



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

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

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Wednesday, 19 January 2005

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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 Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio Questions to the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration

Prinder Tai Fforddadwy The Shortage of Affordable Housing

C1 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y mesurau sydd wedi'u cymryd i fynd i'r afael â'r prinder tai fforddiadwy yng Nghymru? OAQ0017(SJR)

Q1 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will the Minister make a statement on measures taken to address the shortage of affordable housing in Wales? OAQ0017(SJR)

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): We are increasing the social housing grant programme from £59.4 million in 2004-05 to £96.4 million by 2007-08. We are reviewing the distribution and management of the social housing grant programme. Later this year, we will issue an affordable housing toolkit, clarifying the powers available to help authorities deliver affordable housing.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Yr ydym yn cynyddu rhaglen y grant tai cymdeithasol o £59.4 miliwn yn 2004-05 i £96.4 miliwn erbyn 2007-08. Yr ydym yn adolygu'r gwaith o ddsbarthu a rheoli rhaglen y grant tai cymdeithasol. Yn ddiweddarach eleni, byddwn yn cyhoeddi pecyn cymorth tai fforddiadwy, a fydd yn egluro'r pwerau sydd ar gael i helpu awdurdodau i ddarparu tai fforddiadwy.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol eich bod yn gweld tai fforddiadwy, a'r hawl i gael mynediad atynt, yn fater o gyfiawnder cymdeithasol, a'ch bod yn barod i wneud popeth y gallwch ei wneud o fewn eich portffolio. Mae'n dda gweld o leiaf un aelod o'r Cabinet yn cymryd y mater hwn o ddifrif. A fydddech yn cytuno bod posibiliadau cynllunio o ran ymestyn pentrefi, gan edrych y tu allan i gynlluniau datblygu unedol i weld lle gellid datblygu tai fforddiadwy? Mae pob math o bethau y gellid eu gwneud mewn cydweithrediad â chynllunwyr lleol. A wnewch chi ystyried cynnal trafodaethau ag aelod arall o'r Cabinet, sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros gynllunio, i weld beth y gallwch ei wneud ar y cyd i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I am aware that you view affordable housing, and the right to access such housing, as a social justice issue, and that you are willing to do all that you can within your portfolio. It is good to see at least one Cabinet member taking this matter seriously. Would you agree that there are planning possibilities with regard to extending villages, looking beyond unitary development plans to see where affordable housing could be developed? All manner of things could be done in conjunction with local planners. Will you consider holding discussions with your Cabinet colleague, who has responsibility for planning, to see what you can do together to deal with this problem?

Edwina Hart: We are looking at the revision of technical advice note 8, on planning and affordable housing, but it would be inappropriate to go into the details of that. I thank you for your comments. I believe that affordable housing—when you consider the housing market in Wales—is a cross-party issue in the Assembly. I would be pleased to

Edwina Hart: Ystyriwn ddiwygio nodyn cyngor technegol 8, ar gynllunio a thai fforddiadwy, ond ni fyddai'n briodol ymhelaethu ar hynny. Diolchaf ichi am eich sylwadau. Credaf fod tai fforddiadwy—pan ystyriwch y farchnad dai yng Nghymru—yn fater trawsbleidiol yn y Cynulliad. Byddwn yn falch o drefnu trafodaethau â chyd-

initiate discussions with Cabinet colleagues, and perhaps put some issues related to other portfolios into my detailed housing report to committee in February.

William Graham: We all agree that you have made good efforts in this respect, but I am sorry that you are still reducing the right to buy. Will you confirm that you have every intention of exceeding the right to rent during this year?

Edwina Hart: I am reviewing everything that is within my powers, as I am concerned about affordability and access to housing and social housing. I would like to have further powers on the right to buy, especially in difficult areas, such as for new professionals or key workers coming into Cardiff. We must look at a range of measures, but I will have detailed discussions when I present my housing report to committee in February. I will be happy to take up the points that you raise, William.

Peter Black: I know that you are reviewing the homebuy scheme at present, as well as the distribution methods for social housing grant. Can you consider, as part of that review, how you can get councils in rural areas to use the social housing grant to build more homes for rent without losing their advantages under the homebuy scheme?

Edwina Hart: We will have to look at this issue, and I will come to committee to discuss my early decisions on how to deal with the social housing grant. I will be happy to take up the points that Members raise when making further representations at that stage, in the context of how we deliver a more integrated housing policy.

Weinidogion yn y Cabinet, gan gynnwys rhai materion sy'n gysylltiedig â phortffolios eraill efallai yn fy adroddiad manwl ar dai i'w gyflwyno i'r pwyllgor ym mis Chwefror.

William Graham: Mae pob un ohonom yn cytuno eich bod wedi gwneud ymdrech lew yn hyn o beth, ond mae'n ddrwg gennyf eich bod yn dal i gyfyngu'r hawl i brynu. A wnewch chi gadarnhau eich bod yn bwriadu mynd y tu hwnt i'r hawl i rentu eleni?

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn adolygu popeth o fewn fy mhwerau, am fy mod yn pryderu ynghylch fforddiadwyedd a mynediad i dai a thai cymdeithasol. Hoffwn gael pwerau pellach ar yr hawl i brynu, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd anodd, megis ar gyfer gweithwyr proffesiynol newydd neu weithwyr allweddol sy'n dod i Gaerdydd. Rhaid inni ystyried amrywiaeth o fesurau, ond caf drafodaethau manwl pan gyflwynaf fy adroddiad ar dai i'r pwyllgor ym mis Chwefror. Byddaf yn fodlon trafod y pwyntiau a godwch, William.

Peter Black: Gwn eich bod yn adolygu'r cynllun cymorth prynu ar hyn o bryd, yn ogystal â dulliau dosbarthu'r grant tai cymdeithasol. A allwch ystyried, fel rhan o'r adolygiad hwnnw, sut y gallwch sicrhau bod cynghorwyr mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn defnyddio'r grant tai cymdeithasol i adeiladu mwy o gartrefi i'w rhentu heb golli eu manteision o dan y cynllun cymorth prynu?

Edwina Hart: Bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried y mater hwn, a dof i'r pwyllgor i drafod fy mhenderfyniadau cynnar ar y ffordd o ddelio â'r grant tai cymdeithasol. Byddaf yn fodlon mynd ar drywydd y pwyntiau y mae Aelodau yn eu codi wrth wneud sylwadau pellach bryd hynny, yng nghyd-destun y ffordd yr ydym yn cyflwyno polisi tai mwy integredig.

Anghenion Pobl sy'n Agored i Niwed o ran Tai The Housing Needs of Vulnerable People

Q2 Christine Chapman: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to support the housing needs of vulnerable people? OAQ0022(SJR)

Edwina Hart: Supporting People established a new funding and administrative framework for the provision of accommodation-based

C2 Christine Chapman: Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i gefnogi anghenion pobl sy'n agored i niwed o ran tai? OAQ0022(SJR)

Edwina Hart: Sefydlodd Cefnogi Pobl fframwaith ariannu a gweinyddol newydd ar gyfer darparu cymorth o ran llety i bobl sy'n

support to vulnerable people. Supporting People amalgamated a diverse range of revenue funding streams to produce a unified funding programme that has increased from a base of £14 million in 2002-03 to the current level of £139 million.

Christine Chapman: Many of the Assembly Government's policies are centred on the principles of tackling inequality, combating social exclusion and promoting sustainability. You have—quite rightly—mentioned the Supporting People programme, but you will know that there are concerns regarding its future. Therefore, would you provide clarification and assurances regarding this programme?

Edwina Hart: Yes. We are all aware that the Supporting People settlement is now facing a cut of £12 million for 2005-06, with a further cut of £3 million for 2006-07, which will then become a flat baseline for 2007-08. There are issues, as we were looking for a growth budget. They are issues in relation to the Treasury, which the Finance Minister continues to raise with the Treasury. We will look at how we split moneys between local authorities, and discussions are taking place. I will update my committee on any issues around that. However, I am sure that everyone shares my disappointment about this, given that this is a very vulnerable group of people.

Helen Mary Jones: I am sure that you agree that the private sector has and should have a role in meeting the housing needs of vulnerable people. Concerns have been raised with me in recent weeks about the attitude of some private landlords to people with learning disabilities and a history of mental illness. Cases have been raised with me also about people who are perfectly well now, but who have a history of mental illness, being refused mortgages and home loans by banks and building societies. As part of your review of housing, will you undertake to look at those issues to see whether work can be done with the private sector to make it aware of its responsibilities, in my view, under the Disability Discrimination Act 1995, to treat people fairly?

agored i newid. Cyfunodd Cefnogi Pobl amrywiaeth eang o ffrydiau ariannu refeniw i gynhyrchu rhaglen ariannu unedig sydd wedi cynyddu o sylfaen o £14 miliwn yn 2002-03 i'r lefel bresennol o £139 miliwn.

Christine Chapman: Mae llawer o bolisïau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn seiliedig ar fynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldeb, trechu allgáu cymdeithasol a hyrwyddo cynaliadwyedd. Bu ichi grybwyll—a hynny'n briodol—rhaglen Cefnogi Pobl, ond fe wyddoch fod pryderon o ran ei dyfodol. Felly, a roddwch eglurhad a sicrwydd o ran y rhaglen hon?

Edwina Hart: Gwnaf. Mae pob un ohonom yn ymwybodol bod setliad Cefnogi Pobl yn wynebu gostyngiad o £12 miliwn yn 2005-06, gyda gostyngiad pellach o £3 miliwn yn 2006-07, a ddaw wedyn yn llinell sylfaen wastad ar gyfer 2007-08. Mae problemau, am ein bod yn gobeithio cael cyllideb gynyddol. Mae problemau mewn perthynas â'r Trysorlys, ac mae'r Gweinidog Cyllid yn parhau i'w codi gyda'r Trysorlys. Byddwn yn ystyried sut yr ydym yn rhannu arian rhwng awdurdodau lleol, a chynhelir trafodaethau yn hyn o beth. Byddaf yn rhoi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'm pwyllgor am unrhyw faterion yn ymwneud â hynny. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn siŵr bod pawb yn rhannu fy siom am hyn, o gofio bod hyn yn effeithio ar bobl sy'n agored iawn i niwed.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno bod gan y sector preifat ran yn y gwaith o ddiwallu anghenion tai pobl sy'n agored i niwed, ac y dylai feddu ar rôl yn hynny o beth. Codwyd pryderon gennyf yn ystod yr wythnosau diwethaf ynghylch agwedd rhai landlordiaid preifat tuag at bobl ag anableddau dysgu ac a ddiodeffodd salwch meddwl. Tynnwyd fy sylw at achosion hefyd lle y mae banciau a chymdeithasau adeiladu yn gwrthod rhoi morgeisi a benthyciadau cartref i bobl sy'n gwbl iach yn awr ond a ddiodeffodd salwch meddwl yn y gorffennol. Fel rhan o'ch adolygiad o dai, a wnewch chi ymrwymo i ystyried y materion hynny i weld a ellir gweithio gyda'r sector preifat i sicrhau ei fod yn ymwybodol o'i gyfrifoldebau, yn fy marn

i, o dan Ddeddf Gwahaniaethu ar Sail Anabledd 1995, i drin pobl yn deg?

Edwina Hart: I am particularly concerned about those points that you raised. If you have further details, I would be grateful for them. I have regular meetings with the Council of Mortgage Lenders about lending and so on, and I would be happy to pursue in my meetings with all appropriate groups the issues that you have now raised.

Edwina Hart: Pryderaf yn arbennig am y pwyntiau hynny a godwyd gennych. Os oes rhagor o fanylion gennych, byddwn yn ddiolchgar i'w cael. Caf gyfarfodydd rheolaidd â Chyngor y Benthycwyr Morgeisi ynghylch benthyca arian ac ati, a byddwn yn fodlon trafod y materion a godwyd gennych yn awr yn fy nghyfarfodydd â'r holl grwpiau perthnasol.

Mark Isherwood: Government figures show that new-build affordable housing is down 78 per cent, affordable home ownership is down 72 per cent, and homelessness up 112 per cent. How, therefore, do you respond to the statement by the Council of Mortgage Lenders Cymru at its November conference last year, that the Assembly Government tends to fall short in its delivery of housing solutions, and needs to engage in active partnership with the private as well as the public sector in order to make the best use of the tools and skills that each have? It made the same call two years earlier, and does not feel that any progress has been made.

Mark Isherwood: Dengys ffigurau'r Llywodraeth fod nifer y tai fforddiadwy newydd a adeiledir wedi gostwng 78 y cant, fod perchentyaeth tai fforddiadwy wedi gostwng 72 y cant, a bod digartrefedd wedi codi 112 y cant. Felly, sut yr ydych yn ymateb i'r datganiad gan Gyngor Benthycwyr Morgeisi Cymru yn ei gynhadledd ym mis Tachwedd y llynedd bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn tueddu i fethu â chanfod atebion o ran tai, a bod angen iddi weithio mewn partneriaeth â'r sector preifat yn ogystal â'r sector cyhoeddus er mwyn manteisio i'r eithaf ar y gallu a'r sgiliau sydd gan y ddau ohonynt. Dywedodd yr un peth ddwy flynedd yn gynharach, ac nid yw'n credu bod unrhyw gynnydd wedi'i wneud.

Edwina Hart: Organisations make their opinions known, and I heard what was said at the conference. Positive comments were also made at the conference, and I am taking these matters forward in partnership with anyone who is available to engage in partnership with us for the benefit of the people of Wales.

Edwina Hart: Mae sefydliadau yn lleisio eu barn, a chlywais yr hyn a ddywedwyd yn y gynhadledd. Cynigwyd sylwadau cadarnhaol yn y gynhadledd hefyd, ac af ar drywydd y materion hyn mewn partneriaeth ag unrhyw un sydd ar gael i weithio mewn partneriaeth â ni er budd pobl Cymru.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): Christine Chapman is right to say that there are concerns about the Supporting People budget, and the cuts that affect a very vulnerable group of people. Is the campaign to try to restore the budget a lost cause, or is it another example of where the Assembly will have to make good the gap?

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Mae Christine Chapman yn iawn i ddweud bod pryderon ynghylch cyllideb Cefnogi Pobl, a'r toriadau sy'n effeithio ar grŵp o bobl sy'n agored iawn i niwed. A yw'r ymgyrch i geisio adfer y gyllideb yn ddiobaith, neu a yw'n enghraifft arall lle y bydd yn rhaid i'r Cynulliad lenwi'r bwlch?

Edwina Hart: The money goes out to local authorities in some areas, and they will have to look at what they were doing. Local authorities were looking for growth in this budget, but they should be able to carry out most of their programmes. Local authorities

Edwina Hart: Dosberthir yr arian i awdurdodau lleol mewn rhai ardaloedd, a bydd yn rhaid iddynt ystyried yr hyn a wnaent. Yr oedd awdurdodau lleol yn gobeithio cael cynnydd yn y gyllideb hon, ond dylent fod yn gallu cyflawni'r rhan fwyaf

have also had additional money, as you know, and it is up to them as to how they prioritise the use of that. I would not give up on this issue, because the Finance Minister has taken it through to the Treasury and we must continue to press the Treasury on this. I hope that I have the support of the four parties in the Chamber to do that; I know that I have the support of the Members of the four parties in my committee.

Michael German: You have our support in that but, if we fail, this may be another example of the Assembly having to make up the gap itself and provide more money to local authorities. This group of people is very vulnerable. When would you expect to have a final decision from the Treasury saying that this is a dead duck and that we will have to turn to our own resources in Wales to fill the gap?

Edwina Hart: Local authorities will have to look at their own budgets in the interim. We will consider this in the long term when we have any finalisation from the Treasury. I will take this up with my colleague, Sue Essex, and I am sure that she will, in due course, advise Assembly Members on the progress of any further discussions.

o'u rhaglenni. Mae awdurdodau lleol wedi cael arian ychwanegol hefyd, fel y gwyddoch, a'u cyfrifoldeb hwy yw penderfynu ar eu blaenoriaethau wrth ei ddefnyddio. Ni fyddwn yn ildio ar y mater hwn, am fod y Gweinidog Cyllid wedi'i godi gyda'r Trysorlys a rhaid inni barhau i bwysio ar y Trysorlys yn hyn o beth. Gobeithiaf fod gennyf gefnogaeth y pedair plaid yn y Siambr i wneud hynny; gwn fod gennyf gefnogaeth Aelodau'r pedair plaid yn fy mhwyllgor.

Michael German: Mae gennych ein cefnogaeth ni yn hynny o beth ond, os methwn, efallai y bydd hyn yn enghraifft arall o'r Cynulliad yn gorfod llenwi'r bwlch ei hun a rhoi mwy o arian i awdurdodau lleol. Mae'r grŵp hwn o bobl yn agored iawn i niwed. Pryd y disgwyliech gael penderfyniad terfynol gan y Trysorlys yn dweud nad oes gobaith i'r cynllun hwn lwyddo ac y bydd yn rhaid inni ddefnyddio ein hadnoddau ein hunain yng Nghymru i lenwi'r bwlch?

Edwina Hart: Bydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ystyried eu cyllidebau eu hunain yn y cyfamser. Byddwn yn ystyried hyn yn yr hirdymor pan gawn unrhyw benderfyniad terfynol gan y Trysorlys. Byddaf yn trafod hyn gyda'm cyd-Weinidog, Sue Essex, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y rhydd wybodaeth i Aelodau'r Cynulliad am gynnydd unrhyw drafodaethau pellach maes o law.

Ymddygiad Gwrthgymdeithasol yn Nwyrain De Cymru Anti-social Behaviour in South Wales East

Q3 Laura Anne Jones: Would the Minister discuss the measures that have been put in place to tackle anti-social behaviour in South Wales East? OAQ0015(SJR)

Edwina Hart: Community safety partnerships and related agencies are tackling anti-social behaviour in a number of ways. They are increasingly making use of the new legislative framework to assist them in their efforts. The Home Office has provided funding for an anti social behaviour co-ordinator for each community safety partnership, which will permit an even more concerted local approach.

C3 Laura Anne Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog drafod y mesurau sydd wedi'u rhoi ar waith i fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn Nwyrain De Cymru? OAQ0015(SJR)

Edwina Hart: Mae partneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol ac asiantaethau cysylltiedig yn mynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol mewn sawl ffordd. Gwnânt ddefnydd cynyddol o'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol newydd i'w helpu yn eu gwaith. Mae'r Swyddfa Gartref wedi darparu arian ar gyfer cydlynnydd ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol ym mhob partneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol, a bydd hynny'n caniatáu ymagwedd leol hyd yn oed yn fwy cydunol.

Laura Anne Jones: I have been concerned to hear about an area in Blackwood that has been described as a haven for anti-social behaviour. The amount of vehicle crime in particular is a worry for Caerphilly County Borough Council and Blackwood police. The council has stated that clearing up the damage caused by this unacceptable behaviour is costly, as is the provision of suitable preventative measures. Are adequate funds being made available to councils that are battling against anti-social behaviour?

Edwina Hart: Community safety is well funded by various grant schemes, but there will never be enough money in the system to deal with what everyone considers to be anti-social behaviour.

2.10 p.m.

Jeff Cuthbert: Do you agree that, while it is important to support the efforts of the police and councils, village and community partnerships, such as those in Communities First areas, are taking massive strides forwards in tackling anti-social behaviour through a range of initiatives? Those local people are often the best placed to work with other partners to achieve a positive outcome.

Edwina Hart: Your question highlights the importance of local partnership, and how effective Communities First partnerships and their communities have been in dealing with these issues. It is important that we give Communities First partnerships that wish to tackle anti-social behaviour and those issues the necessary resources to do so, because it is best tackled at that local level.

Jocelyn Davies: I wish to point out that the vast majority of people living in Blackwood are law abiding.

It seems that the anti-social behaviour label now covers a wider and wider range of behaviour—from the mildly irritating to the seriously criminal. Do you share my concern about that development, and what can you do

Laura Anne Jones: Yr oedd yn bryder gennyf glywed am ardal yn y Coed Duon sydd wedi'i disgrifio'n hafan i ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Mae nifer y troseddau yn ymwneud â cherbydau yn arbennig yn peri pryder i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili a heddlu'r Coed Duon. Mae'r cyngor wedi dweud ei bod yn gostus ymdrin â'r difrod a grëir gan yr ymddygiad annerbyniol hwn, a mesurau ataliol addas yr un modd. A roddir digon o arian i gynghorau sy'n brwydro yn erbyn ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol?

Edwina Hart: Ariennir diogelwch cymunedol yn dda drwy gynlluniau grant gwahanol, ond ni fydd byth digon o arian yn y system i ymdrin â'r hyn y mae pawb yn ei ystyried yn ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol.

Jeff Cuthbert: A gytunwch, er ei bod yn bwysig cefnogi ymdrechion yr heddlu a chynghorau, mae partneriaethau pentrefi a phartneriaethau cymunedol, megis y rhai mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, yn cymryd camau breision ymlaen wrth fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol drwy amrywiaeth o fentrau? Y bobl leol hynny sydd yn y sefyllfa orau yn aml i gydweithio â phartneriaid eraill i sicrhau canlyniad cadarnhaol.

Edwina Hart: Mae eich cwestiwn yn amlygu pwysigrwydd partneriaeth leol, a'r ffordd y mae partneriaethau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf effeithiol a'u cymunedau wedi bod yn ymdrin â'r materion hyn. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn rhoi'r adnoddau i bartneriaethau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf sy'n awyddus i fynd i'r afael ag ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a materion perthnasol er mwyn iddynt allu gwneud hynny, oherwydd drwy weithio'n lleol y gallwn fynd i'r afael â hyn orau.

Jocelyn Davies: Hoffwn nodi bod y mwyafrif helaeth o'r bobl sy'n byw yn y Coed Duon yn ufudd i'r gyfraith.

Ymddengys bod ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn cwmpasu ymddygiad cynyddol ehangach erbyn hyn—o ymddygiad sydd ychydig yn annifyr i droseddau difrifol. A rannwch fy mhryder ynghylch y datblygiad

to ensure that the term 'anti-social behaviour' has a suitable definition?

Edwina Hart: That will be difficult because I did not deal with the legislation. However, I understand your point. This can go from nuisance neighbours about whom there are quite a few complaints, to environmental crime, begging, and the whole issue of what happens with young people, which is always in the public arena. That is all packaged up as anti-social behaviour. The best way that we can deal with this is through looking at how action plans will be dealt with, and how the anti-social behaviour co-ordinators, who are now in place, and the 22 Welsh partnerships, deal with it. However, I will discuss with my officials if there is any further advice and help that we can undertake, with the partnerships, to perhaps get greater clarity on this issue.

Jonathan Morgan: I understand that the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 allows local authorities in England to close lanes on the basis of anti-social behaviour, and that the Assembly Government has not implemented that element of the legislation in Wales. Therefore, local authorities are prohibited from closing lanes that run behind houses, which allow a quick getaway for jobs. Is that the case? Could you check that with your Cabinet colleagues, because I understand that local authorities are facing difficulties in responding to the concerns of the local police?

Edwina Hart: In the Vale of Glamorgan, in particular, we undertook an alleygating scheme in back lanes. Alleygating is popular and has been supported by community safety partnerships across the board. I would have to check on the points that you raise and come back to you. I know that we have dealt with the back lanes issue through alleygating and through some of the partnerships. I will come back with a more formal response after consulting with my colleague, the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside.

hwnnw, a beth y gallwch ei wneud i sicrhau bod gan y term 'ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol' ddiffiniad addas?

Edwina Hart: Bydd hynny'n anodd oherwydd nid fi a ymdrinodd â'r ddeddfwriaeth. Fodd bynnag, deallaf eich pwynt. Gall hyn gwmpasu cymdogion sy'n peri niwsans ac y ceir cryn dipyn o gŵynion yn eu cylch, i drosedd amgylcheddol, cardota, a'r problemau sy'n deillio o'r hyn sy'n digwydd gyda phobl ifanc, sydd bob amser o ddiddordeb i'r cyhoedd. Ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yw hyn i gyd. Y ffordd orau y gallwn ymdrin â hyn yw drwy ystyried sut y gellir ymdrin â chynlluniau gweithredu, a sut y mae'r cydlynwyr ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, sydd wrth eu gwaith erbyn hyn, a'r 22 o bartneriaethau yng Nghymru yn ymdrin â'r mater. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn trafod gyda'm swyddogion i weld a oes unrhyw gyngor neu gymorth arall y gallwn ei roi, ar y cyd â'r partneriaethau, i sicrhau bod y mater hwn yn fwy eglur efallai.

Jonathan Morgan: Deallaf fod Deddf Cefn Gwlad a Hawliau Tramwy 2000 yn caniatáu i awdurdodau lleol yn Lloegr gau lonydd oherwydd ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol, ac nad yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi rhoi'r elfen honno o'r ddeddfwriaeth ar waith yng Nghymru. Felly, gwaherddir awdurdodau lleol rhag cau lonydd y tu ôl i gartrefi, sy'n caniatáu i iobiaid ddianc yn gyflym? A yw hynny'n wir? A wnewch chi gadarnhau hynny gyda'ch chyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet, oherwydd deallaf fod awdurdodau lleol yn wynebu anawsterau wrth ymateb i bryderon yr heddlu lleol?

Edwina Hart: Ym Mro Morgannwg, yn arbennig, rhoddwyd cynllun ar waith i osod gataiau ar lonydd cefn. Mae'r gwaith o osod gataiau yn boblogaidd ac fe'i cefnogwyd gan bartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol yn gyffredinol. Byddai'n rhaid imi gadarnhau'r pwyntiau a godwch a dod yn ôl atoch. Gwn ein bod wedi ymdrin â'r mater o ran lonydd cefn drwy osod gataiau a thrwy rai o'r partneriaethau. Dychwelaf gydag ymateb mwy ffurfiol ar ôl ymgynghori â'm cyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad.

Menter Gymdeithasol Social Enterprise

Q4 Irene James: What action has the Welsh Assembly Government taken to promote social enterprise in Wales? OAQ0007(SJR)

C4 Irene James: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'u cymryd i hybu menter gymdeithasol yng Nghymru? OAQ0007(SJR)

Edwina Hart: As you all know, the social enterprise action plan was released for consultation in July 2003. We published a response in February 2004. A social enterprise strategy, to be published in the spring, is now being developed in partnership with the social enterprise joint working group.

Edwina Hart: Fel y gŵyr pob un ohonoch, rhyddhawyd y cynllun gweithredu menter gymdeithasol ar gyfer ymgynghoriad ym mis Gorffennaf 2003. Bu inni gyhoeddi ymateb ym mis Chwefror 2004. Caiff strategaeth menter gymdeithasol, i'w chyhoeddi yn y gwanwyn, ei datblygu yn awr mewn perthynas â'r cyd-weithgor menter gymdeithasol.

Irene James: Will you join me in congratulations on the way that Home-Start in Oakdale, in my constituency, is working to support families to cope with their individual difficulties? Do you agree that working in partnership across all local groups to expand services with limited finances and meet the increasing needs of local people is an example of best practice that every community organisation in Wales should seek to follow? Would you also agree that widening public participation in social enterprise in Wales, particularly in our more deprived communities, has a vital role in encouraging people to be more active in their local communities, and can equip the socially excluded with the skills and confidence to re-enter the labour market?

Irene James: A wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch y ffordd y mae Home-Start yn Oakdale, yn fy etholaeth i, yn gweithio i helpu teuluoedd i ymdopi â'u hanawsterau unigol? A gytunwch fod gweithio mewn partneriaeth ar draws pob grŵp lleol i ehangu gwasanaethau gyda chyllid cyfyngedig a diwallu anghenion cynyddol pobl leol yn enghraifft o arfer gorau y dylai pob corff cymunedol yng Nghymru geisio ei dilyn? A gytunech hefyd bod gan y gwaith o ehangu cyfranogiad cyhoeddus ym menter gymdeithasol yng Nghymru, yn enwedig yn ein cymunedau mwy difreintiedig, ran hollbwysig i'w chwarae wrth annog pobl i gymryd mwy o ran yn eu cymunedau lleol, ac y gall roi'r sgiliau a'r hyder i'r rhai a gaiff eu hallgáu'n gymdeithasol i ailymuno â'r farchnad lafur?

Edwina Hart: I concur, and I would be interested in visiting the projects that you mention. Social enterprise should be at the heart of community regeneration.

Edwina Hart: Cytunaf â chi, a byddai diddordeb gennyf ymweld â'r prosiectau y soniwyd amdanynt. Dylai menter gymdeithasol fod wrth wraidd adfywio cymunedol.

David Melding: You may have heard about the outstanding company, Packet, in Cardiff, which has been going for about 15 years. It is an excellent example of how social enterprise can make money and work in a competitive market. That is the excellence that we should aim for. There are people with great ability out there—disabled people, people with learning difficulties, and many people in poor communities—who can deliver some of the Government's programmes by becoming

David Melding: Efallai eich bod wedi clywed am y cwmni eithriadol, Packet, yng Nghaerdydd, a fu mewn bodolaeth ers tua 15 mlynedd. Mae'n enghraifft ardderchog o'r ffordd y gall menter gymdeithasol wneud arian a gweithio mewn marchnad gystadleuol. Dyna'r rhagoriaeth y dylem anelu ati. Mae pobl alluog iawn ar gael—pobl anabl, pobl ag anawsterau dysgu, a llawer o bobl mewn cymunedau tlawd—a all ddarparu rhai o raglenni'r Llywodraeth drwy ddod yn

childminders, or being involved in cooking school breakfasts, or whatever.

Edwina Hart: I concur with your comments too, David. It is important that we trigger everyone into social enterprise where it is a viable option for them. It makes a valuable contribution to the economy and to the development of the community. In the past, social enterprise has been considered to be something on the side, whereas it should be far more core and fundamental to how we do things in Wales.

warchodwyr plant, neu drwy helpu i goginio brewcwast mewn ysgolion, neu beth bynnag.

Edwina Hart: Cytunaf â'ch sylwadau chi hefyd, David. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn ysgogi pawb i ymgymryd â menter gymdeithasol lle y mae'n ddewis ymarferol iddynt. Gwna gyfraniad gwerthfawr i'r economi ac i ddatblygiad y gymuned. Yn y gorffennol, ystyriwyd bod menter gymdeithasol yn rhywbeth ymylol, ond dylai fod yn elfen lawer mwy craidd a sylfaenol o'r ffordd y gwnawn bethau yng Nghymru.

Trais yn y Cartref Domestic Violence

Q5 Denise Idris Jones: What action has the Welsh Assembly Government taken to address domestic violence in Wales? OAQ0005(SJR)

Edwina Hart: We are developing a national strategy, which will be published this year. To assist with the strategy, an additional £1.1 million is being allocated in the three-year period 2005-08. We will be opening the domestic violence services grant scheme for 2005-06 and inviting bids for capital schemes.

Denise Idris Jones: Do you agree that education has a key role to play in ensuring that children and young people are safeguarded? At present, too many children live in fear and are suffering in silence. What discussions have you had to ensure that education has an active role to play in any strategy, and that educational professionals have the training, skills and support that they need to contribute to the multi-agency response to domestic abuse?

Edwina Hart: The information booklet for schools, 'Good Practice on Domestic Abuse: Safeguarding Children and Young People in Wales' was published at the end of March, and it has been widely circulated to schools, local education authorities, teaching bodies and youth organisations. A leaflet for children and young people has also been produced, and is available on the Welsh Assembly Government's website. We must,

C5 Denise Idris Jones: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'u cymryd i fynd i'r afael â thrais yn y cartref yng Nghymru? OAQ0005(SJR)

Edwina Hart: Yr ydym yn datblygu strategaeth genedlaethol, i'w chyhoeddi eleni. Er mwyn ategu'r strategaeth, dyrennir £1.1 miliwn ychwanegol yn y cyfnod tair blynedd 2005-08. Byddwn yn agor y cynllun grant gwasanaethau trais yn y cartref ar gyfer 2005-06 gan wahodd ceisiadau am gynlluniau cyfalaf.

Denise Idris Jones: A gytunwch fod gan addysg ran allweddol i'w chwarae i sicrhau y diogelir plant a phobl ifanc? Ar hyn o bryd, mae gormod o blant yn byw mewn ofn ac yn dioddef yn ddistaw. Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch i sicrhau bod gan addysg ran allweddol i'w chwarae mewn unrhyw strategaeth, a bod gan weithwyr proffesiynol ym maes addysg yr hyfforddiant, y sgiliau a'r cymorth sydd eu hangen arnynt i gyfrannu at yr ymateb aml-asiantaeth i gam-drin yn y cartref?

Edwina Hart: Cyhoeddwyd y llyfryn gwybodaeth i ysgolion, 'Arferion Da mewn Perthynas â Cham-drin Domestig: Diogelu Plant a Phobl Ifanc yng Nghymru' ar ddiwedd mis Mawrth, ac mae wedi'i ddosbarthu'n eang i ysgolion, awdurdodau addysg lleol, cyrff addysgu a mudiadau ieuenctid. Cynhyrchwyd taflen i blant a phobl ifanc hefyd, ac mae ar gael ar wefan Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Fodd bynnag,

however, keep these documents constantly under review to see what more we can do so that vulnerable children know where to go when they require help and assistance.

David Lloyd: O gofio cyfraniad alcohol i drais yn y cartref, sut bydd agor tafarndai am 24 awr yn helpu i leihau y fath drais?

Edwina Hart: I can always refer you to remarks made by the First Minister yesterday, but these issues were raised with me by chief constables and the police authorities for Wales today, and I have asked them to keep a close eye on the matter. However, we need to look at the new licensing laws to see if we can do something in Wales that would help matters and to get best practice for clubs and pubs in identifying whether youngsters are underage when they go in by, perhaps, using a card scheme and then validating this process. We are looking at such issues, which I think will help. I am concerned by binge-drinking issues, which have a knock-on effect on anti-social behaviour and impact on young people.

Jonathan Morgan: A recent UK study demonstrated that a high percentage of young men still thought it acceptable to hit their girlfriends during an argument. In addition to the points raised by Denise Idris Jones, what will you and the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning do to enhance educational programmes to ensure that this social acceptance of such attitudes is reduced and eliminated in the long term?

Edwina Hart: We hope that what we are currently doing in education is tackling some of these issues. You are quite right: there are many issues around domestic abuse that people do not understand. Of course, when you enter into a relationship, patterns sometimes come from what happened in your own household. We will certainly keep the education process to tackle that under review.

rhaid inni barhau i adolygu'r dogfennau hyn i weld beth arall y gallwn ei wneud er mwyn sicrhau bod plant sy'n agored i niwed yn gwybod ble i fynd pan fydd angen cymorth arnynt.

David Lloyd: Given the part that alcohol plays in domestic violence, how will allowing 24-hour pub opening help to reduce such cases of violence?

Edwina Hart: Gallaf bob amser eich cyfeirio at y sylwadau a wnaeth y Prif Weinidog ddoe, ond cododd prif gwnstabiliaid ac awdurdodau heddlu Cymru y materion hyn gyda mi heddiw, ar yr wyf wedi gofyn iddynt gadw llygad barcud ar y mater. Fodd bynnag, mae angen inni ystyried y deddfau trwyddedu newydd i weld a allwn wneud rhywbeth yng Nghymru a fyddai'n helpu'r sefyllfa a sicrhau'r arferion gorau i glybiau a thafarndai wrth nodi a yw pobl ifanc o dan oed pan fyddant yn mynd i mewn, efallai, gan ddefnyddio cynllun cerdyn a dilysu'r broses hon wedyn. Ystyriwn faterion o'r fath, a chredaf y byddant yn helpu. Mae problemau o ran pyliau o oryfed, a gaiff sgil-ffaith ar ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol ac effaith ar bobl ifanc, yn peri pryder imi.

Jonathan Morgan: Dangosodd astudiaeth ddiweddar yn y DU fod canran uchel o ddyinion ifanc yn dal i fod o'r farn ei bod yn dderbyniol taro eu cariadon yn ystod dadl. Yn ogystal â'r pwyntiau a godwyd gan Denise Idris Jones, beth a wnewch chi a'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i wella rhaglenni addysgol er mwyn sicrhau y caiff agweddau o'r faith, a dderbynnir yn gymdeithasol, eu lleihau a'u dileu yn yr hirdymor?

Edwina Hart: Gobeithiwn fod yr hyn a wnawn ar hyn o bryd ym maes addysg yn mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion hyn. Yr ydych yn gywir: mae llawer o faterion o ran cam-drin yn y cartref nad yw pobl yn eu deall. Wrth gwrs, pan fyddwch yn dechrau perthynas, daw patrymau weithiau o'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yn eich cartref eich hun. Yn sicr, byddwn yn parhau i adolygu'r broses addysg i fynd i'r afael â hynny.

Chwalu Teuluoedd a Digartrefedd Family Breakdown and Homelessness

C6 Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y cyswllt rhwng teuluoedd yn chwalu a digartrefedd? OAQ0018(SJR)

Edwina Hart: In 2003, my officials advise me, some 8,512 households were found to be unintentionally homeless and in priority need, with relationship breakdown as the main reason in 1,992 cases, or 23 per cent of the total. A further 20 per cent arose where parents were no longer willing to accommodate others. This confirms the closeness of the link.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr ydych wedi cadarnhau bod cyfran uchel o bobl yn dod yn ddigartref oherwydd bod perthynas yn torri. Mae hynny, wrth gwrs, yn rhoi pwysau ar y sector tai gan fod angen mwy o adnoddau ar gyfer cartrefu pobl. Mae hefyd yn golygu bod rhaid inni, efallai, wario mwy o arian i helpu mudiadau gwirfoddol, megis Relate, sy'n rhoi gwasanaeth i bobl cyn bod perthynas yn torri. Gwyddoch nad yw mudiadau fel Relate yn derbyn unrhyw gymorth ariannol gan Lywodraeth Cymru ar hyn o bryd, ond a ydych yn fodlon trafod y mater â'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol newydd i weld a oes cymorth y gellid ei roi i'r mudiad? Dylwn ddatgan buddiant fel llywydd Relate yn y Gogledd.

Edwina Hart: Thank you for your comments. Relate does an excellent job with regard to discussion of separation issues and solving relationship problems. Much of the impact of family breakdown is related to domestic violence, but there are also issues relating to young people. However, I will certainly look again at our relationship with Relate and discuss it with the new Minister with responsibility for health.

2.20 p.m.

David Davies: Minister, your Government was elected on a promise to eradicate homelessness. Many promises were made, but the reality is that the number of people registered as homeless has increased. It is still

Q6 The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Will the Minister make a statement on the link between family breakdown and homelessness? OAQ0018(SJR)

Edwina Hart: Yn 2003, yn ôl yr hyn a ddywed fy swyddogion wrthyf, canfuwyd bod rhyw 8,512 o deuluoedd yn ddigartref yn anfwriadol a bod angen rhoi blaenoriaeth i'w hangen, ac mai cydberthnasau yn chwalu oedd y prif reswm mewn 1,992 o achosion, neu 23 y cant o'r cyfanswm. Cododd 20 y cant arall pan nad oedd rhieni mwyach yn fodlon rhoi llety i eraill. Mae hyn yn cadarnhau'r cyswllt agos.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You confirmed that a high proportion of people are homeless because of relationship breakdown. That, of course, puts extra pressure on the housing sector since more resources are needed to house people. It also means that we should, perhaps, provide more funding to support voluntary organisations such as Relate, which provides services to people before relationships fail. As you know, organisations such as Relate do not receive any financial assistance from the Government of Wales at present, but are you prepared to discuss the matter with the new Minister for Health and Social Services to see whether any support could be given to the organisation? I should declare an interest as the president of Relate in north Wales.

Edwina Hart: Diolch am eich sylwadau. Mae Relate yn gwneud gwaith ardderchog o ran trafod materion gwahanu a datrys problemau mewn cydberthnasau. Mae llawer o effaith teuluoedd yn chwalu yn gysylltiedig â thrais yn y cartref, ond mae materion o ran pobl ifanc hefyd. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn sicr yn ailedrych ar ein cydberthynas â Relate a'i thrafod gyda'r Gweinidog newydd sy'n gyfrifol am iechyd.

David Davies: Weinidog, etholwyd eich Llywodraeth ar sail addewid i ddileu digartrefedd. Gwnaed llawer o addewidion, ond y gwir yw bod nifer y bobl a gofrestrwyd yn ddigartref wedi cynyddu. Mae'n parhau i

possible, particularly on the streets of big cities in Wales and across the United Kingdom, to see people with the sad flotsam of shopping trolleys and cardboard and corrugated iron shelters. Why are there so many people still living rough on the streets of Britain after six or seven years of a Labour Government?

Edwina Hart: Homelessness is a serious issue for me, and I do not comment as you do about homelessness or the sad situations on the streets. We have a national homeless strategy, and we are reviewing what further work we can undertake. We have been brave in the Assembly in changing our categories to include more people. I have already outlined the work that we are doing in looking at homelessness and dealing with what local authorities tell me, and we are now looking at further legislation in this area. This is a grave and serious matter, which we are determined to tackle. We will tackle it through further measures that we are likely to introduce.

Lorraine Barrett: Do you agree that if the Tories had not sold off all the council houses, we would not have the problem that we now have? David Davies's comments were a little rich.

Edwina Hart: Three parties in the Chamber understand that the right to buy scheme has had an impact on some of these issues.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr oedd gormod o sŵn yn y Siambr ddoe, ac mae'n ymddangos ei bod yn dirywio yma heddiw hefyd.

fod yn bosibl, yn enwedig ar strydoedd dinasoedd mawr yng Nghymru a ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, i weld pobl gyda throlïau siopa llawn cardbord a llochesau haearn rhychog. Pam mae cymaint o bobl yn dal i fyw ar strydoedd Prydain ar ôl chwech neu saith mlynedd o Lywodraeth Lafur?

Edwina Hart: Mae digartrefedd yn fater difrifol imi, ac ni chynigaf sylwadau fel y gwnewch chi ar ddigartrefedd neu'r sefyllfaoedd trist ar y strydoedd. Mae gennym strategaeth genedlaethol ar ddigartrefedd, ac yr ydym yn adolygu'r gwaith pellach y gallwn ei wneud. Buom yn ddewr yn y Cynulliad wrth newid ein categorïau i gynnwys mwy o bobl. Yr wyf eisoes wedi tanlinellu'r gwaith a wnawn i ystyried digartrefedd ac ymdrin â'r hyn a ddywed awdurdodau lleol wrthyf, ac ystyriwn ddeddfwriaeth bellach yn y maes hwn yn awr. Mae hwn yn fater difrifol, yr ydym yn benderfynol o fynd i'r afael ag ef. Byddwn yn mynd i'r afael ag ef drwy fesurau pellach yr ydym yn debygol o'u cyflwyno.

Lorraine Barrett: A gytunwch na fyddem yn wynebu'r broblem sydd gennym yn awr pe na bai'r Torïaid wedi gwerthu'r holl dai cyngor? Yr oedd sylwadau David Davies braidd yn haerllug.

Edwina Hart: Mae tair plaid yn y Siambr yn deall bod y cynllun hawl i brynu wedi cael effaith ar rai o'r materion hyn.

The Presiding Officer: Order. There was too much noise in the Chamber yesterday, and it appears that things are deteriorating again this afternoon.

Ansawdd Tai The Quality of Housing

Q7 Lisa Francis: Will the Minister make a statement on the quality of housing in Wales? OAQ0032(SJR)

Edwina Hart: You will already know that the Welsh Assembly Government has introduced the Welsh housing quality standard for all social housing in Wales to be achieved by 2012. This will significantly upgrade the quality of life for over 200,000

C7 Lisa Francis: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ansawdd tai yng Nghymru? OAQ0032(SJR)

Edwina Hart: Fe wyddoch eisoes fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi cyflwyno safon ansawdd tai Cymru ar gyfer yr holl dai cymdeithasol yng Nghymru i'w chyflawni erbyn 2012. Bydd hyn yn gwella ansawdd bywyd yn sylweddol i dros 200,000

families. As for the private sector, our Living in Wales survey will provide us with information later this year, on the quality on which we can base future actions.

Lisa Francis: You will also be aware that, despite mild temperatures last year, 1,500 older people died in Wales as a consequence of damp and cold in their homes, which is an increase of 160 on the previous year. What is your administration doing to ensure that local councils properly audit their housing stock, especially in relation to older people's housing, to ensure that it is fit for habitation and that repairs to windows, doors and insulation are given top priority?

Edwina Hart: Local authorities should have a proper programme of repair and maintenance. In order to achieve the standard by 2012, we hope to have their strategies implemented to indicate how they will achieve the Welsh housing quality standard. As a Government, we also have a good home energy efficiency scheme, and a care and repair rapid response unit providing adaptations, where people come out to do some basic work. There is a whole range of issues across budgets to deal with these issues.

Kirsty Williams: Following the cuts that you initiated in repair budgets, Powys County Council has been unable to offer any renovation grants to the private sector in the last financial year. Will you look again at the way in which councils can balance their requirements to repair, not just social housing, but also private housing, which is of great concern to many of my constituents?

Edwina Hart: As well as Members asking me to look at my priorities, Powys County Council needs to look at its own budgetary priorities regarding its housing agenda. There are issues around what we can do to help in terms of private sector housing. We used to have a much more generous grants scheme, years ago, as you know, Kirsty. I consider this when I look at the overall cost on the housing strategy.

o deuluoedd. O ran y sector preifat, bydd ein harolwg Byw yng Nghymru yn rhoi gwybodaeth inni yn ddiweddarach eleni, o ran yr ansawdd y gallwn seilio camau gweithredu yn y dyfodol arni.

Lisa Francis: Fe wyddoch hefyd, er gwaethaf y tywydd mwyn y llynedd, i 1,500 o bobl hŷn farw yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i amodau llaith ac oer yn eu cartrefi, sef cynnydd o 160 o gymharu â'r flwyddyn flaenorol. Beth mae eich gweinyddiaeth yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod cynghorau lleol yn archwilio eu stoc tai yn briodol, yn enwedig mewn perthynas â thair pobl hŷn, er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn addas i fyw ynddynt ac y rhoddir blaenoriaeth i atgyweirio ffenestri, drysau ac inswleiddio?

Edwina Hart: Dylai fod gan awdurdodau lleol raglen atgyweirio a chynnal a chadw briodol. Er mwyn cyflawni'r safon erbyn 2010, gobeithiwn sicrhau y rhoddir eu strategaethau ar waith er mwyn nodi sut y byddant yn cyflawni safon ansawdd tai Cymru. Fel Llywodraeth, mae gennym gynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref da hefyd, ac uned ymateb cyflym gofal a thrwsio sy'n darparu addasiadau, lle y daw pobl i wneud rhywfaint o waith sylfaenol. Mae amrywiaeth eang o faterion ar draws cyllidebau i ymdrin â'r materion hyn.

Kirsty Williams: Yn dilyn y toriadau a roddwyd ar waith gennyh mewn cyllidebau atgyweirio, ni fu Cyngor Sir Powys yn gallu cynnig unrhyw grantiau adnewyddu i'r sector preifat yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol ddiwethaf. A ailystyriwch y ffordd y gall cynghorau gydbwysu eu gofynion i atgyweirio, nid dim ond tai cymdeithasol, ond tai preifat hefyd, sydd o bryder mawr i lawer o'm hetholwyr?

Edwina Hart: Yn ogystal ag Aelodau yn gofyn imi ystyried fy mlaenoriaethau, mae angen i Gyngor Sir Powys ystyried ei flaenoriaethau cyllidebol ei hun o ran ei agenda tai. Rhaid inni wneud yr hyn a allwn i helpu o ran tai'r sector preifat. Yr oedd cynllun grantiau llawer mwy hael gennym, flynyddoedd yn ôl, fel y gwyddoch, Kirsty. Ystyriaf hyn pan edrychaf ar gost gyffredinol y strategaeth dai.

Alun Ffred Jones: Ar yr un trywydd, mae gostyngiad cyson wedi'i weld ers dechrau'r 1990au yn yr arian sydd ar gael ar gyfer grantiau gwella tai preifat. I deuluoedd ar incwm isel, yr oedd y grant hwn yn ffordd hollbwysig o sicrhau cartref safonol. A gytunwch y dylid rhoi adnoddau ychwanegol i'r maes hwn er mwyn gwella cartrefi pobl sydd, efallai, ar incwm cymharol isel ac felly'n methu â gwella'u tai?

Alun Ffred Jones: Along the same lines, the funding available for private home improvement grants has been declining constantly since the early 1990s. For families on low incomes, this grant was crucial in ensuring a quality home. Do you therefore agree that additional resources should be provided in this area in order to improve homes for people who may be on relatively low incomes, and unable to renovate their homes?

Edwina Hart: We must look at a range of issues that link into the affordable housing agenda, the housing standards agenda in Wales, and how we will deal with housing policy.

Edwina Hart: Rhaid inni ystyried amrywiaeth o faterion sy'n gysylltiedig â'r agenda tai fforddiadwy, yr agenda safonau tai yng Nghymru, a'r ffordd y byddwn yn ymdrin â pholisi tai.

Tai Cymdeithasol Newydd New Social Housing

Q8 Glyn Davies: What plans does the Minister have to increase provision of new social housing in Wales? OAQ0009(SJR)

C8 Glyn Davies: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Gweinidog i gynyddu'r ddarpariaeth o dai cymdeithasol newydd yng Nghymru? OAQ0009(SJR)

Edwina Hart: We have seen increased funding for the social housing grant programme over the three-year budget period. We are also reviewing the planning policy framework, which should help to increase provision under the social housing grant programme.

Edwina Hart: Mae'r arian ar gyfer rhaglen y grant tai cymdeithasol wedi cynyddu dros gyfnod y gyllideb o dair blynedd. Yr ydym hefyd yn adolygu'r fframwaith polisi cynllunio, a ddylai helpu i gynyddu darpariaeth o dan raglen y grant tai cymdeithasol.

Glyn Davies: I will ask you about one particular aspect of developing social housing, namely the use of the homebuy grant. I am sure that you accept that, in principle, this is an excellent grant. However, it is not achieving anything like the impact that I am sure that you and many others might be hoping for. What research are you doing and what plans do you have to ensure that homebuy can deliver a great deal more in the future than it is currently delivering?

Glyn Davies: Byddaf yn gofyn ichi am un agwedd benodol ar ddatblygu tai cymdeithasol, sef y defnydd o'r grant cymorth prynu. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn derbyn bod hwn yn grant ardderchog, mewn egwyddor. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'n cael hanner yr effaith yr wyf yn siŵr y gallech chi a llawer o bobl eraill obeithio ei gweld. Pa ymchwil a wnewch a pha gynlluniau sydd gennych i sicrhau y gall y cynllun cymorth prynu gyflawni llawer mwy yn y dyfodol nag y mae'n ei gyflawni ar hyn o bryd?

Edwina Hart: We keep the homebuy scheme under review to ensure that it meets the purpose of assisting low-cost home ownership, and we make revisions as necessary. For example, we have extended the amount of equity loan available under the scheme in rural areas from 30 to 50 per cent, and would be prepared to consider doing that

Edwina Hart: Parhawn i adolygu'r cynllun cymorth prynu i sicrhau ei fod yn ateb y diben o helpu perchentyaeth cost isel, a chyflwynwn ddiwygiadau fel y bo angen. Er enghraifft, yr ydym wedi cynyddu'r benthyciad ecwiti sydd ar gael o dan y cynllun mewn ardaloedd gwledig o 30 i 50 y cant, a byddem yn barod i ystyried gwneud

in other areas experiencing housing pressure. I am currently considering homebuy again as I have been holding discussions with other organisations regarding the fact that some areas are effective and other areas not as effective, and will be reporting to committee on this.

Alun Ffred Jones: Pa drafodaethau a gafodd y Gweinidog gyda Gweinidogion yn San Steffan ynghylch rhoi i gynghorau yng Nghymru yr hawl i benderfynu pryd i ganiatáu'r hawl i brynu er mwyn sicrhau cyflenwad digonol o dai cymdeithasol ar rent?

Edwina Hart: I have regular discussions with the Wales Office regarding issues concerning the right to buy, and I think that my views on the issue are quite well known. As I indicated in answer to a question from Rhodri Glyn, I am considering planning issues around housing and I will be considering right-to-buy issues in the future and providing a full report on the whole housing strategy to committee in February.

hynny mewn ardaloedd eraill lle y ceir pwysau o ran tai. Ar hyn o bryd, ystyriaf y cynllun cymorth prynu unwaith eto oherwydd bûm yn cynnal trafodaethau gyda sefydliadau eraill ynghylch y ffaith bod rhai ardaloedd yn effeithiol ac nad yw ardaloedd eraill mor effeithiol, a byddaf yn cyflwyno adroddiad ar hyn i'r pwyllgor.

Alun Ffred Jones: What discussions has the Minister had with Ministers in Westminster regarding giving councils in Wales the right to decide when to grant the right to buy in order to ensure an adequate supply of social housing for rent?

Edwina Hart: Caf drafodaethau rheolaidd gyda Swyddfa Cymru ynghylch materion o ran yr hawl i brynu, a chredaf fod fy marn ar y mater yn eithaf hysbys. Fel y nodais mewn ateb i gwestiwn gan Rhodri Glyn, ystyriaf faterion cynllunio o ran tai a byddaf yn ystyried materion o ran yr hawl i brynu yn y dyfodol ac yn rhoi adroddiad llawn ar y strategaeth dai gyfan i'r pwyllgor ym mis Chwefror.

Y Cynllun Effeithlonrwydd Ynni Cartref The Home Energy Efficiency Scheme

Q9 Irene James: Will the Minister make a statement about the home energy efficiency scheme in Wales? OAQ0004(SJR)

Edwina Hart: I am pleased to confirm that the scheme has assisted 38,000 households in Wales, as detailed in the fuel poverty commitment. We have commissioned research relating to fuel poverty and an evaluation of the home energy efficiency scheme. A summary of the key findings will be made available to committee on 26 January.

Irene James: The home energy efficiency scheme is vital in Wales and has assisted many people in my constituency of Islwyn and across Caerphilly. Will you encourage those who are eligible to take advantage of the scheme and ensure that they are aware of other schemes, such as the stay warm scheme, which offers fixed, low fuel costs, and which reduces concern among older people regarding winter heating?

C9 Irene James: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref yng Nghymru? OAQ0004(SJR)

Edwina Hart: Yr wyf yn falch o gadarnhau bod y cynllun wedi helpu 38,000 o gartrefi yng Nghymru, fel y nodir yn yr ymrwymiad tldodi tanwydd. Yr ydym wedi comisiynu ymchwil yn ymwneud â thlodi tanwydd a gwerthusiad o'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref. Caiff crynodeb o'r prif ganfyddiadau ei roi i'r pwyllgor ar 26 Ionawr.

Irene James: Mae'r cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref yn hollbwysig yng Nghymru ac mae wedi helpu llawer o bobl yn Islwyn, fy etholaeth i, a ledled Caerffili. A wnewch annog y rhai sy'n gymwys i fanteisio ar y cynllun a sicrhau eu bod yn ymwybodol o gynlluniau eraill, megis y cynllun cadw'n gynnes, sy'n cynnig costau tanwydd isel sefydlog, ac sy'n lleihau pryder ymhlith pobl hŷn ynghylch costau gwresogi yn y gaeaf?

Edwina Hart: I would encourage everyone who is eligible to consider HEES. However, in the light of your comments, perhaps I need to consider the publicity for this scheme and others to ensure that people are aware of them. I will certainly ask my officials to consider that.

Janet Davies: You will recognise the social importance of this scheme for those in poverty and its value in tackling climate change—it could be far more effective than generating 10 per cent of electricity by using wind turbines. What consideration have you given to increasing the flatlined budget for this scheme, and have you discussed this with the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside and the Minister for Economic Development and Transport to ensure a co-ordinated approach?

Edwina Hart: I believe that we have a co-ordinated approach and the necessary funding in place to deliver. However, I will look further into the points that you made regarding climate change.

Mark Isherwood: How are Welsh local authorities performing against the targets set in the Home Energy Conservation Act 1995, and will the Minister seek to follow the example set by the Scottish Parliament in making the reporting of these targets mandatory?

Edwina Hart: I will certainly take advice on your question, as I do not have the information to hand, and will place my response in the Library.

Edwina Hart: Byddwn yn annog pawb sy'n gymwys i ystyried y cynllun effeithlonrwydd ynni cartref. Fodd bynnag, yng ngoleuni eich sylwadau, efallai fod angen imi ystyried y cyhoeddusrwydd ar gyfer y cynllun hwn a chynlluniau eraill er mwyn sicrhau bod pobl yn ymwybodol ohonynt. Yn sicr, byddaf yn gofyn i'm swyddogion ystyried hynny.

Janet Davies: Byddwch yn cydnabod pwysigrwydd cymdeithasol y cynllun hwn i'r rhai sy'n byw mewn tlodi a'i werth wrth fynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd—gallai fod yn llawer mwy effeithiol na chynhyrchu 10 y cant o drydan drwy ddefnyddio tyrbinau gwynt. Pa ystyriaeth yr ydych wedi'i rhoi i gynyddu'r gyllideb sylfaenol ar gyfer y cynllun hwn, ac a ydych wedi trafod hyn gyda'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad a'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth er mwyn sicrhau ymagwedd gydgyssylltiedig?

Edwina Hart: Credwn fod gennym ymagwedd gydgyssylltiedig a'r arian sydd ei angen arnom er mwyn gwneud gwahaniaeth. Fodd bynnag, ymchwiliad ymhellach i'r pwyntiau a wnaethoch ynghylch newid yn yr hinsawdd.

Mark Isherwood: Sut y mae awdurdodau lleol Cymru yn perfformio o gymharu â'r targedau a bennwyd yn Neddf Arbed Ynni yn y Cartref 1995, ac a wnaiff y Gweinidog geisio dilyn yr esiampl a osodwyd gan Senedd yr Alban gan ei gwneud yn orfodol i adroddiadau ar y targedau hyn gael eu cyflwyno?

Edwina Hart: Yn sicr byddaf yn ceisio cyngor ar eich cwestiwn, am nad yw'r wybodaeth gennyf wrth law, a rhoddaf fy ymateb yn y Llyfrgell.

Digartrefedd yng Nghaerdydd Homelessness in Cardiff

Q10 Lorraine Barrett: What action is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to tackle homelessness in Cardiff? OAQ0040(SJR)

Edwina Hart: The Welsh Assembly Government is helping to tackle

C10 Lorraine Barrett: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â digartrefedd yng Nghaerdydd? OAQ0040(SJR)

Edwina Hart: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn helpu i fynd i'r afael â digartrefedd

homelessness in Cardiff through funding of £571,000 this year for front-line projects, housing revenue account leasing subsidy of £1 million for temporary accommodation, and funding for social housing and Supporting People. This has been augmented with guidance on the development of the local homelessness strategy.

Lorraine Barrett: Thank you for your response and your efforts. You will appreciate that the capital city can act as a magnet for homeless people, and, as it is a 24/7 city, as they say, it faces additional pressures. Will you ensure that homelessness remains one of your priorities within the social justice agenda so that everyone, whether they live in Cardiff or elsewhere in Wales, have the dignity of having somewhere to live?

Edwina Hart: I think that we all recognise the difficulties that can be experienced by the capital city in meeting the demands placed upon it as a result of pressure on the housing market. That is why it receives the largest share of our homelessness grant programme and leasing subsidy. Homelessness is one of the big issues that must be tackled, and we must see what further work we can do in that regard.

2.30 p.m.

It is unacceptable that local authorities have houses that are not let—nobody wants to go there—and there are homeless people on the streets. That is a big issue for local government in how it deals with housing. We can deal with it constructively with the Welsh Local Government Association and the local authorities, but, in some key areas, we will have to start legislating, particularly on what is happening with bed and breakfast accommodation.

Owen John Thomas: Cardiff's local authority has been selling 500 council houses a year, on average, but last year it built only two new council houses. The provision of affordable houses in Cardiff and elsewhere is declining at an alarming rate. What are your views on this situation, especially in the light of the Westminster Government's intention to

yng Nghaerdydd drwy roi £571,000 eleni i brosiectau rheng flaen, cymhorthdal prydlesu'r cyfrif refeniw tai o £1 filiwn ar gyfer llety dros dro, ac arian ar gyfer tai cymdeithasol a Chefnogi Pobl. Atgyfnerthwyd hyn drwy ganllawiau ar ddatblygu'r strategaeth leol ar ddigartrefedd.

Lorraine Barrett: Diolch am eich ymateb a'ch ymdrechion. Fe werthfawrogwch y gall y brifddinas ddenu pobl ddigartref, ac, am mai dinas sy'n gweithredu 24 awr y dydd a 7 diwrnod yr wythnos ydyw, mae'n wynebu pwysau ychwanegol. A wnewch sicrhau bod digartrefedd yn parhau i fod yn un o'ch blaenoriaethau yn yr agenda cyfiawnder cymdeithasol fel bod gan bawb, pa un a ydynt yn byw yng Nghaerdydd neu rywle arall, rywle i fyw?

Edwina Hart: Credaf fod pob un ohonom yn cydnabod yr anawsterau y gall y brifddinas eu hwynebu i fodloni'r gofynion a roddir arni o ganlyniad i'r pwysau ar y farchnad tai. Dyna pam mae'n cael y gyfran fwyaf o'n rhaglen grant digartrefedd a'n cymhorthdal prydlesu. Mae digartrefedd yn un o'r materion pwysig y mae'n rhaid mynd i'r afael ag ef, a rhaid inni ystyried pa waith pellach y gallwn ei wneud yn hynny o beth.

Mae'n annerbyniol bod gan awdurdodau lleol dai nad ydynt ar osod—nid oes neb am fyw yno—ac mae pobl ddigartref ar y strydoedd. Mae hynny'n broblem fawr i lywodraeth leol o ran sut y mae'n ymdrin â thai. Gallwn ymdrin â'r mater mewn ffordd adeiladol ar y cyd â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru a'r awdurdodau lleol, ond mewn rhai meysydd allweddol, bydd yn rhaid inni ddechrau deddfu, yn enwedig o ran yr hyn sy'n digwydd ym maes llety gwely a brecwast.

Owen John Thomas: Bu awdurdod lleol Caerdydd yn gwerthu 500 o dai cyngor y flwyddyn, ar gyfartaledd, ond y llynedd dim ond dau dŷ cyngor newydd a adeiladwyd ganddo. Mae'r ddarpariaeth o dai fforddiadwy yng Nghaerdydd ac mewn mannau eraill yn dirywio, a hynny ar gyfradd sy'n peri pryder. Beth yw eich barn ar y

make matters worse by extending the right to buy to housing association tenants?

Edwina Hart: You are probably commenting on Alan Milburn's speech to the Fabian Society, which I have read about with interest, but I have not yet read the full text. I think that we have seen a peak in the right-to-buy statistics. I hope that it is a peak and that the figures will go down because we changed the rules on the maximum financial assistance that you can get—we reduced it to £16,000—and we will see the benefit of that coming through. I am concerned about the number of houses purchased through right to buy in certain areas, because it is freezing people out of the housing market.

Jonathan Morgan: You referred earlier to the fact that many council houses in Wales remain empty for many years. Local authorities have not been particularly quick, in my opinion, to renew their housing stock and to ensure that those houses are, once again, fully occupied. What discussions have you had with Cardiff County Council about the high proportion of its council houses that remain empty? If those houses were occupied, that would go some way towards combating some of the homelessness problem in the capital city.

Edwina Hart: I must have a look at the latest figures on this from local government, and if they are not in the public domain, I will make them available in the Library. I have not had particular discussions on housing with Cardiff council, but I have general discussions on such matters with the Welsh Local Government Association. This issue will feature in our next discussion on housing and how we can quickly deal with areas where people do not want to live. Sometimes you have to make radical decisions on such matters: do you knock the houses down and choose new build, or do you sell them off for people to purchase them at low cost? A whole range of issues must be explored in local government if we are to tackle this.

sefyllfa hon, yn enwedig yng ngoleuni bwriad Llywodraeth San Steffan i waethygu'r sefyllfa drwy ymestyn yr hawl i brynu i denantiaid cymdeithasau tai?

Edwina Hart: Mae'n debyg eich bod yn cyfeirio at araith Alan Milburn i Gymdeithas y Ffabiaid, y bu'n ddiddorol iawn darllen amdani, ond nid wyf wedi darllen y testun llawn eto. Credaf ein bod wedi gweld yr ystadegau hawl i brynu yn cyrraedd uchafbwynt. Gobeithiaf mai uchafbwynt ydyw ac y bydd y ffigurau yn gostwng oherwydd bu inni newid y rheolau o ran y cymorth ariannol mwyaf y gallwch ei gael—bu inni ei leihau i £16,000—a byddwn yn gweld y fantais o wneud hynny. Pryderaf ynghylch y nifer o dai a brynir drwy'r cynllun hawl i brynu mewn rhai ardaloedd, am ei bod yn golygu na all pobl ymuno â'r farchnad dai.

Jonathan Morgan: Bu ichi gyfeirio'n gynharach at y ffaith bod llawer o dai cyngor yng Nghymru yn wag am flynyddoedd lawer. Nid yw awdurdodau lleol wedi adnewyddu eu stoc tai yn arbennig o gyflym, yn fy marn i, nac wedi sicrhau bod pobl yn byw yn y tai hynny unwaith eto. Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda Chyngor Sir Caerdydd ynghylch y gyfran uchel o'i dai cyngor sy'n wag? Pe bai pobl yn byw yn y tai hynny, byddai hynny'n gwneud rhywfaint i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem o ran digartrefedd yn y brifddinas.

Edwina Hart: Rhaid imi edrych ar y ffigurau diweddaraf ar hyn gan lywodraeth leol, ac os nad ydynt wedi'u cyhoeddi, byddaf yn eu rhoi yn y Llyfrgell. Ni chefais drafodaethau penodol ar dai gyda chyngor Caerdydd, ond caf drafodaethau cyffredinol ar faterion o'r fath gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru. Bydd y mater hwn yn rhan o'n trafodaeth nesaf ar dai a sut y gallwn ymdrin yn gyflym ag ardaloedd lle nad yw pobl am fyw. Weithiau rhaid ichi wneud penderfyniadau radicalaidd ar faterion o'r fath: a ydych yn dymchwel y tai a dewis adeiladu tai newydd, neu a ydych yn eu gwerthu i bobl eu prynu ar gost isel? Rhaid ymchwilio i amrywiaeth o faterion mewn llywodraeth leol er mwyn inni allu mynd i'r afael â hyn.

Y Gronfa Droseddau

The Crime Fund

Q11 Peter Black: How is the Minister co-ordinating expenditure of the Assembly Government's crime fund? OAQ0030(SJR)

C11 Peter Black: Sut y mae'r Gweinidog yn cydgyssylltu gwariant cronfa droseddau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad? OAQ0030(SJR)

Edwina Hart: Officials in the community safety unit liaise closely with officials in the education and training department on the co-ordination of expenditure in the crime-fighting fund.

Edwina Hart: Mae swyddogion yn yr uned diogelwch cymunedol yn cydweithio'n agos â swyddogion yn yr adran addysg a hyfforddiant i gydgyssylltu gwariant y gronfa droseddau.

Peter Black: We all know that the crime-fighting fund—or the 'crime fund' as it was termed in the Labour Party manifesto—was essentially a number of budgets cobbled together. Are there any overall objectives for that fund, and how do you measure the success of the fund against those objectives?

Peter Black: Mae pob un ohonom yn gwybod bod y gronfa ymladd troseddau—neu'r 'gronfa droseddau' fel y'i galwyd ym maniffesto'r Blaid Lafur—yn cynnwys nifer o gyllidebau wedi'u cyfuno'n ddiotal. A oes unrhyw amcanion cyffredinol ar gyfer y gronfa honno, a sut yr ydych yn mesur llwyddiant y gronfa yn ôl yr amcanion hynny?

Edwina Hart: It has not been cobbled together; it has just been put into different portfolios. The fund is £119 million between 2004-05 and 2007-08, and it is linked because it deals with crime and disorder, substance misuse, and social exclusion, which are linked. There is a definite joined-up approach, which you can now see coming through successfully in this area.

Edwina Hart: Nid yw'r gronfa yn gyllidebau wedi'u cyfuno'n ddiotal; mae wedi'i rhoi mewn portffolios gwahanol. Mae'r gronfa yn werth £119 miliwn rhwng 2004-05 a 2007-08, ac mae'n gysylltiedig am ei bod yn ymdrin â throsedd ac anrhefn, camddefnyddio sylweddau, ac allgáu cymdeithasol, sy'n gysylltiedig. Mae ymagwedd gydgyssylltiedig bendant, a gallwch weld hyn yn llwyddiannus yn awr yn y maes hwn.

Alun Cairns: Minister, in order to dispel any accusations of ambiguity, which I am sure is not the case, will you provide a written list of the areas in which that fund is being used and to what purpose, and a list of the targets that relate to the fund?

Alun Cairns: Weinidog, er mwyn dileu unrhyw honiadau o amwysedd, nad ydynt yn wir, mae'n siŵr, a wnewch ddarparu rhestr ysgrifenedig o'r meysydd lle y defnyddir y gronfa honno ac at ba ddiben, a rhestr o'r targedau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r gronfa?

Edwina Hart: Yes; such information is freely available. We discuss these issues in the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee and I am more than happy to provide you with that information—it is probably already in the public domain.

Edwina Hart: Gwnaf; mae gwybodaeth o'r fath ar gael. Trafodwn y materion hyn yn y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ac yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i roi'r wybodaeth honno ichi—mae'n debyg ei bod wedi'i chyhoeddi eisoes.

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

Arloesedd Economaidd Economic Innovation

Q1 Denise Idris Jones: What action has the

C1 Denise Idris Jones: Pa gamau y mae

Welsh Assembly Government taken to promote economic innovation in Wales? OAQ0007(EDT)

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): In March 2003, I launched the Wales for Innovation action plan, setting out how the Assembly Government and its partners promote and encourage innovation across Wales. Further, the March 2004 'Knowledge Economy Nexus' report sets out the vital role that higher education in Wales must play in making Wales a truly innovative nation.

Denise Idris Jones: Do you agree that innovation is a cornerstone of a thriving economy and a skill that can be learned, and develops when it is an integrated part of the local business culture? Would you further agree that, for many small businesses in Wales, innovation is the key to business development, as it will expand their markets and create more jobs, and it is important that businesses are encouraged and supported and given the confidence to act on business opportunities?

Andrew Davies: If we are to be successful in making the transition to a knowledge-based economy—what I call the dragon economy—we must ensure that innovation lies at the heart of this move. This does not only relate to the role of higher education, and research and development in particular. It is not just about investments such as the £50 million invested to create the Institute of Life Science at the University of Wales Swansea, £20 million of which came from IBM. This was based on existing centres of excellence, such as the clinical school and other developments. It is about how we embed the culture within small and medium-sized enterprises. Wales for Innovation and the Nexus report look at how we can mainstream innovation among all companies, particularly among SMEs, and help them to make the transition to higher value-added production in terms of goods and services.

Elin Jones: Would you say that it is an

Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'u cymryd er mwyn hyrwyddo arloesedd economaidd yng Nghymru? OAQ0007(EDT)

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Ym mis Mawrth 2003, bu imi lansio'r cynllun gweithredu Cymru o Blaid Arloesi, gan nodi sut y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'i phartneriaid yn hyrwyddo ac yn annog arloesedd ledled Cymru. Yn ogystal, mae'r adroddiad 'Knowledge Economy Nexus' a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Mawrth 2004 yn nodi'r rhan allweddol y mae'n rhaid i addysg uwch yng Nghymru ei chwarae i sicrhau bod Cymru yn wlad wirioneddol arloesol.

Denise Idris Jones: A gytunwch fod arloesedd yn gonglfaen economi sy'n ffynnu ac yn sgil y gellir ei ddysgu, a'i fod yn datblygu pan fydd yn rhan annatod o'r diwylliant busnes lleol. A gytunwch hefyd, i lawer o fusnesau bach yng Nghymru, fod arloesedd yn allweddol i ddatblygu busnes, oherwydd bydd yn ehangu eu marchnadoedd ac yn creu mwy o swyddi, ac mae'n bwysig y caiff busnesau eu hannog a'u cefnogi ac y cânt yr hyder i fanteisio ar gyfleoedd busnes?

Andrew Davies: Er mwyn inni lwyddo i drosglwyddo i economi sy'n seiliedig ar wybodaeth—yr hyn a alwaf yn economi'r ddraig—rhaid inni sicrhau bod arloesedd wrth wraidd y cam hwn. Mae hyn yn gysylltiedig â rôl addysg uwch, ond mae hefyd yn gysylltiedig ag ymchwil a datblygu yn benodol. Nid yw'n ymwneud â buddsoddiadau yn unig, megis y £50 miliwn a fuddsoddwyd i greu'r Sefydliad Gwyddor Bywyd ym Mhrifysgol Cymru Abertawe, y daeth £20 miliwn ohono o IBM. Yr oedd hyn yn seiliedig ar ganolfannau rhagoriaeth a oedd yn bodoli eisoes, megis yr ysgol glinigol a datblygiadau eraill. Mae a wnelo â'r ffordd yr ydym yn meithrin y diwylliant mewn busnesau bach a chanolig. Mae Cymru o Blaid Arloesedd ac adroddiad Nexus yn ystyried sut y gallwn brif ffrydio arloesedd ymhlith pob cwmni, yn enwedig busnesau bach a chanolig, a'u helpu i drosglwyddo i waith cynhyrchu sy'n ychwanegu mwy o werth o ran nwyddau a gwasanaethau.

Elin Jones: A ddywedech ei bod yn

example of economic innovation on your part when you tried to be creative as possible this morning in trying to persuade the Economic Development and Transport Committee that reaching 90 per cent of UK average gross value added per capita is not a Government target, when the First Minister presented your economic strategy in 2001 by saying that

‘Many things must go right for us to be able to achieve that target of 90 per cent’?

Will you agree once and for all, Minister, that your Government’s target is 90 per cent and that a repeat of the recently announced 2003 GVA figures will mean that the Government will fall very short of that target in 2011?

Andrew Davies: Whenever I listen to the insightful, incisive comments of the Plaid Cymru economic spokesperson, I note— [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: ‘They were the First Minister’s comments.’]

We heard such comments ad nauseam in committee this morning, and perhaps this is why your party leader has chosen someone from outside the Assembly group to lead on economic issues.

We have made it clear that if we deliver on all our targets in ‘A Winning Wales’, we will narrow the prosperity gap between Wales and the rest of the UK. As I reported to committee this morning, where we have the information to make the judgment, we have made substantial progress on reaching all but one of our targets in ‘A Winning Wales’. We have made huge progress. Further to my reply to Denise Idris Jones, we have made substantial progress in regenerating the Welsh economy and creating a knowledge-based economy in Wales.

Alun Cairns: Is it not the case that the Minister is showing extreme innovation in that he is inventing his own targets? Is there not a great deal of confusion within the Assembly Government, because it now seems that the Minister for Economic Development and Transport is working to a different target from that of the First Minister? Which target are we to believe? However, it does not

enghraifft o arloesedd economaidd ar eich rhan pan fu ichi geisio bod mor greadigol â phosibl y bore yma wrth geisio darbwyllo’r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth nad yw cyrraedd 90 y cant o werth ychwanegol crynswth cyffredin y DU y pen yn un o dargedau’r Llywodraeth, pan gyflwynodd y Prif Weinidog eich strategaeth economaidd yn 2001 gan ddweud y canlynol?

Rhaid i lawer o bethau lwyddo er mwyn inni allu cyrraedd y targed hwnnw o 90 y cant.

A gytunwch unwaith ac am byth, Weinidog, mai 90 y cant yw targed eich Llywodraeth ac y bydd sefyllfa lle y caiff ffigurau GYC ar gyfer 2003 a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar eu haildrodd yn golygu y bydd y Llywodraeth ymhell o gyrraedd y targed hwnnw yn 2011?

Andrew Davies: Pryd bynnag y byddaf yn gwrandao ar sylwadau craff a chroyw llefarydd economaidd Plaid Cymru, nodaf— [AELODAU’R CYNULLIAD: ‘Sylwadau’r Prif Weinidog oeddent.’]

Clywsom sylwadau o’r fath hyd at syrffed yn y pwyllgor y bore yma, ac efallai dyma pam mae arweinydd eich plaid wedi dewis rhywun o’r tu allan i grŵp y Cynulliad i arwain ar faterion economaidd.

Yr ydym wedi egluro, os cyflawnwn ein holl dargedau yn ‘Cymru’n Ennill’, y byddwn yn lleihau’r bwlch ffyniant rhwng Cymru a gweddill y DU. Fel y soniais wrth y pwyllgor y bore yma, lle y mae’r wybodaeth gennym i lunio’r farn, yr ydym wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol i gyrraedd pob un o’n targedau namyn un yn ‘Cymru’n Ennill’. Yr ydym wedi gwneud cynnydd aruthrol. Ymhellach i’m hateb i Denise Idris Jones, yr ydym wedi gwneud cynnydd sylweddol i adfywio economi Cymru a chreu economi sy’n seiliedig ar wybodaeth yng Nghymru.

Alun Cairns: Onid yw’n wir bod y Gweinidog yn arloesol iawn yn creu ei dargedau ei hun? Onid oes llawer o ddryswch o fewn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, oherwydd ymddengys yn awr fod y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yn anelu at darged gwahanol i darged y Prif Weinidog? Pa darged y dylem ei gredu? Fodd bynnag, nid oes gwahaniaeth pa darged y

matter which target we are to believe, because we are not making any progress and we do not have a hope of achieving either.

Andrew Davies: Alun must be frustrated with his lack of personal progress and with the fact that his party is flatlining in the opinion polls. I remember—[ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: ‘Answer the question’.]

The Presiding Officer: Order.

Andrew Davies: I remember coming across someone like Alun some years ago, whose ambition far exceeded his ability to deliver. His name was Johnny One Note. This is all we hear from Alun Cairns, as he does not have anything constructive to say.

The leader of the opposition will ask the next question, which is on GVA, therefore I had intended to discuss GVA in response to that. However, the latest figures show that the only region throughout the UK to exceed our growth was the East Midlands. Wales and Scotland saw a 6 per cent increase in GDP over the previous year. That is a substantial increase. Why did GVA per capita decline in Wales during the 1990s, with a precipitous fall from 1995? Labour was not in Government in Westminster, nor in Cardiff. Alun’s party was in Government and it was his party that decimated the Welsh economy.

dylem ei gredu, oherwydd nid ydym yn gwneud unrhyw gynnydd ac nid oes gobaith gennym o gyflawni’r naill na’r llall.

Andrew Davies: Rhaid bod Alun yn teimlo’n rhwystredig oherwydd ei ddiffyg cynnydd personol ac yn sgîl y ffaith bod ei blaid yn mynd yn llai poblogaidd yn y polau piniwn. Cofiaf—[AELODAU’R CYNULLIAD: ‘Atebwch y cwestiwn’.]

Y Llywydd: Trefn.

Andrew Davies: Cofiaf gyfarfod â rhywun fel Alun rai blynyddoedd yn ôl, yr oedd ei uchelgais yn llawer mwy na’i allu i gyflawni. Sioni Un Nodyn oedd ei enw. Dyma’r unig beth a glywn gan Alun Cairns, am nad oes ganddo unrhyw beth adeiladol i’w ddweud.

Bydd arweinydd yr wrthblaid yn gofyn y cwestiwn nesaf, sy’n ymwneud â GYC, felly yr oeddwn wedi bwriadu trafod GYC mewn ymateb i hynny. Fodd bynnag, dengys y ffigurau diweddaraf mai’r unig ranbarth ledled y DU i ragori ar ein twf ni oedd dwyrain canolbarth Lloegr. Yng Nghymru a’r Alban, cafwyd cynnydd o 6 y cant mewn CMC o gymharu â’r flwyddyn flaenorol. Mae hynny’n gynnydd sylweddol. Pam y dirywiodd GYC y pen yng Nghymru yn ystod yr 1990au, gyda chwymp sydyn o 1995? Nid oedd Llafur mewn grym yn San Steffan, nac yng Nghaerdydd. Yr oedd plaid Alun mewn grym a’i blaid ef a ddifrododd economi Cymru.

Lefelau Gwerth Ychwanegol Crynswth yn Ynys Môn Gross Value Added Levels in Ynys Môn

C2 Ieuan Wyn Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar lefelau gwerth ychwanegol crynswth yn Ynys Môn? OAQ0025(EDT)

C3 Ieuan Wyn Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y gwahaniaeth o ran cyfoeth rhwng Ynys Môn a rhanbarthau eraill o fewn y DU? OAQ0016(EDT)

Andrew Davies: According to the latest estimates published by the Office for National Statistics in December 2004, headline gross value added in Ynys Môn was £533 million, or £8,100 per head. Figures are

Q2 Ieuan Wyn Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on gross value added levels in Ynys Môn? OAQ0025(EDT)

Q3 Ieuan Wyn Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the difference in wealth between Ynys Môn and other regions within the UK? OAQ0016(EDT)

Andrew Davies: Yn ôl yr amcangyfrifon diweddaraf a gyhoeddwyd gan Swyddfa’r Ystadegau Gwladol ym mis Rhagfyr 2004, y prif werth ychwanegol crynswth yn Ynys Môn oedd £533 miliwn, neu £8,100 y pen.

not available on the stock of wealth in Ynys Môn or in any other region in the UK.

Nid yw ffigurau ar gael ar y stoc cyfoeth yn Ynys Môn nac yn unrhyw ranbarth arall yn y DU.

2.40 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae gennyf bob ffydd yn Elin Jones fel llefarydd Plaid Cymru yn y Cynulliad ar ddatblygu economaidd, a gresynaf eich bod yn gwneud ymosodiadau personol yn lle ateb cwestiynau.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I have every faith in Elin Jones as the Plaid Cymru Assembly spokesperson on economic development, and I regret that you should resort to personal attacks instead of answering questions.

Mae'n wir bod Ynys Môn yn rhan o ardal Amcan 1 ac mai bwriad buddsoddiad sylweddol Amcan 1 yw sicrhau bod gwerth ychwanegol crynswth Ynys Môn yn codi i lefel sydd yn cyfateb i'r hyn yr ydych wedi awgrymu oedd yn darged y Llywodraeth, sef bod GVA yn ardaloedd Amcan 1 yn gyffredinol yn 90 y cant o lefel y DU ar gyfartaledd erbyn 2010. A ydych yn hyderus y bydd GVA Ynys Môn wedi codi'n sylweddol cyn bod arian Amcan 1 yn dod i ben neu a yw Amcan 1 yn gyfle y mae eich Llywodraeth wedi'i wastraffu?

It is true that Ynys Môn is part of the Objective 1 area, and that the aim of the substantial investment of Objective 1 is to ensure that Ynys Môn's gross value added levels increase to the level that you suggested was the Government's target, namely that GVA in the Objective 1 area should be 90 per cent of the UK average level by 2010. Are you confident that Anglesey's GVA will have increased substantially before the Objective 1 programme comes to an end or is Objective 1 an opportunity that your Government has wasted?

Andrew Davies: I believe that you mean GVA per capita. GVA increased in Anglesey by 22 per cent between 1989 and 2002. That is a faster growth rate than that in Wales or the UK as a whole, which was 15 and 16 per cent. Therefore, there has been substantial growth in GVA, as well as in per capita GVA. However, as I said in committee this morning, the figures for per capita GVA at a NUTS III level, which is the local level, in an area such as Anglesey are not accurate in terms of living standards or income because of commuting patterns and because GVA does not take into account the retired population. As the Member for Ynys Môn, you know that a significant proportion of Ynys Môn's population is retired and that a significant proportion of its workforce commute. For example, I was talking to trade union representatives from Airbus in Broughton last week, and several members of that union commute from Anglesey and Holyhead. Therefore, GVA at a local level has huge deficiencies as an indicator of economic progress, which I think that the committee accepted this morning. That is not to say that it is not an internationally recognised economic indicator that is used, but, nevertheless, at a local, NUTS III level, it

Andrew Davies: Credaf eich bod yn golygu GYC y pen. Cynyddodd GYC yn Ynys Môn 22 y cant rhwng 1989 a 2002. Mae hynny'n gyfradd dwf gyflymach nag a geir yng Nghymru neu'r DU gyfan, sef 15 a 16 y cant. Felly, bu cynnydd sylweddol yn GYC, yn ogystal â GYC y pen. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais yn y pwyllgor y bore yma, nid yw'r ffigurau ar gyfer GYC y pen ar lefel NUTS III, sef y ffigurau lleol, mewn ardal megis Ynys Môn yn gywir o ran safonau byw nac incwm oherwydd patrymau cymudo ac oherwydd nad yw GYC yn ystyried pobl sydd wedi ymddeol. Fel yr Aelod dros Ynys Môn, gwyddoch fod cyfran fawr o boblogaeth Ynys Môn wedi ymddeol a bod cyfran fawr o'i gweithlu yn cymudo. Er enghraifft, siaradais â chynrychiolwyr undeb llafur o Airbus ym Mrychdyn yr wythnos diwethaf, ac mae sawl aelod o'r undeb hwnnw yn cymudo o Ynys Môn a Chaerdybi. Felly, mae gan GYC yn lleol ddiffygion mawr fel dangosydd o gynnydd economaidd, a chredaf i'r pwyllgor dderbyn hynny y bore yma. Nid yw hynny'n golygu nad dangosydd economaidd a gydnabyddir yn rhyngwladol a ddefnyddir, ond, serch hynny, ar lefel NUTS III leol, rhaid ei ddefnyddio'n ofalus iawn.

comes with a serious health warning.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Ni dderbyniaf eich dehongliad o'r ffigurau cyn belled ag y bo Ynys Môn yn y cwestiwn oherwydd bod penawdau mynegrifau GVA y pen yn ôl prisiau sylfaenol cyfredol NUTS III yn dangos bod gan Ynys Môn y lefel isaf yng ngwledydd Prydain.

Gan symud ymlaen at gwestiwn 3, mae'r bwlch rhwng yr ardaloedd tlawd a'r rhai cyfoethog yn fwy ym Mhrydain nag ydyw mewn unrhyw un o ardaloedd eraill yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, yn ôl ffigurau Eurostat. A ydych yn hyderus y bydd y bwlch wedi cau erbyn 2010?

Andrew Davies: Yes, we are closing the gap in many ways. I said that there has been substantial progress on the 'Winning Wales' targets, namely employment, export figures, business research and development and a whole range of other indicators. The Labour Force Survey figures that were published only this morning showed once again that there has been substantial employment growth in Wales. That is a sign of success. However, I stand by what I said earlier about the deficiencies in GVA figures. Much has been made of the GVA per capita figures at a Welsh and at a regional level, but I place on record something that I discussed with committee this morning, namely that indicators such as employment rates, ILO unemployment rates and earnings as a proportion of the UK average show that Wales is outperforming the north-east of England and Northern Ireland, and yet that is not reflected in the GVA per capita figures. We cannot understand why that it is. Our statisticians cannot understand it because, all things being equal, you would expect GVA to have increased even more than it already has. We are seeking clarification on that from the Office of National Statistics, and, as I said to committee, we will make that information available when we have it.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Blaming the figures was a poor response, Minister. GVA figures in Wales are now relative to the rest of the UK and Europe, but the gap is getting wider.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I do not accept your analysis of the figures as far as Ynys Môn is concerned because headline gross value added per head indices by NUTS III current basic prices show that Ynys Môn is at the bottom of the league in the countries of Britain.

Moving on to question 3, the gap between the rich and poor areas is wider in Britain than it is in any other European Union region, according to Eurostat figures. Are you confident that that gap will have been narrowed by 2010?

Andrew Davies: Ydwyf, yr ydym yn cau'r bwlch mewn sawl ffordd. Dywedais fod cynnydd sylweddol wedi'i wneud o ran targedau 'Cymru'n Ennill', sef cyflogaeth, ffigurau allforio, ymchwil a datblygu busnes ac amrywiaeth eang o ddangosyddion eraill. Dangosodd ffigurau'r Arolwg o'r Llafurlu a gyhoeddwyd y bore yma unwaith eto fod twf cyflogaeth sylweddol wedi'i gyflawni yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n arwydd o lwyddiant. Fodd bynnag, glynaf wrth yr hyn a ddywedais yn gynharach ynghylch y diffygion mewn ffigurau GYC. Mae llawer o bwys wedi'i roi ar y ffigurau GYC y pen ar gyfer Cymru a'r rhanbarthau, ond cofnodaf rywbeth a drafodais gyda'r pwyllgor y bore yma, sef bod dangosyddion megis cyfraddau cyflogaeth, cyfraddau diweithdra ILO ac enillion fel cyfran o gyfartaledd y DU yn dangos bod Cymru yn perfformio'n well na gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr a Gogledd Iwerddon, ac eto nid yw hynny wedi'i adlewyrchu yn ffigurau GYC y pen. Ni allwn ddeall y rheswm am hynny. Ni all ein hystadegwyr ei ddeall oherwydd, a phopeth yn gyfartal, byddech yn disgwyl bod GYC wedi cynyddu hyd yn oed yn fwy nag y mae wedi'i wneud eisoes. Yr ydym yn ceisio eglurhad gan y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol yn hynny o beth ac, fel y dywedais wrth y pwyllgor, byddaf yn sicrhau bod y wybodaeth honno ar gael pan fydd gennym.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr oedd rhoi bai ar y ffigurau yn ymateb gwael, Weinidog. Mae ffigurau'r GYC yng Nghymru bellach yn gymharol â gweddill y DU ac Ewrop, ond

mae'r bwlch yn mynd yn fwy.

The First Minister: It is not wider.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw'n mynd yn fwy.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: It is. If you look at the figures for Objective 1 areas in 1995 and 2003, you will see that the gap is substantially wider. Let me bring the Minister back to Ynys Môn. You have told me that there is great confidence that the gap will be reduced between now and 2010. The Minister is aware that, in 2010, Wylfa nuclear power station, which employs 500 people on the island, at substantially higher wages than the average on Anglesey, is likely to close. Will the Minister now assure the people of Anglesey that the Government has a clear strategy to ensure that the impact of those job losses is minimised, and that alternative employment will be made available?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Ydyw. Os edrychwch ar y ffigurau ar gyfer ardaloedd Amcan 1 yn 1995 a 2003, fe welwch fod y bwlch yn fwy o lawer. Gadewch imi ddwyn sylw'r Gweinidog at Ynys Môn unwaith eto. Bu ichi ddweud wrthyf fod cryn hyder y caiff y bwlch ei leihau rhwng eleni a 2010. Gŵyr y Gweinidog fod gorsaf bŵer niwclear yr Wylfa, sy'n cyflogi 500 o bobl ar yr ynys, ar gyflogau llawer uwch na'r cyfartaledd ar Ynys Môn, yn debygol o gau yn 2010. A wnaiff y Gweinidog sicrhau pobl Ynys Môn yn awr bod gan y Llywodraeth strategaeth glir i sicrhau mai bach iawn fydd effaith y swyddi hyn a gollir, ac y bydd cyflogaeth amgen ar gael?

Andrew Davies: As Ieuan knows, we have discussed this issue previously, and I have given my commitment on it. It is not just commitment—we are taking action. Last year, my senior official in the Economic Development and Transport Department worked with local authorities, and we have been working with Anglesey Aluminium Metals Limited and a range of other stakeholders on the island to try to protect employment at the plant. We have negotiated with the Department for Trade and Industry on a range of issues that would affect the operation there. We are obviously mindful of the fact that Wylfa is programmed to be decommissioned in 2010 and we have started to build and plan for that eventuality. I have given my commitment on that. These are not empty words—we are working and planning for that eventuality because we realise the importance of Wylfa and Anglesey Aluminium Metals Limited and the close relationship between the two. I give you my commitment that we will do everything possible to retain employment and operation at the plant. If that is not possible, we will do everything that we can—as was the case with Great Lakes UK Ltd in Amlwch—to help those affected.

Andrew Davies: Fel y gŵyr Ieuan, yr ydym wedi trafod y mater hwn o'r blaen, ac yr wyf wedi rhoi fy ymrwymiad arno. Nid dim ond ymrwymiad ydyw—yr ydym yn cymryd camau gweithredu. Y llynedd, cydweithiodd fy uwch swyddog yn yr Adran Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth ag awdurdodau lleol, a buom yn cydweithio ag Anglesey Aluminium Metals Limited ac amrywiaeth o randdeiliaid eraill ar yr ynys i geisio diogelu cyflogaeth ar y safle. Yr ydym wedi negodi â'r Adran Masnach a Diwydiant ar amrywiaeth o faterion a fyddai'n effeithio ar y gwaith yno. Mae'n amlwg ein bod yn ymwybodol o'r ffaith bod yr Wylfa wedi'i rhaglennu i gael ei digomisiynu yn 2010 ac yr ydym wedi dechrau adeiladu a chynllunio ar gyfer hynny. Yr wyf wedi rhoi fy ymrwymiad ar hynny. Nid geiriau gwag yw'r rhain—yr ydym yn gweithio ac yn cynllunio ar gyfer hynny oherwydd sylweddolwn bwysigrwydd yr Wylfa ac Anglesey Aluminium Metals Limited a'r gydberthynas agos rhwng y ddau. Rhoddaf fy ymrwymiad ichi y gwnawn bopeth posibl i sicrhau na chaiff swyddi eu colli ac na chaiff y safle ei gau. Os nad yw hynny'n bosibl, gwnawn bopeth y gallwn—fel y digwyddodd gyda Great Lakes UK Ltd yn Amlwch—i helpu'r rhai yr effeithir arnynt.

Mark Isherwood: As *The Economist* said last Saturday, Labour's claims of economic success are dodgy. According to figures from

Mark Isherwood: Fel y dywedodd *The Economist* ddydd Sadwrn diwethaf, mae honiadau Llafur o lwyddiant economaidd yn

the Assembly Library, GVA—or GDP, as it was then called—per capita in Wales was 83.7 per cent of the UK average 10 years ago. By my reckoning, 79 per cent is a fall. Independent forecasters are predicting that it could fall as low as 77.3 per cent in 2005. How will that impact on the people of Ynys Môn and north Wales?

Andrew Davies: Ten years ago, the Conservatives were in power at Westminster, which is why, as I said in an earlier reply, that the most catastrophic fall in GVA relatively speaking—Wales has grown in absolute terms—was from 1995. The change has levelled off since 1999 and there has been relative improvement in the performance. There is still a long way to go, but as I keep repeating, on the hardened economic indicators, such as employment, business research and development, tourism expenditure, exports and a whole range of other factors, there has been substantial growth.

Brynle Williams: Moving on slightly, assuming that the much talked about north-south air link goes ahead, what action will you take to ensure that Ynys Môn, and the adjacent areas to north Wales, receive the maximum financial benefits from the new air route, and that it is not a case of flying all the wealth down to the south?

Andrew Davies: Last week, I was in the Presiding Officer's constituency to open the new stretch of the A470 near Lledr Valley, which is not only a stunning piece of engineering, but is improving transport links between north and south Wales. We have believed for a long time that there is a small, but nevertheless significant market of those who need air travel from north and south. It is also important, for political reasons, that we narrow the perceived gap between the north and the south, which is why we are proposing this north-south air service. It will benefit all parts of Wales, particularly those parts of north-west Wales that will have improved access to the capital.

amheus. Yn ôl ffigurau gan Lyfrgell y Cynulliad, yr oedd GYC—neu CMC, fel y'i galwyd ar y pryd—y pen yng Nghymru 83.7 y cant o gyfartaledd y DU 10 mlynedd yn ôl. Hyd y gallaf farnu, mae 79 y cant yn golygu gostyngiad. Yn ôl rhagamcanion annibynnol, gallai fod mor isel â 77.3 y cant yn 2005. Sut y bydd hynny'n effeithio ar bobl Ynys Môn a'r Gogledd?

Andrew Davies: Ddeng mlynedd yn ôl, yr oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym yn San Steffan, sef pam, fel y dywedais mewn ateb cynharach, mai o 1995 yr oedd y cwmp mwyaf difrifol mewn GYC mewn termau cymharol—mae Cymru wedi tyfu mewn termau absoliwt. Mae'r newid wedi gwastatáu ers 1999 a bu gwelliant cymharol yn y perfformiad. Erys llawer i'w wneud, ond fel y dywedaf dro ar ôl tro, o ran y dangosyddion economaidd cyfarwydd, megis cyflogaeth, ymchwil a datblygu busnes, gwariant ar dwristiaeth, allforion ac amrywiaeth eang o ffactorau eraill, bu twf sylweddol.

Brynle Williams: Gan symud ymlaen ychydig, a chan gymryd yn ganiataol y bydd y cyswllt hedfan rhwng y Gogledd a'r De y bu llawer o sôn amdano yn cael ei wireddu, pa gamau a gymerwch i sicrhau y caiff Ynys Môn, a'r ardaloedd sy'n gyfagos â'r Gogledd, y buddiannau ariannol mwyaf yn sgîl y llwybr hedfan newydd, ac na fydd yr holl gyfoeth yn mynd i'r De?

Andrew Davies: Yr wythnos diwethaf, yr oeddwn yn etholaeth y Llywydd i agor y rhan newydd o'r A470 ger Dyffryn Lledr, sy'n enghraifft ragorol o beirianeg, ac sydd hefyd yn gwella'r cysylltiadau trafniadaeth rhwng y Gogledd a'r De. Yr ydym wedi credu ers amser maith bod marchnad fach, ond pwysig er hynny, ar gyfer y rhai y mae angen iddynt allu hedfan o'r Gogledd i'r De. Mae'n bwysig hefyd, am resymau gwleidyddol, ein bod y lleihau'r bwch canfyddedig rhwng y Gogledd a'r De, a dyna pam y cynigwn wasanaeth hedfan rhwng y Gogledd a'r De. Bydd pob rhan o Gymru yn elwa arno, yn enwedig y rhannau hynny o'r Gogledd-orllewin a fydd â chysylltiad gwell â'r brifddinas.

Seilwaith Trafniadaeth

Transport Infrastructure

Q4 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Will the Minister make a statement on his plans to invest in our transport infrastructure? OAQ0041(EDT)

C4 Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar ei gynlluniau i fuddsoddi yn ein seilwaith trafndiaeth? OAQ0041(EDT)

Andrew Davies: I announced my plans for investment in transport infrastructure on 7 December, reflecting the outcome of my transport review. It is an £8 billion, 15-year programme designed to increase the speed of delivery on transport, to support the development of our economy, and to help spread prosperity across the whole of Wales.

Andrew Davies: Cyhoeddais fy nghynlluniau ar gyfer buddsoddi yn y seilwaith trafndiaeth ar 7 Rhagfyr, gan adlewyrchu canlyniad fy adolygiad o drafndiaeth. Mae'n rhaglen £8 biliwn, 15 mlynedd a gynlluniwyd i gyflymu'r broses o wneud gwahaniaeth i drafndiaeth, i gefnogi datblygiad ein heconomi, ac i helpu i ledaenu ffyniant ar draws Cymru gyfan.

2.50 p.m.

Nick Bourne: Can the Minister give us an update on proposals to improve and realign the stretch of the A470 between Cwmbach and Newbridge on Wye, as we have been discussing north-south links?

Nick Bourne: A all y Gweinidog roi'r newyddion diweddaraf inni ar y cynigion i wella ac ailalinio'r darn o'r A470 rhwng Cwmbach a'r Bontnewydd ar Wy, gan inni fod yn trafod cysylltiadau rhwng y Gogledd a'r De?

Andrew Davies: It is in the forward work programme, as I am sure you are aware. Various options have been put forward. A public consultation process has been held, and, as a result, another option was put forward by members of the public, which is currently being considered. I have not seen the proposal yet, but officials are working on it. When it is completed, I will inform you of the latest position.

Andrew Davies: Mae yn y flaenraglen waith, fel y gwyddoch, mae'n siŵr. Cyflwynwyd opsiynau amrywiol. Cynhaliwyd ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus, ac, o ganlyniad, cyflwynwyd opsiwn arall gan aelodau'r cyhoedd, sy'n cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd. Nid wyf wedi gweld y cynnig eto, ond mae swyddogion yn gweithio arno. Pan gaiff ei gwblhau, byddaf yn eich hysbysu o'r sefyllfa ddiweddaraf.

Nick Bourne: The Minister is right to say that it is in the trunk road forward programme. At the moment, the only commitment given is that the work could begin between 2005 and 2008. Local people realise the need for this improvement, and there is uncertainty. I would be grateful if the Minister could look at those proposals, and come back to the Assembly, or perhaps make a statement which could be made available in the library.

Nick Bourne: Mae'r Gweinidog yn iawn i ddweud ei fod ym mlaenraglen y cefnffyrdd. Ar hyn o bryd, yr unig ymrwymiad a roddwyd yw y gellid dechrau ar y gwaith rhwng 2005 a 2008. Mae pobl leol yn sylweddoli'r angen am y gwelliant hwn, ac mae ansicrwydd. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Gweinidog edrych ar y cynigion hynny, a rhoi adborth i'r Cynulliad, neu wneud datganiad efallai a allai fod ar gael yn y llyfrgell.

Andrew Davies: I give that commitment, and I will also be reporting to committee.

Andrew Davies: Rhoddaf yr ymrwymiad hwnnw, a byddaf hefyd yn cyflwyno adroddiad i'r pwyllgor.

Peter Law: You will remember that I and my

Peter Law: Fe gofiwch i mi a'm hetholwyr

constituents in Blaenau Gwent were somewhat disappointed when you announced in the transport review before Christmas that the Ebbw Vale to Cardiff railway line would not be up and running until 2007. I know, from communications that I have received from you, and from the discussions that we have had, that you have since worked hard on that issue. It is vitally important to the people of Blaenau Gwent and the Ebbw valley that this line opens to the public in late 2006. Can you give me an assurance that the main contract will be let as early as possible, and that the passenger line will be opened in late 2006? Will you make the funding available for this scheme as soon as possible, and will you direct Network Rail to approve the scheme so that people in this community have access to the jobs and other opportunities that they so badly need?

Andrew Davies: I give you that commitment. We are committed to regenerating Valleys communities such as yours. We are improving transport links—we shall shortly be opening the new Cwm bypass, and we have brought forward the the A465 dual carriageway from Abergavenny to Tredegar within 10 years. As you know, I remain committed to the Ebbw Vale railway line. As I indicated last week, preparatory work is starting at the end of this month on clearing the existing railway. The contract will be put out to tender shortly, and I remain committed to opening the line as soon as possible, within the timescale I indicated in my letter to you, to which you referred earlier. It is a major commitment for the Assembly Government. As you know, the Railways Bill, which is going through Parliament at the moment, will give us powers in order to control the all-Wales railways franchise. We remain committed to delivering on this major project.

Jenny Randerson: Before Christmas, when we discussed your transport strategy in Plenary, you said that you had not seen the Making Better Use study on the M4. While I express some surprise that you came to a view on the need for a relief road for the M4 before seeing this study, I am told that there is now a draft report, or preliminary

ym Mlaenau Gwent fod ychydig yn siomedig pan gyhoeddasoch yn yr adolygiad o drafnidiaeth cyn y Nadolig na fyddai rheilffordd Glynebwy i Gaerdydd yn weithredol tan 2007. Gwn, o'r ohebiaeth a gefais gennyh, a'r trafodaethau a gawsom, eich bod wedi gweithio'n galed ar hynny. Mae'n hollbwysig i bobl Blaenau Gwent a glyn Ebwy bod y llinell hon yn agor i'r cyhoedd ar ddiwedd 2006. A allwch roi sicrwydd imi y caiff y prif gontract ei roi mor gynnar â phosibl, ac y caiff y llinell i deithwyr ei hagog ar ddiwedd 2006? A sicrhewch y bydd yr arian ar gael ar gyfer y cynllun hwn cyn gynted â phosibl, ac a wnewch chi gyfarwyddo Network Rail i gymeradwyo'r cynllun fel y gall pobl yn y gymuned hon fanteisio ar y swyddi a'r cyfleoedd eraill sydd eu hangen arnynt mor ddybryd?

Andrew Davies: Rhoddaf yr ymrwymiad hwnnw ichi. Yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i adfywio cymunedau'r Cymoedd fel eich un chi. Yr ydym yn gwella cysylltiadau trafnidiaeth—byddwn yn agor ffordd osgoi newydd Cwm cyn bo hir, ac yr ydym wedi sicrhau y bydd ffordd ddeuol yr A465 o'r Fenni i Dredegar yn agor ymhen 10 mlynedd. Fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf yn ymrwymedig o hyd i agor llinell reilffordd Glynebwy. Fel y nodais yr wythnos diwethaf, mae gwaith paratoadol yn dechrau ddiwedd y mis hwn ar glirio'r rheilffordd bresennol. Caiff y contract ei osod ar dendr yn fuan, ac yr wyf yn ymrwymedig o hyd i agor y llinell cyn gynted â phosibl, o fewn yr amserlen a nodais yn fy llythyr atoch, y cyfeiriasoch ato yn gynharach. Mae'n ymrwymiad mawr i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Fel y gwyddoch, bydd y Mesur Rheilffyrdd, sydd ar ei hynt drwy'r Senedd ar hyn o bryd, yn rhoi pwerau inni fel y gallwn reoli masnachfrait rheilffyrdd Cymru gyfan. Yr ydym yn ymrwymedig o hyd i gyflawni'r prosiect mawr hwn.

Jenny Randerson: Cyn y Nadolig, pan drafodasom eich strategaeth trafnidiaeth mewn Cyfarfod Llawn, dywedasoch nad oeddech wedi gweld yr astudiaeth 'Making Better Use' ar yr M4. Er fy mod yn synnu braidd ichi benderfynu bod angen ffordd liniaru ar gyfer yr M4 cyn gweld yr astudiaeth hon, dywedir wrthyf bod

conclusions, available. Will you publish this report—and if so, when? Will you take this as a request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 if necessary?

Andrew Davies: It is an almost an obligatory reference by now. The Making Better Use study looks at the relatively short term, in terms of how we increase capacity and better manage traffic on the M4. We remain committed to making that study available to the public. It is mainly a series of relatively minor adjustments—improving capacity, lighting, road signage, and so on. I only received a copy last week, and I expect to be signing off the document this week or early next week. I will ensure that it is put in the public domain at the same time.

John Griffiths: Returning to the Ebbw Vale passenger rail link, it is important to establish the line to Newport as quickly as possible for well-rehearsed reasons that are important to Newport, Ebbw Vale and the surrounding area. Will you confirm the current expectations for the work on the line to Newport in terms of its beginning and its completion? Could you assure me that there is contact between the Welsh Assembly Government and the relevant organisations to ensure that the difficulties and obstacles are overcome as quickly as possible, so that we get that line established without any further delay?

Andrew Davies: In response to that, and to Peter Law's question, the major priority has to be to open that line as soon as possible, so that the people of Blaenau Gwent, Ebbw Vale, and other communities in the valley, can have access to a range of opportunities. Given the existing infrastructure, Cardiff will be the first link. Signalling and other infrastructure issues need to be addressed, so, at present, there has been no change in the timescale for delivering to Newport. However, I come back to the point that we are committed to improving transport infrastructure. This will be the first time that passenger services will have been carried on the Ebbw Vale line since the Beeching cuts of 1964—the same is true of the Vale of

adroddiad drafft, neu gasgliadau cychwynnol, ar gael yn awr. A fyddwch yn cyhoeddi'r adroddiad hwn—ac os felly, pryd? A gymerwch hyn fel cais o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 os oes angen?

Andrew Davies: Mae bron a bod yn gyfeiriad gorfodol erbyn hyn. Mae'r astudiaeth 'Making Better Use' yn edrych ar y tymor cymharol fyr, o ran sut y gallwn gynyddu capasiti a rheoli traffig yn well ar yr M4. Yr ydym yn ymrwymedig o hyd i ryddhau'r astudiaeth honno i'r cyhoedd. Mae'n gyfres o addasiadau cymharol fach yn bennaf—gwella capasiti, goleuo, arwyddion ffordd, ac yn y blaen. Dim ond yr wythnos diwethaf y cefais gopi ohoni, ac yr wyf yn disgwyl cymeradwyo'r ddogfen yn derfynol yr wythnos hon neu ar ddechrau'r wythnos nesaf. Byddaf yn sicrhau ei fod ar gael i'r cyhoedd yr un pryd.

John Griffiths: Gan ddychwelyd at reilffordd teithwyr Glynebwy, mae'n bwysig sefydlu'r llinell i Gasnewydd mor gyflym â phosibl am resymau a grybwyllwyd yn aml sy'n bwysig i Gasnewydd, Glynebwy, a'r ardal gyfagos. A gadarnhewch y disgwyliadau presennol ar gyfer y gwaith ar y llinell i Gasnewydd o ran ei ddechrau a'i gwblhau? A allech fy sicrhau bod cyswllt rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r sefydliadau perthnasol i sicrhau y caiff yr anawsterau a'r rhwystrau eu goresgyn cyn gynted â phosibl fel y gallwn sefydlu'r llinell honno heb oedi pellach?

Andrew Davies: Mewn ymateb i hynny, ac i gwestiwn Peter Law, mae'n rhaid mai'r brif flaenoriaeth yw agor y llinell honno cyn gynted â phosibl, fel y gall pobl Blaenau Gwent, Glynebwy, a chymunedau eraill yn y cwm, fanteisio ar amrywiaeth o gyfleoedd. O gofio'r seilwaith presennol, Caerdydd fydd y cyswllt cyntaf. Mae angen ymdrin ag arwyddion a materion seilwaith eraill, felly, ar hyn o bryd, ni fu unrhyw newid yn yr amserlen ar gyfer cyflenwi y llinell i Gasnewydd. Fodd bynnag, dychwelaf at y pwynt ein bod yn ymrwymedig i wella seilwaith trafniadaeth. Dyma'r tro cyntaf y bydd gwasanaethau teithwyr wedi cael eu cynnig ar linell Glynebwy ers toriadau Beeching yn 1964—mae'r un peth yn wir am

Glamorgan line. Therefore, we remain committed to improving transport infrastructure, including, as I said, the building of the new M4 south of Newport.

Janet Davies: In the transport review published recently, you spoke of world-class integrated transport for Wales. To me, that includes a fast railway line, good local rail services, and good urban bus services, all integrating into other good-quality transport modes. Therefore, is Assembly Government investment adequate to achieve this within, say, 15 years?

Andrew Davies: It is. However, it is not just a question of resources—it is ensuring that we make the most effective use of those resources. That is why we have sought, and will have, powers in terms of the current Transport (Wales) Bill and the Railways Bill, which will give us powers over transport that we currently do not have. That will allow us to drive that integrated transport policy and to develop an all-Wales transport strategy, which we currently do not have the power to do. More than that, it will allow us to deliver, in conjunction with all the other stakeholders—local authorities and bus and rail service providers—on our integrated transport ambitions. We have the resources, and we will have the tools with the new legislation, to deliver on that.

linell Bro Morgannwg. Felly, yr ydym yn ymrwymedig o hyd i wella seilwaith trafnidiaeth, gan gynnwys, fel y dywedais, adeiladu ffordd newydd yr M4 i'r de o Gasnewydd.

Janet Davies: Yn yr adolygiad o drafnidiaeth a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar, bu ichi sôn am drafnidiaeth integredig o'r radd flaenaf i Gymru. I mi, mae hynny'n cynnwys llinell reilffordd gyflym, gwasanaethau rheilffordd lleol da, a gwasanaethau bws trefol da, a'r cyfan yn integreiddio â moddau trafnidiaeth eraill o safon. Felly, a yw buddsoddiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ddigonol i gyflawni hyn, o fewn, dyweder, 15 mlynedd?

Andrew Davies: Ydyw. Fodd bynnag, nid oes a wnelo hyn ag adnoddau yn unig—mae a wnelo â sicrhau ein bod yn gwneud y defnydd mwyaf effeithiol o'r adnoddau hynny. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi ceisio pwerau, a pham y cawn bwerau, o ran y Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru) presennol a'r Mesur Rheilffyrdd, a fydd yn rhoi pwerau inni dros drafnidiaeth nad oes gennym ar hyn o bryd. Bydd hynny'n caniatáu inni hyrwyddo'r polisi trafnidiaeth integredig hwnnw a datblygu strategaeth trafnidiaeth i Gymru gyfan, sef rhywbeth nad oes gennym y pŵer ar hyn o bryd i'w wneud. At hynny, bydd yn caniatáu inni gyflawni, ar y cyd â'r holl randdeiliaid eraill—awdurdodau lleol a darparwyr gwasanaethau bws a rheilffordd—ein uchelgeisiau o ran trafnidiaeth integredig. Mae'r adnoddau gennym, ac yn sgîl y ddeddfwriaeth newydd, bydd yr offer gennym i gyflawni hynny.

Co-operation with VisitBritain Cydweithio â VisitBritain

Q5 Mick Bates: Will the Minister provide details of the way in which Wales Tourist Board staff work in co-operation with VisitBritain? OAQ0043(EDT)

Andrew Davies: The Wales Tourist Board's chair is a member of the VisitBritain board. At an executive officer level, the WTB chief executive and marketing director attend regular meetings with VisitBritain to ensure that their work is in synergy. WTB officers also attend regular operational business planning meetings on a market-by-market basis.

C5 Mick Bates: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddarparu manylion ynghylch y ffordd y mae staff Bwrdd Croeso Cymru yn cydweithio â VisitBritain? OAQ0043(EDT)

Andrew Davies: Mae cadeirydd Bwrdd Croeso Cymru yn aelod o fwrdd VisitBritain. Ar lefel swyddog gweithredol, mae prif weithredwr a chyfarwyddwr marchnata'r bwrdd croeso yn mynd i gyfarfodydd rheolaidd â VisitBritain i sicrhau eu bod yn gweithio mewn cytgor. Mae swyddogion y bwrdd croeso yn mynd i gyfarfodydd cynllunio busnes gweithredol rheolaidd hefyd

ar sail fesul marchnad.

Mick Bates: That clearly demonstrates that there is co-operation. As you know, tourism is an important industry in my constituency, Montgomeryshire. You will also be aware that, in recent months, we have seen a major decline in manufacturing—20 jobs have gone in Welshpool, 100 have gone in Newtown, and there is the possible devastation of the community of Carno, where the Laura Ashley headquarters exists at the moment, but will be no longer. It is easy to underestimate the impact of these 200 to 300 job losses, which could be the equivalent of 10,000 job losses down here in the Valleys. There is a feeling of anxiety that not enough is being done to secure growth in the tourism industry. What plans do you have to ensure that this industry grows and replaces some of those jobs that we are currently losing in manufacturing?

Mick Bates: Mae hynny'n dangos yn glir bod cydweithredu. Fel y gwyddoch, mae twristiaeth yn ddiwydiant pwysig yn fy etholaeth i, Sir Drefaldwyn. Byddwch yn ymwybodol hefyd ein bod, dros y misoedd diwethaf, wedi gweld dirywiad mawr yn y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu—collwyd 20 o swyddi yn y Trallwng, 100 yn y Drenwydd, ac mae'n bosibl y dinistrir cymuned Carno, lle mae pencadlys Laura Ashley ar hyn o bryd, ond ni fydd yno cyn hir. Mae'n hawdd peidio â sylweddoli effaith colli'r 200 i 300 o swyddi hyn, a allai gyfateb i golli 10,000 o swyddi i lawr fan hyn yn y Cymoedd. Mae pryder nad oes digon yn cael ei wneud i sicrhau twf yn y diwydiant twristiaeth. Pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i sicrhau bod y diwydiant hwn yn tyfu ac yn creu swyddi yn lle'r rhai yr ydym yn eu colli ar hyn o bryd yn y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu?

Andrew Davies: Tourism is one of Wales' major industries, if not the major industry, employing about 10 per cent of the workforce. We are committed to the industry, and have given record levels of resource to it, including for innovative marketing campaigns. Anyone who will have seen the latest WTB marketing campaign will recognise that it is innovative and eye-catching, and I am sure that it will be as successful as the Big Country campaign on which it was based. The resources will also allow the improvement of infrastructure, including hotels and restaurants. We have been successful in improving the quality of what is on offer in Wales. However, we cannot be complacent, and we wish to grow that even further. That is why we have ambitious targets in 'A Winning Wales' to grow the sector and, if anything, for it to be even more successful than it has been over the last couple of years. Mid Wales, which contains some tourist growth areas, is key to delivering on that success.

Andrew Davies: Twristiaeth yw un o brif ddiwydiannau Cymru, os nad y prif ddiwydiant, sy'n cyflogi tua 10 y cant o'r gweithlu. Yr ydym yn ymrwymedig i'r diwydiant, ac yr ydym wedi rhoi'r adnoddau mwyaf a roddwyd erioed iddo, gan gynnwys adnoddau ar gyfer ymgyrchoedd marchnata arloesol. Bydd unrhyw un sydd wedi gweld ymgyrch farchnata ddiweddaraf y bwrdd croeso yn cydnabod ei bod yn arloesol a thrawiadol, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yr un mor llwyddiannus â'r ymgyrch Mawredd Mawr y'i seiliwyd arni. Bydd yr adnoddau hefyd yn golygu y caiff y seilwaith ei wella, gan gynnwys gwestai a thai bwyta. Buom yn llwyddiannus wrth wella ansawdd yr hyn a gynigir yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, ni allwn laesu dwylo, a dymunwn ddatblygu hynny hyd yn oed ymhellach. Dyna pam y mae gennym dargedau uchelgeisiol yn 'Cymru'n Ennill' i ddatblygu'r sector ac, os unrhyw beth, i'w wneud hyd yn oed yn fwy llwyddiannus nag y bu dros yr ychydig flynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae'r Canolbarth, sy'n cynnwys rhai ardaloedd lle mae twf mewn twristiaeth, yn allweddol i gyflawni'r llwyddiant hwnnw.

3.00 p.m.

Janet Davies: When the Wales Tourist Board

Janet Davies: Pan ddaw'r bwrdd croeso yn

comes in-house, how will you ensure that there is full accountability and transparency for the operations of Wales within VisitBritain?

Andrew Davies: As a result of the ASPB merger, as I am sure the First Minister will refer to later, the scrutiny and accountability of operations will increase. As a Minister, I undergo scrutiny at the regular meetings of the Economic Development and Transport Committee, as well as at questions like this in Plenary, as does the First Minister and all Ministers. Under the current situation, the WDA and the WTB are subject to six-monthly review, and I think that the new system, whereby there is a direct line of accountability through a responsible Minister, or sponsor Minister, will ensure that the scrutiny is more intense and the accountability more transparent than at present.

Lisa Francis: The synergy you described was the Wales Tourist Board's working with VisitBritain to discuss proposed harmonisation schemes, particularly for the self-catering part of accommodation. That has now happened, making it easier for domestic and overseas visitors to compare the level of quality. Tourism experts in Scotland, England and Wales drew up these plans following discussions and co-operation. We want to see more of that, obviously. How many tourism experts do you anticipate retaining, post-merger?

Andrew Davies: As Professor Joad might have said, it depends on what you mean by 'tourism experts'. There is a huge amount of expertise in the Wales Tourist Board, on the business development side and, particularly, on the marketing side, and we have made it clear that we do not wish to lose that. If anything, we want to build on it and enhance it. It is far too soon to say what the personnel implications of the merger will be. However, we remain committed, not just to maintaining organisations' existing excellence, but to building on it, too. The First Minister and I will look at these issues over the coming months until the merger is operational from April 2006.

rhan o'r Cynulliad, sut y byddwch yn sicrhau bod atebolrwydd a thryloywder llawn ar gyfer gweithrediadau Cymru o fewn VisitBritain?

Andrew Davies: O ganlyniad i uno'r CCNC, fel yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn cyfeirio ato yn ddiweddarach, bydd y gwaith o graffu ar weithrediadau a'u hatebolrwydd yn cynyddu. Fel Gweinidog, creffir ar fy ngwaith yng nghyfarfodydd rheolaidd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, ac mewn cwestiynau fel hyn mewn Cyfarfod Llawn, yn yr un modd ag y creffir ar waith y Prif Weinidog a phob Gweinidog. O dan y sefyllfa bresennol, mae'r WDA a'r bwrdd croeso yn destun adolygiad bob chwe mis, a chredaf y bydd y system newydd, lle mae llinell atebolrwydd uniongyrchol drwy Weinidog cyfrifol, neu Weinidog noddi, yn sicrhau bod y gwaith craffu yn fwy dwys a'r atebolrwydd yn fwy tryloyw nag y maent ar hyn o bryd.

Lisa Francis: Y cytgord a ddisgrifiwyd gennych oedd y bwrdd croeso yn cydweithio â VisitBritain i drafod cynlluniau cysoni arfaethedig, yn arbennig i'r diwydiant llety hunanarlwyo. Mae hynny wedi digwydd bellach, sy'n ei gwneud yn haws i ymwelwyr o'r wlad hon a thramor gymharu ansawdd. Mae arbenigwyr twristiaeth yng Nghymru, yr Alban a Lloegr wedi llunio'r cynlluniau hyn yn dilyn trafodaethau a chydweithredu. Yr ydym am weld mwy o hynny, mae'n amlwg. Sawl arbenigwr twristiaeth y rhagwelwch y byddwch yn eu cadw, ar ôl yr uno?

Andrew Davies: Fel y byddai'r Athro Joad wedi ei ddweud efallai, mae'n dibynnu ar ystyr 'arbenigwyr twristiaeth'. Mae llawer iawn o arbenigedd yn y bwrdd croeso, ar yr ochr datblygu busnes ac, yn arbennig, ar yr ochr farchnata, ac yr ydym wedi egluro nad ydym am golli dim o hynny. A dweud y gwir, yr ydym am ychwanegu ato a'i wella. Mae'n rhy fuan i ddweud beth fydd goblygiadau'r uno o ran personél. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn ymrwymedig o hyd, nid yn unig i gynnal rhagoriaeth bresennol y sefydliadau, ond i'w gwella hefyd. Bydd y Prif Weinidog a minnau yn ystyried y materion hyn dros y misoedd i ddod nes bydd yr uno yn weithredol o Ebrill 2006.

Band Eang Broadband

Q6 Irene James: What action has the Welsh Assembly Government taken to promote broadband in Wales? OAQ0005(EDT)

C6 Irene James: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi'u cymryd i hybu band eang yng Nghymru? OAQ0005(EDT)

Q9 Eleanor Burnham: Will the Minister make a statement on progress being made to introduce broadband to every part of Wales? OAQ0032(EDT)

C9 Eleanor Burnham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar yr hyn sy'n cael ei wneud er mwyn dod â band eang i bob rhan o Gymru? OAQ0032(EDT)

Andrew Davies: The Broadband Wales programme is a mix of supply-and-demand projects aimed at improving availability and affordability across Wales. I have today published the Broadband Wales strategy 2005-07, which outlines not only the targets to 2007, but also the progress against the original 2002 targets.

Andrew Davies: Mae rhaglen Band Eang Cymru yn gymysgedd o brosiectau cyflenwad a galw wedi ei hanelu at wella argaeledd a fforddiadwyedd ledled Cymru. Heddiw, cyhoeddais strategaeth Band Eang 2005-07, sy'n amlinellu nid yn unig y targedau hyd at 2007 ond hefyd y cynnydd yn erbyn targedau gwreiddiol 2002.

Irene James: Broadband availability is part of an essential package of communication infrastructure, which includes transport links, and it must work alongside available skills, support and entrepreneurial flair to have the greatest impact on the Welsh economy. With increasingly more such businesses basing themselves in the Valleys, do you agree that sectoral developments and close links between learning and research and the private sector are important partnerships to develop in the Valleys?

Irene James: Mae argaeledd band eang yn rhan o becyn hanfodol o seilwaith cyfathrebu, sy'n cynnwys cysylltiadau trafndiaeth, a rhaid iddo weithredu ochr yn ochr â'r sgiliau, y cymorth a'r gallu entrepreneuriaidd sydd ar agel i greu'r effaith fwyaf ar economi Cymru. Gyda mwy o fusnesau yn sefydlu eu hunain yn y Cymoedd, a gytunwch fod datblygiadau sectoraidd a chysylltiadau agos rhwng dysgu ac ymchwil a'r sector preifat yn bartneriaethau pwysig i'w datblygu yn y Cymoedd?

Andrew Davies: Broadband and telecommunications infrastructure will be vital to the knowledge economy this century. That is why, just over two years ago, I launched the Broadband Wales programme, because of market failure. Such has been the reaction and the response of the market to Government intervention that, as you will be aware, last year, BT announced that, by this summer, it will have ADSL—or broadband-enabling—in all but 35 of its exchanges. Because of the intervention that I as Minister and we as a Government have taken, we have driven the market to this position. Where there is an active market—in Cardiff, Newport and Swansea—there is competition between BT, NTL and other providers, and significant uptake of broadband. I hope to be in a position to give the figures for that shortly. However, you are right, Irene, about

Andrew Davies: Bydd band eang a'r seilwaith telathrebu yn hollbwysig i'r economi wybodaeth y ganrif hon. Dyna pam, ychydig dros ddwy flynedd yn ôl, lansiais raglen Band Eang Cymru, oherwydd methiannau'r farchnad. Cymaint fu adwaith ac ymateb y farchnad i ymyrraeth y Llywodraeth fel i BT y llynedd, fel y gwyddoch, gyhoeddi y bydd ganddo, erbyn yr haf hwn, ADSL—neu wasanaeth galluogi band eang—ym mhob un o'i gyfnewidfydd namyn 35. Oherwydd yr ymyrraeth hon yr wyf fi fel Gweinidog a ni fel Llywodraeth wedi hyrwyddo'r farchnad i'r sefyllfa hon. Lle mae marchnad fywiog—yng Nghaerdydd, Casnewydd ac Abertawe—mae cystadleuaeth rhwng BT, NTL a darparwyr eraill, a nifer sylweddol yn dewis derbyn band eang. Gobeithiaf y gallaf roi'r ffigurau ar gyfer hynny ichi yn fuan. Fodd bynnag, yr

the public-private partnership. We must ensure that young and old have the skills to seize ICT opportunities. However, we need to engage with the private sector, which is why one of the most successful ICT projects in Wales, Opportunity Wales—developed through the use of Objective 1 funding, and in which BT was a lead partner—is a prime example of how we can develop the public-private partnership, and gather and enhance the opportunities of broadband for the benefit of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Objective 1 area.

Eleanor Burnham: That is all very well, Minister, but, while I welcome broadband access, I understand that BT does not intend to deliver broadband in many areas of north Wales because they are too far away from the exchange. When do you envisage that these areas will be linked up? Will there be an alternative, such as radio broadband, and will you assure us that it will be of sufficient speed and capacity to be of use, not just to the community, but also to larger companies?

Andrew Davies: As I indicated in my reply to Irene James, there has been substantial progress. In July 2002, when I launched Broadband Wales, 36 per cent of the population in Wales had access to broadband—almost 90 per cent of the Welsh population has access to broadband today. As I said earlier, even with the growth and with the BT developments, some areas of Wales will not have access to broadband. We believe that the 35 exchanges, to which I referred, will be covered by the Objective 1-funded regional innovation broadband support programme. Once we have European Commission consent, due to state aids issues in relation to that programme, we hope to be able to address the issue of those 35 exchanges, and other parts of Wales that do not currently have access to broadband.

ydych yn iawn, Irene, ynglŷn â'r bartneriaeth cyhoeddus-preifat. Rhaid inni sicrhau bod gan bobl ifanc a phobl hŷn y sgiliau i fanteisio ar gyfleoedd TGCh. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni ymgysylltu â'r sector preifat, a dyna pam mae un o brosiectau TGCh mwyaf llwyddiannus Cymru, Cyfle Cymru—a ddatblygwyd drwy ddefnyddio arian Amcan 1, a lle y bu BT yn bartner arweiniol—yn enghraifft berffaith o'r ffordd y gallwn ddatblygu'r bartneriaeth cyhoeddus-preifat, a chasglu a gwella cyfleoedd band eang er budd busnesau bach a chanolig yn ardal Amcan 1.

Eleanor Burham: Hawdd dweud hynny, Weinidog, ond, er fy mod yn croesawu mynediad i fand eang, deallaf nad yw BT yn bwriadu cyflwyno band eang mewn sawl ardal yn y Gogledd am eu bod yn rhy bell i ffwrdd o'r gyfnewidfa. Pryd y rhagwelwch y caiff y cysylltiad ei wneud â'r ardaloedd hyn? A fydd dewis amgen, megis band eang radio, ac a allwch ein sicrhau y bydd yn ddigon cyflym ac y bydd ganddo ddigon o gapasiti i fod o ddefnydd, nid yn unig i'r gymuned, ond i gwmnïau mwy o faint hefyd?

Andrew Davies: Fel y nodais yn fy ateb i Irene James, gwnaed cynnydd sylweddol. Ym mis Gorffennaf 2002, pan lansiais Fand Eang Cymru, yr oedd gan 36 y cant o'r boblogaeth yng Nghymru fynediad i fand eang—mae gan bron 90 y cant o'r boblogaeth yng Nghymru fynediad i fand eang heddiw. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, hyd yn oed gyda thwf a datblygiadau BT, ni fydd gan rai ardaloedd o Gymru fynediad i fand eang. Credwn y caiff y 35 o gyfnewidfeydd, y cyfeiriais atynt, eu cwmpasu gan y rhaglen cymorth band eang arloesol rhanbarthol a ariennir gan Amcan 1. Pan fyddwn wedi cael caniatâd y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, oherwydd materion cymhorthion y wladwriaeth mewn perthynas â'r rhaglen honno, gobeithiwn allu ymdrin â phroblem y 35 o gyfnewidfeydd hynny, a rhannau eraill o Gymru nad oes ganddynt fynediad ar hyn o bryd i fand eang.

Cyflwr Gweithgynhyrchu yn y Drenewydd The State of Manufacturing in Newtown

Q7 Glyn Davies: When did the Minister last discuss the state of manufacturing in Newtown with the chair of the WDA?

C7 Glyn Davies: Pryd oedd y tro olaf i'r Gweinidog drafod cyflwr gweithgynhyrchu yn y Drenewydd gyda chadeirydd Awdurdod

OAQ0008(EDT)

Andrew Davies: I meet the Welsh Development Agency's chair and chief executive on a monthly basis, to discuss a wide range of issues concerning economic development across Wales.

Glyn Davies: Reference has already been made to the hundreds of quality jobs lost in the Newtown area. Today, I learn that there are quality jobs to be lost at Fisher Gauge Ltd, a flagship company, which provides some of the best possible quality jobs in mid Wales. It is a Canadian company which moved to mid Wales 12 years ago, to establish its European centre. The company was attracted to mid Wales as the area was emerging as an accessible location for business. All those sorts of businesses are now moving away. When will you deal with this slow delivery of broadband and the total non-investment in the communications network in the mid Wales economy, to which another questioner referred?

Andrew Davies: I do not regard an increase in coverage from 36 to 90 per cent in two years as slow progress. By summer 2005, when all but 35 exchanges in Wales will be ADSL-enabled, Wales will have better coverage than Scotland, given its size and extent. However, we are not complacent. When KTH Wales Ltd decided to close its facility in Llanidloes—and I am sure that Mick Bates will recognise this point—and following my intervention with BT, it brought forward its investment programme and ADSL-enabled the Llanidloes exchange, which was needed for a modern economy in the town. It was also what the community regeneration team wanted for the community.

We are not complacent, as I said. We will use European funds, where possible, to intervene in the market and provide access to broadband where it would not be provided by the market. However, there has been substantial progress which I hope you will recognise.

Datblygu Cymru? OAQ0008(EDT)

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn cyfarfod â chadeirydd a phrif weithredwr Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru bob mis, i drafod ystod eang o faterion o ran datblygu economaidd ledled Nghymru.

Glyn Davies: Cyfeiriwyd eisoes at y cannoedd o swyddi o safon a gollwyd yn ardal y Drenewydd. Heddiw, clywais y caiff swyddi o safon eu colli yn Fisher Gauge Cyf, cwmni blaenllaw, sy'n darparu rhai o'r swyddi o'r safon orau bosibl yn y Canolbarth. Cwmni o Ganada ydyw a symudodd i'r Canolbarth 12 mlynedd yn ôl i sefydlu ei ganolfan Ewropeaidd. Denwyd y cwmni i'r Canolbarth gan fod yr ardal yn datblygu yn lleoliad hygyrch i fusnesau. Mae'r mathau hynny o fusnesau yn symud i ffwrdd yn awr. Pryd y byddwch yn delio â'r system araf hon o gyflwyno band eang a'r diffyg buddsoddiad llwyr yn y rhwydwaith cyfathrebu yn economi'r Canolbarth, y cyfeiriwyd ato mewn cwestiwn arall?

Andrew Davies: Yn fy marn i, nid yw cynnydd yn y gwasanaeth o 36 y cant i 90 y cant mewn dwy flynedd yn araf. Erbyn haf 2005, pan fydd pob un o'r cyfnewidfeidd yng Nghymru namyn 35 wedi eu galluogi gan ADSL, bydd Cymru yn cyrraedd mwy o ardaloedd na'r Alban, o gofio ei maint. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym yn llaesu dwylo. Pan benderfynodd KTH Wales Cyf gau ei gyfleuster yn Llanidloes—ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Mick Bates yn cydnabod y pwynt hwn—ac yn dilyn fy ymyrraeth o ran BT, penderfynodd gyflwyno ei raglen fuddsoddi yn gynt gan sicrhau bod cyfnewidfa Llanidloes wedi ei galluogi gan ADSL, yr oedd ei angen ar y dref er mwyn creu economi fodern. Dyma'r hyn yr oedd y tîm adfywio cymunedol yn awyddus i'w weld hefyd ar gyfer y gymuned.

Nid ydym yn llaesu dwylo, fel y dywedais. Byddwn yn defnyddio arian Ewropeaidd, lle y bo'n bosibl, i ymyrryd â'r farchnad a darparu mynediad i fand eang lle na fyddai'n cael ei ddarparu gan y farchnad. Fodd bynnag, gwnaed cynnydd sylweddol y byddwch, gobeithio, yn ei gydnabod.

Lefelau Cyflogaeth

Employment Levels

Q8 Irene James: Will the Minister make a statement about employment levels in Wales? OAQ0004(EDT)

C8 Irene James: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y lefelau diweithdra yng Nghymru? OAQ0004(EDT)

Andrew Davies: Labour Force Survey estimates published this morning by the Office for National Statistics show employment in Wales for September to November 2004 at a new high of 1,335,000. This represents an increase of 5,000 over the previous year and 57,000 over the same period in 2002.

Andrew Davies: Mae amcangyfrifon yr Arolwg o'r Llafurlu a gyhoeddwyd y bore yma gan y Swyddfa Ystadegau Gwladol yn dangos bod cyflogaeth yng Nghymru ar gyfer Medi i Dachwedd 2004 ar ei uchaf erioed sef 1,335,000. Mae hyn yn gynydd o 5,000 o gymharu â'r flwyddyn flaenorol a 57,000 o gymharu â'r un cyfnod yn 2002.

3.10 p.m.

Irene James: Improvements to our transport infrastructure, such as the reopening of the Ebbw Vale rail line, are vital for the sustainable regeneration of my constituency and surrounding constituencies. Do you agree that, despite the doom and gloom predictions made by an opposition keen to talk Wales down, 35,000 jobs have been created or safeguarded and almost £1 billion committed to more than 1,300 projects throughout Wales under Objective 1, making it a success story of which this Labour Government should be proud? Will you ensure that the economic regeneration of the Valleys—[*Interruption.*]

Irene James: Mae gwelliannau i'n seilwaith trafniadaeth, megis ailagor llinell reilffordd Glynebwy, yn hollbwysig ar gyfer adfywio cynaliadwy yn fy etholaeth i a'r etholaethau cyfagos. A gytunwch, er gwaethaf y rhagolygon besimistaidd a wnaed gan wrthblaid a oedd yn awyddus i ddilorni Cymru, fod 35,000 o swyddi wedi cael eu creu neu eu diogelu a bod bron £1 biliwn wedi ei ymrwymo i fwy na 1,300 o brosiectau ledled Cymru o dan Amcan 1, sy'n ei gwneud yn llwyddiant y dylai'r Llywodraeth Lafur hon ymfalchïo ynddo? A sicrhewch y bydd adfywiad economaidd y Cymoedd—[*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am listening out for the interesting supplementary question.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf yn gwrando am y cwestiwn atodol diddorol.

Irene James: Will you ensure that the economic regeneration of the Valleys continues and that support and assistance for project applicants from our most deprived communities is readily available so that we can maximise the impact of the remaining funds in the areas of most need?

Irene James: A sicrhewch y bydd adfywiad economaidd y Cymoedd yn parhau ac y bydd cefnogaeth a chymorth i ymgeiswyr prosiectau o'n cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig ar gael yn hawdd fel y gallwn fanteisio i'r eithaf ar effaith yr arian sy'n weddill yn yr ardaloedd sydd â'r angen mwyaf?

Andrew Davies: Objective 1 has been a huge success. As I reported in committee this morning, we have yet again reached all the targets set for us by the European Commission, for which we were awarded a bonus of £65 million last year. Since 1999, when the Assembly Government was established, the Welsh unemployment rate has fallen from 7.2 per cent to 4.4 per cent,

Andrew Davies: Bu Amcan 1 yn llwyddiant enfawr. Fel y nodais yn y pwyllgor y bore yma, yr ydym unwaith eto wedi cyrraedd yr holl dargedau a bennwyd ar ein cyfer gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, ac yn sgîl hynny, dyfarnwyd bonws o £65 miliwn inni y llynedd. Ers 1999, pan sefydlwyd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, mae'r gyfradd ddiweithdra yng Nghymru wedi gostwng o

which is a fall of 2.6 per cent. Over the same period, the unemployment rate in the UK has fallen from 5.9 per cent to 4.7 per cent, which is a fall of 1.2 per cent. That is the devolution dividend paying for the people of Wales.

7.2 y cant i 4.4 y cant, sef gostyngiad o 2.6 y cant. Dros yr un cyfnod, mae'r gyfradd ddiweithdra yn y DU wedi gostwng o 5.9 y cant i 4.7 y cant, sef gostyngiad o 1.2 y cant. Dyna'r enghraifft o ddatganoli yn talu ar ei ganfed i bobl Cymru.

Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Hoffwn groesawu y ddirprwyaeth nodedig o Senedd Mecsico, dan arweiniad Senior Ramon Galindo, sy'n ymweld â'r Cynulliad heddiw. [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

The Presiding Officer: I wish to welcome the notable delegation from the Mexican Parliament, under the leadership of Senior Ramon Galindo, which is visiting the Assembly today. [*Applause.*]

Hoffwn wneud datganiad sy'n codi o'r pwyntiau o drefn a godwyd gan arweinydd yr wrthblaid, Alun Cairns a chadeirydd y Pwyllgor Archwilio ddoe. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iddynt am godi'r pwyntiau hynny, gan eu bod yn rhoi cyfle i mi amlinellu'r gweithdrefnau sy'n ymwneud â chlirio adroddiadau Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru, person yr ydym yn mawr werthfawrogi ei wasanaeth—croesawn hefyd yr archwilydd newydd a fydd yn dechrau yn ei swydd cyn hir. Rhoddir drafftiau o adroddiadau i gyrff ac i'r swyddogion cyfrifo perthnasol er mwyn iddynt wirio bod y deunydd a'r ffeithiau perthnasol wedi eu cynnwys yn yr adroddiadau, i sicrhau nad yw ffeithiau yn anghywir a'u bod wedi eu cyflwyno'n deg, ac i sicrhau, lle y cyflwynir barnau neu gasgliadau na all yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol a'r gyrff perthnasol gytuno â hwy, bod hynny'n eglur a bod rhesymau'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol a'r gyrff wedi eu cyflwyno'n deg ac yn gytbwys.

I wish to make a statement that arises from the points of order raised by the leader of the opposition, Alun Cairns and the chair of the Audit Committee yesterday. I am grateful to them for raising those points as they give me an opportunity to outline the procedures relating to clearing reports by the Auditor General for Wales, for whose work we are very grateful—we also welcome the new auditor who will take up his post soon. Drafts of reports are supplied to bodies and to the relevant accounting officers in order for them to verify that the relevant material and facts have been included in the reports, to ensure that the facts are not in dispute and that they have been presented fairly, and to ensure, where there are any views or conclusions that the Auditor General and the bodies concerned are unable to agree upon, that that is clear and that the reasons given by the Auditor General and the bodies are presented fairly and in a balanced way.

Bydd yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol wedyn yn ystyried yr holl sylwadau a wnaethpwyd yn ystod y broses glirio i sicrhau bod y ffeithiau yn gyflawn, yn gywir ac wedi'u cyflwyno'n deg, ac yna fe awdurdodir cyhoeddi'r adroddiad.

The Auditor General then considers all the comments made during the clearance process to ensure that the facts are complete, accurate and fairly presented, and he then authorises the report's publication.

Cyfeiriodd Alun Cairns yn ei bwynt o drefn at lythyr a anfonodd yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol at y Pwyllgor Archwilio, yn dilyn pryder a fynegwyd gan yr Aelodau ynghylch unrhyw gyfyngiadau ar allu Gweinidogion i ateb cwestiynau ar bynciau sy'n rhan o archwiliad gan swyddfa Archwilydd

In his point of order, Alun Cairns referred to a letter sent by the Auditor General to the Audit Committee, following concerns expressed by Members regarding any restrictions placed on the ability of Ministers to answer questions on topics that are the subject of an audit investigation by the office

Cyffredinol Cymru. Bellach mae gennyf o'm blaen gopi o lythyr yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol ac yr wyf wedi darllen cofnodion cyfarfod perthnasol y Pwyllgor Archwilio lle y trafodwyd y llythyr. Mae llythyr yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol yn ddyddiedig mis Medi 2003.

Hyd y gwelaf i, amseriad y llythyr yw'r unig beth y gallaf anghytuno ag ef ym mhwynt o drefn Alun Cairns. Dywed y llythyr:

'As I explained verbally at the July meeting, there is no formal protocol which disbars the Welsh Assembly Government from responding to questions from Assembly Members in respect of matters that are the subject of an investigation by myself and the National Audit Office Wales. This mirrors the position in the Westminster Parliament and it is, of course, for Government members to determine the content of the answers that they give in response to Assembly Members' questions.'

Bydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad ac aelodau'r Pwyllgor Busnes wedi clywed yr esboniad hwnnw. Os yw'r Pwyllgor Busnes neu'r Pwyllgor Archwilio am drafod y mater ymhellach, byddwn yn croesawu hynny. Croesawaf hefyd yr ymrwymiad a wnaeth Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Archwilio ddoe y bydd yn ceisio cyflymu'r amserlen o ran yr adroddiad hwn, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ymhellach i'r dyfarniad hwnnw ar y pwynt o drefn, efallai y byddai o gymorth pe bawn i'n cyfleu'r neges a gefais o'm trafodaeth â'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol neithiwr. Cadarnhaodd ei fod yn derbyn mai gwleidyddion ydym ni i gyd ac, felly, ein bod yn awyddus i drafod unrhyw fater sy'n bwnc llosg cyn gynted ag y bo modd, fel a ddigwyddodd ddoe i raddau helaeth.

Yr wyf yn siŵr bod yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol yn siarad ar ran Ann Lloyd, sydd yn atebol ar ran y gwasanaeth iechyd, gan mai hi yw'r swyddog cyfrifo. Byddai'r ddau ohonynt a'r Archwilydd Cyffredinol yn awyddus i sicrhau nad yw'r broses o wleidyddia archwilio yn mynd yn rhy bell yn rhy fuan. Yn benodol ar eich pwynt ynglŷn â sut y gallwn gadw at ryw fath o brotocol rhesymol, heb gyfyngu ar

of the Auditor General for Wales. I now have a copy of the Auditor General's letter and have read the minutes of the relevant Audit Committee meeting in which the letter was discussed. The Auditor General's letter is dated September 2003.

As far as I can see, the timing of the letter is the only thing with which I can disagree in Alun Cairns's point of order. The letter states:

Fel yr eglurais ar lafar yng nghyfarfod mis Gorffennaf, nid oes unrhyw brotocol ffurfiol sy'n atal Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru rhag ymateb i gwestiynau gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad mewn perthynas â materion sy'n destun ymchwiliad gennyf fi a Swyddfa Archwilio Genedlaethol Cymru. Mae hyn yn adlewyrchu'r sefyllfa yn Senedd San Steffan a chyfrifoldeb aelodau'r Llywodraeth, wrth gwrs, yw penderfynu ar gynnwys yr atebion a roddant mewn ymateb i gwestiynau gan Aelodau'r Cynulliad.

Assembly Members and members of the Business Committee will have heard that explanation. If the Business Committee or the Audit Committee want to discuss the matter further, I welcome that. I also welcome the commitment that the Chair of the Audit Committee made yesterday that she would try to speed up the process in respect of this report, and I am grateful for that.

The First Minister: Further to that ruling on the point of order, perhaps it would be of assistance if I were to relay the message that I gleaned from my discussion with the Permanent Secretary last night. He confirmed that he accepts that we are all politicians and, therefore, that we are keen to discuss any contentious matter as soon as possible, as was the case yesterday to a great extent.

I am sure that the Permanent Secretary speaks for Ann Lloyd, who is accountable for the health service, as she is the accounting officer. Both of them and the Auditor General would be keen to ensure that the process of politicising audit does not go too far too soon. Specifically on your point about how we can keep to some sort of reasonable protocol, without restricting discussion on contentious

drafodaeth ar bynciau llosg—fel i chi glywed John Reid yn siarad am adroddiad y bore yma ar y rhaglen *Today*—mae'n bwysig bod pawb yn derbyn mai nid y Gweinidogion sy'n cytuno ar gynnwys a chywirdeb yr adroddiad, ond y ddau swyddog cyfrifo, sef Ann Lloyd, pennaeth y gwasanaeth iechyd, a Jon Shortridge, yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol. Gobeithiaf fod hynny yn help i bawb wrth ystyried y pwyntiau o drefn.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Prif Weinidog am ei sylwadau sy'n goleuo'r mater ymhellach. Hyd yn hyn, yn y Cynulliad, yr ydym wedi dilyn y confensiwn a ddefnyddir yn San Steffan, sef pan fod adroddiad archwilio yn cael ei gyhoeddi, nid yw Gweinidogion yn gwneud sylwadau arno nes bod y Pwyllgor Archwilio wedi cael cyfle i'w ystyried ac i baratoi adroddiad. Mae'r Rheolau Sefydlog a ddyfynnais ddoe yn cynnwys dulliau o weithredu, sy'n cyfeirio at hynny.

Fodd bynnag, confensiwn yw hwn, ac felly mae'n bwysig inni ddeall a dysgu ffyrdd o ymdrin â'r materion hyn. Mae angen cydbwysedd rhwng cael cyfle priodol i drafod pynciau sy'n destun trafodaeth gyhoeddus tu allan i'r Cynulliad—pan gyhoeddir adroddiad, mae'r ddogfen yn un gyhoeddus—ac ymdrin â'r deunyddiau yn briodol. Hynny sydd yn peri anhawster. Efallai ei fod yn rhywbeth y gallai'r Pwyllgor Archwilio, y Pwyllgor Busnes, a'r swyddogion, fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, ei ystyried ymhellach. Nid wyf i, yn naturiol, yn awyddus i dramgwyddo'r Rheolau Sefydlog, gan mai fi yw ceidwad gweithrediad y Rheolau Sefydlog, ond, ar y llaw arall, nid wyf yn awyddus i geisio llesteirio trafodaeth gall neu ddiddorol yn y cyfryngau ar faterion sydd o bwys cyhoeddus. Mae'r materion hynny bob amser yn bethau anodd i'w cydbwysu. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y sylwadau hynny.

issues—as you heard John Reid talking about a report on the *Today* programme this morning—it is important that everyone accepts that it is not Ministers who agree the content and the accuracy of the report, but the two accounting officers, namely Ann Lloyd, the head of the health service, and Jon Shortridge, the Permanent Secretary. I hope that that will assist everyone in considering the points of order.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to the First Minister for his comments, which shed further light on the matter. To date, in the Assembly, we have followed the convention used in Westminster, namely that when an audit report is published, Ministers do not comment on it until the Audit Committee has had an opportunity to consider it and to prepare a report. There are procedures in the Standing Orders that I quoted yesterday that refer to that.

However, this is a convention, and it is therefore important that we understand and develop methods of dealing with these matters. A balance is needed between having appropriate opportunities to discuss issues that are matters of public debate outside the Assembly—when a report is published, the document is a public document—and treating the materials appropriately. That is what causes us difficulty. Perhaps the Audit Committee, the Business Committee and officials, as the First Minister said, could consider this further. Naturally, I am not keen to breach Standing Orders, because I am the guardian of their implementation, but, on the other hand, neither am I keen to try to hinder intelligent or interesting debate in the media on matters that are of public importance. It is difficult to strike a balance between those matters. I am grateful for those comments.

Pwyntiau o Drefn Points of Order

3.20 p.m.

Alun Cairns: I raise a point of order on the status of written Assembly questions in

Alun Cairns: Codaf bwynt o drefn ar statws cwestiynau ysgrifenedig y Cynulliad mewn

relation to the code of access to information and the Freedom of Information Act 2000. This originates from written Assembly questions that I tabled on 20 October 2004, seeking the publication of documents and information relating to communications. Only today did I receive the information. In the interim, the Economic Development and Transport Committee sought such information, and it was not forthcoming. Having used the committee secretariat to pursue the information, the committee was told that the service will subscribe to the Freedom of Information Act 2000. I pursued the matter in committee today, and I was advised that, because the initial request was not made in writing, it did not subscribe to requests under the Act. Given that I tabled the questions on 20 October, I would have hoped that that would have been sufficient. I seek your guidance on the status of written Assembly questions. Do they have the same status as formal written requests for information or, in line with the impression given by a committee official this morning, are requests by the public for information from the Assembly under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 given precedence over written Assembly questions?

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to Alun Cairns for giving me prior notice of this point of order. It raises an important issue that goes to the heart of our proceedings and status as Assembly Members. It has been asked whether Assembly Members should be in the same position as the public insofar as access to information is concerned. My ruling on this is 'no'. It is clear that Standing Order No. 19 at present gives different and, I would say, superior, rights to Assembly Members as compared with the public as far as access to Assembly documents is concerned. This reflects the different statutory provision under sections 74 and 71 (2) of the Government of Wales Act 1998 on access to documents.

If and when I receive requests, I will fully support and uphold in practice the rights of the public under the freedom of information legislation. However, it would be wrong if this legislation, which post-dates the Government of Wales Act 1998, were to lead to a situation where less information is

perthynas â'r cod ymarfer ar ganiatáu i'r cyhoedd weld gwybodaeth a Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000. Mae hyn yn deillio o gwestiynau ysgrifenedig y Cynulliad a gyflwynais ar 20 Hydref 2004, sy'n gofyn am gyhoeddi dogfennau a gwybodaeth yn ymwneud â chyfathrebu. Dim ond heddiw y cefais y wybodaeth. Yn y cyfamser, ceisiodd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth gael gwybodaeth o'r fath, ond nis cafwyd. Ar ôl defnyddio ysgrifenyddiaeth y pwyllgor i geisio cael y wybodaeth, dywedwyd wrth y pwyllgor y bydd y gwasanaeth yn cydsynio â Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000. Trafodais y mater yn y pwyllgor heddiw, ac fe'm hysbyswyd, gan na wnaed y cais cychwynol yn ysgrifenedig, nad oedd yn cydsynio â cheisiadau o dan y Ddeddf. O gofio imi gyflwyno'r cwestiynau ar 20 Hydref, byddwn wedi gobeithio y byddai hynny wedi bod yn ddigon. Gofynnaf am eich arweiniad ar statws cwestiynau ysgrifenedig y Cynulliad. A oes iddynt yr un statws â cheisiadau ysgrifenedig ffurfiol am wybodaeth neu, yn unol â'r argraff a roddwyd gan un o swyddogion y pwyllgor y bore yma, a yw ceisiadau gan y cyhoedd am wybodaeth oddi wrth y Cynulliad o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 yn cael blaenoriaeth ar gwestiynau ysgrifenedig y Cynulliad?

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Alun Cairns am roi rhybudd ymlaen llaw imi o'r pwynt o drefn hwn. Mae'n codi mater pwysig sydd wrth wraidd ein trafodion a'n statws fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad. Gofynnwyd a ddylai Aelodau'r Cynulliad fod yn yr un sefyllfa â'r cyhoedd o ran gweld gwybodaeth. Fy nyfarniad ar hyn yw na ddylent. Mae'n amlwg bod Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 19 ar hyn o bryd yn rhoi hawliau gwahanol, ac yn fy marn i, gwell i Aelodau'r Cynulliad o gymharu â'r cyhoedd o ran gweld dogfennau'r Cynulliad. Mae hyn yn adlewyrchu'r ddarpariaeth statudol wahanol o dan adrannau 74 a 71 (2) Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 ar weld dogfennau.

Os a phryd y caf geisiadau, byddaf yn cefnogi ac yn cadarnhau yn ymarferol hawliau'r cyhoedd o dan ddeddfwriaeth rhyddid gwybodaeth. Fodd bynnag, byddai'n anghywir pe bai'r ddeddfwriaeth hon, sy'n ôl-ddyddio Deddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, yn arwain at sefyllfa lle y darperir llai o

provided to Members or where elected Members are placed, as it were, on a par with the members of the public whom they represent, whether in Plenary or in committee. Therefore, having considered the matter today—and I will consider it further and take further advice—I request that the Business Committee consider this as a matter of urgency. In referring the matter to the Business Committee, I express my view that Standing Order No. 19 needs urgent revision to reflect the new code of practice on access to information and the recent coming into force of the Freedom of Information Act 2000. I assure Members that I will continue to protect their right to pursue avenues of information which are privileged because of their election and office in this place. This applies to all Assembly Members.

Andrew Davies: Further to this point of order, I thank you for your ruling, and I welcome the suggestion that the Business Committee consider the matter. Alun referred to David Pritchard, my lead official. We do not intend that Assembly Members should have fewer rights than the public—far from it. Members have a greater capacity for asking questions than the public does. The committee Chair is not present, but I am sure that she would concur that whenever I, as a Minister, have been asked for information, I have always made it available, with the exception of information that is commercially confidential. I wish to put on record that David Pritchard did not imply, or wish to imply, that Assembly Members were in a disadvantageous position compared with members of the public.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful to the Minister for that further clarification. I addressed myself to the principle in this case, and I think that the Business Committee will also be able to do that. If there are any issues relating to committee occurrences or practices, I am happy that I will deal with them, discuss them or preside over them in my role as Chair of the Panel of Chairs.

Jenny Randerson: Further to this point of order, we must bear in mind that what was said this morning was that there was a request from the Economic Development and

wybodaeth i Aelodau neu lle y mae Aelodau etholedig fel petaent yn gyfartal ag aelodau'r cyhoedd y maent yn eu cynrychioli, pa un a yw hynny mewn Cyfarfod Llawn neu mewn pwyllgor. Felly, ar ôl ystyried y mater heddiw—ac fe'i hystyriaf ymhellach a cheisio cyngor pellach—gofynnaf i'r Pwyllgor Busnes ystyried hyn ar frys. Wrth gyfeirio'r mater at y Pwyllgor Busnes, mynegaf fy marn bod angen diwygio Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 19 ar frys i adlewyrchu'r cod ymarfer newydd ar ganiatáu i'r cyhoedd weld gwybodaeth a Deddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000 a ddaeth i rym yn ddiweddar. Gallaf sicrhau Aelodau y byddaf yn parhau i ddiogelu eu hawl i weld gwybodaeth sy'n freintiedig yn rhinwedd eu swydd yn y lle hwn. Mae hyn yn gymwys i bob Aelod o'r Cynulliad.

Andrew Davies: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwn, diolchaf ichi am eich dyfarniad, a chroesawaf yr awgrym y dylai'r Pwyllgor Busnes ystyried y mater. Cyfeiriodd Alun at David Pritchard, fy mhrif swyddog. Nid ein bwriad yw rhoi llai o hawliau i Aelodau'r Cynulliad na'r cyhoedd—dim o gwbl. Mae Aelodau yn tueddu i ofyn mwy o gwestiynau na'r cyhoedd. Nid yw Cadeirydd y pwyllgor yn bresennol, ond yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'n cytuno fy mod, fel Gweinidog, bob tro y gofynnwyd imi am wybodaeth, wedi sicrhau ei bod ar gael, ac eithrio gwybodaeth sy'n fasnachol gyfrinachol. Hoffwn gofnodi nad awgrymodd David Pritchard, ac nad oedd yn dymuno awgrymu ychwaith bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad mewn sefyllfa anafanteisiol o'u cymharu â'r cyhoedd.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am yr eglurhad pellach hwnnw. Ymroddais i'r egwyddor yn yr achos hwn, a chredaf y bydd y Pwyllgor Busnes hefyd yn gallu gwneud hynny. Os oes unrhyw faterion yn ymwneud â digwyddiadau neu arferion mewn pwyllgorau, byddaf yn fodlon ymdrin â hwy, eu trafod neu lywyddu drostynt yn fy rôl fel Cadeirydd Panel y Cadeiryddion.

Jenny Randerson: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwn, rhaid inni gofio mai'r hyn a ddywedwyd y bore yma oedd bod cais wedi cael ei anfon gan y Pwyllgor Datblygu

Transport Committee that was issued, via the clerk, to officials, and the response was that it was treated as a request under freedom of information legislation, and that a convention had grown up, which surprised me, given the short period since the Act has come into force, that if one asked for a certain piece of information, one received a limited amount of information such as you had asked for—in other words, the clerk had not specified fully enough how much information was needed—and that the information was provided within the timeframe of the Act. That implies that the committee was being treated in exactly the same way as the public is treated—in other words, the committee was not given special status.

I believe that the right way forward—and I have already requested this—is for the Chair of the committee to deal with this matter in the Panel of Chairs. For clarification, I believe that the way forward is the way that you suggest, Presiding Officer.

The Presiding Officer: I am grateful. For the avoidance of doubt, I repeat that a request by an individual Assembly Member for information in the form of a question, or a request by a committee on behalf of a group of Assembly Members, does not, and should not, have similar status to a freedom of information request. We have here a potential conflict arising out of, perhaps—let me be generous—a misunderstanding of the development of legislation that post-dates the Government of Wales Act 1998. We must always be on our guard to ensure that our conventions, practices and rights as Members continue to evolve. The Government of Wales Act was where we were in 1999. Our procedures must always be up to date with the development of any legislation that affects our activity. I am grateful to the Chair of the Business Committee for that contribution on this point of order.

Nick Bourne: Point of order. I raise this under Standing Order No. 6 on Plenary business, in relation to the debate that is about to take place. Looking around, I can see a few copies of a document that is, rather unfortunately, called, 'Making the

Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, drwy'r cler, at y swyddogion, a'r ymateb oedd ei fod wedi cael ei drin fel cais o dan ddeddfwriaeth rhyddid gwybodaeth, a bod confensiwn wedi datblygu, a'm synnodd, o gofio'r cyfnod byrs i'r Ddeddf ddod i rym, a oedd yn golygu bod rhywun a oedd yn gofyn am ddarn penodol o wybodaeth yn cael ychydig iawn o wybodaeth fel yr hyn y bu ichi ofyn amdano—hynny yw, nid oedd y cler wedi nodi'n ddigon manwl faint o wybodaeth oedd ei hangen—a bod y wybodaeth yn cael ei darparu o fewn terfynau amser y Ddeddf. Mae hynny'n awgrymu bod y pwyllgor yn cael ei drin yr un ffordd yn union ag y caiff y cyhoedd ei drin—hynny yw, ni roddwyd unrhyw statws arbennig i'r pwyllgor.

Credaf mai'r ffordd gywir ymlaen—ac yr wyf eisoes wedi gofyn am hyn—yw i Gadeirydd y pwyllgor ymdrin â'r mater hwn ym Mhanel y Cadeiryddion. Er mwyn egluro, credaf mai'r ffordd ymlaen yw'r ffordd a awgrymwyd, Lywydd.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar. Er mwyn osgoi amheuaeth, dywedaf drachefn nad oes i gais gan Aelod Cynulliad unigol am wybodaeth ar ffurf cwestiwn, neu gais gan bwyllgor ar ran grŵp o Aelodau'r Cynulliad, statws tebyg i gais o ran rhyddid gwybodaeth, ac ni ddylai fod â statws tebyg. Mae gwrthdaro posibl yn codi yma, efallai—gadewch imi fod yn hael—o gamddealltwriaeth ynglŷn â datblygu deddfwriaeth sy'n ôl-ddyddio Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998. Rhaid inni fod yn wylidwrus bob amser er mwyn sicrhau bod ein confensiynau, ein harferion a'n hawliau fel Aelodau yn parhau i ddatblygu. Mae'r Ddeddf Llywodraeth Leol yn nodi beth oedd ein sefyllfa yn 1999. Rhaid i'n gweithdrefnau gael eu diweddarau'n gyson yn unol ag unrhyw ddeddfwriaeth a ddatblygir sy'n effeithio ar ein gweithgarwch. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i Gadeirydd y Pwyllgor Busnes am y cyfraniad hwnnw ar y pwynt o drefn hwn.

Nick Bourne: Pwynt o drefn. Codaf hyn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6 ar fusnes y Cyfarfod Llawn, mewn perthynas â'r ddadl sydd ar fin cael ei chynnal. Wrth edrych o amgylch, gwelaf rai copïau o ddogfen sydd, yn anffodus braidd, yn dwyn y teitl, 'Creu'r

Connections: Delivering Better Services for Wales—a consultation by the Welsh Assembly Government on the mergers with ELWa, the WDA and the WTB'. The debate that we are about to have is entitled 'The Merger of Assembly Sponsored Public Bodies'. The consultation document was issued at 1 p.m. today, and few Members have seen it yet. There are 26 pages of the document in English and 26 pages in Welsh, and Members must have an opportunity to digest it before we can meaningfully contribute to the debate. I ask the Government to withdraw this debate under Standing Order No. 6.11, because it is meaningless to go ahead with the debate when nobody has had the opportunity to read the central document. Furthermore, I have been told that the Library was instructed not to issue copies until 1 p.m., although I am reliably informed that it had copies earlier than that. If that is the case, this raises serious questions about the Government's so-called openness and, on quickly flicking through the document, I see references to the Government's commitment to openness, which ring hollow given the fact that this document, for a key debate lasting two hours, has just been issued. How can the opposition parties, and, indeed, Labour backbenchers, properly scrutinise this policy when such a key document is issued at the eleventh hour? The document also talks about democratic accountability. Will this debate be withdrawn? It is totally meaningless in the light of the fact that we have not had the opportunity to look at the document. Many Members will not have seen the document at all.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Further to that point of order, I second Nick Bourne's comments and refer you, Presiding Officer, to the wording of the motion in the name of Jane Hutt. It proposes that the National Assembly

'endorses the Welsh Assembly Government's vision for a more integrated public service as set out in the 'Making the Connections' paper provided to Members on 19 October 2004'.

There is no reference in the motion to the document that we are supposed to debate today. As I recall and I understand it, if the

Cysylltiadau: Gwell Gwasanaethau i Gymru—ymgyngoriad gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar yr uno ag ELWa, Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru'. Enw'r ddadl sydd ar fin cael ei chynnal yw 'Cyfuno'r Cyrff Cyhoeddus a Noddir gan y Cynulliad'. Cyhoeddwyd y ddogfen ymgynghori am 1 p.m. heddiw, ac nid yw llawer o'r Aelodau wedi ei gweld eto. Mae gan y ddogfen 26 o dudalennau yn Saesneg a 26 yn Gymraeg, a rhaid i Aelodau gael cyfle i'w hystyried cyn y gallwn gyfrannu'n ystyrllon at y ddadl. Gofynnaf i'r Llywodraeth dynnu'r ddadl hon yn ôl o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.11, oherwydd nid oes diben ei chynnal pan nad oes neb wedi cael y cyfle i ddarllen y ddogfen ganolog. At hynny, dywedwyd wrthyf i'r Llyfrgell gael ei chyfarwyddo i beidio â dosbarthu copïau tan 1 p.m., er imi gael fy hysbysu, a hynny o ffynhonnell ddibynadwy, fod ganddi gopïau cyn hynny. Os felly, cyfyd hyn gwestiynau difrifol ynglŷn â natur agored y Llywodraeth, fel y'i gelwir ac, wrth fodio'n gyflym drwy'r ddogfen, gwelaf gyfeiriadau at ymrwymiad y Llywodraeth i fod yn agored, sydd â thinc amheus o gofio bod y ddogfen hon newydd gael ei chyhoeddi, ar gyfer dadl allweddol yn para dwy awr. Sut gall y gwrthbleidiau, ac yn wir, Aelodau meinciau cefn Llafur, graffu'n briodol ar y polisi hwn pan gyhoeddir dogfen allweddol o'r fath ar y funud olaf un? Mae'r ddogfen hefyd yn sôn am atebolrwydd democrataidd. A gaiff y ddadl hon ei thynnu'n ôl? Mae'n hollol ddiystyr o gofio nad ydym wedi cael y cyfle i edrych ar y ddogfen. Ni fydd llawer o Aelodau wedi gweld y ddogfen o gwbl.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, eiliaf sylwadau Nick Bourne ac fe'ch cyfeiriaf, Lywydd, at eiriau'r cynnig yn enw Jane Hutt. Mae'n cynnig bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol

'yn ategu gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer gwasanaeth cyhoeddus mwy integredig fel ag y nodwyd yn nogfen 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau' a ddarparwyd i'r Aelodau ar 19 Hydref 2004'.

Nid oes cyfeiriad yn y cynnig at y ddogfen yr ydym i fod i'w thrafod heddiw. Fel y cofiaf ac fel y deallaf, os yw'r Llywodraeth yn

Government intends to rely upon and refer to a paper in a debate, the proper course of action would be for it to table the paper at the same time as the motion.

3.30 p.m.

Under those circumstances, I say, with some reluctance, that I regard the publication of this paper as an abuse of the Assembly's procedures and an absolute disgrace. As such, Presiding Officer, I ask you, first, to determine whether or not the motion that we are debating is in order, in view of the fact that this document is not referred to in the motion, and secondly, whether it is in order to invite the First Minister, under Standing Order No. 6.11, to ask for an adjournment to enable all Members to receive a full copy of the document. The only person who can speak to the paper today is the First Minister—that is an abuse of the Assembly.

The Presiding Officer: Order. It is not an abuse of the Assembly, and, if it were, I would rule it as such. I understand that there are two documents, the titles of which may not be dissimilar. Have I got that right? I look to the front bench, and I see Ministers nodding. Under Standing Order No. 6.16,

'A motion or amendment which refers to any document may not be tabled unless the document is available to all Members before or at the time of tabling'.

I understand that the document dated 19 October 2004 is available to Members, but that a further document has since been published, which was not made available to Members until 1 p.m. today. Technically, the Government has certainly complied with Standing Order No. 6.16. [*Interruption.*]

Order. I require no further assistance from colleagues on this matter. The document referred to in the motion has been made available to Members. Clearly, we are unable to make documents immediately available in a readable form on our present Chamberweb. However, after next September, all documents will be electronically available immediately in our new Chamber. Members will have full IT facilities at their desks, but that is not the position now.

bwriadu dibynnu ar bapur a chyfeirio ato mewn dadl, y ffordd gywir o weithredu fyddai cyflwyno'r papur ar yr un pryd â'r cynnig.

O dan yr amgylchiadau hynny, dywedaf, gydag ychydig o amharodrwydd, fod cyhoeddi'r papur hwn, yn fy marn i, yn gamddefnydd o weithdrefnau'r Cynulliad ac yn warth llwyr. Fel y cyfryw, Lywydd, gofynnaf ichi, yn gyntaf, benderfynu a yw'r cynnig yr ydym yn ei drafod mewn trefn, o gofio na chyfeirir at y ddogfen hon yn y cynnig ac yn ail, a yw mewn trefn i wahodd y Prif Weinidog, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.11, i ofyn am ohiriad fel y gall pob Aelod gael copi llawn o'r ddogfen. Yr unig berson a all siarad ar y papur heddiw yw'r Prif Weinidog—mae hynny'n gamddefnydd o'r Cynulliad.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid camddefnydd o'r Cynulliad ydyw, a phe bai, byddwn yn gwneud dyfarniad o'r fath. Deallaf fod dwy ddogfen, a gall teitlau'r ddwy fod yn debyg. A yw hynny'n gywir gennyf? Edrychaf ar y fainc mlaen, a gwelaf Weinidogion yn nodio eu pennau. O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.16.,

'Ni chaniateir cyflwyno unrhyw gynnig neu ddiwygiad sy'n cyfeirio at unrhyw ddogfen oni bai bod y ddogfen ar gael i bob Aelod ar yr adeg y cyflwynir y cynnig neu cyn hynny'.

Deallaf fod y ddogfen ddyddiedig 19 Hydref 2004 ar gael i Aelodau, ond bod dogfen arall wedi cael ei chyhoeddi ers hynny, nas rhyddhawyd i Aelodau tan 1 p.m. heddiw. Yn dechnegol, mae'r Llywodraeth yn sicr wedi cydymffurfio â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.16. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Trefn. Nid oes angen rhagor o gymorth cyd-Aelodau arnaf ar y mater hwn. Mae'r ddogfen y cyfeirir ati yn y cynnig wedi cael ei rhyddhau i Aelodau. Yn amlwg, ni allwn sicrhau bod dogfennau ar gael ar unwaith ar ffurf ddarllenadwy ar we'r Siambr ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl mis Medi nesaf, bydd pob dogfen ar gael yn electronig ar unwaith yn ein Siambr newydd. Bydd gan Aelodau gyfleusterau TG llawn wrth eu desgiau, ond nid felly y mae ar hyn o bryd.

Michael German: Further to that point of order, you have just referred to Standing Order No. 6.8 with regard to the availability of documents. The only two documents of which I know—and if I have been misled, I would be grateful if the Presiding Officer could put me right—are a debate pack, which has been issued to us by the Members' research service, and the document which I have here, to which Ieuan Wyn Jones has just referred. At 1.11 p.m. today, all Members were informed, if they happened to have access to their e-mail at the time, that copies of this consultation paper had been available for 11 minutes. There is substantial information in this document that is not present in the debate pack. I assure the Presiding Officer that the debate pack makes no reference to the information that is given in the new document. If we are talking about the most recent document, Members, unless they were able to see their e-mail from 1.11 p.m. onwards, would not have had an opportunity to read it, and it makes substantive points about the debate. If Members are to be informed in this debate, the document should have been made available to them. That will not be the case if we simply carry on with this debate. Is it possible, therefore, for you to ask the First Minister to at least delay this debate to give Members an opportunity to read this substantive document?

Peter Law and Jane Hutt *rose—*

The Presiding Officer: I will reply to that point, and then I will call the Business Minister. As I have already stated, there are two documents. The current document, to which the leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat group referred, is a separate document to which the motion does not refer. As I stated earlier, my understanding and interpretation of Standing Order No. 6.16 is that it has been complied with, in that a document referred to in a motion or an amendment has been made available before, or at, the time of tabling. I have also helpfully pointed out that, in future, there is nothing to prevent the Government from making all documents which are relevant to debates available in electronically readable form at

Michael German: Ymhellach i'r pwynt o drefn hwnnw, yr ydych newydd gyfeirio at Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.8 o ran argaeledd dogfennau. Yr unig ddwy ddogfen y gwn amdanynt—ac os cefais fy nghamarwain, byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe gallai'r Llywydd fy nghywiro—yw pecyn dadlau, a ddsbarthwyd inni gan wasanaeth ymchwil yr Aelodau, a'r ddogfen sydd gennyf yn fy llaw y mae Ieuan Wyn Jones newydd gyfeirio ati. Am 1.11 p.m. heddiw, hysbyswyd pob Aelod, os oeddent yn digwydd bod yn gallu cael mynediad i'w system e-bost ar y pryd, fod copïau o'r papur ymgynghori hwn wedi bod ar gael am 11 munud. Mae cryn wybodaeth yn y ddogfen hon nad yw ar gael yn y pecyn dadlau. Sicrhaf y Llywydd nad yw'r pecyn dadlau yn cyfeirio o gwbl at y wybodaeth a roddir yn y ddogfen newydd. Os ydym yn sôn am y ddogfen ddiweddaraf, ni fyddai Aelodau, oni bai y gallent ddarllen eu negesueon e-bost o 1.11 p.m. ymlaen, wedi cael cyfle i'w darllen, ac mae'n gwneud pwyntiau o sylwedd ynglŷn â'r ddatl. Er mwyn sicrhau bod Aelodau yn meddu ar y wybodaeth briodol yn y ddatl hon, dylai'r ddogfen fod wedi cael ei rhyddhau iddynt. Nid felly y bydd os parhawn â'r ddatl hon. A yw'n bosibl felly ichi ofyn i'r Prif Weinidog ohirio'r ddatl hon o leiaf i roi cyfle i Aelodau ddarllen y ddogfen sylweddol hon?

Peter Law a Jane Hutt *a gododd—*

Y Llywydd: Atebaf y pwynt hwnnw, ac yna galwaf ar y Trefnydd. Fel yr wyf eisoes wedi nodi, mae dwy ddogfen. Mae'r ddogfen bresennol, y cyfeiriodd arweinydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru ati, yn ddogfen ar wahân nad yw'r cynnig yn cyfeirio ati. Fel y nodais yn gynharach, cydymffurfiwyd â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.16, yn ôl fy nealltwriaeth a'm dehongliad i ohoni, yn yr ystyr bod dogfen y cyfeirir ati mewn cynnig neu ddiwygiad wedi cael ei rhyddhau ar yr adeg y cyflwynwyd y cynnig, neu cyn hynny. Yr wyf hefyd wedi nodi, er mwyn bod o gymorth, nad oes unrhyw beth, yn y dyfodol, i atal y Llywodraeth rhag rhyddhau pob dogfen sy'n berthnasol i ddatleuon ar ffurf ddarllenadwy electronig unrhyw bryd yn

any stage during, or before, a debate. The Standing Order does not empower me to delay or prevent a debate, unless Standing Order No. 6.16 has been breached. My understanding of events so far is that it has not been breached.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I am grateful for your ruling. It is clear, as the motion says, that we are referring to the document published on 19 October 2004. In terms of the motion that was laid and accepted, it is what we want to be debated. The second document is the launch of a consultation on the merger of the ASPBs. We will ensure that there is time for the Assembly to debate the issue once the consultation ends in April. I have been assured by my colleague, the Minister with responsibility for local government and public services, that the issue will also go before the Local Government and Public Service Committee.

I am grateful for the ruling, Presiding Officer. It is in order under Standing Order No. 6.16, and there will be time for the second document—which is being launched today for consultation until the end of April—to be debated in Plenary.

Peter Law: The Presiding Officer has ruled on this matter, and the Minister has spoken on it, which probably clarifies the issue for most people. However, as an Assembly Member and a foot soldier on the backbenches, my view is that these books should have been made available to us so that we know what is going on. I was not sitting next to a computer at 1.11 p.m.. I want to speak in the debate, if I am called, so I believe that the Minister should give copies to Members who have not received them, as opposition Members may want to raise issues from those red books, which I have not received. Therefore, for Assembly Members to do the job that they have been sent here to do, those books should be made available, and I hope that the Minister will arrange that, because this does not seem to me to be good practice.

The Presiding Officer: As Assembly Members know, I am loath to see lots of

ystod dadl, neu cyn dadl. Nid yw'r Rheol Sefydlog yn fy ngrymuso i ohirio neu atal dadl, oni fydd Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.16 wedi cael ei thorri. Yn ôl fel y deallaf hyd yma, nid yw wedi cael ei thorri.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am eich dyfarniad. Mae'n amlwg, fel y dywed y cynnig, ein bod yn cyfeirio at y ddogfen a gyhoeddwyd ar 19 Hydref 2004. O ran y cynnig a osodwyd ac a dderbyniwyd, dyma'r hyn yr oeddem am iddo gael ei drafod. Mae'r ail ddogfen yn lansio ymgynghoriad ar uno'r CCNCau. Byddwn yn sicrhau bod amser i'r Cynulliad drafod y mater unwaith y daw'r ymgynghoriad i ben ym mis Ebrill. Fe'm sicrhawyd gan fy nghyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am lywodraeth leol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, y bydd y mater yn mynd gerbron y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus hefyd.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y dyfarniad, Lywydd. Mae mewn trefn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.16, a bydd amser i'r ail ddogfen—sy'n cael ei lansio heddiw i gynnal ymgynghoriad arni tan ddiwedd Ebrill—gael ei thrafod mewn Cyfarfod Llawn.

Peter Law: Mae'r Llywydd wedi dyfarnu ar y mater hwn, ac mae'r Gweinidog wedi siarad arno, sydd, mae'n siŵr, yn egluro'r mater i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl. Fodd bynnag, fel Aelod Cynulliad a gwas bach ar y meinciau cefn, dylai'r llyfrau hyn, yn fy marn i, fod wedi cael eu rhyddhau inni fel ein bod yn gwybod beth sy'n digwydd. Nid oeddwn yn eistedd wrth gyfrifiadur am 1.11 p.m.. Yr wyf am siarad yn y ddadl, os caf fy ngalw, felly credaf y dylai'r Gweinidog roi copïau i Aelodau nad ydynt wedi cael copi, oherwydd efallai y bydd Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau am godi materion o'r llyfrau coch hynny, nad wyf wedi eu derbyn. Felly, er mwyn i Aelodau'r Cynulliad wneud y gwaith y'u hanfonwyd yma i'w wneud, dylai'r llyfrau hyn fod ar gael, a gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn trefnu hynny, oherwydd nid yw hyn yn ymddangos i mi yn arfer da.

Y Llywydd: Fel y gŵyr Aelodau'r Cynulliad, yr wyf yn gyndyn o weld llawer iawn o bapur

paper floating about, as we are supposed to be a wonderfully paperless Assembly. However, we are not at the stage when this amount of paper can be delivered via our current Chamberweb. Therefore, I request, via the Business Minister, that copies of this document be made available as soon as possible to all Members so that it is before them as we move into the debate.

Jenny Randerson: I regret that how this document has been issued today appears to be characteristic of the way in which the debate has been handled, which is back to front. The consultation paper is being issued today to coincide with the debate. I accept your ruling, Presiding Officer, that it is not an abuse of procedure, but it is clear that this document is designed to inform the debate in some way, or it would not have been produced at this precise moment.

The Business Minister has said that the debate is not about this document, but I find it difficult to believe that the First Minister will not refer to it in his speech, or that other Members from the Government benches will not refer to it in their speeches. Therefore, those of us who have not had access to this document until now will be participating in the debate without having sight of it beforehand.

The Presiding Officer: I am now advised that the Library is about to make copies available for Members, because there are copies in the Library.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *rose—*

The Presiding Officer: I hope that this is a fresh point of order.

3.40 p.m.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae'n cyfeirio at y pwnt o drefn gwreiddiol. Yr ydym yn gwerthfawrogi ac yn derbyn eich dyfarniad ar y mater, sef nad yw'r Rheol Sefydlog wedi ei thorri yn dechnegol. Mae mater arall a ddylai fod o bwys i bawb yn y ddadl hon, sef y dylid bod cyfrifoldeb ar Aelodau'r Cynulliad i gyfrannu at drafodaeth fel hon sydd â goblygiadau mawr i Gymru, bod cyfrifoldeb arnom i fod mewn sefyllfa o gyfrannu ar sail

yn cael ei ddefnyddio, oherwydd dylem fod yn Gynulliad gwych di-bapur. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym mewn sefyllfa eto lle y gall yr holl waith papur hwn gael ei ddosbarthu drwy we bresennol y Siambr. Felly, gofynnaf, drwy'r Trefnydd, i gopïau o'r ddogfen hon gael eu rhyddhau cyn gynted â phosibl i bob Aelod fel ei bod ger eu bron wrth i'r ddadl fynd rhagddi.

Jenny Randerson: Mae'n drueni bod y ffordd y cyhoeddwyd y ddogfen hon heddiw yn ymddangos yn nodweddiadol o'r ffordd yr ymdriniwyd â'r ddadl, sydd y tu ôl ymlaen. Mae'r papur ymgynghori yn cael ei gyhoeddi heddiw i gyd-daro â'r ddadl. Derbyniaf eich dyfarniad, Lywydd, nad camddefnydd o'r weithdrefn ydyw, ond mae'n amlwg bod y ddogfen hon wedi ei chynllunio i lywio'r ddadl mewn rhyw ffordd, neu ni fyddai wedi cael ei chynhyrchu ar yr union adeg hon.

Mae'r Trefnydd wedi dweud nad oes a wnelo'r ddadl â'r ddogfen hon, ond mae'n anodd imi gredu na fydd y Prif Weinidog yn cyfeirio ati yn ei araith, neu na fydd Aelodau eraill o feinciau'r Llywodraeth yn cyfeirio ati yn eu hareithiau hwy. Felly, bydd y rheini ohonom na chawsant gyfle i weld y ddogfen hon cyn hyn yn cymryd rhan yn y ddadl heb ei gweld ymlaen llaw.

Y Llywydd: Fe'm hysbysir yn awr bod y Llyfrgell ar fin rhyddhau copïau i Aelodau, oherwydd mae copïau yn y Llyfrgell.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas *a gododd—*

Y Llywydd: Gobeithiaf fod hwn yn bwynt o drefn newydd.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: It refers to the original point of order. We appreciate and accept your ruling on the matter, which is that the Standing Order has not technically been breached. There is another issue which should be of importance to everyone in this debate, which is that there should be an obligation on Assembly Members to contribute to this kind of debate, which has major implications for Wales, and we are

gwybodaeth. Hyd yn oed os yw'r ddogfen hon yn cael ei gwneud ar gael i Aelodau yn awr, mae'n amlwg na chaiff Aelodau gyfle i'w darllen ac ystyried ei goblygiadau, ac efallai sicrhau gwybodaeth ychwanegol er mwyn gallu dal y Llywodraeth i gyfrif arni. Felly, os nad yw'r Rheol Sefydlog wedi cael ei thorri yn dechnegol, mae ein cyfle i gael trafodaeth ddeallus ar y pwnc hwn wedi cael ei danseilio yn gyfan gwbl gan y ffordd anghyfrifol y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi rhyddhau'r wybodaeth hon o fewn awr i'r drafodaeth.

Y Llywydd: Yr ydym wedi clywed hynny o'r blaen, ac yr wyf yn awyddus inni symud ymlaen. Fodd bynnag, gwnaf yn hollol glir i'r Cynulliad bod gan Aelodau hawliau o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.19, ar faterion y gellir eu cynnig mewn cynigion trefniadol. Noda Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.19 (iv)—ac nid oes yn rhaid imi ddysgu pader i berson, fel petai, Rhodri Glyn Thomas—yr hawl i gynnig,

'parhau, neu ohirio, dadl ar ôl i'r amser a neilltuwyd ddod i ben, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 6.21;'

Mater i'r Dirprwy Lywydd, sy'n debygol o fod yn cadeirio bryd hynny, fyddai derbyn cynnig o'r fath ai peidio. Fodd bynnag, credaf ei bod yn debygol y byddai hynny'n digwydd os oes aniddigrwydd ymhlith Aelodau ynglŷn ag unrhyw fater yn ymwneud â'r modd y cynhaliwyd y ddadl. Felly, mae modd bryd hynny i'r sawl sy'n cadeirio ystyried cynnig trefniadol.

Nick Bourne: Could I clarify that we are unable to do that until the debate starts?

The Presiding Officer: It is a procedural motion, which I, or the occupant of the Chair, is able to allow once the time allotted for the debate in our timetable has expired. You are not the holder of the business, Nick. This is for the holder of the business. The holders of the business can choose not to move their motion, or they can seek to defer their motion, under our procedural motions. However, it is not within the purview of the

duty bound to be in a position to contribute on the basis of knowledge. Even if this document is made available to Members now, it is evident that Members will not have the opportunity to read it and consider its implications, and perhaps secure additional information in order to hold the Government to account on it. Therefore, if the Standing Order has not been breached technically, our opportunity to have an intelligent discussion on this subject has been totally undermined by the irresponsible way in which the Government has released this information less than an hour before the debate.

The Presiding Officer: We have heard that before, and I am eager for us to proceed. However, I make it crystal clear to the Assembly that Members have rights under Standing Order No. 6.19, on matters that may be proposed in procedural motions. Standing Order No. 6.19 (iv)—and I do not need to teach my grandmother to suck eggs, as it were, Rhodri Glyn Thomas—notes the right to propose,

'the continuation, or the adjournment, of debate after the period of time available has expired, in accordance with Standing Order 6.21;'

It would be a matter for the Deputy Presiding Officer, who is likely to be chairing at that time, to accept or reject such a motion. However, I believe that it is likely that that would happen if there is unease among Members regarding any matter in relation to the way in which the debate was held. Therefore, it will be possible at that point for whoever is chairing to consider a procedural motion.

Nick Bourne: A allwn gadarnhau na allwn wneud hynny nes i'r ddadl ddechrau?

Y Llywydd: Mae'n gynnig trefniadol, y gallaf i, neu'r person sydd yn y Gadair, ei ganiatáu pan fydd yr amser a neilltuwyd ar gyfer y ddadl yn ein hamserlen wedi dod i ben. Nid chi sy'n cynnal y busnes, Nick. Mater i'r sawl sy'n cynnal y busnes yw hyn. Gall y rhai sy'n cynnal y busnes ddewis peidio â chynnig eu cynnig, neu gallant geisio gohirio eu cynnig, o dan ein cynigion trefniadol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw o fewn maes

opposition or other Members to seek to move a closure or an adjournment of a debate, because the business is not held by you. That is the position under our Standing Orders.

y gwrthbleidiau nac Aelodau eraill i geisio cynnig cau neu ohirio dadl, oherwydd nid chi sy'n cynnal y busnes. Dyna'r sefyllfa o dan ein Rheolau Sefydlog.

Cyfuno'r Cyrff Cyhoeddus a Noddir gan y Cynulliad The Merger of Assembly Sponsored Public Bodies

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 ac 8 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gwelliant 2 yn enw David Melding a gwelliannau 3, 9, 10 ac 11 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, amendment 2 in the name of David Melding and amendments 3, 9, 10 and 11 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

Y Prif Weinidog: Cynigiaf fod

The First Minister: I propose that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. yn ategu gweledigaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer gwasanaeth cyhoeddus mwy integredig fel ag y nodwyd yn nofien 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau' a ddarparwyd i'r Aelodau ar 19 Hydref 2004; ac

1. endorses the Welsh Assembly Government's vision for a more integrated public service as set out in the 'Making the Connections' paper provided to Members on 19 October 2004; and

2. yn croesawu'r camau i wella atebolrwydd democrataidd yng Nghymru sy'n deillio o'r newidiadau arfaethedig i'r cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad. (NDM2246)

2. welcomes the enhancement of democratic accountability in Wales arising from the changes proposed to Assembly sponsored public bodies. (NDM2246)

Mae agenda helaeth a chynhwysfawr Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ad-drefnu ac adnewyddu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus Cymru wedi bod yn datblygu'n gyflym dros y misoedd diwethaf hyn. Dyma yn awr gyfle teilwng i'r Cynulliad ddadlau a thrafod y mater. Mae'r broses o ymgynghori ar y ddogfen weledigaethol ar wasanaeth cyhoeddus Cymru, sef 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', yn dod i ben ddiwedd y mis.

The Government's wide-reaching and comprehensive agenda for public service reform and renewal in Wales has been developing apace over these last few months. This is now a valuable opportunity for the Assembly to debate and discuss the issue. The consultation process on the document that sets out a vision for public services in Wales, 'Making the Connections', ends at the end of the month.

Pwrpas ad-drefnu ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yw gwella safon gwasanaethau i bobl Cymru. Wrth gwrs mae buddsoddiad yn allweddol, ac mae dyblu lefel gwariant y weinyddiaeth dros gyfnod y ddau Gynulliad cyntaf yn siarad drosto'i hun. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym wastad wedi credu, ochr yn ochr â'r cynnydd hwnnw mewn gwariant a buddsoddiad, bod angen ad-drefnu sylweddol fel bod pobl Cymru yn cael y gwerth gorau posibl o'r buddsoddiad uwch.

The aim of reforming our public services is to improve the standard of services for the people of Wales. Investment is, of course, crucial, and the administration's doubling of expenditure over the lifetime of the first two Assemblies speaks for itself. However, we have always believed that, alongside that increase in expenditure and investment, there needs to be significant reform so that the people of Wales get the best value possible from the increased investment.

Mae dwy thema fawr yn tanlinellu ein ffordd ymlaen. Un yw creu grym llawer cryfach i

Two big themes underline our way forward. One is creating a much stronger force for

wella safon gwasanaethau cyhoeddus drwy roi ein dinasyddion a'n cymunedau yng nghalon y broses. Drwy alluogi ein dinasyddion a'n cymunedau, a sicrhau y gall defnyddwyr a darparwyr gwasanaethau gydweithio yn y broses o gynllunio a chyflawni gwasanaethau, byddwn yn creu grym nerthol y tu ôl i'r broses o godi safonau gwasanaethau.

Yr ail thema yw ein gweledigaeth radical o wasanaeth cyhoeddus llawer mwy integredig yng Nghymru. Yr hyn sydd ei angen yw atebolrwydd cliriach a strwythur symlach y gall pawb ei ddeall yn rhwydd. Felly, mae angen cyrff a all gydweithio at nod y penderfynwyd arno ar y cyd, a chydweithio ar draws y ffiniau traddodiadol a all rwystro cyflawni gwell safonau mewn gwasanaethau. Dyna sut yr ydym wedi cyflawni gwasanaethau mwy deinamig, mwy effeithlon sy'n dangos gwell gwerth am arian.

Reforming the quango state is also an essential part of this process. Structural change is not always the route to reform—to return to the point made by David Melding yesterday—but, in this case, it is essential. It does not make sense in a country the size of Wales to have a plethora of separate bodies, all with separate accountabilities, leading on significant areas of public policy and delivery. We do not want the confusions and duplications that can result. Assembly Members and, overwhelmingly, members of the public have often expressed their frustration at this. Policy areas can overlap and need to be joined-up, policy and delivery have to be closely integrated, and we have to be clear about who is responsible for what. We must also refer to the targets for savings, which is very much a subject of the day. We have referred to a target saving of £600 million from the process of integrating our public services in the way that is set out in the document issued last October.

Today, I am issuing the consultation paper on the mergers of ELWa, the WDA and the WTB with their respective Welsh Assembly Government sponsoring departments. There has been grumbling about lack of

improving public services by placing our citizens and communities at the heart of the process. By empowering our citizens and communities, and ensuring that service users and providers can work together in the process of designing and delivering services, we will create a potent force for driving up service quality.

The second theme is our radical vision of a much more integrated Welsh public service. What we need is clearer accountability and a simpler structure that can be easily understood by all. Therefore, we need bodies that can co-operate towards achieving set goals as well as co-operate across traditional boundaries, which can restrict the delivery of better standards in services. That is how we have delivered more dynamic and more effective services and demonstrated better value for money.

Mae diwygio talaith y cwangos hefyd yn rhan hanfodol o'r broses hon. Nid gwneud newidiadau strwythurol yw'r llwybr tuag at ddiwygio bob amser—gan ddechrelyd at y pwynt a wnaed gan David Melding ddoe—ond, yn yr achos hwn, mae'n hanfodol. Mewn gwlad o faint Cymru nid yw'n gwneud synnwyr cael lluo o gyrff gwahanol, ag iddynt atebolrwydd gwahanol, sy'n gyfrifol am feysydd arwyddocaol o bolisiau cyhoeddus a'r broses o'u cyflwyno. Ni ddymunwn weld y dryswch a'r dyblygu a all ddeillio o hynny. Mae Aelodau'r Cynulliad ac aelodau o'r cyhoedd, gan amlaf, yn aml wedi mynegi eu rhwystredigaeth ynghylch hyn. Gall meysydd polisi orgyffwrdd ac mae angen eu cydgysylltu, mae angen integreiddio polisiau a'r broses o'u cyflwyno yn glòs, ac mae angen inni fod yn glir ynghylch pwy sy'n gyfrifol am beth. Rhaid inni hefyd gyfeirio at y targedau ar gyfer arbedion, sy'n bwnc llosg ar hyn o bryd. Yr ydym wedi cyfeirio at darged o arbed £600 miliwn o'r broses o integreiddio ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn y dull a nodir yn y ddogfen a gyhoeddwyd fis Hydref ddiwethaf.

Heddiw, yr wyf yn cyhoeddi'r papur ymgynghori ar gyfuno ELWa, y WDA a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru â'r priod adrannau sy'n eu noddi yn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Bu grwgnach ynghylch diffyg

consultation before I made the announcement on the last day of our proceedings before the summer break, but we have had a decade of debate about the quango state in Wales. The judgment we had to make on these three quangos was always clear and the Government did not wish to allow a summer of speculation and insecurity to undermine the process. However, we were always clear about the need to consult on how those mergers were to be implemented. Today's consultation document to stakeholders, users and staff commences a process of consultation, not on whether to do it, but on how to do it, and that process will end on 15 April. There is, therefore, an overlap between these two processes—indeed, there is another overlap because, since then, we have made a further statement, although I hope that it is the last, about further quango mergers, to which I will return shortly. However, the consultation paper shows that we are well on track to achieve these first mergers between those three Assembly sponsored public bodies and their respective Government sponsor departments by 1 April 2006.

There is already real evidence that working closer together is paying dividends. Examples include more improved overseas working, more integrated planning and agreement on a common state aids unit. Andrew Davies mentioned, some time ago, work on major programmes such as the Heads of the Valleys partnership, which is another example, and that is now being taken forward on a truly Team Wales basis. The mergers will start to deliver profound benefits, because ASPB boards being abolished will establish a clear line of accountability to Ministers and so to Assembly Members, and we will ensure that external advice is available to inform and challenge thinking.

Jenny Randerson: It is obvious that no-one is listening to you because they are talking about the document that has just been handed to us. Since it is within your power to propose a deferral of this debate, will you propose for us to break for half an hour so

ymgyngori cyn imi wneud y cyhoeddiad ar ddiwrnod olaf ein trafodion cyn gwyliau'r haf, ond yr ydym wedi bod yn dadlau ynghylch talaith y cwangos yng Nghymru ers degawd. Yr oedd y penderfyniad yr oedd yn rhaid inni ei wneud ynghylch y tri chwango hyn bob amser yn glir ac nid oedd y Llywodraeth am ganiatáu i haf o ddyfalu ac ansicrwydd danseilio'r broses. Fodd bynnag, yr oeddem bob amser yn glir ynghylch yr angen i gynnal ymgyngoriad ar sut y dylid cyfuno'r cyrff hyn. Mae'r ddogfen ymgyngori a gyflwynir i randdeiliaid, defnyddwyr a staff heddiw yn cychwyn proses ymgyngori, nid ynghylch p'un a ddylid cyfuno, ond ynghylch sut y dylid gwneud hynny, a bydd y broses honno yn dod i ben ar 15 Ebrill. Felly, mae'r ddwy broses hyn yn gorgyffwrdd—yn wir, ceir achos arall o orgyffwrdd oherwydd, ers hynny, yr ydym wedi gwneud datganiad arall, er fy mod yn gobeithio mai hwn fydd yr olaf, ynghylch cyfuno rhagor o gwangos, a byddaf yn dychwelyd at hynny yn y man. Fodd bynnag, mae'r papur ymgyngori yn dangos ein bod yn gwneud cynnydd da o ran cyfuno'r tri chorff cyhoeddus hyn a noddir gan y Cynulliad â'r priod adrannau sy'n eu noddi o fewn y Llywodraeth erbyn 1 Ebrill 2006.

Ceir tystiolaeth wirioneddol yn barod sy'n dangos bod cydweithio agosach o fudd mawr. Ymhlith yr enghreifftiau mae gweithio'n well dramor, gwaith cynllunio mwy integredig a chytundeb ynghylch uned cymorth y wladwriaeth gyffredin. Beth amser yn ôl, soniodd Andrew Davies am waith ar raglenni mawr fel partneriaeth Blaenau'r Cymoedd, sy'n enghraifft arall, ac erbyn hyn caiff honno ei datblygu yn gyfan gwbl ar sail Tîm Cymru. Bydd y gwaith o gyfuno'r cyrff hyn yn dechrau cyflwyno buddiannau mawr, oherwydd bydd y broses o ddileu byrddau CCNC yn sefydlu llinell atebolrwydd glir i Weinidogion ac felly i Aelodau'r Cynulliad, a byddwn yn sicrhau bod cyngor allanol ar gael i hysbysu a herio meddylfryd.

Jenny Randerson: Mae'n amlwg nad oes neb yn gwranddo arnoch oherwydd maent yn siarad am y ddogfen sydd newydd gael ei rhoi inni. Gan ei fod o fewn eich pŵer i gynnig gohirio'r ddadl hon, a gynigiwch y dylem gymryd egwyl am hanner awr er

that we can read it?

The First Minister: That is not a matter for me, Jenny—clearly, the opposition parties are in the mood to nit-pick about everything today. You should listen to the points that I made about the overlap in this process. We launched that document today at 1 p.m.; that is true. However, the main point of the discussion today is the document that was available in October—you can hardly complain about that. Members asked for a debate when I made the statement in July, and I said that there would be no denial of debate on this matter. Reference has already been made by Jane Hutt that, when the process behind the consultation document ends on 15 April, we have no problem with holding a debate on that, and, no doubt, there may be a wish to hold a later debate on the second wave of mergers that were announced in my statement on 30 November. As I said in my opening remarks, this process has been developing, and there is, therefore, bound to be overlap, but I beg of the opposition parties not to make a fuss of this nature on these procedural points. The people of Wales want to hear what process is taking place, what its cost is, and what savings and benefits they can expect. I make this plea: do not put points of order to me under some quasi-procedure and attempt to disrupt proceedings when we all want to get on with the job. Points of order are simply not for me, and I hope that this is about content.

3.50 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Will the First Minister tell us when he first saw a copy of this consultation paper and why members of the opposition were denied access to it until 1 p.m. today?

The First Minister: We had decided on a launch hour. I cannot remember when it came back from the printers. As First Minister, I see drafts of these documents and send them back, saying that certain parts are not good enough, or need to be updated, asking whether there should be reference to ACCAC

mwyn inni allu ei darllen?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid mater i mi yw hynny, Jenny—yn amlwg, mae'r gwrthbleidiau yn awyddus i fwrw bai ar bopeth heddiw. Dylech wrando ar y pwyntiau a wnaethpwyd gennyf ynghylch yr achosion o orgyffwrdd yn y broses hon. Cafodd y ddogfen honno ei lansio gennym heddiw am 1 p.m.; mae hynny'n wir. Fodd bynnag, canolbwynt y drafodaeth heddiw yw'r ddogfen a oedd ar gael ym mis Hydref—ni allwch gwyno am hynny. Gofynnodd yr Aelodau am ddatl pan wnaethpwyd y datganiad gennyf ym mis Gorffennaf, a dywedais na fyddai datl yn cael ei gwrthod ar y mater hwn. Mae Jane Hutt eisoes wedi cyfeirio at y ffaith nad ydym yn gwrthwynebu cynnal datl ar hynny pan ddaw'r broses sy'n sail i'r ddogfen ymgynghori i ben ar 15 Ebrill, ac, mae'n siŵr y bydd rhai yn dymuno cynnal datl ddiweddarach ar yr ail raglen gyfuno a gyhoeddwyd yn fy natganiad ar 30 Tachwedd. Fel y dywedais yn fy sylwadau agoriadol, mae'r broses hon wedi bod yn mynd rhagddi, ac, felly, mae achosion o orgyffwrdd yn anochel, ond yr wyf yn erfyn ar y gwrthbleidiau i beidio â chreu helynt o'r fath ynghylch y pwyntiau trefniadol hyn. Mae pobl Cymru am glywed pa broses sydd ar waith, faint yw'r gost, a pha arbedion a buddiannau y gallant eu disgwyl. Apeliaf am y canlynol: peidiwch â chyflwyno pwyntiau o drefn imi o dan ryw led-weithdrefn a cheisio amharu ar drafodion pan yr ydym oll am fwrw ati. Nid fy nghyfrifoldeb i yw ymdrin â phwyntiau o drefn, a gobeithiaf mai ymwneud â chynnwys y mae hyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddweud wrthym pryd y gwelodd gopi o'r papur ymgynghori hwn am y tro cyntaf a pham na chaniatawyd i aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau ei weld tan 1 p.m. heddiw?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Yr oeddem wedi penderfynu ar awr lansio. Ni allaf gofio pryd y'i dychwelwyd gan yr argraffwyr. Fel Prif Weinidog, yr wyf yn gweld copïau drafft o'r dogfennau hyn ac yn eu hanfon yn ôl, gan ddweud nad yw rhai rhannau yn ddigon da, neu bod angen eu diweddarau, neu ofyn p'un a

in it and so on. Last minute changes were made to it, and then it came back from the printers. I have therefore seen it on several occasions because I have been re-drafting it with officials. That is the natural process. You would, I think, accept that the previous document has been available for months. You asked us for a debate. If we delay a debate, you tell us that we are delaying discussion. When we organise debates, you say that you do not wish to have that debate but another instead. We have said that you can have another debate. Please stop nit-picking and hair-splitting, and let us get on with the job that the people of Wales have paid us to do.

Nick Bourne: Will the First Minister give way?

The First Minister: I will not give way as I can see what is happening here. This is an opposition gang-bang—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. The First Minister does not appear to be giving way.

The First Minister: I am not giving way when it is clear that the three opposition leaders are attempting to disrupt a debate, for which they themselves have asked. If we had deferred the debate, they would have also complained about that.

With regard to costs, I mentioned that we hoped and expected to be able to drive this process of public service reform to achieve savings of some £600 million. That is to be achieved, in the main, by developing shared service centres and e-procurement.

To move on quickly, so that we can get on with the question of costs, I will refer to the three mergers. It is important to note that there will be up-front costs to the mergers, as there will be integration of computer systems. We have put in what we think is a reasonable estimate of the cost of the mergers, which is some £10 million to £12 million spread over some five to six years. We hope that that will lead to annual savings of some £10 million

ddyliid cyfeirio at ACCAC ynddi ac ati. Gwnaethpwyd newidiadau iddi ar y funud olaf, ac yna fe'i dychwelwyd gan yr argraffwyr. Felly, yr wyf wedi ei gweld ar sawl achlysur oherwydd yr wyf wedi bod yn ei hail-ddrafftio gyda swyddogion. Dyna'r broses naturiol. Credaf y byddech yn derbyn bod y ddogfen flaenorol wedi bod ar gael ers misoedd. Gofynasoch inni am ddadl. Os byddwn yn gohirio dadl, fe ddywedwch ein bod yn gohirio trafodaeth. Pan fyddwn yn trefnu dadleuon, dywedwch nad ydych yn dymuno cael y ddadl honno ond eich bod am gael un arall yn ei lle. Yr ydym wedi dweud y gallwch gael dadl arall. Rhowch y gorau i fwrw bai a hollti blew, a gadewch inni fwrw ati gyda'r hyn y mae pobl Cymru wedi talu inni ei wneud.

Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ildio?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid ildiaf oherwydd gallaf weld beth sy'n digwydd yma. Mae'r gwrthbleidiau yn ceisio ymosod yn un criw—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid ymddengys fod y Prif Weinidog yn ildio.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid ildiaf pan mae'n amlwg bod tri arweinydd y gwrthbleidiau yn ceisio amharu ar ddadl, y maent hwy eu hunain wedi gofyn amdani. Pe byddem wedi gohirio'r ddadl, byddent wedi cwyno am hynny hefyd.

O ran costau, crybwyllais ein bod yn gobeithio ac yn disgwyl gallu cyflwyno'r broses hon o ddiwygio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus er mwyn cyflawni arbedion o tua £600 miliwn. Bwriedir cyflawni hynny, yn bennaf, drwy ddatblygu canolfannau gwasanaethau a rennir ac e-gaffael.

I symud ymlaen yn gyflym, er mwyn inni allu mynd i'r afael â chostau, cyfeiriaf at y broses o gyfuno'r tri chorff. Mae'n bwysig nodi y bydd y broses gyfuno yn arwain at gostau cyn cychwyn, oherwydd bydd angen integreiddio systemau cyfrifiadurol. Yr ydym wedi cyflwyno amcangyfrif rhesymol, yn ein barn ni, o'r gost gyfuno, sef tua £10 miliwn i £12 miliwn dros ryw bump i chwe blynedd. Gobeithiwn y bydd hynny'n arwain at

when the process ends and when the integration of IT systems by the departments and the relevant Assembly sponsored public bodies has taken place. You spend to save. You have to spend upfront because, inevitably, as you integrate, you create redundancy in your IT systems, and there will also be some opportunities for integrating offices. So there are some up-front costs but we believe that the ASPB mergers will produce annual savings of some £10 million when the process is complete in five to six years' time.

I will refer to the next overlap, namely that there is a brief reference in this document, and it would have been wrong for there not to have been a brief reference, of about one line— *[Interruption.]* Do not hair-split again. I am referring to one line, but I think that it is only fair to the Assembly that I refer to this, on ACCAC. I have referred to the second process—

Nick Bourne: Will the First Minister give way?

The First Minister: Certainly not. *[Interruption.]* This is just an attempt to disrupt. Stop hair-splitting—

The Presiding Officer: Order. The First Minister is not giving way.

The First Minister: You should be in the debate rather than trying to deny or disrupt the debate. The point that I was trying make, but you obviously do not want to listen and are not in a mood—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I must tell the First Minister that no-one disrupts debate in this Chamber.

The First Minister: I should have said that they seek to disrupt a debate. I accept the correction.

It is important, and only fair to everyone listening outside and inside the Chamber—although that may not include Members on the opposition side of the Chamber—that I refer briefly to ACCAC. ACCAC was not included in the first wave of mergers; it was

arbedion blynyddol o tua £10 miliwn pan ddaw'r broses i ben a phan fydd y gwaith o integreiddio systemau TG gan yr adrannau a'r cyrff cyhoeddus perthnasol a noddir gan y Cynulliad wedi'i wneud. Rhaid gwario arian i arbed arian. Rhaid gwario arian cyn cychwyn oherwydd, yn anochel, wrth ichi integreiddio, mae eich systemau TG yn dod yn afraid, a bydd hefyd cyfleoedd i integreiddio swyddfeydd. Felly ceir rhai costau cyn cychwyn ond credwn y bydd y broses o gyfuno CCNC yn creu arbedion blynyddol gwerth tua £10 miliwn pan gaiff y broses ei chwblhau ymhen pump i chwe blynedd.

Cyfeiriat at yr achos nesaf o orgyffwrdd, sef y ceir cyfeiriad byr yn y ddogfen hon, a byddai wedi bod yn anghywir i beidio â chynnwys cyfeiriad byr, o ryw un llinell— *[Torri ar draws.]* Peidiwch â holli bleu unwaith eto. Yr wyf yn cyfeirio at un llinell, ond credaf ei bod ond yn deg i'r Cynulliad imi gyfeirio at hyn, ar ACCAC. Yr wyf wedi cyfeirio at yr ail broses—

Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ildio?

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Nid ildiaf. *[Torri ar draws.]* Dim ond ymgais i amharu ar y ddadl yw hyn. Rhowch y gorau i holli bleu—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r Prif Weinidog yn ildio.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Dylech fod yn cymryd rhan yn y ddadl yn hytrach na cheisio ei hatal neu amharu arni. Y pwynt yr oeddwn yn ceisio ei wneud, ond yn amlwg nid ydych am wrando ac nid ydych yn teimlo fel—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Rhaid imi ddweud wrth y Prif Weinidog nad oes unrhyw un yn amharu ar ddadl yn y Siambr hon.

Prif Weinidog Cymru: Dylwn fod wedi dweud eu bod yn ceisio amharu ar ddadl. Derbyniaf y cywiriad.

Mae'n bwysig, ac ond yn deg i bawb sy'n gwrandao y tu allan i'r Siambr hon a'r tu mewn iddi—er efallai nad yw hynny'n cynnwys Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau yn y Siambr hon—fy mod yn cyfeirio'n fyr at ACCAC. Ni chynhwyswyd ACCAC yn y

in the second wave of mergers. However, it is in the same sponsor department as ELWa. Although it was not on the same timeline originally, ACCAC is keen to come into the new department of education and learning—or whatever name we finally choose for it—from 1 April 2006. We have agreed to that. It is only fair to mention that, as we are trying to consult with staff and we believe that it is important for them to realise this.

Yesterday, David Melding sought to imply that we want a wholesale rearrangement of the health service. Brian Gibbons is quite right; we certainly do not want a wholesale rearrangement of the health service. However, there are some opportunities that health service units want to take up. A successful experiment has been carried out in Powys and we do not wish to deter people in the health service in areas similar to Powys who wish to copy that experiment. It is important that we do that. Likewise, joint working is part of the agenda to be discussed with the Welsh Local Government Association. It is not just about joint working between departments or in terms of the merger of ASPBs: we want to encourage this theme across the board and within public services, and we want local authorities to co-operate with each other and with us. Joint service centres can save money for local government as much as they can for us. It is important that we realise the broadness of this theme, how far it will go and how much money we believe that we can save, but not in the way that the Conservatives suggested yesterday. We are talking about diverting resources from savings made from shared corporate services, procurement and IT centres into better expenditure on the front line.

Nick Bourne: I propose amendment 2 in the name of David Melding. Delete all after 'National Assembly for Wales' and replace with:

1. *recognises the need for democratic accountability and value for money in the use of public resource;*
2. *affirms that cost reductions referred to in*

rhaglen gyfuno gyntaf; fe'i cynhwyswyd yn yr ail raglen gyfuno. Fodd bynnag, mae'n perthyn i'r un adran noddi ag ELWa. Er nad oedd ar yr un amserlen yn wreiddiol, mae ACCAC yn awyddus i ddod yn rhan o'r adran addysg a dysgu newydd—neu pa enw bynnag a ddewisir ar ei chyfer yn y pen draw—o 1 Ebrill 2006. Yr ydym wedi cytuno i hynny. Mae ond yn deg crybwyll hynny, gan ein bod yn ceisio ymgynghori â staff a chredwn ei bod yn bwysig iddynt sylweddoli hyn.

Ddoe, ceisiodd David Melding awgrymu ein bod am ad-drefnu'r gwasanaeth iechyd mewn modd cyfanwerthol. Mae Brian Gibbons yn llygad ei le; yn bendant nid ydym am ad-drefnu'r gwasanaeth iechyd mewn modd cyfanwerthol. Fodd bynnag, mae unedau gwasanaethau iechyd am achub ar rai cyfleoedd. Cynhaliwyd arbrawf llwyddiannus ym Mhowys ac nid ydym am rwystro pobl yn y gwasanaeth iechyd mewn ardaloedd tebyg i Bowys sydd am efelychu'r arbrawf hwnnw. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn gwneud hynny. Yn yr un modd, mae cydweithio yn rhan o'r agenda i'w thrafod gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru. Mae mwy i hyn nag adrannau yn cydweithio neu gyfuno CCNC; yr ydym am annog y thema hon yn gyffredinol ac o fewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, ac yr ydym am i awdurdodau lleol gydweithredu â'i gilydd a chyda ni. Gall canolfannau gwasanaethau ar y cyd arbed arian i lywodraeth leol i'r un graddau ag y maent yn arbed arian i ni. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn sylweddoli pa mor eang yw'r thema hon, beth fydd ei hyd a'i lled a faint o arian y credwn y gallwn ei arbed, ond nid yn y ffordd yr awgrymodd y Ceidwadwyr ddoe. Yr ydym yn sôn am ddargyfeirio adnoddau o arbedion a wnaed o wasanaethau corfforaethol a rennir, caffael a chanolfannau TG i sicrhau gwell gwariant ar y rheng flaen.

Nick Bourne: Cynigiaf welliant 2 yn enw David Melding. Dileu popeth ar ôl 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru' a rhoi yn ei le:

1. *yn cydnabod yr angen am atebolrwydd democrataidd a gwerth am arian wrth ddefnyddio adnoddau cyhoeddus;*
2. *yn cadarnhau na ddylai'r gostyngiadau yn*

- 'Making the Connections' should not be at the expense of the provision of public services;*
- 3. deploras the lack of consultation by the Welsh Assembly Government in relation to proposed changes to ASPBs;*
- 4. recognises the need to build on the success of the distinct brands of the Welsh Development Agency and Wales Tourist Board in any review of ASPBs;*
- 5. opposes the termination of the Welsh Language Board and endorses its current status;*
- 6. opposes the proposed changes to the Arts Council of Wales and endorses its current status;*
- 7. opposes the proposed changes to the Sports Council for Wales and endorses its current status; and*
- 8. endorses the current status of the Countryside Council for Wales and believes it should retain responsibility for the management of Tir Gofal.*
- y costau y cyfeirir atynt yn 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau' gael eu gwneud ar draul darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus;*
- 3. yn gresynu diffyg ymynghori gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ar y newidiadau arfaethedig i'r cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad;*
- 4. yn cydnabod yr angen i adeiladu ar lwyddiant brandiau nodedig Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru wrth adolygu'r cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad;*
- 5. yn gwrthwynebu'r bwriad i ddod â Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i ben ac yn cymeradwyo ei statws presennol;*
- 6. yn gwrthwynebu'r newidiadau arfaethedig i Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru ac yn cymeradwyo ei statws presennol;*
- 7. yn gwrthwynebu'r newidiadau arfaethedig i Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru ac yn cymeradwyo ei statws presennol; ac*
- 8. yn cymeradwyo statws presennol Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ac yn credu y dylai gadw'r cyfrifoldeb am reoli Tir Gofal.*

I feel completely unable to contribute to a debate where vital documents have been denied to me, and were delivered by someone during the course of the debate. You should feel deeply ashamed that we are reduced to having a debate on a document that you have seen drafts of many times, as you said yourself, but we have not. This debate should not be taking place.

Michael German: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 2: delete all and replace with:

regrets the failure of the Assembly Government to reform quangos with a clear and open rationale that has left what should have been a popular decision mired in controversy.

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

Ni allaf gyfrannu at ddadl lle y gwrthodwyd dangos dogfennau hanfodol imi, a lle y'u cyflwynwyd gan rywun yn ystod y ddadl. Dylech deimlo cywilydd mawr ein bod yn gorfod cael dadl ar ddogfen yr ydych wedi gweld copïau drafft ohoni droeon, fel y dywedasoeh eich hun, ond nad ydym ni wedi ei gweld. Ni ddylid cynnal y ddadl hon.

Michael German: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 2: dileu popeth a rhoi'r canlynol yn ei le:

yn gresynu at fethiant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ddiwygio'r cwangos ar sail rhesymeg glir ag agored, sydd wedi golygu bod penderfyniad a ddylai fod yn un poblogaidd wedi troi'n hynod ddadleuol.

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

Believes that the reform of the arts council is misguided and regrets that the proposed reform will leave the council less able to serve the needs of the people and arts community of Wales.

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

deploras the proposals regarding the Welsh Language Board and believes that the admirable progress made in recent years in promoting the language and de-politicising its development will be reversed by this decision.

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

calls on the First Minister to publish a detailed breakdown of the savings that he expects to realise from his 'Making the Connections' strategy.

I found it amazing to see a clerk distributing this document when the First Minister was referring to it and when Members from all sides have not have the opportunity to read or to scrutinise it. This is such an important issue that it should be debated at another time. I do not intend to make any further comments in this debate and I encourage its postponement so that Members of all sides can read the document and properly scrutinise the Government. That is the job that we are supposed to do, which is being denied to us today.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 3: in line 1 remove 'endorses' and replace with 'notes'.

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

calls on the Labour Assembly Government to publish the total cost of bringing ASPBs in-house.

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

yn credu bod y diwygiadau i gyngor y celfyddydau yn annoeth ac yn gresynu at y ffaith y bydd y diwygiadau arfaethedig yn creu cyngor a fydd yn llai galluog i gyflawni anghenion pobl a chymuned gelfyddydol Cymru.

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

yn gresynu at y cynlluniau ar gyfer Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ac yn credu y bydd y penderfyniad hwn yn dadwneud y camau clodwiw sydd wedi'u cymryd yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf i hyrwyddo'r iaith a gwneud datblygiad yr iaith yn fater anwleidyddol.

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

yn galw ar y Prif Weinidog i gyhoeddi dadansoddiad manwl o'r arbedion y mae'n disgwyl eu gwneud o ganlyniad i'r strategaeth 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau'.

Cefais fy synnu i weld clerwr yn dosbarthu'r ddogfen hon pan yr oedd y Prif Weinidog yn cyfeirio ati a phan nad yw Aelodau pob plaid wedi cael y cyfle i'w darllen nac i graffu arni. Gan fod hwn yn fater mor bwysig dylid cynnal dadl yn ei gylch ar adeg arall. Ni fwriadaf wneud unrhyw sylwadau pellach yn y ddadl hon ac anogaf ei gohirio er mwyn i Aelodau pob plaid allu darllen y ddogfen a chraffu ar y Llywodraeth yn briodol. Dyna'r hyn yr ydym i fod i'w wneud, ond cawn ein rhwystro rhag ei wneud heddiw.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynigiad y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: yn llinell 1, dileu 'ategu' a rhoi 'nodi' yn ei le.

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

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i gyhoeddi cyfanswm y gost o ddod â CCNC o dan reolaeth y Cynulliad.

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

calls on the Labour Assembly Government to ensure that the scope and effectiveness of best value audits is maintained.

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i sicrhau bod cwmpas ac effeithiolrwydd yr archwiliadau gwerth gorau yn cael eu cynnal.

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

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

calls on the Labour Assembly Government to report to subject committees the process and procedures that will ensure that the quasi-judicial role of the National Assembly is not compromised by taking functions of any ASPB in-house.

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i amlinellu wrth y pwyllgorau pwnc y broses a'r gweithdrefnau a fydd yn sicrhau na aberthir rôl lled-farnwrol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol wrth ddod â swyddogaethau'r cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad o dan ei reolaeth.

I propose amendment 7. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Cynigiaf welliant 7. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls on the Labour Assembly Government to give a commitment that decisions about the future of any ASPB is taken by the whole Assembly.

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i ymrwmo i sicrhau y caiff y Cynulliad cyfan benderfynu ar ddyfodol unrhyw gyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad.

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

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

recognises that the configuration of the NHS under Labour has been a complete failure and demonstrates the First Minister's lack of strategic vision, poor management and financial incompetence.

yn cydnabod methiant llwyr cyfluniad y GIG o dan Lafur a'i fod yn dangos diffyg gweledigaeth strategol y Prif Weinidog, ei reolaeth druenus a'i ddiffyg crebwyll ariannol.

I share the frustration of my opposition colleagues that the Government has seen fit to continue with this debate, despite the fact that the document that the First Minister referred to was not made available to Assembly Members until the debate had begun. As a result, I will make no further contribution to the debate, and neither will any member of my group.

Teimlag yr un mor rhwystredig â'm cyd-Aelodau yn y gwrthbleidiau ynghylch y ffaith bod y Llywodraeth o'r farn y dylid parhau â'r ddadl hon, er gwaethaf y ffaith na ddangoswyd y ddogfen y cyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog ati i Aelodau'r Cynulliad nes i'r ddadl ddechrau. O ganlyniad, ni wnaf unrhyw gyfraniad pellach i'r ddadl, ac ni wnaiff unrhyw aelod o'm grŵp gyfraniad pellach ychwaith.

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I propose that

the National Assembly, under Standing Order No. 6.20, proceed immediately to a vote on the motion.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.20, yn symud ar unwaith i bleidlais ar y cynnig hwn.

The Presiding Officer: The leader of the

Y Llywydd: Mae arweinydd yr wrthblaid

opposition has drawn my attention to Standing Order No. 6.20 and has requested that the motion should be put immediately to a vote. Any time after a motion or an amendment has been proposed, a Member may propose that it should be voted upon immediately. Under Standing Order No. 6.20, at least 10 Members must express support for the motion. There is a further requirement in the Standing Order, namely that I must be satisfied that to put the motion immediately to a vote would not be an abuse of the Assembly's procedures or an infringement of the rights of minorities in the Assembly. I understand the feelings expressed by opposition Members on this issue, but I take the view that Government supporters who are ordinary Assembly Members might be defined for today's purposes and for the future as a minority in the Assembly. Therefore, I would regard it as an abuse of the Assembly's procedures to entertain a motion to close the debate, and for the motion being debated to be immediately taken to a vote, before we have heard the views of the minority so defined, namely members of the Labour group supporting the Government who have indicated to me that they wish to speak. Therefore, I will call on them.

wedi tynnu fy sylw at Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.20 ac wedi gofyn am gael bwrw pleidlais ar y cynnig ar unwaith. Ar unrhyw adeg ar ôl cynnig cynnig neu welliant, gall Aelod gynnig bwrw pleidlais arno ar unwaith. O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.20, rhaid i o leiaf 10 Aelod gefnogi'r cynnig. Ceir gofyniad pellach yn y Rheol Sefydlog, sef bod yn rhaid imi fodloni fy hun na fyddai bwrw pleidlais ar y cynnig ar unwaith yn gamddefnydd o weithdrefnau'r Cynulliad neu'n mynd yn groes i hawliau'r lleiafrif yn y Cynulliad. Deallaf y teimladau a fynegwyd gan Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau ynghylch y mater hwn, ond yn fy marn i gellid diffinio cefnogwyr y Llywodraeth sy'n Aelodau cyffredin o'r Cynulliad at ddibenion heddiw a'r dyfodol fel lleiafrif yn y Cynulliad. Felly, yn fy marn i, byddai ystyried cynnig i ddod â'r ddadl i ben, a bwrw pleidlais ar y cynnig y dadleuir yn ei gylch ar unwaith, cyn inni glywed barn y lleiafrif fel y'i diffiniwyd, sef aelodau'r grŵp Llafur sy'n cefnogi'r Llywodraeth ac sydd wedi fy hysbysu eu bod am siarad yn gamddefnydd o weithdrefnau'r Cynulliad. Felly, galwaf arnynt.

Cyfuno'r Cyrff Cyhoeddus a Noddir gan y Cynulliad: Parhad **The Merger of Assembly Sponsored Public Bodies: Continued**

Peter Law: I congratulate you, Llywydd, on that landmark ruling, which I appreciate. I think that it is in the interest of democracy.

Peter Law: Hoffwn eich llongyfarch, Lywydd, ar y dyfarniad hwnnw, yr wyf yn ei werthfawrogi ac sy'n garreg filltir yn ein hanes. Credaf ei fod er budd democratiaeth.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not need congratulating.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oes angen fy llongyfarch.

Peter Law: I wanted to say that because you have given me the opportunity to speak. I hope that you will accept my congratulations, but, if you do not wish to do so, you do not have to.

Peter Law: Yr oeddwn am wneud hynny gan eich bod wedi rhoi'r cyfle imi siarad. Gobeithiaf y byddwchystal â derbyn fy llongyfarchiadau, ond, os nad ydych am wneud hynny, nid oes yn rhaid ichi.

4.00 p.m.

The drip feed of this red document is the best example that I have come across of worst practice and I must say so, because it impacts on the motion that is before us today, as I

Mae'r ffordd y cyflwynwyd y ddogfen goch hon yn raddol yw'r enghraifft orau a welais o'r arfer gwaethaf ac mae'n rhaid imi ddatgan hynny, gan ei bod yn effeithio ar y cynnig

have seen from reading it. I mention it because there are some important points in this document. If we are wrong, someone needs to stand up and say that we are wrong, and then we can get on with business. That is why we are here, as Assembly Members, and we have not done that today as it should have been done.

I speak in support of this motion today because I am a democrat—I believed in the Assembly in 1979, I fought for it at the referendum in 1997, as did many others, and the people of Wales overwhelmingly supported an Assembly that would get rid of the quango state and the ASPBs when they voted ‘yes’ in 1997. When they voted in 1999, they gave a mandate to the Government to do something about it, and that mandate was renewed in 2003. We should not be under any misapprehension. There is a strong feeling among the people of Wales that they want to see democratic scrutiny and control of these services, which have been controlled for so long, unfortunately, by people who are appointed and who are not directly accountable to anyone.

We have an opportunity to do this now, particularly in the case of ELWa, the Wales Tourist Board and the WDA. Of course, I appreciate the good work that has been done by those organisations and I am pleased that the First Minister, on a number of occasions, has paid tribute to the staff who have made these organisations the success that they have been. I endorse his comments on that. However, if you are a democrat, and you believe in people having an opportunity to influence matters through the ballot box, you must agree that this is a move forward, with the sword of democracy slicing through bureaucracy in Wales, once and for all, to improve direct accountability.

In the red document that has just arrived, we see the structures that are being consulted upon with regard to how those functions will be absorbed. I, for one, think that those structures are appropriate and correct. We also heard the First Minister refer to possible ongoing savings of £10 million a year for taxpayers in Wales from 2009, once these absorptions take place and we can get on with the job. There is much to support and commend in this motion. We also see, in the

sydd ger ein bron heddiw, fel y gwelais wrth ei ddarllen. Fe'i crybwyllaf gan fod rhai pwyntiau pwysig yn y ddogfen hon. Os ydym yn anghywir, mae angen i rywun godi a dweud ein bod yn anghywir, er mwyn inni allu mynd ymlaen â'n busnes. Dyna pam ein bod yma, fel Aelodau'r Cynulliad, ac ni wnaethom hynny heddiw yn y modd priodol.

Siaradaf o blaid y cynnig hwn heddiw gan fy mod yn ddemocrat—yr oeddwn yn credu yn y Cynulliad yn 1979, brwydrais o'i blaid yn y refferendwm yn 1997, fel y gwnaeth sawl un arall, a dangosodd bobl Cymru gefnogaeth aruthrol i Gynulliad a fyddai'n cael gwared ar dalaith y cwangos a'r CCNC drwy bleidleisio o'i blaid yn 1997. Wrth bleidleisio yn 1999, rhoesant fandad i'r Llywodraeth wneud rhywbeth yn ei gylch, ac adnewyddwyd y mandad hwnnw yn 2003. Ni ddylai fod unrhyw gamddealltwriaeth. Mae pobl Cymru yn teimlo'n gryf eu bod am weld prosesau craffu a rheoli democrataidd ar waith mewn perthynas â'r gwasanaethau hyn, a fu cyhyd o dan reolaeth pobl a benodir ac nad ydynt yn uniongyrchol atebol i unrhyw un, yn anffodus.

Mae gennym gyfle i wneud hynny yn awr, yn arbennig yn achos ELWa, Bwrdd Croeso Cymru a'r WDA. Wrth gwrs, gwerthfawrogaf y gwaith da a wnaed gan y mudiadau hynny ac yr wyf yn falch bod y Prif Weinidog wedi talu teyrnged, sawl gwaith, i'r staff a sicrhodd lwyddiant y mudiadau hyn. Cymeradwyaf ei sylwadau ar hynny. Fodd bynnag, os ydych yn ddemocrat, ac yn credu y dylid rhoi cyfle i bobl ddylanwadu ar faterion drwy'r blwch pleidleisio, rhaid ichi gytuno ein bod yn cymryd cam ymlaen, gyda democratiaeth yn chwalu biwrocratiaeth yng Nghymru, unwaith ac am byth, er mwyn gwella atebolrwydd uniongyrchol.

Yn y ddogfen goch sydd newydd gyrraedd, gwelwn y strwythurau y cynhelir ymgynghoriad yn eu cylch o ran sut y caiff y swyddogaethau hynny eu hymgorffori. Yn bersonol, credaf fod y strwythurau hynny yn briodol ac yn gywir. Clywsom hefyd y Prif Weinidog yn cyfeirio at arbedion parhaus posibl o £10 miliwn y flwyddyn i drethdalwyr yng Nghymru o 2009, ar ôl i'r swyddogaethau hyn gael eu trosglwydd ac inni fynd ymlaen â'r gwaith. Mae sawl elfen

red document, reference to regional directors and regional fora, and we are building on them, and on what we know of at present. It is a good idea to have regional directors in the areas in which we are based who will be able to account for the services that the Assembly Government must deliver.

When you consider the importance of what is before us, you realise that some 1,600 staff and a gross annual expenditure, between the three bodies, of £920 million are involved. These bodies should come under direct democratic control, and we should celebrate the fact that we now have a Government that is getting to grips with this and starting to reduce the number of quangos and ASPBs, once and for all, to make sure that there is democratic control of the many services and funding that are sponsored out of the Assembly Government, to help people throughout Wales improve their quality of life daily.

I am pleased to support the motion today, which is in the interest of the people of Wales. I believe that the Government's policy of absorbing these quangos will prove to be of financial benefit, and I am certain that it will be of benefit as far as the scrutiny of public services is concerned. I hope that Members will agree with the Government motion that this is in the interests of the people of Wales, and that we can move forward in looking to absorb more of these unelected bodies—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Thank you, Peter, your five minutes is up.

Carl Sargeant: I am grateful for the opportunity to welcome the Government's motion, which gives the Assembly the opportunity to endorse the Government's plans to reform the Welsh quango state. Politicians may not be the most popular beasts in the public arena, but, when it comes to public spending, my constituents prefer their money to be spent by democratically accountable Ministers and Governments.

Prior to last autumn, most, if not all,

y gellir ei chefnogi a'i chymeradwyo yn y cynnig hwn. Gwelwn hefyd, yn y ddogfen goch, gyfeiriad at gyfarwyddwyr a fforymau rhanbarthol, ac yr ydym yn adeiladu arnynt, ac ar y wybodaeth sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n syniad da pennu cyfarwyddwyr rhanbarthol ar gyfer yr ardaloedd dan sylw y gellir eu dwyn i gyfrif am y gwasanaethau y mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad eu darparu.

Pan ystyriwch bwysigrwydd yr hyn sydd ger ein bron, sylweddolwch ein bod yn sôn am tua 1,600 o aelodau o staff a gwariant blynyddol crynswth, rhwng y tri chorff, o £920 miliwn. Dylai'r cyrff hyn ddod o dan reolaeth ddemocrataidd uniongyrchol, a dylem ddathlu'r ffaith bod gennym Lywodraeth erbyn hyn sy'n ymdrin â'r mater ac yn dechrau lleihau nifer y cwangos a'r CCNC, unwaith ac am byth, er mwyn sicrhau rheolaeth ddemocrataidd dros y gwasanaethau a'r dyraniadau ariannol niferus a noddir gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, er mwyn helpu pobl ledled Cymru i wella ansawdd eu bywyd beunyddiol.

Mae'n bleser gennyf gefnogi'r cynnig heddiw, sydd er budd pobl Cymru. Credaf y bydd polisi'r Llywodraeth o ymgorffori'r cwangos hyn o fudd ariannol, ac yr wyf yn sicr y bydd o fudd o ran craffu ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus. Gobeithiaf y bydd yr Aelodau yn cytuno â chynnig y Llywodraeth bod hyn er budd pobl Cymru, ac y gallwn symud ymlaen gan anelu at ymgorffori mwy o'r cyrff anetholedig hyn—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Diolch, Peter, mae eich pum munud ar ben.

Carl Sargeant: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cyfle i groesawu cynnig y Llywodraeth, sy'n rhoi'r cyfle i'r Cynulliad gymeradwyo cynlluniau'r Llywodraeth i ddiwygio talaith y cwangos yng Nghymru. Efallai nad gwleidyddion yw'r bobl fwyaf poblogaidd ymhlith y cyhoedd, ond, wrth sôn am wariant cyhoeddus, mae'n well gan fy etholwyr i'w harian gael ei wario gan Weinidogion a Llywodraethau sy'n ddemocrataidd atebol.

Cyn hydref y llynedd, croesawodd y rhan

Members welcomed the First Minister's announcement. However, it appears that, upon reflection, the opposition parties are beginning to wobble. Are these signs of a disparate and ineffective opposition? I will let the Welsh public be the judge of that. The opposition is trying to make mischief in response to a consultation document because it does not have a clue what to do with the quangos. I remember listening to the First Minister's statement last July and hearing the opposition party leaders welcoming the Welsh Assembly Government's course of action. Indeed, Ieuan Wyn Jones welcomed the First Minister's vision and said that he hoped that

'by the end of 2008 or 2010 there will not be a single quango left in Wales'.

Well, well, well. I am disappointed to read that his party is now unable to endorse the Government's course of action, and it appears that under a Plaid Government, the quango state in Wales would proceed uninterrupted and unimpeded well into the future.

In using the word 'we' in his speech on 14 July, I think that Nick Bourne was speaking about his party. He said,

'we have always been critical of the growth of the quango state'.

Even though the Tories did not know what they were amending, they have tabled plenty of proposals in their amendment. Their amendment contains statements promoting democratic accountability on the one hand, and calling for the retention of three unreformed ASPBs on the other. Where is the democratic accountability in that? However, this bizarre change of mind becomes clearer when you remember that, under the Tories, the quango state in Wales ballooned. Old habits die hard.

The First Minister made a bold announcement in July. Reforming Welsh public services to make them more accountable to the people whom they serve is right. Over the coming years, ASPBs representing a considerable slice of Welsh public spending will be made more

fwyaf o'r Aelodau, os nad pob un ohonynt, gyhoeddiad y Prif Weinidog. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys, ar ôl meddwl, fod y gwrthbleidiau yn dechrau simsanu. A yw hyn yn arwydd o wrthbleidiau anghymesur ac aneffeithiol? Caiff y cyhoedd yng Nghymru farnu ar hynny. Mae'r gwrthbleidiau yn ceisio cynhyrfu'r dyfroedd mewn ymateb i ddogfen ymgynghori am nad oes ganddynt syniad beth i'w wneud â'r cwangos. Cofiaf wrando ar ddatganiad y Prif Weinidog fis Gorffennaf y llynedd a chlywed arweinwyr y gwrthbleidiau yn croesawu'r camau gweithredu a gynigwyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Yn wir, croesawodd Ieuan Wyn Jones weledigaeth y Prif Weinidog gan ddweud ei fod yn gobeithio

'na fydd yr un cwango ar ôl yng Nghymru erbyn diwedd 2008 neu 2010'.

Wel, wel, wel. Yr wyf yn siomedig o ddarllen na all ei blaid bellach gymeradwyo camau gweithredu'r Llywodraeth, ac ymddengys y byddai talaith y cwangos yn parhau'n union fel ag y mae ymhell i'r dyfodol o dan Lywodraeth Plaid.

Wrth ddefnyddio 'yr ydym' yn ei araith ar 14 Gorffennaf, credaf mai at ei blaid y cyfeiriai Nick Bourne. Dywedodd,

'yr ydym bob amser wedi beirniadu twf talaith y cwangos'.

Er na wyddai'r Torïaid beth yr oeddent yn ei ddiwygio, maent wedi cyflwyno digon o gynigion yn eu gwelliant. Mae eu gwelliant yn cynnwys datganiadau sy'n hyrwyddo atebolrwydd democrataidd ar y naill law, ac yn galw am gadw tri CCNC heb eu diwygio ar y llaw arall. Ble mae'r atebolrwydd democrataidd yn hynny? Fodd bynnag, daw'r newid meddwl rhyfedd hwn yn gliriach wrth gofio, o dan y Torïaid, i dalaith y cwangos yng Nghymru gyrraedd ei hanterth. Mae'n anodd diosg hen arferion.

Gwnaeth y Prif Weinidog gyhoeddiad beiddgar ym mis Gorffennaf. Mae'n briodol diwygio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru i'w gwneud yn fwy atebol i'r bobl a wasanaethir ganddynt. Yn ystod y blynyddoedd nesaf, caiff CCNC sy'n cynrychioli cyfran sylweddol o wariant

accountable and more open to greater scrutiny by the Assembly and, consequently, by the Welsh public. Reform of the quango state will also provide clarity for the public and businesses in interacting with Government. For example, the great one-stop shop approach of Government business investment grants will help to cut red tape and make Government funding more accessible to the businesses and organisations that require assistance.

I look forward to the changes that will take place. They are bold and an expression of the reforms that the Assembly can make to improve the lives of the people of Wales. Government spending will become more accountable to the public, and the policies and initiatives of former ASPBs will come under greater scrutiny. Welsh Labour is in the fortunate position that allows it to deliver this change, and I urge everyone to endorse today's motion.

Leighton Andrews: My speech will be shorter than I had intended. I was going to make a philosophical speech about public services, but that seems inappropriate in the circumstances. I wish to discuss accountability and scrutiny. I have been supportive of the First Minister's announcement on 14 July in relation to the WDA, ELWa and the Wales Tourist Board. I welcome the announcement made on the quangos in July. However, I have some concerns about how the merger is to be implemented, particularly in relation to the WDA, and I made this clear in an article in the *Western Mail* in the summer. The article expressed my hope that the WDA would not be taken into Government as a monolith. I hope that we are creative in taking in the WDA. I also hope that we will give due thought to the WDA's international brand value and that we will hear more about this.

I have several questions about what is happening in relation to some of the other ASPBs. It will not surprise the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport to hear that I still have questions about proposals relating to the Arts Council of Wales.

cyhoeddus yng Nghymru eu gwneud yn fwy atebol ac yn fwy agored i brosesau craffu manylach gan y Cynulliad ac, o ganlyniad, gan y cyhoedd yng Nghymru. O ganlyniad i ddiwygio talaith y cwangos, rhoddir eglurder hefyd i'r cyhoedd ac i fusnesau wrth iddynt ryngweithio â'r Llywodraeth. Er enghraifft, bydd ymagwedd ardderchog siop un stop grantiau buddsoddi mewn busnes y Llywodraeth yn helpu i leihau biwrocratiaeth ac yn sicrhau bod arian y Llywodraeth yn fwy hygyrch i'r busnesau a'r mudiadau y mae angen cymorth arnynt.

Edrychaf ymlaen at y newidiadau arfaethedig. Maent yn feiddgar ac yn fynegiant o'r diwygiadau y gall y Cynulliad eu gwneud i wella bywydau pobl Cymru. Daw gwariant y Llywodraeth yn fwy atebol i'r cyhoedd, a chreffir yn fanylach ar bolisiâu a mentrau'r hen CCNCau. Mae Llafur Cymru mewn sefyllfa ffodus sy'n caniatáu iddi gyflwyno'r newid hwn, ac anogaf bawb i gymeradwyo cynnig heddiw.

Leighton Andrews: Bydd fy araith yn fyrrach na'r hyn a fwriadais. Yr oeddwn yn bwriadu gwneud araith athronyddol am wasanaethau cyhoeddus, ond ymddengys yn amhriodol o ystyried yr amgylchiadau. Yr wyf am drafod atebolrwydd a phrosesau craffu. Yr oeddwn o blaid cyhoeddiad y Prif Weinidog ar 14 Gorffennaf o ran y WDA, ELWa a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru. Croesawais y cyhoeddiad a wnaed ar y cwangos ym mis Gorffennaf. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf rai pryderon o ran sut y caiff y broses gyfuno ei gweithredu, yn arbennig o ran y WDA, ac eglurais hyn mewn erthygl yn y *Western Mail* yn yr haf. Mynegodd yr erthygl fy ngobaith na fyddai'r WDA yn cael ei hymgorffori yn y Llywodraeth fel monolith. Gobeithiaf y byddwn yn greadigol wrth ymgorffori'r WDA. Gobeithiaf hefyd y rhoddwn ystyriaeth briodol i werth brand rhyngwladol y WDA ac y clywn fwy am hyn.

Mae gennyf sawl cwestiwn o ran yr hyn sy'n digwydd mewn perthynas â rhai o'r CCNC eraill. Ni fydd y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon yn synnu i glywed bod gennyf gwestiynau o hyd am y cynigion sy'n berthnasol i Gyngor Celfyddydau

Following the announcement on 30 November, I am still not convinced that direct Government funding of companies will not, in effect, involve Government in setting strategies for certain art forms. I am sure that I will have an opportunity to return to this discussion with the Minister, and others, in due course.

4.10 p.m.

I had intended to make the following point regardless, but perhaps it is even more relevant now. In talking of reforming the quango state, to which I am committed and to which I am sure all my colleagues are committed, it is important that we remember that, while the Tories ruled Wales through quangos in the 1980s and 1990s, they did not have a 'creation of quangos (Wales) Bill'. In other words, they did not suddenly create all these quangos in one go; the quangos arose out of policy discussions in specific policy areas. It is therefore essential that, in scrutinising the changes that are being made to quangos, we also look in detail at what is being proposed in terms of abolishing some quangos and reforming others. We should not simply deal with these on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. One of the problems with the nature of our devolution as an Assembly, rather than as a parliamentary body, is that our votes are often on a take-it-or-leave-it basis—on the basis of a motion or a piece of secondary legislation. There is not the opportunity to have probing amendments and discussions as you might have in a parliamentary system, for example, at Westminster. I say, particularly to my colleagues on the frontbench, that I sense, certainly in my party, that backbenchers want to have a full say in the way in which proposals are brought forward.

I prepared a speech for this debate and received this document as I was at my computer. I can speed read, but it is difficult to make a meaningful contribution on a debate when a document is presented in this way. I want to make a full contribution to the discussion on the reform of the quango state, and I know that many of my backbench colleagues want to have a full input into the discussion. I want to make it plain to my

Cymru. Yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad ar 30 Tachwedd, nid wyf wedi fy narbwyll o hyd na fydd proses lle yr ariennir cwmnïau yn uniongyrchol gan y Llywodraeth, mewn gwirionedd, yn golygu mai'r Llywodraeth fydd yn pennu strategaethau ar gyfer rhai elfennau o'r celfyddydau. Yr wyf yn siŵr y caf gyfle i ddychwelyd at y drafodaeth hon gyda'r Gweinidog, ac eraill, maes o law.

Yr oeddwn wedi bwriadu gwneud y pwynt canlynol beth bynnag, ond efallai ei fod hyd yn oed yn fwy perthnasol yn awr. Wrth sôn am ddiwygio talaith y cwangos, yr wyf i, a phob un o'm cyd-Aelodau mae'n siŵr, yn ymrwymedig i'w wneud, mae'n bwysig inni gofio, er i'r Torïaid lywodraethu ar Gymru drwy gwangos yn yr 1980au a'r 1990au, nad oedd ganddynt 'Fesur creu cwangos (Cymru)'. Hynny yw, ni fu iddynt greu'r holl gwangos hynny yn sydyn ar amrantiad; crëwyd y cwangos o ganlyniad i drafodaethau polisi mewn meysydd polisi penodol. Mae'n hanfodol felly, wrth inni graffu ar y newidiadau a wneir i gwangos, inni edrych yn fanwl hefyd ar yr hyn a gynigir o ran diddymu rhai o'r cwangos a diwygio eraill. Nid mater syml o ymdrin â hwy ar sail ddifater mohono. Un o'r problemau o ran natur ein datganoliad fel Cynulliad, yn hytrach nag fel corff seneddol, yw bod ein pleidleisiau yn aml yn cael eu bwrw ar sail ddifater—ar sail cynnig neu ddarn o is-ddeddfwriaeth. Ni chawn gyfle i gael gwelliannau a thrafodaethau treiddgar fel y ceir o bosibl mewn system seneddol, er enghraifft, yn San Steffan. Dywedaf, yn arbennig wrth fy nghyd-Aelodau ar y fainc flaen, fy mod yn synhwyro, yn sicr yn fy mhlaid i, fod Aelodau'r meinciau cefn yn awyddus i gael cyfrannu'n llawn at sut y caiff cynigion eu cyflwyno.

Paratois araith ar gyfer y ddadl hon a derbyniais y ddogfen hon tra yr oeddwn wrth fy nghyfrifiadur. Gallaf ddarllen yn gyflym, ond mae'n anodd gwneud cyfraniad ystyrion ar ddadl pan gaiff dogfen ei chyflwyno yn y fath fodd. Yr wyf am wneud cyfraniad llawn i'r drafodaeth ar ddiwygio talaith y cwangos, a gwn fod sawl un o'm cyd-Aelodau ar y meinciau cefn am gyfrannu'n llawn i'r drafodaeth. Yr wyf am egluro i'm cyd-

colleagues on the frontbench that they should not take us for granted in this debate. We want to be fully and properly involved.

Jeff Cuthbert: My take on this document—and I may be wrong—is that it is to be issued to interested parties for consultation. I read a statement by the First Minister to that effect in the document, so I am at a loss as to what all the fuss is about.

I welcome these proposals. I will not dwell on ways and means but will focus on outcomes and on how best to deliver a first-class public service, because what matters to me and, more importantly, what matters to most people in Wales, is not what form government takes, but how well public services meet our needs. The people of Wales want more prosperous communities where social justice and opportunity run side by side. It is clear to me that we must make these changes and bring, in particular, ELWa and the WDA in-house, continue to deliver on our promises and bring about more improvement to our public services. It is essential that we increase the capacity to deliver, and, by harnessing them, we can reconfigure the considerable skills and expertise of ELWa and the WDA to deliver in a more dynamic way, in a Welsh public service.

In discussions with the Confederation of British Industry and the Wales Trades Union Congress, it has become clear to me that businesses and unions are of one mind in recognising the importance of delivering on the skills agenda. The new unified public service must continue the extensive dialogue with business that currently exists and seek to create a close and frank dialogue with business, unions and educationalists. It is through this new unified public service that we can better react to the demands and shifts of an ever-changing global marketplace. Under the new system, I am confident that the buck will stop with the Minister and that he or she will continue to take responsibility for shaping the policies that will deliver service improvements.

Aelodau ar y fainc flaen na ddylent ein cymryd yn ganiataol yn y ddatl hon. Yr ydym am gymryd rhan lawn a phriodol.

Jeff Cuthbert: Fy nealltwriaeth i o'r ddogfen hon—ac efallai fy mod yn anghywir—yw y bwriedir ei chyflwyno i garfanau sydd â diddordeb er mwyn iddynt ymgynghori arni. Darllenais ddatganiad gan y Prif Weinidog i'r perwyl hwnnw yn y ddogfen, felly yr wyf yn methu'n glir â deall yr holl helynt am hyn.

Croesawaf y cynigion hyn. Ni thraethaf ar ddulliau gweithredu ond canolbwyntiaf ar ganlyniadau a'r ffordd orau o ddarparu gwasanaeth cyhoeddus o'r radd flaenaf, gan mai'r flaenoriaeth imi ac, yn bwysicach, y flaenoriaeth i'r rhan fwyaf o bobl Cymru, yw i ba raddau y mae gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn diwallu ein hanghenion, yn hytrach nag ar ba ffurf y gweithreda'r Llywodraeth. Mae pobl Cymru am weld cymunedau mwy ffyniannus lle y gall cyfiawnder cymdeithasol a chyfleoedd fodoli ochr yn ochr. Mae'n amlwg imi fod yn rhaid inni weithredu'r newidiadau hyn gan ymgorffori ELWa a'r WDA, yn arbennig, parhau i gadw'n haddewidion a sicrhau mwy o welliannau yn ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Mae'n hanfodol ein bod yn cynyddu'r capasiti i gyflawni, a, thrwy eu harneisio, gallwn ailgyflunio sgiliau ac arbenigedd sylweddol ELWa a'r WDA er mwyn cyflawni mewn ffordd fwy deinamig, o fewn gwasanaeth cyhoeddus i Gymru.

Mewn trafodaethau gyda Chyddfederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain a Chyngres Undebau Masnach Cymru, daeth yn amlwg imi bod busnesau ac undebau yn unfrydol eu barn y dylid cydnabod pwysigrwydd cyflwyno'r agenda sgiliau. Rhaid i'r gwasanaeth cyhoeddus unedig newydd barhau â'r drafodaeth gynhwysfawr sy'n mynd rhagddi gyda busnesau a cheisio creu cydberthynas agos a gonest gyda busnesau, undebau ac addysgwyr. Gallwn ymateb yn well i ofynion a symudiadau marchnad fyd-eang gyfnewidiol drwy'r gwasanaeth cyhoeddus unedig newydd hwn. O dan y system newydd, yr wyf yn hyderus mai'r Gweinidog fydd â'r cyfrifoldeb terfynol ac y bydd yn parhau i gymryd cyfrifoldeb dros lunio'r polisiau a fydd yn gwella gwasanaethau.

Bringing the WDA and ELWa in-house will mean that we can better meet the needs of our young people and older workers in terms of job creation and skills. With the new sector skills councils continuing to develop, it is important, now more than ever, that the Assembly fosters a consultation culture with the skills councils, industrialists, unions and educationalists. Vocational education is playing a vital role in delivering skills for businesses. Through this joined-up public service, we will work more closely with businesses to deliver on our skills needs.

The Assembly Government is already doing a great deal in this area, as is clear from the learning pathways for 14 to 19-year-olds, apprenticeship expansions, the skills and employment action plan and the union learning fund, to name but a few. It is important to remember that, just like in business, standing still means that we go into reverse. The Assembly Government is right to merge the WDA and ELWa, as it will enable us to gain a competitive edge and exploit that advantage to the benefit of the people of Wales. We are widely consulting on these proposals, and I am confident that all views will be taken on board when planning the mergers. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am sure that all Members want to hear Jeff Cuthbert.

Jeff Cuthbert: I was going to apologise for having to raise my voice, but that was becoming necessary. This process is clearly a complicated one, but the key aims of increased delivery and high standards of accountability can be met. The results of these mergers will be a more dynamic, open and accessible Welsh public service committed to excellence in its delivery of priorities. Such services will be spearheaded by directly elected Ministers, whose aim is to deliver on manifesto commitments endorsed by the people of Wales. Such a service will be agile and able to keep step with economic and social changes, thus ensuring that skills gaps are plugged and that voices of reason from communities, businesses and the unions are fed into the policy-making process.

Bydd ymgorffori'r WDA ac ELWa yn golygu y gallwn ddiwallu anghenion ein pobl ifanc a'n gweithwyr hŷn yn well o ran creu swyddi a sgiliau. Gyda'r cynghorau sgiliau sector newydd yn parhau i ddatblygu, mae'n bwysig, yn awr yn fwy nag erioed, i'r Cynulliad feithrin diwylliant o ymgynghori â'r cynghorau sgiliau, diwydianwyr, undebau ac addysgwyr. Mae gan addysg alwedigaethol ran hanfodol i'w chwarae wrth ddarparu sgiliau i fusnesau. Drwy'r gwasanaeth cyhoeddus cyd-gysylltiedig hwn, byddwn yn cydweithio'n agosach â busnesau i ddiwallu ein hanghenion o ran sgiliau.

Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad eisoes yn weithgar iawn yn y maes hwn, fel y gellir gweld o'r llwybrau dysgu i bobl ifanc 14 i 19 oed, ehangu prentisiaethau, y cynllun gweithredu sgiliau a chyflogaeth a chronfa ddysgu'r undebau, i enwi ond ychydig. Mae'n bwysig cofio, fel ym maes busnes, bod sefyll yn ein hunfan yn gyfystyr â chymryd cam yn ôl. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn iawn i gyfuno'r WDA ac ELWa, gan y bydd yn rhoi cyfle inni ennill mantais gystadleuol ac ymelwa ar y fantais honno er budd pobl Cymru. Yr ydym yn ymgynghori'n eang ar y cynigion hyn, ac yr wyf yn hyderus y caiff pob sylw ei ystyried wrth gynllunio'r cyfuno. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod pob Aelod am glywed Jeff Cuthbert.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr oeddwn ar fin ymddiheuro am orfod codi fy llais, ond yr oedd hynny'n angenrheidiol. Mae'r broses hon yn amlwg yn un gymhleth, ond gellir bodloni'r nodau allweddol sef cynyddu cyflawniad a safonau atebolrwydd uchel. Bydd yr achosion hyn o gyfuno mudiadau yn arwain at wasanaeth cyhoeddus mwy deinamig, mwy agored a mwy hygyrch yng Nghymru a fydd yn ymrwymedig i ragoriaeth wrth gyflawni ei flaenoriaethau. Caiff gwasanaethau o'r fath eu harwain gan Weinidogion a gaiff eu hethol yn uniongyrchol, a fydd yn anelu at gyflawni'r ymrwymadau maniffesto a gymeradwyir gan bobl Cymru. Bydd gwasanaeth o'r fath yn fywiog ac yn gallu ymdopi â newidiadau economaidd a chymdeithasol, gan sicrhau y caiff bylchau sgiliau eu llenwi ac y gwardewir ar lais rheswm cymunedau, busnesau a'r undebau

wrth lunio polisïau.

I welcome this merger and call on all parties to forget about their obsession with procedure and get behind a new system of government that will give us a competitive edge and deliver real improvements to public services in Wales.

Croesawaf yr uno hwn a galwaf ar bob plaid i anghofio eu hobsesiwn gyda gweithdrefn ac i gefnogi system newydd o lywodraeth a fydd yn rhoi mantais gystadleuol inni ac yn arwain at welliannau go iawn i wasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

Michael German: We have now heard from Labour Members, in line with your ruling, and I am pleased that we heard concerns about this document from Peter Law and Leighton Andrews. I understand that the press was briefed on the document at 1 p.m.—11 minutes before Assembly Members were told of its existence.

Michael German: Yr ydym bellach wedi clywed gan Aelodau Llafur, yn unol â'ch dyfarniad, ac yr wyf yn falch ein bod wedi clywed pryderon am y ddogfen hon gan Peter Law a Leighton Andrews. Yr wyf ar ddeall i'r wasg gael ei hysbysu am y ddogfen hon am 1p.m.—11 munud cyn i Aelodau'r Cynulliad gael gwybod amdani.

I propose that

Cynigiad fod

the National Assembly, under Standing Order No. 6.20, moves immediately to a vote.

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.20, yn symud ar unwaith i'r bleidlais.

Y Llywydd: A oes 10 Aelod yn cefnogi'r cynnig trefniadol? Gwelaf fod 10 yn ei gefnogi. Awn felly at bleidlais.

The Presiding Officer: Are there 10 Members in support of this procedural motion? I see that there are. We will therefore proceed to a vote.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): May I propose that we adjourn this debate to another time? [*Interruption.*]

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): A allaf gynnig ein bod yn gohirio'r ddadl hon tan ryw bryd arall? [*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. A motion has already been proposed under Standing Order No. 6.20, and we must therefore vote on it. I will then consider the proposed motion under Standing Order No. 6.19 (iv) for an adjournment, but I warn the Business Minister, to give her an opportunity to consider this matter, that my interpretation of 6.19 (iv) is that the continuation or adjournment of a debate takes place after the period of time available has expired. It seems that such time has not yet expired. However, that matter is for later. I will now return to Standing Order No. 6.20.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Cynigwyd cynnig eisoes o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.20, a rhaid inni felly gynnal pleidlais arno. Wedyn ystyriaf y cynnig a gynigwyd o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.19 (iv) i ohirio'r ddadl, ond rhybuddiaf y Trefnydd, er mwyn rhoi cyfle iddi ystyried y mater hwn, mai fy nehongliad i o 6.19 (iv) yw mai ar ôl i'r cyfnod o amser sydd ar gael ddod i ben y caiff dadl ei pharhau neu ei gohirio. Ymddengys nad yw'r cyfryw amser wedi dod i ben eto. Fodd bynnag, mater i'w ystyried yn ddiweddarach yw hynny. Dychwelaf yn awr at Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.20.

Michael German: I request that the bell be rung.

Michael German: Gwnaf gais am i'r gloch gael ei chanu.

The Presiding Officer: Under Standing

Y Llywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.24,

Order No. 6.24, at least three Members must request that the bell be rung. Do three Members support the request? I see that they do.

Caner y gloch.

Carwyn Jones: Point of order. With respect, you must decide on whether this is an abuse of Assembly procedures or not, after inquiring about 10 Members' support.

The Presiding Officer: I have decided on the abuse point. I did not refer to it, as I had done so earlier. I explained that the reason why I did not entertain Standing Order No. 6.20 at that stage was because there was what I described as an infringement of rights of minorities. A minority of speakers would have had their rights infringed had they not been called. Members who expressed their wish to be called, on the list that I received in advance of the debate, have all been called. It was on that basis, for future precedent, that I made the decision.

4.20 p.m.

Caner y gloch.

rhaid i o leiaf dri Aelod wneud cais am i'r gloch gael ei chanu. A oes tri Aelod yn cefnogi'r cais? Gwelaf eu bod.

Ring the bell.

Carwyn Jones: Pwynt o drefn. Gyda pharch, rhaid ichi benderfynu a yw hyn yn achos o gamddefnyddio gweithdrefnau'r Cynulliad ai peidio, ar ôl holi a oes 10 Aelod o blaid y cynnig.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi gwneud penderfyniad o ran camddefnyddio gweithdrefnau. Ni chyfeiriais at hynny, gan imi wneud hynny yn gynharach. Eglurais mai'r rheswm pam nad ystyriais Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.20 bryd hynny oedd am fod achos o'r hyn a ddisgrifir fel torri hawliau lleiafrifoedd wedi digwydd. Byddwn wedi torri hawliau lleiafrif o'r siaradwyr pe na bawn wedi galw arnynt. Galwyd ar bob un o'r Aelodau a fynegodd eu bod am gael eu galw, ar y rhestr a dderbyniais cyn y ddadl. Ar y sail honno, fel cynsail ar gyfer y dyfodol, y gwneuthum y penderfyniad.

Ring the bell.

*Cynnig: O blaid 56, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 56, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William

Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cyfuno'r Cyrff Cyhoeddus a Noddir gan y Cynulliad: Parhad
 The Merger of Assembly Sponsored Public Bodies: Continued**

Y Llywydd: Gan fod y Cynulliad wedi derbyn y cynnig trefniadol, symudwn felly at bleidleisio.
The Presiding Officer: As the Assembly has carried the procedural motion, we therefore move to the votes.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 16, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 1: For 16, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Melding, David

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John

Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 6, Ymatal 10, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 2: For 6, Abstain 10, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Francis, Lisa

Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 3: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Melding, David
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Law, Peter
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 7, Ymatal 9, Yn erbyn 30.
 Amendment 4: For 7, Abstain 9, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 German, Michael
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin

Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 6, Ymatal 10, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 5: For 6, Abstain 10, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw

Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

4.30 p.m.

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 16, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 6: For 16, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
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
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 16, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 7: For 16, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
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
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 10, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 8: For 10, Abstain 6, Against 30.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane

Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Kirsty

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 16, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 9: For 16, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
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
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 10: O blaid 16, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 10: For 16, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
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
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 11: O blaid 16, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 11: For 16, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
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
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise

James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment defeated.

Cynnig (NDM2246): O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 16.

Motion (NDM2246): For 30, Abstain 0, Against 16.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Law, Peter
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
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.33 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.33 p.m.

**Dadl Fer
Short Debate**

**Camddefnyddio Sylweddau—Methiant Llywodraeth Gydgysylltiedig
Substance Abuse—A Failure of Joined-up Government**

William Graham: In response to requests, I have allowed Leighton Andrews, Lisa Francis and Dai Lloyd to contribute to my part of the debate.

Sadly, it is almost impossible to walk through any city or town in Wales after 11 p.m. without witnessing someone who has over-consumed alcohol, or evidence of an anti-social act committed by someone who is intoxicated.

The impact of substance abuse is, sadly, a visible feature of everyday life. For most of us, it is something that we pass by in the street, or pay a relatively small cost for in taxes. For some people, it is an addiction, the price of which is petty crime, ill health, and even death. However, substance abuse does not only affect the abuser, it hits hardest at the family members who support the abuser, often at great emotional and financial cost.

Substance abuse diverts precious resources away from our hospitals, social services and police forces, and away from lifting the quality of life for everyone in our communities. It is vital that we do not waste these resources, and to achieve this we must have a fully co-ordinated approach to solving this major social issue.

During the Plenary debate on the substance misuse strategy for Wales, I outlined my concern that we had not yet reached the starting line in our efforts to eradicate what has rapidly become one of the largest social behavioural problems that we face today. This concern remains, primarily because of the continued failure to effectively draw together all those who have a direct input into this problem and ensure that they work in closer co-operation in devising and implementing a solution. Substance abuse is

William Graham: Mewn ymateb i geisiadau, yr wyf wedi caniatáu i Leighton Andrews, Lisa Francis a Dai Lloyd gyfrannu at fy rhan i o'r ddadl.

Yn anffodus, mae bron yn amhosibl cerdded drwy unrhyw ddinas neu dref yng Nghymru ar ôl 11 p.m. heb weld rhywun sydd wedi yfed gormod o alcohol, neu dystiolaeth o weithred wrthgymdeithasol yn cael ei chyflawni gan rywun meddw.

Mae effaith camddefnyddio sylweddau, yn anffodus, yn nodwedd amlwg o fywyd pob dydd. I'r rhan fwyaf ohonom, mae'n rhywbeth yr ydym yn pasio heibio iddo yn y stryd, neu'n rhywbeth yr ydym yn talu pris cymharol fach amdano drwy ein trethi. I eraill, mae'n rhywbeth y maent yn gaeth iddo, a'r pris a dalant yw mân droseddau, salwch, a hyd yn oed farwolaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae camddefnyddio sylweddau yn effeithio ar fwy na'r camddefnyddiwr. Mae'n effeithio fwyaf ar aelodau'r teulu sy'n cynorthwyo'r camddefnyddiwr, yn aml ar gost emosiynol ac ariannol fawr.

Mae camddefnyddio sylweddau yn dargyfeirio adnoddau gwerthfawr oddi wrth ein hysbytai, ein gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a'n heddluoedd, ac oddi wrth wella ansawdd bywyd pawb yn ein cymunedau. Mae'n hanfodol nad ydym yn gwastraffu'r adnoddau hyn, ac er mwyn gwneud hyn rhaid inni gael ymagwedd gwbl gydgysylltiedig tuag at ddatrys y broblem gymdeithasol fawr hon.

Yn ystod y ddadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar strategaeth camddefnyddio sylweddau Cymru, amlinellais fy mhryder nad oeddem eto wedi dechrau ein hymdrechion i ddileu'r hyn sy'n prysur ddod yn un o'r problemau ymddygiad cymdeithasol mwyaf a wynebwn heddiw. Erys y pryder hwn, yn bennaf oherwydd y methiant parhaus i ddwyn ynghyd bawb sydd â mewnbwn uniongyrchol i'r broblem hon a sicrhau eu bod yn cydweithio'n agosach i ddod o hyd i ateb a'i weithredu. Mae camddefnyddio sylweddau

an everyday problem in society, and the implementation of policies to combat this problem should be both visible and relevant to all levels of society.

In the Assembly, we experience the paradox that the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration oversees the substance misuse strategy for Wales, and the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee discusses substance abuse issues, while the Welsh Assembly Government does not have the power to make or change the laws regarding the misuse of drugs. Furthermore, the responsibility for co-ordinating the action to tackle substance misuse in Wales rests with the Minister for Health and Social Services. In addition, we need to recognise the input from the Ministers responsible for education and sport to have a complete approach to addressing substance abuse.

There is little doubt that the reclassification of cannabis has blurred the law with regard to the legal possession and use of certain drugs. This action is probably responsible not only for an increase in the use of cannabis, but for an increase in incidents of drugged driving—which has increased alarmingly and is an invisible danger on our roads. We need to make careful reconsideration of the classification of cannabis, and the Assembly should take the lead on this issue by putting pressure on Westminster. Restoring cannabis's classification as a class B drug would be a positive action to show that we are resolute in trying to overcome this social problem. All narcotics are dangerous, and cannabis may be a gateway to even more corrosive drugs.

Our police forces are often seen as being in the front line of combating this social problem. I pay tribute to my local force, Gwent Police, for their most successful involvement in recent operations. It is worth noting how the policing of drug-related crime has changed within a generation. When I was appointed a magistrate some 25 years ago—from my pram, as you can imagine—the Gwent Police drug squad consisted of one inspector, one sergeant and four officers, and

yn broblem gyffredin mewn cymdeithas, a dylai gweithredu polisïau i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon fod yn weladwy ac yn berthnasol i bob haen o gymdeithas.

Yn y Cynulliad, gwelwn y ddeuoliaeth, sef bod y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn goruchwyllo strategaeth camddefnyddio sylweddau Cymru, a'r Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn trafod problemau camddefnyddio cyffuriau, ond nad oes gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru bŵer i wneud y cyfreithiau sy'n ymwneud â chamddefnyddio cyffuriau na'u newid. At hynny, y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol sy'n gyfrifol am gydgyssylltu'r camau i fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau yng Nghymru. Yn ogystal, mae angen inni gydnabod cyfraniad y Gweinidogion sy'n gyfrifol am addysg a chwaraeon er mwyn cael ymagwedd gyflawn tuag at fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau.

Nid oes amheuaeth bod ailddosbarthu canabis wedi gwneud y gyfraith yn aneglur o ran meddiant cyfreithlon a defnydd cyfreithlon rhai cyffuriau. Mae hyn fwy na thebyg yn gyfrifol nid yn unig am gynyddu'r defnydd o ganabis, ond am y cynnydd yn nifer yr achosion o yrru o dan ddylanwad cyffuriau—sydd wedi cynyddu'n ddychrynlyd ac sy'n berygl anweledig ar ein ffyrdd. Mae angen inni ailystyried dosbarthiad canabis yn ofalus, a dylai'r Cynulliad arwain ar y mater hwn drwy roi pwysau ar San Steffan. Byddai adfer canabis i fod yn gyffur dosbarth B yn gam cadarnhaol i ddangos ein bod yn benderfynol o geisio goresgyn y broblem gymdeithasol hon. Mae pob cyffur yn beryglus, a gall canabis fod yn borth i hyd yn oed fwy o gyffuriau difaol.

Ystyrir ein heddluoedd yn aml fel rhai sydd ar y rheng flaen o ran mynd i'r afael â'r broblem gymdeithasol hon. Talaf deyrnged i'm heddlu lleol, Heddlu Gwent, am eu rhan lwyddiannus iawn mewn ymgyrchoedd diweddar. Mae'n werth nodi sut y mae plismona troseddau sy'n gysylltiedig â chyffuriau wedi newid mewn cenhedlaeth. Pan gefais fy mhenodi yn ynad rhyw 25 mlynedd yn ôl—o'm pram, fel y gallwch ddychmygu—yr oedd uned gyffuriau Heddlu

they would have regarded the seizure of 9 oz of cannabis as a major arrest. Today, one detective inspector, six detective sergeants, 33 officers and support staff are involved in tackling this particular problem. Recently they made a single seizure of cocaine with a street value of £1 million in Newport.

Drug crime is rising, and has increased by over 25 per cent in the last two years. The incidence of drug use is also increasing: one in nine children aged 11 to 15 years admitted taking drugs within a month of being questioned, and one in five had taken them within a year. Only the treatment of abuse appears to be static. We keep people on methadone for years at great public cost, while failing to extend rehabilitation clinics and day treatment programmes, as implemented by the West Glamorgan Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse in Swansea. Police forces throughout Wales acknowledge that drugs and alcohol are the greatest threat to our communities today. In the last decade, there has been a massive increase in the availability and abuse of drugs and drug-related crime. It is also recognised that alcohol is the greatest cause of anti-social behaviour and acts of violence today.

We are all aware of the drinking culture that has been established among many young people, fuelled by such promotions such as 'drink all night for £10', together with the increasing trend in underage drinking. The social impact of binge drinking may be a recent phenomenon, but the health implications of excess drinking have been known for many years. Drinking causes 33,000 deaths per year, and treating liver damage, osteoporosis, heart disease and strokes associated with alcohol abuse costs £165 million. On Friday and Saturday nights, police and paramedics estimate that 60 per cent of the incidents that they are called to are alcohol related. The First Minister proclaims the success of mobile alcohol treatment centres, which the media dubbed

Gwent yn cynnwys un arolygydd, un rhingyll a phedwar heddw, a byddent wedi ystyried atafaelu 9 owns o ganabis yn arestiad mawr. Heddiw, mae un ditectif arolygydd, chwe ditectif ringyll, 33 o heddwision a staff cynnal yn ymwneud â'r gwaith o fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon. Yn ddiweddar atafaelwyd cocên gwerth £1 filiwn yng Nghasnewydd mewn un cyrch ganddynt.

Mae troseddau sy'n ymwneud â chyffuriau yn cynyddu, ac mae wedi cynyddu dros 25 y cant yn ystod y ddwy flynedd diwethaf. Mae'r defnydd o gyffuriau hefyd ar gynydd: cyfaddefodd un o bob naw o blant rhwng 11 a 15 oed iddynt gymryd cyffuriau yn ystod y mis cyn iddynt gael eu holi, ac yr oedd un o bob pump wedi eu cymryd yn ystod y flwyddyn. Ymddengys mai dim ond y driniaeth i gamddefnyddwyr sy'n aros yn ddigynfnewid. Yr ydym yn rhoi methadon i bobl am flynyddoedd ar gost fawr i'r cyhoedd, tra'n methu ag ehangu clinigau adsefydlu a rhaglenni triniaeth ddydd, fel y rhai a weithredir gan Gyngor Gorllewin Morgannwg ar Gamddefnyddio Alcohol a Chyffuriau yn Abertawe. Mae heddluoedd ledled Cymru yn cydnabod mai cyffuriau ac alcohol yw'r bygythiad mwyaf i'n cymunedau heddiw. Yn y degawd diwethaf, gwelwyd cynnydd enfawr mewn argaeledd cyffuriau a'r camddefnydd ohonynt a throseddau yn gysylltiedig â chyffuriau. Cydnabyddir hefyd mai alcohol yw prif achos ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol a thrais heddiw.

Yr ydym oll yn ymwybodol o'r diwylliant yfed sydd wedi'i sefydlu ymysg llawer o bobl ifanc, a gaiff ei annog gan hyrwyddiadau fel 'yfwch drwy'r nos am £10', ynghyd â'r cynnydd mewn yfed dan oed. Efallai fod effaith gymdeithasol goryfed yn ffenomenon diweddar, ond mae goblygiadau iechyd yn sgîl yfed yn ormodol wedi bod yn hysbys ers blynyddoedd lawer. Mae yfed yn achosi 33,000 o farwolaethau'r flwyddyn, ac mae trin niwed i'r iau, osteoporosis, afiechyd y galon a strôc sy'n gysylltiedig â chamddefnyddio alcohol yn costio £165 miliwn. Ar nosweithiau Gwener a Sadwrn, mae'r heddlu a pharafeddygon yn amcangyfrif bod 60 y cant o'r digwyddiadau y cânt eu galw iddynt yn gysylltiedig ag alcohol. Mae'r Prif Weinidog yn honni i'r

'field hospitals', but in reality, they are a symbol of failure—a symptom of the problem, not a cure.

Many people dismiss the impact of alcohol, but the reality is that alcohol has a greater destructive impact and is a greater drain on resources than classified drugs. Increasingly, the people who will have to deal with the realities of the proposed changes to the Licensing Act 2003 are voicing their concerns. Even David Blunkett, when he was Home Secretary, warned that the shake-up was a 'leap in the dark' that risked 'worsening the situation' of violent crime. Chief constables throughout the United Kingdom, and in particular in Wales, are expressing similar reservations, stressing the increased strain that would be placed upon their resources by having to extensively police our streets for greater periods of time. In theory, the aims behind the Licensing Act are worthy—to reduce crime and disorder and tackle the binge drinking culture—but at its heart, the Licensing Act is a de-regulatory Act and, in practice, given the UK's prevailing drinking culture, these changes are more likely to increase crime and disorder.

4.40 p.m.

Tackling substance abuse will necessitate everyone taking a new and wider view from an earlier age. To eradicate this problem requires an education strategy that supports people of all ages to avoid incidents that lead to dependency. The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning must ensure that this goes beyond teaching children about the harmful nature of classified drugs, and demonstrates to pupils the merits of avoidance and of resisting peer pressure.

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport must also accept responsibility for determining preventative action and programmes to ensure that people are not tempted into excessive consumption of

canolfannau triniaeth alcohol symudol, a alwyd yn 'ysbytai maes' gan y cyfryngau, fod yn llwyddiant, ond mewn gwirionedd, arwydd o fethiant ydynt—symptom o'r broblem yn hytrach na gwellhad.

Mae llawer o bobl yn diystyru effaith alcohol, ond y gwir amdani yw y caiff alcohol effaith llawer mwy dinistriol ac mae'n llawer mwy o dreth ar adnoddau na chyffuriau dosbarthedig. Mae'r bobl y bydd yn rhaid iddynt ddelio â realiti'r newidiadau arfaethedig i Ddeddf Trwyddedu 2003 yn lleisio eu pryderon yn gynyddol. Bu i David Blunkett hyd yn oed, pan oedd yn Ysgrifennydd Cartref, rybuddio bod yr ad-drefnu yn 'gam yn y tywyllwch' a oedd mewn perygl o 'waethygu'r sefyllfa' o ran troseddau treisgar. Mae prif gwnstabiliaid ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, ac yn arbennig yng Nghymru, yn codi amheuon tebyg, gan bwysleisio'r straen gynyddol a gâi ei rhoi ar eu hadnoddau drwy orfod plismona ein strydoedd yn helaeth am gyfnodau hwy. Yn ddamcaniaethol, mae amcanion teilwng y tu ôl i'r Ddeddf Trwyddedu—lleihau troseddau ac anhrefn a mynd i'r afael â'r diwylliant goryfed—ond wrth ei gwraidd, mae'r Ddeddf Drwyddedu yn Ddeddf ddadreoleiddiol ac, yn ymarferol, o gofio diwylliant yfed amlwg y DU, mae'r newidiadau hyn yn fwy tebygol o arwain at gynnydd mewn troseddau ac anhrefn.

Bydd mynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau yn ei gwneud yn orfodol i bawb edrych o'r newydd ac yn ehangach ar y sefyllfa o oedran cynnar. Er mwyn dileu'r broblem hon rhaid wrth strategaeth addysg sy'n cynorthwyo pobl o bob oed i osgoi digwyddiadau sy'n arwain at ddibyniaeth. Rhaid i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes sicrhau bod hyn yn mynd y tu hwnt i addysgu plant ynghylch natur niweidiol cyffuriau dosbarthedig, a dangos i ddisgyblion rinweddau osgoi ac ymwrthod â phwysau gan gymheiriaid.

Rhaid i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon hefyd ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb dros benderfynu ar gamau a rhaglenni ataliol i sicrhau na chaiff pobl eu temptio i oryfed neu orddefnyddio sylweddau

alcohol and health-impeding substances, through the promotion of healthy lifestyles.

It is a stark reality that incidents of substance misuse are a drop in the ocean when compared to the use of tobacco, and that a significant percentage of substance abusers who are successfully rehabilitated die of tobacco-related illnesses.

I invited Ministers with relevant responsibilities to be present today so that they could give their commitment to the people of Wales that from today there will be closer co-operation of all those ultimately responsible for devising, implementing and defeating one of the greatest social problems that we face.

I have tried to consult widely with public, independent and voluntary organisations that provide front-line services to tackle this problem. I put on record my appreciation for their comments, particularly Teen Challenge, Drug Aid, West Glamorgan Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Lloyds Pharmacy and Clwyd and Gwynedd Council on Alcoholism. They seek to agree on key performance indicators for health, education and training, housing, criminal and social justice services, together with matching the emphasis on providing treatment with a preventative education programme to effect a change of attitude towards the inappropriate use of alcohol and classified drugs, and incorporating these into an all-Wales substance misuse strategy.

These organisations also seek a reduction in the plethora of commissioning groups at local level, when the service they provide covers a regional area. They also seek greater consistency in the commissioning and delivery of services, and the elimination of short-term funding streams, together with an increase in the number of substance misuse professionals on representative committees. They are all keen to explore new models of working, and share examples of best practice with other partners.

I am not advocating a killjoy policy. We need

sy'n effeithio ar iechyd, drwy hyrwyddo ffyrdd iach o fyw.

Y gwir amdani yw bod achosion o gamddefnyddio sylweddau yn fach iawn o'u cymharu â'r defnydd o dybaco, a bod canran sylweddol o gamddefnyddwyr cyffuriau a gaiff eu hadfer yn llwyddiannus yn marw o salwch sy'n gysylltiedig â thybaco.

Gwahoddais Weinidogion sydd â'r cyfrifoldebau perthnasol i fod yn bresennol heddiw er mwyn iddynt allu rhoi eu hymrwymiad i bobl Cymru y bydd cydweithio agosach rhwng pawb sy'n gyfrifol yn y pen draw am greu a gweithredu atebion a goresgyn un o'r problemau cymdeithasol mwyaf a wynebwn o heddiw ymlaen.

Yr wyf wedi ceisio ymgynghori'n eang â'r cyhoedd, mudiadau annibynnol a gwirfoddol sy'n darparu gwasanaethau rheng flaen i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon. Hoffwn gofnodi fy ngwerthfawrogiad o'u sylwadau, yn arbennig Teen Challenge, Drug Aid, Cyngor Gorllewin Morgannwg ar Gamddefnyddio Alcohol a Chyffuriau, Lloyds Pharmacy a Chyngor Clwyd a Gwynedd ar Alcoholiaeth. Ceisiant gytuno ar ddangosyddion perfformiad allweddol ar gyfer iechyd, addysg a hyfforddiant, tai, gwasanaethau troseddol a chyfiawnder cymdeithasol, ynghyd â chyfateb y pwyslais ar ddarparu triniaeth drwy raglen addysg ataliol er mwyn newid agweddau tuag at y defnydd amhriodol o alcohol a chyffuriau dosbarthedig, a chynnwys y rhain mewn strategaeth camddefnyddio cyffuriau Cymru gyfan.

Mae'r mudiadau hyn hefyd yn ceisio lleihau'r lliaws o grwpiau comisiynu lleol, pan fo'r gwasanaeth a ddarparant yn cwmpasu ardal ranbarthol. Ceisiant hefyd sicrhau gwell cysondeb o ran comisiynu a chyflwyno gwasanaethau, a dileu ffrydiau ariannu byrdymor, ynghyd â chynnydd yn nifer y bobl broffesiynol ym maes camddefnyddio cyffuriau sydd ar bwyllgorau cynrychioliadol. Maent oll yn awyddus i ymchwilio i fodelau newydd o weithio, a rhannu enghreifftiau o arferion gorau gyda phartneriaid eraill.

Nid wyf yn hyrwyddo polisi sy'n difetha

an all-Wales strategy that is responsive to needs and involves all relevant agencies and partnerships. Wider economic prosperity is equally vital, as many disadvantaged groups, often hard to reach, are more vulnerable to alcohol and drugs.

I hope today that the Minister will confirm, along with her Cabinet colleagues, that the Assembly is now committed to a renewed and fully co-ordinated, joined-up governmental approach to tackling substance misuse. If, in Wales, we are truly committed to better health for all, let us start by making our nation fully free from the pernicious menace of dangerous drugs.

Leighton Andrews: It is only three years since there were some 20 drug-related deaths in Rhondda. Since then, I am pleased to say that there has been progress, better detection, and faster reaction by paramedics, so that we do not face that kind of problem as acutely. However, we still have a major problem.

I congratulate the Minister on the initiative in which she has been involved in establishing the Rhondda Cynon Taf substance misuse action plan and the support services around that that she is funding, alongside the Rhondda Cynon Taf community safety partnership. The main aim of this service is to provide, on a holistic basis, both medical treatment and social care for people aged over 18 living in the Rhondda area. It is because it takes a holistic view of the needs of people, and provides a wide range of treatments in one place, that I think it will have the success that we want to see in reducing the current waiting times in the area for treatment and helping individuals to access treatment sooner.

Alongside this, we also have an excellent and long-established drugs education scheme in the Rhondda, which is the DARE scheme—Drug Abuse Awareness Education. It is

hwyl. Mae angen strategaeth Cymru gyfan arnom sy'n ymatebol i anghenion ac sy'n cynnwys yr holl asiantaethau a'r partneriaethau perthnasol. Mae ffyniant economaidd ehangach yr un mor hanfodol, gan fod llawer o grwpiau difreintiedig, sy'n aml yn anodd eu cyrraedd, yn fwy tebygol o gamddefnyddio alcohol a chyffuriau.

Gobeithiaf heddiw y bydd y Gweinidog, ynghyd â'i chyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet, yn cadarnhau bod y Cynulliad bellach yn ymrwymedig i ymagwedd lywodraethol gydgyssylltiedig newydd, wedi'i chyd-drefnu'n llawn, tuag at fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau. Os ydym yn gwbl ymrwymedig yng Nghymru i sicrhau gwell iechyd i bawb, gadewch inni ddechrau drwy sicrhau bod ein cenedl yn rhydd o'r bygythiad niweidiol yn sgîl cyffuriau peryglus.

Leighton Andrews: Dim ond tair blynedd sydd ers i ryw 20 o bobl farw yn sgîl cyffuriau yn y Rhondda. Ers hynny, yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod cynnydd wedi'i wneud, bod achosion yn cael eu canfod yn gyflymach a bod parafeddygon yn ymateb yn gyflymach, felly nid ydym yn wynebu'r broblem honno i'r un graddau. Fodd bynnag, mae problem fawr gennym o hyd.

Hoffwn longyfarch y Gweinidog ar y fenter y bu'n ymwneud â hi i sefydlu cynllun gweithredu camddefnyddio sylweddau Rhondda Cynon Taf a'r gwasanaethau cymorth sy'n gysylltiedig â hynny a ariennir ganddi, ochr yn ochr â phartneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol Rhondda Cynon Taf. Prif nod y gwasanaeth hwn yw darparu, ar sail gyfannol, driniaeth feddygol a gofal cymdeithasol i bobl dros 18 oed sy'n byw yn ardal y Rhondda. Oherwydd ei fod yn cymryd ymagwedd gyfannol o anghenion pobl, ac yn darparu ystod eang o driniaethau mewn un lle, credaf y bydd yn llwyddo mewn ffordd yr ydym oll am ei gweld o ran lleihau amseroedd aros presennol yn yr ardal ar gyfer triniaeth a helpu unigolion i gael triniaeth yn gynt.

Ochr yn ochr â hyn, mae gennym gynllun addysg cyffuriau rhagorol sydd wedi ei hen sefydlu yn y Rhondda, sef cynllun DARE—Addysg i Wrthsefyll Camddefnyddio

important that we bring these services together and I am delighted that the Welsh Assembly Government has one Minister coordinating those services. I hope that the Rhondda example will be a model for Wales.

Lisa Francis: The other day, I went out shopping. I tried to obtain a dry-cleaning fluid—a stain removing fluid that used to be a familiar sight in our shops—but I was told by the retailer that it had been removed because too many people were misusing it.

The real stain on our society is how drug addiction impacts upon families. As anyone who has ever lived with a drug addict will tell you—and I am not being disparaging in saying this—drug addicts do not have families, they just take hostages.

4.40 p.m.

Drug crime is rising and the pushing of drugs at children is particularly pernicious. While we need to tackle drug pushers, the sad fact is that many of them are also users. On a global scale, drugs represent big and sophisticated business. If we do not effectively tackle the drug barons and eradicate them, we will always have a problem.

David Lloyd: I commend William on his choice of topic and his excellent presentation. In terms of joined-up policy, substance misuse is a huge and fundamental challenge that we all face. However, the challenge of tackling alcohol abuse is even greater. How will the 24-hour opening of public houses help matters and help people to drink less alcohol?

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): I also thank William for his measured and thoughtful contribution on the issue of substance misuse. That is the spirit in which we must always take forward discussions on such issues in the

Cyffuriau. Mae'n bwysig ein bod yn dwyn yr holl wasanaethau hyn ynghyd ac yr wyf yn falch iawn fod gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru un Gweinidog sy'n cyd-drefnu'r gwasanaethau hynny. Gobeithiaf y bydd cynllun y Rhondda yn esiampl i Gymru.

Lisa Francis: Y diwrnod o'r blaen, euthum allan i siopa. Ceisiais brynu hylif sychlanhau—hylif sy'n cael gwared ar staeniau a arferai fod yn rhywbeth cyffredin yn ein siopau—ond dywedodd y manwerthwr wrthyf ei fod wedi cael ei dynnu oddi ar y silffoedd am fod gormod o bobl yn ei gamddefnyddio.

Y staen gwirioneddol ar ein cymdeithas yw'r ffordd y mae bod yn gaeth i gyffuriau yn effeithio ar deuluoedd. Fel y bydd unrhyw un sydd erioed wedi byw gyda rhywun sy'n gaeth i gyffuriau yn dweud wrthyf—ac nid wyf yn bod yn sarhaus wrth ddweud hyn—nid teuluoedd sydd gan y rhai sy'n gaeth i gyffuriau, ond gwystlon.

Mae troseddau sy'n ymwneud â chyffuriau ar gynydd ac mae hyrwyddo cyffuriau i blant yn rhywbeth arbennig o andwyol. Er bod angen inni fynd i'r afael â'r rhai sy'n hyrwyddo cyffuriau, y ffaith drist amdani yw bod llawer ohonynt hwythau hefyd yn eu defnyddio. Yn fyd eang, mae cyffuriau yn fusnes mawr a soffistigedig. Os nad awn i'r afael yn effeithiol â'r rhai sy'n rheoli masnachu mewn cyffuriau a chael gwared arnynt, bydd problem barhaus gennym.

David Lloyd: Canmolaf William ar ei ddewis bwnc a'i gyflwyniad gwych. O ran polisi cydgysylltiedig, mae camddefnyddio sylweddau yn her enfawr a sylfaenol yr ydym oll yn ei hwynebu. Fodd bynnag, mae'r her o fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio alcohol hyd yn oed yn fwy. Sut y bydd agor tafarndai 24 awr y dydd yn helpu'r sefyllfa ac yn helpu pobl i yfed llai o alcohol?

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Hoffwn innau hefyd ddiolch i William am ei gyfraniad cytbwys ac ystyriol ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau. Yn yr ysbryd hwnnw y dylem fynd â thrafodaethau

Chamber.

William's comments on cannabis, licensing laws and so on will strike a chord with many, as many people feel that we must perhaps take a broader look at some of the legislation that we are bringing in and the impact that it has in particular areas. I also recognise that this is a non-devolved issue. However, we all share some concerns, particularly regarding binge drinking, the impact of alcohol on families, and the effects on the health service and others. These issues are probably all raised with us in our constituency surgeries.

When I was given responsibility for tackling substance misuse, I recognised that this issue cannot be tackled in isolation. William made some good points about partnership working. We need to strategically deliver across the Assembly and all portfolios and with all our partners on this issue. Joint working at a local level is now starting to deliver through the multi-agency community safety partnerships. The statutory guidance that I issued to them to assist with the development of their plans, which requires them to take account of and to cross reference with other strategies, such as the national housing strategy and the youth offending strategy, is also important.

Leighton mentioned the ethos of the Rhondda integrated substance misuse strategy, which is based on joined-up working. Groups share the same treatment base and are able to break down the previous barriers that existed. This is the way forward. At a national level, officials across the Assembly work closely together to define policy. The development of various models of the substance misuse treatment framework is a good example of that. Work is being carried out by the Health Department, the National Public Health Service, and so on. Our advisory panel on substance misuse helps us to join up our thinking with health professionals and others. Coming back to Lisa's point, the advisory panel on substance misuse is dealing with the 'Hidden Harm' report, which considers issues around the children of substance misusers. I will shortly be receiving a report on that,

rhagddynt bob amser ar faterion o'r fath yn y Siambr.

Bydd sylwadau William ar ganabis, cyfreithiau trwyddedu ac ati yn taro deuddeg gyda sawl un, gan fod llawer o bobl yn teimlo y dylem efallai edrych yn ehangach ar rai o'r cyfreithiau yr ydym yn eu cyflwyno a'u heffaith mewn ardaloedd penodol. Cydnabyddaf hefyd fod hwn yn fater sydd heb ei ddatganoli. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym oll yn rhannu rhai pryderon, yn arbennig ynghylch goryfed, effaith alcohol ar deuluoedd, a'r effeithiau ar y gwasanaeth iechyd ac eraill. Mae'n siŵr y caiff y materion hyn oll eu codi gyda ni yn ein cyngorfeydd yn ein hetholaethau.

Pan gefais y cyfrifoldeb dros fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau, cydnabûm na ellir mynd i'r afael â hyn ar ei ben ei hun. Gwnaeth William rai pwyntiau da ynghylch gweithio mewn partneriaeth. Mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn yn strategol ar draws y Cynulliad a phob portffolio a chyda phob un o'n partneriaid. Mae cydweithio ar lefel leol yn dechrau dwyn ffrwyth drwy bartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol amlasiantaeth. Mae'r canllawiau statudol a roddais iddynt i'w cynorthwyo i ddatblygu eu cynlluniau, sy'n gofyn iddynt ystyried strategaethau eraill a chroesgyfeirio atynt, fel y strategaeth dai genedlaethol a'r strategaeth troseddau ieuencid, hefyd yn bwysig.

Soniodd Leighton am ethos strategaeth integredig y Rhondda ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau, sy'n seiliedig ar weithio cydgysylltiedig. Mae grwpiau yn rhannu'r un ganolfan driniaeth ac yn gallu goresgyn y rhwystrau a arferai fodoli. Dyma'r ffordd ymlaen. Yn genedlaethol, mae swyddogion ar draws y Cynulliad yn cydweithio'n agos i ddiffinio polisi. Mae datblygiad y modelau amrywiol o'r fframwaith triniaeth ar gyfer camddefnyddio sylweddau yn enghraifft dda o hynny. Caiff gwaith ei wneud gan yr Adran Iechyd, y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Cenedlaethol ac ati. Mae ein panel cynghori ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau yn ein helpu i gydgysylltu ein meddylfryd gyda gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol ac eraill. I ddychwelyd at bwynt Lisa, mae'r panel cynghori ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau yn ymdrin â'r adroddiad 'Hidden Harm', sy'n ystyried

which I will hopefully be bringing to committee, and possibly Plenary, for further discussion on how it will be implemented. A sub-group of the advisory panel on substance misuse, comprising the police, pathologists, a coroner, a GP, a pharmacist and appropriate Assembly health specialists, has produced guidance on inquiries into drug-related deaths. We must also consider those issues.

Another example of excellent joint working is our education programme. There was a successful pilot on education in Gwent initially. There are all sorts of innovative schemes across the board. We are also currently working with the Home Office to deliver a throughcare and aftercare scheme across the whole of Wales. Operation Tarian is also tackling the problem of drugs coming into Wales. I have regular, effective meetings with Don Touhig, with whom I have an excellent working relationship, to see what is going on in Westminster.

There are also other strategies that link into this, such as the youth offending strategy, with which everyone has been involved. Many of the projects being undertaken under the safer communities fund consider youth crime and tackling substance misuse. We have the mechanisms in place to deliver this type of strategy, and we had the benefit of substantial increases in the budget to allow us to do so. However, there will never be enough for us to deliver for everyone, and there are many sad cases. I thank William for bringing this subject to Plenary today and for the way that Members have dealt with it. It is important that we try to keep some consensus on taking this issue forward.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

materion sy'n ymwneud â phlant y rhai sy'n camddefnyddio sylweddau. Cyn bo hir caf adroddiad ar hynny, a gobeithiaf ddod ag ef gerbron y pwyllgor, ac o bosibl y Cyfarfod Llawn, i gael trafodaeth bellach ar sut i'w weithredu. Mae un o is-grwpiau'r panel cynghori ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau, yn cynnwys yr heddlu, patholegwyr, crwner, meddyg teulu, fferylllydd ac arbenigwyr iechyd priodol y Cynulliad, wedi cynhyrchu canllawiau ar ymchwiliadau i farwolaethau sy'n gysylltiedig â chyffuriau. Rhaid inni hefyd ystyried y materion hynny.

Enghraifft arall o gydweithio rhagorol yw ein rhaglen addysg. Yr oedd rhaglen beilot lwyddiannus ar addysg yng Ngwent i ddechrau. Mae pob math o gynlluniau newydd ledled Cymru. Yr ydym hefyd yn gweithio gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref i gyflwyno cynllun gofal drwy'r broses ac ôl-ofal ledled Cymru. Mae Ymgyrch Tarian hefyd yn mynd i'r afael â'r broblem o gyffuriau yn dod i mewn i Gymru. Caf gyfarfodydd rheolaidd, effeithiol gyda Don Touhig, y mae gennyf berthynas waith ragorol ag ef, i weld beth sy'n digwydd yn San Steffan.

Mae strategaethau eraill hefyd sy'n cysylltu â hyn, fel y strategaeth troseddau ieuentid, y mae pawb wedi bod yn ymwneud â hi. Mae llawer o'r prosiectau a gynhelir o dan y gronfa cymunedau mwy diogel yn ystyried troseddau ymysg ieuentid a mynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio cyffuriau. Mae gennym ddulliau ar waith i gyflawni'r math hwn o strategaeth, a chawsom gynnydd sylweddol buddiol yn y gyllideb i ganiatáu inni wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd byth digon o arian inni allu cyflawni ar gyfer pawb, ac mae llawer o achosion trist. Diolchaf i William am gyflwyno'r pwnc hwn yn y Cyfarfod Llawn heddiw ac am y ffordd yr ymdriniodd Aelodau ag ef. Mae'n bwysig inni geisio sicrhau rhywfaint o gonsensws o ran symud y mater hwn yn ei flaen.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.49 p.m.
The meeting ended at 4.49 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)