



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

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

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio Questions to the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration

Effeithlonrwydd Ynni yn y Cartref ym Mhreseli Sir Benfro Domestic Energy Efficiency in Preseli Pembrokeshire

Q1 Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: Will the Minister report on what initiatives exist to promote domestic energy efficiency in Preseli Pembrokeshire? (OAQ38555)

C1 Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi adroddiad ar y mentrau sy'n bodoli i hyrwyddo effeithlonrwydd ynni yn y cartref ym Mhreseli Sir Benfro? (OAQ38555)

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): The Assembly Government's home energy efficiency scheme offers energy efficiency measures to qualifying households across Wales. Energy suppliers are now also required by the energy regulator to promote energy efficiency to their domestic customers. The West Wales Eco Centre is active in co-ordinating energy efficiency advice to households in Preseli Pembrokeshire.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Mae cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni yn y cartref Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cynnig mesurau effeithlonrwydd ynni i gartrefi cymwys ledled Cymru. Mae'r corff rheoleiddio ynni hefyd yn ei gwneud yn ofynnol yn awr i gyflenwyr ynni hyrwyddo effeithlonrwydd ynni yn y cartref i'w cwsmeriaid. Mae Canolfan Eco Gorllewin Cymru yn gweithio i gydlunu cyngor ar effeithlonrwydd ynni i gartrefi ym Mhreseli Sir Benfro.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: As you are aware, large areas of Preseli Pembrokeshire are not on the gas network. HEES and HEES plus are therefore extremely helpful in eradicating fuel poverty in Preseli Pembrokeshire. Is it possible to raise the limits of those two schemes, particularly the £2,500 grant which is available for the installation of central heating? A large number of our properties are single-walled and are unable to have cavity wall filling or loft insulation. Also, when the gas transport system comes in, is it possible to consider changing heating systems?

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: Fel y gwyddoch, nid yw ardaloedd mawr o Breseli Sir Benfro ar y rhwydwaith nwy. Felly mae HEES a HEES a mwy o gymorth mawr wrth geisio dileu tlodi tanwydd ym Mhreseli Sir Benfro. A yw'n bosibl codi cyfyngiadau'r ddau gynllun hynny, yn arbennig y grant o £2,500 sydd ar gael ar gyfer gosod gwres canolog? Mae nifer fawr o'n cartrefi wedi'u hadeiladu â wal sengl ac ni allant gael llenwad wal geudod na deunydd inswleiddio llofft. Hefyd, pan fydd y system cludo nwy yn weithredol, a yw'n bosibl ystyried newid systemau gwresogi?

Edwina Hart: We are currently evaluating HEES to assess how effectively support is being targeted at households that are suffering fuel poverty and indicates the areas that you mentioned. This will include evaluating the energy efficiency advice and measures offered to households. I will be happy to take up the points that you have raised.

Edwina Hart: Yr ydym ar hyn o bryd yn gwerthuso'r cynllun HEES i asesu pa mor effeithiol y targedir cymorth tuag at gartrefi sy'n dioddef tlodi tanwydd ac y nodir y meysydd a grybwyllwyd gennych. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys gwerthuso'r cyngor ar effeithlonrwydd ynni a'r mesurau a gynigir i gartrefi. Byddaf yn fodlon trafod y pwyntiau a godwyd gennych.

**Y Grant Cyfleusterau i'r Anabl
The Disabled Facilities Grant**

Q2 Kirsty Williams: Will the Minister make a statement on the disabled facilities grant? (OAQ38591)

C2 Kirsty Williams: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y grant cyfleusterau i'r anabl? (OAQ38591)

Edwina Hart: As previously reported to the Assembly, I have commissioned a wide-ranging review of domestic adaptations for disabled people, including disabled facilities grants.

Edwina Hart: Fel y dywedwyd eisoes wrth y Cynulliad, yr wyf wedi comisiynu adolygiad pellgyrhaeddol o addasiadau yn y cartref i bobl anabl, gan gynnwys grantiau cyfleusterau i'r anabl.

Kirsty Williams: I have recently come across two cases in my constituency where, despite a full report from an occupational therapist which said that the constituents need a disabled facilities grant, Powys County Council has refused to proceed with the grant. In the first case, it says that it does not have enough information from the GP; the GP says that he has given all the information that he can. In the second case, it says that there is no guaranteed right of way or access to the property. In both cases, I feel that the council is prevaricating because it wants to save resources and is not looking at the true needs of the constituents. What can you do to ensure that my constituents get the disabled facilities grant adaptations that their occupational therapists say that they need?

Kirsty Williams: Yn ddiweddar, deuthum ar draws dau achos yn fy etholaeth lle, er gwaethaf adroddiad llawn gan therapydd galwedigaethol a ddywedodd fod angen grant cyfleusterau i'r anabl ar yr etholwyr, mae Cyngor Sir Powys wedi gwrthod rhoi'r grant. Yn yr achos cyntaf, dywed nad yw wedi cael digon o wybodaeth gan y meddyg teulu; dywed y meddyg teulu ei fod wedi rhoi'r holl wybodaeth y gall ei rhoi. Yn yr ail achos, dywed nad oes hawl tramwy na mynediad gwarantedig i'r eiddo. Yn y ddau achos, teimlaf fod y cyngor yn osgoi gweithredu am ei fod am arbed adnoddau ac nid yw'n ystyried gwir anghenion yr etholwyr. Beth y gallwch ei wneud i sicrhau bod fy etholwyr yn cael yr addasiadau dan y grant cyfleusterau i'r anabl sydd eu hangen arnynt yn ôl eu therapyddion galwedigaethol?

Edwina Hart: I think that you have raised a wider point about how disabled facilities grants are administered by local government, which I will take into account in my review. I share your concerns that we have to focus on the needs of the individual rather than put obstacles in place to stop the cash being available.

Edwina Hart: Credaf ichi godi pwynt ehangach ynglŷn â sut y gweinyddir grantiau cyfleusterau i'r anabl gan lywodraeth leol, a byddaf yn ystyried hynny yn fy adolygiad. Rhannaf eich pryderon fod yn rhaid inni ganolbwyntio ar anghenion yr unigolyn yn hytrach na chodi rhwystrau i atal yr arian rhag bod ar gael.

Val Lloyd: I was interested in that answer about making life easier for those with a disability and, of course, the Assembly's support goes beyond disabled facilities grants. Will you join me in welcoming the new disability resource centre in my constituency, which is being built with funds from the local regeneration fund? It will deliver wider opportunities to secure employment for the disabled.

Val Lloyd: Yr oedd diddordeb gennyf yn yr ateb hwnnw ynglŷn â gwneud bywyd yn haws i'r rhai sydd ag anabledd, ac, wrth gwrs, mae cefnogaeth y Cynulliad yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r grantiau cyfleusterau i'r anabl. A ymunwch â mi i groesawu'r ganolfan adnoddau anabledd newydd yn fy etholaeth i, sy'n cael ei hadeiladu gydag arian o'r gronfa adfywio leol? Bydd yn sicrhau mwy o gyfleoedd i roi cyflogaeth i'r anabl.

Edwina Hart: I welcome all initiatives such

Edwina Hart: Croesawaf bob menter fel hon

as this across Wales. I am particularly pleased that you have a new centre in Swansea East, where there is quite a high level of people with disabilities. Anything that could help in terms of employability and other needs is most welcome.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn bwriadu gweithredu ar y ddarpariaeth god post mewn perthynas â'r cymhorthdal hwn. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld eich datganiad. Codaf fater arall, sef, pan fo gwaith yn angenrheidiol i addasu cartref ar gyfer plentyn, mae'r rhieni yn gorfod mynd drwy brawf moddion er mwyn cael cymhorthdal. A gytunwch fod hynny yn gwbl annerbyniol?

Edwina Hart: This is one of the areas that we are looking at in the review. There has been a lot of correspondence from Assembly Members and parents about this. We have to recognise that parents have enough difficulties in accessing all sorts of facilities when they have disabled children; we do not want to make life more difficult for them if they are trying to adapt their house. This will come forward when I present my report to Committee.

William Graham: Could you outline how you will ensure that the current review of the disabled facilities grant will be equally applied by all local authorities throughout Wales?

Edwina Hart: This is one of the areas that I will be considering when the review is complete. I have had interim discussions with officials and we have to have a certain degree of standardisation across Wales. It does not matter whether you are in Powys, Newport or north Wales, you should know exactly where you stand. We will have to consider these issues.

Datganoli Gwasanaethau Tân yn y Gogledd The Devolution of Fire Services in North Wales

Q3 Janet Ryder: Will the Minister make a statement on the devolution of fire services in north Wales? (OAQ38542)

Edwina Hart: The Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 has received Royal Assent. I will

ledled Cymru. Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch bod gennych ganolfan newydd yn Nwyrain Abertawe, lle y mae niferoedd eithaf mawr o bobl ag anableddau. Mae unrhyw beth a allai helpu o ran y gallu i gael eu cyflogi ac anghenion eraill i'w groesawu.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I am glad to hear that you intend to act on the post code provision with regard to this grant. I look forward to seeing your statement. I raise another matter, namely that when work is essential to adapt a home for a child, parents must undergo a means test in order to obtain a grant. Do you agree that that is totally unacceptable?

Edwina Hart: Dyna un o'r meysydd yr ydym yn ei ystyried yn yr adolygiad. Bu llawer o ohebiaeth gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad a rhieni ynglŷn â hyn. Rhaid inni gydnabod bod rhieni sydd â phlant anabl eisoes yn cael digon o anhawster wrth geisio cael gafael ar bob math o gyfleusterau; nid ydym am wneud bywyd yn anos iddynt os ydynt yn ceisio addasu eu cartref. Trafodir hyn pan gyflwynaf fy adroddiad i'r Pwyllgor.

William Graham: A allech amlinellu sut y byddwch yn sicrhau y caiff yr adolygiad presennol o'r grant cyfleusterau i'r anabl ei gymhwyso yn yr un modd gan bob awdurdod lleol ledled Cymru?

Edwina Hart: Dyma un o'r meysydd y byddaf yn ei ystyried pan fydd yr adolygiad wedi ei gwblhau. Cefais drafodaethau interim gyda swyddogion a rhaid cael rhywfaint o safoni ledled Cymru. Ni waeth a ydych ym Mhowys, yng Nghasnewydd neu yn y Gogledd, dylech wybod yn union beth yw eich sefyllfa. Bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried y materion hyn.

C3 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ddatganoli'r gwasanaethau tân yn y Gogledd? (OAQ38542)

Edwina Hart: Mae Deddf Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub 2004 wedi derbyn Cydsyniad

present a commencement Order to come into force by mid November, at which point full responsibility for the service will be devolved to Wales. I also intend, as I have indicated before, to produce the final national framework for the fire and rescue service in Wales, which will form the contract between the service and the Assembly Government.

Janet Ryder: I know that you are aware of it, but not many people are aware of the work done by the fire brigade among young people in developing young firefighters activities. What will you do to support brigades such as that in north Wales that are actively encouraging young firefighters? These groups depend upon the voluntary support of fire officers to keep them going. Can the Assembly offer any extra financial support to those young firefighters brigades, to help with uniforms and equipment, in order to get groups established and keep them running throughout Wales?

Edwina Hart: I commend the work that fire officers do with young firefighters. I have seen that at first hand in my own constituency: there is a very active group in Morriston. It is important that we support these initiatives. Once the fire service is devolved, I will consider other ways of supporting it.

Mark Isherwood: What steps is the Minister taking to address the shortage of affordable housing for retained fire officers in north Wales, and what discussions is she holding with neighbouring services in north-west England to ensure that devolution does not become a barrier to cross-border working?

Edwina Hart: Cross-border working already exists in the fire and rescue services and will continue. It is important that when there is a major incident or emergency there is an appropriate link between services. The problems that retained firefighters have with affordable housing are the same as those that apply to everyone else.

Brenhinol. Byddaf yn cyflwyno Gorchymyn cychwyn i ddod i rym erbyn canol Tachwedd, pan gaiff y cyfrifoldeb llawn dros y gwasanaeth ei ddatganoli i Gymru. Bwriadaf hefyd, fel y nodais o'r blaen, lunio'r fframwaith cenedlaethol terfynol ar gyfer y gwasanaeth tân ac achub yng Nghymru, a fydd yn llunio'r contract rhwng y gwasanaeth a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Janet Ryder: Gwn eich bod yn ymwybodol ohono, ond nid yw llawer o bobl yn ymwybodol o'r gwaith a wneir gan y frigâd dân ymhlith pobl ifanc wrth ddatblygu gweithgareddau i ddiffoddwyr tân ifanc. Beth a wnewch i gefnogi brigadau megis yr un yn y Gogledd sy'n gweithio'n galed i annog diffoddwyr tân ifanc? Mae'r grwpiau hyn yn dibynnu ar gefnogaeth wirfoddol swyddogion tân i'w galluogi i barhau. A all y Cynulliad gynnig unrhyw gymorth ariannol ychwanegol i'r brigadau hyn o ddiffoddwyr tân ifanc, i helpu gyda gwisgoedd ac offer, er mwyn sefydlu grwpiau a sicrhau eu bod yn parhau i weithredu ledled Cymru?

Edwina Hart: Canmolaf y gwaith a wna swyddogion tân gyda diffoddwyr tân ifanc. Yr wyf wedi gweld hynny â'm llygaid fy hun yn fy etholaeth i: mae grŵp gweithgar iawn yn Nhreforys. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cefnogi'r mentrau hyn. Unwaith y caiff y gwasanaeth tân ei ddatganoli, ystyriaf ffyrdd eraill o'i gefnogi.

Mark Isherwood: Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r prinder tai fforddiadwy i swyddogion tân wrth gefn yn y Gogledd, a pha drafodaethau y mae'n eu cynnal gyda gwasanaethau cyfagos yng ngogledd-orllewin Lloegr i sicrhau nad yw datganoli yn rhwystro gwaith trawsffiniol?

Edwina Hart: Ceir gwaith trawsffiniol eisoes yn y gwasanaethau tân ac achub, a bydd hynny'n parhau. Mae'n bwysig bod cyswllt priodol rhwng y gwasanaethau pan fydd digwyddiad mawr neu argyfwng. Mae'r problemau a gaiff diffoddwyr tân wrth gefn o ran tai fforddiadwy yr un peth â'r problemau a gaiff pawb arall.

Monitro Cyflog Cyfartal Monitoring Equal Pay

Q4 Eleanor Burnham: Will the Minister make a statement on the monitoring of equal pay between men and women? (OAQ38558)

Edwina Hart: The National Assembly, in partnership with the Trades Union Congress Wales and the Equal Opportunities Commission Wales is taking forward phase 2 of the 'Close the Pay Gap' campaign. This campaign aims to raise awareness of equal pay issues and encourages employers to undertake pay reviews. This issue is actively considered by the Committee on Equality of Opportunity.

Eleanor Burnham: Despite your best efforts, and I know that you have worked hard on this, the pay divide has widened by 14 per cent in the last year to 23 per cent. Do you not agree that this is a great scandal? This not only disadvantages women during their working life, but affects their pension. I hope that you can reassure us about this, Minister.

Edwina Hart: I can only offer reassurance for matters over which I have a direct influence, in terms of dealing with the equal pay agenda, which is over Assembly staff and Assembly sponsored public bodies. My colleagues have taken forward issues in relation to the equal pay agenda in the health service and local government. As for the private sector, all that can be done is to provide encouragement. I am sorry that equal pay audits were not made compulsory for companies, rather than it being a matter of them being allowed to undertake such audits if they choose, with the agreement of the trade union, and of them being encouraged to do so. Equal pay audits would help to highlight the issues. I share your concerns about what happens upon retirement, because that is when you see the full force of this. Women go into absolute poverty in retirement as a result of pay inequality throughout their working lives.

Christine Chapman: Minister, one reason for the pay gap between men and women is

C4 Eleanor Burnham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y gwaith o fonitro cyflog cyfartal rhwng dynion a menywod? (OAQ38558)

Edwina Hart: Mae'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, mewn partneriaeth â Chyngres Undebau Llafur Cymru a Chomisiwn Cyfle Cyfartal Cymru yn datblygu cam 2 yr ymgyrch 'Cau'r Bwlch Cyflog'. Nod yr ymgyrch hon yw codi ymwybyddiaeth o faterion cyflog cyfartal ac annog cyflogwyr i adolygu cyflogau. Mae'r mater hwn yn cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd gan y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal.

Eleanor Burnham: Er gwaethaf eich ymdrechion gorau, a gwn ichi weithio'n galed ar hyn, mae'r bwlch o ran cyflogau wedi lledu 14 y cant yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf i 23 y cant. Oni chytunwch fod hyn yn warthus? Mae menywod nid yn unig o dan anfantais yn ystod eu bywyd gwaith, ond mae hyn hefyd yn effeithio ar eu pensiwn. Gobeithiaf y gallwch dawelu ein meddwl ynglŷn â hyn, Weinidog.

Edwina Hart: Dim ond ar faterion y mae gennyf ddylanwad uniongyrchol drostynt y gallaf dawelu eich meddwl, o ran delio â'r agenda cyflog cyfartal, sef mewn perthynas â staff y Cynulliad a chyrrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad. Mae fy nghyd-Weinidogion wedi gweithredu ar faterion mewn perthynas â'r agenda cyflog cyfartal yn y gwasanaeth iechyd a llywodraeth leol. O ran y sector preifat, y cyfan y gellir ei wneud yw rhoi anogaeth. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf na wnaed archwiliadau cyflog cyfartal yn orfodol i gwmnïau, yn hytrach na gwneud archwiliadau o'r fath yn rhywbeth y gallant ei wneud os dymunant, gyda chytundeb yr undeb llafur, ac yn rhywbeth y cânt eu hannog i'w wneud. Byddai archwiliadau cyflog cyfartal yn helpu i dynnu sylw at y materion. Rhannaf eich pryderon ynglŷn â beth sy'n digwydd ar ôl ymddeol, oherwydd dyma pryd y gwelwch ddylanwad llawn hyn. Mae menywod yn wynebu tlodi mawr ar ôl ymddeol o ganlyniad i anghydraddoldeb cyflog drwy gydol eu bywydau gwaith.

Christine Chapman: Weinidog, un rheswm am y bwlch cyflog rhwng dynion a menywod

the fact that the sectors in which women predominately work, for example caring and childcare, tend not to be as valued and as financially rewarded as the sectors in which men predominately work. In addition to breaking down gender barriers and stereotypes, what action can the Welsh Assembly Government take to ensure that jobs that are traditionally performed by women are valued much more?

Edwina Hart: We need to look at the issue of women's jobs. We had a discussion in the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee meeting this morning with Brian Gibbons about the childcare strategy. We talked about women and their care responsibilities, how they felt undervalued, and how childcare workers are undervalued. We have to make the case for better pay and terms and conditions for these workers, and show what a valuable role they have to play in society. The best example of dealing with job segregation has been the Assembly itself. You have seen the number of women here, compared to the number of women in Parliament.

2.10 p.m.

Laura Anne Jones: The last few decades have seen a considerable narrowing of equalities among citizens, including gender imbalance in the workplace. However, a recent report stated that while the living standards of most people improve, the gap between rich and poor continues to grow. Have you been monitoring this inequality, and will you tell me to what extent the gap between rich and poor has increased over the last five years?

Edwina Hart: There are obviously inequalities between the wealthiest and the poorest. I aim to right the wrongs where possible in the way in which I distribute money to the programmes for which I am responsible as part of my portfolio.

yw'r ffaith bod y sectorau lle y mae menywod yn bennaf yn gweithio, er enghraifft gofal a gofal plant, yn tueddu i beidio â chael eu gwerthfawrogi a'u gwobrwyo'n ariannol i'r un graddau â'r sectorau lle y mae dynion yn bennaf yn gweithio. Yn ogystal â chwalu rhwystrau o ran rhyw a stereoteipiau, pa gamau y gall Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru eu cymryd i sicrhau bod swyddi a wneir yn draddodiadol gan fenywod yn cael eu gwerthfawrogi yn llawer mwy?

Edwina Hart: Mae angen inni ystyried swyddi menywod. Cawsom drafodaeth yn y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio y bore yma gyda Brian Gibbons ynglŷn â'r strategaeth gofal plant. Bu inni sôn am fenywod a'u cyfrifoldebau gofal, sut yr oeddent yn teimlo nad oeddent yn cael eu gwerthfawrogi ddigon, a'r ffordd nad yw gweithwyr gofal plant yn cael eu gwerthfawrogi ddigon. Rhaid inni ddadlau dros well cyflogau a gwell telerau ac amodau ar gyfer y gweithwyr hyn, a dangos bod ganddynt ran werthfawr i'w chwarae mewn cymdeithas. Yr enghraifft orau o ddelio â gwahanu yn y gweithle fu'r Cynulliad ei hun. Yr ydych wedi gweld faint o fenywod sydd yma, o gymharu â nifer y menywod yn San Steffan.

Laura Anne Jones: Yn ystod yr ychydig ddegawdau diwethaf gwelwyd cydraddoldebau yn lleihau'n sylweddol ymhlith dinasyddion, gan gynnwys anghydbwysedd o ran rhyw yn y gweithle. Fodd bynnag, nododd adroddiad diweddar bod y bwlch rhwng y cyfoethog a'r tlawd yn parhau i ledu, er bod safonau byw y rhan fwyaf o bobl yn gwella. A fuoch yn monitro'r anghydraddoldeb hwn, ac a ddywedwch wrthyf i ba raddau y mae'r bwlch rhwng y cyfoethog a'r tlawd wedi lledu dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf?

Edwina Hart: Yn amlwg, mae anghydraddoldebau rhwng y cyfoethocaf a'r tlotaf. Fy nod yw unioni'r cam lle bo'n bosibl yn y ffordd y dosbarthaf arian i'r rhaglenni yr wyf yn gyfrifol amdanynt fel rhan o'm portffolio.

John Griffiths: Would you agree that trade union membership, and the operation of trade unions in terms of being recognised in workplace negotiation, is vital in this regard? Strengthening unions in this way will hopefully lead to major steps forward on equal pay.

John Griffiths: A gytunch fod aelodaeth o undeb llafur, a gweithrediad undebau llafur o ran eu cydnabod mewn negodiadau yn ymwneud â'r gweithle, yn hollbwysig yn hyn o beth? Bydd atgyfnerthu undebau fel hyn yn arwain, gobeithio, at ddatblygiadau mawr o ran cyflog cyfartal.

Edwina Hart: I totally concur with your comment. Unions provide a way of changing the internal organisation of companies, because equal pay is a priority that is high on their agendas. It was pleasing to see several trade unions recently engaging in a lot of excellent work on the issue of equal pay. A presentation made to Amicus's regional officers' meeting on 5 July focused on equal pay orders and how to deal with the issue. Having elected representatives to take forward the issue is important and will ensure changes.

Edwina Hart: Cytunaf yn llwyr â'ch sylw. Mae undebau yn ffordd o newid trefniadaeth fewnol cwmnïau, oherwydd mae cyflog cyfartal yn flaenoriaeth sy'n uchel ar eu hagenda. Yr oeddwn yn falch o weld sawl undeb llafur yn ddiweddar yn gwneud llawer o waith rhagorol ar fater cyflog cyfartal. Canolbwyntiodd cyflwyniad a wnaed i gyfarfod swyddogion rhanbarthol Amicus ar 5 Gorffennaf ar orchmynion cyflog cyfartal a sut i ddelio â'r mater. Mae cael cynrychiolwyr etholedig i weithredu ar y mater yn bwysig a bydd yn sicrhau y caiff newidiadau eu gwneud.

Leanne Wood: Unison has just given local authorities a further two years to implement the single status agreement, which was drawn up between councils and unions in 1997. Can you do anything to promote Unison's campaign within Welsh local authorities?

Leanne Wood: Mae Unsain newydd roi dwy flynedd arall i awdurdodau lleol weithredu'r cytundeb statws sengl, a luniwyd rhwng cynghorau ac undebau yn 1997. A allwch wneud unrhyw beth i hyrwyddo ymgyrch Unsain o fewn awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru?

Edwina Hart: I would want to promote any campaign relating to equal pay across the board, regardless of the union in question. My colleague, Sue Essex, who is responsible for local government, is keen to see these issues addressed.

Edwina Hart: Byddwn am hyrwyddo unrhyw ymgyrch yn ymwneud â chyflog cyfartal ym mhob maes, waeth pa undeb sydd dan sylw. Mae fy nghyd-Weinidog, Sue Essex, sy'n gyfrifol am lywodraeth leol, yn awyddus i sicrhau yr ymdrinnir â'r materion hynny.

Diogelwch Cymunedol yn y Fenni Community Safety in Abergavenny

Q5 David Davies: Will the Minister make a statement on community safety in Abergavenny? (OAQ38577)

C5 David Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ddiogelwch cymunedol yn y Fenni? (OAQ38577)

Edwina Hart: The Welsh Assembly Government supports the Monmouthshire community safety partnership in its implementation of local strategies, which are having a significant impact on crime and disorder in the area. This is supported by significant funding, including money from the Assembly's safer communities fund.

Edwina Hart: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cefnogi partneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol sir Fynwy wrth iddi weithredu strategaethau lleol, sy'n cael effaith fawr ar drosedd ac anrhefn yn yr ardal. Cefnogir hyn gan swm sylweddol o gyllid, gan gynnwys arian o gronfa cymunedau diogelach y Cynulliad.

David Davies: Do you agree that community safety in Abergavenny has been significantly threatened by the Home Office decision to place dangerous sex offenders in the open prison at Prescoed? In previous years, you have been proactive in discussing the suitability of placing certain kinds of prisoners in certain kinds of prisons in Wales, namely Cardiff. Will you raise this issue as a matter of urgency with the Home Office, as it is of great concern to all of my constituents?

David Davies: A gytunwch fod penderfyniad y Swyddfa Gartref i roi troseddwr rhyw peryglus yn y carchar agored ym Mhrescoed wedi peryglu diogelwch cymunedol yn y Fenni yn sylweddol? Mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol, buoch yn rhagweithiol wrth drafod addasrwydd rhoi mathau penodol o garcharorion mewn mathau penodol o garchardai yng Nghymru, sef Caerdydd. A godwch y mater hwn ar fyrder gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref, gan ei fod o bryder mawr i bob un o'm hetholwyr?

Edwina Hart: I am afraid that you are slightly behind the game. I raised the issue of Prescoed on 14 June 2004 with the parliamentary Under-secretary of State, Paul Goggins MP. This was followed up with correspondence in October as a result of constituents' concerns. The Government is very much on the ball on this issue.

Edwina Hart: Ofnaf eich bod ar ei hôl hi braidd. Codais fater Prescoed ar 14 Mehefin 2004 gyda'r Is-ysgrifennydd Seneddol, Paul Goggins AS. Dilynwyd hyn gan ohebiaeth ym mis Hydref o ganlyniad i bryderon etholwyr. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn ymateb i'r mater hwn.

Sefydlogrwydd Ariannu i'r Sector Gwirfoddol Funding Stability for the Voluntary Sector

Q6 Eleanor Burnham: Will the Minister make a statement on how she is promoting stability of funding for the voluntary sector? (OAQ38559)

C6 Eleanor Burnham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y ffordd y mae'n hybu sefydlogrwydd o ran ariannu'r sector gwirfoddol? (OAQ38559)

Edwina Hart: I have agreed with Cabinet colleagues that the Assembly Government will adopt a minimum three-year period for grants to the voluntary sector with, wherever possible, an assumption of continued funding that is conditional on performance. Following last week's discussions, you will be aware that this is a key voluntary sector issue arising from the commission's report.

Edwina Hart: Cytunais â chyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn mabwysiadu cyfnod nad yw'n llai na thair blynedd ar gyfer grantiau i'r sector gwirfoddol gyda'r dybiaeth, lle bo'n bosibl, y bydd arian yn parhau yn amodol ar berfformiad. Yn dilyn trafodaethau'r wythnos diwethaf, byddwch yn ymwybodol bod hyn yn fater allweddol i'r sector gwirfoddol yn deillio o adroddiad y comisiwn.

Eleanor Burnham: I am pleased to hear that response. However, how will you tie this into what is happening with local government because there is a disparity between what happens in local government and in the voluntary sector?

Eleanor Burnham: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed yr ymateb hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, sut y bwriadwch gysylltu hyn â'r sefyllfa gyda llywodraeth leol, gan fod gwahaniaeth rhwng yr hyn sy'n digwydd mewn llywodraeth leol a'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y sector gwirfoddol?

Edwina Hart: Extending good practice in Government to local government will be the subject of discussions with the voluntary sector partnership. However, local government has some excellent arrangements including compacts and funding mechanisms to which best practice needs to be extended.

Edwina Hart: Bydd estyn arferion da mewn Llywodraeth i lywodraeth leol yn destun trafodaethau gyda phartneriaeth y sector gwirfoddol. Fodd bynnag, gwnaed rhai trefniadau rhagorol gan lywodraeth leol, gan gynnwys compactau a dulliau ariannu y mae angen estyn arfer gorau iddynt.

Jocelyn Davies: In answering Rhodri Glyn Thomas last week, the Finance Minister suggested that a voluntary organisation offering counselling services to victims of sexual abuse should receive funding under the social justice heading. Do you provide core funding in this vital area?

Jocelyn Davies: Wrth ateb Rhodri Glyn Thomas yr wythnos diwethaf, awgrymodd y Gweinidog Cyllid y dylai sefydliad gwirfoddol sy'n cynnig gwasanaethau cwnsela i'r rhai sydd wedi cael eu cam-drin yn rhywiol gael arian o dan y pennawd cyfiawnder cymdeithasol. A ddarparwch arian craidd yn y maes hollbwysig hwn?

Edwina Hart: In order to answer your question properly, I would have to check where funding is provided across the board and come back to you. We always aim to provide funding where we can under various strands. Sometimes, voluntary sector funding does not come from within my portfolio. I am in the process of preparing papers on funding sources, and these will be made available.

Edwina Hart: Er mwyn ateb eich cwestiwn yn gywir, byddai'n rhaid imi wirio lle y darperir cyllid yn gyffredinol a dod yn ôl atoch. Ein nod bob amser yw rhoi cyllid lle y gallwn o dan ffrydiau amrywiol. Weithiau, nid yw cyllid y sector gwirfoddol yn dod o'm portffolio i. Yr wyf wrthi'n paratoi papurau ar ffynonellau ariannu, a byddaf yn sicrhau eu bod ar gael.

Lisa Francis: Funding related to health and social services assistance within the voluntary sector in areas such as mid Wales will probably be less in future because the Townsend formula does not allow for rurality and sparsity. What are you doing to resolve this situation?

Lisa Francis: Bydd cyllid sy'n gysylltiedig ag iechyd a chymorth gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn y sector gwirfoddol mewn ardaloedd megis y Canolbarth yn llai mae'n siŵr yn y dyfodol am nad yw fformiwla Townsend yn caniatáu ar gyfer ardaloedd gwledig a thenau eu poblogaeth. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i ddatrys y sefyllfa hon?

Edwina Hart: The Townsend formula is a matter for the Minister for Health and Social Services; it does not fall within my portfolio. However, I try to ensure that all the funding streams within my portfolio are equitable and fair.

Edwina Hart: Cyfrifoldeb y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yw fformiwla Townsend; nid yw'n rhan o'm portffolio i. Fodd bynnag, ceisiaf sicrhau bod yr holl ffrydiau ariannu yn fy mhorthffolio i yn gyfiawn a theg.

Hyrwyddo Undebau Credyd yng Nghymru The Promotion of Credit Unions in Wales

Q7 Lynne Neagle: Will the Minister make a statement on the support that she has given to the promotion of credit unions in Wales? (OAQ38573)

C7 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y cymorth y mae wedi'i roi i hyrwyddo undebau credyd yng Nghymru? (OAQ38573)

Edwina Hart: The national credit union project, which ended in December 2003, was funded through a combination of Assembly and European structural funds. This project enabled credit unions in Wales to access in excess of £4 million. Funding will continue in the most deprived areas of Wales through a £1.5 million grant and bursary fund, again financed by the Assembly and European funds.

Edwina Hart: Ariannwyd prosiect cenedlaethol yr undebau credyd, a ddaeth i ben ym mis Rhagfyr 2003, drwy gyfuniad o gronfeydd y Cynulliad a chronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd. Drwy'r prosiect hwn, llwyddodd undebau credyd Cymru i gael gafael ar fwy na £4 miliwn. Bydd y cyllid yn parhau yn ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig Cymru drwy grant o £1.5 miliwn a chronfa bwrsariau, unwaith eto wedi ei ariannu gan y Cynulliad a chronfeydd

Ewropeaidd.

Lynne Neagle: I welcome the support that the Assembly Government has given to credit unions. However, I know that you are aware of the concerns that I have expressed on behalf of Torfaen credit union, regarding the implications of the recent European Commission ruling that funding for credit unions could potentially constitute state aid. This has jeopardised funding to the Torfaen credit union, and it is also causing considerable concern across the credit union movement throughout Wales. Will you provide an update on your efforts to address this issue?

Lynne Neagle: Croesawaf y cymorth y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ei roi i undebau credyd. Fodd bynnag, gwn eich bod yn ymwybodol o'r pryderon a fynegais ar ran undeb credyd Tor-faen, o ran goblygiadau'r dyfarniad diweddar gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd y gallai cyllid ar gyfer undebau llafur, yn y bôn, fod yn gyfystyr â chymorth y wladwriaeth. Mae hyn wedi bwrw amheuaeth ar ba un a gaiff undeb credyd Tor-faen ei ariannu, ac mae hefyd yn achosi cryn bryder ar draws y mudiad undebau credyd ledled Cymru. A wnewch chi roi'r newyddion diweddaraf am eich ymdrechion i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn?

Edwina Hart: The majority of Members will be aware of the potential state aid issue in respect of credit unions, which was brought to light in Scotland, and which will have implications for Wales. After discussions between my officials and other parties yesterday, I am hopeful that there will be route out of this, which I hope to be able to announce in January.

Edwina Hart: Bydd y mwyafrif o Aelodau yn ymwybodol o fater cymorth posibl y wladwriaeth mewn perthynas ag undebau credyd, a ddaeth i'r amlwg yn yr Alban, ac a fydd â goblygiadau i Gymru. Ar ôl trafodaethau rhwng fy swyddogion ac eraill ddoe, yr wyf yn obeithiol y bydd ffordd o ddatrys hyn ac y gallwn gyhoeddi hynny ym mis Ionawr.

Cael Gwared ar Flychau Ffôn Phone Box Removals

Q8 Kirsty Williams: Will the Minister make a statement on the impact of phone box removals on isolated communities? (OAQ38545)

C8 Kirsty Williams: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar effaith y camau i gael gwared ar flychau ffôn ar gymunedau anghysbell? (OAQ38545)

Edwina Hart: This is a non-devolved policy area; the Department of Trade and Industry has policy responsibility for telecommunications. However, I am concerned at the implications, and about the way that matters were consulted upon.

Edwina Hart: Nid yw'r maes polisi hwn wedi'i ddatganoli; yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant sydd â chyfrifoldeb polisi dros delathrebu. Fodd bynnag, pryderaf am y goblygiadau, ac am y ffordd yr ymgynghorwyd ar y materion.

Kirsty Williams: While I acknowledge that this is a non-devolved matter, it is vital that the Welsh Assembly Government puts forward its views to the DTI when it is discussing with BT the consequences of these removals on community safety and child safety. The majority of calls made to child abuse helplines are made from public phone boxes. Will you consider writing formally to the DTI to protest at these closures?

Kirsty Williams: Er fy mod yn cydnabod nad yw'r mater hwn wedi'i ddatganoli, mae'n hollbwysig bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn mynegi ei barn i'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant wrth drafod gyda BT ganlyniadau cael gwared ar flychau ffôn ar ddiogelwch cymunedol a diogelwch plant. Caiff y mwyafrif o'r galwadau a wneir i linellau cymorth cam-drin plant eu gwneud o flychau ffôn cyhoeddus. A ystyriwch ysgrifennu'n ffurfiol at yr Adran Masnach a

Diwydiant i wrthwynebu hyn?

Edwina Hart: I will take up the point that you raised, and I would be happy to write to the DTI about the general concerns expressed by Members about the removal of BT phone boxes, particularly in relation to safety.

Edwina Hart: Fe wnaf ystyried y pwynt a godwyd gennych, a byddwn yn fodlon ysgrifennu at yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant ynglŷn â'r pryderon cyffredinol a fynegwyd gan Aelodau ynglŷn â chael gwared ar flychau ffôn BT, yn arbennig mewn perthynas â diogelwch.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): While I also recognise that this is a non-devolved matter, I have written to the First Minister about this and I believe that he has taken up the matter with the DTI. Has there been any comeback on that? As has been said, it is a serious issue, and not only in terms of children reporting abuse. Victims of domestic violence will always report such abuse on a public phone, for obvious reasons—they do not want the call to be traced. I would be grateful for the Minister's reassurance regarding the follow-up on this matter.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Er fy mod i hefyd yn cydnabod nad yw'r mater hwn wedi'i ddatganoli, yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Prif Weinidog ynglŷn â hyn a chredaf iddo drafod y mater gyda'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant. A fu unrhyw ymateb i hynny? Fel y dywedwyd, mae'n fater difrifol, ac nid yn unig o ran plant yn hysbysu rhywun am gamdriniaeth. Bydd dioddefwyr trais yn y cartref bob amser yn hysbysu rhywun am gamdriniaeth o'r fath ar ffôn cyhoeddus, am resymau amlwg—nid ydynt am i'r alwad gael ei holrhain. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe bai'r Gweinidog yn ein sicrhau bod gwaith dilynol yn cael ei wneud ar y mater hwn.

Edwina Hart: The First Minister has taken up the matter, and Andrew Davies has written to Ofcom expressing his concerns. I would also be happy to write to express these specific points about children and vulnerable people to give another dimension to this discussion.

Edwina Hart: Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi ymgymryd â'r mater ac mae Andrew Davies wedi ysgrifennu at Ofcom i fynegi ei bryderon. Byddwn i yn fodlon ysgrifennu hefyd i fynegi'r pwyntiau penodol hyn am blant a phobl ddiamddiffyn er mwyn rhoi dimensiwn arall i'r drafodaeth hon.

Brian Gibbons: You will be aware that there are parts of Wales where mobile phones do not work. That is true of many areas within my constituency, so the lack of a public pay phone would be a great loss to the community. Will you make representations to BT, asking it to take into account the fact that there are areas where mobile phones do not work when making its decisions?

Brian Gibbons: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod rhannau o Gymru lle nad yw ffonau symudol yn gweithio. Mae hynny'n wir am lawer o ardaloedd yn fy etholaeth i, felly byddai colli ffôn cyhoeddus yn golled fawr i'r gymuned. A wnewch gyflwyno sylwadau i BT, gan ofyn i'r cwmni ystyried y ffaith nad yw ffonau symudol yn gweithio ym mhob ardal wrth ddod i benderfyniad?

Edwina Hart: This matter was briefly discussed in committee this morning. I have now received a full list from BT as to what is happening with pay phones, constituency by constituency. I would be happy to take up your point directly with BT. I know from my experience of my own constituency that there are many spots where you cannot get mobile phone reception.

Edwina Hart: Trafodwyd y mater hwn yn fyr yn y pwyllgor y bore yma. Bellach, yr wyf wedi cael rhestr lawn gan BT o'r hyn sy'n digwydd o ran blychau ffôn, fesul etholaeth. Byddwn yn fodlon trafod eich pwynt yn uniongyrchol gyda BT. Gwn o'm profiad i yn fy etholaeth i fod llawer o fannau lle nad yw ffonau symudol yn gweithio.

Elin Jones: A ydych yn derbyn mai'r lleoedd sydd fwyaf angen blwch ffôn yw'r lleoedd lle ceir y defnydd lleiaf arnynt? Wrth ichi godi'r materion a grybwyllwyd eisoes gyda'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant, a wnewch hefyd grybwyll nad nifer y bobl sy'n defnyddio unrhyw flwch ffôn ddylai fod yr unig faen prawf? Dylid hefyd ystyried y diffyg opsiwn sydd gan rai mewn cymdeithas i ddefnyddio unrhyw fodd arall o gyfathrebu. Mae perygl mawr i'r hyn sydd gan BT mewn golwg i gyfrannu at eithrio cymdeithasol nifer sylweddol o bobl yn ein cymunedau.

Elin Jones: Do you accept that the places most in need of a phone box are those where they are least used? When you raise some of the issues already mentioned with the DTI, will you also tell it that the number of people using a phone box should not be the only criterion? The fact that some people in society do not have the option of using any other means of communication should also be considered. There is a great danger that the proposals that BT have in mind will contribute to the social exclusion of a substantial number of people within our communities.

Edwina Hart: BT has assured me that it has looked at some of the social needs issues in terms of maintaining boxes which are not profitable, but I fully accept your point.

Edwina Hart: Mae BT wedi fy sicrhau ei fod wedi edrych ar rai o'r anghenion cymdeithasol o ran cynnal a chadw blychau ffôn nad ydynt yn broffidiol, ond derbynïaf eich pwynt yn llwyr.

Trais yn y Cartref Domestic Abuse

Q9 Rosemary Butler: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to support victims of domestic abuse in Wales? (OAQ38586)

C9 Rosemary Butler: Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i gefnogi pobl sy'n dioddef o drais yn y cartref yng Nghymru? (OAQ38586)

2.20 p.m.

Edwina Hart: Combating domestic abuse is a priority for the Government of Wales. As you know, we are developing the all-Wales national strategy, which will be published next year. An additional £1.1 million has been allocated in the draft budget to assist with the development and implementation of the strategy.

Edwina Hart: Mae gwrthsefyll trais yn y cartref yn flaenoriaeth i Lywodraeth Cymru. Fel y gwyddoch, yr ydym yn datblygu strategaeth genedlaethol i Gymru gyfan, a gyhoeddir y flwyddyn nesaf. Dyrannwyd £1.1 miliwn ychwanegol yn y gyllideb ddrafft i helpu gyda'r gwaith o ddatblygu a gweithredu'r strategaeth.

Rosemary Butler: I am pleased that the Welsh Assembly Government has combating domestic violence, whether suffered by men or women, as a central policy. In the UK, around 120 women and 30 men are killed by a current or former partner every year. Closer to home, an average of 49 women a day contact Welsh Women's Aid because of domestic violence or abuse. I understand that many more victims are too frightened to report an incident for fear of further abuse. In April, you launched a free domestic abuse telephone line, which has been well-received. Are there any plans to extend that service?

Rosemary Butler: Yr wyf yn falch bod gwrthsefyll trais yn y cartref yn un o bolisiâu canolog Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, pa un ai dynion neu fenywod sy'n ei dioddef. Yn y DU, caiff tua 120 o fenywod a 30 o ddynion eu lladd gan bartner neu gyn-bartner bob blwyddyn. Yng Nghymru, mae 49 o fenywod bob dydd ar gyfartaledd yn cysylltu â Chymorth i Fenywod yng Nghymru oherwydd trais yn y cartref neu achosion o gam-drin. Deallaf fod llawer mwy o ddioddefwyr yn rhy ofnus i hysbysu'r awdurdodau am ddigwyddiad rhag ofn y cânt eu cam-drin ymhellach. Ym mis Ebrill, bu ichi lansio llinell gymorth trais yn y cartref

am ddim, a gafodd ei chroesawu'n frwd. A oes unrhyw gynlluniau i ymestyn y gwasanaeth hwnnw?

Edwina Hart: I have been told about the limitations of the service in terms of the number of hours provided. I intend to review the operation of the service to see whether more resources can be made available to make it a 24-hour, 365-day-a-year service.

Edwina Hart: Dywedwyd wrthyf am gyfyngiadau'r gwasanaeth o ran nifer yr oriau a ddarperir. Bwriadaf adolygu'r gwaith o weithredu'r gwasanaeth i weld a ellir sicrhau mwy o adnoddau er mwyn ei wneud yn wasanaeth 24 awr, 365 diwrnod y flwyddyn.

David Lloyd: With the expected rise in demand for accommodation for victims of domestic abuse following the introduction of the helpline and other measures, what additional funding have you made available for Women's Aid and similar organisations?

David Lloyd: Gyda'r cynnydd disgwylidig yn y galw am lety i ddiodeffwyr trais yn y cartref yn dilyn cyflwyno'r llinell gymorth a mesurau eraill, pa gyllid ychwanegol yr ydych wedi ei ryddhau ar gyfer Cymorth i Fenywod a sefydliadau tebyg?

Edwina Hart: There are issues about how we support refugees, both for local government and central Government. I will further consider these issues in the context of the budget settlement that I will receive provided that the Assembly approves the budget today.

Edwina Hart: Mae problemau ynglŷn â'r modd y cefnogwn lochesi, i lywodraeth leol a Llywodraeth ganolog. Byddaf yn ystyried y problemau hyn ymhellach yng nghyd-destun y setliad cyllideb a gaf ar yr amod bod y Cynulliad yn cymeradwyo'r gyllideb heddiw.

Catherine Thomas: Do you agree that men who are victims of domestic abuse also need crucial support, and will you outline what measures the Welsh Assembly Government is taking to deliver support for those men, who are in desperate need?

Catherine Thomas: A gytunwch fod angen cefnogaeth hollbwysig hefyd ar ddynion sy'n dioddef trais yn y cartref, ac a amlinellwch pa fesurau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i roi'r gefnogaeth honno i'r dynion hynny, y mae angen dybryd am gefnogaeth arnynt?

Edwina Hart: The working group on domestic abuse is considering the issue of men who suffer abuse. The helpline is open to everyone: children, women and men. We are taking this issue seriously.

Edwina Hart: Mae'r gweithgor ar drais yn y cartref yn rhoi ystyriaeth i ddynion sy'n dioddef trais. Mae'r llinell gymorth ar agor i bawb: plant, menywod a dynion. Yr ydym yn cymryd y mater hwn o ddifrif.

Brynle Williams: Do you agree that a great deal of domestic abuse is caused by people under the influence of drugs and alcohol who, regrettably, cannot control their actions? Will you pursue a holistic approach so that this cause can be addressed?

Brynle Williams: A gytunwch fod llawer o drais yn y cartref yn cael ei achosi gan bobl sydd o dan ddylanwad cyffuriau ac alcohol na allant, yn anffodus, reoli'r hyn a wnânt? A fabwysiadwch ymagwedd gyfannol fel y gellir mynd i'r afael â hyn?

Edwina Hart: We must recognise that violence is unacceptable, whether the instigator is sober, drunk or under the influence of any other substance. Ultimately, it is a crime that goes on behind closed doors. However, people are inclined to do things that they would not normally do when they are under the influence of alcohol and drugs.

Edwina Hart: Rhaid inni gydnabod bod trais yn annerbyniol, pa un a yw'r un sy'n ei achosi yn sobr, yn feddw neu o dan ddylanwad unrhyw sylwedd arall. Yn y pen draw, mae'n drosedd sy'n digwydd y tu ôl i ddrysau caeëdig. Fodd bynnag, mae pobl yn tueddu i wneud pethau na fyddent fel arfer yn eu gwneud pan fyddant o dan ddylanwad

It is key that we consider our policies in that regard to help as many people as possible to no longer be dependent on alcohol and drugs, and put in place the necessary resources.

alcohol a chyffuriau. Mae'n allweddol ein bod yn ystyried ein polisiau yn hynny o beth i helpu cymaint o bobl â phosibl i beidio â bod yn ddibynnol mwyach ar alcohol a chyffuriau, a neilltuo'r adnoddau angenrheidiol.

Cyfleusterau i Fenywod o Gymru a Ddedfrydwyd i Garchar Facilities for Welsh Women Serving Custodial Sentences

Q10 Leanne Wood: Will the Minister make a statement on facilities for Welsh women serving custodial sentences? (OAQ38538)

C10 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar gyfleusterau ar gyfer menywod o Gymru a ddedfrydwyd i garchar? (OAQ38538)

Edwina Hart: Responsibility for the prison service is not devolved. Welsh female offenders are held in prisons in England as there are no facilities in Wales. I am not happy about this and I have made representations to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Correctional Services and Reducing Re-offending, Paul Goggins, about providing facilities in Wales.

Edwina Hart: Nid yw'r cyfrifoldeb dros y gwasanaeth carchardai yn ddatganoledig. Caiff menywod o Gymru a ddedfrydwyd i garchar eu cadw mewn carchardai yn Lloegr gan nad oes unrhyw gyfleusterau yng Nghymru. Nid wyf yn fodlon ar hyn ac yr wyf wedi gwneud sylwadau i'r Isysgrifennydd Seneddol dros Wasanaethau Cywirol a Lleihau Aildroseddu, Paul Goggins, ynglŷn â darparu cyfleusterau yng Nghymru.

Leanne Wood: You will be aware that suicide among women in custody reached an all-time high last year and, unfortunately, we are on course to break another record this year. It is estimated that 75 per cent of women in custody have mental health or drug and alcohol-related problems. Under-funding has meant that the needs of women in such situations are not being met and they are therefore falling through the net. Although, as you say, Welsh women are imprisoned in England, what steps are you taking to address this increased risk of suicide among female prisoners?

Leanne Wood: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod y nifer uchaf erioed o fenywod a ddedfrydwyd i garchar wedi cyflawni hunanladdiad y llynedd ac, yn anffodus, mae eisoes yn edrych yn debyg y byddwn yn torri record arall eleni. Amcangyfrifir bod gan 75 y cant o fenywod a ddedfrydwyd i garchar broblemau iechyd meddwl neu broblemau yn ymwneud â chyffuriau neu alcohol. Oherwydd prinder arian nid yw anghenion menywod mewn sefyllfaoedd o'r fath yn cael eu diwallu ac felly maent yn syrthio drwy'r rhwyd. Er bod menywod o Gymru, fel y dywedwch, yn cael eu carcharu yn Lloegr, pa gamau a gymerwch i fynd i'r afael â'r risg gynyddol hon o hunanladdiad ymhlith menywod sydd yn y carchar?

Edwina Hart: I will take up your points at the ministerial level. I am greatly concerned about that suicide rate, as well as about the fact that these women are imprisoned in the first place, given the nature of the acts that they undertake and the custodial sentences that follow, and the fact that such arrangements often break up families permanently. There is a wider agenda here that needs to be tackled across Government

Edwina Hart: Codaf eich pwyntiau gyda'r gweinidog. Pryderaf yn fawr ynglŷn â'r gyfradd hunanladdiad honno, yn ogystal â'r ffaith bod y menywod hyn yn cael eu carcharu yn y lle cyntaf, o gofio natur yr hyn a wnânt a'r dedfrydau a gânt o ganlyniad i hynny, a'r ffaith bod trefniadau o'r fath yn aml yn chwalu teuluoedd am byth. Mae agenda ehangach yma y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hi ar draws Llywodraeth ac ar draws

and across many ministerial portfolios.

sawl portffolio gweinidogol.

Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn Sir y Fflint
Social Justice and Regeneration in Flintshire

Q11 Sandy Mewies: Will the Minister outline the Welsh Assembly Government's main achievements in the field of social justice and regeneration in Flintshire? (OAQ38565)

C11 Sandy Mewies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu prif lwyddiannau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ym maes Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn Sir y Fflint? (OAQ38565)

Edwina Hart: Flintshire benefits from many schemes that help to deliver our social justice agenda. Communities First areas have been established to raise the self-esteem and the aspirations of local people. The Flintshire community safety partnership is making an impact on crime, disorder and anti-social behaviour while the Care and Repair Agency in Flintshire helps elderly and disabled people to remain in their own homes.

Edwina Hart: Mae sir y Fflint yn elwa ar lawer o gynlluniau sy'n helpu i gyflawni ein hagenda cyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Sefydlwyd ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf i wella hunanbarch a dyheadau pobl leol. Mae partneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol sir y Fflint yn cael effaith ar drosedd, anrhefn ac ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol tra bod yr Asiantaeth Gofal a Thrwsio yn sir y Fflint yn helpu pobl oedrannus a phobl anabl i aros yn eu cartrefi eu hunain.

Sandy Mewies: Do you agree that the Welsh Assembly Government's commitment to the regeneration of our communities is also evident in the recent allocation of regeneration fund moneys? Through the Holywell townscape heritage initiative, working with its partners, Flintshire County Council is funding the renovation of old buildings in Holywell, in my constituency of Delyn. Do you agree that by preserving the character and heritage of Holywell, Flintshire County Council is promoting regeneration in an innovative and sustainable way?

Sandy Mewies: A gytunwch fod ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i adfywio ein cymunedau hefyd yn amlwg yn nyranid diweddar yr arian o'r gronfa adfywio? Drwy fenter treftadaeth treflun Treffynnon, gan weithio gyda'i bartneriaid, mae Cyngor Sir y Fflint yn ariannu'r gwaith o adfer hen adeiladau yn Nhreffynnon, yn fy etholaeth i sef Delyn. A gytunwch fod sir y Fflint, drwy ddiogelu cymeriad a threftadaeth Treffynnon, yn hyrwyddo adfywio mewn ffordd arloesol a chynaliadwy?

Edwina Hart: It is an innovative project, and I applaud the council's leadership in that regard and its efforts to maintain the character and integrity of Holywell in undertaking regeneration.

Edwina Hart: Mae'n brosiect arloesol, a chanmolaf arweiniad y cyngor yn hynny o beth a'i ymdrechion i gadw cymeriad a natur gynhenid Treffynnon wrth ymgymryd â gwaith adfywio.

Mark Isherwood: As someone who was part of the campaign for regeneration of Deeside town centre, I welcome the investment in Holywell. How will social justice and regeneration be achieved in Flintshire when housing waiting lists are rising and the quality of so much of the affordable housing stock is so poor? The council claims in the press that Flintshire has shown that it does not have a housing problem.

Mark Isherwood: Fel rhywun a fu'n rhan o'r ymgyrch i adfywio canol tref Glannau Dyfrdwy, croesawaf y buddsoddiad yn Nhreffynnon. Sut y caiff cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio eu cyflawni yn sir y Fflint pan fod rhestrau aros am dai yn codi ac ansawdd cymaint o'r stoc tai fforddiadwy mor wael? Honna'r cyngor yn y wasg fod sir y Fflint wedi dangos nad oes ganddi broblem o ran tai.

Edwina Hart: I will not comment on

Edwina Hart: Ni wnaaf sylwadau ar

individual authorities. I know that I will deliver good quality housing by 2012 under the Welsh Assembly Government housing policy.

Carl Sargeant: Anti-social behaviour is a problem across the country, but will you join me in congratulating Sealand community council and North Wales Police in the use of new legislation, that is, a dispersal order, to ensure safety on the streets?

Edwina Hart: I am always pleased to congratulate anybody who has taken community views into account in dealing with issues such as anti-social behaviour.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, Minister. Since you already hold the record for answering questions, we need not rush through the whole list today.

awdurdodau unigol. Gwn y byddwn yn darparu tai o safon erbyn 2012 o dan bolisi tai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Carl Sargeant: Mae ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn broblem ledled y wlad, ond a ymunwch â mi i longyfarch cyngor cymuned Sealand a Heddlu Gogledd Cymru am ddefnyddio deddfwriaeth newydd, hynny yw, gorchymyn gwasgaru, i sicrhau diogelwch ar y strydoedd?

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn barod bob amser i longyfarch unrhyw un sydd wedi ystyried barn y gymuned wrth ddelio â materion megis ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol.

Y Llywydd: Diolch ichi, Weinidog. Gan eich bod eisoes yn dal y record am ateb cwestiynau, nid oes angen inni ruthro'r drwy'r rhestr gyfan heddiw.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth Questions to the Minister for Economic Development and Transport

Teithiau Bws am Ddim i Bensiynwyr Free Bus Travel for Pensioners

Q1 Peter Black: What evaluation has the Minister undertaken of free bus travel for pensioners? (OAQ38527)

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): The scheme was evaluated between July 2001 and June 2003. It has concluded that the arrangements agreed between bus operators and local authorities for reimbursement and the formula were appropriate. I will review updated returns from authorities later this year, taking account of fares and usage.

Peter Black: Have you evaluated unmet demand? Some pensioners who want to use buses cannot because some services are unavailable in deprived communities or in some rural areas. How will you meet that need?

Andrew Davies: That is one of the issues

C1 Peter Black: Pa werthusiad y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'i wneud o'r cynllun teithiau bws am ddim i bensiynwyr? (OAQ38527)

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Trafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Gwerthuswyd y cynllun rhwng Gorffennaf 2001 a Mehefin 2003. Daethpwyd i'r casgliad bod y trefniadau y cytunwyd arnynt rhwng gweithredwyr bysiau ac awdurdodau lleol ar gyfer ad-daliadau a'r fformiwla yn briodol. Byddaf yn adolygu'r ffurflenni a ddiweddarwyd gan awdurdodau yn ddiweddarach eleni, gan ystyried prisiau a defnydd.

Peter Black: A ydych wedi gwerthuso'r galw nas bodlonwyd? Mae rhai pensiynwyr sydd am ddefnyddio bysiau yn methu â gwneud hynny am nad yw rhai gwasanaethau ar gael mewn cymunedau difreintiedig neu mewn rhai ardaloedd gwledig. Sut y byddwch yn diwallu'r angen hwnnw?

Andrew Davies: Dyna un o'r materion yr

that we are looking at. Different parts of Wales present different challenges and problems and we are addressing that by considering the possible role of community transport in addressing transport needs.

Ann Jones: You will be aware that free bus travel for pensioners, particularly in my constituency, has been most welcome and that it has empowered many citizens. What evaluation has been made of granting free bus passes as of right to those who live in mobile homes and who pay council tax? Will that have any effect upon councils who are seeking to extend their schemes even further?

Andrew Davies: I will double check on that and write to you with specific details. You have raised the issue with me previously. While it is a matter for local authorities to implement the guidance that we issue, we would expect and hope that they interpret it as flexibly and imaginatively as possible.

Brynle Williams: Do you agree that there is no such thing as a free lunch or a free bus pass? [*Interruption.*] Thank you, fans.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Assembly Members may ask supplementary questions in their own inimitable way.

Brynle Williams: Taking what I said into consideration, will you work with your colleague, the Finance Minister, to allocate additional funds to local authorities to assist them in paying for the schemes in their entirety? [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'We do.']

Andrew Davies: As you may have gathered from some of my colleagues, Brynle, we already do. With regard to reimbursing local authorities, we have now moved from a formula-based system of reimbursement on concessionary fares to one based on actual usage. Your question was based on a misunderstanding.

ydyd yn ei ystyried. Mae rhannau gwahanol o Gymru yn creu heriau a phroblemau gwahanol ac yr ydym yn ymdrin â hynny drwy ystyried rôl bosibl trafndiaeth gymunedol wrth ymdrin ag anghenion trafndiaeth.

Ann Jones: Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod teithiau bws am ddim i bensiynwyr, yn arbennig yn fy etholaeth i, wedi cael eu croesawu'n firwd ac mae hynny wedi grymuso llawer o'r dinasyddion. Pa werthusiad a wnaed i roi tocynnau bws am ddim, fel hawl, i'r rhai sy'n byw mewn cartrefi symudol ac sy'n talu treth gyngor? A gaiff hynny unrhyw effaith ar gynghorau sy'n ceisio ymestyn eu cynlluniau hyd yn oed ymhellach?

Andrew Davies: Fe wnaaf ailwirio hynny ac ysgrifennu atoch gyda manylion penodol. Yr ydych wedi codi'r mater gyda mi o'r blaen. Er mai cyfrifoldeb awdurdodau lleol yw gweithredu'r canllawiau a gyhoeddwn, byddem yn disgwyl ac yn gobeithio eu bod yn eu dehongli gyda chymaint o hyblygrwydd a dychymyg â phosibl.

Brynle Williams: Oni chytunwch nad oes y fath beth â chinio am ddim neu docyn bws am ddim? [*Torri ar draws.*] Diolch ichi, gefnogwyr selog.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gall Aelodau Cynulliad ofyn cwestiynau atodol yn eu ffordd unigryw eu hunain.

Brynle Williams: Gan ystyried yr hyn a ddywedais, a weithiwch gyda'ch cyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog Cyllid, i ddyrannu arian ychwanegol i awdurdodau lleol i'w helpu i dalu am y cynlluniau yn eu cyfanrwydd? [AELODAU CYNULLIAD: 'Gwnawn hynny.']

Andrew Davies: Fel yr ydych wedi casglu efallai oddi wrth rai o'm cyd-Aelodau, Brynle, gwnawn hynny eisoes. O ran ad-dalu awdurdodau lleol, yr ydym wedi symud yn awr o system ad-dalu ar sail fformiwla o ran tocynnau mantais i un sy'n seiliedig ar ddefnydd gwirioneddol. Yr oedd eich cwestiwn yn seiliedig ar gamddealltwriaeth.

2.30 p.m.

Adfywio Economaidd yn Ninasoedd Cymru **Economic Regeneration in Wales's Cities**

Q2 John Griffiths: Will the Minister make a statement on progress with economic regeneration in Wales's cities? (OAQ38526)

Andrew Davies: Cities and towns are vital to the economic development of Wales, and that will be strongly reflected in the forthcoming Wales spatial plan. Examples of our current commitment include significant investment in Newport through Newport Unlimited, the work that is being done in Cardiff, and the SA1 development in Swansea, which has secured £47 million of private sector investment in the first two years on the back of public sector intervention. With the recent announcement of 600 Office for National Statistics jobs relocating from London to Newport, that demonstrates the growing prosperity and potential of our cities.

John Griffiths: I agree with that and I know that you are in touch with what is happening with regard to Newport Unlimited's ambitious plans, and that you are aware of the city centre redevelopment and transport infrastructure plans, and of what I think may be the crowning glory, University of Wales Newport's plans to relocate to the city centre riverfront. Will you keep yourself informed of these exciting and ambitious plans, and continue to offer whatever assistance the Welsh Assembly Government may be able to provide?

Andrew Davies: We are committed to the regeneration of our cities, particularly Newport, as we set up Newport Unlimited on the back of the Corus job losses. I have had many meetings with Graham Moore and the urban regeneration company's board to discuss progress. The development of the university is an exciting opportunity that exemplifies that the higher education sector is vital to the future prosperity of Wales and, in this case, Newport.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): You know that from 1 January 2007 the ability of

C2 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am hynt adfywio economaidd yn ninasoedd Cymru? (OAQ38526)

Andrew Davies: Mae dinasoedd a threfi yn hanfodol i ddatblygu economaidd yng Nghymru, ac adlewyrchir hynny yn gryf yng nghynllun gofodol Cymru sydd ar droed. Ymhlith yr enghreifftiau o'n hymrwymiad presennol mae buddsoddiad sylweddol yng Nghasnewydd drwy Newport Unlimited, y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud yng Nghaerdydd, a'r datblygiad SA1 yn Abertawe, sydd wedi sicrhau £47 miliwn o fuddsoddiad y sector preifat yn y ddwy flynedd gyntaf o ganlyniad i ymyrraeth y sector cyhoeddus. Gyda'r cyhoeddiad diweddar y bydd 600 o swyddi'r Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol yn symud o Lundain i Gasnewydd, mae hynny'n dangos ffyniant a photensial cynyddol ein dinasoedd.

John Griffiths: Cytunaf â hynny a gwn eich bod yn cadw mewn cysylltiad â'r hyn sy'n digwydd o ran cynlluniau uchelgeisiol Newport Unlimited, a'ch bod yn ymwybodol o'r gwaith ailddatblygu yng nghanol y ddinas a'r cynlluniau seilwaith trafniadaeth, a'r hyn sydd efallai yn goron ar y cyfan, yn fy marn i, sef cynlluniau Prifysgol Cymru Casnewydd i adleoli i lan yr afon yng nghanol y ddinas. A sicrhewch eich bod yn cael eich hysbysu'n rheolaidd am y cynlluniau cyffrous ac uchelgeisiol hyn, a'ch bod yn parhau i gynnig pa gymorth bynnag y gall Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ei ddarparu?

Andrew Davies: Yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i adfywio ein dinasoedd, yn arbennig Casnewydd, am inni sefydlu Newport Unlimited o ganlyniad i'r swyddi a gollwyd yn Corus. Yr wyf wedi cael sawl cyfarfod gyda Graham Moore a bwrdd y cwmni adfywio trefol i drafod cynnydd. Mae datblygu'r brifysgol yn gyfle cyffrous sy'n dangos bod y sector addysg uwch yn hollbwysig i ffyniant Cymru yn y dyfodol, ac yn yr achos hwn, i Gasnewydd.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Gwyddoch y bydd gallu Casnewydd a

Newport and other cities in Wales to assist business with economic regeneration will be altered by the new assisted area map. Can you tell me, according to your analysis, what will the difference between the UK Government's proposals and the continuation of the existing proposals that are supported by the European Union mean for Newport?

Andrew Davies: It is difficult to give a measured assessment now on the effect on one part of Wales. As the Economic Development and Transport Committee recognised, when it looked at the various proposals from the UK and the European Commission for changing the assisted area map of Wales, it is a complex issue and it is not easy to be specific about it. I will certainly write to you on that question, Mike.

Michael German: I am sure that you are aware that there is considerable disquiet in Newport that, from 1 January 2007, the city could be placed in the same category as Bognor Regis, Brighton and Bournemouth with regard to the regeneration support that the public purse can provide. We are not talking about European money here. The money that may come from the public purse to assist economic regeneration will be severely curtailed, and Newport will have the same status as much richer parts of the United Kingdom. Do you share my concern that this is probably one of the most important issues for the National Assembly to consider, in order to help cities of this sort, and what is your view on whether we should support the European Union or the UK Government's proposals?

Andrew Davies: While this is not a matter of European funding, a decision on the map will be made at a European Union level. It is a fine judgment, as I am sure that all members of the Economic Development and Transport Committee will acknowledge, including your spokesperson, Jenny Randerson, who is sitting behind you. It is a finely judged matter that is not just about comparing areas in Wales with areas in England, comparison is also made on a European level. This is about any intervention that we can make to help companies in the private sector in various

dinasoedd eraill yng Nghymru i helpu busnesau o ran adfywio economaidd yn cael ei newid, o 1 Ionawr 2007, gan y map newydd o ardaloedd a gynorthwyir. A allwch ddweud wrthyf, yn ôl eich dadansoddiad chi, beth fydd y gwahaniaeth rhwng cynigion Llywodraeth y DU a pharhad y cynigion presennol a gefnogir gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, yn ei olygu i Gasnewydd?

Andrew Davies: Mae'n anodd rhoi asesiad penodol yn awr ar yr effaith ar un rhan o Gymru. Fel y cydnabu'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, pan edrychodd ar y cynigion amrywiol o'r DU a'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ar gyfer newid y map o ardaloedd a gynorthwyir yng Nghymru, mae'n fater cymhleth ac nid yw'n hawdd bod yn benodol yn ei gylch. Yn sicr, ysgrifennaf atoch ar y cwestiwn hwnnw, Mike.

Michael German: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol bod cryn anesmwythyd yng Nghasnewydd y gallai'r ddinas, o 1 Ionawr 2007, gael ei rhoi yn yr un categori â Bognor Regis, Brighton a Bournemouth o ran y cymorth adfywio y gall pwrs y wlad ei ddarparu. Nid sôn yr ydym yma am arian Ewropeaidd. Caiff yr arian a ddaw efallai o bwrs y wlad i helpu gydag adfywio economaidd ei gwtogi'n sylweddol, a bydd gan Gasnewydd yr un statws â rhannau llawer cyfoethocach y Deyrnas Unedig. A rannwch fy mhryder ei bod yn debygol mai hwn yw un o'r materion pwysicaf i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ei ystyried, er mwyn helpu dinasoedd o'r math hwn, a beth yw eich barn ar ba un a ddylem gefnogi cynigion yr Undeb Ewropeaidd neu gynigion Llywodraeth y DU?

Andrew Davies: Er nad oes a wnelo hyn ag arian Ewropeaidd, caiff penderfyniad ar y map ei wneud ar lefel yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Mae'n ddyfarniad anodd, fel y bydd pob aelod o'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yn ei gydnabod, mae'n siŵr, gan gynnwys eich llefarydd chi, Jenny Randerson, sy'n eistedd y tu ôl i chi. Mae'n fater anodd nad oes a wnelo â chymharu ardaloedd yng Nghymru ag ardaloedd yn Lloegr yn unig. Gwneir cymhariaeth hefyd ar lefel Ewropeaidd. Mae a wnelo hyn ag unrhyw ymyrraeth y gallwn ei gwneud i

parts of Wales and I will write to you on this matter.

helpu cwmnïau yn y sector preifat mewn amryw rannau o Gymru a byddaf yn ysgrifennu atoch ar y mater hwn.

Llety Hunan-arlwyio i Dwristiaid Self-catering Tourism Accommodation

Q3 Lisa Francis: Will the Minister make a statement about self-catering tourism accommodation in Wales? (OAQ38510)

C3 Lisa Francis: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lety hunan-arlwyio i dwristiaid yng Nghymru? (OAQ38510)

Andrew Davies: Self catering is a major source of accommodation for visitors, providing more than half of all known accommodation stock in Wales.

Andrew Davies: Mae hunan-arlwyio yn ffynhonnell bwysig o lety i ymwelwyr, gan ddarparu mwy na hanner y stoc llety y gwyddom amdano yng Nghymru.

Lisa Francis: You will know from the discussion that I had with you last week that representatives from the Wales Association of Self Catering Operators were given an assurance from the Wales Tourist Board in 2002 that owners of self-catering accommodation would not be required to pay the houses of multiple occupation registration charges that are currently being levied by four north Wales councils. Can you confirm whether this assurance was given by the Wales Tourist Board?

Lisa Francis: Fe wyddoch o'r drafodaeth a gefais gyda chi yr wythnos diwethaf fod cynrychiolwyr o Gymdeithas Gweithredwyr Hunan-arlwyio Cymru wedi cael sicrwydd gan Fwrdd Croeso Cymru yn 2002 na fyddai perchnogion llety hunan-arlwyio yn gorfod talu taliadau cofrestru tai amlfeddiannaeth sydd eisoes yn cael eu codi gan bedwar cyngor yn y Gogledd. A allwch gadarnhau pa un a roddwyd y sicrwydd hwn gan Fwrdd Croeso Cymru?

Andrew Davies: I will need to double check on that, but if the advice was given, then it was on an interpretation of the 1985 Act and the definition of HMOs. The new Housing Bill, which is currently going through the House of Commons, will tighten up the definition of an HMO and accommodation will therefore, according to my clear understanding in terms of your question, be outside the definition of an HMO.

Andrew Davies: Bydd angen imi wirio hynny eto, ond os rhoddwyd y cyngor, yna fe'i rhoddwyd yn ôl dehongliad o Ddeddf 1985 a'r diffiniad o Dai Amlfeddiannaeth. Bydd y Mesur Tai newydd, sydd gerbron Tŷ'r Cyffredin ar hyn o bryd, yn tynhau'r diffiniad o Dŷ Amlfeddiannaeth ac felly bydd llety, yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf o ran eich cwestiwn, y tu allan i'r diffiniad o Dŷ Amlfeddiannaeth.

Janet Davies: You are aware that there was recent consultation on compulsory registration of tourist accommodation, including self-catering accommodation, with the subsequent realisation that primary legislation was necessary. Can you tell me how much the consultation cost?

Janet Davies: Yr ydych yn ymwybodol o'r ymgynghoriad diweddar a fu ar gofrestru llety i dwristiaid yn orfodol, gan gynnwys llety hunan-arlwyio, lle y sylweddolwyd wedyn fod deddfwriaeth sylfaenol yn angenrheidiol. A allwch ddweud wrthyf beth oedd cost yr ymgynghoriad?

Andrew Davies: Let me first put on record that it was not a late realisation that primary legislation would be needed with regard to statutory legislation of tourism accommodation; it was always understood that it would be needed. It would be either a change in legislation or an Order in Council

Andrew Davies: Gadewch imi gofnodi yn gyntaf nad sylweddoli'n hwyr y byddai angen deddfwriaeth sylfaenol a wnaethom o ran deddfu llety i dwristiaid yn statudol; deallwyd erioed y byddai ei hangen. Byddai naill ai'n newid mewn deddfwriaeth neu'n Orchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor a fyddai'n

that would enable the need for statutory registration of accommodation to be put on the statute book. However, I will write to you on that matter. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh, he is writing again.']

The Presiding Officer: Order.

golygu bod yr angen am gofrestru llety yn statudol yn cael ei wneud yn gyfraith gwlad. Fodd bynnag, ysgrifennaf atoch ar y mater hwnnw. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O, mae'n ysgrifennu eto.']

Y Llywydd: Trefn.

Buddsoddi yn y Seilwaith Drafnidiaeth Investment in the Transport Infrastructure

Q4 Nick Bourne: Will the Minister update us on current investment in our transport infrastructure? (OAQ38511)

Andrew Davies: We continue to make significant investments in transport infrastructure. On trunk roads, we have programmed £175 million in improvements by 2008. In addition, this year, we have made £85 million available to support investment in local transport infrastructure and we are committed to re-commencing rail passenger services in the vale of Glamorgan and Ebbw valley lines.

Nick Bourne: In the budget, we are on a flat line. However, more specifically, can you provide an update on the BUILT and Rhayader bypass schemes? [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'He will write to you.']

The Presiding Officer: Order. Members should not anticipate the Minister's answers.

Andrew Davies: I would not want to disappoint opposition Members, so I will write to Nick on that matter. [*Laughter.*]

Nick Bourne: Let me help you, Minister. Phase 3 is not due to commence until 2008 at the earliest. However, I wanted to impress on you—and it says it all that you were not aware of the fact, because it is rather crucial to north-south links and to the mid-Wales economy. The Babbie report stressed that it was important that the two crowded town centres need traffic taken out of them for economic, social and, above all, safety reasons. Will you see whether that commencement date of 2008 can be brought forward?

C4 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i ni am yr hyn sy'n cael ei fuddsoddi yn ein seilwaith drafnidiaeth ar hyn o bryd? (OAQ38511)

Andrew Davies: Parhawn i wneud buddsoddiadau sylweddol yn y seilwaith trafndiaeth. O ran cefnffyrdd, yr ydym wedi neilltuo £175 miliwn ar gyfer gwelliannau erbyn 2008. At hynny, eleni, yr ydym wedi rhyddhau £85 miliwn i gynnal buddsoddiad yn seilwaith trafndiaeth lleol ac yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i ailgychwyn gwasanaethau i deithwyr rheilffyrdd ar linellau bro Morgannwg a glyn Ebwy.

Nick Bourne: O ran y gyllideb, nid oes cynnydd. Fodd bynnag, yn fwy penodol, a allwch roi'r newyddion diweddaraf ar gynlluniau ffyrdd osgoi Llanfair ym Muallt a Rhoadr Gwy? [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Bydd yn ysgrifennu atoch.']

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni ddylai'r Aelodau ragweld atebion y Gweinidog.

Andrew Davies: Ni fyddwn am siomi Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau, ac felly byddaf yn ysgrifennu at Nick ar y mater hwnnw. [*Chwerthin.*]

Nick Bourne: Gadewch imi eich helpu, Weindog. Yn ôl yr amserlen ni fydd Cam 3 yn dechrau tan 2008 ar y cynharaf. Fodd bynnag, yr oeddwn am bwysleisio—ac mae'n dweud y cyfan nad oeddech yn ymwybodol o'r ffaith, oherwydd mae'n go bwysig i'r cysylltiadau rhwng y Gogledd a'r De ac i economi'r Canolbarth. Pwysleisiodd adroddiad Babbie ei bod yn bwysig lleihau'r traffig yng nghanol y ddwy dref brysur am resymau economaidd, cymdeithasol ac, yn anad dim, am resymau diogelwch. A ystyriwch a ellir gwneud hyn yn gynharach

na'r dyddiad cychwyn o 2008?

Andrew Davies: As I have said previously on issues of, for example, local authority transport grant, the current programme is over budget by £200 million, and we have already committed £275 million on the trunk road programme. The investment is considerable, but we find, particularly with local authority schemes, that the costs have increased considerably since they were originally put forward. Certainly, on the trunk road programme, for which I have already given you the figure, we remain committed to those schemes that are in the programme, and we will deliver on that.

Andrew Davies: Fel yr wyf wedi dweud o'r blaen ar faterion yn ymwneud, er enghraifft, â grant trafnidiaeth awdurdodau lleol, gwariwyd £200 miliwn yn fwy na'r gyllideb ar y rhaglen bresennol, ac yr ydym eisoes wedi ymrwymo £275 miliwn ar y rhaglen cefnffyrdd. Mae'r buddsoddiad yn sylweddol, ond gwelwn, yn arbennig gyda chynlluniau awdurdodau lleol, fod y costau wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol ers iddynt gael eu cyflwyno y tro cyntaf. Yn sicr, o ran y rhaglen cefnffyrdd, yr wyf eisoes wedi rhoi ffigur ichi ar ei chyfer, yr ydym yn ymrwymedig o hyd i'r cynlluniau hynny sydd yn y rhaglen, a byddwn yn gweithredu arni.

Mick Bates: I will not anticipate the letter. However, will you comment on the effectiveness of a rail system in Wales in which the operators do not have responsibility for the infrastructure? There is now an opportunity to combine the two, as is being considered in Scotland. Has your Government considered similar action?

Mick Bates: Ni fyddaf yn achub y blaen ar y llythyr. Fodd bynnag, a wnewch chi roi sylwadau ar effeithiolrwydd system reilffordd yng Nghymru lle nad oes gan y gweithredwyr gyfrifoldeb dros y seilwaith? Mae cyfle yn awr i gyfuno'r ddau, fel sy'n cael ei ystyried yn yr Alban. A yw eich Llywodraeth wedi ystyried cymryd camau tebyg?

Andrew Davies: We looked to the draft Transport (Wales) Bill for greater control over the railway's infrastructure and system in Wales. We will now achieve this through the separate Rail Bill. We already have an increasingly close relationship with not only the train operating companies, particularly Arriva Wales, but also Network Rail, and we look to an even closer working relationship with the various rail bodies.

Andrew Davies: Bu inni ystyried Mesur Trafnidiaeth drafft (Cymru) ar gyfer mwy o reolaeth dros y seilwaith a'r system reilffordd yng Nghymru. Cyflawnwn hyn yn awr drwy'r Mesur Rheilffyrdd ar wahân. Eisoes mae gennym berthynas gynyddol agos nid yn unig â'r cwmnïau trenau, yn arbennig Arriva Cymru, ond Network Rail hefyd, a disgwyliwn gael perthynas waith agosach hyd yn oed â'r cyrff rheilffyrdd amrywiol.

2.40 p.m.

Carl Sargeant: You are aware that the A55 is an important link across north Wales. There are currently major road works across the A55 infrastructure. Will your office examine the current structure of road works, as it is causing major delays for the north Wales economy. Will you look at that urgently?

Carl Sargeant: Fe wyddoch fod ffordd yr A55 yn gyswllt pwysig ar draws y Gogledd. Ar hyn o bryd mae gwaith mawr yn cael ei wneud ar seilwaith ffordd yr A55. A wnaiff eich swyddfa archwilio strwythur presennol y gwaith ffordd, gan ei fod yn achosi oedi mawr i economi'r Gogledd. A ystyriwch hynny ar frys?

Alun Cairns: He knew that that question was coming.

Alun Cairns: Yr oedd yn gwybod bod y cwestiwn hwnnw'n dod.

Andrew Davies: I did not know, actually.

Andrew Davies: Nac oeddwn, a dweud y gwir.

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is getting a bit silly.

Andrew Davies: The fact that the road works are taking place on the A55, as they are across the whole trunk road network in Wales, shows our commitment to ensuring that the network is in the best possible condition. I understand that the latest position with regard to the road works on the A55 is that traffic flow has been severely affected by accidents, which have made it more problematic. We are considering how we might, in the future, not only improve the road infrastructure but work with the police on managing incidents and keeping traffic flow open.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Ni wn pa mor aml yr ydych yn cael cyfarfodydd gyda Threnau Arriva Cymru, ond a oes unrhyw beth y gallwch ei wneud i dynnu ei sylw at y ffaith bod y gwasanaeth rhwng y De a'r Gogledd wedi gwaethygu'n sylweddol yn ystod y misoedd diwethaf? A ydych yn ymwybodol bod y math hwn o wasanaeth yn gwneud dim byd i helpu polisi'r Llywodraeth ar drafnidiaeth integredig? A wnewch ddweud wrth Trenau Arriva nad yw'r gwasanaeth sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd yn ddigon da, bod pobl yn aml yn colli cysylltiadau yn Crewe a bod yn rhaid iddynt aros yno am awr, weithiau dwy awr, am y trê'n nesaf? Pam na allwn gael rhyw fath o synnwyr ar y gwasanaeth? A wnewch chi godi hyn gyda Trenau Arriva?

Andrew Davies: I have regular meetings with Arriva Trains, with Peter Strachan, the managing director, Geraint Morgan and many company officials as well as others in the industry, where issues are raised about overall performance or individual services. A recent rescheduling of the timetable impacted on many rail users, particularly in the English border areas. I brought that to the notice of Arriva Trains and was delighted that it was able to reschedule its services to accommodate the needs of those people on that regular service. I would not accept that the service has got worse, but if you have specific examples that I can take up with Arriva Trains, I will do so, as I have done for other Members.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae hyn yn mynd ychydig yn wirion.

Andrew Davies: Dengys y gwaith ar ffordd yr A55, fel y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud ar draws y rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd cyfan yng Nghymru, ein hymrwymiad i sicrhau bod y rhwydwaith yn y cyflwr gorau posibl. Deallaf mai'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf o ran gwaith ffordd yr A55 yw bod damweiniau wedi effeithio'n ddifrifol ar y llif traffig, sydd wedi creu mwy o broblemau. Yr ydym yn ystyried sut y gallem, yn y dyfodol, nid yn unig wella'r seilwaith ffyrdd ond gweithio gyda'r heddlu i reoli digwyddiadau a sicrhau bod y traffig yn parhau i lifo.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I do not know how often you have meetings with Arriva Trains Wales, but is there anything that you can do to draw its attention to the fact that there has been a marked deterioration in the north-south service during the last few months? Are you aware that this kind of service does nothing to help the Government's policy on integrated transport? Will you tell Arriva Trains that its current service is not good enough, that people often miss their connections in Crewe and have to wait there for an hour, sometimes two, for the next train? Why can we not have some sense with regard to this service? Will you raise this with Arriva Trains?

Andrew Davies: Caf gyfarfodydd rheolaidd gyda Threnau Arriva, gyda Peter Strachan, y rheolwr-gyfarwyddwr, Geraint Morgan a llawer o swyddogion y cwmni yn ogystal ag eraill yn y diwydiant, lle y codir materion am berfformiad cyffredinol neu wasanaethau unigol. Yn ddiweddar, effeithiwyd ar lawer o ddefnyddwyr rheilffyrdd yn sgîl ad-drefnu'r amserlen, yn arbennig yn yr ardaloedd sy'n ffinio â Lloegr. Tynnais hynny at sylw Trenau Arriva ac yr oeddwn wrth fy modd eu bod wedi gallu ad-drefnu eu gwasanaethau i ddiwallu anghenion y bobl hynny ar y gwasanaeth rheolaidd hwnnw. Ni fyddwn yn derbyn bod y gwasanaeth wedi gwaethygu, ond os oes gennych enghreifftiau penodol y gallaf eu trafod gyda Threnau Arriva, gwnaf

hynny, fel yr wyf wedi gwneud dros Aelodau eraill.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf yn defnyddio'r gwasanaeth hwnnw bron bob wythnos, a chredaf fod gennyf well syniad na chi o lefel y gwasanaeth. Un achos penodol yw hwn, ac nid oes ots pa ffordd yr ydych yn gwneud y daith hon: os ydych yn mynd o Gaerdybi neu Fangor i Crewe ac mae'r trê'n yn hwyr, yr ydych yn colli'r cysylltiad, sef y trê'n o Fanceinion i Gaerdydd, a gallwch fod yn Crewe, ar y siwrnai i'r de, am awr. Gallwch symud dros dri phlattform cyn ichi wybod i ba blatfform y bydd eich trê'n yn dod. Cyhoeddir bod y trê'n yn dod i blatfform 6, wedyn plattform 5, wedyn plattform 12, ac mae'n rhaid i bobl gario bagiau ar draws y plattformau. Mae hynny'n anfoddfaol. Ar y siwrnai yn ôl o Gaerdydd, gallwch fynd o Gaerdydd i Grewe cyn darganfod bod y trê'n i Gaerdybi wedi mynd gan fod y trê'n o Gaerdydd yn hwyr. Pam na all Trenau Arriva afael ynddi? Dyna'r math o bethau sydd yn gwylltio pobl yn y Gogledd.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I use that service almost every week, and I believe that I have a better idea of the level of service than you. I shall give you a specific example, and it makes no difference which way you make this journey: if you go from Holyhead or Bangor to Crewe and the train is late, you miss the connection, namely the Manchester to Cardiff train, and you can be at Crewe, on the journey south, for up to an hour. You can move platforms three times before knowing at which platform your train is due to arrive. It is announced that the train will be arriving at platform 6, then platform 5, then platform 12, and people have to carry luggage from one platform to another. That is unacceptable. On the journey back from Cardiff, you can travel from Cardiff to Crewe, but you may well miss the train to Holyhead if the train from Cardiff is late. Why can Arriva Trains not get its act together? Those are the kinds of things that are making people angry in north Wales.

Andrew Davies: We have given clear evidence of our commitment to improving North-South rail links through the subsidy—which is something over £0.75 million—that we are investing annually. However, I come back to my previous answer, if you write to me about specific issues, I will take those up with Arriva Trains and will report back to you, as I have done for other Assembly Members.

Andrew Davies: Rhoesom dystiolaeth glir o'n hymrwymiad i wella cysylltiadau rheilffyrdd rhwng y Gogledd a'r De drwy'r cymhorthdal—sydd dros £0.75 miliwn—yr ydym yn ei fuddsoddi bob blwyddyn. Fodd bynnag, gan ddychwelyd at fy ateb blaenorol, os ysgrifennwch ataf ynglŷn â materion penodol, fe'u trafodaf gyda Threnau Arriva a dod yn ôl atoch, fel y gwneuthum ar gyfer Aelodau Cynulliad eraill.

Trafodaethau â Busnes Discussions with Business

Q5 Christine Chapman: What discussions has the Minister had recently with business and business representatives in Wales? (OAQ38503)

C5 Christine Chapman: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi'u cael yn ddiweddar gyda busnesau a'u cynrychiolwyr yng Nghymru? (OAQ38503)

Andrew Davies: I have regular meetings with business representative organisations, such as the Confederation of British Industry Wales, chambers of commerce and the Federation of Small Businesses about a variety of topics.

Andrew Davies: Caf gyfarfodydd rheolaidd gyda sefydliadau sy'n cynrychioli busnes, megis Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain yng Nghymru, siambrau masnach a Ffederasiwn Busnesau Bach ar amrywiaeth o bynciau.

Christine Chapman: I welcome the difference that the Welsh Assembly

Christine Chapman: Croesawaf y gwahaniaeth y mae strategaethau datblygu

Government's economic development strategies and Objective 1 are making to regenerate the economy of the Valleys. However, do you agree that the business sector is still prejudiced against locating in the Valleys? Do you also agree that it is important to break that prejudice and encourage a much more modern image of the Valleys, so that companies and their chief executive officers choose to locate and live there?

Andrew Davies: I am not sure that I agree that there is prejudice. If that view exists, it is unfounded. Our policies are focused on regenerating the Valleys communities, particularly the Heads of the Valleys community, and I will be able to say something about that later this year. Our economic policies include refocusing regional selective assistance with a pilot project on adding a premium, which will probably be focused in the Valleys. This will include an additional premium for employers taking on the long-term unemployed, and the WDA's property strategy that reflects not only the Wales spatial plan but also our commitment to reducing unemployment and regenerating Valleys communities. However, we need to engage with the private sector and ensure that it is involved in the regeneration of communities such as yours in Cynon Valley.

Elin Jones: Deallaf fod cynrychiolwyr busnes wedi dweud wrthyhych eu bod yn credu y dylai gwasanaethau busnes y WDA gael eu hintegreiddio â chymorth busnes eich adran chi, yn hytrach na mynd i awdurdodau lleol, a chytunaf â hwy ar hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r WDA hefyd yn ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â datblygu cymunedol a threfol, fel ag y mae awdurdodau lleol, ond nid Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Pam, felly, nad yw'ch Llywodraeth yn ystyried datganoli gwaith datblygu cymunedol a threfol y WDA i awdurdodau lleol?

Andrew Davies: The First Minister has made it clear in discussions with the Welsh Local Government Association and the Partnership Council, I believe, that he does not see a case for the fragmentation of the functions of the WDA, the Wales Tourist Board and

economaidd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac Amcan 1 yn ei wneud i adfywio economi'r Cymoedd. Fodd bynnag, a gytunwch fod rhagfarn gan y sector busnes o hyd yn erbyn lleoli eu busnesau yn y Cymoedd? A gytunwch hefyd ei bod yn bwysig chwalu'r rhagfarn honno ac annog delwedd lawer mwy modern o'r Cymoedd, fel bod cwmnïau a'u prif weithredwyr yn dewis symud yno?

Andrew Davies: Nid wyf yn siŵr a gytunaf fod rhagfarn. Os yw'r farn honno'n bodoli, mae'n ddi-sail. Mae ein polisiau yn canolbwyntio ar adfywio cymunedau'r Cymoedd, yn arbennig cymuned Blaenau'r Cymoedd, a byddaf yn gallu dweud rhywbeth am hynny yn ddiweddarach eleni. Mae ein polisiau economaidd yn cynnwys ailganolbwyntio cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol gyda phrosiect peilot ar ychwanegu premiwm, a fydd yn canolbwyntio ar y Cymoedd, mae'n siŵr. Bydd hyn yn cynnwys premiwm ychwanegol i gyflogwyr sy'n cyflogi pobl sydd wedi bod yn ddi-waith ers amser hir, a strategaeth eiddo'r WDA sy'n adlewyrchu nid yn unig gynllun gofodol Cymru ond hefyd ein hymrwymiad i leihau diweithdra ac adfywio cymunedau'r Cymoedd. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni weithio gyda'r sector preifat a sicrhau ei fod yn rhan o'r gwaith o adfywio cymunedau megis eich un chi yng Nghwm Cynon.

Elin Jones: I understand that business representatives have told you that they believe that the WDA's business services should be integrated into your department's business support, rather than going to local authorities, and I agree with them on that. However, the WDA also deals directly with community and urban development, as do local authorities, whereas the Assembly Government does not. Why, therefore, will your Government not consider devolving the WDA's community and urban development work to local authorities?

Andrew Davies: Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi egluro mewn trafodaethau gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a'r Cyngor Partneriaeth, fe gredaf, nad yw'n gweld dadl dros chwalu swyddogaethau'r WDA, Bwrdd Croeso Cymru a Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru;

Education and Learning Wales; they will, in fact, come into the Assembly Government. These three Assembly sponsored public bodies are being merged to give a better service, particularly for the business community. However, that does not mean that there is not a strong economic regeneration role for local authorities or the regions. I have made it clear, as has the First Minister, that there will be a strong role for the regions, particularly in terms of delivering on our 'Wales: A Better Country' agenda.

Glyn Davies: The Elliott Group, which has a significant manufacturing base in Newtown, announced yesterday that it was consulting on the loss of up to 70 jobs. In conjunction with the recently announced job losses at Laura Ashley, and at KTH (Wales) Ltd last year, there is much concern across mid Wales that the economy built up during the 1970s and 1980s is being seriously undermined. What discussions have you had with your agencies and with businesses in the area about the job losses at Elliott's, and will you give us a guarantee today that you will meet the WDA and ELWa to do whatever you can to help with the situation at Elliott's, as well as meet all those individuals who have been involved in today's job blow to mid Wales?

Andrew Davies: The WDA and other public bodies are well aware of Elliott's and the company's recent history. As ever where there is a significant job loss—and from mid Wales's point of view, 80 or 90 jobs losses is of great significance to the local community—public bodies and Team Wales will always react imaginatively, as we did, for example, when KTH closed in Llanidloes. I have asked the WDA and the other public sector bodies to keep me informed of the situation and the need for any additional action over and above Team Wales's standard response to a redundancy announcement.

byddant, mewn gwirionedd, yn dod yn rhan o Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae'r tri chorff hwn a noddir gan y Cynulliad yn cael eu huno i roi gwell gwasanaeth, yn arbennig i'r gymuned fusnes. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n golygu nad oes rôl adfywio economaidd gref i awdurdodau lleol neu'r rhanbarthau. Yr wyf wedi egluro, fel y gwnaeth y Prif Weinidog, y bydd gan y rhanbarthau rôl gref, yn arbennig o ran cyflawni ein hagenda 'Cymru: Gwlad Well'.

Glyn Davies: Ddoe, cyhoeddodd The Elliott Group, sydd â chanolfan weithgynhyrchu o bwys yn y Drenewydd, ei fod yn ymgynghori ynglŷn â cholli hyd at 70 o swyddi. Ynghyd â'r swyddi a gaiff eu colli yn Laura Ashley fel y cyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar, a'r swyddi a gollwyd yn KTH (Cymru) Cyf y llynedd, mae llawer o bryder ar draws y Canolbarth bod yr economi a ddatblygwyd yn ystod y 1970au a'r 1980au yn cael ei thanseilio'n ddifrifol. Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda'ch asiantaethau a'ch busnesau yn yr ardal ynglŷn â'r swyddi a allai gael eu colli yn Elliott, ac a allwch warantu heddiw y byddwch yn cyfarfod â'r WDA ac ELWa i wneud popeth o fewn eich gallu i helpu gyda'r sefyllfa yn Elliott, yn ogystal â chyfarfod â'r unigolion hynny a fu'n gysylltiedig â'r ergyd hon heddiw o ran colli swyddi yn y Canolbarth?

Andrew Davies: Mae'r WDA a chyrrff cyhoeddus eraill yn ymwybodol iawn o Elliott ac o hanes diweddar y cwmni. Fel gydag unrhyw achos lle y collir nifer fawr o swyddi—ac o safbwynt y Canolbarth, mae colli 80 neu 90 o swyddi yn arwyddocaol iawn i'r gymuned leol—bydd cyrrff cyhoeddus a Thîm Cymru bob amser yn ymateb mewn ffordd greadigol, fel y gwnaethom, er enghraifft, pan gaeodd KTH yn Llanidloes. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r WDA a'r cyrrff eraill yn y sector cyhoeddus i'm hysbysu'n rheolaidd o'r sefyllfa a'r angen am gymryd unrhyw gamau eraill yn ychwanegol at ymateb safonol Tîm Cymru i gyhoeddiad am ddiswyddiadau.

Dod â Swyddi i Dde Caerdydd a Phenarth Bringing Jobs to Cardiff South and Penarth

Q6 Lorraine Barrett: What action is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to bring jobs to Cardiff South and Penarth? (OAQ38531)

Andrew Davies: Our economic development strategy, 'A Winning Wales', provides support for economic development in all parts of Wales. In Cardiff South and Penarth, grant assistance offered under regional selective assistance and the Assembly investment grant during the life of the Assembly since 1999 is expected to create or safeguard 3,000 jobs.

2.50 p.m.

Lorraine Barrett: You will be aware that ING Direct has recently announced the creation of around 300 jobs in Cardiff South and Penarth. That follows announcements by companies such as Zurich and Black Horse Finance, which are to be welcomed. Will you ensure that the Government works with those companies and other agencies to ensure that local people are able to access those jobs and opportunities?

Andrew Davies: Bringing 300 ING Direct jobs to Cardiff is a real coup for Team Wales. We have a specific commitment in 'A Winning Wales' to create 20,000 jobs in the financial services sector. I am delighted that we have already created 13,000 jobs against that benchmark. One main reason why ING Direct came to Cardiff, in addition to the grant assistance that we were able to provide through RSA, was the quality of the workforce. We are working with the sector to identify training needs to ensure that it has a constant supply of adequately skilled people and that job opportunities are well-publicised in the locality.

David Melding: We are fortunate that we are reaping the fruits of the redevelopment of south Cardiff and the docklands in particular. Do you agree that it is important to try to get high-tech, financial jobs and companies to relocate to the area? Although the sector does not always bring a vast number of jobs, it sucks in other economic activity and job opportunities are then created for local people

C6 Lorraine Barrett: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i ddod â swyddi i Dde Caerdydd a Phenarth? (OAQ38531)

Andrew Davies: Mae ein strategaeth datblygu economaidd, 'Cymru'n Ennill', yn rhoi cymorth i ddatblygu economaidd ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Yn Ne Caerdydd a Phenarth, disgwylir i gymorth grant a gynigir o dan gymorth rhanbarthol dewisol a grant buddsoddi'r Cynulliad yn ystod oes y Cynulliad ers 1999 greu neu ddiogelu 3,000 o swyddi.

Lorraine Barrett: Fe wyddoch i ING Direct gyhoeddi'n ddiweddar y caiff tua 300 o swyddi eu creu yn Ne Caerdydd a Phenarth. Mae hynny'n dilyn cyhoeddiadau gan gwmnïau megis Zurich a Black Horse Finance, sydd i'w croesawu. A sicrhewch fod y Llywodraeth yn gweithio gyda'r cwmnïau hynny ac asiantaethau eraill i sicrhau y gall pobl leol fanteisio ar y swyddi a'r cyfleoedd hynny?

Andrew Davies: Mae dod â 300 o swyddi ING Direct i Gaerdydd yn gamp wirioneddol i Dîm Cymru. Mae gennym ymrwymiad penodol yn 'Cymru'n Ennill' i greu 20,000 o swyddi yn y sector gwasanaethau ariannol. Yr wyf yn falch ein bod eisoes wedi creu 13,000 o swyddi yn erbyn y meincnod hwnnw. Un prif reswm pam y daeth ING Direct i Gaerdydd, yn ogystal â'r cymorth grant yr oeddem yn gallu ei ddarparu drwy'r cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol, oedd ansawdd y gweithlu. Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda'r sector i nodi anghenion hyfforddi i sicrhau bod ganddo gyflenwad cyson o bobl â'r sgiliau priodol a bod cryn gyhoeddusrwydd yn cael ei roi i gyfleoedd am swyddi yn yr ardal.

David Melding: Yr ydym yn ffodus bod y gwaith o ailddatblygu de Caerdydd a'r dociau yn arbennig yn dechrau dwyn ffrwyth. A gytunwch ei bod yn bwysig ceisio denu swyddi a chwmnïau ariannol, uwch-dechnoleg i adleoli i'r ardal? Er nad yw'r sector bob amser yn creu nifer enfawr o swyddi, mae'n denu gweithgarwch economaidd arall ac yna caiff cyfleoedd am

for the future.

swyddi eu creu i bobl leol ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Andrew Davies: I agree. I am delighted that Admiral was given public sector financial support over 10 years ago, and it is fantastic news that the company was recently floated. That is an example of a Welsh-based company growing successfully with appropriate support from the public sector, as I said in my answer to Lorraine Barrett. The financial services sector is a key sector. We are already well on our way to achieving our employment targets. Only last week, Jane Davidson and I attended the launch of the financial services sector skills council, which is addressing the skills needs that I referred to earlier.

Andrew Davies: Cytunaf. Yr wyf yn falch i Admiral gael cymorth ariannol y sector cyhoeddus dros 10 mlynedd yn ôl, ac yr oedd yn wych clywed bod y cwmni wedi cychwyn gwerthu cyfranddaliadau yn ddiweddar. Mae hynny'n enghraifft o gwmmi yng Nghymru sy'n tyfu'n llwyddiannus gyda chymorth priodol gan y sector cyhoeddus, fel y dywedais yn fy ateb i Lorraine Barrett. Mae'r sector gwasanaethau ariannol yn sector allweddol. Yr ydym eisoes wedi cyflawni llawer o ran ein targedau cyflogaeth. Dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf, bu i Jane Davidson a minnau fynychu lansiad cyngor sgiliau sector y gwasanaethau ariannol, sy'n ymdrin â'r anghenion sgiliau y cyfeiriais atynt yn gynharach.

Dod ag Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru dan Adain y Cynulliad Bringing the Welsh Development Agency In-house

Q7 Jenny Randerson: Will the Minister update us on his plans to bring the Welsh Development Agency in-house? (OAQ38486)

C7 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i ni am ei gynlluniau i ddod ag Awdurdod Cynulliad Cymru dan adain y Cynulliad? (OAQ38486)

Andrew Davies: The mergers of the public sector organisations, including the Welsh Development Agency, are still at the scoping stage. This phase of the project involves gathering facts and information on how work is currently organised, and identifying potential opportunities. The findings of the project will be presented to Ministers in early November.

Andrew Davies: Mae uno sefydliadau'r sector cyhoeddus, gan gynnwys Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, ar y cam cwmpasu o hyd. Mae'r cam hwn o'r prosiect yn cynnwys casglu ffeithiau a gwybodaeth am sut y trefnir y gwaith ar hyn o bryd, a nodi cyfleoedd posibl. Caiff canfyddiadau'r prosiect eu cyflwyno i'r Gweinidogion ar ddechrau mis Tachwedd.

Jenny Randerson: You are on record as saying that you want to make the WDA's successor the best in Europe. What preparation have you undertaken in terms of commissioning commercial benchmarking to assist best practice among economic development organisations in the rest of the UK and Europe?

Jenny Randerson: Yr ydych wedi dweud yn gyhoeddus eich bod am sicrhau mai olynydd y WDA fydd y gorau yn Ewrop. Pa baratodau a wnaethoch o ran comisiynu gwaith meincnodi masnachol i helpu arfer gorau ymhlith sefydliadau datblygu economaidd yng ngweddill y DU ac Ewrop?

Andrew Davies: That is very much the work that is currently being carried out. We are not only concentrating on what is happening in Wales; we are looking across the globe. I have charged the WDA, the Wales Tourist Board and civil servants with considering

Andrew Davies: Dyna'n union y math o waith sy'n cael ei wneud ar hyn o bryd. Nid ydym yn canolbwyntio ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru yn unig; yr ydym yn edrych ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd ledled y byd. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r WDA, Bwrdd Croeso

what is the best practice globally so that we can incorporate that into the services that we will provide once the bodies are fully incorporated within the Assembly Government.

Jeff Cuthbert: Do you agree that bringing the WDA and ELWa in-house will encourage greater collaboration in the planning and delivery of vocational educational training, which is so important for our future industrial base?

Andrew Davies: I agree. That was the major reason for the First Minister's announcement on 14 July. Since becoming a Minister, I have been told by small and large companies, which are both inward investors and Welsh-based companies, that dealing with the public sector in Wales is complicated. What they want is a one-stop-shop and we intend to provide a best-in-class one-stop-shop for the needs of companies so that we can address the skills needs, for example, of the industrial and service sectors.

Alun Ffred Jones: Un o isgcontractwyr Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru oedd Antur Dwryd Llŷn, cwmni a aeth i'r wal gan adael bron i 300 o gredydwyr lleol heb eu talu. Yr oedd y cwmni yn dibynnu'n llwyr ar gytundebau cyhoeddus, ar ran yr awdurdod a'r Cynulliad, gan gynnwys y cytundeb Llygad Busnes. Yng ngoleuni'r ffaith bod gan yr awdurdod gynrychiolydd ar fwrdd yr antur a bod ganddi ddyledion o dros £1 miliwn, beth yr ydych yn bwriadu ei wneud i ymdrin â'r sefyllfa?

Andrew Davies: The enterprise agency was supported by the WDA and ELWa, therefore the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning and I have asked for a report on the latest situation and the implications not only for those who are owed money, but for the service provided. We intend to present a written statement to give an update on the situation when we are in possession of all of the facts.

Alun Cairns: In his previous role as a Member of Parliament, the First Minister was one of the fiercest critics of the appointments

Cymru a gweision sifil ystyried beth yw'r arfer gorau yn fyd-eang fel y gallwn ymgorffori hynny yn y gwasanaethau a ddarparwn unwaith y bydd y cyrff wedi eu hymgorffori'n llawn yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Jeff Cuthbert: A gytunwch y bydd dod â'r WDA ac ELWa o dan adain y Cynulliad yn annog mwy o gydweithredu o ran cynllunio a darparu hyfforddiant addysgol galwedigaethol, a fydd mor bwysig i'n diwydiannau yn y dyfodol?

Andrew Davies: Cytunaf. Dyna oedd y prif reswm dros gyhoeddiad y Prif Weinidog ar 14 Gorffennaf. Ers dod yn Weinidog, dywedwyd wrthyf gan gwmnïau mawr a bach, sy'n fewnfuddsoddwyr ac yn gwmnïau sydd wedi eu lleoli yng Nghymru, fod delio â'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn gymhleth. Yr hyn y maent am ei gael yw siop un stop a bwriadwn ddarparu siop un stop o'r radd flaenaf ar gyfer anghenion cwmnïau fel y gallwn fynd i'r afael ag anghenion sgiliau, er enghraifft, y sector diwydiant a'r sector gwasanaethau.

Alun Ffred Jones: One of the WDA's subcontractors was Antur Dwryd Llŷn, a company that has gone bankrupt leaving almost 300 local creditors unpaid. The company was entirely dependent on public contracts, on behalf of the agency and the Assembly, including the Business Eye contract. In light of the fact that the agency is represented on the antur's board and that its debts total more than £1 million, how do you intend to tackle the situation?

Andrew Davies: Cefnogwyd yr asiantaeth fenter gan y WDA ac ELWa, felly mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes a minnau wedi gofyn am adroddiad ar y sefyllfa ddiweddaraf a'r goblygiadau nid yn unig i'r rhai y mae arian yn ddyledus iddynt, ond i'r gwasanaeth a ddarperir. Bwriadwn gyflwyno datganiad ysgrifenedig i roi'r newyddion diweddaraf am y sefyllfa pan fydd yr holl ffeithiau gennym.

Alun Cairns: Yn ei rôl flaenorol fel Aelod Seneddol, y Prif Weinidog oedd un o feirniaid llymaf penodiadau aelodau bwrdd

of board members or chief executives of various organisations. He was also one of the strongest advocates of the Nolan principles. Do you stand by his support for the Nolan principles, and can you categorically tell the Chamber that you applied them in the appointment of the chief executive of the Welsh Development Agency?

Andrew Davies: We fully support the Nolan principles in public appointments. However, the appointment of the acting chief executive, Gareth Hall, was a matter for the WDA board, not for me. Alun Cairns should not believe everything that he is told and he should not really hawk unattributable statements.

neu brif weithredwyr sefydliadau amrywiol. Ef hefyd oedd un o hyrwyddwyr cryfaf egwyddorion Nolan. A ydych o blaid ei gefnogaeth i egwyddorion Nolan, ac a allwch ddweud yn bendant wrth y Siambr ichi eu cymhwyso wrth benodi prif weithredwr Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru?

Andrew Davies: Cefnogwn egwyddorion Nolan o ran penodiadau cyhoeddus yn llwyr. Fodd bynnag, mater i fwrdd y WDA, nid i mi, oedd penodiad y prif weithredwr dros dro, Gareth Hall. Ni ddylai Alun Cairns gredu popeth a ddywedir wrtho ac ni ddylai mewn gwirionedd wneud datganiadau na ellir eu priodoli.

Rhwydwaith Ffyrdd y Canolbarth The Road Network in Mid Wales

Q8 Glyn Davies: Will the Minister make a statement about new proposals he has brought forward to improve the road network in mid Wales? (OAQ38490)

Andrew Davies: Proposals for improving the trunk road network in mid Wales are included in the trunk road forward programme, published in March 2002. I am currently undertaking a review of our transport priorities and programmes, taking into consideration the strategic priorities of 'Wales: A Better Country' and the emerging Wales spatial plan. Trunk roads are included in this review, and an update to the forward programme, which will include mid Wales and north-south schemes, will follow the review.

Glyn Davies: I asked a question earlier about the problems facing the economy of rural Wales, focusing on the effect on the manufacturing industry in Newtown and the Severn valley. Crucial to reversing what I see as a crisis in the mid-Wales economy is a new road from Welshpool to the English border. You are consulting on the scheme and will soon decide on the preferred route. What guarantees can you give that this crucial improvement will take place in the near future?

C8 Glyn Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cynigion newydd y mae wedi'u dwyn ymlaen i wella'r rhwydwaith ffyrdd yng nghanolbarth Cymru? (OAQ38490)

Andrew Davies: Cynhwysir cynigion ar gyfer gwella'r rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd yn y Canolbarth yn y flaenraglen cefnffyrdd, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Mawrth 2002. Ar hyn o bryd yr wyf yn cynnal adolygiad o'n blaenoriaethau a'n rhaglenni trafndiaeth, gan ystyried blaenoriaethau strategol 'Cymru: Gwlad Well' a chynllun gofodol Cymru sydd ar droed. Cynhwysir cefnffyrdd yn yr adolygiad hwn, a bydd diweddariad i'r flaenraglen, a fydd yn cynnwys cynllun y Canolbarth a chynllun y Gogledd i'r De, yn dilyn yr adolygiad.

Glyn Davies: Gofynnais gwestiwn yn gynharach ynghylch y problemau sy'n wynebu economi Cymru wledig, gan ganolbwyntio ar yr effaith ar y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu yn y Drenewydd a dyffryn Hafren. Mae adeiladu ffordd newydd o'r Trallwng i'r ffin â Lloegr yn hollbwysig er mwyn gwrthdroi'r hyn sy'n argyfwng yn economi'r Canolbarth yn fy marn i. Yr ydych yn ymgynghori ar y cynllun a chyn bo hir byddwch yn penderfynu ar y ffordd ddewisol. Pa warant y gallwch ei rhoi y bydd y gwelliant hollbwysig hwn yn digwydd yn y dyfodol agos?

Andrew Davies: Until I see the results of the consultation, it would be inappropriate for me to comment on the scheme. As I said in response to your earlier question, any investment made through the trunk road programme will be considered within the transport review. The review will be published later this year and any revisions to the existing trunk road programme will be made clear.

Helen Mary Jones: As part of new road developments and improvements to existing developments in mid Wales, will you ensure that road safety issues are adequately addressed? You will be aware that trunk roads run through many villages and small towns. Some of the issues could be addressed by the construction of bypasses, but this would not be an appropriate solution everywhere. Will you ensure that children and elderly people living in these communities are not adversely affected by road developments?

Andrew Davies: I can give an assurance that that will not happen. From raising constituency cases with me, Members will know that many cases and concerns relating to road safety are being addressed by officials and local authorities. As I said in response to Carl Sargeant, road safety and traffic flow is uppermost in the provision of the trunk road and local road networks.

Andrew Davies: Hyd nes y gwelaf ganlyniadau'r ymgynghoriad, ni fyddai'n briodol imi roi sylwadau ar y cynllun. Fel y dywedais mewn ymateb i'ch cwestiwn yn gynharach, caiff unrhyw fuddsoddiad a wneir drwy'r rhaglen cefnffyrdd ei ystyried o fewn yr adolygiad o drafndiaeth. Caiff yr adolygiad ei gyhoeddi yn ddiweddarach eleni a chaiff unrhyw ddiwygiadau i'r rhaglen cefnffyrdd bresennol eu nodi'n glir.

Helen Mary Jones: Fel rhan o'r datblygiadau ffyrdd newydd a gwelliannau i ddatblygiadau presennol yn y Canolbarth, a sicrhewch yr ymdrinnir yn ddigonol â materion diogelwch ar y ffyrdd? Byddwch yn ymwybodol bod cefnffyrdd yn mynd drwy lawer o bentrefi a threfi bach. Gallai adeiladu ffyrdd osgoi fynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion hyn, ond ni fyddai hyn yn ateb priodol ym mhob man. A sicrhewch na fydd datblygiadau ffyrdd yn effeithio'n andwyol ar blant a phobl oedrannus sy'n byw yn y cymunedau hyn?

Andrew Davies: Gallaf eich sicrhau na fydd hynny'n digwydd. Wrth godi achosion etholaethol gyda mi, bydd Aelodau yn gwybod bod swyddogion ac awdurdodau lleol yn ymdrin â llawer o achosion a phryderon yn ymwneud â diogelwch ar y ffyrdd. Fel y dywedais mewn ymateb i Carl Sargeant, mae diogelwch ar y ffyrdd a llif traffig yn hollbwysig wrth ddarparu rhwydweithiau cefnffyrdd a ffyrdd lleol.

Y Gyllideb Ddrafft The Draft Budget

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the name of Jocelyn Davies and amendments 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales in accordance with Standing Order No. 21.3, takes note of the draft budget for the financial years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 laid in the Table Office on Tuesday 12 October 2004

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 a 6 yn enw Jocelyn Davies a gwelliannau 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 a 17 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 21.3, yn nodi'r gyllideb ddrafft ar gyfer blynyddoedd ariannol 2005-2006, 2006-07 a 2007-08 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ddydd Mawrth 12 Hydref

by the Finance Minister. (NDM2133)

I am pleased to present draft budget proposals for the next three years of this Assembly Government. This is a budget for the future of Wales. I intend to focus on how the budget was developed and how the proposals will improve the future for the people of Wales. These budget proposals build on the achievements of the past five years and set the direction for the long-term future of Wales.

3.00 p.m.

This budget has been developed in a completely different way from previous budgets. In order to ensure that finance is used to support policy, a review of all Assembly Government spending has been carried out. The review has been comprehensive and innovative. It has identified spending programmes in terms of the objectives that they are intended to achieve, identifying the programmes that span ministerial portfolios and different organisations and agencies. The review has evaluated the contribution of spending programmes to our strategic priorities.

The review has had input from people within our organisation and from those outside of government. It is a good example of collaborative working which the First Minister called for in yesterday's statement on public services. We will continue to develop the process and presentation of budgeting on the basis of this review, more clearly relating spending to objectives. The review has enabled me to publish an explanation of the budget to inform this debate and I will update the figures in that document in time for the final budget.

When Committees undertake their consideration of the budget they will have available the assessment of each spending programme. There will be more informed scrutiny of this budget than ever before. The review and the three-year budget are set in the context of the Government's priorities in our strategy, 'Wales: A Better Country'. They are: a healthier Wales with diverse

2004 gan y Gweinidog Gyllid. (NDM2133)

Pleser imi yw cyflwyno cynigion gyllideb ddrafft ar gyfer tair blynedd nesaf y Llywodraeth Cynulliad hon. Mae hon yn gyllideb ar gyfer dyfodol Cymru. Bwriadaf ganolbwyntio ar y ffordd y datblygwyd y gyllideb ac ar y ffordd y bydd y cynigion yn rhoi gwell dyfodol i bobl Cymru. Mae'r cynigion cyllideb hyn yn adeiladu ar yr hyn a gyflawnwyd yn ystod y pum mlynedd diwethaf ac yn pennu cyfeiriad ar gyfer dyfodol Cymru yn yr hirdymor.

Mae'r gyllideb hon wedi cael ei datblygu mewn ffordd hollol wahanol i gyllidebau blaenorol. Er mwyn sicrhau y defnyddir cyllid i ategu polisiau, cynhaliwyd adolygiad o holl wariant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Bu'r adolygiad yn un cynhwysfawr ac arloesol. Mae wedi nodi rhaglenni gwariant o ran yr amcanion y bwriadwyd iddynt eu cyflawni, gan nodi'r rhaglenni sy'n rhychwantu portffolios gweinidogol a gwahanol sefydliadau ac asiantaethau. Mae'r adolygiad wedi gwerthuso cyfraniad y rhaglenni gwariant i'n blaenoriaethau strategol.

Mae pobl o fewn ein sefydliad a phobl y tu allan i'r llywodraeth wedi cyfrannu at yr adolygiad. Mae'n enghraifft dda o'r cydweithio y galwodd y Prif Weinidog amdano yn y datganiad ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus ddoe. Byddwn yn parhau i ddatblygu'r broses gyllidebu a'r ffordd y caiff ei chyflwyno ar sail yr adolygiad hwn, gan sicrhau cysylltiad cliriach rhwng gwariant ac amcanion. Bu'r adolygiad yn fodd imi gyhoeddi esboniad o'r gyllideb i lywio'r ddadl hon a byddaf yn diweddarau'r ffigurau yn y ddogfen honno erbyn y gyllideb derfynol.

Pan fydd y Pwyllgorau yn dechrau ystyried y gyllideb bydd yr asesiad o bob rhaglen wariant ar gael iddynt. Bydd modd craffu ar y gyllideb hon gan ddefnyddio'r wybodaeth lawnaf erioed. Gosodir yr adolygiad a'r gyllideb tair blynedd yng nghyd-destun blaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth yn ein strategaeth, 'Cymru: Gwlad Well', sef Cymru iachach gyda phatrymau amrywiol o ofal sy'n

patterns of care that respond effectively to our needs; an economy in which people have the skills and opportunities to secure quality jobs; and strong and sustainable communities. We have a strong vision for Wales.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will you give way?

Sue Essex: I think that it is general custom and practice not to give way when presenting the budget.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I think that that is an excellent parliamentary tradition which we should uphold at all times, Minister.

Sue Essex: It is a vision of acting now for a sustainable future, investing for the long term to ensure future success. It is a vision of investing in our most precious assets, namely children and young people. It is a vision of investing in change, providing the capital investment that allows public services to be continuously reshaped to meet future needs, change in the health service, in education, and in the economy. This change is supplemented by a massive increase in capital investment; it is an increase of 38 per cent, taking the total investment to £1.5 billion a year. Using the findings of the review, the draft budget targets growth where it will achieve most, where programmes of spend offer the best return for the future.

The Assembly should recognise that the high ambition at the heart of these spending proposals is only possible because of the success of Gordon Brown in managing the British economy and British public finances. The Labour Government has, since 1997, provided for a decade of sustained growth in public services, and has done so in the context of sustained growth in the whole economy.

Last July, the Chancellor announced the outcome of the UK comprehensive spending review. Our spending power is set to grow from £11.8 billion this year, to £14.3 billion in 2007-08. This is a 21 per cent increase, or

ymateb yn effeithiol i'n hanghenion; economi lle y mae pobl yn meddu ar y sgiliau a'r cyfleoedd i gael swyddi o safon; a chymunedau cryf a chynaliadwy. Mae gennym weledigaeth gref ar gyfer Cymru.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A ildiwch?

Sue Essex: Ni chredaf ei bod yn arferol ildio wrth gyflwyno'r gyllideb.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Credaf fod hynny yn draddodiad seneddol ardderchog y dylem ei gynnal bob amser, Weinidog.

Sue Essex: Mae'n weledigaeth o weithredu yn awr ar gyfer dyfodol cynaliadwy, gan fuddsoddi yn yr hirdymor er mwyn sicrhau llwyddiant yn y dyfodol. Mae'n weledigaeth o fuddsoddi yn ein hasedau mwyaf gwerthfawr, sef plant a phobl ifanc. Mae'n weledigaeth o fuddsoddi mewn newid, gan ddarparu'r buddsoddiad cyfalaf sy'n ei gwneud yn bosibl i ail-lunio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn barhaus i ddiwallu anghenion yn y dyfodol, newid yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, mewn addysg ac yn yr economi. Ategir y newid hwn gan gynnydd sylweddol mewn buddsoddiad cyfalaf, sef cynnydd o 38 y cant, gan wneud cyfanswm o £1.5 biliwn o fuddsoddiad y flwyddyn. Gan ddefnyddio canfyddiadau'r adolygiad, mae'r gyllideb ddrafft yn targedu twf lle y bydd yn cyflawni fwyaf, lle y bydd rhaglenni gwariant yn cynnig y budd mwyaf ar gyfer y dyfodol.

Dylai'r Cynulliad gydnabod mai dim ond oherwydd llwyddiant Gordon Brown wrth reoli economi Prydain a chyllid cyhoeddus Prydain y mae'r uchelgais mawr sydd wrth wraidd y cynigion gwariant hyn yn bosibl. Mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur, ers 1997, wedi darparu ar gyfer degawd o dwf parhaus ym maes gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, ac mae wedi gwneud hynny yng nghyd-destun twf parhaus yn yr economi gyfan.

Fis Gorffennaf diwethaf, cyhoeddodd y Canghellor ganlyniad yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant y DU. Bydd ein gwariant yn cynyddu o £11.8 biliwn eleni, i £14.3 biliwn yn 2007-08, sef cynnydd o 21 y

4.3 per cent growth in real terms each year, which means that in three years' time, we will have an extra £2.5 billion to spend each year. From the Assembly's inception to the end of this budget period, our budget will have virtually doubled, which is astounding.

How will we spend this extra money? It makes sense to prioritise the investment in our children. All the evidence that we have points to this. It is investment in children which breaks the cycle of poverty in our poorest communities. It is investment in improving the quality of experience in very early years that achieves future educational success and the skills for a modern economy. The lifestyle of the young child is the foundation for good health in the adult, which is why our spending will increase by £140 million by the end of the budget period. For example, provision for Cymorth will increase by 36 per cent by 2007-08. The early year and pupil support budget will increase from £25 million to £83 million over the next three years, including a specific fund of £50 million over 2006-07 and 2007-08 for new co-ordinated action that will extend our integrated approach to children's services. This has been widely welcomed by many people in terms of making a step change to children's care and their growth. The fulfilment of our manifesto commitments for free swimming and free breakfasts forms a part of this total approach to children.

In respect of schools, we will transform education between the ages of 14 and 19 by creating new and innovative pathways across schools and colleges to prepare young people for quality jobs. Raising the budget from £1.5 million this year to £32.5 million in 2007-08 will be a huge breakthrough for that group of youngsters in Wales.

The teachers' workload agreement will be funded. By 2006-07 we will be providing £70 million each year so that teachers can do what they do best—teach. Teachers' workload funding will be delivered through the revenue support grant. We will double the

cant, neu dwf o 4.3 y cant mewn termau real bob blwyddyn, sy'n golygu y bydd gennym £2.5 biliwn yn ychwanegol i'w wario bob blwyddyn ymhen tair blynedd. O adeg sefydlu'r Cynulliad hyd at ddiwedd cyfnod y gyllideb hon, bydd ein cyllideb wedi dyblu bron, sy'n rhyfeddol.

Sut y byddwn yn gwario'r arian ychwanegol hwn? Mae'n gwneud synnwyr blaenoriaethu'r buddsoddiad yn ein plant. Awgryma'r holl dystiolaeth sydd gennym mai dyna y dylid ei wneud. Buddsoddi mewn plant sy'n torri cylch tlodi yn ein cymunedau tlotaf. Buddsoddi mewn gwella ansawdd profiad yn ystod y blynyddoedd cynnar iawn sy'n sicrhau llwyddiant addysgol yn y dyfodol a'r sgiliau ar gyfer economi fodern. Ffordd o fyw plant bach sy'n gosod sylfeini iechyd da mewn oedolion, a dyna pam y bydd ein gwariant yn cynyddu £140 miliwn erbyn diwedd cyfnod y gyllideb. Er enghraifft, bydd y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer Cymorth yn cynyddu 36 y cant erbyn 2007-08. Bydd y gyllideb ar gyfer blynyddoedd cynnar a chymorth i ddisgyblion yn cynyddu o £25 miliwn i £83 miliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf, gan gynnwys cronfa benodol o £50 miliwn dros 2006-07 a 2007-08 ar gyfer camau gweithredu newydd cydgysylltiedig a fydd yn estyn ein hymagwedd integredig tuag at wasanaethau plant. Croesawyd hynny gan nifer fawr o bobl o ran y newid mawr i ofal plant a'u twf. Mae cyflawni ymrwymadau ein maniffesto i ddarparu nofio am ddim a brechwast am ddim yn rhan o'r ymagwedd gyffredinol hon tuag at blant.

O ran ysgolion, byddwn yn trawsnewid addysg i bobl ifanc rhwng 14 a 19 oed drwy greu llwybrau newydd ac arloesol ar draws ysgolion a cholegau er mwyn paratoi pobl ifanc ar gyfer swyddi o safon. Bydd y cynnydd o £1.5 miliwn yn y gyllideb eleni i £32.5 miliwn yn 2007-08 yn ddatblygiad hynod bwysig i'r grŵp hwnnw o bobl ifanc yng Nghymru.

Caiff cytundeb llwyth gwaith athrawon ei ariannu. Erbyn 2006-07 byddwn yn darparu £70 miliwn y flwyddyn fel y gall athrawon wneud yr hyn a wnânt orau—addysgu. Caiff cyllid llwyth gwaith athrawon ei ddarparu drwy'r grant cynnal refeniw. Byddwn yn

funding available to the General Teaching Council, which delivers professional development for teachers. Our manifesto commitment was to provide at least £560 million in investment in our school buildings. Between 2004-05 and 2007-08 we will have invested more than this—almost £590 million. This Government delivers on its promises and more. Investing in children, investing in the skills and ambition of young people—this is the platform for our continued economic success in Wales.

For the economy, the aim is not just more jobs, but better jobs, and these are achieved through the skills, ambition and innovation of our people. In the decade between 1999 and 2008 expenditure on economic development will have increased by 153 per cent, significantly above the general growth in the Assembly funding of 94 per cent. The return on this investment so far is there for all to see in the improved state of the Welsh economy. Our highly successful business support programmes will continue to spend more than £60 million per year to attract and expand investment in our economic infrastructure. We need to keep Wales at the cutting edge of business innovation.

These budget proposals add substantial funding for innovation, design and technology, and an extra £13.2 million per year by 2007-08, including funds to establish a knowledge bank. This is over and above the £9.5 million for the knowledge exploitation fund and the £14 million that we are spending each year on improving the ICT infrastructure in Wales. The increased investment in trunk roads and transport infrastructure—an extra £27 million—will support economic development and communities.

A healthy Wales is a priority. The Government will work with the people to improve health. We are investing to reshape our systems of health and social care. Equally, we are investing to change lifestyles and prevent ill health. The health promotion budget will increase from £5 million to £19 million. Free swimming for the young and old is a part of this investment. Under these

dyblu'r cyllid sydd ar gael i'r Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol, sy'n darparu datblygiad proffesiynol i athrawon. Yr ymrwymiad yn ein maniffesto oedd darparu o leiaf £560 miliwn o fuddsoddiad mewn adeiladau ysgolion. Rhwng 2004-05 a 2007-08 byddwn wedi buddsoddi mwy na'r swm hwn—bron £590 miliwn. Mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn cyflawni ac yn rhagori ar ei haddewidion. Buddsoddi mewn plant, buddsoddi yn sgiliau ac uchelgais pobl ifanc—dyna'r llwyfan ar gyfer ein llwyddiant economaidd parhaus yng Nghymru.

O ran yr economi, y nod yw creu swyddi gwell, ac nid mwy o swyddi yn unig, a chaiff y rhain eu sicrhau drwy sgiliau, uchelgais ac arloesedd ein pobl. Yn y degawd rhwng 1999 a 2008 bydd gwariant ar ddatblygu economaidd wedi cynyddu 153 y cant, sydd dipyn yn uwch na'r twf cyffredinol yng nghyllid y Cynulliad, sef 94 y cant. Gall pawb weld ffrwyth y buddsoddiad hwn hyd yma yng nghyflwr gwell economi Cymru. Drwy ein rhaglenni cymorth busnes hynod lwyddiannus byddwn yn parhau i wario dros £60 miliwn y flwyddyn i ddenu ac ehangu buddsoddiad yn ein seilwaith economaidd. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod Cymru yn parhau i arloesi ym maes busnes.

Mae'r cynigion hyn ar gyfer y gyllideb yn ychwanegu swm mawr o arian ar gyfer arloesi, dylunio a thechnoleg, a £13.2 miliwn y flwyddyn yn ychwanegol erbyn 2007-08, gan gynnwys cyllid i sefydlu cronfa wybodaeth. Mae hyn yn ychwanegol at y £9.5 miliwn ar gyfer y gronfa datblygu gwybodaeth a'r £14 miliwn yr ydym yn ei wario bob blwyddyn ar wella'r seilwaith TGCh yng Nghymru. Bydd y buddsoddiad cynyddol mewn cefnffyrdd a'r seilwaith trafniadaeth—£27 miliwn ychwanegol—yn cynnal datblygu economaidd ac yn cynorthwyo cymunedau.

Cymru iach yw un o'n blaenoriaethau. Bydd y Llywodraeth yn gweithio gyda'r bobl i wella iechyd. Yr ydym yn buddsoddi mewn ail-lunio ein systemau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Ar yr un pryd, yr ydym yn buddsoddi er mwyn newid ffordd o fyw pobl ac atal salwch. Bydd y gyllideb hybu iechyd yn cynyddu o £5 miliwn i £19 miliwn. Mae nofio am ddim i'r hen a'r ifanc yn rhan o'r

budget proposals, provision for health and social services is set to rise from £4.6 billion to £5.5 billion over the next three years. Funding for local health boards and NHS trusts and family health services will rise by 19 per cent so that, by 2007-08, spending will be almost £5 billion, and more will be allocated from the reserve.

One of the most significant aspects of this increase is in capital expenditure. This will virtually treble from £107 million to £309 million, which will enable us to secure better hospitals, primary health centres and better equipment, which is particularly useful for diagnostics. Opposition politicians keep asking for an immediate short-term fix to all unmet demand in the health service. It is a glib and easy opposition refrain, but there is no quick fix. This budget provides the real solutions—increasing capacity, changing service delivery, investing in new capital, working across the Welsh public sector to develop new forms of care which reduce demand for hospital services.

At the heart of Wales lies the value of our communities. Children will not develop without the support of family and neighbours, and without environments that are secure and inspiring. We will not live healthy lifestyles unless we are supported by our communities. We will not provide sustainable forms of social care unless they are rooted in the mutual support of strong communities. In so many ways, my budget proposals are intended to strengthen communities.

We will invest £30 million in housing projects that will help older people stay in their own homes or live in purpose-built accommodation. The social housing grant is increasing by £16 million a year. The increased investment in new and flexible forms of social care—£50 million extra annual expenditure—will be community based. The enhanced children's services, and the integrated children's centres are rooted in communities. The concessionary fares on bus services—which are very much appreciated,

buddsoddiad hwn. O dan y cynigion hyn, bwriedir cynyddu'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol o £4.6 biliwn i £5.5 biliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Bydd cyllid byrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG a gwasanaethau iechyd i deuluoedd yn cynyddu 19 y cant, nes y bydd gwariant, erbyn 2007-08, bron yn £5 biliwn, a chaiff rhagor ei ddyrannu o'r gronfa wrth gefn.

Un o'r agweddau pwysicaf ar y cynnydd hwn yw'r cynnydd mewn gwariant cyfalaf. Bydd yn treblu bron o £107 miliwn i £309 miliwn, a fydd yn ein galluogi i sicrhau gwell ysbytai, canolfannau iechyd sylfaenol a gwell offer, sy'n arbennig o ddefnyddiol ar gyfer gwaith diagnosteg. Mae gwleidyddion y gwrthbleidiau yn gofyn o hyd am ateb dros dro ar unwaith i'r galw nas bodlonir yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Mae'n ddigon hawdd i'r gwrthbleidiau ofyn am hynny, ond nid oes ateb dros dro i hyn. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn rhoi'r atebion gwirioneddol—cynyddu adnoddau, newid y ffordd y cyflwynir gwasanaethau, buddsoddi mewn cyfalaf newydd, gweithio ar draws y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru i ddatblygu mathau newydd o ofal a fydd yn lleihau'r galw am wasanaethau ysbyty.

Yn ganolog i Gymru mae gwerth ein cymunedau. Ni fydd plant yn datblygu heb gymorth y teulu a chymdogion, a heb amgylchedd sy'n ddiogel ac yn ysbrydoledig. Ni fyddwn yn byw bywydau iach oni chawn ein cefnogi gan ein cymunedau. Ni fyddwn yn darparu mathau cynaliadwy o ofal cymdeithasol oni chânt eu gwreiddio yn y cymorth a roddir gan gymunedau cryf. Mewn cymaint o ffyrdd, cryfhau cymunedau yw bwriad fy nghynigion.

Byddwn yn buddsoddi £30 miliwn mewn prosiectau tai a fydd yn helpu pobl hŷn i aros yn eu cartrefi eu hunain neu i fyw mewn tai sydd wedi'u hadeiladu at y diben. Mae'r grant tai cymdeithasol yn cynyddu £16 miliwn y flwyddyn. Bydd y buddsoddiad cynyddol mewn mathau newydd a hyblyg o ofal cymdeithasol—£50 miliwn o wariant blynyddol ychwanegol—yn cael ei wario yn y gymuned. Mae'r gwasanaethau ychwanegol i blant, a'r canolfannau plant integredig wedi'u gwreiddio mewn cymunedau. Caiff

as Ann Jones reminded us earlier—will get an extra £6 million. The increased investment in local roads and local transport represents an extra £19 million. All contribute to better accessibility.

£6 miliwn ychwanegol ei ddarparu ar gyfer y tocyn mantais ar wasanaethau bysiau—a werthfawrogir yn fawr iawn, fel y'n hatgoffwyd gan Ann Jones yn gynharach. Mae'r buddsoddiad cynyddol mewn ffyrdd lleol a thrafnidiaeth leol gwerth £9 miliwn yn ychwanegol. Byddant oll yn cyfrannu at fwy o hygyrchedd.

3.10 p.m.

Communities are sustainable insofar as they learn to limit and manage their waste. We currently spend £30 million a year on our waste strategy, but we will add £17 million to that by 2007-08, outside a further £14 million through landfill tax. That will enable Wales to meet and, I hope, exceed our target to recycle 25 per cent of our waste.

Mae cymunedau yn gynaliadwy i'r graddau y maent yn dysgu i gyfyngu ar eu gwastraff a'i reoli. Ar hyn o bryd, gwariwn £30 miliwn y flwyddyn ar ein strategaeth wastraff, ond byddwn yn ychwanegu £17 miliwn at hynny erbyn 2007-08, yn ogystal â £14 miliwn arall drwy'r dreth dirlenwi. Bydd hynny yn galluogi Cymru i gyflawni a, gobeithio, i ragori ar ein targed i ailgylchu 25 y cant o'n gwastraff.

Our investment in sports, arts and the Welsh language underpins our commitment to sustainable communities. These budgets have increased by 70 per cent since 1999 and have been increasingly focused on local communities and the poorest communities. We promised a £100 million crime-fighting fund that would help to reduce the fear of crime, tackle drug-related crime and provide effective treatment for addicts. Between 2004-05 and 2007-08, we will provide £119 million. That is £19 million over and above the £100 million that we promised.

Mae ein buddsoddiad mewn chwaraeon, y celfyddydau a'r Gymraeg yn sail i'n hymrwymiad i gymunedau cynaliadwy. Mae'r cyllidebau hyn wedi cynyddu 70 y cant ers 1999 ac maent wedi bod yn canolbwyntio'n fwyfwy ar gymunedau lleol a'r cymunedau tlotaf. Addawsom £100 miliwn ar gyfer cronfa ymladd yn erbyn troseddu a fyddai'n helpu i leihau ofn troseddu, mynd i'r afael â throseddau yn ymwneud â chyffuriau a rhoi triniaeth effeithiol i'r rhai sy'n gaeth i gyffuriau. Rhwng 2004-05 a 2007-08, byddwn yn darparu £119 miliwn, sef £19 miliwn yn fwy na'r £100 miliwn a addawyd gennym.

Our Government is determined to ensure equality of opportunity for all. This theme runs through our programmes, but is explicit in the Communities First programme. By 2007-08, we will be spending £95 million on Communities First, confirming our commitment to work with the poorest communities in Wales, building confidence and hope. In addition, the regeneration work undertaken by economic development will contribute a further £7 million to creating environments in which communities can thrive.

Mae ein Llywodraeth yn benderfynol o sicrhau cyfle cyfartal i bawb. Mae'r thema hon yn rhedeg drwy ein rhaglen i gyd, ond yn rhaglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf daw i'r amlwg. Erbyn 2007-08, byddwn yn gwario £95 miliwn ar Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, gan gadarnhau ein hymrwymiad i weithio gyda'r cymunedau tlotaf yng Nghymru, drwy godi hyder a gobeithion. Yn ogystal, bydd y gwaith adfywio drwy ddatblygu economaidd yn cyfrannu £7 miliwn arall i greu amgylchedd lle y gall cymunedau ffynnu.

Local government is pivotal to the delivery of public services. The budget proposals will provide an increase of 5 per cent in the

Llywodraeth leol yw'r allwedd i gyflwyno gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Bydd cynigion y gyllideb yn cynyddu'r grant cynnal refeniw i

revenue support grant to authorities. This is double the level of inflation and a settlement that recognises the resource pressures facing authorities. We have worked closely with the Welsh Local Government Association on identifying the pressures on local government. The provision for revenue support grant responds to the information that local government has provided on its three-year pay deal, with its important commitment to make progress on equal pay, prices, pensions, the teachers' workload agreement and the need to increase the volume of social care.

In addition to the RSG, local government will gain from many of the other budget proposals. A total of £20 million of new money will be provided for general capital investment, which is extremely welcome because a lack of capital has been a major issue for local authorities across Wales. That is in addition to extra capital in the education, housing and transport budgets. Over £100 million extra for early years and young people will be channelled through local government and there is an increase of £50 million in the annual social services budget for flexible care and joint working. These are substantial increases which will, in due course, find their way into the RSG. Local government will, of course, ask for more, as will teachers, colleges and the health service. I understand that and will continue to listen to all demands.

Local government is an important member of the family of public service providers in Wales and, as Finance Minister, I have worked closely with the First Minister in developing his paper on public services. This budget establishes the funds which encourage work across organisations—collaboration to provide a rich tapestry of quality services that meet the diverse needs of citizens in Wales. Equally, we collaborate to be efficient.

In proposing this budget, I require all parts of the Welsh public sector to achieve 1 per cent efficiency savings each year over the period of the budget. I am determined to eliminate

awdurdodau 5 y cant. Mae hynny'n ddwbl cyfradd chwyddiant ac yn setliad sy'n cydnabod y pwysau sydd ar awdurdodau o ran adnoddau. Yr ydym wedi gweithio'n agos gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru i nodi'r pwysau ar lywodraeth leol. Mae'r ddarpariaeth ar gyfer y grant cynnal refeniw yn ymateb i'r wybodaeth a ddarparwyd gan lywodraeth leol am ei chynnig cyflog tair blynedd, gyda'i hymrwymiad pwysig i wneud cynnydd ar gyflog cyfartal, prisiau, pensiynau, cytundeb llwyth gwaith athrawon a'r angen am gynyddu'r gofal cymdeithasol a gynigir.

Yn ogystal â'r grant cynnal refeniw, bydd llywodraeth leol yn elwa ar lawer o gynigion eraill o dan y gyllideb. Caiff £20 miliwn o arian newydd ei ddarparu ar gyfer buddsoddiad cyfalaf cyffredinol, sef rhywbeth a groesewir yn fawr iawn am fod diffyg cyfalaf wedi bod yn broblem fawr i awdurdodau lleol ledled Cymru. Mae hynny yn ychwanegol at y cyfalaf cynyddol yng nghyllidebau addysg, tai a thrafnidiaeth. Caiff dros £100 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer blynyddoedd cynnar a phobl ifanc ei sianelu drwy lywodraeth leol ac mae cynnydd o £50 miliwn yng nghyllideb flynyddol gwasanaethau cymdeithasol ar gyfer gofal hyblyg a chydweithio. Mae'r rhain yn godiadau mawr a fydd, maes o law, yn ymddangos yn y grant cynnal refeniw. Wrth gwrs, bydd llywodraeth leol yn gofyn am ragor, a'r athrawon, y colegau a'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn ogystal. Deallaf hynny a byddaf yn parhau i wrando ar yr holl alwadau.

Mae llywodraeth leol yn aelod pwysig o'r teulu o ddarparwyr gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru ac fel y Gweinidog Cyllid, yr wyf wedi gweithio'n agos gyda'r Prif Weinidog i ddatblygu ei bapur ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn sefydlu'r cronfeydd a fydd yn annog cydweithio ar draws sefydliadau—cydweithredu i ddarparu cyfuniad gwych o wasanaethau o safon sy'n diwallu anghenion amrywiol pobl yng Nghymru. Yn yr un modd, cydweithiwn i fod yn effeithlon.

Wrth gynnig y gyllideb hon, gofynnaf i bob rhan o'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru wneud arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 1 y cant bob blwyddyn dros gyfnod y gyllideb. Yr

unnecessary bureaucracy and spend. I can announce today that all Ministers in the Assembly Government will work together to achieve the rationalisation of planning procedures in local government. That will reduce bureaucracy and create simpler and more effective government. It will release resources in the Assembly Government and local government, and the Welsh Local Government Association has estimated that this rationalisation will save over £20 million a year.

Finally, I thank all those who contributed to the preparation of this budget, especially my small, but very committed, team of finance officials, who have worked for endless hours to support me. I also thank all those people across the board who have taken part in our spending review.

We are investing in the future success of Wales—a dynamic economy based on the skills and talents of its young people, a caring society that values its older people and which achieves a high quality of life, and a sustainable approach to government, which ensures that its policies are for now and tomorrow. I commend the budget to Members.

David Lloyd: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: in line 2, delete ‘take note’ and replace with ‘notes with concern’.

I propose amendment 2. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls for a fair funding policy that ensures that the Assembly is adequately funded to meet the needs of the people of Wales.

I propose amendment 3. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

notes that the Labour Assembly Government pledges of free school breakfasts and no top-up fees until 2007 have major implications for this budget and deplores the Labour Assembly Government’s inability to produce the figures upon which these pledges were made.

wyf yn benderfynol o ddileu biwrocratiaeth a gwariant diangen. Cyhoeddaf heddiw y bydd pob Gweinidog yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cydweithio i resymoli gweithdrefnau cynllunio mewn llywodraeth leol. Bydd hynny yn lleihau biwrocratiaeth ac yn creu llywodraeth symlach a mwy effeithiol. Bydd yn rhyddhau adnoddau yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ac mewn llywodraeth leol, ac mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru wedi amcangyfrif y bydd y rhesymoli hwn yn arbed dros £20 miliwn y flwyddyn.

Yn olaf, diolchaf i bawb a gyfrannodd at y gwaith o baratoi'r gyllideb hon, yn enwedig fy nhîm bach, ond ymrwymedig iawn, o swyddogion cyllid, sydd wedi gweithio'n galed iawn ar fy rhan. Diolchaf hefyd i'r holl bobl eraill sydd wedi cymryd rhan yn ein hadolygiad o wariant.

Yr ydym yn buddsoddi yn llwyddiant Cymru yn y dyfodol—economi ddeinamig yn seiliedig ar sgiliau a thalentau ei phobl ifanc, cymdeithas ofalgar sy'n rhoi gwerth ar ei phobl hŷn ac sydd â bywyd o ansawdd da, ac ymagwedd gynaliadwy tuag at lywodraeth, sy'n sicrhau bod ei pholisïau yn addas ar gyfer heddiw ac yfory. Cymeradwyaf y gyllideb i'r Aelodau.

David Lloyd: Cynigïaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: yn llinell 2, dileu ‘yn nodi’r’ a rhoi ‘yn nodi â phryder y’ yn ei le.

Cynigïaf welliant 2. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw am bolisi ariannu teg a fydd yn sicrhau bod y Cynulliad yn cael ei ariannu'n ddigonol i allu diwallu anghenion pobl Cymru.

Cynigïaf welliant 3. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi bod gan addewidion Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i roi brecwastau ysgol am ddim ac i beidio â mabwysiadu ffioedd ychwanegol tan 2007 oblygiadau mawr i'r gyllideb hon, ac yn gresynu anallu Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i ddarparu'r ffigurau y mae'r addewidion hyn yn dibynnu arnynt.

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

condemns the Labour Assembly Government's failure to reduce waiting times and lists and calls for changes in the draft budget to address these failures.

I propose amendment 5. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

condemns the Labour Assembly Government's failure to provide adequate resources to support the rural economy.

I propose amendment 6. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes the concerns raised by local government regarding the funding of education and calls on the Labour Assembly Government to establish an all-party group to examine school funding.

I begin by thanking officials for their comprehensive briefings on this draft budget, and also members of the Members' Research Service for their valuable support in explaining the complexities of this draft budget. In welcoming this debate, I also welcome the increase in the Welsh budget from £11.7 billion to £14.3 billion by 2007—an increase of 21 per cent. However, that increase comes on top of a low baseline, because Wales has been short-changed for years as a result of an outdated funding formula. The Barnett formula needs revision: it must be changed to a formula based on need, not just on a head count. Since Barnett came into being in 1978, our needs in Wales have changed. Our gross domestic product per capita has fallen from 88 per cent of the UK average in 1978 to 79 per cent of the UK average now. Our GDP has fallen, relatively speaking, and our needs have changed. Wales has some of the worst health statistics and the longest waiting lists. Our population's age profile is also increasing. A needs-based formula would bring in an additional £800 million every year into Wales.

If we couple the facts that I have already

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

yn condemnio methiant Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i leihau amserau a rhestrau aros ac yn galw am newidiadau i'r gyllideb ddrafft i unioni'r methiannau hyn.

Cynigiau welliant 5. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn condemnio methiant Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i ddarparu adnoddau digonol i gynnal economi cefn gwlad.

Cynigiau welliant 6. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi'r pryderon a fynegwyd gan lywodraeth leol ynghylch cyllido addysg ac yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i sefydlu grŵp trawsbleidiol i archwilio i faterion yn ymwneud â chyllido ysgolion.

Dechreuaf drwy ddiolch i'r swyddogion am eu briffiau cynhwysfawr ar y gyllideb ddrafft hon, a hefyd i aelodau o Wasanaeth Ymchwil yr Aelodau am eu cymorth gwerthfawr wrth esbonio cymhlethdodau'r gyllideb ddrafft hon. Wrth groesawu'r ddadl hon, croesawaf hefyd y cynnydd yng nghyllideb Cymru o £11.7 biliwn i £14.3 biliwn erbyn 2007—cynnydd o 21 y cant. Fodd bynnag, daw'r cynnydd hwnnw ar ben gwariant isel, gan fod Cymru wedi bod ar ei cholled ers blynyddoedd o ganlyniad i fformiwla ariannu sydd wedi dyddio. Mae angen diwygio fformiwla Barnett: rhaid ei newid yn fformiwla sy'n seiliedig ar angen, nid cyfrif y pen yn unig. Ers i fformiwla Barnett ddod i fodolaeth yn 1978, mae ein hanghenion yng Nghymru wedi newid. Mae ein cynnyrch mewnwladol crynswth y pen wedi gostwng o 88 y cant o gyfartaledd y DU yn 1978 i 79 y cant o gyfartaledd y DU heddiw. Mae ein CMC wedi gostwng, o'i gymharu ag eraill, ac mae ein hanghenion wedi newid. Mae gan Gymru rai o'r ystadegau iechyd gwaethaf a'r rhestrau aros hwyaf. Mae proffil oedran ein poblogaeth yn codi hefyd. Byddai fformiwla yn seiliedig ar angen yn dod ag £800 miliwn ychwanegol i Gymru bob blwyddyn.

O ystyried y ffeithiau a nodwyd eisoes

outlined with the fact that Wales has the lowest predicted rate of economic growth of any region or nation of the UK over the next few years, a review and consideration of a fair funding formula for Wales is long overdue. The other reason for the perpetual short-changing of Wales is the historic lack of match funding for European Objective 1 funds. The new money announced in this draft budget is welcome, but we must remember from where we came—the historical underfunding—and where we are going with regard to how this money is spent. Delivery of services is all-important. In recent years, more money has gone into health, but waiting lists remain among the longest in Western Europe. It is not just a matter of increased funding—it is about how that money is spent, and improved delivery of services. Other Plaid Cymru speakers will detail further concerns about health, the rural economy, public transport and education, but it is also fair to note that local government funding increases by only 5 per cent over the next year. The Welsh Local Government Association has described that increase as disappointing and the challenges ahead as tough and significant.

There are huge pressures on local councils, such as funding the teachers' workload agreement and staff pensions, and there are huge and increasing demands on social services this year, and for the future, particularly in new and developing spheres with regard to children with special needs and the increasing costs of care. Local councils, unlike the National Assembly for Wales, can at least raise their own taxes through council tax. With such huge pressures on local government, coupled with a disappointing settlement, another significant hike in council tax is certainly on the cards, in addition to the increases already brought about by the revaluation and rebanding, which is about to kick in. We need powers for a fair and progressive system of taxation, which would include the power to abolish council tax and replace it with a local income tax. The additional funding is

gennyf ynghyd â'r ffaith mai yng Nghymru y rhagwelir y bydd y gyfradd isaf o dwf economaidd o blith rhanbarthau a chenhedloedd y DU dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd nesaf, mae'n hen bryd i fformiwla ariannu deg i Gymru gael ei hadolygu a'i hystyried. Y rheswm arall pam y mae Cymru wedi bod ar ei cholled drwy'r amser yw'r diffyg hanesyddol o arian cyfatebol ar gyfer arian Amcan 1 Ewrop. Mae'r arian newydd a gyhoeddwyd yn y gyllideb ddrafft hon i'w groesawu, ond rhaid inni gofio beth a ddigwyddodd yn y gorffennol—y tanwariant hanesyddol—a'r hyn a fydd yn digwydd yn y dyfodol o ran sut y gwerir yr arian hwn. Mae'r ffordd y darperir gwasanaethau yn hollbwysig. Yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, gwariwyd mwy o arian ar iechyd, ond deil y rhestrau aros ymhlith y rhestrau hwyaf yng Ngorllewin Ewrop. Nid mater o roi mwy o arian ydyw yn unig—mae a wnelo â'r ffordd y gwerir yr arian hwn, a'r ffordd y darperir gwasanaethau yn well. Bydd siaradwyr eraill o Blaid Cymru yn manylu ar bryderon eraill ynglŷn ag iechyd, yr economi wledig, trafndiaeth gyhoeddus ac addysg, ond mae'n deg nodi hefyd mai 5 y cant yn unig fydd y cynnydd yng nghyllid llywodraeth leol dros y flwyddyn nesaf. Mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru wedi dweud bod y cynnydd hwnnw yn siomedig a bod yr heriau yn y dyfodol yn rhai anodd a sylweddol.

Mae pwysau mawr iawn ar gynghorau lleol, megis pwysau i ariannu cytundeb llwyth gwaith athrawon a phensiynau staff ac mae gofynion mawr a chynyddol ar wasanaethau cymdeithasol eleni, ac yn y dyfodol, yn enwedig mewn meysydd newydd a meysydd sy'n datblygu o ran plant ag anghenion arbennig a chostau cynyddol gofal. O leiaf gall cynghorau lleol, yn wahanol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, godi eu trethi eu hunain drwy'r dreth gyngor. Gyda phwysau mor fawr ar lywodraeth leol, ynghyd â setliad siomedig, rhagwelir cynnydd mawr arall yn y dreth gyngor, ar ben y cynnydd sydd eisoes wedi digwydd yn sgîl yr ymarfer ailbriso ac ailfandio, sydd ar fin cael ei roi ar waith. Mae angen inni gael pwerau i gyflwyno system drethi deg a chynyddol, a fyddai'n cynnwys y pŵer i ddiddymu'r dreth gyngor a chyflwyno treth incwm leol yn ei lle. Rhaid croesawu'r arian ychwanegol, ond yr hyn sy'n bwysig

welcome, but it is delivery that counts, and that is about cutting waiting lists, providing well-paid jobs, and delivering quality public services.

3.20 p.m.

The First Minister has said previously that he wants to be judged on his record, which would mean effective scrutiny. Such scrutiny and budgetary development would be facilitated by the setting up of a finance committee in the National Assembly for Wales. I am not normally in favour of setting up new committees, but a finance committee is long overdue in order to facilitate effective year-round scrutiny of budgetary development. Consistent and effective scrutiny would improve the way in which Wales is governed. We told local authorities that in our review of local councils and scrutiny arrangements in the Local Government and Public Service Committee last year. We said that more effective scrutiny would improve local government, and surely that translates to the national stage—more effective scrutiny here would mean more effective national government and delivery of public services.

I sincerely hope that the Minister will give close consideration to our amendments to the draft budget. We in Plaid Cymru remain unconvinced that the spending priorities outlined in this draft budget will address the key issues in Wales today—the spiralling waiting lists and so on. We have received additional money for the health service, but we have had greater percentage increases in the health budget in previous years than the increases before us now, yet we are told to expect dramatic improvements in the waiting list position. We remain unconvinced that that will be the case. If our amendments do not gain favour with the Government, we will vote against the draft budget today.

yw'r ffordd y darperir gwasanaethau, a golyga hynny leihau rhestrau aros, darparu swyddi â chyflog da, a darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o safon.

Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi dweud o'r blaen ei fod am gael ei farnu ar yr hyn a gyflawna, a fyddai'n golygu gwaith craffu effeithiol. Byddai gwaith craffu a datblygu cyllidebol o'r fath yn haws pe câi pwyllgor cyllid ei sefydlu yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Fel arfer nid wyf o blaid sefydlu pwyllgorau newydd, ond mae'n hen bryd inni sefydlu pwyllgor cyllid er mwyn hwyluso'r gwaith o graffu'n effeithiol ar ddatblygiadau cyllidebol drwy gydol y flwyddyn. Byddai proses graffu gyson ac effeithiol yn gwella'r ffordd y llywodraethir Cymru. Bu inni ddweud hynny wrth awdurdodau lleol yn ein hadolygiad o gynghorau lleol a threfniadau craffu yn y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus y llynedd. Bu inni ddweud y byddai proses graffu fwy effeithiol yn gwella llywodraeth leol, a rhaid bod hynny yr un mor berthnasol i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol hefyd—byddai proses graffu fwy effeithiol yma yn golygu llywodraeth genedlaethol fwy effeithiol ac yn golygu y câi gwasanaethau cyhoeddus eu darparu'n fwy effeithiol.

Mawr obeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried o ddifrif ein gwelliannau i'r gyllideb ddrafft. Nid ydym ni ym Mhlaid Cymru yn argyhoeddedig eto y bydd y blaenoriaethau gwario a amlinellir yn y gyllideb ddrafft hon yn mynd i'r afael â'r problemau allweddol yng Nghymru heddiw—y rhestrau aros sy'n cynyddu o hyd ac ati. Yr ydym wedi cael arian ychwanegol ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd, ond yr ydym wedi cael cynnydd mwy yn y gyllideb iechyd, fel canran, mewn blynyddoedd blaenorol na'r cynnydd sydd ger ein bron heddiw, ac eto dywedir wrthym y bydd gwelliannau sylweddol yn y sefyllfa o ran rhestrau aros. Nid ydym yn argyhoeddedig eto y digwydd hynny. Os na chefnoga'r Llywodraeth ein gwelliannau, pleidleisiwn yn erbyn y gyllideb ddrafft heddiw.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 7: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu bod y gyllideb hon yn dangos effaith gwasgfa Barnett yn glir a bod fformiwla Barnett wedi dyddio ac angen ei diwygio.

Cynigiau welliant 8. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi, yn dilyn adolygiad cynhwysfawr o'r holl wariant, fod hanner y llinellau cyllideb wedi'u gwastatáu rhwng 2004-05 a 2005-06 gan arwain at doriad mewn gwirionedd.

Cynigiau welliant 9. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn croesawu penderfyniad y Llywodraeth i gyflwyno llinell wariant yn y gyllideb sy'n canolbwyntio ar geiswyr lloches a ffoaduriaid.

Cynigiau welliant 10. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu, er bod natur fformiwla Barnett yn golygu nad yw gwasanaethau cyhoeddus Cymru'n cael eu hariannu'n ddigonol, fod dwy agwedd ar y gyllideb yn arbennig o brin: y grant cynnal refeniw a'r cyllid cymorth i ffyrwyr ac yn credu, at hynny, y byddai mwy o fuddsoddi yn y llinellau cyllideb hyn o fudd i Gymru.

Cynigiau welliant 11. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn croesawu'r cynnydd yn y buddsoddiad yn y strategaeth wastraff ac yn nodi cyfraniad y credydau treth tirlenwi, ond yn galw am edrych eto ar yr effaith ariannol y mae gwella'r cymhellion ailgylchu a'r cymal codi yn y dreth dirlenwi yn ei gael ar awdurdodau lleol ac yn credu y byddai buddsoddi mwy eto mewn ailgylchu yn gwella cynaliadwyedd amgylcheddol ac ariannol Cymru.

Cynigiau welliant 12. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi bod £120 miliwn o arian wrth gefn yn

Jenny Randerson: I propose the following amendments in name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 7: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that this budget shows the clear indications of the Barnett squeeze and that the Barnett formula is outdated and in need of reform.

I propose amendment 8. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes that after a comprehensive review of all spending, half the budget lines have been flat-lined between 2004-05 and 2005-06 leading to a re-terms cut.

I propose amendment 9. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

welcomes the Government's decision to introduce a budget expenditure line focused on asylum seekers and refugees.

I propose amendment 10. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that, though the nature of the Barnett formula leaves Welsh public services underfunded, two aspects of the budget are particularly underfunded: revenue support grant and student support funds and further believes that an increased investment in both of these budget lines would be of benefit to Wales.

I propose amendment 11. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

welcomes the improved investment in the waste strategy, notes the contribution being made from landfill tax credits but calls for a review of the financial impact on local authorities of improving recycling incentives and the landfill tax escalator and believes that a further increase in investment in recycling would improve Wales's environmental and financial sustainability.

I propose amendment 12. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

notes that the draft budget shows reserves of

y gyllideb ddrafft, sy'n sylweddol uwch na lefel yr arian wrth gefn mewn cyllidebau drafft blaenorol, yn credu y bydd y Llywodraeth yn dyrannu'r arian hwn yn ystod camau olaf ac atodol y gyllideb, ac felly'n gofyn i'r Gweinidog ddyrannu £30 miliwn o'r arian wrth gefn ar yr adeg hon yng nghylch y gyllideb i linellau blaenoriaeth megis y grant cynnal refeniw a'r cyllid cymorth i fyfyrwyr.

£120 million, significantly above the reserve level at previous draft budgets, believes that the Government will allocate this money at the final and supplementary budget stages and accordingly calls on the Minister to allocate £30 million of reserves at this stage of the cycle, to priority budget lines such as revenue support grant and student support funds.

Cynigiad welliant 13. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

I propose amendment 13. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn galw ar y Gweinidog i ailddyrrannu'r arian a glustnodwyd ar gyfer brecwastau ysgol am ddim i linellau blaenoriaeth yn y gyllideb megis y grant cynnal refeniw a'r cyllid cymorth i fyfyrwyr.

calls on the Minister to re-allocate the moneys designated for free school breakfasts to priority budget lines such as revenue support grant and student support funds.

Cynigiad welliant 14. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

I propose amendment 14. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Yn nodi bod dros £100 miliwn yn cael ei wario yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn ar gostau rhedeg y cwangos ac yn credu y byddai ailgyfeirio 10 y cant o gostau rhedeg y cwangos i linellau blaenoriaeth yn y gyllideb megis y grant cynnal refeniw a'r cyllid cymorth i fyfyrwyr yn ddisgyblaeth werthfawr iawn wrth i'r cwangos baratoi i ddod yn rhan o weinyddiaeth y Cynulliad.

notes that over £100 million is spent every year in Wales on the running costs of quangos and believes that redirecting 10 per cent of the running costs of the quangos to priority budget lines such as revenue support grant and student support funds would be an invaluable discipline as the quangos prepare to merge with the Assembly administration.

Cynigiad welliant 15. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

I propose amendment 15. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn galw ar y Gweinidog i rewi'r arian ar gyfer buddsoddi mewn cefnffyrdd ar lefelau 2004-05 a throsglwyddo'r arian hwnnw i linellau blaenoriaeth yn y gyllideb megis y grant cynnal refeniw a'r cyllid cymorth i fyfyrwyr.

calls on the Minister to freeze the funding for trunk road investment at 2004-05 levels and direct that funding towards priority budget lines such as revenue support grant and student support funds.

Cynigiad welliant 16. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

I propose amendment 16. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn nodi bod proffil y gyllideb yn rhagdybio y bydd lefel yr arian strwythurol Ewropeaidd yn parhau'r un fath â'r gwariant presennol ar raglenni y tu hwnt i gyfnod llawn Amcan 1 ac na fyddai modd cynnal y lefelau ariannu a ddangosir yn y gyllideb ddrafft yn ystod y cyfnod trosiannol ar ôl Amcan 1 ac yn galw ar y Gweinidog i wneud datganiad yn esbonio'r gwahaniaeth rhwng y gyllideb

notes that the budget profile assumes the continuation of European structural funding at existing programme spend levels past the period of full Objective 1 and that the transition period post Objective 1 would not sustain the level of funding illustrated in the draft budget and calls on the Minister to make a statement explaining the disparity between the draft budget and the uncertainty

ddrafft a'r ansicrwydd ynghylch dyfodol yr arian strwythurol Ewropeaidd.

over the future of European structural funding.

Cynigiaf welliant 17. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

I propose amendment 17. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn credu y byddai hi'n well ac yn decach pe bai'r arian sydd ar gael drwy linell wariant y grant amddifadedd a'r llinell wariant cyfiawnder cymdeithasol 'adfywio a gwasanaethau eraill' yn cael ei ddarparu drwy'r fformiwla brif ffrwd, y grant cynnal refeniw.

believes that the funding made available through the deprivation grant budget expenditure line and the social justice 'regeneration and other services' budget expenditure line would be better and more fairly delivered via the mainstream revenue support grant formula.

Y mae'r adolygiad sylfaenol hwn o'r gyllideb yn gyfle a gollwyd. Mae cynghorau lleol, myfyrwyr, yr amgylchedd a'r economi i gyd ar eu colled. Ble mae'r chwyldro a addawyd i ni?

This fundamental budgetary review is a missed opportunity. Local councils, students, the environment and the economy all lose out. Where is the revolution that was promised to us?

The Labour Assembly Government is a Government without vision, ambition or courage, and it has produced a budget to match. The Welsh Liberal Democrats' 11 amendments show our political priorities. Labour's budget is dominated by gimmicks, spin and control, but the Welsh Liberal Democrat version is an honest budget. It is about priority support for students and universities, and allowing locally elected local government to make its own decisions according to its own priorities. It is also the only alternative budget on offer.

Mae Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad yn Llywodraeth heb weledigaeth, uchelgais na dewrder, ac mae wedi paratoi cyllideb yn unol â hynny. Dengys 11 gwelliant Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru ein blaenoriaethau gwleidyddol. Mae cyllideb Llafur yn llawn gimigau a sbin, ond cyllideb onest yw fersiwn Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru. Ei nod yw rhoi blaenoriaeth i gymorth i fyfyrwyr a'r prifysgolion, a galluogi llywodraeth leol a etholwyd yn lleol i wneud ei phenderfyniadau ei hun yn ôl ei blaenoriaethau ei hun. Hon hefyd yw'r unig gyllideb amgen a gynigir.

The so-called official opposition has no alternative on offer. It has criticised, but it has not said where it would spend its money. It has opted out of producing any positive proposals. Not only did the Conservatives fail to make the meeting with the Minister on time, they also failed to meet the amendment deadline, therefore there is not one Conservative amendment.

Nid oes gan yr wrthblaid swyddogol, fel y'i gelwir, ddim byd amgen i'w gynnig. Mae wedi beirniadu, ond nid yw wedi dweud ymhle y byddai'n gwario ei harian. Mae wedi penderfynu peidio â pharatoi unrhyw gynigion cadarnhaol. Methodd y Ceidwadwyr nid yn unig â chyrraedd y cyfarfod â'r Gweinidog mewn pryd, ond maent wedi methu hefyd â chyflwyno gwelliannau mewn pryd, felly nid oes yr un gwelliant gan y Ceidwadwyr.

David Davies: Will you give way?

David Davies: A ildiwch?

Jenny Randerson: No, I am not taking interventions.

Jenny Randerson: Nid ildiaf, nid wyf yn derbyn ymyriadau.

Labour's budget is about control: control of the figures so that the people of Wales cannot see where their money is going, and control

Rheoli sydd wrth wraidd cyllideb Llafur: rheoli'r ffigurau fel na all pobl Cymru weld ar beth y gwerir eu harian, a rheoli

of local government and all other aspects of public life that, to them, are mere agents in a Labour world. Our budget is about freedom: freedom for students so that they can choose an education to suit their needs and potential, and not one that is determined for them by Labour, and freedom for local government so that it can provide services to meet the needs of local people, and not the needs of Labour in Cardiff bay.

Labour's budget is about gimmicks, such as school breakfasts rather than teachers, books and classrooms, free prescriptions for all later, rather than help now for the chronically ill, and the rebanding of an unfair council tax. The Welsh Liberal Democrat budget is about fairness to students and those in need of education, to councils with the responsibility to help those most in need, and to council tax payers who are asked time and again to pay extra for less, the poorest of whom pay the most council tax as a proportion of their income. Labour's budget is about spin and secret figures hidden in reserves for key priorities rather than open planning and delivery. One of our amendments draws attention to the fact that reserves, at £120 million, are now £30 million higher than the expected amount at this time. We expect information from the Finance Minister as to how she intends to spend those reserves. The Welsh Liberal Democrat budget is about trust, and it is an honest budget that funds our priorities with figures for all to see.

My colleagues and I are disappointed at the outcome of the so-called fundamental review. The Government has dressed up what is, in practice, a simple roll forward of the budget with across-the-board freezes and selected increases and has called it a comprehensive review. I draw your attention to the fact that, if you count down the individual budget lines, half of them are frozen across three years. That is a cut in real terms that has passed virtually without comment. The advantage to Labour of a three-year budget frame is not that it allows long-term planning,

llywodraeth leol a phob agwedd arall ar fywyd cyhoeddus nad ydynt, yn nhyb Llafur, ond yn gyfryngau mewn byd Llafur. Rhyddid sydd wrth wraidd ein cyllideb ni: rhyddid i fyfyrwyr fel y gallant ddewis addysg sy'n addas ar gyfer eu hanghenion a'u potensial, ac nid addysg a bennir ar eu rhan gan Lafur, a rhyddid i lywodraeth leol fel y gall ddarparu gwasanaethau i ddiwallu anghenion pobl leol, ac nid anghenion Llafur ym mae Caerdydd.

Gimigau sydd yng nghyllideb Llafur, megis darparu brecwastau mewn ysgolion yn hytrach nag athrawon, llyfrau ac ystafelloedd dosbarth, presgripsiynau am ddim i bawb rywbyrd yn y dyfodol yn hytrach na chymorth yn awr i bobl â salwch cronig, a'r ymarfer i ailfandio treth gyngor sy'n annheg. Mae cyllideb Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn rhoi tegwch i fyfyrwyr a'r rhai y mae angen addysg arnynt, i gynghorau sy'n gyfrifol am helpu'r bobl fwyaf anghenus, ac i dalwyr y dreth gyngor y gofynnir iddynt dro ar ôl tro dalu mwy am lai, y mae'r tlotaf yn eu plith yn talu'r swm mwyaf fel canran o'u hincwm o'r dreth gyngor. Sbin a ffigurau cudd mewn cronfeydd wrth gefn cudd sydd wrth wraidd cyllideb Llafur yn hytrach na chynllunio a darparu gwasanaethau mewn ffordd agored. Mae un o'n gwelliannau yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod y cronfeydd wrth gefn, sef £120 miliwn, bellach £30 miliwn yn uwch na'r swm a ddisgwyliwyd erbyn hyn. Disgwyliwn gael gwybodaeth oddi wrth y Gweinidog Cyllid ynghylch sut y bwriada wario'r cronfeydd wrth gefn hynny. Ymddiriedaeth sydd wrth wraidd cyllideb Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, ac mae'n gyllideb onest sy'n ariannu ein blaenoriaethau gyda ffigurau sy'n hysbys i bawb.

Mae fy nghyd-Aelodau a minnau yn siomedig gyda chanlyniad yr adolygiad sylfaenol, fel y'i gelwir. Yr hyn a wnaeth y Llywodraeth, i bob diben, oedd cario ymlaen y gyllideb gan rewi'r ffigurau yn gyffredinol ac eithrio ambell gynnydd a'i alw yn adolygiad cynhwysfawr. Tynnaf eich sylw at y ffaith, os edrychwch i lawr linellau unigol y gyllideb, fod hanner ohonynt wedi'u rhewi dros y tair blynedd. Mae hynny yn doriad gwirioneddol nad oes odid neb wedi tynnu sylw ato. Y fantais i Lafur o gyflwyno cyllideb tair blynedd yw nid ei bod yn rhoi

but that it allows it to roll all the funding together, since three years' worth of funding makes a much more impressive budget announcement than one year at a time. By highlighting priorities and showing how they would receive spending, we are approaching the budget as an honest and open party, in contrast to Labour's treble accounting and spin. More money is going into the hole that Jane Hutt keeps digging for the NHS in Wales, while the policies still fail to lead to a fall in waiting times, and the need to specifically address Wanless is put off, again, to year three.

The First Minister has told us that, despite there being no mention of it in the Labour election manifesto a year ago, the abolition of quangos is the defining policy of this term of office. The reality is that the policy was scribbled on the back of an envelope, and the envelope was not even posted to the Finance Minister because there are budget lines in her budget for the WDA, the Wales Tourist Board and ELWa, even in the year when those organisations will cease to exist. Surely, we can expect savings year on year from the quangos as they are wound down. That is reflected in our amendment 13. How will the First Minister get the savings that he referred to yesterday in his statement if it will not be from getting rid of the quangos? The Labour Assembly Government's stated priorities of introducing free school breakfasts and keeping top-up fees at bay will require large amounts of money in the next three years. Some £3.5 million has been put aside for the pilot project for school breakfasts, and that is for 49 schools. The cost for the project throughout Wales could be over £30 million. It is a bit like a large sponge soaking up vast amounts of public money. However, the Minister has refused to say how much it will cost, and that is the key problem. We can only speculate, ask questions and take an educated guess.

The investment needed in Welsh universities is clearer, however, and taking account of top-up fees will cost at least £50 million. On top of that is the money needed to supplement the cost of rebanding across

cyfle i gynllunio yn yr hirdymor, ond ei bod yn rhoi cyfle i gyfuno'r holl gyllid, gan fod tair blynedd o gyllid yn gyhoeddiad cyllideb llawer mwy trawiadol na chyhoeddi cyllideb fesul blwyddyn. Drwy amlygu blaenoriaethau a dangos sut y cânt eu hariannu, yr ydym yn ymdrin â'r gyllideb fel plaid onest ac agored, mewn gwrthgyferbyniad â chyfrifo trebl a sbin Llafur. Mae mwy o arian yn mynd i mewn i'r twll y mae Jane Hutt yn parhau i'w balu ar gyfer y GIG yng Nghymru, er nad yw'r polisïau hyd yma wedi arwain at leihau amseroedd aros, a chaiff yr angen i fynd i'r afael yn benodol â Wanless, ei ohirio, unwaith eto, i flwyddyn tri.

Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi dweud wrthym, er nad oedd dim sôn am hyn ym maniffesto Llafur ar gyfer yr etholiad flwyddyn yn ôl, mai diddymu cwangos yw prif bolisi'r tymor hwn o'r Cynulliad. Y gwir amdani yw bod y polisi wedi'i lunio'n frysïog, ac na ddywedwyd dim wrth y Gweinidog Cyllid am fod llinellau cyllideb yn ei chyllideb ar gyfer y WDA, Bwrdd Croeso Cymru ac ELWa, hyd yn oed yn y flwyddyn pan fydd y sefydliadau hynny yn peidio â bod. Oni allwn ddisgwyl arbedion flwyddyn wrth flwyddyn o'r cwangos wrth iddynt gael eu dirwyn i ben? Mae hynny wedi'i adlewyrchu yn ein gwelliant 13. Sut y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn sicrhau'r arbedion y cyfeiriodd atynt ddoe yn ei ddatganiad oni chânt eu sicrhau drwy waredu'r cwangos? Bydd blaenoriaethau datganedig Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad ynglŷn â chyflwyno brewcwast am ddim mewn ysgolion a gohirio cyflwyno ffioedd ychwanegol yn gofyn am symiau mawr o arian yn ystod y tair blynedd nesaf. Mae tua £3.5 miliwn wedi cael ei neilltuo ar gyfer y prosiect peilot ar gyfer darparu brewcwast mewn ysgolion, a hynny am 49 o ysgolion. Gallai'r prosiect gostio'n fwy na £30 miliwn ledled Cymru. Mae fel sbwng mawr yn amsugno symiau mawr o arian cyhoeddus. Fodd bynnag, mae'r Gweinidog wedi gwrthod dweud faint o arian y bydd yn ei gostio, a dyna'r broblem allweddol. Ni allwn ond dyfalu, holi a damcaniaethu.

Fodd bynnag, mae'r buddsoddiad sydd ei angen yn y prifysgolion yng Nghymru yn gliriach, ac o gynnwys ffioedd ychwanegol, bydd yn costio o leiaf £50 miliwn. Ar ben hynny, bydd angen arian i helpu i dalu am y

Wales. Again, the Minister has refused to say how much this is, but a reasonable estimate here would be £6 million.

3.30 p.m.

None of these sums are in the budget. We can only assume that they will be taken from the £121 million of reserves, and if the £32 million announced yesterday for public service reform is also taken from reserves, there will be no money in the reserves. Therefore, we either have a financially irresponsible Government, which is not willing to put any money aside at all for a rainy day, or we have a Government more interested in spin and which keeps the key figures hidden and is unable to deliver its real intentions.

I will briefly speak to amendments 15 and 17. Public transport, not roads, remains our priority, and we suggest that the trunk road budget stays at its current level. On social justice and regeneration and the deprivation grant, we are not saying that these sums are not valuable, but that this money should go directly via local authorities who are better suited to know where the real need is on which to spend it. Amendment 16 draws attention to the fact that we will have a tapering-off of spending from the European Union, and, hopefully, a re-introduction of some spending at a lower level. One accepts that, but none of this is reflected in the budget.

I agree with Dai Lloyd that a finance committee is needed. I also associate myself with the thanks to the officials of the Members' Research Service and to the Minister's officials. I also thank the Minister for arranging the briefing meeting, which was useful. However, we need to make the budget a different sort of event. It would be helpful if the Minister made an annual announcement along the lines of the announcement that the Chancellor makes in the House of Commons. That is much better than the media being briefed first, followed by the party spokespeople and so on. An announcement in Plenary and time being allocated at a later date when we can have a proper debate, when we have had time to consider the Minister's

gost o ailfandio ledled Cymru. Unwaith eto, mae'r Gweinidog wedi gwrthod dweud faint y bydd hyn yn ei gostio, ond £6 miliwn fyddai amcangyfrif rhesymol.

Nid oes yr un o'r symiau hyn yn y gyllideb. Ni allwn ond tybio y byddant yn dod o'r £121 miliwn yn y cronfeydd wrth gefn, ac os daw'r £32 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd ddoe ar gyfer diwygio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o'r cronfeydd wrth gefn hefyd, ni fydd dim arian wrth gefn. Felly, mae gennym Lywodraeth sydd naill ai'n anghyfrifol yn ariannol, nad yw'n fodlon rhoi unrhyw arian o gwbl wrth gefn, neu mae gennym Lywodraeth sydd â'i bryd ar sbin ac sy'n cadw'r ffigurau allweddol ynghudd ac na all gyflawni ei gwir fwriadau.

Soniaf yn fyr am welliannau 15 a 17. Trafnidiaeth gyhoeddus, nid ffyrdd, yw ein blaenoriaeth o hyd, ac awgrymwn fod y gyllideb ar gyfer cefnffyrdd yn aros fel y mae. O ran cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio a'r grant amddifadedd, nid ydym yn dweud nad yw'r symiau hyn yn werthfawr, ond y dylai'r arian hwn gael ei roi'n uniongyrchol drwy awdurdodau lleol sy'n gwybod yn well lle mae'r gwir angen y dylid gwario'r arian arno. Mae gwelliant 16 yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith y bydd arian o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd yn lleihau, a, gobeithio, y caiff peth gwariant ei ailgyflwyno ar lefel is. Derbyniaf hynny, ond nid oes sôn am hyn yn y gyllideb.

Cytunaf â Dai Lloyd fod angen pwyllgor cyllid. Hoffwn innau hefyd ddiolch i swyddogion Gwasanaeth Ymchwil yr Aelodau ac i swyddogion y Gweinidog. Diolchaf hefyd i'r Gweinidog am drefnu'r cyfarfod briffio, a oedd yn ddefnyddiol. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni sicrhau mai math gwahanol o ddigwyddiad yw'r gyllideb. Byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe bai'r Gweinidog yn gwneud cyhoeddiad blynyddol yn debyg i'r cyhoeddiad a wna'r Canghellor yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin. Mae hynny yn llawer gwell na briffio'r cyfryngau gyntaf, wedyn llefarwyr y pleidiau ac ati. Byddai cyhoeddiad mewn Cyfarfod Llawn ac amser wedi'i neilltuo'n ddiweddarach pryd y gallwn gynnal dadl wirioneddol, ar ôl inni gael amser i ystyried

announcement, would give this budget the stature that it deserves. Assembly Members should be briefed on the budget before the media, but we need to have a bigger event. This is our major responsibility in Wales.

Mark Isherwood: I thank Jenny for acknowledging that we are the official opposition. We propose to amend the budget in its entirety by voting against it.

The Presiding Officer: Order. That is not an amendment, as Mark Isherwood knows. That is known as a ‘direct negative’.

Mark Isherwood: I hope that, in future, the draft budget is announced when the Assembly is sitting, and not when Members are pre-committed to constituency engagements. My constituents come first.

Looking at the assembled Labour ranks before me, I feel a bit like Daniel in the lion’s den, but what a mangy looking pride of Labour wildcats and sourpusses they are. Sitting among them is finance tiger, Sue Essex, Tigger to the Chancellor’s Winnie the Pooh, for, like Winnie, Chancellor Pooh has licked the honey pot dry. To satisfy his appetite, he will now have to tax the bees until their hives are empty, and either their stings have fallen out of their tails or they have buzzed off.

The fact is that the summer 2004 edition of *The Welsh Economic Review* forecasts that the Welsh economy will slow to 2 per cent growth in 2005 and 2006, and, last month, the International Monetary Fund predicted that the UK economy will slow to 2.5 per cent growth next year—well below the 3 to 3.5 per cent forecast in Gordon Brown’s March budget.

Gordon Brown is the lucky Chancellor, having inherited in 1997 the best economy inherited by any Chancellor for decades—*[Interruption.]* Those are not my words but the words of the senior economist at HSBC bank. As Cardiff Business School states:

‘For much of the 1980s and early 1990s, Wales was one of the most successful regions

cyhoeddiad y Gweinidog yn rhoi i’r gyllideb hon y statws a haedda. Dylai Aelodau’r Cynulliad gael eu briffio ar y gyllideb cyn y cyfryngau, ond mae angen digwyddiad mwy arnom. Hwn yw ein prif gyfrifoldeb yng Nghymru.

Mark Isherwood: Diolchaf i Jenny am gydnabod mai ni yw’r wrthblaid swyddogol. Cynigiwn ddiwygio’r gyllideb yn ei chyfanrwydd drwy bleidleisio yn ei herbyn.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid gwelliant mo hynny, fel y gŵyr Mark Isherwood. Fe’i gelwir yn ‘bleidlais negyddol uniongyrchol’

Mark Isherwood: Gobeithiaf, yn y dyfodol, y caiff y gyllideb ddrafft ei chyhoeddi pan fydd y Cynulliad yn eistedd, ac nid pan fydd yr Aelodau eisoes wedi ymrwymo i fod yn eu hetholaethau. Fy etholwyr yw fy mhrif flaenoriaeth.

O edrych ar y rhengoedd o Aelodau Llafur o’r blaen, teimlaf ychydig fel Daniel yn ffau’r llewod, ond llewod Llafur go salw a surbwch ydynt. Yn eu plith mae’r deigres gyllid, Sue Essex. Mae hi megis Tigger i Winnie the Pooh y Canghellor, oherwydd, fel Winnie, mae’r Canghellor Pooh wedi bwyta’r mêl i gyd. Er mwyn porthi ei archwaeth, bydd yn rhaid iddo drethi’r gwenyn nes bod eu cychod yn wag, ac nes eu bod wedi colli eu colynnau neu wedi hedfan i ffwrdd.

Y gwir amdani yw bod rhifyn haf 2004 o *The Welsh Economic Review* yn rhagweld y bydd economi Cymru yn arafu i dwf o 2 y cant yn 2005 a 2006, a, fis diwethaf, rhagwelodd y Gronfa Ariannol Ryngwladol y bydd economi’r DU yn arafu i dwf o 2.5 y cant y flwyddyn nesaf—dipyn yn is na’r 3 i 3.5 y cant a ragwelwyd yng nghyllideb Gordon Brown ym mis Mawrth.

Gordon Brown yw’r Canghellor ffodus, ac yntau yn 1997 wedi etifeddu’r economi orau a etifeddwyd gan Ganghellor ers degawdau—*[Torri ar draws.]* Nid fi a ddywedodd hynny ond yr uwch economegydd ym manc HSBC. Fel y noda Ysgol Fusnes Caerdydd:

Am y rhan fwyaf o’r 1980au a dechrau’r 1990au, yr oedd Cymru yn un o’r

in the EU in attracting inward investment.’

Gordon Brown is on course to borrow this year alone more than three times as much as he forecast at the last general election because, despite his 66 tax increases, he got his tax and spend forecasts wrong. The scandalous reality is that, for all his increases in public spending, the people of Wales have not seen the improvements in public services that they deserve and would expect to see. Cardiff Business School states that

‘this Welsh Assembly Government’s target for prosperity in Wales to reach 90 per cent of the UK average by 2010 appears highly optimistic’.

The economic reality is that Wales is living on the never-never, and if Gordon Brown keeps increasing public spending faster than economic growth as more than a short-term measure, there will be a day of reckoning for us all. That is why the International Monetary Fund criticised the Treasury’s approach to public finances and has called for fiscal consolidation, meaning spending cuts or tax increases in 2005. This, therefore, is the real backdrop to Labour’s three-year budget for the future of Wales. It is a credit-card budget that promises just one year’s spending and more jam tomorrow, and a credit-card budget from a spend-more, deliver-less Welsh Assembly Government.

Adding 7 per cent to a health budget that has already been increased by nearly 50 per cent does not tackle the problem of a two-tier national ‘Hutt’ service, created by a discredited Minister for Health and Social Services. That is a second-class service to England, which forces thousands to pay privately. With overall waiting lists up 85 per cent since 1999, and out-patients waiting more than six months up 1,100 per cent under Labour, this Minister cannot be trusted to deliver for my constituent, Hilary Jones, who has waited 79 weeks for an orthopaedic appointment, or Mr Roberts, who has waited 88 weeks, despite being threatened with disability, or a constituent who has waited 64

rhanbarthau mwyaf llwyddiannus yn yr UE o ran denu mewnfuddsoddiad.

Eleni yn unig bydd Gordon Brown yn gorfod benthyg deirgwaith yn fwy na’r swm a ragwelodd yn yr etholiad cyffredinol diwethaf, oherwydd, er iddo gynyddu trethi 66 o weithiau, yr oedd ei ragolygon o ran treth a gwariant yn anghywir. Y gwir amdani yw, er iddo gynyddu gwariant cyhoeddus, nad yw pobl Cymru wedi gweld y gwelliannau mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a haeddant ac a ddisgwyliant. Noda Ysgol Fusnes Caerdydd:

mae targed Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru y bydd ffyniant yng Nghymru yn cyrraedd 90 y cant o gyfartaledd y DU erbyn 2010 yn ymddangos yn optimistaidd iawn.

Y realiti economaidd yw bod Cymru yn byw ar goel, ac os bydd Gordon Brown yn parhau i gynyddu gwariant cyhoeddus yn gyflymach na thwf economaidd, ac yn gwneud hynny’n barhaol yn hytrach nag yn y byrdymor, byddwn oll yn wynebu dydd barn. Dyna pam y beirniadodd y Gronfa Ariannol Ryngwladol ymagwedd y Trysorlys tuag at gyllid cyhoeddus a pham y mae wedi galw am atgyfnerthu ariannol, sy’n golygu toriadau mewn gwariant neu godiadau treth yn 2005. Dyna felly yw cefndir gwirioneddol cyllideb tair blynedd Llafur am ddyfodol Cymru. Mae’n gyllideb cerdyn credyd sy’n addo gwariant blwyddyn yn unig a mwy o bethau da yn y dyfodol, ac mae’n gyllideb cerdyn credyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sy’n gwario mwy ac yn cyflawni llai.

Ni fydd ychwanegu 7 y cant i gyllideb iechyd sydd eisoes wedi cynyddu bron 50 y cant yn mynd i’r afael â’r broblem o wasanaeth ‘Hutt’ gwladol ac iddo ddwy haen, a grëwyd gan Weinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol sydd wedi dod ag anghlod iddi ei hun. Mae’n wasanaeth eilradd o’i gymharu â gwasanaeth Lloegr, sy’n gorfodi miloedd i dalu am driniaeth breifat. Gyda rhestrau aros yn cynyddu 85 y cant yn gyffredinol ers 1999, a chleifion allanol yn gorfod aros am fwy na chwe mis, sef cynnydd o 1,100 y cant o dan Lafur, ni ellir ymddried yn y Gweinidog hwn i gyflawni dros un o’r hetholwyr, Hilary Jones, sydd wedi aros 79 wythnos am apwyntiad orthopedig, neu Mr

weeks for a urology appointment, or a constituent who has waited 10 months for a quadruple heart bypass, or my colleague, Laura Anne Jones, who has waited 78 weeks to see an orthopaedic consultant.

A look at the education and lifelong learning budget teaches us that the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning believes in selection—she must be selective about who she talks to, or is it just that she is selective about who she listens to? The continued funding of schools and the teachers' workload agreement without ring fencing, and through a top-sliced revenue support grant, is a betrayal of the countless schools and governors who have written to me at the end of their tether over cuts. The additional cut in real terms in grants for education support and training funding for teacher training is a further betrayal.

Brynle Williams: Referring to your honey pot, the Chancellor is once again filling it nicely from our coffers from the additional revenue that we are paying on fuel alone.

Mark Isherwood: I referred to his 66 tax increases, and he still got his borrowing forecast wrong.

The increase in early years funding is building houses on sand when it represents less than 2 per cent of school expenditure in Wales, and the increase in the school buildings improvement grant is less than the backlog in my home county of Flintshire alone.

Responding to last year's budget, I asked for an assurance that the increase in further education teacher pay would be funded in full—it was not. Last year's 7.4 per cent increase for ELWa generated cuts in jobs, courses and students across the further education sector and deficits in most further education colleges. On Monday, I was in a college in north Wales that was forced to shed 2,000 students, and at Northop College all teaching staff are having to reapply for

Roberts, sydd wedi aros 88 wythnos, er bod perygl o anabledd, neu etholwr sydd wedi aros 64 wythnos am apwyntiad wroleg, neu etholwr sydd wedi aros 10 mis am lawdriniaeth ddargyfeirio ar y galon, neu fy nghyd-Aelod, Laura Anne Jones, sydd wedi aros 78 wythnos i weld ymgynghorydd orthopedig.

Os edrychwn ar gyllideb addysg a dysgu gydol oes fe welwn fod y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn credu mewn dethol—rhaid ei bod yn dewis a dethol gyda phwy y mae'n siarad, neu ai dewis a dethol y rhai y mae'n gwranddo arnynt y mae? Mae'r penderfyniad i ariannu ysgolion a chytundeb llwyth baich athrawon heb glustnodi'r arian yn benodol a thrwy grant cynnal refeniw wedi'i frigidorri, yn bradychu'r ysgolion a'r llywodraethwyr dirifedi sydd wedi ysgrifennu ataf am eu bod ar ben eu tennyn ynglŷn â'r toriadau. Mae'r toriad ychwanegol gwirioneddol mewn arian grantiau cynnal addysg a hyfforddiant ar gyfer hyfforddi athrawon hefyd yn eu bradychu.

Brynle Williams: Gan gyfeirio at y pot mêl, mae'r Canghellor unwaith eto yn ei lenwi o'n coffrau drwy'r refeniw ychwanegol yr ydym yn ei dalu ar danwydd yn unig.

Mark Isherwood: Cyfeiriais at y 66 o godiadau treth ganddo, ac mae ei ragamcanion benthyca yn dal i fod yn anghywir.

Mae'r cynnydd yng nghyllid blynyddoedd cynnar yn adeiladu ar sylfeini gwan pan fo'n llai na 2 y cant o wariant ysgolion yng Nghymru, a phan fo'r cynnydd yn y grant gwella adeiladau ysgolion yn llai na'r ôl-groniad yn fy sir i yn unig, sef sir y Fflint.

Wrth ymateb i gyllideb y llynedd, gofynnais am sicrwydd y câi'r cynnydd yng nghyflog athrawon addysg bellach ei ariannu'n llawn—ni wnaed hynny. Arweiniodd y cynnydd o 7.4 y cant y llynedd ar gyfer ELWa at golli swyddi, cyrsiau a myfyrwyr ar draws y sector addysg ac at ddiffygion yn y rhan fwyaf o golegau addysg bellach. Ddydd Llun, yr oeddwn mewn coleg yn y Gogledd y bu'n rhaid iddo gael gwared â 2,000 o fyfyrwyr, ac yng Ngholeg Lloneurgain rhaid

their jobs. The 5.29 per cent increase for ELWa and just £500,000 for 14-19 learning announced in this budget will not therefore remove the cap on growth for widening participation, and the National Association of Head Teachers tells me that it cannot find anything in the budget to support the three-year cushion for the substantial changes in sixth form and post-16 funding.

The cut in student support funds, down another 10 per cent, follows my warning last year that this was the cause and effect of the debt burden imposed on students by Labour, hitting those on lowest incomes the hardest. So that our universities may plan ahead in confidence, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning must now also come clean about the rise in projected reserves to £645.7 million in 2007-08—what does this mean for top-up fees in Wales?

The social justice and regeneration budget has increased by just 2 per cent for a second year running—so much for Labour's commitment to social justice and supporting people, and so much for the housing crisis in Wales. With new-build affordable housing down 78 per cent, first-time buyers down 40 per cent, and homelessness up under Labour, the increases in this draft budget still leave Government funding for Welsh affordable housing at 26 per cent below the level inherited from the Conservatives in 1997.

3.40 p.m.

After deducting pay, prices, pensions, schools, the teachers' workload agreement and Labour's unfunded burdens from the local government settlement, Wales faces worrying council tax increases next year. The spin in Labour's budget document is exposed by the fact that there is no increase in the local government deprivation grant or the performance incentive grant. The Government claims that it is committed to

i'r holl staff addysgu ymgeisio o'r newydd am eu swyddi. Felly ni fydd y cynnydd o 5.29 y cant ar gyfer ELWa a dim ond £500,000 i ddysgu pobl 14-19 oed yn y gyllideb hon yn cael gwared o'r cap ar dwf ehangu mynediad, a dywed Cymdeithas Genedlaethol y Prifathrawon wrthyf na all weld dim cyllid yn y gyllideb ar gyfer y newidiadau sylweddol yng nghyllid chweched dosbarth ac addysg ôl-16 dros y tair blynedd.

Mae'r toriad mewn arian cymorth i fyfyrwyr, sef gostyngiad arall o 10 y cant, yn dilyn fy rhybudd y llynedd mai hyn oedd achos ac effaith y baich dyled a roddwyd ar ysgwyddau myfyrwyr gan Lafur, sy'n effeithio fwyaf ar y rhai â'r incwm lleiaf. Er mwyn i'n prifysgolion allu cynllunio ymlaen llaw gyda hyder, rhaid i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes fod yn onest yn awr ynglŷn â'r cynnydd a ragwelir i £645.7 miliwn mewn cronfeydd wrth gefn yn 2007-08—beth fydd hyn yn ei olygu o ran ffioedd ychwanegol yng Nghymru?

Mae cyllideb cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio wedi cynyddu 2 y cant yn unig am yr ail flwyddyn yn olynol—beth felly am ymrwymiad Llafur i gyfiawnder cymdeithasol a chynorthwyo pobl, a beth felly am yr argyfwng tai yng Nghymru? Gyda nifer y tai fforddiadwy newydd yn gostwng 78 y cant, nifer y bobl sy'n prynu cartref am y tro cyntaf yn gostwng 40 y cant, a nifer y bobl sy'n ddigartref yn cynyddu o dan Lafur, bydd y cynnydd yn y gyllideb ddrafft hon yn golygu bod arian y Llywodraeth ar gyfer tai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru yn dal i fod 26 y cant yn is na'r lefel a etifeddwyd oddi wrth y Ceidwadwyr yn 1997.

Ar ôl didynnu cyflogau, prisiau, pensiynau, ysgolion, cytundeb llwyth gwaith athrawon a beichiau Llafur o setliad llywodraeth leol nas ariannwyd, mae Cymru yn wynebu cynnydd yn y dreth gyngor y flwyddyn nesaf sy'n achos pryder. Datguddir y sbin yn nogfen cyllideb Llafur gan y ffaith na fydd cynnydd yng ngrant amddifadedd llywodraeth leol nac yn y grant cymell perfformiad. Honna'r Llywodraeth ei bod yn ymrwymedig i sicrhau

ensuring that resources are distributed according to need. The reality is that a postcode lottery funds schoolchildren, the vulnerable and the elderly on the basis of where they live. Even the Children's Commissioner for Wales has expressed concern about the lack of ring-fenced funding for the national service framework for children, which was announced last Friday.

Funding for the Snowdon summit building is warmly welcomed, and I thank the Minister for that, as is the increase in funding for the Tir Cynnal agri-environment scheme. However, we are concerned about the lack of resources that the Countryside Council for Wales has to administer that following a budget increase of only 2.2 per cent.

Additional funding for animal health and to tackle TB is also cautiously welcomed. However, the Government must now get to grips with this crucial issue. We are concerned that the additional money for the waste strategy will come too late to stop the illegal dumping of hazardous waste and the damage to bio-security.

Mae Cymru wedi ei dal rhwng Canghellor sy'n benthyg yn awr ac yn codi tâl yn ddiweddarach a Llywodraeth yn y Cynulliad sy'n gwario mwy ac yn cyflawni llai.

Gordon Brown has allowed the weeds in his back garden to grow like topsy, but Rhodri Morgan has the triffids sitting at his Cabinet table. The sooner the James commission considers spending in the Assembly the better, because the bureaucracy here means that you cannot stop the nonsense because you cannot see it. Conservative proposals will not take out one nurse, teacher, hospital bed, doctor, classroom assistant or ward. Without a real efficiency drive, Labour's spending spree will go down as one of the most profligate wastes of public money ever. Sooner or later the people of Wales will turn around and ask why all their money has been wasted.

bod adnoddau yn cael eu dosbarthu yn ôl yr angen. Y realiti yw mai loteri cod post sy'n ariannu plant ysgol, pobl ddiameddiffyn a'r henoed ar sail lle y maent yn byw. Mae Comisiynydd Plant Cymru hyd yn oed wedi mynegi pryder am y ffaith na chlustnodwyd arian ar gyfer y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol i blant, a gyhoeddwyd ddydd Gwener diwethaf.

Mae'r arian ar gyfer yr adeilad ar gopa'r Wyddfa i'w groesawu'n fawr, a diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am hynny. Rhaid croesawu hefyd y cynnydd yng nghyllid cynllun amaeth-amgylcheddol Tir Cynnal. Fodd bynnag, pryderwn am y prinder adnoddau sydd gan Gyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru i'w weinyddu ar ôl cynnydd o 2.2 y cant yn unig yn ei gyllideb.

Yr ydym yn lled groesawu'r cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer iechyd anifeiliaid ac ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â TB. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i'r Llywodraeth fynd i'r afael yn awr â'r mater hollbwysig hwn. Pryderwn y bydd y cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer y strategaeth wastraff yn rhy hwyr i atal gwastraff peryglus rhag cael ei waredu'n anghyfreithlon ac i atal niwed i fioddioelwch.

Wales is caught between a Chancellor who borrows now and charges later and an Assembly Government that spends more and achieves less.

Mae Gordon Brown wedi gadael i'r chwyn yn ei ardd gefn dyfu'n wyllt, ond wyneba Rhodri Morgan ddryswig o amgylch bwrdd ei Gabinet. Gorau po gyntaf y bydd comisiwn James yn ystyried gwariant yn y Cynulliad, oherwydd mae'r fiwrocratiaeth yma yn golygu na allwch atal y ffwlbrî am na allwch ei weld. O dan gynigion y Ceidwadwyr ni chollir yr un nyrs, athro, gwely ysbyty, meddyg, cynorthwy-ydd dosbarth na ward. Heb ymgyrch effeithlonrwydd wirioneddol, bydd pobl yn cofio gwariant Llafur fel un o'r enghreifftiau mwyaf afradlon o wastraffu arian cyhoeddus erioed. Yn hwyr neu'n hwyrach bydd pobl Cymru yn gofyn pam y mae eu holl arian wedi cael ei wastraffu.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.42 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.42 p.m.*

Christine Gwyther: I respectfully invite Members back down to planet Earth following the last contribution.

I congratulate the Minister on the better way in which this budget has been presented. I was slightly concerned about some of Jenny Randerson's asides regarding how she thought that some issues were being hidden. The process has been much more transparent this year, and I hope that we all have the opportunity to give our input as the budget is discussed in the committees. I commend the Minister on how she has grouped areas of spending together; it is much more coherent. It is right to consider the budget in light of our settlement from central Government; it is important that we always keep that in mind. Since 1999, our block grant has increased by over two thirds, which is a massive uplift. Even though the rate of acceleration in this settlement is slightly less, we are still looking at a budget that, in 2007, will be almost double what it was in 1999. I think that we all recognise that as a Labour victory. It is also a victory for social justice and for Wales. We rely on public spending to kick-start private sector investment. Our public sector workers form an integral and respected part of our economy. Spending public money is a huge responsibility—I do not need to tell the Minister that—but I am pleased to see that this Welsh Assembly Government is listening and that this budget is a direct and powerful response to the needs and concerns of the Welsh public.

The budget provides more capital investment in the health service. Spending on recruitment and retention has increased substantially over several years. This budget also identifies that capital spending on health has increased from £107 million a year to £309 million a year—the figure has almost trebled. This will pay for better GP surgeries, clinics and other primary care facilities. It will also provide funding for new hospitals, such as the new Tenby Cottage Hospital and the extension to South Pembrokeshire Hospital in my constituency. I remind the regional Members of my constituency who will vote against the budget that they will be

Christine Gwyther: Gofynnaf yn garedig i'r Aelodau ddod yn ôl i'r ddaear ar ôl y cyfraniad diwethaf.

Llongyfarchaf y Gweinidog ar y ffordd well o gyflwyno'r gyllideb hon. Mae rhai o sylwadau Jenny Randerson o ran y ffordd yr oedd rhai materion yn cael eu celu, yn ei barn hi, yn achosi rhywfaint o bryder imi. Bu'r broses yn llawer mwy tryloyw eleni, a gobeithiaf y bydd cyfle gan bob un ohonom i gyfrannu wrth i'r gyllideb gael ei thrafod yn y pwyllgorau. Canmolaf y Gweinidog am y ffordd y mae wedi trefnu meysydd o wariant gyda'i gilydd; mae'n llawer mwy rhesymegol. Mae'n briodol ystyried y gyllideb yng ngoleuni ein setliad oddi wrth Lywodraeth ganolog; mae'n bwysig inni gadw hynny mewn cof bob amser. Ers 1999, mae'r grantiau sy'n ychwanegol at ein grant bloc wedi cynyddu dros ddwy ran o dair, sy'n gynydd aruthrol. Er nad yw'r setliad hwn yn cynyddu i'r un graddau, yr ydym yn dal i gael cyllideb a fydd, yn 2007, wedi dyblu bron ers 1999. Credaf fod pob un ohonom yn cydnabod hynny fel buddugoliaeth Lafur. Mae'n fuddugoliaeth hefyd i gyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac i Gymru. Yr ydym yn dibynnu ar wariant cyhoeddus i ysgogi buddsoddiad y sector preifat. Mae ein gweithwyr yn y sector cyhoeddus yn rhan annatod ac uchel ei pharch o'n heconomi. Mae gwario arian cyhoeddus yn gyfrifoldeb enfawr—nid oes angen imi ddweud hynny wrth y Gweinidog—ond yr wyf yn falch o weld bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gwrandao a bod y gyllideb hon yn ymateb uniongyrchol a grymus i anghenion a phryderon y cyhoedd yng Nghymru.

Mae'r gyllideb yn darparu mwy o fuddsoddiad cyfalaf yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Mae'r gwariant ar recriwtio a chadw staff wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol dros sawl blwyddyn. Mae'r gyllideb hon hefyd yn nodi bod gwariant cyfalaf ar iechyd wedi cynyddu o £107 miliwn y flwyddyn i £309 miliwn y flwyddyn—mae'r ffigur wedi treblu bron. Bydd hyn yn talu am feddygfeydd, clinigau a chyfleusterau gofal sylfaenol gwell. Bydd hefyd yn darparu arian ar gyfer ysbytai newydd, megis yr Ysbyty Bwthyn newydd yn Ninbych-y-Pysgod ac estyniad i Ysbyty De Penfro yn fy etholaeth i. Hoffwn atgoffa Aelodau rhanbarthol fy etholaeth a fydd yn

voting against spending on health in our constituency. I will vote for this budget today because it represents a direct Labour Government response to my constituents who have fought for so long for the sort of capital investment in health that we are seeing now.

At the eastern end of my constituency, in Carmarthenshire, the ongoing funding to tackle delayed transfers from hospitals is already making a huge difference, and I congratulate Carmarthenshire County Council on the effective use it is making of Assembly money to get people out of hospital and back home, which is where they want to be, with the proper support.

I welcome the Government's policy, and therefore budget priority, on children. Labour is in the Assembly for the long haul, which is why attention should be given to children and young people. The Liberal Democrats' amendment 12 calling for the abolition of plans to introduce free school breakfasts for primary school children in Wales represents a depressing move away from their previous support for the provision of free milk in schools. I wonder whether the amendment represents the true wishes of their electorate in Wales, because it does not represent the true wishes of mine. The call certainly does not bear out evidence from health and education experts who all say that the attention span of children is prolonged and the quality of their learning experience improved after eating a proper breakfast. Blaming the parents, as the Tories have done time and again, is not good enough. If we intend for all our children to have the best start in life, they deserve the best start to the day.

On transport, I recognise that we are still awaiting announcements on the trunk road network, but I underline the need for improvements to the A40 west of St Clears to complement the welcome improvements made in recent years to the A477 in my constituency, which have made our trunk roads safer.

pleidleisio yn erbyn y gyllideb y byddant yn pleidleisio yn erbyn gwariant ar iechyd yn ein hetholaeth. Pleidleisiaf o blaid y gyllideb hon heddiw am ei bod yn ymateb uniongyrchol gan Lywodraeth Lafur i'm hetholwyr sydd wedi brwydro cyhyd am y math o fuddsoddiad cyfalaf mewn iechyd yr ydym yn ei weld yn awr.

Ym mhen dwyreiniol fy etholaeth, yn sir Gaerfyrddin, mae'r arian parhaus i fynd i'r afael ag oedi wrth drosglwyddo cleifion o'r ysbyty eisoes yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr, a llongyfarchaf Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin ar y defnydd effeithiol a wna o arian y Cynulliad i sicrhau bod pobl yn cael eu rhyddhau o'r ysbyty ac yn dychwelyd i'w cartrefi, lle yr hoffent fod, gyda'r cymorth priodol.

Croesawaf bolisi'r Llywodraeth ar blant, ac felly flaenoriaeth y gyllideb iddynt. Mae Llafur yn gweithio yn y Cynulliad ar gyfer yr hirdymor, a dyna pam y dylid rhoi sylw i blant a phobl ifanc. Mae gwelliant 12 y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol sy'n galw am ddiddymu cynlluniau i gyflwyno brecwast am ddim i blant mewn ysgolion cynradd yng Nghymru yn wyriad trist oddi wrth eu cefnogaeth yn y gorffennol i ddarparu llaeth am ddim mewn ysgolion. Tybed a yw'r gwelliant yn cynrychioli dymuniadau gwirioneddol eu hetholwyr yng Nghymru, oherwydd nid yw'n cynrychioli dymuniadau gwirioneddol fy etholwyr i. Nid yw'r galw hwnnw yn unol â thystiolaeth arbenigwyr ym maes iechyd ac addysg y mae pob un ohonynt yn dweud fod rychwant sylw plant yn hwy a bod ansawdd eu profiad dysgu yn well ar ôl bwyta brecwast da. Nid yw rhoi bai ar y rhieni, fel y gwnaeth y Torïaid dro ar ôl tro yn ddigon da. Os ein bwriad yw bod pob plentyn yn cael y dechrau gorau mewn bywyd, haeddant y dechrau gorau i'w diwrnod.

O ran trafndiaeth, cydnabyddaf ein bod yn dal i ddisgwyl cyhoeddiadau ar y rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd, ond pwysleisiaf yr angen am welliannau i'r A40 i'r gorllewin o San Clêr er mwyn ategu'r gwelliannau a wnaed dros y blynyddoedd diwethaf, sydd i'w croesawu, i'r A477 yn fy etholaeth, sydd wedi gwneud ein cefnffyrdd yn fwy diogel.

Alun Cairns: Looking at the trunk road budget line, do you believe that the increase in this line is sufficient to warrant the expenditure for which you are calling to dual the A40?

Christine Gwyther: If you had listened, Alun, you would have heard me call for improvements. The sooner improvements are made to this road, the better and the safer it will be for my constituents.

I congratulate the Welsh Assembly Government on the £1 million investment in moving freight back onto the railways. All parties should support this move.

Finally, on the Welsh Assembly Government's commitment to public services, I commend the ongoing partnership with local government and I agree that it is becoming stronger. The Finance Minister mentioned that spending will be reprioritised, with more money going to front-line services. This will need to be done in partnership with local government, and with public sector unions especially. The money will result in better services for the people of Wales and provide security for public sector employees. This is the future for Wales. Tory threats of populist tax cuts for the wealthy and a £1 billion cut in front-line services have no place in a modern, confident Welsh public service. The people of Wales recognise this fact. Welsh Labour must continue on our path to prosperity and a public service of which we can be proud.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf am ganolbwyntio ar y gwasanaeth iechyd a chefn gwlad Cymru, fel y soniodd Dai Lloyd.

Yr oedd Jenny Randerson yn berffaith gywir i sôn am y sbin yng nghyflwyniad y Gweinidog. Wrth sôn am fesur a fyddai er lles y Llywodraeth ac yn ei ffafrio, cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at gynnydd mewn blwyddyn. Dro arall, cyfeiriodd at gynnydd dros dair blynedd, gan adael i ni ystyried y cynnydd ar gyfer cyllideb flwyddyn nesaf. Mewn un enghraifft amherthnasol, cyfeiriwyd at

Alun Cairns: O edrych ar y llinell gyllideb ar gyfer cefnffyrdd, a gredwch fod y cynnydd yn y llinell hon, yn ddigon i gyfiawnhau'r gwariant yr ydych yn gofyn amdano i ddeuoli'r A40?

Christine Gwyther: Pe baech wedi gwranddo, Alun, byddech wedi fy nghlywed yn galw am welliannau. Gorau po gyntaf y bydd gwelliannau i'r ffordd hon, a mwyaf diogel y bydd i'm hetholwyr.

Llongyfarchaf Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am fuddsoddi £1 filiwn mewn cludo nwyddau ar y rheilffyrdd unwaith eto yn hytrach nag ar y ffyrdd. Dylai pob plaid gefnogi hyn.

Yn olaf, o ran ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i wasanaethau cyhoeddus, canmolaf y bartneriaeth barhaus â llywodraeth leol a chytunaf ei bod yn cryfhau. Soniodd y Gweinidog Cyllid y caiff y gwariant hwnnw ei ailflaenoriaethu, gyda mwy o arian yn cael ei wario ar wasanaethau rheng flaen. Bydd angen gwneud hyn mewn partneriaeth â llywodraeth leol, a chydag undebau'r sector cyhoeddus yn enwedig. Bydd yr arian yn arwain at wasanaethau gwell i bobl Cymru ac yn rhoi sicrwydd i gyflogeion y sector cyhoeddus. Dyna'r dyfodol i Gymru. Nid oes lle mewn gwasanaeth cyhoeddus modern a hyderus yng Nghymru i fygythiad y Torïaid i geisio plesio pobl drwy dorri trethi i'r cyfoethog ynghyd â thoriad gwerth £1 biliwn mewn gwasanaethau rheng flaen. Mae pobl Cymru yn cydnabod y ffaith hon. Rhaid i Lafur Cymru barhau i ddilyn ein trywydd tuag at ffyniant a gwasanaeth cyhoeddus y gallwn ymfalchïo ynddo.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: As Dai Lloyd said, I will focus on the health service and rural Wales.

Jenny Randerson was quite right when she referred to the spin in the Minister's speech. In discussing a measure that would benefit or favour the Government, the Minister referred to increases over one year. At other times, she referred to increases over three years, leaving us to work out the increase in next year's budget. One irrelevant example referred to increases over the past six years. It

gynnydd dros y chwe blynedd diwethaf. Mae'n bwysig, felly, inni edrych ar y gyllideb ei hun, yn hytrach na gwranddo ar sbin y Gweinidog.

Arwyddocaol oedd clywed y Gweinidog yn dweud y bydd y gyllideb yn cynyddu 21 y cant dros y tair blynedd nesaf, tra bydd cyllideb byrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau iechyd yn cynyddu 19 y cant. Rhaid inni gofio bod y cynnydd hwn yn is na'r cynnydd yn Lloegr am y tro cyntaf. Cyhoeddwyd yn gynharach eleni y byddai cynnydd o 29 y cant dros dair blynedd yn Lloegr. Am y tro cyntaf, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi penderfynu gwario llai o gynnydd yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant ar iechyd. Mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer y tair blynedd dan sylw yn golygu y caiff Cymru 10 y cant yn llai o gynnydd na Lloegr.

3.50 p.m.

Edrychwch ar y ffigurau. Pam yr ydym yn dweud bod angen cadw'r cynnydd a'r gwariant?

The Minister said that the opposition parties are only interested in short-term issues in terms of health. I remind the Minister why we are interested in those matters. It is simply because the waiting lists, as Dai Lloyd said, are not only the worst in the United Kingdom but probably the worst in western Europe. Let us look at the figures, which speak for themselves. I mentioned to the First Minister yesterday that, in terms of out-patient appointments, 92 per cent of English patients, and 87 per cent of Scottish patients, are seen within six months. The figure in Wales—the number of patients attending their first out-patient appointment—is 56 per cent within six months. I only had the opportunity to mention the out-patient figures to the First Minister yesterday, but the in-patient figures are almost as bad. In England, 94.1 per cent of patients are treated within six months for elective surgery, 87.3 per cent in Scotland, and 54 per cent in Wales. As I said to the First Minister yesterday, the Scottish Minister lost his job because the figures for waiting lists were worse than in England. Yet, we have a Minister for Health and Social Services who performs worse than her

is important, therefore, that we go beyond the Minister's spin and look at the budget itself.

The Minister made a significant point in stating that there will be a 21 per cent increase in the budget over the next three years, while the budget of local health boards and health trusts will increase by 19 per cent. We must bear in mind that this increase is, for the first time, lower than the increase in England. It was announced earlier this year that there would be a 29 per cent increase over three years in England. The Assembly Government has, for the first time, decided to spend less of the comprehensive spending review increase on health. The figures for the three years in question mean that the increase in Wales will be 10 per cent lower than the increase in England.

Look at the figures. Why do we say that we need to maintain this increase and expenditure?

Dywedodd y Gweinidog mai dim ond mewn materion byrdymor o ran iechyd y mae gan y gwrthbleidiau ddiddordeb. Atgoffaf y Gweinidog pam y mae gennym ddiddordeb yn y materion hynny. Y rheswm yn syml yw mai rhestrau aros Cymru, fel y dywedodd Dai Lloyd, yw nid yn unig y rhai gwaethaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig ond y rhai gwaethaf yng ngorllewin Ewrop o bosibl. Gadewch inni edrych ar y ffigurau, sy'n siarad drostynt eu hunain. Soniais wrth y Prif Weinidog ddoe, o ran apwyntiadau cleifion allanol, y caiff 92 y cant o gleifion yn Lloegr, ac 87 y cant o gleifion yn yr Alban, eu gweld o fewn chwe mis. Mae'r ffigur yng Nghymru—nifer y cleifion sy'n mynychu eu hapwyntiad cyntaf fel claf allanol o fewn chwe mis—yn 56 y cant. Dim ond y ffigurau ar gyfer cleifion allanol yr oedd gennyf y cyfle i sôn amdanynt wrth y Prif Weinidog ddoe, ond mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer cleifion mewnol bron cyn waethed. Yn Lloegr, caiff 94.1 y cant o gleifion eu trin o fewn chwe mis ar gyfer llawdriniaeth ddewisol, 87.3 y cant yn yr Alban a 54 y cant yng Nghymru. Fel y dywedais wrth y Prif Weinidog ddoe, collodd y Gweinidog yn yr Alban ei swydd am fod

counterparts in England and Scotland, who remains in her post. What kind of message does that give to the people of Wales about this Government's health priority?

fffigurau'r rhestrau aros yn waeth na'r ffigurau yn Lloegr. Ac eto, mae gennym Weinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, y mae ei pherfformiad yn waeth na'i chymheiriaid yn Lloegr a'r Alban, sy'n cadw ei swydd. Pa fath o neges y mae hynny yn ei chyfleu i bobl Cymru ynglŷn â'r flaenoriaeth a rydd y Llywodraeth hon i iechyd?

Nick Bourne reminded us yesterday that there are 311,000 people on waiting lists in Wales, which is over 10 per cent of the population. In England, less than 7 per cent of their population is currently on a waiting list, which means that on a population basis, there are 116,000 more people on a waiting list in Wales than there are in England. The Welsh waiting list would have 195,000 people on it if we matched the English equivalent. Although our waiting lists are substantially higher than those in England, the expenditure on the health service in Wales will be less than that in England for the next three years.

Fe'n hatgoffwyd ddoe gan Nick Bourne fod 311,000 o bobl ar restrau aros yng Nghymru, sef dros 10 y cant o'r boblogaeth. Yn Lloegr, mae llai na 7 y cant o'r boblogaeth ar restr aros ar hyn o bryd, sy'n golygu ar sail poblogaeth fod 116,000 yn fwy o bobl ar restr aros yng Nghymru nag yn Lloegr. Byddai 195,000 o bobl ar restr aros yng Nghymru pe bai'n cyfateb â'r rhestr yn Lloegr. Er bod ein rhestrau aros dipyn yn uwch na rhestrau Lloegr, bydd gwariant ar y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru yn llai na'r gwariant yn Lloegr am y tair blynedd nesaf.

It is obvious, Finance Minister, why we wish to see more money being spent on health. It is because the record of this Government and that of its Minister for Health and Social Services is appalling. We will continue to say so until the Government decides to change its policy.

Mae'n amlwg, Weinidog Cyllid, pam yr hoffem weld mwy o arian yn cael ei wario ar iechyd. Y rheswm yw bod record y Llywodraeth hon a record y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn warthus. Byddwn yn parhau i ddweud hynny nes bod y Llywodraeth yn penderfynu newid ei pholisi.

Synnais yn fawr na soniodd y Gweinidog air am gefn gwlad yn ei chyllideb. Soniodd am bopeth arall, ond dim gair am gefn gwlad. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yn y gyllideb hon yw bod y Llywodraeth Lafur hon wedi golchi ei dwylo o gefn gwlad. Nid oes ganddi'r un diddordeb yn y maes. Pan ddaw'r etholiad cyffredinol ac etholiadau'r Cynulliad, bydd pobl cefn gwlad yn gwybod sut i bleidleisio.

I was surprised that the Minister did not even mention the countryside in her budget. She mentioned everything else, but did not say a word about the countryside. This Labour Government has washed its hands of the countryside and has no interest in it. When the general election and the Assembly elections come around, the people of rural Wales will know how to vote.

Jeff Cuthbert: Since 2000, the UK's overall economic growth as a nation has been almost twice that of Europe and higher even than that of the United States. The UK is enjoying the longest period of sustained economic growth for more than 100 years.

Jeff Cuthbert: Ers 2000, mae twf economaidd cyffredinol y DU fel cenedl wedi bod bron dwbl twf Ewrop a hyd yn oed yn uwch na thwf yr Unol Daleithiau. Yn y DU yr ydym yn gweld y cyfnod hwyaf o dwf economaidd parhaus ers dros ganrif.

Alun Cairns: Will you give way?

Alun Cairns: A ildiwch?

Jeff Cuthbert: Not yet. I have hardly made my point.

Jeff Cuthbert: Dim eto. O'r braidd fy mod wedi gwneud fy mhwynt.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Jeff Cuthbert is not giving way at the moment.

Jeff Cuthbert: Within that context, this budget is a major step forward. I am proud of how much of the additional resources created by unparalleled economic expansion, is being re-invested and redistributed in Wales.

Early years education is at the heart of the additional £531 million that the Assembly Government is ploughing into education and lifelong learning over the next three years. This figure represents a 99 per cent increase in the education budget since 1999. The effects of this new money will be felt instantaneously with the provision of free part-time nursery places and the introduction of the new foundation stage for three to seven-year-olds. That is why I am proud of Labour: it is delivering on its promises to the people of Wales.

Delivering childcare is not a side issue—it is a fundamental prerequisite to ending child poverty and allowing some parents access back into the world of work. The Welsh Assembly Government recognises this fact, and that is why it is delivering on our promises to children and their parents and will continue with the expansion of the integrated children's centres. There are 20 already active in Wales, one of which is in my constituency, so I know at first hand what a difference they can make. These centres provide essential support to parents, such as those who have children with special needs, and really help to increase the aspirations of the young person and also to improve invaluable back-up to parents. Investment in early years is crucial. Put simply, if young children enjoy their learning experience, they are far more likely to take learning seriously as they become older. In time, I hope that we can build on the evidence of their success and go yet further and see the children's centres become the focus for a multitude of local projects, groups and campaigns and perhaps even become a partner in the delivery of child-orientated skills and employability. Let us be in no doubt that the answer to increasing the training and work participation of those currently prevented from working—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw Jeff Cuthbert yn ildio ar hyn o bryd.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, mae'r gyllideb hon yn gam bras ymlaen. Yr wyf yn falch o nodi cymaint o'r adnoddau ychwanegol a grëir drwy ehangu economaidd na welwyd ei debyg o'r blaen, sy'n cael ei ailfuddsoddi a'i ailddosbarthu yng Nghymru.

Yn ganolog i'r £531 miliwn o arian ychwanegol y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei fuddsoddi mewn addysg a dysgu gydol oes dros y tair blynedd nesaf mae addysg blynedd cynnar. Mae'r ffigur hwn yn gynydd o 99 y cant yn y gyllideb addysg ers 1999. Caiff yr arian newydd hwn effaith ar unwaith gyda'r ddarpariaeth o leoedd rhan-amser am ddim mewn methrinfeydd a chyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen newydd i blant tair i saith oed. Dyna pam yr wyf yn falch o'r blaidd Lafur: mae'n cyflawni ei haddewidion i bobl Cymru.

Nid mater eilaidd yw darparu gofal plant—mae'n hollol angenrheidiol er mwyn dileu tloedi plant a rhoi cyfle i rai rhieni ddychwelyd i fyd gwaith. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cydnabod y ffaith hon, a dyna pam y mae'n cyflawni ein haddewidion i blant a'u rhieni a bydd yn parhau i ehangu canolfannau plant integredig. Mae 20 eisoes ar waith yng Nghymru, un ohonynt yn fy etholaeth i, felly gwn o brofiad y gwahaniaeth y gallant ei wneud. Mae'r canolfannau hyn yn rhoi cymorth hanfodol i rieni, megis rhieni sydd â phlant ag anghenion arbennig, ac yn helpu o ddifrif i ehangu gorwelion pobl ifanc a hefyd i wella cymorth amhrisiadwy i rieni. Mae'n hollbwysig buddsoddi yn y blynedd cynnar. Yn syml, os bydd plant bach yn mwynhau eu profiad dysgu, byddant yn llawer mwy tebygol o gymryd dysgu o ddifrif wrth iddynt fynd yn hŷn. Ymhen amser, gobeithiaf y gallwn adeiladu ar y dystiolaeth o'u llwyddiant a mynd ymhellach a gweld canolfannau plant yn dod yn ganolbwynt i lu o brosiectau, grwpiau ac ymgyrchoedd lleol ac efallai hyd yn oed yn dod yn bartner i gyflwyno sgiliau sy'n canolbwyntio ar blant a chyflogadwyedd. Gadewch inni fod yn hollol glir mai'r ateb i roi mwy o hyfforddiant a chyfleoedd gwaith i'r rhai sy'n cael eu hatal

mainly women—is to free them from the childcare trap.

We all want to see a Wales that values learning for our children, young people and adults. These additional resources will enable the historic investments in long-term success to continue. This budget allows the Assembly Government to push forward with its programme of investment and enable it to deliver sustainable changes in our education and training sector. Developing skills for businesses and attacking our skills gap is also vital. The £9 million for basic skills up to 2007-08 will provide a major boost to the second stage of the Assembly Government's national basic skills strategy. I have worked closely with the Confederation of British Industry on this issue, as I believe it is vital that the Assembly continues to provide innovative solutions to tackle the basic skills gap.

This budget will help deliver the parity of esteem between academic and vocational education that is so important to our young people. It shows clearly that we have a passion for education and securing a bright future for all our young people. It builds on a strong foundation of economic stability, it advances a modern framework of efficient public services and encourages a dynamic economy of enterprise and fairness.

I am disappointed, but not surprised, to hear that the official opposition party and the Conservatives are opposing the budget wholeheartedly. I say this on behalf of my constituents, as it means that those two parties will oppose the £100 million that is pledged for investment in a new hospital for my constituents, and all the benefits that will bring.

Nick Bourne: It is heartening to see the Labour frontbench taking such an interest in this debate. I also pay tribute to the Labour Party research department, which has managed well with the usual hallelujah chorus of 'what a good budget this is'.

Alun Cairns: Do you agree that the Labour

rhag gweithio ar hyn o bryd—menywod yn bennaf—yw drwy eu rhyddhau oddi wrth faich gofal plant

Yr ydym oll am weld Cymru sy'n rhoi gwerth ar ddysgu i'n plant, ein pobl ifanc a'n hoedolion. Bydd yr adnoddau ychwanegol hyn yn fodd i'r buddsoddiadau hanesyddol mewn llwyddiant hirdymor barhau. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn galluogi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i fwrw ymlaen â'i rhaglen o fuddsoddi ac i wneud newidiadau cynaliadwy yn ein sector addysg a hyfforddiant. Mae datblygu sgiliau ar gyfer busnesau a mynd i'r afael â'n bwlch sgiliau hefyd yn hollbwysig. Bydd y £9 miliwn ar gyfer sgiliau sylfaenol hyd at 2007-08 yn rhoi hwb mawr i ail gam strategaeth sgiliau sylfaenol genedlaethol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Yr wyf wedi gweithio'n agos gyda Chydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain ar y mater hwn, gan ei bod yn hollbwysig, yn fy marn i, fod y Cynulliad yn parhau i roi atebion arloesol i fynd i'r afael â'r bwlch sgiliau sylfaenol.

Bydd y gyllideb hon yn helpu i sicrhau'r un parch tuag at addysg academaidd a galwedigaethol sydd mor bwysig i'n pobl ifanc. Dengys yn glir fod gennym frwdfrydedd mawr dros addysg a thros sicrhau dyfodol disglair i bob un o'n plant ifanc. Mae'n adeiladu ar sylfeini cryf sefydlogrwydd economaidd, mae'n hybu fframwaith modern o wasanaethau cyhoeddus effeithlon ac yn hyrwyddo economi ddeinamig o fentergarwch a thegwch.

Yr wyf yn siomedig, ond nid yw'n syndod imi fod yr wrthblaid swyddogol a'r Ceidwadwyr yn llwyr wrthwynebu'r gyllideb. Dywedaf hyn ar ran fy etholwyr, gan ei bod yn golygu y bydd y ddwy blaid hynny yn gwrthwynebu'r £100 miliwn a addawyd ar gyfer buddsoddi mewn ysbyty newydd i'm hetholwyr, a'r holl fanteision a ddaw yn sgîl hynny.

Nick Bourne: Mae'n galonogol gweld mainc flaen Llafur yn cymryd cymaint o ddiddordeb yn y ddadl hon. Talaf deyrnged hefyd i adran ymchwil y Blaid Lafur, sydd wedi ymdopi'n dda gyda'r cytgan gorfoleddus arferol, sef 'dyma gyllideb dda'.

Alun Cairns: A gytunwch fod angen i adran

Party research department needs to check its figures once again? We are certainly not growing faster than the economy of the United States.

Nick Bourne: We have little faith in the research department, as we have little faith in the Labour Party in general. There is always a big fanfare when Labour introduces a budget, but when it fails to deliver, the trumpets are strangely muted. It tries to smooth over the cracks in delivery with quick-fix gimmicks, such as free school breakfasts, which are uncoded and ill-thought-out, and measures which avoid tackling the deep-seated problems that we have, such as waiting lists and student debt. These problems are far worse under a Labour Government, and with likely tax rises ahead, it is no wonder that the Assembly Government is vague on its commitments in these areas.

In terms of education, it is vague on the cost of free breakfasts, and its position on top-up fees is opaque to say the least. The teacher training budget has been hit again. The lack of support for the Assembly learning grant demonstrates the Assembly Government's commitment to higher education, or the lack of it. The budget fails to take into account the serious issue of the impact of tuition fees in England from 2006. The prediction is that many more Welsh students and that many more English students will seek to study here. We need some certainty as to what will happen. The Assembly Government ruled out top-up fees only until the next Assembly election in 2007. It is becoming serious and the uncertainty is leading to the haemorrhaging of jobs and projects away from Welsh universities. The Assembly Government needs to get its act together on this.

4.00 p.m.

The Finance Minister said that there was no quick fix for health. What an extraordinary statement. That is not what Labour was saying in its manifesto in 1999. Never mind a quick fix, it would be quite nice to see a slow

ymchwil y Blaid Lafur edrych eto ar ei ffigurau? Yn sicr, nid ydym yn tyfu'n gyflymach nag economi'r Unol Daleithiau.

Nick Bourne: Nid oes gennym fawr o ffydd yn yr adran ymchwil, gan nad oes gennym fawr o ffydd yn y Blaid Lafur yn gyffredinol. Mae ffanffer fawr bob tro y bydd Llafur yn cyflwyno cyllideb, ond pan fydd yn methu â chyflawni ei addewidion, mae'r trwmpebau'n rhyfedd o dawel. Ceisia guddio'r diffygion hyn gydag atebion dros dro, fel darparu brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion, nad ydynt wedi cael eu costio ac nad oes fawr o feddwl y tu ôl iddynt, a chmau sy'n osgoi mynd i'r afael â'r problemau dybryd sydd gennym, fel rhestrau aros a dyledion myfyrwyr. Mae'r problemau hyn yn llawer gwaeth o dan Lywodraeth Lafur, a chyda chynnydd tebygol mewn treth, nid oes fawr o syndod bod ymrwymadau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn annelwig yn hyn o beth.

O ran addysg, mae'n annelwig ynghylch cost darparu brecwast am ddim, ac mae ei safbwynt ar ffioedd ychwanegol yn anhryloyw a dweud y lleiaf. Cafodd y gyllideb hyfforddi athrawon ergyd unwaith eto. Mae'r diffyg cefnogaeth i grant dysgu'r Cynulliad yn dangos ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i addysg uwch, neu yn hytrach ei diffyg ymrwymiad. Nid yw'r gyllideb yn ystyried effaith ffioedd dysgu yn Lloegr o 2006 ymlaen, sy'n fater difrifol. Rhagwelir y bydd llawer mwy o fyfyrwyr o Gymru a llawer mwy o fyfyrwyr o Loegr yn awyddus i astudio yma. Mae angen rhywfaint o sicrwydd arnom ynghylch yr hyn a fydd yn digwydd. Bu i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddiystyru ffioedd ychwanegol ond dim ond tan etholiad nesaf y Cynulliad yn 2007. Mae'r sefyllfa'n dod yn un ddifrifol ac mae'r ansicrwydd yn golygu bod prifysgolion Cymru yn colli llw o swyddi a phrosiectau. Mae angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddod at ei choed yn hyn o beth.

Dywedodd y Gweinidog Cyllid na ellir datrys anawsterau ym maes iechyd yn gyflym. Dyna ddatganiad hynod. Nid dyna yr oedd Llafur yn ei ddweud yn ei manifestio yn 1999. Peidiwch â sôn am atebion dros dro, byddai'n

fix, but there is no fix at all here. Five and a half years into the Assembly's life and one in 10 people in Wales are on a waiting list and one in 100 are waiting for over a year and the Finance Minister tells people that there is no quick fix.

Never mind, the Minister for Health and Social Services told us that she had won the big prize in the budget, with increased capital spending on health. She almost always gets the big prize in terms of increased finance, but patients in Wales do not get improved delivery. Ieuan Wyn Jones was right to draw attention to the position in Scotland, where the Minister for health was forced to fall on his sword because of poor performance. The only big prize that we await is the Minister leaving and a change in health policy. That is when Welsh patients will see a brighter future.

On local government, the WLGA is far from happy with the settlement. The Labour leader of that organisation stated that there were 'significant shortfalls'. The continued pressure on front-line services, huge council tax rises and the effects of rebanding will mean that we will end up with increasingly higher council tax bills. We are doubtless in for further large increases on the council tax front.

On economic development, it is not a good budget with regard to road improvement or rail services. Reference was made to standstill budgets and these are two areas where there is standstill funding.

On agriculture and the environment—

Brynle Williams: While I welcome the increase in the agriculture budget, there are some anomalies on which I seek clarification. I received a letter from Carwyn Jones's office dated 9 September. I will read it:

'Firstly, I would like to emphasise that Tir Cynnal—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Brynle, this is an intervention, not a speech.

dda gweld atebion yn yr hir dymor, ond nid oes dim atebion yma. Bum mlynedd a hanner ar ôl sefydlu'r Cynulliad ac mae un o bob 10 o bobl yng Nghymru ar restr aros ac mae un o bob 100 yn aros am fwy na blwyddyn ac mae'r Gweinidog Cyllid yn dweud wrth bobl nad oes ateb dros dro.

Na hidiwch, dywedodd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wrthym ei bod wedi ennill y wobwr fawr yn y gyllideb, gyda chynnydd mewn gwariant cyfalaf ar iechyd. Mae hi bron bob tro yn cael y wobwr fawr o ran cynnydd yn y cyllid, ond nid yw cleifion yng Nghymru yn cael gwell gwasanaethau. Yr oedd Ieuan Wyn Jones yn gywir i dynnu sylw at y sefyllfa yn yr Alban, lle y gorfu i'r Gweinidog dros iechyd syrthio ar ei fai oherwydd perfformiad gwael. Yr unig wobwr fawr yr arhoswn ni amdani yw ymadawiad y Gweinidog a newid yn y polisi iechyd. Dyna pryd y bydd cleifion yng Nghymru yn gweld dyfodol disgleiriach.

O ran llywodraeth leol, mae CLILC ymhell o fod yn fodlon ar y setliad. Nododd arweinydd Llafur y sefydliad hwnnw bod 'diffygion sylweddol'. Bydd y pwysau parhaus ar wasanaethau rheng flaen, codiadau enfawr yn y dreth gyngor ac effeithiau ailfandio yn golygu y bydd ein biliau treth gyngor yn cynyddu fwyfwy. Yn sicr, fe welwn ragor o godiadau mawr mewn treth gyngor.

O ran datblygu economaidd, nid yw'n gyllideb dda o ran gwelliannau i ffyrdd neu wasanaethau rheilffyrdd. Cyfeiriwyd at gyllidebau yn aros yn eu hunfan ac mae'r rhain yn ddau faes lle y mae cyllid yn aros yn ei unfan.

O ran amaethyddiaeth a'r amgylchedd—

Brynle Williams: Er fy mod yn croesawu'r cynnydd yn y gyllideb amaethyddiaeth, mae rhai anghysondebau yr hoffwn gael eglurhad ohonynt. Cefais lythyr gan swyddfa Carwyn Jones dyddiedig 9 Medi. Fe'i darllenaf:

Yn gyntaf, hoffwn bwysleisio bod Tir Cynnal—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Brynle, ymyriad yw hwn, nid araith.

Brynle Williams: I want to know why the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside—

Brynle Williams: Hoffwn wybod pam mae'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. He is Nick Bourne, not the Minister—[*Laughter.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nick Bourne ydyw, nid y Gweinidog—[*Chwerthin.*]

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Write to him, Nick.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Ysgrifennwch ato, Nick.

Nick Bourne: I do not need to write to him. I can tell him that he is absolutely right—there is no separate budget line for Tir Cynnal although it was promised. We also know that there is a standstill on agri-environment scheme spending, which is serious, as is the drop in support for the development of entrepreneurial skills among young people in rural areas. I am no longer surprised that the Finance Minister did not mention such facts because this budget is not a budget for rural Wales. It is not a budget for any part of Wales, but it is worse for rural Wales.

Nick Bourne: Nid oes angen imi ysgrifennu ato. Gallaf ddweud wrtho ei fod yn gwbl gywir—nid oes llinell gyllideb ar wahân ar gyfer Tir Cynnal er yr addawyd hynny. Gwyddom hefyd bod gwariant ar y cynllun amaeth-amgylchedd yn aros yn ei unfan, sy'n beth difrifol, yn ogystal â'r lleihad yn y cymorth ar gyfer datblygu sgiliau entrepreneuriaidd ymysg pobl ifanc mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Nid wyf yn synnu mwyach na soniodd y Gweinidog Cyllid am ffeithiau o'r fath gan nad yw'r gyllideb hon yn gyllideb ar gyfer Cymru wledig. Nid yw'n gyllid ar gyfer unrhyw ran o Gymru, ond mae'n waeth i Gymru wledig.

On the culture budget, there is a welcome increase in Welsh language spending and a small increase in culture spend. We support the large increase for sport, but will the Minister say whether that money includes the possible bid for the Commonwealth games, because it is not clear?

O ran y gyllideb diwylliant, mae cynnydd i'w groesawu mewn gwariant ar yr iaith Gymraeg a chynnydd bach yn y gwariant ar ddiwylliant. Cefnogwn y cynnydd sylweddol ar gyfer chwaraeon, ond a wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud a yw'r arian hwnnw yn cynnwys y cais posibl i gynnal gemau'r Gymanwlad, oherwydd nid yw hynny'n glir?

On the serious issues of health and education, money has not seen us through the problems in health. The problem is the Minister and the policy. On education, the problems of student debt and tuition fees are not addressed by this budget and council tax increases are on the way because of a drop in local government's budget.

O ran y materion difrifol, sef iechyd ac addysg, nid yw arian wedi llwyddo i ddatrys y problemau ym maes iechyd. Y Gweinidog a'r polisi yw'r broblem. O ran addysg, nid yw'r gyllideb hon yn mynd i'r afael â'r problemau sy'n gysylltiedig â dyledion myfyrwyr a ffioedd dysgu ac mae codiadau yn y dreth gyngor yn yr arfaeth oherwydd gostyngiad yng nghyllideb llywodraeth leol.

This is like all Labour budgets—it is introduced with great clamour, with the usual hallelujah chorus from the usual suspects, but, sadly, when it comes to delivery, the story is different. A worsening health service, worsening waiting lists, mounting student debt and spiralling council tax hikes are the reality of life in Rhodri Morgan's Wales.

Mae'r gyllideb hon fel pob cyllideb Lafur—caiff ei chyflwyno gyda chyffro mawr, a'r cytgan gorfoleddus arferol gan y bobl arferol, ond, yn anffodus, pan ddaw i gyflawni'r addewidion, mae'n stori wahanol. Gwasanaeth iechyd sy'n gwaethygu, rhestrau aros sy'n gwaethygu, dyledion myfyrwyr sy'n cynyddu a chodiadau direolaeth yn y dreth gyngor yw realiti bywyd yng Nghymru

Rhodri Morgan.

Lynne Neagle: Since Labour came to power in the Assembly, our purpose for Government has been clear—solving the problems of the Tory past by investing in public services, strengthening our communities and spreading prosperity and opportunity for all. It is a sign of the stability that Labour has achieved that the UK Labour Government can provide an extra £2.5 billion for Wales over three years. This budget is good news for my constituency and good news for Wales.

Today, I will focus on two key areas of the budget: early years and health. I am delighted at the priority this budget gives to early years provision. It recognises that the life chances of a child are shaped, and often limited, by the age of three. This budget provides money to fight the war on poverty, and to free those of our children who are trapped in a cycle of poor skills and poor health, and are destined therefore to inherit the poverty of their parents. This budget builds on past work: free school breakfasts, integrated children's centres and the new foundation phase curriculum. It also invests in our future—there is an additional £93 million for early years provision, on top of the extra £29 million for Cymorth and £40 million for the Children First programme. While it is right to invest, we must ensure that we invest properly. That means investing in our children by expanding the network of children's centres across Wales. I have long argued that one centre per county is not enough. What use is a new centre in one valley if you are a shift-working mother without a car in another? The Assembly Government must make a clear commitment today to establishing a children's centre in each neighbourhood by 2008. It must use the extra investment to bring forward the building of new children's centres, ensuring that communities with the greatest need are at the front of the queue. I am talking about communities such as Trevethin, in my constituency, where provision of childcare is poor and levels of deprivation are high. A children's centre there will make life easier for hard-working families and those who want to gain work.

Lynne Neagle: Ers i Lafur ddod i rym yn y Cynulliad, bu pwrpas ein Llywodraeth yn glir—datrys problemau'r gorffennol a grëwyd gan y Toriaid drwy fuddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, cryfhau ein cymunedau, a lledaenu ffyniant a chyfle i bawb. Mae'r ffaith y gall Llywodraeth Lafur y DU ddarparu £2.5 biliwn yn ychwanegol i Gymru dros dair blynedd yn arwydd o'r sefydlogrwydd a gyflawnwyd gan Lafur. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn newyddion da i'm hetholaeth ac yn newyddion da i Gymru.

Heddiw, canolbwyntiaf ar ddau faes allweddol o'r gyllideb: blynyddoedd cynnar ac iechyd. Yr wyf wrth fy modd bod y gyllideb hon yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i ddarpariaeth blynyddoedd cynnar. Mae'n cydnabod y caiff cyfleoedd bywyd plentyn eu llunio, ac yn aml eu cyfyngu, cyn iddynt gyrraedd tair oed. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn darparu arian i ymladd y rhyfel yn erbyn tlodi, ac i ryddhau'r rhai hynny o blith ein plant sydd wedi eu dal mewn cylch o sgiliau gwael ac iechyd gwael, ac sydd felly wedi'u tynghedu i etifeddu tlodi eu rhieni. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn adeiladu ar waith a wnaed eisoes: darparu brecwast am ddim yn yr ysgol, canolfannau integredig i blant a chwricwlwm y cyfnod sylfaen newydd. Mae hefyd yn buddsoddi yn ein dyfodol—mae £93 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer darpariaeth blynyddoedd cynnar, ar ben y £29 miliwn ychwanegol i Cymorth a'r £40 miliwn i'r rhaglen Plant yn Gyntaf. Er ei bod yn iawn i fuddsoddi, rhaid inni sicrhau ein bod yn buddsoddi'n briodol. Mae hynny'n golygu buddsoddi yn ein plant drwy ehangu'r rhwydwaith o ganolfannau plant ledled Cymru. Yr wyf wedi dadlau ers amser maith nad yw un ganolfan i bob sir yn ddigon. Faint o ddefnydd sydd i ganolfan newydd mewn un cwm os ydych yn fam heb gar sy'n gweithio sifftiau mewn cwm arall? Rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad wneud ymrwymiad clir heddiw i sefydlu canolfan i blant ym mhob cymdogaeth erbyn 2008. Rhaid iddi ddefnyddio'r buddsoddiad ychwanegol i adeiladu canolfannau plant newydd, gan sicrhau mai cymunedau sydd â'r angen mwyaf sy'n cael blaenoriaeth. Yr wyf yn sôn am gymunedau, fel Trefddyn, yn fy etholaeth i, lle y mae darpariaeth gofal plant yn wael a

lefelau amddifadedd yn uchel. Bydd canolfan i blant yno yn gwneud bywyd yn haws i deuluoedd sy'n gweithio'n galed a'r rhai sydd am gael gwaith.

Making the investment work is as important for health as it is for early years provision. That is why it is important that the challenge of reform laid out by Wanless is reflected in health spending. The Assembly Government must ensure that sustained investment in the NHS is matched with sustained improvement. That means putting in the investment where it is most needed so that health inequalities are reduced quicker.

Mae sicrhau bod y buddsoddiad yn llwyddo yr un mor bwysig i iechyd ag y mae i ddarpariaeth blynyddoedd cynnar. Dyna pam mae'n bwysig y caiff yr her sy'n ymwneud â diwygio a nodwyd gan Wanless ei hadlewyrchu yn y gwariant ar iechyd. Rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad sicrhau y bydd gwelliannau parhaus yn deillio o fuddsoddiad parhaus yn y GIG. Mae hynny'n golygu buddsoddi yn y meysydd sydd â'r angen mwyaf er mwyn lleihau anghydraddoldebau iechyd yn gynt.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You speak of improvements in health provision in Wales. Have you discussed that with Jon Owen Jones? He was formerly a Welsh Office Minister with responsibility for health, so he should know something about health policies. He tried to distance himself from the Minister, and describes her attempts to change the health provision in Wales as pathetic. What do you make of Jon Owen Jones's criticism of your Government and your Minister?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr ydych yn sôn am welliannau mewn darpariaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. A ydych wedi trafod hynny gyda Jon Owen Jones? Arferai fod yn Weinidog yn y Swyddfa Gymreig gyda chyfrifoldeb dros iechyd, felly fe ddylai wybod rhywbeth am bolisiau iechyd. Ceisiodd ymbellhau oddi wrth y Gweinidog, a disgrifia ei hymdrechion i newid y ddarpariaeth iechyd yng Nghymru fel rhai pathetig. Beth a wnewch o feirniadaeth Jon Owen Jones o'ch Llywodraeth a'ch Gweinidog?

Lynne Neagle: I have not discussed this with Jon Owen Jones. I am here to represent my constituents, and I have said clearly that we need to see more improvements in the health service to match the sustained investment. I will say more on that.

Lynne Neagle: Nid wyf wedi trafod hyn gyda Jon Owen Jones. Yr wyf yma i gynrychioli fy etholwyr, ac yr wyf wedi dweud yn glir bod angen inni weld rhagor o welliannau yn y gwasanaeth iechyd i gyfateb â'r buddsoddiad cyson. Dywedaf ragor ynglŷn â hynny.

The extra investment means moving quickly to fully implement the Townsend formula, and redistributing resources to the communities with the greatest need, such as those I represent. On waiting times, we must continue to build on the second offer scheme, pressing on to eliminate long waits so that we hit the 12-month target by March 2005 and progressively reduce waiting times further. We must also take even more radical steps than the second offer scheme, and we should look across the border to England for models that work, so that every patient in Wales can have the swift, accessible treatment that they expect and deserve. This budget replaces Tory cuts with Labour investment. It will be

Mae'r buddsoddiad ychwanegol yn golygu symud yn gyflym i weithredu fformiwla Townsend yn llawn, ac ailddosbarthu adnoddau i'r cymunedau sydd â'r angen mwyaf, fel y rhai a gynrychiolaf fi. O ran amseroedd aros, rhaid inni barhau i adeiladu ar gynllun yr ail gynnig, gan fwrw ati i ddileu cyfnodau aros hir er mwyn inni gyrraedd y targed 12 mis erbyn Mawrth 2005 a graddol leihau amseroedd aros ymhellach. Rhaid inni hefyd gymryd camau mwy radical hyd yn oed na chynllun yr ail gynnig, a dylem edrych ar draws y ffin i Loegr am fodelau sy'n gweithio, er mwyn i bob claf yng Nghymru gael y driniaeth gyflym a hygyrch y maent yn ei disgwyl ac yn ei haeddu. Mae'r

welcomed by patients and parents. It is a budget that continues Labour's record investment in public services. Labour will continue to invest in public services to build a decent society, while the opposition parties carp from the sidelines.

Michael German: This is a bad budget for local government, and I was interested to hear Labour Members' and the Minister's views on it. They claim that it is a good budget for education, health and local government, but the facts speak for themselves. If the health, education and local government budgets had been funded in the same way as they have been in England, there would have been an increase in this budget of £128 million for health, £10 million for education and £12 million for local government. Please do not tell me that you are funding this in any efficient way. If those are your priorities, then you must invest money in them, and that is clearly not the case.

I will dwell for a moment on local government. This is a bad budget for local government. It is bad for council tax payers and for the elected councillors, and there is no doubt that it will mean higher council tax bills. Those bills could be, if you fund on the same basis in the future, three times the rate of inflation, at a time when many people will also be hit by rebanding. That could lead to real cuts in social services and other front-line services. So much for protecting the front-line services.

4.10 p.m.

If you look at the figures that local government has produced for itself, not only does it say that the budget figures are disappointing—the Labour leader of the Welsh Local Government Association has said that—if you look at the other words used, local government says that some of the Welsh Assembly Government proposals are unreasonable and unworkable. Those two words—'unreasonable' and 'unworkable'—from the Welsh Local Government

gyllideb hon yn disodli toriadau'r Torïaid gyda buddsoddiad gan Lafur. Bydd cleifion a rhieni'n ei chroesawu. Mae'n gyllideb sy'n parhau â record Llafur o fuddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Bydd Llafur yn parhau i fuddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus i adeiladu cymdeithas waraidd, tra bydd y gwrthbleidiau yn rhefru o'r ymylon.

Michael German: Mae hon yn gyllideb wael i lywodraeth leol, ac yr oedd yn ddi-ddorol clywed barn yr Aelodau Llafur a'r Gweinidog arni. Honnant ei bod yn gyllideb dda i addysg, iechyd a llywodraeth leol, ond mae'r ffeithiau'n siarad drostynt eu hunain. Pe bai'r cyllidebau iechyd, addysg a llywodraeth leol wedi cael eu hariannu yn yr un ffordd ag y gwnaethpwyd yn Lloegr, byddai cynnydd yn y gyllideb hon o £128 miliwn ar gyfer iechyd, £10 miliwn ar gyfer addysg a £12 miliwn ar gyfer llywodraeth leol. Peidiwch â dweud wrthyf eich bod yn ariannu hyn mewn ffordd effeithlon. Os mai dyna yw eich blaenoriaethau, yna rhaid ichi fuddsoddi arian ynddynt, ac mae'n amlwg nad ydych yn gwneud hynny.

Ymhelaethaf ryw ychydig ar lywodraeth leol. Mae hon yn gyllideb wael i lywodraeth leol. Mae'n wael i dalwyr y dreth gyngor ac i'r cynghorwyr etholedig, a bydd hyn yn ddi-os yn golygu biliau treth gyngor uwch. Os byddwch yn ariannu ar yr un sail yn y dyfodol, gallai'r biliau hynny fod dair gwaith cyfradd chwyddiant, ar adeg pan fydd ailfandio yn effeithio ar lawer o bobl. Gallai hynny arwain at doriadau gwirioneddol mewn gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a gwasanaethau rheng flaen eraill. Beth a ddigwyddodd i ddiogelu gwasanaethau rheng flaen?

Os edrychwch ar y ffigurau a gynhyrchodd llywodraeth leol iddi hi ei hun, dywed nid yn unig bod ffigurau'r gyllideb yn siomedig—dywedodd arweinydd Llafur Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru hynny—os edrychwch ar y geiriau eraill a ddefnyddiwyd, dywed llywodraeth leol bod rhai o gynigion Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn afresymol ac yn anymarferol. Mae'r ddau air hwnnw—'afresymol' ac 'anymarferol'—gan Gymdeithas

Association, refer to funding for the teachers' workload agreement. The association says, and it backs this up with evidence—it has the figures to prove it—that funding the agreement will cost £80 million next year, but the Assembly Government is providing only £53 million to meet the costs. Those new pressures on local government will mean a 7.5 per cent increase—a figure that I managed to get at the last meeting of the local government finance forum, and the Minister was there. Those pressures would mean a 7.5 per cent increase, yet local government will only get a much smaller increase in this budget proposal. Rebanding will hit many local authorities in Wales, because the amount that they will be able to draw down in the rate support grant will decrease. They will have to collect more tax from council tax payers because of how the balance of funding works.

It is a bad budget for the three major services, and that is why we have been honest about what we see as priorities and where we want the money to go. I remind Labour Members that there is no point in them saying, 'You are going to vote against the whole budget, therefore you are voting against the parts that you like and do not like'. We have proposed a detailed set of amendments, showing where we would divert the money, and we are voting for those changes. You simply cannot make the interpretation that, where we have not made changes, there are not things with which we agree, because otherwise we would have tabled amendments on those matters as well. That would be an issue if you could say that we had not tabled amendments, but we have, so you cannot argue that sort of nonsense with us.

Labour Members are anxious to fund according to need. Leighton Andrews said so yesterday, and I agree that we should fund according to the greatest need, and that deprived areas should get the most. However, why is it all right to divert money in this way only in Wales? Labour Members should put

Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, yn ymwneud ag ariannu cytundeb llwyth gwaith athrawon. Dywed y gymdeithas, ac mae'n ategu hyn gyda thystiolaeth—mae ganddo'r ffigurau i'w brofi—y bydd yn costio £80 miliwn y flwyddyn nesaf i ariannu'r cytundeb, ond dim ond £53 miliwn y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei ddarparu er mwyn talu'r costau. Bydd y pwysau newydd hynny ar lywodraeth leol yn golygu cynnydd o 7.5 y cant—ffigur y llwyddais i'w gael yng nghyfarfod diwethaf fforwm cyllid llywodraeth leol, ac yr oedd y Gweinidog yno. Byddai'r pwysau hynny'n golygu cynnydd o 7.5 y cant, ond eto dim ond cynnydd llawer llai y bydd llywodraeth leol yn ei gael yn y cynnig cyllideb hwn. Bydd ailfandio yn effeithio ar sawl awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru, gan y bydd y swm y byddant yn gallu ei ddefnyddio o'r grant cynnal ardrethi yn gostwng. Bydd yn rhaid iddynt gasglu mwy o dreth gan dalwyr y dreth gyngor oherwydd y ffordd y mae'r cydbwysedd cyllid yn gweithio.

Mae'n gyllideb wael ar gyfer y tri phrif wasanaeth, a dyna pam yr ydym wedi bod yn onest ynghylch yr hyn yr ystyriwn yn flaenoriaethau a lle yr ydym am i'r arian fynd. Atgoffaf Aelodau Llafur nad oes diben iddynt ddweud, 'Yr ydych yn mynd i bleidleisio yn erbyn y gyllideb gyfan, felly yr ydych yn pleidleisio yn erbyn y rhannau yr ydych yn eu hoffi yn ogystal â'r rhannau nad ydych yn eu hoffi'. Yr ydym wedi cynnig cyfres o welliannau manwl, yn dangos i ble y byddem yn dargyfeirio'r arian, ac yr ydym yn pleidleisio dros y newidiadau hynny. Ni allwch ddehongli nad oes pethau y cytunwn â hwy yn y rhannau nad ydym wedi gwneud newidiadau iddynt, oherwydd byddem wedi cyflwyno gwelliannau i'r materion hynny hefyd. Byddai hynny'n bwynt pe gallech ddweud nad oeddem wedi cyflwyno gwelliannau, ond yr ydym wedi gwneud hynny, felly nonsesn yw'r ddadl honno gennyh.

Mae Aelodau Llafur yn awyddus i ariannu yn unol ag angen. Dywedodd Leighton Andrews hynny ddoe, a chytunaf y dylem ariannu yn unol â'r angen mwyaf, ac mai'r ardaloedd difreintiedig ddylai gael y mwyaf o'r arian. Fodd bynnag, pam mai dim ond yng Nghymru y mae'n iawn dargyfeirio arian yn

their money where their mouths are and agree with us that if you divert money according to need in Wales, you should also divert money into Wales according to need. The United Kingdom's tax spend should be diverted according to need. As you know, Barnett is making simply a mechanistic percentage of total UK spend all that we get. That Barnett percentage squeeze, which brings us closer to 100 per cent, drives the English budget—there would be £128 million for health, £10 million more for education, £12 million more for local government in Wales on a like-for-like basis. That is what drives these figures forward. You should have the strength of your views and make that known.

On the pressures on local government, the First Minister told us yesterday that he expects cuts to be made. He expects cuts of £600 million, yet he told me that the detailed analysis of where that money would come from had not yet been completed. We read in the comprehensive spending review that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has required that cuts of 20,000 staff be made across English local government and the devolved administrations in Scotland and Wales. The Chancellor said that he would make you do that. I want to know why the Assembly Labour Ministers are not telling us where those cuts will be made and how many jobs will be lost.

Finally, this budget is not fit for rural Wales, and it says clearly that Labour does not do rural.

Leighton Andrews: Hallelujah. I will take up one or two of the points made by opposition Members. It was extraordinary to hear the attacks on Gordon Brown's management of the economy, when we have the lowest interest rates, inflation and unemployment for a generation. Unemployment in my constituency has halved since Labour came to power in 1997. That is why we are operating, it is something of a record—

y ffordd hon? Dylai Aelodau Llafur roi eu harian ar eu geiriau a chytuno gyda ni y dylech ddargyfeirio arian i mewn i Gymru yn unol ag angen os ydych am ddargyfeirio arian yng Nghymru yn unol ag angen. Dylid dargyfeirio gwariant treth y Deyrnas Unedig yn unol ag angen. Fel y gwyddoch, mae fformiwla Barnett yn sicrhau mai'r cyfan a gawn yw canran fecanistig o gyfanswm gwariant y DU. Y wasgfa honno ar ganran yn sgîl Barnett, sy'n dod â ni'n agosach at 100 y cant, sy'n llywio cyllideb Lloegr—byddai £128 miliwn ar gyfer iechyd, £10 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer addysg, £12 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru ar sail tebyg at ei debyg. Dyna sy'n llywio'r ffigurau hyn. Dylech gael hyder yn eich barn a gwneud y farn honno'n hysbys.

O ran y pwysau ar lywodraeth leol, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog wrthym ddoe ei fod yn disgwyl i doriadau gael eu gwneud. Mae'n disgwyl toriadau o £600 miliwn, eto'i gyd, fe ddywedodd wrthyf nad yw'r dadansoddiad manwl o lle y daw'r arian hwnnw wedi'i gwblhau eto. Darllenwn yn yr adolygiad cynhwysfawr o wariant fod Canghellor y Trysorlys wedi gofyn i doriadau o 20,000 o staff gael eu gwneud ledled llywodraeth leol yn Lloegr a'r gweinyddiaethau datganoledig yng Nghymru a'r Alban. Dywedodd y Canghellor y byddai'n eich gorfodi i wneud hynny. Hoffwn wybod pam nad yw Gweinidogion Llafur y Cynulliad yn dweud wrthym ymhle y caiff y toriadau hynny eu gwneud a sawl swydd a gaiff ei cholli.

Yn olaf, nid yw'r gyllideb hon yn addas i Gymru wledig, a dengys yn glir nad yw Llafur yn malio am ardaloedd gwledig.

Leighton Andrews: Haleliwia. Ymatebaf i un neu ddau o'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau. Fe'm synnwyd i glywed yr ymosodiadau ar y modd y mae Gordon Brown yn rheoli'r economi, pan fo gennym y cyfraddau llog, chwyddiant a diweithdra isaf ers cenhedlaeth. Mae diweithdra yn fy etholaeth i wedi haneru ers i Lafur ddod i rym yn 1997. Dyna pam yr ydym yn gweithredu, mae'n dipyn o record—

David Davies: Will you give way?

Leighton Andrews: I will give way later, on my terms. The Welsh Assembly Government is able to put forward this budget today because of the achievements of Gordon Brown in office at Westminster and the ability of Labour here and at Westminster to work together. It is significant that, in the budget, it is absolutely clear that we are exceeding the commitments that we laid down in our manifesto at the last Assembly election in spending terms. That is an indication that the priorities that we put before the Welsh people are the priorities that are being funded in this budget. I am specifically pleased to see, among the increases in the budget, the increase in spending on early years provision, which many have mentioned already. That is a crucial and important commitment in communities such as mine, and I am delighted to see that investment. I am also delighted to see the investment in new hospital building, such as that at Llwynypia. I was delighted that the turf for that development was cut just a few weeks ago. I have heard Members say that, if their amendments are not carried, they will vote against the entire budget. Make no mistake about it: I join Jeff Cuthbert and Christine Gwyther in saying firmly, 'You vote against this budget today, and you are voting against the new hospital in Llwynypia, and we will point that out in our communities'.

Michael German: That is drivel.

Leighton Andrews: It is not drivel when a party that has not tabled any amendments will vote against the budget. Those Members are clearly indicating their opposition to this project—but we would expect that from the Tories.

The further development in capital that I am looking to see is the investment in the Porth Rhondda Fach relief road. That is a crucial investment for our community, and I will continue to press for it and I hope to see it come forward. I am delighted that the new Labour-controlled Rhondda Cynon Taf

David Davies: A ildiwch?

Leighton Andrews: Ildiaf yn ddiweddarach, ar fy nhelerau i. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gallu cyflwyno'r gyllideb hon heddiw oherwydd yr hyn a gyflawnodd Gordon Brown yn rhinwedd ei swydd yn San Steffan a gallu Llafur yma ac yn San Steffan i gydweithio. Mae'n arwyddocaol ei bod yn gwbl glir yn y gyllideb ein bod yn mynd y tu hwnt i'r ymrwymadau a nodwyd yn ein maniffesto yn etholiad diwethaf y Cynulliad o ran gwariant. Mae hynny'n arwydd bod y blaenoriaethau a gyflwynwyd gennym i bobl Cymru yn flaenoriaethau sy'n cael eu hariannu yn y gyllideb hon. Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch o weld, ymhlith y codiadau yn y gyllideb, y cynnydd yn y gwariant ar ddarpariaeth blynyddoedd cynnar, y mae sawl un wedi cyfeirio ato eisoes. Mae hynny'n ymrwymiad allweddol a phwysig mewn cymunedau fel fy un i, ac yr wyf yn falch iawn o weld y buddsoddiad hwnnw. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch iawn o weld y buddsoddiad mewn adeiladu ysbytai newydd, fel yr ysbyty yn Llwynypia. Yr oeddwn yn falch iawn i'r dywarchen ar gyfer y datblygiad hwnnw gael ei thorri ychydig wythnosau yn ôl yn unig. Yr wyf wedi clywed Aelodau'n dweud, os na chaiff eu gwelliannau eu derbyn, y byddant yn pleidleisio yn erbyn y gyllideb gyfan. Peidied neb â chamgymryd: ymunaf â Jeff Cuthbert a Christine Gwyther gan ddweud yn gadarn, 'Os pleidleiswch yn erbyn y gyllideb hon heddiw, byddwch yn pleidleisio yn erbyn yr ysbyty newydd yn Llwynypia, a byddwn yn datgan hynny yn ein cymunedau.'

Michael German: Lol yw hynny.

Leighton Andrews: Nid lol ydyw pan fo plaid nad yw wedi cyflwyno unrhyw welliannau yn bwriadu pleidleisio yn erbyn y gyllideb. Mae'r Aelodau hynny yn dangos eu gwrthwynebiad clir i'r prosiect hwn—ond byddem yn disgwyl hynny gan y Torïaid.

Y datblygiad pellach mewn cyfalaf yr wyf yn awyddus i'w weld yw'r buddsoddiad yn ffordd liniaru'r Porth yn y Rhondda Fach. Mae hynny'n fuddsoddiad hollbwysig i'n cymuned, a byddaf yn parhau i ymgyrchu drosto a gobeithiaf ei weld yn cael ei wireddu. Yr wyf wrth fy modd bod Cyngor

County Borough Council has now appointed the contractors for that project. Work will therefore get under way.

I also welcome yesterday's announcement on public service reform. It is absolutely right that we in Wales look to ensure that we spend our public money and the increases that we have gained properly. It is absolutely right that we should set out social justice principles to evaluate how our public moneys are spent. The £600 million in savings that will result from that work will, of course, be re-channelled into our public services, which is crucial. That goes alongside our reforms to the quango state in Wales, and is an important part of that. On that note, I was deeply disappointed that the economic development spokesperson for the Conservatives continued his campaign today against the appointment of Gareth Hall as chief executive of the Welsh Development Agency. That appointment has been widely welcomed in Wales, and widely welcomed by the business community, and it is deeply disappointing to see that kind of campaign continuing.

David Davies: You must have misheard Alun Cairns, because he was not questioning Gareth Hall's ability to do the job, but how he got the job and whether the Minister for Economic Development and Transport intervened in that appointment. Surprisingly, the Minister did not seem to want to comment on that.

Leighton Andrews: The Minister made it absolutely clear that the appointment was a matter for the WDA board. The Conservative economic development spokesperson has had opportunities in the Chamber today and in the *Western Mail* to say that he supports the appointment of Gareth Hall. Why does he persist in these attacks? That is the question.

Alun Cairns: The Minister also would not deny that he or his staff had contacted board members in relation to the appointment. While these questions exist, there will always be question marks over Gareth Hall's appointment. I think that his appointment may well be a good one, but while it has been

Bwrdeistref Sirol newydd Rhondda Cynon Taf dan reolaeth Llafur bellach wedi penodi'r contractwyr ar gyfer y prosiect hwnnw. Bydd y gwaith, felly, yn dechrau.

Croesawaf innau hefyd gyhoeddiad ddoe ar ddiwygio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae'n gwbl briodol ein bod ni yng Nghymru yn sicrhau ein bod yn gwario ein harian cyhoeddus a'r cynnydd a gawsom yn y cyllid yn briodol. Mae'n gwbl briodol ein bod yn nodi egwyddorion cyfiawnder cymdeithasol i werthuso sut y caiff ein harian cyhoeddus ei wario. Wrth gwrs, caiff y £600 miliwn o arbedion a fydd yn deillio o'r gwaith hwnnw, ei ailsianelu i'n gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, sy'n hollbwysig. Mae hynny'n cyd-fynd â'n diwygiadau i'r cwangos yng Nghymru, ac mae'n rhan bwysig o hynny. Yn hynny o beth, yr oeddwn yn siomedig iawn i lefarydd y Ceidwadwyr dros ddatblygu economaidd barhau â'i ymgyrch heddiw yn erbyn penodi Gareth Hall yn brif weithredwr Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Cafodd y penodiad hwnnw groeso mawr yng Nghymru, a gan y gymuned fusnes, ac mae'n hynod siomedig gweld y math hwnnw o ymgyrch yn cael ei chynnal.

David Davies: Mae'n rhaid eich bod wedi camglywed Alun Cairns, oherwydd nid bwrw amheuaeth dros allu Gareth Hall i ymgymryd â'r swydd ydoedd, ond yn hytrach y modd y cafodd y swydd a pha un a fu i'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth ymyrryd yn y penodiad hwnnw. Er mawr syndod, nid oedd y Gweinidog yn awyddus i wneud sylwadau ar hynny.

Leighton Andrews: Fe'i gwnaed yn hollol glir gan y Gweinidog mai mater i fwrdd y WDA oedd y penodiad. Mae lefarydd y Ceidwadwyr ar ddatblygu economaidd wedi cael cyfleoedd yn y Siambur heddiw ac yn y *Western Mail* i ddweud ei fod yn cefnogi penodiad Gareth Hall. Pam mae'n parhau â'r ymosodiadau hyn? Dyna'r cwestiwn.

Alun Cairns: Nid oedd y Gweinidog ychwaith yn fodlon gwadu iddo ef neu ei staff gysylltu ag aelodau o staff mewn perthynas â'r penodiad. Tra bo'r cwestiynau hyn heb eu hateb, bydd amheuaeth ynghylch penodiad Gareth Hall. Credaf y gallai ei benodiad fod yn beth da, ond tra bo'r swydd

rigged by the Labour Party in his favour, people will question what has happened.

Leighton Andrews: Deputy Presiding Officer, I ask you to consider whether the word 'rigged' is an acceptable term for the appointment of a chief executive of an ASPB.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have not heard anything that is out of order.

Leighton Andrews: Okay, but yet again, the Conservative economic development spokesperson has failed to take the opportunity to give his full support to the new chief executive of the Welsh Development Agency, and that is a disgrace and a deep disappointment at a time when the WDA is going through major change.

Alun Cairns: Will you give way?

Leighton Andrews: I will not give way again. You have had three opportunities to make your support clear for Gareth Hall, and you are not prepared to do so.

Alun Cairns *rose—*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Leighton is not giving way.

Leighton Andrews: In conclusion, this is an excellent budget for Wales. It is a budget according to Labour's social justice principles: it is redistributive and it is a socialist budget for Wales.

4.20 p.m.

Janet Ryder: An increase in any budget is always welcome, but, as always, the devil is in the detail, and it has been a devil of a job to get at the detail of this budget. New Labour made several pledges prior to the 2003 election, and we were assured that they were all costed and accounted for. No reasonable Government would make such pledges without having them fully costed, would it? Opposition parties are attacked for being at least fanciful, if not irresponsible, for making promises that cannot be costed, but people are told that they can trust New Labour to tell them the truth, and that of

wedi'i rigio ar ei gyfer gan y Blaid Lafur, bydd gan bobl amheuon ynghylch yr hyn a ddigwyddodd.

Leighton Andrews: Ddirprwy Lywydd, gofynnaf ichi ystyried a yw'r gair 'rigio' yn derm derbynol i gyfeirio at benodiad prif weithredwr CCNC.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Nid wyf wedi clywed urnhyw beth sydd allan o drefn.

Leighton Andrews: Iawn, ond unwaith eto, mae llefarydd y Ceidwadwyr ar ddatblygu economaidd wedi methu â manteisio ar y cyfle i roi ei gefnogaeth iawn i brif weithredwr newydd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, ac mae hynny'n warth ac yn siom fawr ar adeg pan fo'r WDA yn wynebu newid mawr.

Alun Cairns: A ildiwch?

Leighton Andrews: Nid ildiaf eto. Yr ydych wedi cael tri chyfle i ddangos eich cefnogaeth i Gareth Hall, ac nid ydych yn barod i wneud hynny.

Alun Cairns *a gododd—*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw Leighton yn ildio.

Leighton Andrews: I gloi, mae hon yn gyllideb ragorol i Gymru. Mae'n gyllideb sy'n cyd-fynd ag egwyddorion cyfiawnder cymdeithasol Llafur: mae'n ailddosbarthol ac mae'n gyllideb sosialaidd i Gymru.

Janet Ryder: Mae cynnydd mewn unrhyw gyllideb bob amser yn rhywbeth i'w goesawu, ond, fel arfer, y manylion yw'r drwg yn y caws, ac mae wedi bod yn anodd iawn dod o hyd i fanylion y gyllideb hon. Gwnaeth Llafur Newydd sawl addewid cyn yr etholiad yn 2003, a chawsom ein sicrhau eu bod oll wedi cael eu costio a bod cyfrif amdanynt. Ni fyddai unrhyw lywodraeth resymol yn gwneud addewidion o'r fath heb eu costio'n llawn, na fyddai? Ymosodir ar y gwrthbleidiau am fod yn ffansiol o leiaf, os nad yn anghyfrifol, am wneud addewidion na ellir eu costio, ond dywedir wrth bobl y

course New Labour would not make uncosted pledges. However, it now appears that New Labour had no idea of the costs of at least two of its major manifesto commitments.

Let us consider free school breakfasts. The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning has repeatedly told us that we have an evidence-based Government. If that is the case, it would be fair to assume that the Government had gathered its evidence before making election promises, but it has repeatedly failed to put forward any costs. How much of its budget did it imagine that it would have to set aside for free school breakfasts? It obviously had no idea, but that did not stop the spin and the soundbites.

Then we had the commitment to no top-up fees until 2007. I remind Members that that is a year after top-up fees will have been introduced in England, a year in which universities in England will increase the already large funding gap that exists between universities in England and Wales. This Government is offering little hope to our universities. 'No top-up fees until 2007' was hailed as a great breakthrough. While students who opted to start university in England in 2006 would be paying these fees—

Jeff Cuthbert: Will you give way?

Janet Ryder: When I have finished this point.

While students who opted to start university in England in 2006 would be paying these fees and Teresa Rees would be commissioned to look at alternatives in Wales, an assurance was given that higher education in Wales would not lose out and that Welsh students would gain. By the way, when New Labour said 'No top-up fees in 2007', it meant that when it introduces them in 2007, they will apply to all students in education at that time, not just to those who are starting their course in 2007, as most people expected.

gallant ymddiried yn Llafur Newydd i ddweud y gwir wrthynt, ac wrth gwrs na fyddai Llafur newydd yn gwneud addewidion na chânt eu costio. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys yn awr nad oedd gan Lafur Newydd syniad o gostau o leiaf ddau o brif ymrwymadau ei maniffesto.

Gadewch inni ystyried darparu brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi dweud wrthym droeon bod gennym Lywodraeth sy'n seilio ei phenderfyniadau ar dystiolaeth. Os felly, byddai'n deg tybio bod y Llywodraeth wedi casglu ei thystiolaeth cyn gwneud addewidion etholiad, ond mae wedi methu â chyflwyno costau droeon. Faint o'i chyllideb yr oedd yn credu y byddai'n rhaid iddi ei neilltuo ar gyfer darparu brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion? Mae'n amlwg nad oedd syniad ganddi, ond ni fu hynny'n rhwystr i'r sbin a'r brolio.

Yna cawsom yr ymrwymiad i beidio â chodi ffioedd ychwanegol tan 2007. Atgoffaf Aelodau fod hynny flwyddyn ar ôl i ffioedd ychwanegol gael eu cyflwyno yn Lloegr, mewn blwyddyn lle y bydd prifysgolion Lloegr yn cynyddu'r bwlch ariannu, sydd eisoes yn fawr, sy'n bodoli rhwng prifysgolion yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Ychydig iawn o obaith y mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn ei gynnig i brifysgolion. Honnwyd bod 'Dim ffioedd ychwanegol tan 2007' yn ddatblygiad mawr. Tra byddai myfyrwyr a fyddai'n dewis dechrau yn y brifysgol yn Lloegr yn 2006 yn talu'r ffioedd hyn—

Jeff Cuthbert: A ildiwch?

Janet Ryder: Pan fyddaf wedi gorffen y pwynt hwn.

Tra byddai myfyrwyr a fyddai'n dewis dechrau yn y brifysgol yn Lloegr yn 2006 yn talu'r ffioedd hynny a thra byddai Teresa Rees yn cael ei chomisiynu i edrych ar ddewisiadau amgen yng Nghymru, rhoddwyd sicrwydd na fyddai addysg uwch yng Nghymru ar ei cholled ac y byddai myfyrwyr Cymru ar eu hennill. Gyda llaw, pan ddywedodd Llafur Newydd 'Dim ffioedd ychwanegol yn 2007', yr oedd yn golygu pan fydd yn eu cyflwyno yn 2007, y byddant yn berthnasol i bob myfyriwr mewn addysg ar y

pryd, nid dim ond i'r rhai sy'n dechrau ar eu cwrs yn 2007, fel yr oedd y rhan fwyaf o bobl yn ei ddisgwyl.

Jeff Cuthbert *rose*—

Jeff Cuthbert *a gododd*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order, I do not think that Janet is giving way, Jeff.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn, ni chredaf fod Janet yn ildio, Jeff.

Janet Ryder: That might be legal, but it is not a moral stance to take. With no idea of the costs involved, this Government made major budget commitments because it sounded good at election time.

Janet Ryder: Efallai fod hynny'n safbwynt cyfreithiol, ond nid yw'n safbwynt moesol. Heb unrhyw syniad o'r costau dan sylw, mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi gwneud ymrwymadau mawr o ran y gyllideb gan fod hynny'n swinio'n dda adeg etholiad.

What about the new money in this budget? Of the money for early years, how much will be dedicated to the development and roll-out of the foundation phase? How much will be allocated for school breakfasts? After those figures have been taken out, how much is left for free places for three-year-olds? The Minister must identify clearly where those lines are in the budget, and how much is allocated for them.

Beth am yr arian newydd yn y gyllideb hon? Faint o'r arian ar gyfer y blynyddoedd cynnar a gaiff ei neilltuo ar gyfer datblygu a chyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen? Faint a gaiff ei ddyrannu ar gyfer darparu brecwast mewn ysgolion? Ar ôl i'r ffigurau hynny gael eu didynnu, faint sy'n weddill ar gyfer lleoedd am ddim i blant tair blwydd oed? Rhaid i'r Gweinidog nodi'n glir ymhle mae'r llinellau hynny yn y gyllideb, a faint a ddyrennir ar eu cyfer.

Despite the £25 million identified for the teachers' workload agreement, there is a £20 million gap between the figure that local government needs and the figures that this Government has put forward. If that £20 million gap, which roughly equates to £1 million a county, is not bridged, there will be cuts in local services or higher council tax. Therefore, the Minister must also clarify whether or not this workload money is on top of, and in addition to, the £33 million allocated last year and how exactly she intends it to get to schools. The funding fog for schools, which is supposed to have lifted, is becoming thicker. You can talk to anyone who has to make it work: it as clear as mud, and that mud is about to thicken if disputes arise over the amount needed for the foundation phase, when some schools still have not had their pilot money paid, and the workload agreement and threshold payments develop.

Er gwaethaf y £25 miliwn a nodir ar gyfer y cytundeb llwyth gwaith athrawon, mae bwlch o £20 miliwn rhwng y ffigur sydd ei angen ar lywodraeth leol a'r ffigurau y mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi'u cyflwyno. Os na chaiff y bwlch hwnnw o £20 miliwn, sy'n cyfateb yn fras ag £1 filiwn i bob sir, ei bontio, bydd toriadau mewn gwasanaethau lleol neu gynnydd yn y dreth gyngor. Felly, rhaid i'r Gweinidog egluro hefyd pa un a yw'r arian llwyth gwaith hwn yn ychwanegol at y £33 miliwn a ddyrannwyd y llynedd ai peidio a sut yn union y mae'n bwriadu sicrhau bod ysgolion yn ei gael. Mae'r niwl cyllido o ran ysgolion, yr honnir ei fod wedi diflannu, yn tewhau. Gallwch siarad gydag unrhyw un y mae'n rhaid iddynt wneud iddo weithio: mae'n annealladwy, ac mae'r sefyllfa ar fin gwaethygu os bydd anghydfod yn codi ynghylch y swm sydd ei angen ar gyfer y cyfnod sylfaen, pan fo rhai ysgolion yn dal i aros am eu harian pilot, ac wrth i anghydfodau ynghylch y cytundeb llwyth gwaith a thaliadau trothwy ddatblygu.

We need to look carefully at how schools are funded. The amount set at a local level for

Mae angen inni edrych yn fanwl ar sut y caiff ysgolion eu hariannu. Cyfrifoldeb

school funding is, rightly, the responsibility of local government, but it is also a concern of the Assembly. To be open and fair, we need to establish a cross-party group to examine all aspects of school funding throughout Wales. Why should New Labour not agree to that if it is confident that its figures will stand up to scrutiny?

In response to a question from Alun Ffred Jones the other week, the Minister said that there was a 5 per cent increase in ELWa's budget for the coming financial year and a 6 per cent increase for the following two years. Yet there appears to be only a £24 million increase for ELWa this year. This is the third year of the pay increase of the further education pay initiative, to which the Assembly is already committed. That will consume a great deal of that £24 million and will leave further education and sixth forms with a no-growth scenario, just like this year. ELWa, as has been said, is also committed to cushioning sixth-form funding as its new funding formula is brought in. Where will the money to cushion sixth forms come from, Minister? The figures do not add up, and they will condemn post-16 education to more years of deficit budgets.

Therefore, despite being an evidence-based Government, it would seem that this Government is not bothered with real figures, it wants to say whatever sounds good. It does not matter if the figures do not add up as long as it wins elections.

Gwenda Thomas: I am pleased to support today's draft budget and to welcome the strong emphasis in it on the importance of giving children the best start in life, whatever their social background. I am also pleased that, underpinning policies set out in 'Wales: A Better Country'—policies that are supported in this draft budget—is the Welsh Assembly Government's firm commitment to its responsibility under section 120 of the Government of Wales Act 1998:

llywodraeth leol yw'r swm a bennir yn lleol ar gyfer ariannu ysgolion, ac mae hynny'n briodol, ond mae a wnelo'r Cynulliad hefyd. Er mwyn bod yn agored ac yn deg, mae angen inni sefydlu grŵp trawsbleidiol i archwilio pob agwedd ar ariannu ysgolion ledled Cymru. Pam na ddylai Llafur Newydd gytuno i hynny os yw'n hyderus y bydd ei ffigurau'n dal dŵr ar ôl eu craffu?

Mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan Alun Ffred Jones ychydig wythnosau yn ôl, dywedodd y Gweinidog fod cynnydd o 5 y cant yng nghyllideb ELWa ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol sydd i ddod a chynnydd o 6 y cant ar gyfer y ddwy flynedd ddilynol. Eto i gyd, ymddengys mai dim ond cynnydd o £24 miliwn a gaiff ELWa eleni. Dyma drydedd flwyddyn y cynnydd mewn cyflogau o dan y fenter cyflogau addysg uwch, y mae'r Cynulliad eisoes yn ymrwymedig iddi. Bydd rhan helaeth o'r £24 miliwn honno yn cael ei defnyddio ar gyfer hynny a'r canlyniad fydd atal cynnydd addysg bellach a dosbarthiadau chwech, yn union fel eleni. Mae ELWa, fel y dywedwyd, hefyd yn ymrwymedig i leddfu cyllid dosbarthiadau chwech wrth i'w fformiwla ariannu newydd gael ei chyflwyno. O ble y daw'r arian i leddfu cyllid dosbarthiadau chwech, Weinidog? Nid yw'r ffigurau'n gwneud synnwyr, a byddant yn condemnio addysg ôl-16 i fwy o flynyddoedd o gyllidebau annigonol.

Felly, er gwaethaf Llywodraeth sy'n seilio ei phenderfyniadau ar dystiolaeth, ymddengys nad yw'r Llywodraeth hon yn malio am ffigurau go iawn, mae am ddweud beth bynnag sy'n swnio'n dda. Nid oes ots ganddi os nad yw'r ffigurau'n gwneud synnwyr cyhyd ag y bydd yn ennill etholiadau.

Gwenda Thomas: Yr wyf yn falch o allu cefnogi cyllideb ddrafft heddiw a chroesawu'r pwyslais cryf ynddi ar bwysigrwydd rhoi'r dechrau gorau posibl mewn bywyd i blant, beth bynnag fo'u cefndir cymdeithasol. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch bod ymrwymiad cadarn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'w chyfrifoldeb o dan adran 120 Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 yn sail i'r polisiau a nodir yn 'Cymru: Gwlad Well'—polisiau a gefnogir yn y gyllideb ddrafft hon—sef:

'The Assembly shall make appropriate arrangements with a view to securing that its functions are exercised with due regard to the principle that there should be equality of opportunity for all'.

As Chair of the Committee on Equality of Opportunity, I note that there appears to be no reference to equality in the accompanying paper to the budget, although I hasten to acknowledge, Minister, that you addressed the principle of equality in your opening speech. Therefore, will you point out where equality appears in the spending programme on page 14, and explain how equality is being addressed as a cross-cutting issue across other ministerial portfolios?

David Davies: I suppose that we should not be in the least bit surprised that the Government that has downplayed the role of mathematics in education has produced a budget that would bring a blush to the cheeks of an Enron accounts executive. I will give one example that is of great interest to me. The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning has issued copious press releases about £126 million for post-16 education—she meant the budget line that refers to ELWa. The fact is that, in this current financial year, ELWa had £521 million, as the figures show, and next year it will get an extra £25 million—a 4.7 per cent increase, which brings the total up to £546 million. That is not disputed. The following year, it will get an increase of £20 million—from £546 million to £566 million—an increase that I calculate is a modest 3.6 or maybe even 4 per cent. The year after that, the budget will go from £566 million to £578 million, which I make an increase of £12 million, or 2.12 per cent.

For all that the Government talks about an extra £126 million, these increases are modest. When you deduct inflation and the enormous increases in running costs that have been imposed by this Government through policies such as the increase in national insurance and increased red tape and bureaucracy, you suddenly find that this £126 million will not go anywhere at all—it is a modest increase of a few percentage points each year, minus the amounts built in for inflation. That will not mean more money for

Bydd y Cynulliad yn gwneud trefniadau priodol gyda'r bwriad o sicrhau y caiff ei swyddogaethau eu harfer drwy roi ystyriaeth briodol i'r egwyddor y dylid sicrhau cyfle cyfartal i bawb.

Fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal, nodaf yr ymddengys nad oes unrhyw gyfeiriad at gydraddoldeb yn y papur atodol i'r gyllideb, er y prysuraf i gydnabod, Weinidog, ichi fynd i'r afael ag egwyddor cydraddoldeb yn eich araith agoriadol. Felly, a nodwch ym mhle y mae cydraddoldeb yn ymddangos yn y rhaglen wariant ar dudalen 14, ac egluro sut yr eir i'r afael â chydraddoldeb fel mater trawsbynciol ar draws portffolios gweinidogol eraill?

David Davies: Ni ddylem synnu o gwbl bod y Llywodraeth sydd wedi israddio rôl mathemateg mewn addysg wedi cynhyrchu cyllideb a fyddai'n gwneud i un o swyddogion cyfrifon Enron wrïdo. Rhoddaf un enghraifft sydd o ddi-ddordeb mawr imi. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes wedi cyhoeddi llu o ddatganiadau i'r wasg ynghylch £126 miliwn ar gyfer addysg ôl-16—golygai y llinell gyllideb sy'n cyfeirio at ELWa. Y gwir amdani yw i ELWa gael £521 miliwn yn y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol, fel y dengys y ffigurau, a'r flwyddyn nesaf, bydd yn cael £25 miliwn yn ychwanegol—cynnydd o 4.7 y cant, sy'n dod i gyfanswm o £546 miliwn. Nid oes dadl ynghylch hynny. Y flwyddyn ganlynol, bydd yn cael cynnydd o £20 miliwn—o £546 miliwn i £566 miliwn—cynnydd sydd yn ôl fy nghyfrifon i yn 3.6 neu efallai hyd yn oed yn 4 y cant. Y flwyddyn wedi hynny, bydd y gyllideb yn cynyddu o £566 miliwn i £578 miliwn, sydd, yn ôl fy nghyfrifon i, yn gynydd o £12 miliwn, neu 2.12 y cant.

Er cymaint y mae'r Llywodraeth yn sôn am £126 miliwn ychwanegol, cymharol fach yw'r codiadau hyn. Pan dynnwch chwyddiant a'r cynnydd enfawr yn y costau rhedeg a osodwyd gan y Llywodraeth hon drwy bolisiau fel y cynnydd mewn yswiriant gwladol a rhagor o weinyddu biwrocratiaeth, yr ydych yn canfod yn sydyn na fydd y £126 miliwn hwn yn mynd i unman—mae'n gynydd bach o ychydig bwyntiau canran bob blwyddyn, llai y symiau a gynhwysir ar gyfer chwyddiant. Ni fydd hynny'n golygu

post-16 education—it will mean less.

This mathematical jiggery-pokery is repeated in every column of this double-counting budget. However, this blatant use of figures and statistics to give a false impression will not fool anyone, because no-one any longer trusts a word that is said by Labour politicians, either in Cardiff or in Westminster. They promised extra money for education, but over the years we have seen the reality—schools closing, teachers being made redundant, and courses in places such as Coleg Gwent being axed. They promised extra money for the health service. We all know what has happened: one in 10 people are on a waiting list, it is impossible to find an NHS dentist, and now it looks as if the GP out-of-hours service is going as well. They promised a huge crime-fighting fund, but what have they done with the money? Where are the policemen to go out and tackle the criminals, or the prison officers, or the prisons? In my constituency child rapists are being put into an open prison from which they can walk out at any time. They promised support for local government, but we have had an increase in council taxes of 135 per cent over the past few years.

They can spin all they want and try to deceive us with figures, but we know what the reality is: this Labour Party has failed us on the health service, education, crime fighting, and local government. It has failed to sort out the problems in agriculture, it has given us deliberately misleading information to take us into war over Iraq, and it has spent on a £55 million new building, on Welsh embassies and on an army of bureaucrats who are not needed. The great Tory reformer, Disraeli, spoke of lies, damned lies and statistics: had he seen this Government's budget today, he could have been even more concise.

4.30 p.m.

rhagor o arian ar gyfer addysg ôl-16—bydd yn golygu llai o arian.

Caiff yr ystryw fathemategol hon ei hailadrodd ym mhob colofn o'r gyllideb cyfrif dwbl hon. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd y defnydd amlwg hwn o ffigurau ac ystadegau i greu camagraff yn twyllo neb, gan nad oes neb bellach yn credu gair a ddywedir gan wleidyddion Llafur, yng Nghaerdydd nac yn San Steffan. Bu iddynt addo arian ychwanegol ar gyfer addysg, ond dros y blynyddoedd yr ydym wedi gweld y realiti—ysgolion yn cau, athrawon yn cael eu diswyddo, a chyrsiau mewn lleoedd fel Coleg Gwent yn cael eu diddymu. Bu iddynt addo arian ychwanegol ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd. Yr ydym oll yn gwybod beth sydd wedi digwydd: mae un o bob 10 o bobl ar restr aros, mae'n amhosibl dod o hyd i ddeintydd ar y GIG, ac ymddengys yn awr y bydd y gwasanaeth meddygon teulu y tu allan i oriau yn diflannu hefyd. Bu iddynt addo cronfa enfawr ar gyfer ymladd yn erbyn troseddu, ond beth y maent wedi'i wneud gyda'r arian? Ble mae'r heddlu i fynd allan a mynd i'r afael â throseddwyd, neu'r swyddogion carchardai, neu'r carchardai? Yn fy etholaeth i caiff treiswyr plant eu rhoi mewn carchardai agored y gallant gerdded allan ohonynt ar unrhyw adeg. Bu iddynt addo cymorth i lywodraeth leol, ond yr ydym wedi gweld cynnydd o 135 y cant yn y dreth gyngor dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf.

Gallant greu cymaint o sbin ag y dymunant a cheisio ein twyllo gyda ffigurau, ond gwyddom beth yw'r realiti: mae'r Blaid Lafur wedi ein siomi gyda'r gwasanaeth iechyd, addysg, ymladd yn erbyn troseddu, a llywodraeth leol. Mae wedi methu â datrys problemau amaeth, mae wedi rhoi gwybodaeth inni sy'n fwriadol gamarweiniol i'n harwain i ryfel yn erbyn Irac, ac mae wedi gwario £55 miliwn ar adeilad newydd, ar lysgenadaethau Cymreig ac ar fyddin o fiwrocratiaid nad oes mo'u hangen. Soniodd y diwygiwr Torïaidd gwych, Disraeli, am gelwyddau, celwyddau bondigrybwyll ac ystadegau: pe byddai wedi gweld cyllideb y Llywodraeth hon heddiw, gall fod wedi bod hyd yn oed yn fwy cryno.

Carl Sargeant: I thank the Deputy Presiding Officer for giving me the opportunity to welcome the Welsh Assembly Government's draft budget. The continual growth in the Assembly's budget—it has increased by 68 per cent since 1999 and will increase by another 21 per cent over the next three year—speaks volumes. The excellent relationship between the Assembly Government and the UK Government continues to deliver, providing us with funding to invest in the people's priorities: our public services, economic development and our young children. This draft budget is forward looking. We have before us the details of how the Government will meet its strategic vision, set out last year in 'Wales: A Better Country'. Labour won the 2003 election by advocating continual positive change for social, economic and environmental improvement. This budget continues to work to that end and will enable the Welsh Assembly Government to meet its goals in the coming years.

Helen Mary Jones: You mentioned the environment. Can you explain why so many of the environmental budget lines are flat, and justify, as a member of the Environment, Planning and Countryside Committee, why there is no specific budget line for Tir Cymen or any of the other agri-environment schemes? Will you also acknowledge that, whatever else this budget is, it is a bad budget for rural Wales?

Carl Sargeant: I do not recognise that. The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside, Carwyn Jones, deals positively with his portfolio and his budget stream.

The Tories have said that we have missed the target, the Liberal Democrats have said that we are not providing a fair deal and are short changing Wales, and Forward Wales, like Ronan Keating, has said nothing at all. How wrong could they be? In response to David Melding, as Corporal Jones in *Dad's Army* said, 'they don't like it up 'em'. You can see that that is true from the response of opposition Members to the draft budget.

Carl Sargeant: Diolchaf i'r Dirprwy Lywydd am roi'r cyfle imi groesawu cyllideb ddrafft Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae'r cynnydd parhaus yng nghyllideb y Cynulliad—mae wedi cynyddu 68 y cant ers 1999 a bydd yn cynyddu 21 y cant yn rhagor dros y tair blynedd nesaf—yn dweud y cyfan. Mae'r berthynas ragorol rhwng Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y DU yn parhau i gyflawni, gan roi cyllid inni ei fuddsoddi ym mlaenoriaethau pobl: ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, datblygu economaidd a'n plant ifanc. Mae'r gyllideb ddrafft hon yn edrych i'r dyfodol. Ger ein bron mae manylion sut y bydd y Llywodraeth yn cyflawni ei gweledigaeth strategol, a nodwyd y llynedd yn 'Cymru: Gwlad Well'. Enillodd Llafur etholiad 2003 drwy annog newidiadau cadarnhaol parhaus er mwyn sicrhau gwelliannau cymdeithasol, economaidd ac amgylcheddol. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn parhau i weithio i'r perwyl hwnnw a bydd yn sicrhau y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cyrraedd ei nodau yn y blynyddoedd i ddod.

Helen Mary Jones: Bu ichi sôn am yr amgylchedd. A allwch esbonio pam mae cymaint o linellau amgylcheddol y gyllideb yn wastad, a chyfiawnhau, fel aelod o Bwyllgor yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, pam nad oes llinell gyllideb benodol ar gyfer Tir Cymen neu unrhyw un o'r cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol eraill? A wnewch gydnabod hefyd, beth bynnag arall sydd yn y gyllideb hon, ei bod yn gyllideb wael i Gymru wledig?

Carl Sargeant: Nid wyf yn cydnabod hynny. Mae'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad, Carwyn Jones, yn ymdrin yn gadarnhaol gyda'i bortffolio a ffrwd ei gyllideb.

Mae'r Torïaid wedi dweud ein bod wedi methu'r targed, mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi dweud nad ydym yn cynnig bargaen deg ac yn twyllo Cymru, ac nid yw Cymru Ymlaen, fel Ronan Keating, wedi dweud dim. Maent ymhell o'u lle. Mewn ymateb i David Melding, fel y dywedodd Corporal Jones yn *Dad's Army*, *they don't like it up 'em*. Gallwch weld fod hynny'n wir o ymateb Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau i'r gyllideb ddrafft.

To ensure that all children enjoy better prospects, the Welsh Assembly Government will increase funding for early years education from £25 million to more than £80 million in three years.

Brynle Williams: You quoted the line, 'they don't like it up 'em'. However, you will not answer questions on the agriculture and environment budget. Why are there no clear budget lines for Tir Cymen, Tir Gofal and Tir Cynnal? Where is the £10 million in match funding that was promised in September?

Carl Sargeant: You must consider, as I have, the 30 per cent increase in funding for the environment.

Brynle Williams *rose—*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. We cannot have more than one Member standing at the same time. Carl Sargeant is not giving way.

Carl Sargeant: I am glad that the opposition parties recognise the truth. Let us put it on record that if Mark Isherwood and Brynle Williams vote against the budget today, they will be condemning investment in Holywell Hospital and in GP primary care units in Flintshire. Eleanor Burnham and Janet Ryder, who are also north Wales regional Members, will be voting against free prescriptions, investment in young people and free bus passes. Let us not beat about the bush: that is fact.

The Assembly's support for the waste strategy shows how seriously the Welsh Assembly Government takes this issue. A further £33 million will enable more support to be given to innovative schemes, such as Flintshire's blue box collection scheme. If we are to improve the educational attainment of younger generations, we need to ensure that they have a Wales worth inheriting. Welsh Labour's funding commitments also go towards supporting the health and safety of our communities. Capital expenditure to our local health boards will be increased to £309 million, and the Government is committed to

Er mwyn sicrhau bod dyfodol gwell i bob plentyn, bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cynyddu'r arian ar gyfer addysg blynyddoedd cynnar o £25 miliwn i fwy na £80 miliwn mewn tair blynedd.

Brynle Williams: Bu ichi ddyfynnu'r llinell, *they don't like it up 'em*. Fodd bynnag, ni atebwch gwestiynau ar gyllideb amaeth a'r amgylchedd. Pam nad oes llinellau cyllideb clir ar gyfer Tir Cymen, Tir Gofal a Thir Cynnal? Ble mae'r £10 miliwn o arian cyfatebol a addawyd fis Medi?

Carl Sargeant: Rhaid ichi ystyried, fel y gwneuthum innau, y cynnydd o 30 y cant yn y cyllid ar gyfer yr amgylchedd.

Brynle Williams *a gododd—*

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Ni allwn gael mwy nag un aelod ar ei draed ar yr un pryd. Nid yw Carl Sargeant yn ildio.

Carl Sargeant: Yr wyf yn falch bod y gwrthbleidiau yn cydnabod y gwir. Gadewch inni gofnodi'r ffaith os bydd Mark Isherwood a Brynle Williams yn pleidleisio yn erbyn y gyllideb heddiw, byddant yn condemnio'r buddsoddiad yn Ysbyty Treffynnon ac mewn unedau gofal sylfaenol meddygon teulu yn sir y Fflint. Bydd Eleanor Burnham a Janet Ryder, sydd hefyd yn aelodau rhanbarth y Gogledd, yn pleidleisio yn erbyn presgripsiynau am ddim, buddsoddi mewn pobl ifanc a thocynnau mantais bws. Gadewch inni siarad yn blaen: mae hynny'n ffaith.

Mae cefnogaeth y Cynulliad i strategaeth wastraff yn dangos i ba raddau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cymryd y mater hwn o ddifrif. Bydd £33 miliwn arall yn galluogi i ragor o gymorth gael ei roi i gynlluniau arloesol, fel cynllun casglu blwch glas sir y Fflint. Os mai'r nod yw gwella cyrhaeddiad addysgol ein cenedlaethau iau, mae angen inni sicrhau bod ganddynt Gymru sy'n werth ei hetifeddu. Mae ymrwymadau cyllido Llafur Cymru hefyd yn cyfrannu tuag at gefnogi iechyd a diogelwch ein cymunedau. Bydd gwariant cyfalaf ar ein byrddau iechyd lleol yn cynyddu i £309

funding safer communities initiatives and tackling substance misuse. Healthier, safer communities can work together to benefit each other. Such communities are attainable and must be nurtured and sustained.

The Welsh Assembly Government continues to promote Welsh economic development. This positive action has benefited my constituents in Alyn and Deeside. The budget recognises the need to support innovation. An economy that is able to develop and respond to the needs of the future is one that will be able to handle the challenges that lie ahead. Supporting large economic development projects, such as the Flintshire gateway project, will prove to be a worthwhile investment as unemployment is reduced further, the skills base is expanded and investment is drawn over the border into Wales.

Janet Davies: Fellow Plaid Cymru Members have spoken about our priorities for health, education and local government, therefore I will focus on the transport budget. Compared with the baseline, two lines in this budget have received a major increase, but the Government has not explained the reason for this. Such major changes require close scrutiny from opposition, and all backbench Members. The second of these increases covers local road safety and bus support revenue grants. It is right that as much as possible is done to increase the use of public transport and improve road safety. However, it has not been possible within the timescale available to find out exactly how this money will be used.

A major transport priority in Wales, both public and private, is improving the condition of the roads. Motorways aside, roads are breaking up and are full of potholes and badly finished after public utilities work. They are breaking up at the edges and are a hazard to everyone. Roads in such a bad condition cause accidents and damage vehicles, thereby causing further accidents. Money spent on improving the condition of roads could be more effective in terms of safety than expenditure on other initiatives

miliwn, ac mae'r Llywodraeth yn ymrwymedig i ariannu mentrau cymunedau mwy diogel a mynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau. Gall cymunedau iachach, mwy diogel gydweithio er budd ei gilydd. Mae cymunedau o'r fath o fewn cyrraedd a rhaid eu meithrin a'u cynnal.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn parhau i hyrwyddo datblygiad economaidd Cymru. Mae'r camau cadarnhaol hyn wedi bod o fudd i'm hetholwyr yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy. Mae'r gyllideb yn cydnabod yr angen i gefnogi arloesedd. Mae economi sy'n gallu datblygu ac ymateb i anghenion y dyfodol yn economi a fydd yn gallu ymdopi â'r heriau sydd o'i blaen. Bydd cefnogi prosiectau datblygu economaidd mawr, fel prosiect porth sir y Fflint, yn fuddsoddiad gwerth chweil gan y bydd diweithdra yn gostwng ymhellach, sgiliau yn ehangu a buddsoddiad yn cael ei ddenu o Loegr i Gymru.

Janet Davies: Mae cyd-aelodau Plaid Cymru wedi sôn am ein blaenoriaethau ar gyfer iechyd, addysg a llywodraeth leol, felly canolbwyntiaf ar y gyllideb trafndiaeth. O gymharu â'r llinell sylfaen, mae dwy linell o'r gyllideb hon wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol, ond nid yw'r Llywodraeth wedi esbonio'r rheswm dros hyn. Mae gofyn i'r gwrthbleidiau, a phob un o'r Aelodau ar y meinicau cefn, graffu ar newidiadau mor fawr â hyn. Mae'r ail godiad yn cwmpasu grantiau refeniw diogelwch ar y ffyrdd a chymorth bysiau lleol. Mae'n briodol y gwneir cymaint â phosibl i gynyddu'r defnydd o drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus a gwella diogelwch ar y ffyrdd. Fodd bynnag, ni fu'n bosibl o fewn yr amser oedd ar gael canfod yn union sut y defnyddir yr arian hwn.

Un o brif flaenoriaethau trafndiaeth yng Nghymru, yn y sector cyhoeddus a phreifat, yw gwella cyflwr y ffyrdd. Ac eithrio traffyrdd, mae ffyrdd yn dadfeilio ac yn llawn tyllau ac wedi'u gorffen yn wael ar ôl i waith gael ei wneud gan gwmnïau cyfleustodau cyhoeddus. Maent yn dadfeilio ar yr ymylon ac maent yn beryglus i bawb. Mae ffyrdd mewn cyflwr mor wael yn achosi damweiniau a difrod i gerbydau, sy'n achosi rhagor o ddamweiniau. Gallai arian a werir ar wella cyflwr ffyrdd fod yn fwy effeithiol o

such as the road narrowing points that are springing up everywhere. There is nothing in this budget or in the explanatory note to say how this issue will be addressed.

How does the Minister intend to ensure that local authorities spend their transport grant to achieve the improvements that the Assembly needs for economic, social and environmental reasons?

The poor north-south links remain a major obstacle in bringing Wales together. It is difficult to believe that so little has been done since 1999, and it is high time that we faced up to the needs of the majority of people travelling from north to south, instead of playing games with elitist proposals for an air service.

Committees have asked that the budget should take sustainability as a base. How has the budget done this? There is no transparency that shows those outside the Government the rationale and methods for doing this. I feel strongly about the real-terms reduction in the budget line for the home energy efficiency scheme. With increasing fuel prices, this is a social justice issue. It may be unfair to conclude that sustainability has been put to one side, but there is nothing in the budget to demonstrate otherwise. Major changes have been made to the way in which the budget is set out. It is impossible, without much more information from the Government, for a backbencher even to track changes from this year, much less get an explanation of the rationale.

I am pleased that the block grant has risen so much, but the increase has not been formally enshrined and cannot be relied upon in the medium term, therefore it is important that we establish a structure to formalise this level of block grant.

Some Members referred to opposition Members voting against the draft budget. I emphasise that this is a draft budget. It is being discussed today so that opposition Members, and other backbenchers—I know

ran diogelwch na gwariant ar fentrau eraill fel y mannau culhau ffyrdd sy'n ymddangos ym mhobman. Nid oes dim yn y gyllideb hon nac yn y nodyn esboniadol i ddweud sut y bwriedir mynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon.

Sut y mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu sicrhau bod awdurdodau lleol yn gwario eu grant trafndiaeth i gyflawni'r gwelliannau sydd eu hangen ar y Cynulliad am resymau economaidd, cymdeithasol ac amgylcheddol?

Erys cysylltiadau gwael rhwng y De a'r Gogledd yn rhwystr mawr i ddod â Chymru ynghyd. Mae'n anodd credu y gwnaed cyn lleied ers 1999, ac mae'n hen bryd inni wynebu anghenion mwyafrif y bobl sy'n teithio o'r gogledd i'r de, yn hytrach na chwarae gemau gyda chynigion elitaidd am wasanaeth awyrennau.

Mae pwyllgorau wedi gofyn i'r gyllideb gael ei seilio ar gynaliadwyedd. Sut y mae'r gyllideb wedi gwneud hyn? Nid oes tryloywder sy'n dangos y rhesymeg a'r dulliau o wneud hyn i'r rhai y tu allan i'r Llywodraeth. Mae gennyf deimladau cryf am y gostyngiad mewn termau real yn llinell y gyllideb ar gyfer y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref. Gyda phrisiau tanwydd yn cynyddu, mae hwn yn fater sy'n ymwneud â chyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Efallai ei bod yn annheg dod i'r casgliad bod cynaliadwyedd wedi cael ei roi i'r naill ochr, ond nid oes dim yn y gyllideb i wrthbrofi hynny. Gwnaed newidiadau mawr yn y ffordd y caiff y gyllideb ei threfnu. Mae'n amhosibl, heb lawer mwy o wybodaeth gan y Llywodraeth, i Aelod ar y meinciau cefn hyd yn oed olrhain newidiadau o'r flwyddyn hon, heb sôn am gael eglurhad o'r rhesymeg.

Yr wyf yn falch bod y grant bloc wedi cynyddu gymaint, ond nid yw'r cynnydd wedi cael ei ymgorffori'n ffurfiol ac ni ellir dibynnu arno yn y tymor canolig, felly mae'n bwysig ein bod yn sefydlu strwythur i ffurfioli'r grant bloc ar y lefel hon.

Cyfeiriodd rhai Aelodau at Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau yn pleidleisio yn erbyn y gyllideb ddrafft. Pwysleisiaf mai cyllideb ddrafft yw hon. Caiff ei thrafod heddiw er mwyn i Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau, ac

some of them have done so—can make criticisms and ask for changes. Voting on the draft budget is a democratic right and not something that Members should be threatened about.

Jeff Cuthbert: I acknowledge that your party and the Liberal Democrats have proposed amendments. However, the Conservative group has not attempted to amend the budget and simply said that it will vote against it. Therefore, is it not reasonable to say that the Conservatives would leave Wales with no budget at all?

Janet Davies: I cannot answer for the Conservative Party. However, if Labour Members vote in favour of this draft budget, they will vote for a real reduction in money for the home energy efficiency scheme and for people who suffer fuel poverty.

4.40 p.m.

Finally, I congratulate Lynne Neagle on the criticism and plea that she made on behalf of her constituency of Torfaen, which should also apply to Wales as a whole. It is unfortunate to say that money goes where the mouth is. Money should go where fairness demands. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Hear, hear.']

John Griffiths: I support this impressive and progressive budget, which makes an impressive provision for the elderly, NHS patients, and children. I join Members who said earlier how important early years provision is. We are all acutely aware of inter-generational problems, whereby disadvantage is passed down from one generation to another. This has been happening for many years and has proved difficult to counter. An early intervention by the state and agencies is the only way to effectively tackle the continuing problem. This sort of budgetary provision will allow for that necessary and important intervention.

As chair of the all-party group on international development, I will mention

Aelodau'r meinciau cefn—gwn fod rhai ohonynt wedi gwneud hynny—allu beirniadu a gofyn i newidiadau gael eu gwneud. Hawl ddemocrataidd yw pleidleisio ar y gyllideb ddrafft, nid rhywbeth y dylid bygwth Aelodau yn ei gylch.

Jeff Cuthbert: Cydnabyddaf fod eich plaid chi a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi cynnig gwelliannau. Fodd bynnag, nid yw grŵp y Ceidwadwyr wedi ceisio diwygio'r gyllideb a'r cyfan a ddywedodd yw ei fod yn bwriadu pleidleisio yn ei herbyn. Felly, onid yw'n rhesymol dweud y byddai'r Ceidwadwyr yn amddifadu Cymru rhag cael unrhyw gyllideb o gwbl?

Janet Davies: Ni allaf ateb ar ran y Blaid Geidwadol. Fodd bynnag, os bydd Aelodau Llafur yn pleidleisio o blaid y gyllideb ddrafft hon, byddant yn pleidleisio dros ostyngiad gwirioneddol yn yr arian ar gyfer y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref a phobl sy'n dioddef tlodi tanwydd.

Yn olaf, llongyfarchaf Lynne Neagle ar y feirniadaeth a'r apêl a wnaeth ar ran ei hetholaeth, sef Tor-faen, a ddylai hefyd fod yn berthnasol i Gymru gyfan. Mae'n anffodus dweud bod yr arian yn canlyn geiriau. Dylai'r arian ganlyn tegwch. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Clywch, clywch.']

John Griffiths: Cefnogaf y gyllideb drawiadol a blaengar hon, sy'n gwneud darpariaeth drawiadol ar gyfer yr henoed, cleifion y GIG, a phlant. Ymunaf ag Aelodau a ddywedodd yn gynharach pa mor bwysig yw darpariaeth blynyddoedd cynnar. Yr ydym oll yn ymwybodol iawn o broblemau rhyng-genhedlaeth, lle caiff anfantais ei throsglwyddo o un genhedlaeth i'r llall. Mae hyn wedi bod yn digwydd ers blynyddoedd lawer a bu'n anodd ei atal. Ymyrraeth gynnar gan y wladwriaeth ac asiantaethau yw'r unig ffordd i fynd i'r afael yn effeithiol â'r broblem barhaus. Bydd y math hwn o ddarpariaeth gyllidebol yn caniatáu ar gyfer yr ymyrraeth angenrheidiol a phwysig honno.

Fel cadeirydd y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar ddatblygu rhyngwladol, soniaf am yr Alban,

Scotland, where there is an international development budget within existing devolved competencies. Can we take a careful look at following the Scottish example, which would be popular with Oxfam, Save the Children and other non-governmental organisations operating in Wales? Perhaps we could look at issues such as facilitating the exchange of skills and experience between Wales and developing countries, looking at the content of school curriculums, procurement policy and corporate responsibility in respect of developing countries, co-ordinating responses in Wales to emergency appeals, and possibly boosting the capacity of non-governmental organisations working on international development issues here in Wales. I would like to float that as an idea, as I believe that it is important that Wales looks outward under the devolved settlement, that we recognise that Wales is part of the prosperous world, and has a great responsibility to parts of the world which are not as prosperous but are still developing. We have a responsibility to help them to meet the challenges that they face, while working closely with the UK Government—which has prime responsibility for international development—and also with our colleagues in Scotland, and, hopefully, with Northern Ireland, when the Assembly there is reconvened.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: It is interesting that you offer a suggestion which deserves some consideration, but which looks outward. As Deputy Minister with responsibility for older people, are you prepared to look inward and support the health policies which have clearly failed the people of Wales? Is it not true that you are currently ignoring the suffering of the people of Wales, while planning for the future, and that you have given up on waiting times and lists?

John Griffiths: The impressive increases in this draft budget for health and social care are clear. They will continue to drive forward the improvements that have been made, and are being made. Many Members have already referred to those. If you choose to ignore them, that is a matter for you. Jane Hutt, as our Minister, has made these matters clear time after time. Unfortunately, you choose not to listen.

lle y mae cyllideb datblygu rhyngwladol o fewn y swyddogaethau datganoledig presennol. A allwn edrych yn ofalus ar ddilyn esiampl yr Alban, a fyddai'n boblogaidd gydag Oxfam, Achub y Plant a sefydliadau anllywodraethol eraill sy'n gweithredu yng Nghymru? Efallai y gallem ystyried materion fel hwyluso cyfnewid sgiliau a phrofiad rhwng Cymru a gwledydd sy'n datblygu, gan ystyried cynnwys cwricwlwm ysgolion, polisi caffael a chyfrifoldeb corfforaethol mewn perthynas â gwledydd sy'n datblygu, cydlynu ymatebion yng Nghymru i apeladau brys, ac o bosibl gynyddu adnoddau sefydliadau anllywodraethol sy'n gweithio ar faterion datblygu rhyngwladol yma yng Nghymru. Hoffwn gyflwyno hwnnw fel syniad, gan y credaf ei bod yn bwysig i Gymru edrych tuag allan o dan y setliad datganoli, ein bod yn cydnabod bod Cymru yn rhan o fyd llewyrchus, a chanddi gyfrifoldeb mawr tuag at rannau o'r byd nad ydynt mor llewyrchus ond sydd yn parhau i ddatblygu. Mae gennym gyfrifoldeb i'w helpu i godi i'r heriau a wynebiant, tra'n gweithio'n agos gyda Llywodraeth y DU—sydd â'r prif gyfrifoldeb dros ddatblygu rhyngwladol—a hefyd gyda'n cyd-aelodau yn yr Alban, a, gobeithio, gyda Gogledd Iwerddon, pan gaiff y Cynulliad yno ei ailgynnull.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae'n ddi-ddorol eich bod yn cynnig awgrym sy'n haeddu rhywfaint o ystyriaeth, ond sy'n edrych tuag allan. Fel Dirprwy Weinidog gyda chyfrifoldeb dros bobl hŷn, a ydych yn barod i edrych tuag i mewn a chefnogi'r polisiau iechyd sy'n amlwg wedi siomi pobl Cymru? Onid yw'n wir eich bod ar hyn o bryd yn anwybyddu dioddefaint pobl Cymru, tra'n cynllunio ar gyfer y dyfodol, a'ch bod wedi rhoi'r gorau i bryderu am amseroedd a rhestrau aros?

John Griffiths: Mae'r codiadau trawiadol yn y gyllideb ddrafft hon ar gyfer iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn amlwg. Byddant yn parhau i ddatblygu ar y gwelliannau a wnaed, ac sy'n cael eu gwneud. Mae sawl Aelod eisoes wedi cyfeirio at y rheini. Os ydych yn dewis eu hanwybyddu, eich penderfyniad chi yw hynny. Mae Jane Hutt, fel ein Gweinidog, wedi egluro'r materion hyn droeon. Yn anffodus, yr ydych yn dewis peidio â

gwrando.

It would be an important development for the National Assembly for Wales if we were to have this international development budget. I hope that Sue Essex, as Finance Minister, will give careful consideration to that course of action.

Jonathan Morgan: I will confine my comments to the health service. Increasingly, the issue is that money is not being used effectively. These are not my words, but those of the Audit Commission in its report published in April 2004. This is one of the most telling criticisms of Government policy. For many decades, the people of Great Britain were told that socialism was all about spending more money to bring about more improvements. That basic tenet of socialism is held in contempt and viewed with a huge degree of suspicion by the people of Wales, because we know that in the health service, spending more money does not necessarily lead to better and more productive outcomes. That is what this budget should be addressing—the outcomes that the people of Wales can expect.

Byddai'n ddatblygiad pwysig i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru pe byddem yn cael y gyllideb datblygu rhyngwladol hon. Gobeithiaf y bydd Sue Essex, fel y Gweinidog Cyllid, yn rhoi ystyriaeth ofalus i'r cam hwnnw.

Jonathan Morgan: Byddaf yn cyfyngu fy sylwadau i'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Yn gynyddol, y broblem yw na chaiff arian ei ddefnyddio'n effeithiol. Nid fy ngeiriau i yw'r rhain, ond geiriau'r Comisiwn Archwilio yn ei adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Ebrill 2004. Dyma un o'r beirniadaethau mwyaf arwyddocaol o bolisi'r Llywodraeth. Am sawl degawd, dywedwyd wrth bobl Prydain Fawr bod a wnelo sosialaeth â gwario mwy o arian i sicrhau mwy o welliannau. Dirmygir yr egwyddor sylfaenol honno o sosialaeth ac mae pobl Cymru yn amheus iawn ohoni, oherwydd gwyddom nad yw'r ffaith y caiff mwy o arian ei wario ar y gwasanaeth iechyd yn arwain o anghenraid at ganlyniadau gwell a mwy cynhyrchiol. Dylai'r gyllideb hon fod yn ymdrin â hynny—y canlyniadau y gall pobl Cymru eu disgwyl.

*Daeth y Llywydd i'r Gadair am 4.46 p.m.
The Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.46 p.m.*

We have discovered this week that the amount of treatment commissioned in England by this Government has fallen. Services commissioned by the Assembly Government in 2001 stood at 40,000 items of treatment, and that has now fallen to 38,000. How can you justify that, when waiting lists continue to rise? You should take note of comments of the chairman of the British Medical Association in Wales. He said that people are no longer impressed by claims that are manifestly at odds with their own experience. When ladies are waiting 17 weeks merely to get a mammogram, when cardiac patients are waiting 10 months to get treatment, when people are waiting years for the most basic orthopaedic treatment, how can you say that your budgets are delivering for the people Wales?

Bu inni ddarganfod yr wythnos hon bod yr achosion o driniaeth a gomisiynwyd yn Lloegr gan y Llywodraeth hon wedi gostwng. Comisiynodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad 40,000 o achosion o driniaeth yn 2001, ac mae hynny wedi gostwng i 38,000 erbyn hyn. Sut y gallwch gyfiawnhau hynny, pan fydd rhestrau aros yn parhau i gynyddu? Dylech roi sylw i sylwadau cadeirydd Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain yng Nghymru. Dywedodd nad yw pobl yn meddwl llawer o honiadau sy'n amlwg yn groes i'w profiad hwy eu hunain. Pan fydd menywod yn aros 17 wythnos i gael mamogram, pan fydd cleifion y mae angen triniaeth ar y galon arnynt yn aros 10 mis i gael triniaeth, pan fydd pobl yn aros am flynyddoedd i gael y driniaeth orthopedig fwyaf sylfaenol, sut y gallwch ddweud bod eich cyllidebau yn cyflawni dros bobl Cymru?

Only today, I received a phone call from a

Dim ond heddiw, cefais alwad ffôn gan un

constituent in Cardiff North whose niece, who is in her thirties, had been diagnosed with breast cancer. She paid for private treatment—I think Labour Members ought to listen to this—at BUPA in order to get a mammogram, only after her consultant told her she would also have to wait 17 weeks for a mammogram. This is the state of affairs in Hutt's health service in Wales. Regardless of today's budget, there are millions of people in this country who are desperately disappointed with the outcomes that they have witnessed in the past five and a half years.

I have a number of suggestions for the Assembly Government. It needs to start ring fencing elective treatment, so that we can protect people's appointments for operations. It needs to start commissioning more services in England to bring down waiting lists. It needs to come up with a strategic plan to implement the Wanless recommendations. Sue Essex said earlier that it is only the opposition parties who are complaining and saying that we need short-term measures. Derek Wanless called for urgent and immediate measures to alleviate the pressures within the health service in Wales. He was commissioned by the Assembly Government—you ought to be listening to what he said in his review. There is a lot of work to do. You must convince people that this budget will lead to outcomes. At the moment, you are failing the patients of Wales. Every single one of the 311,000 people on a waiting list has been failed. Unless you can demonstrate how this budget will work, you will soon be out of office.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I will make the point that I made at the end of last year's budget—I cannot address all the points made in the time that I have allocated to me. I have made notes and I shall read the transcript to ensure that I give a written reply to the points that I do not cover.

I will make a couple of key points regarding the way the budget has been handled, as it may reassure Members, particularly Janet, who mentioned that she was not certain

o'm hetholwyr yng Ngogledd Caerdydd y mae ei nith, sydd yn ei thridegau, yn dioddef o ganser y fron. Talodd i gael triniaeth breifat—credaf y dylai Aelodau Llafur wrando ar hyn—yn BUPA er mwyn cael mamogram, dim ond ar ôl i'w meddyg ymgynghorol ddweud wrthi y byddai'n rhaid iddi hefyd aros 17 wythnos i gael mamogram. Dyna'r sefyllfa sydd ohoni yng ngwasanaeth iechyd Hutt yng Nghymru. Er gwaethaf y gyllideb heddiw, mae miliynau o bobl yn y wlad hon wedi'u siomi'n enbyd gan y canlyniadau y maent wedi'u gweld yn ystod y pum mlynedd a hanner diwethaf.

Mae nifer o awgrymiadau gennyf i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae angen iddi ddechrau clustnodi triniaeth ddewisol, fel y gallwn ddiogelu apwyntiadau pobl am lawdriniaethau. Mae angen iddi ddechrau comisiynu mwy o wasanaethau yn Lloegr er mwyn lleihau rhestrau aros. Mae angen iddi lunio cynllun strategol er mwyn gweithredu argymhellion Wanless. Dywedodd Sue Essex yn gynharach mai dim ond y gwrthbleidiau sy'n cwyno gan ddweud mai mesurau byrdymor sydd eu hangen arnom. Galwodd Derek Wanless am fesurau uniongyrchol ar frys er mwyn lleihau'r pwysau yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Fe'i comisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad—dylech fod yn gwrando ar yr hyn a ddywedodd yn ei adolygiad. Mae llawer o waith i'w wneud. Rhaid ichi argyhoeddi pobl y bydd y gyllideb hon yn sicrhau canlyniadau. Ar hyn o bryd, yr ydych yn siomi cleifion Cymru. Mae pob un o'r 311,000 o bobl ar restr aros wedi'u siomi. Oni bai y gallwch ddangos sut y bydd y gyllideb hon yn gweithio, byddwch yn colli grym yn fuan.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Gwnaf y pwynt a wneuthum ar ddiwedd y gyllideb y llynedd—ni allaf ymdrin â'r holl bwyntiau a godwyd yn yr amser a ddyrannwyd imi. Yr wyf wedi gwneud nodiadau a byddaf yn darllen y Cofnod er mwyn sicrhau fy mod yn rhoi ateb ysgrifenedig i'r pwyntiau nad wyf yn eu cwmpasu.

Gwnaf rai pwyntiau allweddol ynghylch y ffordd yr ymdriniwyd â'r gyllideb, oherwydd efallai y bydd yn tawelu meddyliau Aelodau, yn arbennig Janet, a nododd nad oedd yn sicr

where the changes in the budget were. We have put a greater emphasis on getting this budget through the committees, and I spoke to the Panel of Chairs about how it could come through that system. It will include details of the spending review which evaluates programmes and responses. That information will be available there, and you will be able to track changes and make assessments. That is an important point for both you and Jenny Randerson, in terms of clarifying the budget changes.

Gwenda raised the issue about whether we have taken equality of opportunity into account. This is something dear to her heart as Chair of the Committee on Equality of Opportunity. I assure her that, in terms of undertaking the spending review, which will become clearer in committee, equality of opportunity was one of the core criteria in assessing the programmes.

4.50 p.m.

Therefore, it is not flagged up anywhere specifically, but is mainstreamed all the way through. If you consider programmes such as Sure Start and Communities First, many of those are directed at equality issues. Furthermore, within the social justice budget, there are particular budget expenditure lines that pick up on important aspects, for example, there is a line for black and ethnic minority housing. Therefore, I am sure that we can make that more explicit, but I assure you, Gwenda, that it is included.

John Griffiths raised a unique point and a good idea. He had not mentioned it to me before. We will consider what Scotland is doing. The Local Government and Public Service Committee will be visiting Scotland fairly soon and we will be able to see what is being done there. I know that this is not just about budgeting.

I will now quickly run through the amendments and, in doing so, I will try to pick up on some of the other points that Members raised. Many amendments refer to the Barnett formula, so I will pull those together. Jocelyn Davies's amendment 2

ble yr oedd y newidiadau yn y gyllideb. Yr ydym wedi rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar sicrhau bod y pwyllgorau yn cymeradwyo'r gyllideb hon, a siaradais â Phanel y Cadeiryddion ynghylch sut y gallai gael ei chynnwys yn y system honno. Bydd yn cynnwys manylion yr adolygiad o wariant sy'n gwerthuso rhaglenni ac ymatebion. Bydd y wybodaeth honno ar gael yno, a gallwch olrhain newidiadau a gwneud asesiadau. Dyna'r pwynt pwysig i chi a Jenny Randerson, o ran egluro'r newidiadau yn y gyllideb.

Gofynnodd Gwenda a ydym wedi ystyried cyfle cyfartal. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth sy'n agos at ei chalon fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal. Fe'i sicrhaf, o ran cynnal yr adolygiad o wariant, a ddaw'n gliriach yn y pwyllgor, fod cyfle cyfartal yn un o'r meini prawf craidd wrth asesu'r rhaglenni.

Felly, nid yw wedi'i nodi yn unrhyw le yn benodol, ond mae wedi'i brif ffrydio drwy'r gyllideb gyfan. Os ystyriwch raglenni megis Cychwyn Cadarn a Chymunedau yn Gyntaf, mae llawer o'r rheini wedi'u hanelu at faterion cydraddoldeb. Yn ogystal, o fewn y gyllideb cyfiawnder cymdeithasol, mae llinellau gwariant penodol y gyllideb sy'n cwmpasu agweddau pwysig, er enghraifft, mae llinell i dai ar gyfer pobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig. Felly, yr wyf yn siŵr y gallwn wneud hynny'n fwy amlwg, ond fe'ch sicrhaf, Gwenda, fod hynny wedi'i gynnwys.

Cododd John Griffiths bwynt unigryw a syniad da. Nid oedd wedi sôn am hyn wrthyf o'r blaen. Byddwn yn ystyried beth mae'r Alban yn ei wneud. Bydd y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yn ymweld â'r Alban cyn bo hir a byddwn yn gallu gweld beth a wneir yno. Gwn nad oes a wnelo hyn â chyllidebu yn unig.

Byddaf yn trafod y gwelliannau yn gyflym yn awr ac, wrth wneud hynny, byddaf yn ceisio ymateb i rai o'r pwyntiau eraill a gododd Aelodau. Mae llawer o'r gwelliannau yn cyfeirio at fformiwla Barnett, ac felly byddaf yn trafod y rheini gyda'i gilydd. Mae

refers to a fair funding policy. That will come through Barnett. Amendment 1 calls for us to note the budget with concern, which is sad because this is a major increase in funding, which Janet acknowledged. As a country, and on behalf of the people of Wales, we should welcome that increase.

On the implications on the budget of free school breakfasts and no top-up fees, these are being taken up in the reserve and are being followed through, so until we know how the free school breakfast pilot will work, we cannot provide any defined figures.

Many ridiculous comments were made on waiting times and lists. Someone said that the NHS was failing. That is not true and is such an affront to those who work for the NHS. We have acknowledged that waiting times are an issue, which needs to be addressed. Someone said that the health service is failing and I will read the Record to check that. Please present a balanced viewpoint. We acknowledge that there have been problems with waiting times and lists and we are tackling them. However, you will never acknowledge where improvements are being made. Ieuan Wyn Jones spends his time comparing us to England. I wonder why he ever ceased to be a Member of Parliament, because if he were still an MP, he could talk about England all the time. We are here, post-devolution to talk about Wales—*[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. It is not helpful to conclude a reasonable debate on the budget with people shouting and bawling.

Sue Essex: You never compare our performance on accident and emergency treatment, on access to primary healthcare and on 24-hour cover, nor do you ever want to acknowledge our free prescriptions policy, which is enormously popular and is making a difference. Therefore, be fair—look at it in a fair and balanced way.

On the rural economy, the Tir Cymru budget, which is a composite programme of all the

gwelliant 2 Jocelyn Davies yn cyfeirio at bolisi cyllido teg. Bydd hynny'n digwydd drwy Barnett. Mae gwelliant 1 yn galw am inni nodi'r gyllideb â phryder, sy'n drueni am fod hyn yn gynnydd mawr mewn cyllid, fel y cydnabu Janet. Fel gwlad, ac ar ran pobl Cymru, dylem groesawu'r cynnydd hwnnw.

O ran y goblygiadau ar gyllideb brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion a dim ffioedd ychwanegol, telir am y rhain drwy'r gronfa wrth gefn a dilynir hynt hynny. Felly ni allwn ddarparu unrhyw ffigurau pendant hyd nes y gwyddom sut y bydd y cynllun peilot brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion yn gweithio.

Gwnaed llawer o sylwadau gwirion ynghylch rhestrau aros ac amseroedd aros. Dywedodd rhywun fod y GIG yn ddiffygiol. Nid yw hynny'n wir ac mae'n sarhad mawr ar y rhai sy'n gweithio i'r GIG. Yr ydym wedi cydnabod bod amseroedd aros yn broblem, y mae angen ymdrin â hi. Dywedodd rhywun fod y gwasanaeth iechyd yn ddiffygiol a byddaf yn darllen y Cofnod i gadarnhau hynny. A wnewch gyflwyno barn gytbwys os gwelwch yn dda? Cydnabyddwn fod problemau wedi codi o ran amseroedd aros a rhestrau aros ac yr ydym yn mynd i'r afael â hwy. Fodd bynnag, ni wnewch byth gyfaddef pan wneir gwelliannau. Mae Ieuan Wyn Jones yn treulio ei amser yn ein cymharu â Lloegr. Tybed pam y bu iddo roi'r gorau i fod yn Aelod Seneddol, oherwydd gallai siarad am Loegr drwy'r amser pe bai'n AS o hyd. Yr ydym yma, ar ôl datganoli, i siarad am Gymru—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'n ddefnyddiol dod â dadl resymol ar y gyllideb i ben gyda phobl yn gweiddi ac yn bloeddio.

Sue Essex: Nid ydych byth yn cymharu ein perfformiad o ran triniaeth ar gyfer damweiniau ac achosion brys, mynediad i ofal iechyd sylfaenol a darpariaeth 24 awr, ac nid ydych byth am gydnabod ein polisi o ran presgripsiynau am ddim, sy'n boblogaidd iawn ac sy'n gwneud gwahaniaeth. Felly, byddwch yn deg—ystyriwch y mater mewn ffordd deg a chytbwys.

O ran yr economi wledig, mae cyllideb Tir Cymru, sef rhaglen gyfansawdd yr holl

agri-environment schemes, has increased by almost £10 million. There will be extra money for rural housing and for tackling TB. There is also funding for Snowdon and I am glad that the Llywydd was pleased about that. Funding for Snowdon helps the rural economy and we have received a letter from the national park, which is also pleased about that. Therefore, we have not walked away from rural Wales.

On the amendments on the spending review and the talk of flatlining, Jenny, you missed the point. You said that we did not have courage to do anything, but we do, because we have focused growth on those areas where we feel we can make a difference to Wales. There is no good your shaking your head in disagreement, Jenny. That is what we have done, which was the point of the spending review—to look at how the programmes fit in with our priorities, to assess whether they represented an effective spend and to review the results of the spending review accordingly. We know that we can use this growth budget to invest in young people, children, the elderly and quality of life.

That is our decision. If you cannot endorse that, that is your problem, not mine, but it is a great shame. We will support amendment 8 on the BEL for asylum seekers, and I thank Kirsty for that. On the waste strategy, we have invested enormous amounts of money into that, which is welcomed, and we will meet those recycling targets. On the reserves, I have made clear—there is no mystery about this—that the reserves are to deal with top-up fees, free breakfast takers, and there will be elements of health spend within that. When you compare the English budget, as Ieuan did, on health spend, that three-year spend is fixed. We still have money in the reserves. *[Interruption.]* Someone asked about that, and I am giving the honest answer. When you compare spend per head, we have been way ahead of England—it is playing catch-up with us now. The figures that I have seen do not compute with your claim that England is speeding ahead of us—that does not make sense.

gynlluniau amaeth-amgylchedd, wedi cynyddu bron £10 miliwn. Bydd arian ychwanegol i dai gwledig ac i fynd i'r afael â TB. Mae arian ar gyfer Eryri hefyd ac yr wyf yn falch bod y Llywydd yn fodlon ar hynny. Mae arian i Eryri yn helpu'r economi wledig a chawsom lythyr gan y parc cenedlaethol, sy'n fodlon ar hynny hefyd. Felly, nid ydym wedi cefnu ar Gymru wledig.

O ran y gwelliannau ar yr adolygiad o wariant a'r sôn am wastatáu, Jenny, nid aethoch i wraidd y mater. Bu ichi ddweud nad oeddem yn ddigon dewr i wneud unrhyw beth, ond yr ydym yn gwneud rhywbeth, am ein bod wedi canolbwyntio twf ar y meysydd hynny lle y gallwn wneud gwahaniaeth i Gymru. Nid oes diben ichi siglo eich pen i nodi eich bod yn anghytuno â hynny, Jenny. Dyna'r hyn a wnaethom, sef diben yr adolygiad o wariant—ystyried sut y mae'r rhaglenni yn cyd-fynd â'n blaenoriaethau, asesu a oeddem yn gwario arian mewn ffordd effeithiol ac adolygu canlyniadau'r adolygiad o wariant yn unol â hynny. Gwyddom y gallwn ddefnyddio'r gyllideb dwf hon i fuddsoddi mewn pobl ifanc, plant, yr henoed ac ansawdd bywyd.

Dyna ein penderfyniad. Os na allwch gymeradwyo hynny, eich problem chi yw hynny, nid fy mhroblem i, ond mae'n drueni mawr. Byddwn yn cefnogi gwelliant 8 ar linell wariant yn y gyllideb ar gyfer ceiswyr lloches, a diolchaf i Kirsty am hynny. O ran y strategaeth wastraff, yr ydym wedi buddsoddi symiau mawr o arian yn hynny, sy'n rhywbeth a groesawn, a byddwn yn cyrraedd y targedau hynny o ran ailgylchu. O ran y cronfeydd wrth gefn, yr ydym wedi egluro—nid oes unrhyw ddirgelwch ynghylch hyn—mai diben y cronfeydd wrth gefn yw ymdrin â ffioedd ychwanegol, y rhai sy'n cael brechwast am ddim, a bydd elfennau o wariant iechyd yn hynny. Pan fyddwch yn cymharu hynny â chyllideb Lloegr, fel y gwnaeth Ieuan, o ran y gwariant iechyd, mae'r gwariant hwinnw am dair blynedd yn sefydlog. Mae gennym arian yn y cronfeydd wrth gefn o hyd. *[Torri ar draws.]* Gofynnodd rhywun ynghylch hynny, a rhof ateb gonest. Pan gymharwch wariant y pen, buom ymhell ar y blaen i Loegr—mae'n ceisio cyrraedd yr un sefyllfa â ni yn awr. Nid

yw'r ffigurau a welais yn cyd-fynd â'ch honiad bod Lloegr ymhell ar y blaen inni—nid yw hynny'n gwneud synnwyr.

Jenny mentioned quangos, but she knows that they will be incorporated into the Assembly Government, so it would be wrong to pre-empt any of those decisions, and I have taken account of that. The Liberal Democrat amendment on trunk roads is bizarre. I cannot understand why Mick and Kirsty want the trunk road budget frozen. For many years, Mick, you have banged on about improvements in mid Wales. Go back and explain to your constituents, Kirsty, that you will delay the Talgarth bypass, because that is what that amendment means. Go back to the people whom you purport to represent, Mike, and say that you want to see improvements to the Heads of the Valleys road delayed. It does not make sense. You make one attempt to pinpoint a money-saving area, and you put your foot right in it.

Soniodd Jenny am gwangos, ond gwyr y cânt eu hymgorffori yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ac felly ni fyddai'n briodol achub y blaen ar unrhyw un o'r penderfyniadau hynny, ac yr wyf wedi ystyried hynny. Mae gwelliant y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ar gefnffyrdd yn rhyfedd. Ni allaf ddeall pam y mae Mick a Kirsty am rewi'r gyllideb ar gyfer cefnffyrdd. Ers blynyddoedd lawer, Mick, yr ydych wedi sôn am welliannau yn y Canolbarth. Ewch yn ôl ac eglurwch i'ch etholwyr, Kirsty, y byddwch yn gohirio ffordd osgoi Talgarth, oherwydd dyna beth mae'r gwelliant hwnnw yn ei olygu. Ewch yn ôl at y bobl yr ydych yn honni eich bod yn eu cynrychioli, Mike, a dywedwch eich bod am ohirio'r gwelliannau i ffordd Blaenau'r Cymoedd. Nid yw'n gwneud synnwyr. Yr ydych yn gwneud un ymgais i nodi maes lle y gallwch arbed arian, ac yr ydych yn cymryd cam gwag.

I end by saying that it is incredible that the Tories could not find the time or understand enough of this budget to table any amendments. Has there ever been a major political party that does not have the ability to understand the budget or bother to table an amendment? I know that the Tories do not understand words such as 'building for the future', 'sustainability' or even words such as 'caring', but I would have thought that they understood that they should have a view on the budget. As for Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats—

Dof i ben drwy ddweud ei bod yn anhygoel na allai'r Torïaid dreulio amser yn cyflwyno unrhyw welliannau neu na allent ddeall y gyllideb hon yn ddigon da i gyflwyno unrhyw welliannau. A fu unrhyw blaid wleidyddol fawr erioed na allai ddeall y gyllideb neu na allai fynd i'r drafferth o gyflwyno gwelliant? Gwn nad yw'r Torïaid yn deall geiriau megis 'adeiladu i'r dyfodol', 'cynaliadwyedd' neu eiriau megis 'gofalu' hyd yn oed, ond byddwn wedi credu eu bod yn deall y dylent arddel barn ar y gyllideb. O ran Plaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol—

Mark Isherwood *rose*—

Mark Isherwood *a gododd*—

Sue Essex: No, I cannot stand anymore of your diatribe, Mark; I am thinking of everybody's health. As for Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats, I have known some of you for many years, and I cannot believe that you do not welcome the investment in children, young people and old people. [*Interruption.*] It is no good saying 'oh'. I know that it matters to some of you, so for goodness' sake, by all means criticise—I understand that—but be able also to welcome. This budget has gone down well with the world outside. I am sorry that it has

Sue Essex: Na, ni allaf oddef eich bytheirio bellach, Mark; meddyliaf am iechyd pawb. O ran Plaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, yr wyf wedi adnabod rhai ohonoch ers blynyddoedd, ac ni allaf gredu nad ydych yn croesawu'r buddsoddiad mewn plant, pobl ifanc a'r henoed. [*Torri ar draws.*] Nid oes diben mewn dweud 'o'. Gwn fod hynny'n bwysig i rai ohonoch, felly, er mwyn popeth, mae croeso ichi feirniadu—deallaf hynny—ond dylech fod yn gallu croesawu pethau hefyd. Mae'r byd y tu allan i'r Cynulliad wedi croesawu'r gyllideb hon.

not gone down well with you, but outside, it has been acknowledged. Even the *Western Mail* has called it a good budget, and if the *Western Mail* says it, it must be true.

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf nad yw wedi cael crystal croeso gennych chi, ond y tu allan i'r Cynulliad, mae wedi'i chydabod. Mae y *Western Mail* wedi dweud ei bod yn gyllideb dda hyd yn oed, ac os dywed y *Western Mail* hynny, rhaid ei fod yn wir.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 1: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 30.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.

Gwelliant 2: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 2: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 30.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice

Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

5.00 p.m.

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 3: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 4: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 5: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn

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

Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 41.
 Amendment 6: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 41.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 German, Michael
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bourne, Nick
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

Gwelliant 7: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 41.

Amendment 7: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 41.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Gwelliant 8: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.

Amendment 8: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 30.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew

Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 58, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
 Amendment 9: For 58, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann

Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 10: O blaid 17, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 41.
 Amendment 10: For 17, Abstain 0, Against 41.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 German, Michael
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bourne, Nick
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val

Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 11: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 11: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 12: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 12: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine

Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 13: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 13: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 14: O blaid 17, Ymatal 11, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 14: For 17, Abstain 11, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 15: O blaid 6, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 52.
Amendment 15: For 6, Abstain 0, Against 52.*

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

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 16: O blaid 28, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 16: For 28, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary

Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

5.10 p.m.

*Gwelliant 17: O blaid 13, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 45.
 Amendment 17: For 13, Abstain 0, Against 45.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Melding, David
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bourne, Nick
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin

Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

Motion NDM2133 as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales in accordance with Standing Order No. 21.3, takes note of the draft budget for the financial years 2005-2006, 2006-07 and 2007-08 laid in the Table Office on Tuesday 12 October 2004 by the Finance Minister; and

welcomes the Government's decision to introduce a BEL focused on asylum seekers and refugees.

Cynnig NDM2133 wedi'i ddiwygio:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 21.3, yn nodi'r gyllideb ddrafft ar gyfer blynnyddoedd ariannol 2005-2006, 2006-07 a 2007-08 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ddydd Mawrth 12 Hydref 2004 gan y Gweinidog Gyllid; ac

yn croesawu penderfyniad y Llywodraeth i gyflwyno llinell wariant yn y gyllideb sy'n canolbwyntio ar geiswyr lloches a ffoaduriaid.

*Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
 Amended motion: For 30, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David

Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

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

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

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Cymru yn ôl y Galw: Creu Busnesau a Chynnwys Digidol Cymreig Wales on-demand: Creating Welsh Digital Content and Businesses

Leighton Andrews: I have agreed that Jenny Randerson and Lisa Francis may have a minute each in which to contribute.

Last week, Microsoft announced that it had allocated £20 billion over the next six years to enter the film and music entertainment market, with half of its research and development budget to be spent on digital media development and a vision of digital entertainment anywhere, with consumers able to access films, music and television on demand and on the move. The BBC wants licence fee payers to be able to receive its programmes 'anytime, anyplace, anywhere'. The BBC on demand—BBC yn ôl y galw—will mean that people can get BBC services when and where they want them. The BBC's creative archive will be free to all. With personal video recorders such as SKY+ or TiVo, consumers can have their favourite television programmes automatically recorded and stored on hard drives to watch when they want. With compression technologies advancing rapidly, pop-up television over broadband links is improving all the time. Some consumers can already access broadband video on demand in the UK, and now, Endemol Entertainment which makes *Big Brother*, is developing a short soap serial to be delivered over mobile phones via multimedia messaging service.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf wedi cytuno y gall Jenny Randerson a Lisa Francis gael munud yr un i gyfrannu.

Yr wythnos diwethaf, cyhoeddodd Microsoft ei fod wedi dyrannu £20 biliwn dros y chwe blynedd nesaf i ymuno â'r farchnad adloniant ffilm a cherddoriaeth, ac mae'n bwriadu gwario hanner ei gyllideb ymchwil a datblygu ar ddatblygu'r cyfryngau digidol a gweledigaeth o adloniant digidol yn unrhyw le, gyda defnyddwyr yn gallu manteisio ar ffilmiau, cerddoriaeth a'r teledu yn ôl y galw ac wrth iddynt deithio. Mae'r BBC am i dalwyr ffi'r drwydded allu gwyllo a gwrando ar raglenni pryd bynnag a lle bynnag y bôn. Bydd y BBC yn ôl y galw yn golygu y gall pobl gael gwasanaethau'r BBC pryd bynnag a lle bynnag y maent am eu cael. Bydd pawb yn gallu manteisio ar archif greadigol y BBC. Gyda pheiriannau fideo personol megis SKY+ neu TiVo, gall defnyddwyr recordio a storio eu hoff raglenni teledu ar y gyriant caled yn awtomatig er mwyn iddynt allu eu gwyllo pryd bynnag yr hoffent. Mae technolegau cywasgu yn datblygu'n gyflym, ac felly mae teledu ymddangos yn gyflym dros gysylltiadau band eang yn gwella drwy'r amser. Mae rhai defnyddwyr eisoes yn gallu manteisio ar fideo band eang yn ôl y galw yn y DU, ac yn awr mae Endemol Entertainment, sy'n gwneud *Big Brother*, wrthi'n datblygu opera sebon byr i'w gyflwyno dros ffonau symudol drwy gyfrwng gwasanaeth negeseuon amlgyfrwng.

Usually, when we talk about digital Fel arfer, pan siaradwn am dechnolegau

technologies in the Assembly, we lament the lack of access to those technologies. Most of my constituents cannot receive Freeview, and we look forward to the development of a FreeSat service. However, Wales already has 70 per cent take-up of digital television, and, next year, 95 per cent of Welsh homes will be able to access broadband. Today, I want to focus, not on the technology, but on the content that people will watch, listen to, and interact with. It is content that makes people take up new services, and not the pipes, wires or dishes that deliver them. What, then, will Welsh consumers watch, listen to, or interact with over digital networks? How will we ensure that there is Welsh content available in the digital era for commercial sale to consumers for educational or community uses?

We need a clear digital content creation strategy in Wales, and this is essential for three reasons. First, we need it to expand the take-up of broadband. Secondly, we need it to ensure that Wales and Welsh culture is available in the digital age to as wide an audience as possible. Thirdly, we need it to build Welsh-based digital business. However, to start with, we need a vision for Wales in the digital era. I offer, as a starting point, that the people of Wales should be able to access the best of Welsh and Welsh-made audio-visual and interactive content on demand, at home, in the community or on the move. Many organisations in Wales are already actively engaged in creating digital content, and, by digital content, I include the creation of new digital content, including linear TV programmes, re-versioned analogue content for digital formats from archives, the creation of digital images of analogue material or physical objects, and the creation of new formats that we may not yet understand fully. BBC and S4C are actively examining ways to digitise their archives. These are major resources for commercial, educational and community uses. BBC Wales, for example, has 40,000 items in its film and video archive, 20,000 in its sports archive and 10,000 in its news archive.

digidol yn y Cynulliad, gresynwn at ddiffyg mynediad i'r technolegau hynny. Ni all y rhan fwyaf o'm hetholwyr gael Freeview, ac edrychwn ymlaen at ddatblygiad gwasanaeth FreeSat. Fodd bynnag, mae 70 y cant o bobl Cymru eisoes yn cael teledu digidol, a'r flwyddyn nesaf, bydd 95 y cant o gartrefi yng Nghymru yn gallu defnyddio band eang. Heddiw, nid wyf am ganolbwyntio ar y dechnoleg, ond ar y cynnwys y bydd pobl yn ei wyllo, yn gwrando arno, ac yn rhyngweithio ag ef. Y cynnwys sy'n gwneud i bobl fanteisio ar wasanaethau newydd, yn hytrach na'r pibellau, y gwifrau neu'r dysglau sy'n eu cyflenwi. Felly, beth y bydd defnyddwyr yng Nghymru yn ei wyllo dros y rhwydweithiau digidol, beth y byddant yn gwrando arno a beth y byddant yn rhyngweithio ag ef? Sut y byddwn yn sicrhau bod cynnwys Cymreig ar gael yn yr oes ddigidol i'w werthu'n fasnachol i ddefnyddwyr at ddibenion addysgol neu gymunedol?

Mae angen strategaeth glir arnom er mwyn creu cynnwys digidol yng Nghymru, ac mae hyn yn hanfodol am dri rheswm. Yn gyntaf, mae ei hangen arnom i gynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n manteisio ar fand eang. Yn ail, mae ei hangen arnom i sicrhau bod Cymru a diwylliant Cymru ar gael yn yr oes ddigidol i gymaint o bobl â phosibl. Yn drydydd, mae ei hangen arnom i ddatblygu busnes digidol yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, i ddechrau, mae angen gweledigaeth arnom ar gyfer Cymru yn yr oes ddigidol. Cynigiaf, fel man cychwyn, y dylai pobl Cymru allu fanteisio ar gynnwys clyweledol a rhyngweithiol gorau Cymru yn ôl y galw, yn y cartref, yn y gymuned, neu wrth deithio. Mae llawer o sefydliadau yng Nghymru eisoes yn cymryd rhan yn y gwaith o greu cynnwys digidol, ac, wrth gyfeirio at gynnwys digidol, yr wyf yn cynnwys creu cynnwys digidol newydd, gan gynnwys rhaglenni teledu llinellol, fersiynau newydd o gynnwys analog ar gyfer fformatau digidol o'r archifau, creu delweddau digidol o ddeunydd analog neu eitemau ffisegol, a chreu fformatau newydd nad ydym yn eu deall yn llawn eto o bosibl. Mae'r BBC ac S4C wrthi'n ymchwilio i ffyrdd o ddigideiddio eu harchifau, sy'n adnoddau pwysig at ddibenion masnachol, addysgol a chymunedol. Mae gan BBC Cymru, er enghraifft, 40,000 o eitemau yn ei archif

ffilm a fideo, 20,000 o eitemau yn ei archif chwaraeon a 10,000 yn ei archif newyddion.

ITV Wales has an archive dating back to 1956. I should say at this point that I have concerns about the continuation of ITV Wales, which I made clear to the Office of Communications in committee this morning. I do not want ITV Wales to become simply an archive. In due course, however, we will be able to order video on demand from broadcasters' back catalogues. The National Screen and Sound Archive of Wales holds vast quantities of broadcast material. The BBC, the screen archive and the National Library of Wales are preparing a major project to make some of this broadcast material available to the public via networks. We could also create a market whereby Wales's independent television and film producers make their footage available directly to consumers through broadband distribution, where they own the rights. That could be to the advantage of many producers, for example, Avanti, which runs the Pop Factory in my constituency. There are commercial companies in Wales producing video games, and video gaming is one of the fastest growing uses of broadband over the internet.

In the cultural sphere, the National Museums and Galleries of Wales is involved in digitising many of its artefacts. The scale of the National Library of Wales's work is now considerable, with over 1 million items digitised, a large chunk of which are now available free via its website. The library has experience in digitising most types of material represented in the collections: archives, books, manuscripts, photographs, prints and paintings, cartoons, maps and so on. It is also digitising Welsh wills, which could prove a significant boost to those researching family history, where we know that there is a clear market. Culturenet Cymru and other such initiatives are making other cultural artefacts available. We already know that music is hugely popular and is being downloaded to mobile phones and computers, and it is feasible that we will see a situation whereby Welsh bands can make their music available over the internet. In terms of sports, Cardiff City Football Club supporters can already listen to games online and watch

Mae gan ITV Wales archif sy'n dyddio o 1956. Dylwn ddweud yn awr bod pryderon gennyf ynghylch parhad ITV Wales, ac eglurais hynny i'r Swyddfa Gyfathrebu yn y pwyllgor y bore yma. Nid wyf am i ITV Wales fod yn archif yn unig. Maes o law, fodd bynnag, byddwn yn gallu archebu fideo yn ôl y galw drwy gatalogau o hen raglenni darlledwyr. Mae gan Archif Genedlaethol Sgrîn a Sain Cymru lawer iawn o ddeunydd darlledu. Mae'r BBC, yr archif sgrîn a Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru yn paratoi prosiect pwysig i sicrhau y gall y cyhoedd weld rhywfaint o'r deunydd darlledu hwn drwy rwydweithiau. Gallem hefyd greu marchnad lle y mae cynhyrchwyr teledu a ffilm annibynnol Cymru yn sicrhau y gall defnyddwyr weld eu deunydd yn uniongyrchol drwy ddsbarthiad band eang, os mai hwy sy'n berchen ar yr hawliau. Gallai hynny fod o fudd i lawer o gynhyrchwyr, er enghraifft, Avanti, sy'n rhedeg y Ffatri Bop yn fy etholaeth i. Mae cwmnïau masnachol yng Nghymru yn cynhyrchu gemau fideo, a gemau fideo yw un o'r meysydd sy'n tyfu gyflymaf o ran defnyddio band eang dros y rhyngwyd.

Yn y byd diwylliannol, mae Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Cenedlaethol Cymru yn gwneud gwaith i ddigideiddio llawer o'u creiriau. Mae Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru wedi gwneud llawer o waith erbyn hyn, ac mae dros filiwn o eitemau wedi'u digideiddio, y mae cyfran fawr ohonynt ar gael am ddim yn awr drwy ei gwefan. Mae gan y llyfrgell brofiad o ddigideiddio'r rhan fwyaf o fathau o ddeunydd a gynrychiolir yn y casgliadau: archifau, llyfrau, llawysgrifau, ffotograffau, printiau a phaentiadau, cartwnau, mapiau ac ati. Mae hefyd yn digideiddio ewyllysiau Cymreig, a allai helpu gryn dipyn ar y rhai sy'n gwneud ymchwil i hanes teuluol, a gwyddom fod marchnad amlwg yno. Mae Culturenet Cymru a mentrau eraill o'r fath yn sicrhau bod arteffactau diwylliannol eraill ar gael. Gwyddom eisoes fod cerddoriaeth yn boblogaidd iawn a chaiff ei llwytho i ffonau symudol a chyfrifiaduron, ac mae'n bosibl y byddwn yn gweld sefyllfa lle y gall bandiau Cymru sicrhau bod eu cerddoriaeth ar gael ar y rhyngwyd. O ran chwaraeon, gall

highlights, such as goals—when they happen—on the official website.

Some community groups are using digital technologies, such as digital cameras and camcorders, to record the stories of, or to create stories about, their communities. For example, Valleys Kids in my constituency is training young people in making their own films with digital camcorders and in taking photographs with digital cameras to tell the stories of the local community. Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council has announced a virtual communities programme, with the possibility of providing an internet-based local television channel. Communities can benefit from getting digital content related to their communities from museums, broadcasters and local organisations such as sports clubs, and local bands can add digital video to their websites.

In terms of formal education, the National Grid for Learning Cymru is already providing some online learning materials, but digital content can also have informal educational uses, for example in terms of family history, which we know is one of the fastest growing areas of leisure activity. When the 1901 census was published on the internet, the site crashed immediately because so many people wished to access it. Digital resources available from major cultural institutions are a significant educational asset.

The Assembly's website could carry clips from Plenary and committees or live, real-time or as-live coverage, creating a direct medium of communication between the Assembly and its public, unmediated by the broadcasters. Assembly Members would be able to carry clips of their speeches on their websites, although I suspect that there would not be a large audience for that.

We need to examine the opportunities for revenue generation. Some are already being utilised—sports clubs is one example. There could be income streams to the broadcasters from the sale of programmes. The Minister

cefnogwyr Clwb Pêl-droed Dinas Caerdydd eisoes wrando ar gemau ar-lein a gwylio'r uchafbwyntiau, megis goliau—pan fyddant yn digwydd—ar y wefan swyddogol.

Mae rhai grwpiau cymunedol yn defnyddio technolegau digidol, megis camerâu digidol a chamerau recordio, i recordio hanes eu cymunedau, neu i greu straeon amdanynt. Er enghraifft, mae Plant y Cymoedd yn fy etholaeth i yn hyfforddi pobl ifanc i wneud eu ffilmiau eu hunain gan ddefnyddio camerâu recordio digidol ac i dynnu lluniau gan ddefnyddio camerâu digidol er mwyn adrodd straeon y gymuned leol. Mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi cyhoeddi rhaglen cymunedau rhithwir, gyda'r posibilrwydd o ddarparu sianel deledu leol ar y rhyngwyd. Gall cymunedau elwa ar gynnwys digidol yn gysylltiedig â'u cymunedau hwy o amgueddfeydd, gan ddarllledwyr a sefydliadau lleol megis clybiau chwaraeon, a gall bandiau lleol ychwanegu fideo digidol at eu gwefannau.

O ran addysg ffurfiol, mae Grid Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Dysgu Cymru eisoes yn darparu rhai deunyddiau dysgu ar-lein, ond gall cynnwys digidol fod yn ddefnyddiol at ddibenion addysgol anffurfiol hefyd, er enghraifft o ran hanes teuluol, sef un o'r meysydd gweithgarwch hamdden sy'n tyfu gyflymaf. Pan gyhoeddwyd cyfrifiad 1901 ar y rhyngwyd, methodd y wefan ar unwaith am fod cymaint o bobl am ei gweld. Mae'r adnoddau digidol sydd ar gael gan sefydliadau diwylliannol pwysig yn ased addysgol sylweddol.

Gallai gwefan y Cynulliad gynnwys darnau o'r Cyfarfodydd Llawn neu'r pwyllgorau neu ddarllediad byw, amser gwirioneddol neu ddarllediad fel petai'n fyw, gan greu cyfrwng cyfathrebu uniongyrchol rhwng y Cynulliad a'r cyhoedd, heb gynnwys y darllledwyr. Gallai Aelodau'r Cynulliad gynnwys darnau o'u hareithiau ar eu gwefannau, er fy mod yn amau na fyddai llawer o bobl am wrando ar hynny.

Mae angen inni archwilio'r cyfleoedd i greu refeniw. Defnyddir rhai ohonynt eisoes—mae clybiau chwaraeon yn enghraifft o hyn. Gallai'r darllledwyr gael ffrydiau incwm drwy werthu rhaglenni. Gallai'r Gweinidog dros

for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport and I could, for example, relive Cardiff City Football Club's game against SV Hamburg in the European Cup Winners' Cup semi-final of May 1968, but perhaps with a better view this time, or we could watch all of Gareth Edwards's tries for Wales, Stanley Baker's films, Ryan Davies's humour, Siân Phillips's performances, the BBC National Orchestra and Chorus of Wales's or Welsh National Opera's concerts, local history programmes, the entire back catalogue of *Pobol y Cwm*, or whatever. One website in Wales, www.newportcinema.com, allows viewers to download a limited supply of Welsh-made films. The British Film Institute is making it feasible to order art-house movies on a pay-per-movie channel; we should be able to access Welsh-made films on a similar basis.

These opportunities for independent producers and organisations such as the National Library of Wales and the national museums exist, but there are real difficulties in terms of taking them forward. Many of the initiatives are undercapitalised, the opportunities for gathering critical mass are not being taken and there is little strategic co-ordination and little analysis of the commercial potential for Wales. Insufficient opportunity is being taken to use European moneys, for example, through training places to develop digital photographic or editing skills. Some of these issues depend on policies at a UK level, but there is also much that we can do at an Assembly level. I look forward to the publication of the review of the creative industries forum on intellectual property as a step in this direction.

We need to identify obstacles to the digitisation of analogue format or physical content in the public and voluntary sector, including museums, libraries, educational institutions and community organisations, as well as obstacles to the origination of digital content. We need to identify the revenue-raising opportunities for this content. The National Library of Wales, the National Museums and Galleries of Wales and S4C have all told me that issues need to be resolved in determining whether content might be provided free or through charging,

Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon a minnau, er enghraifft, ail-fyw gêm Clwb Pêl-droed Dinas Caerdydd yn erbyn SV Hamburg yn rownd gynderfynol Cwpan Enillwyr Cwpan Ewrop ym mis Mai 1968, ond efallai gyda golygfa well y tro hwn, neu gallem wyltio pob un o geisiadau Gareth Edwards dros Gymru, ffilmiau Stanley Baker, hiwmor Ryan Davies, perfformiadau Siân Phillips, cyngherddau Cerddorfa a Chorws Cenedlaethol Cymreig y BBC neu Opera Cenedlaethol Cymru, rhaglenni hanes lleol, pob rhaglen *Pobol y Cwm*, neu beth bynnag. Mae un wefan yng Nghymru, www.newportcinema.com, yn caniatáu i bobl lwytho nifer gyfyngedig o ffilmiau a wnaed yng Nghymru. Mae Sefydliad Ffilm Prydain yn ei gwneud yn ymarferol archebu ffilmiau celfyddydol ar sianel lle y talwch fesul ffilm; dylem fod yn gallu gweld ffilmiau a wnaed yng Nghymru mewn ffordd debyg.

Mae'r cyfleoedd hyn i gynhyrchwyr annibynnol a sefydliadau megis Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru a'r amgueddfeydd cenedlaethol yn bodoli, ond mae anawsterau gwirioneddol o ran eu datblygu. Ni chaiff llawer o'r mentrau ddigon o gyfalaf, ni fanteisir ar y cyfleoedd i gasglu más critigol ac ni cheir llawer o gydlyn strategol a phrin yw'r dadansoddiad o'r potensial masnachol i Gymru. Ni fanteisir ddigon ar y cyfle i ddefnyddio arian Ewrop, er enghraifft, drwy leoedd hyfforddi i ddatblygu sgiliau ffotograffig neu olygu digidol. Mae rhai o'r materion hyn yn dibynnu ar bolisiau'r DU gyfan, ond mae llawer y gallwn ei wneud yn y Cynulliad hefyd. Edrychaf ymlaen at gyhoeddi'r adolygiad o fforwm y diwydiannau creadigol ar eiddo deallusol fel cam i'r cyfeiriad hwn.

Mae angen inni nodi'r rhwystrau i ddigideiddio fformat analog neu gynnwys ffisegol yn y sector cyhoeddus a gwirfoddol, gan gynnwys amgueddfeydd, llyfrgelloedd, sefydliadau addysgol a sefydliadau masnachol, yn ogystal â'r rhwystrau i darddiad cynnwys digidol. Mae angen inni nodi'r cyfleoedd i'r cynnwys hwn godi referniw. Mae Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru, Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Cenedlaethol Cymru ac S4C oll wedi dweud wrthyf bod angen datrys problemau o ran penderfynu a ellid darparu cynnwys am ddim neu drwy

and much more work needs to be done in this area. We also need to enable people to get advice in specialist areas, including copyright ownership and clearance—an issue that S4C has told me is particularly problematic—cataloguing, digitisation, encryption, transaction systems and the customer interfaces that allow people to access the content.

5.20 p.m.

I am pleased that Culturenet Cymru is developing a copyright toolkit—an easy-to-use expert system for those who wish to enter this area. We also need to enable all sectors to realise ideas, in part through the provision of high-quality, specialist technical advice, which, in reality, is not readily available in Wales at present. We need to seek to create businesses in Wales that are actively involved in the process of digital content creation, reproduction and distribution, and these companies will need marketing assistance. All this needs a specific strategy and will, in due course, require funding support.

We are entering the era of on-demand technologies. We need to ensure that we have Wales on-demand—Cymru yn ôl y galw. The great Welsh cultural critic, Raymond Williams, said over 20 years ago that the moment of any new technology is a moment of choice. He did not live to see the introduction of commercial satellite television in the UK, nor the start of the digital era and the explosion of the internet, although he predicted many of the ways in which these would be used. He recognised the opportunities that new technologies could offer. He spoke of the possibility of strengthening the fibres of civil society as distinct from the market and the state. Above all, he argued against what he called the unholy combination of technological determinism and cultural pessimism. In other words, he knew that technology did not have to result in domination by the goals of multinational corporations, or in the production of uniform, homogenised and inauthentic services.

In Wales, we have an opportunity to make a

godi tâl ac mae angen gwneud llawer mwy o waith yn y maes hwn. Yn ogystal, mae angen inni sicrhau y gall pobl gael cyngor mewn meysydd arbenigol, gan gynnwys perchenogaeth hawlfraint a chaniatâd—sef mater y mae S4C wedi dweud wrthyf ei fod yn achosi problemau penodol—catalogio, digideiddio, amgryptio, systemau trafodion a'r rhyngwynebâu â chwsmeriaid sy'n galluogi pobl i weld y cynnwys.

Yr wyf yn falch bod Culturenet Cymru yn datblygu pecyn cymorth ar hawlfraint—system arbenigol sy'n hawdd ei defnyddio i'r rhai sydd am ymuno â'r maes hwn. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod pob sector yn gwireddu syniadau hefyd, yn rhannol drwy ddarparu cyngor technegol arbenigol o safon, nad yw ar gael yn rhwydd yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd mewn gwirionedd. Mae angen inni geisio creu busnesau yng Nghymru sy'n cymryd rhan yn y broses o greu, atgynhyrchu a dosbarthu cynnwys digidol, a bydd angen cymorth marchnata ar y cwmnïau hyn. Mae angen strategaeth benodol i wneud hyn i gyd a bydd angen cymorth ariannol maes o law.

Yr ydym ar drothwy oes technolegau yn ôl y galw. Mae angen inni sicrhau bod gennym Gymru yn ôl y galw. Dywedodd yr adolygydd diwylliannol pwysig o Gymru, Raymond Williams, dros 20 mlynedd yn ôl bod adeg unrhyw dechnoleg newydd yn adeg o ddewis. Bu farw cyn i deledu lloeren masnachol gael ei gyflwyno yn y DU, ac ni welodd ddechrau'r oes ddigidol a phoblogrwydd y rhyngwyd, er iddo ragweld llawer o'r ffyrdd y byddai'r rhain yn cael eu defnyddio. Cydnabu'r cyfleoedd y gallai technolegau newydd eu cynnig. Siaradodd am y posibilrwydd o atgyfnerthu seiliau cymdeithas sifil yn wahanol i'r farchnad a'r wladwriaeth. Yn anad dim, dadleuodd yn erbyn yr hyn a oedd yn gyfuniad anfad o benderfyniad technolegol a phesimistiaeth ddiwylliannol yn ei farn ef. Hynny yw, gwyddai nad oedd yn rhaid i dechnoleg arwain at sefyllfa lle mai nodau corfforaethau amlwladol oedd â'r lle blaenllaw, neu at gynhyrchu gwasanaethau unffurf ac annyls.

Yng Nghymru, mae cyfle gennym i wneud

difference in the digital world—let us try to make it happen.

Jenny Randerson: I am grateful to Leighton for introducing this topic, which is of great importance and significance to us in Wales. I fear, however, that many people's eyes glaze over when you start talking about the details of it, because of a lack of understanding. Leighton has, therefore, given us a good opportunity to discuss this.

I fear that an opportunity was lost to Wales when the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport decided not to pursue a film fund that would be matched with European Union funding. I assume that that opportunity has now passed. That film fund was not just about big movies on cinema screens, it was about digital production and digital content, and a modern approach to that. Unfortunately, because that was not pursued by the Minister, we have lost an opportunity to contribute, and we will now find it difficult to catch up, whatever the cultural industry strategy says.

Lisa Francis: Thank you, Leighton, for sharing your vision of Wales in the digital era. You also reiterated your concerns about ITV Wales. Ofcom states that viewers in Wales feel that regional news is a valuable and vital part of the schedule, and that local drama, factual entertainment and arts programmes also have a role in reflecting and enhancing Welsh identities. However, it became clear this morning that, after a year of consultation, there are still no real clear intentions ahead, and discussion of the phase 2 Ofcom report in committee revealed that all that Ofcom can tell us is that, in approaching digital switch-over, the financial equation becomes tough. This body has not yet judged how to measure the financial sustainability of the nation's news. It is therefore essential that the Government assures us that it will do everything that it can, as far as Wales is concerned, post digital-switch-over, to ensure that broadcasters such as S4C and ITV have a level playing field.

gwahaniaeth yn y byd digidol—gadewch inni geisio sicrhau hynny.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Leighton am gyflwyno'r pwnc hwn, sy'n bwysig iawn ac yn arwyddocaol iawn i ni yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, ofnaf fod llawer o bobl yn diflasu pan ddechreuwch siarad am y manylion, oherwydd diffyg dealltwriaeth. Felly, mae Leighton wedi rhoi cyfle da inni drafod hyn.

Ofnaf i Gymru gollu cyfle pan benderfynodd y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon beidio â mynd ar drywydd cronfa ffilm a fyddai'n cael arian cyfatebol gan yr Undeb Ewropeaidd. Tybiaf fod y cyfle hwnnw wedi'i gollu erbyn hyn. Nid oedd y gronfa ffilm honno yn ymwneud â dangos ffilmiau mawr ar sgriniau sinema yn unig; yr oedd yn ymwneud â chynhyrchiadau digidol a chynnwys digidol, ac ymagwedd fodern tuag at hynny. Yn anffodus, oherwydd nad aeth y Gweinidog ar drywydd hynny, yr ydym wedi colli cyfle i gyfrannu, a bydd yn anodd inni gyrraedd sefyllfa gyfartal unwaith eto, beth bynnag a ddywed strategaeth y diwydiant diwylliannol.

Lisa Francis: Diolch, Leighton, am rannu eich gweledigaeth o Gymru yn yr oes ddigidol. Bu ichi bwysleisio eich pryderon ynghylch ITV Wales hefyd. Noda Ofcom fod gwylwyr yng Nghymru o'r farn bod newyddion rhanbarthol yn rhan werthfawr a hanfodol o'r amserlen, a bod gan ddrama leol, adloniant ffeithiol a rhaglenni'r celfyddydau rôl hefyd wrth adlewyrchu a gwella hunaniaethau Cymru. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yn amlwg y bore yma, ar ôl blwyddyn o ymgynghori, nad oes bwriadau clir gwirioneddol o hyd, a datgelodd trafodaeth ar adroddiad Ofcom cam 2 yn y pwyllgor mai'r unig beth y gall Ofcom ei ddweud wrthym, wrth agosáu at y broses o drosglwyddo i ddarpariaeth ddigidol, yw bod yr hafaliad ariannol yn un anodd. Nid yw'r corff hwn wedi penderfynu eto sut i fesur cynaliadwyedd ariannol newyddion y genedl. Felly mae'n hanfodol bod y Llywodraeth yn ein sicrhau y gwna bopeth o fewn ei gallu, o ran Cymru, ar ôl trosglwyddo i ddarpariaeth ddigidol, er mwyn sicrhau y caiff darlledwyr megis S4C ac ITV chwarae teg.

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): I thank Leighton for raising this important issue, and I am grateful for the opportunity to respond.

I agree wholeheartedly with Leighton that it is content, and the quality of that content, that is key to influencing consumers to take up new services. I have said that consistently. It is similar to the situation during the nineteenth century when there was a great demand for electricity. It is what you do with the electricity, or broadband, that will be the economic driver.

People do not invest in the infrastructure for its own sake; they do so because they want to access worthwhile content. In the context of the move across all media from broadcasting to narrowcasting, content is increasingly key. The ability to provide content for niche markets—and, as Leighton indicated, they may be narrow niches in some cases—will be important. Without worthwhile content we run the risk that it will lie idle, however robust or world class the infrastructure may be. In the case of broadband, it will remain as dark fibre. Earlier this summer, we hosted the UK broadband content conference, and I said at the time that infrastructure is merely the method of delivery and that it is the content that will drive demand. That is something that we recognise in our investment in broadband infrastructure through the Broadband Wales programme. As Leighton rightly highlighted, many more businesses and communities now have access to broadband compared with two years ago. However, the rate at which those services are taken up will largely depend on what people can get out of them in terms of content. They will only sign up to broadband if they feel that it will improve their profitability or enhance their lives. The infrastructure is necessary, but it is not sufficient on its own. Just as we need to safeguard against a digital divide in terms of access, we must also safeguard against the danger of us becoming a digital desert where content is concerned. I am keen to avoid the scenario that Canada faced where all the infrastructure was put in but all the economic benefits went to US companies and not to Canadian ones.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Diolchaf i Leighton am godi'r mater pwysig hwn, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i ymateb.

Cytunaf â Leighton yn llwyr mai cynnwys, ac ansawdd y cynnwys hwnnw, sy'n allweddol i ddylanwadu ar ddefnyddwyr i fanteisio ar wasanaethau newydd. Dywedais hynny'n gyson. Mae'n debyg i'r sefyllfa yn ystod y bedwaredd ganrif ar bymtheg pan oedd galw mawr am drydan. Yr hyn a wnewch gyda'r trydan, neu fand eang, fydd yr ysgogiad economaidd.

Nid yw pobl yn buddsoddi yn y seilwaith er ei fwyn ei hun; gwnânt hynny am eu bod am fanteisio ar gynnwys gwerthfawr. Yng nghyd-destun y broses o drosglwyddo ar draws pob cyfrwng o ddarlledu i gynulleidfa fawr i ddarlledu i gynulleidfa fach, mae cynnwys yn gynyddol allweddol. Bydd y gallu i ddarparu cynnwys ar gyfer marchnadoedd arbenigol—ac, fel y nododd Leighton, efallai eu bod yn arbenigol iawn mewn rhai achosion—yn bwysig. Heb gynnwys gwerthfawr, mae perygl na chaiff ei ddefnyddio, er bod y seilwaith yn gadarn ac o'r radd flaenaf. Yn achos band eang, bydd yn parhau i fod yn ffeibr tywyll. Yn gynharach yr haf hwn, bu inni gynnal cynhadledd ar gynnwys band eang y DU, a dywedais ar y pryd mai dim ond y dull cyflwyno yw'r seilwaith ac mai'r cynnwys a fydd yn llywio'r galw. Dyna rywbeth a gydnabyddwn yn ein buddsoddiad yn y seilwaith band eang drwy raglen Band Eang Cymru. Fel yr amlygodd Leighton, a hynny'n briodol, mae gan lawer mwy o fusnesau a chymunedau fynediad i fand eang o gymharu â dwy flynedd yn ôl. Fodd bynnag, bydd nifer y bobl a fydd yn manteisio ar y gwasanaethau hynny yn dibynnu i raddau helaeth ar beth y gall pobl ei gael o ran cynnwys. Dim ond os ydynt o'r farn y bydd band eang yn gwella eu proffidioldeb neu'n gwella eu bywydau y bydd pobl yn dechrau ei ddefnyddio. Mae angen y seilwaith, ond nid yw'n ddigonol ar ei ben ei hun. Yn yr un modd ag y mae angen inni ddiogelu rhag rhaniad digidol o ran mynediad, mae angen inni ddiogelu hefyd rhag y perygl y byddwn mewn anialwch digidol o ran cynnwys. Yr wyf yn awyddus i osgoi'r sefyllfa a wynebodd Canada lle y sefydlwyd y seilwaith ond aeth yr holl

fanteision economaidd i gwmnïau'r UD yn hytrach na chwmnïau o Ganada.

Navigating a path to avoid that digital desert depends on our businesses competing with appropriate goods and services at the right quality and price. Leighton highlighted the good work being carried out by a number of disparate organisations actively engaged in creating digital content across a variety of sectors. However, we must, and will, do more to develop further digital content output in Wales. That will also have a knock-on effect in terms of delivering other key policy objectives, particularly in health, where there are great opportunities in terms of telemedicine and telematics, education, in terms of e-learning, and culture, as Leighton has already highlighted. These are all potential huge users of digital content in Wales.

There are clear synergies with our broader Cymru Ar-lein objectives to fully exploit the potential of ICT. I intend that Wales will be at the forefront of what is a huge potential growth area, and I want, and intend, to create a Wales that is at the forefront of the creation of digital content. This afternoon, I met with the WDA to discuss the way forward in respect of our approach to the creative industries. I agree with Leighton that the creative industries strategy will offer a significant step forward in this area. We currently have some tremendous strengths with a number of initiatives in place that stimulate or support the creation of digital content. These include the technium network in Wales, particularly the digital technium at the University of Wales Swansea, where there is a state of the art building geared to providing a conducive environment for start ups and university spin outs. This is helping to foster the development of digital content.

In terms of education, there is the National Grid for Learning Cymru. Leighton has already referred to some of the work being done in terms of culture, such as the Gathering the Jewels project in the National Library of Wales and its work on finding new ways to access Wales on-line. The National

Mae llywio llwybr i osgoi'r anialwch digidol hwnnw yn dibynnu ar sicrhau bod ein busnesau yn cystadlu gyda nwyddau a gwasanaethau priodol o'r ansawdd cywir a'r pris cywir. Amlygodd Leighton y gwaith da a wneir gan nifer o sefydliadau gwahanol sy'n cymryd rhan yn y gwaith o greu cynnwys digidol ar draws amrywiaeth o sectorau. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni wneud mwy, a byddwn yn gwneud mwy, i ddatblygu cynnyrch cynnwys digidol arall yng Nghymru. Caiff hynny sgîl-effaith hefyd o ran cyflwyno amcanion polisi allweddol eraill, yn enwedig ym maes iechyd, lle y mae cyfleoedd mawr o ran telefeddygaeth a thelemateg, addysg, o ran e-ddysgu, a diwylliant, fel yr amlygodd Leighton eisoes. Mae'r rhain oll yn ddefnyddwyr mawr posibl o gynnwys digidol yng Nghymru.

Mae synergeddau amlwg gyda'n hamcanion ehangach o ran Cymru Ar-lein i fanteisio i'r eithaf ar botensial TGCh. Bwriadaf sicrhau bod Cymru ar flaen y gad o ran maes twf posibl enfawr, ac yr wyf am greu, a bwriadaf greu, Cymru sydd ar flaen y gad yn y broses o greu cynnwys digidol. Y prynhawn yma, cyfarfûm â'r WDA i drafod y ffordd ymlaen o ran ein hymagwedd tuag at y diwydiannau creadigol. Cytunaf â Leighton y bydd y strategaeth diwydiannau creadigol yn cynnig cam pwysig ymlaen yn y maes hwn. Ar hyn o bryd, mae cryfderau pwysig gennym ac mae nifer o fentrau ar waith sy'n ysgogi neu'n ategu'r dasg o greu cynnwys digidol. Ymhlith y rhain mae'r rhwydwaith technium yng Nghymru, yn arbennig y technium digidol ym Mhrifysgol Cymru Abertawe, lle y ceir adeilad wedi'i godi gan ddefnyddio'r technegau diweddaraf sydd â'r nod o ddarparu amgylchedd sy'n hybu busnesau newydd a busnesau sy'n deillio o'r brifysgol. Mae hyn yn helpu i ddatblygu cynnwys digidol.

O ran addysg, ceir Grid Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Dysgu Cymru. Cyfeiriodd Leighton eisoes at y gwaith a wneir o ran diwylliant, megis y prosiect Casglu'r Tlysau yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru a'i gwaith i ddod o hyd i ffyrdd newydd o gael mynediad i Gymru ar-lein. Gosododd yr Archifau Cenedlaethol

Archives has also placed the 1901 census on-line and is actively preparing for the 1911 census to be equally accessible on-line. That not only increases access, but also introduces an income stream for those bodies. We must resolve some of the issues that Leighton highlighted in partnership with the public sector in particular, namely how we leverage out access issues and consider the financing and the leveraging out of income streams.

We have huge areas of expertise in further and higher education institutions. Towards the end of November, for the third or fourth year, the Swansea Animation Days event will be held. The event is increasingly being considered an industry leader in animation. Swansea Institute, responsible for its organisation, has expertise in this field. The University of Wales, Newport and other institutions also have expertise in the creative industries.

5.30 p.m.

I agree with Leighton that we need a coherent strategy, and I am grateful for his contribution to developing the strategy and agenda. With the right infrastructure and skills in place, we can develop and enhance a reputation for the creation of digital content. We will need to work in partnership with industry, across all sectors, to further develop this area. This will be done not only in a Welsh context—if I may use that phrase—but, as Team Wales, we will continue to work with the Department of Trade and Industry, the Digital Content Forum and the Broadband Stakeholder Group, which seeks to develop collaboration across UK digital content companies. I am confident that our actions will help build a more sustainable series of clusters with sufficient critical mass and scale that will boost our drive to become a knowledge-based, dragon economy.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, Minister. It is always a pleasure to preside over a debate full of such sweetness and light and intelligence.

gyfrifiad 1901 ar-lein hefyd ac mae wrthi'n paratoi i sicrhau bod cyfrifiad 1911 ar gael ar-lein hefyd. Mae hynny'n cynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n gallu ei weld, ac mae hefyd yn creu ffrwd incwm i'r cyrff hynny. Rhaid inni ddatrys rhai o'r problemau a amlygodd Leighton mewn partneriaeth â'r sector cyhoeddus yn benodol, sef sut yr ydym yn mynd i'r afael â materion sy'n ymwneud â mynediad ac yn ystyried cyllido a sbarduno ffrydiau incwm.

Mae llawer o arbenigedd gennym mewn sefydliadau addysg bellach ac addysg uwch. Tua diwedd mis Tachwedd, am y drydedd neu'r bedwaredd flwyddyn, cynhelir digwyddiad Diwrnodau Animeiddio Abertawe. Caiff y digwyddiad ei ystyried yn gynyddol yn arweinydd y diwydiant animeiddio. Mae gan Athrofa Abertawe, a oedd yn gyfrifol am sefydlu'r digwyddiad, arbenigedd yn y maes hwn. Mae gan Brifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd a sefydliadau eraill arbenigedd yn y diwydiannau creadigol hefyd.

Cytunaf â Leighton fod angen strategaeth gydynol arnom, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am ei gyfraniad i ddatblygu'r strategaeth a'r agenda. Gyda'r seilwaith a'r sgiliau cywir, gallwn ddatblygu a gwella enw da ar gyfer creu cynnwys digidol. Bydd angen inni weithio mewn partneriaeth â diwydiant, ar draws pob sector, i ddatblygu'r maes hwn ymhellach. Nid dim ond yng nghyd-destun Cymru—os gallaf ddefnyddio'r ymadrodd hwnnw—y gwneir hyn, ond fel Tîm Cymru, byddwn yn parhau i gydweithio â'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant, y Fforwm Cynnwys Digidol a Grŵp Rhanddeiliaid Band Eang, sy'n ceisio datblygu cydweithredu ar draws cwmnïau cynnwys digidol y DU. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog y bydd ein camau gweithredu yn helpu i ddatblygu cyfres fwy cynaliadwy o glystyrau sydd â más critigol digonol ac sy'n ddigon mawr i hybu ein hymgais i ddod yn economi'r ddraig yn seiliedig ar wybodaeth.

Y Llywydd: Diolch, Weinidog. Mae bob amser yn bleser llywyddu dros ddadl sy'n llawn melyster a goleuni a deallusrwydd.

Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

That brings today's proceedings to a close.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.31 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.31 p.m.*

Aelodau a'u Pleidiau

Members and their Parties

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
 Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
 Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
 Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
 Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
 Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
 Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
 Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
 Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
 Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
 Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
 Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
 Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
 Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
 Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
 Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Law, Peter (Llafur – Labour)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)
 Marek, John (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Melding, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Mewies, Sandy (Llafur – Labour)
 Morgan, Jonathan (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
 Morgan, Rhodri (Llafur – Labour)
 Neagle, Lynne (Llafur – Labour)
 Pugh, Alun (Llafur – Labour)
 Randerson, Jenny (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
 Ryder, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Sargeant, Carl (Llafur – Labour)
 Sinclair, Karen (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Catherine (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Gwenda (Llafur – Labour)
 Thomas, Owen John (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Williams, Brynle (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)

Williams, Kirsty (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Wood, Leanne (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)