secretary was acting with your authority, will you give full details on all of the Permanent Secretary's contacts with the police? What was the nature of the authorisation that you gave the Permanent Secretary? How many calls were made, and when? What was the content of those discussions? What was the result of the feedback that you received? Were any questions asked about the length of the investigation, and did the Permanent Secretary, at any time, express concern to you about the timing of the investigation? Do you agree that the Permanent Secretary would not have contacted the police unless he did so with your full authority?

Will you also give full details on your involvement with the Liberal Democrats? With whom did you share the information that you received from the Permanent Secretary? We understand that Jenny Randerson was kept informed of certain discussions, but who else knew? Was Jenny Randerson asked to keep information confidential, or was she free to share that information with Mike German?

I now turn to the episode involving Andrew Davies. He must have known that the Permanent Secretary had been in discussions with the police when he was interviewed on *Dragon's Eye* last Thursday. I will remind you of his statement, which does not refer to the context of the question asked in full. Let me repeat the question put to Andrew Davies: on what basis did he say that no-one in the administration in any shape or form attempted to contact the police about this inquiry? Anyone with any knowledge of the workings of government must have known that the term 'administration' included the Permanent Secretary. If Andrew Davies knew at that time that the Permanent Secretary had been in contact with the police, how was he able to give such a categorical denial? You must answer that question, First Minister.

ei fod wedi derbyn llythyr gennych, yn nodi nad oeddech chi nac unrhyw aelod o'ch swyddfa wedi bod mewn cysylltiad â'r heddlu. A gytunwch fod yr ymateb hwnnw yn gamarweiniol, a dweud y lleiaf? Gwyddoch bryd hynny y bu'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol mewn cysylltiad â'r heddlu. Yn ail, gan ein bod erbyn hyn wedi cadarnhau mai gweithredu gyda'ch awdurdod chi a wnaeth yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol, a rowch fanylion llawn holl gysylltiadau'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol â'r heddlu? Beth oedd natur yr awdurdod a roddwyd gennych i'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol? Sawl galwad a wnaed, a phryd? Beth oedd cynnwys y trafodaethau hynny? Beth oedd canlyniad yr adborth a dderbyniwyd gennych? A ofynnwyd unrhyw gwestiynau ynghylch hyd yr ymchwiliad, ac a fynegodd yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol, ar unrhyw adeg, bryder ynghylch amseru'r ymchwiliad? A gytunwch na fyddai'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol wedi cysylltu â'r heddlu oni wnaeth hynny gydag awdurdod llawn gennych chi?

A rowch hefyd fanylion llawn eich ymwneud â'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol? Gyda phwy y rhannoch y wybodaeth a dderbynioc gan yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol? Deallwn i Jenny Randerson gael ei hysbysu am rai trafodaethau, ond pwy arall oedd yn ymwybodol? A ofynnwyd i Jenny Randerson gadw'r wybodaeth yn gyfrinachol, neu a oedd rhyddid ganddi i rannu'r wybodaeth gyda Mike German?

Trof yn awr at y digwyddiad yn cynnwys Andrew Davies. Rhaid ei fod yn gwybod i'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol fod yn trafod gyda'r heddlu pan gafodd ei gyfweld ar *Dragon's Eye* ddydd Iau diwethaf. Fe'ch atgoffaf am ei ddatganiad, nad yw'n cyfeirio at gyd-destun y cwestiwn a ofynnwyd yn llawn. Gadewch imi ailadrodd y cwestiwn a ofynnwyd i Andrew Davies: ar ba sail y dywedodd nad oedd unrhyw un o fewn y weinyddiaeth mewn unrhyw ffordd wedi ceisio cysylltu â'r heddlu am yr ymchwiliad hwn? Rhaid bod unrhyw un sy'n meddu ar unrhyw wybodaeth am weithrediadau llywodraeth yn gwybod bod y term 'gweinyddiaeth' yn cynnwys yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol. Pe gwyddai Andrew Davies bryd hynny bod yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol wedi bod mewn cysylltiad â'r heddlu, sut y llwyddodd i wadu hynny mor

bendant? Rhaid ichi ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw, Brif Weinidog.

The way this matter has been handled damages Andrew Davies, your Government and yourself. It gives the impression that you were being pushed along by events, that you were characterised by indecision and dithering. Not once, throughout this whole affair, have you shown that you have been in charge of events. You gave the impression that Mike German's career was more important than the good governance of Wales. You gave the impression of being dictated to by the Liberal Democrats rather than looking after the Government of Wales. The whole affair stinks of a cover-up. You must clear it up today, by answering questions in full without resorting to stonewalling or half-truths. First Minister, this is no laughing matter. Please bear in mind the contents of the Ministerial Code that you introduced in December. You may not be taking this seriously, but we are. You must leave this Chamber today with your integrity restored. Your replies will determine what further action might need to be taken.

3:00 p.m.

**The First Minister:** Ieuan, your assertion is that this is damaging me. In fact, what you are trying to do is to use it to damage me. I suppose that that is part of your job as the leader of the opposition, but do not try to pretend that you are dealing in objective truth with that longwinded, meaningless attempt at smearing this administration. You clearly were not listening to my statement, or you failed to make notes on it so that you could amend your questions accordingly. Nine months ago, I said that the Permanent Secretary approached South Wales Police for a different, but allied, purpose. If you had listened carefully you would have realised that. This is how the whole episode arose: we were anxious to know whether it would be possible, and would South Wales Police regard it as proper, for us to have notice, if only of a few hours, of what the conclusion of its inquiries would be.

Mae'r ffordd yr ymdriniwyd â'r mater hwn yn niweidiol i Andrew Davies, eich Llywodraeth a chi'ch hun. Rhydd yr argraff ichi gael eich arwain gan ddigwyddiadau, wedi'ch nodweddu gan ddiffyg penderfyniad ac ansicrwydd. Ni ddangosoch unwaith, drwy gydol y mater hwn, i'r digwyddiadau fod o dan eich rheolaeth. Rhoddoch yr argraff fod gyrfa Mike German yn llawer pwysicach na llywodraethu Cymru yn dda. Rhoddoch yr argraff fod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn feistri arnoch yn hytrach na'ch bod yn edrych ar ôl Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae'r holl beth yn ymddangos fel ymdrech i gelu gwybodaeth. Rhaid ichi ei ddatrys heddiw, drwy ateb cwestiynau yn llawn heb wrthod ymateb na dweud hanner celwyddau. Brif Weinidog, mae'r mater yn ddifrifol. Cofiwch gynnwys Cod y Gweinidogion a gyflwynwyd gennych ym mis Rhagfyr. Efallai nad ydych yn cymryd y mater o ddifrif, ond yr ydym ninnau. Rhaid ichi adael y Siambr hon heddiw wedi adfer eich integreidd. Bydd eich ymatebion yn llywio pa gamau pellach y gallai fod angen eu cymryd.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Ieuan, tybiwch fod y mater yn niweidiol imi. Mewn gwirionedd, yr hyn a geiswch ei wneud yw ei ddefnyddio i fy niweidio. Mae'n siŵr fod hynny'n rhan o'ch gwaith fel arweinydd yr wrthblaid, ond peidiwch â cheisio esgus eich bod yn ymdrin â gwirionedd gwrthrychol gyda'r ymdrech hirwyntog, diystyr hwnnw i bardduo'r weinyddiaeth. Mae'n amlwg nad oeddech yn gwrando ar fy natganiad, neu ichi fethu â gwneud nodiadau arno er mwyn ichi allu diwygio eich cwestiynau yn unol â hynny. Naw mis yn ôl, dywedais i'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol gysylltu â Heddlu De Cymru am reswm gwahanol, ond cysylltiedig. Pe baech wedi gwrando'n ofalus byddech wedi sylweddoli hynny. Dyma darddiad y broblem hon: yr oeddem yn awyddus i wybod a fyddai'n bosibl, ac a fyddai Heddlu De Cymru yn ystyried ei fod yn briodol, inni gael rhybudd, pe bai ond o ychydig oriau, o gasgliad ei ymchwiliadau.

I am repeating what I said 25 minutes ago,

Ailadroddaf yr hyn a ddywedais 25 munud

given the length of your questions. However, I will repeat it for everyone's benefit. The Permanent Secretary made the approach exactly nine months ago, on 5 June, the day after I approached him in the presence of the Counsel General. It was not for the purpose that we are now talking about, but for an allied purpose, as it was seen at that time. We asked for a few hours' notice, provided South Wales Police regarded it as proper. Not only did the assistant chief constable, who, in the absence of the chief constable, was the only person that the Permanent Secretary could speak to about the matter, agree that it was perfectly proper, he also offered to give us reports on the nature and progress of the inquiries. That came from South Wales Police; it offered to contact the Permanent Secretary on an as-and-when basis to refer to progress milestones in the inquiry. I hope that you will reconsider much of what you said. There was an allied purpose, but it was not the same purpose. Therefore 95 per cent of your questions fall because you failed to listen to what I said about the contact made nine months ago.

Since it was South Wales Police that offered to take this action, and since it considered it to be proper, you must then ask yourself would you, had you been in my position, or would any other first minister or equivalent, in light of that offer, have refused it and said that you did not want to know. If the assistant chief constable believes that it is proper for us to be informed, via the Permanent Secretary, who am I to say 'no, I do not think that that is proper' and turn down the offer? It is perfectly reasonable for us to wish to be aware of progress so that we could make an educated guess—there is no such thing as firm information about when a police inquiry will end, as we have all found out during this inquiry—as to when the inquiry will end. I regard it as perfectly proper for me to secure bits and bobs of information, from wherever possible, to try to make an educated guess of how long it will be before the inquiry is concluded one way or another. I hope that you will accept that you misheard or, because it would have ruined the preamble that was longer than your questions, you did not understand what I said about how this matter

yn ôl, o ystyried hyd eich cwestiynau. Fodd bynnag, fe'i hailadroddaf er budd pawb. Gwnaeth yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol y cysylltiad cyntaf naw mis union yn ôl, ar 5 Mehefin, ddiwrnod ar ôl imi drafod gydag ef ym mhresenoldeb y Cwnsler Cyffredinol. Nid oedd yn ymwneud â'r pwrpas y soniwn amdano yn awr, ond am bwrpas cysylltiedig, fel y'i hystyriwyd bryd hynny. Gofynnwyd am ychydig oriau o rybudd, ar yr amod bod Heddlu De Cymru o'r farn y byddai hynny'n briodol. Yn ogystal â chytuno y byddai'n briodol, cynigiodd y prif gwnstabl cynorthwyol, sef yr unig berson y gallai'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol drafod y mater ag ef yn absenoldeb y prif gwnstabl, roi adroddiadau inni ar natur a chynnydd yr ymchwiliadau. Daeth y cynnig hwnnw gan Heddlu De Cymru; cynigiodd gysylltu â'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol yn ôl y galw er mwyn cyfeirio at gerrig milltir o ran cynnydd yn yr ymchwiliad. Gobeithiaf yr ailystyriwch lawer o'r hyn a ddywedwyd gennych. Yr oedd pwrpas cysylltiedig, ond nid yr un pwrpas ydoedd. Felly mae 95 y cant o'ch cwestiynau yn amherthnasol oherwydd na lwyddoch i wrando ar yr hyn a ddywedais ynghylch y cysylltiad a wnaed naw mis yn ôl.

Gan mai Heddlu De Cymru a gynigiodd y camau gweithredu hyn, a chan iddo ystyried y byddent yn briodol, rhaid ichi felly ofyn a fyddech chi, pe baech yn fy sefyllfa, neu a fyddai unrhyw brif weinidog arall neu ei gyfwerth, yng ngoleuni'r cynnig hwnnw, wedi ei wrthod gan ddweud nad oedd gennych ddiddordeb. Os cred y prif gwnstabl cynorthwyol ei bod yn briodol inni gael ein hysbysu, drwy'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol, pwy wyf innau i ddweud 'na, ni chredaf y byddai hynny'n briodol' a gwrthod y cynnig? Mae'n berffaith resymol inni ddymuno bod yn ymwybodol o gynnydd fel y gallem ddyfalu'n hyddysg—nid oes y fath beth â gwybodaeth gadarn o ran pryd y daw un o ymchwiliadau'r heddlu i ben, fel y gwelsom oll gyda'r ymchwiliad hwn—pa bryd y daw'r ymchwiliad i ben. Credaf ei bod yn berffaith briodol imi sicrhau mân ddarnau o wybodaeth, o ba ffynhonnell bosibl bynnag, er mwyn ceisio dyfalu'n hyddysg pa bryd y daw'r ymchwiliad i ben y naill ffordd neu'r llall. Gobeithiaf y derbyniwch ichi gamglywed neu, gan y byddai wedi difetha'r rhagymadrodd a oedd yn hwy na'ch

arose on 4 June and 5 June, nine months ago. Your failure in paying attention to detail in listening to what I said means that your bullets, such as they are, seem to have disappeared into the ether, going around, and not at, this administration. If you did pay more attention to detail, I would be happy to answer in writing any other questions you may have.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** That is an astonishing reply, First Minister. I did not, at any stage, make allegations about the propriety of the contact made by the Permanent Secretary, or yourself, with the police. That was not the issue. I repeat that I did read your statement before asking questions; they were entirely proper and given that you have failed to provide information in your answers, I must put my questions to you in detail in writing. If you were satisfied that there was nothing wrong with the Permanent Secretary contacting the police, why did you try to hide that fact in your letter to Nick Bourne? For example, why did you say that no-one in your office had been in touch with the police when you knew that the Permanent Secretary had? Why did Andrew Davies have to say that the administration, in no shape or form, had contacted the police when he knew that the Permanent Secretary had? At best, that is a misleading statement. You have a responsibility to this Assembly to clear up that misunderstanding. Unless you do so, you stand charged.

**The First Minister:** Ieuan, you are in Dolgellau quarter session mood today, are you not? You should think seriously about the remark 'charged' and I give you an opportunity to withdraw it. I see that you will not. I therefore realise where you are coming from—you are playing election politics with no interest whatsoever in the truth. You asked me whether anyone in my office had been in touch with the police and you mentioned my letter to Nick Bourne. That relates to my office, which is not the Permanent Secretary's office. My office includes anyone who works directly for me. That is an important point because I have already

cwestiynau, na ddeallasoch yr hyn a ddywedais am y ffordd y codwyd y mater hwn ar 4 Mehefin a 5 Mehefin, naw mis yn ôl. Gan ichi fethu â rhoi sylw i fanylion wrth wrando ar yr hyn a ddywedais ymddengys fod eich bwledi, os bwledi hefyd, wedi diflannu ar donnau'r awyr, gan fynd o amgylch y weinyddiaeth hon, yn hytrach na'i bwrw. Pe rhoddech fwy o sylw i fanylion, byddwn yn fwy na pharod i ymateb yn ysgrifenedig i unrhyw gwestiynau eraill a fo gennyh.

**Ieuan Wyn Jones:** Mae eich ymateb yn syfrdanol, Brif Weinidog. Ni wneuthum honiadau, ar unrhyw adeg, ynghylch priodoldeb y cysylltiad a wnaed gan yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol, na chithau, â'r heddlu. Nid dyna oedd y broblem. Ailadroddaf imi ddarllen eich datganiad cyn gofyn cwestiynau; yr oeddent yn gwbl briodol ac o gofio ichi fethu â darparu gwybodaeth yn eich atebion, rhaid imi gyflwyno fy nghwestiynau i chi yn fanwl yn ysgrifenedig. Os oeddech yn fodlon nad oedd dim byd o'i le â'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol yn cysylltu â'r heddlu, pam ceisio celu'r ffaith yn eich llythyr at Nick Bourne? Er enghraifft, pam y dywedasoch na fu neb o'ch swyddfa mewn cysylltiad â'r heddlu gan wybod i'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol wneud hynny? Pam y bu'n rhaid i Andrew Davies ddweud na fu unrhyw gyswllt rhwng y weinyddiaeth a'r heddlu, ar unrhyw ffurf, pan wyddai i'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol wneud hynny? Ar ei orau, mae'n ddatganiad camarweiniol. Mae dyletswydd arnoch i'r Cynulliad hwn i egluro'r gamddealltwriaeth honno. Oni wnewch hynny, fe'ch cyhuddir.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Ieuan, yr ydych mewn hwyliau sesiwn chwarter Dolgellau heddiw, onid ydych? Dylech ystyried y sylw 'cyhuddir' o ddirif a rhoddaf gyfle ichi ei dynnu yn ôl. Fe welaf na wnewch hynny. Felly sylweddolaf eich safbwynt—yr ydych yn chwarae gwleidyddiaeth etholiadol heb ronyn o ddiddordeb yn y gwirionedd. Gwnaethoch ofyn imi a fu rhywun o'm swyddfa mewn cysylltiad â'r heddlu a soniasoch am fy llythyr at Nick Bourne. Mae hynny'n ymwneud â'm swyddfa i, nid swyddfa'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol. Mae fy swyddfa yn cynnwys unrhyw un sy'n gweithio'n uniongyrchol i mi. Mae hynny'n

apologised and said that I forgot that, on one occasion in mid July, my Private Secretary contacted South Wales Police to find out the contents of its press release on this matter. Therefore, I stand corrected on the fact that I forgot to mention that someone in my office attempted to get public information in the form of a public press notice that was already in the public domain.

No-one else would assume that it was improper for someone, such as the Permanent Secretary, to use the channel of communication opened on 4 or 5 June as a result of it being offered by South Wales Police. It thought that that was appropriate. The question then arises as to what you think Andrew Davies meant. You said that you were going to interpret it in the best possible light but, in fact, you have done so in the worst possible light. If you were answering questions that followed questions that only dealt with politicians, namely Cabinet Ministers, then that is the answer that you would provide. Andrew's answer related to that. You are choosing to interpret it in a way that you believe is damaging because your job is to damage, but I am afraid that you have missed the point.

**Ron Davies:** My job is not to damage but, as Assembly Members, we want this matter to be dealt with properly, therefore questions need to be answered properly. I support your basic position and have no doubt that no attempt was made to influence South Wales Police in its investigation. Anyone who knows the South Wales Police will know that any such action whether by you, Simon Hughes, or the Permanent Secretary, would have been unsuccessful. Therefore, you are absolutely correct in asserting that. Furthermore, as far as the Permanent Secretary is concerned, I see nothing improper, in any way, with the arrangement that was set-up, and anyone who has worked with Jon Shortridge will know that he is a man of impeccable integrity and would not be used in any way. Everything that he did was, as we now know, undertaken with your approval and prior agreement.

bwynt pwysig gan fy mod eisoes wedi ymddiheuro a datgan imi anghofio, ar un achlysur yng nghanol mis Gorffennaf, y cysylltodd fy Ysgrifennydd Preifat â Heddlu De Cymru i ganfod cynnwys ei ddatganiad i'r wasg ar y mater hwn. Felly, cwmpaf ar fy mai o ran y ffaith imi anghofio dweud bod rhywun yn fy swyddfa wedi ceisio cael gwybodaeth gyhoeddus ar ffurf datganiad i'r wasg cyhoeddus a oedd eisoes ar gael i'r cyhoedd.

Ni fyddai neb arall yn tybio ei bod yn amhriodol i rywun, fel yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol, ddefnyddio'r sianel gyfathrebu a agorwyd ar 4 neu 5 Mehefin o ganlyniad i gynnig gan Heddlu De Cymru. Credai ei bod yn briodol. Wedyn cyfyd y cwestiwn o ran yr hyn y credwch y golygai Andrew Davies. Dywedasoeh eich bod yn mynd i'w ddehongli yn y goleuni gorau posibl ond, mewn gwirionedd, gwnaethoch hynny yn y goleuni gwaethaf posibl. Pe byddech yn ateb cwestiynau yn sgîl cwestiynau a oedd yn delio â gwleidyddion yn unig, sef Aelodau'r Cabinet, wedyn dyna'r ateb y byddech yn ei roi. Yr oedd ateb Andrew yn berthnasol i hynny. Yr ydych yn dewis ei ddehongli mewn ffordd sy'n niweidiol, yn eich barn chi, am mai eich gwaith chi yw achosi niwed, ond mae gennyf ofn ichi fethu'r pwynt.

**Ron Davies:** Nid achosi niwed yw fy ngwaith i ond, fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad, yr ydym am i'r mater hwn gael ei drin yn gywir, felly mae angen i gwestiynau gael eu hateb yn gywir. Cefnogaf eich safbwynt sylfaenol ac nid amheuf na wnaed unrhyw ymgais i ddylanwadu ar Heddlu De Cymru a'i ymchwiliadau. Fel y gŵyr unrhyw un sy'n gyfarwydd â Heddlu De Cymru, aflwyddiannus fyddai unrhyw gamau o'r fath pa un ai gennych chi, Simon Hughes, neu'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol. Felly, yr ydych yn berffaith gywir wrth fynnu hynny. At hynny, o ran yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol, ni welaf ddim byd amhriodol, o gwbl, â'r trefniant a sefydlwyd, ac fel y gŵyr unrhyw un sydd wedi gweithio gyda Jon Shortridge, mae'n ddyn o integreidd di-ffael ac ni chawsai ei ddefnyddio mewn unrhyw ffordd. Gwnaeth popeth a wnaeth, fel y gwyddom erbyn hyn, gyda'ch cymeradwyaeth a'ch cytundeb ymlaen llaw.



However, what concerns me, and what I still do not understand—and I listened carefully to your statement—is why this arrangement, which is perfectly proper and responsible as you said, had to remain private. In your verbatim statement, which was added to your prepared statement, you said that the arrangement had to remain confidential because South Wales Police did not allow it to be made public. I am afraid that I cannot square that with your earlier statement because, if the arrangement was perfectly proper when it was private, how could it then be improper when it was public?

3:10 p.m.

**The First Minister:** I answered that in my statement because I anticipated the question. Ieuan asked it twice, but because he did not want to listen to what I said, I am afraid that he missed the mark again.

Imagine the Permanent Secretary talking to the assistant chief constable nine months ago and the latter not only saying that he thought that it would be appropriate to give us a few hours warning, if their inquiries had reached a conclusion, he also offered to give him progress reports. Had the Permanent Secretary then said that that was a nice offer, but did the assistant chief constable realise that the First Minister would have to announce that to the Assembly, you all know what the answer would have been. The arrangement would then have fallen because there would have been a hue and cry about the Permanent Secretary passing information on a milestone in the investigation to me every three or six months. There would be questions every Tuesday asking me what contact I had had with the Permanent Secretary, and what contact had the Permanent Secretary had with the assistant chief constable, and so on. Therefore, to have received and accepted that offer from the assistant chief constable and then made it public would have rendered the offer meaningless. Either you accept the offer to receive progress reports from the assistant chief constable and keep it confidential, or you say that there is not a deal because it must be made public.

Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy'n fy mhoeni, ac na ddeallaf o hyd—a gwrandawais yn ofalus ar eich datganiad—yw pam y bu'n rhaid cadw'r trefniant hwn, sy'n gwbl gywir a chyfrifol fel y dywedasoch, yn breifat. Yn eich datganiad ferbatim, a ychwanegwyd at eich datganiad a baratowyd, dywedasoch y bu'n rhaid cadw'r trefniant yn gyfrinachol am nad oedd Heddlu De Cymru am iddo gael ei gyhoeddi. Mae arnaf ofn nad yw hynny, yn fy marn i, yn unol â'ch datganiad cynharach oherwydd os oedd y trefniant yn gwbl briodol pan oedd yn breifat, sut y gallai wedyn fod yn amhriodol o fod yn gyhoeddus?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Atebais hynny yn fy natganiad oherwydd imi ragweld y cwestiwn. Gofynnodd Ieuan y cwestiwn ddwywaith, ond am nad oedd am wrando ar yr hyn a ddywedais, mae arnaf ofn iddo golli'r pwynt eto.

Dychmygwch yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol yn siarad â'r prif gwnstabl cynorthwyol naw mis yn ôl a hwnnw nid yn unig yn dweud ei fod o'r farn y byddai'n briodol rhoi ychydig oriau o rybudd inni, pe byddai eu hymchwiliadau wedi dod i gasgliad, ond yn cynnig hefyd roi adroddiadau iddo am eu hynt. Pe byddai'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol wedyn wedi dweud bod hynny'n gynnig caredig, ond a oedd y prif gwnstabl cynorthwyol yn sylweddoli y byddai'n rhaid i'r Prif Weinidog gyhoeddi hynny i'r Cynulliad, gwyddoch oll beth fyddai'r ateb. Byddai'r trefniant wedi methu oherwydd y codai dwrw ynghylch yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol yn trosglwyddo gwybodaeth am garreg filltir yn yr ymchwiliad imi bob tri neu chwe mis. Byddai cwestiynau bob dydd Mawrth yn gofyn imi pa gysylltiad a fu rhyngof a'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol, a pha gysylltiad a fu rhwng yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol a'r prif gwnstabl cynorthwyol, ac ati. Felly, byddai cael a derbyn y cynnig hwnnw gan y prif gwnstabl cynorthwyol ac yna'i gyhoeddi wedi golygu na fyddai gwerth i'r cynnig. Yr ydych naill ai'n derbyn y cynnig i gael adroddiadau am ddatblygiadau gan y prif gwnstabl cynorthwyol a'i gadw'n gyfrinachol, neu yn dweud na allwch dderbyn gan y byddai'n rhaid ei gyhoeddi.

**Nick Bourne:** I know a politician who would have found your statement a total whitewash and quite outrageous, namely Rhodri Morgan mark one—the old Rhodri Morgan—who would have seen that in no way did your statement answer questions about evasiveness and duplicity.

I wrote a letter to you, as was mentioned, at the end of January in which I stated in reference to Andrew Davies:

‘I am at a loss as to how he has been able to make a statement—’

The ‘statement’ was that the matter was, apparently, in the home straight—

‘unless there has been contact either direct or indirect between your office and the South Wales Police.’

You replied:

‘Neither I nor any member of my office or, indeed, any other member of the Cabinet have been in touch with the South Wales Police.’

At best, that is evasive, and, as has already been said, if you had nothing to hide and if all this is as humdrum and mundane as you suggest, why were you not upfront then? Why, at least, did you not seek to share the position on Privy Council terms with the leaders of other political parties? Your reply was clearly misleading.

Before I address the issue of Andrew Davies’s statement—on which your statement today has been erroneous and inaccurate—I would like to know with whom the Permanent Secretary shared these briefings? That is important. We know that you were privy to the information; that has been admitted. We know from the Liberal Democrats’ office that their chief executive, Chris Lines, was aware of progress. He is not even an Assembly Member, let alone a member of the Cabinet. We also know that Jenny Randerson was aware of progress. Was there a private briefing with the Liberal Democrats or was the information shared with other Cabinet members? Carwyn Jones suggested to the press this morning that there were progress reports. If that is the case, Andrew Davies was certainly aware—

**Nick Bourne:** Gwn am wleidydd a fyddai wedi gweld eich datganiad yn wyngalch llwyr ac yn hollol warthus, sef Rhodri Morgan y cyntaf—yr hen Rhodri Morgan—a fyddai wedi gweld nad oedd eich datganiad mewn unrhyw ffordd yn ateb cwestiynau am ochelgarwch a dauwynebogrwydd.

Ysgrifennais lythyr atoch, fel y crybwyllwyd, ar ddiwedd mis Ionawr lle y datganais, gan gyfeirio at Andrew Davies:

Y ‘datganiad’ oedd bod y mater, mae’n debyg, ar fin dod i ben—

Gwnaethoch ymateb:

Ar y gorau mae’r ateb hwn yn ochelgar, ac, fel y dywedwyd eisoes, os nad oedd gennych ddim i’w gelu ac os yw’r trefniant mor ddiflas ac arferol ag a awgrymir gennych, pam na fuoch yn agored? Pam, o leiaf, na cheisiasoch rannu’r safbwynt ar delerau’r Cyfrin Gyngor ag arweinwyr y pleidiau eraill? Yr oedd eich ymateb yn amlwg yn gamarweiniol.

Cyn imi ymdrin â datganiad Andrew Davies—y bu eich datganiad heddiw yn wallus ac yn anghywir yn ei gylch—hoffwn wybod â phwy y rhannodd yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol y briffiadau hyn? Mae hynny’n bwysig. Gwyddom ichi gael eich hysbysu am y wybodaeth; cyfaddefwyd i hynny. Gwyddom gan swyddfa’r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol fod eu prif weithredwr, Chris Lines, yn ymwybodol o’r datblygiadau. Nid yw ef hyd yn oed yn Aelod o’r Cynulliad, heb sôn am fod yn aelod o’r Cabinet. Gwyddom hefyd i Jenny Randerson gael ei hysbysu am y datblygiadau. A gynhaliwyd sesiwn briffio breifat â’r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol neu a rannwyd y wybodaeth ag aelodau eraill o’r Cabinet? Awgrymodd Carwyn Jones yn y wasg y bore yma y cafwyd adroddiadau am ddatblygiadau. Os felly, yr oedd Andrew Davies yn sicr yn

ymwybodol—

**Carwyn Jones:** That is absolutely wrong. You were at my meeting with the press this morning, were you?

**Carwyn Jones:** Mae hynny'n hollol anghywir. A oeddech yn bresennol yn fy nghyfarfod â'r wasg y bore yma?

**Nick Bourne:** That was put to me by members of the press this morning. They have a record of what was said, if you want to contest that. Let the First Minister answer the question, he is quite able to look after himself, Carwyn. You are not in his shoes yet. The First Minister is able to say which members of the Cabinet knew about the investigation. Was the information shared with other Members? We know that it was shared with the Liberal Democrat Cabinet member. If this matter was not in the party-political domain, why would it be the case that if shared with one Liberal Democrat Cabinet member, it could not be shared with the other Labour members? If he contests that, it is a matter of concern for the good governance of Wales, but I will leave him to answer that question.

**Nick Bourne:** Aelodau o'r wasg a'm hysbysodd am hynny y bore yma. Mae ganddynt gofnod o'r hyn a ddywedwyd, os hoffech ei nacáu. Gadewch i'r Prif Weinidog ateb y cwestiwn, gall edrych ar ôl ei hun, Carwyn. Nid ydych yn ei esgidiau eto. Gall y Prif Weinidog ddweud pa aelodau o'r Cabinet a wyddai am yr ymchwiliad. A rannwyd y wybodaeth ag Aelodau eraill? Gwyddom iddi gael ei rhannu ag aelod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol o'r Cabinet. Os nad oedd y mater hwn yn y maes pleidiol, pam na ellid ei rannu â'r aelodau eraill o'r Blaid Lafur os gellid ei rannu ag un aelod o'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol o'r Cabinet? Os dadleua yn erbyn hynny, mae'n peri pryder o ran llywodraethu Cymru yn dda, ond gadawaf iddo ef ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw.

Your statement today was inaccurate because you said that Andrew's response was that no-one in the administration had had such contact with the police; that was not his response. He said that in no way, shape or form—not at all—had the administration contacted the police. He went on to say that it was not something that they would have done. That is not what your statement says; it misrepresents the position. If he knew that these contacts were going on, it was a deceptive and misleading response. I would like you to deal with that, if he is unable to do so. I believe that we will need a statement from the Minister for Economic Development, perhaps on Thursday, as to precisely what he intended when he gave that misleading response.

Yr oedd eich datganiad heddiw yn anghywir oherwydd dywedasoeh i Andrew ymateb na chafodd neb yn y weinyddiaeth gysylltiad o'r fath â'r heddlu; nid dyna oedd ei ymateb. Dywedodd nad oedd y weinyddiaeth mewn unrhyw ffordd, lliw na llun—ddim o gwbl—wedi cysylltu â'r heddlu. Aeth ati i ddweud nad oedd yn rhywbeth y byddent wedi'i wneud. Nid dyna a ddywed eich datganiad; mae'n camgynrychioli'r safbwynt. Pe gwyddai am y cysylltiadau hyn, yr oedd yn ymateb twyllodrus a charmarweiniol. Hoffwn i chi ymdrin â hynny, os na all ef wneud hynny. Credaf y bydd angen datganiad gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd, efallai ddydd Iau, o ran ei union fwriad wrth roi'r ymateb camarweiniol hwnnw.

The impression has been given, First Minister, that your coalition with the Liberal Democrats is paramount and that Mike German's presence in your Cabinet is more important than the good governance of Wales. Why, if that is not the case, has everything been organised with the result that you have been unable to keep the Assembly properly briefed on the progress of this investigation? You have sought to play Holy

Rhodddwyd yr argraff, Brif Weinidog, fod eich clymblaid â'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn holl bwysig a bod presenoldeb Mike German yn eich Cabinet yn bwysicach na llywodraethu Cymru yn dda. Os nad yw hynny'n wir, pam y trefnwyd popeth gyda'r canlyniad nad ydych wedi llwyddo i hysbysu'r Cynulliad yn llawn am hynt yr ymchwiliad? Yr ydych wedi ceisio bod yn Pharisead dro ar ôl tro, gan roi'r argraff nad

Joe time and time again, and to give the impression that you had nothing to do with this investigation, and that it would take as long as it would take. Now we know that you were behind the scenes, receiving briefings from your agent, the Permanent Secretary, on what was happening. You have misled us—there is no question of that. Now your reputation and integrity is on the line and it is time for you to come clean with the Assembly, on behalf of Andrew Davies and your entire administration.

**The First Minister:** Nick, I could have taken you seriously if you had not thrown that point in about the Lib Dems and the administration. That is a party-political point that you made as the leader of an opposition party. It has nothing to do with my statement. You are simply seeking to make party-political capital.

**Nick Bourne:** Did you brief Jenny Randerson?

**The First Minister:** I will come on to answering the questions; it is just a matter of your integrity in attempting to gain party-political advantage by throwing that point in among your actual questions.

As far as I can recall—I understand that the Permanent Secretary also briefed Jenny Randerson—no other Cabinet Minister received any briefings to that effect. As I mentioned in my answer to Ieuan, part of my general duty was to collect as much information, from any available source, as to the length of time that the investigation was going to take. I sought to do that. However, I emphasise what I have always said on this issue as you have forgotten it—you did not refer to this, so you clearly were not listening or else you accept that it was inconvenient for you to remember what I said when you asked your question—that our actions and the administration's conduct in respect of this affair have always been based on not saying nor doing anything which could be construed as bringing pressure to bear on South Wales Police as to the outcome or length of time that it would take them to complete their inquiries. That is the important principle that I have always enunciated. I am sure that you will remember this phrase and that you will

oedd a wneloch ddim byd â'r ymchwiliad, ac y byddai'n cymryd mor hir ag y byddai angen. Yn awr gwyddom eich bod y tu ôl i'r llenni, yn cael gwybodaeth gan eich asiant, yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol, am yr hyn a oedd yn digwydd. Yr ydych wedi'n camarwain—nid oes unrhyw amheuaeth am hynny. Yn awr mae eich enw da a'ch integredd yn y fantol ac mae'n bryd ichi fod yn onest â'r Cynulliad, ar ran Andrew Davies a'ch gweinyddiaeth gyfan.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Nick, gallwn fod wedi'ch cymryd o ddifrif pe na byddech wedi ychwanegu'r pwynt hwnnw am y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a'r weinyddiaeth. Pwynt pleidiol oedd, a wnaethoch fel arweinydd gwrthblaid. Nid oes a wnelo unrhyw beth â'm datganiad. Yr ydych yn ceisio sicrhau mantais bleidiol.

**Nick Bourne:** A rannoch y wybodaeth â Jenny Randerson?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Atebaf y cwestiynau maes o lawr; mae a wnelo â'ch integredd chi wrth i chi geisio ennill mantais bleidiol drwy gynnwys y pwynt hwnnw ymhlith eich cwestiynau gwirioneddol.

Hyd y cofiaf—caf ar ddeall i'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol rannu'r wybodaeth â Jenny Randerson hefyd—ni dderbyniodd yr un Gweinidog arall o'r Cabinet unrhyw wybodaeth o'r fath. Fel y crybwyllais yn fy ateb i Ieuan, yr oedd casglu cymaint o wybodaeth, o unrhyw ffynhonnell a oedd ar gael, o ran hyd yr ymchwiliad, yn rhan o'm dyletswydd gyffredinol. Ceisiais wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, pwysleisiaf yr hyn a ddywedais bob amser am y mater hwn gan eich bod wedi'i anghofio—ni chyfeiriasoch at hyn, felly mae'n amlwg nad oeddech yn gwrando neu fel arall eich bod yn derbyn ei bod yn anghyfleus i chi gofio'r hyn a ddywedais wrth ichi ofyn eich cwestiwn—y bu ein camau gweithredu ac ymddygiad y weinyddiaeth o ran y mater hwn bob amser yn seiliedig ar beidio â dweud na gwneud dim y gellid ystyried ei fod yn dwyn pwysau ar Heddlu De Cymru o ran canlyniad neu hyd eu hymchwiliadau. Dyna'r egwyddor bwysig a bwysleisiais bob tro. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cofiwch yr ymadrodd hwn ac y byddwch yn

be happy to concede that you remember it, because I have trotted it out so often: South Wales Police must be given the time and space to complete their inquiries in the way in which they wish to do so. You recall me saying that, do you not?

**Nick Bourne:** That is not the issue.

**The First Minister:** But you recall me saying it, do you not?

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. I would be grateful if Members would not repeat their questions.

**The First Minister:** We have adhered to that principle throughout and I continue to enunciate it today. There has been nothing in our exchanges today, in the content of the statement, or in Ieuan and Nick's attempts to change the issue, which in any way alters the fundamental principle that we adhered to. Whatever time South Wales Police want or need to complete their inquiries, they must be able to get on with it without feeling the hot breath of pressure from the administration to do it differently or quicker. It is up to them, and we must be careful in how we conduct ourselves, to ensure that the police do not feel pressurised or that they could not misconstrue anything we say or do as bringing pressure to bear on them. That is why I repeat that what happened nine months ago was not sought by us. The contact with South Wales Police was made for a different but allied purpose, and I cannot stress it too often that we sought notice of the conclusion of the inquiries. South Wales Police's representative said that that was proper, and furthermore, that he would be happy to give us progress reports on how the inquiry was going.

**Nick Bourne:** I notice that the First Minister has chosen to answer, I think, one out of several questions that I put to him, and he has sought to get me to answer some questions of his own. However, let us return to what matters. First, he says that he is not sure who in the Cabinet knew about it. He knows, it seems, that Jenny Randerson did and then he accuses me of suggesting that this is somehow about supporting the Liberal

barod i gyfaddef eich bod yn ei gofio, gan fy mod wedi'i ddatgan mor aml: rhaid rhoi'r amser a'r rhyddid i Heddlu De Cymru gwblhau eu hymchwiliadau yn eu dewis ffordd. Fe gofiwch imi ddweud hynny mae'n siŵr?

**Nick Bourne:** Nid dyna'r pwynt.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Ond fe gofiwch imi ddweud hynny?

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe na fyddai'r Aelodau yn ailadrodd eu cwestiynau.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Yr ydym wedi glynu'n gyson wrth yr egwyddor honno a pharhaf i'w phwysleisio heddiw. Ni fu dim yn ein sylwadau heddiw, yng nghynnwys y datganiad, nac yn ymdrechion Ieuan a Nick i newid y mater, sy'n newid yr egwyddor sylfaenol y glynwyd wrthi mewn unrhyw ffordd. Faint bynnag o amser y mae Heddlu De Cymru am ei gael neu sydd ei angen arnynt i gwblhau eu hymchwiliadau, rhaid iddynt allu bwrw ati heb deimlo pwysau gan y weinyddiaeth i'w wneud yn wahanol neu'n gynt. Eu cyfrifoldeb hwy ydyw, a rhaid inni fod yn ofalus am ein hymddygiad, er mwyn sicrhau nad yw'r heddlu'n teimlo o dan bwysau neu y gallent gamddehongli unrhyw beth a ddywedwn neu a wnawn fel petai'n dwyn pwysau arnynt. Dyna pam yr ailadroddaf nad ni a ofynnodd am yr hyn a ddigwyddodd naw mis yn ôl. Gwnaed y cysylltiad â Heddlu De Cymru am bwrpas gwahanol ond cysylltiedig, ac ni allaf bwysleisio ddigon inni ofyn am gael rhybudd am gasgliad yr ymchwiliadau. Dywedodd cynrychiolydd Heddlu De Cymru fod hynny'n briodol, ac at hynny, y byddai'n fodlon rhoi adroddiadau ar hynt yr ymchwiliad inni.

**Nick Bourne:** Sylwaf fod y Prif Weinidog wedi dewis ateb, credaf, un allan o sawl cwestiwn a ofynnwyd iddo, a'i fod wedi ceisio fy nghael i ateb rai cwestiynau ganddo ef. Fodd bynnag, gadewch inni ddychwelyd at yr hyn sy'n bwysig. Yn gyntaf, dywed nad yw'n siŵr pwy o fewn y Cabinet a wyddai. Gŵyr, ymddengys, fod Jenny Randerson yn gwybod ac yna aiff ati i'm cyhuddo o awgrymu fy mod rhywsut yn cefnogi'r

Democrats. She is the only Liberal Democrat member of the Cabinet. Did other members of the Cabinet know about it?

3:20 p.m.

Did Andrew Davies really not know that the Permanent Secretary was in touch with the police? You need to be clear about that. If he did not know about that, it puts a different complexion on what he said on the *Dragon's Eye* programme. However, if he knew, you must come back to the precise wording of what he said on that programme. You must admit that what was said was misleading and apologise for it. It was deeply misleading at the very least—some would say more—if he knew that contact was being made through your agent, the Permanent Secretary, on behalf of the administration.

The First Minister has not referred to his letter. You must know about that. In response to my letter in January asking whether there was direct or indirect contact with the police, why were you unable to come clean if there was nothing to hide and say that there was contact through the Permanent Secretary at that stage relating to this investigation? You are right to suggest that this is not a party political issue; I have not sought to make it so. This issue affects the administration's integrity. It goes far wider than that, as we know from Ron Davies's comments. However, the First Minister needs to clear up the points that remain unanswered from the first set of questions that I asked less than five minutes ago.

**The First Minister:** I cannot say with certainty today whether other Cabinet members knew that the Permanent Secretary had this arrangement with the assistant chief constable. I do not believe so, but I will write to you if I am wrong. That is all that I can do; I cannot say that all six other Cabinet members did not know. I cannot be certain of my reply on this matter, so I hope that you will forgive me if I write to you if I am wrong. I believe that they did not know, but I will write to you if I am wrong.

Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Hi yw'r unig aelod o'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn y Cabinet. A wyddai aelodau eraill y Cabinet am hyn?

Oni wyddai Andrew Davies mewn gwirionedd fod yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol mewn cysylltiad â'r heddlu? Mae angen ichi fod yn glir yn hynny o beth. Pe na wyddai am hynny, rhydd wedd wahanol ar yr hyn a ddywedodd ar y rhaglen *Dragon's Eye*. Fodd bynnag, pe gwyddai, rhaid ichi ddychwelyd at union eiriad yr hyn a ddywedodd ar y rhaglen honno. Rhaid ichi gyfaddef bod yr hyn a ddywedwyd yn gamarweiniol ac ymddiheuro amdano. Yr oedd yn gamarweiniol iawn a dweud y lleiaf—byddai rhai yn dweud mwy—pe gwyddai bod cysylltiad drwy eich asiant chi, yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol, ar ran y weinyddiaeth.

Ni chyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog at ei lythyr. Rhaid eich bod yn ymwybodol o hwnnw. Mewn ymateb i'm llythyr ym mis Ionawr yn gofyn a oedd cysylltiad uniongyrchol neu anuniongyrchol â'r heddlu, pan na lwyddasoch i gyfaddef hynny os nad oedd unrhyw beth i'w gelu gan ddatgan fod cysylltiad drwy'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol bryd hynny ynglŷn â'r ymchwiliad hwn? Mae'n iawn ichi awgrymu nad mater pleidiol yw hwn; ni cheisiais ei droi felly. Mae'r mater hwn yn effeithio ar uniondeb y weinyddiaeth. Mae'n llawer ehangach na hynny, fel y gwyddom o sylwadau Ron Davies. Fodd bynnag, mae angen i'r Prif Weinidog egluro'r pwyntiau nas atebwyd o'r gyfres gyntaf o gwestiynau a ofynnais lai na phum munud yn ôl.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Ni allaf ddweud yn bendant heddiw a wyddai aelodau eraill y Cabinet am y trefniant hwn rhwng yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol a'r prif gwnstabl cynorthwyol. Ni chredaf hynny, ond ysgrifennaf atoch os byddaf yn anghywir. Dyna'r cyfan y gallaf ei wneud; ni allaf ddweud na wyddai chwe aelod arall y Cabinet. Ni allaf fod yn sicr o'm hateb ar y mater hwn, felly gobeithiaf y maddeuwch imi os ysgrifennaf atoch os byddaf yn anghywir. Ni chredaf iddynt wybod, ond ysgrifennaf atoch os byddaf yn anghywir.

Your letter, Nick, enquired about what Andrew had said at the press briefing and what was the basis of his use of the phrase 'in the home straight'. It went on to say that you did not think that it was possible for that statement to have been made without direct or indirect information from South Wales Police. It was based on many different sources, not solely on one source of information, such as the Permanent Secretary's briefing. Therefore, it was perfectly proper to write to you about the terms on which you were challenging me, namely whether we had been in touch with South Wales Police to get information. That was not the case. Andrew's press briefing was based on what I had told him, and what I had gathered from many different sources. I do not know how you can say with a straight face that this is about the Assembly, not about party political advantage, after using phrases such as 'Holy Joe'.

**Peter Law:** I will say a word for the ordinary people here and those outside the Assembly. They must be concerned about what they are hearing about this apparent cosy-ing-up between the Executive and the Liberal Democrats, amazingly with the assistance of the south Wales constabulary. There must be thousands of people in Wales, and outside, under investigation for alleged offences. They must be wondering whether prominent members of the Liberal Democrats and the Permanent Secretary of the Government of Wales will telephone or meet the constabulary to ask questions about their cases and to inquire about progress. Having heard what we have heard and seen what we have seen, some would say that this stinks and borders on perversion of the course of justice, particularly for a favoured individual. That is what people outside are seeing. You have just answered in part the question that I wanted to ask, namely when was the Cabinet told of the arrangement for the Permanent Secretary to inquire continually about the German case? Who in the Cabinet was told and when? Can you assure the Assembly today that no future contact will be made with the south Wales constabulary by any Cabinet member or any civil servant on this case?

Yr oedd eich llythyr, Nick, yn holi beth a ddywedodd Andrew yn y sesiwn briffio i'r wasg a beth oedd sail ei ddefnydd o'r geiriau 'ar fin dod i ben'. Aeth ymlaen i ddweud nad oeddech o'r farn ei bod yn bosibl i'r datganiad hwnnw fod wedi'i wneud heb wybodaeth uniongyrchol neu anuniongyrchol yn datgan hynny gan Heddlu De Cymru. Yr oedd yn seiliedig ar lawer o wahanol ffynonellau, nid un ffynhonnell o wybodaeth yn unig, fel nodyn briffio'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol. Felly, yr oedd yn gwbl briodol ysgrifennu atoch ynghylch y termau yr oeddech yn fy herio yn eu cylch, sef a fuom mewn cysylltiad â Heddlu De Cymru i gael gwybodaeth. Ni wnaethpwyd hynny. Yr oedd nodyn briffio Andrew i'r wasg yn seiliedig ar yr hyn a ddywedais wrtho, ac ar yr hyn a gasglais o lawer o wahanol ffynonellau. Ni wn sut y gallwch ddweud o ddifrif fod y mater yn ymwneud â'r Cynulliad, yn hytrach na mantais wleidyddol, ar ôl defnyddio ymadroddion fel 'Pharisead'.

**Peter Law:** Dywedaf air ar ran y bobl gyffredin yma a'r rheini y tu allan i'r Cynulliad. Rhaid eu bod yn pryderu am yr hyn a glywsant am y berthynas glos ymddangosiadol hon rhwng y Weithrediaeth a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, gyda chymorth Heddlu De Cymru o bawb. Rhaid bod miloedd o bobl yng Nghymru a thu hwnt sy'n destun ymchwiliadau am droseddau honedig. Rhaid eu bod yn tybio a fydd aelodau blaenllaw o'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ac Ysgrifennydd Parhaol Llywodraeth Cymru yn ffonio neu'n cyfarfod â'r heddlu er mwyn holi cwestiynau ynghylch eu hachosion a'r cynnydd a wnaed arnynt. O glywed yr hyn a glywsom a gweld yr hyn a welsom, byddai ambell un yn dweud ei fod yn ffinio ar yr hyn sy'n ymddangos fel mater o wyrdroi cwrs cyfiawnder, yn arbennig er budd unigolyn a ffafriwyd. Dyna y mae pobl o'r tu allan yn ei weld. Yr ydych newydd ateb rhan o'r cwestiwn yr oeddwn am ei ofyn, sef pryd yr hysbyswyd y Cabinet am y trefniant i'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol wneud ymholiadau parhaus am achos German? Pwy a hysbyswyd o fewn y Cabinet a phryd? A allwch sicrhau'r Cynulliad heddiw na wneir unrhyw gysylltiad yn y dyfodol â Heddlu De Cymru gan unrhyw aelod o'r Cabinet neu unrhyw was sifil mewn perthynas â'r achos

hwn?

**The First Minister:** I rebut your comments about perversion of the course of justice. That is an extraordinary allegation. If there were any question of that, it is unlikely that the assistant chief constable would have offered this arrangement to the Permanent Secretary, when it was not asked for. The suggestion that he would engage in conduct off his own bat that could be construed as a perversion of the course of justice is bizarre. On whether the Cabinet was told about this, I do not recall any discussion of this matter in the Cabinet. It was never on the Cabinet agenda. I do not believe that it ever arose in a Cabinet meeting.

On the general point that you make about the circumstances in which the Permanent Secretary would intervene on a matter that relates to an ordinary individual who is being investigated, it is always possible to make these comparisons. However, how relevant are they? This was a particular Cabinet issue and we asked whether we could be given a couple of hours' notice on developments. The police then offered to give us progress reports because they believed that it was proper for them to do that. That must be seen in its own right, separate to the contact that was made around nine months ago. You cannot relate the matter to any other investigation into any other individual in Wales.

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. We are beyond our time on this statement. However, I will call a number of Members to speak. It is important to emphasise, in relation to Peter Law's comment, that I am taking it as read that he is not accusing any Assembly Member or any other person of perverting the course of justice. If he were to do that, I would have to ask him to withdraw a disorderly remark.

**Peter Law:** With reference to my comment, I said that the matter borders on what appears to be a perversion of the course of justice—*[Interruption.]* I have it written down. Furthermore, I will meet with anybody from any party outside the Chamber on a public platform to discuss what I have said here today. I will ask the people what they think

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Gwrthbrofaf eich sylwadau ynghylch gwyrddroi cwrs cyfiawnder. Mae hynny'n honiad neilltuol. Pe byddai unrhyw amheuaeth o hynny, mae'n annhebygol y byddai'r prif gwnstabl cynorthwyol wedi cynnig y trefniant hwn i'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol, pan na ofynnwyd amdano. Mae'r awgrym y byddai'n ymddwyn heb awdurdod mewn ffordd y gellid ei dehongli fel gwyrddroi cwrs cyfiawnder yn hynod. O ran pa un a ddywedwyd wrth y Cabinet am hyn, ni chofiaf unrhyw drafodaeth am y mater hwn yn y Cabinet. Ni chredaf iddo godi erioed yn un o gyfarfodydd y Cabinet.

O ran y pwynt cyffredinol a wnewch ynghylch yr amgylchiadau lle y byddai'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol yn ymyrryd ar fater sy'n ymwneud ag unigolyn cyffredin sy'n destun ymchwiliad, mae bob amser yn bosibl llunio'r cymariaethau hyn. Fodd bynnag, beth yw eu perthnasedd? Yr oedd hwn yn fater penodol i'r Cabinet a gofynnwyd a allem gael ychydig oriau o rybudd o ran datblygiadau. Wedyn, cynigiodd yr heddlu roi adroddiadau inni ar gynnydd gan eu bod o'r farn ei bod yn briodol iddynt wneud hynny. Rhaid ystyried hynny fel mater unigol, ar wahân i'r cysylltiad a wnaed tua naw mis yn ôl. Ni allwch gysylltu'r mater ag unrhyw ymchwiliad arall i unrhyw unigolyn arall yng Nghymru.

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Yr ydym y tu hwnt i'n hamser ar y datganiad hwn. Fodd bynnag, galwaf ar nifer o Weinidogion i siarad. Mae'n bwysig pwysleisio, mewn perthynas â sylw Peter Law, fy mod yn cymryd yn ganiataol nad yw'n cyhuddo unrhyw un o Aelodau'r Cynulliad neu unrhyw berson arall o wyrddroi cwrs cyfiawnder. Pe gwnâi hynny, byddai'n rhaid imi ofyn iddo dynnu sylw di-drefn yn ôl.

**Peter Law:** Gan gyfeirio at fy sylw, dywedais fod y mater yn ffinio ar yr hyn sy'n ymddangos fel mater o wyrddroi cwrs cyfiawnder—*[Torri ar draws.]* Yr wyf wedi ei nodi'n ysgrifenedig. At hynny, yr wyf yn barod i gyfarfod ag unrhyw un o unrhyw blaid y tu allan i'r Siambr ar lwyfan cyhoeddus i drafod yr hyn a ddywedais yma



about this matter.

**Dafydd Wigley:** Andrew Davies said on *Dragon's Eye* that the administration had never contacted the police directly. He was challenged on that because he implied that someone might have contacted the police indirectly. The interviewer, David Williams, asked for an assurance that nobody from the administration had contacted the police in any shape or form. Andrew Davies said that nobody had. Was he ignorant of the Permanent Secretary's approach to the police or was he under orders to keep it secret?

**The First Minister:** I answered that question in reply to Nick Bourne. You recall Andrew Davies's words correctly. Nick rearranged them conveniently for the purposes of his non-existent case. Once you repeat the quote from the programme, it becomes clear in the context that the question was understood to refer to politicians because all the previous questions had been about politicians. Simon Hughes and two other MPs had been mentioned previously. It is clear that that was how the question was interpreted. Therefore, it seems to be a proper and clear answer.

If people have an evil mind or are members of the opposition attempting to capitalise on a situation, the question is interpreted differently. You can choose to interpret the word, 'administration', as referring to people other than Cabinet Members. However, it was clear to Andrew, and to others, that when he was asked the question in the context of previous discussions about other politicians, that it referred to politicians. That is why he said that there had been no such contact.

**Kirsty Williams:** I associate myself with your response to Peter Law's comments. Do you also agree with the words of Sir Tony Burden, chief constable of South Wales Police, that it is absolute nonsense to suggest that there has been any attempt to interfere in the investigative process and that any inquiries that you are aware of were on issues of timescale only? The public must decide

heddiw. Gofynnaf i'r bobl beth yw eu barn am y mater hwn.

**Dafydd Wigley:** Dywedodd Andrew Davies ar *Dragon's Eye* na chysylltodd y weinyddiaeth erioed â'r heddlu yn uniongyrchol. Fe'i heriwyd ar y pwynt hwnnw am iddo awgrymu y gallai rhywun fod wedi cysylltu â'r heddlu yn anuniongyrchol. Gofynnodd y cyfwelydd, David Williams, am sicrwydd nad oedd unrhyw un o'r weinyddiaeth wedi cysylltu â'r heddlu mewn unrhyw ffordd. Dywedodd Andrew Davies na wnaed hynny. A oedd yn anymwybodol fod yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol wedi cysylltu â'r heddlu neu a oedd o dan orchmynion i gadw hynny'n gyfrinach?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Atebais y cwestiwn hwnnw wrth ymateb i Nick Bourne. Fe gofiwch eiriau Andrew Davies yn iawn. Fe'u had-drefnwyd yn gyfleus gan Nick at ddibenion ei achos anfodol. Wrth ailadrodd y dyfyniad o'r rhaglen, daw'n amlwg o fewn y cyd-destun y deallwyd fod y cwestiwn yn ymwneud â gwleidyddion gan mai am wleidyddion yr oedd yr holl gwestiynau blaenorol. Soniwyd cyn hynny am Simon Hughes a dau AS arall. Mae'n amlwg mai dyna sut y dehonglwyd y cwestiwn. Felly, ymddengys yn ateb priodol a chllir.

Os oes gan bobl feddwl drwg neu os ydynt yn aelodau o'r wrthblaid sy'n ceisio manteisio ar sefyllfa, dehonglir y cwestiwn yn wahanol. Gallwch ddewis dehongli'r gair, 'gweinyddiaeth', fel petai'n cyfeirio at bobl ac eithrio Aelodau'r Cabinet. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yn amlwg i Andrew, ac i eraill, pan ofynnwyd y cwestiwn iddo yng nghyd-destun y trafodaethau blaenorol ynghylch gwleidyddion eraill, ei fod yn cyfeirio at wleidyddion. Dyna pam yr atebodd na fu unrhyw gysylltiad o'r fath.

**Kirsty Williams:** Cysylltaf fy hun â'ch ymateb i sylwadau Peter Law. A gytunwch hefyd â geiriau Syr Tony Burden, prif gwnstabl Heddlu De Cymru, ei bod yn nonsens llwyr awgrymu y bu unrhyw ymdrech i ymyrryd â'r ymchwiliad ac mai ymholiadau ynghylch yr amserlen oedd unrhyw ymholiadau yr ydych yn ymwybodol ohonynt? Rhaid i'r cyhoedd benderfynu a

whether it believes the opposition's smears or the words of Sir Tony Burden.

**The First Minister:** Both your comments are correct. I said that the chief constable's rebuttal was 'robust'. Now that you have repeated what he said—I did not have the advantage of seeing it myself although it was described to me as being robust—what you said makes it sound even more robust. It was a complete and utter demolition of the attempt to imply that what has happened could be construed by any reasonable person, or anybody that did not have the job of being an opposition party member attempting to put the knife into the administration, as being unreasonable. The situation can only be construed in one way by reasonable people, namely that no pressure was put on the police, and nothing was done that could be construed as pressure, regarding the inquiries made about timescale or the information offered to us about timescale by South Wales Police.

**Cynog Dafis:** Byddai'n ddiddorol canfod pwy a roddodd wybod i'r BBC am alwadau Simon Hughes. Yr wyf am ofyn cwestiwn am ei alwadau.

3:30 p.m.

Ar *Dragon's Eye*, dywedodd Simon Hughes ei fod wedi cysylltu â'r heddlu bedair gwaith am ei fod yn pryderu am arafwch yr ymholiadau a'r ffaith eu bod yn llusgo ac, i bob golwg, yn troi yn yr unfan. A gytuna Rhodri Morgan y byddai pedair galwad ffôn i sôn am hynny wedi dwyn pwysau ar yr heddlu i'w siapo hi a phrysuro'r ymholiadau? A yw, neu a fu, y Prif Weinidog yn rhannu pryderon Simon Hughes ac a fu'r ddau ohonynt yn trafod y mater hwn? Beth arall y buont yn ei drafod, o gofio honiad Simon Hughes mai rhan fach o'r sgwrs oedd ei gyswllt â'r heddlu? Dywedodd Simon Hughes hefyd ar *Dragon's Eye* ei fod wedi dweud wrth yr heddlu na fyddai'n trosglwyddo unrhyw wybodaeth a gawsai o'r sgyrsiau hynny i neb. A wnewch chi fod yn hollol agored a chlir ynglŷn â'r materion hyn er mwyn inni gyd ddeall natur a pherwyl y cysylltiad rhyngoch chi a Simon Hughes, a ddywedodd hefyd nad oedd ganddo ddiddordeb yn lles ei blaid ei hun nac yn lles

ydint yn credu geiriau Syr Tony Burden neu ymdrechion yr wrthblaid i ddifeniwi.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Mae'r ddau sylw a wnaethoch yn gywir. Dywedais fod gwrthbrofiad y prif gwnstabl yn 'gadarn'. Gan eich bod wedi ailadrodd yr hyn a ddywedodd—ni chefais y fantais o'i weld fy hun er iddo gael ei ddisgrifio imi fel datganiad cadarn—mae'r hyn a ddywedwyd gennych yn gwneud iddo swnio'n gadarnach byth. Yr oedd yn dinistrio'n llwyr yr ymgais i awgrymu y gallai unrhyw berson rhesymol, neu unrhyw un nad oedd yn aelod o wrthblaid yn ceisio rhoi'r gyllell yn y weinyddiaeth, ystyried bod yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn afresymol. Dim ond mewn un ffordd y gall pobl resymol ddarllen y sefyllfa, sef na roddwyd unrhyw bwysau ar yr heddlu, ac na wnaed unrhyw beth y gellid ei ystyried fel rhoi pwysau arnynt, o ran yr ymholiadau a wnaed ynghylch yr amserlen neu'r wybodaeth a gynigiwyd inni yn ei chylch gan Heddlu De Cymru.

**Cynog Dafis:** It would be interesting to find out who notified the BBC about Simon Hughes's calls. I wish to ask a question about his calls.

On *Dragon's Eye*, Simon Hughes said that he had contacted the police four times because he was concerned about the delay in the inquiries, the fact that they were dragging on and that, ostensibly, they were going nowhere. Does Rhodri Morgan agree that four phone calls to discuss this subject would have brought pressure to bear on the police to hasten their inquiries? Does the First Minister share, or has he shared, Simon Hughes's concerns and have they discussed this issue? What else have they discussed, bearing in mind that Simon Hughes claimed that his contact with the police formed only a small part of their conversation? Simon Hughes also said on *Dragon's Eye* that he had informed South Wales Police that he would not divulge any information gained from his conversations with them. Will you be totally open and clear about these matters, so that we can understand the nature and purpose of the contact between yourself and Simon Hughes, who also said that his actions were in no way

aelodau'r blaid yng Nghymru?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Ni welais *Dragon's Eye*, ond yr wyf wedi dyfynnu cyfeiriad y rhaglen at bedair galwad ffôn. Gan na fu imi weld y rhaglen na gofyn i Simon Hughes sawl trafodaeth a gafodd gyda Heddlu De Cymru, nid wyf yn gwybod faint o amser a fu rhwng pob galwad. Dyfynnodd Kirsty Williams yn gynharach eiriau prif gwnstabl Heddlu De Cymru, a ddywedodd mai nonsens llwyr yw unrhyw ddehongliad sy'n awgrymu bod rhywrai, gan gynnwys Simon Hughes, wedi dwyn pwysau ar yr heddlu. Rhaid ichi dderbyn gair y prif gwnstabl wrth iddo ddweud nad oedd yn ymwybodol bod y galwadau ffôn, hyd yn oed pe bai mwy na phedair, yn ymgais i ddwyn pwysau arno ef a heddweision eraill wrth iddynt ddilyn yr ymholiadau a cheisio eu dirwyn i ben, pryd bynnag y bydd hynny'n digwydd.

O ran fy nhrefnadaethau i â Simon Hughes, yr oedd yntau'n bennaf yn sôn am y ffaith nad yr heddlu sy'n ymdrin â'r mater hwn yn Awstria, ond system farnwrol y wlad, sydd yn debyg i'r system yn Ffrainc. Dyna oedd 90 y cant o'n trafodaethau.

**Richard Edwards:** Do you agree that what we have heard today amounts to a lot of sound and fury from the forces of Conservatism in this Chamber, signifying nothing more than sheer desperation? Do you also agree that what we appear to have heard from one Member amounts to malice arising from a lost Cabinet seat, dressed up as moral principle but with as much substance as the emperor's new clothes? [*Interruption.*]

**The Presiding Officer:** Order. I ask you, Richard, to withdraw the allegation of malice, which is out of order.

**Richard Edwards:** I withdraw the allegation.

**The First Minister:** I agree with you about it being sound and fury. Members have not been willing to listen to the detail of the statement nor have they been willing, as they had prepared their questions before I made the statement, to adjust them according to the

influenced by the welfare of his own party or that of the party's members in Wales?

**The First Minister:** I did not see *Dragon's Eye*, but I have quoted the programme's reference to four phone calls. As I did not see the programme, nor have I asked Simon Hughes how many conversations he had with South Wales Police, I do not know how much time elapsed between each phone call. Kirsty Williams earlier quoted the chief constable of South Wales Police, who said that any interpretation that suggests that anyone, including Simon Hughes, had brought pressure to bear on the police, is complete nonsense. You must accept the word of the chief constable when he says that he was not aware that the phone calls, even if there had been more than four, were an attempt to pressurise him or his officers during the inquiry or to hasten their efforts in bringing it to a conclusion, whenever that may be.

In terms of my discussions with Simon Hughes, for the most part, he discussed the fact that, in Austria, the matter is being dealt with by the country's judicial system—which is similar to the system in France—rather than the police. That accounted for 90 per cent of our discussions.

**Richard Edwards:** A gytunwch fod yr hyn a glywyd heddiw yn gyfystyr â llawer o sŵn a dicter gan rymoedd Ceidwadaeth yn y Siambr hon, nad yw'n llawer mwy nag anobaith llwyr? A gytunwch hefyd fod yr hyn a glywsom gan un Aelod yn gyfystyr â malais yn deillio o golli sedd yn y Cabinet, wedi'i addurno fel egwyddor foisol ond gyda chymaint o sylwedd â dillad newydd yr ymerawdwr? [*Torri ar draws.*]

**Y Llywydd:** Trefn. Gofynnaf ichi, Richard, dynnu'r honiad o falais yn ôl, gan ei fod allan o drefn.

**Richard Edwards:** Tynnaf yr honiad yn ôl.

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Cytunaf â chi mai sŵn a dicter a glywyd. Ni fu'r Aelodau yn barod i wrando ar fanylion y datganiad ac ni fuont yn barod, oherwydd iddynt baratoi eu cwestiynau cyn imi wneud y datganiad, i'w haddasu yn unol â'r ffeithiau a'r

facts and principles that I have laid out. I obviously cannot follow Richard down the track that he took in his peroration.

**Alun Cairns:** For the past 50 minutes I have heard the First Minister, at best, selectively answer questions and, at worst, ignore questions. However, is not the focal point of this episode whether or not Andrew Davies knew about it? Andrew Davies did know, First Minister, did he not? Do you agree that, if Ministers blatantly mislead, either through the media or in the Chamber, they should resign?

**The First Minister:** Alun, you must try to listen to answers given to previous questions and not pretend that you are raising new points not addressed previously. I have already said that I had given Andrew an understanding of the 'home straight issue' based on bits and bobs of information from many quarters. As far as I remember, Andrew accepted it from me on that basis and used the phrase again in the press briefing. I stand to be corrected—just possibly—but that is my memory of the events. You must remember that we are talking about something that happened two months ago.

**Brian Gibbons:** I must complain about this. If somebody came to my constituency surgery asking for assistance in trying to establish the timetable of an investigation against him or her, which could not be had in any other way, I would certainly feel it my duty to make inquiries to the police about the timescale. However, will you confirm that the proposal to provide continuing information on this particular case was, as you said in your statement, from the police and not on the initiative of the Permanent Secretary?

**The First Minister:** I can confirm that. However, this is the bit that is particularly inconvenient for the opposition spokesmen. No-one has referred to this because it has obviously taken them a little by surprise. I am terribly sorry to disappoint you on that matter but, there we go, life is like that sometimes, Nick and Ieuan. On your point about enquiring as to the length of an investigation, you and I would do so, but not as First

egwyddorion a gyflwynwyd gennyf. Mae'n amlwg na allaf ddilyn y trywydd a gymerwyd gan Richard yn ei ddiweddgllo.

**Alun Cairns:** Am y 50 munud diwethaf clywais y Prif Weinidog, ar y gorau, yn ateb cwestiynau dethol ac, ar y gwaethaf, yn anwybyddu cwestiynau. Fodd bynnag, onid canolbwynt y digwyddiad hwn yw pa un a wyddai Andrew Davies amdano ai peidio? Onid yw'n wir y gwyddai Andrew Davies, Brif Weinidog? A gytunwch, os bydd Gweinidogion yn camarwain yn fwriadol, naill ai drwy'r cyfryngau neu yn y Siambr, y dylent ymddiswyddo?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Alun, rhaid ichi geisio gwrando ar yr atebion a roddwyd i gwestiynau blaenorol a pheidio ag esgus eich bod yn codi pwyntiau newydd nas atebwyd yn flaenorol. Dywedais eisoes imi sôn wrth Andrew am ystyr y geiriau 'ar fin dod i ben', a oedd yn seiliedig ar yr amrywiol ddarnau o wybodaeth o sawl tu. Cyhyd ag y cofiaf, derbyniodd Andrew hynny gennyf ar y sail honno a defnyddiodd y geiriau eto yn y sesiwn briffio i'r wasg. Cewch fy nghywiro—o bosibl—ond dyna a gofiaf o'r digwyddiadau. Rhaid ichi gofio ein bod yn sôn am rywbeth a ddigwyddodd ddeufis yn ôl.

**Brian Gibbons:** Rhaid imi gwyno am hyn. Pe deuai rhywun i'm cynghorfa etholaethol gan ofyn am gymorth wrth geisio gwybodaeth am amserlen ymchwiliad yn ei erbyn, na ellid cael gafael arni mewn unrhyw ffordd arall, byddwn yn sicr yn teimlo bod dyletswydd arnaf i holi'r heddlu ynghylch yr amserlen. Fodd bynnag, a gadarnhewch y daeth y cynnig i ddarparu gwybodaeth barhaus ar yr achos penodol hwn, fel y dywedasoeh yn eich datganiad, gan yr heddlu ac nid ar gais yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Gallaf gadarnhau hynny. Fodd bynnag, dyma'r rhan sy'n arbennig o anghyfleus i lefaryddion yr wrthblaid. Ni chyfeiriodd unrhyw un at hyn gan and oeddent, yn amlwg, yn ei disgwyl. Mae'n flin iawn gennyf eich siomi yn hynny o beth, ond dyna ni, peth felly yw bywyd o bryd i'w gilydd, Nick a Ieuan. O ran eich pwynt am holi ynghylch hyd ymchwiliad, byddech chithau a minnau yn gwneud hynny,

Minister. That is the problem. That is why we took this ultra-careful approach initially on this terribly limited front of a few hours' notice. The police then offered, without being asked, to give us progress reports via the Permanent Secretary.

**Rod Richards:** First Minister, does a one-legged duck swim in a circle, thereby getting nowhere? Do you agree that you have handled this as badly as you handled the matter of the new Assembly building? I do not have a problem with the Permanent Secretary contacting South Wales Police. The Permanent Secretary had a need to know, just as the First Minister had a need to know about the timescale. However, if the First Minister only wanted a timescale, what does a progress report consist of, other than stating that it will be due in x months', x weeks' or x years' time? While the First Minister and the Permanent Secretary had a need to know, the one person who did not need to know, as Cynog Dafis said, is Simon Hughes. Why did he need to know? It is not a party matter that he is interested in; he is apparently only interested in the prosecution and justice. In that case, why did not Simon Hughes phone the Metropolitan Police while I was waiting a year to clear my name? He did not bother to do that. First Minister, this does not stack up. Primarily, what does a progress report consist of other than timings?

**The First Minister:** It would be about timescale. Your point about Simon Hughes and the investigation, the charge and the trial that you endured, to be found innocent eventually, is not really relevant, Rod. I am surprised that you have raised it but, since you have done so, I can only say that it is a matter for you to raise with Simon Hughes. If you would have liked him to intervene in your case, then that is for you and Simon Hughes. It is not a matter for me.

ond nid fel y Prif Weinidog. Dyna'r broblem. Dyna pam y buom yn ofalus iawn i ddechrau wrth ymdrin â'r elfen gyfyngedig iawn o ychydig oriau o rybudd. Wedyn cynigiodd yr heddlu, heb inni ofyn iddynt, roi adroddiadau ar gynnydd drwy gyfrwng yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol.

**Rod Richards:** Brif Weinidog, a yw hwyaden un goes yn nofio mewn cylch, gan fynd i unman? A gytunwch eich bod wedi trin y mater hwn yr un mor wael ag y bu ichi drin mater adeilad newydd y Cynulliad? Nid oes gennyf i broblem â'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol yn cysylltu â Heddlu De Cymru. Yr oedd angen i'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol wybod, yn yr un modd ag yr oedd angen i'r Prif Weinidog wybod am yr amserlen. Fodd bynnag, os mai dim ond am gael gwybod yr amserlen yr oedd y Prif Weinidog, beth a ddywedir mewn adroddiad ar gynnydd, heblaw datgan y bydd yn barod ymhen hyn a hyn o fisoedd, wythnosau neu flynyddoedd? Er bod angen i'r Prif Weinidog a'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol wybod, yr un person nad oedd angen iddo wybod, fel y dywedodd Cynog Dafis, yw Simon Hughes. Pam yr oedd angen iddo wybod? Nid yw'n fater pleidiol y mae ganddo ddiddordeb ynddo; ymddengys mai dim ond yr erlyn a chyfiawnder sydd o ddiddordeb iddo. Felly, pam na ffoniodd Simon Hughes Heddlu Llundain pan oeddwn yn aros am flwyddyn i glirio fy enw? Ni wnaeth hynny. Brif Weinidog, nid yw hyn yn gwneud synnwyr. Yn bennaf, beth yw cynnwys adroddiad ar gynnydd heblaw amserlen?

**Prif Weinidog Cymru:** Byddai'n ymwneud ag amserlen. Nid yw eich pwynt am Simon Hughes a'r ymchwiliad, y cyhuddiad a'r achos llys y buoch yn rhan ohono, a'ch cael yn ddiuog yn y pen draw, yn berthnasol mewn gwirionedd, Rod. Yr wyf yn synnu ichi godi'r mater ond, gan ichi wneud hynny, y cwbl a ddywedaf yw ei fod yn fater ichi ei godi gyda Simon Hughes. Pe baech wedi hoffi iddo ymyrryd yn eich achos, mater rhyngoch chi a Simon Hughes yw hynny. Nid mater i mi mohono.

## **Datganiad ar Adolygiad Carlile Statement on the Carlile Review**

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):** In September 2000, I invited Lord Carlile of Berriew, QC, to chair a multidisciplinary panel to consider the safeguards for children and young people treated and cared for by the national health service in Wales. I decided to establish this review to build on the findings of the report of the north Wales tribunal, 'Lost in Care', and to take forward the results of inspection of our two child and adolescent mental health units. I asked Lord Carlile to conduct a wide policy review covering all aspects of NHS provision for children and young people.

**Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Ym Medi 2000, rhoddais wahoddiad i'r Arglwydd Carlile o Aberriw, QC, i gadeirio panel amlddisgyblaethol i ystyried y camau diogelu i blant a phobl ifanc sy'n derbyn triniaeth a gofal gan y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru. Penderfynais gynnal yr adolygiad hwn i weithredu ar ganfyddiadau adroddiad tribiwnlys gogledd Cymru 'Ar goll mewn Gofal', ac i ddwyn ymlaen ganlyniadau'r arolwg o'n dwy uned iechyd meddwl i blant a phobl ifanc. Gofynnais i'r Arglwydd Carlile gynnal adolygiad polisi eang yn cwmpasu pob agwedd ar ddarpariaeth y GIG i blant a phobl ifanc.

3:40 p.m.

Earlier today, I was delighted to publish the panel's report. It was asked to undertake a huge task, and I am grateful for the manner in which it rose to the challenge. The panel took both written and oral evidence from members of the public, stakeholders from the NHS, local authorities and professional and voluntary bodies. Panel members visited a number of NHS and independent units in Wales, and a few in England. Focus groups were held in schools to canvass the views of children and young people. The co-operation of all those consulted enabled the panel to carry out a thorough and complete consideration of the issues connected with the safety of our children when they are most vulnerable.

Yn gynharach heddiw, yr oedd yn bleser gennyf gyhoeddi adroddiad y panel. Gofynnwyd iddo ymgymryd â thasg enfawr ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iddo am y modd yr aeth i'r afael â'r her honno. Cymerodd y panel dystiolaeth ysgrifenedig a llafar gan aelodau o'r cyhoedd, rhanddeiliaid o'r GIG, awdurdodau lleol a chyirff proffesiynol a gwirfoddol. Ymwelodd aelodau'r panel â nifer o unedau'r GIG ac unedau annibynnol yng Nghymru ynghyd â rhai yn Lloegr. Cynhaliwyd grwpiau ffocws mewn ysgolion er mwyn clywed barn plant a phobl ifanc. O ganlyniad i gydweithrediad pawb yr ymgynghorwyd â hwy, bu'n bosibl i'r panel ystyried yn drwyadl a chyflawn y materion sy'n gysylltiedig â diogelwch ein plant pan fyddant ar eu mwyaf diamddiffyn.

The Carlile report contains 150 recommendations for improving standards and increasing safeguards for children and young people in Wales. These recommendations are aimed at the Welsh Assembly Government, health authorities, NHS trusts, local health groups, contractor professions as well as partner agencies in social care.

Mae adroddiad Carlile yn cynnwys 150 o argymhellion ar gyfer gwella safonau a chynyddu'r camau diogelwch ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Anelir yr argymhellion hyn at Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, awdurdodau iechyd, ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG, grwpiau iechyd lleol, y proffesiynau a gontractir yn ogystal ag asiantaethau partner ym maes gofal cymdeithasol.

The report rightly starts with children's rights, and at the centre of the report is the

Mae'r adroddiad yn dechrau'n briodol gyda hawliau plant a thema ganolog yr adroddiad

need to put children and their safety at the heart of the NHS whenever and wherever they may need to come into contact with it. It recognises the need to ensure that everyone who has contact with children and the treatment of children—from non-executive directors to doctors, nurses and practice receptionists—is aware of the rights of the child and is alert to the possibility of abuse. The report takes the view that developing a culture of awareness of child abuse throughout the NHS is the best possible way to protect young patients. Recommendations are made with regard to advocacy services, so that the voice of the child can be heard.

The report identifies that, first and foremost, it is essential to recruit appropriately trained staff to provide for the health needs of children. In that connection it makes several recommendations to strengthen human resource policies throughout the NHS in Wales. It recognises the need for rigorous recruitment procedures, as well as endorsing the need for proper, well-developed policies for handling whistle-blowers, and disciplinary procedures and support for those against whom allegations have been made.

It also emphasises the need for sufficient numbers of staff in key posts. In this, the report recommends an increase in the number of paediatricians and trained children's nurses across Wales. The report recognises the important role of designated doctors and nurses for child protection at the strategic level, and named doctors and nurses for child protection in trusts. It recommends that the posts be given protected time to allow them to undertake their duties, and makes recommendations as to their location in the reorganised NHS.

The report makes recommendations regarding hospital and specialised medical care. Here, it builds on the Kennedy report into Bristol Royal Infirmary, and makes recommendations in several areas such as accident and emergency departments and children treated on adult wards.

Most sick children are not admitted to

yw'r angen i sicrhau y rhoddir plant a'u diogelwch wrth wraidd y GIG pa bryd bynnag a ble bynnag y bydd angen iddynt ddod i gysylltiad ag ef. Mae'n cydnabod yr angen i sicrhau bod pawb a ddaw i gysylltiad â phlant a thriniaeth plant—o gyfarwyddwyr anweithredol i feddygon, nyrsys a staff derbynfa mewn meddygfeydd—yn ymwybodol o hawliau plant a'u bod yn effro i'r posibilrwydd o gamdriniaeth. Yn ôl yr adroddiad, y ffordd orau i ddiogelu cleifion ifanc yw drwy ddatblygu ymwybyddiaeth o gam-drin plant ym mhob rhan o'r GIG. Gwneir argymhellion o ran gwasanaethau eiriolaeth, fel y gellir clywed llais plant.

Yn ôl yr adroddiad, mae'n hanfodol, yn bennaf oll, recriwtio staff sydd wedi'u hyfforddi'n briodol i ddarparu ar gyfer anghenion iechyd plant. Yn y cyswllt hwnnw, gwna sawl argymhelliad i gryfhau polisiau adnoddau dynol ym mhob rhan o'r GIG yng Nghymru. Cydnabyddir yr angen am weithdrefnau recriwtio trwyadl yn ogystal ag ardstio'r angen am bolisiau datblygedig iawn i ymdrin â'r rheini a fydd yn datgelu achosion o gam-drin, a gweithdrefnau disgyblu a chymorth i'r rheini y gwnaed honiadau yn eu herbyn.

Pwysleisia hefyd yr angen am niferoedd digonol o staff mewn swyddi allweddol. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, argymhella'r adroddiad gynydd yn nifer y pediatregwyr a nyrsys plant hyfforddedig ledled Cymru. Mae'r adroddiad yn cydnabod rôl bwysig meddygon a nyrsys penodedig i ddiogelu plant ar y lefel strategol, a meddygon a nyrsys a enwir ar gyfer diogelwch plant mewn ymddiriedolaethau. Argymhella y dylid rhoi amser neilltuoel i'r swyddi hyn er mwyn caniatáu iddynt ymgymryd â'u dyletswyddau, a gwna argymhellion ynghylch ble y dylid eu lleoli yn dilyn ad-drefnu'r GIG.

Gwna'r adroddiad argymhellion o ran gofal mewn ysbytai a gofal meddygol arbenigol. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, ychwanega at adroddiad Kennedy ar Ysbyty Brenhinol Bryste, a gwna argymhellion mewn sawl maes megis adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys a phlant a gaiff eu trin ar wardiau oedolion.

Ni chaiff y rhan fwyaf o blant sâl eu derbyn

hospital for treatment. Their contact with the NHS is via their family doctor, health visitor, school and practice nurse, dentists and opticians. The report makes recommendations that will increase awareness of child protection issues in these professions. Health visitors and school nurses are commended for their excellent work. The report recommends that the role of the school nurse is strengthened, and that proper career paths are developed to encourage nurses into this important area of work.

The needs of those young people who are especially vulnerable are considered carefully in this report. That includes those with mental health problems, children cared for away from home and those in secure settings. The report makes several recommendations to ensure that these vulnerable groups have access to good-quality healthcare. The report draws lessons from a case study of Gwynfa residential clinic undertaken as a retrospective review of events. As well as drawing on the lessons from this case study, the report concludes that all actions that ought to have been taken in respect of the allegations, have been taken.

I am determined to ensure that every child and young person being treated by the NHS should be safe, feel safe, be treated as individuals and have their needs met by appropriately trained and sympathetic staff. An implementation group of my officials has been set up to advise me on how we can best implement the report. The report will be discussed at the Health and Social Services Committee meeting next week, and I will then produce the Welsh Assembly Government's response. I want to see this report's recommendations embedded in the standards that we are developing as part of the national service framework for children, which I announced late last year.

**David Lloyd:** I declare my usual interest as a general practitioner and councillor of the City and County of Swansea Council. As we have heard, the Carlile report contains around 150 recommendations for improving standards and increasing safeguards for children and

i'r ysbyty am driniaeth. Dônt i gyswllt â'r GIG drwy gyfrwng eu meddyg teulu, ymwelydd iechyd, nyrs ysgol a phractis, deintyddion ac optegwyr. Bydd rhai o argymhellion yr adroddiad yn cynyddu ymwybyddiaeth o faterion diogelu plant yn y proffesiynau hyn. Canmolir ymwelwyr iechyd a nyrsys ysgol am eu gwaith rhagorol. Argymhella'r adroddiad y dylid cryfhau rôl y nyrs ysgol, ac y dylid datblygu llwybrau gyrfa addas er mwyn denu nyrsys i'r maes pwysig hwn o waith.

Mae'r adroddiad yn ystyried yn ofalus anghenion y bobl ifanc hynny sy'n arbennig o ddiamddiffyn. Mae hynny'n cynnwys y rhai sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl plant sy'n derbyn gofal i ffwrdd o'u cartrefi a phlant mewn lleoliadau diogel. Gwna'r adroddiad sawl argymhelliad er mwyn sicrhau bod gofal iechyd o ansawdd da ar gael i'r grwpiau diamddiffyn hyn. Mae'r adroddiad yn amlinellu gwersi a ddysgwyd o astudiaeth achos o glinig preswyl Gwynfa, a gynhaliwyd fel adolygiad ôl-weithredol o ddigwyddiadau. Yn ogystal â defnyddio'r gwersi a ddysgwyd o'r astudiaeth achos hon, daw'r adroddiad i'r casgliad y cymerwyd yr holl gamau y dylid bod wedi'u cymryd yn sgîl yr honiadau.

Yr wyf yn benderfynol o sicrhau y dylai pob plentyn a pherson ifanc a drinir gan y GIG fod yn ddiogel, teimlo'n ddiogel, cael eu trin fel unigolion a bod staff sydd wedi'u hyfforddi'n briodol yn cydymdeimlo â'u hanghenion ac yn eu diwallu. Sefydlwyd grŵp gweithredu o blith fy swyddogion er mwyn fy nghynghori ar y ffordd orau o weithredu'r adroddiad. Caiff yr adroddiad ei drafod yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yr wythnos nesaf ac wedyn byddaf yn cyflwyno ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Yr wyf am weld argymhellion yr adroddiad hwn yn cael eu hymgorffori yn y safonau yr ydym yn eu datblygu fel rhan o'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant, a gyhoeddwyd gennyf ddiwedd y llynedd.

**David Lloyd:** Datganaf fy muddiant arferol fel meddyg teulu ac aelod o Gyngor Dinas a Sir Abertawe. Fel y clywsom, mae adroddiad Carlile yn cynnwys oddeutu 150 o argymhellion ar gyfer gwella safonau a chynyddu'r camau diogelwch ar gyfer plant a



young people in Wales. That will pose a significant challenge because, as we have heard, this report is about making everyone aware of the rights of the child. Due to recent events, we are particularly aware of the significant challenges facing advocacy services, which is one of the main recommendations here. Will the Minister comment on the development of advocacy services, following the withdrawal of the Children's Society from Wales in recent months?

On whistle-blowers, this has been a wide-ranging issue for many years. I am aware of such issues through my postbag. Will the Minister elaborate on the improved support that she wants to see for them?

The next issue revolves around the recommendation for increasing staff numbers, particularly paediatricians. That is particularly in view of the evidence we heard in Rhyl—while the Health and Social Services Committee was on tour last Wednesday—about the pitiful number of school nurses in Wales. There are only 184 to cover all schools in Wales. How will the Minister remedy that situation?

The final issue is what role, if any, does the Minister foresee for the Children's Commissioner in this matter? I look forward to the discussion in the Health and Social Services Committee meeting next week.

**Jane Hutt:** Your initial responses to the report are helpful and are welcome, and I will respond in full from the Welsh Assembly Government. On your point about advocacy services, they are important. We are currently seeking to secure those advocacy services that were put at risk by the withdrawal of the Children's Society from Wales. Our key intention has been to ensure that the Children's Society not only leaves money in Wales to take that forward, but also that the partnership with local authorities, which also fund those advocacy services, is secured with Assembly backing. We are also moving to consider the whole range of independent

phobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Bydd hynny yn gryn her, gan fod yr adroddiad hwn, fel y clywsom, yn ymwneud â sicrhau bod pawb yn ymwybodol o hawliau plant. Yng ngoleuni digwyddiadau diweddar yr ydym yn arbennig o ymwybodol o'r heriau sylweddol sy'n wynebu gwasanaethau eiriolaeth, sef un o brif argymhellion yr adroddiad. A wnaiff y Gweinidog sôn am ddatblygiad gwasanaethau eiriolaeth, o gofio'r ffaith y bu i Gymdeithas y Plant roi'r gorau i weithredu yng Nghymru yn ddiweddar?

O ran pobl sy'n datgelu cyfrinachau, bu hyn yn bwnc eang ei gwmpas ers sawl blwyddyn. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o faterion o'r fath o ganlyniad i lythyrau a dderbyniaf. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ymhelaethu ar y cymorth amgenach y mae am ei weld ar eu cyfer?

Mae'r pwnc nesaf yn ymwneud â'r argymhelliad y dylid cynyddu niferoedd staff, yn enwedig pediatregwyr. Mae hyn yn arbennig o berthnasol yng ngoleuni'r dystiolaeth a glywyd yn y Rhyl—tra yr oedd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar daith ddydd Mercher diwethaf—yn glŷn â nifer truenus y nyrsys ysgol yng Nghymru. Dim ond 184 ohonynt sydd ar gael i ymweld â phob ysgol yng Nghymru. Ym mha fodd y bydd y Gweinidog yn unioni'r sefyllfa honno?

Y mater olaf yw pa rôl, os oes un o gwbl, y mae'r Gweinidog yn rhagweld ar gyfer y Comisiynydd Plant yn hyn o beth? Edrychaf ymlaen at y drafodaeth yng nghyfarfod y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yr wythnos nesaf.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae eich ymatebion cychwynnol i'r adroddiad yn ddefnyddiol ac fe'u croesawaf, a byddaf yn rhoi ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn llawn. O ran eich pwynt ynglŷn â gwasanaethau eiriolaeth, maent yn bwysig. Yr ydym ar hyn o bryd yn ceisio diogelu'r gwasanaethau eiriolaeth hynny a beryglwyd wrth i Gymdeithas y Plant roi'r gorau i'w gwasanaethau yng Nghymru. Ein prif nod oedd nid yn unig sicrhau y byddai Cymdeithas y Plant yn gadael arian yng Nghymru i ddatblygu hynny ond bod y bartneriaeth gyda'r awdurdodau lleol, sydd hefyd yn ariannu'r gwasanaethau eiriolaeth

advocacy services that we need for children in Wales, and this report's recommendations will fit well into taking that forward.

Equally, on whistle blowing and the protection of staff who take these issues forward, the report's recommendations strongly feature such terms. Human resources are being used across the board in terms of recruitment, retention, training for child protection and creating a culture of awareness of abuse that we must establish in the health service. Today, Lord Carlile challenged the Assembly to take child protection to the heart of our agenda. That is something that we all share today.

This report strongly endorses school nurses, as we have heard throughout our Committee review. We have heard evidence from school nurses, and all of us who are familiar with their work recognise that it is long overdue for us to ensure that they are supported within the NHS, and increase and improve their training. That is one of the key recommendations of the Carlile report.

On the Children's Commissioner, I called for this review and invited Alex Carlile to undertake it, because we knew that there was a gap in provision following the Waterhouse report. We had acted on the Waterhouse report's recommendations to appoint a Children's Commissioner. That was initially about children in local authority care, but we widened the role of the Commissioner to cross all policy areas, including the health service, enabling the Carlile report to take that on board. The report recommends how the Children's Commissioner and his work can fit into the review.

**Kirsty Williams:** Thank you for your statement, Minister. I will begin by thanking and congratulating Alex Carlile and his team on the vast amount of work that they have undertaken on behalf of the Assembly in this review.

Issues around child safety in NHS settings

hynny, yn cael ei diogelu gyda nawdd o'r Cynulliad. Yr ydym hefyd yn bwriadu ystyried yr holl ystod o wasanaethau eiriolaeth annibynnol sydd eu hangen ar gyfer plant yng Nghymru, a bydd argymhellion yr adroddiad hwn yn cydblethu'n dda â'r datblygiadau hynny.

Yn yr un modd, o ran datgelu cyfrinachau a diogelu staff sy'n ymhel â'r materion hyn, mae argymhellion yr adroddiad yn nodi materion o'r fath yn amlwg. Defnyddir adnoddau dynol ar bob lefel yng nghydestun recriwtio, cadw staff, hyfforddiant ar gyfer diogelu plant a chreu ymwybyddiaeth o gam-drin y mae'n rhaid inni ei sefydlu yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Heddiw, heriodd yr Arglwydd Carlile y Cynulliad i osod diogelu plant wrth wraidd ein hagenda. Dyna rywbeth y mae pob un ohonom yn ei rannu heddiw.

Mae'r adroddiad hwn yn rhoi cymeradwyaeth gref i nyrsys ysgol, fel y clywsom drwy gydol adolygiad ein Pwyllgor. Clywsom dystiolaeth gan nyrsys ysgol, ac mae pob un ohonom sy'n gyfarwydd â'u gwaith yn sylweddoli ei bod yn hen bryd inni sicrhau y cânt gymorth o fewn y GIG ac i gynyddu a gwella eu hyfforddiant. Dyna un o brif argymhellion adroddiad Carlile.

O ran y Comisiynydd Plant, galwais am yr adolygiad hwn gan wahodd Alex Carlile i ymgymryd ag ef, oherwydd y gwyddom fod bwlch yn y ddarpariaeth yn dilyn adroddiad Waterhouse. Gweithredwyd ar argymhellion adroddiad Waterhouse i benodi Comisiynydd Plant. Yr oedd hynny ar y cychwyn yn ymwneud â phlant sy'n derbyn gofal awdurdodau lleol, ond ehangwyd rôl y Comisiynydd i gwmpasu pob maes polisi, gan gynnwys y gwasanaeth iechyd, gan alluogi adroddiad Carlile i ystyried hynny. Mae'r adroddiad yn argymhell sut y gellir cynnwys y Comisiynydd Plant a'i waith yn yr adolygiad.

**Kirsty Williams:** Diolch am eich datganiad Weinidog. Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch a llongyfarch Alex Carlile a'i dîm ar y swm enfawr o waith yr ymgymeryd ag ef ar ran y Cynulliad yn yr adolygiad hwn.

Crybwyllwyd materion yn ymwneud â

were alluded to in the Waterhouse report, but were not adequately addressed. I raised those concerns with you at the time, and I am grateful that you shared those concerns enough to instigate this report. I am also grateful for the action that you have taken on this serious issue.

The publication of the Carlile report is timely, building on the recent Kennedy report, the Health and Social Services Committee review into the health needs of children, as well as work currently undertaken by the Specialised Health Services Commission for Wales on the promise of a national service framework for children's services in Wales. I believe that by acting on all these reports, we can, as an Assembly, vastly improve the services currently on offer to children in Wales, but also protect the needs of children who access their health services outside the principality, primarily in London, Birmingham, and Alder Hey in Liverpool.

3:50 p.m.

I do not wish to pre-empt the Health and Social Services Committee discussion on this report on Wednesday, but I welcome this initial statement. Will you give an indication as to when you will be in a position to respond to the Carlile review and when we may begin to implement its recommendations?

**Jane Hutt:** The timely nature of the review is important because of the SHSCW review of paediatric intensive care. I have already made a commitment to appointing a director of children's health services in Wales. That recommendation was included in the Carlile review. It is important that we are already implementing many of its recommendations. I announced the children's national service framework in connection with the Kennedy report on the Bristol Royal Infirmary inquiry, and we are taking that forward. Our officials are already working alongside the implementation group for the Carlile review to take forward the national service framework. It will fit clearly into some of the Health and Social Services Committee

diogelwch plant mewn lleoliadau GIG yn adroddiad Waterhouse, ond nid aethpwyd i'r afael â hwy yn ddigonol. Codais y pryderon hynny â chi ar y pryd, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar eich bod yn rhannu'r pryderon hynny ddigon i ysgogi'r adroddiad hwn. Yr wyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar am y camau a gymerwyd gennych ar y mater difrifol hwn.

Mae'n amserol cyhoeddu adroddiad Carlile yn awr, gan adeiladu ar adroddiad diweddar Kennedy ac adolygiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol o anghenion iechyd plant yn ogystal â gwaith yr ymgymeir ag ef ar hyn o bryd gan y Comisiwn Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol i Gymru ar yr addewid o fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol i wasanaethau plant yng Nghymru. Credaf y gallwn, fel Cynulliad, drwy weithredu ar yr holl adroddiadau hyn, wella'r gwasanaethau sydd ar gael i blant yn Nghymru yn sylweddol, ond gan amddiffyn anghenion plant sy'n derbyn gwasanaethau iechyd y tu allan i Gymru hefyd, yn bennaf yn Llundain, Birmingham ac Alder Hey yn Lerpwl.

Nid wyf am achub y blaen ar drafodaeth y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar yr adroddiad hwn ddydd Mercher ond croesawaf y datganiad cychwynnol hwn. A rowch awgrym i ni ynghylch pryd y byddwch mewn sefyllfa i ymateb i adolygiad Carlile a phryd y gallwn ddechrau gweithredu ei argymhellion?

**Jane Hutt:** Mae natur amserol yr adolygiad yn bwysig oherwydd adolygiad y Comisiwn Gwasanaethau Iechyd Arbenigol i Gymru o ofal dwys pediatrig. Yr wyf hefyd wedi gwneud ymrwymiad i benodi cyfarwyddwr gwasanaethau iechyd plant yng Nghymru. Cynhwyswyd yr argymhelliad hwnnw yn adolygiad Carlile. Mae'n bwysig ein bod eisoes yn gweithredu llawer o'i argymhellion. Cyhoeddais fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol i blant mewn perthynas ag adroddiad Kennedy ar ymchwiliad Ysbyty Brenhinol Bryste, ac yr ydym yn gweithredu ar hynny. Mae'n swyddogion eisoes yn gweithio ar y cyd â grŵp gweithredu adolygiad Carlile er mwyn datblygu'r fframwaith gwasanaeth

review's findings on the special healthcare needs of children. We can then ensure that the National Assembly—and the Welsh Assembly Government—takes a child-centred approach to securing children's needs in the NHS. I will come back to Plenary in April, with the agreement of the Minister for Assembly Business, to give the Welsh Assembly Government's response.

**David Melding:** I add my thanks to Lord Carlile and his team for producing this excellent and valuable report. I am also pleased that the Health and Social Services Committee will have an early opportunity to discuss it. The report is right to say that the protection of children's rights must be inherent in all NHS services from treatment for those who need minor check-ups at the local dentist to those who require extensive and long-term treatment. However, we must concentrate on those vulnerable children who suffer disability or long-term illness, or in particular, some form of mental illness—we know that the number of adolescents and children with severe mental illness is increasing. These people must be given particular consideration and vigorous protection. Those who may be suffering from some mental illness are more likely to be in contact with the criminal justice system and to be in receipt of complicated and long-term treatment. I hope that we will prioritise those particularly vulnerable children first, but then consider this whole question systematically.

**Jane Hutt:** It is an excellent and valuable report and it brought together a team of professionals, the voluntary sector, users and carers across Wales, and, as I said, gathered a great deal of evidence from across Wales. The report is called 'Too Serious a Thing', and it recognises the fact that we must consider our most vulnerable children and young people. As you say, we discovered from our Committee review that we must consider carefully those who have complex needs, in terms of the multidisciplinary, multi-agency approach that is vital for meeting the care needs of these children and young people. That is also true of children

enedlaethol. Bydd yn cydblethu'n glir â rhai o ganfyddiadau adolygiad y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar anghenion gofal iechyd arbennig plant. Gallwn wedyn sicrhau bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol—a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru—yn cymryd ymagwedd sy'n canolbwyntio ar y plentyn tuag at ddiwallu anghenion plant yn y GIG. Dof yn ôl i Gyfarfod Llawn ym mis Ebrill, gyda chaniatâd y Trefnydd, i roi ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

**David Melding:** Atef af fy niolch i'r Arglwydd Carlile a'i dîm am lunio'r adroddiad rhagorol a gwerthfawr hwn. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch y bydd gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol gyfle cynnar i'w drafod. Mae'r adroddiad yn iawn i ddweud y dylai diogelu hawliau plant fod yn rhan annatod o bob un o wasanaethau'r GIG o'r driniaeth i'r rheini y mae angen mân archwiliadau arnynt gan y deintydd lleol i'r rheini y mae angen triniaeth helaeth a hirdymor arnynt. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar y plant diamddiffyn hynny sy'n dioddef anabledd neu salwch hirdymor, neu yn benodol, rhyw fath ar salwch meddwl—gwyddom fod nifer y bobl ifanc a phlant sydd â salwch meddwl difrifol yn cynyddu. Rhaid rhoi ystyriaeth benodol i'r bobl hyn gan sicrhau y cânt eu diogelu yn gadarn. Mae'r rhai a allai fod yn dioddef o ryw salwch meddwl yn fwy tebygol o fod mewn cysylltiad â'r system cyfiawnder troseddol ac yn derbyn triniaeth gymhleth hirdymor. Gobeithiaf y byddwn yn rhoi'r brif flaenoriaeth i'r plant arbennig o ddiamddiffyn hyn, ond yna dylid ystyried y cwestiwn cyfan hwn yn systemataidd.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae'n adroddiad rhagorol a gwerthfawr a fu'n gyfrifol am ddwyn ynghyd tîm o weithwyr proffesiynol, y sector gwirfoddol, defnyddwyr a gofalwyr o bob rhan o Gymru ac, fel y dywedais, a gasglodd gryn dipyn o dystiolaeth o bob rhan o Gymru. Teitl yr adroddiad yw 'Peth rhy Ddifrifol' ac mae'n cydnabod y ffaith bod yn rhaid inni ystyried ein plant a phobl ifanc mwyaf diamddiffyn. Fel y dywedwch, darganfuom o adolygiad ein Pwyllgor fod yn rhaid inni ystyried yn ofalus y rheini sydd ag anghenion cymhleth, o ran yr ymagwedd amlddisgyblaethol ac amlasiantaethol sy'n hanfodol ar gyfer diwallu anghenion gofal y

with mental health problems. A strong synergy with our children and adolescents mental health strategy, called 'Everybody's Business', which I launched last year, is evident in the report. The crossover between the recommendations from 'Everybody's Business' and the Carlile review ensures that we have a clear set of guidelines and policies to implement. In terms of our most vulnerable children, it is about resources and training and ensuring that we have staff who are skilled in meeting the complex needs of those vulnerable children.

**Gwenda Thomas:** I am also pleased to read this report. However, I have reservations because I see no reference to police checks. All NHS staff who have contact with children, often in intimate situations—and you may wish to comment on this—should, perhaps, be subject to police checks. After all, are NHS staff any different to teachers and social workers?

**Jane Hutt:** That is an important point. Reference to police checks is made in terms of some of the recommendations, for example, relating to the appointment of independent advocates for children and young people. It is also mentioned in the appointment of staff who work specifically with children and young people, for example, in accident and emergency departments, where children are vulnerable. It is important to safeguard children, particularly in children's hospital wards, as well as in isolated units off adult wards if we do not yet have children's wards in every hospital. Therefore, in addition to child protection training, police checks will play a part in upgrading and safeguarding children in hospital, as well as in primary care.

**Lorraine Barrett:** Will you discuss this report with your colleague, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, as there are cross-cutting issues, specifically relating to school nurses, speech therapists, and so on, with particular reference to children who have statements of special need?

plant a'r bobl ifanc hyn. Mae hynny hefyd yn wir am blant â phroblemau iechyd meddwl. Mae synergedd cryf gyda'n strategaeth iechyd meddwl i blant a phobl ifanc sy'n dwyn y teitl 'Busnes Pawb', a lansiwyd gennyf y llynedd, yn amlwg yn yr adroddiad. Mae'r goryffwrdd rhwng argymhellion 'Busnes Pawb' ac adolygiad Carlile yn sicrhau bod gennym gyfres glir o ganllawiau a pholisïau i'w rhoi ar waith. O ran ein plant mwyaf diamddiffyn, mae'n ymwneud ag adnoddau a hyfforddiant a sicrhau bod gennym staff sy'n meddu ar y sgiliau i ddiwallu anghenion cymhleth y plant diamddiffyn hynny.

**Gwenda Thomas:** Yr wyf hefyd yn falch o ddarllen yr adroddiad hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf amheuan am na welaf gyfeiriad at archwiliadau gan yr heddlu. Efallai y dylid cynnal archwiliadau heddlu ar bob aelod o staff y GIG a ddaw i gysylltiad â phlant, yn aml mewn sefyllfaoedd personol—efallai yr hoffech roi sylwadau ar hyn. Wedi'r cyfan, a oes gwahaniaeth rhwng staff y GIG ac athrawon a gweithwyr cymdeithasol?

**Jane Hutt:** Mae hwnnw yn bwynt pwysig. Cyfeirir at archwiliadau'r heddlu yng nghyfeirir rhai o'r argymhellion, er enghraifft, y rhai sy'n ymwneud â phenodi eiriolwyr annibynnol i blant a phobl ifanc. Crybwyllir hyn hefyd o ran penodi staff sy'n gweithio'n benodol gyda phlant a phobl ifanc, er enghraifft, mewn adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys, lle mae plant yn ddi-ddiffyn. Mae'n bwysig diogelu plant, yn arbennig mewn wardiau plant mewn ysbytai, yn ogystal ag mewn unedau ar wahân ar wardiau oedolion os nad oes gennym wardiau plant eto ym mhob ysbyty. Felly, yn ogystal â hyfforddiant diogelu plant, bydd archwiliadau'r heddlu yn chwarae rhan o ran uwchraddio a diogelu plant mewn ysbytai yn ogystal ag mewn gofal sylfaenol.

**Lorraine Barrett:** A drafodwch yr adroddiad hwn gyda'ch cyd-aelod, y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, gan fod materion trawsbynciol, yn ymwneud yn benodol â nyrsys ysgol, therapyddion lleferydd, ac yn y blaen, gyda chyfeiriad penodol at blant sydd â datganiadau o angen arbennig?

**Jane Hutt:** You might have been eavesdropping at the joint-ministerial meeting that was held a few hours ago. We discussed the need to take forward the education agenda, not only in relation to the important points that you make about speech therapists and issues relating to responsibilities for statementing, but also in relation, for example, to the education of sick children in hospitals. That is key for those who must spend a long time in hospital. Home tuition is a big issue for children who are at home and unable to go to school, sometimes for reasons of disability or chronic ill health. Therefore, this crosses boundaries. Fortunately, as our Committee review is also bringing in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee—Cynog Dafis has been attending our Committee review sessions—we are bringing together those key points about how we need to work together across education, health and social services for our young people.

**Jane Hutt:** Efallai ichi fod yn clustfeinio yn yng nghydyfarfod y gweinidogion a gynhaliwyd ychydig oriau yn ôl. Trafodasom yr angen i ddatblygu'r agenda addysg, nid yn unig o ran y pwyntiau pwysig a wnech ynglŷn â therapyddion lleferydd a'r materion sy'n ymwneud â chyfrifoldebau dros ddatganiadau, ond hefyd o ran, er enghraifft, addysg plant sâl mewn ysbytai. Mae hynny yn allweddol i'r rheini sy'n gorfod treulio amser hir yn yr ysbyty. Mae addysg gartref yn fater o bwys i blant sydd gartref ac na allant fynd i'r ysgol, weithiau oherwydd anabledd neu salwch cronig. Felly, mae hyn yn croesi ffiniau. Yn ffordus, gan fod adolygiad ein Pwyllgor hefyd yn cynnwys y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes—bu Cynog Dafis yn mynychu sesiynau adolygiad ein Pwyllgor—yr ydym yn dwyn ynghyd y pwyntiau allweddol hynny ynglŷn â'r ffordd y mae angen i ni gydweithio ar draws addysg, iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ar gyfer ein pobl ifanc.

### **Datganiad Busnes Business Statement**

**The Minister for Rural Affairs and Assembly Business (Carwyn Jones):** Before I turn to the business statement for the next three weeks, I inform Members of changes to this week's business, which were discussed and agreed by the Business Committee this morning. In view of the time taken up by the First Minister's statement, I propose to move today's debate on the Final NHS Resource Allocations Review Report to next Thursday, 14 March. I will, with your agreement, Llywydd, move a procedural motion when you call the item of business, seeking Members' agreement to do so. In order to allow the full hour on the report next week, I have rescheduled the debate on adolescent health for Tuesday, 16 April. I am grateful to Jane Hutt for her co-operation in this matter.

**Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig a Threfnydd y Cynulliad (Carwyn Jones):** Cyn imi droi at y datganiad busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf, hysbysaf yr Aelodau o'r newidiadau i fusnes yr wythnos hon, a drafodwyd ac y cytunwyd arnynt gan y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma. Yn sgîl yr amser a gymerwyd gan ddatganiad y Prif Weinidog, cynigaf symud dadl heddiw ar Adroddiad Terfynol yr Adolygiad i Ddyrannu Adnoddau y GIG i ddydd Iau nesaf, 14 Mawrth. Byddaf, gyda'ch cydsyniad, Lywydd, yn cynnig cynnig trefniadol pan alwch yr eitem busnes, gan ofyn am gydsyniad Aelodau i wneud hynny. Er mwyn caniatáu yr awr gyfan ar yr adroddiad yr wythnos nesaf, ad-drefnais y ddadl ar iechyd pobl ifanc ar gyfer dydd Mawrth, 16 Ebrill. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Jane Hutt am ei chydweithrediad yn hyn o beth.

On the business statement, the Business Committee agreed this morning that business for the next three weeks is as shown on the Chamberweb under supporting documents. Finally, there are no Deputy Presiding Officer determinations to report this week

O ran y datganiad busnes, cytunodd y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, fod y busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf yn dilyn fel y'i gwelir ar we'r Siambr, o dan y dogfennau ategol. Yn olaf, nid oes penderfyniadau ar ran y Dirprwy Lywydd i'w nodi yr wythnos hon

under Standing Order No. 22.5.

o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.5.

*Derbyniwyd y datganiad busnes.  
Business statement adopted.*

**Cynnig i Gymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cytundebau Cymhorthdal Gwasanaeth  
(Tendro) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2002  
Approval of the Service Subsidy Agreements (Tendering) (Amendment) (Wales)  
Regulations 2002**

**The Minister for Environment (Sue Essex):** I propose that

**Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd (Sue Essex):** Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly considers the principle of the Service Subsidy Agreements (Tendering) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2002, laid in the Table Office on 29 January 2002. (NDM975)*

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cytundebau Cymhorthdal Gwasanaeth (Tendro) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2002, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Ionawr 2002. (NDM975)*

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly:*

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:*

*1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee which does not draw the special attention of the Assembly to any matter under Standing Order No. 11.5, in relation to the draft Order, the Service Subsidy Agreements (Tendering) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2002, laid in the Table Office on 12 February 2002; and*

*1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau, nad yw'n tynnu sylw arbennig y Cynulliad at unrhyw fater o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 11.5, mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Cytundebau Cymhorthdal Gwasanaeth (Tendro) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2002, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 12 Chwefror 2002; ac*

*2. approves that the Order is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 29 January 2002 and the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office on 20 February 2002. (NDM976)*

*2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 29 Ionawr 2002 a'r memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Chwefror 2002. (NDM976)*

These regulations—under Standing Order No. 22.3—are being made in relation to Wales only. The intended effect of the instrument is to raise the service subsidy threshold to 40 per cent of a local authority's total bus support. This comprises authorities' own budget for this purpose, together with any allocation made to an authority by the Assembly, for example, under the local transport service grant scheme. The Transport Act 1985 gave local authorities the power to procure socially necessary bus services through competitive tendering. However, it was recognised that there are circumstances

Gwneir y rheoliadau hyn—o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 22.3—yng nghyd-destun Cymru yn unig. Bwriad yr offeryn hwn yw codi trothwy'r cymhorthdal gwasanaeth i 40 y cant o gyfanswm cymorth bysus awdurdod lleol. Mae hyn yn cynnwys cyllideb yr awdurdod ei hun at y diben hwn, ynghyd ag unrhyw ddyraniad a wneir i awdurdod gan y Cynulliad, er enghraifft, o dan y cynllun grantiau gwasanaethau trafniadaeth lleol. Rhoddodd Deddf Trafnidiaeth 1985 bŵer i awdurdodau lleol gaffael gwasanaethau bysus sy'n anghenrheidiol yn gymdeithasol drwy dendro cystadleuol. Serch hynny,

where the most cost-effective method would be to pay a bus operator to divert or extend the existing commercial service.

cydnabuwyd bod amgylchiadau ble y byddai'n fwy cost effeithiol i dalu cwmni bysus i ailgyfeirio neu ymestyn y gwasanaeth masnachol presennol.

4:00 p.m.

Therefore, the Act included powers to arrange such services within certain cash limits. Those limits have been increased on several occasions and now stand at £12,000 per agreement with a maximum of £70,000 per operator. Above these limits, authorities are required to invite tenders. A convincing case was put forward by the Association of Transport Co-ordinating Officers to raise the service subsidy agreement threshold to 40 per cent of a local authority's total bus support. Last year, we consulted widely on proposals submitted by local authorities to raise the current limits. There was unanimous support for revising them to 40 per cent. Subsequently, we also consulted widely on the draft Regulations before you, and no objections were received.

Felly, yr oedd y Ddeddf yn cynnwys pwerau i drefnu gwasanaethau o'r fath o fewn terfynau arian parod penodol. Cynyddwyd y terfynau hynny ar sawl achlysur a bellach y terfyn fesul cytundeb yw £12,000 gydag uchafswm o £70,000 fesul cwmni. Mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau wahodd tendrau ar gyfer symiau sy'n uwch na'r terfynau hyn. Cyflwynwyd achos diamheuol gan Gymdeithas y Swyddogion Cydgysylltu Trafnidiaeth i godi trothwy'r cytundeb cymhorthdal gwasanaeth i 40 y cant o gyfanswm cymorth bysus awdurdod lleol. Y llynedd, ymgynghorwyd yn eang ar y cynigion a gyflwynwyd gan awdurdodau lleol i godi'r terfynau presennol. Yr oedd cefnogaeth unfrydol i'w diwygio i 40 y cant. Yn dilyn hynny, ymgynghorwyd yn eang hefyd ar y Rheoliadau drafft sydd ger eich bron, ac ni dderbyniwyd unrhyw wrthwynebiadau.

Local authorities have explained that the existing limits constrain them in their efforts to improve local bus service networks. For example, where authorities have reached their service subsidy ceiling, they are unable to negotiate improvements in the frequency of services or variations in routes with the incumbent commercial operator. They have argued that the current limits have become too restrictive and work against the original intention, which was to enable local authorities to pay for small service charges without having to resort to the full tendering procedure.

Mae awdurdodau lleol wedi esbonio bod y terfynau presennol yn rhwystro'u hymdrechion i wella rhwydweithiau gwasanaethau bysus lleol. Er enghraifft pan fydd awdurdodau wedi cyrraedd eu terfyn cymhorthdal gwasanaeth, ni allant negodi gwelliannau o ran amllder gwasanaethau neu amrywiadau yn y llwybrau gyda'r cwmni masnachol presennol. Eu dadl hwy yw bod y terfynau presennol wedi mynd yn rhy gyfyngedig ac yn groes i'r bwriad gwreiddiol, sef galluogi awdurdodau lleol i dalu am daliadau gwasanaeth bach heb orfod ymgymryd â'r weithdrefn dendro lawn.

The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to ensuring that bus travel is an available option to local passengers in Wales. One way that this can be achieved is to increase local authorities' flexibility to negotiate frequency improvements or routing variations with commercial operators. This will have the desired effect of improving local bus service networks.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ymrwymedig i sicrhau bod teithio ar fysus yn ddewis sydd ar gael i deithwyr lleol yng Nghymru. Un ffordd y gellir cyflawni hyn yw cynyddu hyblygrwydd awdurdodau lleol i negodi gwelliannau o ran amllder neu amrywiadau i'r llwybrau gyda chwmnïau masnachol. Caiff hyn yr effaith a ddymunir, sef gwella rhwydweithiau gwasanaethau bysus lleol.

I know that the measure will be widely

Gwn y caiff y mesur groeso eang ledled



welcomed throughout Wales, and I commend it to you today.

**David Davies:** The Conservative group will support these proposals because they will improve public transport facilities throughout Wales. That is of particular concern in rural areas, where there is currently a poor standard of public transport. We only hope that the Government will consider offering more improvements to public transport rather than simply caning motorists with taxes and not giving them a choice.

**Eleanor Burnham:** The Liberal Democrats support this instrument and the raising of the service subsidy threshold of local government's total bus subsidy support, as recommended by the Association of Transport Co-ordinating Officers. That is needed because a definite problem exists. When local authorities have reached their service subsidy ceiling, they are unable to negotiate improvements in frequency or route variations with the bus operator. It was a partnership pledge to increase bus subsidy schemes by £6 million over the next three years, particularly in rural areas, and we thoroughly commend this.

It is right to change the current restrictive limits. It is essential that socially-necessary bus services are in place for those who do not own cars, many of which are elderly or disabled, to increase social inclusion, and improve access to services and facilities. This instrument will allow for the better provision of such bus services.

Finally, we welcome the Minister for Environment, Sue Essex's wide consultation on this matter, including local authorities and bus operators such as Arriva Wales, with whom I met yesterday. We welcome that she has received unanimous support for this proposal.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Briefly, Plaid Cymru—the Party of Wales, supports the measure

Cymru ac fe'i cymeradwyaf ichi heddiw.

**David Davies:** Bydd grŵp y Ceidwadwyr yn cefnogi'r argymhellion hyn oherwydd y byddant yn gwella cyfleusterau trafndiaeth gyhoeddus drwy Gymru gyfan. Mae hyn o bryder arbennig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, ble ceir safon wael o drafndiaeth gyhoeddus ar hyn o bryd. Gallwn ond obeithio y bydd y Llywodraeth yn ystyried cynnig mwy o welliannau i drafndiaeth gyhoeddus yn hytrach na chosbi modurwyr gyda threthi a pheidio â rhoi dewis iddynt.

**Eleanor Burnham:** Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn cefnogi'r offeryn hwn a'r cynnydd yn nhrothwy cymhorthdal gwasanaethau yng nghyfanswm cymorth cymhorthdal bysus llywodraeth leol, fel y'i hargymhellir gan Gymdeithas y Swyddogion Cydgysylltu Trafndiaeth. Mae angen hynny oherwydd bod problem bendant yn bodoli. Pan fydd awdurdodau lleol wedi cyrraedd eu terfyn cymhorthdal gwasanaeth, ni allant negodi gwelliannau mewn amllder neu amrywiadau i'r llwybrau gyda'r cwmni bysus. Yr oedd yn addewid ar ran y bartneriaeth i gynyddu cynlluniau cymhorthdal bysus £6 miliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, a chymeradwywn hyn yn fawr.

Mae'n iawn newid y terfynau cyfyngol presennol. Mae'n hanfodol bod gwasanaethau bysus sy'n gymdeithasol angenrheidiol wedi'u sefydlu i'r rhai nad ydynt yn berchen ar geir, y mae llawer ohonynt yn oedrannus neu'n anabl, er mwyn cynyddu cynhwysiant cymdeithasol a gwella hygyrchedd gwasanaethau a chyfleusterau. Bydd yr offeryn hwn yn caniatáu ar gyfer darpariaeth well o ran gwasanaethau bysus o'r fath.

Yn olaf, croesawn waith ymgynghori eang y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Sue Essex, ar y mater hwn, gan gynnwys awdurdodau lleol a chwmnïau bysus megis Arriva Cymru, y bŵm yn cyfarfod â hwy ddoe. Croesawn y ffaith iddi dderbyn cefnogaeth unfrydol i'r cynnig hwn.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Yn fyr, mae Plaid Cymru—the Party of Wales, yn cefnogi'r

before us. As the Minister said, there was wide consultation on this matter, and we welcome the increased flexibility that it will give local government to respond to their own communities' needs.

**The Presiding Officer:** Minister, I hope that you do not have a long response

**The Minister for Environment (Sue Essex):** No: this is not a difficult job. Thank you for your support. It is a common sense way forward. I am sure that everyone throughout Wales will warmly welcome it.

I will just respond to David's point on us not supporting transport in rural areas. The local transport grant has been increased enormously over the last couple of years, in percentage terms and absolute terms. The transport packages are there to support and enhance the facilities on the ground. I just want to assure him that as well as dealing with this—in some ways a technicality—at the same time, we are investing.

**Y Llywydd:** Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar egwyddor y Rheoliadau.

mesur hwn ger ein bron. Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, bu ymgynghori eang ar y mater hwn, a chrosawn yr hyblygrwydd pellach y bydd yn ei roi i lywodraeth leol i ymateb i anghenion eu cymunedau.

**Y Llywydd:** Weinidog, gobeithiaf nad oes gennych ymateb hir.

**Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd (Sue Essex):** Nac oes: nid yw hwn yn waith anodd. Diolch ichi am eich cefnogaeth. Mae'n ffordd synhwyrol ymlaen. Yr wyf yn sicr y bydd pawb drwy Gymru gyfan yn ei groesawu'n fawr.

Ymatebaf i bwynt David ar y ffaith nad ydym yn cefnogi trafndiaeth mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Cynyddwyd y grant trafndiaeth leol yn fawr dros y ddwy flynedd diwethaf, mewn termau canrannol ac mewn termau absoliwt. Mae'r pecynnau trafndiaeth yno i gefnogi a gwella'r cyfleusterau yn ymarferol. Hoffwn roi sicrwydd iddo, yn ogystal â delio â hyn—sydd i raddau, yn bwynt technegol—ein bod ar yr un pryd yn buddsoddi.

**The Presiding Officer:** We will now vote on the principle of the Regulations.

*Cynnig: O blaid 36, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion: For 36, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, David  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Davies, Ron  
Edwards, Richard  
Essex, Sue  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Hancock, Brian  
Hutt, Jane  
Jarman, Pauline  
Jones, Ann

Jones, Carwyn  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Law, Peter  
Lloyd, David  
Lloyd, Val  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Rogers, Peter  
Ryder, Janet  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Owen John  
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.*

*Motion carried.*

**Y Llywydd:** Pleidleisiwn yn awr ar y cynnig i gymeradwyo'r Rheoliadau. **The Presiding Officer:** We will now vote on the motion to approve the Regulations.

*Cynnig: O blaid 37, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.*

*Motion: For 37, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, David  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Davies, Ron  
Edwards, Richard  
Essex, Sue  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Hancock, Brian  
Hutt, Jane  
Jarman, Pauline  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Law, Peter  
Lloyd, David  
Lloyd, Val  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Rogers, Peter  
Ryder, Janet  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Owen John  
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.03 p.m.  
The Deputy Presiding Officer came to the Chair at 4.03 p.m.*

### **Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion**

**The Minister for Rural Affairs and Assembly Business (Carwyn Jones):** I propose that

*the National Assembly, under Standing Order No. 6.10, postpones the debate on the final NHS resource allocations review report until 14 March.*

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** This requires an immediate vote, and for it to be passed, I remind you that 10 Members must not object. I therefore call for a vote on the motion.

**Y Gweinidog dros Faterion Gwledig a Threfnydd y Cynulliad (Carwyn Jones):** Cynigiau fod

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.10, yn gohirio y ddadl ar adroddiad terfynol yr adolygiad i ddyrannu adnoddau y GIG hyd nes 14 Mawrth.*

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Mae hyn yn gofyn am bleidlais ar unwaith, ac er mwyn iddo gael ei basio, fe'ch atgoffaf na all 10 Aelod wrthwynebu. Galwaf felly am bleidlais ar y cynnig.

*Cynnig: O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion: For 42, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, David  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Davies, Ron  
Edwards, Richard  
Essex, Sue  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Hancock, Brian  
Hutt, Jane  
Jarman, Pauline  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn  
Jones, Elin  
Jones, Gareth  
Jones, Helen Mary  
Law, Peter  
Lloyd, David

Lloyd, Val  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Rogers, Peter  
Ryder, Janet  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Thomas, Owen John  
Williams, Kirsty  
Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
Motion carried.*

### **Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion**

**Jocelyn Davies:** I propose that

*the National Assembly, under Standing Order No. 6.18, brings forward the minority party debate on the failure of the New Labour Governments in relation to the NHS, postponed in Plenary on 26 February.*

**Jocelyn Davies:** Cynigiau fod

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.18, yn dwyn ymlaen y ddadl plaid leiafrifol ar fethiant y Llywodraethau Llafur Newydd ynghylch y GIG, a ohirwyd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 26 Chwefror.*

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I remind Members that at least 10 Members must support this motion.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Atgoffaf Aelodau bod yn rhaid i o leiaf 10 Aelod gefnogi'r cynnig hwn.

*Cynnig: O blaid 41, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.  
Motion: For 41, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Davidson, Jane  
Davies, Andrew  
Davies, David  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Edwards, Richard  
Essex, Sue  
German, Michael  
Gibbons, Brian  
Graham, William  
Gregory, Janice  
Griffiths, John  
Hancock, Brian  
Hutt, Jane  
Jarman, Pauline  
Jones, Ann  
Jones, Carwyn

Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Law, Peter  
 Lloyd, David  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Melding, David  
 Morgan, Jonathan  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Rogers, Peter  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Williams, Kirsty  
 Williams, Phil

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.  
 Motion carried.*

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

#### **Methiant y Llywodraethau Llafur Newydd ynghylch y GIG The Failure of the New Labour Governments in relation to the NHS**

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jonathan Morgan.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jonathan Morgan.

**David Lloyd:** I propose that

**David Lloyd:** Cynigiau fod

*the National Assembly:*

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol:*

*1. deplores the failure of the New Labour Governments of the UK and Wales to safeguard and improve the health service in Wales;*

*1. yn gresynu wrth fethiant Llywodraethau Llafur Newydd y DU a Chymru i ddiogelu a gwella'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru;*

*2. notes the disastrous failure to fulfil the pledge of reducing hospital waiting times in Wales; and*

*2. yn nodi'r methiant trychinebus i gyflawni'r addewid i leihau amseroedd aros ysbytai yng Nghymru; ac*

*3. demands effective action at all levels to meet the health needs of the people of Wales. (NDM968)*

*3. yn mynnu bod camau effeithiol yn cael eu cymryd ar bob lefel i ddiwallu anghenion iechyd pobl Cymru. (NDM968)*

I will also be replying to the debate, so I will split my time accordingly. I begin by declaring an interest as a GP and county councillor of the City and County of Swansea. As a doctor I am proud to play my part in the fundamentally excellent concept that is the UK national health service. The staff are hard-working and amazingly

Byddaf hefyd yn ymateb i'r ddadl, felly rhannaf fy amser yn unol â hynny. Dechreuaf drwy ddatgan buddiant fel meddyg teulu a chynghorydd sir i Ddinas a Sir Abertawe. Fel meddyg yr wyf yn falch o chwarae fy rhan yng nghysyniad sylfaenol rhagorol gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol y DU. Mae'r staff yn gweithio'n galed ac yn rhyfeddol o

dedicated. I have been practising as a doctor for over 21 years and the commitment of all the staff—including porters, nurses, doctors, and surgeons—who work night and day, committed to delivering quality patient care, is phenomenal. Urgent illness is dealt with promptly and expertly, but the NHS is a system under extreme pressure. Wales, as we know, has the worst health statistics, and perversely, the least capacity to deal with all that illness—a double whammy. We need to double the number of coronary artery bypass graftings to reach the current level of provision in England—and we also have more heart disease.

ymroddedig. Bùm yn gweithio fel meddygers dros 21 mlynedd ac mae ymrwymiad pob aelod o staff—gan gynnwys porthorion, nyrsys, meddygon a llawfeddygon—sy'n gweithio ddydd a nos, wedi eu hymrwymo i gyflwyno gofal o safon i gleifion, yn anhygoel. Ymdrinnir â salwch brys yn gyflym ac yn fedrus, ond mae'r GIG yn system sydd o dan bwysau aruthrol. Mae gan Gymru, fel y gwyddom, yr ystadegau iechyd gwaethaf, ac i'r gwrthwyneb, y capasiti lleiaf i ddelio â'r holl salwch hwnnw—dwywaith yr anlwc. Mae angen inni ddyblu nifer yr achosion o lawfeddygaeth impiadau dargyfeiriol rhydweli coronaidd i gyrraedd lefel bresennol y ddarpariaeth yn Lloegr—ac mae gennym fwy o achosion o glefyd y galon hefyd.

4:10 p.m.

There are also huge variations in access to treatments between the different parts of Wales, and between Wales and the other countries of the United Kingdom. We also know, from previous discussions here, that the UK spending on health is 7.6 per cent of GDP compared to the European average of 8.6 per cent of GDP, giving us less than half the European average number of beds and doctors.

Mae amrywiadau mawr hefyd o ran mynediad i driniaethau rhwng gwahanol rannau o Gymru, a rhwng Cymru a gwledydd eraill y Deyrnas Unedig. Gwyddom hefyd, o drafodaethau blaenorol yma, fod gwariant y DU ar iechyd yn 7.6 y cant o CMC o'i gymharu â chyfartaledd Ewrop o 8.6 y cant o CMC, gan roi llai na hanner nifer y gwelyau a'r meddygon ar gyfartaledd yn Ewrop inni.

Mae'r pwysau'n cynyddu oherwydd cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer yr henoed a'r ffaith y gallwn wneud llawer mwy i drin pobl y dyddiau hyn: triniaethau arbenigol, sganiadau newydd, llawdriniaethau newydd ar gyfer trawiadau ar y galon a strôc, er enghraifft, lle o'r blaen, nid oeddem ond yn nyrsio pobl yn eu gwelyau. Mae staff y gwasanaeth iechyd sydd yn gweithio yn ein hysbytai a'n cymunedau yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol, o dan bwysau disgwyliadau. Gallent wneud mwy gyda mwy o adnoddau, mwy o welyau, mwy o'r dechnoleg ddiweddaraf, a mwy o theatrau llawdriniaethol.

The pressure is increasing because of the significant increase in the number of elderly people and the fact that we can offer far more treatments these days: specialist treatments, new scans, new surgery for heart attacks and strokes, for example, where previously, we would simply have nursed people in their beds. The health service staff that work in our hospitals and communities do outstanding work under the pressure of expectations. They could do more with more resources, more beds, more of the latest technology, and more operating theatres.

What would Plaid Cymru do? We need a mature debate, as Tony Blair has said, on the funding of the national health service. We believe that we also need a debate on the revision of the Barnett formula to reflect need and to gradually correct 20 years of underfunding through increased taxation—income tax being the fairest option, we believe. In

Beth fyddai Plaid Cymru yn ei wneud? Mae angen dadl aeddfed arnom, fel y dywedodd Tony Blair, ar ariannu'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Credwn hefyd fod angen dadl ar ddiwygio fformiwla Barnett i adlewyrchu angen ac i gywiro'n raddol 20 mlynedd o danwariant drwy drethiant cynyddol—credwn mai treth incwm fyddai'r opsiwn

addition to that debate on funding, we need a mature assessment of what we, as a society, expect our NHS to deliver.

The bigger picture concerns illness prevention. Housing, for instance, needs to be more closely associated with health; the environmental health departments need to work with the national health service; public transport must become a priority in order to prevent the nine deaths per day on UK roads; and Objective 1 must start delivering to boost jobs in our most deprived communities, because poverty often means poor health.

Thirdly, Plaid Cymru believes that the NHS in Wales should reflect its natural focus. Ninety per cent of patients are currently treated in the community, with primary care. Therefore, that is where the natural focus of our national health service should be. That means that our community hospitals should be developed and enhanced to include out-of-hours primary care treatment centres, with on-call GPs, dentists, and pharmacists. We also believe that community health action zones need to be set up in our most deprived electoral wards.

We need that primary care strategy that we have been talking about to be put into action. We treat 90 per cent of the patients on 10 per cent of the costs at present. Think what we could do with 11 per cent of the costs in primary care; it would be just enough to make a radical difference. We must also set a realistic target of having an extra 250 salaried GPs in the next three to five years in Wales, and we should provide health service staff with attractive packages, protected learning, an occupational health service, flexible working. We must also ensure that the money gets to the front line. Of 1,700 GP posts in Wales, there are 130 vacancies—that is 8 per cent of the workforce that we must regain.

I have been banging on long enough about capacity, but we need beds. We lost 6,000 beds between 1988 and 1998 in Wales—that

tecaf. Yn ogystal â'r ddadl honno ar ariannu, mae angen asesiad aeddfed o'r hyn y disgwyliwn, fel cymdeithas, i'n GIG ei gyflwyno.

Mae'r darlun mwy yn ymwneud ag atal afiechyd. Mae angen i dai, er enghraifft, fod yn fwy cysylltiedig ag iechyd; mae angen i adrannau iechyd yr amgylchedd weithio gyda'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol; rhaid i drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus ddod yn flaenoriaeth er mwyn atal naw marwolaeth y dydd ar ffyrdd y DU; a rhaid i Amcan 1 ddechrau cyflawni er mwyn hybu swyddi yn ein cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig, gan fod flodi yn aml yn golygu iechyd gwael.

Yn drydydd, cred Plaid Cymru y dylai'r GIG yng Nghymru adlewyrchu ei ffocws naturiol. Caiff naw deg y cant o gleifion eu trin ar hyn o bryd yn y gymuned, drwy ofal sylfaenol. Felly, dylai ffocws naturiol ein gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol fod ar hynny. Golyga hynny y dylid datblygu a gwella ein hysbytai cymunedol i gynnwys canolfannau trin gofal sylfaenol y tu allan i oriau arferol, gyda meddygon teulu, deintyddion a fferyllwyr ar ddyletswydd. Credwn hefyd fod angen sefydlu ardaloedd gweithredu iechyd cymunedol yn ein wardiau etholiadol mwyaf difreintiedig.

Mae arnom angen y strategaeth gofal sylfaenol honno y buom yn sôn am ei gweithredu. Yr ydym yn trin 90 y cant o'r cleifion ar 10 y cant o'r costau ar hyn o bryd. Meddyliwch beth y gallem ei wneud gydag 11 y cant o'r costau mewn gofal sylfaenol; byddai'n ddigon i wneud gwahaniaeth mawr. Rhaid inni hefyd osod targed realistig o gael 250 o feddygon teulu cyflogedig ychwanegol yn y tair i'r pum mlynedd nesaf yng Nghymru, a dylem roi pecynnau deniadol, dysgu wedi ei ddiogelu, gwasanaeth iechyd galwedigaethol a gweithio hyblyg i staff y gwasanaeth iechyd. Rhaid inni hefyd sicrhau bod yr arian yn cyrraedd y rheng flaen. O'r 1,700 o swyddi meddygon teulu yng Nghymru, mae 130 o swyddi gwag—mae hynny yn 8 y cant o'r gweithlu y mae'n rhaid inni ei adennill.

Bûm yn rhygnu ymlaen ers tro am gapasiti, ond mae angen gwelyau arnom. Collasom 6,000 o welyau rhwng 1988 a 1998 yng



is 27 per cent of our beds capacity. We need a strict beds target and we also need to redefine efficiency in bed usage as being 85—

**Gareth Jones:** O ystyried yr holl anghenion hyn, a bwriadau Plaid Cymru, pa bwysigrwydd y byddech chi yn ei osod ar sefydlu a datblygu ysgol feddygol yn y Gogledd?

**David Lloyd:** Credaf ei bod yn hanfodol. Gwyddoch fy marn ar hyn, oherwydd yr oeddwn yn gefnogol i'r ymgyrch i gael ysgol feddygol yn Abertawe am lawer o flynyddoedd. Nid ydym yn cynhyrchu digon o feddygon a nyrsys o hyd i ateb yr alwad yng Nghymru.

To return to the beds issue, we must redefine efficient bed usage as 85 per cent occupancy rather than 105 per cent occupancy, as it is at present in some cases. We also need to address the issue of nurse retention by providing an occupational health service and valuing our staff. The NHS needs to become an exemplar employer.

We must concentrate on the basics and not overburden already overstretched staff with frameworks. We need all-Wales strategies for structural reform—an all-Wales arms length commissioning body to end the postcode lottery; people can understand five health authorities replaced by one. We need a simplified structure to save money. We must develop centres of excellence in Wales and we would also like to see local health groups and trusts amalgamating, thereby abolishing trusts and finally ending the internal market in Wales. Twenty-two local health boards are not sustainable in the long-term. We also need increased powers because we believe in free long-term care for the elderly. Tobacco advertising and smoking must be banned in public places, and prescription charges must be abolished by instituting a national formula. From a health promotion point of view, we need universal free eye tests, routine free dental checks, and no private finance initiative—private funding is always more expensive than public funding. We also

Nghymru—mae hynny'n 27 y cant o'n capasiti gwelyau. Mae angen targed gwelyau caeth arnom a rhaid inni hefyd ailddiffinio effeithlonrwydd o ran defnyddio gwelyau fel 85—

**Gareth Jones:** Considering all these needs, and Plaid Cymru's intentions, what importance would you give to the establishment and development of a school of medicine in north Wales?

**David Lloyd:** I believe that it is essential. You know my opinion on this because I backed the campaign to get a school of medicine in Swansea for many years. We are still not producing enough doctors and nurses to meet our needs in Wales.

I ddychwelyd at y mater gwelyau, rhaid inni ailddiffinio defnyddio gwelyau yn effeithlon fel 85 y cant ohonynt yn llawn, yn hytrach na 105 y cant ohonynt yn llawn, fel y mae ar hyn o bryd mewn rhai achosion. Mae angen inni ymdrin â'r mater o gadw nyrsys hefyd drwy ddarparu gwasanaeth iechyd galwedigaethol a gwerthfawrogi ein staff. Mae angen i'r GIG ddod yn esiampl o gyflogwr da.

Rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar bethau sylfaenol a pheidio â gorlwytho staff sydd eisoes yn gorweithio gyda fframweithiau. Mae angen strategaethau Cymru gyfan arnom er mwyn diwygio'n strwythurol—corff comisiynu hyd braich Cymru gyfan i ddod â loteri'r cod post i ben; gall pobl ddeall un awdurdod iechyd yn cymryd lle pum awdurdod iechyd. Mae angen strwythur syml arnom i arbed arian. Rhaid inni ddatblygu canolfannau rhagoriaeth yng Nghymru a hoffem hefyd weld grwpiau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau yn uno, gan ddiddymu ymddiriedolaethau a dod â'r farchnad fewnol i ben o'r diwedd yng Nghymru. Nid yw dau ddeg dau o fyrddau iechyd lleol yn gynaliadwy yn y tymor hir. Mae angen pwerau cynyddol arnom hefyd oherwydd credwn mewn gofal hirdymor am ddim i'r henoed. Rhaid gwahardd hysbysebion tybaco ac ysmegu mewn mannau cyhoeddus, a rhaid diddymu taliadau presgripsiwn drwy sefydlu fformiwlâ genedlaethol. O safbwynt hybu iechyd, mae angen profion llygaid am ddim i bawb,

need aggressive health promotion as regards smoking, diet, alcohol, and personal dental care.

The NHS is an excellent concept and could be an excellent service once more with more of the basic building blocks for success such as more beds, which is why we need to tackle the crisis in the private care homes now. We must tackle the issue of fees—our beds cannot be taken away from us. If we lose beds—we have waiting lists. We have 800 nurse vacancies—we have waiting lists. An example of a waiting list is that last week I referred a patient for an ultrasound scan: he will get that scan in 36 weeks time. I have patients in pain waiting over a year for outpatients appointments. Those patients will return to my surgery in the meantime when they should be having hospital treatment. People complain that they can never get to see their GP. A recent survey of GPs in Bro Taff suggested that as many as 9,000 GP appointments every week in Wales are taken up chasing and expediting inpatient and outpatient appointments. Meanwhile, my consultant surgical colleagues cannot perform routine operations at present. They stand idle because there are no beds. We have just lost thoracic surgery in Morriston Hospital in Swansea. It will only take four beds to restore it, but there is no prospect of it happening. As staff, we know we could do an even more excellent job with more tools to hand. Government must show leadership and vision to ensure that the funding and the resources get to the front line. In 1997, Labour said that there were 24 hours left to save the NHS and that things could only get better. At that time, 6,000 people were waiting over six months to see a consultant. In 2002, there are 68,000 people waiting.

Let us salute the staff of Wales's NHS: despite immense pressures, perpetual

archwiliadau deintyddol rheolaidd am ddim, a dim menter cyllid preifat—mae arian preifat bob amser yn fwy costus nag arian cyhoeddus. Mae angen hefyd inni hybu iechyd mewn ffordd ymosodol o ran ysmegu, diet, alcohol a gofal deintyddol personol.

Mae'r GIG yn gysyniad rhagorol a gallai fod yn wasanaeth rhagorol unwaith eto gyda mwy o'r blociau adeiladu sylfaenol ar gyfer llwyddo megis mwy o welyau, a dyna pam mae angen i ni fynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng yn y cartrefi gofal preifat yn awr. Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r mater ffioedd—ni ellir mynd â'n gwelyau oddi wrthym. Os collwn welyau—mae gennym restrau aros. Mae gennym 800 o swyddi nyrsio gwag—mae gennym restrau aros. Un enghraifft o restr aros yw fy mod yr wythnos diwethaf wedi cyfeirio claf ar gyfer sgan uwchsain: caiff y sgan hwnnw ymhen 36 o wythnosau. Mae gennyf gleifion mewn poen sy'n aros mwy na blwyddyn am apwyntiadau cleifion allanol. Bydd y cleifion hynny yn dychwelyd i'm meddygfa yn y cyfamser pan ddylent fod yn cael triniaeth yn yr ysbyty. Mae pobl yn cwyno na allant fyth weld eu meddyg teulu. Awgrymodd arolwg diweddar o feddygon teulu ym Mro Taf fod cymaint â 9,000 o apwyntiadau meddygon teulu bob wythnos yng Nghymru yn cael eu gwastraffu wrth fynd ar drywydd a hwyluso apwyntiadau cleifion mewnol ac allanol. Yn y cyfamser, ni all fy nghydweithwyr llawfeddygol ymgynghorol gyflawni llawdriniaethau rheolaidd ar hyn o bryd. Maent yn segur gan nad oes unrhyw welyau. Yr ydym newydd golli llawfeddygaeth thorasig yn Ysbyty Treforys yn Abertawe. Dim ond pedwar gwely sydd eu hangen i'w hadfer, ond nid oes unrhyw obaith y digwydd hynny. Fel staff, gwyddom y gallem wneud gwaith mwy rhagorol hyd yn oed gyda mwy o offer wrth law. Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth ddangos arweinyddiaeth a gweledigaeth i sicrhau bod yr arian a'r adnoddau yn cyrraedd y rheng flaen. Yn 1997, dywedodd Llafur fod 24 awr ar ôl i achub y GIG ac mai dim ond gwella y gallai pethau wneud. Ar y pryd, yr oedd 6,000 o bobl yn aros mwy na chwe mis i weld ymgynghorydd. Yn 2002, mae 68,000 o bobl yn aros.

Gadewch inni ganmol staff y GIG yng Nghymru: er gwaethaf pwysau aruthrol,

shortages, increasing litigation and the sixth structural change in a decade, they will deliver the best for patients. With more resources at the sharp end, they could do even better. The challenge for this Labour Government is to deliver on its promises.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Time is limited and I do not think that every speaker will have a chance to contribute. I appeal for brief speeches and I ask Members not to exceed five minutes. Tailor your speech to avoid being cut off, because I shall do so if necessary.

**David Melding:** I propose amendment 1 in the name of Jonathan Morgan. Add as a new point at end of motion:

*notes the failure of the Labour/ Liberal administration to significantly increase the number of in-patient treatments in Wales.*

I welcome the fact that Plaid Cymru has used its minority party debate to discuss the health service and its future. One simple message needs to ring out from the Assembly today, namely that the NHS is worth fighting for and worth making fit for the twenty-first century. However, that requires enormous effort. We look back at over 50 years of the NHS, of which we are proud, but that does not secure its future. A successful past does not ensure a successful future. We must work hard to ensure that the NHS will be fit for patients in the years ahead and will give them confidence and timely treatment. Dai mentioned many of the issues that must be faced and I agreed with many of the things he said. However, I will focus particularly on activity rates because that goes to the heart of the difficulties that we face. The Minister may refer later to the fact that resources spent on the health service have increased robustly year-on-year since 1997. It would be wrong not to recognise that. It is an increase of approximately 25 per cent since 1997, allowing for inflation, which is rapid and vigorous growth. Other parties have said that they would match it if they were in Government. In some ways, they are conceding that such growth, in financial terms, is as robust as the system could

prinder parhaus, ymgyfreithiad cynyddol a'r chweched newid strwythurol mewn degawd, byddant yn cyflwyno'r gorau i gleifion. Gyda mwy o adnoddau yn y rheng flaen, gallent wneud hyd yn oed yn well. Yr her i'r Llywodraeth Lafur hon yw cyflawni ei haddewidion.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Mae amser yn brin ac ni thbyiaf y caiff pob siaradwr y cyfle i gyfrannu. Apeliaf am areithiau byr a gofynnaf i'r Aelodau i beidio â mynd dros bum munud. Ceisiwch deilwra eich araith er mwyn osgoi cael eich atal, oherwydd fe wnaif hynny os bydd angen.

**David Melding:** Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Jonathan Morgan. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

*nodi methiant y Weinyddiaeth Lafur/Ryddfrydol i godi'n sylweddol nifer y cleifion mewnol sy'n cael eu trin yng Nghymru.*

Croesawaf y ffaith fod Plaid Cymru wedi defnyddio ei dadl plaid leiafrifol i drafod y gwasanaeth iechyd a'i ddyfodol. Mae angen i un neges syml atseinio heddiw o'r Cynulliad, sef bod y GIG yn werth ymladd amdano ac yn werth ei addasu ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Fodd bynnag, geilw hynny am ymdrech fawr iawn. Edrychwn yn ôl dros 50 mlynedd o'r GIG, yr ydym yn falch ohono, ond nid yw hynny'n diogelu ei ddyfodol. Nid yw gorffennol llwyddiannus yn sicrhau dyfodol llwyddiannus. Rhaid inni weithio'n galed i sicrhau y bydd y GIG yn addas ar gyfer cleifion yn y blynyddoedd i ddod ac yn rhoi hyder iddynt a thriniaeth amserol. Soniodd Dai am lawer o'r materion y mae'n rhaid eu hwynebu a chytunaf â llawer o'r pethau a ddywedodd. Fodd bynnag, canolbwyntiaf yn benodol ar gyfraddau gweithgarwch oherwydd mae hynny wrth wraidd yr anawsterau a wynebwn. Efallai y bydd y Gweinidog yn cyfeirio'n ddiweddarach at y ffaith bod adnoddau a wariwyd ar y gwasanaeth iechyd wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol bob blwyddyn ers 1997. Byddai'n anghywir i beidio â chydabod hynny. Mae'n gynnydd o tua 25 y cant ers 1997, gan ganiatáu ar gyfer chwyddiant, sydd yn dwf cyflym a bywiog. Dywedodd pleidiau eraill y byddent yn gallu

manage over that period.

cyfateb â hynny pe baent mewn grym. Mewn rhai ffyrdd, maent yn cyfaddef bod twf o'r fath, yn ariannol, mor gadarn ag y gallai'r system ei reoli dros y cyfnod hwnnw.

4:20 p.m.

It is sobering when you consider the national health service's patient treatment figures; in broad terms, they are static. We treat more or less the same number of in-patients today as we treated in 1997, despite increasing expenditure in the health service by nearly 25 per cent. I have repeatedly made this point in the last six months. In February the Minister wrote to me to remonstrate with what she thought was the misleading picture that I was drawing. The letter stated that since 1997, total in-patients/day-case activity has risen by 3 per cent and the numbers of new and total out-patients seen has grown by more than 2 per cent. That is despite an increase in expenditure of 25 per cent. However, I was a little unsure of the Ministers figures; it is a moving picture and these figures are sometimes difficult to calculate. Therefore, I examined the raw data and found that the number of in-patient/day-case patients treated in September 1997, in one quarter, was 161,109. In the quarter ending September 2001, the total number of in-patient/day-case activity was 162,938. That is an increase of 1.1 per cent in five years, despite an increase in expenditure of around 25 per cent. That illustrates part of the NHS's problem in making it fit for purpose and successful for the future.

Mae ystyried ffigurau trin cleifion y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn fater difrifol; yn gyffredinol, maent yn ddisymud. Yr ydym yn trin mwy neu lai yr un nifer o gleifion mewnol heddiw ag yr oeddem yn eu trin yn 1997, er gwaethaf cynnydd o bron 25 y cant yng ngwariant y gwasanaeth iechyd. Yr wyf wedi ailadrodd y pwynt hwn yn ystod y chwe mis diwethaf. Ym mis Chwefror ysgrifennodd y Gweinidog ataf i brotestio yn erbyn yr hyn a oedd yn ddarlun camarweiniol gennyf fi yn ei barn hi. Nododd y llythyr fod cyfanswm y gweithgarwch cleifion mewnol/achosion dydd, ers 1997, wedi codi 3 y cant a bod nifer y cleifion allanol newydd a chyfanswm y cleifion allanol wedi cynyddu mwy na 2 y cant. Mae hynny er gwaethaf cynnydd o 25 y cant mewn gwariant. Fodd bynnag, yr oeddwn ychydig yn ansicr o ffigurau'r Gweinidog; mae'n ddarlun byw ac mae'r ffigurau hyn weithiau yn anodd i'w cyfrifo. Felly, archwiliais y data craidd a gwelais mai nifer y cleifion mewnol/achosion dydd a gafodd eu trin ym mis Medi 1997, mewn un chwarter, oedd 161,109. Yn y chwarter a ddaeth i ben ym mis Medi 2001, cyfanswm nifer y gweithgarwch cleifion mewnol/achosion dydd oedd 162,938. Mae hynny'n gynnydd o 1.1 y cant mewn pum mlynedd, er gwaethaf cynnydd o tua 25 y cant mewn gwariant. Dengys hynny ran o broblem y GIG wrth ei addasu i gyflawni dibenion a bod yn llwyddiant yn y dyfodol.

I have made another point repeatedly, namely that we must target increases in expenditure on staffing levels. Until we have a robust target for extra GPs, consultants and nurses, we will not have an impact on patient waiting times and the total number of in-patient treatment. It is doctors and nurses who treat patients and unless we target our increased investment at those skilled professionals, we will probably not see the increase in patient activity that we need.

Gwneuthum bwynt arall dro ar ôl tro, sef bod yn rhaid inni dargedu cynnydd mewn gwariant ar lefelau staffio. Hyd nes y cawn darged cadarn ar gyfer meddygon teulu, ymgynghorwyr a nyrsys ychwanegol, ni chawn effaith ar amserau aros cleifion a chyfanswm nifer y triniaethau i gleifion mewnol. Meddygon a nyrsys sy'n trin cleifion a hyd nes y targedwn ein buddsoddiad cynyddol at y bobl broffesiynol fedrus hynny, mae'n siŵr na welwn y cynnydd mewn gweithgarwch cleifion sydd ei angen arnom.

My final point is on the use of the independent and private sector to deliver NHS services. The Minister has been embroiled in some controversy relating to the case of a constituent recently; I am not particularly interested in its specifics. However, I want to go to the heart of the policy. Will she make a statement saying that the independent and private sector will be used systematically across Wales—not only in the Vale of Glamorgan—to deliver NHS services to ensure that NHS patients face lower waiting times? Will she now commit to starting negotiations with the independent and private sector to agree a concordat to achieve that important policy aim?

**Janet Ryder:** Last year, I spent around three hours with my son in the accident and emergency department at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd waiting for an x-ray of his broken shoulder. The nursing staff were fantastic and regularly came to check that he was not in pain. However, we had to wait for three hours for a doctor to send my son to x-ray, and the doctor could not treat my son until the x-ray had been taken. Would it not be far better to change those procedures and let a qualified nurse send patients to x-ray? That would surely cut down a great deal of waiting. We could then have seen the doctor and he could have continued with the treatment. I am sure that many people would recognise such a scenario.

As David Melding said, we need more doctors and nurses. One way would be to start immediately, or to make a commitment today, to develop a medical school in north Wales, which I ask the Minister to consider. I also ask her to consider the retention and recruitment and terms and conditions of nurses and other staff in the health service. Many staff, including radiologists, are considering changing their terms and conditions. We need to address the situation to help retain those staff.

From my experience, some of the most distressing cases in north Wales involve people who have been refused infertility treatment from North Wales Health

Mae fy mhwynt olaf yn ymwneud â defnyddio'r sector annibynnol a phreifat i gyflwyno gwasanaethau'r GIG. Bu'r Gweinidog yn ymraffael â phwnc dadleuol yn ymwneud ag achos etholwr yn ddiweddar; nid oes diddordeb penodol gennyf ym manylion yr achos. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf am fynd at wraidd y polisi. A wnaiff ddatganiad yn dweud y caiff y sector annibynnol a phreifat ei ddefnyddio'n systematig ledled Cymru—nid yn unig ym Mro Morgannwg—i gyflwyno gwasanaethau'r GIG i sicrhau bod cleifion y GIG yn wynebu amserau aros byrrach? A wnaiff ymrwymo yn awr i ddechrau negodiadau gyda'r sector annibynnol a phreifat i gytuno ar goncordat i gyflawni'r nod polisi pwysig hwnnw?

**Janet Ryder:** Y llynedd, treuliais tua thair awr gyda fy mab yn yr adran damweiniau ac achosion brys yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd yn aros am lun pelydr-x ar ei ysgwydd a oedd wedi torri. Yr oedd y staff nyrsio yn wych ac yn dod draw atom yn rheolaidd i sicrhau nad oedd mewn poen. Fodd bynnag, bu'n rhaid inni aros am dair awr cyn i feddyg anfon fy mab am lun pelydr-x ac ni allai'r meddyg drin fy mab hyd nes yr oedd y llun pelydr-x wedi ei dynnu. Oni fyddai'n well o lawer newid y gweithdrefnau hynny a gadael i nyrs gymwys anfon cleifion i'r adran belydr-x? Byddai hynny yn siŵr o leihau'r amser aros yn sylweddol. Yna gallem weld y meddyg a gallai barhau â'r driniaeth. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai llawer o bobl yn gyfarwydd â sefyllfa o'r fath.

Fel y dywedodd David Melding, mae angen mwy o feddygon a nyrsys arnom. Un ffordd o wneud hyn fyddai dechrau ar unwaith, neu gwneud ymrwymiad heddiw, i ddatblygu ysgol feddygol yn y Gogledd, y gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog i'w hystyried. Gofynnaf iddi hefyd ystyried materion cadw a recriwtio a thelerau ac amodau nyrsys a staff eraill yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Mae llawer o'r staff, gan gynnwys radiolegwyr, yn ystyried newid eu telerau a'u hamodau. Mae angen inni ymdrin â'r sefyllfa er mwyn helpu i gadw'r staff hynny.

O'm profiad i, mae rhai o'r achosion mwyaf torcalonnus yn y Gogledd yn ymwneud â phobl y gwrthodwyd triniaeth anffrwythlondeb iddynt gan Awdurdod

Authority. There is a clear case here of treatment by postcode and it is distressing for those involved especially when they can talk to people in other areas of Wales whose health authorities have a budget and make such treatment available. This has been made even worse lately with people who have started treatment getting letters saying that their treatment would stop, without appeal. That is devastating. I draw your attention to the answer I received from Rhodri Morgan to a question I raised last week. In his response, he stated that:

‘infertility treatment is not generally regarded as being at the fundamental core of the health service, as it does not concern the treatment of ill health.’

However, the Department of Health funded a report, which was published in January 2000, in which the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists stated that it considers:

‘unequivocally that infertility should be regarded as a medical condition and one which in substantial numbers of cases, medical intervention can be effective’.

The National Institute for Clinical Excellence is considering issuing guidelines for the treatment of infertility, as requested by the Assembly’s Minister for Health and Social Services. Did Rhodri Morgan say in his answer last week that NICE’s findings will be ignored and that a postcode lottery of treatment will be allowed to continue in Wales? I hope not. I hope that we will move to a situation where, as Dai Lloyd said, we find an effective way of establishing one commissioning body for Wales, for which Plaid Cymru has called for a long time. That would ensure that everyone had equal access to treatment regardless of where they lived.

Finally, I will consider long-term care for the elderly. In north Wales, as in other areas, there is an increasingly elderly population, whose needs must be planned for through the development of generic teams that can intervene early in situations and support people to stay in their homes. We need a radical rethink of home and residential care provision and we must carefully consider

Iechyd Gogledd Cymru. Mae achos clir yma o driniaeth yn ôl cod post ac mae’n dorcalonnus i’r bobl hynny dan sylw yn enwedig pan allant siarad â phobl mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru lle mae gan eu hawdurdodau iechyd gyllideb sy’n sicrhau bod triniaeth o’r fath ar gael. Gwaethygyd hyn yn ddiweddar pan dderbyniodd pobl, a oedd wedi dechrau triniaeth, lythyrau yn dweud y byddai eu triniaeth yn dod i ben, heb apêl. Mae hynny yn ofnadwy. Tynnaf eich sylw at yr ateb a gefais gan Rhodri Morgan i gwestiwn a godais yr wythnos diwethaf. Yn ei ymateb, dywedodd:

‘[nid] ystyrir yn gyffredinol bod triniaeth anffrwythlondeb yn un o wasanaethau craidd y gwasanaeth iechyd, gan nad yw’n ymwneud â thrin afiechyd.’

Fodd bynnag, ariannodd yr Adran Iechyd adroddiad, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Ionawr 2000, lle y nododd Coleg Brenhinol yr Obstetryddion a’r Gynecolegwyr ei fod yn ystyried:

Mae’r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Ragoriaeth Glinigol yn ystyried cyhoeddi canllawiau ar gyfer trin anffrwythlondeb, ar gais Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol y Cynulliad. A ddywedodd Rhodri Morgan yn ei ateb yr wythnos diwethaf y caiff canfyddiadau NICE eu hanwybyddu ac y caniateir i loteri cod post o driniaeth barhau yng Nghymru? Gobeithio na wnaeth. Gobeithio y gwelwn newid i sefyllfa lle, fel y dywedodd Dai Lloyd, y deawn o hyd i ffordd effeithiol o sefydlu un corff comisiynu i Gymru, y mae Plaid Cymru wedi galw amdano ers amser hir. Byddai hynny’n sicrhau bod pawb yn cael yr un cyfle i gael triniaeth waeth ymhle maent yn byw.

I gloi, ystyriaf ofal hirdymor i’r henoed. Yn y Gogledd, fel mewn ardaloedd eraill, mae cynnydd yn y boblogaeth oedranus, ac mae’n rhaid darparu ar gyfer eu hanghenion drwy ddatblygu timau generig a all ymyrryd yn gynnar mewn sefyllfaoedd a helpu pobl i aros yn eu cartrefi. Mae angen ailystyried darpariaeth gofal cartref a gofal preswyl mewn modd radical a rhaid inni ystyried yn

how health and local authorities can work closer together and with the private sector. We have talked a great deal about this matter, but it seems that little action has been taken. An increasing number of private homes are closing, which leaves vulnerable people without a home. Inevitably, it is the public sector that must step in to sort out the problem. We must provide the public sector with adequate resources to allow it to do that. Perhaps, we should consider taking-up the Royal Commission on the Long Term Care for the Elderly's recommendation that personal care should be free. That statement was strongly supported by the phone-in poll on the BBC's Your NHS day, where free care for the elderly was an overriding concern. I wonder when we will take up this matter, because unless we address the issue of long-term care for the elderly and the problems involved with it, we face a big problem in future. What discussions has the Minister had with—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. Your five minutes are up.

**Val Lloyd:** I declare an interest as a registered nurse and a registered nurse tutor. It is disheartening that the majority of opposition party members have put so much time and energy into negative messages about what I, and many others, regard as a highly valued health service. Money and focused structures have been put into the service and improvement is beginning to show. However, all we hear from the opposition is perpetual carping. Such a scattergun attack and continuous criticism does nothing except devalue and demoralise the people who work in the health service. People are the most valuable resource in any organisation. In the health service we have an abundance of people who work there by choice and who give an excellent level of service. However, forever focusing on shortcomings, perceived or otherwise, will do nothing to attract and retain the level of workforce that we have and must keep, let alone increase it in shortage areas.

ofalus sut y gall awdurdodau iechyd ac awdurdodau lleol gydweithio'n agosach a chyda'r sector preifat. Yr ydym wedi sôn llawer am y mater hwn, ond ymddengys i mi na weithredwyd rhyw lawer arno. Mae nifer gynyddol o gartrefi preifat yn cau, sy'n gadael pobl ddiarffyn heb gartref. Yn anochel, y sector cyhoeddus fydd yn gorfod camu i'r adwy i ddatrys y broblem. Rhaid inni ddarparu digon o adnoddau i'r sector cyhoeddus er mwyn ei alluogi i wneud hynny. Efallai y dylem ystyried derbyn argymhelliad y Comisiwn Brenhinol ar gyfer Gofal Tymor Hir i'r Henoed y dylai gofal personol fod am ddim. Cefnogwyd y datganiad hwnnw yn gryf gan yr arolwg ffôn ar ddiwrnod Eich NHS Chi y BBC, lle yr oedd gofal am ddim i'r henoed yn achos pryder mawr. Tybed pryd yr awn i'r afael â'r mater hwn, oherwydd os nad ymdriniwn â mater gofal hirdymor i'r henoed a'r problemau sy'n gysylltiedig ag ef, wynebwn broblem fawr yn y dyfodol. Pa drafodaethau a gafodd y Gweinidog gyda—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Daeth eich pum munud i ben.

**Val Lloyd:** Datganaf fuddiant fel nyrs gofrestredig a thiwtor nyrsio cofrestredig. Mae'n dorcalonnu bod y mwyafrif o aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau wedi treulio cymaint o amser ac egni yn lledaenu negeseuon negyddol am yr hyn yr wyf fi, a llawer o rai eraill, yn ei ystyried yn wasanaeth iechyd gwerthfawr iawn. Gwariwyd arian ar y gwasanaeth a rhoddwyd strwythurau penodol ar waith, ac mae'r gwelliant yn dechrau dangos. Fodd bynnag, y cyfan a wna'r gwrthbleidiau yw lladd ar hynny yn ddiwedd. Nid yw ymosodiad gwasgareddig fel hyn a beirniadaeth barhaus yn gwneud dim heblaw dibrisio a digalonni'r bobl sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Pobl yw'r adnodd mwyaf gwerthfawr mewn unrhyw sefydliad. Yn y gwasanaeth iechyd mae gennym ddigonedd o bobl sy'n gweithio yno o'u dewis ac sy'n rhoi gwasanaeth gwych. Fodd bynnag, nid yw canolbwyntio'n ddiwedd ar ddiffygion, canfyddedig neu fel arall, yn gwneud dim i ddenu a chadw lefel y gweithlu sydd gennym ac y mae'n rhaid inni ei gadw, heb sôn am ei gynyddu yn y meysydd lle mae prinder.

4:30 p.m.

Two weeks ago, we saw six outstanding healthcare workers in the Welsh edition of the programme *Your NHS Heroes*. For each of those six, there could have been at least 600 more. How do they feel this week when the service in which they work is denigrated and downgraded? It is a great shame that the initiators of this debate condemn rather than support their efforts.

There are many areas of good practice and innovation. These are patient-centred, and initiated and run by nurses and other professionals, so that patients and families get a better service and, thus, an improved quality of life. We have already heard some examples this afternoon.

A recent report highlighted the large variation in elective episodes delivered in the five Welsh health authorities and the lack of any apparent link being made between that and the size of waiting lists. One health authority consistently had higher activity levels than the other four. At a time when the NHS needs to increase its activity in line with the release of additional resources, a better understanding of what factors or processes deliver consistently high activity is important.

The core challenge must be for routine data scrutiny and review of solutions to problems identified. Instead of continual criticism, which lowers morale, we should and must concentrate on good practice, rolling it out for the benefit of other health service users.

**Helen Mary Jones:** I take no pleasure in asking the Assembly to support the motion before us. None of us can be anything but deeply disappointed at the trail of broken promises surrounding health policy in Wales today. I could cite many examples, but I will refer specifically to two contained in the Labour manifesto for the 1999 election.

In 1999, there were 2,197 patients waiting for out-patient treatment in Wales. The manifesto committed this new Government of Wales to reducing that figure to nil. Now 4,200 people

Bythefnos yn ôl, gwelwch chwe gweithiwr gofal iechyd gwych yn rhifyn Cymreig y rhaglen *Your NHS Heroes*. Ar gyfer pob un o'r chwech hwnnw, gellid bod wedi sôn am 600 yn fwy. Sut y teimlant yr wythnos hon pan fo'r gwasanaeth lle y gweithiant yn cael ei bardduo a'i israddio? Mae'n drueni mawr bod cychwynwyr y ddadl hon yn condemnio yn hytrach na chefnogi eu hymdrechion.

Mae sawl maes o arferion da ac arloesedd. Mae'r rhain yn canolbwyntio ar y claf, ac wedi eu cychwyn a'u rhedeg gan nyrsys a gweithwyr proffesiynol eraill, fel bod cleifion a theuluoedd yn cael gwell gwasanaeth ac felly, gwell ansawdd bywyd. Yr ydym eisoes wedi clywed rhai enghreifftiau y prynhawn yma.

Amlygodd adroddiad diweddar yr amrywiad mawr mewn episodau dewisol a gyflwynwyd yn y pum awdurdod iechyd yng Nghymru a'r diffyg cyswllt amlwg a wnaed rhwng hynny a maint rhestrau aros. Yr oedd gan un awdurdod iechyd yn gyson lefelau gweithgarwch uwch na'r pedwar arall. Ar adeg pan fo angen i'r GIG gynyddu ei weithgarwch yn unol â rhyddhau adnoddau ychwanegol, mae dealltwriaeth well o ba ffactorau neu brosesau sy'n cyflwyno gweithgarwch uchel yn gyson yn bwysig.

Yn ddiau, yr her graidd yw ceisio craffu ar ddata rheolaidd ac adolygu atebion i'r problemau a nodwyd. Yn lle beirniadaeth barhaus, sy'n gostwng morâl, dylem a rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar arferion da, a'i gyflwyno er budd defnyddwyr eraill y gwasanaeth iechyd.

**Helen Mary Jones:** Nid ymhyfrydaf wrth ofyn i'r Cynulliad gefnogi'r cynnig ger ein bron. Ni allwn ond fod yn siomedig iawn yn yr holl addewidion a dorwyd yng nghyswllt polisi iechyd yng Nghymru heddiw. Gallwn ddyfynnu sawl enghraifft, ond cyfeiriaf yn benodol at ddwy a gynhwyswyd ym manifestio Llafur ar gyfer etholiad 1999.

Yn 1999, yr oedd 2,197 o gleifion yn aros am driniaeth cleifion allanol yng Nghymru. Ymrwymodd y manifestio Lywodraeth newydd Cymru i leihau'r ffigur hwnnw i



are waiting. The figure has doubled. In 1999, the number of patients waiting over 18 months for treatment was 21,828. Again, the manifesto pledge was to reduce that to nil. Since then, the figure has shot up to 68,100. It has trebled in three years. I could give other examples of promises and the failure to meet them.

The Minister for Health and Social Services has never, in this Chamber or anywhere, given a satisfactory explanation for this. If these commitments were too ambitious, then why were they made? Jane Hutt should be wary of gaining a reputation for making extravagant promises that she knows, or should know, that she cannot keep immediately before elections. There is nothing worse than raising hopes, accidentally or cynically, and then dashing them. It may well take time to turn around the tanker, to quote the First Minister, but you must at least give the appearance of steering it.

This is an issue of trust. There are many people in Wales who feel alienated from the political process. Some call this apathy, but I believe that it is disillusionment, and who can wonder? After 18 years of Conservative decimation of the health service—for example, 27 per cent of bed capacity was lost in the NHS in Wales between 1988 and 1998—the people of Wales were promised change in the health service by new Labour Governments, first in London and then in Cardiff. People voted in huge numbers for that change, and they feel that they got nothing. No wonder that they find it difficult to trust politics.

We have been accused—and no doubt we will be accused again in this debate—of being negative. My colleagues, Dai Lloyd and Janet Ryder have given the lie to that in setting out a range of positive policies for change. However, I make no apology for the negative tone of my contribution. Promises were made and they have not been kept. It seems highly unlikely that they will be kept in the next year. The people of Wales are disillusioned, disappointed, and some of them

ddim. Erbyn hyn mae 4,200 o bobl yn aros. Mae'r ffigur wedi dyblu. Yn 1999, nifer y cleifion a oedd yn aros mwy na 18 mis am driniaeth oedd 21,828. Unwaith eto, addewid y maniffesto oedd lleihau'r ffigur hwnnw i ddim. Ers hynny, mae'r ffigur wedi cynyddu'n aruthrol i 68,100. Mae wedi treblu mewn tair blynedd. Gallwn roi enghreifftiau eraill o addewidion a'r methiant i'w gwireddu.

Nid yw'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol erioed, yn y Siambr hon nac yn unman arall, wedi rhoi eglurhad boddhaol am hyn. Os oedd yr addewidion hyn yn rhy uchelgeisiol, yna pam y'u gwnaed? Dylai Jane Hutt ochel rhag ennill enw gwael am wneud addewidion ffôl y gŵyr neu y dylai wybod na all eu gwireddu yn union cyn etholiadau. Nid oes dim yn waeth na chodi gobeithion, yn ddamweiniol neu'n sinigaidd, ac yna eu dymchwel. Gall gymryd amser i newid cyfeiriad yng ngeiriau Prif Weinidog Cymru, ond rhaid ichi roi'r argraff o leiaf eich bod wrth y llyw.

Mater o ymddiriedaeth yw hyn. Mae llawer o bobl yng Nghymru yn teimlo eu bod wedi'u hymddieithrio o'r broses wleidyddol. Mae rhai yn galw hyn yn ddifaterwch, ond credaf mai dadrithiad ydyw, a phwy all synnu? Ar ôl 18 mlynedd o ddegymu'r gwasanaeth iechyd gan y Ceidwadwyr—er enghraifft, collwyd 27 y cant o gapasiti gwelyau yn y GIG yng Nghymru rhwng 1988 a 1998—addawyd newid i bobl Cymru yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gan Lywodraethau newydd Llafur, yn gyntaf yn Llundain ac yna yng Nghaerdydd. Pleidleisiodd nifer fawr iawn o bobl dros y newid hwnnw, a theimlant na chawsant ddim. Nid yw'n rhyfeddod eu bod yn ei chael hi'n anodd i ymddiried mewn gwleidyddiaeth.

Cawsom ein cyhuddo—ac yn ddiau cawn ein cyhuddo eto yn y ddadl hon—o fod yn negyddol. Mae fy nghyd-Aelodau, Dai Lloyd a Janet Ryder, wedi gwrthbrofi hynny wrth nodi ystod o bolisiau cadarnhaol ar gyfer newid. Fodd bynnag, nid ymddiheuraf am dôn negyddol fy nghyfraniad. Gwnaethpwyd addewidion ac ni chawsant eu gwireddu. Ymddengys i mi yn annhebygol iawn y cânt eu gwireddu yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf. Dadrithiwyd pobl Cymru, fe'u siomwyd ac

are angry. The health service matters to us all. Front line staff are doing a wonderful job but, as Val Lloyd knows perfectly well, they are struggling. Many of them are working in difficult circumstances. It is the Government that we condemn in this debate, not the staff. This situation cannot be allowed to continue. We need explanations for broken promises and we need change.

A government's job is to govern effectively. This Government is singularly failing to do so with regard to health. An opposition's job is to hold the Government to account, and that is what we will do today. I for one will continue to whinge for Wales if that is what it takes. I will continue for as long as it takes, because that is what the people of Wales have elected me to do. That is what an opposition is for. Minister, you are letting people down. It is time for fewer strategies, fewer consultations, and more delivery. You may pay a high price at the ballot box if you fail. However, and much more seriously, some of the most vulnerable people in our nation, sick people suffering on waiting lists, will continue to suffer. Therefore, I regretfully urge the Assembly to support this motion. It may be whinging, but it is a much-needed whinge. We must hold the Government to account.

**Kirsty Williams:** Last year, in eight of the nine Plaid Cymru debates, we debated motions relating to powers that lie outside the Government of Wales Act 1998. Recently, on the BBC's *The People's Assembly* programme, Dai Lloyd promised to take the politics out of the NHS. I daresay that he did his best today with his contribution, only to be let down badly by the subsequent speakers from his party. Today, Plaid Cymru demonstrates what a miserable point Dai Lloyd made. It did not take the politics out of the NHS, but it has certainly taken the policies out of it. Given the chance to present proposals to take the health service forward, the official opposition has, in its motion, given nothing but two lines of abuse and one line of wishful thinking. I suppose that we should be grateful that Plaid Cymru has found a subject to debate that is within the

mae rhai ohonynt yn ddi. Mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn bwysig i bob un ohonom. Mae staff y rheng flaen yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol ond, fel y gŵyr Val Lloyd yn dda, maent yn brwydro. Mae llawer ohonynt yn gweithio o dan amgylchiadau anodd. Nid y staff a gondemniwn yn y ddatl hon, ond y Llywodraeth. Ni ellir gadael i'r sefyllfa hon barhau. Mae angen esboniadau arnom am addewidion a dorwyd ac mae angen newid arnom.

Gwaith llywodraeth yw llywodraethu'n effeithiol. Yn bendant, mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn methu â gwneud hynny o ran iechyd. Gwaith gwrthblaid yw galw'r Llywodraeth i gyfrif, a dyna a wnawn heddiw. Byddaf i yn bersonol yn parhau i gwyno dros Gymru os mai dyna sydd ei angen. Byddaf yn parhau am ba hyd y cymer, oherwydd dyna'r hyn y cefais fy ethol gan bobl Cymru i'w wneud. Dyna beth yw diben gwrthblaid. Weinidog, yr ydych yn siomi pobl. Mae'n bryd cael llai o strategaethau, llai o ymgynghoriadau, a chyflawni mwy. Efallai y talwch bris uchel yn y blwch pleidleisio os methwch â gwneud hyn. Fodd bynnag, ac yn fwy difrifol o lawer, bydd rhai o'r bobl fwyaf diamddiffyn yn ein gwlad, pobl sâl sy'n dioddef ar restrau aros, yn parhau i ddioddef. Felly, gwaetha'r modd, rhaid imi annog y Cynulliad i gefnogi'r cynnig hwn. Efallai fy mod yn cwyno, ond mae'n gŵyn sydd ei hangen yn ddirfawr. Rhaid inni ddwyn y Llywodraeth i gyfrif.

**Kirsty Williams:** Y llynedd, mewn wyth o blith y naw dadl gan Blaid Cymru, cynhaliwyd dadleuon gennym ar gynigion yn ymwneud â phwerau nas cynhwysir yn Neddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Yn ddiweddar, ar raglen y BBC *The People's Assembly*, addawodd Dai Lloyd y byddai'n tynnu gwleidyddiaeth o'r GIG. Mae'n siŵr y gwnaeth ei orau heddiw gyda'i gyfraniad, ond cafodd ei siomi'n arw gan y siaradwyr dilynol o'i blaid. Heddiw, mae Plaid Cymru yn profi pa mor ddiflas oedd y pwynt a wnaeth Dai Lloyd. Nid tynnu gwleidyddiaeth allan o'r GIG yw hyn, ond tynnu'r polisïau allan ohono. O gael y cyfle i gyflwyno cynigion i ddatblygu'r gwasanaeth iechyd, ni roddodd yr wrthblaid swyddogol, yn ei chynnig, ddim ond dwy linell o sarhad ac un llinell o obaith ofer. Efallai y dylem fod yn ddiolchgar bod Plaid Cymru wedi dod o hyd i

Assembly's competency. It is just a pity that it could not find any more constructive proposals for it.

**Dai Lloyd:** Your contribution would have more credibility if I had not read it in a press release a week ago. [*Laughter.*]

**Kirsty Williams:** I agree, Dai. Even the best of us are sometimes outwitted by the vagaries of Assembly business timetabling. However, despite knowing what I was supposedly going to say today, you have still not been able to come up with a single policy with which to take the NHS in Wales forward. What we have today is nothing more than whinging, as Helen Mary quite rightly says, and a wringing of hands.

**Helen Mary Jones** *rose*—

**Kirsty Williams:** I am sorry Helen, I have five minutes. It is a whinging and a wringing of hands. You said today that you want a better health service in Wales. Well, my goodness, how outstanding. So does every other party in the Assembly. You have failed today to propose a single, coherent policy to make it happen. More nurses and doctors, you say. I have not heard from either Helen or Janet how you will make that a reality. Janet says that we need another medical school in north Wales. However, Janet does not address the problem highlighted by a professor of medicine here at Cardiff that the number of applicants for medical places is absolutely static. We are in danger of driving down the standards of those who obtain medical places. You must address this issue.

**Janet Ryder** *rose*—

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. Kirsty, you can have an extra minute if you allow an intervention.

**Kirsty Williams:** No, I will carry on. Dai says that we should invest in a primary care strategy. Of course, this administration is already driving this forward with the publication of its primary care strategy and

ddadl sydd o fewn gallu'r Cynulliad. Mae'n drueni na allai ddod o hyd i gynigion mwy adeiladol ar ei chyfer.

**Dai Lloyd:** Byddai eich cyfraniad wedi bod yn fwy credadwy pe na bawn wedi ei ddarllen mewn datganiad i'r wasg wythnos yn ôl. [*Chwerthin.*]

**Kirsty Williams:** Cytunaf, Dai. Caiff hyd yn oed y gorau ohonom ein twyllo gan fypwyon amserlennu busnes y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, er y gwyddoch yn barod, yn ôl pob tebyg, yr hyn yr oeddwn yn mynd i'w ddweud heddiw, ni lwyddoch i gyflwyno un polisi i ddatblygu'r GIG yng Nghymru. Nid yw'r hyn sydd gennym heddiw yn ddim mwy na chwyno, fel y dywedodd Helen Mary, a gwasgu dwylo.

**Helen Mary Jones** *a gododd*—

**Kirsty Williams:** Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Helen, mae gennyf bum munud. Cwyno ac anobeithio yw hyn. Dywedasoch heddiw eich bod am gael gwasanaeth iechyd gwell yng Nghymru. Wel, bobol bach, dyna wych. Mae pob plaid arall yn y Cynulliad eisiau hynny hefyd. Yr ydych wedi methu heddiw â chynnig un polisi, cydlynol i wneud i hynny ddigwydd. Mwy o nyrsys a meddygon, ddywedwch chi. Ni chlywais gan naill ai Helen na Janet sut y gwiredwch hynny. Dywed Janet fod angen ysgol feddygol arall arnom yn y Gogledd. Fodd bynnag, nid yw Janet yn ymdrin â'r broblem a amlygwyd gan athro meddygaeth yma yng Nghaerdydd bod nifer yr ymgeiswyr am leoedd meddygol yn hollol ddisymud. Yr ydym mewn perygl o ostwng safonau'r rheini sy'n cael lleoedd meddygol. Rhaid ichi ymdrin â'r mater hwnnw.

**Janet Ryder** *a gododd*—

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Kirsty, gallwch gael munud arall os caniatewch ymyriad.

**Kirsty Williams:** Na wnaf, fe barhaf. Dywedodd Dai y dylem fuddsoddi mewn strategaeth gofal sylfaenol. Wrth gwrs, mae'r weinyddiaeth hon eisoes yn hyrwyddo hyn drwy gyhoeddi ei strategaeth gofal sylfaenol

its commitment to ensuring that the primary care element gets the status it deserves via a new directorate within the National Assembly for Wales and funding to make it happen. He talks of shifting the emphasis onto a wider basis of how to improve health. Dai knows well that the Townsend report has agreed to do just that, encompassing economic development, housing, and education as a means of improving the health of people in Wales. These are actions that the Assembly is already taking. He wants to focus on prevention rather than cure. The Assembly has already introduced free school milk, it has frozen prescription charges—which have increased in England—abolished charges for the most vulnerable and, within its powers, abolished eye test charges and dental charges for the most vulnerable groups. All these actions are already being taken by the National Assembly. I hear nothing new from Plaid Cymru to address the other issues.

4:40 p.m.

However, we must address David Melding's point. He understands the core of the problems that face the NHS. We are giving the NHS additional funding, but it is not resulting in the improved services that we, and the patients of Wales, require and deserve. We must consider what is intrinsically wrong within the structure of the NHS that prevents that from happening. We must consider why that money is not reaching the patients. Last year, there was a large underspend on the health budget, and I suspect that it will be even larger this year. We must get to the bottom of why that is happening. The resources are there and yet they are not resulting in improved patient care or improved working conditions for staff. Plaid Cymru Members have wrung their hands today and talked about staff. However, I have not heard one proposal from Janet or Helen as to how we can improve that situation. I was horrified when I visited the new hospital in Hereford recently. It had plenty of shiny shops and cafés but it did not have a childcare facility on the premises. Such issues will make a difference for staff in Wales. Better childcare facilities and flexibility in working arrangements are needed so that physiotherapists, for example,

a'i hymrwymiad i sicrhau bod yr elfen gofal sylfaenol yn cael y statws a haedda drwy gyfarwyddiaeth newydd o fewn Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru ac arian i wireddu hyn. Sonia am symud y pwyslais i sail ehangach o sut i wella iechyd. Gŵyr Dai yn dda fod adroddiad Townsend wedi cytuno i wneud hynny, gan ymgorffori datblygu economaidd, tai ac addysg fel ffordd o wella iechyd pobl Cymru. Camau yw'r rhain y mae'r Cynulliad eisoes yn eu cymryd. Mae ef am ganolbwyntio ar atal yn hytrach na gwella. Mae'r Cynulliad eisoes wedi cyflwyno llaeth ysgol am ddim, wedi rhewi taliadau presgripsiwn—sydd wedi cynyddu yn Lloegr—wedi diddymu taliadau ar gyfer y bobl fwyaf diamddiffyn ac, o fewn ei bwerau, wedi diddymu taliadau profion llygaid a thaliadau deintyddol i'r grwpiau mwyaf diamddiffyn. Caiff yr holl gamau hyn eu cymryd eisoes gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Ni chlywaf ddim byd newydd gan Plaid Cymru i ymdrin â materion eraill.

Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â phwynt David Melding. Dealla graidd y problemau sy'n wynebu'r GIG. Yr ydym yn rhoi arian ychwanegol i'r GIG, ond nid yw'n arwain at wella'r gwasanaethau yr ydym ni, a chleifion Cymru, am ei weld ac yn ei haeddu. Rhaid inni ystyried beth sy'n hanfodol o'i le â strwythur y GIG sy'n rhwystro hyn rhag digwydd. Rhaid inni ystyried pam nad yw'r arian hwnnw yn cyrraedd y cleifion. Y llynedd cafwyd tanwariant sylweddol ar y gyllideb iechyd, ac yr wyf yn tybio y bydd hyd yn oed yn fwy eleni. Rhaid inni ganfod pam y mae hyn yn digwydd. Mae'r adnoddau yno ac eto nid ydynt yn arwain at ofal cleifion gwell nac amodau gwaith gwell i staff. Mae Aelodau Plaid Cymru wedi anobeithio heddiw ac wedi siarad am staff. Fodd bynnag, ni chlywais un cynnig gan Janet na Helen ar sut y gallwn wella'r sefyllfa honno. Yr oeddwn wedi fy mrawychu pan ymwelais â'r ysbyty newydd yn Henffordd yn ddiweddar. Yr oedd ganddi ddigon o siopau sgleiniog a chaffis ond nid oedd ganddi gyfleuster gofal plant ar y safle. Bydd materion felly yn gwneud gwahaniaeth i staff yng Nghymru. Y mae angen gwell cyfleusterau gofal plant a hyblygrwydd mewn trefniadau gweithio fel bod

can work a weekend shift if they wish if they cannot work during the week. The NHS needs people to think outside the box and conduct a positive debate. It does not need the opposition's hand-wringing and whinging.

**The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt):** This motion and the proposed amendments cover an enormous field, namely all health services and policy. I am glad that the opposition parties say that they want to conduct a serious and mature debate on the health service. Dai, your motion sets out to knock the service. As Val Lloyd said, it is a scattergun attack. Considering the extreme pressures facing the NHS after years of neglect—as Kirsty, Helen Mary and others have said—the Welsh Assembly Government has started the huge task of compensating for that neglect, getting the NHS back on track, and acknowledging the hard work and innovation of all our NHS heroes and heroines across Wales. You want to turn the NHS into a political football, despite what you said on *The People's Assembly*. Patients and staff do not want this. They want us to conduct a mature and serious debate in the Assembly.

David, are you prepared to acknowledge the statistics that show the increasing pace and intensity of patient care and treatment in Wales? You have repeated my statistics of growth in in-patient and day care treatment. Last year, there were 20,000 more treatments at NHS hospitals than during the previous year. That is what people want to hear. Twenty thousand more treatments and operations took place last year. People do not want to hear about statistics alone.

**David Melding:** There was an increase and it is welcomed for those 20,000 people. However, the total number of patient treatments is 650,000. The 20,000 increase is modest.

**Jane Hutt:** Twenty thousand extra treatments represents a major step forward. People also want to hear about the

ffisiotherapyddion, er enghraifft, yn gallu gweithio shifft penwythnos os dymunant os na allant weithio yn ystod yr wythnos. Mae'r GIG angen pobl sy'n gallu meddwl yn greadigol a chynnal dadl gadarnhaol. Nid oes angen i'r gwrthbleidiau anobeithio a gwingo.

**Y Gweinidog Dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt):** Mae'r cynnig hwn a'r gwelliannau a gynigir yn ymwneud â maes eang iawn, sef yr holl wasanaethau iechyd a pholisi. Yr wyf yn falch bod y gwrthbleidiau yn dweud eu bod am gynnal dadl ddifrifol ac aeddfed ar y gwasanaeth iechyd. Dai, mae eich cynnig wedi'i anelu at roi ergyd i'r gwasanaeth. Fel y dywed Val Lloyd, mae'n ymosodiad gwasgaredig. O ystyried y pwysau eithafol sy'n wynebu y GIG ar ôl blynyddoedd o esgeulustod—fel y dywedodd Kirsty, Helen Mary ac eraill—mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi dechrau'r dasg enfawr o wneud iawn am yr esgeulustod hwnnw, a chodi'r GIG yn ôl ar ei draed gan gydnabod gwaith caled ac arloesedd holl arwyr ac arwresau y GIG ar draws Cymru. Yr ydych am droi'r GIG yn gocyn hitio gwleidyddol, er gwaethaf yr hyn a ddywedasoed ar *The People's Assembly*. Nid yw cleifion a staff am weld hyn. Maent yn dymuno inni gynnal dadl aeddfed a difrifol yn y Cynulliad.

David, a ydych yn barod i gydnabod yr ystadegau sy'n dangos y cynnydd ym mhrysurddeb a dwyster gofal a thriniaeth cleifion yng Nghymru? Yr ydych wedi ailadrodd fy ystadegau am dwf triniaethau i gleifion mewn ysbytai a thriniaethau dyddiol. Y llynedd cafwyd 20,000 yn rhagor o driniaethau na'r flwyddyn flaenorol. Dyna beth y mae pobl am ei glywed. Digwyddodd ugain mil yn fwy o driniaethau a llawdriniaethau y llynedd. Nid yw pobl am glywed am ystadegau'n unig.

**David Melding:** Bu twf ac mae hynny i'w groesawu i'r 20,000 o bobl hynny. Fodd bynnag, cyfanswm nifer y triniaethau i gleifion yw 650,000. Mae'r cynnydd o 20,000 yn gymharol fach.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae ugain mil o driniaethau ychwanegol yn cynrychioli cam mawr ymlaen. Mae pobl hefyd am glywed am y

announcement yesterday of an ambulatory day care centre extension at the University Hospital of Wales. It will have the largest day case centre in Europe with eight operating theatres. The investment will result in 3,000 more operations being carried out each year. That is £6.5 million, David, for that new centre of excellence in Wales. That is what people want to hear in terms of progress. The patients that I spoke to yesterday saw that they would get the treatment that they wanted, as will more people. You have acknowledged the additional NHS funding. During the period of 1996-97 to 2001-02, the NHS has seen a 25 per cent increase in funding, over and above inflation.

Kirsty, the key issue is getting the money to the patients. That means reversing past underinvestment in infrastructure.

**Nick Bourne:** No-one doubts your good intentions, Jane. However, your approach is essentially technical. We have acknowledged that there is extra spending. In terms of the figures, the outputs, which really concern patients, have only increased at a modest 3 per cent against the background of people living longer and growth in waiting lists because new treatments are coming on-stream. That is the real issue that you are failing to address, Jane.

**Jane Hutt:** You sensibly recognise that people are living longer and that new, expensive treatments are coming on-board. We must also boost training and retraining, and improve quality and control systems. We must deal with the particular needs of an ageing population. The £5 million that I have given to local government to help support the delayed transfers of care and to support the private homecare sector, and the work being done by Brian Gibbons in the care of the elderly strategy, is part of the partnership approach between health and social care that we must address.

This issue is not just about the NHS, if we want to ensure that older people get a better

cyhoeddiad ddoe am estyn y ganolfan gofal dydd symudol yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru. Bydd ganddo'r ganolfan achosion dydd fwyaf yn Ewrop gydag wyth theatr lawfeddygol. O ganlyniad i'r buddsoddiad hwn, caiff 3,000 yn fwy o lawdriniaethau eu cyflawni bob blwyddyn. Mae hynny'n £6.5 miliwn, David, ar gyfer y ganolfan ragoriaeth honno yng Nghymru. Dyna'r hyn y mae pobl am gael ei glywed o ran datblygiad. Yr oedd y cleifion y siaredais â hwy ddoe yn gweld y cawsent y driniaeth yr oeddent am ei chael, fel y bydd llawer o bobl eraill. Yr ydych wedi cydnabod yr arian ychwanegol i'r GIG. Yn ystod y cyfnod 1996-97 tan 2001-02, gwelodd y GIG gynnydd o 25 y cant yn ei arian, ar ben chwyddiant.

Kirsty, y mater allweddol yw cael yr arian at y cleifion. Mae hynny'n golygu gwyrddroi y tanfuddsoddi a fu yn y gorffennol ar y seilwaith.

**Nick Bourne:** Nid oes neb yn amau eich bwriadau da, Jane. Fodd bynnag, y mae eich ymagwedd yn ei hanfod yn un dechnegol. Cydnabuwyd gennym fod gwario ychwanegol. O ran ffigurau, nid yw'r canlyniadau, yr hyn sy'n gwir boeni cleifion, ond wedi cynyddu 3 y cant, sef ffigur cymharol fach yn erbyn y cefndir o bobl yn byw yn hwy a'r twf yn y rhestrau aros, oherwydd bod triniaethau newydd yn dod ar gael. Dyna'r mater gwirioneddol yr ydych yn methu â'i wynebu, Jane.

**Jane Hutt:** Yr ydych yn synhwyrol yn cydnabod bod pobl yn byw yn hwy a bod triniaethau costus newydd yn dod ar gael. Rhaid inni hefyd gynyddu hyfforddi ac ailhyfforddi, a gwella systemau ansawdd a rheolaeth. Rhaid inni ddelio ag anghenion arbennig poblogaeth sy'n heneiddio. Mae'r £5 miliwn a roddais i lywodraeth leol i gynorthwyo'r gwaith o gynnal y trosglwyddiadau gofal gohiriedig ac i gynorthwyo'r sector gofal cartref preifat, a'r gwaith a wneir gan Brian Gibbons yn y strategaeth gofal i'r henoed, yn rhan o'r ymagwedd bartneriaeth rhwng gofal iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol y mae'n rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â hi.

Nid yw'r mater hwn yn ymwneud â'r GIG yn unig, os ydym am sicrhau bod pobl hŷn yn

deal from the NHS and from long-term care. Over five years, we have raised spending on medicines—that is key to your point, Nick—and education and training by nearly 40 per cent. You do not see that 40 per cent of that 25 per cent is going on extra medicines and training and education. It is about restoring the fabric, new equipment, meeting rising expectations and coping with rising demands. David, you know that the workforce plans are being developed on the basis of need and evidence, not on financial constraints, which is what your Government did in terms of workforce planning. The NHS is expanding. In a single year, from September 1999 to September 2000, we acquired 100 new doctors and dentists, and 300 additional nurses, midwives and health visitors. New investment means, as I said, that 40 per cent more students are being trained on NHS-funded courses than in 1999.

**Christine Chapman:** You mentioned extra money being invested staff training. As you know, it is not just a question of training new staff, it is targeting existing staff to come to certain areas where they would not have come previously. In my constituency of Cynon Valley, we have had a real problem in recruiting GPs, but as a result of this administration, we now have five new GPs working in the Cynon Valley, and that is only in the space of the last few years. That is a tremendous achievement, which the people of Cynon Valley are pleased about.

**Jane Hutt:** That tackles the issue of health inequalities. That is an important part of the motion. We must tackle the poor health that exists in Wales. Our debate on the Townsend review will enable us to consider that. Dai, you talked about effective action at all levels to meet the health needs of the people of Wales. That is what we intend to do—tackling the causes of ill health, with a health inequalities fund, which targets the poorest communities in Wales in terms of tackling heart disease. However, you contradict yourself, Dai. You talk about the need for community health action. That is what we will get through our new local health boards

cael gwell bargaen gan y GIG a chan ofal hirdymor. Dros bum mlynedd yr ydym wedi cynyddu'r gwariant ar feddyginiaethau—mae hynny'n allweddol i'ch pwynt, Nick—ac addysg a hyfforddi bron 40 y cant. Ni welwch fod 40 y cant o'r 25 y cant hwnnw yn mynd tuag at feddyginiaethau ychwanegol a hyfforddi ac addysg. Mae'n ymwneud ag adfer adeiladau, offer newydd, ateb y twf mewn disgwyliadau ac ymdopi â'r cynnydd yn y galw. Gwyddoch, David fod cynlluniau'r gweithlu yn cael eu datblygu ar sail angen a thystiolaeth, nid ar gyfyngiadau ariannol, sef yr hyn a wnaeth eich Llywodraeth chi o ran cynllunio gweithlu. Mae'r GIG yn ymestyn. Mewn un flwyddyn, o Fedi 1999 i Fedi 2000, cawsom 100 o feddygon a deintyddion newydd, a 300 o nyrsys, bydwagedd ac ymwelwyr iechyd ychwanegol. Golyga'r buddsoddiad newydd, fel y dywedais, fod 40 y cant yn rhagor o fyfyrwyr yn cael eu hyfforddi ar gyrsiau a ariennir gan y GIG nag yn 1999.

**Christine Chapman:** Soniasoch am arian ychwanegol yn cael ei fuddsoddi mewn hyfforddi staff. Fel y gwyddoch, nid mater o hyfforddi staff newydd yn unig yw hyn, ond targedu staff presennol i ddod i rai ardaloedd penodol na fyddent wedi dod iddynt o'r blaen. Cawsom broblem wirioneddol yn fy etholaeth i yng Nghwm Cynon o ran recriwtio meddygon teulu, ond o ganlyniad i'r weinyddiaeth hon, mae gennym bum meddyg teulu newydd yn awr yn gweithio yng Nghwm Cynon, a dim ond yn yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf y digwyddodd hyn. Mae hynny'n gryn gamp, y mae pobl Cwm Cynon yn hapus yn ei chylch.

**Jane Hutt:** Mae hynny'n mynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd. Mae hynny'n rhan bwysig o'r cynnig. Rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r iechyd gwael sydd yng Nghymru. Bydd ein dadl ar adolygiad Townsend yn ein galluogi i ystyried hynny. Soniasoch, Dai, am weithredu'n effeithiol ar bob lefel i ddiwallu anghenion iechyd pobl Cymru. Dyna'r hyn y bwriadwn ei wneud—mynd i'r afael ag achosion iechyd gwael, gyda chronfa anghydraddoldebau iechyd, sy'n targedu'r cymunedau tlotaf yng Nghymru o ran mynd i'r afael â chlefyd y galon. Fodd bynnag, yr ydych yn croesddweud eich hunan, Dai. Soniwch am yr angen am weithredu ar iechyd

and their health and wellbeing strategies, working in partnership with patients, local government, and the voluntary sector. Those will drive forward the community health action, which will tackle the causes of ill health, as well as improve the joint health and social care that we need for our older people in Wales's poorest communities.

Every day, the NHS deals with over 70,000 patients. Those numbers are increasing everyday. Most are quietly satisfied—some are moved to write to express their gratitude or their pleasure with how they have been treated, as well as to raise concerns. They must raise their concerns because we are listening to patients. However, in a recent report about the balance of compliments and complaints received in one trust over three months, 42 complaints, and 1,488 compliments are noted. As Val Lloyd said so effectively, it is important that we recognise the satisfaction with the health service, that we do not talk it down, and that we acknowledge the hard work of our staff and those who work at the sharp end. When I talked to consultants and nurses yesterday about the new facilities at Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust, they said that they were pleased that the money is getting through, and that they will be able to perform more operations as a result of that investment. It will also free beds, which you mentioned, Dai. Having the largest ambulatory care centre in Europe here on our doorstep in Cardiff is freeing beds, and in day care centres across Wales.

On our waiting times strategy, we all agreed that we should take this strategy forward in Wales, and the Committee backed that. I set up an innovations in care programme in summer 2000, and we now have far tighter management of waiting times, and innovation practices across Wales. Nurse-led practitioners are performing minor surgical treatments. Physiotherapists are taking orthopaedic patients off out-patient lists. There is a range of schemes to develop

cymunedol. Dyna'r hyn a gawn drwy ein byrddau iechyd lleol newydd a'u strategaethau iechyd a lles, yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth â chleifion, llywodraeth leol a'r sector gwirfoddol. Bydd y rheini'n hyrwyddo'r gweithredu ym maes iechyd cymunedol, a fydd yn mynd i'r afael ag achosion iechyd gwael, ynghyd â gwella'r gofal iechyd a chymdeithasol ar y cyd y mae ei angen arnom ar gyfer ein pobl hŷn yng nghymunedau tlotaf Cymru.

Bob dydd, mae'r GIG yn delio â dros 70,000 o gleifion. Mae'r niferoedd hynny'n cynyddu'n ddyddiol. Mae'r rhan fwyaf yn dawel fodlon—a rhai yn ysgrifennu i fynegi eu gwerthfawrogiad neu eu boddhad am y ffordd y cawsant eu trin, yn ogystal â chodi pryderon. Rhaid iddynt dynnu sylw at bryderon oherwydd yr ydym yn gwrandao ar gleifion. Fodd bynnag, mewn adroddiad diweddar am y cydbwysedd rhwng canmol a chwyno a dderbyniwyd gan un ymddiriedolaeth dros dri mis, nodir 42 o gwynion a 1,488 achos o ganmoliaeth. Fel y dywedodd Val Lloyd mor effeithiol, mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cydnabod bodlonrwydd gyda'r gwasanaeth iechyd, nad ydym yn ei ddifrio, a'n bod yn cydnabod y gwaith caled a wneir gan ein staff a'r rhai sy'n gweithio yn y rheng flaen. Pan siaredais â llawfeddygon a nyrsys ddoe am y cyfleusterau newydd yn Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro, dywedasant eu bod yn hapus bod yr arian yn cyrraedd, ac y byddant yn gallu cyflawni rhagor o driniaethau llawfeddygol o ganlyniad i'r buddsoddiad hwnnw. Bydd hefyd yn rhyddhau gwelyau, y sonioch chi, Dai amdano. Mae cael y ganolfan gofal symudol fwyaf yn Ewrop yma ar ein carreg drws yn gyfrwng i ryddhau gwelyau, ac mewn canolfannau gofal dydd ar draws Cymru.

Ar ein strategaeth amseroedd aros, cytunodd pawb ohonom y dylem ddatblygu'r strategaeth hon yng Nghymru, a chefnogodd y Pwyllgor hynny. Sefydlaes raglen arloesedd mewn gofal yn haf 2000, ac mae gennym bellach reolaeth gwell o lawer ar amseroedd aros, ac arferion arloesedd ar draws Cymru. Mae ymarferwyr sy'n cael eu harwain gan nyrsys yn cyflawni mân driniaethau meddygol. Mae ffisiotherapyddion yn mynd â chleifion orthopedig oddi ar ein rhestrau



seven-day working, to extend the working day, specially funded out-patient improvement managers in each trust, and much more. All those people are out there breaking new boundaries in terms of innovation, as well as responding to the extra £1 billion that is going in to the health service, and seeing that there is a way forward for the twenty-first century health service to which we aspire in the Assembly.

We have targeted the money at those areas where we need to tackle unacceptable waiting times. The number of people waiting over 18 months for orthopaedic operations has decreased by 30 per cent over the last year, and of those waiting over 12 months, the number has decreased by 39 per cent over the same period. Also, our waiting times for cardiac surgery have decreased. The public will judge whether they want a whinge-for-Wales, Helen Mary, or a Welsh Assembly Government that is investing more than ever in a health service and is listening to patients and staff and addressing their needs in terms of capital investment. As Nye Bevan said, preventative medicine is about collective action, and the Welsh Assembly Government embraces that.

4:50 p.m.

**William Graham:** I welcome this debate and ask Plaid Cymru whether it will join us in seeking to expose the problems of underfunding private homes. Details and figures on that have been published throughout Wales. For example, in Newport, the amount paid to local homes, in terms of residential and nursing care, is substantially less than that paid to those in local authority ownership. Yet we find that the Best Value regime exposed that many local authority homes are far too expensive to run for patients. Their cost base is far too high, and that has led to problems and the closure of local authority homes. I notice that that is particularly the case in Conwy and will possibly be the case in Newport. These decisions are difficult but I ask that we re-examine this problem and, although the

cleifion allanol. Ceir ystod o gynlluniau i ddatblygu gweithio saith diwrnod, ymestyn y diwrnod gwaith, rheolwyr gwella gwasanaethau cleifion allanol ym mhob ymddiriedolaeth wedi eu hariannu'n arbennig, a llawer rhagor. Mae'r holl bobl hyn allan yn y maes yn torri tir newydd o ran arloesedd, ynghyd ag ymateb i'r £1 biliwn ychwanegol sydd ar gael i'r gwasanaeth iechyd, ac yn gweld bod ffordd ymlaen i wasanaeth iechyd yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yr ydym ni'n ymgynraedd ato yn y Cynulliad.

Bu inni dargedu'r arian ar yr ardaloedd hynny lle mae angen inni fynd i'r afael ag amseroedd aros annerbyniol. Gostyngodd nifer y bobl sy'n disgwyl mwy na 18 mis am lawdriniaethau orthopedig 30 y cant dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, ac o'r rhai sy'n disgwyl am ragor na 12 mis bu gostyngiad o 39 y cant yn y nifer dros yr un cyfnod. Hefyd, mae ein hamseroedd aros am lawdriniaeth ar y galon wedi gostwng. Bydd y cyhoedd yn gallu dewis a ydynt am gael Helen Mary, cwynwraig Cymru, neu Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sy'n buddsoddi mwy nag erioed yn y gwasanaeth iechyd ac sydd yn gwrando ar gleifion a staff ac yn mynd i'r afael â'u hanghenion o ran buddsoddiad cyfalaf. Fel y dywedodd Aneirin Bevan, mae meddyginiaeth ataliol yn ymwneud â gweithredu ar y cyd ac mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cofleidio hyn

**William Graham:** Croesawaf y ddadl hon a gofynnaf i Blaid Cymru a wnaiff ymuno â ni i geisio dadlennu problemau tanwariant cartrefi preifat. Cyhoeddwyd manylion a ffigurau ar hyn ar draws Cymru. Er enghraifft, yng Nghasnewydd, mae'r swm a delir i gartrefi lleol, o ran gofal preswyl a nyrsio, yn llawer llai na'r hyn a delir i'r rheini sydd ym mherchnogaeth yr awdurdod lleol. Eto, canfyddwn fod cyfundrefn Gwerth Gorau wedi dadlennu bod llawer o gartrefi awdurdodau lleol yn llawer rhy gostus i'w rhedeg i gleifion. Mae eu sylfaen cost yn rhy uchel ac arweiniodd hynny at broblemau ac at gau cartrefi awdurdodau lleol. Nodaf fod hyn yn arbennig o wir am Gonwy ac o bosibl bydd yn wir am Gasnewydd. Mae'r penderfyniadau hyn yn anodd ond gofynnaf inni ailarchwilio'r broblem hon ac, er bod y

Minister has already spoken in this debate, I am sure that she will take on board the necessity to divert adequate funds. After all, this is a particularly vulnerable sector; the frail elderly require a conscientious effort to reassure them that their future, however long, will be adequately maintained in a good-quality home.

**Peter Rogers:** Will you clarify that council-run homes, although their fees are much higher, are able to keep the homes at a 100 per cent occupancy, which is another great problem in the economic running of the independent care sector?

**William Graham:** Thank you for clarifying that, Peter. This funding must be provided because good-quality homes are closing, almost monthly, throughout the principality. If they are too expensive to be run by local authorities, the money must be diverted to private homes. It is a serious problem that will not go away, and raises immediate concern. In Newport, some privately-run homes have given notice under their contracts that they will not accept new patients. That will further exacerbate the problem known as bed blocking. We know that there is a need for more hospital beds, and some of them are being occupied by people who would be better provided for in private nursing or residential homes. I ask Dr Dai Lloyd to take that on board when replying to the debate.

**Gwenda Thomas:** I welcome the opportunity to speak against the motion and the amendment. Despite Plaid Cymru's negative claims that the Labour Governments of the UK and Wales have failed to safeguard and improve the health service in Wales, that is not my experience in my constituency or in the whole of Neath Port Talbot. The average length of a hospital stay in Neath Port Talbot has decreased from 6.9 days in 1999-2000 to 6.7 days in 2000-01, which reflects the improved partnership working around delayed transfers of care for all hospital sites in the locality, particularly Cimla and Groeswen. This is due to the ongoing work of the local partnership to reduce the numbers of delayed transfers of care, and a joint action plan has been developed and submitted to the

Gweinidog wedi siarad yn barod yn y ddadl hon, yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnaiff hi sylweddoli'r angen i ddargyfeirio arian digonol. Wedi'r cyfan, mae hwn yn sector arbennig o ddiamddiffyn; mae angen gwneud ymdrech gydwybodol i dawelu ofnau'r henoed bregus gan sicrhau y bydd eu dyfodol, pa mor hir bynnag y bo, yn cael ei gynnal yn ddigonol mewn cartref o safon dda.

**Peter Rogers:** A wnewch chi egluro bod cartrefi sy'n eiddo i gynghorau, er bod eu ffioedd yn llawer uwch, yn gallu cadw'r cartrefi yn llawn, sy'n broblem fawr arall wrth redeg y sector gofal annibynnol yn economaidd?

**William Graham:** Diolch i chi am egluro hynny, Peter. Rhaid i'r ariannu hwn gael ei ddarparu oherwydd bod cartrefi o safon dda yn cau, bron yn fisol, ar draws Cymru. Os ydynt yn rhy gostus i'w rhedeg gan awdurdodau lleol, rhaid i arian gael ei ddargyfeirio i gartrefi preifat. Mae'n broblem fawr na fydd yn diflannu ac mae'n codi pryder dybryd. Yng Nghasnewydd, mae rhai cartrefi preifat wedi rhoi rhybudd o dan eu contractau na fyddant yn derbyn cleifion newydd. Bydd hynny'n gwaethygu'r broblem a elwir yn flocio gwelyau ymhellach. Gwyddom fod angen am ragor o welyau ysbyty, a bod rhai ohonynt wedi eu cymryd gan bobl a gâi well darpariaeth ar eu cyfer mewn cartrefi nyrsio neu breswyl preifat. Gofynnaf i Dr Dai Lloyd drafod hyn pan fydd yn ateb y ddadl.

**Gwenda Thomas:** Croesawaf y cyfle i siarad yn erbyn y cynnig a'r gwelliant. Er gwaethaf haeriadau negyddol Plaid Cymru bod Llywodraethau Llafur y DU a Chymru wedi methu â diogelu a gwella'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru, nid dyna yw fy mhrofiad i yn fy etholaeth nac yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot yn gyffredinol. Gostyngodd hyd arhosiad mewn ysbyty ar gyfartaledd yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot o 6.9 diwrnod yn 1999-2000 i 6.7 diwrnod yn 2000-01, sy'n adlewyrchu'r bartneriaeth well sy'n gweithio o amgylch trosglwyddiadau gofal gohiriedig i bob safle ysbyty yn yr ardal, yn arbennig Cimla a Groeswen. Canlyniad gwaith parhaus y bartneriaeth leol yw hyn, i leihau nifer y trosglwyddiadau gofal gohiriedig, ac mae cynllun gweithredu

National Assembly. There has been a reduction in the number of delays in the last three months. Further investment has been made in the innovative reablement scheme, which was initially implemented in 2000-01. In the next financial year considerable investment will be made from the new flexibilities grant to fund a residential reablement scheme, which will incorporate therapists, nursing staff, and social services staff. These schemes will be instrumental in facilitating earlier discharge from hospital. We must not forget that the refurbishment of Cimla hospital's rehabilitation centre is progressing well, and is due for completion early in the new financial year.

I remind the Conservatives that under their administration, Cimla hospital came close to closure. They succeeded in closing a large section of it and selling off its land. To add insult to injury, nurses had to reapply for their jobs when wards were closed. Thankfully, the Conservatives were voted out of office before they could close the hospital down completely.

There can be no argument that under the Conservatives, there were decades of mismanaging the health service. It is worth reminding the nationalists—Helen Mary Jones in particular—that the records show that they were keen to support John Major's Government. As I have said before, at one stage, they were voting with the Government more often than some of the Government's own backbenchers.

The National Assembly has provided approximately £400,000 from the inequalities in health fund to fund four projects in Neath Port Talbot—

**Gareth Jones:** Os yw pethau yng Nghymru mor dda o dan Lafur Newydd, pam bod yn rhaid i gleifion o'r Gogledd, er enghraifft, deithio i Fanceinion i gael triniaeth am glefyd y galon? Os oes angen sganiad esgyrn arnoch, rhaid mynd i Gobowen i gael y gwasanaeth hwnnw. Os yw pethau mor dda, pam na fedrwn gael y gwasanaethau hyn yn agosach at gartref y claf?

ar y cyd wedi ei ddatblygu a'i gyflwyno i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Bu gostyngiad yn nifer y gohiriadau yn y tri mis diwethaf. Gwnaed buddsoddiad pellach yn y cynllun ailalluogi arloesol a weithredwyd i ddechrau yn 2000-01. Yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf gwneir buddsoddiad sylweddol o'r grant dulliau hyblyg newydd i ariannu cynllun ailalluogi preswyl a fydd yn ymgorffori therapyddion, staff nyrsio a staff gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Bydd y cynlluniau hyn yn gyfrwng i hwyluso anfon claf adref yn gynharach o ysbyty. Rhaid inni beidio ag anghofio bod gwaith adnewyddu canolfan adfer ysbyty Cimla yn mynd rhagddo'n dda a bod disgwyl cwblhau'r gwaith yn gynnar yn y flwyddyn ariannol newydd.

Atgoffaf y Ceidwadwyr fod ysbyty Cimla, o dan eu gweinyddiaeth hwy bron wedi cau. Llwyddasant i gau adran fawr ohono a gwerthu ei dir. I roi halen ar y briw bu'n rhaid i nyrsys ailgeisio am eu swyddi wrth i wardiau gael eu cau. Diolch byth, collodd y Ceidwadwyr eu grym cyn y gallent gau'r ysbyty'n llwyr.

Yn ddiddadl bu degawdau o gamreoli'r gwasanaeth iechyd o dan y Ceidwadwyr. Mae'n werth atgoffa'r cenedlaetholwyr—yn arbennig Helen Mary Jones—bod y cofnodion yn dangos eu bod yn awyddus i gefnogi Llywodraeth John Major. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, ar un adeg, yr oeddent yn pleidleisio gyda'r Llywodraeth yn amlach na rhai o Aelodau meinciau cefn y Llywodraeth ei hun.

Darparodd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol tua £400,000 o'r gronfa anghydraddoldebau mewn iechyd i ariannu pedwar prosiect yng Nghastell-nedd Port Talbot—

**Gareth Jones:** If things are so good in Wales under New Labour, why do patients from north Wales, for example, have to travel to Manchester for treatment for heart disease? If you need a bone scan, you must go to Gobowen to receive that service. If things are so good, why can we not get these services closer to the patient's home?

**Gwenda Thomas:** Mae llawer mwy i'w wneud, Gareth. Mae gwell siâp o dan y Blaid Lafur nag a fu erioed o dan y Torïaid. Dylech wybod hynny oherwydd eich cefnogaeth iddynt.

The inequalities in health projects aim to tackle high incidence of coronary heart disease and include a full cardiac rehabilitation programme, an opportunistic screening programme and a community programme focusing on eating for health. Furthermore, a third community mental health team has been established at Gelligron, Pontardawe, to support the continuing strategic development of mental health services for the people of Neath Port Talbot. If time allowed, I would go on.

There is no doubt that the nature of illnesses and treatment has changed drastically in the 50 years and more since the national health service came into existence. As I have highlighted, the Labour administration has achieved much since gaining office in 1997, and it had a difficult task with the national health service. Before the train of destruction could be reversed, it had to be halted—by no means an easy task. Despite the nationalists choosing to be consistently negative, even they must recognise that although there is much more to do, much has been—and is being—achieved.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I still have a number of speakers left. Not everybody will get a chance to speak. I appeal for people to take three minutes, and then I can fit in a few speakers.

**Peter Rogers:** The Government has made huge promises about the health service since the Assembly was set up. Many people were hopeful that Labour would deliver on its promises, but the reality is completely different. Almost daily, we hear about how bad things are on the ground, not just for our hard-working healthcare professionals, but equally for patients.

For example, it is unacceptable that patients are denied timely surgery for cancer because of the lack of high-dependency beds. Nor is it acceptable that bed-blocking is likely to increase because the Government cannot

**Gwenda Thomas:** Much more must be done, Gareth. Things are in far better shape under the Labour Party than ever they were under the Tories. You should know that since you supported them.

Anela'r prosiectau anghydraddoldebau mewn iechyd at fynd i'r afael â'r nifer uchel o achosion o glefyd y galon ac maent yn cynnwys rhaglen adfer clefyd y galon, rhaglen sgrinio fanteisgar a rhaglen gymunedol yn canolbwyntio ar fwyta'n iach. Yn ychwanegol, sefydlwyd trydydd tîm iechyd meddwl cymunedol yng Ngelligron, Pontardawe, i gefnogi'r datblygiad strategol parhaus ar wasanaethau iechyd meddwl ar gyfer pobl Castell-nedd Port Talbot. Pe bai amser yn caniatáu byddwn yn parhau.

Yn ddiau, mae natur afiechydon a thriniaeth wedi newid yn syfrdanol yn yr hanner can mlynedd a mwy ers sefydlu'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Fel yr wyf wedi tanlinellu, mae'r weinyddiaeth Lafur wedi cyflawni llawer ers iddi ddod i rym yn 1997, ac yr oedd ganddi dasg anodd gyda'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Cyn i drên y difrod gael ei droi'n ôl, yr oedd yn rhaid ei stopio—nid tasg hawdd ar unrhyw gyfrif. Er bod y cenedlaetholwyr wedi dewis bod yn gyson negyddol, rhaid iddynt hwy, hyd yn oed, gydnabod, er bod llawer eto i'w wneud—bod llawer wedi ei gyflawni—ac yn cael ei gyflawni.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Mae gennyf nifer o siaradwyr ar ôl o hyd. Ni chaiff pawb gyfle i siarad. Apeliar ar bobl i gymryd tair munud, ac yna gallaf roi cyfle i nifer bach o siaradwyr.

**Peter Rogers:** Rhoddodd y Llywodraeth addewidion mawr am y gwasanaeth iechyd ers i'r Cynulliad gael ei sefydlu. Yr oedd llawer o bobl yn obeithiol y gallai Llafur gyflawni'r addewidion, ond mae'r realiti yn gwbl wahanol. Bron yn ddyddiol, clywn pa mor ddrwg yw hi, nid yn unig i'n gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol sy'n gweithio'n galed ond yn yr un modd i gleifion.

Er enghraifft, mae'n annerbyniol y gwrthodir llawfeddyginiaethau canser amserol i gleifion oherwydd y prinder gwelyau dibyniaeth ddwys. Nid yw'n dderbyniol chwaith bod blocio gwelyau yn debyg o gynyddu

agree a proper fee structure for independent care homes, which are being forced to de-register their beds. These are important and urgent issues on which the Government has failed to deliver.

That said, we probably need to be a little more aggressive than we are currently, in terms of health promotion, especially regarding younger people. It is unfortunate that the unhealthy lifestyles of some parents are passed on to their children who do not know any better. I refer particularly to smoking, drug-taking, drinking, and also, probably, eating. In the long run, that reinforces many of Wales's health problems. We need to be forceful during children's time at school, where we have an opportunity to make a real difference. I sometimes feel that chips and sugar-filled drinks should be banned from schools, and that children should not be allowed to leave schools' premises during the lunch hour. The Assembly has made progress by making free school milk available, but we must also tackle the high rate of teenage pregnancies through effective sex education. Young women and men need to realise that there are many more productive activities in which they can engage, not least, the pursuit of worthwhile careers.

5:00 p.m.

It is only right and proper to have a broad perspective of our health service in Wales in terms of treatment and education. This Government has not achieved the right balance yet, and the people of Wales have been severely let down on service delivery.

**Brian Gibbons:** This motion must have been written by a Martian who arrived in Cardiff bay at the weekend, because it does not state when this lack of achievement occurred. If this Martian knew the extent to which the national health service has developed over the last five years, I do not believe that it would have drafted this resolution.

One of the National Assembly's first tasks was to draw up the stocktake report, which

oherwydd na all y Llywodraeth gytuno ar strwythur ffi cywir ar gyfer cartrefi gofal annibynnol sy'n cael eu gorfodi i ddatgofrestru eu gwelyau. Mae'r rheini yn faterion brys a phwysig y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi methu â gweithredu arnynt.

Wedi dweud hynny, mae'n debyg bod angen inni fod yn fwy ymosodol, nag yr ydym ar hyn o bryd, o ran hyrwyddo iechyd, yn enwedig gyda phobl ifanc. Mae'n anffodus bod arferion byw afiach rhai rhieni yn cael eu trosglwyddo i'w plant, nad ydynt yn gwybod gwell. Cyfeiriaf yn arbennig at ysmegu, cyffuriau, yfed a hefyd, yn fwy na thebyg, bwyta. Yn y pen draw mae hynny'n atgyfnerthu llawer o broblemau iechyd Cymru. Rhaid inni fod yn fwy grymus yn ystod bywyd ysgol plant lle y mae gennym gyfle gwirioneddol i wneud gwahaniaeth. Yr wyf weithiau'n teimlo y dylai sglodion a diodydd llawn siwgr gael eu gwahardd o ysgolion ac na ddylai plant gael yr hawl i adael safle'r ysgol yn ystod yr awr ginio. Mae'r Cynulliad wedi gwneud cynnydd drwy roi llaeth am ddim yn yr ysgolion, ond rhaid inni hefyd fynd i'r afael â'r raddfa uchel o feichiogrwydd ymhlith merched yn eu harddegau drwy addysg rhyw effeithiol. Rhaid i ferched a bechgyn ifanc sylweddoli bod gweithgareddau llawer mwy cynhyrchiol y gallant ymhél â hwy, ac nid y lleiaf ohonynt yw anelu at yrfaeodded gwerth chweil.

Mae ond yn deg a phriodol i ystyried ein gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru o safbwynt cyffredinol o ran triniaeth ac addysg. Nid yw'r Llywodraeth wedi cael y cydbwysedd iawn eto a gwnaed cam mawr â phobl Cymru o ran cyflwyno'r gwasanaethau.

**Brian Gibbons:** Rhaid bod y cynnig hwn wedi ei ysgrifennu gan greadur o blaned Mawrth a gyrhaeddodd fae Caerdydd dros y Sul, oherwydd nid yw'n dweud pryd y digwyddodd y diffyg cyflawniad hwn. Pe bai'r creadur hwn o Fawrth yn gwybod faint y datblygodd y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf, nid wyf yn credu y byddai wedi drafftio'r cynnig hwn.

Un o dasgau cyntaf y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol oedd paratoi adroddiad cloriannu, a

was commissioned by the previous Secretary of State for Wales. It highlighted the absolute chaos and shambles that the National Assembly inherited. The service had no central direction—

**David Davies:** Is it not the case that the amount of money invested in the national health service increased year after year under the Conservative Government, and rose above the rate of inflation?

**Brian Gibbons:** I am coming to that. It was an absolute shambles: it had no strategic or workforce planning, and was totally lacking in resources, in contrast to the period between 1997 and the end of the current comprehensive spending review, when this administration will have increased NHS spending by 50 per cent.

**Janet Davies:** Did you know that the Labour party was in Government for two years before the Assembly came into being?

**Brian Gibbons:** Certainly, and that is the reason behind the statistics that David Melding has presented—they are the result of the shambles that we inherited. If this were an honest debate, David Melding would not have quoted the figures in such a way, because he would have recognised that, although there was a down-turn in NHS activity immediately after 1997, there has been an increase in activity over the last 12 to 18 months, and a reduction in the number of patients on long-term waiting lists, and in overall NHS waiting times.

**David Melding:** The Deputy Minister for Health is right to say that NHS activity rates have only just recovered to their level under the last Conservative Government—I did not want to make such a sharp partisan point. The Government has failed because it reconfigured the health service immediately after its election in 1997, and some health trusts spent years without senior executive staff running their hospitals.

gomisiynwyd gan gyn Ysgrifennydd Cymru. Tanlinellodd yr anrhefn llwyr a'r cawl a etifeddodd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Nid oes gan y gwasanaeth gyfeiriad pendant—

**David Davies:** Onid y gwir yw bod y swm o arian a fuddsoddwyd yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol wedi cynyddu flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn o dan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol, gan godi uwchlaw cyfradd chwyddiant?

**Brian Gibbons:** Yr wyf yn dod at hynny. Yr oedd yn anrhefn llwyr: nid oedd ganddo gynllunio strategol o ran y gweithlu ac yr oedd yn gwbl ddiffygiol mewn adnoddau o'i gymharu â'r cyfnod rhwng 1997 a diwedd yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant presennol pryd y bydd y weinyddiaeth hon wedi cynyddu gwariant y GIG 50 y cant.

**Janet Davies:** A wyddech fod y blaid Lafur wedi bod mewn grym am ddwy flynedd cyn i'r Cynulliad gael ei sefydlu?

**Brian Gibbons:** Yn hollol, a dyna'r rheswm y tu ôl i'r ystadegau a gyflwynodd David Melding—canlyniad y cawl a etifeddwyd gennym yw'r rhain. Pe bai hon yn ddadl onest, ni fyddai David Melding wedi dyfynnu'r ffigurau yn y modd a wnaeth, gan y byddai wedi cydnabod, er bod arafu wedi digwydd yng ngweithgaredd y GIG yn union ar ôl 1997, y bu cynnydd yn y gweithgaredd dros y 12 i 18 mis diwethaf, a gostyngiad yn nifer y cleifion ar restrau aros hirdymor ac yn amserau aros cyffredinol y GIG.

**David Melding:** Mae'r Dirprwy Weinidog dros Iechyd yn iawn i ddweud mai dim ond yn ddiweddar y dychwelodd cyfraddau gweithgarwch y GIG i'w lefel o dan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol ddiwethaf—nid oeddwn am wneud pwynt mor bleidiol amlwg. Methodd y Llywodraeth oherwydd iddi ailgyflunio'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn union ar ôl iddi gael ei hethol yn 1997, a threuliodd rhai ymddiriedolaethau iechyd flynyddoedd heb uwch swyddogion gweithredol yn eu hysbytai.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. It is time to wind up, Brian.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Mae'n amser i ddirwyn i ben, Brian.

**Brian Gibbons:** The stocktake report did not show that, and I do not remember you objecting to the essence of the report when we discussed it in the Health and Social Services Committee.

**Brian Gibbons:** Ni ddangosodd yr adroddiad cloriannu hynny, ac ni chofiaf i chi wrthwynebu hanfod yr adroddiad, pan drafodwyd hwnnw gennym yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

Finally, Helen Mary Jones spoke about the extravagant ambitions of the Labour Party. Would Plaid Cymru be willing to continue with the same level of public spending in the national health service, when its modest ambitions include nationalising the steel industry, fully funding free personal care, providing free third level education, providing full match funding for Objective 1, and restoring the earnings-linked pension—modest ambitions indeed.

Yn olaf, siaradodd Helen Mary Jones am uchelgeisiau eithafol y Blaid Lafur. A fyddai Plaid Cymru'n barod i barhau â'r un lefel o wario cyhoeddus yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, pan fo ei huchelgais gymedrol yn cynnwys gwladoli'r diwydiant dur, ariannu gofal personol am ddim yn llawn, darparu addysg trydedd lefel am ddim, rhoi arian cyfatebol llawn i Amcan 1, ac adfer y pensiwn sy'n gysylltiedig ag enillion—amcanion cymedrol yn wir.

**David Lloyd:** Diolchaf i Aelodau am eu sylwadau. Rhaid inni gofio bob amser, fel rhan o'r ddadl bwysig hon, fod gan Gymru yr ystadegau iechyd gwaethaf. Rhaid inni felly fynd i'r afael ar fyrder ag achosion afiechyd ynghyd â gwella mynediad i'r triniaethau diweddaraf yn ein cymunedau.

**David Lloyd:** I thank Members for their contributions. We must always bear in mind, as part of this important debate, that Wales has the worst health statistics. We must therefore act without delay to tackle the causes of ill-health and improve access to the latest treatments in our communities.

As we have heard, Wales suffers a double whammy in terms of health—the worst health statistics and, perversely, the least capacity to deal with illness—because the NHS is not uniform throughout the UK. We need to address urgently the issue of capacity—the lack of beds, the 800 nurse vacancies, the 130 GP vacancies, and the numerous consultant vacancies.

Fel y clywsom, dioddefodd Cymru ergyd ddwbl o ran iechyd—yr ystadegau iechyd gwaethaf ac, yn wrthnysig, y capasiti lleiaf i ddelio â salwch—oherwydd nad yw'r GIG yn unffurf ledled y DU. Mae angen inni fynd i'r afael ar frys â mater capasiti—y prinder gwelyau, 800 o swyddi nyrsio gwag, 130 o swyddi meddygon teulu gwag, a nifer o swyddi llawfeddygon gwag.

I am grateful to colleagues for their comments. David Melding, among others, referred to the importance of staff, and Janet Ryder discussed the patient's perspective. We also heard about important issues such as expanding the provision of medical education in north Wales, the postcode lottery of infertility treatment and long-term care for the elderly. I was also pleased to hear Val Lloyd emphasise the role of staff. The motion was not intended to be critical of staff—I am an NHS staff member myself. Helen Mary Jones vividly described the misery of waiting times and referred to the importance of our work in holding the Government to account. I

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'm cyd-Aelodau am eu sylwadau. Cyfeiriodd David Melding, ymhlith eraill, at bwysigrwydd y staff a thrafododd Janet Ryder safbwynt y claf. Hefyd clywsom am faterion pwysig megis ehangu darpariaeth addysg feddygol yn y Gogledd, loteri cod post triniaeth anffrwythlondeb a gofal hirdymor i'r henoed. Yr oedd yn dda gennyf hefyd glywed Val Lloyd yn pwysleisio rôl y staff. Nid bwriad y cynnig oedd beirniadu'r staff—yr wyf yn aelod o staff y GIG fy hunan. Disgrifiodd Helen Mary Jones ddiplastyd amserau aros yn drawiadol a chyfeiriodd at bwysigrwydd ein gwaith yn dwyn y Llywodraeth i gyfrif. Yr

am also grateful to William Graham for his contribution on long-term care for the elderly, and to Kirsty Williams and the Minister for their comments. I would press the Minister on the crisis in the private residential and nursing homes sector; we need an early resolution.

On Peter Rogers's contribution, I make great play on the need for aggressive health promotion. Peter gave us health promotion in its widest sense. Will the Minister take seriously Peter's idea in terms of the bigger NHS picture? The NHS remains the most cost-effective healthcare system in the world. Staff perform miracles with the resources they have. The NHS needs resources to reach patients—the aggressive health promotion that Peter must now pioneer single-handedly—and it must focus on treating patients, with more beds, nurses and doctors, and on cutting structures and healing patients.

We must focus on a publicly funded NHS, turning away from privatisation and the private finance initiative. Ultimately, like other NHS staff, I am still immensely proud to work for the health service despite, at times, being a fierce critic when faced with pressures and shortcomings. The role of politicians is to provide resources at the front line to make a difference. Labour will be judged on its delivery on health in May 2003. I urge Members to support the motion.

wyf hefyd yn ddiolchgar i William Graham am ei gyfraniad ar ofal hirdymor i'r henoed ac i Kirsty Williams a'r Gweinidog am eu sylwadau. Byddwn yn gwasgu ar y Gweinidog ar yr argyfwng yn y sector cartrefi preswyl a nyrsio; mae angen ateb buan arnom.

Ar gyfraniad Peter Rogers, gwnaf yn fawr o'r angen i hybu iechyd mewn modd ymarferol. Rhoddodd Peter hybu iechyd inni yn ei ystyr ehangaf. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gymryd syniad Peter o ran darlun ehangach y GIG o ddifrif? Y GIG yw'r system gofal iechyd fwyaf cost effeithiol yn y byd o hyd. Mae staff yn cyflawni gwyrthiau â'r adnoddau sydd ganddynt. Mae angen adnoddau ar y GIG i gyrraedd cleifion—yr hybu iechyd ymosodol y mae Peter yn awr yn gorfod ei arloesi ar ei ben ei hun—a rhaid iddo ganolbwyntio ar drin cleifion, gyda mwy o welyau, nyrsys a meddygon, ac ar dorri strwythurau a gwella cleifion.

Rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar GIG a ariennir yn gyhoeddus, gan gefnu ar breifateiddio a'r fenter cyllid preifat. Yn y pen draw, fel aelodau eraill o staff y GIG, yr wyf yn hynod falch fy mod yn gweithio i'r gwasanaeth iechyd, er fy mod weithiau yn feirniad hallt pan wynebaf bwysau a diffygion. Rôl y gwleidydd yw darparu adnoddau yn y rheng flaen i wneud gwahaniaeth. Caiff Llafur ei barnu ar ei chyflawniad ym maes iechyd ym Mai 2003. Anogaf yr Aelodau i gefnogi'r cynnig.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 9, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 46.*

*Amendment 1: For 9, Abstain 0, Against 46.*

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

Bourne, Nick  
Cairns, Alun  
Davies, David  
Davies, Glyn  
Graham, William  
Melding, David  
Morgan, Jonathan  
Richards, Rod  
Rogers, Peter

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

Barrett, Lorraine  
Bates, Mick  
Black, Peter  
Burnham, Eleanor  
Butler, Rosemary  
Chapman, Christine  
Davidson, Jane  
Dafis, Cynog  
Davies, Geraint  
Davies, Janet  
Davies, Jocelyn  
Davies, Ron  
Edwards, Richard  
Essex, Sue  
Evans, Delyth



German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jarman, Pauline  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
 Lloyd, David  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Middlehurst, Tom  
 Neagle, Lynne  
 Pugh, Alun  
 Randerson, Jenny  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Sinclair, Karen  
 Thomas, Gwenda  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Wigley, Dafydd  
 Williams, Kirsty  
 Williams, Phil

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.*  
*Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 31.*  
*Motion: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 31.*

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

Bourne, Nick  
 Cairns, Alun  
 Dafis, Cynog  
 Davies, David  
 Davies, Geraint  
 Davies, Glyn  
 Davies, Janet  
 Davies, Jocelyn  
 Graham, William  
 Hancock, Brian  
 Jarman, Pauline  
 Jones, Elin  
 Jones, Gareth  
 Jones, Helen Mary  
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn  
 Lloyd, David  
 Melding, David  
 Morgan, Jonathan  
 Richards, Rod  
 Rogers, Peter  
 Ryder, Janet  
 Thomas, Owen John  
 Wigley, Dafydd  
 Williams, Phil

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

Barrett, Lorraine  
 Bates, Mick  
 Black, Peter  
 Burnham, Eleanor  
 Butler, Rosemary  
 Chapman, Christine  
 Davidson, Jane  
 Davies, Ron  
 Edwards, Richard  
 Essex, Sue  
 Evans, Delyth  
 German, Michael  
 Gibbons, Brian  
 Gregory, Janice  
 Griffiths, John  
 Gwyther, Christine  
 Halford, Alison  
 Hart, Edwina  
 Hutt, Jane  
 Jones, Ann  
 Jones, Carwyn  
 Law, Peter  
 Lewis, Huw  
 Lloyd, Val  
 Middlehurst, Tom

Neagle, Lynne  
Pugh, Alun  
Randerson, Jenny  
Sinclair, Karen  
Thomas, Gwenda  
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.  
Motion defeated.*

### **Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order**

**Rod Richards:** Point of order. I seek your guidance, Deputy Presiding Officer, on a newspaper report last week on the composition of party groupings in the Assembly. The report said that the leader of the Tory group was a member of the shadow Cabinet. This was immediately denied by Iain Duncan Smith in Westminster. No such denial has come from Plaid Cymru.

**Rod Richards:** Pwynt o drefn. Gofynnaf am eich arweiniad, Ddirprwy Lywydd, ar adroddiad papur newydd yr wythnos diwethaf ar gyfansoddiad grwpiau pleidiau yn y Cynulliad. Dywedodd yr adroddiad bod arweinydd y grŵp Torïaidd yn aelod o Gabinet yr wrthblaid. Gwadwyd hyn ar unwaith gan Iain Duncan Smith yn San Steffan. Ni ddaeth gwadiad tebyg oddi wrth Blaid Cymru.

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** Order. Why is this a point of order for me? I am not responsible for reports in newspapers or anywhere else.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Trefn. Pam y mae hwn yn bwynt o drefn i mi? Nid wyf yn gyfrifol am adroddiadau mewn papurau newydd nac yn unman arall.

**Rod Richards:** Will you clarify whether Nicky Bourne has joined Plaid Cymru's opposition Cabinet?

**Rod Richards:** A wnewch chi egluro a yw Nicky Bourne wedi ymuno â Chabinet gwrthblaid Plaid Cymru?

**The Deputy Presiding Officer:** I have, thankfully or otherwise, no responsibility whatsoever in that regard. That was entirely spurious, Rod; you must do better next time.

**Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Nid oes gennyf unrhyw gyfrifoldeb, boed hynny'n fendith neu beidio, yn y mater hwn. Yr oedd hynny'n hollol ffug, Rod; bydd rhaid ichi wneud yn well y tro nesaf.

That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.08 p.m.  
The session ended at 5.08 p.m.*