



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

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

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Cynnwys Contents

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister	3
Cwestiwn Brys Urgent Question	29
Datganiad Busnes Business Statement.....	41
Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order.....	45
Datganiad ar HIV a Gwasanaethau Iechyd Rhywiol Statement on HIV and Sexual Health Services	46
Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Bwyd Anifeiliaid a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Cymru) 2004 a Rheoliadau Bwyd a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Cymru) 2004 Approval of the Genetically Modified Animal Feed (Wales) Regulations 2004 and the Genetically Modified Food (Wales) Regulations 2004.....	64
Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cyfraniadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004 Approval of the Non-Domestic Ratings Contributions (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004.....	79
Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Y Blaid Geidwadol): Rhestrau Aros y GIG Minority Party Debate (The Conservative Party): NHS Waiting Lists	82
Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion.....	110
Cymeradwyo'r Trosglwyddiadau rhwng y Prif Grwpiau Gwariant yn ystod y Flwyddyn Approval of the Main Expenditure Groups In-year Transfers.....	111

Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynddi 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 Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Blaenoriaethau Iechyd Health Priorities

C1 Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar flaenoriaethau ei Lywodraeth ar gyfer iechyd? (OAQ40284)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Ymhlith ein blaenoriaethau eraill, byddwn yn parhau gyda'n llwyddiant yn gwasgu ar restrau ac amseroedd aros, ac yn parhau i fuddsoddi arian, fel y £10.6 miliwn a gyhoeddwyd ddoe wrth i Jane Hutt ddechrau'r gwaith adeiladu ar y ganolfan driniaeth orthopedig yn Ysbyty Llandochau.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid wyf yn hollol siŵr pa llwyddiant y gallwch fod yn cyfeirio ato wrth glochdar am restrau aros. Mae'n siŵr eich bod wedi gweld y ffigurau sy'n cymharu Cymru â gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr—ardal â'r un boblogaeth a'r un problemau economaidd a chymdeithasol â Chymru. Ond, am ryw reswm, mae'r ardal honno yn gwneud yn llawer gwell na ni ar restrau aros. Rhoddaf un enghraifft i chi: mae 131,456 o bobl yng Nghymru yn disgwyl am fwy na thri mis i weld arbenigwr; ychydig dros 2,000 sy'n aros yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr. Onid yw hynny'n dangos fod record eich Llywodraeth chi ar iechyd yn drychinebus? Oni dderbyniwch fod y gymhariaeth honno yn embaras llwyr i chi?

Y Prif Weinidog: Y llwyddiant yr oeddwn yn cyfeirio ato oedd y gostyngiad o ryw 33 y cant yn nifer y rhai fu'n aros dros 18 mis am driniaeth. Y pwynt pwysig yw eich bod yn gorfod buddsoddi ar gyfer y dyfodol yn y meysydd lle mae problem—gwelwyd hynny ar yr ochr orthopedig, yn arbennig, yn sgîl adroddiad yr Athro Brian Edwards rhyw ddwy flynedd a hanner yn ôl. Mae'n bwysig gofyn wedyn a ydych wedi symud ymlaen gyda'r gwaith adeiladu. Yr ateb yw 'do'—

Q1 The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Will the First Minister make a statement on his Government's priorities on health? (OAQ40284)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): Alongside our other priorities, we will continue to succeed in cutting waiting times and lists, and will continue to make investment, such as the £10.6 million announced yesterday as Jane Hutt commenced building work on the orthopaedic treatment centre at Llandough Hospital.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am not sure what success you can be referring to when you boast about waiting lists. You must have seen the figures which compare Wales with the north-east of England—an area with the same population, and the same socio-economic problems, as Wales. However, for some reason, that area is doing much better than us on waiting lists. I will give you one example: there are 131,456 people in Wales waiting more than three months to see a specialist; the figure in the north-east of England is a little over 2,000. Does that not demonstrate that your Government's record on health is disastrous? Do you not accept that that comparison is a complete embarrassment to you?

The First Minister: The success to which I was referring was the reduction of some 33 per cent in the number of people waiting over 18 months for treatment. The important point is that you must invest for the future in problem areas—we saw that in orthopaedics as a result of Professor Brian Edwards's report some two and a half years ago. It is then important that you ask whether or not you have taken the building work forward. The answer to that is 'yes'—building work

dechreuwyd ar y gwaith adeiladu ddoe; bu Jane Hutt yn torri'r dywarchen gyntaf ar gyfer adeilad newydd a fydd, ymhen rhyw flwyddyn, o fudd mawr. Yr ydym hefyd yn gobeithio y bydd yn gwneud yr un peth fis nesaf yn Sain Gwynllyw, Casnewydd.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid jam yfory mae pobl Cymru ei eisiau yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Yr ydych wedi cael pum mlynedd i ddelio â phroblemau rhestrau aros. Yn hytrach na gwella, mae'r sefyllfa yn gwaethygu. Yr ydych wedi sôn am restrau aros am driniaeth mewn ysbyty. Rhoddaf un ffigur arall i chi: mae 7,500 o bobl yn aros mwy na 12 mis am driniaeth yng Nghymru; nid oes un person yn aros am driniaeth yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr. Yr hyn sydd yn fy synnu yw fy mod wedi bod yn holi'r cwestiynau hyn wythnos ar ôl wythnos, mis ar ôl mis, a'r cwbl a gawn yw gwynt a *waffle*. Pryd fyddwch yn sylweddoli bod yn rhaid ichi newid eich polisi?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ffigurau diwethaf a ddyfynnwyd gennych yn dangos gostyngiad. Mae'r ffigurau yn mynd i'r cyfeiriad cywir, ac yr ydym yn buddsoddi yn y ffordd iawn—mewn adeiladau a gwasanaethau sy'n berthnasol i'r problemau gwaethaf sydd gennym, sef gwasanaethau orthopedig yn y De-ddwyrain. Dyna pam yr ydym yn buddsoddi dros £10 miliwn yn Ysbyty Llandochau—lle bu Jane Hutt yn cychwyn ar y gwaith adeiladu ddoe—ac yn Sain Gwynllyw fis nesaf, gobeithio. Bydd y datblygiad yno hefyd yn delio â'r rhestrau aros yn y De-ddwyrain, lle mae'r broblem ar ei gwaethaf.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You refuse to accept this, and I cannot understand why. These figures speak for themselves. It is a disaster. It does not matter whether you are talking about orthopaedics, where the figure is disastrous, or ear, nose and throat services, where the number of people waiting more than three months for an out-patient appointment is 15,000—the figure is only 240 in the north-east of England. It is the same in general surgery, gynaecology and neurosurgery. Whatever the speciality, your figures are much worse than figures anywhere else in the UK. There is a marginal improvement in one statistic, which you trumpet as a victory. First

began yesterday; Jane Hutt cut the first turf for a new building that will, in about a year's time, bring great benefits. We hope that she will do the same next month at St Woolos, Newport.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: The people of Wales do not want jam tomorrow in the health service. You have had five years to deal with the problem of waiting lists. Rather than improving, the situation is deteriorating. You have talked about waiting lists for in-patient treatment. I will give you another figure: 7,500 people in Wales are waiting more than 12 months for treatment; not one single person waits for treatment in the north-east of England. What surprises me is that I have been asking these questions week in week out, month after month, but all that we get is hot air and waffle. When will you realise that you have to change your policy?

The First Minister: That last figure that you quoted represents a reduction. The figures are moving in the right direction, and we are investing in the right way—in buildings and services which address the worst problems that we face, namely orthopaedic services in south-east Wales. That is why we are investing over £10 million at Llandough Hospital—where Jane Hutt commenced the building work yesterday—and at St Woolos next month, hopefully. That development will also deal with waiting lists in south-east Wales, where the problem is at its worst.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr ydych yn gwrthod derbyn hyn, ac ni allaf ddeall y rheswm am hynny. Mae'r ffigurau hyn yn siarad drostynt eu hunain. Mae'n drychineb. Nid oes gwahaniaeth pa un ai orthopedeg sydd dan sylw, lle y mae'r ffigur yn drychinebus, ai gwasanaethau'r glust, y trwyn a'r gwddf, lle y mae 15,000 wedi disgwyl yn hwy na thri mis i gael apwyntiad fel cleifion allanol—dim ond 240 sy'n disgwyl yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr. Yr un yw'r sefyllfa yn achos llawdriniaeth gyffredinol, gynecoleg a niwrolawdriniaeth. Ym mha arbenigaeth bynnag, mae'ch ffigurau chi'n waeth o lawer na'r rhai yn unman arall yn y DU. Cafwyd

Minister, I have given you weeks and months to recognise that this is a real problem for the health service in Wales. Why do you not simply acknowledge that the best Christmas present you could give to patients in Wales is to change your policy and your Minister?

The First Minister: It is neither of those things; it is to invest in the national health service. That is why the commencement of building the Llandough treatment centre is such an important step forward. It will be followed next month by a similar investment in the Newport area in St Woolos Hospital. These are the treatment centres that will deliver the reductions in the waiting lists following on from the 33 per cent reduction in the long waiting lists that were announced in the last monthly figures. Not that you would know it from anything that the leader of the opposition has just said, but there was a 33 per cent reduction in long waits over 18 months. The out-patient figures also showed a reduction. The important thing is to invest—you have to invest and create the capacity. Are we creating the capacity? Yes. When are we creating it? Yesterday, with the commencement of the Llandough orthopaedic treatment centre and the subsequent development at St Woolos. Those are the pinch points, which we are dealing with by investment.

David Melding: Rubbish.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I did not call a supplementary from the back.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): It was, however, a fair summary. First Minister, the first problem is recognising that there is a problem with the health service. You have not yet got to first base. Waiting lists are 86 per cent worse than they were when you came to power, giving us far longer waiting lists than those that you inherited. Is it not time that we had a change of policy and a change of Minister to implement that policy?

The First Minister: You, again, do not seem

mymryn o welliant mewn un ystadegyn, ac yr ydych yn cyhoeddi hynny fel buddugoliaeth. Brif Weinidog, rhoddais wythnosau a misoedd ichi gydnabod bod hyn yn broblem wirioneddol i'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Pam na dderbyniwch mai'r anrheg Nadolig orau y gallech ei rhoi i gleifion yng Nghymru fyddai newid eich polisi a'ch Gweinidog?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid naill na'r llall fyddai'r anrheg orau; buddsoddi yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol fyddai honno. Dyna pam mae dechrau ar y gwaith o adeiladu canolfan driniaeth Llandochau'n gam mor bwysig ymlaen. Fe'i dilynir y mis nesaf gan fuddsoddi tebyg yn ardal Casnewydd yn Ysbyty Sain Gwynllyw. Dyma'r canolfannau triniaeth a fydd yn sicrhau'r gostyngiadau yn y rhestrau aros, a hynny ar ôl y gostyngiad o 33 y cant yn y rhestrau aros hir a gyhoeddwyd fel rhan o'r ffigurau misol diwethaf. Prin y sylweddolech hynny o wrando ar unrhyw beth y mae arweinydd yr wrthblaid newydd ei ddweud, ond bu gostyngiad o 33 y cant yn yr arosiadau hir o dros 18 mis. Gwelwyd gostyngiad hefyd yn y ffigurau'n ymwneud â chleifion allanol. Y peth pwysig yw buddsoddi—rhaid buddsoddi a chreu capasiti digonol. A ydym yn creu capasiti digonol? Ydym. Pa bryd yr ydym yn ei greu? Dechreuwyd ei greu ddoe, drwy gychwyn ar ganolfan driniaeth orthopedig Llandochau a'r datblygiad wedyn yn Sain Gwynllyw. Dyna'r gwasgbywntiau, ac yr ydym yn delio â hwy drwy fuddsoddi.

David Melding: Nonsens.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni elwais am gwestiwn atodol o'r cefn.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Yr oedd, er hynny, yn grynodeb teg. Brif Weinidog, y broblem gyntaf yw derbyn bod problem ynglŷn â'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Nid ydych wedi cymryd y cam cyntaf eto. Mae rhestrau aros yn 86 y cant yn waeth nag yr oeddent pan ddaethoch i rym, sy'n golygu bod ein rhestrau aros yn hwy o lawer na'r rhai a adawyd i chi. Onid yw'n bryd ichi newid y polisi a newid Gweinidog er mwyn rhoi'r polisi hwnnw ar waith?

Y Prif Weinidog: Unwaith eto, ymddengys

capable of taking on board investment decisions and building contracts which have been let. You might give some recognition to the building work and the investment that commenced yesterday in Llandough and to the fact that we will see something similar repeated in St Woolos next month. That addresses the critical pinch point in the NHS of orthopaedic treatment, and the long waits that we are experiencing in that regard, especially in south-east Wales. You asked what we are doing about it. We have already started to do something about it in the actions that were taken by Jane Hutt in commencing that building contract yesterday. In the meantime, we are letting contracts under the second offer scheme, which will bring down the maximum wait for all specialities—anyone who is waiting more than 18 months now is eligible for a second offer, and that will come down to 12 months by 1 April 2005. That is being implemented already by the moves which have been publicised today. However, there are noises off from some people who do not want the scheme to succeed.

Nick Bourne: Everyone wants the policy to succeed, but experience suggests that it will not. You have been trying it for five and a half years. The Wanless report suggested many constructive short-term measures, which have not been taken on board. We now have 311,000 people on waiting lists, which is up from a year ago. People are dying on the cardiac waiting list, because they have been on there for more than a year—Alwyn Rowlands from Bridgend died very recently. What comfort can you offer patients that this Minister and policy can deliver? Experience suggests that they cannot.

The First Minister: You simply refuse to recognise that when a building contract has been let, that is investment to meet one of the most serious pinch points. I find that difficult to understand. What is it about your brain that refuses to take on board real news that is of interest to people, instead of repeating the sales patter that Ieuan Wyn Jones also repeats? We have let a building contract to meet one of the key pinch points in the

nad ydych yn gallu amgyffred y penderfyniadau i fuddsoddi a'r contractau adeiladu sydd wedi'u gosod. Gallech fod wedi talu rhywfaint o sylw i'r gwaith adeiladu a'r buddsoddi a ddechreuodd ddoe yn Llandochau ac i'r ffaith y gwelwn rywbeth tebyg yn digwydd yn Sain Gwynllyw fis nesaf. Mae hyn yn fodd i ymdrin â'r gwasgbwynt difrifol yn y GIG, sef triniaeth orthopedig, a'r arosiadau hir yr ydym yn eu profi yn y maes hwnnw, yn enwedig yn y Ddeddwyrain. Gofynasoch beth yr ydym yn ei wneud yn ei gylch. Yr ydym eisoes wedi dechrau gwneud rhywbeth yn ei gylch drwy'r camau a gymerodd Jane Hutt wrth i'r contract adeiladu hwnnw ddechrau ddoe. Yn y cyfamser, yr ydym yn gosod contractau o dan gynllun yr ail gynnig, a fydd yn lleihau hyd yr arhosiad hwyaf am yr holl driniaethau arbenigol—mae unrhyw un a fu'n disgwyl yn hwy na 18 mis yn gymwys i gael ail gynnig yn awr, a bydd hynny'n gostwng i 12 mis erbyn 1 Ebrill 2005. Rhoddwyd hynny ar waith eisoes drwy'r camau gweithredu a gyhoeddwyd heddiw. Er hynny, mae'r rhai nad ydynt am i'r cynllun lwyddo yn mynnu gwneud sylwadau dan eu hanadl.

Nick Bourne: Mae pawb am weld y polisi'n llwyddo, ond mae profiad yn awgrymu na wnaiff. Buoch yn rhoi cynnig arno er pum mlynedd a hanner. Mae adroddiad Wanless wedi awgrymu sawl mesur tymor byr adeiladol, ond ni chawsant eu derbyn. Bellach mae gennym 311,000 o bobl ar restrau aros, ac mae hynny'n fwy nag yr oedd flwyddyn yn ôl. Mae pobl yn marw wrth ddisgwyl ar y rhestr aros am driniaeth ar y galon, gan eu bod arni am fwy na blwyddyn—bu farw Alwyn Rowlands o Ben-y-bont ar Ogwr yn ddiweddar iawn. Pa gysur y gallwch ei gynnig i gleifion y gall y Gweinidog a'r polisi hwn lwyddo? Mae profiad yn awgrymu na allant.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn gwrthod derbyn mai'r hyn a wneir wrth osod contract adeiladu yw buddsoddi i wella un o'r gwasgbwyntiau mwyaf difrifol. Fe'i caf yn anodd deall hynny. Pam na allwch dderbyn newyddion go iawn sydd o ddiddordeb i bobl, yn lle ailadrodd y straeon y mae Ieuan Wyn Jones yn ei ailadrodd hefyd? Yr ydym wedi gosod contract adeiladu i wella un o wasgbwyntiau allweddol triniaeth y GIG yn y

provision of NHS treatment in south-east Wales, because the waiting list for orthopaedic treatment is one of the longest, most difficult and intractable, and has been so for some time—this is not a new issue. We are doing something about it and we are investing in it. You seem unable to take that on board and you make no reference to it. Why is that, Nick? Tell us.

Nick Bourne: I will tell you. I am not concerned about your building plans, but about the patients. You have not addressed the issue of the 311,000 people who are on waiting lists. Mr Alwyn Rowlands died after being on a waiting list for a year for urgent cardiac treatment. Nowhere else in Europe would you have to wait a year for cardiac treatment. Why is that so in Wales? I am not attacking the professionals, before you try to escape by means of that excuse; I am attacking the Minister, and you for keeping her in post. It is your fault.

2.10 p.m.

The First Minister: I have said before in answer to questions that when we inherited our responsibilities five and a half years ago—since you raise the issue of cardiac surgery waiting lists—people were routinely dying on cardiac surgery waiting lists. That no longer happens. I am not able to comment on an individual case, but I am told by people in the health service in Wales that people were routinely dying on cardiac surgery waiting lists—it was not just one case—and that no longer happens.

De-ddwyrain, gan mai'r rhestr aros am driniaeth orthopedig yw un o'r rhai hwyaf, anhawsaf a mwyaf anhydrin, ac felly y bu ers cryn amser—nid mater newydd yw hwn. Yr ydym yn gwneud rhywbeth yn ei gylch ac yn buddsoddi ynddo. Ymddengys na allwch dderbyn hynny ac ni chyfeiriwch ato. Pam y mae hynny, Nick? Dywedwch wrthym.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn barod i ddweud wrthyhych. Nid am eich cynlluniau adeiladu yr wyf yn pryderu, ond am y cleifion. Nid ydych wedi gwneud sylw am fater y 311,000 o bobl sydd ar restrau aros. Bu farw Mr Alwyn Rowlands ar ôl disgwyl ar restr aros am flwyddyn i gael triniaeth frys ar ei galon. Ni fyddai neb yn gorfod disgwyl am flwyddyn i gael triniaeth ar y galon yn unman arall yn Ewrop. Pam y mae felly yng Nghymru? Nid wyf yn beirniadu'r gweithwyr proffesiynol, rhag ofn ichi geisio dianc drwy wneud yr esgus hwnnw; yr wyf yn beirniadu'r Gweinidog, a chithau am ei chadw yn ei swydd. Chi sydd ar fai.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dywedais o'r blaen wrth ateb cwestiynau ei fod yn beth cyffredin, pan ymgymerasom â'n dyletswyddau bum mlynedd a hanner yn ôl—gan eich bod wedi codi pwnc rhestrau aros am lawdriniaeth ar y galon—i bobl farw wrth ddisgwyl ar restrau aros am lawdriniaeth ar y galon. Nid yw hynny'n digwydd bellach. Ni allaf wneud sylw am achos penodol, ond dywedir wrthyf gan rai yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru ei bod yn beth cyffredin i bobl farw wrth ddisgwyl ar restrau aros am lawdriniaeth ar y galon—nid un achos a gafwyd—ac nid yw hynny'n digwydd bellach.

Deddfwriaeth Arfaethedig y DU i Gymru Forthcoming UK Legislation for Wales

Q2 John Griffiths: Will the First Minister make a statement on forthcoming UK legislation for Wales? (OAQ40274)

The First Minister: I will share in the general pleasure that has already been expressed today with regard to the announcement made simultaneously by Peter Hain, the Secretary of State for Wales, in the

C2 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar ddeddfwriaeth y DU sydd yn yr arfaeth ar gyfer Cymru? (OAQ40274)

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhannaf y llawenydd cyffredinol a fynegwyd eisoes heddiw wrth feddwl am y cyhoeddiad a wnaed gan Peter Hain, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin, a chan Jane Hutt yma—a

House of Commons, and by Jane Hutt here—and yourself, I believe, John—that a draft Bill on establishing an independent commissioner for older people in Wales is now to be taken forward and will come forward as a draft Bill in the five months between now and a likely general election. It may be a longer period; we do not know how long it will be. That draft Bill will then turn into a full Bill, we hope, in the following legislative year.

John Griffiths: That news will be well received by older people in Wales, who want an independent champion, as they have told us on many occasions. Do you agree that establishing the post of commissioner is an important part of our older people's strategy in Wales, which is attracting world-wide attention, and which England is set to follow? Other headline features of that strategy are the establishment of my own post, as Deputy Minister with responsibility for older people, the Cabinet sub-committee, the national partnership forum, which will meet for the first time in January, and co-ordinators across local authorities in Wales and in the voluntary sector. Do you agree that that shows that our older people's strategy is making a real difference to improving the quality of life of older people in Wales?

The First Minister: Indeed. We set up an independent children's commissioner, which has been followed up in England, although according to a different model. Similarly, I think that we will lead the world in this—although we did not in the case of the children's commissioner—assuming the draft Bill becomes a full Bill and a commissioner for older people is established in 2006 or whenever it may be. That would be the first such post in the world, and is a major breakthrough, with Wales leading the world. It is important that, during the scrutiny of the draft Bill, the stakeholders and the bodies with a special interest in this can come forward and give evidence to the committee scrutinising the draft Bill, and ensure that it is designed to meet the needs of older people in Wales, so that they can get their rights.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): One of the pieces of legislation that has been announced

chennych chi, yr wyf yn credu, John—fod Mesur drafft ar sefydlu comisiynydd annibynnol ar gyfer pobl hŷn yng Nghymru i'w hyrwyddo ac y caiff ei ddwyn gerbron fel Mesur drafft yn y pum mis nesaf cyn dyddiad posibl yr etholiad cyffredinol. Gallai fod yn gyfnod hwy; ni wyddom pa mor hir y bydd. Bydd y Mesur drafft hwnnw'n troi'n Fesur llawn wedyn, yr ydym yn gobeithio, yn y flwyddyn ddeddfwriaethol ddilynol.

John Griffiths: Bydd croeso i'r newydd hwnnw gan bobl hŷn yng Nghymru, sydd am eiriolwr annibynnol, fel y maent wedi dweud wrthym lawer gwaith. A ydych yn cytuno bod sefydlu swydd comisiynydd yn rhan bwysig o'n strategaeth ar gyfer pobl hŷn yng Nghymru, sy'n denu sylw o bedwar ban y byd ac y mae Lloegr yn debygol o'i dilyn? Rhai o brif agweddau eraill y strategaeth honno yw sefydlu fy swydd fy hun, fel Dirprwy Weinidog a chanddo gyfrifoldeb dros bobl hŷn, is-bwyllgor y Cabinet, y fforwm partneriaeth cenedlaethol, a fydd yn cyfarfod am y tro cyntaf ym mis Ionawr, a chydlynwyr yn yr holl awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru ac yn y sector gwirfoddol. A gytunwch fod hynny'n dangos bod ein strategaeth ar gyfer pobl hŷn yn gwneud gwir wahaniaeth o ran gwella ansawdd bywyd pobl hŷn yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir. Sefydlasom gomisiynydd plant annibynnol, a dilynwyd hynny yn Lloegr, er bod y model yno'n wahanol. Yn yr un modd, credaf y byddwn yn arwain y byd ar hyn—er na wnaethom yn achos y comisiynydd plant—gan gymryd y bydd y Mesur drafft yn dod yn Fesur llawn ac y sefydlir comisiynydd ar gyfer pobl hŷn yn 2006 neu ba bryd bynnag. Honno fyddai'r swydd gyntaf o'i bath yn y byd, ac mae'n ddatblygiad newydd o bwys, gan fod Cymru'n arwain y byd. Mae'n bwysig, yn ystod y gwaith o graffu ar y Mesur drafft, y bydd y rhanddeiliaid a'r cyrff sydd â buddiant arbennig yn hyn yn gallu dod ymlaen a rhoi tystiolaeth i'r pwyllgor sy'n craffu ar y Mesur drafft, a sicrhau y caiff ei baratoi fel ei fod yn diwallu anghenion pobl hŷn yng Nghymru, fel y gallant arfer eu hawliau.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Un o'r Deddfau a gyhoeddwyd yw honno

is that on identity cards. Last week, in the debate on the Queen's Speech, you said that:

'That is an issue for the next Assembly; it will not come in until 2008 at the earliest and, therefore, we can leave it there.'

Yet just a few weeks ago, Jack McConnell, your counterpart in Scotland, said that he was:

'opposed to the use of compulsory identity cards for services that come under our devolved responsibilities in Scotland.'

Can you explain why Scotland can have such a clear position on this matter, but we have to wait?

The First Minister: The technology does not exist as yet for identity cards with biometric data. It may well do so by 2007, 2008 or 2009, when the legislation is supposed to come on board. It is perfectly possible for one devolved administration to take one view, and another devolved administration to take a different view of when this becomes a matter of sufficient priority and urgency for a view to be taken on it. Clearly, there is a considerable difference between the degree to which identity cards are relevant to us, with our devolved responsibilities, and to Scotland. Scotland has Home Office and Lord Chancellor equivalent functions, and such functions are not devolved to us.

Michael German: This is a matter of principle, First Minister, is it not? Surely this is about taking a lead and saying what you believe should be right for Wales, as Jack McConnell has done for Scotland. Can you give us a clear lead on this? You have not done that on the Richard commission, or on the quangos—you did a back-of-the-envelope job, as we learned last week. Can you give us a clear lead on what you believe is right in terms of identity cards in Wales? Should they be introduced for Welsh services for which the Welsh Assembly Government has responsibility, as they will not be introduced for Scottish services for which Scotland has responsibility?

sy'n ymwneud â chardiau adnabod. Yr wythnos diwethaf, yn y ddadl ar Araith y Frenhines, dywedasoch:

'Mae hynny'n fater i'r Cynulliad nesaf, ac ni chaiff ei gyflwyno tan o leiaf 2008 ac felly, gallwn ei adael am y tro.'

Ac eto, dim ond ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, dywedodd Jack McConnell, Prif Weinidog yr Alban, ei fod:

yn gwrthwynebu'r defnydd o gardiau adnabod gorfodol ar gyfer gwasanaethau a ddaw o dan ein cyfrifoldebau datganoledig yn yr Alban.

A allwch egluro pam y gall yr Alban ddatgan safbwynt mor bendant ar hyn, ond bod rhaid i ni aros?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw'r gallu technegol ar gael eto i gynnwys data biometrig mewn cardiau adnabod. Gallai fod ar gael erbyn 2007, 2008 neu 2009, pan ddisgwylir i'r Ddeddf ddod i rym. Mae'n hollol ddichonol i un weinyddiaeth ddatganoledig arddel un safbwynt, ac i weinyddiaeth ddatganoledig arall arddel safbwynt gwahanol ynghylch yr adeg y bydd yn rhaid datgan barn am y mater hwn oherwydd y pwys a'r flaenoriaeth a roddir iddo. Wrth gwrs, mae cryn wahaniaeth rhwng y graddau y mae cardiau adnabod yn berthnasol i ni, gyda'r cyfrifoldebau a ddatganolwyd i ni, ac i'r Alban. Mae gan yr Alban swyddogaethau sy'n cyfateb i rai'r Swyddfa Gartref a'r Arglwydd Ganghellor, ac ni ddatganolwyd swyddogaethau o'r fath i ni.

Michael German: Mae hwn yn fater o egwyddor, Brif Weinidog, onid ydyw? Yn sicr, mae hyn yn ymwneud â chynnig arweiniad a dweud yr hyn y credwch ei fod yn iawn i Gymru, fel y gwnaeth Jack McConnell ar ran yr Alban. A allwch roi arweiniad clir i ni ar hyn? Ni wnaethoch hynny yn achos comisiwn Richard, nac yn achos y cwangos—gwnaethoch y gwaith yn frysiog, fel y gwelsom yr wythnos diwethaf. A allwch roi arweiniad clir i ni ar yr hyn y credwch ei fod yn iawn mewn cysylltiad â chardiau adnabod yng Nghymru? A ddylid eu cyflwyno ar gyfer gwasanaethau yng Nghymru y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gyfrifol amdanynt, gan nas

cyflwynir ar gyfer gwasanaethau yn yr Alban y mae'r Alban yn gyfrifol amdanynt?

The First Minister: You mentioned something about the back of an envelope, which I did not quite hear, but I have no doubt that it was the usual twaddle. Your definition of leadership is usually referred to as followship. If you want me to do exactly the same as Jack MacConnell, that is not leadership; that is doing exactly the same as someone else. Leadership is about considering the situation in Wales and our responsibilities and deciding what is right for Wales; it is not about following other people.

Michael German: Surely leadership is taking a position. The only position that we have on ID cards in Wales and in relation to Welsh services that are the responsibility of the Welsh Assembly Government is, let us wait until after the next Assembly elections in 2007. Welsh people need to know now whether you will make the ID card compulsory for the Welsh services for which the Assembly Government is responsible. The answer is 'yes' or 'no'. That is the sort of leadership that we are looking for, First Minister.

The First Minister: That is right. You lead the Welsh Liberal Democrats and you do it in your own way. You will include what you want to include in your manifesto for the 2007 elections. Labour will do the same in its own way and I do not think that it will be taking guidance from you.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dywedasoeh rywbeth am waith brysiog, nas clywais yn iawn, ond yr wyf yn siŵr mai'r nonsens arferol ydoedd. Fel arfer, gelwir eich diffiniad chi o arweiniad yn ddilynnyddiaeth. Os ydych yn dymuno imi wneud yn union fel y gwnaiff Jack MacConnell, nid arweiniad yw hynny; gwneud yn union fel y gwnaiff rhywun arall yw hynny. Mae arweiniad yn golygu ystyried y sefyllfa yng Nghymru a'n cyfrifoldebau a phenderfynu beth sy'n iawn i Gymru; nid yw'n golygu dilyn pobl eraill.

Michael German: Ystyr arweiniad yw cymryd safbwynt, yn sicr. Yr unig safbwynt y clywsom amdano ar gardiau adnabod yng Nghymru ac mewn cysylltiad â gwasanaethau yng Nghymru y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gyfrifol amdanynt yw, gadewch inni aros tan ar ôl etholiadau nesaf y Cynulliad yn 2007. Rhaid i bobl Cymru gael gwybod a fyddwch yn gwneud cardiau adnabod yn rhan orfodol o'r gwasanaethau yng Nghymru y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gyfrifol amdanynt. Yr ateb yw 'byddaf' neu 'na fyddaf'. Dyna'r math o arweiniad yr ydym yn ei cheisio, Brif Weinidog.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n iawn. Chi sy'n arwain Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru a gwnewch hynny yn eich dull eich hun. Rhowch yr hyn a ddymunwch yn eich maniffesto ar gyfer yr etholiadau yn 2007. Gwnaiff Llafur yr un modd yn ei ddull ei hun ac ni chredaf y byddwn yn ceisio arweiniad gennyh chi.

Cynllun Nofio am Ddim i Bobl dros 60 The Free Swimming Scheme for Over 60s

Q3 Val Lloyd: Will the First Minister make a statement on the free swimming scheme for over 60s in Wales? (OAQ40261)

The First Minister: I certainly will. I launched the Welsh Assembly Government's 60-plus national free swimming pilot at Caerphilly Leisure Centre with Alun Pugh and many other dignitaries and visitors, including Jeff Cuthbert, on 8 November. It is a major part of our Health Challenge Wales

C3 Val Lloyd: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y cynllun nofio am ddim i bobl dros 60 oed yng Nghymru? (OAQ40261)

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, yn sicr. Lanswyd cynllun peilot Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sy'n cynnig nofio am ddim i rai dros 60 oed yng Nghanolfan Hamdden Caerffili gydag Alun Pugh a nifer fawr o urddasolion ac ymwelwyr eraill, gan gynnwys Jeff Cuthbert, ar 8 Tachwedd. Mae'r cynllun yn rhan

initiative. By delivering this top 10 manifesto commitment, we are clearly turning into reality the idea that we can have a fitter, more independent class of elderly people in Wales. That is over and above the commitment that I mentioned earlier as regards the older person's commissioner.

Val Lloyd: The free swimming programme is physically and socially valuable. I note that Help the Aged recently described the scheme as a big step forward in acknowledging that sport, exercise and leisure are as applicable to older people as they are to young people. However, can you assure me that work continues to ensure that older people with physical disabilities can gain access to the free swimming initiative?

The First Minister: The opportunity for people to take greater responsibility for their own health includes the need for local authorities to recognise that their leisure centres and swimming pools should be accessible to people with certain physical disabilities. If people cannot get into pools, they cannot use them. Pools are of enormous therapeutic value to people with stiff joints and other muscoskeletal problems.

Laura Anne Jones: I question how easy it is for those aged over 60 to access their local swimming pools, particularly in rural areas such as Monmouthshire. Do you agree that public transport in rural areas is not up to scratch and that this could deter some pensioners from participating in the scheme, or even penalise them?

The First Minister: I am glad that you have given me an opportunity to refer once again to the Assembly's free bus travel scheme for older people. While accepting that we do not have bus routes from every point A to every point B in Wales, a far wider network of bus services is now available. The more rural the area and the more sparse the population, the harder it is to justify having a bus service that a reasonable number of passengers use. However, we know that the number of bus services and the extent of their penetration

bwysig o fenter Her Iechyd Cymru. Drwy gyflawni'r ymrwymiad hwn, a oedd yn un o'r 10 pwysicaf yn ein maniffesto, yr ydym yn gwireddu'n syniad o helpu pobl oedranus yng Nghymru i fod yn fwy ffit ac annibynnol. Mae hynny'n ychwanegol at yr ymrwymiad a grybwyllais yn gynharach ynghylch y comisiynydd ar gyfer pobl hŷn.

Val Lloyd: Mae'r rhaglen nofio am ddim yn werthfawr yn gorfforol ac yn gymdeithasol. Sylwaf fod Help the Aged wedi dweud yn ddiweddar fod y cynllun yn gam mawr ymlaen o ran cydnabod bod chwaraeon, ymarfer a hamdden yr un mor berthnasol i bobl hŷn ag ydynt i bobl ifanc. Fodd bynnag, a allwch fy sicrhau bod gwaith yn mynd rhagddo i sicrhau y bydd pobl hŷn sydd ag anableddau corfforol yn gallu manteisio ar y fenter nofio am ddim?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r cyfle i bobl ymgymryd â mwy o gyfrifoldeb dros eu hiechyd yn cynnwys yr angen i awdurdodau lleol gydnabod y dylai eu canolfannau hamdden a'u pyllau nofio fod yn hygyrch i bobl sydd â rhai anableddau corfforol. Os na all pobl fynd i byllau nofio, ni allant eu defnyddio. Gall pyllau nofio gynnig gwerth therapiwtig aruthrol i bobl sydd â phroblemau gyda'u cymalau neu â phroblemau cyhyrsgerbydol eraill.

Laura Anne Jones: Yr wyf yn amau a yw'n hawdd i rai dros 60 oed gyrraedd eu pyllau nofio lleol, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig fel sir Fynwy. A ydych yn cytuno nad yw trafndiaeth gyhoeddus mewn ardaloedd gwledig gystal ag y dylai fod ac y gallai hynny atal rhai pensiynwyr rhag cymryd rhan yn y cynllun, neu eu cosbi hyd yn oed?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi rhoi cyfle imi gyfeirio unwaith eto at gynllun y Cynulliad sy'n caniatáu i bobl hŷn deithio am ddim ar fysiau. Er fy mod yn derbyn nad oes gennym lwybrau bws rhwng pob man a'i gilydd yng Nghymru, mae gennym rwydwaith ehangach o wasanaethau bws yn awr. Po fwyaf gwledig yr ardal a pho denuaf ei phoblogaeth, mwyaf anodd yw cyfiawnhau cael gwasanaeth bws y gall nifer rhesymol o deithwyr ei ddefnyddio. Er hynny, gwyddom fod nifer y gwasanaethau bws a'r

into more sparsely populated areas is far greater now because there is a backbone of people who can travel using their free bus passes.

Janice Gregory: I think that we all agree that free swimming for older and younger people is important. Do you therefore share my concern that the Rainbow-Alliance-run Bridgend County Borough Council has decided to use a loophole in the guidance and will be charging people over 60-years-old in my constituency to use its facilities? In contrast, the former Labour-run Bridgend County Borough Council was at the forefront in terms of providing free swimming for young people.

The First Minister: I would like to receive more details about that to see how compatible it is with the way in which we have intended this scheme to work. As you say, we want it to work for younger people during school holidays and for older people all the time, while taking into account the compatibility issues between having a larger number of young people swimming during the holidays and the need for some protection for elderly people, who might be a bit discombobulated by the more boisterous behaviour that you would expect from the under-18s.

2.20 p.m.

Rôl Her Iechyd Cymru The Role of Health Challenge Wales

Q4 Jeff Cuthbert: Will the First Minister make a statement about the role of Health Challenge Wales? (OAQ40260)

The First Minister: The role of Health Challenge Wales is to stimulate even more action to help people improve their health through lifestyle changes, activity and changes in diet. We all know that some 90 per cent of the health gains that can be achieved by any civilised society are not determined by what goes on inside a hospital, or even a general practitioner's surgery, but by what you can do for yourself to change how you live by taking more physical exercise, reducing smoking, improving your diet or living your life in a less stressful way. That is

graddau y maent yn treiddio i'r ardaloedd teneuach eu poblogaeth yn fwy o lawer yn awr am fod y rhai sy'n gallu teithio drwy ddefnyddio eu tocynnau bws am ddim yn creu sylfaen i'r gwasanaethau hynny.

Janice Gregory: Credaf ein bod oll yn gyfûn bod nofio am ddim i bobl hÿn ac iau yn beth pwysig. Gan hynny, a ydych yn rhannu fy mhryder bod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, sy'n cael ei redeg gan y Rainbow Alliance, wedi penderfynu manteisio ar fwllch yn y canllawiau ac y bydd yn codi tâl ar rai dros 60 mlwydd oed yn fy etholaeth am gael defnyddio ei gyfleusterau? Ar y llaw arall, yr oedd y cyngor blaenorol, o dan arweiniad Llafur, yn flaengar wrth ddarparu nofio am ddim i bobl ifanc.

Y Prif Weinidog: Carwn gael rhagor o fanylion am hynny i weld a yw'n cyd-fynd â'r modd yr oeddem yn bwriadu i'r cynllun hwn gael ei weithredu. Fel y dywedwch, yr ydym am iddo fod ar gael ar gyfer pobl iau yn ystod y gwyliau ysgol ac ar gyfer pobl hÿn drwy'r amser, gan ystyried y materion sy'n codi o ran cael nifer fawr o bobl ifanc yn nofio yn ystod y gwyliau a'r angen i gynnig rhywfaint o amddiffyniad i bobl hÿn, a allai gael eu hanesmwytho ychydig oherwydd yr ymddygiad mwy afreolus a ddisgwylicch gan rai o dan 18 oed.

C4 Jeff Cuthbert: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar rôl Her Iechyd Cymru? (OAQ40260)

Y Prif Weinidog: Rôl Her Iechyd Cymru yw symbylu mwy byth o weithredu i helpu pobl i wella eu hiechyd drwy newid ffyrdd o fyw, gweithgarwch a newidiadau i ddeiet. Yr ydym oll yn gwybod bod tua 90 y cant o'r cynnydd o ran iechyd y gellir ei gael mewn unrhyw gymdeithas wâr yn deillio nid o'r hyn sy'n mynd ymlaen mewn ysbyty, neu ym meddygfa'r meddyg teulu hyd yn oed, ond o'r hyn y gallwch ei wneud drosoch eich hun i newid eich ffordd o fyw drwy wneud mwy o ymarfer corff, ysmegu llai, gwella'ch deiet a byw'ch bywyd o dan lai o straen. Dyna'r hyn

what we want to implement through Health Challenge Wales.

Jeff Cuthbert: Will you support the work of the all-party healthy living group, and, in particular, will you support the healthy living day in the Assembly, which is scheduled for 2 February, that has been organised by that group? The day is meant to highlight, through meetings and activities, the importance of taking exercise and eating a balanced diet. The day is supported, so far, by at least 10 organisations, including Diabetes UK, the British Heart Foundation, the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy and the Royal College of Nursing.

The First Minister: I agree that a balanced diet, physical exercise, and smoking reduction or cessation are the keys to healthy living, and the day that you referred to will help to highlight that. It is important not only that the general population adopts a healthy lifestyle, but that those who get an early warning through blood pressure or cholesterol tests, or another way, realise that it is more urgent for them than the general population to adapt their diet, take up more exercise and stop or reduce smoking in order to ensure that they live a healthy, active and lengthy life thereafter.

Jonathan Morgan: You mentioned earlier that it is up to each of us to decide how we lead a healthier lifestyle, but do you agree that when it comes to children, we have a duty in this institution, and particularly in local government, to ensure that school meals eaten by children are healthy and nutritious? A report commissioned by Cardiff University many months ago demonstrated that the unit cost of school meals was so pitifully low that they could not possibly be as nutritious as we would wish, so do you think that this is something that the Government ought to consider in order to improve the quality of meals that are supplied to schoolchildren?

The First Minister: There is a lot of truth in your statement in referring to the Cardiff University report by Professor Kevin Morgan, which showed that there are many deficiencies in the nutritional quality of

yr ydym am ei roi ar waith drwy Her Iechyd Cymru.

Jeff Cuthbert: A wnewch chi gefnogi gwaith y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar fyw'n iach, ac, yn benodol, a wnewch gefnogi'r diwrnod byw'n iach yn y Cynulliad, sydd i'w gynnal ar 2 Chwefror, ac sydd wedi'i drefnu gan y grŵp hwnnw? Amcan y diwrnod hwnnw yw tynnu sylw, drwy gyfarfodydd a gweithgareddau, at bwysigrwydd ymarfer a deiet cytbwys. Mae'r diwrnod wedi cael cefnogaeth, hyd yma, gan o leiaf 10 corff, gan gynnwys Diabetes UK, Sefydliad Prydeinig y Galon, Cymdeithas Siartredig Ffisiotherapi a'r Coleg Nyrσιο Brenhinol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf mai deiet cytbwys, ymarfer corff, a lleihau neu roi'r gorau i ysmegu yw'r allwedd i'r bywyd iach, ac y bydd y diwrnod y cyfeiriasoch ato'n helpu i dynnu sylw at hynny. Mae'n bwysig bod y boblogaeth gyffredinol yn mabwysiadu ffordd o fyw iach, a bod y rhai a gaiff rybudd buan drwy brofion pwysau gwaed neu golesterol, neu drwy ryw fodd arall, yn sylweddoli bod taerach angen iddynt hwy nag i'r boblogaeth gyffredinol newid eu deiet, dechrau gwneud mwy o ymarfer ac ysmegu llai neu roi'r gorau iddo er mwyn sicrhau y byddant yn byw bywyd iach, egnïol a hir o hynny allan.

Jonathan Morgan: Cyfeiriasoch yn gynharach at y ffaith mai cyfrifoldeb i bob un ohonom yw penderfynu sut y byddwn yn dilyn ffordd o fyw mwy iach, ond a ydych yn cytuno, yn achos plant, ein bod o dan ddyletswydd yn y sefydliad hwn, ac yn enwedig mewn llywodraeth leol, i sicrhau bod y prydau bwyd a fwyteir gan blant yn yr ysgol yn rhai iach a maethlon? Dangosodd adroddiad a gomisiynwyd gan Brifysgol Caerdydd fisoedd lawer yn ôl fod cost yr uned prydau ysgol mor druenus o isel fel na allent fod yn faethlon fel y dymunem, felly a ydych yn credu y dylai'r Llywodraeth ystyried hyn er mwyn gwella ansawdd y prydau a roddir i blant ysgol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae llawer o wirionedd yn yr hyn a ddywedasoch am yr adroddiad o eiddo Prifysgol Caerdydd gan yr Athro Kevin Morgan, a ddangosodd fod llawer o ddiffygion yn ansawdd maethol prydau ysgol.

school meals. I will also mention a great success, which was achieved without a great deal of effort, to be honest, just by getting the right message across at the inception of a scheme such as the free breakfast scheme. In the last six months, as we have taken over the scheme from the national lottery and made it into an Assembly-based scheme, schools have frequently found a ready market for the healthier version of breakfast, that is, uncoated cereals rather than sugar-coated ones. That is happening now, and white-bread toast is being replaced by wholemeal toast. I have been astonished by how that message has got across. In quite deprived areas, such as Ely in my constituency, and in Sandfields and so forth, two thirds of the available free breakfasts are now healthy breakfasts, compared with one third six months ago when we took over from the lottery-funded schemes.

Cyfeiriaf hefyd at lwyddiant mawr, a sicrhawyd heb lawer o ymdrech, a dweud y gwir, dim ond drwy gyfleu'r neges gywir wrth gychwyn cynllun fel y cynllun brecwastau am ddim. Yn y chwe mis diwethaf, wrth inni gymryd drosodd y cynllun oddi wrth y loteri genedlaethol a'i droi'n gynllun y Cynulliad, mae ysgolion wedi cael yn aml fod parodrwydd i dderbyn y brecwast mwy iach, hynny yw, grawnfwydydd sydd heb gôt o siwgwr. Mae hynny'n digwydd yn awr, a rhoddir tost bara gwenith cyflawn yn lle tost bara gwyn. Synnais at y modd yr aeth y neges honno ar led. Mewn ardaloedd eithaf difreintiedig, fel Trelái yn fy etholaeth i, ac yn Sandfields ac yn y blaen, mae dwy ran o dair o'r brecwastau sydd ar gael yn rhad ac am ddim yn frecwastau iach yn awr, o'i gymharu ag un rhan o dair chwe mis yn ôl pan wnaethom gymryd drosodd y cynlluniau a gâi eu hariannu gan y loteri.

Marwolaethau Cysylltiedig â Chyffuriau Drug-related Deaths

Q5 Lisa Francis: Will the First Minister make a statement on the number of drug-related deaths in Wales? (OAQ40267)

C5 Lisa Francis: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar nifer y marwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â chyffuriau yng Nghymru? (OAQ40267)

The First Minister: The most recent figures from the Office for National Statistics do not go beyond 2002, I am afraid, when a figure of 152 is given for such deaths in Wales.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw'r ffigurau diweddaraf o'r Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol yn mynd ymhellach na 2002, mae arnaf ofn, pan roddwyd ffigur o 152 am nifer y marwolaethau o'r fath yng Nghymru.

Lisa Francis: The figures that I have show that deaths related to the misuse of drugs have nearly doubled since 1997, but there may shortly not be any registered care homes for substance misusers in Wales. If Rhoserchan care home for substance misusers in Aberystwyth is not registered, it will not get referrals from local authorities. Will you therefore take urgent action to ensure that deregistration does not happen? If it does, it will be contrary to your Government's aim of a 50 per cent increase in the number of drug rehabilitation places in Wales.

Lisa Francis: Mae'r ffigurau sydd gennyf yn dangos bod nifer y marwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â chamddefnyddio cyffuriau wedi dyblu bron er 1997, ond mae'n bosibl na fydd unrhyw gartrefi gofal cofrestredig ar gyfer rhai sy'n camddefnyddio sylweddau yng Nghymru cyn hir. Os na fydd cartref gofal Rhoserchan ar gyfer rhai sy'n camddefnyddio sylweddau yn Aberystwyth wedi'i gofrestru, nid atgyfeirir rhai yno gan awdurdodau lleol. Gan hynny, a wnewch gymryd camau brys i sicrhau na chaiff ei ddatgofrestru? Os digwydd hynny, bydd yn groes i nod eich Llywodraeth o gael 50 y cant yn fwy o leoedd ailsefydlu ar gyfer rhai a fu'n camddefnyddio cyffuriau yng Nghymru.

The First Minister: It might be better if you were to write to me, or to Edwina, about

Y Prif Weinidog: Efallai y byddai'n well ichi ysgrifennu ataf fi, neu at Edwina, ynghylch

particular issues in relation to Rhosserchan, because the version of events that you have is not the same as the version that we have from the Care Standards Inspectorate for Wales, which has been in discussion with representatives of Rhosserchan for some time about whether it is able to continue to be registered. Registration is not required for the organisation to be able to operate.

Ann Jones: I hope that you will agree that we must do all that we can to reduce the incidence of drug-related deaths. The community of my home town of Rhyl has suffered more than its fair share of such deaths, and I know of the misery that they cause, not just to the families affected, but to the wider community. Will you ensure that we do all that we can to support and promote projects such as Choose Life, which operates out of Walton prison and allows inmates to tell others how they ended up in jail through drugs and how they cheated death, if you like, by being caught and put in prison, and how young people can stop themselves getting into that. Can we look to give such projects the opportunity to go out into our communities to spread that message?

The First Minister: I strongly endorse that because, as has been put to me, there is nothing worse than trying to treat offenders when there is increasing peer-group pressure on them to become even cleverer, better and more hard-nut offenders. You need what you describe, namely buddies, older mentors, who may have been through it and who can say to the rebellious young 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17-year-old, 'Look, don't go down this road; this is what happened to me, and this how I will help you to try to avoid making the ghastly mistakes that I made'. That gets them away from the peer-group pressure that leads to competition in terms of how hard you want to prove yourself to be, and it can steer people away from a destructive lifestyle.

Helen Mary Jones: You will be aware that not all drug-related deaths in Wales are necessarily caused by illegal drugs. We are all aware of the suicides, especially among young people, induced by the inappropriate provision of drugs such as Prozac and Seroxat

materion penodol sy'n ymwneud â Rhosserchan, oherwydd nid yw'r hanes a gawsoch chi yr un fath â'r hyn a gawsom ni gan Arolygiaeth Safonau Gofal Cymru, a fu mewn trafodaeth â chynrychiolwyr Rhosserchan ers cryn amser ynghylch a ellir parhau â'i gofrestrriad. Nid oes raid i'r corff fod yn gofrestredig iddo allu gweithredu.

Ann Jones: Gobeithiaf y cytunwch fod rhaid inni wneud popeth a allwn i leihau nifer y marwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â chyffuriau. Mae'r gymuned yn fy nhref enediol, sef y Rhyl, wedi cael mwy na'i chyfran o farwolaethau o'r fath, a gwn am y dioddefaint y maent yn ei achosi, nid yn unig i'r teuluoedd a effeithir, ond i'r gymuned yn gyffredinol. A wnewch sicrhau y gwnawn bopeth a allwn i hybu a hyrwyddo prosiectau fel Choose Life, sydd â'i ganolfan yng ngharchar Walton ac sy'n gadael i garcharorion ddweud wrth eraill am y modd y daethant i'r carchar oherwydd cyffuriau a sut y gwnaethant osgoi marwolaeth, os caf ei roi felly, drwy gael eu dal a'u rhoi yn y carchar, a sut y gall pobl ifanc ochel hynny. A allwn ystyried rhoi cyfle i brosiectau o'r fath fynd allan i'n cymunedau i ledaenu'r neges honno?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn gefnogol iawn i hynny oherwydd, fel y dywedwyd wrthyf, nid oes dim yn waeth na cheisio trin troseddwr pan geir pwysau arnynt o du cymheiriaid i ddod yn droseddwr gwell, mwy dyfeisgar a mwy croengaled byth. Mae arnoch angen yr hyn a ddisgrifiwch chi, sef ffrindiau, mentoriaid hŷn, a allai fod wedi mynd drwy'r felin ac sy'n gallu dweud wrth y rebeliaid ifanc 13, 14, 15, 16 neu 17 flwydd oed, 'Edrychwch, peidiwch â dilyn y llwybr hwn; dyna a ddigwyddodd i mi, a dyma sut y byddaf yn eich helpu i geisio peidio â gwneud y camgymeriadau ofnadwy a wneuthum i'. Mae hynny'n eu tynnu oddi wrth y pwysau o du eu cymheiriaid sy'n arwain at gystadlu i brofi pa mor galed y mae rhywun, a gall ddenu pobl oddi wrth ffordd o fyw ddinistriol.

Helen Mary Jones: Gwyddoch nad yw'r holl farwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â chyffuriau yng Nghymru yn cael eu hachosi gan gyffuriau anghyfreithlon o reidrwydd. Gwyddom oll am yr achosion o hunanladdiad, yn enwedig ymysg pobl ifanc, a achoswyd

in the past. You will also be aware of the recent National Institute of Clinical Excellence advice to general practitioners to be extremely cautious in prescribing those drugs, particularly to young people. However, GPs are then faced with having to decide what other action they can take. We know that there is a crisis in terms of the lack of therapeutic counselling services, particularly for young people, in Wales. What action will your Government take in the light of this NICE advice to ensure that GPs have an alternative to these drugs available for young people?

gan ddarpariaeth amhriodol o gyffuriau fel Prozac a Seroxat yn y gorffennol. Gwyddoch hefyd am y cyngor a roddwyd gan y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Ragoriaeth Glinigol yn ddiweddar ar i feddygon teulu fod yn dra gofalus wrth ragnodi'r cyffuriau hynny, yn enwedig i bobl ifanc. Fodd bynnag, mae meddygon teulu'n gorfod penderfynu wedyn pa gamau y gallant eu cymryd. Gwyddom fod argyfwng o ran prinder gwasanaethau cyngori therapiwtig, yn enwedig rhai ar gyfer pobl ifanc, yng Nghymru. Pa gamau a gymer eich Llywodraeth yng ngolwg y cyngor hwn gan y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Ragoriaeth Glinigol i sicrhau bod dewis arall ar gael i feddygon teulu i'w gynnig i bobl ifanc yn lle'r cyffuriau hyn?

The First Minister: I have followed a great deal of the recent controversy on Radio 4 and elsewhere in relation to the arguments about whether Seroxat and Prozac do this kind of damage or whether this is overenthusiastic regulation by people concerned about the abuse of substances that appear to be therapeutic, but which can take some people over the top. I am not an expert on this; I will ensure that either Jane Hutt or I write to you on the subject.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf wedi dilyn llawer o'r dadlau a fu'n ddiweddar ar Radio 4 ac mewn manau eraill ynghylch a yw Seroxat a Prozac yn peri niwed o'r math hwn neu a yw hyn yn enghraifft o reoleiddio gorfrwdfrydig gan rai sy'n bryderus ynghylch camddefnyddio sylweddau sy'n ymddangos eu bod yn therapiwtig, ond a all fod yn ormod i rai pobl. Nid wyf yn arbenigwr ar hyn; sicrhaf y bydd Jane Hutt neu fi'n ysgrifennu atoch ynghylch y pwnc hwn.

Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol yn y Cymoedd Social Justice in the Valleys

Q6 Lynne Neagle: Will the First Minister make a statement on how the Assembly Government has delivered social justice in the Valleys since 2003? (OAQ40288)

C6 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y modd y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi dod â chyfiawnder cymdeithasol i Gymoedd y De ers 2003? (OAQ40288)

The First Minister: We have been supporting renewal areas and group-repair schemes in Torfaen and are currently supporting the renewal areas in Abersychan, Blaenavon and Pontypool. For this financial year, £2 million was allocated in specific capital grants to these schemes. In addition, £102,000 has been allocated this year, and £75,000 was allocated in 2003-04, to the Care and Repair Cymru agency in Torfaen to help older people to remain in their homes.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhoesom gymorth ar gyfer ardaloedd adnewyddu a chynlluniau atgyweirio grwpiau tai yn Nhor-faen ac yr ydym yn rhoi cymorth ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer ardaloedd adnewyddu yn Abersychan, Blaenafon a Phont-y-pŵl. Ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol hon, dyrannwyd £2 filiwn ar ffurf grantiau cyfalaf penodol i'r cynlluniau hyn. Yn ogystal â hynny, dyrannwyd £102,000 eleni, a dyrannwyd £75,000 yn 2003-04, i asiantaeth Gofal a Thrwsio Cymru yn Nhor-faen i helpu pobl hŷn i aros yn eu cartrefi.

Lynne Neagle: Last week, the UK

Lynne Neagle: Yr wythnos diwethaf,

Government took another step forward for social justice in England with the announcement of its 10-year plan for childcare. The UK Government recognises that providing affordable, quality childcare is fundamental to its goal of eliminating child poverty by 2020. In Wales, we are still waiting for the Assembly Government's child poverty strategy, and we are well behind England on what I believe is the most important part of the package there, namely the commitment to offer children's centres in every deprived community, with the eventual roll-out to all. The UK Government has made its commitment to children and families clear. What commitment can the children of Wales expect from the Assembly Government on this issue?

The First Minister: I do not accept the expression 'well behind England'. We are using a different model, as I think that you are aware, as regards the provision of accessible and affordable childcare, and it has a particular bias towards those areas where we know that there is an undeveloped market because they do not have a large proportion of people in the professional middle class.

On the financial announcements that were made last week, we receive the consequentials, but they are not huge sums of money, and there is nothing for the next financial year. I think that we receive something like an additional £8 million, £9 million or £10 million in each of the years of 2006-07 and 2007-08. That will go into the block; that is how the block mechanism works. We have expressed a high priority for the whole philosophy of early years, which includes a strong commitment to childcare in the early years, not excluding childcare extending long beyond that, almost into the teen years. It is an important issue.

2.30 p.m.

David Melding: Your free prescription policy will transfer up to £50 million to the relatively richer part of our population. How will that improve social justice in the south Wales Valleys?

cymerodd Llywodraeth y DU gam arall ymlaen dros gyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn Lloegr drwy gyhoeddi ei chynllun 10 mlynedd ar gyfer gofal plant. Mae Llywodraeth y DU yn sylweddoli ei bod yn hollbwysig darparu gofal plant fforddiadwy o ansawdd da os ydyw i gyrraedd ei nod o ddileu tlodi plant erbyn 2020. Yng Nghymru, yr ydym yn dal i ddisgwyl am strategaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar dlodi plant, ac yr ydym ymhell ar ôl Lloegr o ran y rhan bwysicaf o'r pecyn yn y fan honno, yn fy marn i, sef yr ymrwymiad i gynnig canolfannau plant ym mhob cymuned ddifreintiedig, ac i'w cynnig ym mhob cymuned yn y pen draw. Mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi amlygu ei hymrwymiad i blant a theuluoedd. Pa ymrwymiad y gall plant Cymru ei ddisgwyl gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ar y mater hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn derbyn yr ymadrodd 'ymhell ar ôl Lloegr'. Yr ydym yn defnyddio model gwahanol, fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf yn credu, o ran darparu gofal plant hygyrch a fforddiadwy, ac mae'n ffafrio'r ardaloedd hynny lle gwyddom fod marchnad sydd heb ei datblygu am nad oes ynddynt gyfran fawr o rai sydd yn y dosbarth canol proffesiynol.

Ynghylch y cyhoeddiadau ariannol a wnaed yr wythnos diwethaf, cawn y symiau canlyniadol, ond nid ydynt yn rhai anferth, ac nid oes dim ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Credaf y byddwn yn cael rhywbeth tebyg i £8 miliwn, £9 miliwn neu £10 miliwn yn y flwyddyn 2006-07 a'r flwyddyn 2007-08. Bydd hynny'n rhan o'r bloc; felly y mae dull y bloc yn gweithio. Yr ydym wedi datgan ein bod yn rhoi blaenoriaeth uchel i athroniaeth y blynyddoedd cynnar yn ei chyfanrwydd, ac mae hynny'n cynnwys ymrwymiad cadarn i ofal plant yn y blynyddoedd cynnar, heb ddiystyru gofal plant ymhell ar ôl hynny, hyd flynyddoedd yr ardegau bron. Mae'n fater pwysig.

David Melding: Bydd eich polisi o roi presgripsiynau am ddim yn trosglwyddo hyd at £50 miliwn i'r rhai cymharol gefnog yn ein poblogaeth. Ym mha fodd y bydd hynny'n hyrwyddo cyfiawnder cymdeithasol yng

Nghymoedd y De?

The First Minister: I have not seen a figure of £50 million—I do not know where you have got that figure from. As I recall, the figure that we were given by experts was around £34 million. You are right that this will not be means-tested, and there are many benefits that are not. We must get the balance right between universally available benefits, such as the winter fuel allowance of £200, and the £100 for council tax payers over the age of 70—that is not means-tested, but I do not hear you criticising that—and means-tested benefits. Some will be universal and some will be means-tested. There is a judicious mixture of universal benefits and means-tested benefits, and we must persuade people that there is no stigma attached to applying for means-tested benefits, such as council tax benefit. It is important that elderly people in Wales, now that 300,000 more of them are eligible for council tax benefit, do not feel in any way stigmatised by applying for it.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni welais ffigur o £50 miliwn—ni wn o ble y cawsoch y ffigur hwnnw. Os cofiaf yn iawn, y ffigur a roddwyd i ni gan arbenigwyr oedd tua £34 miliwn. Yr ydych yn iawn wrth ddweud na fydd prawf moddion ar hynny, ac mae sawl budd-dal o'r fath. Rhaid inni ddal y ddysgl yn wastad rhwng budd-daliadau sydd ar gael i bawb, fel y lwfans tanwydd gaeaf o £200, a'r £100 i dalwyr y dreth gyngor dros 70 oed—nid oes prawf moddion ar hynny, ond ni'ch clywaf yn beirniadu hynny—a budd-daliadau sy'n amodol ar brawf moddion. Bydd rhai ar gael i bawb a bydd rhai'n amodol ar brawf moddion. Ceir cymysgedd doeth o fudd-daliadau sydd ar gael i bawb a rhai sy'n amodol ar brawf moddion, a rhaid inni ddarbwyllo pobl i weld nad oes unrhyw warth ynglŷn ag ymgeisio am fudd-daliadau sy'n amodol ar brawf moddion, fel budd-dal y dreth gyngor. Mae'n bwysig na fydd pobl oedrannus yng Nghymru'n teimlo unrhyw warth wrth ymgeisio am fudd-dal y dreth gyngor, gan fod 300,000 yn rhagor yn gymwys i'w gael bellach.

Ysgolion yn Dadfeilio Disrepair in Schools

Q7 Peter Black: What is the Assembly Government doing to tackle disrepair in local schools? (OAQ40256)

C7 Peter Black: Beth y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael ag ysgolion lleol sy'n dadfeilio? (OAQ40256)

The First Minister: Capital work is supported through the school buildings improvement grant, general capital funding for local authorities and the voluntary-aided schools programme. Together, these are set to rise to £143.56 million annually from the coming financial year onwards. Support is also provided for the capital costs element of private finance initiative schemes.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhoddir cymorth tuag at waith cyfalaf drwy'r grant gwella adeiladau ysgol, cyllid cyfalaf cyffredinol i awdurdodau lleol a'r rhaglen ar gyfer ysgolion gwirfoddol a gynorthwyir. Gyda'i gilydd, bydd y rhain yn codi i £143.56 miliwn bob blwyddyn o'r flwyddyn ariannol nesaf ymlaen. Rhoddir cymorth hefyd tuag at yr elfen costau cyfalaf mewn cynlluniau menter cyllid preifat.

Peter Black: You made a commitment to spend, in the lifetime of the Assembly, £560 million on repairing and replacing school buildings in Wales. You also stated that part of that total will include private finance initiative schemes. If it is acceptable for PFI money to be included in that total, why are education authorities not being allowed to bid for new PFI schemes?

Peter Black: Gwnaethoch ymrwymiad i wario £560 miliwn, yn ystod oes y Cynulliad hwn, ar atgyweirio adeiladau ysgol yng Nghymru a chodi rhai yn lle'r rhai presennol. Dywedasoeh hefyd y bydd rhan o'r cyfanswm hwnnw'n cynnwys cynlluniau menter cyllid preifat. Os yw'n dderbyniol cynnwys arian PFI yn y cyfanswm hwnnw, pam na chaniateir i awdurdodau addysg ymgeisio am gynlluniau PFI newydd?

The First Minister: We have overtopped the undertaking that we gave—it is now £590 million, not the £560 million specified in our manifesto. The odd word of praise for exceeding the manifesto commitment by £30 million might be in order, Peter, and if you do not praise us for it, I must do it myself, which I have just done. You must do these things sometimes. What is important about PFI is that we give authorities a choice. We have made available this £9 million lump sum, which enables local authorities to make a sensible choice about whether they want to go down the PFI route, or the good old-fashioned taxpayers' money route. They have that choice in Wales. I am sure that PFI will continue to play a part in financing a public sector infrastructure. It may not be as big a part as it plays in England or Scotland, but it will play a part. We have ensured that local authorities have a choice. Usually, they find that it is more cost-effective to use old-fashioned taxpayers' money, and having access to the £9 million each, if they get their bids in on time and in good order, means that they can build a full school, rather than just school extensions, using normal public finance.

Janet Ryder: Unfortunately, some county councils seem to be using the disrepair of small schools as an excuse to close them. What is your Government doing to monitor the reasons given by county councils for the closure of small village schools, and how many of those closures are related to the state of the buildings?

The First Minister: There is an issue of principle here. We do not accept local authorities closing schools for financial reasons. If they propose a school closure, it must be for good educational reasons, and it must not be financially driven. If anyone then objects to a proposed school closure, that proposal is presented to the Minister, who may take a different view from the local authority, and who will look at whether the proposed closure was financially driven, and not driven by the need to improve the delivery of the curriculum or other general

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym wedi rhagori ar yr ymgymriad a wnaethom—mae bellach yn £590 miliwn, yn hytrach na'r £560 miliwn a nodwyd yn ein maniffesto. Efallai y byddai ambell air o glod am ragori ar yr ymrwymiad maniffesto o £30 miliwn yn weddus, Peter, ac os na wnewch chi ein canmol am hynny, rhaid imi wneud hynny fy hun, a hynny yr wyf newydd ei wneud. Rhaid gwneud y pethau hyn weithiau. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig am PFI yw ein bod yn cynnig dewis i awdurdodau. Yr ydym wedi darparu'r cyfandaliad hwn o £9 miliwn, sy'n galluogi awdurdodau lleol i ddewis yn ddoeth ynghylch a ydynt am ddefnyddio'r dull PFI, neu'r dull hen ffasiwn da o ddefnyddio arian y trethdalwyr. Mae ganddynt ddewis o'r fath yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd PFI yn dal i chwarae rhan wrth ariannu seilwaith y sector cyhoeddus. Efallai na fydd yn chwarae cymaint o ran ag y mae yn Lloegr neu'r Alban, ond bydd yn chwarae rhan. Yr ydym wedi sicrhau bod dewis ar gael i awdurdodau lleol. Fel arfer, cânt mai'r dull mwyaf cost-effeithiol yw defnyddio arian y trethdalwyr yn y modd hen ffasiwn, ac am fod £9 miliwn ar gael i bob un ohonynt, gallant godi ysgol gyfan, yn hytrach nag estyniadau iddi'n unig, os cyflwynant eu ceisiadau'n brydlon ac yn drefnus, drwy ddefnyddio cyllid cyhoeddus yn y modd arferol.

Janet Ryder: Yn anffodus, ymddengys bod rhai cynghorau sir yn cymryd dadfeiliad mewn ysgolion bach yn esgus i'w cau. Beth y mae'ch Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i gadw golwg ar y rhesymau y mae cynghorau sir yn eu rhoi dros gau ysgolion pentref bach, a nifer yr ysgolion sy'n cau am resymau sy'n gysylltiedig â chyflwr yr adeiladau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae mater o egwyddor yn hyn o beth. Nid ydym yn derbyn y caiff awdurdodau lleol gau ysgolion am resymau ariannol. Os cynigiant gau ysgol, rhaid i hynny fod am resymau addysgol da, ac ni cheir gwneud hynny ar sail ariannol. Os yw rhywun wedyn yn gwrthwynebu cynnig i gau ysgol, cyflwynir y cynnig hwnnw i'r Gweinidog, a all benderfynu'n wahanol i'r awdurdod lleol, ac a fydd yn ystyried a oedd y cynnig i gau'r ysgol wedi'i wneud ar sail ariannol, ac nid ar sail yr angen i gyflwyno'r cwricwlwm yn well neu ddod â buddion

educational benefits. Account must also be taken of whether local authorities are asking school pupils to travel an excessive distance to get to the school that may be replacing two or three old ones.

addysgol cyffredinol eraill. Rhaid ystyried hefyd a yw awdurdodau lleol yn gofyn i ddisgyblion ysgol deithio'n rhy bell i gyrraedd yr ysgol a allai gymryd lle dwy neu dair ysgol flaenorol.

Trefniadau Parcio ar gyfer Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru Parking Arrangements for the Wales Millennium Centre

Q8 Brynle Williams: Will the First Minister make a statement on car parking arrangements for the Wales Millennium Centre? (OAQ40266)

C8 Brynle Williams: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y trefniadau parcio ceir ar gyfer Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru? (OAQ40266)

The First Minister: Car parking arrangements are the responsibility of Cardiff County Council as the local authority.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae trefniadau parcio ceir yn gyfrifoldeb i Gyngor Sir Caerdydd fel yr awdurdod lleol.

Brynle Williams: Do you not agree that it is irresponsible to grant the Wales Millennium Centre planning permission without providing adequate car parking prior its opening?

Brynle Williams: Oni chytunwch mai peth anghyfrifol yw rhoi caniatâd cynllunio i godi Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru heb ddarparu digon o fannau i barcio ceir cyn ei hagog?

The First Minister: You are not being quite fair—temporary car parking is in place in the evenings, when the vast bulk of performances take place. It is probably the car parking used by commuters during the day. There is a major project in the offing, which has not yet come forward for planning permission. A car parking project is proposed, but not yet firmly proposed, because of different changes in ownership of the Associated British Ports estate on which we and the Wales Millennium Centre sit. There were to be two multi-storey car parks, but ABP then changed its mind and said that there would be one large multi-storey with 1,000 places. However, the whole estate was then sold to Morley Fund Management, which has not yet come forward with a scheme to replace the expected two car parks. We anticipate that it will do so, but, in the meantime, temporary car parking arrangements similar to those used by our staff will continue for evening use.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid ydych yn hollol deg—mae manau parcio ceir dros dro ar gael gyda'r hwyr, pan geir y mwyafrif helaeth o'r perfformiadau. Mae'n debyg mai manau parcio ceir a ddefnyddir gan gymudwyr yn ystod y dydd ydynt. Mae prosiect mawr yn yr arfaeth, nad yw wedi'i gyflwyno i gael caniatâd cynllunio eto. Mae prosiect parcio ceir wedi'i gynnig, ond nid yw wedi'i gynnig yn bendant eto, oherwydd gwahanol newidiadau ym mherchnogaeth ystâd Associated British Ports lle'r ydym ni a Chanolfan Mileniwm Cymru'n sefyll. Yr oedd bwriad i gael dau faes parcio ceir aml-lawr, ond gwnaeth ABP newid ei feddwl wedyn a dweud y byddai un maes parcio ceir aml-lawr ac ynndo 1,000 o leoedd. Fodd bynnag, gwerthwyd yr ystâd gyfan wedyn i Morley Fund Management, nad yw eto wedi cyflwyno cynllun i gymryd lle'r ddau faes parcio ceir a ddisgwyliid. Rhagwelwn y gwnaiff hynny, ond, yn y cyfamser, bydd trefniadau parcio ceir dros dro, sy'n debyg i'r rhai a ddefnyddir gan ein staff, yn parhau gyda'r nos.

Jenny Randerson: Will you join me in congratulating the WMC's board and its staff on a successful launch, which was so important to Wales? However, the long-term success of the building depends not just on adequate car parking, but, even more

Jenny Randerson: A wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch bwrdd Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru a'i staff ar y lansiad llwyddiannus, a oedd mor bwysig i Gymru? Fodd bynnag, mae llwyddiant yr adeilad yn y tymor hir yn dibynnu nid yn unig ar gael digon o fannau i

importantly, on good public transport links. When will your Government provide the additional funding and leadership needed to ensure that bus and train services between Cardiff and the Valleys, in particular, are dramatically improved?

The First Minister: Andrew Davies and Alun Pugh, the two relevant Ministers, have collaborated closely with Cardiff County Council and the Wales Millennium Centre's management to address the centre's public transport needs, both in the evenings and on weekends. Clearly, Cardiff County Council has the leadership role in this because, next to the WMC, it has the statutory responsibility. However, Alun and Andrew are closely monitoring this to ensure that we use our powers of persuasion. For example, the bus service from Swansea to Cardiff has been diverted via Cardiff bay so as to pick up from and deliver to the bay those people from along that route who might want to attend performances at the WMC. First Cymru is doing that, and Arriva Trains, the Confederation of Public Transport in Wales and PTI Cymru Ltd are involved in the working party to ensure that we can provide better services to the WMC.

Owen John Thomas: What plans does the Assembly Government have, in co-operation with these other bodies, to ensure that there is an integrated transport system, using coaches and trains to ensure that the Wales Millennium Centre can be adequately accessed?

The First Minister: In addition to what I have already mentioned, we are funding Arriva Trains directly to provide additional late-night trains for a trial period from late November. Therefore, on the day that the WMC opened, and now that it is in full swing, there was and is an Assembly Government funded late-night train scheme to ensure that people from the Valleys can get home from the bay station after performances at the WMC. It is a use-it or lose-it service, which will run for a trial period. We hope that people will avail themselves of that additional

barcio ceir, ond, yn bwysicach byth, ar gael cysylltiadau trafndiaeth gyhoeddus da. Pa bryd y gwnaiff eich Llywodraeth gynnig y cyllid a'r arweiniad ychwanegol y mae eu hangen i sicrhau gwelliant sylweddol yn y gwasanaethau bysiau a threnau rhwng Caerdydd a'r Cymoedd, yn benodol.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Andrew Davies ac Alun Pugh, y ddau Weinidog perthnasol, wedi cydweithio'n agos â Chyngor Sir Caerdydd a rheolwyr Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru i ymdrin ag anghenion y ganolfan o ran trafndiaeth gyhoeddus, gyda'r hwyr ac ar benwythnosau. Wrth gwrs, Cyngor Sir Caerdydd sy'n arwain y ffordd yn hyn o beth oherwydd, ochr yn ochr â Chanolfan Mileniwm Cymru, ganddo ef y mae'r cyfrifoldeb statudol. Fodd bynnag, mae Alun ac Andrew yn cadw golwg manwl ar hyn i sicrhau yr arferwn ein dylanwad. Er enghraifft, mae'r gwasanaeth bws o Abertawe i Gaerdydd wedi'i ddargyfeirio drwy fae Caerdydd er mwyn codi rhai ar hyd y llwybr hwnnw a allai fod am fynd i berfformiadau yng Nghanolfan Mileniwm Cymru a mynd â hwy i'r bae. Mae First Cymru yn gwneud hynny, ac mae Trenau Arriva, Cydffederasiwn Trafnidiaeth Gyhoeddus Cymru a PTI Cymru Cyf yn rhan o'r gweithgor sy'n ceisio sicrhau y gallwn gynnig gwell gwasanaethau i Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru.

Owen John Thomas: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i sicrhau y ceir system drafndiaeth integredig, drwy gydweithio â'r cyrff eraill hynny, gan ddefnyddio coetshis a threnau i sicrhau mynediad digonol i Ganolfan Mileniwm Cymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn ogystal â'r hyn yr wyf wedi'i grybwyll eisoes, yr ydym yn ariannu Trenau Arriva yn uniongyrchol fel y bydd yn darparu trenau ychwanegol yn hwyr y nos am gyfnod rhagbrofol o ddiwedd mis Tachwedd. Gan hynny, ar ddiwrnod agor Canolfan Mileniwm Cymru, ac yn awr gan ei bod yn llawn weithredol, yr oedd ac y mae cynllun trenau yn hwyr y nos a ariannir gan y Cynulliad i sicrhau y bydd pobl o'r Cymoedd yn gallu mynd adref o orsaf y bae ar ôl perfformiadau yn y ganolfan. Gwasanaeth sy'n dibynnu ar y galw ydyw, a fydd yn

service, otherwise there will be no point in continuing it. Therefore, I hope that people use the late-night service, which we fund through Arriva Trains.

rhedeg am gyfnod rhagbrofol. Gobeithiwn y bydd pobl yn manteisio ar y gwasanaeth ychwanegol hwnnw, neu ni fydd diben parhau ag ef. Felly, gobeithiaf y bydd pobl yn defnyddio'r gwasanaeth yn hwyr y nos, yr ydym yn ei ariannu drwy Trenau Arriva.

Adleoli Swyddi gyda'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i'r Canolbarth The Relocation of National Assembly Jobs to Mid Wales

Q9 Mick Bates: Will the First Minister make a statement on the relocation of National Assembly jobs to mid Wales? (OAQ40273)

C9 Mick Bates: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar adleoli swyddi'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i'r Canolbarth? (OAQ40273)

The First Minister: We anticipate that around 100 jobs will be transferred from Cardiff. The focus of those jobs will be on countryside and rural functions for the whole of Wales, but there will also be a more generic role in terms of providing a one-stop shop for Assembly Government services for the people of mid Wales.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhagwelwn y bydd tua 100 o swyddi'n cael eu trosglwyddo o Gaerdydd. Bydd y rhan fwyaf o'r swyddi hynny'n gysylltiedig â swyddogaethau sy'n ymwneud â chefn gwlad a materion gwledig ar gyfer Cymru gyfan, ond bydd rôl fwy cyffredinol hefyd o ran darparu siop un stop ar gyfer gwasanaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i bobl y Canolbarth.

Mick Bates: I am sure that we would all welcome new jobs in mid Wales, provided that the economy in their former location is not damaged. However, you will be aware that there is a great deal of uncertainty in the Welsh Development Agency and Education and Learning Wales offices in Newtown in my constituency. What discussions have you had with the staff there to assure them that, when these changes take place, their jobs are secure and sustainable?

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddem oll yn croesawu swyddi newydd yn y Canolbarth, ar yr amod na wneir drwg i'r economi lle'r oeddent wedi'u lleoli cynt. Fodd bynnag, gwyddoch fod llawer o ansicrwydd yn swyddfeydd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru yn y Drenewydd yn fy etholaeth. Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch â'r staff yno i'w sicrhau, pan ddigwydd y newidiadau hyn, y bydd eu swyddi'n ddiogel ac yn gynaliadwy?

2.40 p.m.

The First Minister: We have not yet concluded whether or not it is possible. I incline to the view that it will be difficult, simply because it is too long a journey for people to commute from their present locations east of the mountain chain to an Assembly office west of the mountain chain. That is not the basis of the setting up of the Aberystwyth office. The mission is to restore the Aberystwyth office to what it was before John Redwood removed those agricultural jobs and put them in Cardiff, and have a proper full-scale agriculture office in Aberystwyth. It is important then to consider any other opportunities to co-locate WDA and ELWa services—there is a small WDA office in Aberystwyth at the moment. It is difficult to envisage offices in Newtown, for

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid ydym wedi penderfynu eto a yw hynny'n bosibl ai peidio. Tueddaf i gredu y bydd yn anodd, a hynny'n syml am fod y daith yn rhy hir i bobl allu cymudo o'u lleoliadau presennol ar ochr ddwyreiniol y gadwyn o fynyddoedd i swyddfa Cynulliad ar yr ochr orllewinol. Nid hwnnw yw'r rheswm dros sefydlu'r swyddfa yn Aberystwyth. Y gorchwyl dan sylw yw adfer swyddfa Aberystwyth i'r hyn ydoedd cyn i John Redwood symud y swyddi amaethyddol hynny i Gaerdydd, a chael swyddfa amaethyddiaeth gymwys o lawn faint yn Aberystwyth. Mae'n bwysig wedyn ystyried unrhyw gyfleoedd eraill i gydleoli gwasanaethau'r WDA ac ELWa—mae gan y WDA swyddfa fach yn Aberystwyth ar hyn o bryd. Anodd yw dychmygu cyfuno

instance, being merged with those in Aberystwyth. The distance is too great.

Elin Jones: Croesawaf y strategaeth adleoli hon a'ch sylwadau y prynhawn yma. A ydych yn gallu dweud wrthym pryd y bydd y swyddfa newydd yn Aberystwyth yn weithredol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf. Byddaf i neu Sue Essex yn ysgrifennu atoch pan fyddwn yn nes at allu gosod y tendr a'r cytundeb i ddechrau adeiladu. Dyna'r adeg pan fyddwn yn gwybod ai tendr neu gytundeb i adeiladu dros gyfnod o 12 mis neu 18 mis ydyw. Hyd nes ein bod wedi cyrraedd y sefyllfa honno, nid oes diben ysgrifennu atoch. Unwaith ein bod yn y sefyllfa honno, byddaf i neu Sue Essex yn ysgrifennu atoch.

Glyn Davies: Like Elin Jones and Mick Bates, I welcome the relocation of jobs to mid Wales. That is certainly the right strategy. When you gave us the figures for the number of jobs which are being moved to mid Wales, do you include any other jobs that are moved from one part of mid Wales to the other? Or is there a net increase of jobs in mid Wales?

The First Minister: The 100 jobs that I referred to will be jobs removed from Cardiff.

swyddfeydd yn y Drenewydd, er enghraifft, â'r rhai yn Aberystwyth. Maent yn rhy bell oddi wrth ei gilydd.

Elin Jones: I welcome this relocation strategy and your comments this afternoon. Can you tell us when the new office in Aberystwyth will become operational?

The First Minister: No. Either I or Sue Essex will write to you when we are closer to being able to let the tender and the contract to start construction. That is when we will know whether it will be a tender or a contract to build over a 12 month or 18 month period. There is no point in writing to you until that time. As soon as we are in that position, either I or Sue Essex will write to you.

Glyn Davies: Fel Elin Jones a Mick Bates, croesawaf y bwriad i adleoli swyddi yn y Canolbarth. Dyna'r strategaeth gywir, yn sicr. Pan roesoch inni'r ffigurau ar nifer y swyddi a symudir i'r Canolbarth, a oeddech yn cynnwys unrhyw swyddi eraill a symudir o un rhan o'r Canolbarth i'r llall? Neu a fydd cynnydd net yn nifer y swyddi yn y Canolbarth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Swyddi a symudir o Gaerdydd yw'r 100 o swyddi y cyfeiriais atynt.

Blaenoriaethau Economaidd Economic Priorities

Q10 Nick Bourne: Will the First Minister make a statement on his Government's economic priorities for the next six months? (OAQ40268)

The First Minister: I share the view that Digby Jones, the director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, expressed at the CBI annual dinner in Cardiff last week. He said that the economic climate in Wales, as in Britain, was the best that he had ever known. I think he said that it was remarkably benign. Against that background, the Assembly Government will continue to prioritise the creation of a full employment society in Wales. The closer we are to full employment—and many would say that we

C10 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar flaenoriaethau economaidd ei lywodraeth ar gyfer y 6 mis nesaf? (OAQ40268)

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhannaf y farn a fynegodd Digby Jones, cyfarwyddwr cyffredinol Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain, yng nghinio blynyddol y cydffederasiwn yng Nghaerdydd yr wythnos diwethaf. Dywedodd mai'r hinsawdd economaidd a geir yng Nghymru, fel ym Mhrydain, oedd yr orau a welodd erioed. Credaf iddo ddweud ei bod yn hynod fwyn. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn dal i roi blaenoriaeth i greu cymdeithas a chanddi gyflogaeth lawn yng Nghymru. Po agosaf y

are at full employment in north-east Wales; the CBI say we are at full employment throughout Wales, but I do not entirely agree—the more emphasis needs to be put on productivity and skills improvement.

Nick Bourne: Does the First Minister consider that a more important priority for transport would be improving north-south rail and road links, rather than subsidising air links which will be used principally by the public sector?

The First Minister: That is a matter for speculation, but perhaps again you are demonstrating the aversion to significant good news that I mentioned half an hour ago. The one thing that the CBI complained about last week was when was the Welsh Assembly Government going to make its mind up on the M4 relief road around Newport, which it regards as the No. 1 priority in Wales. Andrew Davies made an announcement on that this morning, but I could not tell the CBI anything about that last Friday. We have announced today that we will proceed with the M4 relief road, although without using public money. We will be using a road pricing method.

Nick Bourne: It may be that you could not say anything, but certain Ministers were making comments about it outside the Chamber as long ago as then. However, I did not ask you about the M4 relief road—I asked you about north-south links and whether it was not more important to ensure that improvements are made to Stevenson's Rocket, and to remove some of the difficulties that we have in Rhayader and Llanrwst by means of bypasses, rather than to subsidise an air service that will only benefit the public sector? That is what I asked you about.

The First Minister: You are living in a parallel universe, which no-one else lives in. Last week, one of your top priorities was to have a national archive for Wales, at a cost of £10 million, to replace a service that we

byddwn at gael cyflogaeth lawn—a dywedai llawer fod gennym gyflogaeth lawn yn y Gogledd-ddwyrain; dywed Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain fod gennym gyflogaeth lawn ledled Cymru, ond ni chytunaf yn llwyr—mwyaf fydd y pwyslais y mae'n rhaid ei roi ar gynhyrchiant a gwella sgiliau.

Nick Bourne: A yw'r Prif Weinidog o'r farn mai blaenoriaeth bwysicach ar gyfer trafniadaeth fyddai gwella'r cysylltiadau ffyrdd a rheilffyrdd o'r de i'r gogledd, yn hytrach na rhoi cymhorthdal i gysylltiadau awyr a ddefnyddir gan y sector cyhoeddus yn bennaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Testun dyfalu yw hwnnw, ond efallai'ch bod yn amlygu eto yr anhoffter o newyddion da y cyfeiriais ato hanner awr yn ôl. Yr unig gŵyn a oedd gan Gydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain yr wythnos diwethaf oedd honno sy'n ymwneud â pha bryd y penderfyna Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ynghylch ffordd liniaru'r M4 o gwmpas Casnewydd, y mae'n ei hystyried yn brif flaenoriaeth yng Nghymru. Gwnaeth Andrew Davies gyhoeddiad ar hynny y bore yma, ond ni allwn ddweud dim wrth y cydffederasiwn am hynny ddydd Gwener diwethaf. Yr ydym wedi cyhoeddi heddiw y byddwn yn bwrw ymlaen â ffordd liniaru'r M4, ond heb ddefnyddio arian cyhoeddus. Byddwn yn defnyddio dull codi tâl ar y ffordd.

Nick Bourne: Efallai na allech ddweud dim, ond yr oedd rhai Gweinidogion yn gwneud sylwadau amdani y tu allan i'r Siambr cyn belled yn ôl â hynny. Fodd bynnag, ni'ch holais am ffordd liniaru'r M4—fe'ch holais am gysylltiadau rhwng y de a'r gogledd ac onid oedd yn bwysicach sicrhau gwelliannau i drenau, a chael gwared ar rai o'r anawsterau eraill a gawn yn Rhaeadr Gwy a Llanrwst drwy adeiladu ffyrdd osgoi, yn hytrach na rhoi cymhorthdal i wasanaeth awyr na fydd ond o fantais i'r sector cyhoeddus? Am hynny y gwneuthum eich holi.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn byw mewn byd arall, lle nad oes neb arall yn byw. Yr wythnos diwethaf, un o'ch prif flaenoriaethau oedd cael archif genedlaethol i Gymru, ar gost o £10 miliwn, i gymryd lle gwasanaeth a

currently receive free of charge. I am sure that no-one in your surgery has ever asked you for that. We have been asked what we will do about the M4 relief road around Newport. If we do not do anything about it, we cannot get development west of Newport because of the blockage in the Brynglas tunnels. You ought to listen to real people, who are concerned about real jobs and real transport issues, and the kinds of issues the CBI is discussing. Otherwise, you are condemning the Conservative Party to being a total irrelevance.

Janet Davies: When looking at the economic prosperity of Cardiff bay, last week, the Economic Development and Transport Committee referred to a letter, which noted that the transfer of the bay five years ago, from the development corporation to Cardiff County Council, was possibly done without any powers. You will know that about £53 million has been spent in those five years running the harbour authority. What is the Assembly Government doing about the implications of costs—from legal costs right across to environmental costs?

The First Minister: You are right—some legal technicalities were omitted, as we are told by the lawyers. It has taken five years for this to come to light—it is sad, but it must be sorted out as quickly as possible. As Chair of the Audit Committee, you will take a particular interest in it. It is clear that both sides believed that this was done on a fully, legally, sound as a pound basis, and both sides were as surprised as the other to find out that it had not been. We need to sort that out, either in the courts or by some other method—I am not an expert on which other method. It is a legal technicality, because there is no question or quibble about the intent of both sides. It is a matter now of trying to put right the legal technicalities that were omitted five years ago.

gawn yn rhad ac am ddim ar hyn o bryd. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad oes neb yn eich cymhorthfa wedi gofyn ichi am hynny erioed. Gofynnwyd inni beth a wnawn ynghylch ffordd liniaru'r M4 o gwmpas Casnewydd. Os na wnawn ddim ynghylch hynny, ni chawn ddatblygu i'r gorllewin o Gasnewydd oherwydd y tagfeydd yn nhwnelau Bryn-glas. Dylech wrando ar bobl go iawn, sy'n pryderu ynghylch swyddi go iawn a materion go iawn sy'n ymwneud â thrafnidiaeth, a'r math o faterion y mae Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain yn eu trafod. Fel arall, byddwch yn peri i'r Blaid Geidwadol fod yn gwbl amherthnasol.

Janet Davies: Wrth ystyried y ffyniant economaidd ym mae Caerdydd, yr wythnos diwethaf, cyfeiriodd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth at lythyr, a nododd ei bod yn bosibl bod y bae wedi'i drosglwyddo bum mlynedd yn ôl, o'r gorfforaeth datblygu i Gyngor Sir Caerdydd, heb fod unrhyw bwerau i wneud hynny. Gwyddoch fod tua £53 miliwn wedi'i wario yn y pum mlynedd hynny ar redeg awdurdod y porthladd. Beth y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei wneud ynghylch y goblygiadau o ran costau—o gostau cyfreithiol hyd at gostau amgylcheddol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn iawn—yr oedd rhai manylion technegol cyfreithiol wedi'u gadael allan, fel y cawsom wybod gan y cyfreithwyr. Cymerodd bum mlynedd i hyn ddod i olau dydd—mae'n beth trist, a rhaid ei ddatrys cyn gynted ag y bo modd. A chithau'n Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Archwilio, byddwch yn ymddiddori'n neilltuol yn hynny. Mae'n amlwg bod y ddwy ochr yn credu bod hyn wedi'i wneud mewn modd hollol gyfreithiol a dibynadwy, ac yr oedd y ddwy ochr yr un mor syn o wybod nad ydoedd. Rhaid inni ddatrys hynny, naill ai yn y llysoedd neu drwy ryw ddull arall—nid wyf yn arbenigwr ar ba ddull arall. Manyl yn technegol cyfreithiol ydyw, gan nad oes unrhyw amheuaeth neu hollti blew ynghylch bwriad y ddwy ochr. Yr hyn y mae'n rhaid ei wneud yn awr yw cywiro'r manylion technegol cyfreithiol a adawyd allan bum mlynedd yn ôl.

Costau Gweinyddol Ailfandio'r Dreth Gyngor The Administrative Cost of Council Tax Rebanding

Q11 Jonathan Morgan: Will the First Minister make a statement on reports that the administrative cost of council tax rebanding amounts to £4.5 million? (OAQ40278)

The First Minister: As you know, all four parties represented on the former Local Government and Housing Committee on 13 February 2002 welcomed the proposed revaluation, and it has proceeded on that basis. The Local Government Act 2003 placed a legal requirement on the Assembly to compile new council tax valuation lists in relation to billing authorities in Wales on 1 April 2005, which is what we have done. The exercise is being completed on time and to budget.

Jonathan Morgan: I assume that the answer to my question is, 'yes, it did cost £4.5 million'. You will know that, in Cardiff, for every property that is being moved down a band, 60 properties are moving upwards, by one or two bands, or even three, and, in some cases, a little higher than that. Do you now accept that, in terms of the capital city, when you take into account the revaluation process on the one hand and a poor local government settlement on the other, many thousands of people living in the capital city—some in your constituency—face large council tax increases as a result of your Government policy?

The First Minister: It is as a result of your Conservative Party's council tax. You seem to be suffering from selective amnesia today. As far as I am aware, John Major was not a Labour Prime Minister, Michael Heseltine was not a Labour Environment Minister, and the Conservatives' 1992 election manifesto was clear that they would replace the poll tax with a council tax, which they did. Revaluation was an obligation placed on everyone by the Conservative Government when Michael Heseltine was the Deputy Prime Minister and John Major was the Prime Minister. Therefore, it does not behove you to become the raw prawn in the Assembly and to try to play some idle blame game, saying that it is all Labour's fault, when it is a Conservative tax. It is not a work of art as a piece of taxation—it involves rough justice and you must do revaluations, which is an

C11 Jonathan Morgan: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar yr adroddiadau mai £4.5 miliwn yw'r costau gweinyddol sydd ynghlwm wrth ailfandio'r dreth gyngor? (OAQ40278)

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel y gwyddoch, croesawyd y bwriad i ailbriso gan bob plaid a gynrychiolwyd ar Bwyllgor blaenorol Llywodraeth Leol a Thai ar 13 Chwefror 2002, ac aeth y gwaith rhagddo ar y sail honno. Fe'i gwnaed yn ofynnol o dan Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol 2003 i'r Cynulliad lunio rhestrau prisio newydd ar gyfer y dreth gyngor mewn cysylltiad ag awdurdodau sy'n anfon biliau yng Nghymru ar 1 Ebrill 2005, a dyna a wnaethom. Cwblheir y gwaith yn brydlon ac yn unol â'r amserlen.

Jonathan Morgan: Cymeraf mai'r ateb i'm cwestiwn yw, 'do, costiodd £4.5 miliwn'. Gwyddoch mai'r hyn a welir yng Nghaerdydd yw, am bob eiddo a symudir band yn is, fod 60 o dai'n symud i fyny, un neu ddau fand, neu hyd yn oed dri, ac, mewn rhai achosion, ychydig yn uwch na hynny. A ydych yn derbyn yn awr, yng nghyd-destun y brifddinas, pan ystyriwch y broses ailbriso ar y naill law a'r setliad llywodraeth leol gwael ar y llaw arall, fod miloedd o bobl sy'n byw yn y brifddinas—a rhai yn eich etholaeth chi—yn wynebu codiadau yn y dreth gyngor o ganlyniad i bolisi'ch Llywodraeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae o ganlyniad i dreth gyngor eich Plaid Geidwadol chi. Ymddengys eich bod yn dioddef gan anghofusrwydd dethol heddiw. Hyd y cofiaf fi, nid oedd John Major yn Brif Weinidog Llafur, nid oedd Michael Heseltine yn Weinidog dros yr Amgylchedd Llafur, ac yr oedd maniffesto etholiad y Ceidwadwyr yn 1992 yn datgan yn glir y rhoddent dreth gyngor yn lle treth y pen, a hynny a wnaethant. Yr oedd yr ailbriso wedi'i orfodi ar bawb gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol pan oedd Michael Heseltine yn Ddirprwy Brif Weinidog a John Major yn Brif Weinidog. Felly, ni ddylech gymryd arnoch fod yn ddiniwed yn y Cynulliad a cheisio bwrw'r bai'n ofer, gan ddweud mai ar Lafur y mae'r bai i gyd, oherwydd treth y Ceidwadwyr yw hon. Nid yw'n dreth berffaith—mae'n gwneud bras gyfiawnder a rhaid ailbriso, gan ein bod dan

absolute obligation. It was always clear, from the Act that John Major and Michael Heseltine devised, that you would have to do revaluation from time to time. There is no point in being a Conservative and trying to pretend that everything that the Conservatives did in some way is now Labour's fault. This is a Conservative tax, and revaluation was part of the Conservative taxation policy. We can discuss it sensibly, or you can try playing the blame game. If you play the blame game, I am afraid that the blame will come back to you.

orfodaeth i wneud hynny. Yr oedd yn amlwg bob amser, yn ôl y Ddeddf a ddyfeisiodd John Major a Michael Heseltine, y byddai'n rhaid ailbriso o bryd i'w gilydd. Nid oes diben bod yn Geidwadwr a cheisio cymryd arnoch fod Llafur ar fai rywsut yn awr am bopeth a wnaeth y Ceidwadwyr. Treth y Ceidwadwyr yw hon, ac yr oedd ailbriso'n rhan o bolisi trethiant y Ceidwadwyr. Gallwn ei drafod yn gall, neu gallwch geisio bwrw'r bai. Os ydych yn ceisio bwrw'r bai, mae arnaf ofn y caiff ei fwrw'n ôl arnoch chi.

Cyllid ar gyfer Addysg Bellach The Funding Allocated for Further Education

Q12 Janet Ryder: Will the First Minister make a statement on the funding allocated for further education in Wales? (OAQ40291)

C12 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y cyllid sydd wedi'i ddyrannu ar gyfer addysg bellach yng Nghymru? (OAQ40291)

The First Minister: The Assembly approved its budget on 30 November. That provides a baseline increase for ELWa of some £120 million, or 11 per cent, over the next three years. The details of funding allocated to further education will be announced by ELWa in the new year.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cymeradwyodd y Cynulliad ei gyllideb ar 30 Tachwedd. Mae honno'n rhoi tua £120 miliwn, neu 11 y cant, yn fwy yn llinell sylfaen ELWa dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Cyhoeddir manylion am y cyllid a ddyrennir i addysg bellach gan ELWa yn y flwyddyn newydd.

Janet Ryder: ELWa works out the value of its learning units by dividing the number of learning units that colleges and schools say they need into its cash-limited pot of money. Therefore, the value of a learning unit in no way reflects the cost of putting that course on. Once ELWa becomes part of the Assembly, and is run by your Minister, do you intend to change that formula to allow the value of a learning unit to reflect the true cost of putting on those courses?

Janet Ryder: Mae ELWa yn cyfrifo gwerth ei unedau dysgu drwy rannu nifer yr unedau dysgu y dywed colegau ac ysgolion fod arnynt eu hangen â'r swm cyfyngedig sydd ganddo yn ei goffrau. Felly, nid yw gwerth uned dysgu'n adlewyrchu'r gost o redeg y cwrs dan sylw o gwbl. Unwaith y daw ELWa yn rhan o'r Cynulliad ac y caiff ei redeg gan eich Gweinidog, a ydych yn bwriadu newid y fformiwla honno fel y gall gwerth uned dysgu adlewyrchu gwir gost rhedeg y cyrsiau hynny?

The First Minister: That is for the year after next. The important thing now is that ELWa will be setting out its allocations for the coming financial year for all further education providers in its business plan for next year, and that will be done shortly. Any decisions for 2006-07 are for further down the track.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n fater ar gyfer y flwyddyn ar ôl y nesaf. Y peth pwysig yn awr yw y bydd ELWa yn pennu ei ddyraniadau ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf ar gyfer holl ddarparwyr addysg bellach yn ei gynllun busnes ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, a gwneir hynny cyn hir. Gwneir unrhyw benderfyniadau ar gyfer 2006-07 yn y dyfodol.

2.50 p.m.

Llywodraeth Agored Open Government

Q13 David Melding: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's commitment to open government? (OAQ40264)

The First Minister: I said on 30 November, in response to a similar question from your leader, Nick Bourne, that our principles for maximising openness are set out in the Assembly's Code of Practice on Public Access to Information. The Assembly Government remains totally committed to these principles, and, tomorrow, we will debate a revised code that aims to build on the considerable progress that we have made already.

David Melding: Can you not realise that one of the best ways of promoting openness in government is to allow people who research the workings of democracy in Wales to access public documents in Wales? Is it not your failure that you do not see that sending people from Wales to the National Archives at Kew to search for Welsh public records is the wrong way around? Can you not lift your vision so that we really have a healthy democracy in Wales?

The First Minister: That is a quite bizarre interpretation of what is actually happening in the field of public records. With digitisation, the location of the public records stock becomes irrelevant. All these documents are being digitised, so you can sit by your computer and have a high resolution document transferred to you. You can play around with that document far better than you could by going to an archive. We want to press on with digitising all of the archives in the National Library of Wales, and for Kew to do the same. Once archives are digitised, it does not matter where you are, which is why your proposal for a national archive—which would involve taking £10 million from the national health service to fund what we currently have for free—is totally barmy.

C13 David Melding: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar ymrwymiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i lywodraeth agored? (OAQ40264)

Y Prif Weinidog: Dywedais ar 30 Tachwedd, mewn ymateb i gwestiwn tebyg gan eich arweinydd, Nick Bourne, fod ein hegwyddorion ar gyfer sicrhau'r gweithredu mwyaf agored posibl wedi'u nodi yng Nghod Ymarfer y Cynulliad ar Ganiatáu i'r Cyhoedd Weld Gwybodaeth. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi llwyr ymrwymo i'r egwyddorion hynny o hyd, ac, yfory, cawn ddadl ar god diwygiedig sy'n ceisio parhau â'r cynnydd sylweddol a wnaethom yn barod.

David Melding: Oni allwch weld mai un o'r dulliau gorau o hyrwyddo llywodraeth agored yw caniatáu i rai sy'n ymchwilio i weithrediadau democratiaeth yng Nghymru gael gweld dogfennau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru? Onid eich methiant yw na allwch weld mai gweithredu o chwith yw gyrru pobl o Gymru i'r Archifau Gwladol yn Kew i chwilio am gofnodion cyhoeddus o Gymru? Oni allwch ddyrchafu'ch gweledigaeth fel y gallwn gael democratiaeth wirioneddol iach yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwnnw'n ddehongliad eithaf rhyfedd o'r hyn sy'n digwydd mewn gwirionedd ym maes archifau cyhoeddus. Yn sgîl digidoli, bydd lleoliad y stoc archifau cyhoeddus yn amherthnasol. Mae'r holl ddogfennau hynny'n cael eu digidoli, fel y gallwch eistedd wrth eich cyfrifiadur a chael trosglwyddo dogfen cydraniad uchel atoch. Gallwch wneud mwy o lawer â'r ddogfen honno nag y gallech drwy fynd i archifdy. Yr ydym am fwrw ymlaen â digidoli'r holl archifau yn Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru, ac am weld Kew yn gwneud yr un fath. Ar ôl digidoli archifau, ni fydd o bwys ym mhle yr ydych, a dyna pam y mae'ch cynnig i gael archifdy cenedlaethol—a olygai fynd â £10 miliwn oddi wrth y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol i ariannu'r hyn a gawn yn rhad ac am ddim ar hyn o bryd—yn gwbl wallgof.

Cwestiwn Brys Urgent Question

Gwella Cefnffyrdd Trunk Road Improvements

Nick Bourne: Will the Minister for Economic Development and Transport make a statement about trunk road improvements in Wales? (EAQ40659)

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): The conclusions of my transport review, including the implications for the trunk road network, were summarised in the Cabinet statement that I issued this morning. This £8 billion, 15-year programme will increase the speed of delivery on transport, support the development of economy and help to spread prosperity across all parts of Wales. There will be a full Plenary debate on 9 February on this issue.

Nick Bourne: It was disappointing that Assembly Members had to read the details of this first on Ceefax. Obviously, there was selective leaking to the press on this matter. Also, it is disappointing that this was thought to be presented as a written statement, because there are important issues that people will want to raise with the Minister, and it is not the object for which written statements are designed. That is why I tabled this urgent question.

I have specific questions about the trunk road programme. With regard to the M4 relief road, which is highlighted in the statement, can the Minister give any suggestion of when completion of that project is likely? There is a reference to when it will start, but nothing about completion. Also, I ask the Minister about what seems to be a shift in thinking, which is perhaps why it was presented as a written statement because the intention is for this to be a toll road. That was not the intention when it was discussed: even when the project was first discussed under a Conservative Government, there was no suggestion of it being a toll road. Does this represent a shift in thinking, and is the Minister not particularly concerned that

Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth wneud datganiad ar welliannau i gefnffyrdd yng Nghymru? (EAQ40659)

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Rhoddwyd crynodeb o gasgliadau fy adolygiad o drafndiaeth, gan gynnwys y goblygiadau i'r rhwydwaith cefnffyrdd, yn y datganiad Cabinet a gyhoeddais y bore yma. Bydd y rhaglen 15 mlynedd hon, a fydd yn costio £8 biliwn, yn mynd â'r maen i'r wal yn gynt mewn cysylltiad â thrafnidiaeth, yn hyrwyddo datblygiad yr economi ac yn helpu i ledaenu ffyniant i bob rhan o Gymru. Bydd dadl lawn ar y pwnc hwn yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 9 Chwefror.

Nick Bourne: Yr oedd yn drueni bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi gorfod darllen y manylion ar hyn yn gyntaf ar Ceefax. Yr oedd yn amlwg bod ambell beth wedi ei ddatgelu i'r wasg ar y mater hwn. Hefyd, mae'n drueni mai'r bwriad oedd cyflwyno hyn ar ffurf datganiad ysgrifenedig, gan fod materion pwysig y bydd pobl am eu codi gyda'r Gweinidog, ac nid yw datganiadau ysgrifenedig yn addas i'r diben hwnnw. Dyna pam y cyflwynais y cwestiwn brys hwn.

Mae gennyf gwestiynau penodol am y rhaglen cefnffyrdd. Gyda golwg ar ffordd liniaru'r M4, y tynnir sylw ati yn y datganiad, a all y Gweinidog roi unrhyw awgrym ynghylch pa bryd y mae'r prosiect hwnnw'n debygol o gael ei orffen? Cyfeirir at adeg ei ddechrau, ond nid oes cyfeiriad at bryd y caiff ei gwblhau. Hefyd, holaf y Gweinidog am y newid meddwl a fu, i bob golwg, ac efallai mai dyna paham y'i cyflwynwyd ar ffurf datganiad ysgrifenedig gan fod bwriad i hon fod yn dollffordd. Nid dyna oedd y bwriad pan drafodwyd hi: hyd yn oed pan drafodwyd y prosiect hwn yn gyntaf o dan Lywodraeth Geidwadol, nid oedd unrhyw awgrym y byddai'n dollffordd. A yw hyn yn arwydd o newid meddwl, ac onid yw'r Gweinidog yn

people coming into Wales will be paying two tolls in quick succession having paid the Severn bridge toll first? When will the toll be fixed? On the M6 at the moment, it is £3 for cars and £11 for heavy goods vehicles, which is quite a lot of money for many people. The Minister talks about the existing M4 being an urban freeway in a sort of American style, but it will not be if the toll is fixed at a high level. Can he give some indication of that and of how often it will be reviewed? The Minister also talks of the M25 effect on that road. The M25 is, of course, multi-junction, and, as this proposal will not be, the M25 effect is unlikely on this particular road. Can he deal with those points on the M4 relief road?

More specifically, in my area, with regard to the A40 west of St Clears, he gives an indication of when work will start—actually, he does not; he says that work will start there initially on single carriageway. Can the Minister indicate when that will be? Also, dualling the A40 west of St Clears to Haverfordwest is most important. There is no mention of that. Is it the Minister's intention that it should be dualled, and, if so, can he give an indication of timescales? In addition to the two bypasses that are mentioned, dualling of the A40 west of St Clears will really make a difference to the people of west Wales and to the area's economy, too.

With regard to the airport relief road, again, there is nothing about the timescale. Can he tell us something about the timescale for that and for an M4 link road timescale? Finally, there was a serious omission. I tackled the First Minister about this matter, and it might be an idea for him to be given a map so that he realises that the M4 is not in north Wales because I asked him twice about north-south links. There is nothing about north-south road links in this statement, although there is something about air links. However, I am particularly concerned about people in my area of mid Wales who will not benefit from these air links even if they could afford them. What is being done about the proposals that exist for a Rhayader bypass and a Builth Wells bypass? Can they be brought forward

arbennig o bryderus y bydd pobl sy'n dod i Gymru'n talu dwy doll yn fuan ar ôl ei gilydd ar ôl talu'r doll ar bont Hafren yn gyntaf? Pa bryd y pennir y doll? Ar yr M6 ar hyn o bryd, codir £3 am geir ac £11 am gerbydau nwyddau trwm, ac mae hwnnw'n swm eithaf mawr i lawer o bobl. Mae'r Gweinidog yn sôn am droi'r M4 bresennol yn rhyw fath o draffordd drefol o'r math a geir yn America, ond nid felly y bydd os pennir toll uchel. A all roi rhyw awgrym am hynny ac am ba mor aml y caiff ei hadolygu? Mae'r Gweinidog yn sôn hefyd am batrwm yr M25 yn effeithio ar y ffordd honno. Wrth gwrs, mae cyffyrdd lluosog ar yr M25 a, chan nad yw hynny'n rhan o'r cynnig hwn, nid yw'n debygol y gwelir patrwm o'r fath ar y ffordd hon. A all ddelio â'r pwyntiau hynny ynghylch ffordd liniaru'r M4?

Yn fwy penodol, yn fy ardal i, gyda golwg ar yr A40 i'r gorllewin o Sanclêr, mae'n nodi pa bryd y bydd y gwaith yn dechrau—a dweud y gwir, nid ydyw; dywed y bydd y gwaith yn dechrau yn y fan honno ar y lonydd cerbydau sengl. A all y Gweinidog ddweud pa bryd y bydd hynny? Hefyd, mae deuoli'r A40 i'r gorllewin o Sanclêr hyd Hwlffordd yn dra phwysig. Nid oes sôn am hynny. Ai bwriad y Gweinidog yw iddi gael ei gwneud yn ffordd ddeuol, ac, os felly, a all nodi'r amserlen ar gyfer hynny? Yn ogystal â'r ddwy ffordd osgoi a grybwyllir, bydd deuoli'r A40 i'r gorllewin o Sanclêr yn gwneud gwir wahaniaeth i bobl y Gorllewin ac i economi'r ardal hefyd.

Gyda golwg ar y ffordd liniaru i'r maes awyr, unwaith eto, nid oes unrhyw sôn am yr amserlen. A all ddweud rhywbeth wrthym am yr amserlen ar gyfer hynny ac ar gyfer ffordd gyswllt â'r M4? Yn olaf, yr oedd rhywbeth pwysig wedi'i adael allan. Euthum i'r afael â'r Prif Weinidog ar y mater hwn, a gallai fod yn syniad da rhoi map iddo fel y caiff weld nad yw'r M4 yn y Gogledd oherwydd fe'i holais ddwy waith am gysylltiadau rhwng y de a'r gogledd. Nid oes unrhyw sôn am gysylltiadau ffyrdd rhwng y de a'r gogledd yn y datganiad hwn, er bod rhywbeth am gysylltiadau awyr. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn arbennig o bryderus ynghylch pobl yn fy ardal i yn y Canolbarth na chaiff fudd o'r cysylltiadau awyr hyn hyd yn oed os gallent eu fforddio. Beth a wneir ynghylch y

so that we can have significant improvements on the road links between north and south Wales, to include Llanrwst also? Nothing in this statement addresses those concerns. I would be grateful if the Minister could tackle those specific details.

Andrew Davies: First, I apologise. It was not my intention that any details of my statement today would be released to the press in advance. [*Laughter.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. When a Minister apologises to the Assembly, he should be listened to.

Andrew Davies: I released the written statement before I spoke to the press. I did not mean any discourtesy to Members by that. I wanted to make the statement at the same time but there was not sufficient time in Plenary today or tomorrow for a debate on this important issue. We discussed the matter with the Business Minister and there will be a full debate on 9 February. I will also take the statement and the forward programme to the Economic Development and Transport Committee. I apologise unreservedly for any discourtesy to Members. It should not have happened. I do not know why and how it happened, and I have asked officials to find out.

On the specific questions, in terms of the M4, there are statutory procedures—a public inquiry and a whole range of procedures—to follow. It is expected that that will take five years, so it is likely that the earliest that the road will be started will be 2010 with a possible completion date of 2012. It is a substantial piece of investment infrastructure.

In terms of pricing or tolling, there has been a significant shift in policy at UK level. The UK, along with Germany—as far as I am aware—are the only parts of the European Union that do not have a form of user-pay trunk road service. One of the major items of the consultation on transport issued by the Secretary of State for Transport, Alistair Darling, in the summer, was road pricing. It is

cynigion a geir ar gyfer ffordd osgoi i Raeadr Gwy a ffordd osgoi i Lanfair ym Muallt? A ellir eu dwyn gerbron fel y cawn welliannau sylweddol yn y cysylltiadau ar ffyrdd rhwng y Gogledd a'r De, gan gynnwys Llanrwst hefyd? Nid oes dim yn y datganiad hwn sy'n ymdrin â'r pryderon hynny. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Gweinidog ymdrin â'r manylion hynny.

Andrew Davies: Yn gyntaf, ymddiheuraf. Nid oedd yn fwriad gennyf i unrhyw fanylion yn fy natganiad gael eu rhoi i'r wasg o flaen llaw. [*Chwerthin.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Pan yw Gweinidog yn ymddiheuro i'r Cynulliad, dylid gwrando arno.

Andrew Davies: Cyhoeddais y datganiad ysgrifenedig cyn imi siarad â'r wasg. Nid oeddwn yn bwriadu bod yn anghwrtais wrth Aelodau drwy wneud hynny. Yr oeddwn am wneud y datganiad yr un pryd ond nid oedd digon o amser yn y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw nac yfory i gael dadl ar y pwnc pwysig hwn. Trafodasom y mater hwn gyda'r Trefnydd a bydd dadl lawn ar 9 Chwefror. Byddaf hefyd yn mynd â'r datganiad a'r flaenraglen i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth. Ymddiheuraf yn laes am unrhyw anghwrteisi i Aelodau. Ni ddylai fod wedi digwydd. Ni wn pam na pha fodd y digwyddodd, ac yr wyf wedi gofyn i swyddogion ddarganfod hynny.

Ynghylch y cwestiynau penodol, gyda golwg ar yr M4, mae gweithdrefnau statudol—ymchwiliad cyhoeddus a sawl gweithdrefn wahanol—y mae'n rhaid eu dilyn. Disgwylir i hynny gymryd pum mlynedd, felly mae'n debygol mai yn 2010 y dechreuir ar y ffordd ar y cynharaf ac mae'n bosibl y caiff ei chwblhau yn 2012. Mae'n fuddsoddiad sylweddol yn y seilwaith.

O ran prisio neu godi tollau, bu newid mawr yn y polisi ar lefel y DU. Y DU, ynghyd â'r Almaen—hyd y gwn i—yw'r unig rannau o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd nad oes ganddynt ryw fath o wasanaeth cefnffyrdd y telir amdano gan ddefnyddwyr. Un o'r prif eitemau yn yr ymgynghoriad a gyhoeddwyd gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Drafnidiaeth, Alistair Darling, yn yr haf, oedd codi tollau ar

foreseen that at UK level, we will move to road pricing, but it will be likely to be 10 to 15 years before its implementation. Therefore, my announcement today is very much in the context of the user pays. In terms of impressions of Wales, I reiterate the views of the business community to which I have listened over the last year, which tells me that the real problems of congestion and resilience around Newport—the Brynglas tunnels in particular—is a real disincentive to investors and visitors. This is why I have listened to business and I am delighted that the director of CBI Wales thanked me today for listening.

We need to address the issue of congestion. At this stage, it is too early to say what the toll level will be, but the technology exists and will increasingly be able to be rolled out by 2012, by which time we will be able to survey in a sophisticated way people's use of a road such as the M4. You will then be able to differentiate between, for example, those who go over the bridge and use the old M4, and those using the bridge and also the new stretch of road. These are issues which will arise in the debate in the new year, and when I report to the committee.

There have been numerous studies into the use of the A40. The most recent consultants' report looked at both the business and environmental case for upgrading the A40, looking at both upgrading on the single carriageway option and dualling. The business case could not be proved for dualling for another 20 years, given current and projected traffic growth on the corridor. The price difference is substantial. There is a difference between £30 million for upgrading to single carriageway standard, and £120 million for dual carriageway standard. On that basis, the announcement that I made today is about upgrading the single carriageway status, initially starting with work on the Robeston Wathen bypass, which we hope will start by the end of 2007, subject to statutory procedures.

3.00 p.m.

On north-south air services and links, we are

ffyrdd. Rhagwelir, ar lefel y DU, y byddwn yn dechrau codi tollau, ond mae'n debygol yr aiff 10 neu 15 mlynedd heibio cyn rhoi hynny ar waith. Felly, mae'n sicr y dylid ystyried y cyhoeddiad a wneuthum heddiw yng nghydestun y polisi o beri i'r defnyddiwr dalu. O ran yr argraff a geir o Gymru, ailddatganaf farn y bobl busnes y gwrandewais arnynt dros y flwyddyn a aeth heibio i'r perwyl bod y problemau sylweddol o ran tagfeydd ac arafwch o gwmpas Casnewydd—a thwnelau Bryn-glas yn benodol—yn wrthanogaeth sylweddol i fuddsoddwyr ac ymwelwyr. Dyna pam y gwrandewais ar bobl busnes ac yr wyf wrth fy modd bod cyfarwyddwr Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain Cymru wedi diolch i mi heddiw am wrando.

Rhaid inni ymdrin â mater tagfeydd. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n rhy fuan i ddweud beth fydd lefel y tollau, ond mae'r dechnoleg yn bod a bydd modd ehangu'r defnydd ohoni fwyfwy erbyn 2012, ac erbyn hynny byddwn yn gallu arolygu'r defnydd o ffordd fel yr M4 mewn modd soffistigedig. Wedyn bydd modd gwahaniaethu, er enghraifft, rhwng y rhai sy'n mynd dros y bont ac yn defnyddio'r hen M4, a'r rhai sy'n defnyddio'r bont a hefyd y ffordd newydd. Bydd y materion hyn yn codi yn y ddadl yn y flwyddyn newydd, a phan gyflwynaf adroddiad i'r pwyllgor.

Bu sawl astudiaeth o'r defnydd o'r A40. Yn yr adroddiad diweddaraf gan ymgynghorwyr, ymdriniwyd â'r ddadl dros wella'r A40 o ran busnes a'r amgylchedd, ac ystyriwyd y dewis o wella'r lôn gerbydau sengl a deuoli. Ni ellid dangos bod dadl dros ddeuoli'r ffordd ar sail busnes am 20 mlynedd arall, yng ngolwg y cynnydd a geir ar hyn o bryd ym maint y traffig ar y coridor hwn a'r hyn a ragwelir. Mae gwahaniaeth mawr yn y pris. Mae gwahaniaeth rhwng £30 miliwn ar gyfer ei gwella hyd at safon lôn gerbydau sengl a £120 miliwn ar gyfer safon ffordd ddeuol. Ar y sail honno, mae'r cyhoeddiad a wneuthum heddiw'n ymwneud â gwella'r lonydd cerbydau sengl, gan ddechrau â'r gwaith ar ffordd osgoi Llangwathen, y gobeithiwn ddechrau arno erbyn diwedd 2007, yn amodol ar y gweithdrefnau statudol.

Ynghylch gwasanaethau awyry a chysylltiadau

upgrading the A470 and there are 24 projected projects in the forward trunk road programme. I will open one in the new year in the Lledr valley in the Presiding Officer's constituency, which is to the south of Betws-y-coed and is a stunning piece of engineering—some of you may have seen it already. However, we are committed to improving all transport modes, including roads such as the A470. In terms of the railway system, we are investing £0.75 million in the annual subsidy for the north-south rail link. There will be a new standard PACT timetable by the end of next year, which will increase the frequency of trains to every two hours and the capacity on lines. I can return to these issues in Chamber debates.

Nick Bourne: What about the airport link?

Andrew Davies: The consultants considered a range of options in terms of north-south air links. They considered the business models—

Nick Bourne: I was referring to the Cardiff international airport link.

Andrew Davies: Sorry. I have been persuaded by the case that a modern knowledge-driven economy increasingly needs good international air links. We have been working closely with Cardiff international airport on this. Surface links to the airport are crucial. We will be introducing passenger services on the Vale of Glamorgan line for the first time since the Beeching cuts of 1964, and there will be a dedicated rail/bus link to the airport. In terms of other types of surface access, today's announcement dealt with upgrading the existing infrastructure via the A48 and Five Mile Lane, and we are also exploring a range of other options to improve surface access to the airport.

Christine Chapman: Today's announcement provides a good package for transport in Wales. I particularly welcome the upgrading of the A465 Heads of the Valleys road, which will hopefully attract new investment to the area. However, I am disappointed to learn that

rhwng y de a'r gogledd, yr ydym yn gwella'r A470 ac mae 24 o brosiectau arfaethedig yn y flaenraglen cefnffyrdd. Byddaf yn agor un ohonynt yn y flwyddyn newydd yn nyffryn Lledr yn etholaeth y Llywydd, sydd i'r de o Fetws-y-coed ac yn waith peirianegol trawiadol—efallai y bydd rhai ohonoch wedi'i weld yn barod. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i wella'r holl foddau trafniadaeth, gan gynnwys ffyrdd fel yr A470. Gyda golwg ar y system rheilffyrdd, yr ydym yn buddsoddi £0.75 miliwn yn y cymhorthdal blyneddol i'r cyswllt rheilffordd rhwng y de a'r gogledd. Ceir amserlen PACT safonol newydd erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn nesaf, a fydd yn peri i drenau redeg yn amlach bob dwy awr ac yn cynyddu'r capasiti ar reilffyrdd. Gallaf ddod yn ôl at y materion hyn mewn dadleuon yn y Siambr.

Nick Bourne: Beth am y cyswllt â'r maes awyr?

Andrew Davies: Ystyriodd yr ymgynghorwyr amryw o ddewisiadau o ran cysylltiadau awyr rhwng y de a'r gogledd. Bu iddyn ystyried y modelau busnes—

Nick Bourne: Yr oeddwn yn cyfeirio at y cyswllt â maes awyr rhyngwladol Caerdydd.

Andrew Davies: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf. Derbyniais y ddadl bod angen cysylltiadau awyr rhyngwladol da i gynnal economi fodern a yrrir gan wybodaeth. Buom yn cydweithio'n agos â maes awyr rhyngwladol Caerdydd ar hyn. Mae cysylltiadau â'r maes awyr ar y tir yn hollbwysig. Byddwn yn cyflwyno gwasanaethau i deithwyr ar reilffordd Bro Morgannwg am y tro cyntaf ers toriadau Beeching yn 1964, a bydd cyswllt pwrpasol â'r maes awyr ar fws a thrên. Gyda golwg ar fathau eraill o fynediad ar y tir, ymdriniwyd yn y cyhoeddiad a wnaed heddiw â gwella'r seilwaith presennol drwy'r A48 a Five Mile Lane, ac yr ydym hefyd yn ymchwilio i amryw o ddewisiadau eraill i wella'r mynediad i'r maes awyr ar y tir.

Christine Chapman: Mae'r cyhoeddiad a wnaed heddiw'n cynnig pecyn da ar gyfer trafniadaeth yng Nghymru. Croesawaf yn benodol y bwriad i wella ffordd Blaenau'r Cymoedd yr A465, gan y bydd hynny'n denu buddsoddiad newydd i'r ardal, yr wyf yn

Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council's Objective 1 application for the Mountain Ash southern cross valley link has not received support, as this and the Mountain Ash town regeneration plan are a strategic component of the overall regeneration programme for Cynon Valley. What advice can you give us on the next stage and how we can progress in terms of this important link road?

Andrew Davies: The infrastructure measures within Objective 1 were limited, largely as a result of negotiations with the European Commission, which had severely limited what we could spend on road infrastructure in particular. However, I am committed to improving transport links into the Valleys, and that is why I was delighted to announce today the £69 million for the Porth/Lower Rhondda Fach relief road, the Bargoed bypass and many other schemes. That illustrates the scale of the problem that we have; the demand is great and the resources that we have are limited. It is inevitable that we have to make choices. However, on railway services, we have increased capacity on the Aberdare line. As I am sure you know, there are now 20 services a day on that line. Part of the package that I announced today was to increase capacity, which means longer trains and more carriages. Therefore, we are trying to address the transport needs of Valleys communities in an integrated way.

Janet Davies: Presiding Officer, can you clarify how many questions I am allowed to ask?

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is an urgent question. I would try one.

Janet Davies: In your statement you refer to the trunk road/motorway between Magor and Castleton. I understand that you have had some consultation, which has not yet been made public. You say that there will be a choice between building an urban freeway going around Newport following the existing M4, with one lane dedicated to freight, public transport and vehicles with more than one

gobeithio. Er hynny, fe'm siomwyd o gael gwybod na chefnogwyd cais Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf o dan Amcan 1 am y cyswllt deheuol ar draws y cwm yn Aberpennar, gan fod hwnnw ynghyd â chynllun adfywio tref Aberpennar, yn elfen strategol yn y rhaglen adfywio gyffredinol ar gyfer Cwm Cynon. Pa gyngor y gallwch ei roi i ni ar y cam nesaf a sut y gallwn hyrwyddo'r ffordd gyswllt bwysig hon?

Andrew Davies: Yr oedd y mesurau seilwaith o dan Amcan 1 yn gyfyngedig, yn bennaf o ganlyniad i negodiadau â'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, a oedd wedi cyfyngu'n llym ar yr hyn y gallem ei wario ar seilwaith ffyrdd yn benodol. Er hynny, yr wyf wedi ymrwymo i wella cysylltiadau trafndiaeth i'r Cymoedd, a dyna pam yr oeddwn wrth fy modd heddiw o gael cyhoeddi y rhoddir £69 miliwn ar gyfer ffordd liniaru Porth/Rhondda Fach Isaf, ffordd osgoi Bargod a sawl cynllun arall. Mae hynny'n dangos maint y broblem sydd gennym; mae'r galw'n fawr ac mae'r adnoddau sydd gennym yn gyfyngedig. Mae'n anorfod y byddwn yn gorfod dewis a dethol. Fodd bynnag, gyda golwg ar wasanaethau rheilffyrdd, mae gennym fwy o gapasiti ar reilffordd Aberdâr. Fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf yn siŵr, mae 20 o wasanaethau'r diwrnod ar y rheilffordd honno'n awr. Rhan o'r pecyn a gyhoeddais heddiw oedd y bwriad i gynyddu capasiti, fel y ceir trenau hwy a rhagor o gerbydau. Felly, yr ydym yn ceisio diwallu anghenion cymunedau'r Cymoedd o ran trafndiaeth mewn modd integredig.

Janet Davies: Lywydd, a allwch egluro pa sawl cwestiwn y caf ei ofyn?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Cwestiwn brys yw hwn. Rhown gynnig ar ofyn un.

Janet Davies: Yn eich datganiad, cyfeiriwch at y gefnffordd/traffordd rhwng Magwyr a Chas-bach. Deallaf eich bod wedi ymgynghori â rhai, ac nad yw hynny wedi'i gyhoeddi eto. Dywedwch y bydd dewis rhwng naill ai adeiladu traffordd drefol o gwmpas Casnewydd gan ddilyn yr M4 bresennol, gydag un lôn ar gyfer cerbydau nwyddau, trafndiaeth gyhoeddus a cherbydau

passenger, which leaves only one lane in part for the rest of the traffic, or building a toll road, which will be in addition to the Severn bridge toll. Minister, will you be happy to be known as second-toll-whammy Andy?

Andrew Davies: I am glad to see that the Plaid researchers have been working overtime, but they will need to do a bit better than that. That question is incredible because the business community has welcomed my statement, as have transport users, and I am delighted that William Graham also did so—I heard the clip on the radio. It seems, once again, to be the perennial issue of Plaid whingeing for Wales when we have record levels of investment in our public services, particularly in our transport infrastructure. We know that we need to ensure that we get the most out of that infrastructure and, yes, we are committed to an integrated transport policy—that is why my statement was not only about building a new M4 around the south of Newport, but about what we can do to drive that integrated transport policy, particularly in south-east Wales. That is also why we sought greater powers—in fact, the biggest transfer of powers to the National Assembly since it was established in 1999—with the Transport (Wales) Bill and the Welsh clauses in the Railways Bill, to ensure that we have an integrated transport policy. As with the economy, we have to put up with the fragmented, privatised bus and rail systems that the Tories bequeathed to us. We are now delivering an integrated transport policy. I promised that we would do that, and I will deliver on it.

Peter Law: Every right-minded, reasonable person is bound to welcome your transport review, and the great announcement of what it will mean for the people of Wales. On a south Wales basis, I am delighted to hear that, at long last, we will have an M4 relief road, which we have all been aching for, and the A465 between Abergavenny and Merthyr Tydfil will now be completed in 10 years, which the Heads of the Valleys area desperately needs. In the meantime, we need

sydd â mwy nag un teithiwr, sy'n gadael ond un lôn arall ar gyfer gweddill y traffig, neu adeiladu tollffordd, a fydd yn ychwanegol at y doll ar bont Hafren. Weinidog, a fyddwch yn fodlon cael eich adnabod fel Andy'r ail doll?

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn falch o weld bod ymchwilwyr Plaid Cymru wedi bod yn gweithio'n hwyr, ond bydd yn rhaid iddynt wneud ychydig yn well na hynny. Mae'r cwestiwn hwnnw'n un anhygoel gan fod pobl busnes wedi croesawu fy natganiad, fel y gwnaeth defnyddwyr cludiant, ac yr wyf yn falch iawn bod William Graham wedi gwneud yr un modd—clywais y pwt ar y radio. Ymddengys, unwaith eto, mai'r hyn a geir yw cwyno parhaus dros Gymru gan Plaid Cymru a ninnau'n buddsoddi'r symiau mwyaf erioed yn ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, yn enwedig ein seilwaith trafndiaeth. Gwyddom y bydd yn rhaid inni sicrhau y cawn y mwyaf o'r seilwaith hwnnw ac mae'n wir ein bod wedi ymrwymo i gael polisi trafndiaeth integredig—dyna pam yr oedd fy natganiad yn ymdrin â mwy nag adeiladu M4 newydd i'r de o Gasnewydd, ac yn trafod hefyd yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud i hyrwyddo'r polisi trafndiaeth integredig hwnnw, yn enwedig yn y De-ddwyrain. Dyna'r rheswm hefyd inni geisio pwerau mwy—sef, mewn gwirionedd, y pwerau mwyaf a drosglwyddwyd i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ers ei sefydlu yn 1999—drwy Fesur Trafndiaeth (Cymru) a'r cymalau i Gymru yn y Mesur Rheilffyrdd, i sicrhau y cawn bolisi trafndiaeth integredig. Yn yr un modd â'r economi, rhaid inni ddioddef y systemau bysiau a rheilffyrdd preifateiddiedig a digyswllt a adawodd y Torïaid i ni. Yn awr yr ydym yn darparu polisi trafndiaeth integredig. Addewais y gwnaem hynny, a byddaf yn cyflawni hynny.

Peter Law: Mae pob un call a rhesymol yn sicr o groesawu'r adolygiad o drafnidiaeth, a'r cyhoeddiad pwysig am yr hyn a olyga i bobl Cymru. Gyda golwg ar y De, yr wyf yn falch iawn o glywed y cawn ffordd liniaru'r M4 o'r diwedd, gan y buom yn dyheu amdani, ac y caiff yr A465 rhwng y Fenni a Merthyr Tudful ei chwblhau ymhen 10 mlynedd, gan fod ar ardal Blaenau'r Cymoedd daer angen amdani. Yn y cyfamser, rhaid inni wneud popeth a allwn i ddarganfod

to do all that we can to find other modes of transport to keep down the traffic on the roads, and the railways come to mind. Today, you announced that the Cardiff to Ebbw Vale railway passenger service will return—you have worked hard on that, as did your predecessor—but I notice that the date given is 2006-07. Will you explain why this has slipped to 2007, bearing in mind that we expect the contract to be awarded any time now, that the money is in the Corus package, and that we hoped that the line would be open in October 2006?

Andrew Davies: As you know, Peter, the Assembly Government and I remain absolutely committed to delivering that rail service to the people of Ebbw Vale and the communities in that valley. We will bring it forward as soon as we can, but, obviously, we must ensure that we can deliver within budget. We have a major commitment to that, and I promise that we will deliver it as soon as possible. If we can deliver the service earlier, we will, but I want to ensure that the money and the resources are in place to do so. I give you my word that we will deliver within the given timescale.

William Graham: In welcoming your statement, and particularly your commitment to a debate in February, I commend to you the height of the proposed bridge over the docks in Newport, because some siren voices have been saying that the bridge should be as high as possible. You will know that in chartering freight, you charter a vessel of a size that will enter the dock. With the opening of the southern distributor road, there is no longer a need to access the wharves on the river, and compensation has been paid. You can therefore get into the Alexandra dock, you can get to Lysaghts, that serves Alpha Steel, and you can get to Bird Port without such a high bridge. The height of the bridge is directly related to the cost of the road, as you well know. Also, will you initiate a micro-climate study because it is said that if this bridge is as high as has been proposed, it will either lead to grapes being grown on Twm Barlwm or to permanent snow?

moddau trafnidiaeth eraill er mwyn lleihau'r traffig ar y ffyrdd, ac mae'r rheilffyrdd yn dod i'r meddwl. Heddiw, cyhoeddasoch y bydd y gwasanaeth i deithwyr ar y rheilffordd o Gaerdydd i Lynebwy yn cael ei adfer—yr ydych wedi gweithio'n galed ar hynny, fel y gwnaeth eich rhagflaenydd—ond sylwaf mai'r dyddiad a roddir yw 2006-07. A wnewch egluro pam y mae wedi llithro ymlaen i 2007, o gofio ein bod yn disgwyl i'r contract gael ei osod yn y dyfodol agos, bod yr arian ym mhecyn Corus, a'n bod wedi gobeithio y byddai'r rheilffordd yn agor ym mis Hydref 2006?

Andrew Davies: Fel y gwyddoch, Peter, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a minnau wedi llwyr ymrwymo o hyd i ddod â'r gwasanaeth rheilffordd hwnnw i bobl Glynebwy a'r cymunedau yn y cwm hwnnw. Rhoddwn y mater gerbron cyn gynted ag y gallwn, ond, wrth gwrs, rhaid inni sicrhau y gallwn gyflawni'r gwaith yn unol â'r gyllideb. Gwnaethom ymrwymiad pwysig i wneud hynny, ac addawaf y byddwn yn ei gyflawni cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Os gallwn ddarparu'r gwasanaeth yn gynt, gwnawn hynny, ond yr wyf am sicrhau bod yr arian a'r adnoddau ar gael i wneud hynny. Rhoddaf fy ngair i chi y byddwn yn ei gwblhau o fewn yr amserlen a nodir.

William Graham: Wrth groesawu'ch datganiad, ac yn enwedig eich ymrwymiad i gael dadl ym mis Chwefror, cymeradwyaf i chi uchder y bont arfaethedig dros y dociau yng Nghasnewydd, gan fod rhai'n ceisio ein harwain ar gyfeiliorn drwy ddweud y dylai'r bont fod cyn uchred ag y bo modd. Gwyddoch fod rhywun sy'n hurio llong nwyddau'n dewis un o faint a aiff i mewn i'r doc. Ar ôl agor y ffordd ddsbarthu ddeheuol, nid oes angen mynd at y ceiau ar yr afon, ac mae iawndal wedi'i roi. Felly, gellir mynd i ddoc Alexandra, gellir cyrraedd Lysaghts, sy'n gwasanaethu Alpha Steel, a gellir cyrraedd Bird Port heb gael pont mor uchel. Mae uchder y bont yn uniongyrchol gysylltiedig â chost y ffordd, fel y gwyddoch yn iawn. Hefyd, a wnewch gychwyn astudiaeth o'r hinsawdd leol oherwydd dywedir, os bydd y bont hon cyn uchred ag a gynigiwyd, bydd naill ai'n arwain at dyfu grawnwin ar ben Twm Barlwm neu at eira parhaus?

Andrew Davies: That is the first time that this issue has been raised with me. It is certainly not in the advice that I have received from officials, but I will put that challenge to them and see what the answer is. The preferred new route addresses some of the environmental objections to the previous route, which would have gone through the middle of a site of special scientific interest. By using the brownfield site of the Llanwern steelworks, I think that we will get around some of the major objections. Obviously, issues such as the height of the bridge will need to be considered as part of the scoping study and the consultation with the local authorities and other stakeholders. However, in view of your point that it may have an agricultural element, I will obviously discuss it with Carwyn Jones, my colleague.

3.10 p.m.

Jenny Randerson: While accepting your apology, Minister, for the news in the papers this morning, we would like information on the timescale for the leak inquiry that you propose to hold and on its terms of reference. When will it publish its results? I assume that they will be made public, because someone has been briefing the media thoroughly, and it is clear that he or she is extremely well informed and close to the decisions.

Why did you not give us this information last week, since you are so concerned about the way in which the news has become public? You will remember that I invited you to comment last week on the 'Making Better Use' study undertaken by Capita Gwent Consultancy on M4 congestion. Do you accept that you could have made this information public last week? Given that roads take decades to be built, we might even have managed to wait for a proper announcement at the beginning of next term. We all accept that something needs to be done about M4 congestion, but it is difficult to judge whether the M4 toll road is the right solution without access to the information in the 'Making Better Use' study. Are you prepared to publish that study? Are you prepared to make it available to us so that we

Andrew Davies: Dyma'r tro cyntaf y codwyd y mater hwn gyda mi. Yn sicr, nid dyna'r cyngor a gefais gan swyddogion, ond rhoddaf yr her honno iddynt a gweld beth fydd yr ateb. Mae'r llwybr newydd a ffafir yn ymateb i rai o'r gwrthwynebiadau amgylcheddol i'r llwybr blaenorol, a aethai drwy ganol safle o ddiddordeb gwyddonol arbennig. Drwy ddefnyddio safle maes llwyd gwaith dur Llanwern, credaf y byddwn yn osgoi rhai o'r prif wrthwynebiadau. Wrth gwrs, bydd yn rhaid ystyried materion fel uchder y bont fel rhan o'r astudiaeth cwmpasu a'r ymgynghoriad ag awdurdodau lleol a rhanddeiliaid eraill. Er hynny, yng ngolwg y pwynt a wnaethoch y gallai fod agwedd amaethyddol ar hyn, byddaf yn sicr o'i drafod gyda Carwyn Jones, fy nghyd-Weinidog.

Jenny Randerson: Er fy mod yn derbyn eich ymddiheuriad, Weinidog, am y newyddion a fu yn y papurau y bore yma, caredm gael gwybod am yr amserlen ar gyfer yr ymchwiliad i ganfod pwy a ddatgelodd y wybodaeth y bwriadwch ei gynnal a'i gyloch gorchwyl. Pa bryd y bydd yn cyhoeddi ei ganlyniadau? Cymeraf y byddant yn cael eu cyhoeddi, oherwydd bu rhywun yn briffio'r cyfryngau'n drwyadl, ac mae'n amlwg ei fod yn dra gwybodus ac yn agos at y penderfyniadau.

Pam na roesoch y wybodaeth hon i ni yr wythnos diwethaf, gan eich bod mor bryderus ynghylch y modd y cyhoeddwyd y newyddion? Cofiwch imi eich gwahodd i wneud sylw yr wythnos diwethaf am yr astudiaeth 'Making Better Use' a wnaed gan Capita Gwent Consultancy o'r tagfeydd ar yr M4. A ydych yn derbyn y gallech fod wedi cyhoeddi'r wybodaeth hon yr wythnos diwethaf? Gan ei bod yn cymryd degawdau i adeiladu ffyrdd, efallai y byddem hyd yn oed wedi gallu disgwyl am gyhoeddiad iawn ar ddechrau'r tymor nesaf. Yr ydym oll yn derbyn bod yn rhaid gwneud rhywbeth ynghylch y tagfeydd ar yr M4, ond anodd yw barnu ai tollffordd yr M4 yw'r ateb iawn heb weld y wybodaeth yn astudiaeth 'Making Better Use'. A ydych yn barod i gyhoeddi'r astudiaeth honno? A ydych yn barod i sicrhau

can judge, in the light of this announcement, the thinking behind your decision-making?

Given that tolls for lorries are likely to rise to over £14 next year and that cars are already charged £4.60 for crossing the Severn bridge, have you had discussions with UK Government Ministers about changing the legislation on the tolling of the Severn bridges to ensure that businesses and tourism are not badly hit by having a dual toll in south Wales?

Andrew Davies: I said that I have not launched a formal leak inquiry. I want to ask officials what happened and how the information got into the public domain. The 'Making Better Use' study is still in draft form, and I have not seen it myself, so I do not know what the recommendations are. However, I have already made a commitment that, when the report has been signed off, it will be put into the public domain. I have no problem with doing that.

The tolling of the second Severn crossing is a long-term contract that the operators have as part of the financing of the crossing. I have not had specific discussions with the Department for Transport about changing that, but, in the light of my announcement today, I will discuss with the department the whole area of road pricing and the construction of the new road and any possible tolls that will come out of that. As I indicated in my response to Nick Bourne earlier, there is a major development in policy in terms of road pricing at a UK level, and we would want to work with the grain of that, and, in that context, I will discuss the matter with DfT.

Christine Gwyther: Unlike Nick Bourne's rather tepid response to the A40 improvements, I assure you that the messages from Pembrokeshire this morning have been warm. People are glad that this announcement has been made. It is extremely important in terms of journey times but also in terms of road safety that the bypasses were announced, and it will be life-transforming for the people who live in the villages of Robeston Wathen and Llanddewi Velfrey.

ei fod ar gael i ni fel y gallwn farnu, yng ngoleuni'r cyhoeddiad hwn, y meddwl sy'n sail i'ch penderfyniadau?

Gan fod y tollau ar lorïau'n debygol o godi i fwy na £14 y flwyddyn nesaf a bod pris o £4.60 eisoes yn cael ei godi ar geir am groesi pont Hafren, a gawsoch drafodaethau â Gweinidogion yn Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch newid y ddeddfwriaeth ar godi tollau ar bontydd Hafren i sicrhau na chaiff busnesau a thwristiaeth eu taro'n galed o gael toll ddeuol yn y De?

Andrew Davies: Dywedais nad wyf wedi cychwyn ymchwiliad ffurfiol i ganfod pwy a ddatgelodd y wybodaeth. Yr wyf am ofyn i swyddogion beth a ddigwyddodd a sut y daeth y wybodaeth i'r maes cyhoeddus. Mae astudiaeth 'Making Better Use' ar ffurf drafft o hyd, ac nis gwelais fy hun, felly ni wn beth yw'r argymhellion. Er hynny, yr wyf eisoes wedi ymrwmo i gyhoeddi'r adroddiad, ar ôl ei gwblhau. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw wrthwynebiad i wneud hynny.

Codir y tollau ar yr ail bont dros yr Hafren o dan contract a wnaed â'r gweithredwyr fel rhan o'r trefniant i ariannu'r bont. Ni chefais drafodaethau penodol â'r Adran Drafndiaeth am newid hynny, ond, yng ngoleuni'r cyhoeddiad a wneuthum heddiw, byddaf yn trafod gyda'r adran holl fater codi tollau ar ffyrdd ac adeiladu'r ffordd newydd ac unrhyw dollau y gellid eu cael o ganlyniad i hynny. Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb i Nick Bourne yn gynharach, cafwyd datblygiad pwysig mewn polisi o ran codi tollau ar ffyrdd ar lefel y DU, a byddem am gyd-fynd â hynny, ac, yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, trafodaf y mater gyda'r Adran Drafndiaeth.

Christine Gwyther: Yn wahanol i'r ymateb llugoer braidd a roddodd Nick Bourne i'r newydd am y gwelliannau i'r A40, fe'ch sicrhaf mai negeseuon croesawus a gafwyd o sir Benfro y bore yma. Mae pobl yn falch bod y cyhoeddiad hwn wedi'i wneud. Mae'n dra phwysig o ran amseroedd teithio a hefyd o ran diogelwch ar y ffyrdd fod y ffyrdd osgoi wedi'u cyhoeddi, a bydd hyn yn fodd i drawsnewid bywydau'r rhai sy'n byw yn Llangwathen a Llanddewi Efelffre.

Andrew Davies: Whenever I have discussions with business people in Pembrokeshire, they tell me that they want good, safe transport infrastructure, serving the economy of Pembrokeshire and south-east Ireland. This proposal will deliver on that. I was delighted, for example, that Stena Line reported that its Fishguard-Rosslaire service had returned to profitability. We have been working, through the Wales Tourist Board and the Welsh Development Agency, to increase the use of that service, and I think that Stena Line, as well as other businesses in Pembrokeshire, will warmly welcome this announcement. It shows that, as a Government, we are committed to Pembrokeshire, as we are to the whole of Wales. The programme that I have announced today is good news for all parts of Wales, and that is the message that we must take back to our constituents.

Carl Sargeant: Minister, the spending of £1 billion on the A55 will be warmly welcomed by my constituents in north Wales, but will you ensure that some of the money will be spent on traffic management during the infrastructure change, given the recent problems on the A55?

Andrew Davies: The sum of £1 billion has been invested in the past for building the A55, and we are committed to improving road infrastructure, particularly in north-east Wales. I opened the new Deeside to Drome Corner enhancement recently, and today's announcement is further enhancing that crucial gateway into a prosperous part of north-east Wales and England. The management of traffic when roadworks take place is crucial, and we have worked with developers and construction companies on that. Most of the way in which it is being delivered is exemplary, especially with regard to online work, which is extremely difficult for companies to deal with. That is uppermost in their minds. However, there are other issues that are beyond our control, such as severe weather, and there is not much that we can do about that.

Leighton Andrews: I thoroughly welcome the £69 million to be spent on the Porth-Rhondda Fach relief road, which will be of

Andrew Davies: Pryd bynnag y caf drafodaethau â phobl busnes yn sir Benfro, dywedant wrthyf eu bod am gael seilwaith trafnidiaeth da a diogel, sy'n gwasanaethu economi sir Benfro a de-ddwyrain Iwerddon. Bydd y cynnig hwn yn sicrhau hynny. Yr oeddwn wrth fy modd, er enghraifft, fod Stena Line wedi adrodd bod ei wasanaeth o Abergwaun i Rosslaire yn broffidiol eto. Buom yn ymdrechu, drwy Fwrdd Croeso Cymru ac Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, i gynyddu'r defnydd o'r gwasanaeth hwnnw, a chredaf y bydd Stena Line, yn ogystal â busnesau eraill yn sir Benfro, yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad hwn yn fawr. Dengys ein bod wedi ymrwymo i sir Benfro, fel Llywodraeth, fel yr ydym i Gymru gyfan. Mae'r rhaglen a gyhoeddais heddiw'n newyddion da i bob rhan o Gymru, a dyna'r neges y mae'n rhaid inni ei chyfleu i'n hetholwyr.

Carl Sargeant: Weinidog, bydd croeso mawr i'r bwriad i wario £1 biliwn ar yr A55 ymhlith fy etholwyr yn y Gogledd, ond a wnewch sicrhau y caiff rhywfaint o'r arian ei wario ar reoli traffig wrth newid y seilwaith, yng ngolwg y problemau a gafwyd yn ddiweddar ar yr A55?

Andrew Davies: Mae'r swm o £1 biliwn wedi'i fuddsoddi yn y gorffennol ar gyfer adeiladu'r A55, ac yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i wella seilwaith ffyrdd, yn enwedig yn y Gogledd-ddwyrain. Agorais y gwelliant newydd o Lannau Dyfrdwy i Drome Corner yn ddiweddar, a bydd y cyhoeddiad heddiw yn peri gwelliannau pellach i'r fynedfa hollbwysig honno i ran ffyniannus o'r Gogledd-ddwyrain a Lloegr. Mae'n hollbwysig rheoli traffig pan geir gwaith ar ffyrdd, ac yr ydym wedi gweithio gyda datblygwyr a chwmnïau adeiladu ar hynny. Cyflawnir y rhan fwyaf o'r gwaith hwnnw mewn modd rhagorol, yn enwedig y gwaith ar ffyrdd sy'n agored, y mae'n anodd iawn i gwmnïau ddelio ag ef. Dyna sydd bwysicaf iddynt hwy. Er hynny, mae materion eraill sydd y tu hwnt i'n rheolaeth, fel tywydd garw, ac nid oes fawr ddim y gallwn ei wneud ynghylch hynny.

Leighton Andrews: Rhoddaf bob croeso i'r £69 miliwn a gaiff ei wario ar ffordd liniaru Porth-Rhondda Fach, a ddaw â budd mawr

great benefit to my constituents, particularly to commuters, and those who run businesses in Rhondda Fach, which, as you know, is a Valley that has no railway line. This good news has been tremendously well-received today, and it shows that we are delivering on our commitments to the people of Rhondda.

Andrew Davies: As I said in response to Christine Gwyther and other Members, this is a Government of Wales, which is delivering for the people of Wales, and we will continue to do that. We do not discriminate against any part of Wales, but we must ensure that our investment is of good value and is delivering on our priorities. Ensuring that we have a modern infrastructure and economy is essential, particularly when dealing with some of the poorest communities in Wales. Thank you for your warm welcome for that announcement.

Alun Cairns: It seems that you have forgotten about the express road to Cardiff international airport. An express road means two lanes that will get people there quickly, rather than merely widening Five Mile Lane. When will you come up with a proposal that will give us an express road to Cardiff international airport?

Andrew Davies: I spoke to Jon Horne, the managing director of Cardiff international airport, this morning, and he had a broad smile on his face when he heard my proposals. I talk to people who run businesses and they have welcomed my announcement today. The airport is of crucial importance, and Jon Horne and the airport are pleased with today's announcement, which will improve links to the airport. Our commitment remains. One of the other announcements, which you may not have picked up on, is that of the route development fund, which I hope will allow Cardiff international airport to introduce more destinations to which people can fly. That is the crucial issue for the airport, not so much the issue about surface access.

Kirsty Williams: You made no comment in your statement about the relief road for Talgarth. Is the Welsh Assembly Government

i'm hetholwyr, ac i gymudwyr yn enwedig, ac i'r rhai sy'n rhedeg busnesau yn Rhondda Fach, gan nad oes rheilffordd yn y cwm hwnnw, fel y gwyddoch. Rhoddwyd croeso mawr i'r newyddion da hyn heddiw, a dengys ein bod yn cyflawni ein hymrwymiaidau i bobl Rhondda.

Andrew Davies: Fel y dywedais mewn ymateb i Christine Gwyther ac Aelodau eraill, Llywodraeth Cymru yw hon, sy'n mynd â'r maen i'r wal er mwyn pobl Cymru, a pharhawn i wneud hynny. Ni wahaniaethwn yn erbyn unrhyw ran o Gymru, ond rhaid inni sicrhau y cawn werth da o'n buddsoddiad ac y bydd yn fodd i gyflawni ein blaenoriaethau. Mae'n hollbwysig sicrhau bod gennym seilwaith ac economi fodern, yn enwedig wrth ddelio â rhai o'r cymunedau tlotaf yng Nghymru. Diolch i chi am eich croeso cynnes i'r cyhoeddiad hwnnw.

Alun Cairns: Ymddengys eich bod wedi anghofio am y wibffordd i faes awyr rhyngwladol Caerdydd. Wrth wibffordd golygir dwy lôn a fydd yn mynd â phobl yno'n gyflym, yn hytrach na dim ond lledu Five Mile Lane. Pa bryd y dyfeisiwch gynllun a fydd yn rhoi inni wibffordd i faes awyr rhyngwladol Caerdydd?

Andrew Davies: Siaredais â Jon Horne, rheolwr gyfarwyddwr maes awyr rhyngwladol Caerdydd, y bore yma, ac yr oedd yn wên o glust o glust pan glywodd fy nghynigion. Siaredais â rhai sy'n rhedeg busnesau ac maent wedi croesawu fy nghynnig heddiw. Mae'r maes awyr yn hollbwysig, ac mae Jon Horne a'r maes awyr yn fodlon ar y cyhoeddiad heddiw, a fydd yn gwella'r cysylltiadau â'r maes awyr. Mae ein hymrwymiad yn parhau. Un o'r cyhoeddiadau eraill, nad ydych wedi'i ddirnad o bosibl, yw'r un am y gronfa datblygu llwybrau, a fydd, yr wyf yn gobeithio, yn caniatáu i faes awyr rhyngwladol Caerdydd gyflwyno rhagor o gyrchfannau y gall pobl hedfan iddynt. Dyna'r mater hollbwysig i'r maes awyr, nid yn ogymaint y mater sy'n ymwneud â mynediad ar y tir.

Kirsty Williams: Ni wnaethoch sylw yn eich datganiad am y ffordd liniaru ar gyfer Talgarth. A yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad

still committed to providing relief for that community, which has campaigned for almost 100 years?

Andrew Davies: Yes. The A479 Talgarth-Bronllys bypass is programmed to start by March 2007.

Cymru wedi ymrwymo o hyd i gynnig cymorth i'r gymuned honno, sydd wedi ymgyrchu am bron 100 mlynedd?

Andrew Davies: Ydyw. Mae ffordd osgoi Talgarth-Bronllys ar yr A479 wedi'i hamserlennu i'w dechrau erbyn Mawrth 2007.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): Other than today's urgent question to the Minister for Economic Development and Transport on trunk road improvements in Wales, there are no additional changes to this week's business. Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft statement, which can be found on the Chamberweb, under supporting documents, with the addition on 11 January 2005, of a motion to approve, under Standing Order No. 24.27(iv), the General Teaching Council for Wales (Additional Functions) (Order) 2005. Further to this morning's deliberations in the Business Committee, it has been determined, under Standing Order No. 24.6, that the following two items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration: the Plant Health (Amendment) (Wales) Order 2005 and the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 (Commencement No. 1) Order 2005.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Heblaw am y cwestiwn brys heddiw i'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth ar welliannau i gefnffyrdd yng Nghymru, nid oes unrhyw newidiadau ychwanegol i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Mae busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad drafft, y gellir ei weld ar we'r Siambr, o dan ddogfennau ategol, ynghyd â chynnig ar 11 Ionawr 2005 i gymeradwyo, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.27(iv), Gorchymyn Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau Ychwanegol) 2005. Ymhellach i'r trafodion y bore yma yn y Pwyllgor Busnes, penderfynwyd, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.6, nad oes angen anfon y ddwy eitem is-ddeddfwriaeth a ganlyn i bwyllgor pwnc i'w hystyried yn helaethach: Gorchymyn Iechyd Planhigion (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 a Gorchymyn Deddf Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 1) 2005.

3.20 p.m.

Y Llywydd: A oes unrhyw wrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes drafft? Gwelaf fod o leiaf 10 gwrthwynebiad. Felly, galwaf ar y Trefnydd i gynnig y datganiad busnes yn ffurfiol ac ar un Aelod o bob grŵp gwleidyddol i ymateb yn fyr.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the draft business statement? I see that there are at least 10 objections. Therefore, I call on the Business Minister to formally propose the business statement and on one Member of each political group to respond briefly.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales adopts the business statement.

Janet Davies: I will raise three issues. First, although I am pleased that there will be a debate on transport on 9 February, I would have preferred to have had it earlier.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Cynigaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn derbyn y datganiad busnes.

Janet Davies: Codaf dri mater. Yn gyntaf, er fy mod yn falch y bydd dadl ar drafndiaeth ar 9 Chwefror, byddai'n well gennyf ei chael yn gynt. Yn ail, gofynnaf am ddatganiad ar

Secondly, I ask for a statement on the transfer of powers on Cardiff bay. Thirdly, and most importantly for me, in representing the area of South Wales East, I ask for a statement from the Minister for Health and Social Services on the unfortunate incident last week when an elderly woman in Bridgend, only one of four passengers on a minibus, was forgotten and left in a cold bus for four hours. She probably would not have been found then had her husband not raised the alarm. That is bad, because all sorts of terrible things could have happened to her. It also raises the issue of how elderly people are valued. Could the Minister make a statement on the guidelines and advice that she gives to social services departments in local authorities on this type of situation?

David Melding: You know, Business Minister, that I called for a statement from Jane Hutt on the likely consequences of the abolition of certain ASPBs on the structure of health organisations. There will be a long debate on this next year, for which I am grateful, but this specific aspect should be examined and elucidated in a statement, because it could be the beginning of some major changes. However, our main reason for opposing the business statement today is that we have received a written Cabinet statement from the Minister for Economic Development and Transport in which he says:

‘I have undertaken my review of existing transport programmes.’

I am at a loss to think what the Government was contemplating when it thought that this major review—which has made national news for obvious reasons; it is hugely significant and will affect the strategic development of our economy for the next 15 or 20 years—could not be accompanied by an oral statement. In my view, the Presiding Officer effectively read the mood of this Assembly by allowing 27 minutes for the answering of an urgent question. To your party’s credit, many Labour Party backbenchers contributed to that. I think that there are some easy hits here for the Government, just to acknowledge what is

drosoglwyddo pwerau mewn cysylltiad â bae Caerdydd, ac yn bwysicaf oll i mi, gan fy mod yn cynrychioli ardal Dwyrain De Cymru, gofynnaf am ddatganiad gan y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar y digwyddiad anffodus yr wythnos diwethaf pan gafodd menyw oedrannus ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, a oedd yn un o ddim ond pedwar teithiwr mewn bws mini, ei hanghofio a’i gadael mewn bws oer am bedair awr. Mae’n debyg na fyddai wedi’i darganfod bryd hynny oni bai fod ei gŵr wedi hysbysu rhywun. Mae hynny’n beth gwael, oherwydd yr holl bethau ofnadwy a allai fod wedi digwydd iddi. Mae hefyd yn codi mater y parch a ddangosir at bobl oedrannus. A allai’r Gweinidog wneud datganiad ar y canllawiau a’r cyngor y mae’n eu rhoi i adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol mewn awdurdodau lleol ar sefyllfaoedd o’r math hwn?

David Melding: Gwyddoch, Drefnydd, fy mod wedi galw am ddatganiad gan Jane Hutt ar y canlyniadau tebygol o ddiddymu rhai CCNC ar strwythur cyrff iechyd. Ceir dadl hir ar hyn y flwyddyn nesaf, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny, ond dylid ystyried yr agwedd hon a’i hegluro mewn datganiad, oherwydd gallai fod yn fan cychwyn i sawl newid mawr. Er hynny, y prif reswm sydd gennym dros wrthwynebu’r datganiad busnes heddiw yw ein bod wedi cael datganiad Cabinet ysgrifenedig gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth lle y dywed:

Yr wyf wedi ymgymryd â’m hadolygiad o’r rhaglenni trafndiaeth presennol.

Ni allaf ddirnad beth oedd ym meddwl y Llywodraeth wrth dybio bod yr adolygiad pwysig hwn—a gafodd sylw yn y newyddion cenedlaethol am resymau amlwg; mae o bwys aruthrol a bydd yn effeithio ar ddatblygiad strategol ein heconomi dros y 15 neu 20 mlynedd nesaf—yn un y gellid ei gyhoeddi heb ddatganiad llafar i gyd-fynd ag ef. Yn fy marn i, mae’r Llywydd wedi deall tymer y Cynulliad hwn drwy ganiatáu 27 munud i ateb cwestiwn brys. Er clod i’ch plaid, gwnaeth llawer o feincwyr cefn y Blaid Lafur gyfrannu i hynny. Credaf y gallai’r Llywodraeth gael llwyddiant mawr yn hyn o beth, dim ond drwy gydnabod yr hyn sy’n

important in the Chamber and to set time aside for it. This was hardly an item of terribly bad news for the Government. I am exasperated that you, presumably, think so ill of us that we cannot be held responsible enough to conduct ourselves appropriately in response to a statement.

Kirsty Williams: Following on from David Melding's point, it is obviously a tactic by the party business manager for the Labour group to ensure that statements of this kind are released to the press in written form, and are not debated here. Significant statements have been released in this way and many oral statements in the Chamber have not been followed up by timely debates. It is a symbol of good government that a statement should be followed quickly by the opportunity for debate in the Chamber. It is simply not good enough to put the debates off and allocate time for them way into the next year. That is inappropriate. Statements are made, and Members do not have the opportunity to debate and question the issues fully for several weeks and, in some cases, months.

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): A number of you raised the transport strategy. You heard the Minister for Economic Development and Transport say in his statement that a debate would take place on 9 February. In fact, I told David Melding last week in another place, that it would be a written statement, and Andrew, in all fairness, has apologised for the leak.

Regarding the transfer of responsibility for the bay and harbour authority to Cardiff County Council, Janet, the Minister for Economic Development and Transport is not in a position to make an oral statement on this issue this week, as a decision will not be made before the recess. However, the Minister will report at the earliest opportunity by means of a written statement, and will also report on this to the Economic Development and Transport Committee in the new year.

Janet, you raised the awful case in Bridgend social services—we all acknowledge that it was an awful case. It is essentially an operational matter for Bridgend County

bwysig yn y Siambr a neilltuo amser ar ei gyfer. Prin y gellid ystyried hyn yn eitem newyddion drwg ofnadwy i'r Llywodraeth. Yr wyf yn ddiog bod gennych farn mor isel amdanom, gellid meddwl, fel na chredwch ein bod yn ddigon cyfrifol i ymddwyn yn briodol mewn ymateb i ddatganiad.

Kirsty Williams: Gan ddilyn y pwynt a wnaeth David Melding, mae'n amlwg ei bod yn ystryw gan reolwr busnes y grŵp Llafur sicrhau y caiff datganiadau o'r math hwn eu rhoi i'r wasg ar ffurf ysgrifenedig, ac na cheir dadl arnynt yma. Cyhoeddwyd datganiadau pwysig fel hyn a chafwyd sawl datganiad llafar yn y Siambr na chafwyd dadleuon amserol ar eu hôl. Arwydd o lywodraeth dda yw y ceir cyfle'n fuan ar ôl gwneud datganiad i gael dadl yn y Siambr. Nid yw'n dderbyniol gohirio dadleuon a neilltuo amser ar eu cyfer ymhell ar ôl dechrau'r flwyddyn nesaf. Mae hynny'n amhriodol. Gwneir datganiadau, ac ni chaiff Aelodau gyfle i drafod a holi'n fanwl am y materion sy'n codi am sawl wythnos, a rhai misoedd, mewn rhai achosion.

Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair): Gwnaeth nifer ohonoch godi mater y strategaeth trafniadaeth. Clywsoch y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yn dweud yn ei ddatganiad y ceir dadl ar 9 Chwefror. A dweud y gwir, dywedais wrth David Melding yr wythnos diwethaf mewn lle arall, mai datganiad ysgrifenedig a geid, ac mae Andrew, er tegwch, wedi ymddiheuro am y datgeliad.

Ynghylch trosglwyddo cyfrifoldeb dros y bae ac awdurdod y porthladd i Gyngor Sir Caerdydd, Janet, nid yw'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth mewn lle i wneud datganiad llafar ar y mater hwn yr wythnos hon, gan na wneir penderfyniad cyn y toriad. Fodd bynnag, bydd y Gweinidog yn adrodd ar y cyfle cynharaf drwy ddatganiad ysgrifenedig, a bydd hefyd yn adrodd ar hyn i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yn y flwyddyn newydd.

Janet, gwnaethoch godi'r achos ofnadwy yng ngwasanaethau cymdeithasol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr—yr ydym oll yn cydnabod ei fod yn achos ofnadwy. Mater gweithredol ydyw, yn

Borough Council. However, the Social Services Inspectorate for Wales is in touch with the local authority, which is conducting an investigation into the case. It would be premature for any statement to be made until the investigation is concluded, as I am sure that you would agree. The Minister for Health and Social Services intends to report on the findings of the investigation to the Health and Social Services Committee when it meets in the new year.

On ASPB mergers, David, this will be covered in the debate on the merging of ASPBs on 19 January. As you said, it will be a full debate, and there will be plenty of time for you to raise those issues.

y bôn, i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Er hynny, mae Arolygiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru mewn cysylltiad â'r awdurdod lleol, sy'n cynnal ymchwiliad i'r achos. Cynamserol fyddai gwneud unrhyw ddatganiad hyd nes y cwblheir yr ymchwiliad, fel y cytunech, yr wyf yn siŵr. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn bwriadu adrodd ar ganfyddiadau'r ymchwiliad i'r Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol pan gyferfydd yn y flwyddyn newydd.

Ynghylch ymgorffori CCNC, David, ymdrinnir â hyn yn y ddadl ar ymgorffori CCNC ar 19 Ionawr. Fel y dywedasoeh, bydd yn ddadl lawn, a bydd digon o amser ichi godi'r materion hynny.

Cynnig: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.

Motion: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 27.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
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

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, 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

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Ieuan Wyn Jones: We cannot allow the situation regarding the transport statement to go without comment. I seek your ruling, Presiding Officer, on the propriety of the Minister's making a written statement, when it is obvious that Assembly Members felt that it would have been more appropriate for the announcement to be made as an oral statement, with an opportunity for Members to ask questions. I find it rather extraordinary that the Minister, in introducing his response to the urgent question, made it clear that his preference would have been for an oral statement. It was clear that that is what the Minister had in mind when that statement was being prepared. He did not give a reason why the announcement was not made as an oral statement. When challenged by a number of backbenchers, the Business Minister also would not give us a reason as to why the announcement was made as a written statement.

It was a significant statement. The Minister said that he is committing a potential spend of £8 billion over several years. If that is not a relevant issue for an oral statement, I cannot see what is. The Assembly, through you, Presiding Officer, is entitled to ask the Government for an explanation as to why this happened. If the record is allowed to stand as it is, Assembly Members will be denied the reason as to why this announcement was made as a written statement, rather than an oral statement. The Government owes it to the Assembly to tell us why it was presented in such a way.

The Presiding Officer: This is not a question for the Business Minister, but a point of order for me, and I will respond in that way, as I do not see any Ministers wishing to contribute.

3.30 p.m.

The position is fairly clear. I am guided by the Ministerial Code, particularly paragraph 3.1, which states:

'When the Assembly is in session, Ministers

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Ni allwn adael y sefyllfa ynghylch y datganiad ar drafndiaeth heb wneud sylw amdani. Ceisiaf ddyfarniad gennyh, Lywydd, am y priodoldeb o wneud datganiad ysgrifenedig gan y Gweinidog, gan ei bod yn amlwg bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn teimlo y buasai'n fwy priodol gwneud y cyhoeddiad ar ffurf datganiad llafar, gyda chyfle i Aelodau ofyn cwestiynau. Fe'i caf yn rhyfedd braidd bod y Gweinidog, yn ei ragymadrodd i'w ymateb i'r cwestiwn brys, wedi egluro y buasai'n well ganddo wneud datganiad llafar. Mae'n amlwg mai hynny a oedd gan y Gweinidog mewn golwg pan oedd y datganiad hwnnw'n cael ei baratoi. Ni roddodd reswm pam na wnaed y cyhoeddiad ar ffurf datganiad llafar. Pan y'i heriwyd gan nifer o feincwyr cefn, ni wnâi'r Trefnydd ddweud wrthym ychwaith pam y gwnaed y cyhoeddiad ar ffurf datganiad ysgrifenedig.

Yr oedd yn ddatganiad o bwys. Dywedodd y Gweinidog ei fod yn neilltuo swm dichonol o £8 biliwn i'w wario dros sawl blwyddyn. Os nad yw hynny'n destun perthnasol i ddatganiad llafar, ni allaf weld beth sydd. Mae hawl gan y Cynulliad hwn i ofyn i'r Llywodraeth, drwoch chi, Lywydd, am eglurhad am y rheswm y digwyddodd hyn. Os gadewir i'r cofnod sefyll fel y mae, ni chaiff Aelodau'r Cynulliad wybod pam y gwnaed y cyhoeddiad hwn ar ffurf datganiad ysgrifenedig, yn hytrach nag un llafar. Dylai'r Llywodraeth ddweud wrth y Cynulliad pam y'i cyflwynwyd fel hyn.

Y Llywydd: Nid cwestiwn i'r Trefnydd yw hwn, ond pwynt o drefn i mi, ac ymatebaf felly, gan na welaf unrhyw Weinidogion sy'n dymuno cyfrannu.

Mae'r sefyllfa'n eithaf clir. Caf fy arwain gan y Cod i'r Gweinidogion, yn enwedig paragraff 3.1, a ddywed:

'Pan fydd y Cynulliad yn eistedd, bydd y

will want to bear in mind the desire of the Assembly that the most important announcements of the Assembly's policy should be made, in the first instance, in the Assembly.'

Today, I received an application to ask an urgent question from the Leader of the Welsh Conservatives, which I granted. I did so on the basis that it would be an urgent question, which normally would have lasted something in the order of six to eight minutes, up to a maximum of 10 minutes. However, when it appeared to me that many Members were interested in asking questions, I used my discretion, as the party business manager for the Welsh Conservatives indicated, to extend the time for the question. I believe that that was in the interests of the Assembly today.

Gweinidogion am gadw mewn cof awydd y Cynulliad i'r cyhoeddiadau pwysicaf ar bolisi'r Cynulliad gael eu gwneud, yn y lle cyntaf, yn y Cynulliad.'

Heddiw, cefais gais am ofyn cwestiwn brys gan Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru, ac fe'i derbyniais. Gwneuthum hynny gan gymryd y byddai'n gwestiwn brys, a barai fel arfer am ryw chwech i wyth munud, hyd at 10 munud ar y mwyaf. Fodd bynnag, pan ddaeth yn eglur i mi fod llawer o Aelodau'n dymuno gofyn cwestiynau, arferais fy nisgresiwn, fel y nododd rheolwr busnes plaid Ceidwadwyr Cymru, i ymestyn yr amser ar gyfer y cwestiwn. Credaf fod hynny er budd y Cynulliad heddiw.

Datganiad ar HIV a Gwasanaethau Iechyd Rhywiol Statement on HIV and Sexual Health Services

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): The UK-wide rise in the rates of sexually transmitted infections and HIV in Wales continues to affect us all. In October 2003, a project board was set up to review the state of our HIV and sexual health services. As a result of the review, I have decided to strengthen the infrastructure for delivering these services across Wales. I take this opportunity to outline the action that I propose.

First, the review identified the need to set clear standards for these services. These are being delivered by the National Public Health Service for consultation early in the new year. Standards will be set in relation to all aspects of sexual health services, including sexual health service networks, sexual health promotion, sexually transmitted infections, contraceptive care, abortion services, HIV and AIDS treatment and care, and psychosexual services.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Mae'r cynnydd a geir yng nghyfraddau heintiadau a drosglwyddir yn rhywiol ledled y DU ac yng nghyfraddau HIV yng Nghymru'n dal i effeithio arnom i gyd. Yn Hydref 2003, sefydlwyd bwrdd prosiect i adolygu cyflwr ein gwasanaethau HIV ac iechyd rhywiol. O ganlyniad i'r adolygiad hwnnw, penderfynais gryfhau'r trefniadau ar gyfer darparu'r gwasanaethau hynny ledled Cymru. Achubaf ar y cyfle hwn i nodi'r camau y bwriadaf eu cymryd.

Yn gyntaf, nododd yr adolygiad fod angen gosod safonau pendant ar gyfer y gwasanaethau hyn. Fe'u cyflwynir gan y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cenedlaethol ar gyfer ymgynghori ar ddechrau'r flwyddyn newydd. Gosodir safonau mewn cysylltiad â phob agwedd ar wasanaethau iechyd rhywiol, gan gynnwys rhwydweithiau gwasanaethau iechyd rhywiol, hybu iechyd rhywiol, heintiadau a drosglwyddir yn rhywiol, gofal atal cenhedlu, gwasanaethau erthyly, triniaeth a gofal mewn cysylltiad â HIV ac AIDS, a gwasanaethau seicorywiol.

The modernisation of current services was identified as a necessary precondition to ensuring an efficient service that meets its patients' needs. I propose, therefore, to integrate existing family planning and genito-urinary medicine services into a single sexual health service, which will maximise the opportunity for preventative health checks, diagnosis of infections such as chlamydia, and provide a more acceptable service for patients and staff.

Expanding the role of nurses working in a sexual health service is key to these developments. Studies have shown that comprehensive patient care can be provided by trained sexual health nurses, working to agreed guidelines and protocols. We have seen the benefits of developing the nurse role here in Cardiff. In the Cardiff Royal Infirmary genito-urinary medicine clinic, two existing members of the nursing staff have been trained to work as nurse practitioners. This has allowed the clinic to change its booking system from appointment-only clinics to a combination of appointment clinics and open access sit-and-wait clinics five mornings a week. During the first four months of the new system, there was a 27 per cent increase in the number of patients seen and, most importantly, patients now have the choice to be seen immediately or by appointment. The waiting times for appointments have been greatly reduced, from 14 weeks to two weeks.

I want to see this success replicated across Wales. I am therefore announcing today a new service and financial framework target for 2005-06, by which local health boards and trusts must ensure access to testing for sexually transmitted infections within two working days. I expect this target to be achieved through the modernisation of services. Spending for these services will be protected: the £7.1 million that is ring-fenced for genito-urinary medicine will be integrated with the current £7 million spend for family planning services to create a single sexual health service ring-fenced budget. In addition to these ring-fenced funds, I will make a further £0.5 million available to support the modernisation process.

Nodwyd bod rhaid moderneiddio'r gwasanaethau presennol cyn y gellid sicrhau gwasanaeth effeithlon a fyddai'n diwallu anghenion ei gleifion. Gan hynny, bwriadaf gyfuno'r gwasanaethau presennol ar gyfer cynllunio teulu a meddygaeth genhedlol-droethol i wneud un gwasanaeth iechyd rhywiol, a fydd yn amlhau'r cyfleoedd i gynnig archwiliadau iechyd ataliol, i ganfod heintiadau fel clamidia, ac i ddarparu gwasanaeth sy'n fwy derbyniol gan gleifion a staff.

Un agwedd allweddol ar y datblygiadau hyn yw'r angen i ehangu rôl nyrsys sy'n gweithio mewn gwasanaeth iechyd rhywiol. Mae astudiaethau wedi dangos y gall nyrsys a hyfforddwyd mewn iechyd rhywiol gynnig gofal cynhwysfawr i gleifion, gan ddilyn canllawiau a phrotocolau a gytunwyd. Gwelsom y budd a gafwyd o ddatblygu rôl y nyrs yma yng Nghaerdydd. Yng nghlinig meddygaeth genhedlol-droethol Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd, mae dwy o'r nyrsys a oedd yno wedi'u hyfforddi i weithio fel ymarferwyr nyrsio. Drwy hynny, bu modd i'r clinig newid ei system trefnu apwyntiadau fel y gall gynnig, yn lle clinigau drwy apwyntiad yn unig, gyfuniad o glinigau drwy apwyntiad a chlinigau â mynediad agored i rai gael aros eu tro bum bore yr wythnos. Yn ystod y pedwar mis cyntaf o weithredu'r system, gwelwyd 27 y cant yn fwy o gleifion ac, yn bwysicaf, gall cleifion ddewis cael eu gweld ar unwaith neu drwy apwyntiad. Bu gostyngiad mawr yn yr amseroedd aros ar gyfer apwyntiadau, o 14 wythnos i bythefnos.

Yr wyf am weld ailadrodd y llwyddiant hwn ledled Cymru. Gan hynny, yr wyf heddiw'n cyhoeddi targed fframwaith gwasanaeth a chyllid ar gyfer 2005-06, y mae'n rhaid i fyrrdau iechyd lleol ac ymddriedolaethau ei gyrraedd er mwyn sicrhau y bydd profion am heintiadau a drosglwyddir yn rhywiol ar gael o fewn dau ddiwrnod gwaith. Disgwyliaf weld cyrraedd y targed hwn drwy foderneiddio gwasanaethau. Clustnodir y gwariant ar gyfer y gwasanaethau hyn: cyfunir y £7.1 miliwn a glustnodir ar gyfer meddygaeth genhedlol-droethol â'r £7 miliwn a warir ar hyn o bryd ar wasanaethau cynllunio teulu i greu un gyllideb wedi'i chlustnodi ar gyfer gwasanaeth iechyd rhywiol. Yn ogystal â'r cyllid hwn sydd

wedi'i glustnodi, darparaf £0.5 miliwn ychwanegol i hybu'r broses moderneiddio.

To spearhead these new developments, Dr Marion Lyons, a consultant in communicable disease control in the National Public Health Service, will be seconded to the Assembly as director of the HIV and sexual health services modernisation project. Dr Lyons has already played a central role in taking this review forward and will champion the modernisation agenda. Under her direction, the Assembly will advise on and agree local HIV and sexual health modernisation plans with local health boards and trusts, allocate the additional moneys in line with need and the modernisation agenda, and ensure that the appropriate training for nurses is put in place across Wales. A multi-disciplinary HIV and sexual health advisory board will support Dr Lyons and inform the Assembly's work.

Er mwyn hyrwyddo'r datblygiadau newydd hyn, bydd Dr Marion Lyons, sy'n ymgynghorydd ar reoli clefydau trosglwyddadwy yn y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cenedlaethol, yn cael ei secondio i'r Cynulliad i fod yn gyfarwyddwr y prosiect moderneiddio gwasanaethau HIV ac iechyd rhywiol. Mae Dr Lyons eisoes wedi chwarae rhan ganolog wrth hyrwyddo'r adolygiad hwn a bydd yn hybu'r agenda ar gyfer moderneiddio. O dan ei chyfarwyddyd, bydd y Cynulliad yn cynghori ac yn cytuno ar gynlluniau moderneiddio HIV ac iechyd rhywiol lleol gyda byrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau, yn dyrannu arian ychwanegol yn unol â'r angen a'r agenda ar gyfer moderneiddio, ac yn sicrhau y cynigir hyfforddiant addas i nyrsys ledled Cymru. Bydd bwrdd ymgynghorol amlddisgyblaethol ar HIV ac iechyd rhywiol yn helpu Dr Lyons ac yn cyfrannu at waith y Cynulliad.

The review also highlighted the important contribution that primary care makes to providing sexual health services. General practitioners are currently the main providers of oral contraception, and many already undertake testing for sexually transmitted infections. Some pharmacists already supply emergency hormonal contraception in Wales, and the majority supply it for sale over the counter. As testing kit technology develops, we must not underestimate the potential role that pharmacists can play in providing future diagnostic and treatment services. The new community pharmacy contract, which is due to be implemented next year, will help us to ensure the best possible use of pharmacists' skills in this regard.

Mae'r adolygiad wedi tynnu sylw hefyd at y cyfraniad pwysig a wnaiff gofal sylfaenol wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau iechyd rhywiol. Ymarferwyr cyffredinol sy'n darparu pils atal cenhedlu gan mwyaf ar hyn o bryd, ac mae llawer eisoes yn cynnal profion am heintiadau a drosglwyddir yn rhywiol. Mae rhai fferyllwyr eisoes yn darparu dulliau atal cenhedlu hormonol brys, ac mae'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt yn eu gwerthu dros y cownter. Wrth i dechnoleg y pecynnau profi ddatblygu, ni ddylem roi amcan rhy isel o'r rôl y gall fferyllwyr ei chwarae wrth ddarparu gwasanaethau diagnostig a thriniaeth yn y dyfodol. Bydd y contract newydd ar gyfer fferylliaeth gymunedol, sydd i'w roi ar waith y flwyddyn nesaf, yn ein helpu i wneud y defnydd mwyaf posibl o sgiliau fferyllwyr yn hyn o beth.

I have spoken mainly about clinical services, as timely access to testing, diagnosis, and treatment of infection underpins our response to what is a developing public health crisis. However, to make real, sustainable progress, we must ensure a multi-agency response that promotes safer sexual behaviour in the population. Much progress has already been made. Indeed, figures published last month show a decrease of over 15 percent in

Yr wyf wedi ymdrin yn bennaf â gwasanaethau clinigol gan fod ein hymateb i'r hyn sy'n datblygu'n argyfwng mewn iechyd cyhoeddus yn seiliedig ar y gallu i gael profion, diagnosis a thriniaeth ar gyfer heintiadau'n brydlon. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn gwneud cynnydd sylweddol a chynaliadwy, rhaid inni sicrhau y ceir ymateb amlasiantaethol sy'n hybu ymddygiad rhywiol diogelach yn y boblogaeth. Gwnaed

underage conceptions. We have excellent examples of sexual health promotion work in Wales, including sex and relationship education based in school and community settings, schemes that provide condoms free of charge to young people, relationship advice drop-in centres, national and local HIV and sexually transmitted infection prevention campaigns, and outreach work with vulnerable groups. These services are provided across a range of sectors, including health and social services, education, and youth and voluntary services. I pay tribute to the sexual health charities, the Terence Higgins Trust and fpa Cymru, as partners in this work.

Providers of sexual health services currently come together through a range of informal local networks. I want to see these networks strengthened to meet the forthcoming standard for HIV and sexual health service networks. Multi-agency and multi-disciplinary partners will work together within service networks to plan and deliver HIV and sexual health services in their localities. It is important that effective local practice is shared across Wales, and the existing all-Wales sexual health network will be re-aligned to provide a national forum for the sharing of information and best practice from local sexual health service networks.

In conclusion, this package of national and local leadership, modernisation, and partnership at all levels, will provide the key to improvement and contribute to significant sexual health gain in Wales. I look forward to the support of the whole Assembly in putting forward these recommendations.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Ymatebaf yn syth i'ch cais am gefnogaeth gan bob plaid a phob Aelod i'ch cynlluniau. Yr ydym yn eu croesawu yn fawr. Mae gennyf sawl

llawer o gynnydd eisoes. Yn wir, mae ffigurau a gyhoeddwyd y mis diwethaf yn dangos gostyngiad o fwy na 15 y cant yn nifer y beichiogiadau dan oed. Mae gennym enghreifftiau rhagorol o waith i hybu iechyd rhywiol yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys addysg rhyw a chydberthynas yn yr ysgol ac yn y gymuned, cynlluniau sy'n cynnig condomau'n rhad ac am ddim i bobl ifanc, canolfannau galw heibio ar gyfer cynghori ar gydberthynasau, ymgyrchoedd cenedlaethol a lleol dros atal HIV a heintiadau a drosglwyddir yn rhywiol, a gwaith allanol gyda grwpiau sy'n agored i niwed. Darperir y gwasanaethau hynny mewn amryw o sectorau, gan gynnwys iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, addysg, a gwasanaethau ieuenctid a gwirfoddol. Talaf deyrnged i'r elusennau iechyd rhywiol, Ymddiriedolaeth Terence Higgins ac fpa Cymru, fel partneriaid yn y gwaith hwn.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r rhai sy'n darparu gwasanaethau iechyd rhywiol yn dod at ei gilydd drwy amryw o rwydweithiau lleol anffurfiol. Yr wyf am weld cryfhau'r rhwydweithiau hynny fel eu bod yn bodloni'r safon a gyhoeddir cyn hir ar gyfer rhwydweithiau gwasanaethau HIV a iechyd rhywiol. Bydd partneriaid o sawl asiantaeth a disgyblaeth yn cydweithio mewn rhwydweithiau gwasanaeth i gynllunio a darparu gwasanaethau HIV ac iechyd rhywiol yn eu hardaloedd. Mae'n bwysig rhoi gwybod am arferion lleol effeithiol ledled Cymru, a bydd y rhwydwaith iechyd rhywiol presennol i Gymru gyfan yn cael ei ad-drefnu er mwyn cynnig fforwm cenedlaethol i rannu gwybodaeth a'r arferion gorau o rwydweithiau gwasanaethau iechyd rhywiol lleol.

I derfynu, bydd y pecyn hwn o arweiniad cenedlaethol a lleol, moderneiddio, a gwaith ar y cyd ar bob lefel, yn fodd i sicrhau gwelliant ac yn cyfrannu at gynnydd sylweddol mewn iechyd rhywiol yng Nghymru. Edrychaf ymlaen at gael cefnogaeth y Cynulliad cyfan i hyrwyddo'r argymhellion hyn.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I will respond immediately to your call for support from all parties and all Members for your plans. We warmly welcome them. I have several

cwestiwn, ond nid wyf am iddynt gael eu hystyried fel beirniadaeth: yr wyf am gael mwy o wybodaeth am yr hyn yn union y mae'ch datganiad yn ei olygu.

A allwch roi sicrwydd bod dyfodol sicr i'r ganolfan yn Abertawe o ran cyllid—y honno yw'r unig ganolfan yng Nghymru sy'n cynnig gofal cymdeithasol i bobl a affeithir gan HIV—ac a fyddwch yn gwarantu bod y cyllid hwnnw yn ei le? Ar yr ymgyrch i godi ymwybyddiaeth o'r sefyllfa argyfyngus yn y Deyrnas Unedig ac yng Nghymru y cyfeiroch ati, a ydych yn bwriadu hefyd fynd i'r afael â'r broblem o'r gwarth y mae pobl â'r afiechydon hyn yn ei ddioddef? Dangosodd arolwg a gynhaliwyd gan Marie Stopes International anwybodaeth ynglŷn â'r afiechydon hyn, a rhywfaint o ddirmyg a diffyg cydymdeimlad tuag at bobl sy'n dioddef ohonynt. Mae hyd at bumed rhan o'r boblogaeth yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn credu mai bai'r bobl eu hunain ydyw eu bod yn dioddef o'r fath afiechydon. A geisiwch addysgu pobl i fod â meddwl llawer mwy agored a gwybodus ynglŷn â hyn?

Yr oeddech yn sôn am gryfhau'r isadeiledd, a chyfeiriasoch at nyrsys oedd wedi derbyn hyfforddiant arbennig i ddelio â'r sefyllfa hon. Onid oes gennych ofid bod perygl bod y Deyrnas Unedig a gwledydd eraill yn y gorllewin yn mynd â meddygon a nyrsys o wledydd lle bo problemau difrifol gyda HIV ac AIDS, ac ein bod yn mynd â'r union bobl a allai fynd i'r afael â'r problemau hynny yn eu gwledydd eu hunain ac yn eu defnyddio i drin y broblem yng Nghymru? A ydyw hynny o gonsŷrn i chi, ac a wnewch chi ystyried bod cyfrifoldeb arnom hefyd i sicrhau bod gwledydd o'r fath yn cadw'r sgiliau pwysig hyn?

3.40 p.m.

Yr ydych wedi sôn am darged ar gyfer 2005-06 o sicrhau bod pobl yn cael eu gweld o fewn 48 awr. Mae John Reid, yn Lloegr—a gobeithiaf y byddwch yn maddau y gymhariaeth hon â'r sefyllfa yn Lloegr am unwaith—wedi cyhoeddi yn y Papur Gwyn ar iechyd y cyhoedd ymgyrch £300 miliwn i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem. Mae'n sôn am gwrdd â'r un targed, ond erbyn 2008. Pa mor hyderus ydych eich bod yn gallu cyrraedd y

questions, but they are not intended as criticisms: I would like more information about what exactly your statement means.

Can you give an assurance that the centre in Swansea will be on a firm financial footing for the future—it is the only centre in Wales to offer social care to those affected by HIV—and will you guarantee that that funding is in place? You mentioned the campaign to raise awareness of the crisis in the United Kingdom and in Wales, but do you also intend to tackle the stigma attached to people suffering these diseases? A survey conducted by Marie Stopes International highlighted the ignorance surrounding these diseases, and a certain contempt and lack of sympathy towards those suffering from them. Up to a fifth of the population of the United Kingdom believes that those suffering from such diseases only have themselves to blame. Will you attempt to educate people to be more open-minded and better informed about this situation?

You mentioned strengthening the infrastructure, and referred to nurses specially trained to deal with this situation. Are you not concerned that there is a risk of the United Kingdom and other western countries employing doctors and nurses from countries where there are grave problems with HIV and AIDS, and that we are depriving these countries of the very people who could tackle those problems and employing them to tackle the problem in Wales? Does that concern you, and will you bear in mind that we also have a responsibility to ensure that such countries retain those important skills?

You mentioned a target of ensuring that people are seen within 48 hours by 2005-06. In England—and I hope that you will forgive this comparison with the situation in England for once—John Reid has announced a £300 million campaign to tackle this problem in a White Paper on public health. He talks about meeting the same target, but by 2008. How confident are you that you can reach this target within a year, when John Reid believes

targed hwn o fewn blwyddyn, pan fo John Reid yn credu y bydd yn cymeryd tair blynedd i wneud hynny yn Lloegr?

A gredwch fod y buddsoddiad ariannol yng Nghymru yn cyfateb gyda'r buddsoddiad John Reid yn Lloegr? Os clywais yn gywir, yr ydych yn sôn am £7.1 miliwn yn ychwanegol at y £7 miliwn sydd yno'n barod, ac yna £500,000 ychwanegol ar ben hynny. Mae hynny'n ymddangos dipyn yn llai, ar gyfartaledd, na'r hyn y mae John Reid wedi'i gyhoeddi.

O ran eich cyfeiriad at fferyllwyr, ac at y cytundeb newydd ar gyfer fferyllwyr cymunedol, a fydd eu rôl yn y maes hwn yn cael ei gynnwys yn y cytundeb? Yr wyf wedi siomi nad yw'n ymddangos y bydd cyfrifoldeb fferyllwyr, o ran cynorthwyo pobl sy'n camdefnyddio sylweddau, yn cael ei gynnwys yn y cytundeb. Yr ydych yn cyfeirio at y cytundeb yn eich datganiad. A yw'r cytundeb yn cydnabod y cyfrifoldeb sydd ar fferyllwyr i gynorthwyo yn hyn o beth?

Yr wyf yn ailadrodd ein bod yn croesawu'r ymgyrch hwn. Yr unig gwestiwn yw a ydyw'r buddsoddiad yn ddigonol ac a fydd, mewn gwirionedd, y cyrraedd y targed yr ydych wedi gosod?

Jane Hutt: Thank you for the welcome that you have given to this. I can clarify those points. First, I assure you that the local health board has assured me that the present funding arrangements for the important service in Swansea will continue for the foreseeable future.

In terms of the important point about stigma, we know—and I am sure that people will want to be aware—that over 900 people in Wales live with HIV, including women and children. Last week, on World AIDS Day, the focus was on women with HIV and AIDS. I spoke at a special World AIDS Day service near Carmarthen, in Llanddarog. We talked about the issue, and one way in which we are trying to tackle stigma in Wales is through our Wales antenatal service. It has been running for three years, and focuses on education and provides the opportunity for every woman who goes for her antenatal care to have an HIV test. This is about de-

that it will take three years in England?

Do you believe that the financial investment proposed in Wales is comparable with John Reid's investment in England? If I heard you correctly, you are proposing £7.1 million in addition to the £7 million already in place, and then an additional £500,000 on top of that. That appears to be quite a bit less, on average, than what John Reid has announced.

On your reference to pharmacists and to the new contract for community pharmacists, will their role in this regard be written into the contract? I am disappointed that it appears that pharmacists' responsibilities in assisting those who misuse substances will not be included in the contract. You refer to the contract in your statement. Does the contract acknowledge pharmacists' responsibilities in this regard?

I repeat that we welcome this campaign. The only question is whether the investment is sufficient and whether, in reality, it will reach the target that you have set yourself?

Jane Hutt: Diolch i chi am eich croeso i hyn. Gallaf egluro'r pwyntiau hynny. Yn gyntaf, yr wyf yn eich sicrhau bod y bwrdd iechyd lleol wedi fy sicrhau y bydd y trefniadau ariannu presennol ar gyfer y gwasanaeth pwysig yn Abertawe yn parhau hyd y gellir rhagweld.

Ynghylch y pwynt pwysig a wnaethoch am warthnodi, gwyddom—ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd pobl am gael gwybod—fod mwy na 900 o bobl yng Nghymru sydd â HIV, ac mae hynny'n cynnwys menywod a phlant. Yr wythnos diwethaf, ar Ddiwrnod AIDS y Byd, canolbwyntiwyd ar fenywod sydd â HIV ac AIDS. Siaredais mewn gwasanaeth arbennig ar gyfer Diwrnod AIDS y Byd ger Caerfyrddin, yn Llanddarog. Trafodasom y mater hwn, ac un modd yr ydym yn ceisio mynd i'r afael â gwarthnodi yng Nghymru yw drwy ein gwasanaeth cynnedigol yng Nghymru. Bu'n rhedeg er tair blynedd, ac mae'n canolbwyntio ar addysg ac yn cynnig

stigmatising HIV, enabling every woman who takes advantage of the antenatal screening service to have a HIV test. That is a specific policy to help de-stigmatise this. The charities, particularly the Terrence Higgins Trust and fpa Cymru, have a key role in terms of prevention and raising awareness and tackling stigma. I am glad that you have raised that issue. I am sure that that message from the whole Assembly would be welcome.

In terms of nurses, I have already identified how we have piloted this, and shown the way forward through the work of nurses at Cardiff Royal Infirmary. It is about additional training. I have now met with the nursing division and our HR colleagues to roll this out, and Dr Marion Lyons will take this forward across the whole of Wales. We must be responsible when considering international recruitment. We recently held a conference meeting with nurses from the Philippines who are working in Wales to ensure that they gain from their experience here when they return home and that we understand their needs. Our response to international recruitment is key. We must also remember that we are learning from countries such as Uganda, which have substantially addressed the issue of HIV and AIDS. As a result of having a proactive prevention and anti-stigma campaign, they have modified behaviour and improved prevention. We know that we can learn from staff working at the sharp end in Africa in terms of training our own nurses.

In terms of delivering on the promise of access to testing within two days and how our sexual health strategy and review relate to England, we have been ahead in Wales. We launched the strategy in the early days of the Assembly. If you recall, in England at the time a teenage pregnancy strategy was being drafted. England followed our lead and decided that that was not appropriate. We had gone for a holistic sexual health strategy, in which we invested a great deal of money; we spent £2 million in the last two years directly on our strategy. Therefore, we are in advance

cyfle i bob menyw a gaiff ofal cynnedigol gael prawf HIV. Pwrpas hynny yw dileu'r gwarthnodi sydd ynglŷn â HIV, fel y gall pob menyw sy'n manteisio ar y gwasanaeth sgrinio cynnedigol gael prawf HIV. Polisi sydd â'r amcan o ddileu'r gwarthnodi sydd ynglŷn â HIV yw hwn. Mae rôl allweddol i'r elusennau, yn enwedig Ymddiriedolaeth Terrence Higgins ac fpa Cymru, yn hyn o beth o ran atal a hybu ymwybyddiaeth a mynd i'r afael â gwarthnodi. Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi codi'r mater hwnnw. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai croeso i'r neges honno oddi wrth y Cynulliad cyfan.

Ynghylch nyrsys, yr wyf eisoes wedi nodi sut yr ydym wedi rhagbrofi hyn, ac wedi dangos y ffordd ymlaen drwy waith nyrsys yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd. Mae hyn yn galw am hyfforddiant ychwanegol. Yr wyf wedi cwrdd bellach â'r is-adran nyrsio a'n cymheiriaid ym maes adnoddau dynol i roi hyn ar waith, a bydd Dr Marion Lyons yn hyrwyddo hyn ledled Cymru. Rhaid inni fod yn gyfrifol wrth ystyried recriwtio mewn gwledydd tramor. Gwnaethom gynnal cyfarfod mewn cynhadledd yn ddiweddar gyda nyrsys o Ynysoedd y Philipinos sy'n gweithio yng Nghymru i sicrhau y cânt fudd o'u profiad yma pan ânt adref a'n bod yn deall eu hanghenion. Mae ein hymateb i recriwtio mewn gwledydd tramor yn allweddol. Rhaid inni gofio hefyd ein bod yn dysgu gan wledydd fel Wganda, sydd wedi ymdrin yn helaeth â mater HIV ac AIDS. Am fod ganddynt ymgyrch ragweithiol ar gyfer atal a dileu gwarthnodi, maent wedi llwyddo i newid ymddygiad a gwella'r gwaith atal. Gwyddom y gallwn ddysgu oddi wrth staff sy'n gweithio yn y rheng flaen yn Affrica o ran hyfforddi ein nyrsys ni.

Gyda golwg ar gyflawni'r addewid i sicrhau y gellir cael profion o fewn dau ddiwrnod ac ar gymharu ein strategaeth iechyd rhywiol a'n hadolygiad â'r hyn a geir yn Lloegr, buom ar y blaen yng Nghymru. Gwnaethom lansio'r strategaeth yn nyddiau cynnar y Cynulliad. Os cofiwch, yr oedd strategaeth ar feichiogrwydd ymysg rhai yn eu harddegau'n cael ei drafftio ar y pryd yn Lloegr. Gwnaeth Lloegr ddilyn ein harweiniad a phenderfynu nad oedd hynny'n briodol. Yr oeddem wedi dewis cael strategaeth iechyd rhywiol gyfannol, a gwnaethom fuddsoddi llawer o

and spending more money, comparatively speaking, than is being spent in England. That means that we believe that we can deliver on the promise of access to testing within two days. It is a £14.1 million ring-fenced grant for all our sexual health services, including family planning and HIV services. I have allocated an additional £500,000 today to help the modernisation agenda. We will have clear standards. In the new year, we will have the opportunity in committee and in the Assembly to consider the consultation resulting from the standards, which I believe that we can deliver. You will need to judge our success as we monitor the implementation process.

Pharmacists have a key role to play. They have an over-the-counter role in terms of supplying emergency contraception and the testing kit technology. There are also opportunities for them to expand their skills under the new contract, which is clearly linked to this, and I am sure that that will emerge as we discuss regulation.

Jonathan Morgan: I thank the Minister for her statement, which we welcome. I have a couple of points to make on modernising services. You said that the role of nurses would be expanded and you also referred to combining the £7.1 million budget and the £7 million budget to ring-fence, protect and combine the services that are provided. You also announced an additional £500,000. Expanding the role of nurses may require additional training, and I am concerned that that may cost more than the £500,000 that you have allocated. Have you considered an expansion programme to recruit more school nurses? There is a concern, particularly within the Royal College of Nursing, that we do not have sufficient numbers of school nurses in Wales. They deal with a range of problems that young people face, not least psychological issues, issues relating to bullying, and physical issues. School nurses, whom school pupils often trust, could also deal with sexual education and sexual health problems. Will you consider that? Do you feel that the £500,000 is sufficient to cover the cost of any additional training that nurses

arian yn hynny; gwariasom £2 filiwn yn uniongyrchol yn y ddwy flynedd diwethaf ar ein strategaeth. Gan hynny, yr ydym ar y blaen ac yr ydym yn gwario mwy o arian, ar gyfartaledd, nag a wneir yn Lloegr. Oherwydd hynny, credwn y gallwn gyflawni'r addewid i sicrhau y gellir cael prawf o fewn dau ddiwrnod. Mae grant o £14.1 miliwn wedi'i glustnodi ar gyfer ein holl wasanaethau iechyd rhywiol, gan gynnwys gwasanaethau cynllunio teulu a HIV. Dyrennais £500,000 ychwanegol heddiw i hybu'r agenda ar gyfer moderneiddio. Cawn safonau eglur. Yn y flwyddyn newydd, cawn gyfle yn y pwyllgor ac yn y Cynulliad i ystyried yr ymgynghori a fu ar y safonau, y credaf y gallwn eu bodloni. Bydd yn rhaid ichi farnu ein llwyddiant wrth inni fonitro'r broses gweithredu.

Mae rôl allweddol i'w chwarae gan fferyllwyr. Gallant ddarparu dulliau atal cenhedlu brys a'r pecynnau profion dros y cownter. Mae cyfle hefyd iddynt ddysgu rhagor o sgiliau o dan y contract newydd, sydd â chysylltiad amlwg â hyn, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y daw hynny i'r amlwg wrth inni drafod rheoleiddio.

Jonathan Morgan: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad, a groesawn. Mae gennyf un neu ddau o bwyntiau i'w gwneud ynghylch moderneiddio gwasanaethau. Dywedasoch y byddid yn ehangu rôl nyrsys a chyfeiriasoch hefyd at gyfuno'r gyllideb o £7.1 miliwn a'r gyllideb o £7 miliwn er mwyn clustnodi, amddiffyn a chyfuno'r gwasanaethau a ddarperir. Gwnaethoch hefyd gyhoeddi swm ychwanegol o £500,000. Mae'n bosibl y bydd angen hyfforddiant ychwanegol i ehangu rôl nyrsys, a phryderaf y gallai hynny gostio mwy na'r £500,000 yr ydych wedi'i ddyrannu. A ydych wedi ystyried cael rhaglen ehangu i recriwtio rhagor o nyrsys ysgol? Ceir pryder, yn enwedig yn y Coleg Nyrsio Brenhinol, nad oes gennym ddigon o nyrsys ysgol yng Nghymru. Maent yn delio ag amryw o broblemau a wynebier gan bobl ifanc ac, yn anad dim, materion seicolegol, materion sy'n ymwneud â bwlio, a materion corfforol. Byddai nyrsys ysgol, y mae disgyblion ysgol yn aml yn ymddiried ynddynt, yn gallu delio ag addysg rywiol a phroblemau iechyd rhywiol. A wnewch ystyried hynny? A deimlwch fod y swm o

may require?

£500,000 yn ddigon i dalu am gost unrhyw hyfforddiant ychwanegol y gallai fod ar nyrsys ei angen?

On the pharmacy contract, which Rhodri Glyn referred to earlier, you said that it will help to make the best possible use of pharmacists' skills. You have not stated how their skills will be used and what you might expect pharmacists to offer that they are not already providing as part of the new contract.

Ynghylch y contract fferylliaeth, y cyfeiriodd Rhodri Glyn ato'n gynharach, dywedasoch y bydd yn hwyluso'r defnydd gorau posibl o sgiliau fferyllwyr. Nid ydych wedi dweud sut y defnyddir eu sgiliau a'r hyn y gallech ddisgwyl i fferyllwyr ei gynnig nad ydynt yn ei ddarparu eisoes fel rhan o'r contract newydd.

3.50 p.m.

On the voluntary sector, you referred to various charities, such as the Terrence Higgins Trust and fpa Cymru. I am aware that the Family Planning Association in Scotland receives a direct grant from the Scottish Executive to help it with its awareness-raising programmes. However, no such grant is forthcoming for this organisation in Wales, or for others that undertake voluntary and charitable work in terms of raising awareness. If we are serious about making the best use of expertise in the voluntary sector, is this type of direct funding something that you might consider, Minister? These people have a great deal of expertise in promoting awareness, sometimes in our more deprived communities, and using that resource would make a huge contribution towards achieving the strategy.

Ynghylch y sector gwirfoddol, cyfeiriasoch at wahanol elusennau, fel Ymddiriedolaeth Terrence Higgins ac fpa Cymru. Gwn fod y Gymdeithas Cynllunio Teulu yn yr Alban yn cael grant uniongyrchol gan Weithrediaeth yr Alban i'w helpu i redeg ei rhaglenni hybu ymwybyddiaeth. Fodd bynnag, ni roddir grant o'r fath i'r corff hwnnw yng Nghymru, nac i eraill sy'n gwneud gwaith gwirfoddol ac elusennol er mwyn hybu ymwybyddiaeth. Os ydym o ddifrif ynghylch gwneud y defnydd gorau o arbenigedd yn y sector gwirfoddol, a allech ystyried cynnig cyllid uniongyrchol o'r fath, Weinidog? Mae gan y bobl hyn lawer o arbenigedd mewn hybu ymwybyddiaeth a hynny, weithiau, yn ein cymunedau mwy difreintiedig, a byddai defnyddio'r adnoddau hynny'n gyfraniad aruthrol tuag at gyflawni'r strategaeth.

Jane Hutt: In terms of expanding the role of nurses, we will provide additional training along the lines of the training received by the CRI nurses. We are talking about sexual health training for practice nurses, combining the contraceptive and sexual health services in one clinic. It will be a dedicated and specialist role, and I will certainly come back to you on the cost of any necessary additional training.

Jane Hutt: Gyda golwg ar ehangu rôl nyrsys, darparwn hyfforddiant ychwanegol a fydd yn debyg i'r hyn a gaiff nyrsys y Sefydliad Ymchwil Canser. Yr hyn sydd dan sylw yw hyfforddiant iechyd rhywiol ar gyfer nyrsys mewn practisiau, gan gyfuno'r gwasanaethau atal cenhedlu a'r gwasanaethau iechyd rhywiol mewn un clinig. Bydd yn rôl arbenigol a neilltuol, a byddaf yn sicr o gysylltu â chi ynghylch cost unrhyw hyfforddiant ychwanegol y mae ei angen.

The role of school nurses is key in terms of young people's awareness. One point that I have not made is the fact that, during the last year, the young people's partnerships have been funded through the education budget, and each partnership has received £30,000 to develop sexual health promotion initiatives in their communities, and some innovative

Mae rôl nyrsys ysgol yn hollbwysig o ran hybu ymwybyddiaeth pobl ifanc. Un pwynt na wneuthum yw bod y partneriaethau pobl ifanc wedi'u hariannu drwy'r gyllideb addysg yn y flwyddyn a aeth heibio, a bod pob partneriaeth wedi cael £30,000 i ddatblygu mentrau i hybu iechyd rhywiol yn eu cymunedau, a datblygwyd rhai cynlluniau

schemes have developed as a result. For example, in Bridgend, there is a sexual health relationships programme for young people who are aged between 11 and 25 in education and youth settings—we can see this as in-school and out-of-school in terms of the youth sector. Also, in Wrexham, they are funding the provision of nurses and resources so that an information shop can be open on a Saturday, and for each year-10 class to visit that shop. In Swansea, there is a ‘sex and the city project’, which, again, is geared towards young people’s interests and recognising their needs; for example, they have a young men’s sexual health drop-in service. In Cardiff, sexual health advice and information is provided in night clubs, and in Ely and Adamsdown. Therefore the young people’s partnerships are talking to young people about how they can have the best services and campaigns.

Your point on the pharmacists is also key. At the moment, they play a role in over-the-counter contraception, emergency contraception, and in technology testing. The supplementary prescribing role is a key point that will be built into the contract. Last night, I was able to meet the first cohort of pharmacists and nurses in Wales who have completed the supplementary prescribing course—the second cohort is now in training. Those pharmacists will be able to prescribe. The provision of contraceptive services is key to their new role, skills and functions, after following the supplementary prescribing route. That role will be strengthened through the contract in terms of fees and regulations, and that will emerge as we go through the regulations and the consultation.

On how we support the voluntary sector, the Terrence Higgins Trust and the Family Planning Association, as I said, we have provided £2 million over the past two years, which has gone to a variety of local sexual health initiatives. We have, for example, provided funding for the Terrence Higgins Trust to carry out all-Wales campaigns on HIV prevention for gay men. There are projects that provide sexual health information in nightclubs for those aged under 18, and projects to develop sexual

arloesol o ganlyniad i hynny. Er enghraifft, ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr, ceir rhaglen cydberthynasau iechyd rhywiol ar gyfer pobl ifanc rhwng 11 a 25 oed yng nghyd-destun addysg a gwasanaethau ieuencid—gallwn ystyried cyflwyno hyn y tu mewn a’r tu allan i’r ysgol yn y sector ieuencid. Hefyd, yn Wrecsam, maent yn ariannu darpariaeth o nyrsys ac adnoddau fel y gellir agor siop wybodaeth ar ddydd Sadwrn, ac fel y gall pob dosbarth blwyddyn 10 ymweld â’r siop honno. Yn Abertawe, ceir prosiect ‘sex and the city’, sydd hefyd â’r bwriad o ymateb i ddiddordebau pobl ifanc a chydabod eu hanghenion; er enghraifft, mae ganddynt wasanaeth galw heibio ar gyfer iechyd rhywiol i ddynion ifanc. Yng Nghaerdydd, darperir cyngor a gwybodaeth ar iechyd rhywiol mewn clybiau nos, ac yn Nhrelái ac Adamsdown. Felly, mae’r partneriaethau pobl ifanc yn siarad â phobl ifanc am y modd y gallant gael y gwasanaethau a’r ymgyrchoedd gorau.

Mae’r pwynt a wnaethoch am y fferyllwyr yn hollbwysig hefyd. Ar hyn o bryd, maent yn chwarae rhan drwy werthu dulliau atal cenhedlu, atal cenhedlu brys, a chynnal profion technoleg. Mae’r rôl o ragnodi atodol yn bwynt allweddol a gaiff ei gynnwys yn y contract. Neithiwr, cefais gwrrd â’r garfan gyntaf o fferyllwyr a nyrsys yng Nghymru sydd wedi cwblhau’r cwrs ar ragnodi atodol—mae’r ail garfan bellach yn cael ei hyfforddi. Bydd y fferyllwyr hynny’n gallu rhagnodi. Mae darparu gwasanaethau atal cenhedlu’n rhan allweddol o’u rôl, eu sgiliau a’u swyddogaethau newydd, ar ôl dilyn y llwybr rhagnodi atodol. Cryfheir y rôl honno drwy’r contract yng nghyd-destun ffioedd a rheoliadau, a daw hynny i’r amlwg wrth inni drafod y rheoliadau a’r ymgyngori.

Ynghylch ein cymorth i’r sector gwirfoddol, Ymddiriedolaeth Terrence Higgins a’r Gymdeithas Cynllunio Teulu, fel y dywedais, yr ydym wedi darparu £2 filiwn dros y ddwy flynedd diwethaf, sydd wedi mynd at amryw o fentrau iechyd rhywiol lleol. Er enghraifft, yr ydym wedi rhoi cyllid i Ymddiriedolaeth Terrence Higgins i gynnal ymgyrchoedd ledled Cymru i atal HIV ymysg dynion hoyw. Ceir prosiectau sy’n cynnig gwybodaeth ar iechyd rhywiol mewn clybiau nos ar gyfer rhai o dan 18 oed, a phrosiectau i

health advice centres in community settings. The voluntary sector has a key role to play in taking this strategy forward.

Kirsty Williams: Minister, do you agree, having mentioned the HIV antenatal testing programme, that it is vital that as many women as possible take up the opportunity to receive a HIV test while pregnant because there are positive steps that can be taken to ensure that the virus is not passed on to the unborn child? That can make a huge difference to families in that situation.

How many nurse practitioners does the Welsh Assembly Government intend to train? Will that level be set centrally by the Welsh Assembly Government, or will it be left to individual local health boards and trusts to consider workforce issues?

On nurses in schools, an issue raised by Jonathan Morgan, what can the Welsh Assembly Government do to ensure that, where there are school nurses, they have the opportunity to provide sexual health services for children in school and that they are not hampered by perhaps less-enlightened headteachers and local education authorities who are perhaps a little frightened about letting such services be available in their schools?

You have said that the money that you announced is ring-fenced. Do you anticipate that it will be ring-fenced in the longer term or just initially? Do you anticipate that any of that money will be spent on the premises from which sexual health services are often delivered? One of the reasons why people are perhaps stigmatised in terms of sexual-health issues is because these services are often delivered from the grottiest buildings, so you are stigmatised before you even get to the service.

You spoke often in your statement about modernisation. Will you ensure that individuals have access to the most modern testing techniques, especially for smear tests in terms of the use of liquid-based cytology,

ddatblygu canolfannau cynghori ar iechyd rhywiol yn y gymuned. Mae rôl allweddol i'r sector gwirfoddol wrth hyrwyddo'r strategaeth hon.

Kirsty Williams: Weinidog, a ydych yn cytuno, a chithau wedi sôn am y rhaglen profion HIV cynenedigol, ei bod yn hollbwysig y bydd cynifer o fenywod ag y bo modd yn achub ar y cyfle i gael prawf HIV pan ydynt yn feichiog gan y gellir cymryd camau pendant i sicrhau na throsglwyddir y firws i'r plentyn yn y groth? Gall hynny wneud gwahaniaeth aruthrol i deuluoedd sydd mewn sefyllfa o'r fath.

Pa nifer o ymarferwyr nyrsio y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n bwriadu eu hyfforddi? A bennir y nifer hwnnw'n ganolog gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, neu a adewir i'r byrddau iechyd lleol a'r ymddiriedolaethau ystyried materion sy'n ymwneud â'r gweithlu eu hunain?

Ynghylch nyrsys mewn ysgolion, sy'n fater a gododd Jonathan Morgan, beth y gall Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ei wneud i sicrhau, lle y ceir nyrsys ysgol, y cânt gyfle i ddarparu gwasanaethau iechyd rhywiol i blant yn yr ysgol ac na chânt eu llesteirio gan bennaethiaid ysgol ac awdurdodau addysg lleol a allai fod yn llai goleuedig a braidd yn ofnus ynghylch caniatáu i wasanaethau o'r fath gael eu cynnig yn eu hysgolion?

Dywedasoch fod yr arian a gyhoeddasoch wedi'i glustnodi. A ydych yn rhagweld y caiff ei glustnodi yn y tymor hir neu ar y dechrau'n unig? A ydych yn rhagweld y caiff unrhyw ran o'r arian hwnnw ei wario ar yr adeiladau lle y cynigir gwasanaethau iechyd rhywiol yn aml? Un o'r rhesymau y caiff pobl eu gwarthnodi o bosibl mewn cysylltiad â materion sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd rhywiol yw bod y gwasanaethau hynny'n aml yn cael eu cynnig yn yr adeiladau mwyaf annymunol, fel bod rhywun yn cael ei warthnodi cyn cael y gwasanaeth hyd yn oed.

Cyfeiriasoch yn aml yn eich datganiad at foderneiddio. A wnewch sicrhau y bydd y technegau profi diweddaraf ar gael i bobl, yn enwedig ar gyfer profion ceg y groth o ran defnyddio sytolog hylifol, sy'n ddull profi

which is a far superior form of testing than is currently used in many areas? The modern testing technique for chlamydia is also much more successful in determining the presence of the disease and is much less embarrassing for individuals who may perhaps find the idea of going for a chlamydia test daunting.

Finally, could you outline how you intend to develop psychosexual services, which are few and far between and extremely difficult for people to access? Members might not be aware of the whole range of services that psychosexual therapists can offer. The services are often particularly useful for people who have been diagnosed with life-limiting illnesses, such as cancer, which can have a profound effect on an individual's attitude towards sex, which can be as detrimental to their physical and mental wellbeing as the illness itself.

Jane Hutt: Interestingly, on the take-up of HIV testing in the Wales antenatal screening programme, I was talking earlier with those who run the service in Cardiff, and they told me that there is now an 80 to 90 per cent take-up of the HIV test in Cardiff. That has resulted in the ability to not only screen and detect the disease but to ensure that the child is not born with HIV, because drugs can now be used to treat the child through the mother during pregnancy. That is a major step forward.

On de-stigmatising the service, it is encouraging that 80 to 90 per cent of the women who attend antenatal clinics in the area are taking up the offer of the test. On your point about clinics, we are moving away from the old genito-urinary medicine clinics, which were often located down alleyways and so on, to the sexual health clinic, which provides contraceptives and covers the whole range of issues. Everyone is likely to go to such a clinic at some point, and we obviously have to modernise them. This is where we will have to look at the capital budget and is where trusts will need support. That is why we are having managed clinical networks to take this forward.

gwell o lawer na'r un a ddefnyddir ar hyn o bryd mewn sawl ardal? Mae'r dechneg fodern ar gyfer profion clamydia yn llawer mwy llwyddiannus hefyd wrth ganfod y clefyd ac mae'n llawer llai annifyr i'r rhai a allai deimlo'n ofnus ynghylch mynd am brawf clamydia.

Yn olaf, a allwch nodi ym mha fodd y bwriadwch ddatblygu gwasanaethau seicorywiol, sy'n brin ac yn anodd iawn i bobl eu cael? Efallai na wŷr Aelodau am yr holl amrediad o wasanaethau y gall therapyddion seicorywiol eu cynnig. Mae'r gwasanaethau'n aml yn arbennig o fuddiol i rai y canfuwyd bod arnynt glefyd a fydd yn byrhau eu heinioes, fel canser, a all gael effaith bellgyrhaeddol ar ymagwedd yr unigolyn at ryw, a all fod yr un mor niweidiol i'w les corfforol a meddyliol â'r clefyd ei hun.

Jane Hutt: Yn ddigon diddorol, ynghylch y nifer sy'n cymryd prawf HIV yn rhaglen sgrinio cynenedigol Cymru, bûm yn siarad yn gynharach â'r rhai sy'n rhedeg y gwasanaeth yng Nghaerdydd, a dywedasant wrthyf fod 80 i 90 y cant yn cymryd y prawf HIV yng Nghaerdydd yn awr. Drwy hynny, bu modd sgrinio a chanfod y clefyd a hefyd sicrhau na chaiff y plentyn ei eni â HIV, gan fod cyffuriau ar gael yn awr y gellir eu defnyddio i drin y plentyn drwy'r fam yn ystod beichiogrwydd. Mae hwnnw'n gam mawr ymlaen.

Ynghylch dileu'r gwarthnod sydd ynglŷn â'r gwasanaeth, mae'n galonogol bod 80 i 90 y cant o'r menywod sy'n dod i glinigau cynenedigol yn yr ardal yn derbyn y cynnig i gael y prawf. Ynghylch y pwynt a wnaethoch am glinigau, yr ydym yn symud oddi wrth yr hen glinigau meddygaeth genhedlol-droethol, a oedd yn aml wedi'u lleoli mewn lonydd cefn ac yn y blaen, a thuag at y clinig iechyd rhywiol, sy'n darparu dulliau atal cenhedlu ac yn ymdrin â'r holl faterion sy'n gysylltiedig â hyn. Mae pawb yn debygol o fynd i glinig o'r fath rywbryd neu'i gilydd, ac mae'n amlwg bod rhaid inni eu moderneiddio. Bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried y gyllideb cyfalaf yn hyn o beth a bydd ar ymddiriedolaethau angen cymorth yn y maes hwn. Dyna pam y cawn rwydweithiau clinigol rheoledig i hyrwyddo hyn.

On the workforce issues, we have a project implementation board, which is driven by Dr Marion Lyons, to ensure that the workforce plans are coming forward in terms of not only school nurses, but also practice nurses who have these specialist skills. However, we need to drive that forward to ensure that it is equitable across Wales, and I look forward to reporting back to the committee on how we are doing that.

I envisage this money as being ring-fenced in the long term, until this is properly embedded. I assure you that we have already funded the roll-out of liquid-based cervical cytology, and that is now happening across the whole of Wales. We will be using the most up-to-date techniques in terms of testing for chlamydia as well as providing the liquid-based cytology investment.

On psychosexual services, there will be a standard set for that. I pay particular tribute to the work of Dr Ann Cattell in Carmarthenshire, who is a specialist in the sexual health arena, and she is part of the project board that is driving this forward.

4.00 p.m.

Christine Chapman: From speaking to local general practitioners, I am concerned that the message of safe sex is not getting through to young people strongly enough. GPs tell me that they have seen many more cases of gonorrhoea and syphilis in the last 10 years. They also believe that it is an issue of lifestyle and peer pressure. What more can be done to work with young people, particularly given the recent schools health education unit survey, which shows that, in 1993, 26 per cent of boys aged between 12 and 15 were concerned about HIV, while only 6.5 per cent shared that concern in 2003?

Jane Hutt: I mentioned the focus of the young people's partnerships on sexual health and the allocation of £30,000 to each partnership. Young people must be engaged in the process because we know that peer support and education is key, as well as sex education in schools and the role of the

Ynghylch y materion sy'n ymwneud â'r gweithlu, mae gennym fwrdd gweithredu prosiect, sy'n cael ei arwain gan Dr Marion Lyons, i sicrhau y cyflwynir cynlluniau ar gyfer y gweithlu mewn cysylltiad â nyrsys ysgol, a hefyd nyrsys mewn practisiau sy'n meddu ar y sgiliau arbenigol hyn. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni fwrw ymlaen â hynny i sicrhau y ceir tegwch ledled Cymru, ac edrychaf ymlaen at adrodd yn ôl i'r pwyllgor ar y modd yr ydym yn gwneud hynny.

Rhagwelaif y caiff yr arian hwn ei glustnodi yn y tymor hir, hyd nes y bydd hyn yn sefydledig. Yr wyf yn eich sicrhau ein bod eisoes wedi darparu cyllid i ddefnyddio sytolog serfigol hylifol, ac mae hynny'n digwydd ledled Cymru'n awr. Byddwn yn defnyddio'r technegau diweddaraf mewn profion clamidia ac yn buddsoddi mewn sytolog hylifol.

Ynghylch gwasanaethau seicorywiol, gosodir safon ar gyfer hynny. Talaf deyrnged arbennig i waith Dr Ann Cattell yn sir Gaerfyrddin, sy'n arbenigwr ym maes iechyd rhywiol, ac mae ar y bwrdd prosiect sy'n hyrwyddo hyn.

Christine Chapman: Ar ôl siarad ag ymarferwyr cyffredinol lleol, pryderaf nad yw'r neges am ryw diogel yn cael ei chyfleu'n ddigon cryf i bobl ifanc. Dywed meddygon teulu wrthyf eu bod wedi gweld llawer mwy o achosion o hadlif a sifflis yn y 10 mlynedd diwethaf. Maent hefyd yn credu bod hyn yn ymwneud â ffordd o fyw a phwysau gan gymheiriaid. Beth y gellir ei wneud yn rhagor gyda phobl ifanc, yn enwedig o ystyried yr arolwg diweddar gan yr uned addysg iechyd ysgolion, sy'n dangos bod 26 y cant o fechgyn rhwng 12 a 15 oed yn bryderus ynghylch HIV yn 1993, o'i gymharu â dim ond 6.5 y cant yn 2003?

Jane Hutt: Cyfeiriais at y sylw y mae'r partneriaethau pobl ifanc yn ei roi i iechyd rhywiol ac am ddyrannu £30,000 i bob partneriaeth. Rhaid cynnwys pobl ifanc yn y broses gan y gwyddom fod cefnogaeth gan gymheiriaid ac addysg yn hollbwysig, yn ogystal ag addysg rhyw mewn ysgolion a rôl

school nurse. It is about how we get the messages across with regard to behaviour. We have seen a 15 to 16 per cent reduction in underage conceptions, so the messages are getting through. Sexual health and relationships programmes are also developing, particularly through the young people's partnership. Funky Dragon always raises sexual health as a big issue for young people, and it is a key issue in the work that is being done with young people in the youth service. However, the rates of infections are clearly increasing across the board, not only with regard to HIV, and we must ensure that tackling that is a priority for the Assembly as part of our public health measures.

Jocelyn Davies: Do you agree that it is a national scandal that the health service has failed in its duty of care to haemophiliacs? Many are now HIV positive and some have died of AIDS. Many have hepatitis C and may also have variant CJD due to contaminated blood products. They deserve an explanation and are calling for an inquiry. Do you support that call, and if not, why?

Jane Hutt: Over the last five years, I have met people who have been in that situation. I was glad that we participated in a scheme to ensure that people who have suffered in that way received payments. That is a UK scheme, and it has taken a long time to secure payments for people and their families who have been affected as a result of contaminated blood products. This issue does not relate specifically to my statement today, but the Government must ensure that it provides the best services and responses, as well as those important payments that were paid out, to people affected in that way.

Mark Isherwood: UK HIV infection rates have doubled since 1998, and the only respite centre in England and Wales is in north Wales. Will you join me in responding positively to the concern raised with me by the Tyddyn Bach Trust Home respite centre during its World AIDS Day service nine days ago, that the bulk of its residents are coming from England, and south-east England in

y nyrs ysgol. Rhaid inni gyfleu'r neges ynghylch ymddygiad yn llwyddiannus. Gwelsom 15 i 16 y cant o ostyngiad yn nifer y beichiogiadau dan oed, felly mae'r negeseuon yn cyrraedd y nod. Mae rhaglenni iechyd rhywiol a chydberthynasau hefyd yn datblygu, yn enwedig drwy'r partneriaethau pobl ifanc. Mae'r Ddraig Ffyni bob amser yn codi iechyd rhywiol fel pwnc sydd o bwys yng ngolwg pobl ifanc, ac mae'n fater allweddol yn y gwaith a wneir gyda phobl ifanc yn y gwasanaeth ieuencid. Er hynny, mae'n amlwg bod y cyfraddau heintio ar gynnydd yn gyffredinol, nid yn unig mewn cysylltiad â HIV, a rhaid inni sicrhau y bydd y Cynulliad yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i ymdrin â hynny fel rhan o'n mesurau iechyd cyhoeddus.

Jocelyn Davies: A ydych yn cytuno mai sgandal genedlaethol yw bod y gwasanaeth iechyd wedi methu yn ei ddyletswydd gofal tuag at hemoffiligion? Mae llawer ohonynt â HIV yn awr ac mae rhai wedi marw o AIDS. Ceir llawer sydd â hepatitis C a gallent hefyd fod wedi cael yr amrywiad ar CJD oherwydd cynhyrchion gwaed a halogwyd. Maent yn haeddu eglurhad ac maent yn galw am ymchwiliad. A ydych yn cefnogi'r alwad honno, ac os nad ydych, pam?

Jane Hutt: Dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf, cyfarfûm â rhai a oedd yn y sefyllfa honno. Yr oeddwn yn falch ein bod wedi cymryd rhan mewn cynllun i sicrhau bod rhai sydd wedi dioddef felly'n cael taliadau. Cynllun i'r DU yw hwnnw, a chymerodd amser hir i sicrhau taliadau ar gyfer pobl a'u teuluoedd a effeithiwyd oherwydd cynhyrchion gwaed halogedig. Nid yw'r mater hwn yn ymwneud yn benodol â'm datganiad heddiw, ond rhaid i'r Llywodraeth sicrhau y bydd yn darparu'r gwasanaethau a'r ymatebion gorau, yn ogystal â'r taliadau pwysig hynny a dalwyd, i'r rhai a effeithiwyd fel hyn.

Mark Isherwood: Mae'r cyfraddau heintio â HIV yn y DU wedi dyblu er 1998, a'r unig ganolfan seibiant yng Nghymru a Lloegr yw'r un yng ngogledd Cymru. A wneuch ymuno â mi i ymateb yn gadarnhaol i'r pryder a godwyd gyda mi gan Gartref Ymddiriedolaeth Tyddyn Bach yn ystod ei wasanaeth ar Ddiwrnod AIDS y Byd naw niwrnod yn ôl, fod y rhan fwyaf o'i

particular, and that very few HIV and AIDS sufferers in Wales are taking advantage of the services it can offer? How can you help those in need of that service in Wales to access the support that is available to them?

Jane Hutt: You know that we have given funding to the Tyddyn Bach Trust Home through the hospice and palliative care strategy of the voluntary hospice movement. I am glad that we can support it. It is important that it is being used, and we would want to ensure that people in Wales are aware of the local services provided in Tyddyn Bach. We also recognise that many people want to live in their own homes in their own communities and have access to good services on their doorstep. I will certainly take back the point you made arising from your recent visit.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: I welcome your statement, particularly in light of the service provision for HIV sufferers. However, we must also welcome the integrated service that you highlighted, involving all general practitioners and primary care practitioners. The issue of stigma was raised by Rhodri Glyn Thomas, but it also relates to any other sexually transmitted disease at any level in society. That needs to be addressed through education and schools. It should not be giggled over or feared, but discussed openly and information accessed at any point. The testing timetable, in providing quick results, will go a long way to remove the fear that many feel while waiting for the outcome of their tests.

Finally, I welcome that we are learning from Africa in terms of providing mechanisms to deal with HIV. However, in the long term, we can help Africa by ensuring that there are cheaper anti-retroviral drugs available for all Africans, and not only the rich and privileged few who can currently afford them.

Jane Hutt: That integrated service will help

breswylwyr yn dod o Loegr, a de-ddwyrain Lloegr yn benodol, ac mai ychydig iawn o'r rhai sy'n dioddef gan HIV ac AIDS yng Nghymru sy'n manteisio ar y gwasanaethau y gall eu cynnig? Sut y gallwch helpu'r rhai y mae arnynt angen y gwasanaeth hwnnw yng Nghymru i gael y cymorth sydd ar gael iddynt?

Jane Hutt: Gwyddoch ein bod wedi rhoi cyllid i Gartref Ymddiriedolaeth Tyddyn Bach drwy strategaeth gofal hosbis a lliniarol y mudiad hosbisau gwirfoddol. Yr wyf yn falch y gallwn ei gefnogi. Mae'n bwysig y ceir defnydd ohono, a byddem am sicrhau bod pobl yng Nghymru'n gwybod am y gwasanaethau lleol a gynigir yn Tyddyn Bach. Yr ydym hefyd yn cydnabod bod llawer o bobl sydd am fyw yn eu cartrefi eu hunain yn eu cymunedau eu hunain ac am gael gwasanaethau da wrth garreg eu drws. Byddaf yn sicr o ystyried y pwynt a wnaethoch yn sgîl eich ymweliad yn ddiweddar.

Tamsin Dunwoody-Kneafsey: Croesawaf eich datganiad, yn enwedig yng ngolwg y gwasanaeth a ddarperir i rai sy'n dioddef gan HIV. Fodd bynnag, dylem hefyd groesawu'r gwasanaeth integredig y tynasoch sylw ato, a fydd yn cynnwys yr holl ymarferwyr cyffredinol ac ymarferwyr gofal sylfaenol. Codwyd mater gwarthnodi gan Rhodri Glyn Thomas, ond mae hynny'n berthnasol hefyd i unrhyw glefyd a drosglwyddwyd yn rhywiol ar unrhyw lefel mewn cymdeithas. Rhaid ymdrin â hynny drwy addysg ac ysgolion. Ni ddylid cilchwerthin yn ei gylch neu ei ofni, ond ei drafod yn agored a chael gwybodaeth amdano ym mhob man. Bydd y terfyn amser ar gyfer profion, drwy sicrhau y ceir canlyniadau'n gyflym, yn cyfrannu'n helaeth at chwalu'r ofn y mae llawer yn ei deimlo wrth ddisgwyl am ganlyniadau profion.

Yn olaf, croesawaf y ffaith ein bod yn dysgu oddi wrth wledydd Affrica o ran darparu dulliau i ymdrin â HIV. Serch hynny, yn y tymor hir, gallwn helpu gwledydd Affrica drwy sicrhau y bydd cyffuriau ôl-wrthfirol ar gael i'r holl Affricaniaid, ac nid yn unig i'r ychydig cyfoethog a breintiedig sy'n gallu eu fforddio ar hyn o bryd.

Jane Hutt: Bydd y gwasanaeth integredig

to de-stigmatise sexual health issues, which will become part of the everyday service rather than a special service that people are frightened to access because they are intimidated and afraid of the attendant stigma. Testing within two days will be a huge breakthrough. I am confident, and Rhodri Glyn made this point, that we can tackle this in Wales in the next year. We do not have to wait until 2008; everything is up and ready for us to do it because of the integrated service. During the big AIDS conference in Durban, South Africa, Nelson Mandela said that we must all fight together against stigma. If Nelson Mandela says that in Africa, we must say that in the National Assembly for Wales. I certainly say it as the Minister for Health and Social Services.

We must also look to Africa and the rest of the world. HIV and AIDS are spreading through eastern Europe, Asia and other parts of the world. Unless we take the lead on this here, we will not be fulfilling our duty. Of course, internationally, we must look at access to drugs and I am pleased that that issue has been raised. Our targets and campaign will de-stigmatise HIV and other STD transmissions in Wales.

The Presiding Officer: We are out of time for this debate, but because of its importance, I will call Catherine Thomas and then both committee Chairs.

Catherine Thomas: Thank you for your statement, Minister, which I welcome. As you know, I look forward to joining you in the near future when you visit the excellent sexual health clinic in Llanelli. I am particularly glad that you will have an opportunity to meet workers who work with schoolchildren and young people in my constituency. I know that you agree that children and young people need as many opportunities as possible to access information, but there are some concerns about easy access to such information for young people who, for example, live in a particular rural setting. On schoolchildren,

hwnnw'n gymorth i ddileu'r gwarthnod sydd ynglŷn â materion sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd rhywiol, a bydd yn rhan o'r gwasanaeth pob dydd ac nid yn wasanaeth arbennig y mae ar bobl ofn ei ddefnyddio am eu bod yn ofni'r gwarthnodi sydd ynglŷn ag ef. Bydd profi o fewn dau ddiwrnod yn gam mawr ymlaen. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog, a gwnaeth Rhodri Glyn y pwynt hwn, y gallwn fynd i'r afael â hyn yng Nghymru y flwyddyn nesaf. Nid oes raid inni ddisgwyl tan 2008; mae popeth yn barod ar ein cyfer oherwydd y gwasanaeth integredig. Yn ystod y gynhadledd fawr ar AIDS yn Durban, De Affrica, dywedodd Nelson Mandela fod rhaid inni oll gydymhladd yn erbyn gwarthnodi. Os yw Nelson Mandela yn dweud hynny yn Affrica, rhaid i ni ddweud hynny yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Yr wyf yn sicr yn dweud hynny fel y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol.

Rhaid inni edrych tuag at Affrica a gweddill y byd. Mae HIV ac AIDS yn ymledu drwy ddwyrain Ewrop, Asia a rhannau eraill o'r byd. Os na rown arweiniad ar hynny yma, ni fyddwn yn cyflawni ein dyletswydd. Wrth gwrs, yn y cyd-destun rhyngwladol, rhaid inni ystyried y gallu i gael cyffuriau ac yr wyf yn falch bod y mater hwnnw wedi'i godi. Bydd ein targedau a'n hymgyrch yn dileu'r gwarthnod sydd ynglŷn â HIV a chlefydau eraill a drosglwyddir yn rhywiol yng Nghymru.

Y Llywydd: Mae'r amser ar gyfer y ddadl hon wedi dod i ben, ond gan ei bod yn un bwysig, galwaf Catherine Thomas ac wedyn Cadeiryddion y ddau bwyllgor.

Catherine Thomas: Diolch i chi am eich datganiad, Weinidog, a groesawaf. Fel y gwyddoch, edrychaf ymlaen at ymuno â chi yn y dyfodol agos pan ymwelwch â'r clinig iechyd rhywiol rhagorol yn Llanelli. Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch y cewch gyfle i gwrdd â gweithwyr sy'n gweithio gyda phlant ysgol a phobl ifanc yn fy etholaeth. Gwn eich bod yn cytuno bod ar blant a phobl ifanc angen cynifer o gyfleoedd ag y bo modd i gael gwybodaeth, ond mae rhai pryderon ynghylch sicrhau bod gwybodaeth o'r fath ar gael yn rhwydd i bobl ifanc sy'n byw, er enghraifft, mewn ardal wledig. Ynghylch plant ysgol, mae sawl gweithiwr iechyd wedi

several health workers have expressed their concerns that the time that they can spend with children in schools is not as much as they would like. They feel that their time is rushed and that they are not getting their message and advice across in the way that they would wish. Can you comment on these concerns?

Jane Hutt: Those are genuine concerns, which is why I look forward to visiting the centre with you this Thursday. It is important that funding for the young people's partnerships is provided to every county in Wales. The rural areas, in particular, will have to shape their services to meet those needs in terms of access, understanding and awareness. Schools in rural communities may have an important role to play in that. I am encouraged that the projects being developed as a result of the £30,000 provided to each local authority area, take account of local needs and circumstances.

Janice Gregory: I will be brief; I also welcome this statement, but I am concerned about the integrated service. I hope that, when the service is integrated, consideration will be given to women who work long and unsocial hours and that the service will reflect that in terms of an appointment system and walk-in clinics, particularly for oral and injected contraception, which is currently available from GPs. However, seeing a GP for that would mean depriving someone else of an appointment.

4.10 p.m.

I have previously asked you about chlamydia and cervical screening. I know that you have answered this, especially with regard to Kirsty Williams's question, but will you give some indication as to whether this will now be a combined screening, especially for those women who are in an at-risk category?

Jane Hutt: I would expect, with a modern sexual health service, that it would have to be job-friendly and family-friendly, which would be part of the standards set in terms of

mynegi pryder am na all dreulio cymaint o amser gyda phlant mewn ysgolion ag y dymuna. Teimlant eu bod yn gorfod brysio ac nad ydynt yn cyfleu eu neges a'u cyngor fel y dymunent. A allwch wneud sylw am y pryderon hynny?

Jane Hutt: Mae'r rhain yn bryderon dilys, a dyna pam yr edrychaf ymlaen at ymweld â'r ganolfan gyda chi ddydd Iau nesaf. Mae'n bwysig nodi bod y cyllid ar gyfer partneriaethau pobl ifanc yn cael ei ddarparu ym mhob sir yng Nghymru. Bydd yr ardaloedd gwledig, yn benodol, yn gorfod addasu eu gwasanaethau i fodloni'r anghenion hynny o ran mynediad, dealltwriaeth ac ymwybyddiaeth. Mae'n bosibl y bydd rôl bwysig i'w chwarae yn hynny gan ysgolion mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Fe'm calonogwyd gan y ffaith bod y prosiectau a ddatblygir o ganlyniad i roi £30,000 i bob ardal awdurdod lleol, yn ystyried anghenion ac amgylchiadau lleol.

Janice Gregory: Byddaf yn gryno; yr wyf finnau'n croesawu'r datganiad hwn, ond pryderaf ynghylch y gwasanaeth integredig. Yr wyf yn gobeithio, wrth integreiddio'r gwasanaeth, yr ystyrir menywod sy'n gweithio oriau hir ac anghymdeithasol ac y bydd y gwasanaeth yn adlewyrchu hynny mewn cysylltiad â'i system apwyntiadau a chlinigau agored, yn enwedig ar gyfer pils a phigiadau atal cenhedlu, sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd gan feddygon teulu. Fodd bynnag, byddai gweld meddyg teulu i gael hynny'n peri amddifadu rhywun arall o apwyntiad.

Yr wyf wedi'ch holi o'r blaen am sgrinio ar gyfer clamydia a sgrinio ceg y groth. Gwn eich bod wedi ateb hyn, yn enwedig mewn cysylltiad â'r cwestiwn a ofynnodd Kirsty Williams, ond a wnewch nodi ai sgrinio cyfunedig a geir yn awr, yn enwedig ar gyfer y menywod hynny sydd mewn categori lle y mae risg?

Jane Hutt: Byddwn yn disgwyl i wasanaeth iechyd rhywiol modern fod yn ystyriol o waith ac o deuluoedd, a byddai hynny'n rhan o'r safonau a osodir mewn cysylltiad â

access, equity and so on. In terms of chlamydia screening, today's announcement will maximise the opportunity to test for chlamydia across the sexual health service. It means that people who are attending the service for contraceptive needs will also be offered the opportunity to test for the chlamydia infection. We must ensure that it can be undertaken within two days. If you are being tested across the board, it will achieve the fastest results. We need to recognise the scale of the issue in terms of chlamydia, especially for young women.

David Melding: You have announced some important initiatives today, and you will probably wish to bring this matter to the attention of the Health and Social Services Committee for further scrutiny. I will amplify Kirsty Williams's point about the importance of remembering the wellbeing aspect of sexual health. We know that it is connected to mental health, and there are real issues, particularly in relation to young people and their psychosexual development, which need to be addressed.

A point which has not been raised this afternoon is that many young people believe that HIV is a curable disease. It is not. There is effective multi-drug treatment at the moment, but we do not know how long-term that treatment will be. I have been told by leading scientists that the HIV virus is as mutable as the flu virus, and we need to get that message across. At the moment, it is, at best, a potential killer when it is treated effectively, and it may re-emerge to wreak havoc in those who are currently under treatment. We must get the seriousness of this across.

Jane Hutt: It is a wake-up call. It was a message back in the 1980s, but there is currently an increase in HIV in Wales and across the world, so we must put the issue back on the agenda. It would be useful to bring the standards to the Health and Social Services Committee, because those standards relate across the board, including psychosexual health services, which links to both the child and adolescent mental health strategy and the adult mental health national

mynediad, tegwch ac yn y blaen. Gyda golwg ar sgrinio ar gyfer clamydia, bydd y cyhoeddiad heddiw'n sicrhau'r cyfle mwyaf posibl i gynnal profion clamydia yn y gwasanaeth iechyd rhywiol. Mae'n golygu y bydd pobl sy'n defnyddio'r gwasanaeth ar gyfer anghenion atal cenhedlu hefyd yn cael cynnig cyfle i gael prawf heintiad clamydia. Rhaid inni sicrhau y gellir gwneud hynny o fewn dau ddiwrnod. Drwy wneud profion cynhwysfawr y ceir canlyniadau gyflymaf. Dylem gydnabod pwysigrwydd y mater sy'n ymwneud â chlamydia, yn enwedig yn achos menywod ifanc.

David Melding: Yr ydych wedi cyhoeddi rhai mentrau pwysig heddiw, ac mae'n debyg y byddwch am ddwyn y mater hwn i sylw Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol fel y ceir craffu pellach arno. Ymhelaethaf ar y pwynt a wnaeth Kirsty Williams am y pwysigrwydd o gofio'r agwedd ar iechyd rhywiol sy'n ymwneud â lles. Gwyddom fod hynny'n gysylltiedig ag iechyd meddwl, ac mae materion o bwys yn codi, yn enwedig mewn cysylltiad â phobl ifanc a'u datblygiad seicorywiol, y mae angen rhoi sylw iddynt.

Un pwynt sydd heb gael ei godi y prynhawn yma yw bod llawer o bobl ifanc yn credu bod HIV yn glefyd y gellir ei wella. Nid ydyw. Ceir triniaeth effeithiol ag amryw o gyffuriau ar hyn o bryd, ond ni wyddom am ba hyd y bydd yn effeithiol. Mae gwyddonwyr blaenllaw wedi dweud wrthyf fod firws HIV mor newidiol â firws y fflw, a rhaid inni gyfleu'r neges honno. Ar hyn o bryd, mae, ar y gorau, yn glefyd a allai fod yn angheuol os caiff ei drin yn effeithiol, a gall ailgodi gan andwyo rhai sy'n cael triniaeth ar y pryd. Rhaid inni roi ar ddeall bod y clefyd yn un difrifol.

Jane Hutt: Galwad i ddeffro ydyw. Cafwyd y neges honno yn ôl yn y 1980au, ond mae HIV ar gynnydd yn awr yng Nghymru a ledled y byd, felly rhaid inni roi sylw i'r mater hwn eto. Byddai'n fuddiol rhoi'r safonau gerbron y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, gan fod y safonau hynny'n berthnasol i bob maes, gan gynnwys gwasanaethau iechyd seicorywiol, sy'n gysylltiedig â'r strategaethau iechyd meddwl ar gyfer plant a'r glasod a'r

service framework. I am glad that Assembly Members have shown that they wish to prioritise this issue.

fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer iechyd meddwl oedolion. Yr wyf yn falch bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi dangos eu bod yn dymuno rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r mater hwn.

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Bwyd Anifeiliaid a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Cymru) 2004 a Rheoliadau Bwyd a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Cymru) 2004
Approval of the Genetically Modified Animal Feed (Wales) Regulations 2004 and the Genetically Modified Food (Wales) Regulations 2004

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM2209 yn enw David Melding, gwelliant 1 i NDM2207 yn enw David Melding, gwelliant 2 i NDM2207 yn enw Jocelyn Davies a gwelliant 3 i NDM2207 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 to NDM2209 in the name of David Melding, amendment 1 to NDM2207 in the name of David Melding, amendment 2 to NDM2207 in the name of Jocelyn Davies and amendment 3 to NDM2207 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Genetically Modified Animal Feed (Wales) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 17 November 2004. (NDM2209)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Bwyd Anifeiliaid a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Cymru) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Tachwedd 2004. (NDM2209)

I propose that

Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 30 November 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the Genetically Modified Animal Feed (Wales) Regulations 2004; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad drwy'r e-bost ar 30 Tachwedd 2004 mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Bwyd Anifeiliaid a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Cymru) 2004; a

2. approves that the Genetically Modified Animal Feed (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Bwyd Anifeiliaid a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 17 November 2004;

a) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Tachwedd 2004;

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 17 November 2004;

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Tachwedd 2004;

c) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 30 November 2004. (NDM2210)

c) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad drwy'r e-bost ar 30 Tachwedd 2004. (NDM2210)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Genetically Modified Food (Wales) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 17 November 2004. (NDM2207)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 30 November 2004 in relation to the draft regulations, the Genetically Modified Food (Wales) Regulations 2004; and

2. approves that the Genetically Modified Food (Wales) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 17 November 2004;

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 17 November 2004;

c) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 30 November 2004. (NDM2208)

The purpose of these regulations is to implement in Wales compulsory new rules on genetically modified food and feed which have been EU law since 18 April 2004, and take direct effect in the UK. The domestic regulations provide for enforcement of the regulations and specify offences and penalties. Parallel implementing legislation is already in place in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The intention behind the regulations is to address public confidence in GM products by providing consumers with more information on the GM content of the food they are purchasing.

The new GM food and feed regulations lay down specific procedures and provisions for the assessment, authorisation and labelling of genetically modified food and feed. Their objectives are to provide the basis for

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Bwyd a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Cymru) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Tachwedd 2004. (NDM2207)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad drwy'r e-bost ar 30 Tachwedd 2004 mewn perthynas â'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Bwyd a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Cymru) 2004; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Bwyd a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Cymru) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Tachwedd 2004;

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Tachwedd 2004;

c) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad drwy'r e-bost ar 30 Tachwedd 2004. (NDM2208)

Diben y rheoliadau hyn yw rhoi ar waith yng Nghymru y rheolau newydd gorfodol ar fwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid a addaswyd yn enetig a fu'n rhan o gyfraith yr UE er 18 Ebrill 2004, ac a ddaw i rym ar unwaith yn y DU. Mae'r rheoliadau domestig yn darparu ar gyfer gorfodi'r rheoliadau ac maent yn nodi troseddau a chosbau. Mae deddfwriaeth gyfochrog i'w rhoi ar waith wedi'i gwneud eisoes yn Lloegr, yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Bwriad y rheoliadau hyn yw rhoi sylw i ymddiriedaeth y cyhoedd mewn cynhyrchion GM drwy roi mwy o wybodaeth i gwsmeriaid am gynnwys GM y bwyd y maent yn ei brynu.

Mae'r rheoliadau newydd ar fwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid a addaswyd yn enetig yn nodi gweithdrefnau a darpariaethau penodol ar gyfer asesu, awdurdodi a labelu bwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid a addaswyd yn enetig. Eu hamcan

ensuring a high level of protection of human life and health, of animal health and welfare, of the environment and of consumers' interests in relation to GM food and feed, while ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market.

The new GM food and feed regulations provide a harmonised procedure for the scientific assessment and authorisation of GM food and feed, and places the European Food Safety Authority, rather than individual member states, at the heart of the assessment process. It also introduces new labelling rules for GM animal feed, and extends the range of ingredients that which will have to be labelled. The powers required to make these regulations are contained in the Food Safety Act 1990, and have been devolved to the Welsh Assembly Government and delegated to my portfolio.

Assembly Members are advised that the closely related Genetically Modified Organisms (Traceability and Labelling) (Wales) Regulations 2004, which establish a harmonised European Union framework for the traceability and identification, including labelling, of any product consisting of or containing genetically modified organisms, are being tabled separately, and will be subject to a Plenary debate in future.

The amendments relate to the draft Genetically Modified Food (Wales) Regulations 2004, and one concerns the draft Genetically Modified Feed (Wales) Regulations 2004. I recommend that Members reject all four amendments, because, as I have said, these regulations are intended to implement new EU rules on GM food and feed. These rules, which were adopted following lengthy and detailed negotiations, apply across all member states, and take account of what is currently practical in terms of detection techniques. The amendments, if adopted, would mean that the monitoring, testing and labelling arrangements in Wales would be inconsistent with the rest of the EU, and, indeed, with the remainder of the UK. I therefore ask

yw cynnig sail i sicrhau lefel uchel o amddiffyniad i fywyd ac iechyd dynol, iechyd a lles anifeiliaid, yr amgylchedd a buddiannau defnyddwyr mewn cysylltiad â bwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid a addaswyd yn enetig, gan sicrhau y gall y farchnad fewnol weithredu'n effeithiol.

Mae'r rheoliadau newydd ar fwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid a addaswyd yn enetig yn cynnig gweithdrefn gyson i asesu ac awdurdodi bwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid GM yn wyddonol, ac maent yn rhoi lle canolog yn y broses asesu i Awdurdod Diogelwch Bwyd Ewrop, yn hytrach nag i'r aelod wladwriaethau eu hunain. Maent hefyd yn cyflwyno rheolau newydd ar labelu ar gyfer bwyd anifeiliaid GM, ac maent yn ehangu'r amrediad o gynhwysion y mae'n rhaid eu labelu. Mae'r pwerau sydd eu hangen i wneud y rheoliadau hyn i'w cael yn Neddf Diogelwch Bwyd 1990, ac maent wedi'u datganoli i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac wedi'u dirprwyo i'm portffolio i.

Hysbysir Aelodau'r Cynulliad bod Rheoliadau Organeddau a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Olrhain a Labelu) (Cymru) 2004, sydd â chysylltiad agos â hyn, ac sy'n sefydlu fframwaith cyffredin drwy'r Undeb Ewropeaidd ar gyfer olrhain ac adnabod, gan gynnwys labelu, unrhyw gynnyrch sydd wedi'i wneud o organeddau a addaswyd yn enetig, neu'n eu cynnwys, yn cael eu cyflwyno ar wahân, ac y bydd dadl arnynt yn y Cyfarfod Llawn yn y dyfodol.

Mae'r gwelliannau'n ymwneud â'r Rheoliadau Bwyd a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Cymru) 2004 drafft, ac mae un yn ymwneud â'r Rheoliadau Bwyd Anifeiliaid a Addaswyd yn Enetig (Cymru) 2004 drafft. Yr wyf yn argymhell y dylai Aelodau wrthod pob un o'r pedwar gwelliant, oherwydd, fel y dywedais, amcan y rheoliadau hyn yw rhoi ar waith reolau newydd yr UE ar fwyd a bwyd anifeiliaid a addaswyd yn enetig. Mae'r rheolau hynny, a fabwysiadwyd ar ôl negodiadau hir a manwl, yn weithredol yn yr holl aelod wladwriaethau, ac maent yn ystyriol o'r hyn sy'n ymarferol ar hyn o bryd o ran technegau darganfod. Byddai'r gwelliannau, os caent eu mabwysiadu, yn golygu y byddai'r trefniadau ar gyfer monitro, profi a labelu yng Nghymru'n

Members to reject the amendments and to support the motion.

anghyson â gweddill yr UE, ac, yn wir, â gweddill y DU. Gan hynny, gofynnaf i Aelodau wrthod y gwelliannau a chefnogi'r cynnig.

Brynle Williams: I propose amendment 1 to NDM2209 in the name of David Melding: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

Brynle Williams: Cynigiau welliant 1 i NDM2209 yn enw David Melding: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls for assurances to be given that testing for GM contamination is done on all imported products for animal consumption in the UK.

yn galw am sicrwydd y bydd profion yn cael eu cynnal ar yr holl gynhyrchion sy'n cael eu mewnfario i'r DU i'w bwyta gan anifeiliaid, a hynny er mwyn gweld a ydynt wedi'u halogi ag organeddau GM.

I propose amendment 1 to NDM2207 in the name of David Melding: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

Cynigiau welliant 1 i NDM2207 yn enw David Melding: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls for assurances to be given that testing for GM contamination is done on all imported products for human consumption in the UK.

yn galw am sicrwydd y bydd profion yn cael eu cynnal ar yr holl gynhyrchion sy'n cael eu mewnfario i'r DU i'w bwyta gan bobl, a hynny er mwyn gweld a ydynt wedi'u halogi ag organeddau GM.

This is an important debate. In theory, I support all the amendments tabled by opposition party groups. They are clear and accurately put forward suggestions that can only strengthen our position in Wales. Only last week, I was discussing the importance of clear labelling on products, which is of paramount importance to foods containing GMOs. Information is power, and we need to ensure that everyone working and purchasing produce in Wales is fully informed as to exactly what they are purchasing and eating.

Mae hon yn ddadl bwysig. Mewn egwyddor, cefnogaf yr holl welliannau a gyflwynwyd gan grwpiau'r gwrthbleidiau. Maent yn glir ac yn cynnig awgrymiadau cywir sy'n sicr o gryfhau ein safbwynt yng Nghymru. Dim ond wythnos sydd wedi mynd heibio ers y bûm yn trafod pwysigrwydd labelu cynhyrchion yn glir, ac mae hynny o'r pwys mwyaf mewn cysylltiad â bwydydd sy'n cynnwys organeddau a addaswyd yn enetig. Mewn gwybodaeth y mae nerth, a rhaid inni sicrhau bod pawb sy'n gweithio ac yn prynu cynnyrch yng Nghymru'n cael gwybod beth yn union y maent yn ei brynu a'i fwyta.

The Conservative amendments are straightforward, and will hopefully be supported by all Members. We need to give the public cast-iron assurances that testing for GM contamination is done on all imported products for human and animal consumption in the UK. This should be written in tablets of stone.

Mae gwelliannau'r Ceidwadwyr yn syml, ac yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd yr holl Aelodau'n eu cefnogi. Rhaid inni gynnig pob sicrwydd i'r cyhoedd y cynhelir profion ar yr holl gynhyrchion a fewnforir i'w bwyta gan bobl ac anifeiliaid yn y DU i weld a ydynt wedi'u halogi ag organeddau GM. Dylid rhoi gwarant o hynny.

The logistics of this, however, are far more complex. We need to ensure that the cost of this is met before the point of entry into the UK. If this does not happen, we need to ensure that the cost of this is paid for by the

Mae'r logisteg sydd ynglŷn â hyn yn llawer mwy cymheth, fodd bynnag. Rhaid inni sicrhau y telir am hyn cyn i'r bwyd ddod i'r DU. Os na ddigwydd hynny, rhaid inni sicrhau y telir y gost am hyn gan y cwmnïau

larger companies, and not the smaller concerns, which are likely to bear the brunt of the cost. If this does not happen, more and more of our smaller, often family-run, companies will struggle to keep their heads above water, or will even have to close.

I have been reading the Soil Association's submissions on this issue, which raise several salient points. It is essential that the co-existence measures are based on a 0.1 per cent limit of detection threshold. I am led to believe that European Union labelling legislation, as it presently stands, allows for no threshold for avoidable contamination in non-GM food or feed, and the prohibition on GMOs in organic production includes GM contamination. I am also advised that all supermarkets, with one exception, are using the 0.1 per cent threshold for their own brands. This must be welcomed, but pressure must be brought to bear on the one that is not conforming. Supporting all amendments will send out a strong message to the producers and consumers that we, as an Assembly body, want to protect humans and animals.

We need to ensure that the controls are particularly strict for seed production, and that GM management protocols must be statutory and include consideration of regional GM-free policies. A map-based public register must be easily accessible to allow people to know at a glance where their foods come from and which are GM free. We need strict control over the use of machinery, storage areas and transport containers. Also, we need new legislation in place for a liability regime for GM crops, which would make biotechnology companies completely liable for all their damages. It must be noted, however, that damages must be actual economic losses, and not just those in relation to official thresholds or from breaches of co-existence measures.

4.20 p.m.

mwy, ac nid gan y busnesau llai, sy'n debygol o ddwyn y rhan fwyaf o'r draul. Os na ddigwydd hyn, bydd mwy a mwy o'n cwmnïau llai, y mae llawer ohonynt yn cael eu rhedeg gan deuluoedd, yn ei chael yn anodd cael deupen llinyn ynghyd, neu'n gorfod cau hyd yn oed.

Bûm yn darllen y sylwadau a gyflwynodd Cymdeithas y Pridd ar y mater hwn, lle y codir sawl pwynt perthnasol. Mae'n hollbwysig seilio'r mesurau cydfodoli ar drothwy terfyn darganfod o 0.1 y cant. Fe'm harweinir i gredu nad yw deddfwriaeth yr Undeb Ewropeaidd ar labelu, fel y mae ar hyn o bryd, yn caniatáu unrhyw drothwy ar gyfer halogi y gellir ei osgoi mewn bwyd neu fwyd anifeiliaid sydd heb eu haddasu'n enetig, a bod y gwaharddiad ar organeddau a addaswyd yn enetig ym maes cynhyrchu organig yn cynnwys halogi ag organeddau a addaswyd yn enetig. Fe'm hysbyswyd hefyd fod yr holl archfarchnadoedd, heblaw un, yn defnyddio'r trothwy o 0.1 y cant ar gyfer eu brandiau eu hunain. Dylid croesawu hyn, ond rhaid rhoi pwysau ar yr un nad yw'n cydymffurfio. Drwy gefnogi'r holl welliannau, rhoddir ar ddeall i'r cynhyrchwyr a'r defnyddwyr ein bod ni, fel Cynulliad, yn dymuno amddiffyn pobl ac anifeiliaid.

Rhaid inni sicrhau y ceir rheolaethau arbennig o lym ar gyfer cynhyrchu hadau, a bod y protocolau ar gyfer rheoli organeddau a addaswyd yn enetig yn statudol a'u bod yn darparu ar gyfer polisiau rhanbarthol ar wahardd organeddau a addaswyd yn enetig. Rhaid cael cofrestr gyhoeddus sy'n seiliedig ar fap ac sydd ar gael yn hwylus fel y caiff pobl wybod yn syth o ble y daw eu bwydydd a pha rai nad ydynt yn cynnwys organeddau a addaswyd yn enetig. Rhaid wrth reolaeth gaeth ar y defnydd o beiriannau, manau storio a chynwysyddion cludo. Hefyd, rhaid deddfu ar gyfer cyfundrefn atebolrwydd ar gyfer cynyddau GM, a barai fod cwmnïau biotechnoleg yn llwyr atebol am yr holl ddifrod a wnânt. Dylid nodi, fodd bynnag, mai colledion economaidd gwirioneddol fydd difrod o'r fath, ac nid hwnnw sy'n ymwneud â throthwyon swyddogol neu dorri mesurau cydfodoli.

In conclusion, Minister, I hope that the Welsh Assembly Government will accept these amendments, which are proposed only to strengthen Wales's position and would, in turn, protect humans and animals alike.

Helen Mary Jones: I propose amendment 2 in the name of Jocelyn Davies: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls for the threshold for GM contamination in non-GM produce to be established at the lowest detectable rate, and that produce containing GM ingredients should be clearly and consistently labelled.

The Minister will note that we have sought only to amend the principle of these regulations, and not the regulations themselves. We were mindful of the concerns that she raised about any delay in implementing the regulations and the complexities thereof. Nevertheless, the Minister may also be aware that a motion, almost word-for-word the same as ours with regard to the establishment of thresholds for GM contamination being established at the lowest detectable rate, has been accepted by the European Parliament in principle, and we may, and hopefully will, see these regulations coming back to us from Europe. Therefore, I urge the Minister to reconsider her rejection of the principle of our amendment.

We know that only 8 per cent of the public is happy with the idea of eating genetically modified food, and some 86 per cent is not. Yet, a recent study by the University of Glamorgan showed detectable traces of GM soya in 40 per cent of 25 organic health products tested—and I stress that they were organic health products, which the public has every right to expect to be GM-free. We will support the regulations as they stand as we accept that what is before is a substantial step forward, but we would urge the Minister to consider whether the Assembly might be able to adopt the principle of the lowest detectable rate. Our amendment does not set a figure because, as I said, we wish to accept the principle, and we also believe that, as technology develops, it may be possible to monitor effectively at lower levels.

I derfynu, Weinidog, gobeithiaf y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n derbyn y gwelliannau hyn, sydd â'r unig amcan o gryfhau safbwynt Cymru ac a fyddai, yn eu tro, yn diogelu pobl ac anifeiliaid fel ei gilydd.

Helen Mary Jones: Cynigiaf welliant 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw am bennu'r lefel isaf o halogiad GM y mae modd ei ganfod mewn cynnyrch nad yw'n gynnrych GM, ac am labelu cynnyrch sy'n cynnwys cynhwysion GM mewn modd clir a chyson.

Bydd y Gweinidog yn nodi nad ydym ond wedi ceisio newid egwyddor y rheoliadau hyn, ac nid y rheoliadau eu hunain. Yr oeddem yn ymwybodol o'r pryderon a fynegodd ynghylch unrhyw oedi a geid wrth roi'r rheoliadau ar waith a'r cymhlethdodau a ddeilliai o hynny. Er hynny, gallai'r Gweinidog fod yn ymwybodol bod cynnig, sydd bron yr un peth, air am air, â'n hun ni mewn cysylltiad â phennu trothwyon ar gyfer halogi ag organeddau a addaswyd yn enetig ar y gyfradd isaf y gellir ei darganfod, wedi'i dderbyn mewn egwyddor gan Senedd Ewrop, ac mae lle i obeithio y daw'r rheoliadau hyn yn ôl i ni o Ewrop. Felly, anogaf y Gweinidog i ailystyried ei bwriad i wrthod egwyddor ein gweliant.

Gwyddom mai dim ond 8 y cant o'r cyhoedd sy'n fodlon ar y syniad o fwyta bwyd a addaswyd yn enetig, a bod 86 y cant sy'n anfodlon ar hynny. Ac eto, mae astudiaeth ddiweddar gan Brifysgol Morgannwg wedi dangos bod mymrynnau darganfyddadwy o soia GM mewn 40 y cant o 25 o gynhyrchion iechyd organig y gwnaed prawf arnynt—a phwysleisiaf mai cynhyrchion iechyd organig oeddent, y mae gan y cyhoedd bob hawl i ddisgwyl iddynt fod yn rhydd oddi wrth addasu genetig. Cefnogwn y rheoliadau hyn fel y maent gan ein bod yn derbyn bod yr hyn sydd ger ein bron yn gam mawr ymlaen, ond anogwn y Gweinidog i ystyried a allai'r Cynulliad fabwysiadu egwyddor y gyfradd ddarganfyddadwy isaf. Nid yw ein gweliant yn pennu ffigur oherwydd, fel y dywedais, yr ydym yn derbyn yr egwyddor, ac yr ydym hefyd yn credu y gallai fod yn bosibl

monitro'n effeithiol ar lefelau is wrth i'r dechnoleg ddatblygu.

Taking on board Brynle Williams's remarks about this being a move to strengthen the Assembly's anti-GM stance as far as we lawfully and practicably can, I hope that the Minister will reconsider her opposition to our amendment, which will not change the implementation of these regulations, but which would establish a clear principle that the Assembly believes that the public has the right to have the threshold of GM contamination set at the lowest detectable rate and to offer her party's support to the amendment. I urge the Assembly to support the amendment.

Mick Bates: I propose amendment 3 in the name of Kirsty Williams: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls for more stringent and clearer labelling of GM-related products, in particular that products from animals fed on GM feed and food produced using GM enzymes should be labelled and the threshold for GM contamination in non-GM produce should be reduced to 0.1 per cent.

Minister, I would like you to clarify your reasons for rejecting the amendments. You seemed to suggest that you were rejecting them because the standards were too high. We know already that we can detect as low as 0.1 per cent, so why, Minister, reject something that will be of a higher standard in Wales and allow the rest of Europe to catch us up? You seem to suggest that, just because the rest of Europe accepts a much lower standard, we should reject a higher standard. You should clarify that point for us.

As do Members from other parties, I welcome the regulations with caution and with some reservations. They enshrine the new EU regulations that ensure greater information for customers. However, we draw your attention to the three points in our amendment. The first is that the labelling should be clear, and I hope that you will show your commitment to ensure that this labelling will not be in that tiny print that no-one can

Gan dderbyn sylwadau Brynle Williams i'r perwyl bod hyn yn gam tuag at gadarnhau safiad y Cynulliad yn erbyn addasu genetig hyd y gallwn yn gyfreithiol ac yn ymarferol, gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn ailystyried ei gwrthwynebiad i'n gwelliant, na fydd yn newid y dull o roi'r rheoliadau hyn ar waith, ond a sefydlai egwyddor glir bod y Cynulliad yn credu bod hawl gan y cyhoedd i weld pennu'r trothwy ar gyfer halogi gan organeddau a addaswyd yn enetig ar y gyfradd isaf y gellir ei darganfod, ac yn cynnig cefnogaeth ei phlaid i'r gwelliant. Anogaf y Cynulliad i gefnogi'r gwelliant.

Mick Bates: Cynigiaf welliant 3 yn enw Kirsty Williams: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw am labelu cynnyrch sy'n gysylltiedig â GM yn fwy llym ac eglur, ac yn benodol, dylai cynnyrch o anifeiliaid a besgwyd ar borthiant GM a bwyd a gynhyrchwyd gan ddefnyddio ensymau GM gael eu labelu, a dylid lleihau'r trothwy ar gyfer halogiad GM mewn cynnyrch nad yw'n gynnyrch GM i 0.1 y cant.

Weinidog, carwn ichi egluro'ch rhesymau dros wrthod y gwelliannau. Ymddangosai eich bod yn awgrymu eich bod yn eu gwrthod am fod y safonau'n rhy uchel. Gwyddom y gallwn ddarganfod lefel cyn ised â 0.1 y cant eisoes, felly, Weinidog, pam yr ydych yn gwrthod rhywbeth a fydd yn sicrhau safon uwch yng Nghymru gan adael i weddill Ewrop godi at yr un safon â ni? Ymddengys eich bod yn awgrymu, gan fod gweddill Ewrop yn derbyn safon is o lawer, y dylem wrthod safon uwch. Dylech egluro'r pwynt hwnnw i ni.

Yn yr un modd ag Aelodau pleidiau eraill, croesawaf y rheoliadau'n ochelgar a chyda rhai amheuan. Maent yn ymgorffori rheoliadau newydd yr UE sy'n sicrhau y caiff cwsmeriaid fwy o wybodaeth. Fodd bynnag, tynnwn eich sylw at y tri phwynt yn ein gwelliant. Y cyntaf yw y dylai'r labelu fod yn glir, a gobeithiaf y dangoswch eich ymrwymiad i sicrhau na fydd y labeli dan sylw mewn print mân mân na fydd neb byth

ever see, and that it is clear so that it really gives the customer extra information.

Secondly, we welcome the reduction of the threshold for GM contamination in non-GM produce from 1 per cent to 0.9 per cent. However, as our amendment makes clear, we want to see this reduced to 0.1 per cent, which is scientifically possible during a testing regime. If you have evidence to suggest that it is not, then I would like to hear it. I note with some concern that the new 0.5 per cent threshold is already enshrined in these regulations for unapproved GMOs. These GMOs have not received a positive EU risk assessment, but they are being allowed to be purchased and consumed.

Thirdly, it is welcome that, for the first time, genetically modified animal feed has to be labelled. As made clear in our amendment, we remain concerned that produce from animals fed on GM feed, such as meat, eggs and milk, still does not have to be labelled. Again, I find this strange, when you are part of a Government that has a policy to encourage environmentally friendly farming, particularly organic farming. This is in direct contravention of that principle: you are allowing animals to be fed with products that contain GM food, and then for the produce from those animals not to be labelled as genetically modified. You must overcome this problem.

Finally, I remain deeply concerned that, as a Government, you have signed up to some of the principles to which Helen referred, but in the document 'Food for Thought', for example, there is no guidance about GM food. Do you think that that should be included? Guidance on buying fair trade food is included. When you consider that the sector targeted is schools, I think that you should revisit 'Food for Thought', and ensure that guidance is given on the purchase of food that contains GMOs. I look forward to your response.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): Brynle, Helen Mary and Mick have all raised important points, and I respect their contributions. In relation to

yn gallu ei weld, a'u bod yn glir fel eu bod yn cynnig gwybodaeth ychwanegol i'r cwsmer mewn gwirionedd.

Yn ail, croesawn ostwng y trothwy ar gyfer halogiad ag organeddau GM mewn cynnyrch nad yw'n gynnyrch GM o 1 y cant i 0.9 y cant. Er hynny, fel y mae ein gwelliant yn egluro, yr ydym am weld ei ostwng i 0.1 y cant, gan fod hynny'n wyddonol bosibl mewn cyfundrefn brofi. Os oes gennych dystiolaeth sy'n awgrymu nad yw, carem ei chlywed. Nodaf gyda pheth pryder fod y trothwy newydd o 0.5 y cant wedi'i gynnwys eisoes yn y rheoliadau hyn ar gyfer organeddau GM sydd heb eu cymeradwyo. Nid yw'r organeddau hyn wedi'u cymeradwyo drwy asesiad risg gan yr UE, ond caniateir eu prynu a'u bwyta.

Yn drydydd, peth i'w groesawu yw bod bwyd anifeiliaid a addaswyd yn enetig i gael ei labelu am y tro cyntaf. Fel yr eglurir yn ein gwelliant, yr ydym yn dal i fod yn bryderus am nad yw eto'n ofynnol labelu cynnyrch fel cig, wyau a llaeth, o anifeiliaid a besgwyd ar borthiant GM. Unwaith eto, caf hyn yn beth rhyfedd, a chithau'n rhan o Lywodraeth sydd â pholisi o hyrwyddo ffermio sy'n ystyriol o'r amgylchedd, yn enwedig ffermio organig. Mae hyn yn gwbl groes i'r egwyddor honno: yr ydych yn caniatáu i anifeiliaid besgi ar gynhyrchion a allai gynnwys bwyd GM, ac i'r cynnyrch o'r anifeiliaid hynny fod heb ei labelu i ddangos ei fod wedi'i addasu'n enetig. Rhaid ichi ddatrys y broblem hon.

Yn olaf, yr wyf yn dra phryderus o hyd eich bod, fel Llywodraeth, wedi derbyn rhai o'r egwyddorion y cyfeiriodd Helen atynt, ond nad oes yn y ddogfen 'Food for Thought', er enghraifft, unrhyw ganllawiau ynghylch bwyd GM. A ydych yn credu y dylid cynnwys hynny? Ceir canllawiau ar brynu bwyd masnach deg. O gofio mai ysgolion yw'r sector a dargedir, credaf y dylech ailystyried 'Food for Thought', a sicrhau y rhoddir canllawiau ar brynu bwyd sy'n cynnwys organeddau GM. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed eich ymateb.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Mae Brynle, Helen Mary a Mick i gyd wedi codi pwyntiau pwysig, a pharchaf eu cyfraniadau. Ar

amendment 1, Brynle, it is not practical to require all imported products to be routinely tested for GM contamination. The word 'practical' is key here. All GM foods to be marketed in the European Union are subject to rigorous safety assessments before they are permitted to enter the food chain. As such, there is no requirement to test for GMOs in all imported products entering the UK. The related GM traceability and labelling regulations specify traceability through a paper audit of GMOs and related products.

I acknowledge Helen Mary's points about the principle, and about discussions in the European Parliament. I am advised that the threshold for GM contamination in non-GM produce has been set at the European level and reflects the practicalities of current levels of detection. The intention of the labelling provision of the regulations is to make it easier for consumers to identify whether a product contains, or consists of, GMOs, or are produced from, or contain ingredients produced from, GMOs.

In relation to amendment 3, Mick, the intention behind the labelling provision of the new regulations is to ensure that consumers have the relevant information about whether GM ingredients are present in foods, or have been used in the production of foods, in order for them to be able to make informed choices. There is no requirement contained in the regulations to label products such as meat, milk or eggs obtained from animals fed with genetically modified feed. However, genetically modified animal feed is rigorously assessed for safety before it is approved, and products from animals fed with GM animal feed are identical, analytically, to those from animals fed with non-GM animal food. This is a big issue in terms of labelling, but there is no requirement in the regulations to label foods made with GM processing aids.

welliant 1, Brynle, nid yw'n ymarferol mynnu y cynhelir prawf ar yr holl gynhyrchion a fewnforir i weld a ydynt wedi'u halogi gan organeddau GM. Mae'r gair 'ymarferol' yn allweddol yn hyn o beth. Mae'r holl fwydydd GM sydd i'w marchnata yn yr Undeb Ewropeaidd yn cael eu hasesu'n drwyadl i sicrhau eu diogelwch cyn y cânt ddod i'r gadwyn fwyd. Nid oes unrhyw ofyniad, fel y cyfryw, i wneud prawf i ddarganfod organeddau GM yn yr holl gynhyrchion a fewnforir i'r DU. Mae'r rheoliadau cysylltiedig sy'n ymwneud ag olrhain a labelu bwyd GM yn nodi bod rhaid gallu ei olrhain drwy archwiliad o ddogfennau ar organeddau GM a chynhyrchion cysylltiedig.

Derbyniaf y pwyntiau a wnaeth Helen Mary am yr egwyddor, ac am drafodaethau yn Senedd Ewrop. Fe'm hysbyswyd bod y trothwy ar gyfer halogi gan organeddau GM mewn cynnyrch nad yw'n gynnyrch GM wedi'i bennu ar y lefel Ewropeaidd a'i fod yn adlewyrchu'r agweddau ymarferol ar y lefelau darganfod presennol. Amcan y ddarpariaeth yn y rheoliadau ar gyfer labelu yw ei gwneud yn haws i ddefnyddwyr weld a yw cynnyrch yn cynnwys organeddau GM, neu wedi'i wneud ohonynt, neu a yw wedi'i gynhyrchu gan ddefnyddio organeddau GM, neu a oes ynddo gynhwysion a gafwyd ohonynt.

Ar welliant 3, Mick, amcan y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer labelu yn y rheoliadau newydd yw sicrhau y caiff defnyddwyr wybodaeth berthnasol ynghylch a oes cynhwysion GM mewn bwydydd, neu a ddefnyddiwyd hwy i gynhyrchu bwydydd, fel y gallant ddewis yn ddoeth. Nid oes gofyniad yn y rheoliadau i labelu cynhyrchion fel cig, llaeth neu wyau a gafwyd o anifeiliaid a besgwyd ar borthiant a addaswyd yn enetig. Er hynny, mae porthiant anifeiliaid a addaswyd yn enetig yn cael ei asesu'n drwyadl i sicrhau ei fod yn ddiogel cyn ei gymeradwyo, ac mae cynhyrchion o anifeiliaid a besgwyd ar borthiant GM yr un peth, o'u dadansoddi, â'r rhai o anifeiliaid a besgwyd ar borthiant nad yw'n borthiant GM. Mae hwn yn bwnc pwysig o ran labelu, ond nid oes gofyniad yn y rheoliadau i labelu bwydydd a wnaed â chymhorthion prosesu GM.

I will look at 'Food for Thought' in terms of your points, but, while I respect the views expressed, these regulations meet our obligations under European Commission law. Failure to transpose the EU regulations into domestic legislation could result in infraction proceedings, and would mean that we would fail in our objective to ensure a high level of protection of human life and health, of animal health and welfare, of the environment, and of consumers' interests, in relation to GM food and feed. However, the debate on the amendments has been welcome. I invite you to support the motion.

Edrychaf ar 'Food for Thought' yng ngoleuni'r pwyntiau a wnaethoch, ond, er fy mod yn parchu'r barnau a fynegwyd, mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn cyflawni ein hymrwymiaidau o dan gyfraith y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd. Gallai methu â throsglwyddo rheoliadau'r UE i ddeddfwriaeth ddomestig arwain at achos am dorri rheolau, a pheri y byddem yn methu â chyflawni ein hamcan o sicrhau amddiffyniad cadarn i fywyd ac iechyd pobl, i iechyd a lles anifeiliaid, i'r amgylchedd, ac i fuddiannau defnyddwyr, mewn cysylltiad â bwyd a phorthiant GM. Er hynny, bu'n dda cael dadl ar y gwelliannau. Fe'ch gwahoddaf i gefnogi'r cynnig.

4.30 p.m.

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM2209: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.
Amendment 1 to NDM2209: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
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
Morgan, Rhodri
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
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
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM2209): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2209): For 53, 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
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM2210): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2210): For 53, 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
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 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, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Gwelliant 1 i NDM2207: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 1 to NDM2207: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane

Davies, David
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, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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 i NDM2207: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 2 to NDM2207: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
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, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
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 3 i NDM2207: O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 3 to NDM2207: For 23, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
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
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
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.*

*Cynnig (NDM2207): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2207): For 53, 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
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2208): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.
 Motion (NDM2208): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 1.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelod canlynol yn erbyn:
 The following Member voted against:

Essex, Sue

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, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.35 p.m.
 The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.35 p.m.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cyfraniadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Cymru) (Diwygio)
 2004
 Approval of the Non-Domestic Ratings Contributions (Wales) (Amendment)
 Regulations 2004**

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that
Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Non-Domestic Rating Contributions (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 30 November 2004. (NDM2211)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cyfraniadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad drwy'r e-bost ar 30 Tachwedd 2004. (NDM2211)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales approves that the Non-Domestic Rating Contributions (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2004 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Cyfraniadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2004 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r copi

Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 30 November 2004. (NDM2212)

drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a anfonwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad drwy'r e-bost ar 30 Tachwedd 2004. (NDM2212)

The regulations simply ensure that councils calculate the estimate of contributions to the non-domestic rate pool correctly. There are no financial implications for business; the regulations do not affect the amount of rates that businesses must pay.

Nid yw'r rheoliadau hyn ond yn sicrhau y bydd cynghorau'n cyfrifo'r amcangyfrif o gyfraniadau i'r gronfa trethi annomestig yn gywir. Nid oes unrhyw oblygiadau ariannol i fusnesau; nid yw'r rheoliadau'n effeithio ar faint y trethi y mae'n rhaid i fusnesau eu talu.

David Lloyd: Within the confines of this debate, Plaid Cymru does not have a particular issue with these regulations and we will support the motion.

David Lloyd: O fewn terfynau'r ddadl hon, nid oes gan Blaid Cymru unrhyw wrthwynebiad penodol i'r rheoliadau hyn a chefnogwn y cynnig.

Michael German: This motion has been brought to the Assembly using the speedier procedure, therefore some of the detail is perhaps not as clearly explained as it might have been. Minister, in paragraph 3(a), is the substitution of 0.998 per cent for 1.009 per cent the exact figure for the lift of the multiplier, in line with the retail price index, or has some other form of index been used to lift the amount of money that is received in Wales?

Michael German: Mae'r cynnig hwn wedi'i ddwyn gerbron y Cynulliad drwy ddefnyddio'r weithdrefn gyflymach, felly mae rhai o'r manylion heb eu hegluro cystal ag y gallent fod, o bosibl. Weinidog, ym mharagraff 3(a), a yw'r ffigur o 0.998 y cant a roddwyd yn lle 1.009 y cant yn rhoi'r union ffigur ar faint y lluosydd, yn unol â'r mynegai prisiau manwerthu, neu a ddefnyddiwyd rhyw fynegrif arall i luosi swm yr arian a geir yng Nghymru?

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I cannot give you an exact answer on that, Mike—you must have sat up all night thinking of that one. You, as I do, would have every confidence in David Fletcher, and in knowing that this is perfectly all right, so you do not need to worry too much about that.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Ni allaf roi ateb manwl i chi ar hynny, Mike—mae'n rhaid eich bod wedi aros ar eich traed drwy'r nos yn meddwl am hwnnw. Byddwch chi, fel minnau, yn llwyr ymddiried yn David Fletcher, gan wybod bod hyn yn berffaith iawn, felly nid oes raid ichi boeni'n ormodol am hynny.

*Cynnig (NDM2211): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2211): For 51, 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
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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, 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, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2212): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2212): For 51, 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
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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, 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, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Y Blaid Geidwadol) Minority Party Debate (The Conservative Party)

Rhestrau Aros y GIG NHS Waiting Lists

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

Jonathan Morgan: I propose that

Jonathan Morgan: Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly notes with grave concern the continuing NHS waiting list crisis and condemns the Welsh Assembly Government for its failure to tackle the issue. (NDM2205)

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn nodi gyda phryder difrifol yr argyfwng parhaus o ran rhestrau aros y GIG ac yn condemnio Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru am fethu â mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn. (NDM2205)

We return this afternoon to the issue of waiting lists, an issue that the Government has singularly failed to get to grips with, despite all the promises and money, or so-called investment, that the Government maintains is being put into the NHS. Not only is this proving to be one of the biggest

Deuwn yn ôl y prynhawn yma at bwnc y rhestrau aros, sy'n bwnc y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi methu â mynd i'r afael ag ef, yn anad yr un arall, er gwaethaf yr holl addewidion ac arian, neu fuddsoddi fel y'i gelwir, y mae'r Llywodraeth yn honni ei fod yn cael ei ddyrannu i'r GIG. Nid yn unig y

political issues that we face in Wales, it is embarrassing Government supporters in the country and annoying the 311,000 people—a number almost equivalent to the population of the capital city—who want to know why, after such an increase in spending, waiting lists have almost doubled under the Labour Government. We were due to debate waiting lists and the second offer scheme in Plenary, but the debate was ditched at the last minute because the Government witnessed another astonishing rise in the numbers on the waiting lists, to 311,000 people.

Lorraine Barrett: Will you give way?

Jonathan Morgan: I will give way in a minute.

As we approach the end of 2004, it is fitting that we again focus on this important issue. Before I give way to Lorraine Barrett, perhaps I could remind Members of the statistics: in 1997, a total of 168,917 people were on the combined out-patient and in-patient list. In 1999, that number had increased to 203,679; now, the total is 311,765.

4.40 p.m.

Lorraine Barrett: Will you join me in condemning Mr Shewring, a consultant in Cardiff, who wrote to 73 patients who had been invited to have their operation under the second offer scheme in Weston-super-Mare? Only five people turned up after they received his letter.

Jonathan Morgan: That letter raises serious issues, not least about the way in which people can scaremonger about the skills levels of consultants, doctors and nurses from overseas. However, his letter also raises general concerns about the second offer scheme, which many consultants throughout Wales regard as a gimmick. This is a serious matter, and I hope that the Minister will be able to respond to the issues that Mr Shewring raises.

I have referred to the figures. I also point out to the Labour Party that there has been a 398

mae hyn yn profi'n un o'r materion gwleidyddol mwyaf a wynebwn yng Nghymru, ond mae hefyd yn peri annifyrrwch i gefnogwyr y Llywodraeth yn y wlad ac yn digio'r 311,000 o bobl—nifer sydd bron yn cyfateb i boblogaeth y brifddinas—sydd am wybod pam, ar ôl y fath gynnydd yn y gwariant, y mae rhestrau aros wedi dyblu bron o dan y Llywodraeth Lafur. Yr oeddem i fod i gael dadl ar y rhestrau aros a chynllun yr ail gynnig yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, ond rhoddwyd y gorau i'r ddadl ar y funud olaf gan fod y Llywodraeth wedi gweld cynnydd syfrdanol arall yn y niferoedd sydd ar y rhestrau aros, i 311,000 o bobl.

Lorraine Barrett: A wnewch ildio?

Jonathan Morgan: Ildiaf mewn munud.

Wrth inni ddynesu at ddiwedd 2004, mae'n weddus inni ganolbwyntio unwaith eto ar y pwnc pwysig hwn. Cyn imi ildio i Lorraine Barrett, efallai y caf atgoffa Aelodau o'r ystadegau: yn 1997, yr oedd cyfanswm o 168,917 ar restr y cleifion allanol a rhestr y cleifion mewnol gyda'i gilydd. Yn 1999, yr oedd y nifer hwnnw wedi codi i 203,679; yn awr, y cyfanswm yw 311,765.

Lorraine Barrett: A wnewch ymuno â mi i gondemnio Mr Shewring, ymgynghorydd yng Nghaerdydd, a ysgrifennodd at 73 o gleifion a oedd wedi'u gwahodd i gael llawdriniaeth o dan gynllun yr ail gynnig yn Weston-super-Mare? Dim ond pump o bobl a aeth yno wedi iddynt gael y llythyr ganddo.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae'r llythyr hwnnw'n codi materion difrifol, yn anad dim y modd y gall pobl godi bwganod ynghylch lefelau sgiliau ymgynghorwyr, meddygon a nyrsys o wledydd tramor. Fodd bynnag, mae ei lythyr hefyd yn codi materion cyffredinol ynghylch cynllun yr ail gynnig, y mae llawer o ymgynghorwyr ledled Cymru'n ei ystyried yn gimig. Mae hyn yn fater difrifol, a gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn gallu ymateb i'r materion a gododd Mr Shewring.

Yr wyf wedi cyfeirio at y ffigurau. Yr wyf hefyd yn tynnu sylw'r Blaid Lafur at y ffaith

per cent increase in the number of people waiting over 12 months on the out-patient list since Jane Hutt became Minister for Health and Social Services. Perhaps the most incredible figure, which is on record in the Library, is that which shows that, since the Labour Party was elected into Government in 1997, there has been an astonishing 1,168 per cent increase in the number of patients waiting more than six months to see a consultant—that is some 75,500 people.

The difficulty that we now face is that there are more people waiting on the out-patient list. Consultants and hospital managers have told us that, in order to address the in-patient list, they have to ensure that people wait longer on the out-patient list to see a consultant. You may think that there is no problem with that, but when you are on an out-patient waiting list waiting to see a consultant, perhaps for the first time, you are not entirely sure what is wrong with you or what the consultant needs to do to correct the problem that you have, and the level of stress, strain and panic is somewhat greater than when you are on the in-patient list waiting for the operation. So you are adding to the stress that people face, by ensuring that they have to wait longer to see a consultant, as a result of your preoccupation with trying to sort out those waiting 18 months on the in-patient waiting list.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: As you have already stated, Jonathan, we would all condemn the tone and some of the language of Mr Shewring's letter, but surely what is at the heart of his concern is that he is being forced, for political reasons, to address in-patient times only and is not being allowed to carry out his work as a consultant as he would want.

Jonathan Morgan: This outburst demonstrates—and it is confirmed by what I have heard from other hospital consultants—the real dislike that consultants have for the way in which this Government interferes in the running of the NHS. They feel that they, as practitioners, are best placed to make clinical decisions about how these operations should take place. It is they who know

bod 398 y cant yn fwy o bobl yn disgwyl yn hwy na 12 mis ar y rhestr cleifion allanol ers i Jane Hutt ddod yn Weinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Efallai mai'r ffigur mwyaf anhygoel, sydd ar ddu a gwyn yn y Llyfrgell, yw'r un sy'n dangos bod cynnydd syfrdanol o 1,168 y cant wedi bod, ers ethol y Blaid Lafur yn Llywodraeth yn 1997, yn nifer y cleifion sy'n disgwyl yn hwy na chwe mis i weld ymgynghorydd—dyna tua 75,500 o bobl.

Yr anhawster a wynebwn yn awr yw bod mwy o bobl yn disgwyl ar restr y cleifion allanol. Mae ymgynghorwyr a rheolwyr ysbyty wedi dweud wrthym fod yn rhaid iddynt sicrhau y bydd pobl yn disgwyl yn hwy ar restr y cleifion allanol i weld ymgynghorydd, er mwyn gallu talu sylw i restr y cleifion mewnol. Gallech feddwl nad oes problem ynglŷn â hynny, ond os byddwch ar restr aros i gleifion allanol yn disgwyl i weld ymgynghorydd, am y tro cyntaf efallai, ni fyddwch yn hollol siŵr beth sydd o'i le arnoch neu beth y mae'n rhaid i'r ymgynghorydd ei wneud i ddatrys y broblem, a byddwch yn profi mwy o bwysau a straen ac ofn nag y byddech wrth ddisgwyl ar restr y cleifion mewnol i gael llawdriniaeth. Felly yr ydych yn achosi mwy o straen i bobl, drwy beri iddynt ddisgwyl yn hwy i weld ymgynghorydd, am eich bod wedi ymgolli yn yr ymgais i ddatrys y broblem sy'n ymwneud â'r rhai a fu'n disgwyl am 18 mis ar y rhestr aros i gleifion mewnol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Fel yr ydych wedi nodi eisoes, Jonathan, byddem oll yn condemnio goslef llythyr Mr Shewring a rhai o'r geiriau sydd ynddo, ond, yn sicr, yr hyn sydd wrth wraidd ei bryder yw ei fod yn cael ei orfodi, am resymau gwleidyddol, i roi sylw i amseroedd cleifion mewnol yn unig, ac na chaiff wneud ei waith fel ymgynghorydd fel y dymunai.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae'r ffrwydrad teimladau hwn yn dangos—ac fe'i cadarnhawyd gan yr hyn a glywais gan ymgynghorwyr ysbyty eraill—fod yr ymgynghorwyr yn dra anhoff o'r modd y mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn ymyrryd â'r gwaith o redeg y GIG. Teimlant mai hwy, fel ymarferwyr, sydd yn y lle gorau i wneud penderfyniadau clinigol ynghylch y modd y

exactly the sort of problems that they face, not people sitting in Cathays park, and certainly not members of the Government.

The First Minister: Two seconds ago, when you answered Lorraine Barrett, I thought that you were taking a fairly sensible stand on this matter, and deprecating the criticisms of the Swedish orthopaedic surgeons. I do not think that there is any doubt as to their competence, despite what Mr Shewring has said. However, in responding to Rhodri Glyn, you seem to be going with the line that, 'Well, nothing can be right in the health service in Wales'. Here is an offer to take 70 people off the waiting list, and, because of a consultant's actions, only five people were treated, and 65 therefore remain needlessly on the waiting list. You are saying that it is good that he has expressed these concerns. Which way do you want it? Do you want the waiting list to come down—if so, both you and Rhodri should deprecate those comments—or do you want the waiting lists to stay up, because they are a political gimmick for you?

Jonathan Morgan: The First Minister is getting rather over-exercised; perhaps we should call the nurse. Had you listened to what I said in response to Lorraine Barrett, you would have heard me say that I have real concerns about the language and tone used by that consultant. On Rhodri Glyn Thomas's point, you must recognise that there is a large body of opinion, which has been expressed by this consultant, that questions whether you are managing the NHS and dealing with waiting lists correctly—[*Interruption.*] Perhaps you would listen for two seconds instead of waving your arms around, First Minister; this is not some sort of sixth-form debating society.

We want shorter waiting lists, we would rather see that 311,000 figure come down, but under your stewardship it has gone up and up and up. It is your fault, and it is the Minister's fault, and you should accept responsibility for that as First Minister. You seem to be able to sit there and ignore what people are saying in the Chamber. Further to

cyflawnir y llawdriniaethau hyn. Hwy sy'n gwybod pa broblemau'n union a wynebant, nid rhai sy'n eistedd ym mharc Cathays ac, yn sicr, nid aelodau'r Llywodraeth.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ddwy eiliad yn ôl, pan atebasoch Lorraine Barrett, tybiais eich bod yn edrych yn eithaf synhwyrol ar y mater hwn, ac yn gwrthwynebu'r beirniadaethau ar y llawfeddygon orthopedig o Sweden. Ni chredaf fod unrhyw amheuaeth ynghylch eu cymhwyster, er gwaethaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Mr Shewring. Fodd bynnag, wrth ymateb i Rhodri Glyn, yr oedd yn ymddangos eich bod yn dadlau, 'Wel, ni all y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru fod yn iawn mewn unrhyw fodd'. Dyma gynnig i dynnu 70 o bobl oddi ar y rhestr aros, ac, oherwydd y camau a gymerodd un ymgynghorydd, dim ond pump o bobl a gafodd driniaeth, ac felly mae 65 yn dal i fod ar y rhestr aros heb fod angen hynny. Yr ydych yn dweud ei fod yn beth da ei fod wedi mynegi'r pryderon hyn. Beth yw'ch dewis? A ydych am weld y rhestr aros yn lleihau—os felly, dylech chi a Rhodri wrthwynebu'r sylwadau hynny—neu a ydych am weld y rhestrau aros yn parhau'n uchel, gan eich bod yn eu defnyddio fel gimig gwleidyddol?

Jonathan Morgan: Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn gorgynhyrfu braidd; efallai y dylem alw'r nyrs. Pe byddech wedi gwrandao ar yr hyn a ddywedais mewn ymateb i Lorraine Barrett, fe'm clywsech yn dweud fy mod yn pryderu'n fawr ynghylch yr iaith a'r oslef a ddefnyddiodd yr ymgynghorydd hwnnw. Ynghylch y pwynt a wnaeth Rhodri Glyn Thomas, rhaid ichi gydnabod bod llawer o'r farn, a fynegwyd gan yr ymgynghorydd hwn, fod amheuon ynghylch a ydych yn rheoli'r GIG ac yn delio â'r rhestrau aros yn gywir—[*Torri ar draws.*] Efallai y gwrandewch am ddwy eiliad yn lle chwifio'ch breichiau yn yr awyr; nid rhyw fath o gymdeithas ddadlau i'r chweched dosbarth yw hwn.

Yr ydym am gael rhestrau aros byrrach, a byddai'n well gennym weld gostyngiad yn y ffigur hwnnw o 311,000, ond o dan eich goruchwyliaeth chi mae wedi codi dro ar ôl tro. Mae bai arnoch chi ac ar y Gweinidog, a dylech dderbyn cyfrifoldeb am hyn fel Prif Weinidog. Ymddengys y gallwch eistedd yno ac anwybyddu'r hyn a ddywed pobl yn y

that, the Wanless report, which has been almost ignored by the Government, stated that we needed urgent and immediate action to solve the problem of waiting lists. It suggested that out-of-Wales options could be taken, if necessary, but you have ignored that. You have also ignored a national strategy—you want local Wanless action plans instead. The Audit Commission talks of ineffective and inefficient spend of taxpayers' money. That is Audit-Commission speak for taxpayers' money being wasted. You must take that on board. It has criticised the Government for the way in which it has spent the extra resources in the NHS. There is never a debate in the Chamber about whether we should spend more or less. We all agree with more spend for the NHS, but it must be spent in the right way, and the Audit Commission has said that you have not spent it efficiently enough.

To be helpful, I offer you two suggestions. First, consider ring-fencing elective capacity to protect operations that are due to take place. Many operations fall by the wayside because of extra pressures. Consider that—it has been done in England and you may want to pilot something similar in Wales. In addition, why do you not consider a guaranteed waiting time for procedures, so that people know how long they would have to wait for a procedure? If that cannot be delivered by the NHS, use the money for that operation to treat patients, either in the private sector, in which you are already commissioning more beds, or in hospitals in England, which have greater capacity. The attitude and arrogance of Labour is rather ironic. The Labour Party trumpets the NHS as its creation, and it is ironic that it could be the party that ultimately destroys it.

Kirsty Williams: I propose amendment 1 in my name: add a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that the recent proposals to reorganise local health boards and trusts will only create uncertainty and turmoil and will not treat one more patient.

Siambwr. At hynny, nodwyd yn adroddiad Wanless, sydd wedi'i anwybyddu bron gan y Llywodraeth, fod angen cymryd camau brys ar unwaith i ddatrys problem y rhestrau aros. Awgrymodd y gellid cymryd dewisiadau y tu allan i Gymru, os oedd angen, ond yr ydych wedi anwybyddu hynny. Yr ydych hefyd wedi anwybyddu strategaeth genedlaethol—yr ydych am gael cynlluniau gweithredu Wanless lleol yn lle hynny. Mae'r Comisiwn Archwilio'n sôn am wario aneffeithiol ac aneffeithlon ar arian y trethdalwyr. Dyna ffordd y Comisiwn Archwilio o ddweud bod arian y trethdalwyr yn cael ei wastraffu. Rhaid ichi dderbyn hynny. Mae wedi beirniadu'r Llywodraeth am y modd y gwariodd yr arian ychwanegol yn y GIG. Ni cheir byth ddadl yn y Siambwr ynghylch a ddylem wario mwy neu lai. Yr ydym oll yn cytuno y dylid gwario mwy ar y GIG, ond rhaid ei wario'n briodol, ac mae'r Comisiwn Archwilio wedi dweud nad ydych wedi'i wario'n ddigon effeithlon.

Er mwyn bod o gymorth, cynigïaf ddau awgrym i chi. Yn gyntaf, ystyriwch glustnodi capasiti ar gyfer llawdriniaethau dewisol er mwyn sicrhau y cânt eu cyflawni. Caiff llawer o lawdriniaethau eu hepgor oherwydd pwysau ychwanegol. Ystyriwch hynny—fe'i gwnaed yn Lloegr ac efallai y carech ragbrofi rhywbeth tebyg yng Nghymru. Hefyd, pam nad ystyriwch bennu amser aros gwarantedig ar gyfer triniaethau, fel y caiff pobl wybod am ba hyd y byddent yn gorfod disgwyl am driniaeth? Os na all y GIG gyflawni hynny, defnyddiwch yr arian ar gyfer y llawdriniaeth honno i drin cleifion, un ai yn y sector preifat, lle'r ydych yn comisiynu rhagor o welyau eisoes, neu mewn ysbytai yn Lloegr, sydd â mwy o gapasiti. Mae ymagwedd a thrahauster Llafur yn eironig braidd. Mae'r Blaid Lafur yn datgan mai hi yw'r blaid a greodd y GIG, ac mae'n beth eironig y gallai'r blaid honno ei ddinistrio yn y pen draw.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigïaf welliant 1 yn fy enw i: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

o'r farn mai'r cyfan a wnaiff y cynigion diweddar i ad-drefnu'r byrddau iechyd lleol a'r ymddiriedolaethau fydd creu ansicrwydd a helynt ac na fydd yn trin un claf

ychwanegol.

I begin my contribution with a physical demonstration of the Welsh Assembly Government's health policy. It crosses its fingers and hopes that things might improve. Hope is not a strategy, and the Welsh Assembly Government is not pursuing a strategy in health. The results of the only strategy that seems to have come forward to date—the second offer scheme—means that, while some of the people who have waited the longest in Wales have now had their operations, it has been at the expense of the average time that people in Wales are waiting for their treatment. For the first time, the mean wait that a Welsh patient experiences is now longer than that of an English patient. So, the situation, in so many ways, is getting worse however you measure it.

The concentration on in-patient work has led to an expansion of the out-patient waiting list. While I agree with Jonathan that it is time to look at the separation of elective work, away from emergency work, it is ironic, when you consider the fact that it was a Tory administration that closed Rhydlafer hospital, which was, in many respects, an elective centre—a kind of joint factory. It knew how many people it could treat within a particular timescale, and it could bring them in on a kind of car factory basis. However, the Tories got rid of that centre and merged elective and trauma work in our hospitals. I am glad, therefore, to see that they have developed their policy in this area and recognised the error of their ways.

The second offer scheme is riddled with problems, not least the fact that it is obvious, by the regrettable actions of some consultants, that the Government has not taken the health professionals with it on its journey. That is the most damning of criticisms. If you cannot take the profession with you, as you develop policy, then you are in serious trouble, particularly if there are individuals who are willing to sabotage policy.

4.50 p.m.

The second offer scheme is riddled with

Dechreuaf fy nghyfraniad ag arddangosiad corfforol o bolisi iechyd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae'n croesi ei bysedd ac yn gobeithio y bydd pethau'n gwella. Nid yw gobaith yn strategaeth, ac nid yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn dilyn strategaeth ym maes iechyd. O ganlyniad i'r unig strategaeth a gafwyd hyd yma, i bob golwg—cynllun yr ail gynnig—mae rhai o'r bobl a fu'n disgwyl yn hwyaf yng Nghymru wedi cael eu llawdriniaethau bellach, ond bod hynny wedi digwydd ar draul yr amser cyfartalog a dreulir yn disgwyl am driniaeth yng Nghymru. Am y tro cyntaf, mae amser aros cymedrig y claf yng Nghymru'n hwy nag un y claf yn Lloegr. Felly, mae'r sefyllfa'n gwaethygu ar lawer ystyr, ni waeth sut y'i mesurir.

Mae'r pwyslais ar waith gyda chleifion mewnol wedi arwain at ymestyn rhestr aros y cleifion allanol. Er fy mod yn cytuno â Jonathan ei bod yn bryd ystyried gwahanu gwaith dewisol oddi wrth waith brys, mae hynny'n eironig, o ystyried y ffaith mai gweinyddiaeth Doriaidd a gaeodd ysbyty Rhydlafer, a oedd, ar lawer ystyr, yn ganolfan ar gyfer triniaethau dewisol—rhyw fath o ffatri trin cymalau. Gwyddai ba nifer y gallai ei drin o fewn cyfnod penodol, a gallai eu derbyn mewn modd tebyg i ffatri geir. Fodd bynnag, cafodd y Toriaid wared ar y ganolfan honno a chyfuno gwaith dewisol a gwaith trawma yn ein hysbytai. Yr wyf yn falch o weld, felly, eu bod wedi datblygu eu polisi yn y maes hwn ac yn cydnabod eu camgymeriad.

Mae cynllun yr ail gynnig yn frith o broblemau, yn anad dim y ffaith ei bod yn amlwg, a barnu yn ôl y camau anffodus a gymerodd rhai ymgynghorwyr, nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi ennill cefnogaeth y gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol i hyn. Dyna'r feirniadaeth fwyaf damniol. Os na allwch ennill cefnogaeth y gweithwyr proffesiynol, wrth ichi ddatblygu polisi, byddwch mewn trafferthion mawr, yn enwedig os oes unigolion sy'n barod i danseilio polisi.

Mae cynllun yr ail gynnig yn frith o

difficulties, as I said, from people not wanting to accept their second offers for all kinds of reasons, to the poor information available on this scheme. More people are being treated than are being offered second appointments; it is bizarre, and beyond me how you can evaluate the effectiveness of the scheme.

The other problem that we must desperately consider is the number of operations currently cancelled in Wales. Around 16 per cent of operation slots are cancelled in Welsh hospitals. That is a potentially huge loss of activity rate. When you consider why operations are cancelled, it is astounding. The majority are cancelled because of the inconvenience of the appointment date. Surely, it is not beyond our wits to have moved to a system by which the patient can have some say in the time at which they are appointed.

Consider this fact: 125 operations were cancelled during one month because of an administrative error. What on earth is happening in our hospitals, if 125 patients do not get their operations because of an administrative error? Ninety-eight patients did not get their operations during one month because the surgeon was unavailable. If the surgeon wakes up one morning and finds that he is ill, there is little that can be done, but 98 operations were cancelled because the surgeon was on leave. I would have thought that leave was a planned event. It is crazy to think that our hospitals are being run in this way. We need to seriously consider the activity rates in hospitals and how surgery time is calculated.

On the meat of the amendment, it seems to be crazy that, at a time when things are going from bad to worse, the Minister looks to solve the problem by yet more reorganisation in the NHS—reorganisation that will not treat a single extra patient. It is unfortunate that the purchaser/provider split, which is a Tory invention, has been used to denigrate. In my view, it should now be referred to as a commissioner/provider split. There is some benefit to having a commissioner/provider split because it drives up standards. It is a pity that this concept has only been discussed

anawsterau, fel y dywedais, a'r rheini'n amrywio o amharodrwydd rhai i dderbyn yr ail gynnig am bob math o resymau, i'r wybodaeth wael sydd ar gael am y cynllun hwn. Mae mwy o bobl yn cael eu trin nag a gaiff ail gynnig; mae hynny'n rhyfedd, ac ni allaf ddeall sut y gallwch werthuso effeithiolrwydd y cynllun.

Y broblem arall y mae taer angen inni ei hystyried yw nifer y llawdriniaethau a gaiff eu hepgor yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Hefgorir tua 16 y cant o'r llawdriniaethau mewn ysbytai yng Nghymru. Gallai hynny amharu'n ddifrifol ar y gyfradd weithgarwch. Mae'r rhesymau dros hepgor llawdriniaethau'n syfrdanol. Rhoddir y gorau i'r rhan fwyaf ohonynt am fod dyddiad yr apwyntiad yn anghyfleus. Yn sicr, nid yw y tu hwnt i'n gallu i gael system lle y caiff y claf ryw ran mewn penderfynu ar adeg ei apwyntiad.

Ystyriwch y ffaith hon: hepgorwyd 125 o llawdriniaethau yn ystod un mis oherwydd gwall gweinyddol. Beth ar y ddaear sy'n digwydd yn ein hysbytai, os ceir 125 o gleifion na chânt eu llawdriniaethau oherwydd gwall gweinyddol? Yr oedd 98 o gleifion heb gael eu llawdriniaethau mewn un mis am nad oedd y llawfeddyg ar gael. Os yw llawfeddyg yn deffro un bore ac yn cael ei fod yn sâl, nid oes fawr ddim y gellir ei wneud, ond hepgorwyd 98 o llawdriniaethau am fod y llawfeddyg ar wyliau. Tybiaswn fod gwyliau'n rhywbeth a gâi ei gynllunio o flaen llaw. Mae'n beth gwallgof bod ein hysbytai'n cael eu rhedeg fel hyn. Rhaid inni ystyried y cyfraddau gweithgarwch mewn ysbytai o ddifrif, a'r modd y cyfrifir amser y llawdriniaethau.

Ynghylch sylwedd y gwelliant, mae'n ymddangos yn wallgof, ar adeg y mae pethau'n mynd o ddrwg i waeth, fod y Gweinidog yn ystyried datrys y broblem drwy fwy byth o ad-drefnu yn y GIG—ni fydd ad-drefnu'n fodd i drin yr un claf ychwanegol. Mae'n anffodus bod y rhaniad rhwng y prynwr a'r darparwr, a ddyfeisiwyd gan y Torïaid, wedi'i ddefnyddio i bardduo. Yn fy marn i, dylid ei alw'n awr yn rhaniad rhwng y comisiynydd a'r darparwr. Ceir rhywfaint o fudd o gael rhaniad rhwng y comisiynydd a'r darparwr gan fod hynny'n

in terms of the market place, which is why the Tories introduced it—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You must wind up.

Kirsty Williams: When the Minister uses Powys as an example, I would explain to her and Members again, that Powys is different and just because the model may be working there, it does not mean that it is acceptable to the rest of Wales. If it is good enough for Powys and other LHBs, why then is it not good enough for the rest of Wales? These are serious questions on the inconsistency in policy that the Minister should answer.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I have allowed a certain latitude there, which does not mean that I will continue to allow latitude to others.

David Melding: I am delighted that the Liberal Democrats' policies have developed as well as our own, although I acknowledge that we did not protect elective care aggressively enough. We now know that that is how we need to protect the slots for in-patients that require treatment; that can be postponed, but should not be if the service is working well.

On waiting lists in general, one wants to cry out in despair like the rest of the NHS, according to the BMA, and ask, 'how long, Oh! Lord? How long?' It has been five years since this administration took its responsibilities within the devolved settlement, and the waiting list position, in terms of the absolute numbers waiting, has continued remorselessly to worsen. The First Minister in particular—although in fairness, I think that the Minister for Health and Social Services is more restrained on this point—often points to certain procedures and says that in target areas we are making good progress and the waiting lists are decreasing. He talks about the 18-month wait guarantee. However, he has never accepted that, unless you have a starting point when the clock starts to tick, no measure is effective. We can currently keep people waiting indefinitely to

codi safonau. Mae'n drueni nad yw'r cysyniad hwn ond wedi'i drafod yng nghydestun y farchnad, a dyna pam y gwnaeth y Toriaid ei gyflwyno—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Rhaid ichi derfynu.

Kirsty Williams: Gan fod y Gweinidog yn defnyddio Powys fel enghraifft, egluraf iddi hi ac i Aelodau eto fod Powys yn wahanol ac nad yw'r ffaith bod y model yn gweithio yno, o bosibl, yn golygu ei fod yn dderbyniol gan weddill Cymru. Os yw'n ddigon da i Bowys a BILlau eraill, pam nad yw'n ddigon da i weddill Cymru? Mae cwestiynau pwysig yn codi ynghylch anghysondeb mewn polisi y dylai'r Gweinidog eu hateb.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf newydd ganiatáu rhywfaint o lacio ar amser, ac nid yw hynny'n golygu y byddaf yn dal i ganiatáu hynny i eraill.

David Melding: Yr wyf wrth fy modd bod polisiau'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wedi datblygu yn ogystal â'n rhai ni, er fy mod yn derbyn na wnaethom amddiffyn gofal dewisol yn ddigon cadarn. Gwyddom yn awr mai felly y dylem ddiogelu'r amseroedd ar gyfer cleifion mewnol y mae arnynt angen triniaeth; gellir ei gohirio, ond ni ddylid gwneud hynny os yw'r gwasanaeth yn rhedeg yn dda.

Ynghylch rhestrau aros yn gyffredinol, mae rhywun am godi llais mewn anobaith fel gweddill y GIG, yn ôl y Gymdeithas Feddygol Brydeinig, a gofyn, 'pa mor hir, O! Arglwydd? Pa mor hir?' Aeth pum mlynedd heibio ers i'r weinyddiaeth hon ymgymryd â'i chyfrifoldebau o dan yr ardfniant datganoledig, ac mae sefyllfa'r rhestrau aros, o ran yr holl niferoedd sy'n disgwyl, yn dal i waethygu'n barhaus. Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn benodol—ond er tegwch, credaf fod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn fwy ymatalgar yn hyn o beth—yn cyfeirio'n aml at rai triniaethau ac yn dweud ein bod yn gwneud cynnydd da yn y meysydd a dargedwyd a bod y rhestrau aros yn lleihau. Mae'n sôn am warrant yr arhosiad o 18 mis. Er hynny, nid yw erioed wedi derbyn, os na cheir man cychwyn pan ddechrau'r cloc dician, na fydd unrhyw fesur

see a consultant on an out-patient waiting list, but when they are eventually seen, you could say that the waiting list guarantee time starts then and meets your particular target. The total waiting time from seeing the GP and getting treatment could be, and often is, several years.

In fairness, I do not think that England's policies are ideal, but they have grasped this part of the problem and have guaranteed that their targets, which are much more ambitious even now than those in Wales, from 2007, which is too far away, will start measuring from the time people are referred by their GP. It is the only fair way to do it. Otherwise, the targets are bogus and can be twisted, manipulated and used by politicians to justify a policy which is clearly failing. We have had 5 years to test our current procedures, and they have not worked well.

A few weeks ago, the First Minister delivered a speech at the NHS confederation and said that he rejected the emphasis in England on using various innovations to involve the private and independent sector. He rejected the use of PFI to protect elective treatment fees in Wales, because it had a consequence on the equity of the services provided. It is a clear ideological position, which he was upfront about, but that is the policy. The trouble is that it does not work. It literally puts ideology before the treatment of patients.

We are now able to compare how it works in other jurisdictions. I see nothing wrong in asking the independent or private sector to come in and manage some schemes, which is what they did in England with diagnostic centres and the management of waiting lists. They took patients in hand, from the time they were given the second offer, made travel arrangements to the alternative centre of treatment, arranged for their relatives to be present if necessary and booked accommodation for them. A Welsh company made these arrangements and set a pattern for

yn effeithiol. Ar hyn o bryd, gallwn beri i bobl aros am gyfnod amhenodol i weld ymgynghorydd ar restr aros i gleifion allanol, ond pan welir hwy o'r diwedd, gallech ddweud bod amser gwarant y rhestr aros yn dechrau bryd hynny ac yn cyrraedd y targed yr ydych wedi'i osod. Gallai'r amser aros ar ei hyd rhwng gweld y meddyg teulu a chael triniaeth fod yn sawl blwyddyn, ac felly y mae'n aml.

Er tegwch, ni chredaf fod y polisiau yn Lloegr yn ddelfrydol, ond maent wedi mynd i'r afael â'r agwedd hon ar y broblem ac wedi gwarantu y bydd eu targedau hwy, sy'n llawer mwy uchelgeisiol yn awr hyd yn oed na'r rhai yng Nghymru, o 2007 ymlaen, sy'n rhy bell i ffwrdd, yn cael eu mesur o'r adeg y caiff pobl eu hatgyfeirio gan eu meddyg teulu. Dyna'r unig ddull teg o wneud hyn. Fel arall, mae'r targedau'n ffug a gall gwleidyddion eu hystumio, eu camdrafod a'u defnyddio i gyfiawnhau polisi sy'n amlwg yn methu. Cawsom bum mlynedd i roi prawf ar y gweithdrefnau sydd gennym yn awr, ac nid ydynt wedi gweithio'n dda.

Ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, gwnaeth y Prif Weinidog draddodi araith i gydffederasiwn y GIG a dywedodd ei fod yn gwrthod y pwyslais a geir yn Lloegr ar ddefnyddio gwahanol ddulliau newydd i gynnwys y sector preifat ac annibynnol. Gwrthododd y defnydd o fentrau cyllid preifat i ddiogelu ffioedd triniaeth ddewisol yng Nghymru, am fod hynny'n effeithio ar degwch yn y gwasanaethau a ddarperid. Mae'n safbwynt ideolegol pendant, yr oedd yn barod iawn i'w arddel, ond dyna'r polisi. Y drafferth yw nad ydyw'n gweithio. Mae'n rhoi ideoleg o flaen triniaeth i gleifion, yn llythrennol.

Yn awr, gallwn ei gymharu â'r modd y mae'n gweithio o dan awdurdodaethau eraill. Ni welaf ddim o'i le ar ofyn i'r sector preifat neu annibynnol ddod i mewn a rheoli rhai cynlluniau, sef yr hyn a wnaethant yn Lloegr yn achos canolfannau diagnostig a rheoli rhestrau aros. Gwnaethant ofalu am gleifion, o'r adeg y cawsant yr ail gynnig, gwnaethant drefniadau teithio i gyrraedd y ganolfan driniaeth arall, a threfnu i'w perthnasau fod yn bresennol os oedd angen, gan archebu llety ar eu cyfer. Cwmni o Gymru a wnaeth y trefniadau hyn, a gosod patrwm ar gyfer y

the development, but the company was not given a cent of work in Wales. The Minister refused, as I understand, to implement the scheme.

The problem is that we are not being innovative. If we do not do something about elective care, we will start to lose the confidence of a lot of the middle classes in particular, who can afford to pay for treatment but at some point will then ask why they should not get tax relief from the NHS. They may start to lose faith in a service which, at primary care and accident and emergency level, and, even after receiving treatment at an elective care level, is a good service.

That is the tragedy—the NHS is worth saving as a universal and comprehensive service. However, it will not be served by the kind of sterile ideology that is peddled by the First Minister. It is no wonder that he reduced the NHS confederation to such despair—I understand that Tony Calland will hopefully come out of hiding soon.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You need to wind up, David.

David Melding: His statements have probably been rejected by the Minister. It demonstrates great frustration, and I ask the Minister and the First Minister to raise their vision, and set some really ambitious targets.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae'r ddadl hon, unwaith eto, yn tanlinellu sefyllfa'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru. Rhaid pwysleisio bod y gweithwyr proffesiynol hynny sy'n brwydro yn erbyn yr elfennau yn gwneud gwaith gwyach. Mae pobl sydd yn derbyn triniaeth yn dweud wrthym pa mor dda yw'r gwasanaeth.

Fodd bynnag, mae cannoedd o filoedd o bobl yn aros am fisoedd, neu flynyddoedd yn aml, i gael triniaeth. Dywedaf hefyd wrth y Prif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol na fydd pobl Cymru yn derbyn sefyllfa lle maent yn dod ger ein bron yn y Siambr wythnos ar ôl wythnos i ddweud wrthym sut mae pethau yn

datblygiad, ond ni roddwyd yr un pwt o waith i'r cwmni yng Nghymru. Fel yr wyf yn deall, gwrthododd y Gweinidog roi'r cynllun ar waith.

Y broblem yw nad ydym yn arloesi. Os na wnawn rywbeth ynghylch gofal dewisol, byddwn yn dechrau colli ymddiriedaeth llawer o bobl ddosbarth canol yn enwedig, sef y rhai sy'n gallu fforddio talu am driniaeth ond a fydd rywbryd neu'i gilydd yn gofyn pam na chânt ryddhad o'r dreth gan y GIG. Gallent ddechrau colli ffydd mewn gwasanaeth sydd, ar lefel gofal sylfaenol a damweiniau ac achosion brys, a, hyd yn oed ar ôl cael triniaeth ar lefel gofal dewisol, yn wasanaeth da.

Dyna dristwch pethau—mae'r GIG yn werth ei achub fel gwasanaeth cyffredinol a chynhwysfawr. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd y math o ideoleg ddiffaith a gaiff ei phedlera gan y Prif Weinidog o unrhyw les iddo. Nid oes ryfedd ei fod wedi gyrru cydffederasiwn y GIG i'r fath anobaith—deallaf y daw Tony Calland o'i guddfan cyn hir, gobeithio.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Rhaid ichi derfynu, David.

David Melding: Mae'n debyg bod ei ddatganiadau wedi'u gwrthod gan y Gweinidog. Mae'n amlygu rhwystredigaeth fawr, a gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog a'r Prif Weinidog ddyrchafu eu gweledigaeth, a gosod rhai targedau gwironeddol uchelgeisiol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Once again, this debate highlights the state of the national health service in Wales. I emphasise that those health professionals who are battling against the elements are doing splendid work. Those receiving treatment tell us how good the service is.

However, hundreds of thousands of people wait for months, or often years, to receive treatment. I also say to the First Minister and the Minister for Health and Social Services that the people of Wales will not accept a situation whereby they come before us in the Chamber week after week to tell us how things are improving in the national health

gwella o fewn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, pan fo profiadau real pobl yn sylfaenol wahanol. Mae pobl yn deall beth yw'r problemau a pha mor hir maent yn gorfod aros i gael apwyntiad cyntaf, ac ni fyddant yn derbyn Gweinidogion yn camddatgan a chamgynrychioli'r sefyllfa o ran realiti cyflwr y gwasanaeth iechyd. Mae dyletswydd ar y Prif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i fod yn onest am y sefyllfa.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cofiaf i chi, ddeng munud yn ôl, gefnogi llythyr gan yr ymgynghorwr David Shewring. Pe na fyddai wedi ysgrifennu'r llythyr hwnnw, byddai dros 60 o bobl wedi cael llawdriniaeth ar eu llaw yn Weston-super-Mare, ac ni fyddent ar y rhestr aros yn awr. Dywedwch fod ei lythyr yn beth da, nid yn beth drwg.

5.00 p.m.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Byddai'n dda pe baech yn gwrando ar yr hyn sydd gan bobl i'w ddweud. Pan ddarllenwch y Cofnod, gwelwch na ddywedais unwaith fod y llythyr yn beth da na channol ei gynnwys. Tynnais sylw at y ffaith bod iaith a thôn y llythyr yn annerbyniol, ac mae'r goblygiadau yn annerbyniol pan nad yw pobl, oherwydd ofn, wedi manteisio ar gynnig sydd ar gael. Yr hyn a ddywedais oedd bod y llythyr hwn yn adlewyrchu'r holl seithugrwydd sydd gan bobl broffesiynol—gallwch wenu ac ysgwyd eich pen, Brif Weinidog, ond y realiti yw nad yw pobl gyffredin Cymru na gweithwyr proffesiynol y gwasanaeth iechyd yn eich credu. Nid oes unrhyw un yn credu'r hyn a ddywedwch, oherwydd dywedwch rywbeth sy'n sylfaenol wahanol i'w profiadau.

Mae degfed rhan o boblogaeth Cymru ar restr aros; yr ydym i gyd yn adnabod pobl sy'n aros. Gallwch ddweud bod pethau yn gwella o ran yr hyd y mae'n rhaid i bobl aros o fewn y system, ond yr hyn y mae pobl eisiau ei wybod yw pa mor hir y mae'n rhaid iddynt aros, o'r adeg y mae'n amlwg bod ganddynt broblem iechyd i'r adeg y cânt eu trin. Mae'r arhosiad hwnnw yn mynd yn fwy, ac mae nifer y bobl sydd ar y rhestrau yn tyfu. Dyna'r realiti.

Yn y pen draw, yr hyn yr ydych yn ei wneud,

service, when people's real experiences are fundamentally different. People know what the problems are and how long they have to wait for a first appointment and will not accept Ministers distorting and misrepresenting the real state of the condition of the health service. The First Minister and the Minister for Health and Social Services have a duty to be honest about the situation.

The First Minister: Ten minutes ago, you gave your support to a letter from a consultant called David Shewring. If he had not written that letter, over 60 people would have received surgery on their hand in Weston-super-Mare, and they would no longer be on the waiting list. You claim that his letter is a good thing, not a bad thing.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: It would be helpful if you listened to what people have to say. When you read the Record, you will see that I did not once say that the letter was a good thing or praise its contents. I drew attention to the fact that the language and tone of the letter was unacceptable, and the implications are unacceptable when people, due to fear, have not taken advantage of an offer that has been made. What I said was that this letter reflects all the frustration that professionals feel—you can smile and shake your head, First Minister, but the reality is that none of the ordinary people of Wales or the health service professionals believes you. None of them believes what you say, because your description is fundamentally at odds with their own experiences.

A tenth of Wales's population is on a waiting list; we all know people who are waiting. You can say that things are improving regarding the length of time that people have to wait within the system, but what people want to know is how long they must wait, from the time that it is evident that they have a health problem to the time that they are treated. That wait is becoming longer, and the number of people on the lists is growing. That is the reality.

Ultimately, what you are doing, First

Brif Weinidog, yw tanseilio ymddiriedaeth pobl gyffredin Cymru mewn gwleidyddiaeth ac mewn gwleidyddion, oherwydd gwyddant eich bod yn camgynrychioli'r sefyllfa. Mae gwrs sylfaenol yn y hynny. Nid yn unig y mae eich polisi wedi methu o ran cynnig darpariaeth gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru, ond y mae hefyd wedi tanseilio cred ac ymddiriedaeth pobl Cymru yn holl broses datganoli grym. Y ffaith amdani yw bod y sefyllfa heddiw yn waeth nag ydoedd pan ddaeth y Llywodraeth Lafur i rym yng Nghymru yn 1999. Os edrychwch ar eich ffigurau, mae mwy o bobl yn aros, ac maent yn aros yn hirach yn awr am eu triniaeth, nag oeddent yn 1999. Dyna'r realiti.

Mae Kirsty Williams a David Melding wedi cyfeirio at sut y bu pob plaid wleidyddol yn barod i addasu i'r sefyllfa a newid eu polisiâu er mwyn ymateb i'r sefyllfa. Yr ydych chi fel Llywodraeth yn gwrthod, ar ôl pum mlynedd o fethiant, wynebu'r realiti a newid eich polisiâu er mwyn cynnig y ddarpariaeth y mae pobl Cymru ei hangen ac yn ei haeddu.

Gwenda Thomas: A dderbyniwch y bu gostyngiad o 30 y cant yn nifer y cleifion sy'n aros am driniaeth mewn ysbytai yn y mis diwethaf yn unig?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr ydych newydd brofi yr hyn yr wyf wedi bod yn ei ddadlau. Nid yw'n wir bod pobl yn aros llai. Rhaid i chi ddefnyddio ffigurau mewn ffordd arbennig i geisio rhoi'r argraff honno. Fodd bynnag, mae'n gamargraff, a gŵyr pobl Cymru hynny, oherwydd maent yn ymwybodol o ddiodefaint pobl sy'n gorfod aros am driniaeth. Mae'r cyfnod o pan fo'r meddyg teulu yn eu cyfeirio at yr ysbyty hyd at y driniaeth yn hirach yn awr nag yr oedd yn 1999 pan ddaethoch i rym yn y Cynulliad.

Gŵyr pobl Cymru hynny, ac mae'n bryd i Lywodraeth Cymru gydnabod hynny ac addasu ei pholisiâu i fynd i'r afael â hyn a pheidio â gadael i bobl ddiodefaint yn ddiangen ar restrau aros. Gwnaed hyn yn Lloegr, ac nid oes reswm yn y byd pam na ellir ei gyflawni yng Nghymru.

Mark Isherwood: The waiting list crisis in Wales is not about clever words but it is about people in pain and distress, and the

Minister, is undermining the trust of the ordinary people of Wales in politics and in politicians, because they know that you are misrepresenting the situation. There is a basic lesson there. Not only has your policy failed from the point of view of offering health service provision in Wales, but it has also undermined the belief and trust of the people of Wales in the whole process of devolving power. The fact of the matter is that the situation today is worse than it was when the Labour Government came to power in Wales in 1999. If you look at the figures, there are more people waiting, and they are waiting longer now for treatment, than they did in 1999. That is the reality.

Kirsty Williams and David Melding have referred to how every political party has been willing to adapt to the situation and change their policies to respond to the situation. You as a Government, after five years of failure, refuse to face the reality and change your policies in order to offer the provision that the people of Wales need and deserve.

Gwenda Thomas: Do you accept that there has been a reduction of 30 per cent in the number of patients waiting for treatment in hospitals in the last month alone?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You have just proved my point. It is not true that people are waiting for shorter times. You have to use the figures in a particular way to try to give that impression. However, it is the wrong impression, as the people of Wales know, because they are aware of the suffering of those waiting for treatment. The period from when the GP refers them to hospital to the treatment date is longer now than it was in 1999 when you came to power in the Assembly.

The people of Wales know that, and it is time that the Government of Wales acknowledged that and adapted its policies to tackle this and not let people suffer unnecessarily on waiting lists. It has been done in England, and there is no reason whatsoever why it cannot be done in Wales.

Mark Isherwood: Nid yw argyfwng y rhestrau aros yng Nghymru'n ymwneud â geiriau clyfar ond mae'n ymwneud â phobl

need for the Welsh Assembly Government to start putting patient outcomes before obsolete party dogma, central planning and central control. When I take up individual constituents' waiting time cases with local health boards and NHS trusts—

Brian Gibbons: Will you reconcile your statement about central control with the criticism that we have heard from many of your colleagues, who say that there is no central control and that it is all local strategies? I wish that you and your colleagues would explain what your position is—it is either a local strategy or a national strategy, but it cannot be both.

Mark Isherwood: I refer to the comments made to me by front-line health professionals, who complain about political meddling and micromanagement from the centre, which prevents clinical freedom and delivery according to clinical priority.

When I take up individual constituents' cases with local health boards and NHS trusts, I always receive the same answer. The answer from the North East Wales NHS Trust is:

'The current waiting time target for outpatient appointments is 18 months and this patient has been told that her expected wait is 70-weeks, which is exactly 18-months. There has not yet been a breach of the NHS target.'

The answer that Conwy Local Health Board gave me is:

'The current outpatient waiting time target in Wales is 18 months, and therefore the...wait for your constituent is within the target set for the local trusts who are...funded to meet this level of access.'

These waiting time targets are, therefore, your targets, Minister. It is you who, despite your boasts about record spending, is funding disgracefully inadequate levels of access to medical diagnosis and care. However, despite distorting clinical priorities in this way, and

sy'n profi poen a gofid, a'r angen i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ddechrau rhoi canlyniadau i gleifion o flaen dogma plaid hen ffasiwn, cynllunio canolog a rheolaeth ganolog. Pan godaf achosion etholwyr ynghylch amseroedd aros gyda byrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau GIG—

Brian Gibbons: A wnewch gysoni'ch datganiad am reolaeth ganolog â'r feirniadaeth a glywsom gan lawer o'ch cyd-Aelodau, a ddywed nad oes unrhyw reolaeth ganolog ac na cheir ond strategaethau lleol? Byddai'n dda gennyf pe byddech chi a'ch cyd-Aelodau'n egluro beth yw'ch safbwynt—un ai y ceir strategaeth leol neu strategaeth genedlaethol, ond ni ellir cael y ddwy.

Mark Isherwood: Cyfeiriaf at yr hyn a ddywedwyd wrthyf gan weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol y rheng flaen, sy'n cwyno am fusnesu gwleidyddol a meicroreoli o'r canol, sy'n atal rhyddid clinigol a gweithredu yn ôl blaenoriaeth glinigol.

Pan godaf achosion gwahanol etholwyr gyda byrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau GIG, yr un ateb a gaf bob amser. Yr ateb gan Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gogledd Ddwyrain Cymru yw:

Y targed presennol ar amseroedd aros ar gyfer apwyntiadau i gleifion allanol yw 18 mis a dywedwyd wrth y claf hwn mai'r cyfnod y disgwylir iddi aros yw 70 wythnos, sef 18 mis yn union. Ni thorrwyd targed y GIG hyd yma.

Yr ateb a gefais gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Conwy yw:

Y targed presennol ar amseroedd aros i gleifion allanol yng Nghymru yw 18 mis, ac felly mae'r cyfnod y mae'ch etholwr wedi aros yn un sydd o fewn y targed a bennwyd ar gyfer yr ymddiriedolaethau lleol a gyllidir i gyrraedd y lefel mynediad hon.

Eich targedau chi felly, Weinidog, yw'r targedau hynny ar gyfer amseroedd aros. Chi, er gwaethaf eich ymffrost am y gwario mwyaf erioed, sy'n ariannu lefelau mynediad cywilyddus o isel at feddygon i gael diagnosis a gofal. Serch hynny, er ystumio

despite, as we heard, the number of out-patients waiting more than 16 months rising 1,200 per cent under Labour, in-patient lists have almost doubled as well. With health expenditure up almost 50 per cent in Wales, performance in primary care and accident and emergency should never have been at the expense of such deterioration in the Welsh waiting list position. This favourite excuse of the First Minister and his Minister for Health and Social Services is not acceptable to the 312,000 Welsh patients-in-waiting, their families and their friends.

Last Thursday, the Presiding Officer and I attended the Clwyd National Farmers Union annual general meeting, where I spoke to Mr Roberts, a local farmer whose case I have been representing for some time and who was initially given an 88-week wait for orthopaedic treatment to his injured leg. When I told him about this debate last week, his words were, 'Give them hell'. The reason for his anger is that he has already had to dip into his limited retirement savings for heart surgery. He has been told that he will be disabled if he does not receive treatment on his leg soon, and he is faced with having to dip in again to his limited, remaining retirement savings to pay for urgent treatment to his leg. That is the scandal of the Welsh NHS today.

While we are on the subject of our deteriorating Welsh NHS, here is a personal story. I became a grandfather six weeks ago, and my tiny granddaughter contracted a hospital infection. We know that it was a hospital infection because consultants and nurses told my daughter and her partner several times that it was a hospital infection. A week later, she was back in hospital again for a week, and, a week after that, she was back in again. She nearly lost a finger, and she lost a lot of weight. My wife spotted blood-coloured stains in my granddaughter's supposedly sterile ward. We were told that it was 'just chocolate'. My understanding is that chocolate is also a wonderful culture for

blaenoriaethau clinigol fel hyn, ac er bod nifer y cleifion allanol sy'n disgwyl yn hwy na 16 mis wedi codi 1,200 y cant o dan Lafur, fel y clywsom, mae rhestrau cleifion mewnol wedi dyblu bron hefyd. Gan fod y gwariant ar iechedd wedi codi bron 50 y cant yng Nghymru, ni ddylai'r perfformiad ym maes gofal sylfaenol a damweiniau ac achosion brys erioed fod wedi digwydd ar draul y sefyllfa o ran y rhestrau aros yng Nghymru, lle y bu'r fath ddirywiad. Nid yw'r esgus hwn, sy'n hoff gan y Prif Weinidog a'i Weinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, yn dderbyniol gan y 312,000 o gleifion sy'n disgwyl eu tro yng Nghymru, nac i'w teuluoedd a'u ffrindiau.

Ddydd Iau diwethaf, bu'r Llywydd a minnau yng nghyfarfod blynyddol cyffredinol Undeb Cenedlaethol Ffermwyr Clwyd, lle y siaredais â Mr Roberts, ffermwr lleol y bûm yn cyflwyno sylwadau ynghylch ei achos ers cryn amser, y dywedwyd wrtho ar y dechrau y byddai'n gorfod disgwyl 88 wythnos i gael triniaeth orthopedig ar ei goes anafus. Pan roddais wybod iddo am y ddatl hon yr wythnos diwethaf, ei eiriau oedd, 'Chwaraewch y diawl â hwy'. Y rheswm dros ei ddieter yw ei fod eisoes wedi gorfod mynd i'w gynilion prin ar gyfer ei ymddeoliad i gael llawdriniaeth ar y galon. Dywedwyd wrtho y bydd yn anabl os na chaiff driniaeth ar ei goes cyn hir, ac mae'n wynebu'r posibilrwydd o orfod mynd eto i'r cynilion prin sydd ganddo'n weddill ar gyfer ei ymddeoliad i dalu am driniaeth frys ar ei goes. Dyna sefyllfa gywilyddus y GIG yng Nghymru heddiw.

Gan ein bod yn trafod y dirywiad yn y GIG yng Nghymru, dyma hanes personol. Deuthum yn daid chwe wythnos yn ôl, a chafodd fy wyres fach haint yn yr ysbyty. Gwyddom mai haint o'r ysbyty ydoedd gan fod ymgynghorwyr a nyrsys wedi dweud wrth fy merch a'i chymar sawl gwaith mai haint o'r ysbyty ydoedd. Wythnos yn ddiweddarach, bu yn ôl yn yr ysbyty eto am wythnos, ac wythnos ar ôl hynny, bu yn ôl eto. Bu bron iddi golli bys, a cholodd lawer o bwysau. Sylwodd fy ngwraig ar staeniau o liw gwaed yn y ward lle'r oedd fy wyres, er bod y ward i fod yn ddi-haint. Dywedwyd wrthym mai 'dim ond siocled' ydoedd. Yr wyf fi'n deall bod siocled hefyd yn gyfrwng

infection in a supposedly sterile ward. When the NHS trust chief executive was challenged on the claim by the experts under her management that this was a hospital-borne infection, she, of course, denied it because of the culture of fear in which she works. This is the reality of the Orwellian, politically-controlled health service in Wales today.

John Griffiths *rose*—

Mark Isherwood: I am sorry, there is not time. I am going to be stopped in a minute.

Such denials will not help Mr Pritchard, whom we read about today. He went in to hospital for a routine injection for arthritis in Wrexham Maelor in August and died from MRSA a week later. Neither will they will help the husband of the lady who rang me this morning, who contracted MRSA in Glan Clwyd two years ago, and now has 5 inch by 6 inch markings on his legs that are extending. He is being treated on methadone, but complains that, even now, hospital staff are not wearing gloves and are treating him on a general ward.

The bottom line is that Labour in Government are like foxes: Basil Morgan and Tony Brush, who, having raided the chicken coop, now want to ban the political hunt before the Tory, Plaid Cymru and Lib Dem foxes come after them. Well, we are not going to let you. As I said to the Minister last week, you can 'Hutt', but you cannot hide because the hounds of truth will find you out.

Brian Gibbons: In this debate, we had from Plaid Cymru's people many acres of talk, but we have yet to hear a constructive idea from them. In fairness to Kirsty, she made several good observations, but from the Tories, at last, we are beginning to see what type of service we would have from them. Their patient passport scheme would effectively take £50 million to £60 million out of the mainstream NHS to be used to top up those people who can afford to have healthcare elsewhere, presumably in the private sector.

tyfu rhagorol i heintiau mewn ward a oedd i fod yn ddi-haint. Pan heriwyd prif weithredwr yr ymddiriedolaeth GIG ynghylch honiad yr arbenigwyr a oedd o dan ei rheolaeth mai heintiad a gafwyd yn yr ysbyty oedd hwnnw, gwadodd hynny, wrth gwrs, oherwydd yr awyrgylch o ofn lle y mae'n gweithio. Dyna'r gwir am y gwasanaeth iechyd Orwellaidd sydd o dan reolaeth wleidyddol yng Nghymru heddiw.

John Griffiths *a gododd*—

Mark Isherwood: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, nid oes digon o amser. Rhoddir taw arnaf mewn munud.

Ni fydd gwadu o'r fath yn helpu Mr Pritchard, y darllenwn amdano heddiw. Aeth i'r ysbyty i gael pigiad cyffredin ar gyfer arthritis yn Wrecsam Maelor ym mis Awst a bu farw o MRSA wythnos yn ddiweddarach. Ni fydd o gymorth ychwaith i wŷr y fenyw a'm ffoniodd y bore yma, a gafodd MRSA yn ysbyty Glan Clwyd ddwy flynedd yn ôl, ac yn awr mae ganddo farciau 5 modfedd wrth 6 modfedd ar ei goesau a'r rheini'n lledu. Caiff ei drin â methadon, ond mae'n cwyno, wedi hynny oll, nad yw staff yr ysbyty yn gwisgo menyg a'u bod yn ei drin mewn ward gyffredinol.

Yn y bôn, mae Llafur mewn Llywodraeth yn debyg i lwynogod: Basil Morgan a Tony Brush, sydd, ar ôl ysbeilio'r cwt ieir, yn awr yn dymuno gwahardd yr helfa wleidyddol cyn i lwynogod y Torïaid, Plaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ddod ar eu hôl. Wel, nid ydym am adael ichi wneud hynny. Fel y dywedais wrth y Gweinidog yr wythnos diwethaf, ni allwch ymguddio gan y bydd helgwn y gwirionedd yn sicr o'ch dal.

Brian Gibbons: Yn y ddadl hon, clywsom eiriau lawer gan bobl Plaid Cymru, ond ni chawsom yr un syniad adeiladol ganddynt eto. Er tegwch i Kirsty, gwnaeth sawl sylw da, ond yr ydym yn dechrau cael gwybod, gan y Torïaid, y math o wasanaeth a gaem ganddynt hwy. Byddai eu cynllun pasportau cleifion yn mynd â £50 miliwn i £60 miliwn o brif ffrwd y GIG, i bob pwrpas, i roi cymorth ychwanegol i'r rhai sy'n gallu fforddio cael gofal iechyd mewn manau eraill, yn y sector preifat, yn ôl pob tebyg.

Quite apart from the inequity, this scheme might have some merit if there was a realistic prospect that it would be capable of mobilising excess capacity in the health service in Wales. The truth of the matter is that this excess capacity does not exist, because the basic investment was not put in place when the Tories were in Government over the last decades.

5.10 p.m.

Consequently, if we implemented the patient passport scheme, we would have a situation in which consultants would be drawn out of the mainstream NHS, meaning that patients would be waiting even longer on the NHS waiting list than at present. This is no solution for dealing with the problems in the NHS. The patients, the public and the voters, when they make a judgment, will not just look at the performance of the Labour Party, but they will look at the alternatives that other parties offer.

Today and in previous debates, we have had a call from the Tories to start ring-fencing elective capacity as though this was a new discovery. This is already happening. Anyone who had even a vague knowledge of what happens in the health service would know that. It is amazing that the Tories would present this as a new idea, not least on the day on which the Minister confirmed the commencement of construction at Llandough Hospital, and the First Minister announced the work to be undertaken at St Woolos. Equally, in the budget before the Assembly a few weeks ago, £30 million was given to the type of expenditure needed to deliver the type of protected capacity for which the Conservatives ask.

Conservatives are not strangers to protecting elective capacity, as they did this when they were in Government previously, up until 1997. They introduced protecting elective capacity extremely vigorously to the effect that seriously ill local patients were not able to be admitted to their local hospitals. While the Conservatives were protecting elective capacity, patients were travelling up and down the M4. We would need to know from the Conservatives why this record will not be

Heb ystyried yr annhegwch, mae'n bosibl y byddai rhywfaint o werth yn y cynllun hwn os oedd gobaith ymarferol iddo sicrhau defnydd o'r capasiti sydd dros ben yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Y gwir amdani yw nad oes capasiti o'r fath, gan na fuddsoddwyd yn y maes sylfaenol hwnnw pan oedd y Torïaid mewn grym yn y degawdau diwethaf.

O ganlyniad i hynny, pe rhoddem y cynllun pasportau cleifion ar waith, câi ymgynghorwyr eu tynnu o brif ffrwd y GIG, fel y byddai cleifion yn disgwyl yn hwy byth ar restr aros y GIG nag y maent yn awr. Nid yw hynny'n fodd i ddatrys problemau'r GIG. Bydd y cleifion, y cyhoedd a'r etholwyr, pan farnant am hyn, yn edrych nid yn unig ar berfformiad y Blaid Lafur, ond hefyd ar y dewisiadau eraill y mae'r pleidiau eraill yn eu cynnig.

Heddiw ac mewn dadleuon blaenorol, clywsom alwad gan y Torïaid ar inni ddechrau clustnodi capasiti dewisol fel petai hynny'n syniad newydd. Mae hynny'n digwydd eisoes. Byddai unrhyw un sydd â'r syniad lleiaf o'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn gwybod hynny. Mae'n rhyfeddol bod y Torïaid yn ei gyflwyno fel petai'n syniad newydd, a hynny ar y diwrnod y cadarnhaodd y Gweinidog y bydd y gwaith adeiladu'n dechrau yn Ysbyty Llandochau, ac y cyhoeddodd y Prif Weinidog y gwaith sydd i'w wneud yn Sain Gwynllyw. Yn yr un modd, yn y gyllideb a fu gerbron y Cynulliad ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, rhoddwyd £30 miliwn ar ffurf y math o wariant y mae ei angen i ddiogelu capasiti fel y gofynnodd y Ceidwadwyr am ei wneud.

Mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn gyfarwydd â diogelu capasiti dewisol, gan eu bod wedi gwneud hynny pan oeddent mewn Llywodraeth o'r blaen, hyd at 1997. Gwnaethant ddechrau diogelu capasiti dewisol yn frwdfrydig iawn a hynny i'r fath raddau fel na ellid derbyn cleifion lleol difrifol wael i'w hysbytai lleol. Tra oedd y Ceidwadwyr yn diogelu capasiti dewisol, yr oedd cleifion yn mynd i fyny ac i lawr yr M4. Carem gael gwybod gan y Ceidwadwyr pam na ddigwydd hynny eto os

repeated if we take this one-club route that we hear about from David Melding and Jonathan Morgan.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Diolch am y cyfle i gyfrannu at y drafodaeth hon. Un peth yr oeddem yn awyddus i'w wneud yn sgîl y drafodaeth ddiweddaraf hon ar restrau aros oedd gwneud cymariaethau rhwng Cymru ac un ardal yn Lloegr, y cyfeiriwyd ati yn adroddiad Wanless.

It is worth reminding ourselves in this debate of the comments made by Derek Wanless when he published his review of the health service in Wales. He made a comparison between the state of the health service in Wales and that in the north-east of England. In his report, he said that because our health is worse than that of England, we need to spend more on health and social services. Over the five years to 2001-02, we spent on average 16 per cent more per head, but he said that it was not necessarily the case that all of this initial spending was justified by additional health need.

There are some differences. The north-east of England is similar to Wales across the range of socio-economic indicators and expenditure on healthcare. Over the four years to 2001-02, we spent on average, in Wales, over 5 per cent more per head on health and social services. However, Wanless said that we do not have as much for our additional spending as we might have expected. Wanless draws a comparison between waiting lists in the north-east of England and in Wales. We have now analysed those figures. They are shocking.

Brian Gibbons: I have also looked at the figures in the north-east of England and compared them to Wales. One aspect which has not been highlighted is the level of acute admissions in the north-east of England compared to that in Wales, the rate of which is significantly higher, compared to that in Wales, even accepting that the other study areas are fairly similar. If you take that factor into account, it explains many of the variations.

dilynwn y llwybr hwn yn unig fel y mae David Melding a Jonathan Morgan yn sôn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to this debate. One thing that I was eager to do in the wake of this latest discussion on waiting lists was to make comparisons between Wales and one area of England, which is mentioned in the Wanless report.

Mae'n werth inni ddwyn i gof yn y ddadl hon y sylwadau a wnaeth Derek Wanless pan gyhoeddodd ei adolygiad o'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru. Cymharodd gyflwr y gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru â'r un yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr. Yn ei adroddiad, dywedodd fod angen inni wario mwy ar iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yng Nghymru gan fod ein hiechyd yn waeth na'r hyn a geir yn Lloegr. Dros y pum mlynedd hyd at 2001-02, gwnaethom wario 16 y cant yn fwy y pen ar gyfartaledd, ond dywedodd nad oedd yr angen ychwanegol o ran iechyd o reidrwydd yn cyfiawnhau'r holl wariant dechreuol hwn.

Mae rhai gwahaniaethau. Mae gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr yn debyg i Gymru yn yr holl ddangosyddion cymdeithasol-economaidd a'r gwariant ar ofal iechyd. Dros y pedair blynedd hyd at 2001-02, gwnaethom ni yng Nghymru wario dros 5 y cant yn fwy y pen ar iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Fodd bynnag, dywedodd Wanless na chawsom gymaint am ein gwariant ychwanegol ag y gallem fod wedi disgwyl. Mae Wanless yn cymharu rhestrau aros yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr â'r rhai yng Nghymru. Yr ydym wedi dadansoddi'r ffigurau hynny bellach. Maent yn frawychus.

Brian Gibbons: Yr wyf finnau wedi edrych ar y ffigurau ar gyfer gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr ac wedi'u cymharu â'r rhai ar gyfer Cymru. Un agwedd na thynnwyd sylw ati yw lefel y derbyniadau aciwt yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr o'i chymharu â'r hyn a geir yng Nghymru, lle y ceir cyfradd uwch o lawer, o'i chymharu â'r un yng Nghymru, hyd yn oed o dderbyn bod y meysydd astudiaeth eraill yn weddol debyg. Os ystyriwch y ffactor hwnnw, mae'n egluro llawer o'r gwahaniaethau.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: That is the biggest load of waffle that I have ever heard.

How can you stand up and defend these figures? Hold on to your horses and let me tell you what they are. There are 25,432 in-patients waiting more than six months in all specialities in Wales. In the north-east of England, there are 1,632. According to my figures, there are 1,500 per cent more people—

Brian Gibbons: Will you give way?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I will not give way. You must listen to the figures now. It is painful for you, but it is the truth.

A total of 1,500 per cent more people are waiting.

Let us look at the out-patient figures. A total of 131,456 people are waiting more than three months for treatment in Wales. In the north-east of England, there are 2,374. According to those figures, 5,500 per cent more people are waiting in Wales. Derek Wanless—and these are his words and not mine—suggested that the situation in Wales is much worse than that in the north-east of England.

Brian Gibbons *rose*—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: There is more bad news, Brian. Just sit down. A total of 75,546 people are waiting more than six months for an out-patient appointment in Wales. In the north-east of England not one person is waiting more than six months for an out-patient appointment.

Denise Idris Jones: I was interested to hear that. However, I recently attended the annual general meeting at Ysbyty Gwynedd, which covers Ieuan's constituency of Anglesey. You could ask your questions there and hear what they had to say, most of which was promising and positive. I was the only politician there. If you want to ask the questions and get the real answers, why did you not turn up?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Dyna'r malu awyr mwyaf a glywais erioed.

Sut y gallwch sefyll ar eich traed ac amddiffyn y ffigurau hyn? Daliwch arni a gadewch imi ddweud wrthy ch beth ydynt. Mae 25,432 o gleifion mewnol wedi disgwyl yn hwy na chwe mis yn yr holl arbenigaethau yng Nghymru. Yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr, ceir 1,632. Yn ôl y ffigurau sydd gennyf fi, mae 1,500 y cant yn fwy o bobl—

Brian Gibbons: A wnewch ildio?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid ildiaf. Rhaid ichi wrando ar y ffigurau'n awr. Mae'n beth poenus i chi, ond dyma'r gwir.

Mae cyfanswm o 1,500 y cant yn fwy o bobl yn aros.

Gadewch inni edrych ar y ffigurau ar gyfer cleifion allanol. Mae cyfanswm o 131,456 o bobl wedi disgwyl yn hwy na thri mis am driniaeth yng Nghymru. Yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr, ceir 2,374. Yn ôl y ffigurau hynny, mae 5,500 y cant yn fwy o bobl yn disgwyl yng Nghymru. Yr oedd Derek Wanless yn awgrymu—a'i eiriau ef yw'r rhain, nid fy rhai i—fod y sefyllfa yng Nghymru'n waeth o lawer nag yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr.

Brian Gibbons *a gododd*—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae mwy o newyddion drwg, Brian. Eisteddwch. Mae cyfanswm o 75,546 o bobl wedi disgwyl yn hwy na chwe mis i gael apwyntiad fel claf allanol yng Nghymru. Yng ngogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr, nid oes neb a fu'n disgwyl yn hwy na chwe mis i gael apwyntiad fel claf allanol.

Denise Idris Jones: Yr oedd o ddiddordeb imi glywed hynny. Fodd bynag, yn ddiweddar bûm yn y cyfarfod cyffredinol blynyddol yn Ysbyty Gwynedd, sy'n gwasanaethu etholaeth Ieuan, sef Ynys Môn. Gallasech ofyn eich cwestiynau yno a chlywed yr hyn a oedd ganddynt i'w ddweud, yr oedd y rhan fwyaf ohono'n addawol ac yn gadarnhaol. Myfi oedd yr unig wleidydd a oedd yno. Os ydych am ofyn y cwestiynau a chael yr atebion iawn, pam na ddaethoch

yno?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: That is an extraordinary statement. Why do you think that we are in the Assembly today debating this issue? I can ask the Minister the questions. Is it a question of the monkey or the organ grinder these days?

Denise mentioned what is happening in trusts in Wales. I was baffled by the First Minister's response to the comments made by Rhodri Glyn and Jonathan Morgan. The trust area that he represents has seen the second highest growth in waiting list numbers in Wales. A total of 17,174 more people are now on a waiting list in the trust area served by Rhodri Morgan and Jane Hutt than when they were elected in 1999. It has increased every year that they have been in office. Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust has seen a remorseless increase in its waiting times. Gwent Healthcare NHS Trust is the worst in Wales, with 17,500 more people on a waiting list in 2004 than there were when Labour came into Government in 1999. David Melding is right. People will be waiting three years for treatment in Wales when they would be waiting 18 weeks in England. That is the nature of the disaster that we are now facing in terms of NHS waiting lists in Wales.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Jane Hutt): The approach of the opposition parties has been demeaning and undermining as usual. It consists of denigrating everything that the health service in Wales achieves and exaggerating every difficulty or challenge that we face and, in doing so, adding in a real way to the pressures on our staff in the NHS.

David Davies: Will you give way?

Jane Hutt: No.

5.20 p.m.

Around 85,000 more staff, which is a 24.6 per cent increase, have been employed since the Tories were in charge. Let us consider the here and now and the falling waiting times across all the target areas that we have

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Dyna ddatganiad rhyfeddol. Pam y credwch ein bod yn y Cynulliad heddiw yn trafod y pwnc hwn? Gallaf ofyn y cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog. Ai'r gwas ynteu'r meistr y dylid ei holi y dyddiau hyn?

Cyfeiriodd Denise at yr hyn sy'n digwydd mewn ymddiriedolaethau yng Nghymru. Yr oedd ymateb y Prif Weinidog i'r sylwadau a wnaeth Rhodri Glyn a Jonathan Morgan yn peri penbleth i mi. Yn yr ardal ymddiriedolaeth y mae ef yn ei chynrychioli y cafwyd y cynnydd ail fwyaf yn niferoedd y rhestrau aros yng Nghymru. Mae 17,174 yn fwy o bobl ar restr aros yn awr yn yr ardal ymddiriedolaeth a wasanaethir gan Rhodri Morgan a Jane Hutt nag a oedd pan etholwyd hwy yn 1999. Mae wedi codi bob blwyddyn y buont mewn grym. Bu cynnydd parhaus yn yr amseroedd aros yn Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro. Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gofal Iechyd Gwent yw'r waethaf yng Nghymru, gan fod 17,500 yn fwy o bobl ar restr aros yn 2004 nag a oedd pan ddaeth Llafur i rym yn 1999. Mae David Melding yn iawn. Bydd pobl yn disgwyl tair blynedd am driniaeth yng Nghymru tra byddent yn disgwyl 18 wythnos yn Lloegr. Dyna'r math o drychineb a welwn o ran rhestrau aros y GIG yng Nghymru.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Jane Hutt): Mae'r gwrthbleidiau wedi ymdrin â hyn drwy ddiffriô a thanseilio yn ôl eu harfer. Mae hynny'n golygu pardduo popeth y mae'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru'n ei gyflawni a chwyddo pob anhawster neu her a wynebwn a, drwy hynny, ychwanegu at y pwysau sydd ar ein staff yn y GIG.

David Davies: A wnewch ildio?

Jane Hutt: Na wnaif.

Cyflogwd tua 85,000 yn rhagor o staff, sef 24.6 y cant yn fwy, ers yr adeg yr oedd y Toriaid wrth y llyw. Gadewch inni ystyried yn awr y gostyngiad a fu yn yr amseroedd aros yn yr holl feysydd targed a bennwyd

established. Let us consider the progress that we have made and remember the 250,000 more patients that we have treated since 1996-97, Ieuan Wyn. You would never believe from what we have heard today that two thirds of our in-patients and out-patients are waiting less than six months for diagnosis and treatment. Where we have inherited much bigger problems, we have set specific targets: we have reduced the waiting times for cardiac surgery each year so that, today, no patient is waiting more than eight months in Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust, and only seven patients have been waiting more than six months. In north Wales, only two residents have been waiting more than eight months. The new catheter lab, which I opened at the Princess of Wales Hospital a few weeks ago, will undertake 1,000 more angiograms before March. That is the first of six new catheter labs that will open over the next year. A new cardiologist has been appointed as a result of that investment by Bro Morgannwg NHS Trust, which will cut out-patient waiting times and modernise treatment. Why can you not welcome that development? Our waiting times for cataract surgery have led the way across the UK, but you never want to hear that the people who have had cataract operations are pleased.

David Davies: One of your colleagues dreamed up the slogan '24 hours to save the NHS'. Does that denigrate NHS workers, or was it a legitimate criticism of some of the problems that the NHS faced?

Jane Hutt: People heard Oliver Letwin on the radio last week talking about his vision for the health service, saying that he will cut 30,000 jobs, abolish primary care trusts and strategic health authorities, and set hospital against hospital to compete for patients—those were his words. You should be prepared to recognise progress: in 1999, 2,800 people were waiting over 18 months for orthopaedic surgery, today there are only nine. You did not want to hear the First Minister talking about the new Cardiff and Vale orthopaedic centre, which I laid a brick for yesterday. It will be up and running within the next 14 months, and the lead

gennym. Gadewch inni ystyried y cynnydd a wnaethom a chofio am y 250,000 yn rhagor o gleifion a driniwyd er 1996-97, Ieuan Wyn. Ni fyddech byth yn credu o'r hyn a glywsom heddiw fod dwy ran o dair o'n cleifion mewnol a'n cleifion allanol yn disgwyl yn llai na chwe mis am ddiagnosis a thriniaeth. Yn y meysydd lle y gadawyd problemau mwy o lawer i ni, yr ydym wedi gosod targedau penodol: yr ydym wedi lleihau'r amseroedd aros am lawdriniaeth ar y galon bob blwyddyn fel nad oes yr un claf, heddiw, a fu'n disgwyl yn hwy nag wyth mis yn Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro, a dim ond saith o gleifion a fu'n disgwyl yn hwy na chwe mis. Yn y Gogledd, dim ond dau o'r trigolion a fu'n disgwyl yn hwy nag wyth mis. Bydd y labordy cathetrau newydd, a agorais yn Ysbyty Tywysoges Cymru ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, yn gwneud 1,000 yn rhagor o angiogramau cyn mis Mawrth. Dyna'r cyntaf o chwe labordy cathetrau newydd a fydd yn agor yn y flwyddyn nesaf. Penodwyd cardiolegydd newydd o ganlyniad i'r buddsoddiad hwnnw gan Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Bro Morgannwg, a bydd yn lleihau'r amseroedd aros ar gyfer cleifion allanol ac yn moderneiddio'r triniaethau. Pam na allwch groesawu'r datblygiad hwnnw? Ein hamseroedd aros am lawdriniaeth ar gataractau yw'r gorau yn y DU, ond ni fyddwch byth am glywed bod y rhai a gafodd lawdriniaethau ar gataractau'n fodlon.

David Davies: Un o'ch cyd-Aelodau a ddyfeisiodd y slogan '24 awr i achub y GIG'. A yw hynny'n pardduo gweithwyr y GIG, neu a oedd yn feirniadaeth ddilys ar rai o'r problemau yr oedd y GIG yn eu hwynebu?

Jane Hutt: Clywyd Oliver Letwin ar y radio yr wythnos diwethaf yn sôn am ei weledigaeth ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd, gan ddweud y bydd yn torri 30,000 o swyddi, yn diddymu ymddiriedolaethau gofal sylfaenol ac awdurdodau iechyd strategol, ac yn rhoi ysbytai yn erbyn ei gilydd i gystadlu am gleifion—dyna oedd ei eiriau. Dylech fod yn barod i gydnabod y cynnydd a fu: yn 1999, yr oedd 2,800 o bobl a fu'n disgwyl yn hwy na 18 mis am lawdriniaeth orthopedig, heddiw nid oes ond naw. Nid oeddech am glywed y Prif Weinidog yn sôn am ganolfan orthopedig newydd Caerdydd a'r Fro, y gosodais fricsen ar ei chyfer ddoe. Bydd ar

clinical orthopaedic surgeon welcomed the news. Will you welcome the news from the clinical director of orthopaedic surgery that this will make a difference? It will be an elective centre that will not only treat out-patients and undertake diagnostic work, but in-patient treatment will also increase and improve dramatically. However, you do not want to hear about progress. At the end of October, the number of patients waiting over 12 months for in-patient or day-case surgery had fallen by 4,658 compared with October last year.

David and Kirsty, I am disappointed in you. You forget that, four years ago, the National Assembly agreed to an important policy change—we had a working party and said that we would stop talking about waiting lists, and talk about waiting times and clinical priorities. The whole Assembly signed up to it, but you have forgotten that. It is not politically expedient to talk about waiting times and clinical priorities—you like to talk about lists. You are not interested in what people are waiting for, or how long they wait. Our access policy is driven by how effective and efficient we can be, as we are in our accident and emergency services: at least 88 per cent of all patients in Wales are seen, treated and discharged from accident and emergency within four hours—that is over 1 million people. Do you recognise the work that is being done in our accident and emergency centres? Do you want to acknowledge that?

Kirsty Williams: I was keen to stress that I was talking about the mean waiting time, not waiting lists. The mean waiting time, the average time that people wait, is going up in Wales and, for the first time, it is now longer than in England. The situation is getting worse with regard to waiting time, and no-one mentioned waiting lists. You are keen to accuse us of denigrating the work of the NHS, but is it a denigration of its work when Tony Calland says that he is weeping in despair at what is happening in the NHS?

waith o fewn y 14 mis nesaf, a chroesawyd y newydd gan y prif lawfeddyg orthopedig clinigol. A wnewch groesawu'r newydd gan gyfarwyddwr clinigol llawfeddygaeth orthopedig y bydd hyn yn gwneud gwahaniaeth? Canolfan ar gyfer triniaethau dewisol fydd hon ac, yn ogystal â thrin cleifion allanol a gwneud gwaith diagnostig, bydd yn sicrhau cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer ac ansawdd y triniaethau i gleifion mewnol. Serch hynny, nid ydych am glywed am gynnydd. Erbyn diwedd Hydref, yr oedd nifer y cleifion a fu'n disgwyl yn hwy na 12 mis am lawdriniaeth fel cleifion mewnol neu achosion dydd yn 4,658 yn llai nag yr oedd fis Hydref y llynedd.

David a Kirsty, yr wyf wedi siomi yn och. Yr ydych yn anghofio bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wedi cytuno, bedair blynedd yn ôl, ar newid pwysig i bolisi—cawsom weithgor a dywedasom y byddem yn rhoi'r gorau i sôn am restrau aros, ac yn sôn am amseroedd aros a blaenoriaethau clinigol. Gwnaeth y Cynulliad cyfan gyntuno ar hynny, ond yr ydych wedi anghofio hynny. Nid yw'n wleidyddol gyfleus sôn am amseroedd aros a blaenoriaethau clinigol—yr ydych yn hoffi sôn am restrau. Nid ymddiddorwch yn yr hyn y mae pobl yn disgwyl amdano, nac yn y cyfnod yr arhosant. Ysgogir ein polisi mynediad gan y graddau yr ydym yn gweithredu'n effeithiol ac yn effeithlon, fel yr ydym yn ein gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys: mae o leiaf 88 y cant o'r holl gleifion yng Nghymru'n cael eu gweld, eu trin a'u rhyddhau o adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys o fewn pedair awr—dyna fwy nag 1 filiwn o bobl. A ydych yn cydnabod y gwaith a wneir yn ein canolfannau damweiniau ac achosion brys? A ydych am gydnabod hynny?

Kirsty Williams: Yr oeddwn yn awyddus i bwysleisio fy mod yn sôn am yr amser aros cymedrig, nid rhestrau aros. Mae'r amser aros cymedrig, yr amser y mae pobl yn aros ar gyfartaledd, yn codi yng Nghymru ac, am y tro cyntaf, mae'n hwy nag yn Lloegr. Mae'r sefyllfa'n gwaethygu gyda golwg ar yr amser aros, ac ni soniodd neb am restrau aros. Yr ydych yn awyddus i'n cyhuddo o ddifrio gwaith y GIG, ond ai difrio ei waith a wnaeth Tony Calland wrth ddweud ei fod yn wylo o anobaith oherwydd yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn y

GIG?

Jane Hutt: I am glad that you acknowledge the move to clinical priorities. In south-east Wales, where pressures are greatest, there has been a 97 per cent cut in the number of people waiting over 18 months for in-patient and day-case surgery since October 2003.

I am astonished by the doublespeak of Jonathan, Rhodri Glyn and Kirsty on the second offer scheme. What do you want? Do you want us to bring down waiting times? Do you want us to contract out for the best price in England, including Weston-super-Mare? In your response to the First Minister you did not sound as if you did. Do you realise that 7,943 people have been given a second offer of treatment? Are you listening to me?

Brynle Williams: Will you give way?

Jane Hutt: No, I will not take another intervention.

This figure of 7,904 means an 82 per cent take-up. Colleagues in England have said that that is similar to the take-up of their access scheme. Eighty-two per cent, across the country—our friends, relatives and neighbours—are taking up the second offer and are going to treatment centres. It is not just in England, and the scheme is driving up progress in Wales. It is extraordinary that, when outdated practice and vested interests are challenged, you ally yourselves with those vested interests. That is what came over today in what you were saying.

On Kirsty's amendment 1, the briefing that you have had since we announced this last week states that it is local health boards and trusts that are co-terminous with local authorities that have been invited to make proposals. Of course, we will have time for discussion and debate about this. They have not been told to do this; they have been invited to make proposals. Only four health communities would qualify for this invitation in Wales—Ceredigion, Pembrokeshire, Carmarthenshire and Swansea—and they are

Jane Hutt: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn cydnabod ein bod wedi troi at flaenoriaethau clinigol. Yn y De-ddwyrain, lle y ceir y pwysau mwyaf, bu gostyngiad o 97 y cant yn y nifer a fu'n disgwyl yn hwy na 18 mis am lawdriniaeth fel cleifion mewnol ac achosion dydd er Hydref 2003.

Synnaf at y siarad dwbl a gafwyd gan Jonathan, Rhodri Glyn a Kirsty ar gynllun yr ail gynnig. Beth ydych eisiau? A ydych am inni leihau amseroedd aros? A ydych am inni osod gwaith ar gytundeb i gael y pris gorau yn Lloegr, gan gynnwys Weston-super-Mare? Nid oedd yn ymddangos eich bod, yn ôl eich ymateb i'r Prif Weinidog. A ydych yn sylweddoli bod 7,943 o bobl wedi cael ail gynnig o driniaeth? A ydych yn gwrando arnaf?

Brynle Williams: A wnewch ildio?

Jane Hutt: Na wnaaf, ni dderbyniaf ymyriad arall.

Mae'r ffigur hwn o 7,904 yn gyfystyr â chyfradd derbyn o 82 y cant. Mae cymheiriaid yn Lloegr wedi dweud bod hynny'n debyg i'r gyfradd derbyn yn eu cynllun mynediad hwy. Mae 82 y cant, ledled y wlad—ein ffrindiau, ein perthnasau a'n cymdogion—yn derbyn yr ail gynnig ac yn mynd i ganolfannau triniaeth. Nid yn Lloegr yn unig y mae hyn yn digwydd, ac mae'r cynllun yn hyrwyddo'r cynnydd a wneir yng Nghymru. Mae'n rhyfeddol, pan herir arferion hen ffasiwn a buddiannau breintiedig, eich bod yn ymgysylltu â'r buddiannau breintiedig hynny. Dyna'r argraff a roesoch heddiw.

Ynghylch gwelliant 1 o eiddo Kirsty, mae'r papur briffio a gawsoch ers inni gyhoeddi hyn yr wythnos diwethaf yn datgan mai byrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau sy'n cydffinio ag awdurdodau lleol a wahoddwyd i gyflwyno cynigion. Wrth gwrs, cawn amser i gael trafodaeth a dadl am hyn. Ni ddywedwyd wrthynt am wneud hyn; fe'u gwahoddwyd i gyflwyno cynigion. Dim ond pedair cymuned iechyd a fyddai'n gymwys i gael y gwahoddiad hwn yng Nghymru—Ceredigion, sir Benfro, sir Gaerfyrddin ac

interested in considering this option.

Janet Davies: I understand that the model that exists in Powys may be considered. Do you think that the structure, as it is working in Powys, is satisfactory?

Jane Hutt: Not only has Powys Local Health Board been delivering better services for its own patients, it is taking on more services for patients in other parts of Wales. The integration of health and social care is being delivered in Powys.

These health communities are being invited to consider whether they want to integrate in order to achieve joined-up services, and to cut the number of management boards in the health service. Ieuan Wyn, you have stopped talking about that now, but a short time ago you were going on about the numbers of health boards. This is an opportunity to reduce them.

Please, colleagues, let us look at the whole of the NHS. Let us think about the 17,000 operations that have been taking place every month, and the £200 million investment in capital. You are not interested, I know, because you are not listening.

Janice Gregory: They are not interested in talking about tackling health inequalities, as we are doing as part of the wider social justice agenda. Do you agree that the one thing that separates Labour politicians from those of Plaid Cymru, the Liberal Democrat Party and the Tory Party is that we care about social justice, and about tackling health inequalities in our country? [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.']

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Minister, you have about 15 seconds to wind up.

Jane Hutt: I was encouraged in the discussion on sexual health earlier that people were taking this on board.

Are Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats

Abertawe—ac mae ganddynt ddiddordeb mewn ystyried y dewis hwn.

Janet Davies: Deallaf y gellid ystyried y model a geir ym Mhowys. A ydych yn credu bod y strwythur, fel y mae'n gweithio ym Mhowys, yn foddhaol?

Jane Hutt: Nid yn unig y bu Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Powys yn darparu gwell gwasanaethau i'w gleifion ei hun, mae hefyd yn ymgymryd â mwy o wasanaethau ar gyfer cleifion mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru. Mae iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn cael eu hintegreiddio ym Mhowys.

Gwahoddir y cymunedau iechyd hyn i ystyried a ydynt yn dymuno ymglyfuno fel y gallant sicrhau gwasanaethau cydlynus, a lleihau nifer y byrddau rheoli yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Ieuan Wyn, yr ydych wedi rhoi'r gorau i sôn am hynny bellach, ond ychydig yn ôl buoch yn sôn yn barhaus am nifer y byrddau iechyd. Dyma gyfle i'w leihau.

Os gwelwch yn dda, gyd-Aelodau, gadewch inni edrych ar y GIG yn ei gyfanrwydd. Gadewch inni gofio am y 17,000 o lawdriniaethau a gafwyd bob mis, ac am y £200 miliwn o fuddsoddiad mewn cyfalaf. Nid yw o ddiddordeb i chi, yr wyf yn gwybod, gan nad ydych yn gwrando.

Janice Gregory: Nid ydynt yn ymddiddori mewn ymdrin ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd, fel yr ydym ni'n gwneud fel rhan o'r agenda fwy cyffredinol ar gyfiawnder cymdeithasol. A ydych yn cytuno mai'r gwahaniaeth rhwng gwleidyddion Llafur a'r rhai ym Mhlaid Cymru, Plaid y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol a'r Blaid Doriaidd yw ein bod ni'n poeni am gyfiawnder cymdeithasol, ac am fynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd yn ein gwlad? [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.']

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Weinidog, mae gennych tua 15 eiliad i derfynu.

Jane Hutt: Fe'm calonogwyd yn y drafodaeth ar iechyd rhywiol yn gynharach o weld bod pobl yn ystyried hynny.

A yw Plaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid

happy to be bedfellows with this lot—the Tories—when Oliver Letwin told us last week that 30,000 staff would go, that it would be hospital against hospital in terms of patients—

Brynle Williams: Will you give way?

Jane Hutt: No, I do not have time.

There would be £1 billion taken off the budget for the patient passport scheme, they would get rid of primary care trusts and strategic health authorities. They would get rid of our national health service. This must be a wake-up call to those who flirt with the Tories, because the NHS would never be safe in their hands. Our NHS is working in Wales. Back it, support it and recognise the progress that we are making.

Nick Bourne: The Minister is not normally totally unfair, but she completely lost it at the start of the debate, and the other person to lose it in the debate was the First Minister. They are the people who are most to blame for this situation.

We are not denigrating the staff in the national health service; they perform a marvellous job day in, day out for the people of Wales. My vision of a national health service is of one where every person, regardless of means, is able to get prompt, first-class medical treatment, whether that care is provided privately or within the state sector.

I have to ask myself whether—[*Interruption.*] I would happily give way to the Finance Minister if she has a point to make.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): Make your point.

5.30 p.m.

Nick Bourne: I am. I have to ask myself whether that vision has been made more likely or less likely under this Minister. We all know, from our constituency surgeries that people of moderate income are

Rhyddfrydol yn fodlon rhannu gwely â'r criw hwn—y Torïaid—ac Oliver Letwin wedi dweud wrthym yr wythnos diwethaf y câi 30,000 o staff eu torri, y ceid cystadlu ymysg ysbytai i gael cleifion—

Brynle Williams: A wnewch ildio?

Jane Hutt: Na wnaif, nid oes gennyf ddigon o amser.

Byddai £1 biliwn yn cael ei dorri oddi ar y gyllideb ar gyfer y cynllun pasportau cleifion, caent wared ar ymddriedolaethau gofal sylfaenol ac awdurdodau iechyd strategol. Caent wared ar ein gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Mae hynny'n sicr o seinio rhybudd i'r rhai sy'n ymhel â'r Torïaid, oherwydd ni fyddai'r GIG byth yn ddiogel yn eu dwylo. Mae ein GIG yn llwyddo yng Nghymru. Cefnogwch ef a chydabyddwch y cynnydd yr ydym yn ei wneud.

Nick Bourne: Ni fydd y Gweinidog yn gwbl annheg fel arfer, ond colodd arni'n llwyr ar ddechrau'r ddadl, a'r un arall a gollodd arni yn y ddadl oedd y Prif Weinidog. Hwyr yw'r rhai sy'n fwyaf ar fai am y sefyllfa hon.

Nid ydym yn parhau'r staff yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol; maent yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol o ddydd i ddydd dros bobl Cymru. Y weledigaeth sydd gennyf fi o wasanaeth iechyd gwladol yw un lle y mae pob un, beth bynnag fo'i fodd, yn gallu cael trinaeth feddygol brydlon o'r safon orau, pa un a ddarperir y gofal hwnnw'n breifat neu yn y sector gwladol.

Rhaid imi ofyn i mi fy hun a yw—[*Torri ar draws.*] Byddwn yn falch o ildio i'r Gweinidog Cyllid os oes ganddi bwynt i'w wneud.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Gwnewch eich pwynt chi.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn gwneud hynny. Rhaid imi ofyn i mi fy hun a barwyd i'r weledigaeth honno fod yn fwy neu'n llai tebygol o dan y Gweinidog hwn. Yr ydym oll yn gwybod, o'n cymorthfeydd yn ein

borrowing from their children, or remortgaging their houses, to get necessary medical care. That is often for cardiac treatment, because people are having to wait a year for it. Is that what the Minister and the First Minister are proud of, because that is the situation in Wales? Today's debate, although the Minister did not seem to realise it, is about waiting lists—plain and simple. She did not keep to the plot at all.

Jeff Cuthbert: You talked about your vision for the NHS. Will you confirm that it is not the same vision as that when your Government was in power before 1997, which meant that in my borough of Caerphilly, two thirds of those who needed out-patient treatment had to leave the borough to get it? The situation has improved significantly now, and the response of this Government is to ensure that over £100 million will be made available for a new hospital in the Rhymney valley. That will relieve that problem massively. That contrasts dramatically with the way in which your Government ran the NHS until 1997.

Nick Bourne: I do not know which Wales you live in, Jeff, but I know, as you must do from constituency surgeries, postbags, e-mails and telephone calls, that the position is far worse now. There are 86 per cent more people on a waiting list now than when you came to power. That is not something to be proud of. I am not surprised that so few Labour Members participated in this debate—the Minister had to, and I suppose that Brian Gibbons probably had to also. The position now is far worse than when you came to power. Why? It is because of a Minister and a First Minister who are driven by ideology. The situation is different in England. A Labour Government runs the NHS in England, but, in all fairness, the situation is better there, because the Government there is not driven by ideology. It will look at PFI on the basis of 'if it works, let us use it'. The Minister will not. The UK Labour Government will say 'Let's have foundation status, and let's give power to the trust if it helps'. The Minister will not. We are not driven by ideology: we say, 'If it

hetholaethau, fod pobl ar incwm canolig yn benthyg arian oddi wrth eu plant, neu'n ailforgeisio eu tai, i gael gofal meddygol angenrheidiol. I gael triniaeth ar y galon y gwneir hynny'n aml, gan fod pobl yn gorfod disgwyl blwyddyn i'w chael. Ai hynny y mae'r Gweinidog a'r Prif Weinidog yn ymfalchïo ynddo, gan mai honno yw'r sefyllfa a geir yng Nghymru? Mae'r ddadl heddiw, er nad ymddangosai fod y Gweinidog yn deall hynny, yn ymwneud â rhestrau aros—yn gwbl syml. Ni chadwodd at y pwnc o gwbl.

Jeff Cuthbert: Gwnaethoch sôn am eich gweledigaeth ar gyfer y GIG. A wnewch gadarnhau nad honno yw'r un weledigaeth a oedd gennych pan oedd eich Llywodraeth mewn grym cyn 1997, a olygai fod dwy ran o dair o'r rhai yn fy mwrdeistref i, sef Caerffili, yr oedd arnynt angen triniaeth fel cleifion allanol, yn gorfod gadael y fwrdeistref i'w chael? Mae'r sefyllfa'n well o lawer yn awr, ac ymateb y Llywodraeth hon yw sicrhau y bydd mwy na £100 miliwn ar gael ar gyfer ysbyty newydd yng nghwm Rhymni. Bydd hynny'n lliniaru'r broblem yn fawr. Mae hynny'n gwbl wahanol i'r modd yr oedd eich Llywodraeth chi'n rhedeg y GIG tan 1997.

Nick Bourne: Ni wn ym mha Gymru yr ydych yn byw, Jeff, ond yr wyf fi'n gwybod, fel yr ydych chi, mae'n siŵr, o gymorthfeydd yn eich etholaeth, llythyrau, negeseuon drwy'r e-bost a galwadau teleffon, fod y sefyllfa'n waeth o lawer yn awr. Mae 86 y cant yn fwy o bobl ar restr aros yn awr nag yr oedd pan ddaethoch i rym. Nid yw hynny'n rhywbeth y dylid ymfalchïo ynddo. Nid wyf yn synnu bod cyn lleied o Aelodau Llafur wedi cymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon—yr oedd yn rhaid i'r Gweinidog, ac mae'n debyg bod Brian Gibbons wedi gorfod gwneud hefyd. Mae'r sefyllfa'n waeth o lawer yn awr nag yr oedd pan ddaethoch i rym. Pam? Am fod gennym Weinidog a Phrif Weinidog sy'n cael eu harwain gan ideoleg. Mae'r sefyllfa'n wahanol yn Lloegr. Llywodraeth Lafur sy'n rhedeg y GIG yn Lloegr, ond, er tegwch, mae'r sefyllfa'n well yn y fan honno, gan nad yw'r Llywodraeth yno'n cael ei harwain gan ideoleg. Gwnaiff ystyried defnyddio mentrau cyllid preifat os yw o'r farn y byddant yn llwyddo. Ni wnaiff y Gweinidog. Gwnaiff Llywodraeth Lafur y DU ddweud 'Gadewch

works, let's use it'.

John Griffiths: If you are not driven by ideology, will you explain why you proposed a patient passport, which would divert £56 million into the private sector, and why you would see the Assembly's budget cut by £0.5 billion in your first two years of government? How will that help waiting times? Is that not ideology?

Nick Bourne: John, if your researcher cannot do better, write your speeches yourself. As I have just explained, a passport for patients would be used to finance those who are being driven into the private sector by the long waiting lists. I have highlighted a case today—and I have not yet received a response to it—of someone who died on the cardiac waiting list in Bridgend. Presumably, he could not afford to go privately. Many more people are being driven, understandably, to use the private sector, because they cannot afford your long waits. That is what is happening in Wales. It is not happening in England. You have every right to be ashamed of that—I am. I believe in a system where, if people want to go privately, they can do so, but they should not be forced to do so. That is what it happening under Labour, under your Government and your Minister. That is what is happening, because the First Minister will not move the Minister or change policy.

The First Minister: The use of the private sector is much greater in England than it is in Wales, so your last point is nonsense. However, non-ideologically, last weekend, we offered some 70 patients treatment in Weston-super-Mare. However, unfortunately, a consultant tried to discourage those patients from accepting the treatment by saying that he had doubts about the foreign surgeons who would be operating on their hands, and that he did not know who they were, or whether they were qualified in hand surgery and so on. As a result, only five patients

inni gael statws sefydledig, a rhoi grym i'r ymddiriedolaeth os yw hynny o gymorth'. Ni wnaiff y Gweinidog. Nid ydym ni'n cael ein harwain gan ideoleg: dywedwn ni, 'Os yw'n gweithio, gadewch inni ei ddefnyddio'.

John Griffiths: Os nad ydych yn cael eich harwain gan ideoleg, a wnewch egluro pam y cynigiasoch basport i gleifion, a fyddai'n dargyfeirio £56 miliwn i'r sector preifat, a pham yr ydych am weld torri £0.5 biliwn oddi ar gyllideb y Cynulliad yn eich dwy flynedd cyntaf mewn Llywodraeth? Pa gymorth fydd hynny i leihau amseroedd aros? Onid ideoleg yw hynny?

Nick Bourne: John, os na all eich ymchwilydd wneud yn well na hynny, ysgrifennwch yr areithiau eich hun. Fel yr wyf newydd egluro, defnyddid pasport i gleifion i ariannu'r rhai a gaiff eu gyrru at y sector preifat oherwydd y rhestrau aros hir. Tynnais sylw at un achos heddiw—ac ni chefais ymateb i hynny eto—o rywun a fu farw tra oedd ar restr aros am driniaeth ar y galon ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Gellir cymryd nad oedd yn gallu fforddio triniaeth breifat. Mae llawer mwy o bobl yn cael eu gorfodi i ddefnyddio'r sector preifat, fel y gellid disgwyl, am na allant fforddio'ch arosiadau hir. Dyna sy'n digwydd yng Nghymru. Nid yw'n digwydd yn Lloegr. Mae gennych bob hawl i deimlo cywilydd o hynny—yr wyf fi. Credaf mewn system lle y gall pobl gael triniaeth breifat, os ydynt yn dymuno, ond ni ddylent gael eu gorfodi i'w chael. Hynny sy'n digwydd o dan Lafur, o dan eich Llywodraeth chi a'ch Gweinidog chi. Hynny sy'n digwydd, am na wnaiff y Prif Weinidog symud y Gweinidog neu newid polisi.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwneir llawer mwy o ddefnydd o'r sector preifat yn Lloegr nag yng Nghymru, felly mae'r pwynt olaf a wnaethoch yn nonsens. Fodd bynnag, yn anideolegol, y penwythnos diwethaf, gwnaethom gynnig triniaeth i 70 o gleifion yn Weston-super-Mare. Serch hynny, gwaetha'r modd, ceisiodd ymgyngorydd annog y cleifion hynny i beidio â derbyn y driniaeth drwy ddweud bod ganddo amheuon ynghylch y llawfeddyon o wledydd tramor a fyddai'n trin eu dwylo, ac na wyddai pwy oeddent, neu a oeddent yn gymwys i wneud

turned up, and 65 patients did not come off the waiting list. That is not an ideological move. Do you deprecate the letter sent by the consultant to try to discourage people from coming off the waiting list and getting the treatment on the NHS in a non-ideological way?

Nick Bourne: Unreservedly, as the First Minister knows. The First Minister is trying to grab the headlines and move the agenda away from what this debate is about. I condemn that unreservedly, but that does not go to the core of the issue. If you seriously believe that removing those people from the list will make a massive difference to a waiting list with 311,000 people on it, you are on another planet and you do not deserve to be in Government. You do not deserve that anyway, but, on the point about private care, there are more people using private care in Wales now than when you came to power. That is the telling fact. Why are they doing that? It is not because you are actively encouraging them, but you are in effect encouraging them to do that, because the alternative is languishing on your long waiting lists, First Minister.

Eleanor Burnham: Is it not ethically incorrect to take nurses from other areas in the world that we might call deprived and use them in our health service? That may also be the case with doctors, and we deprive their health service at our expense.

Nick Bourne: It certainly raises issues far beyond this debate. You make a serious point that is perhaps for another occasion. That certainly needs to be looked at.

Finally, this is a serious issue that goes to the heart of the Government's performance. It is the error in which they have failed Wales most, and we need to put that right. The First Minister obstinately refuses a change of policy and of Minister, but until we have that, we will continue to go backwards in this key area of public services.

llawdriniaeth ar ddwylo ac yn y blaen. O ganlyniad, dim ond pum claf a aeth yno, ac mae 65 o gleifion heb ddod oddi ar y rhestr aros. Nid gweithred ideolegol oedd honno. A wnewch anghymeradwyo'r llythyr a anfonodd yr ymgynghorydd i geisio annog pobl i beidio â dod oddi ar y rhestr aros a chael triniaeth o dan y GIG mewn modd anideolegol?

Nick Bourne: Gwnaf hynny'n ddiamod, fel y gŵyr y Prif Weinidog. Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn ceisio cipio'r penawdau a thynnu sylw oddi wrth bwnc y ddadl hon. Condemniaf hynny'n ddiamod, ond nid aiff hynny at wraidd y mater. Os credwch o ddifrif y bydd tynnu'r bobl hynny oddi ar y rhestr yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr i restr aros ac arni 311,000 o bobl, yr ydych yn camgymryd yn arw ac nid ydych yn haeddu bod mewn Llywodraeth. Nid ydych yn haeddu hynny beth bynnag, ond, ynghylch y pwynt a wnaethoch am ofal preifat, mae mwy o bobl yn defnyddio gofal preifat yng Nghymru'n awr nag a oedd pan ddaethoch i rym. Mae honno'n ffaith drawiadol. Pam y maent yn gwneud hynny? Nid am eich bod yn mynd ati i'w hannog, ond yr ydych yn eu hannog i wneud hynny, i bob pwrpas, oherwydd y dewis arall yw dihoeni ar eich rhestrau aros hir, Brif Weinidog.

Eleanor Burnham: Onid peth anfoesol yw cymryd nyrsys o rannau eraill o'r byd y gallem eu galw'n rhai difreintiedig a'u defnyddio yn ein gwasanaeth iechyd ni? Gallai hynny fod yn wir hefyd am feddygon, ac yr ydym yn amddifadu eu gwasanaeth iechyd hwy ar ein traul ni.

Nick Bourne: Mae hynny'n sicr yn codi materion sydd ymhell y tu allan i gwmpas y ddadl hon. Gwnaethoch bwynt o bwys y dylid ei ystyried ar adeg arall efallai. Mae'n sicr bod angen ystyried hynny.

Yn olaf, mater difrifol yw hwn a aiff at wraidd perfformiad y Llywodraeth. Drwy'r amryfusedd hwn y gwnaethant y cam mwyaf â Chymru, a rhaid inni gywiro hynny. Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn ystyfnig wrth wrthod newid polisi a newid Gweinidog, ond hyd nes y digwydd hynny, parhawn i fynd yn ein hôl yn y maes allweddol hwn mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 16, Ymatal 7, Yn erbyn 29.**Amendment 1: For 16, Abstain 7, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
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:

Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.

*Cynnig (NDM2205): O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.**Motion (NDM2205): For 23, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue

Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

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 cynnig.
 Motion defeated.*

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

The Business Minister (Karen Sinclair): I **Y Trefnydd (Karen Sinclair):** Cynigiaf fod propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, under Standing Order No. 6.21, extends the time available for this debate by 20 minutes in order to complete business.

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.21, yn ychwanegu 20 munud at yr amser sydd ar gael ar gyfer y ddadl hon er mwyn caniatáu i'r busnes gael ei gwblhau.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: At least 10 Members must support the motion to extend Plenary by 20 minutes. I see that at least 10 Members support the motion, therefore we will move to a vote.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Rhaid i o leiaf 10 Aelod gefnogi'r cynnig i ychwanegu 20 munud at amser y Cyfarfod Llawn. Gwelaf fod o leiaf 10 Aelod yn cefnogi'r cynnig, felly awn ymlaen i gael pleidlais.

*Cynnig: O blaid 44, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 7.
 Motion: For 44, Abstain 0, Against 7.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa

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

Bourne, Nick
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

German, Michael
 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
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo'r Trosglwyddiadau rhwng y Prif Grwpiau Gwariant yn ystod y
 Flwyddyn
 Approval of the Main Expenditure Groups In-year Transfers**

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

the National Assembly, in accordance with Standing Order No. 21.6, approves the changes to main expenditure groups for the financial year 2004-05 which were e-mailed to Assembly Members on 30 November 2004. (NDM2206)

This motion adds approximately £118 million to the Assembly budget for this financial year. I also take this opportunity to announce that the £7.4 million that will be added to our budget for the next financial year, courtesy of Gordon Brown's recent pre-budget statement, will be incorporated into the final local government settlement.

David Lloyd: I fear that this debate might not equal the previous one in frenzy. As this

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 21.6, yn cymeradwyo'r newidiadau i'r prif grwpiau gwariant ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2004-05 a anfonwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad drwy'r e-bost ar 30 Tachwedd 2004. (NDM2206)

Mae'r cynnig hwn yn ychwanegu tua £118 miliwn at gyllideb y Cynulliad ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Achubaf ar y cyfle hwn i gyhoeddi hefyd y bydd y £7.4 miliwn a ychwanegir at ein cyllideb ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf, yn sgîl datganiad rhag-gyllidebol Gordon Brown yn ddiweddar, yn cael ei gynnwys yn y setliad llywodraeth leol terfynol.

David Lloyd: Mae arnaf ofn na fydd y ddatl hon mor gynhyrfus â'r un flaenorol. Gan mai

motion is largely technical, Plaid Cymru will support it. On the detail, table 2 shows the increase in annually managed expenditure of £8.7 million that relates to educational maintenance allowances. On that, is the Minister willing to set up a special grant to include this year's 17 to 18-year-olds, who will currently not receive educational maintenance allowances? That apart, Plaid Cymru will support this motion.

Mark Isherwood: These are largely procedural, administrative and demand-led measures and we will, therefore, support the motion. On the announcement on additional moneys for the local government settlement, I am pleased that that money is going to local government, but I regret that the amount remains a fig leaf on an elephant. Our bottom-line concern is that no matter how this Minister slices the cake, the First Minister and his Cabinet have, more than any Government, the gift of compressing the largest number of words into the smallest amount of thought and the largest amount of expenditure into the smallest amount of delivery. Wales remains trapped between a borrow-now, tax-later Chancellor and a spend-more, deliver-less Welsh Assembly Government.

5.40 p.m.

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome the Minister's late announcement about the £7.4 million late announcement about the £7.4 million, in light of the fact that council tax is clearly unsustainable. It is in a permanent state of crisis, and is constantly having to be fixed by little injections of money here and there. I recall that the £22 million given to Wales last year had to go into the other chronic-case Labour Assembly Government's policy, namely the health service, in order to deal with bedblocking.

This year, however, we have serious concerns about one other item of the transfer, namely the additional £490,000 for the Wales Office budget. Peter Hain's attempt last week to provide some kind of explanation made the situation even more opaque. He said that the

cynnig technegol yw hwn yn bennaf, bydd Plaid Cymru'n ei gefnogi. Ynghylch y manylion, mae tabl 2 yn dangos cynnydd o £8.7 miliwn yn y gwariant a reolir yn flynyddol sy'n ymwneud â lwfansau cynhaliaeth addysg. Ar y mater hwnnw, a yw'r Gweinidog yn barod i sefydlu grant arbennig i gynnwys y rhai sy'n 17 ac yn 18 mlwydd oed eleni, na chânt lwfansau cynhaliaeth addysg ar hyn o bryd? Wedi dweud hynny, bydd Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi'r cynnig hwn.

Mark Isherwood: Mesurau trefniadol, gweinyddol a arweinir gan y galw yw'r rhain yn bennaf a byddwn, felly, yn cefnogi'r cynnig. Ynghylch y cyhoeddiad am arian ychwanegol ar gyfer y setliad llywodraeth leol, yr wyf yn falch bod yr arian hwnnw'n mynd at lywodraeth leol, ond mae'n ofid imi fod y swm yn dal fod megis deilen ffigys ar eliffant. Yr hyn sy'n peri'r pryder mwyaf i ni yw, ni waeth ym mha fodd y bydd y Gweinidog hwn yn torri'r deisen, fod y Prif Weinidog a'i Gabinet, yn fwy na'r un Llywodraeth arall, yn llwyddo i wasgu'r nifer mwyaf o eiriau i'r syniadau lleiaf a'r swm mwyaf o wariant i'r cyflawniad lleiaf. Mae Cymru wedi'i dal o hyd rhwng Canghellor sydd am fenthyca'n awr a threthu'n ddiweddarach a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sy'n gwario mwy ac yn cyflawni llai.

Jenny Randerson: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n croesawu cyhoeddiad hwyr y Gweinidog am y swm o £7.4 miliwn, yng ngolwg y ffaith ei bod yn amlwg nad yw'r dreth gyngor yn gynaliadwy. Mae mewn argyfwng parhaus, ac yn gorfod cael ei thrwsio o hyd drwy chwistrellu ychydig o arian yma ac acw. Cofiaf fod y £22 filiwn a roddwyd i Gymru y llynedd wedi gorfod cael ei roi at y polisi arall o eiddo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sydd mewn cyflwr difrifol, sef y gwasanaeth iechyd, er mwyn ymdrin â blocio gwelyau.

Eleni, fodd bynnag, mae gennym bryderon dybryd ynghylch un eitem arall yn y trosglwyddiadau, sef y £490,000 ychwanegol ar gyfer cyllideb Swyddfa Cymru. Mae'r ymgais a wnaeth Peter Hain yr wythnos diwethaf i gynnig rhyw fath o eglurhad wedi

money was transferred from the Assembly into the Wales Office budget exactly the same as before, only under a different heading. However, the same heading is used for this year. Whatever the explanation given, the Wales Office had a staff of 34 in 1999, and it now has a staff of 50. Why is an office, which should be doing less and less as the Assembly gradually gains powers, gaining staff as fast as the Assembly is gaining powers—probably even faster, I regret to say? What is the Wales Office doing other than providing people to support Peter Hain in his office as some kind of deputy to the First Minister, or in his leadership of the First Minister, or even as a substitute First Minister? It may be that the Finance Minister can provide an explanation for that issue.

In conclusion, the only possibility this year with the £7.4 million that the Minister has just referred to, was to provide additional money for council tax, but it still will not be enough to offset major problems for the oldest and the poorest in our communities, particularly for those who are being affected by council tax rebanding.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): On Dai's point, the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning has already made her decisions on the distribution of the education budget. Regarding local government additional funding, I do not know what you mean by late announcement, Jenny. It was announced last Thursday by Gordon Brown, we discussed it in Cabinet, and I am presenting the announcement now.

Jenny Randerson: There was no intention to suggest that the announcement was late, merely that the announcement was made late in the day.

Sue Essex: It is called the order of business, and I was positioned right at the end, which is why I am making the announcement now. I thought it would be better to make an oral announcement rather than issue a written statement, but you can never please everyone.

We had yet another incoherent contribution

peri bod y sefyllfa'n llai dealladwy byth. Dywedodd fod yr arian yn cael ei drosglwyddo o'r Cynulliad i gyllideb Swyddfa Cymru yn yr union un modd ag o'r blaen, ond o dan bennawd gwahanol. Er hynny, defnyddir yr un pennawd eleni. Pa bynnag eglurhad a roddir, yr oedd gan Swyddfa Cymru staff o 34 yn 1999, a bellach mae ganddi 50. Pam y mae swyddfa, a ddylai wneud llai a llai wrth i'r Cynulliad raddol ennill pwerau, yn ychwanegu at ei staff cyn gyflymed ag y mae'r Cynulliad yn ychwanegu at ei bwerau—yn gyflymach yn ôl pob tebyg, mae'n ofid imi ddweud? Beth a wnaiff Swyddfa Cymru heblaw darparu pobl i helpu Peter Hain yn ei swydd fel rhyw fath o ddirprwy i'r Prif Weinidog, neu i gynnig arweiniad i'r Prif Weinidog, neu hyd yn oed i gymryd lle'r Prif Weinidog? Efallai y bydd y Gweinidog Cyllid yn gallu egluro'r mater hwnnw.

I derfynu, yr unig beth y gellid ei wneud eleni â'r £7.4 miliwn y mae'r Gweinidog newydd gyfeirio ato, oedd rhoi arian ychwanegol ar gyfer y dreth gyngor, ond ni fydd hynny hyd yn oed yn ddigon i ddatrys y problemau mawr sy'n wynebu'r rhai hynaf a thlotaf yn ein cymunedau, yn enwedig y rhai yr effeithir arnynt drwy ailfandio'r dreth gyngor.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Ynghylch y pwynt a wnaeth Dai, mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes eisoes wedi penderfynu ar y modd y dosbarthir y gyllideb addysg. Ynghylch cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer llywodraeth leol, ni wn beth a olygwch wrth gyhoeddiad hwyr, Jenny. Fe'i cyhoeddwyd ddydd Iau diwethaf gan Gordon Brown, gwnaethom ei drafod yn y Cabinet, ac yr wyf yn cyflwyno'r cyhoeddiad yn awr.

Jenny Randerson: Nid oedd unrhyw fwriad i awgrymu bod y cyhoeddiad yn hwyr, dim ond ei fod wedi'i wneud yn hwyr yn y dydd.

Sue Essex: Trefn busnes yw'r enw ar hynny, ac fe'm rhoddwyd ar y diwedd un, a dyna pam yr wyf yn gwneud y cyhoeddiad yn awr. Tybiais mai gwell fyddai gwneud datganiad llafar yn hytrach na chyhoeddi datganiad ysgrifenedig, ond ni ellir byth plesio pawb.

Cawsom gyfraniad cymysglyd arall gan Mark

from Mark Isherwood. To reassure him and other opposition members, when all the elements of extra spending which we are putting into the budget for local government are added, there will be an increase of around 6.1 or 6.2 per cent. That is the kind of figure we are seeing—enormous sums which have responded to each pressure point that has been highlighted by local government. We have painstakingly been through the reports of local government, so do not keep using these hackneyed phrases, Mark, which suggest that we are not responding to our responsibilities. Do not go on about irrelevant figures. Face the figures as they are, and have the grace to respect the fact that we have responded to the pressures.

Regarding Jenny's point on what we did last year—I will end with this point, as I do not wish to go into details of the Wales Office budget, which I do not think is appropriate to discuss in the Chamber—we put the money into the capacity grant. The money is going forward this year into the capacity grant—it was money that went to local government to enable it to fulfil its statutory duty on care for the elderly. That is what the money has been used for, and it has been used to good effect, which is why we are continuing to provide the money, and I am proud that we have done that. This year, we delayed the final settlement so that we could take account of Gordon Brown's statement, among others. We have done the right thing this year, and I am sure that local government will respect that. I therefore urge everyone to support this motion.

Isherwood. Er mwyn tawelu ei feddwl ef ac Aelodau eraill y gwrthbleidiau, o gymryd holl elfennau'r gwariant ychwanegol yr ydym yn ei roi at gyllideb llywodraeth leol gyda'i gilydd, bydd cynnydd o tua 6.1 neu 6.2 y cant. Dyna'r math o ffigur a welwn—symiau anferth sydd wedi ymateb i bob gwasgbywynt y mae llywodraeth leol wedi tynnu sylw ato. Aethom drwy'r adroddiadau a gafwyd gan lywodraeth leol yn ofalus, felly rhowch y gorau i ddefnyddio'r ystrydebau hyn, Mark, sy'n awgrymu nad ydym yn ymateb i'n cyfrifoldebau. Peidiwch â sôn am ffigurau amherthnasol o hyd. Wynebwech y ffigurau fel y maent, a byddwch yn ddigon graslon i barchu'r ffaith ein bod wedi ymateb i'r pwysau.

Ynghylch y pwynt a wnaeth Jenny am yr hyn a wnaethom y llynedd—terfynaf â'r pwynt hwn, gan na ddymunaf fynd i fanylion cyllideb Swyddfa Cymru, nad yw'n briodol ei thrafod yn y Siambr, yn fy marn i—rhesom arian yn y grant capasiti. Mae'r arian yn mynd ymlaen eleni i'r grant capasiti—yr oedd yn arian a roddwyd i lywodraeth leol i'w galluogi i gyflawni ei dyletswydd statudol ar ofal am yr henoed. Ar gyfer hynny y defnyddiwyd yr arian, ac fe'i defnyddiwyd yn effeithiol, a dyna pam yr ydym yn parhau i ddarparu'r arian, ac yr wyf yn falch ein bod wedi gwneud hynny. Eleni, gwnaethom ohirio'r setliad terfynol fel y gallem ystyried datganiad Gordon Brown, ymysg pethau eraill. Gwnaethom y peth cywir eleni, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd llywodraeth leol yn parchu hynny. Felly, anogaf bawb i gefnogi'r cynnig hwn.

Cynnig (NDM2206): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2206): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
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, 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
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â
concludes business for this afternoon. chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.45 p.m.
The session ended at 5.45 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)