



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

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

Dydd Mawrth, 15 Mawrth 2005

Tuesday, 15 March 2005

Cynnwys
Contents

- 4 Ethol Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio
Election of a Planning Decision Committee
- 6 Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog
Questions to the First Minister
- 32 Datganiad gan y Llywydd
Statement by the Presiding Officer
- 33 Cwestiwn Brys
Urgent Question
- 36 Datganiad gan y Llywydd
Statement by the Presiding Officer
- 37 Datganiad Busnes
Business Statement
- 41 Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau o dan Ddeddf Plant 2004 i'r Prif Weinidog
Delegation of Functions under the Children Act 2004 to the First Minister
- 56 Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Deddf Plant 2004 (Diwygio Rheoliadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2005, Gorchymyn Deddf Plant 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2005, a Gorchymyn CAFCASS (Cynllun Trosglwyddo Staff, Eiddo, Hawliau a Rhwymedigaethau) (Cymru) 2005
Approval of the Children Act 2004 (Amendment of Miscellaneous Regulations) (Wales) Regulations 2005, the Children Act 2004 (Commencement No.2) (Wales) Order 2005, and the CAFCASS (Staff, Property, Rights and Liabilities Transfer Scheme) (Wales) Order 2005
- 66 Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Lleoliad a Phrisio Anheddau) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 a Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Gostyngiadau am Anabledau a Threfniadau Trosiannol) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005
Approval of the Council Tax (Situation and Valuation of Dwellings) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005 and the Council Tax (Reduction for Disabilities) and (Transitional Arrangements) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005
- 73 Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004 (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) 2005 a Rheoliadau Deddf Archwilio Cyhoeddus Cymru 2004 (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) 2005
Approval of the Public Audit Wales Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments) Order 2005 and the Public Audit Wales Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments) Regulations 2005
- 79 Datganiad gan y Llywydd
Statement by the Presiding Officer
- 80 Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Fferyllol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005
The National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005

- 93 Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Newid Rhestrau ac Apelau) (Cymru) 2005
Approval of the Non-domestic Rating (Alteration of Lists and Appeals) (Wales)
Regulations 2005
- 100 Point of Order
Pwynt o Drefn
- 101 Penodi Comisiynydd Safonau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol
Appointment of the National Assembly Commissioner for Standards
- 104 Datganiad gan y Llywydd
Statement by the Presiding Officer

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

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

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

Ethol Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio Election of a Planning Decision Committee

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I **Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt):** Cynigiau fod
propose that

the National Assembly resolves:

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn penderfynu:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p><i>1. that a committee, to be known as Planning Decision Committee (2) 2005-3, be established in accordance with Standing Order No. 17 to discharge those functions of the Assembly in respect of the matters identified in the Schedule to this motion, which are indicated in respect of each matter in that Schedule, and that the Assembly's functions in those respects be delegated to that committee;</i></p> <p><i>2. that the members of that committee be: Carwyn Jones (Chair), Irene James, Alun Ffred Jones, Mick Bates;</i></p> <p><i>3. that the committee shall cease to exist when the Chair of the committee signs the decision letter in accordance with Standing Order No. 17.16 or on 30 April 2005, whichever is the earlier;</i></p> <p><i>4. that, if the committee shall cease to exist without the Chair having signed a decision letter in respect of the matter identified in the Schedule to this motion, then, in that event, the functions identified in paragraph 1 above are, in relation to such a matter, delegated to the First Minister.</i></p> | <p><i>1. bod pwyllgor, i'w adnabod fel Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio (2) 2005-3, yn cael ei sefydlu, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17, i gyflawni swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad mewn perthynas â'r materion a nodir yn yr Atodlen i'r cynnig hwn sydd wedi'u nodi mewn perthynas â phob un o'r materion yn yr Atodlen, a bod swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad yn y cyswllt hwnnw yn cael eu dirprwyo i'r pwyllgor hwnnw;</i></p> <p><i>2. mai aelodau'r Pwyllgor hwnnw fydd: Carwyn Jones (Cadeirydd), Irene James, Alun Ffred Jones, Mick Bates;</i></p> <p><i>3. y bydd y pwyllgor yn peidio â bod pan fydd Cadeirydd y pwyllgor yn llofnodi'r llythyrâu penderfynu yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17.16 neu ar 30 Ebrill 2005, p'un bynnag sy'n dod gyntaf;</i></p> <p><i>4. os bydd y pwyllgor yn peidio â bod heb i'r Cadeirydd lofnodi llythyr penderfynu mewn perthynas â'r mater a nodir yn yr Atodlen i'r cynnig hwn, y bydd y swyddogaethau a nodir ym mharagraff 1 uchod, mewn perthynas â'r cyfryw fater, yn cael eu dirprwyo i'r Prif Weinidog..</i></p> |
|--|---|

Schedule

Atodlen

Called-in planning application under section 77 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 by Mr W. Davies of Davmor Developments for the development of a residential bungalow at Maes yr Eglwys, Llandovery (plot 4);

Cais cynllunio o dan adran 77 o Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990 gan Mr W Davies o Davmor Developments, sydd wedi'i alw i mewn, i adeiladu bynglo preswyl ym Maes yr Eglwys, Llanymddyfri (plot 4);

Called-in planning application under section 77 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 by Mr W. Davies of Davmor Developments for the development of a

Cais cynllunio o dan adran 77 o Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990 gan Mr W Davies o Davmor Developments, sydd wedi'i alw i mewn, i adeiladu bynglo preswyl ym

residential bungalow at Maes yr Eglwys, Llandovery (plot 3); Maes yr Eglwys, Llanymddyfri (plot 3);

Called-in application under section 77 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 by Mr W. Davies of Davmor Developments for the development of a residential road at Maes yr Eglwys, Llandovery;

Cais cynllunio o dan adran 77 o Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990 gan Mr W Davies o Davmor Developments, sydd wedi'i alw i mewn, i adeiladu ffordd breswyl ym Maes yr Eglwys, Llanymddyfri;

Called-in planning application under section 77 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 by Carmarthenshire County Council for the development of a residential site of 0.75 hectares at land at Heol Pluguffan, Llandovery;

Cais cynllunio o dan adran 77 o Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990 gan Gyngor Sir Caerfyrddin, sydd wedi'i alw i mewn, i ddatblygu safle preswyl 0.75 hectar ar dir yn Heol Pluguffan, Llanymddyfri;

Planning appeal under section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 by Mr and Mrs Berry against the refusal of retrospective planning permission for the siting of 1 residential caravan, 1 touring caravan and associated sheds for one Gypsy family at land at Berryland, Homestead Lane, Wrexham and an appeal made under section 174 of that Act by Mr and Mrs Berry against an enforcement notice issued alleging the change of use of land for the provision of residential caravan accommodation with associated sheds and parking of vehicles at land at Berryland, Homestead Lane, Wrexham. (NDM2345)

Apêl gynllunio o dan adran 78 o Ddeddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990 gan Mr a Mrs Berry yn erbyn gwrthodiad caniatâd cynllunio ôl-weithredol i leoli 1 garafan breswyl, 1 garafan deithio a siediau cysylltiedig ar gyfer un teulu o Sipsiwn ar dir yn Berryland, Homestead Lane, Wrexham ac apêl a wnaed o dan adran 174 o'r Ddeddf honno gan Mr a Mrs Berry yn erbyn hysbysiad gorfodi a gyhoeddwyd yn honni newid yn nefnydd y tir i ddarparu lle i garafan breswyl a siediau cysylltiedig a lle i barcio cerbydau ar dir yn Berryland, Homestead Lane, Wrexham. (NDM2345)

*Cynnig (NDM2345): O blaid 38, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2345): For 38, 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene

Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Cymorth Ychwanegol i Ysgolion Gwledig Additional Assistance to Rural Schools

Q1 Peter Black: Will the First Minister make a statement on additional assistance that his Government is making available to rural schools? OAQ0272(FM)

C1 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y cymorth ychwanegol y mae ei lywodraeth yn ei roi i ysgolion gwledig? OAQ0272(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): Over the last three financial years, £9 million in specific additional revenue funding for rural schools was made available in successive special grant reports. For 2005-06, funding amounting to £3.5 million is being made available for the same purpose.

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Dros y blynyddoedd ariannol diweddar—y tair diwethaf—darparwyd £9 miliwn ar ffurf cyllid refeniw ychwanegol penodol ar gyfer ysgolion gwledig mewn cyfres o adroddiadau grant arbennig. Ar gyfer 2005-06, darperir cyfanswm o £3.5 miliwn o gyllid i'r un diben.

Peter Black: That assistance is welcome, and was initiated, of course, under the partnership Government. However, do you not accept that subsequent special grants for this have now dried up, and that the money being made available next year is only £1 million as part of a general grant, and that all the other money is being dissipated under other budget headings? Does that not indicate that your Government is now withdrawing special consideration from small and rural schools?

Peter Black: Mae'r cymorth hwnnw i'w groesawu, ac fe'i cychwynwyd, wrth gwrs, o dan y Llywodraeth bartneriaeth. Fodd bynnag, oni dderbyniwch fod y grantiau arbennig a gafwyd ar gyfer hyn wedyn wedi mynd yn hysb bellach, ac mai dim ond £1 filiwn a ddarperir y flwyddyn nesaf fel rhan o grant cyffredinol, a bod yr holl arian arall yn cael ei wasgaru o dan benawdau cyllid eraill? Onid yw hynny'n dangos bod eich Llywodraeth yn awr yn rhoi'r gorau i'w hystyriaeth arbennig i ysgolion bach a gwledig?

The First Minister: Not at all. The £3.5 million next year is broken up into three sections. There is £1 million targeted at small

Y Prif Weinidog: Ddim o gwbl. Mae'r £3.5 miliwn ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf yn cael ei rannu'n dri. Targedir £1 filiwn ar ysgolion

and rural schools in the community focus school grant. There is another £1 million to support headteachers in small schools who have timetabled teaching commitments—the special grant report for that was approved by the Assembly last week. Also, £0.9 million is available as a ring-fenced grant in the better schools fund for innovative projects involving small and rural schools working together to raise standards. That can have £0.6 million of matching funding added to it through the revenue support grant.

Janet Ryder: Do you not agree that we need to expand our thinking about small schools, especially those in rural communities, and take them beyond being just a building in which a child has an educational experience, and consider them as much more of a community asset that the whole community can access and benefit from? To do that, we need to look beyond the education budget to support those small village schools. Do you not think that we need to take that a step further and look at community development based around schools within rural communities?

The First Minister: I do not have anything against any of those ideas; I think that we have looked at this with a great deal of creativity. We encourage the federation of schools, as well as consideration of the future of individual schools. Community use of schools is at the heart of Labour's policy on the development of schools, and not only those in rural areas. However, problems arise if the number of children available to be taught in a particular school is falling. If the number of children being born is not sufficient to justify a school, and the number of surplus school places is excessive, then the local authority has to give some thought to the situation.

Mark Isherwood: We established last week that the special grants approved for next year represent an actual cut on the equivalent special grants for last year, and recent experience in Denbighshire has highlighted the concern across north Wales about the threat to rural schools. Denbighshire has rural schools where the cost is up to £6,000 to

bach a gwledig yn y grant i ysgolion bro. Ceir £1 filiwn arall i gynorthwyo penaethiaid mewn ysgolion bach sydd ag ymrwymiaid i ddysgu wedi'u hamserlennu—cafodd yr adroddiad grant arbennig ar gyfer hynny ei gymeradwyo gan y Cynulliad yr wythnos diwethaf. Hefyd, mae £0.9 miliwn ar gael ar ffurf grant wedi'i glustnodi yn y gronfa ysgolion gwell ar gyfer prosiectau arloesol lle y mae ysgolion bach a gwledig yn cydweithio i godi safonau. Gallant gael £0.6 miliwn o arian cyfatebol ar ben hynny drwy'r grant cynnal refeniw.

Janet Ryder: Oni chytunwch fod rhaid inni gymryd golwg ehangach ar bwrpas ysgolion bach, yn enwedig y rhai mewn cymunedau gwledig, a pheri iddynt fod yn amgenach nag adeilad lle y mae plentyn yn derbyn ei addysg, a'u hystyried i raddau mwy o lawer yn ased i'r gymuned y gall y gymuned gyfan ei ddefnyddio a chael budd ohono? Er mwyn gwneud hynny, rhaid inni edrych y tu hwnt i'r gyllideb addysg am gymorth i'r ysgolion pentref bach hynny. Oni chredwch fod angen inni fynd â hynny gam ymhellach ac ystyried datblygiad cymunedol sy'n seiliedig ar ysgolion mewn cymunedau gwledig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes gennyf unrhyw wrthwynebiad i'r un o'r syniadau hynny; credaf ein bod wedi ystyried hyn mewn modd creadigol iawn. Yr ydym yn hyrwyddo ffedereiddio ysgolion, yn ogystal ag ystyried dyfodol ysgolion neilltuol. Mae'r defnydd o ysgolion gan y gymuned yn ganolog i bolisi Llafur ar ddatblygu ysgolion, ac nid y rhai mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn unig. Fodd bynnag, mae problemau'n codi os oes gostyngiad yn nifer y plant sydd ar gael i'w dysgu mewn ysgol benodol. Os nad yw'r nifer o blant a enir yn ddigon i gyfiawnhau cadw ysgol ar agor, ac os oes gormod o leoedd ysgol dros ben, rhaid i'r awdurdod lleol roi rhywfaint o ystyriaeth i'r mater hwnnw.

Mark Isherwood: Canfuom yr wythnos diwethaf y bydd y grantiau arbennig a gymeradwywyd ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf yn llai mewn gwirionedd na'r grantiau arbennig cyfatebol ar gyfer y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, ac mae'r profiad a gafwyd yn sir Ddinbych yn ddiweddar wedi amlygu'r pryder ledled y Gogledd ynghylch y bygythiad i ysgolion

£7,000 per pupil, compared with urban schools, where that cost is as low as £1,800 per pupil. Given that rural schools play a more comprehensive role than just providing education, what guidance can the Welsh Assembly Government give to local authorities on this issue, or is the policy simply one of closing rural schools?

The First Minister: You prefer to make incorrect statements than to ask questions, Mark. Your opening preamble was completely wrong. The sum next year is £3.5 million; that is not a cut. It is provided in three separate sections, as I said earlier in answer to Peter Black. You obviously chose not to listen. There is no proposal to close rural schools. As I mentioned to Janet Ryder a second or two ago, there is an issue if the number of children in the area, and on the school roll, is falling. A small number of surplus places can be coped with, but if the surplus becomes excessive, then the Audit Commission, you, and we would all say that some thought has to be given to the situation. If the number of children being born or of school age in an area is grossly insufficient to justify the number of school places, then some thought has to be given to it, but there is no policy to close rural schools. The number of schools that have closed in rural areas is very small, it continues to be very small, and about a third of those school closure proposals are unopposed by the parents.

gwledig. Mae ysgolion gwledig yn sir Ddinbych lle y mae'r gost yn gymaint â £6,000 i £7,000 y disgybl, o'i chymharu ag ysgolion trefol, lle y mae'r gost yn ised â £1,800 y disgybl. Gan fod ysgolion gwledig yn chwarae rhan ehangach na chynnig addysg yn unig, pa ganllawiau y gall Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru eu rhoi i awdurdodau lleol ar y mater hwn, ynteu ai polisi syml o gau ysgolion yw hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n well gennych wneud datganiadau anghywir na gofyn cwestiynau, Mark. Yr oedd eich rhagymadrodd yn gwbl anghywir. Y swm y flwyddyn nesaf yw £3.5 miliwn; nid toriad yw peth felly. Fe'i cynigir mewn tair rhan, fel y dywedais yn gynharach mewn ateb i Peter Black. Mae'n amlwg eich bod wedi dewis peidio â gwrando. Nid oes unrhyw fwriad i gau ysgolion gwledig. Fel y dywedais wrth Janet Ryder eiliad neu ddwy yn ôl, rhaid ystyried y sefyllfa os yw nifer y plant yn yr ardal, ac ar gofrestr yr ysgol, yn gostwng. Gellir ymdopi â nifer bach o leoedd dros ben, ond os bydd gormod o leoedd dros ben, yna byddai'r Comisiwn Archwilio, chithau, a ninnau i gyd yn dweud bod rhaid ystyried y sefyllfa. Os yw nifer y plant a enir neu sydd o oedran ysgol yn yr ardal ymhell o fod yn ddigon i gyfiawnhau nifer y lleoedd ysgol, rhaid ystyried y mater hwnnw, ond nid oes unrhyw bolisi i gau ysgolion gwledig. Ychydig iawn o ysgolion a gaeodd mewn ardaloedd gwledig, a bach yw'r nifer o hyd, ac ni cheir gwrthwynebiad gan rieni i tua un rhan o dair o'r cynigion i gau ysgolion.

Llawdriniaeth Gardiaidd Cardiac Surgery

Q2 William Graham: Will the First Minister make a statement on the factors affecting cardiac surgery in Welsh hospitals? OAQ0289(FM)

The First Minister: One of the most important factors affecting cardiac surgery in Wales is the major shift in practice from open-heart surgery to angioplasty as the preferred means of revascularisation. Our new target for 2005-06 will ensure that no patient in Wales will wait for more than four months for an angiogram and six months for cardiac revascularisation.

C2 William Graham: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar y ffactorau sy'n effeithio ar lawdriniaeth y galon mewn ysbytai yng Nghymru? OAQ0289(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Un o'r ffactorau pwysicaf sy'n effeithio ar lawdriniaeth y galon yng Nghymru yw'r newid mawr i ddefnyddio angioplasti yn hytrach na llawdriniaeth calon agored fel y dull o ailfasgwlaiddio a ffafir fwyaf. Bydd ein targed newydd ar gyfer 2005-06 yn sicrhau na fydd yr un claf yng Nghymru'n aros yn hwy na phedwar mis am angiogram a chwe mis am ailfasgwlaiddio

cardiaidd.

William Graham: I am sure that many people will be relieved to hear that response, but I wish to press you on what happened in Swansea, from where patients were sent to the Wellington Hospital in London. Although this was probably clinically correct and welcomed by the patients, why did the surgeons have to go with them to carry out the operations? Surely, if cardiac services in Swansea were properly funded, this would not have been necessary.

The First Minister: I think that there is a problem involving the suspension of a surgeon in Swansea, which, as it is a staff matter, I do not want to go into any further. There is a balance between what you could call performance, namely patient survival rates and so on, on which a surgeon may have a good record, and other issues such as relationships with colleagues. That is what led to the suspension of the surgeon in question. It is not for me to get involved in staffing matters of this kind.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cytuno bod darganfod beth sy'n bod a beth sydd angen ei wneud yn hanfodol yn y maes hwn. A allwch chi esbonio i bobl Ynys Môn a Gwynedd pam mae uned angiograffeg yn Ysbyty Gwynedd yn gorwedd yn segur, tra bod cleifion a staff yn teithio yr holl ffordd i Fanceinion i ddefnyddio'r cyfleusterau yno?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn ôl y briff a gefais gan bennaeth swyddfa rhanbarthol gogledd Cymru, setlwyd y cwestiwn hwn gyda chytundeb pawb ym mis Medi 2004. Penderfynwyd y byddai'r datblygiad er mwyn ateb y galwad am angiogramau a thriniaeth wedi hynny yn digwydd yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, nid yn Ysbyty Gwynedd. Yn ôl a ddeallaf am yr uned yn Ysbyty Gwynedd, nid oes modd ei hehangu er mwyn ateb y galw am y driniaeth a ddaw wedi diagnosis. Nid wyf wedi clywed neb yn honni nad yw hynny'n wir. Mae'n bosibl gwneud yr angiogramau yno, ond ni ellir cynnig y driniaeth wedi hynny, sy'n golygu rhoi *stents* yn y gwythiennau er mwyn arbed trawiad ar y galon.

William Graham: Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn rhyddhad i lawer glywed yr ymateb hwnnw, ond dymunaf bwysu arnoch ynghylch yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn Abertawe, pan anfonwyd cleifion oddi yno i Ysbyty Wellington yn Llundain. Er bod hynny'n glinigol gywir, yn ôl pob tebyg, ac yn rhywbeth a groesawyd gan y cleifion, pam oedd yn rhaid i'r llawfeddygon fynd gyda hwy i gyflawni'r llawdriniaethau? Yn sicr, pe byddai gwasanaethau cardiaidd yn Abertawe wedi'u hariannu'n iawn, ni fuasai angen hynny.

Y Prif Weinidog: Credaf fod problem yn Abertawe sy'n ymwneud ag atal llawfeddyg o'i waith, a chan mai mater sy'n ymwneud â staff yw hwnnw, ni ddymunaf ei drafod ymhellach. Rhaid ystyried yr hyn y gellid ei alw'n berfformiad, sef cyfraddau goroesi cleifion ac yn y blaen, y gall llawfeddyg fod â record dda arnynt, ochr yn ochr â materion eraill fel perthynas â chydweithwyr. Dyna a arweiniodd at atal y llawfeddyg dan sylw o'i waith. Nid fy lle i yw trafod materion staffio o'r math hwn.

Alun Ffred Jones: I am sure that you would agree that diagnosis and identifying subsequent treatment in this field is vitally important. Can you explain to the people of Anglesey and Gwynedd why the angiography unit at Ysbyty Gwynedd is not being used, while patients and staff have to travel all the way to Manchester to use facilities there?

The First Minister: According to the briefing that I received from the director of the north Wales regional office, this question was settled back in September 2004, with the agreement of all concerned. It was decided that facilities to meet the demand for angiograms and subsequent treatment would be developed at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd, not at Ysbyty Gwynedd. It is my understanding that facilities at the Ysbyty Gwynedd unit cannot be extended to offer angioplasty treatment following diagnosis. I have not heard anyone deny that that is the case. Angiograms can be performed there, but subsequent angioplasty treatment, which involves implanting stents into veins in order to prevent heart attacks, cannot be offered at the unit.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): I think that the First Minister referred to a four-month wait for angioplasty. A 74-year-old constituent of mine in Brecon was diagnosed as needing an electrocardiogram in August 2004. However, because of repeated delays, he was forced to go privately, and therefore had an angiogram and angioplasty treatment at the same time on 17 December at great personal expense. He was advised to go privately because he would otherwise have needed major heart surgery. What does the First Minister have to say about that?

The First Minister: I have not heard about this case before, therefore it is difficult for me to comment knowing absolutely nothing about the circumstances, other than those that you have just described. Those circumstances do not sound acceptable, but I have no way of verifying your description. I have no reason to doubt it, but I also cannot test it in any way as you did not give me notice of the question.

Nick Bourne: If I was forced to give you notice of every case that I mention, your postbag would be bursting at the seams, as it probably is anyway. Therefore, I hope that you will take on trust what I have said. I can send you details of the case, but I have only just had them myself. My constituent was advised that he would have a long wait, and so he was forced to pay over £8,000 to go privately. Is it not unacceptable that a pensioner is forced to use his savings, or to remortgage his house, to pay for private treatment? I will certainly forward the details to you.

The First Minister: I find it difficult to believe that anyone working in the national health service would tell someone that their most acceptable course of action would be to sell their house or to undertake major borrowings in order to seek private treatment. As far as we know, there are very few people waiting longer than the set times, which are very short for angiograms and angioplasty throughout Wales.

Nick Bourne: I am surprised that the First

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Credaf fod y Prif Weinidog wedi cyfeirio at arhosiad o bedwar mis am angioplasti. Canfuwyd yn Awst 2004 fod angen electrocardiogram ar un o'm hetholwyr yn Aberhonddu, sy'n 74 blwydd oed. Serch hynny, oherwydd y naill ohiriad ar ôl y llall, gorfu iddo gael triniaeth breifat, ac felly cafodd angiogram ac angioplasti ar yr un pryd ar 17 Rhagfyr gan fynd i gost fawr. Fe'i cynghorwyd i gael triniaeth breifat gan y byddai'n rhaid iddo gael llawdriniaeth fawr ar y galon fel arall. Beth sydd gan y Prif Weinidog i'w ddweud am hynny?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni chlywais am yr achos hwn o'r blaen, felly mae'n anodd imi wneud sylw gan na wn ddim am yr amgylchiadau, heblaw am y rhai yr ydych newydd eu disgrifio. Nid yw'r amgylchiadau hynny'n swnio'n dderbyniol, ond nid oes gennyf unrhyw fodd i gadarnhau bod eich disgrifiad yn gywir. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw le i'w amau, ond ni allaf roi prawf arno mewn unrhyw fodd ychwaith gan na roesoch rybudd i mi o'r cwestiwn.

Nick Bourne: Pe bawn yn gorfod rhoi rhybudd i chi o bob achos y cyfeiriais ato, byddai'ch bag post yn orlawn, fel y mae beth bynnag, yn ôl pob tebyg. Felly, gobeithiaf y gwnewch dderbyn yr hyn a ddywedais heb ei amau. Gallaf anfon manylion yr achos atoch, ond nid wyf ond newydd eu cael fy hun. Hysbyswyd fy etholwr y byddai'n gorfod aros yn hir, ac felly fe'i gorfodwyd i dalu mwy na £8,000 i gael triniaeth breifat. Onid yw'n annerbyniol fod pensiynwr yn gorfod mynd i'w gynilion, neu ailforgeisio ei dŷ, i dalu am driniaeth breifat? Byddaf yn sicr o anfon y manylion atoch.

Y Prif Weinidog: Fe'i caf yn anodd credu y byddai unrhyw un sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn dweud wrth rywun mai'r peth gorau iddo'i wneud fyddai gwerthu ei dŷ neu gymryd benthyg swm mawr o arian er mwyn cael triniaeth breifat. Hyd y gwyddom, ychydig iawn o bobl sy'n aros yn hwy na'r amseroedd a bennwyd, ac mae'r rhai ar gyfer angiogramau ac angioplasti yn fyr iawn ledled Cymru.

Nick Bourne: Synnaf fod y Prif Weinidog yn

Minister finds this surprising because, in a matter of life and death, which this was, the decision to use your life savings would be a pretty easy one to make. I do not know why he is so surprised, particularly as this is happening fairly routinely. I know that he takes great delight in denying that fact, but this case was not an isolated incident; there are many such incidents. I raised a similar case last week, and sent the details to Brian Gibbons.

2.10 p.m.

The First Minister: The figures that we have show that there were no patients waiting over 10 months for angioplasty at the end of January, and that one patient, in Swansea, was waiting over eight months. That is the service and financial framework target to be achieved by March 2005. At the end of January 2005, there were three patients waiting over six months for angiography treatment, which is three more than there were at the end of December. There were two patients waiting in Swansea; one has now been treated, and treatment for the other was cancelled. Those are healthy figures, although we want to bring them down further. The reason for this is the availability of the superb new drug-impregnated stent treatment. The drug impregnation prevents the problem of the stent itself furring up or stiffening and failing to do its job. Drug-impregnated stents are not cheap, but they provide brilliant treatment. They are greatly preferable to open-heart surgery, which was the standard treatment a few years ago. By the end of next year, the balance between open-heart surgery and drug-impregnated stents will be something like 5:1 in favour of stents. It is much less invasive, as it is not true surgery, and does a much better job.

synnu at hyn oherwydd, mewn mater o fywyd a marwolaeth, fel yr oedd hwn, eithaf hawdd fyddai penderfynu gwario'ch cynilion. Ni wn pam y mae'n synnu gymaint at hyn, yn enwedig o ystyried bod hyn yn ddigwyddiad eithaf cyffredin. Gwn ei fod yn hoff iawn o wrthod y ffaith honno, ond nid oedd yr achos hwn yn un unigryw; mae sawl achos o'r fath. Codais achos tebyg yr wythnos diwethaf, gan anfon y manylion at Brian Gibbons.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ffigurau sydd gennym yn dangos nad oedd unrhyw gleifion wedi bod yn aros yn hwy na 10 mis am angioplasti ar ddiwedd Ionawr, ac mai un claf, yn Abertawe, a fu'n aros yn hwy nag wyth mis. Dyna darged y fframwaith gwasanaeth a chyllid sydd i'w gyrraedd erbyn Mawrth 2005. Ar ddiwedd Ionawr 2005, yr oedd tri chlaf a fu'n aros am fwy na chwe mis i gael triniaeth angiograffeg, ac mae hynny'n dri'n fwy nag a fu ar ddiwedd Rhagfyr. Yr oedd dau glaf yn aros yn Abertawe; mae un wedi'i drin bellach, a diddymwyd y driniaeth ar gyfer y llall. Mae'r rhain yn ffigurau da, er ein bod am eu gostwng ymhellach. Mae hyn yn ganlyniad i'r ffaith bod triniaeth wych newydd ar gael ar ffurf stentau wedi'u trwytho â chyffuriau. Gan fod y stent wedi'i drwytho â chyffuriau, ni fydd yn peri problem drwy fagu cen neu galedu a methu â gwneud ei waith. Nid yw'r stentau hyn yn bethau rhad, ond maent yn cynnig triniaeth ragorol. Maent yn well o lawer na llawdriniaeth calon agored, a oedd yn driniaeth arferol ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl. Erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn nesaf, bydd y defnydd o stentau a drwythwyd â chyffuriau tua phum gwaith yn fwy na'r defnydd a wneir o lawdriniaeth calon agored. Mae'r driniaeth yn llai ymyrrol o lawer, gan nad llawdriniaeth ydyw yng ngwir ystyr y gair, ac mae'n llawer mwy llwyddiannus.

Atebolrwydd Democrataidd yn y Portffolio Addysg Democratic Accountability in the Education Portfolio

Q3 Janet Ryder: Will the First Minister make a statement on democratic accountability within the education portfolio? OAQ0276(FM)

C3 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar atebolrwydd democrataidd yn y portffolio addysg? OAQ0276(FM)

The First Minister: As with all other portfolios, although officials make many day-to-day decisions on their behalf under delegated authority, it is Ministers who are ultimately accountable for all business arising within their portfolios.

Janet Ryder: On 2 November 2004, the Assembly resolved that

‘the National Assembly believes that variable tuition fees are, in principle, wrong’.

In light of the Rees commission’s interim report, published last week, and the fact that Teresa Rees ruled out the option of maintaining the status quo, leaving five options remaining, all of which include student fees, how will your Labour Government honour the Assembly’s democratic decision to oppose the principle of fees, and not to introduce them in Wales post 2006-07?

The First Minister: I am sure that you are trying hard to concentrate on variable fees—which I think was the subject of the Assembly motion—but your question seems to assume that we had ruled out all fees. I do not think that that is the case. The Rees commission’s interim report says that maintaining the status quo is not an option; I do not believe that any Member who is honest with himself or herself would say otherwise, so we agree on that. The five options put forward now have to be studied, and they are being further refined by Teresa Rees and her commission. The commission will come forward with a final report when it has completed its work.

David Davies: If there is any democratic accountability in the education sector, why have we allowed so many popular, well-run village schools to close? The Ponthir school, in the Monmouthshire constituency, has 60 pupils, it is well supported by local parents, and it had the best standard assessment test results of any school in Torfaen borough last year. Democracy is meant to be about listening to the people; when are we going to start listening to people like those who live in

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn yr un modd â’r holl bortffolios eraill, er bod swyddogion yn gwneud llawer o benderfyniadau o ddydd i ddydd ar eu rhan o dan awdurdod a ddirprwywyd, y Gweinidogion sy’n atebol yn y pen draw am yr holl faterion sy’n codi yn eu portffolios.

Janet Ryder: Ar 2 Tachwedd 2004, penderfynodd y Cynulliad fod

‘Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn credu bod ffioedd dysgu amrywiol mewn egwyddor yn anghywir’.

Yng ngoleuni adroddiad dros dro comisiwn Rees, a gyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, a’r ffaith bod Teresa Rees wedi gwrthod y dewis o gadw’r sefyllfa fel y mae, gan adael pum dewis yn weddill, y mae pob un ohonynt yn cynnwys ffioedd i fyfyrwyr, sut y bydd eich Llywodraeth Lafur yn parhau penderfyniad democrataidd y Cynulliad i wrthwynebu egwyddor ffioedd, a pheidio â’u cyflwyno yng Nghymru ar ôl 2006-07?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn gwneud eich gorau glas i ganolbwyntio ar ffioedd amrywiol—sef yr hyn a oedd dan sylw yn y cynnig a oedd gerbron y Cynulliad, yr wyf yn credu—ond ymddengys bod eich cwestiwn yn rhagdybio ein bod wedi gwrthod ystyried pob math o ffioedd. Ni chredaf fod hynny’n wir. Yn ôl adroddiad dros dro comisiwn Rees, ni ellir dewis cadw’r sefyllfa fel y mae; ni chredaf y byddai unrhyw Aelod diffuant yn dweud fel arall, felly cytunwn ar hynny. Rhaid ystyried y pum dewis a gyflwynwyd yn awr, a chânt eu cyweirio ymhellach gan Teresa Rees a’i chomisiwn. Bydd y comisiwn yn cyflwyno adroddiad terfynol wedi iddo gwblhau ei waith.

David Davies: Os oes unrhyw atebolrwydd democrataidd yn y sector addysg, pam yr ydym wedi caniatáu cau cynifer o ysgolion pentref poblogaidd a reolir yn dda? Mae 60 o ddisgyblion yn ysgol Pont-hir, yn etholaeth Mynwy, a chaiff gefnogaeth dda gan rieni lleol, a hon oedd yr ysgol a gafodd y canlyniadau gorau yn y profion asesu safonol o’r holl ysgolion ym mwrdeistref Tor-faen y llynedd. Ystyr democratiaeth yw gwranddo ar y bobl; pa bryd y dechreuwn wrando ar bobl

Ponthir?

The First Minister: When you say ‘we’, I assume that you mean the Assembly and that you are not pretending to be a member of Torfaen County Borough Council, much as you would like to be. There is a well-laid-down democratic procedure in this respect, beginning with the fact that it is the responsibility of the local authority to make its own plans. As I have said before, if there is a gross excess of school places—not a small excess; you can always live with that—some thought has to be given to the matter. Secondly, if the authority makes a decision which local parents do not like, they can vote the council out, but, democratically, the decision comes to us, and to the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, Jane Davidson, who will deal with the situation and make a decision. It sounds to me as though there will be objections in the case of Ponthir, so it will come to the Minister. That is a democratic procedure at local level. You can disagree with the decision, but that does not mean that it is not democratic. Likewise, you may agree or disagree with a decision made by Jane Davidson, but that does not mean that it is not democratic.

Jeff Cuthbert: Do you agree that the Assembly, as a democratic institution, must ensure that the higher education sector is properly funded, while doing our utmost to provide the most manageable form of debt for graduates? Do you also agree that it is crucial to protect the interests of part-time students, who make up just about the majority of HE students, who have always had to pay variable fees?

The First Minister: You are quite right to remind people of that, as it is so easily forgotten. Part-time students are an enormously important part of the higher education sector, and they have never been free from variable fees; they have always paid them. Sometimes, it is possible to glibly slide over the fact that part-time students have had different, almost discriminatory, treatment, because they have always paid

fel y rhai sy’n byw ym Mhont-hir?

Y Prif Weinidog: Wrth ichi ddweud ‘ni’, yr wyf yn cymryd mai’r Cynulliad yr oeddech yn ei olygu ac nad ydych yn cymryd amoch fod yn aelod o Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Torfaen, er cymaint yr hoffech fod yn aelod o’r cyngor hwnnw. Mae gweithdrefn ddemocrataidd hirsefydlog yn hyn o beth, sy’n dechrau â’r ffaith mai cyfrifoldeb yr awdurdod lleol yw gwneud ei gynlluniau ei hun. Fel y dywedais o’r blaen, os oes gormod o lawer o leoedd ysgol dros ben—nid ychydig bach; gellir dygymod â hynny—rheid rhoi rhywfaint o ystyriaeth i’r mater hwnnw. Yn ail, os gwnaiff yr awdurdod benderfyniad nad yw wrth fodd rhieni lleol, gallant bleidleisio yn erbyn y cynghorwyr, ond, o dan y drefn ddemocrataidd, nyni fydd yn penderfynu, a’r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, Jane Davidson, a wnaiff ddelio â’r sefyllfa a phenderfynu. Mae’n ymddangos i mi y bydd gwrthwynebiadau yn achos ysgol Pont-hir, felly daw hynny gerbron y Gweinidog. Gweithdrefn ddemocrataidd ar lefel leol yw honno. Cewch anghytuno â’r penderfyniad, ond nid yw hynny’n golygu nad yw’n ddemocrataidd. Yn yr un modd, cewch gytuno neu anghytuno â phenderfyniad gan Jane Davidson, ond nid yw hynny’n golygu nad yw’n un democrataidd.

Jeff Cuthbert: A gytunwch fod y Cynulliad, fel sefydliad democrataidd, yn gorfod sicrhau y caiff y sector addysg uwch ei ariannu’n iawn, gan wneud ei orau ar yr un pryd i ddarparu ar gyfer y math o ddyled sy’n hawsaf ei thrin gan raddedigion? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno ei bod yn hollbwysig amddiffyn buddiannau myfyrwyr rhan amser, sydd bron yn fwyafrif o blith myfyrwyr addysg uwch, sydd wedi gorfod talu ffioedd amrywiol erioed?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae’n gwbl briodol ichi atgoffa pobl o hynny, gan ei fod yn hawdd ei anghofio. Mae myfyrwyr rhan amser yn elfen dra phwysig yn y sector addysg uwch, ac ni fuont erioed yn rhydd oddi wrth ffioedd amrywiol; maent wedi’u talu erioed. Weithiau, mae’n ddigon hawdd anghofio bod myfyrwyr rhan amser wedi’u trin yn wahanol, ac yn anffafriol bron, gan eu bod wedi talu’r ffioedd hynny erioed.

those fees.

You are also right, and everyone now agrees, that up-front fees discourage people from attending the higher education institution to which they may be suited. Getting rid of up-front fees is fine, but you must then backfill that income to universities. It is about finding the best way of financially maintaining all of our higher education institutions, so that they are viable, as well as having a fair deal for students, regardless of their originating means.

Yr ydych hefyd yn iawn wrth ddweud, fel y cytuna pawb bellach, fod ffioedd a delir o flaen llaw yn troi pobl oddi wrth fynd i'r sefydliad addysg uwch a allai fod yn fwyaf addas iddynt. Peth da yw cael gwared â ffioedd a delir o flaen llaw, ond wedyn rhaid adfer yr incwm hwnnw i brifysgolion. Y bwriad yw canfod y dull gorau o gynnal ein holl sefydliadau addysg uwch yn ariannol, fel y byddant yn ddichonadwy, yn ogystal â sicrhau bargaen deg i fyfyrwyr, pa bynnag fodd sydd ganddynt.

Addewidion Iechyd y Llywodraeth Government Health Pledges

C4 Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar yr addewidion y mae ei Lywodraeth wedi'u gwneud ar iechyd? OAQ0284(FM)

Q4 The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Will the First Minister make a statement on his Government's pledges on health? OAQ0284(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Ein haddewidion ar gyfer yr etholiad diwethaf oedd cyflogi dros 3,000 o nyrsgys ychwanegol a thros 400 o feddygon ychwanegol, cael gwared ar daliadau presgripsiwn, darparu £550 miliwn i foderneiddio meddygfeydd ac ysbytai, sicrhau'r gallu i gael gafael ar feddyg teulu neu aelod arall o'r tîm gofal sylfaenol o fewn 24 awr, a chael gwared ar ffioedd gofal cartref i bobl anabl.

The First Minister: Our pledges for the last election were to employ more than 3,000 additional nurses and more than 400 additional doctors, to abolish prescription charges, to provide £550 million for the modernisation of GP surgeries and hospitals, to ensure that people have access to a GP or another member of the primary care team within 24 hours, and to abolish fees for home-care services for disabled people.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae'n siŵr eich bod wedi sylwi yr wythnos diwethaf, Brif Weinidog, ar yr adroddiadau bod Tony Blair wedi dweud eich bod yn debygol o gyflwyno newidiadau i'r polisi hwnnw a fyddai'n gweithredu rhai o'r diwygiadau a weithredir yn Lloegr. Dywedodd:

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am sure that you will have noticed the reports last week, First Minister, that Tony Blair had said that you are likely to change that policy and implement some of the reforms that have been implemented in England. He said:

'I think I am right in saying that Rhodri is actually doing an announcement on health service reform over the next few days in Wales'.

Credaf fy mod yn iawn wrth ddweud y bydd Rhodri yn gwneud datganiad ar ddiwygio'r gwasanaeth iechyd yn ystod y dyddiau nesaf yng Nghymru.

Yn gyntaf, a wnewch chi gadarnhau y byddwch yn gwneud y datganiad hwnnw? Yn ail, ai yn y Cynulliad y byddwch yn ei wneud ac, yn drydydd, beth fydd cynnwys y datganiad?

First, will you confirm that you are going to make that announcement? Secondly, will you be making that announcement here in the Assembly, and, thirdly, what will it contain?

Y Prif Weinidog: Darllenais yn y *Western Mail* yr hyn yr honnwyd i fod yn ddyfyniad o

The First Minister: I read in the *Western Mail* what was allegedly a quotation of Tony

eiriau Tony Blair, ond yr oedd stori hollol wahanol yn y *Daily Post*. Nid wyf yn siŵr a oedd unrhyw un o'r *Western Mail* neu'r *Daily Post* yn bresennol mewn cynhadledd i'r wasg, neu mewn unrhyw fforwm arall i gael y dyfyniad hwnnw. Nid wyf yn siŵr beth ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog, i ddweud y gwir.

Yr wyf yn parhau i weithio ar ein haddewidion. Byddaf yn gwneud unrhyw gyhoeddiadau pan fydd y gwaith hwnnw wedi'i gwblhau. Ni allaf ddweud mwy na hynny am na allaf ragweld pryd fydd gwaith ar faterion eraill yn y maes hwn wedi'i gwblhau.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid ydych wedi gwadu y byddwch yn gwneud cyhoeddiad, ac nid ydych wedi rhoi addewid y caiff y cyhoeddiad hwnnw ei wneud yn y Cynulliad. Mae gennym hawl i wybod a yw hyn yn rhan o ymgyrch etholiadol San Steffan neu'n rhan o bolisi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Os yw'n rhan o'ch polisi yn y Cynulliad, mae gennym hawl i ddisgwyl ichi wneud y cyhoeddiad hwnnw yma. Gobeithio y byddwch yn rhoi'r addewid honno inni.

Mae'n siŵr eich bod wedi gweld yr adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd y bore yma gan bobl broffesiynol sy'n gweithio yn y maes, a chan gynnwys pob math o bobl sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Dywedant yn union yr un peth â'r hyn a ddywedodd Derek Wanless a Sir John Bourn, sef bod sefyllfa bresennol y gwasanaeth iechyd yn anghynaliadwy, bod angen newidiadau sylfaenol i'r system, ac nad yw'r status quo yn opsiwn. Pan ddywedwch bod gwersi i'w dysgu, ond heb gyhoeddi unrhyw newid yn eich polisi, a dderbyniwch fod pobl yn colli ffydd mewn gwleidyddion? Pan wnewch y cyhoeddiad, Brif Weinidog, fod newidiadau yn mynd i ddiwydd, a fyddwch chi'n gwrandao ar yr hyn y mae pobl broffesiynol yn ei ddweud?

Y Prif Weinidog: Wrth gwrs.

Nid yw hyn yn rhan o ymgyrch etholiadol San Steffan. Mae gwaith yn cael ei wneud ac, os yw'r gwaith hwnnw wedi'i gwblhau mewn pryd, byddwn yn gwneud cyhoeddiad yma. Os nad ydyw, ni allwn ac, felly, ni

Blair's words, but there was a completely different account in the *Daily Post*. I am not sure whether anyone from the *Western Mail* or the *Daily Post* was present at a press conference or any other forum in order to get hold of such a quotation. I am not sure what the Prime Minister said, to be honest.

I continue to work on our pledges. I will make any announcements once that work is completed. I cannot say more than that, because I cannot predict when work on other matters in this regard will be completed.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You have not denied that you will be making an announcement, and you have not given us an assurance that that announcement will be made in the Assembly. We have a right to know whether this is part of a Westminster election campaign or part of Assembly Government policy. If it is part of your policy in the Assembly, we have the right to expect you to make that announcement here. I hope that you will give us that assurance.

I am sure that you will have seen the report published this morning by professionals working in this field, including all kinds of people working in the health service. They say exactly what Derek Wanless and Sir John Bourn have been saying, namely that the current situation in the health service is unsustainable, that fundamental changes are needed to the system, and that the status quo is not an option. When you say that there are lessons to be learned, yet do not announce any policy changes, do you accept that people lose faith in politicians? When you come to make that announcement that changes will be made, First Minister, will you listen to what the professionals are telling you?

The First Minister: Of course.

This is not part of a Westminster election campaign. Work is under way and, if that work is completed in time, we will make this announcement. If it is not, we cannot and, therefore, will not do so.

wnawn hynny.

O ran dysgu oddi wrth un rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig ac o wledydd eraill, nid ydym mor falch fel ein bod yn meddwl nad oes gennym ddim byd i'w ddysgu oddi wrth yr Alban, Lloegr neu unrhyw wlad arall. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, mae'r Alban a Lloegr yn cymryd yr un safbwynt, sef y gallant hwy ddysgu oddi wrthym ni, lle bo hynny'n berthnasol. Mae datganoli yn ein galluogi ni i arbrofi mewn un rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig ac i bobl eraill ar draws y ffin ddysgu o hynny. Nid oes pwynt mewn ailddyfeisio'r olwyn yng Nghymru os yw ateb wedi ei ddyfeisio eisoes mewn rhan arall o'r gwasanaeth iechyd mewn rhan arall o'r Deyrnas Unedig.

2.20 p.m.

O ran y pwyntiau a wnaethoch ynghylch dysgu oddi wrth bobl broffesiynol yng Nghymru, yr ydym, wrth gwrs, mewn cysylltiad agos â hwy a byddwn wastad yn ystyried unrhyw argymhellion a wnânt.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Is it not the case that the real problem for you is that you cannot make any decisions without recognising the terrible situation in terms of waiting lists? That is the background to any decision that you make. There are 140,000 more people on waiting lists now than there were in 1999, and all the reports—whether by the health professionals, Derek Wanless, or Sir John Bourn, the Auditor General for Wales—make three crucial comments about your Government's policy. First, they say that you do not have a strategy, secondly, they say that your management control is poor, and, thirdly, they say that you are not spending money well. I think that we are entitled to know what plans you have to ensure that you have a proper strategy and management control, and that money is well invested. Are you going to have more diagnostic treatment centres and walk-in centres, for example? Are you going to ensure that home-care workers are well looked after so that we can reduce bedblocking, and that residential and nursing homes are paid properly for their beds? Those are the kind of things that we expect you to say. Now you say that you are not planning to announce anything in the next few days, or perhaps weeks or months. When

With regard to learning lessons from one part of the United Kingdom and from other countries, we are not so proud as to consider ourselves above learning lessons from Scotland, England or any other part of the world. As I understand it, Scotland and England are taking the same stance in that they too can learn from us, where relevant. Devolution enables us to experiment in one part of the United Kingdom and then for others across the border to learn from that. There is no point in reinventing the wheel in Wales if a solution has already been devised in another part of the health service in another part of the United Kingdom.

In terms of the points that you made regarding learning lessons from professionals in Wales, we are, of course, in close contact with them and we always consider any recommendations that they make.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Onid y wir broblem i chi yw na allwch wneud unrhyw benderfyniadau heb gydnabod y sefyllfa ofnadwy o ran rhestrau aros? Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw y gwnewch bob penderfyniad. Mae 140,000 yn fwy o bobl ar restrau aros nag yr oedd yn 1999, ac mae'r holl adroddiadau—boed hwy gan weithwyr iechyd proffesiynol, gan Derek Wanless, neu gan Syr John Bourn, Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru—yn gwneud tri sylw hollbwysig am bolisi'ch Llywodraeth. Yn gyntaf, dywedant nad oes gennych strategaeth; yn ail, dywedant fod eich dull o reoli'n wael, ac, yn drydydd, dywedant nad ydych yn gwario arian yn ddoeth. Credaf fod gennym hawl i gael gwybod pa gynlluniau sydd gennych i sicrhau strategaeth a dull rheoli priodol, ac i ofalu bod arian wedi'i fuddsoddi'n ddoeth. A ydych am gael rhagor o ganolfannau triniaeth diagnostig a chanolfannau galw heibio, er enghraifft? A ydych am sicrhau y ceir gofal da am weithwyr gofal yn y cartref fel y gallwn leihau nifer yr achosion o flocio gwelyau, ac y caiff cartrefi nyrsio a phreswyl eu talu'n iawn am ddefnyddio eu gwelyau? Dyna'r math o bethau y disgwyliwn eu clywed gennych. Dywedwch yn awr nad ydych yn bwriadu cyhoeddi unrhyw beth yn

will you come forward with your plan, First Minister?

The First Minister: You almost always confuse matters by referring to the situation that pertained in 2002 or 2003 and then using the word 'are' or 'is' to give the people of Wales the impression that that is what is happening now, when actually it was happening two or three years ago. What we have done in eliminating long waiting lists over the past two years has been remarkable. In one year, the number of people waiting over 18 months for treatment has fallen from 6,600 to 600. That is a reduction to one-tenth of the previous figure, and a remarkable achievement. It also gives us the confidence, when we say something further about waiting lists, that we know how to do it. We know that we have a long way to go, but if you bring long waiting time figures down to one tenth of what they were in the space of a year, it gives you a great deal of confidence that you have the right strategy. What you were describing as the present situation was the situation in 2002 and 2003. You used the present tense because, I fear, you are trying to paint the situation as being far worse than it is. You should look at the latest figures, which are far better than what pertained when the reports that you referred to were written.

Karen Sinclair: Do you agree that policies such as free home care for disabled people, more treatment in GP surgeries, and making the best use of NHS professionals other than doctors, far from being invented by Plaid Cymru, are excellent policies that are being implemented by your Assembly Government? Will you join me in eager anticipation of Plaid Cymru's next big policy revelation, which may be along the lines of 'night follows day' or even that 'the Pope is a Catholic'?

The First Minister: I would not like to comment on your last few observations, but I understand that there has been a huge split within the official opposition party regarding whether or not to bring the private sector into the management of waiting lists. Rhodri Glyn

y dyddiau nesaf, neu efallai, yn yr wythnosau a'r misoedd nesaf. Pa bryd y cyflwynwch eich cynllun, Brif Weinidog?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych yn drysu pethau bron bob tro drwy gyfeirio at y sefyllfa a geid yn 2002 neu 2003 ac wedyn defnyddio'r geiriau 'mae' neu 'ydyw' i roi'r argraff i bobl Cymru mai hynny sy'n digwydd yn awr, er mai ddwy neu dair blynedd yn ôl yr oedd yn digwydd mewn gwirionedd. Gwnaethom waith hynod wrth ddileu rhestrau aros hir dros y ddwy flynedd diwethaf. Mewn un flwyddyn, mae'r nifer a fu'n aros yn hwy na 18 mis am driniaeth wedi disgyn o 6,600 i 600. Mae hynny'n ostyngiad i un rhan o ddeg o'r ffigur blaenorol, ac mae'n gyflawniad rhyfeddol. Mae hefyd yn ennyn hyder ynom i gredu, pan ddywedwn rywbeth pellach am restrau aros, ein bod yn gwybod sut i fynd â'r maen i'r wal. Gwyddom fod gennym lawer iawn o waith i'w wneud, ond os yw rhywun yn peri i'r ffigurau am amseroedd aros hir ostwng i un rhan o ddeg o'r hyn oeddent o fewn blwyddyn, mae'n ennyn hyder mawr yn rhywun i gredu ei fod yn dilyn y strategaeth gywir. Yr hyn a ddywedasoeh oedd y sefyllfa bresennol oedd y sefyllfa yn 2002 a 2003. Gwnaethoch ddefnyddio'r amser presennol gan eich bod, ysywaeth, yn ceisio dweud bod y sefyllfa'n waeth o lawer nag y mae. Dylech edrych ar y ffigurau diweddaraf, sy'n well o lawer na'r rhai a geid pan ysgrifennwyd yr adroddiadau y cyfeiriasoch atynt.

Karen Sinclair: A ydych yn cytuno bod polisiau fel gofal am ddim yn y cartref i bobl anabl, mwy o driniaeth ym meddygfeydd meddygon teulu, a gwneud y defnydd gorau o weithwyr proffesiynol yn y GIG heblaw meddygon, yn hytrach na'u bod yn rhai a ddyfeisiwyd gan Blaid Cymru, yn bolisiau rhagorol a ddilynir gan eich Llywodraeth Cynulliad chi? A wnewch ymuno â mi i ddisgwyl yn eiddgar am y cyhoeddiad mawr nesaf am bolisi gan Blaid Cymru, a allai fod yn debyg i ddweud bod 'nos yn dilyn dydd' neu hyd yn oed mai 'Catholig yw'r Pab'?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni charwn ddweud dim am eich dau sylw diwethaf, ond deallaf fod rhwyg mawr wedi bod yn yr wrthblaid swyddogol ynghylch a ddylid cynnwys y sector preifat wrth reoli rhestrau aros. Mae Rhodri Glyn wedi'i drechu ar y mater hwn,

has been overturned on the issue, but that is of no concern to me. What is important is that, having achieved this massive fall in waiting lists, we know what we are doing and know what direction to take. The trend is firmly downwards in terms of long waiting lists, and we can continue with that. We are pleased with the progress made, but we know that there is a long way to go and we are not complacent.

Kirsty Williams: You promised more nurses, but your Government is still spending record amounts of money on agency staff. You promised more doctors, but the ones that you already have are threatening to strike. You said that disabled people would not have to pay for their care, but, two years into this administration, they are still paying. Given the appalling progress that you have made during the first two years of this administration, what confidence could anyone have that you will make improvements in the next two?

The First Minister: That is ridiculous. Look at the figures. In 1997, we had just over 1,000 consultants in Wales; now there are over 1,400. That is a 33 per cent increase in the number of consultants working in the national health service in the last eight years. That is a massive improvement, and you could repeat that for almost all NHS professions. Likewise, in terms of investing for the future, by the end of this year we will have a medical school intake of 360. That is an enormous increase on the position in 1997. It is true that you do not get a short-term pay-off from that, but we must invest for the future because we do not want to be denuding the third world of doctors; we want to be growing more of our own. That is why we have almost doubled the medical school intake in the eight years since Labour came to power. We are investing in the future, and we are doing the same thing with the nursing intake.

ond nid yw hynny o unrhyw bwys i mi. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig, a ninnau wedi sicrhau'r gostyngiad anferth hwn yn y rhestrau aros, yw y gwyddom beth yr ydym yn ei wneud ac i ba gyfeiriad y dylem fynd. Mae tueddiad pendant ar i lawr o ran rhestrau aros hir, a gallwn barhau â hynny. Yr ydym yn fodlon ar y cynnydd a wnaed, ond gwyddom fod llawer iawn i'w wneud eto ac nid ydym yn ddifater.

Kirsty Williams: Gwnaethoch addo rhagor o nyrsys, ond mae'ch Llywodraeth yn dal i wario mwy o arian nag erioed ar staff asiantaethau. Gwnaethoch addo rhagor o feddygon, ond mae'r rhai sydd gennych eisoes yn bygwth mynd ar streic. Dywedasoeh na fyddai pobl anabl yn gorfod talu am eu gofal, ond, a dwy flynedd o'r weinyddiaeth hon wedi mynd heibio, maent yn dal i dalu. Yng ngolwg y diffyg cynnydd ofnadwy ar eich rhan yn ystod dwy flynedd cyntaf y weinyddiaeth hon, pa mor ffyddiog y gall rhywun fod y byddwch yn gwneud gwelliannau yn y ddwy flynedd nesaf?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n chwethinllyd. Edrychwch ar y ffigurau. Yn 1997, yr oedd gennym ychydig yn fwy na 1,000 o ymgynghorwyr yng Nghymru; bellach ceir mwy na 1,400. Dyna 33 y cant yn fwy o ymgynghorwyr yn gweithio yn y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn yr wyth mlynedd diwethaf. Gwelliant aruthrol yw hwnnw, a gellid cyfeirio at welliant tebyg ym mron bob un o broffesiynau'r GIG. Yn yr un modd, o ran buddsoddi yn y dyfodol, erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn hon byddwn yn derbyn 360 i'n hysgolion meddygol. Mae hynny'n well o lawer na'r sefyllfa yn 1997. Mae'n wir na cheir mantais dymor byr o hynny, ond rhaid inni fuddsoddi ar gyfer y dyfodol gan nad ydym am amddifadu'r trydydd byd o feddygon; yr ydym am feithrin rhagor ein hunain. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi dyblu bron y nifer a dderbynnir i ysgolion meddygol yn yr wyth mlynedd ers i Lafur ddod i rym. Buddsoddwn yn y dyfodol, ac yr ydym yn gwneud yr un peth o ran y nifer a dderbynnir i'w hyfforddi i fod yn nyrsys.

Pleidleisio drwy'r Post Postal Voting

C5 David Lloyd: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog **Q5 David Lloyd:** Will the First Minister

ddatganiad ar bleidleisio drwy'r post?
OAO0282(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Er nad yw'r system bleidleisio yn fater datganoledig, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn awyddus i hyrwyddo dulliau newydd o bleidleisio a fydd yn annog mwy o bobl i bleidleisio, heb gyfaddawdu o ran dewis na diogelwch pleidleisio.

David Lloyd: A ydych felly yn cytuno â'r Comisiwn Etholiadol sy'n dweud, oherwydd yr holl broblemau honedig yn Lloegr o ran twyll a cholli dewis, na ddylem gynnal pleidlais yn gyfan gwbl drwy'r post?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn derbyn unrhyw argymhelliad a wneir gan y Comisiwn Etholiadol—nid oes pwynt cael ci a chyfarth eich hun.

Christine Chapman: Do you agree that postal voting is only one part of what should be a wider strategy to encourage greater participation in the electoral process? You may be aware of Power, an independent inquiry into Britain's democracy, which was established and funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation. What plans does the Welsh Assembly Government have to engage with the Power inquiry and to support it in its work to restore a healthy interest in politics among people in Wales and to install a greater awareness of political issues?

The First Minister: I agree that it is not simply about making voting physically easier, but postal voting does provide part of the answer. The more that you have a high-employment, low-unemployment society, and an ageing population, the more important postal voting becomes. It is a proven method of raising participation in elections and we believe that it is part of the answer. The other part of that answer lies in trying to ensure that you can overcome voter apathy, make people excited about elections, and make people vote for the first time. If you can get people to start voting at 18, 19 or 20 years of age, they will probably vote consistently throughout the rest of their lives. If, however, they miss out the first couple of votes in local, Assembly or parliamentary elections,

make a statement on postal voting?
OAO0282(FM)

The First Minister: Although the voting system is not a devolved matter, the Assembly Government is keen to promote new methods of voting that could maximise turnout, without compromising on choice or the security of voting.

David Lloyd: Do you therefore agree with the Electoral Commission, which says that, because of all the alleged problems in England concerning fraud and loss of choice, votes should not be conducted solely by post?

The First Minister: I accept any recommendation made by the Electoral Commission—there is no point in keeping a dog and barking yourself.

Christine Chapman: A ydych yn cytuno nad yw pleidleisio drwy'r post ond yn un rhan o'r hyn a ddylai fod yn strategaeth ehangach i annog mwy i gymryd rhan yn y broses etholiadol? Efallai y gwyddoch am Power, ymchwiliad annibynnol i ddemocratiaeth ym Mhrydain, sydd wedi'i sefydlu a'i ariannu gan Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree. Pa gynlluniau sydd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gysylltu ag ymchwiliad Power a'i gefnogi yn ei ymdrech i adfer diddordeb iach mewn gwleidyddiaeth ymysg pobl yng Nghymru ac i feithrin mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o faterion gwleidyddol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf nad peri i bleidleisio fod yn gorfforol haws yw'r unig beth dan sylw, ond mae pleidleisio drwy'r post yn cynnig rhan o'r ateb. Po fwyaf o gyflogaeth a pho leiaf o ddiweithdra a geir mewn cymdeithas, a pho fwyaf y ceir poblogaeth sy'n heneiddio, pwysicaf yn y byd fydd pleidleisio drwy'r post. Mae'n ddull profedig o beri i fwy gymryd rhan mewn etholiadau a chredwn ei fod yn cynnig rhan o'r ateb. Y rhan arall o'r ateb hwnnw yw ceisio trechu difaterwch ymysg yr etholwyr, peri i bobl gynhyrfu ynghylch etholiadau, a pheri i bobl bleidleisio am y tro cyntaf. Os gellir peri i bobl ddechrau pleidleisio'n 18, yn 19 neu'n 20 mlwydd oed, byddant yn debygol o bleidleisio'n gyson drwy gydol eu hoes. Fodd bynnag, os methant â bwrw

they will probably not vote until they are 35 years of age, or so we are told. The work of the inquiry to which you referred is important, and I will be pleased to learn more about it from you.

pleidlais yn yr etholiadau lleol cyntaf, neu'r rhai ar gyfer y Cynulliad neu'r Senedd, mae'n debygol na fyddant yn pleidleisio hyd nes y byddant yn 35 mlwydd oed, neu felly y dywedir wrthym. Mae gwaith yr ymchwiliad y cyfeiriasoch ato'n bwysig, a byddaf yn falch o gael gwybod rhagor amdano gennyh.

Strategaethau'r Llywodraeth Government Strategies

Q6 John Griffiths: Will the First Minister make a statement on progress with Welsh Assembly Government strategies to engage effectively with the people of Wales? OAQ0273(FM)

The First Minister: That was an interesting question. It is partially about having open-mike sessions, where the whole Cabinet visits a certain area. The Assembly Government does that, and, as far as we are aware, that is unique in Europe. It is also about ministerial visits, regional committees and the office relocation projects to north and mid Wales. I am also pleased about the other relocation project, which means that 500 additional jobs will come to Newport in the shared-service centre that will support the work of the prison service in England and Wales. That is all part of the package of trying to get out there. People need to realise that it is not just about them coming to Cardiff bay—as much as we welcome visitors, as we have done today—it is about us going out to meet people in all parts of Wales.

John Griffiths: The jobs that are coming to Newport are very welcome indeed. As we are the new kids on the block, as it were, it will take time to establish the Welsh Assembly Government, and the Assembly in general, as important and worthwhile institutions, as far as some people in Wales are concerned. However, do you agree that, building on the findings of the Richard commission and much other research and polling, the recent BBC Wales ICM poll was encouraging? It showed that 31 per cent of the people polled thought that things had improved since devolution, compared with 21 per cent who

C6 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar hynt strategaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer cyfathrebu'n effeithiol â phobl Cymru? OAQ0273(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd hwnnw'n gwestiwn diddorol. Mae'n ymwneud yn rhannol â chael sesiynau hawl i holi, pan fydd y Cabinet cyfan yn ymweld ag ardal benodol. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gwneud hynny, a, hyd y gwyddom, mae hynny'n unigryw yn Ewrop. Mae'n ymwneud hefyd ag ymweliadau gan Weinidogion, pwyllgorau rhanbarth a'r prosiectau ar adleoli swyddfeydd yn y Gogledd a'r Canolbarth. Yr wyf hefyd yn fodlon ar y prosiect adleoli arall, sy'n golygu y daw 500 o swyddi ychwanegol i Gasnewydd i'r ganolfan gwasanaeth ar y cyd a fydd yn ategu gwaith y gwasanaeth carchardai yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Mae hynny oll yn rhan o'r pecyn i geisio cwrdd â phobl ar lawr gwlad. Rhaid i bobl sylweddoli nad dod ohonynt hwy i fae Caerdydd yn unig sydd dan sylw—er cymaint y croesawn ymwelwyr, fel y gwnaethom heddiw—ond mynd allan fel y gallwn gwrdd â phobl ym mhob rhan o Gymru.

John Griffiths: Mae'r swyddi sy'n dod i Gasnewydd i'w croesawu'n fawr. Gan mai newydd-ddyfodiaid ydym, fel petai, cymer amser i sefydlu Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, a'r Cynulliad yn gyffredinol, fel sefydliadau pwysig a buddiol, yng ngolwg rhai pobl yng Nghymru. Er hynny, a ydych yn cytuno bod yr arolwg barn a wnaed gan ICM ar ran BBC Cymru yn ddiweddar yn galonogol, gan ei fod yn cadarnhau'r hyn a ganfuwyd gan gomisiwn Richard ac mewn llawer o waith ymchwil ac arolygon barn? Dangosodd fod 31 y cant o'r rhai a holwyd yn credu bod pethau wedi gwella ers

thought that things had got worse. When asked which tier of Government had most influence on their lives, 35 per cent said the Welsh Assembly Government, compared with 30 per cent for the UK Government and 16 per cent for local councils. When asked which tier of Government they would like to have the most influence over their lives, the figure for the Welsh Assembly Government went up from 35 per cent to 50 per cent, the figure for the UK went down from 30 per cent to 23 per cent, and the council's figure went up from 16 per cent to 20 per cent. Do you think that that adds up to a positive picture as far as the Welsh Assembly Government and the Assembly in general are concerned?

2.30 p.m.

The First Minister: All levels of Government are important. It was a significant poll in that it involved 1,000 people, but it is important to ask why people are saying what they are saying about the Assembly Government in answer to such polls. I think that it is to do with the fact that they are aware of our record on job creation—we are top of the league table that also includes all nine English regions, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales. We have, by far, the highest level of job creation since the Assembly came into existence, five and a half years ago—we are the only part of the United Kingdom with a rate of above 10 per cent. The fall in unemployment in Wales, at 42 per cent, is more than double the fall in the UK as a whole, and is far higher than that seen in any of the English regions, Scotland or Northern Ireland.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): One way in which the people of Wales have engaged with you is on the state of the health service. Today we have another report—this one positioned in 2015, looking back to the present day—which says that standing still or just doing more of the same was not an option, that the old way of providing services was unsustainable and that, after a series of difficult but important changes, the pattern of service is altered.

datganoli, o'i gymharu ag 21 y cant a gredai fod pethau wedi gwaethygu. Pan ofynnwyd pa haen o Lywodraeth a oedd â'r dylanwad mwyaf dros eu bywydau, dywedodd 35 y cant mai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru oedd honno, o'i gymharu â 30 y cant ar gyfer Llywodraeth y DU ac 16 y cant ar gyfer cynghorau lleol. Pan ofynnwyd pa haen o Lywodraeth y carent ei gweld yn cael y mwyaf o ddylanwad dros eu bywydau, cododd y ffigur ar gyfer Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru o 35 y cant i 50 y cant, aeth y ffigur ar gyfer y DU i lawr o 30 y cant i 23 y cant, a chododd y ffigur ar gyfer y cynghorau o 16 y cant i 20 y cant. A ydych yn credu bod hynny'n rhoi darlun ffafriol o Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r Cynulliad yn gyffredinol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae pob lefel o Lywodraeth yn bwysig. Yr oedd yn arolwg sylweddol gan ei fod yn cynnwys 1,000 o bobl, ond mae'n bwysig gofyn pam y dywed pobl yr hyn a ddywedant am Lywodraeth y Cynulliad wrth ymateb i arolygon o'r fath. Credaf fod hynny'n ymwneud â'r ffaith eu bod yn ymwybodol o'n record ar greu swyddi—yr ydym ar ben y gynghrair sydd hefyd yn cynnwys pob un o'r naw rhanbarth yn Lloegr, yr Alban, Gogledd Iwerddon a Chymru. Yma y ceir y gyfradd creu swyddi uchaf, o bell ffordd, ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad, bum mlynedd a hanner yn ôl—hon yw'r unig ran o'r Deyrnas Unedig sydd â chyfradd uwch na 10 y cant. Mae'r gostyngiad mewn diweithdra yng Nghymru, ar 42 y cant, yn fwy na dwywaith maint y gostyngiad yn y DU gyfan, ac mae'n uwch o lawer na'r hyn a welir mewn unrhyw ranbarth yn Lloegr, yr Alban neu Ogledd Iwerddon.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Un mater y mae pobl Cymru wedi datgan barn wrthyhych amdano yw cyflwr y gwasanaeth iechyd. Heddiw cawsom adroddiad arall—un sy'n bwrw golwg yn ôl o'r flwyddyn 2015 ar y presennol—sy'n dweud nad oedd modd dewis sefyll yn stond neu barhau ar yr un llwybr, bod yr hen ddull o ddarparu gwasanaethau'n anghynaliadwy ac, ar ôl cyfres o newidiadau anodd ond pwysig, fod y patrwm gwasanaethau wedi

Could you give us an example—perhaps the top three—of how your health policies would contribute towards this pattern of changes? Could you also tell us when the report's call for free personal care for disabled people is going to come about?

The First Minister: The question is this: how quickly can we implement Wanless, and how big a capital programme do we need in order to implement a great deal of that report? The fact that we are trebling the size of the NHS capital programme over the next three years is the most significant token of that. We have made a budget commitment which will increase funding from around £100 million to £300 million over the next three years. That gives you the elbow room to implement what is needed in terms of capital investment to give you the ability to transform the way that we deliver services. We will not attempt to have every single hospital in Wales delivering every single service; some hospitals can specialise in what they do best.

Michael German: You have told us that you are still trying to work out how Wanless is going to go, although that report was produced some years ago. You say that you have put the money in the budget for the capital programme, so can you tell us what other changes you are going to implement with this money? If it is not to be invested in people, is it to be invested in buildings? I am unclear as to what you mean by that statement.

The First Minister: Capital investment is a very well-defined concept. It means building new surgeries or hospitals. As regards investment in people, I answered that in reply to your now-absent Liberal Democrat colleague, Kirsty Williams, in terms of the massive increase, on a very long-term basis, in the medical student intake, which will reach 360 students per year by the end of this year. That is almost double the figure in 1997. You will not get the benefit of that, in terms of an increased number of hands working in the health service, for quite a long time. In consultants' terms, that probably

newid.

A allwch gynnig enghraifft i ni—y tair pwysicaf efallai—o'r modd y byddai'ch polisiau iechyd yn cyfrannu at y patrwm o newidiadau? A allwch ddweud wrthym hefyd pa bryd y ceir gofal personol am ddim i bobl anabl, y gelwir amdano yn yr adroddiad?

Y Prif Weinidog: Y cwestiwn yw hyn: pa mor gyflym y gallwn roi ar waith yr argymhellion yn adroddiad Wanless, a beth yw maint y rhaglen gyfalaf y mae arnom ei hangen i roi ar waith llawer o'r hyn a geir yn yr adroddiad hwnnw? Y ffaith ein bod yn treblu maint rhaglen gyfalaf y GIG dros y tair blynedd nesaf yw'r arwydd pwysicaf o hynny. Gwnaethom ymrwymiad yn y gyllideb a fydd yn peri i swm y cyllid godi o ryw £100 miliwn i £300 miliwn dros y tair blynedd nesaf. Mae hynny'n cynnig cyfle i fuddsoddi'r cyfalaf y mae ei angen i drawsnewid y dull o ddarparu gwasanaethau. Ni cheisiwn beri i bob un ysbyty yng Nghymru gynnig pob un gwasanaeth; gall rhai ysbytai arbenigo ar yr hyn a wnânt orau.

Michael German: Yr ydych wedi dweud wrthym eich bod yn dal i geisio canfod y modd i roi argymhellion Wanless ar waith, er bod yr adroddiad hwnnw wedi'i gynhyrchu rai blynyddoedd yn ôl. Dywedwch eich bod wedi cynnwys arian yn y gyllideb ar gyfer y rhaglen gyfalaf, felly a allwch ddweud wrthym pa newidiadau eraill a wnewch â'r arian hwn? Os na chaiff ei fuddsoddi mewn pobl, a gaiff ei fuddsoddi mewn adeiladau? Nid wyf yn deall beth a olygwch wrth ddweud hynny.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae buddsoddi cyfalaf yn gysyniad eglur iawn. Mae'n golygu codi meddygfeydd neu ysbytai newydd. O ran buddsoddi mewn pobl, rhoddais ateb am hynny wrth ymateb i'ch cyd-Ddemocrat Rhyddfrydol, Kirsty Williams, nad yw yma'n awr, wrth sôn am y cynnydd anferth, dros dymor hir iawn, yn nifer y myfyrwyr meddygol a dderbynnir, a fydd yn cyrraedd 360 y flwyddyn erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn hon. Mae hynny bron ddwywaith yn fwy na'r ffigur ar gyfer 1997. Ni cheir mantais o hynny, o ran cynnydd yn y nifer sy'n gweithio yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, am gryn

would be about 2015 at the earliest, with regard to the 360 students entering our medical and clinical schools at the end of this year. Nevertheless, we do believe in investing—both in people and in capital—and I have now given you the figures to digest.

Michael German: I will throw you an easy question from the list that I gave. Can you tell us when free home care for disabled people, as outlined by Karen Sinclair just now, will be implemented?

The First Minister: Before the next election.

Lorraine Barrett: Engagement takes many forms, so will you join me in welcoming the partnership of Bookstart, the Basic Skills Agency, Red House Books and the library service in providing babies and children with a book pack to encourage an eagerness to learn and engage with others from an early age?

The First Minister: Yes. There is nothing more constructive than to engage with Welsh families directly through the Bookstart programme in respect of the early years. It is a superb programme because it encourages parents to resume a habit that has fallen by the wayside in the television and video age. Many children now attend school or nursery not knowing the primary colours or even one single nursery rhyme, which was unheard of 20 years ago. This is a consequence of the passive age of the television and the video. Teachers say that it is easier to teach children to read and write and to add and subtract than it is to teach them to speak if they have not played nursery rhymes or got hold of the primary colours before they start school at three and four years of age. Bookstart—getting parents back into the habit of reading to their kids—is the solution, and I am pleased that we are involved in it.

Jonathan Morgan: Going back to the original question, how on earth can you expect to engage with the people of Wales when you have now set a target that no-one in Wales will wait longer than 12 months to see a consultant on the out-patient list, when

amser. O ran ymgynghorwyr, mae'n debyg y byddai hynny tua 2015 ar y cynharaf, gyda golwg ar y 360 o fyfyrwyr a dderbynnir i'n hysgolion meddygol a chlinigol ddiwedd y flwyddyn hon. Er hynny, credwn mewn buddsoddi—mewn pobl ac mewn cyfalaf—ac yr wyf wedi rhoi'r ffigurau ichi'n awr i'w hystyried.

Michael German: Gofynnaf gwestiwn hawdd i chi o'r rhestr a roddais. A allwch ddweud wrthym pa bryd y cyflwynir gofalf yn y cartref am ddim i bobl anabl, y mae Karen Sinclair newydd gyfeirio ato?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyn yr etholiad nesaf.

Lorraine Barrett: Mae cyfathrebu'n digwydd mewn sawl dull a modd, felly a ymunwch â mi i groesawu'r bartneriaeth rhwng Dechrau Da, yr Asiantaeth Sgiliau Sylfaenol, Red House Books a'r gwasanaeth llyfrgelloedd sy'n cynnig pecyn llyfrau i fabanod a phlant i feithrin awydd i ddysgu ac ymwneud ag eraill o oedran cynnar?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf. Nid oes dim sy'n fwy adeiladol nag ymwneud â theuluoedd yng Nghymru'n uniongyrchol drwy raglen Dechrau Da ar gyfer y blynyddoedd cynnar. Mae'n rhaglen wych gan ei bod yn cymhell rhieni i ailafael mewn arfer a ballodd yn oes y teledu a'r fideo. Mae llawer o blant yn mynd i'r ysgol neu'r feithrinfa'n awr heb wybod y lliwiau cysefin neu'r un hwiangerdd, hyd yn oed, a byddai hynny'n beth anhygoel 20 mlynedd yn ôl. Mae hyn yn ganlyniad i oes oddefol y teledu a'r fideo. Dywed athrawon mai haws yw dysgu plant i ddarllen ac ysgrifennu ac i adio a thynnu nag ydyw i'w dysgu i siarad os nad ydynt wedi arfer adrodd hwiangerddi neu wedi dod i adnabod y lliwiau cysefin cyn iddynt ddechrau yn yr ysgol yn dair a phedair blwydd oed. Cynllun Dechrau Da—sy'n peri i rieni ailafael yn yr arfer o ddarllen i'w plant—yw'r ateb, ac yr wyf yn falch ein bod yn cymryd rhan ynddo.

Jonathan Morgan: Gan fynd yn ôl at y cwestiwn gwreiddiol, sut ar y ddaear y gallwch ddisgwyl cyfathrebu â phobl Cymru a chithau bellach wedi gosod targed i geisio sicrhau na fydd neb sydd ar restr aros i gleifion allanol yng Nghymru'n aros yn hwy

the target six years ago in the Labour Party manifesto was that no-one would wait longer than six months? How can you expect to engage with the people of Wales when your party cannot even keep its promises?

The First Minister: That is unfair. I made the point last week that there were no accurate figures for out-patient waiting lists at that time in 1997 or 1999, and probably the first time that we had accurate figures was around 2001 and 2002. The figure that we now have takes full cognisance of what we know now about the latent demand for out-patient waiting-list services, and we reckon that we can bring that down, during the next year, to 12 months. That will be a major achievement for the health service. Likewise, the in-patient waiting list is on top of that. That will give you a total waiting list of 24 months. Compared with the situation two or three years ago, that will be a massive improvement, which people can recognise. In talking about the health service, people now complain that they had to wait 12 months for treatment, when they would have complained a year or so ago that they had not yet had that treatment. I frequently find that people have had their treatment but that they think that they waited too long for it. They are right, and the waiting time will be much shorter. We have already made it shorter over the past 12 months. We know how to do that and we will continue with a firm, downward trajectory, which has been established over the past 12 months.

na 12 mis i weld ymgynghorydd, gan mai'r targed chwe blynedd yn ôl ym maniffesto'r Blaid Lafur oedd na fyddai neb yn aros yn hwy na chwe mis? Sut y gallwch ddisgwyl cyfathrebu â phobl Cymru os na all eich plaid gadw ei haddewidion hyd yn oed?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n annheg. Gwneuthum bwynt yr wythnos diwethaf i'r perwyl nad oedd unrhyw ffigurau manwl ar gyfer rhestrau aros cleifion allanol bryd hynny yn 1997 neu 1999, ac mae'n debyg mai'r tro cyntaf inni gael ffigurau manwl oedd tua 2001 a 2002. Pennir y ffigur sydd gennym yn awr yng ngoleuni'r hyn a wyddom am y galw cudd am wasanaethau gan rai sydd ar restrau aros i gleifion allanol, a chredwn y gallwn ostwng hynny, yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf, i 12 mis. Bydd hynny'n gyflawniad o bwys i'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Yn yr un modd, mae'r rhestr aros i gleifion mewnol yn ychwanegol at hynny. Bydd hynny'n rhoi cyfanswm o 24 mis ar y rhestr aros. O'i gymharu â'r sefyllfa fel yr oedd ddwy neu dair blynedd yn ôl, bydd hynny'n welliant aruthrol, y gall pobl ei weld. Wrth sôn am y gwasanaeth iechyd, mae pobl yn cwyno'n awr eu bod wedi gorfod aros 12 mis i gael triniaeth, tra byddent wedi cwyno flwyddyn neu ddwy yn ôl nad oeddent eto wedi cael unrhyw driniaeth. Gwela'n aml fod pobl wedi cael triniaeth ond eu bod yn credu eu bod wedi aros yn rhy hir i'w chael. Maent yn iawn, a bydd yr amser aros yn fyrrach o lawer. Yr ydym eisoes wedi'i gwtogi dros y 12 mis diwethaf. Gwyddom sut i wneud hynny a pharhawn i'w ostwng yn sylweddol, fel y gwnaed dros y 12 mis diwethaf.

Chwaraeon Modur Motor Sports

Q7 Laura Anne Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on motor sports in Wales? OAQ0269(FM)

C7 Laura Anne Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar chwaraeon modur yng Nghymru? OAQ0269(FM)

The First Minister: Motor sports are supported by the Sports Council for Wales, in terms of funding and the provision of facilities. Investment is geared towards the development and maintenance of more and better facilities for sustainable outdoor and adventure activities and aims to encourage participation, develop sporting success and

Y Prif Weinidog: Cefnogir chwaraeon modur gan Gyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, drwy ariannu a darparu cyfleusterau. Yr amcan wrth fuddsoddi yw datblygu a chynnal mwy o gyfleusterau, a rhai gwell, ar gyfer gweithgareddau antur ac awyr agored cynaliadwy a'r bwriad yw hybu cyfranogiad, hyrwyddo llwyddiant mewn chwaraeon a

attract more visitors to Wales.

Laura Anne Jones: Motocross is becoming an increasingly popular sport in Wales. In England, motocross riders, wherever they are, are able to access a motocross track in their own county, but, in Wales, farmers' land is often the only place where motocross riders can go, which sometimes leads to complaints from local residents about the noise. That is because there is no proper indoor or outdoor motocross track in Wales, although I know that there are many ideal sites for tracks in south-east Wales. What action will you take to ensure that motocross riders in Wales have the same encouragement, opportunity and access to the sport as those across the border in England have? It is no longer good enough—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I think that we have had the question.

The First Minister: It is too easy to point to the grass being greener across the border in England, even if the grass is being burnt up by motorcycle riders there. A national conference took place last year in Wales to address the provision of off-road bike tracks. Since then, a working group has been set up in south Wales to consider off-road provision. Membership of that group consists of the Sports Council for Wales, the Forestry Commission, the Countryside Council for Wales, local authorities, governing bodies of sport in Wales, youth offending teams and the police. I hope that that will solve the problem, at least as far as south Wales is concerned, and I will write to you as regards the situation in north Wales.

Eleanor Burnham: I understand that participation in motor sports is highest in Flintshire and lowest in Wrexham. Has anyone researched into why that is the case? North East Wales Institute of Higher Education has many courses, including a foundation degree in car and motor-sport technology. What are you and the Welsh Assembly Government doing to ensure that there is sufficient funding for the increased demand in this area?

denu mwy o ymwelwyr i Gymru.

Laura Anne Jones: Mae motocrós yn mynd yn gamp fwyfwy poblogaidd yng Nghymru. Yn Lloegr, mae gyrwyr motocrós, ym mhle bynnag y maent, yn gallu mynd ar lwybr motocrós yn eu sir eu hunain, ond, yng Nghymru, tiroedd ffermwyr yw'r unig fannau'n aml y gall gyrwyr motócros eu defnyddio, gan arwain weithiau at gwynion gan drigolion lleol am y sŵn. Mae hynny am nad oes llwybr motocrós iawn dan do neu yn yr awyr agored yng Nghymru, er y gwn fod llawer o safleoedd delfrydol ar gyfer llwybrau yn y De-ddwyrain. Pa gamau a gymerwch i sicrhau y bydd gyrwyr motocrós yng Nghymru'n cael yr un anogaeth, cyfle a mynediad yn y gamp hon â'r rhai y tu draw i'r ffin yn Lloegr? Nid yw bellach yn ddigon da—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Credaf ein bod wedi cael y cwestiwn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Rhy hawdd yw dweud bod y borfa'n lasach yr ochr draw i'r ffin yn Lloegr, hyd yn oed os yw'r borfa'n cael ei llosgi gan y gyrwyr beic modur yno. Cynhaliwyd cynhadledd genedlaethol y llynedd yng Nghymru i drafod darparu llwybrau beicio oddi ar y ffyrdd. Ers hynny, sefydlwyd gweithgor yn y De i ystyried y ddarpariaeth oddi ar ffyrdd. Aelodau'r gweithgor hwnnw yw Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru, y Comisiwn Coedwigaeth, Cyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru, awdurdodau lleol, cyrff llywodraethu chwaraeon yng Nghymru, timau troseddau ieuencid a'r heddlu. Gobeithiaf y bydd hynny'n fodd i ddatrys y broblem, yn achos y De o leiaf, ac ysgrifennaf atoch am y sefyllfa yn y Gogledd.

Eleanor Burnham: Deallaf fod cyfranogi mewn campau modur ar ei uchaf yn sir y Fflint ac ar ei isaf yn Wrecsam. A wnaed unrhyw ymchwil i'r rheswm am hynny? Ceir llawer o gyrsiau yn Athrofa Addysg Uwch Gogledd Ddwyrain Cymru, gan gynnwys gradd sylfaen mewn technoleg ceir a champau modur. Pa gamau yr ydych chi a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n eu cymryd i sicrhau bod digon o arian ar gael i ddiwallu'r galw cynyddol yn yr ardal honno?

The First Minister: There are two official motor circuits in Wales: in Anglesey and in Pembrey. The Sports Council for Wales has provided the Pembrey circuit with £0.5 million, through the Sportlot scheme, to resurface the track. The circuit offers a large programme, including truck, single-seater sports car, motorbike and supermoto races and the excellent scheme that the sports council runs, namely Elite Cymru, also supports five motorcycle riders to the tune of £15,000.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae dwy gylchffordd swyddogol ar gyfer campau modur yng Nghymru: un yn Ynys Môn ac un ym Mhen-bre. Mae Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru wedi rhoi £0.5 miliwn ar gyfer cylchffordd Pen-bre, drwy gynllun Sportlot, i osod wyneb newydd ar y trac. Mae'r gylchffordd yn cynnig rhaglen gynhwysfawr, sy'n cynnwys rasys ar gyfer lorïau, sbortsceir ag un sedd, beiciau modur a *supermoto* ac mae'r cynllun rhagorol sy'n cael ei redeg gan y cyngor chwaraeon, sef Elite Cymru, hefyd yn rhoi £15,000 o gymorth i bump o yrwyr beiciau modur.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 8, OAQ0281(FM), yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question 8, OAQ0281(FM), has been withdrawn.

Iechyd Emosiynol yr Ifanc The Emotional Health of the Young

Q9 Catherine Thomas: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to safeguard the emotional health and wellbeing of children and young people in Wales? OAQ0286(FM)

C9 Catherine Thomas: Beth y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i ddiogelu iechyd emosiynol a lles plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru? OAQ0286(FM)

The First Minister: In the more specific terms of adolescent mental health, the Assembly Government has made an additional £1.2 million available this financial year for child and adolescent mental health services. In addition, we are currently developing guidance for schools and local education authorities on promoting mental health and psychological wellbeing and are launching today our draft parenting action plan.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yng nghyd-destun penodol iechyd meddwl y glasoed, yn fwy penodol, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi darparu £1.2 miliwn yn ychwanegol yn y flwyddyn ariannol hon ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed. Yn ogystal â hynny, yr ydym wrthi'n datblygu canllawiau ar gyfer ysgolion ac awdurdodau addysg lleol ar hybu iechyd meddwl a lles seicolegol ac yr ydym yn lansio'r drafft o'n cynllun gweithredu ar fagu plant heddiw.

Catherine Thomas: Do you agree that the voluntary sector has a crucial role to play in supporting the emotional health and wellbeing of our younger citizens? In my constituency, the Carmarthenshire Youth and Children's Association runs several innovative schemes in after-school clubs, where children have an opportunity to enjoy classes such as those in t'ai chi, karate and yoga in informal settings where they feel comfortable and at ease. With there being so many pressures on our children and young people, do you agree that we must explore different and imaginative ways of addressing their emotional health needs and

Catherine Thomas: A ydych yn cytuno bod rhan hollbwysig i'w chwarae gan y sector gwirfoddol wrth hybu iechyd a lles emosiynol ein dinasyddion iau? Yn fy etholaeth i, mae Cymdeithas Plant ac Ieuencid Sir Gaerfyrddin yn rhedeg sawl cynllun arloesol mewn clybiau ar ôl ysgol, lle y caiff plant gyfle i fwynhau dosbarthiadau anffurfiol mewn gweithgareddau fel *t'ai chi*, carate ac ioga lle y teimlant yn gyfforddus ac yn gartrefol. Gan fod cymaint o bwysau ar ein plant a'n pobl ifanc, a ydych yn cytuno bod rhaid inni ymchwilio i ddulliau gwahanol a dyfeisgar o drafod eu hanghenion o ran iechyd

understanding that adults do not have the monopoly on stress and anxiety?

emosiynol gan dderbyn nad oedolion yn unig sy'n profi straen a phryder?

2.40 p.m.

The First Minister: Indeed they do not. Peer group pressure is a massive problem for young people, especially during the teenage years, and even before that. A combination of starting early with the Bookstart scheme, which was mentioned earlier, and the provision of a wide range of activities, which we believe can de-stress children, can take some of the stress and so on out of teenage life. There is no magic solution to this because teenage stress is probably as old as the human race. Nevertheless, the work of the voluntary sector body in Carmarthenshire, to which you referred, is all part of the package that can help to make life more bearable when it gets difficult during young people's teenage years.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n wir. Mae pwysau o du cyfoedion yn peri problem fawr iawn i bobl ifanc, yn enwedig yn ystod eu harddegau, a chyn hynny hyd yn oed. Drwy ddechrau'n gynnar gyda chynllun Dechrau Da, a grybwyllwyd yn gynharach, ynghyd â'r amrywiaeth mawr o weithgareddau a gynigir, y credwn y gallant leihau'r straen ar blant, gellir dileu rhywfaint o'r straen a brofir gan rai yn eu harddegau. Nid oes ateb hud i hyn gan ei bod yn debyg bod straen ymysg rhai yn eu harddegau gyn hyned â dynol ryw. Er hynny, mae gwaith y corff hwnnw yn y sector gwirfoddol yn sir Gaerfyrddin, y cyfeiriasoch ato, yn rhan o'r pecyn a all helpu i beri i fywyd fod yn haws ei fyw pan aiff yn anodd ar bobl ifanc yn ystod eu harddegau.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: O ran anghenion iechyd ac anghenion emosiynol plant a phobl ifanc, a ydych yn cytuno y byddai sicrhau bod nyrs ar gael i blant ysgol yn gymorth mawr?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: In terms of the health and emotional needs of children and young people, do you agree that having a nurse available to schoolchildren would be of great assistance?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddai swyddogaeth y nyrs yn hollol wahanol i'r hyn a arferai fod pan oeddwn i yn yr ysgol yn fuan wedi'r ail ryfel byd. Edrych am lau ac yn y blaen oedd prif swyddogaeth y nyrsys bryd hynny, ac yr oedd hynny'n anodd iawn yn fy achos i. Fodd bynnag, byddai'n rhaid hyfforddi'r nyrsys yn awr i ddeall y gofynion y cyfeiriodd Catherine atynt. Byddaf yn ystyried y cwestiwn hwnnw gyda Brian, ac efallai y byddwn yn rhoi ateb manylach i chi.

The First Minister: The nurse's role would be totally different to what it was when I was in school shortly after the second world war. The nurse's main job then was to look for nits and so on, which was very difficult in my case. However, the nurses would now have to be trained to understand the needs referred to by Catherine. I will consider that question with Brian, and we might provide you with a more detailed response.

Lisa Francis: Moving away from nits, eating disorders represent severe mental illnesses in Wales, affecting the emotional wellbeing of around 60,000 young people, mostly aged between 14 and 20. There is no specialist treatment in Wales for eating disorders. Apparently, the West Wales General Hospital had a furnished building in situ to treat people with eating disorders, but it was mothballed because of a lack of funding. Around £6 million a year is spent across the border on treating Welsh patients who suffer from eating disorders. When will we have a

Lisa Francis: Gan droi oddi wrth lau, mae anhwylderau bwyta'n enghraifft o salwch meddwl difrifol yng Nghymru, gan eu bod yn effeithio ar les emosiynol tua 60,000 o bobl ifanc, y rhan fwyaf ohonynt rhwng 14 ac 20 oed. Nid oes unrhyw driniaeth arbenigol yng Nghymru ar gyfer anhwylderau bwyta. Ymddengys fod adeilad wedi'i ddodrefnu ar gael gan Ysbyty Cyffredinol Gorllewin Cymru i drin rhai sydd ag anhwylderau bwyta, ond fe'i rhoddwyd heibio oherwydd prinder arian. Gwarir tua £6 miliwn y flwyddyn yr ochr

dedicated in-patient unit in Wales to treat people with eating disorders?

The First Minister: I do not know the exact details of the project to which you refer, but this is an important topic. If it was intended as a local facility, then the priorities, such as what it wished to commission in Ceredigion, and did it wish to put this high enough on its list of priorities, would be chosen by the local health board. If it was meant to be an all-Wales facility, then Health Commission Wales should look at it. As I do not know, and you did not state it in your question, I cannot say how it was meant to be funded. However, I will ask Brian Gibbons to look into it and provide you with an answer in writing.

draw i'r ffin ar drin cleifion o Gymru sy'n dioddef gan anhwylderau bwyta. Pa bryd y cawn uned bwrpasol i gleifion mewnol yng Nghymru i drin rhai sydd ag anhwylderau bwyta?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni wn am fanylion y prosiect y cyfeiriwch ato, ond mae hyn yn bwnc pwysig. Os oedd bwriad iddo fod yn gyfleuster lleol, byddai'r blaenoriaethau, fel yr hyn y dymunai ei gomisiynu yng Ngheredigion, ac a oedd yn dymuno rhoi digon o flaenoriaeth i hyn, yn cael eu pennu gan y bwrdd iechyd lleol. Os oedd i fod yn gyfleuster i Gymru gyfan, dylai Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru ei ystyried. Gan na wn, a chan na ddywedasoeh hynny yn eich cwestiwn, ni allaf ddweud ym mha fodd yr oedd i gael ei ariannu. Fodd bynnag, gofynnaf i Brian Gibbons ymchwilio i hyn a rhoi ateb i chi mewn llythyr.

Ardrethi Annomestig Non-domestic Rates

Q10 Glyn Davies: Will the First Minister make a statement about increases in non-domestic rates following revaluation? OAQ0293(FM)

The First Minister: I am glad that you are asking this question because it is one of those areas where things are worse in England than in Wales. The revaluation will take effect from 1 April 2005, and average rateable values have risen by 12.46 per cent across Wales, compared with 17.9 per cent in England. The 2005-06 multiplier has been adjusted downwards by 7 per cent to 42.1p. The Assembly Government has kept the multiplier lower than that in England.

Glyn Davies: In Wales, more businesses have the benefit of a transitional relief scheme. I have received communication from a businessman who runs a small business in Aberystwyth, whose business rates have increased by 300 per cent. If this had occurred in England, or previously in Wales, the shock to my constituent would have been greatly moderated. Do you agree that it would have been sensible and much fairer if a transitional relief scheme had also been introduced in Wales?

C10 Glyn Davies: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ynghylch y cynnydd mewn ardrethi annomestig yn sgil yr ailbrisiad? OAQ0293(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn gofyn y cwestiwn hwn gan fod hyn yn un enghraifft o faes lle y mae pethau'n waeth yn Lloegr nag yng Nghymru. Bydd yr ailbrisiad yn dod i rym o 1 Ebrill 2005, ac mae'r gwerthoedd ardrethol wedi codi 12.46 y cant ar gyfartaledd ledled Cymru, o'i gymharu â 17.9 y cant yn Lloegr. Mae'r lluoswr ar gyfer 2005-06 wedi'i leihau o 7 y cant i 42.1c. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi cadw'r lluoswr yn is na'r un ar gyfer Lloegr.

Glyn Davies: Yng Nghymru, mae mwy o fusnesau'n cael budd o gynllun rhyddhad trosiannol. Cefais neges oddi wrth ddyn busnes sy'n rhedeg busnes bach yn Aberystwyth, y mae'r ardrethi busnes ar ei gyfer wedi codi 300 y cant. Pe digwyddasai hyn yn Lloegr, neu yng Nghymru o'r blaen, byddai fy etholwr wedi cael llai o ysgytwad o lawer. A gytunwch mai mwy teg a synhwyrol fuasai cyflwyno cynllun rhyddhad trosiannol yng Nghymru hefyd?

The First Minister: Wales has a far more extensive rural rate relief scheme than in England, and that means that far more businesses, proportionately to the size of rural Wales and rural England, can qualify for relief. It is a much better scheme and it is part of our initiative to regenerate the rural economy from the after-effects of low agricultural expenditure, the foot and mouth disease and BSE. However, as regards small businesses that would not qualify for rural rate relief, but nevertheless need it, we did not think that it was possible to introduce the type of scheme that they have in England straight off. You must cross-subsidise the rate relief to small business from big business, and, since our big businesses, in general, are heavy process industries—there are, proportionately, nowhere near as many of them as there are in England—it would place a much heavier burden on big business in Wales than it does in England, where the large-scale industry is much more extensive and more varied. We have said that we will consult on having a small business transitional relief scheme. That consultation will take place this year, with a view to possibly introducing a scheme on an evidence basis next year.

Elin Jones: Cytunaf fod y cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig wedi bod o fudd mawr i fusnesau bach annibynnol yn fy etholaeth i, er enghraifft. Serch hynny, wrth i fusnesau gael eu hailwerthuso, maent yn symud uwchben y trothwy ardreth er nad yw eu busnesau wedi newid o gwbl. Nid yw'r ddau drothwy o £6,000 a £12,000 wedi symud gyda chwyddiant. A oes gennych unrhyw fwriad i newid y bandiau hynny yn unol â chwyddiant?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd dros £16 miliwn yn y cynllun yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon, a fydd yn diweddu cyn bo hir. Yr ydym yn barod i ystyried ac ymgynghori ar ba un a oes angen cymeradwyo cynllun tebyg i'r hyn sydd eisoes yn bodoli yn Lloegr. Yn ystod y flwyddyn hon, byddwn, wrth gwrs, yn ymgynghori ond, wrth ymgynghori, mae'n rhaid derbyn na fydd modd ariannu'r cynllun am ddim—mae'n rhaid cymryd yr arian o fusnesau mawr er mwyn lleihau'r baich ar fusnesau bach a chanolig eu maint. Felly, yr

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gan Gymru gynllun rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig llawer mwy pellgyrhaeddol na'r un yn Lloegr, ac oherwydd hynny mae mwy o lawer o fusnesau, yn ôl maint Cymru wledig a Lloegr wledig, yn gymwys i gael rhyddhad. Mae'n gynllun gwell o lawer ac mae'n rhan o'n menter i adfywio'r economi wledig yn sgîl gwariant amaethyddol is, clwy'r traed a'r genau a BSE. Fodd bynnag, gyda golwg ar fusnesau bach na fyddent yn gymwys i gael rhyddhad ardrethi gwledig, er bod arnynt ei angen, ni chredem fod modd cyflwyno'r math o gynllun a geir yn Lloegr yn syth. Rhaid trosglwyddo'r cymhorthdal ar gyfer rhyddhad ardrethi i fusnesau bach oddi wrth fusnesau mawr, a chan mai diwydiannau prosesu trwm yw ein busnesau mawr, at ei gilydd—nid oes agos cynifer ohonynt ag a geir yn Lloegr, ar gyfartaledd—rhoddai fwy o faich o lawer ar ysgwyddau busnesau mawr yng Nghymru nag a wnaiff yn Lloegr, lle y ceir mwy o lawer o ddiwydiannau mawr, a mwy o amrywiaeth ohonynt. Dywedasom y byddwn yn ymgynghori ynghylch cael cynllun rhyddhad trosiannol ar gyfer busnesau bach. Cynhelir yr ymgynghoriad hwnnw eleni, gyda golwg ar y posibilrwydd o gyflwyno cynllun sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth y flwyddyn nesaf.

Elin Jones: I agree that the rural rate relief scheme has been of great benefit to small independent companies in my constituency, for example. However, as businesses are re-evaluated, they move above the rating threshold, although the individual businesses have not changed. The two thresholds of £6,000 and £12,000 have not moved with inflation. Do you intend to change those bands in line with inflation?

The First Minister: There was over £16 million in the scheme during this financial year, which will come to an end shortly. We are prepared to consider and consult on whether or not to approve a scheme similar to that which already exists in England. We will, of course, consult on the issue this year but, in consulting, we must accept that the scheme will not be cost-neutral—you have to take money from big businesses in order to reduce the burden on small and medium-sized businesses. Therefore, we want to

ydyd am ymgynghori â phobl a fydd yn gorfod talu mwy, a chyda'r bobl hynny a gaiff fantais o unrhyw gynllun o'r fath. Pe bai tystiolaeth yn profi'r angen am gynllun o'r fath, byddai'n dechrau erbyn 1 Ebrill 2006.

Jenny Randerson: I am interested in your comments on the possibility of rate relief schemes, but, rather than a temporary perhaps-it-will-happen-perhaps-it-will-not kind of scheme, do you accept that business rates take a higher proportion of the income of small and medium-sized enterprises than that of large businesses? Do you agree that business rates need to be fundamentally reformed across the board so that the injustice to which I referred is rectified by ensuring that a lower rate is paid by smaller businesses year in, year out?

The First Minister: I accept your point that the average small business pays a higher proportion of its turnover in rateable value than a big one. However, more importantly, we must remember that, if you transfer a rate burden from one category of business to another, you must consult with the people who will be hit by the scheme, namely large businesses, in order to see to what extent they could cope with also paying—through this transfer mechanism or cross-subsidy mechanism—some of the rate burden that currently falls through the valuation on small enterprises. We are talking about an evidence-based proposition. If consultation both with large businesses, which will have to pay extra, and with small businesses, which will reap the benefits of this scheme, shows that it is a good idea, then we propose that we could introduce such a scheme by April 2006.

consult with those who will have to pay more and with those who will benefit from any such scheme. If there were evidence that such a scheme were required, it would commence on 1 April 2006.

Jenny Randerson: Ymddiddoraf yn eich sylwadau ar y posibilrwydd o gael cynlluniau rhyddhad ardrethi ond, yn hytrach nag ystyried y posibilrwydd o gael cynllun dros dro, a ydych yn derbyn bod ardrethi busnes yn mynd â chyfran fwy o incwm busnesau bach a chanolig eu maint nag o incwm busnesau mawr? A ydych yn cytuno bod angen diwygio ardrethi busnes yn sylfaenol ac yn gyffredinol fel y gwneir iawn am yr anghyfiawnder y cyfeiriais ato drwy sicrhau y bydd busnesau bach yn talu'n ôl cyfradd is o'r naill flwyddyn i'r llall?

Y Prif Weinidog: Derbyniaf eich pwynt i'r perwyl bod y busnes bach cyffredin yn talu cyfran fwy o'i drosiant ar ffurf gwerth ardrethol nag y mae un mawr. Fodd bynnag, yn bwysicach na hynny, rhaid inni gofio, os trosglwyddir baich ardrethi o un categori busnes i un arall, fod rhaid ymgynghori â'r rhai a gaiff eu taro gan y cynllun, sef busnesau mawr, er mwyn canfod i ba raddau y gallent ymdopi hefyd â thalu—drwy'r dull trosglwyddo neu groes-sybsideiddio hwn—am rywfaif o'r baich ardrethi sy'n dod i ran busnesau bach ar hyn o bryd oherwydd yr ailbrisiad. Yr hyn sydd dan sylw yw cynnig sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth. Os bydd yr ymgynghori â busnesau mawr, a fydd yn gorfod talu mwy, a'r ymgynghori â busnesau bach, a gaiff fudd o'r cynllun hwn, yn dangos ei fod yn syniad da, cynigiwn y gallem gyflwyno cynllun o'r fath erbyn Ebrill 2006.

Gwasanaethau'r GIG yn y Gogledd NHS Services in North Wales

C11 Alun Ffred Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad ar wasanaethau'r GIG yng ngogledd Cymru? OAQ0287(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae gogledd Cymru, fel pob rhan arall o Gymru, yn elwa o'n polisiau ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd. Er enghraifft, bydd gwaith adeiladu yn dechrau ar yr ysbyty cymunedol newydd ym Mhorthmadog yn y gwanwyn. Yn ogystal â hynny, bydd £3.5

Q11 Alun Ffred Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on NHS services in north Wales? OAQ0287(FM)

The First Minister: North Wales, like all other parts of Wales, is benefiting from our policies for the health service. For example, building work will start on the new community hospital in Porthmadog in the spring. Furthermore, £3.5 million will be

miliwn yn cael ei wario ar yr ysgol glinigol newydd yng ngogledd-orllewin Cymru, a agorwyd gan Brian Gibbons ar 13 Ionawr 2005.

Alun Ffred Jones: I gyfeirio at broblem arbennig, mae gennyf etholwraig oeddrannus sy'n byw yn annibynnol ac yn dioddef o osteoporosis drwg iawn. Mae'n arfer teithio i Ysbyty Gobowen bob chwe mis am driniaeth i geisio lliniaru rhywfaint ar effaith yr anhwylder hwn. Yn ddiweddar, cafodd wybod y byddai gohiriad o chwe mis yn ei thriniaeth, sy'n golygu ei bod ond yn cael mynd yno bob blwyddyn bellach. Felly, a wnewch chi gynnal trafodaethau gydag Ysbyty Gobowen i sicrhau tegwch i bobl gogledd Cymru mewn perthynas â'r gwasanaethau a gynigir gan yr ysbyty hwnnw, sy'n cael ei ystyried yn ganolfan arbenigol ar gyfer y Gogledd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw'r berthynas rhwng Ysbyty Gobowen a chomisiynwyr y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru wedi bod yn iach iawn. Yr ydym yn ystyried rhai prosiectau cyfalaf er mwyn osgoi gorfod parhau i ddefnyddio Ysbyty Gobowen.

2.50 p.m.

Yn draddodiadol, bu enw da gan yr ysbyty, ond bu'n anodd delio gydag ef yn ystod y tair blynedd diwethaf, ac efallai fod gwell ffyrdd o ddarparu'r gwasanaeth.

Brynle Williams: I am sure that you are aware that thousands of stroke patients are dying each year due to a lack of specialist care. I was disturbed to learn from the audit data that over 40 per cent of the patients were not given a brain scan within 24 hours, or admitted to hospital as they should have been. In addition, a massive 60 per cent of patients do not spend the majority of their hospital stay in a specialist unit. What urgent and immediate measures will the Welsh Assembly Government put in place to reverse the decline of the services, and stop putting lives at risk?

The First Minister: As a part-time carer for a stroke victim, I am very conscious of the

spent on the new clinical school in north-west Wales, which Brian Gibbons opened on 13 January 2005.

Alun Ffred Jones: To refer to a specific problem, I have an elderly constituent who lives independently and suffers from severe osteoporosis. She usually travels to Gobowen Hospital every six months for treatment to alleviate the effects of this condition. Recently, she was told that there would be a six-month delay in her treatment, which means that she can now only attend on an annual basis. Therefore, what discussions will you have with Gobowen Hospital to ensure fairness for the people of north Wales in relation to the services provided at that hospital, which is considered to be a specialist centre for the region?

The First Minister: The relationship between Gobowen Hospital and NHS commissioners in Wales has not been particularly healthy. We are considering some capital projects to avoid having to use Gobowen Hospital in future.

Gobowen has, traditionally, had a good reputation, but it has been a difficult hospital to deal with during the past three years, and perhaps there are better ways of providing this service.

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf yn siŵr y gwyddoch fod miloedd o gleifion a gafodd strôc yn marw bob blwyddyn oherwydd diffyg gofal arbenigol. Bu'n ofid imi ganfod yn y data archwilio fod mwy na 40 y cant o'r cleifion heb gael sgan o'r ymennydd o fewn 24 awr, neu wedi eu derbyn i ysbyty fel y dylasant fod. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae cymaint â 60 y cant o gleifion nad ydynt yn treulio'r rhan fwyaf o'u harhosiad yn yr ysbyty mewn uned arbenigol. Pa gamau a gymer Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ar frys ac ar unwaith, i wrthdroi'r dirywiad yn y gwasanaethau, ac i beidio â pheryglu bywydau?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fel un sy'n gofalu'n rhan amser am rywun a gafodd strôc, yr wyf yn

problem. We all accept, if you observe the health field, that the most neglected area of medicine throughout Britain and the health service is that of strokes. Somehow, the area has not been considered glamorous and not received the attention it deserves. If you can get stroke victims to hospital—which is difficult in rural areas—within 20 minutes of the stroke and have early recognition, which cannot happen if you live alone and have a stroke in the middle of the night, but if you could get a much higher proportion of stroke victims to hospital within 20 minutes, there is a greater chance of recovery, which, otherwise, is not there. It will not be easy to manage, but it is one of the great neglected areas to which we must pay much more attention in terms of what to do about lessening the suffering of stroke patients, because the condition is irreversible if it is not reversed by treatment at a very early stage.

Carl Sargeant: Will you join me in congratulating the staff and customers of Connah's Quay Labour Club on giving a donation this week to the Deeside Community Hospital League of Friends, and on the fabulous work of this organisation with Mrs Fox at the helm?

The First Minister: Indeed, I will. Voluntary efforts to support the health service's activities, by contributing those extras which can make patients' lives so much better in hospital, are to be commended. I thoroughly commend what Connah's Quay Labour Club—a club I know quite well, though not as well as you, Carl—is doing in this field. [*Laughter.*]

Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Cyn i mi alw'r cwestiwn brys, cefais negeseuon gan nifer o Aelodau, gan gynnwys Aelodau o'r meinciau blaen, ynghylch diffyg yn y system dechnoleg gwybodaeth. Mae hyn yn dilyn yr anhawster a gawsom yr wythnos diwethaf wrth golli'r cyswllt â'r agenda. Deallaf nad yw Aelodau yn medru derbyn negeseuon gan eu cynorthwywyr, sy'n golygu nad yw gwaith y Siambr yn gallu mynd yn ei flaen yn

ymwybodol iawn o'r broblem. Yr ydym oll yn derbyn, wrth ystyried maes iechyd, mai'r maes meddygol a esgeulusir fwyaf ledled Prydain ac yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, yw strôc. Am ryw reswm neu'i gilydd, nid ystyriwyd y maes hwn yn un deniadol ac ni chafodd y sylw haeddiannol. Os gellir mynd â rhai a gafodd strôc i'r ysbyty—sy'n beth anodd mewn ardaloedd gwledig—o fewn 20 munud i'r strôc a'i ganfod yn fuan, nad yw'n bosibl os ydych yn byw ar eich pen eich hun ac yn cael strôc yng nghanol y nos, ond os gellid mynd â chyfran fwy o lawer o'r rhai a gafodd strôc i'r ysbyty o fewn 20 munud, mae mwy o gyfle iddynt wella nag a geid fel arall. Ni fydd yn hawdd gwneud hynny, ond hwn yw un o'r meysydd a esgeuluswyd yn fawr y mae'n rhaid inni roi llawer mwy o sylw iddo er mwyn lleddfu dioddefaint cleifion a gafodd strôc, gan nad oes modd eu gwella os na chânt driniaeth yn fuan iawn.

Carl Sargeant: A wnewch ymuno â mi i longyfarch staff a chwsmeriaid Clwb Llafur Cei Connah ar eu rhodd yr wythnos hon i Gymdeithas Cyfeillion Ysbyty Cymunedol Glannau Dyfrdwy, ac ar waith gwych y corff hwn sydd â Mrs Fox wrth y llyw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, yn wir. Mae gwaith gwirfoddol i ategu gweithgareddau'r gwasanaeth iechyd, drwy gyfrannu'r pethau ychwanegol hynny a all wella bywydau cleifion gymaint yn yr ysbyty, yn beth y dylid ei ganmol. Llwy'r gymeradwyaf yr hyn y mae Clwb Llafur Cei Connah—sy'n glwb a adwaen yn dda, er nad cystal â chi, Carl—yn ei wneud yn y maes hwn. [*Chwerthin.*]

The Presiding Officer: Before I call the urgent question, I have received messages from a number of Members, including frontbench Members, regarding a defect in the information technology system. This follows the difficulty that we experienced last week when we lost the link to the agenda. I understand that Members are unable to receive messages from their support staff, which means that the Chamber's work cannot

effeithlon.

Mae hyn yn ofid mawr i mi, a gallaf eich sicrhau y bydd Alun Cairns, fel Cadeirydd is-bwyllgor technoleg gwybodaeth Pwyllgor y Tŷ, a minnau, yn dilyn y mater hwn yn drwyadl. Nid ydym yn cael gwasanaeth priodol ar gyfer y Cynulliad electronig hwn ar hyn o bryd, ac mae'n bwysig ein bod yn sefydlu hynny ar gyfer y dyfodol. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y gefnogaeth a gefais ym Mhwyllgor y Tŷ yn ddiweddar ar y mater hwn, ac ni fyddaf yn gollwng y mater hyd nes ein bod wedi ei ddatrys.

proceed effectively.

I consider this to be a matter of great concern, and I can assure Members that Alun Cairns, as Chair of the House Committee's information technology sub-committee, and I, will pursue this matter with vigour. An appropriate service for what is an electronic Assembly is not being provided at present, and it is important that this is put in place for the future. I am grateful for the support that I received in the House Committee during recent discussions on this matter, and I will not let it drop until it has been resolved.

Cwestiwn Brys Urgent Question

Colli Swyddi o Bencadlys Iceland Job Losses at Iceland's Headquarters

Carl Sargeant: Will the Minister make a statement on the announcement that 400 jobs will be lost at the headquarters of Iceland in Deeside? EAQ0138(EDT)

Carl Sargeant: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad ar y cyhoeddiad y bydd 400 o swyddi yn cael eu colli ym mhencadlys Iceland yng Nghlannau Dyfrdwy? EAQ0138(EDT)

The Minister for Economic Development and Transport (Andrew Davies): I am sure that I speak for everyone in the Chamber when I say that I am hugely disappointed by Iceland's announcement yesterday. I understand that the decision to reduce staff numbers is a consequence of huge overheads of around £40 million. The rationalisation exercise that Malcolm Walker is embarking on is to safeguard the company's future. I am sure that the decision was not taken lightly, and Mr Walker is clearly operating in what he believes to be the best interests of his company.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth (Andrew Davies): Yr wyf yn siŵr fy mod yn siarad ar ran pawb yn y Siambr pan ddywedaf fy mod wedi siomi'n fawr yn y cyhoeddiad a wnaeth Iceland ddoe. Deallaf fod y penderfyniad i leihau nifer y staff yn ganlyniad i gostau cyffredinol anferth o tua £40 miliwn. Pwrpas y gwaith ad-drefnu y mae Malcolm Walker yn cychwyn arno yw diogelu dyfodol y cwmni. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad yn ddifeddwl y gwnaed y penderfyniad hwn, ac mae'n amlwg bod Mr Walker yn gweithredu er mwyn yr hyn sydd orau i'w gwmmi, yn ei farn ef.

As ever, the public sector, in the form of Team Wales, stands ready to help those affected by this announcement, and it is already working with the company.

Mae'r sector cyhoeddus, ar ffurf Tîm Cymru, yn barod wrth law, fel y mae bob amser, i helpu'r rhai a effeithiwyd gan y cyhoeddiad hwn, ac mae eisoes yn gweithio gyda'r cwmni.

Carl Sargeant: I share your disappointment by yesterday's announcement. Having spoken to Malcolm Walker yesterday, I was most concerned about the company's future with regard to the other 19,000 global positions at Iceland. As you said, you have

Carl Sargeant: Rhannaf eich siom yn y cyhoeddiad a wnaed ddoe. A minnau wedi siarad â Malcolm Walker ddoe, yr oeddwn yn dra phryderus ynghylch dyfodol y cwmni o ran y 19,000 o swyddi yn holl safleoedd Iceland. Fel y dywedaso, buoch yn

been working with the company, therefore, can you assure me that you will do everything that you can to ensure that the future of Iceland remains on Deeside, where the chain was established before being built upon and becoming the company that it is today?

Andrew Davies: On the first issue of those affected by the announcement, Jobcentre Plus has already made contact with the company. We will also work with them in terms of the package of support that is available when circumstances such as this arise. On the second issue about the longer-term future of the company, the Welsh Development Agency will work with the company to ensure its long-term sustainability, and we hope that it can return to profitability. As ever, we stand ready to help a company like Iceland to do that.

Janet Ryder: Announcements of this kind are always devastating, particularly for the people involved. However, it would seem that there is some uncertainty as to which jobs will go. Many people will have to wait for 90 days while job evaluation processes are carried out, so no-one knows exactly which jobs will go. Malcolm Walker has said that those who are made redundant will be offered the minimum statutory redundancy payments. What are you doing, Minister, to ensure that the rights of the workers who lose their jobs are fully protected, and that we get the best possible outcome for them in these unfortunate circumstances? What are you doing to safeguard the numerous retail outlets that Iceland has throughout Wales?

Andrew Davies: It is an uncertain time for all of those employed by the company, particularly those who are potentially affected by this announcement. The suite of offers available to companies and workers in these situations is tried and tested, and Jobcentre Plus, Education and Learning Wales and the WDA—in terms of the long-term plans for the company—will work with the company and its workforce. It is a well-established routine; it is about advice for those affected on their statutory rights, benefit advice, opportunities for training, or retraining, and opportunities for alterative

gweithio gyda'r cwmni, felly, a allwch fy sicrhau y gwnewch bopeth yn eich gallu i sicrhau y bydd Iceland yn parhau yng Nglannau Dyfrdwy yn y dyfodol, gan mai yno y sefydlwyd y gadwyn cyn ei datblygu a'i throi'n gwmni o'r math y mae heddiw?

Andrew Davies: Ynghylch y mater cyntaf sy'n ymwneud â'r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan y cyhoeddiad, mae Canolfan Byd Gwaith wedi cysylltu â'r cwmni eisoes. Byddwn yn gweithio gyda hwy hefyd ar y pecyn cymorth sydd ar gael pan yw amgylchiadau o'r fath yn codi. Ynghylch yr ail fater sy'n ymwneud â dyfodol tymor hwy'r cwmni, bydd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru'n gweithio gyda'r cwmni i sicrhau y bydd yn gynaliadwy yn y tymor hir, a gobeithiwn y gall ddod yn broffidiol eto. Yr ydym yn barod, fel y byddwn bob amser, i helpu cwmni fel Iceland i wneud hynny.

Janet Ryder: Mae cyhoeddiadau fel hwn yn peri gofid mawr bob amser, yn enwedig i'r rhai sy'n gysylltiedig. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys fod rhywfaint o ansicrwydd ynghylch pa swyddi a gollir. Bydd llawer yn gorfod aros 90 diwrnod tra cynhelir prosesau gwerthuso swyddi, felly ni wŷr neb yn union pa swyddi a gollir. Mae Malcolm Walker wedi dweud y bydd y rhai a ddiswyddir yn cael cynnig y taliadau diswyddo statudol lleiaf. Pa gamau a gymerwch, Weinidog, i sicrhau y bydd hawliau'r gweithwyr a gyll eu swyddi'n cael eu hamddiffyn yn llawn, ac y sicrhawn y canlyniad gorau posibl iddynt o dan yr amgylchiadau anffodus hyn? Pa gamau a gymerwch i ddiogelu'r nifer fawr o siopau sydd gan Iceland ledled Cymru?

Andrew Davies: Mae hwn yn gyfnod ansicr i bawb a gyflogir gan y cwmni, yn enwedig y rhai y gallai'r cyhoeddiad hwn effeithio arnynt. Mae'r dewis o gynigion sydd ar gael i gwmnïau a gweithwyr mewn sefyllfaoedd o'r fath yn brofedig, a bydd Canolfan Byd Gwaith, Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru a'r WDA—mewn cysylltiad â'r cynlluniau tymor hir ar gyfer y cwmni—yn gweithio gyda'r cwmni a'i weithwyr. Mae'n drefn sydd wedi hen ymsefydlu; ei phwrpas yw cynghori'r rhai yr effeithiwyd ar eu hawliau statudol, ar fudd-daliadau, ar gyfleoedd i gael eu hyfforddi, neu eu hailhyfforddi, ac ar

employment in the area. It will be cold comfort to those affected, but the Flintshire economy is extremely robust at the moment. It is running at full capacity and, in many cases, there is a labour shortage in north-east Wales and within the wider area that includes the north-west of England and north-east Wales.

In terms of the rights of the individuals affected, we will closely monitor the situation and will make sure that they get the right advice about benefits and their statutory entitlement. As I said to Carl Sargeant, we will also work with the company to look at its long-term needs and at any way in which we can help, as the public sector, to maintain its long-term sustainability.

Mark Isherwood: We deeply regret the announcement of these job losses in my home constituency, and our thoughts are with those who will lose their jobs, their families, and the communities in which they live. Iceland has been a north-east Wales success story for many years, and it is a tragedy that a new management team has felt it necessary to implement these changes as part of its recovery plan. Can you assure us that you will personally maintain ongoing communication with Malcolm Walker and the team throughout the recovery period? We will work across all parties to ensure the company's survival and success in the future. Could you also tell us how you will work on a cross-border basis to support those employees who lose their jobs on minimum benefit, where we are dealing with a cross-border workforce?

Andrew Davies: I am more than happy to repeat the commitment to help the company in the future. In terms of job opportunities, Jobcentre Plus is a UK body, and the full range of jobs on offer, not only in the Flintshire and north-east Wales area, but also in north-west England, will be made available to those affected by this announcement. Team Wales is used to dealing with situations like this. It is a highly skilled operation, and I know that those affected by previous announcements felt reassured by the support that they received to

gyfleoedd i gael gwaith arall yn yr ardal. Cysur bach fydd hyn i'r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt, ond mae economi sir y Fflint yn gadarn iawn ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n rhedeg hyd ei heithaf ac, mewn sawl achos, mae prinder gweithwyr yn y Gogledd-ddwyrain ac yn yr ardal ehangach sy'n cwmpasu gogledd-orllewin Lloegr a gogledd-ddwyrain Cymru.

Gyda golwg ar hawliau'r unigolion yr effeithiwyd arnynt, cadwn olwg barcud ar y sefyllfa a sicrhawn y cânt y cyngor priodol ynghylch budd-daliadau a'u hawliau statudol. Fel y dywedais wrth Carl Sargeant, byddwn yn gweithio gyda'r cwmni hefyd i ystyried ei anghenion tymor hir ac unrhyw fodd y gallwn helpu, fel y sector cyhoeddus, i sicrhau y bydd yn parhau'n gynaliadwy yn y tymor hir.

Mark Isherwood: Mae'r cyhoeddiad am golli'r swyddi hyn yn yr etholaeth yr wyf yn byw ynddi yn destun gofid mawr i ni, ac estynnwn ein cydymdeimlad i'r rhai a fydd yn colli eu swyddi, eu teuluoedd, a'r cymunedau lle y maent yn byw. Mae gan Iceland hanes o lwyddiant yn y Gogledd-ddwyrain ers blynyddoedd lawer, ac mae'n drueni bod y tîm rheoli newydd yn teimlo bod angen gwneud y newidiadau hyn fel rhan o'i gynllun adfer. A allwch ein sicrhau y byddwch yn cadw mewn cysylltiad personol â Malcolm Walker a'r tîm drwy gydol y cyfnod adfer? Cydweithiwn â'r holl bleidiau i sicrhau y bydd y cwmni'n parhau ac yn ffynnu yn y dyfodol. A allwch ddweud wrthym hefyd sut y byddwch yn gweithio ar draws y ffin i gynorthwyo'r gweithwyr hynny a fydd yn colli eu swyddi ac yn derbyn y budd-dal lleiaf, gan ein bod yn delio â gweithlu a ddaw o'r ddwy ochr i'r ffin?

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn fodlon iawn ailadrodd yr ymrwymiad i helpu'r cwmni yn y dyfodol. O ran cyfleoedd i gael gwaith, corff ar gyfer y DU yw Canolfan Byd Gwaith, a rhoddir gwybod am yr holl swyddi sydd ar gael, nid yn unig yn sir y Fflint a'r Gogledd-ddwyrain, ond yng ngogledd-orllewin Lloegr hefyd, i'r rhai y mae'r cyhoeddiad hwn yn effeithio arnynt. Mae Tîm Cymru wedi arfer delio â sefyllfaoedd o'r math hwn. Mae'n waith sy'n gofyn sgiliau helaeth, a gwn fod y rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan gyhoeddiadau

help them either into alternative work or into skills training. I am sure that that will also be the case for those affected by the Iceland announcement.

Eleanor Burnham: I feel very reassured by the responses. The Liberal Democrats also sympathise with those affected by the job losses. This is more than a severe blow, because this is another company, like Laura Ashley, that has its headquarters in Wales. We are very concerned about that. Do you know how many of the people affected live in Wales? Has anyone done any research on that? What are you doing to try to support companies—like Iceland, which is just as important as any—which have their HQs in Wales? With regard to the future, and sucking the Welsh Development Agency and so on into the Government, how will Team Wales be able to react to any scenario such as this?

3.00 p.m.

Andrew Davies: It is too early to have information on where the employees affected currently live but, clearly, identifying those affected and their needs, and which agencies would be the most appropriate to deal with them will be among the first things that the response team will do. In terms of the merger with Assembly sponsored public bodies, I strongly believe and intend that the merger of the WDA and ELWa with the Assembly Government will lead to a much more focused response, by having all the bodies under one roof. We feel that we will be able to give a much more tailored response to the needs of companies like Iceland and those affected by this announcement.

blaenorol wedi'u calonogi gan y cymorth a gawsant i'w helpu i gael gwaith arall neu i ddydsu sgiliau. Yr wyf yn siŵr mai felly y bydd hefyd yn achos y rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan gyhoeddiad Iceland.

Eleanor Burnham: Yr wyf wedi fy nghalonogi gan yr ymatebion hyn. Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol hefyd yn cydymdeimlo â'r rhai yr effeithir arnynt drwy golli'r swyddi hyn. Mae hon yn ergyd fawr iawn, gan mai cwmni arall yw hwn, fel Laura Ashley, sydd â'i bencadlys yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn dra phryderus ynghylch hynny. A wyddoch pa nifer o'r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt sy'n byw yng Nghymru? A wnaed unrhyw ymchwil i hynny? Pa gamau a gymerwch i gynorthwyo cwmnïau—fel Iceland, sydd gyn bwysiced ag unrhyw un arall—sydd â'u pencadlys yng Nghymru? Gyda golwg ar y dyfodol, a chynnwys Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a chyrrff eraill yn y Llywodraeth, sut y bydd Tîm Cymru yn gallu ymateb i senario o'r math hwn?

Andrew Davies: Mae'n rhy fuan i gael gwybod ym mhle y mae'r gweithwyr yr effeithiwyd arnynt yn byw ond, wrth gwrs, eu canfod a nodi eu hanghenion, a pha asiantaethau a fyddai'n fwyaf priodol i ddelio â hwy fydd un o'r pethau cyntaf a wnaiff y tîm ymateb. Gyda golwg ar gynnwys cyrrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad, fy nghred a'm bwriad cadarn yw y bydd cynnwys y WDA ac ELWa yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn arwain at ymateb llawer mwy penodol, drwy gael yr holl gyrff o dan un to. Teimlwn y byddwn yn gallu ymateb mewn modd llawer mwy addas i anghenion cwmnïau fel Iceland a'r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt gan y cyhoeddiad hwn.

Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Pleser arbennig imi yw estyn croeso ffurfiol i'r ddirprwyaeth o weriniaeth Sri Lanka sydd wedi ymuno â ni dan arweiniad Ei Anrhydedd y Llefarydd. Croeso mawr i chi i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

The Presiding Officer: It is with great pleasure that I welcome the delegation from the republic of Sri Lanka that has joined us, led by the Honourable Speaker. I warmly welcome you to the National Assembly for Wales. [*Applause.*]

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I have a few changes to report to this week's business. Today's motion to approve the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005 has been withdrawn, and the motion to approve, under Standing Order No. 29, the principles for determining in accordance with section 52B of the Local Government Finance Act 1992 (as amended) whether unitary and police authorities budget requirements for 2005-06 are excessive has also been withdrawn. Tomorrow, the motion to approve, under Standing Order No. 24.27(iv), the Valuation Tribunal (Wales) Regulations 2005 and the motion to approve the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005, under Standing Order No. 26, have both been withdrawn.

Business for the next three weeks is as set out in the draft statement, which can be found on the Chamberweb under supporting documents. Further to this morning's deliberations in the Business Committee, it has been determined that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration. They are: the Head Teachers' Qualifications and Registration (Wales) Regulations 2005; the Fodder Plant Seed (Wales) Regulations 2005; the Business Improvement Districts (Wales) Regulations 2005; the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No. 3 and Consequential and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2005; and the Food with Added Phytosterols or Phytosterols (Labelling) (Wales) Regulations 2005.

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes drafft? Gwelaf fod o leiaf 10 gwrthwynebiad, felly gofynnaf i'r Trefnydd gynnig y datganiad busnes yn ffurfiol ac, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 5.4, galwaf un Aelod o bob grŵp gwleidyddol i ymateb yn fyr i'r cynnig.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Mae gennyf ychydig o newidiadau i fusnes yr wythnos hon i'w hadrodd. Mae cynnig heddiw i gymeradwyo Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Fferyllol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 wedi'i dynnu'n ôl, ac mae'r cynnig i gymeradwyo, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 29, yr egwyddorion ar gyfer penderfynu'n unol ag adran 52B Deddf Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol 1992 (fel y'i diwygiwyd) a yw gofynion cyllidebau awdurdodau unedol ac awdurdodau heddlu ar gyfer 2005-06 yn ormodol, wedi'i dynnu'n ôl hefyd. Yfory, mae'r cynnig i gymeradwyo, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.27(iv), Reoliadau'r Tribiwnlys Prisio (Cymru) 2005 a'r cynnig i gymeradwyo Gorchymyn Diwygio Rheoleiddio (Diogelwch Tân) 2005, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 26, wedi'u tynnu'n ôl ill dau.

Mae busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad drafft, y gellir ei weld ar we'r Siambr o dan ddogfennau ategol. Ymhellach i'r trafodaethau y bore yma yn y Pwyllgor Busnes, penderfynwyd nad oes angen cyfeirio'r eitemau is-ddeddfwriaeth a ganlyn i bwyllgor pwnc i'w hystyried yn helaethach: Rheoliadau Cymwysterau a Chofrestru Penaethiaid Ysgol (Cymru) 2005; Rheoliadau Hadau Planhigion Porthiant (Cymru) 2005; Rheoliadau Ardaloedd Gwella Busnes (Cymru) 2005; Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 3 a Darpariaethau Canlyniadol a Throsiannol) (Cymru) 2005; a Rheoliadau Bwyd gyda Ffytosterolau neu Ffytostanolau Ychwanegol (Labelu) (Cymru) 2005.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the draft business statement? I see that there are at least 10 objections, therefore I ask the Business Minister to formally move the business statement and, under Standing Order No. 5.4, I call one Member from each political group to respond briefly to the proposal.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf fod

propose that

the National Assembly for Wales adopts the business statement.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I am sorry to raise a health issue with you again, Minister, because I foresee a long answer. However, I ask for a statement on the situation in terms of consultants' and GPs' contracts. Although you welcomed both contracts when you were Minister for Health and Social Services, we now find that we have difficulties with both. Consultants are threatening industrial action because they have not been paid for their overtime, although their colleagues in England have been paid, based on the same contract. Therefore, we need a statement to explain why we have failed to pay consultants in Wales. In terms of GPs' contracts, they now have so many concerns about the out-of-hours service that they are threatening to use the emergency 999 service to ensure that patients who come to them are admitted to hospital.

Do you not think that, in terms of public interest, Minister, you have a responsibility to ensure that we have a statement on these issues? People are worried about emergency services and about professionals in the health sector taking action against the Government. Bringing forward a statement in the Chamber so that we can discuss this matter fully is the least that you could do.

William Graham: You will recognise the matter about fallen stock, as it was raised in Business Committee this morning, and you replied to me just now on implementation. Does it not demonstrate how out of touch your Government is with Wales's rural communities?

On the council tax review, you say that this is premature, and yet you know that these taxes are to go up from the beginning of next month. Furthermore, in the Health and Social Services Committee, we understood that the Minister for Health and Social Services suggested that he wished to make a statement

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn derbyn y datganiad busnes.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf fy mod yn codi mater sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd gyda chi eto, Drefnydd, gan fy mod yn rhagweld y ceir ateb hir. Fodd bynnag, gofynnaf am ddatganiad ar y sefyllfa mewn cysylltiad â chontractau ymgynghorwyr a meddygon teulu. Er eich bod wedi croesawu'r ddau gontract pan oeddech yn Weinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, cawn bellach fod gennym anawsterau â'r ddau. Mae ymgynghorwyr yn bygwth gweithredu'n ddiwydiannol gan nad ydynt wedi cael eu talu am eu goramser, er bod eu cymheiriaid yn Lloegr wedi'u talu o dan yr un contract. Felly, rhaid inni gael datganiad i egluro pam yr ydym wedi methu â thalu ymgynghorwyr yng Nghymru. Gyda golwg ar gontractau meddygon teulu, mae ganddynt gynifer o bryderon yn awr ynghylch y gwasanaeth a gynigir y tu allan i oriau arferol fel eu bod yn bygwth defnyddio'r gwasanaeth brys 999 i sicrhau y bydd y cleifion a ddaw atynt yn cael eu derbyn i ysbyty.

Oni chredwch fod gennych gyfrifoldeb, er budd y cyhoedd, i sicrhau y cawn ddatganiad ar y materion hynny? Mae pobl yn poeni ynghylch gwasanaethau brys ac am weithredu gan weithwyr proffesiynol yn y sector iechyd yn erbyn y Llywodraeth. Y peth lleiaf y gallech ei wneud yw dwyn datganiad gerbron yn y Siambr fel y gallwn drafod y mater hwn yn llawn.

William Graham: Byddwch yn gyfarwydd â'r mater sy'n ymwneud ag anifeiliaid marw, gan ei fod wedi'i godi yn y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, ac yr ydych newydd ymateb i mi ar y camau a gymerir. Onid yw hynny'n dangos y graddau y mae'ch Llywodraeth wedi colli cysylltiad â chymunedau gwledig Cymru?

Ynghylch yr adolygiad o'r dreth gyngor, dywedwch mai cynamserol yw hynny, ond gwyddoch y bydd y trethi hyn yn codi ddechrau'r mis nesaf. At hynny, yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, cawsom wybod bod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau

on the future of the national health service in Wales. We still await that statement.

Kirsty Williams: Minister, you will be aware of our continuing concerns about the lack of a statement from the Minister for Health and Social Services on the consultants' contract. It is necessary, given the long length of time before the Health and Social Services Committee meets again, that we have a statement from the Minister to ensure that he is adequately addressing the issues on the non-payment of consultants for the additional work that they may have undertaken as part of their contract. It is perfectly appropriate that he explains, on the floor of the Chamber, how he will potentially avert any industrial action that members of the British Medical Association may feel compelled to take, and what contingencies he will put in place should consultants decide to work to rule.

On council tax, I regret that the Minister with responsibility for local government is unwilling to update the Assembly on the Lyons review of council tax and the balance of expenditure of local government. This problem exercises the minds of many people, and I am sure that you would agree that the rebanding exercise will result in huge tax rises for many people. I predict that this will be the end of the council tax.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): Although you may be sorry that I speak in support and in defence of promoting the achievements of the health service, Rhodri Glyn, I am pleased that your party has decided to back our reforms all the way. Your so-called 12-point plan covers what we are delivering on every score—this is what a Labour-led Welsh Assembly Government is delivering. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is the business statement. The Business Minister is responding to questions that have been raised by the party groups.

Cymdeithasol wedi awgrymu ei fod yn dymuno gwneud datganiad ar ddyfodol y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru. Yr ydym yn dal i ddisgwyl am y datganiad hwnnw.

Kirsty Williams: Drefnydd, gwyddoch ein bod yn pryderu o hyd am nad yw'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi gwneud datganiad ar gontract yr ymgynghorwyr. Rhaid inni gael datganiad gan y Gweinidog, gan na fydd y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol yn cwrrd eto am gryn amser, er mwyn cael bod yn sicr ei fod yn ymdrin yn ddigonol â'r materion sy'n ymwneud â pheidio â thalu ymgynghorwyr am y gwaith ychwanegol y gallent fod wedi'i wneud o dan eu contract. Mae'n gwbl briodol iddo egluro, ar lawr y Siambr, sut y bydd yn gallu osgoi unrhyw weithredu diwydiannol y gallai aelodau Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain deimlo eu bod yn gorfod ymgymryd ag ef, a pha gynlluniau wrth gefn y bydd yn eu rhoi ar waith os bydd ymgynghorwyr yn penderfynu gweithio yn ôl rheol.

Ynghylch y dreth gyngor, mae'n ofid i mi nad yw'r Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am lywodraeth leol yn barod i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i'r Cynulliad am adolygiad Lyons o'r dreth gyngor a chydbwysedd gwariant llywodraeth leol. Mae'r broblem hon yn peri pryder i lawer o bobl, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunech y bydd yr ailfandio'n arwain at godiadau anferth mewn trethi i lawer o bobl. Rhagwelaf mai hyn fydd diwedd y dreth gyngor.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Er y gallai fod yn ddrwg gennych fy mod yn siarad o blaid ac er mwyn hyrwyddo cyflawniadau'r gwasanaeth iechyd, Rhodri Glyn, yr wyf yn falch bod eich plaid wedi penderfynu llwyr gefnogi ein diwygiadau. Mae'ch cynllun 12 pwynt, fel y'i gelwir, yn cyfateb i'r hyn yr ydym yn ei gyflawni ar bob cyfrif—dyna y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a arweinir gan Lafur yn ei gyflawni. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Y datganiad busnes yw hwn. Mae'r Trefnydd yn ymateb i gwestiynau a godwyd gan grwpiau'r pleidiau.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: She is not.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Nac ydyw.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I hear her responding.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Fe'i clywaf yn ymateb.

Jane Hutt: Rhodri Glyn, William and Kirsty raised the issue of health. We do not intend to make a statement on the consultants' contract because we have negotiated a new contract, which consultants in Wales continue to support. We are anxious for it to be implemented, and the Minister for Health and Social Services and the director of the NHS—[*Interruption.*] If you do not want to hear the answer, then it is clearly just political opportunism.

Jane Hutt: Cyfeiriodd Rhodri Glyn, William a Kirsty at iechyd. Ni fwriadwn wneud datganiad ar gontract yr ymgynghorwyr gan ein bod wedi negodi contract newydd, y mae ymgynghorwyr yng Nghymru'n dal i'w gefnogi. Yr ydym yn awyddus iddo gael ei roi ar waith, ac mae'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a chyfarwyddwr y GIG—[*Torri ar draws.*] Os nad ydych am glywed yr ateb, mae'n amlwg mai cyflegarwch gwleidyddol yw hyn a dim arall.

The Presiding Officer: Order. There is no possibility of Assembly Members not hearing the Minister's answer, because they will shut up.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'n bosibl na fydd Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn clywed ateb y Trefnydd, gan y byddant yn cau eu cegau.

Jane Hutt: The Minister for Health and Social Services and the director of the NHS in Wales met the consultants' negotiators yesterday and discussed their concerns, and these discussions are ongoing. It is appropriate that that is how we should take this forward.

Jane Hutt: Cafodd y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a chyfarwyddwr y GIG yng Nghymru gyfarfod â negodwyr yr ymgynghorwyr ddoe a thrafod eu pryderon, ac mae'r trafodaethau hynny'n parhau. Felly y dylem ymdrin â hyn.

The council tax is a Tory tax, William. We now have the lowest rise in council tax since 1993. As a result of fair and strong leadership from our Minister with responsibility for local government and public services, we have delivered the lowest council tax since 1993. We have also ameliorated the first year's impact of revaluation as a result of the transitional relief from the Minister. On the Lyons review, Kirsty, you know that this is an independent review, led by Sir Michael Lyons, which is not due to report until December this year. Sir Michael Lyons is coming to the Local Government and Public Services Committee meeting in May, so you will have a full opportunity then to make your point of view known, and to raise any issues with him.

Treth Doriaidd ydyw'r dreth gyngor, William. Yn awr cawn y codiad lleiaf yn y dreth gyngor er 1993. O ganlyniad i'r arweiniad teg a chadarn a gafwyd gan y Gweinidog sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros lywodraeth leol a gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, yr ydym wedi sicrhau'r dreth gyngor isaf er 1993. Yr ydym hefyd wedi lliniaru effaith yr ailbrisiad yn y flwyddyn gyntaf drwy'r rhyddhad trosiannol a roddodd y Gweinidog. Ynghylch adolygiad Lyons, Kirsty, gwyddoch mai adolygiad annibynnol yw hwn, o dan arweiniad Syr Michael Lyons, nad yw i fod i adrodd tan fis Rhagfyr eleni. Daw Syr Michael Lyons i gyfarfod y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus ym mis Mai, felly cewch bob cyfle i ddatgan eich barn bryd hynny, ac i godi unrhyw faterion gydag ef.

On the issues that have been raised today, I had hoped that we would show some unity in support of our rugby team's performance on Saturday. I am disappointed that we have not

Ynghylch y materion a godwyd heddiw, yr oeddwn wedi gobeithio y byddem yn amlygu rhywfaint o undod er mwyn cefnogi ein tîm rygbi ddydd Sadwrn. Testun siom i mi yw na

had that unity in this business statement. Let us all express that unity now and support the business statement.

chawsom yr undod hwnnw yn y datganiad busnes hwn. Gadewch i bob un ohonom fynegi'r undod hwnnw'n awr a chefnogi'r datganiad busnes.

Cynnig: O blaid 29, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 24.

Motion: For 29, Abstain 0, Against 24.

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
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:

Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

3.10 p.m.

Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau o dan Ddeddf Plant 2004 i'r Prif Weinidog Delegation of Functions under the Children Act 2004 to the First Minister

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn enw David Melding a gwelliannau 4 a 5 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

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

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu o dan adran 62(1)(b) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth

the National Assembly, acting under section 62(1)(b) of the Government of Wales Act

Cymru 1998, yn penderfynu dirprwyo swyddogaethau canlynol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a gynhwysir yn Neddf Plant 2004 i Brif Weinidog y Cynulliad, ac eithrio'r rhai na ellir yn ôl y gyfraith eu dirprwyo yn y modd hwnnw.

Ni fydd unrhyw beth yn y cynnig hwn yn golygu y caiff goruchafiaeth awdurdod y Cynulliad llawn na rôl Pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad o ran gweithredu'r swyddogaethau uchod eu lleihau.

Caiff y swyddogaethau hyn eu dirprwyo gan ei gwneud yn hysbys y byddant yn cael eu dirprwyo ymhellach i'r Gweinidog priodol yn y Cynulliad ac i staff, fel y bo hynny'n briodol. (NDM2344)

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn gresynu at fethiant Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad yn ei thrafodaethau â'i chyd-Weinidogion yn Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch penderfyniad unfrydol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol (NDM1939, 4 Mai 2004) y dylid ymestyn pwerau Comisiynydd Plant Cymru i gynnwys meysydd polisi sydd heb eu datganoli.

Mae'n bleser cynnig y gwelliant hwn yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gan ei fod yn ymwneud â mater yr oedd unfrydedd arno yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, sef yr angen i amddiffyn hawliau ein comisiynydd plant a'i alluogi i gyflawni ei waith yn briodol. Nid yn unig yn y Cynulliad y mae unfrydedd ar hyn, ond mae Aelodau Seneddol o Gymru hefyd wedi mynegi eu siom a'u dieter bod Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi anwybyddu barn y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a'r comisiynydd plant ei hun, a fynegodd yn gryf y ffaith na all ef bellach ymdrin â materion nas datganolwyd, gan mai comisiynydd plant Lloegr fydd yn gwneud hynny. Mae hynny'n tansellio ei hygredded a'i allu i weithredu yn effeithiol.

Methodd Llywodraeth Cymru yn ei thrafodaethau â Llywodraeth San Steffan, ond mae llawer ohonom yn cofio i'r Blaid Lafur ddweud yn 1999 ei bod yn bwysig cael

1998, resolves to delegate the following functions of the National Assembly contained in the Children Act 2004 to the Assembly First Minister, save those which by law cannot be so delegated.

Nothing in this motion will have the effect of reducing the pre-eminence of the authority of the full Assembly or of reducing the role of the Assembly Committees in the exercise of the above functions.

This delegation will be made in the knowledge that those functions will, as appropriate, be further delegated to the appropriate Assembly Ministers and to staff. (NDM2344)

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I propose amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

regrets that the Labour Assembly Government has failed in its negotiations with its UK Government colleagues regarding the National Assembly's unanimous resolution (NDM1939, 4 May 2004) that the powers of the Children's Commissioner for Wales be extended over non-devolved areas of policy.

I am pleased to propose this amendment in the name of Jocelyn Davies, as it deals with a matter on which there was unanimity in Plenary, namely the need to protect the rights of our children's commissioner and enable him to do his job properly. Not only is there unanimity in the Assembly, but Members of Parliament from Wales have also expressed their disappointment and anger that the Westminster Government has ignored the will of the National Assembly and the children's commissioner himself, who has said in no uncertain terms that he can no longer deal with non-devolved matters, as they will be handled by England's children's commissioner. That undermines his credibility and his ability to operate effectively.

The Government of Wales has failed in its discussions with the Westminster Government, but many of us remember the Labour Party telling us in 1999 how

Llywodraeth Lafur yng Nghaerdydd er mwyn gallu trafod â San Steffan, a sicrhau ein bod yn cael gwrandawriad yno ar faterion o bwys. Mawr obeithiaf fod Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad yn cytuno bod gwaith comisiynydd plant a phobl ifanc Cymru yn fater o bwys, ac y dylai fod wedi ymladd i sicrhau ei hawliau a'i allu i weithredu'n effeithiol. Er hynny, gan ei bod wedi methu â darbwyllo Llywodraeth San Steffan i ganiatáu hynny, a fydd y Llywodraeth yn awr yn ymrwymo i gynnal trafodaethau brys, nid yn unig â Llywodraeth San Steffan, ond hefyd â chomisiynydd plant Lloegr i sicrhau y caiff Peter Clarke, comisiynydd plant a phobl ifanc Cymru, ryddid i ymdrin ag unrhyw fater sy'n ymwneud â phlant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru, boed wedi'i ddatganoli neu beidio? O gofio cefnogaeth pawb i'r gwelliant ar y cynnig gwreiddiol ar 4 Mai 2004, mawr obeithiaf y bydd unfrydedd y prynhawn yma hefyd i gefnogi'r gwelliant hwn yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

important it was to have a Labour Government in Cardiff to maintain communication with, and secure the ear of, Westminster on matters of importance. I sincerely hope that the Labour Assembly Government agrees that the work of the commissioner for children and young people in Wales is a matter of importance, and that it should have fought to secure his rights and his ability to operate effectively. However, since it has failed to convince the Westminster Government to permit that, will the Government now commit to holding urgent discussions, not only with the Westminster Government, but with the children's commissioner in England, to ensure that Peter Clarke, the commissioner for children and young people in Wales, has the freedom to deal with any matter that concerns children in Wales, be it devolved or not? Given the unanimous support for the amendment to the original motion on 4 May 2004, I sincerely hope that there will be unanimous support again this afternoon for this amendment in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Mark Isherwood: I propose the following amendments in the name of David Melding. Amendment 2: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

the National Assembly for Wales recognises that a devolved Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service would better safeguard and promote the welfare of children by working in partnership with a Children's Commissioner for Wales whose powers extended over non-devolved areas of policy.

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

the National Assembly for Wales notes that the future role, performance and effectiveness of CAFCASS must be monitored to ensure a system of family justice that protects children and recognises that the best parent is both parents.

The functions delegated to the First Minister by this motion, under the Children Act 2004, are largely procedural, and do not apply specifically to the children's commissioner. We support the Plaid Cymru and Liberal

Mark Isherwood: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw David Melding. Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cydnabod y byddai CAFCASS wedi'i ddatganoli yn amddiffyn ac yn hyrwyddo lles plant yn well trwy weithio mewn partneriaeth â Chomisiynydd Plant Cymru y byddai ei bwerau yn ymestyn dros feysydd polisi sydd heb eu datganoli.

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn nodi bod yn rhaid monitro rôl, perfformiad ac effeithiolrwydd CAFCASS yn y dyfodol er mwyn sicrhau system o gyfiawnder teuluol sy'n amddiffyn plant ac sy'n cydnabod mai dau riant yw'r rhiant gorau.

Mae'r swyddogaethau a ddirprwyir i'r Prif Weinidog drwy'r cynnig hwn, o dan Ddeddf Plant 2004, yn rhai trefniadol gan mwyaf, ac nid ydynt yn ymwneud yn benodol â'r comisiynydd plant. Cefnogwn welliannau

Democrat amendments concerning an extension of the Children's Commissioner for Wales's powers over non-devolved areas of policy, although we note that they are not strictly relevant to these delegated functions.

However, in light of the established Assembly view that non-devolved areas of policy for children should be a matter for the Children's Commissioner for Wales, we urge cross-party support for amendment 2 in the name of David Melding, which relates directly to the delegated functions in this motion with regard to the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service. In working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, a devolved CAFCASS will benefit from partnership working with the Children's Commissioner for Wales, but, clearly, the effectiveness of this partnership will be hampered if the cross-functional needs of children have to be met by two separate children's commissioners, especially where only the commissioner for Wales can launch investigations independently of Government and politicians. We know from last week's debate how important it is to keep matters independent of politicians. Our amendment merely recognises this situation, and all-party support in its favour, in accordance with the already-stated will of the Assembly, can only add to the clarity of our message to the UK Government.

We also urge cross-party support for amendment 3 in the name of David Melding, noting that the future role, performance and effectiveness of CAFCASS must be monitored to ensure a system of family justice that protects children and recognises that the best parent is both parents. Not everyone will have come across CAFCASS, and, clearly, we hope that, if you have not, you never will.

CAFCASS writes reports on some 70,000 children a year whose parents find themselves in the family courts. These reports decide whether those children should be allowed contact with both their parents. However, CAFCASS has no guidelines about allowing proper contact with both parents, and no

Plaid Cymru a'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol ynghylch ymestyn pwerau Comisiynydd Plant Cymru i gynnwys meysydd polisi nas datganolwyd, er ein bod yn nodi nad ydynt yn gwbl berthnasol i'r swyddogaethau dirprwyedig hyn.

Fodd bynnag, gan mai barn sefydledig y Cynulliad yw y dylai meysydd polisi ar gyfer plant nas datganolwyd fod yn fater i Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru, anogwn yr holl bleidiau i gefnogi gwelliant 2 yn enw David Melding, sy'n ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â'r swyddogaethau dirprwyedig yn y cynnig hwn sy'n gysylltiedig â'r Gwasanaeth Cynghori a Chynorthwyo Llys i Blant a Theuluoedd. Wrth weithio i ddiogelu a hyrwyddo lles plant, bydd CAFCASS datganoledig yn cael budd o weithio mewn partneriaeth â Chomisiynydd Plant Cymru, ond mae'n amlwg y bydd effeithiolrwydd y bartneriaeth honno'n cael ei llesteirio os oes rhaid i anghenion traws-swyddogaethol plant gael eu bodloni gan ddau gomisiynydd plant gwahanol, yn enwedig gan mai'r comisiynydd i Gymru yw'r unig un a all gychwyn ymchwiliadau'n annibynnol ar Lywodraeth a gwleidyddion. Gwyddom o'r ddadl yr wythnos diwethaf pa mor bwysig yw cadw materion yn annibynnol ar wleidyddion. Nid yw ein gwelliant ond yn cydnabod y sefyllfa hon, ac os bydd yr holl bleidiau'n ei gefnogi, yn unol â'r farn y mae'r Cynulliad wedi'i datgan eisoes, bydd hynny'n sicr o gyfleu ein neges yn gliriach i Lywodraeth y DU.

Yr ydym hefyd yn annog yr holl bleidiau i gefnogi gwelliant 3 yn enw David Melding, sy'n nodi bod yn rhaid monitro rôl, perfformiad ac effeithiolrwydd CAFCASS yn y dyfodol er mwyn sicrhau system o gyfiawnder teuluol sy'n amddiffyn plant ac sy'n cydnabod mai dau riant yw'r rhiant gorau. Ni fydd pawb yn dod ar draws CAFCASS, ac, wrth gwrs, os nad ydych wedi gwneud, gobeithiwn na fyddwch byth.

Bob blwyddyn, mae CAFCASS yn ysgrifennu adroddiadau am oddeutu 70,000 o blant y mae eu rhieni'n eu cael eu hunain yn y llysoedd teulu. Mae'r adroddiadau hyn yn pennu a ddylid caniatáu i'r plant hynny gael bod â chysylltiad â'u dau riant. Er hynny, nid oes gan CAFCASS unrhyw ganllawiau

guidelines saying whether proper contact is just a two-hour visit once a fortnight, or half a holiday. Amazingly, there are no records on how much contact it allows. We know this, because we listen to the heartbroken stories of mums, dads and grandparents. They spend years in the courts, trudging from one hearing to the next, hoping to see their children for a two-hour contact session—like the man who was going to his eighty-first court hearing to try to see his children, and the separated father under investigation by CAFCASS for buying his daughter toys. Those are the results of this Government's policies—policies designed in Westminster, implemented in Whitehall, but felt far and wide across the country, and which must not continue under devolution. It is a bureaucratic shambles, it is deeply unjust and it is letting families down.

Courts should be the last resort, not the first. Unless a devolved CAFCASS restores justice to wounded families, alternative proposals will be required to replace it with a compulsory mediation service that intervenes early to make sure that disputes do not have to go to court but are sorted out quickly in the best interests of the children, with child safety remaining a key priority, and the fast-tracking of cases where children's safety is in danger. Wales deserves a system of family justice that is open, fair and accountable; a system that protects children and a system that recognises, as we do, that the best parent is both parents.

Finally, although we have not tabled an amendment on the delegated function within this motion to establish and operate databases containing information on children, will the Minister detail to the Assembly how the security of any such database, and how the security of transfers of information between such databases, will be guaranteed and ensured?

Peter Black: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 4: add as a new point at the end

ynghylch caniatáu cysylltiad priodol â'r ddau riant, nac unrhyw ganllawiau i ddweud a yw cysylltiad priodol yn golygu dim ond ymweliad dwy awr unwaith y pythefnos, neu hanner y gwyliau. Yn rhyfeddol, nid oes unrhyw gofnodion ynghylch pa faint o gysylltiad y mae'n ei ganiatáu. Gwyddom hyn, gan ein bod yn gwrando ar hanesion torcalonnus mamau, tadau a neiniau a theidiau. Treuliant flynyddoedd yn y llysoedd, yn mynd o'r naill wrandawriad i'r llall, gan obeithio cael gweld eu plant mewn sesiwn cysylltiad o ddwy awr—fel y dyn a oedd yn mynd i'w unfed gwrandawriad llys ar bedwar ugain i geisio cael gweld ei blant, a'r tad a oedd wedi gwahanu yr oedd CAFCASS yn gwneud ymholiadau yn ei gylch am ei fod wedi prynu teganau i'w ferch. Canlyniadau polisïau'r Llywodraeth hon yw'r rhain—polisïau a ddyfeisiwyd yn Whitehall, ond y teimlir eu heffaith ledled y wlad, na ddylent barhau o dan ddatganoli. Llanastr biwrocraidaidd ydyw, mae'n dra anghyfiawn ac mae'n gwneud cam â theuluoedd.

At y llysoedd y dylid troi'n olaf, nid yn gyntaf. Os na fydd CAFCASS datganoledig yn adfer cyfiawnder i deuluoedd a gafodd gam, bydd yn rhaid wrth gynigion eraill i roi gwasanaeth cyfryngu gorfodol yn ei le sy'n ymyrryd yn gynnar er mwyn sicrhau nad oes raid i anghydfodau fynd i'r llys ac y cânt eu datrys yn gyflym er y budd gorau i'r plant, gan roi'r flaenoriaeth o hyd i ddiogelwch y plentyn, a thrafod achosion lle y mae diogelwch plant mewn perygl drwy ddull carlam. Mae Cymru'n haeddu cael system cyfiawnder teuluol sy'n agored, yn deg ac yn atebol; system sy'n amddiffyn plant a system sy'n cydnabod, fel yr ydym ni, mai dau riant yw'r rhiant gorau.

Yn olaf, er nad ydym wedi cyflwyno gwelliant ar y swyddogaeth ddirprwyedig sydd yn y cynnig hwn i sefydlu a rhedeg cronfeydd data sy'n cynnwys gwybodaeth am blant, a wnaiff y Gweinidog egluro i'r Cynulliad sut y bydd diogelwch unrhyw gronfa ddata o'r fath, ac unrhyw wybodaeth a drosglwyddir rhwng cronfeydd data o'r fath, yn cael ei warantu a'i sicrhau?

Peter Black: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 4: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y

of the motion:

the Assembly reaffirms its view that all non-devolved areas of policy for children should be a matter for the Children's Commissioner for Wales and notes the failure of the Labour UK Government to listen to the Labour Assembly Government on this issue.

I propose amendment 5: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

instructs the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to have an early meeting with the Children's Commissioner for England to make him aware of the particular issues and matters concerning Wales.

There are a number of issues with regard to this delegation. I would hope that, as we move forward and start to implement this Act, we can take those issues on board. The issues that Rhodri Glyn Thomas raised in terms of the children's commissioner, echoed by Mark Isherwood, are important in relation to how we deal with the agenda for children in Wales over the next few years.

We did not get what we wanted from the Children Act 2004 in terms of powers for the children's commissioner. We are left in a situation whereby the authority of the Children's Commissioner for Wales is undermined by the fact that the Children's Commissioner for England, in effect, now takes on board a large number of the powers that he would need in terms of non-delegated functions. This is greatly to be regretted.

It is possible that the Children's Commissioner for Wales will meet the Children's Commissioner for England to put together protocols to try to address this. However, there is a need for higher-level intervention, which is why we have tabled amendment 5, in which we instruct the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, with her responsibility for the children's commissioner, to meet the Children's Commission for England to try to bring some sanity into this arrangement with which we have been lumbered as a result of the failure of the UK Government to listen to

cynnig:

y Cynulliad yn ailddatgan ei farn y dylai pob maes polisi heb ei ddatganoli mewn perthynas â phlant fod yn fater i Gomisiynydd Plant Cymru ac yn nodi methiant Llywodraeth Lafur y DU i wrando ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar y mater hwn.

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

yn cyfarwyddo'r Gweinidog dros Addysg i gyfarfod yn gynnar â Chomisiynydd Plant Lloegr i roi gwybod iddo am y materion a'r pryderon penodol sy'n ymwneud â Chymru.

Mae sawl mater yn codi mewn cysylltiad â'r ddirprwyaeth hon. Yr wyf yn gobeithio, wrth inni symud ymlaen a dechrau rhoi'r Ddeddf hon ar waith, y gallwn ystyried y materion hynny. Mae'r materion a gododd Rhodri Glyn Thomas sy'n ymwneud â'r comisiynydd plant, ac a ategwyd gan Mark Isherwood, yn bwysig o ran y modd yr ydym yn ymdrin â'r agenda ar gyfer plant yng Nghymru dros y blynyddoedd nesaf.

Ni chawsom yr hyn yr oedd arnom ei angen yn Neddf Plant 2004 o ran pwerau i'r comisiynydd plant. Fe'n gadawyd mewn sefyllfa lle y mae awdurdod Comisiynydd Plant Cymru'n cael ei danseilio gan y ffaith bod Comisiynydd Plant Lloegr yn ymgymryd yn awr, i bob diben, â nifer mawr o'r pwerau y byddai arno'u hangen o ran swyddogaethau nas dirprwywyd. Mae hynny'n destun gofid mawr.

Mae'n bosibl y bydd Comisiynydd Plant Cymru'n cwrdd â Chomisiynydd Plant Lloegr i lunio protocolau i geisio ymdrin â hyn. Er hynny, mae angen ymyrraeth ar lefel uwch, a dyna pam y cyflwynasom welliant 5, lle y cyfarwyddwn y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros y comisiynydd plant, i gwrdd â Chomisiynydd Plant Lloegr i geisio dod â rhywfaint o reswm i'r trefniant a gawsom o ganlyniad i fethiant Llywodraeth y DU i wrando ar y sylwadau a gyflwynwyd gan yr holl bleidiau yng Nghynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Anogaf holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad i

the representations of all parties in the National Assembly for Wales. I urge all Assembly Members to support amendment 5, in the hope that something can come out of that.

I listened to Mark Isherwood, and I will come to the issues that he raised in a minute. However, in terms of CAF/CASS, it is important that we recognise that the responsibility that the Assembly is taking on is enormous and will require a huge amount of resources from the Welsh Assembly Government. I am not confident that those resources will be available to the Minister, or that capacity is being made available in terms of the number of officials employed to deal with this transfer. I hope that the Minister, in responding to this debate, can give some assurances on that issue so that we can be confident that the specific CAF/CASS regime implemented in Wales will take forward a Welsh agenda and that we can be happy that we can deliver the service that we want to deliver.

In relation to amendment 3, I am rather disappointed, particularly by Mark Isherwood's comments, as it seems to me that Mark and the Conservatives are taking a simplistic approach to what are complex issues. Some of Mark's rhetoric was similar to that being put forward by Fathers 4 Justice. The presumption that both parents should have access is all very well in theory, but, in terms of how we handle this agenda, the interests of the child must be paramount—we must put them above everything else. In an ideal world, both parents should have access, but every case has its own circumstances, and we cannot make assumptions or apply general rules to those cases, regardless of the Conservative Party's ideals about family life. This amendment is unworthy of the Conservative group, and I hope that the Conservatives will withdraw it, because it seems to me that they are missing the fundamental issue about CAF/CASS, namely that we are here to help children and to put their interests before those of parents.

3.20 p.m.

Gwenda Thomas: Yr wyf croesawu'r cyfle i

gefnogi gwelliant 5, gan obeithio y daw rhywbeth o hynny.

Gwrandewais ar Mark Isherwood, a deuai ar y materion a gododd mewn munud. Fodd bynnag, gyda golwg ar CAF/CASS, mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod bod y Cynulliad yn ymgymryd â chyfrifoldeb anferth a fydd yn gofyn adnoddau enfawr gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Nid wyf yn ffyddiog y bydd yr adnoddau hynny ar gael i'r Trefnydd, na bod capasiti'n cael ei ddarparu o ran nifer y swyddogion a gyflogir i ddelio â'r hyn a drosglwyddir. Gobeithiaf y gall y Trefnydd, wrth ymateb i'r ddadl hon, gynnig rhywfaint o sicrwydd ar y mater hwnnw fel y gallwn fod yn ffyddiog y bydd y gyfundrefn benodol ar gyfer CAF/CASS a roddir ar waith yng Nghymru yn hyrwyddo agenda Gymreig ac fel y gallwn fod yn sicr y bydd y gwasanaeth a ddarparwn yn unol â'r hyn a ddymunwn.

Gyda golwg ar welliant 3, cefais fy siomi braidd, yn enwedig gan sylwadau Mark Isherwood, gan ei bod yn ymddangos i mi fod Mark a'r Ceidwadwyr yn cymryd golwg gor-syml ar faterion cymhleth. Yr oedd peth o rethreg Mark yn debyg i'r hyn a hyrwyddir gan Fathers 4 Justice. Mae'r rhagdybiaeth y dylai'r ddau riant gael mynediad yn iawn mewn egwyddor, ond, o ran y modd yr ydym yn trafod yr agenda hon, rhaid i fuddiannau'r plentyn ddod yn gyntaf—rhaid inni eu cyfrif yn bwysicach na phob dim arall. Mewn byd delfrydol, dylai'r ddau riant gael mynediad, ond mae amgylchiadau pob achos yn wahanol, ac ni allwn wneud rhagdybiaethau neu gymhwyso rheolau cyffredinol at yr achosion hynny, beth bynnag fo delfrydau'r Blaid Geidwadol ynghylch bywyd teuluol. Mae'r gwelliant hwn yn annheilwng o grŵp y Ceidwadwyr, a gobeithiaf y bydd y Ceidwadwyr yn ei dynnu'n ôl, gan ei bod yn ymddangos i mi eu bod yn camdeall y pwynt sylfaenol ynghylch CAF/CASS, sef ein bod yma i helpu plant a rhoi eu buddiannau o flaen rhai eu rhieni.

Gwenda Thomas: I welcome the

gyfranau at y ddadl bwysig hon.

We need to reflect on the fact that this Act gives effect to the UK Government's proposals as set out in the Green Paper, 'Every Child Matters', with the Welsh Assembly Government's policy document 'Children and Young People: Rights to Action' setting out implementation proposals for Wales. The Green Paper was much influenced by the UK Government's response to the Victoria Climbié inquiry report. Therefore, let us hope that the delegation of these functions will lead to more effective safeguards for children in Wales.

I hope—and Mark Isherwood has also indicated this—that section 29 of these regulations will be urgently considered by the Cabinet's sub-committee on children and young people. The establishment of databases should proceed as soon as possible and clarification offered in terms of access to them and the disclosure of information contained in them. We must seek to ensure that all local authorities and other bodies work together to enable a child-centred approach, and not just in their own local areas. By giving a statutory basis to the children and young people's framework, children and young people should have more positive outcomes, and this should enable more effective planning for children's services at a local level.

We should also note that there is currently a shortage of social workers in Wales. The ensuring of parity of employment contract conditions with CAF/CASS employees will be an important consideration if we are to recruit and retain an adequate supply of social work professionals. The Children's Commissioner for Wales, in his third annual report, raised a key issue in relation to children's social services, namely the need to increase staff and capacity within local authority social service departments.

Notwithstanding these issues, I support this motion, which seeks to delegate these functions to the First Minister.

opportunity to contribute to this important debate.

Rhaid inni fyfyrion ynghylch y ffaith bod y Ddeddf hon yn rhoi ar waith y cynigion a gyflwynodd Llywodraeth y DU yn y Papur Gwyrdd, 'Every Child Matters', gan gofio bod dogfen bolisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru 'Plant a Phobl Ifanc: Gweithredu'r Hawliau' wedi cyflwyno cynigion ar gyfer camau gweithredu yng Nghymru. Yr oedd y Papur Gwyrdd yn amlygu ôl dylanwad ymateb Llywodraeth y DU i'r adroddiad ar yr ymchwiliad i achos Victoria Climbié. Felly, gadewch inni obeithio y bydd dirprwyo'r swyddogaethau hyn yn arwain at fesurau diogelwch mwy effeithiol ar gyfer plant yng Nghymru.

Yr wyf yn gobeithio—a nodwyd hyn gan Mark Isherwood hefyd—y bydd adran 29 y rheoliadau hyn yn cael ei hystyried ar frys gan is-bwyllgor y Cabinet ar blant a phobl ifanc. Dylid mynd ati cyn gynted ag y bo modd i sefydlu cronfeydd data a chynnig eglurhad ynghylch yr hawl i'w gweld a datgelu gwybodaeth a geir ynddynt. Rhaid inni geisio sicrhau y bydd yr holl awdurdodau lleol a chyrrff eraill yn cydweithio fel y gellir cael dull gweithredu sy'n canolbwyntio ar y plentyn, a hynny nid yn eu hardaloedd lleol yn unig. Drwy roi sail statudol i'r fframwaith plant a phobl ifanc, dylai fod yn well ar blant a phobl ifanc, a dylai hyn hwyluso cynllunio mwy effeithiol ar gyfer gwasanaethau i blant ar lefel leol.

Dylem nodi hefyd fod prinder gweithwyr cymdeithasol yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Bydd yn bwysig sicrhau bod yr amodau yn eu contract cyflogaeth yn gydradd â rhai gweithwyr CAF/CASS os ydym i recriwtio a chadw cyflenwad digonol o weithwyr cymdeithasol proffesiynol. Cododd Comisiynydd Plant Cymru fater allweddol, yn ei drydydd adroddiad blynyddol, ynghylch gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i blant, sef yr angen am fwy o staff a chapasiti o fewn adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol awdurdodau lleol.

Er gwaethaf y materion hynny, cefnogaf y cynnig hwn, sy'n ceisio dirprwyo'r swyddogaethau hyn i'r Prif Weinidog.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): The Children Act 2004, which received Royal Assent on 15 November 2004, provides the Assembly with important new powers to improve the standards of services for children and young people in Wales. As Gwenda Thomas said, this follows the Green Paper, 'Every Child Matters', and was also the response to the tragic case of Victoria Climbié and the inquiry that followed under Lord Laming. The Act clearly extends the devolution settlement by transferring powers over CAF/CASS in Wales to the Assembly. This has been fully discussed in the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee. We clearly recognise this as a significant transfer, Peter. It will ensure that the Assembly can provide care for children and young people who are often in the most vulnerable situations. We are backing CAF/CASS to ensure that it delivers that, and, obviously, the Minister will ensure that it has the support of the entire Welsh Assembly Government.

The Act extends the devolution settlement, and amendments that seek to link the CAF/CASS transfer to issues concerning the Children's Commissioner for Wales simply muddy the waters, and we will oppose them.

Peter Black: In your role as co-ordinator of children's services, are you happy that the resources being made available in relation to this transfer are sufficient, and that capacity, in terms of officials to deal with the issues that arise, is also sufficient?

Jane Hutt: I was responsible for this previously, when we sought this transfer, and discussions are ongoing. The Minister is responsible for that, and it is clear from the Assembly Government's commitment that it will deliver on the transfer of CAF/CASS. Responsibility for CAF/CASS will be fully devolved to the Assembly. On the point that I was making about the children's commissioner, the amendments that seek to link the CAF/CASS transfer to issues that relate to the commissioner muddy the waters. We will oppose those amendments because, when these functions are devolved to the

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Mae Deddf Plant 2004, y rhoddwyd Cydsyniad Brenhinol iddi ar 15 Tachwedd 2004, yn rhoi pwerau newydd pwysig i'r Cynulliad i wella safonau gwasanaethau i bobl ifanc a phlant yng Nghymru. Fel y dywedodd Gwenda Thomas, mae hyn yn dilyn y Papur Gwyrdd, 'Every Child Matters', ac yr oedd hefyd yn ymateb i achos trist Victoria Climbié a'r ymchwiliad a fu wedyn o dan yr Arglwydd Laming. Mae'r Ddeddf yn ymestyn yr ardrefniant datganoli mewn modd amlwg drwy drosglwyddo pwerau dros CAF/CASS yng Nghymru i'r Cynulliad. Mae hyn wedi'i drafod yn llawn yn y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio. Yr ydym yn llwyr gydnabod bod hwn yn drosglwyddiad pwysig, Peter. Bydd yn sicrhau bod modd i'r Cynulliad ddarparu gofal ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc sy'n aml mewn sefyllfaoedd lle y maent yn fwyaf agored i niwed. Yr ydym yn annog CAF/CASS i sicrhau y bydd yn cyflawni hynny, ac, wrth gwrs, bydd y Gweinidog yn sicrhau y caiff gefnogaeth gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru fel cyfangorff.

Mae'r Ddeddf yn ymestyn yr ardrefniant datganoli, ac nid yw gwelliannau sy'n ceisio cysylltu trosglwyddo CAF/CASS â materion sy'n ymwneud â Chomisinydd Plant Cymru ond yn peri dryswch, a byddwn yn eu gwrthwynebu.

Peter Black: Yn eich rôl fel cyd-drefnydd gwasanaethau i blant, a ydych yn fodlon bod digon o adnoddau ar gael ar gyfer yr hyn a drosglwyddir, a hefyd fod digon o gapasiti, o ran nifer y swyddogion a fydd yn delio â'r materion sy'n codi?

Jane Hutt: Bûm yn gyfrifol am hyn o'r blaen, pan geisiasom y trosglwyddiad hwn, ac mae trafodaethau'n mynd rhagddynt. Y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am hynny, ac mae'n amlwg o ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad y gwnaiff fynd â'r maen i'r wal wrth drosglwyddo CAF/CASS. Bydd y cyfrifoldeb dros CAF/CASS yn cael ei ddatganoli'n llawn i'r Cynulliad. Ynghylch y pwynt a wneuthum am y comisiynydd plant, mae'r gwelliannau sy'n ceisio cysylltu trosglwyddiad CAF/CASS â materion sy'n ymwneud â'r comisiynydd yn peri dryswch. Gwrthwynebwn y gwelliannau hynny

Assembly, the service will automatically come under the commissioner's jurisdiction.

On amendment 3, CAFCASS works to ensure the welfare of children when parental relationships break down, and the Assembly's position is that, after separation, both parents should have responsibility for, and a meaningful relationship with, their children, as long as it is safe for that to take place. The amendment confuses the position instead of clarifying it, and we will therefore oppose it. Peter, thank you for making the point that the interests of children will and must come first, but the amendment does not seek to put that at the forefront. I was delighted that Jane Davidson launched the parenting action plan today, because it is key. It will include the children who get engaged in family court proceedings, and it will bring CAFCASS into the context of the parenting action plan.

Gwenda, on your points about staffing issues, parity, and growing the social work profession in Wales, these issues are being handled by Edwina Hart's officials, but it is also relevant to the work of the Social Services Inspectorate for Wales and the Care Council for Wales. We are supporting the development of the status of the social work profession—that comes under the remit of Brian Gibbons, as Minister for Health and Social Services—and we have a new register and the social work degree course, which has a strong take-up of students. There have also been discussions between local authorities to see how they, as employers, can work together across Wales. That will link to the issue of parity of pay.

In accordance with the devolution settlement, the Act makes separate provision for the organisation and planning of services that affect children and young people in Wales. Again, responding to Gwenda, this matter is key to safeguarding our children. The duty to safeguard children and to promote their welfare will be placed on specified bodies. I can assure you that we will move forward in terms of those duties, particularly in relation

oherwydd, pan ddatganolir y swyddogaethau hyn i'r Cynulliad, daw'r gwasanaeth o dan awdurdodaeth y comisiynydd yn awtomatig.

Ynghylch gwelliant 3, mae CAFCASS yn ceisio sicrhau lles plant pan fo'r berthynas rhwng rhieni'n methu, a safbwynt y Cynulliad yw y dylai'r ddau riant, wedi iddynt wahanu, fod â chyfrifoldeb dros eu plant, a chael perthynas ystyrlon gyda hwy, ar yr amod ei bod yn ddiogel i hynny ddigwydd. Mae'r gwelliant yn drysu'r sefyllfa yn hytrach na'i hegluro, a byddwn yn ei wrthwynebu o'r herwydd. Peter, diolch i chi am wneud y pwynt mai buddiannau'r plant a ddaw'n gyntaf, o raid, ond nid yw'r gwelliant yn ceisio rhoi'r lle blaenaf i hynny. Yr oeddwn wrth fy modd bod Jane Davidson wedi lansio'r cynllun gweithredu ar fagu plant heddiw, gan fod hynny'n hollbwysig. Bydd yn ymdrin â'r plant sy'n rhan o achosion yn y llys teulu, a bydd yn cynnwys CAFCASS yng nghyd-destun y cynllun gweithredu ar fagu plant.

Gwenda, ynghylch y pwyntiau a wnaethoch am faterion sy'n ymwneud â staff, cydraddoldeb, a datblygu'r proffesiwn gwaith cymdeithasol yng Nghymru, trafodir y materion hyn gan swyddogion Edwina Hart, ond maent hefyd yn berthnasol i waith Arolygiaeth Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Cymru a Chyngor Gofal Cymru. Yr ydym o blaid datblygu'r proffesiwn gwaith cymdeithasol—mae hynny'n rhan o gylch gwaith Brian Gibbons, fel y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol—ac mae gennym gofrestr newydd a chwrs gradd mewn gwaith cymdeithasol, y mae nifer fawr o fyfyrwyr yn ymgymryd ag ef. Bu trafodaethau hefyd rhwng awdurdodau lleol i weld sut y gallant gydweithio ledled Cymru, fel cyflogwyr. Bydd hynny'n berthnasol i'r mater sy'n ymwneud â chyflog cyfartal.

Yn unol â'r ardfniant datganoli, mae'r Ddeddf yn gwneud darpariaeth ar wahân ar gyfer trefnu a chynllunio gwasanaethau sy'n effeithio ar blant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru. Unwaith eto, er mwyn ymateb i Gwenda, mae'r mater hwn yn hollbwysig wrth amddiffyn ein plant. Rhoddir y ddyletswydd i amddiffyn plant a hyrwyddo eu lles i gyrff penodol. Gallaf eich sicrhau y byddwn yn hyrwyddo'r dyletswyddau hynny, yn

to establishing and regulating a database to share information. We will move forward speedily on that.

Rhodri Glyn, on amendments 1, 4 and 5 that relate to the children's commissioner—you opened on this point—the Act provides for the establishment of a children's commissioner for England, with a UK-wide remit on non-devolved matters, but it does not, in any way, erode the powers of the Children's Commissioner for Wales. We sought to extend the power of the Welsh commissioner to include functions that are not devolved to Wales and, although that extension was not secured, we expect both commissioners to work closely together to establish practical working arrangements. Having met the Children's Commissioner for Wales, I know that that is already planned. We must not go over amendments that do not take us further in terms of protecting the interests of children. Let our commissioners meet—those of Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales and England—and ensure that we have practical working arrangements that put the child first, with a one-stop shop in Wales.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Do you agree that the only practical arrangement that would allow Peter Clarke to carry out his functions fully would be for the Children's Commissioner for England to agree to allow Peter Clarke to deal with non-devolved matters?

Jane Hutt: As they are already planning to meet to discuss and develop a memorandum of understanding, I am sure that practical arrangements that put the child first and establish the one-stop shop that we seek will emanate from those discussions. I am also sure that we will learn how those discussions are delivering for children in Wales. Let us move on for the sake of the children.

In summary, the Act both strengthens and extends the devolution settlement. It will significantly enhance our ability to deliver on our commitments to children and young people. Let us unite today, across the Assembly, to support our children, on behalf of the children of Wales and all Ministers who have key responsibilities in this area.

enwedig o ran sefydlu a rheoleiddio cronfa ddata i rannu gwybodaeth. Ymdriniwn â hynny rhag blaen.

Rhodri Glyn, ynghylch gwelliannau 1, 4 a 5 sy'n ymwneud â'r comisiynydd plant—gwnaethoch ddechrau â'r pwynt hwn—mae'r Ddeddf yn darparu ar gyfer sefydlu comisiynydd plant i Loegr, a chanddo gylch gwaith ar gyfer y DU gyfan ar faterion sydd heb eu datganoli, ond nid ydyw, mewn unrhyw fodd, yn erydu pwerau Comisiynydd Plant Cymru. Ceisiasom ymestyn pŵer comisiynydd Cymru fel y byddai'n cynnwys swyddogaethau sydd heb eu datganoli i Gymru ac, er na sicrhawyd yr ymestyniad hwnnw, disgwyliwn i'r ddau gomisiynydd gydweithio'n agos i sefydlu trefniadau gweithio ymarferol. A minnau wedi cwrdd â Chomisiynydd Plant Cymru, gwn fod hynny yn yr arfaeth eisoes. Ni ddylem drafod gwelliannau nad ydynt yn mynd â ni ymhellach o ran diogelu buddiannau plant. Gadewch i'n comisiynwyr gwrdd—y rhai yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, yr Alban, Cymru a Lloegr—a sicrhau bod gennym drefniadau gweithio ymarferol sy'n rhoi'r plentyn y gyntaf, gyda siop un stop yng Nghymru.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A ydych yn cytuno mai'r unig drefniant ymarferol a ganiatâi i Peter Clarke gyflawni ei swyddogaethau'n llawn fyddai i Gomisiynydd Plant Lloegr gytuno i ganiatáu i Peter Clarke ymdrin â materion sydd heb eu datganoli?

Jane Hutt: Gan ei fod eisoes yn fwriad ganddynt gwrdd i drafod a datblygu memorandwm cyd-ddealltwriaeth, yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd trefniadau ymarferol i roi'r plentyn yn gyntaf a sefydlu'r siop un stop a geisiwn yn deillio o'r trafodaethau hynny. Yr wyf hefyd yn siŵr y cawn wybod yr hyn a gyflawnir drwy'r trafodaethau hynny er mwyn plant yng Nghymru. Gadewch inni symud ymlaen er mwyn y plant.

I grynhoi, mae'r Ddeddf hon yn cryfhau ac yn ymestyn yr ardrefniant datganoli. Bydd yn rhoi hwb sylweddol i'n gallu i gyflawni ein hymrwymiaidau i blant a phobl ifanc. Gadewch inni uno heddiw, ar draws y Cynulliad, i gefnogi ein plant, ar ran plant Cymru a'r holl Weinidogion sydd â chyfrifoldebau allweddol yn y maes hwn.

3.30 p.m.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.**Amendment 1: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, David
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 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
 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 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 28.**Amendment 2: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 28.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, David
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John

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

Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 6, Ymatal 8, Yn erbyn 35.
Amendment 3: For 6, Abstain 8, Against 35.*

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

Davies, David
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne
Williams, Brynle

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet

Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 4: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, David
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
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
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 5: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, David
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David

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

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

Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Cynnig (NDM2344): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2344): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
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.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Deddf Plant 2004 (Diwygio Rheoliadau Amrywiol)
 (Cymru) 2005, Gorchymyn Deddf Plant 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 2) (Cymru) 2005,
 a Gorchymyn CAFCASS (Cynllun Trosglwyddo Staff, Eiddo, Hawliau a
 Rhwymedigaethau) (Cymru) 2005**

**Approval of the Children Act 2004 (Amendment of Miscellaneous Regulations)
 (Wales) Regulations 2005, the Children Act 2004 (Commencement No.2) (Wales)
 Order 2005, and the CAFCASS (Staff, Property, Rights and Liabilities Transfer
 Scheme) (Wales) Order 2005**

Y Llywydd: Cynigir trafod y tair eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd, oni bai bod gwrthwynebiad i hynny. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad.

The Presiding Officer: It is proposed that the next three items be debated together, unless there are any objections. I see that there are no objections.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Children Act 2004 (Amendment of Miscellaneous Regulations) (Wales) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in Table on 2 March 2005. (NDM2349)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Deddf Plant (Diwygio Rheoliadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2349)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005 in relation to the draft regulations, the Children Act 2004 (Amendment of Miscellaneous Regulations) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005 mewn perthynas â Rheoliadau Deddf Plant (Diwygio Rheoliadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2005 drafft; a

2. approves that the Children Act 2004 (Amendment of Miscellaneous Regulations) (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Deddf Plant 2004 (Diwygio Rheoliadau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 2 March 2005;

a) y rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mawrth 2005;

b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005; and*

b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005; a*

c) *the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005. (NDM2350)*

c) *y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2350)*

I propose that

Cynigiad fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Children Act 2004 (Commencement No. 2) Order 2005, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 2 March 2005. (NDM2347)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Plant 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 2) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2347)

I propose that

Cynigiad fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005 in relation to the draft Order, the Children Act 2004 (Commencement No. 2) Order 2005; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005 mewn perthynas â'r Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Plant 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 2) 2005; a

2. approves that the Children Act 2004 (Commencement No. 2) Order 2005 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Plant (Cychwyn Rhif 2) 2005 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 2 March 2005; and

a) y Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mawrth 2005;

b) the memorandum of correction laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005. (NDM2348)

b) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2348)

I propose that

Cynigiad fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 25.13:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 25.13:

1. approves the draft the CAF/CASS (Staff, Property, Rights and Liabilities Transfer Scheme) Order 2005, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 2 March 2005; and

1. yn cymeradwyo fersiwn ddrafft Gorchymyn CAF/CASS (Cynllun Trosglwyddo Staff, Eiddo, Hawliau a Rhwymedigaethau) 2005 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mawrth 2005; ac

2. notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in the Table Office on 2 March 2005. (NDM2351)

2. yn nodi'r memorandwm cywiriadau ar gyfer y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mawrth 2005.

(NDM2351)

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Cyfyngaf fy sylwadau i'r rheoliadau sydd yn ymwneud â throsglwyddo cyfrifoldebau CAF/CASS i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, a dweud, ar y cychwyn, fy mod yn croesawu hynny. Yr wyf yn mawr hyderu y gallwn ni, o gael y rheolaeth honno, sicrhau gwell proses a threfniadaeth, sy'n fwy effeithiol, er mwyn ateb anghenion Cymru, yn seiliedig bob tro ar anghenion y plentyn. Cytunaf â'r hyn a ddywedodd Peter Black, wrth ymateb i sylwadau Mark Isherwood. Cefais i hefyd fy mhoeni gan y sylwadau hynny. Er ein bod yn ymwybodol o hawliau tadau, mae'n rhaid inni sicrhau mai hawliau plant sydd yn ganolog bob tro yn y materion hyn. Y mae cyfle yma, ond hoffwn gael sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog y bydd cyllid digonol yn cael ei drosglwyddo gyda'r cyfrifoldebau hyn. Os nad yw'r cyllid a'r adnoddau yn dod gyda'r cyfrifoldebau, mae perygl, er gwaethaf ein dymuniadau a'n dyheadau gorau, y byddwn yn methu â chreu system effeithiol. A all y Gweinidog roi unrhyw wybodaeth inni ynglŷn â manylion y drafodaeth gyda San Steffan ar hynny, ac a yw'n hyderus y byddwn yn llwyddo i sicrhau bod y cyllid yn ddigonol?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I will restrict my comments to the regulations on transferring the responsibilities of CAF/CASS to the National Assembly for Wales, and say, at the outset, that I welcome this. I am confident, as a result of having that control, that we can ensure much better and more efficient processes and arrangements to address Welsh needs, based on the needs of the child. I agree with the comments made by Peter Black earlier, in response to Mark Isherwood. I was also concerned by those comments. While we are aware of fathers' rights, we must ensure that children's rights are always central in these matters. There is an opportunity here, but I want an assurance from the Minister that adequate funding will be transferred with these responsibilities. If the funding and resources do not follow the responsibilities, there is a danger that, despite our hopes and aspirations, we will fail to create an efficient system. Can the Minister give us any information about the details of the discussion with Westminster on that, and is she confident that we will succeed in ensuring that the funding is adequate?

A all y Gweinidog hefyd roi sicrwydd y bydd y gwasanaeth hwn ar gael yn gyson drwy Gymru, neu fod hynny o leiaf yn ddyhead? Mae teimlad, yn enwedig yn y Gogledd-orllewin, fod diffygion yn y system fel y mae'n sefyll. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ein sicrhau ei fod yn fwriad gan Lywodraeth Cymru i sicrhau bod y gwasanaeth yn gyson drwy Gymru ac y bydd pob plentyn yn derbyn yr un cyfle o dan y system hon?

Can the Minister also assure us that this service will be available uniformly across Wales, or that that is at least an aspiration? There is a feeling, particularly in north-west Wales, that there are deficiencies in the system as it stands. Will the Minister assure us that the Government of Wales intends to ensure that the service is uniform across Wales and that each child will be given the same opportunities under this system?

A oes gan y Gweinidog unrhyw gynlluniau i newid a gwella'r fframwaith safonol ar gyfer y gwasanaeth? A yw'n derbyn bod angen cryfhau a gwella'r fframwaith hwnnw? A allwn gael sicrwydd hefyd y bydd hawliau cyfartal yn cael eu rhoi i'r iaith Gymraeg o fewn y drefn newydd? Mae teimlad nad yw hynny'n bodoli o fewn y drefn bresennol. Mae'n bodoli o ran egwyddor ond mae problemau wedi bod o ran ei weithrediad.

Does the Minister have any plans to change and improve the service's standard framework? Does she accept that that framework needs to be strengthened and improved? Will she also give us an assurance that the Welsh language will be afforded equality within the new system? There is a feeling that that does not happen under the present system. The principle has been established but there have been problems in terms of implementation.

Nid wyf yn dweud hyn er mwyn beirniadu'r

My comments are not meant as a criticism of

trosglwyddiad cyfrifoldebau—yr wyf yn ei werthfawrogi a'i groesawu yn fawr—ond yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd Llywodraeth Cymru yn cael tegwch i sicrhau gwell gwasanaeth yn dilyn y trosglwyddiad hwn.

Jeff Cuthbert: I originally thought that I would have only a short time to speak, so I can either speak slowly or speak briefly; I will speak briefly. The Children Act 2004 will enable the delivery of key services to our young people to be more effective and efficient. This Act signals a step forward, with the devolution of CAFCASS and the support it offers to children involved with divorce proceedings, adoption and applications for care. The Children Act 2004 is an opportunity to share best practice and to improve the protection of children in Wales, which must be welcomed.

The Act also builds on the existing powers of the Children's Commissioner for Wales, by giving him the full authority to enter all premises except private dwellings. He will be able to use those new powers to get access to, and to interview, any child in Wales on issues relating to his powers and duties. The Act also ensures that the commissioner is fully consulted on non-devolved matters.

This devolution of power will mean more joined-up and robust children's services, responsive to the needs of Wales's children and young people. I welcome the new powers and opportunities that the Children Act 2004 will bring.

William Graham: I welcome this measure, but ask the Minister to outline once again the way in which the Magistrates' Courts Services Inspectorate will review the operation of the service. The Minister will know that the report of April 2004 was critical, particularly on the aspect of staff. Will the Minister outline, either here or in committee, how she intends to ensure that there is adequate protection for staff, particularly in terms of preventing violence at work? It is suggested that there are about 165 members of staff to come across, but some will say that a minimum of 200 is needed.

the transfer of responsibilities—I greatly appreciate and welcome it—but I hope that the Government of Wales will be given fair play in ensuring better service following this transfer.

Jeff Cuthbert: Tybiais ar y dechrau na chawn ond ychydig o amser i siarad, felly gallaf naill ai siarad yn araf neu siarad yn fyr; siaradaf yn fyr. Bydd Deddf Plant 2004 yn cynnig modd i ddarparu gwasanaethau hollbwysig i'n pobl ifanc mewn modd mwy effeithiol ac effeithlon. Mae'r Ddeddf hon yn gam ymlaen, gyda datganoli CAFCASS a'r cymorth y mae'n ei gynnig i blant sy'n gysylltiedig ag achosion ysgaru, mabwysiadu a cheisiadau am ofal. Mae Deddf Plant 2004 yn cynnig cyfle i rannu'r arferion gorau ac i amddiffyn plant yn well yng Nghymru, a rhaid croesawu hynny.

Mae'r Ddeddf hefyd yn ychwanegu at bwerau presennol Comisiynydd Plant Cymru, drwy roi iddo'r hawl i fynd i mewn i bob adeilad heblaw anheddau preifat. Bydd yn gallu defnyddio'r pwerau newydd hynny i gael gweld, a chyfweld, unrhyw blentyn yng Nghymru ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â'i bwerau a'i ddyletswyddau. Mae'r Ddeddf yn sicrhau hefyd yr ymgynghorir yn llawn â'r comisiynydd ar faterion sydd heb eu datganoli.

Bydd datganoli'r pŵer hwn yn fodd i gael gwasanaethau plant cadarnach a mwy cydgysylltiedig, sy'n ymateb i anghenion plant a phobl ifanc Cymru. Croesawaf y pwerau a'r cyfleoedd newydd a ddaw yn sgîl Deddf Plant 2004.

William Graham: Croesawaf y mesur hwn, ond gofynnaf i'r Trefnydd ddisgrifio unwaith eto y modd y bydd Arolygiaeth Gwasanaethau Llysoedd yr Ynadon yn adolygu gweithrediad y gwasanaeth. Gŵyr y Trefnydd fod adroddiad Ebrill 2004 yn un beiriadol, yn enwedig mewn cysylltiad â staff. A wnaiff y Trefnydd ddisgrifio, naill ai yma neu yn y pwyllgor, sut y mae'n bwriadu sicrhau y ceir diogelwch digonol ar gyfer staff, yn enwedig o ran atal trais yn y gweithle? Awgrymir y bydd tua 165 o aelodau staff yn cael eu trosglwyddo, ond dywed rhai fod angen o leiaf 200.

I am not sure why this was not retained as an education responsibility, as it is in England. Will the Minister indicate whether there will be an annual report, as was previously provided? Unfortunately, as we aware, CAF/CASS has not had the most distinguished career in its short life.

3.40 p.m.

Communication between England and Wales is essential, particularly in respect of staff, their conditions of service and for recruitment and retention. The measures that we have seen to date have been rather silent on the United Nations' Convention on the Rights of the Child, not only in terms of making this child-centric, but in terms of the rights and responsibilities of staff. We also question the relationship with the judiciary and how that will be fully maintained. The reason for the transfer is to raise the profile of children's needs. The transfer must also be evidence-based to ensure that the safety of children is paramount.

Peter Black: Unlike Jeff Cuthbert, I am not capable of speaking slowly, so I will just be brief. I join Rhodri Glyn Thomas in welcoming this transfer of powers. It is, as he said, an important transfer and an important devolution of powers to the Assembly. Clearly, as William outlined, one of the reasons for the transfer is because CAF/CASS came under the education department in England, but in Wales, it will sit alongside social justice. That is acceptable, but it would be useful to have an explanation for it. As part of this transfer, it is important that the service we design in Wales, as I said previously, is child-centric and that it supports the interests of the child. In addition, the service must be more accessible across Wales, not just for children, but for parents, so that everyone can have access to it, and to the confidential advice service that goes with it, no matter where they live. The rural nature of Wales has defeated the service in the past in that regard, and I would hope that, as part of the transfer, we can overcome the stumbling block that the UK Government has thus far failed to overcome.

Nid wyf yn sicr pam na chadwyd hyn fel cyfrifoldeb addysg, fel y mae yn Lloegr. A wnaiff y Trefnydd ddweud a geir adroddiad blynyddol, fel a ddarparwyd o'r blaen? Yn anffodus, fel y gwyddom, ni chafodd CAF/CASS yr yrfa fwyaf disglair yn ystod ei oes fer.

Mae cyfathrebu rhwng Cymru a Lloegr yn hanfodol, yn enwedig mewn cysylltiad â staff, eu hamodau gwasanaeth ac ar gyfer eu recriwtio a'u cadw. Bu'r mesurau a welsom hyd yma'n dawedog braidd ynghylch Cytundeb y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, nid yn unig o ran peri i hyn fod yn blentyn-ganolog, ond hefyd o ran hawliau a chyfrifoldebau staff. Yr ydym hefyd yn cwestiynu'r berthynas â'r farnwriaeth a sut y'i cynhelir yn llawn. Gwneir y trosglwyddiad hwn er mwyn tynnu sylw at anghenion plant. Rhaid i'r trosglwyddiad fod yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth hefyd er mwyn sicrhau mai diogelwch plant a gaiff y lle blaenaf.

Peter Black: Yn wahanol i Jeff Cuthbert, ni allaf siarad yn araf, felly siaradaf yn fyr yn unig. Ymunaf â Rhodri Glyn Thomas i groesawu trosglwyddo'r pwerau hyn. Mae'n drosglwyddiad pwysig, fel y dywedodd, ac yn gam pwysig o ran datganoli pwerau i'r Cynulliad. Wrth gwrs, fel y nododd William, un o'r rhesymau dros y trosglwyddiad yw bod CAF/CASS o dan adain yr adran addysg yn Lloegr, ond yng Nghymru, bydd yn eistedd ochr yn ochr â chyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Mae hynny'n dderbyniol, ond buddiol fyddai cael eglurhad o hynny. Fel rhan o'r trosglwyddiad hwn, mae'n bwysig y bydd y gwasanaeth a grewn yng Nghymru yn un sy'n canolbwyntio ar y plentyn, fel y dywedais o'r blaen, ac y bydd yn gwarchod buddiannau'r plentyn. Yn ogystal â hynny, rhaid i'r gwasanaeth fod yn fwy hygyrch ym mhob rhan o Gymru, nid yn unig i blant, ond i rieni, fel y gall pawb gael mynediad iddo, ac i'r gwasanaeth cynghori cyfrinachol y mae'n ei gynnig, ni waeth ym mhle y maent yn byw. Mae natur wledig Cymru wedi bod yn drech na'r gwasanaeth yn y gorffennol yn hynny o beth, ac yr wyf yn gobeithio, fel rhan o'r trosglwyddiad, y gallwn oresgyn y rhwystr y mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi methu â'i

oresgyn hyd yma.

Again, the issue of resources is important. The amount of money that CAF/CASS has to deliver the protection of children is vital. I hope that, in designing the service, the Assembly Government bears that in mind, and, if necessary, supplements resources transferred from the UK Government from its own resources to ensure that the best possible service is provided around Wales.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I thank Members for their warm welcome for this transfer of powers to the Assembly. We know that this will be right for children. This now becomes part of the responsibilities of the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration. The committee, as I said previously, has extensively discussed issues in relation to the transfer, and much more discussion must take place. Rhodri Glyn, William and Peter noted that we must ensure that CAF/CASS is accessible to children across Wales. The Minister is looking at structures to improve access, and teams have been strengthened and established. On William's point, as a result of the poor report that was undertaken, the Welsh team, in many ways, got to grips with the situation. From consultations with staff prior to this transfer, it was clear that they warmly welcomed the opportunity of transferring to Wales and coming under the Welsh Assembly Government. Staff welcomed the fact that they would not be part of a non-departmental public body or an Assembly sponsored public body. CAF/CASS will deliver and work in partnership across the board. Financial issues in relation to the transfer and consequentials, in terms of the impact, are all being handled at present, and I am sure that there will be an opportunity for scrutiny.

Prior to the transfer, CAF/CASS had to abide by the Welsh Language Act 1993; it had a Welsh language scheme and a Welsh language officer, as well as a Welsh-speaking director, as I am sure you know, Rhodri Glyn. It has already shown its commitment. Finally, I thank Jeff Cuthbert for his overall welcome on all aspects of this. This transfer and the Children Act 2004 are delivering for children in Wales.

Unwaith eto, mae mater adnoddau'n bwysig. Mae'r swm o arian a gaiff CAF/CASS ar gyfer amddiffyn plant yn hollbwysig. Gobeithiaf y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cofio hynny, wrth gynllunio'r gwasanaeth, ac y bydd yn ychwanegu, os bydd raid, at yr adnoddau a drosglwyddir o Lywodraeth y DU o'i choffrau ei hun er mwyn cynnig y gwasanaeth gorau posibl ledled Cymru.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Diolchaf i Aelodau am eu croeso cynnes i'r trosglwyddo hwn ar bwerau i'r Cynulliad. Gwyddom y bydd hyn yn beth iawn i blant. Daw hyn yn rhan o gyfrifoldebau'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio yn awr. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, mae'r pwyllgor wedi trafod materion sy'n ymwneud â'r trosglwyddo'n helaeth, a rhaid cael llawer o drafodaethau eto. Nododd Rhodri Glyn, William a Peter fod rhaid inni sicrhau y bydd CAF/CASS yn hygyrch ledled Cymru. Mae'r Gweinidog yn ystyried dulliau o wella mynediad, ac mae timau wedi'u cryfhau a'u sefydlu. Ynghylch y pwynt a wnaeth William, o ganlyniad i'r adroddiad gwael a gafwyd, gwnaeth tîm Cymru fynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa, ar sawl cyfrif. Yn ôl ymgynghoriadau â staff cyn y trosglwyddiad hwn, yr oedd yn amlwg eu bod yn mawr groesawu'r cyfle i gael eu trosglwyddo i Gymru a dod o dan adain Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Croesawodd staff y ffaith na fyddent yn rhan o gorff cyhoeddus anadrannol neu'n gorff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad. Bydd CAF/CASS yn gweithredu ac yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth yn gyffredinol. Mae materion ariannol sy'n ymwneud ag effaith y trosglwyddiad a'r symiau canlyniadol yn cael eu trafod ar hyn o bryd, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y ceir cyfle i graffu ar hynny.

Cyn y trosglwyddiad hwn, bu'n rhaid i CAF/CASS weithredu'n unol â Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993; yr oedd ganddo gynllun iaith Gymraeg a swyddog iaith Gymraeg, yn ogystal â chyfarwyddwr Cymraeg ei iaith, fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf yn siŵr, Rhodri Glyn. Mae wedi amlygu ei ymrwymiad eisoes. Yn olaf, diolchaf i Jeff Cuthbert am ei groeso cyffredinol i bob agwedd ar hyn. Mae'r trosglwyddiad hwn a Deddf Plant 2004 yn

dod â budd i blant yng Nghymru.

Cynnig (NDM2349): O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2349): For 46, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
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, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM2350): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2350): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
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, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
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.*

*Cynnig (NDM2347): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2347): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine

Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
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.*

*Cynnig (NDM2348): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2348): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael

Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
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.*

*Cynnig (NDM2351): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2351): For 50, 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise

Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 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.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Lleoliad a Phrisio Anheddau)
 (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005 a Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Gostyngiadau am
 Anabledau a Threfniadau Trosiannol) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005
 Approval of the Council Tax (Situation and Valuation of Dwellings) (Wales)
 (Amendment) Regulations 2005 and the Council Tax (Reduction for Disabilities)
 and (Transitional Arrangements) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005**

Y Llywydd: Cynigir trafod y ddwy eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd, oni bai bod gwrthwynebiad i hynny. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Council Tax (Situation and Valuation of Dwellings) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005. (NDM2354)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales approves that the Council Tax (Situation and Valuation of Dwellings) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office and e-

The Presiding Officer: It is proposed that the next two items be debated together, unless there are any objections. I see that there are no objections.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Lleoliad a Phrisio Anheddau) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2354)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Lleoliad a Phrisio Anheddau) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno

mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005. (NDM2355)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Council Tax (Reductions for Disabilities and Transitional Arrangements) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005. (NDM2352)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales approves that the Council Tax (Reductions for Disabilities and Transitional Arrangements) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005. (NDM2353)

These regulations are technical in nature. The first, on the situation and valuation of dwellings, includes a change of date from the original 1993 valuation. The second, on reductions for disabilities and transitional arrangements, is an amendment, which includes band I on the new list.

David Lloyd: Nid ailadroddaf wrthwynebiad Plaid Cymru i'r dreth gyngor fel y mae hi, oherwydd, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, materion technegol sydd gerbron. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ail set o reoliadau ynghylch gostyngiadau am anableddau yn fy nghymell i sôn am y ffaith na chynhwyswyd diffiniad o 'anableddau'. Mae anawsterau ynghylch polisi'r Llywodraeth hon o ddileu costau gofal i bobl anabl yn eu cartrefi gan nad oes diffiniad ar gael. Mae'n rhaid bod diffiniad ar gael yn rhywle, oherwydd gwneir taliadau i bobl anabl, ond, gan nad oes gennym ddiffiniad, yr ydym wedi bod yn aros dros ddwy flynedd am waredu costau gofal cartref pobl anabl. Mae'r ail set o reoliadau yn gofyn inni ystyried gostyngiadau yn y dreth gyngor am anableddau, ond nid oes diffiniad o 'anableddau' ynghlwm wrth honno chwaith. Felly, er ein bod yn cytuno gydag egwyddor y mater technegol hwn, yn absenoldeb diffiniad o anabledd, sut y mae gwireddu'r amcanion?

ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2355)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Gostyngiadau am Anableddau a Threfniadau Trosiannol) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2352)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Gostyngiadau am Anableddau a Threfniadau Trosiannol) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2353)

Rheoliadau o natur dechnegol yw'r rhain. Mae'r cyntaf, ar leoliad a phrisio anheddau, yn cynnwys newid dyddiad o'r prisiad gwreiddiol yn 1993. Mae'r ail, ar ostyngiadau am anableddau a threfniadau trosiannol, yn ddiwygiad, sy'n cynnwys band I ar y rhestr newydd.

David Lloyd: I will not rehearse Plaid Cymru's opposition to the council tax in its current form, because, as the Minister has said, these regulations deal with technical matters. However, the second set of regulations on reductions for disabilities compels me to mention the fact that no definition of 'disability' is included. The absence of a definition has led to problems as regards the Government's policy of abolishing home care charges for disabled people. There must be a definition somewhere, because disabled people receive payments, but the absence of a definition has led to a wait of over two years for the abolition of home care charges for disabled people. The second set of regulations asks us to consider council tax reductions for disabled people, but does not provide a definition of 'disability'. Therefore, although we agree with the principle of this technical matter, in the absence of a definition of 'disability', how will its objectives be

achieved?

3.50 p.m.

Glyn Davies: We will support the motions, but I will comment in declaring our support. Today, I heard the Business Minister talk about council tax as being a Conservative tax. I would like to point out to the Assembly that when the Conservatives were in power, there was no opposition to council tax. It is the appalling way in which the Government has raised council tax that has led to this opposition.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I believe that we are debating the principle of the regulations.

Michael German: I will ensure that Glyn Davies receives a copy of the relevant Hansard, so that he knows precisely where our thoughts lie.

The Liberal Democrats will oppose the first set of regulations and support the second. This is a matter of principle, and, as you rightly said, Presiding Officer, we are debating the principle. These regulations will introduce the new, rebanded valuation list for Wales, thereby subjecting Wales to a further dose of the problems that council tax provides.

The UK Government has clearly decided that this potato was far too hot for it to grasp. When it undertook its first inquiry into what should replace council tax, it decided to set up a second inquiry on the back of the results of the first to ensure that the debate would continue beyond the general election. The people of Wales have been the guinea pigs for the revaluation process—guinea pigs who have seen two thirds of Cardiff homes going up at least one band, and a third going down, and who have seen 90 per cent of properties in other parts of Wales being revalued upwards. When the Minister saw the result of the revaluation process, she had to take immediate action, and band I—or band ‘die’, if you prefer—was introduced at the top end of the scale. We then had a damping scheme, so that people would only go up one band this year. I know of someone in Cardiff who will go up six bands. That person will have to

Glyn Davies: Byddwn yn cefnogi'r cynigion hyn, ond gwnaf sylw wrth ddatgan ein cefnogaeth. Heddiw, clywsom y Trefnydd yn dweud mai treth y Ceidwadwyr yw'r dreth gyngor. Carwn dynnu sylw'r Cynulliad at y ffaith na fu unrhyw wrthwynebiad i'r dreth gyngor pan oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym. Y modd gwarthus y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi cynyddu'r dreth gyngor a arweiniodd at y gwrthwynebiad hwn.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Credaf ein bod yn cael dadl ar egwyddor y rheoliadau.

Michael German: Sicrhaf y caiff Glyn Davies gopi o'r rhifyn perthnasol o Hansard, fel y caiff wybod beth yn union yw ein barn.

Gwnaiff y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol wrthwynebu'r set reoliadau gyntaf a chefnogi'r ail. Mater o egwyddor yw hwn ac, fel y dywedasoch, Lywydd, yr ydym yn cael dadl ar yr egwyddor. Bydd y rheoliadau hyn yn cyflwyno'r rhestr brisio newydd wedi'i hailfandio ar gyfer Cymru, gan orfodi Cymru i gael dogn pellach o'r problemau sy'n deillio o'r dreth gyngor.

Mae'n amlwg bod Llywodraeth y DU wedi penderfynu bod y mater yn rhy ddadleuol i fynd i'r afael ag ef. Pan ymgwymerodd â'i hymchwiliad cyntaf i'r hyn a ddylai gymryd lle'r dreth gyngor, penderfynodd sefydlu ail ymchwiliad yn sgîl canlyniadau'r cyntaf i sicrhau y byddai'r ddadl yn parhau tan ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol. Pobl Cymru oedd testun yr arbrawf ar gyfer y broses ailbrisio—a gwelsant ddwy ran o dair o'r cartrefi yng Nghaerdydd yn codi o leiaf un band, ac un rhan o dair yn gostwng, a gweld 90 y cant o'r tai mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru'n cael eu hailbrisio'n uwch. Pan welodd y Gweinidog ganlyniad y broses ailbrisio, bu'n rhaid iddi gymryd camau ar unwaith, a chyflwynwyd band I ym mhen uchaf y raddfa. Wedyn cawsom gynllun lliniaru, fel na fyddai pobl ond yn codi un band eleni. Gwn am rywun yng Nghaerdydd a fydd yn codi chwe band. Bydd y person hwnnw'n gorfod wynebu

face the consequence of an increase of 11 or 12 per cent this year, and subsequent increases until 2011.

The consequence of this is all about the need for change. This Government has introduced the regulations that imply that the change of valuations will take place. If the Government had taken advice from its London colleagues, it would have done the same as they have done there, which is to postpone those actions until after the next election, while discussions about what will happen next continue. If you genuinely believe that this is a real and open inquiry by Sir Michael Lyons, and believe that he could come up with alternatives, and that the alternatives are what the Government was eventually searching for, then these valuations will only last a short period of time. It would not surprise me to see us back in the Chamber, after Sir Michael Lyons' review and the next Parliament session, reviewing the revaluations all over again.

Why are we subjecting the people of Wales to this crumbling valuation system, and revaluing most properties upwards, when the people of England and Scotland do not have to suffer? In 1991, the people of Scotland were the guinea pigs for the poll tax. They revolted, so the Conservative Government at the time also introduced poll tax for England and Wales. It did not take long for us to work out that this was not a sensible system. Would it not have been far better for the Government to have said that it would hang on to this change until after the results of the Lyons review were known, and then look at the options. We are aware of the direction in which the Government is moving, and the Minister knows that it involves a local income tax.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I am not sure in which direction Glyn Davies' comments were going, but I noticed that he sat down very quickly, so I will let that one pass.

Dai's point was a neat way of trying to include his persistent argument about care costs. However, the issue is about a technical amendment to include band I, of which I assumed you would have been in favour. We

canlyniadau codiad o 11 neu 12 y cant eleni, a chodiadau wedyn hyd 2011.

O ganlyniad i hyn oll, mae angen newid. Y Llywodraeth hon a gyflwynodd y rheoliadau a barodd yr ailbrisiad. Pe byddai'r Llywodraeth wedi cymryd cyngor gan ei chymheiriaid yn Llundain, gwnaethai'r un peth ag a wnaethant hwy, sef gohirio'r camau hynny tan ar ôl yr etholiad nesaf, tra bo trafodaethau am yr hyn a geir nesaf yn parhau. Os ydych yn credu o ddifrif mai ymchwiliad agored a dilys yw hwn o eiddo Syr Michael Lyons, ac yn credu y gallai gynnig dewisiadau eraill, ac mai'r dewisiadau yw'r hyn yr oedd y Llywodraeth yn ei geisio yn y pen draw, ni fydd y prisiadau hyn ond yn parhau am gyfnod byr. Ni synnwn pe byddem yn dod yn ôl i'r Siambr, ar ôl adolygiad Syr Michael Lyons a'r sesiwn Seneddol nesaf, i adolygu'r prisiadau o'r dechrau eto.

Pam yr ydym yn gorfodi'r system brisio ddiffygiol hon ar bobl Cymru, ac yn ailbrisio'r rhan fwyaf o dai'n uwch, a phobl Lloegr a'r Alban heb orfod dioddef? Yn 1991, pobl yr Alban oedd testun arbrawf treth y pen. Gwnaethant wrthryfela, felly gwnaeth y Llywodraeth Geidwadol a geid ar y pryd gyflwyno treth y pen yng Nghymru a Lloegr hefyd. Ni chymerodd yn hir cyn inni weld nad oedd yn system synhwyrol. Oni fuasai'n llawer gwell i'r Llywodraeth ddweud y byddai'n gohirio'r newid hwn hyd nes y caed gwybod canlyniadau adolygiad Lyons, ac ystyried y dewisiadau wedyn. Gwyddom i ba gyfeiriad y mae'r Llywodraeth yn mynd, a gŵyr y Gweinidog fod hynny'n golygu cael treth incwm leol.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Nid wyf yn sicr i ba gyfeiriad yr oedd Glyn Davies yn mynd gyda'i sylwadau, ond sylwais iddo eistedd yn gyflym iawn, felly gadawaf hynny o'r neilltu.

Yr oedd y pwynt a wnaeth Dai yn ddull cyfleus o geisio cynnwys ei ddadl gyson am gostau gofal. Fodd bynnag, y mater dan sylw yw newid technegol i gynnwys band I, y cymeraf y byddech o'i blaid. Gallwn anfon

can send you a note on the definition of disability as used by the rating authorities.

On Mike German's point, I am sure that he will get a copy of the relevant transcripts, which will then be included in an edition of *Focus* that is posted through as many doors as possible in Wales. It is important to say that the Liberal Democrats were part of the partnership council that agreed this revaluation, which started in April 2003. It shows that the Liberal Democrats will not take responsibility for their actions.

nodyn atoch ar y diffiniad o anabledd fel y'i defnyddir gan yr awdurdodau ardrethu.

Ynghylch y pwynt a wnaeth Mike German, yr wyf yn siŵr y caiff gopi o'r trawsgrifiadau perthnasol, a gaiff eu cynnwys wedyn mewn rhifyn o *Focus* a gaiff ei bostio drwy gynifer o ddrysau ag y bo modd yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig dweud bod y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn rhan o'r cyngor partneriaeth a gytunodd ar yr ailbrisiad hwn, a ddechreuodd yn Ebrill 2003. Dengys na wnaiff y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol dderbyn cyfrifoldeb am eu gweithredoedd.

Cynnig (NDM2354): O blaid 40, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 6.
Motion (NDM2354): For 40, Abstain 0, Against 6.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

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

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

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

*Cynnig (NDM2355): O blaid 38, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 6.
Motion (NDM2355): For 38, Abstain 0, Against 6.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2352): O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2352): For 46, 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff

Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2353): O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2353): For 46, 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
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004
 (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) 2005 a Rheoliadau Deddf Archwilio Cyhoeddus
 Cymru 2004 (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) 2005
 Approval of the Public Audit Wales Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments)
 Order 2005 and the Public Audit Wales Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments)
 Regulations 2005**

Y Llywydd: Cynigir trafod y ddwy eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd, oni bai bod gwrthwynebiad i hynny. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad.

The Presiding Officer: It is proposed that the next two items be debated together, unless there are any objections. I see that there are no objections.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Order 2005, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 2 March 2005. (NDM2356)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004 (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2005 a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2356)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-

mailed Assembly Members on 8 March 2005 in relation to the draft Order, the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Order 2005; and

2. approves that the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Order 2005 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 2 March 2005; and

b) regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005. (NDM2357)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 2 March 2005. (NDM2358)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005 in relation to the draft regulations, the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

2. approves that the Public Audit (Wales) Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft regulations laid in the Table Office on 2 March 2005; and

b) regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005. (NDM2359)

I hesitate to say that these regulations are straightforward and technical, but they really are. They follow on from the Public Audit

bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005 mewn perthynas â'r gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Archwilio (Cymru) 2004 (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2005; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004 (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) y Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mawrth 2005; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2357)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Deddf Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004 (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2358)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005 mewn perthynas â'r Rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Deddf Archwilio (Cymru) 2004 (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2005; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Deddf Archwilio Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004 (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) y Rheoliadau drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mawrth 2005; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2359)

Petrusaf cyn dweud mai rheoliadau syml a thechnegol yw'r rhain, ond dyna ydynt mewn gwirionedd. Maent yn dilyn Deddf Archwilio

(Wales) Act 2004, and our commencement Orders following on from the previous commencement Orders. These statutory instruments will enable all amendments to existing secondary legislation resulting directly from the Act to come into force from 1 April, which I am sure that everyone will agree is good news.

The consequential amendment regulations amend a number of pieces of secondary legislation—nine in all—relating to education, the national health service and local government. Their effect is to confer responsibility currently performed by the Audit Commission, such as the certification of grants and receipt of reports, on the Auditor General for Wales. That is the first point. Orders can only be amended by Orders, and regulations by regulations, hence the two separate elements. The Order has the same effect as the regulations, in that it ensures that local authorities in Wales obtain the consent of the Auditor General rather than that of the commission. It also provides for bodies whose accounts are to be subject to audit by the Auditor General from 1 April to be eligible to enter into contract under the private finance initiative. As I said, the Order and regulations are technical in nature, I would hope.

Jenny Randerson: I will simply say that the Welsh Liberal Democrats will support the motions, and, as we have said before about this issue of setting up a single audit body for Wales, we welcome the simplification of the system. In this case, these regulations relate to education, the health service and local government. I believe that the public sector in Wales will welcome a simpler system in place of the one that has grown overly bureaucratic and complex over the years.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I do not think that I need to add anything, Llywydd.

4.00 p.m.

Cynnig (NDM2356): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Cyhoeddus (Cymru) 2004, ac mae ein Gorchmynion cychwyn yn dilyn y Gorchmynion cychwyn blaenorol. Bydd yr offerynnau statudol hyn yn peri y bydd yr holl newidiadau i'r is-ddeddfwriaeth bresennol sy'n dilyn yn uniongyrchol o'r Ddeddf yn gallu dod i rym o 1 Ebrill, ac yr wyf yn sicr y bydd pawb yn cytuno bod hynny'n newydd da.

Mae'r rheoliadau ar ddiwygiadau canlyniadol yn newid sawl eitem is-ddeddfwriaeth—naw i gyd—sy'n ymwneud ag addysg, y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol a llywodraeth leol. O ganlyniad iddynt, rhoddir cyfrifoldeb a arferir ar hyn o bryd gan y Comisiwn Archwilio, fel ardystio grantiau a derbyn adroddiadau, i Archwilydd Cyffredinol Cymru. Dyna'r pwynt cyntaf. Ni ellir ond diwygio Gorchmynion drwy wneud Gorchmynion, a diwygio rheoliadau drwy wneud rheoliadau, a dyna pam y ceir y ddwy elfen ar wahân. Caiff y Gorchmyn yn un effaith â'r rheoliadau, gan ei fod yn sicrhau y bydd awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru'n cael cydsyniad gan yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol yn hytrach na chan y comisiwn. Mae hefyd yn darparu fel y bydd cyrff y mae eu cyfrifon i gael eu harchwilio gan yr Archwilydd Cyffredinol o 1 Ebrill yn gymwys i wneud contract o dan y fenter cyllid preifat. Fel y dywedais, mae'r Gorchmyn a'r rheoliadau'n dechnegol eu natur, fel y cytunech, yr wyf yn gobeithio.

Jenny Randerson: Y cwbl a ddywedaf yw y bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n cefnogi'r cynigion, ac, fel y dywedasom o'r blaen ar fater sefydlu un corff archwilio i Gymru, croesawn y symleiddio ar y system. Yn yr achos hwn, mae'r rheoliadau'n ymwneud ag addysg, y gwasanaeth iechyd a llywodraeth leol. Credaf y bydd y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yn croesawu system symlach yn lle un a ddatblygodd i fod yn orfiwrocraataidd a chymhleth dros y blynyddoedd.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Ni chredaf fod angen imi ychwanegu dim, Lywydd.

Motion (NDM2356): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2357): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2357): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2358): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2358): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Jocelyn

Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2359): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2359): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
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, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Cyn imi alw'r cynnig i gymeradwyo Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Fferyllol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005, tynnaf sylw Aelodau at y sefyllfa sydd ger ein bron. Er bod y cynnig i gymeradwyo egwyddor y rheoliadau ar yr agenda i'w drafod, mae'r cynnig i drafod y rheoliadau eu hunain wedi ei dynnu yn ôl. Deallaf i hyn ddigwydd oherwydd bod gwelliannau'n angenrheidiol er mwyn diwygio'r rheoliadau.

Felly, mae'r cynnig sy'n aros ger ein bron ni i gymeradwyo'r egwyddorion yn afraid, mewn gwirionedd. Nid wyf am fynd mor bell ag ystyried bod hyn yn gamddefnydd o weithdrefnau'r Cynulliad, ond nid wyf yn hoff iawn o'r sefyllfa. Nid yw trafod cynigion afraid yn ddefnydd da o amser Aelodau'r Cynulliad. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Order. Nothing needs to be said in answer; that was a statement by the Presiding Officer. There can be no further debate.

The Presiding Officer: Before I call the motion to approve the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005, I draw Members' attention to the situation before us today. Although the motion to approve the principle of the regulations is on the agenda for debate, the motion to approve the regulations themselves has been withdrawn. I understand that this is because amendments are needed in order to revise the regulations.

Therefore, the motion before us today to approve the principle of the regulations is, essentially, redundant. I will not go so far as to say that I consider this to be an abuse of Assembly procedure, but I am not particularly happy with the situation. Debating redundant motions is not a good use of Assembly Members' time. [*Interruption.*]

Trefn. Nid oes angen dweud dim mewn ymateb; datganiad gan y Llywydd oedd hwnnw. Ni ellir cael dadl bellach.

**Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Fferyllol) (Diwygio)
(Cymru) 2005**
**The National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) (Amendment) (Wales)
Regulations 2005**

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the National Health Service (Pharmaceutical Services) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 28 February 2005. (NDM2360)

I am pleased to commend this motion to the Assembly this afternoon, to debate the principles of the pharmacy regulations. The principle of the regulations underpins the policies enshrined in the new pharmacy contract that has been negotiated on behalf of the Department of Health and the Welsh Assembly Government by the NHS Confederation and by the Pharmaceutical Services Negotiating Committee on behalf of the profession.

These changes are overdue, as the present contractual arrangements date back to 1987. Since then, there has been a massive change in the way that community health services have been delivered, with new and enhanced roles emerging for a wide range of primary healthcare team members. The pharmacy profession has been part of this new and more innovative agenda, but its existing contractual arrangements have not kept pace with these professional developments. The present contract is too focused on dispensing medicines to the neglect of the massive range of work in other areas of activity undertaken by community pharmacists across Wales.

As the Presiding Officer pointed out, we will not be voting on the regulations themselves this afternoon, as further updating of the regulations and amendments was needed to ensure that the provisions of the regulations established a common framework with England, which was in line with the national

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Cynigïaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Fferyllol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Chwefror 2005. (NDM2360)

Yr wyf yn falch o gymeradwyo'r cynnig hwn i'r Cynulliad y prynhawn yma, er mwyn cael dadl ar egwyddorion y rheoliadau ar gyfer gwasanaethau fferyllol. Mae egwyddor y rheoliadau'n ategu'r polisiau a ymgorfforir yn y contract newydd i fferyllwyr a negodwyd ar ran yr Adran Iechyd a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru gan Gydffederasiwn y GIG a chan Bwyllgor Negodi'r Gwasanaethau Fferyllol ar ran y fferyllwyr.

Mae'n hen bryd cael y newidiadau hyn, gan fod y trefniadau cytundebol presennol yn dyddio'n ôl i 1987. Ers hynny, bu newid aruthrol yn y dull o ddarparu gwasanaethau iechyd cymunedol, ac mae rolau newydd a gwell wedi datblygu ar gyfer amrywiaeth mawr o aelodau'r tîm gofal iechyd sylfaenol. Bu fferyllwyr yn rhan o'r agenda newydd a mwy arloesol hon, ond nid yw eu trefniadau cytundebol presennol wedi cadw'n wastad â'r datblygiadau proffesiynol hyn. Mae'r contract presennol yn canolbwyntio'n ormodol ar ddsbarthu meddyginiaethau ar draul amrywiaeth enfawr o waith mewn meysydd gweithgarwch eraill y mae fferyllwyr cymunedol yn ymgymryd â hwy ledled Cymru.

Fel y nododd y Llywydd, ni fyddwn yn pleidleisio ar y rheoliadau eu hunain y prynhawn yma, gan fod angen diweddarau'r rheoliadau a'r diwygiadau ymhellach er mwyn sicrhau bod amodau'r rheoliadau'n pennu fframwaith cyffredin â Lloegr, yn unol â'r cytundeb cenedlaethol rhwng

agreement between the NHS Confederation and the pharmaceutical profession. I therefore intend to introduce revised regulations under the executive procedure, so that they come into effect on 1 April. I have made copies of the regulations available to opposition spokespeople, so that they are aware of precisely what is being proposed.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I have had sight of the amended regulations, which you intend to process through the executive procedure, I presume. I am not happy with the situation, but I am content for that to happen as long as we have guarantees from you this afternoon that the detail of those amended regulations will be in the regulations that go through on the executive procedure, specifically, the reference to opening hours and the interaction between local health boards and pharmacies.

Brian Gibbons: The total regulations that you have had sight of will be subject to the executive procedure.

The new contract will enable community pharmacists to contribute to NHS provision for patients, to provide a more rewarding and stimulating working environment for the profession, and to reduce the burden of work on many other members of the primary healthcare team. The new contract framework is flexible, and better reflects the extended range of services that local health boards will want to commission on behalf of their local communities, and which, through practice community pharmacists, they have shown themselves capable of delivering. It meets local patients' needs and priorities, and switches the emphasis from reward for volume provided, in relation to the quantity of medicines dispensed, towards a contract based on the quality and professionalism of the pharmaceutical professions in the way in which they deal with their patients.

By bringing these provisions into effect, we will be better placed to challenge health inequalities across Wales, as well as improving the standards of healthcare for people. To avoid the problems with the different drug tariffs, it is important that the regulations are in place on 1 April 2005. That is why, as well as to ensure consistency with

Cyddfederasiwn y GIG a'r fferyllwyr. Gan hynny, bwriadaf gyflwyno rheoliadau diwygiedig o dan y weithdrefn weithredol, fel y deuant i rym ar 1 Ebrill. Yr wyf wedi darparu copiâu o'r rheoliadau i lefarwyr y gwrthbleidiau, fel y gwyddant beth yn union a gynigir.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf wedi gweld y rheoliadau diwygiedig, y bwriadwch eu prosesu drwy'r weithdrefn weithredol, yr wyf yn cymryd. Nid yw'r sefyllfa'n un sydd wrth fy modd, ond yr wyf yn fodlon i hynny ddigwydd ar yr amod y byddwch yn ein sicrhau y prynhawn yma mai manylion y rheoliadau diwygiedig hynny a fydd yn y rheoliadau a aiff drwy'r weithdrefn weithredol ac, yn benodol, y cyfeiriad at oriau agor a'r cydweithio rhwng byrddau iechyd lleol a fferyllfeydd.

Brian Gibbons: Bydd yr holl reoliadau a welsoch yn mynd drwy'r weithdrefn weithredol.

Bydd y contract newydd yn galluogi fferyllwyr cymunedol i gyfrannu at ddarpariaeth y GIG ar gyfer cleifion, fel y bydd fferyllwyr yn cael mwy o foddhad a symbyliad yn eu gwaith, ac fel y bydd llai o bwysau gwaith ar ysgwyddau sawl aelod arall o'r tîm gofal sylfaenol. Mae fframwaith y contract newydd yn hyblyg, ac mae'n adlewyrchu'n well yr amrywiaeth ehangach o wasanaethau y bydd byrddau iechyd lleol am eu comisiynu ar ran eu cymunedau lleol, ac y dangosasant, drwy waith fferyllwyr cymunedol mewn practisiau, eu bod yn gallu eu darparu. Mae'n bodloni anghenion a blaenoriaethau cleifion lleol, ac yn troi'r pwyslais oddi wrth wobrwyo am faint yr hyn a ddarperir, o ran swm y meddyginiaethau a ddosbarthir, tuag at gontract sy'n seiliedig ar safon gwaith a phroffesiynoldeb fferyllwyr wrth iddynt ddelio â'u cleifion.

Drwy roi'r darpariaethau hyn ar waith, byddwn mewn lle gwell i herio anghydraddoldebau iechyd ledled Cymru, a hefyd i wella safonau'r gofal iechyd a gynigir. Er mwyn osgoi'r problemau a geir â'r gwahanol dariffau cyffuriau, mae'n bwysig i'r rheoliadau hyn fod mewn grym ar 1 Ebrill 2005. Oherwydd hynny, a'r angen i

the national agreement, it will be necessary to use the executive procedure in relation to the amendments.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf yn gwbl anhapus â'r sefyllfa sydd wedi datblygu. Nid oes unrhyw esgus pam na ddylem allu gweld y rheoliadau hyn wedi eu diwygio y prynhawn yma. Tynnwyd sylw at yr holl faterion hyn chwe wythnos yn ôl yn y pwyllgor, ac yr oedd y Gweinidog a'i swyddogion yn ymwybodol o'r materion yr oedd angen eu diwygio yn y rheoliadau hyn. Nid oes unrhyw esgus pam ein bod bellach yn cael ein gorfodi i bleidleisio o blaid egwyddor y rheoliadau, a'n bod yn gorfod caniatáu i'r Llywodraeth fynd â'r rheoliadau hyn wedi eu diwygio drwy'r broses weithredol.

Nid yw'n ddigonol ychwaith, Weinidog, i chi ddweud dim ond y bydd y rheoliadau sy'n mynd drwy'r broses weithredol yn cyfateb yn union i'r hyn yr ydym wedi ei weld yn y rheoliadau diwygiedig yr ydych wedi eu dangos inni. Gwerthfawrogaf y ffaith eich bod wedi eu rhoi inni er mwyn inni gael eu gweld, ond rhaid inni gael cofnod y prynhawn yma o beth yn union yw eich polisi ar oriau agor, ynghyd â sut yr ydych am weld hynny'n cael ei weithredu, a beth fydd y berthynas rhwng y bwrdd iechyd lleol a'r fferyllwyr o ran yr oriau agor hyn. Mae hynny'n sylfaenol bwysig. Yr wyf i, a'm plaid, am i hynny gael ei gofnodi y prynhawn yma cyn inni eich caniatáu i weithredu yn y fath fodd.

Rhaid dweud ei bod yn ffordd gwbl annerbyniol o weithredu, sy'n dwyn anfri ar y Cynulliad. Yn anffodus, derbyniaf fod rhaid i'r rheoliadau hyn gael eu gweithredu cyn diwedd y mis, ac, am y rheswm hwnnw yn unig, cefnogwn eich awgrym.

4.10 p.m.

Yn ogystal â'r pwynt sylfaenol am oriau agor, cyfyd mater y rheoliadau gwledig hefyd. Mae'n eithriadol o bwysig i unrhyw Aelod ag etholaeth wledig, gan y gwyddom oll y bu ymdrechion gan rai meddygon teulu i gael yr hawl i ddarparu moddion. Byddai hynny'n tansailio rôl draddodiadol y fferyllfa mewn cymunedau gwledig. Mae llawer o

sicrhau cysondeb â'r cytundeb cenedlaethol, y bydd yn rhaid defnyddio'r weithdrefn weithredol mewn cysylltiad â'r newidiadau.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I am utterly dissatisfied with the situation that has developed. There is no reason for why we should not be given sight of these amended regulations this afternoon. All these issues were highlighted six weeks ago in committee, and the Minister and his officials were aware of the issues that required amendment in these regulations. The fact that we are now forced to vote in favour of the principle of the regulations, and to allow the Government to push these amended regulations through via the executive procedure, is inexcusable.

Neither is it acceptable, Minister, for you just to say that these regulations, that are to go through via the executive procedure, will correspond exactly with what we have seen in the amended regulations that you have shown us. I appreciate the fact that you have allowed us to have sight of them, but your exact policy on opening hours must be placed on record this afternoon, along with how you want to see that implemented, and what relationship there will be between local health boards and pharmacists with regard to these opening hours. That is fundamentally important. My party and I would like to see that placed on record this afternoon before we allow you to act in this way.

It must be said that it is a totally unacceptable way of doing business, which brings the Assembly into disrepute. Unfortunately, I accept that these regulations need to be made before the end of the month, and, for that reason alone, we will support your proposal.

In addition to the fundamental point on opening hours, there is also the matter of the rural regulations. This is extremely important to Members representing all rural constituencies, because we all know that some GPs have requested the right to dispense medicines. That would undermine the traditional role of pharmacies in rural

fferyllfeydd mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn ymdrin â chwsmeriaid sy'n byw llawer pellach na milltir i ffwrdd, felly yr ydym am weld y rheoliadau gwledig hyn yn cael eu cyflwyno cyn gynted â phosibl wedi gwneud y rheoliadau hyn. Hefyd, yr ydym am gael ymrwymiad gennych, Weinidog, i ddarparu amserlen yn nodi manylion y gwasanaethau uwch a datblygedig ychwanegol, a hoffem wybod y byddwch yn rhoi'r manylion hyn yn y rheoliadau dros yr haf, fel eu bod hefyd yn eu lle.

I gloi, yr wyf yn gwbl anfodlon ar y broses hon. Mae'n anfaddeuol gan ein bod wedi craffu ar hyn yn y pwyllgor chwe wythnos yn ôl. Weinidog, dylech chi a'ch swyddogion fod wedi gallu dod â'r rheoliadau wedi'u diwygio ger ein bron heddiw inni ddelio â'r busnes hwn mewn modd cyfrifol.

Jonathan Morgan: The contract, if implemented, will be a good deal for pharmacists, and will provide a sound future for community pharmacy. While I welcome the opportunity to discuss and support the principle of the new pharmacy contract, until now, this matter has been dealt with in a confused and chaotic manner. The Government was informed of the necessary amendments to the contract some six weeks ago, as Rhodri Glyn Thomas said, in the Health and Social Services Committee. The amendments relate to the types of services listed in the contract and the dispute over pharmacists' opening hours. In fact, the regulations, as they then stood, did not reflect the agreement reached between the Assembly, Westminster and community pharmacy across the United Kingdom. The position in which we currently find ourselves is rather ridiculous: we have a process in the Assembly to discuss draft regulations in committee, where problems can be ironed out, and by officials in Wales, who can discuss problems and discrepancies with officials in England, yet the regulations tabled for debate this afternoon were virtually identical to those that came before us in committee some six weeks ago. This really is a shambolic way for the Assembly Government to proceed.

communities. Many pharmacies in rural areas deal with customers who live much further than a mile away, so we want to see those rural regulations introduced as soon as possible after these regulations have been made. Also, I want you to make a commitment, Minister, to provide a timetable noting the details of the additional enhanced and advanced services, and we want to know that you will include those details in the regulations over the summer so that they too are in place.

In conclusion, I am utterly dissatisfied with this process. It is unforgivable given that we scrutinised this in committee six weeks ago. Minister, you and your officials should have been able to bring the amended regulations before us this afternoon for us to deal with this business responsibly.

Jonathan Morgan: Bydd y contract hwn, os rhoddir ef ar waith, yn cynnig bargaen dda i fferyllwyr, a sylfaen gadarn i fferylliaeth gymunedol yn y dyfodol. Er fy mod yn croesawu'r cyfle i drafod a chefnogi egwyddor y contract newydd i fferyllwyr, hyd yma, mae'r mater hwn wedi'i drafod mewn modd dryslyd ac anhrefnus. Rhoddwyd gwybod i'r Llywodraeth am y newidiadau yr oedd angen eu gwneud i'r contract ryw chwe wythnos yn ôl, fel y dywedodd Rhodri Glyn Thomas, yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Mae'r newidiadau'n ymwneud â'r mathau o wasanaethau a restrir yn y contract a'r anghydfod ynghylch oriau agor fferyllwyr. Mewn gwirionedd, nid oedd y rheoliadau, fel yr oeddent bryd hynny, yn adlewyrchu'r cytundeb a gafwyd rhwng y Cynulliad, San Steffan a fferyllwyr cymunedol ledled y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae'r sefyllfa yr ydym ynddi ar hyn o bryd yn un chwerthinllyd braidd: mae gennym broses yn y Cynulliad i drafod rheoliadau drafft mewn pwyllgorau, lle y gellir datrys problemau, a chan swyddogion yng Nghymru, a all drafod problemau ac anghysonderau â swyddogion yn Lloegr, ac eto yr oedd y rheoliadau a gyflwynwyd ar gyfer y ddadl y prynhawn yma bron yr un fath â'r rhai a ddaeth ger ein bron yn y pwyllgor tua chwe wythnos yn ôl. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi trafod hyn yn flêr iawn.

I do not blame this particular Minister; there are clearly problems with the communication links between officials in Wales and in London. Earlier today, John Griffiths asked the First Minister how we could better engage and communicate with the people of Wales. I suggest to those in Government that they find a better way of engaging and communicating with people in London—that is, your party and the officials in the Department of Health, who should be keeping your officials up to date on progress. It is unacceptable that, in Wales, we have a set of regulations before us that, until this afternoon, were very different to those regulations proposed in England. We are still in the dark as to the rural regulations and the issue of GP prescribing—so much for a concurrent implementation with England. We need to be told how and when this will be resolved, as does community pharmacy in Wales.

We are still very much in the dark as to whether the Assembly Government will be introducing provisions that are currently within the English regulations, namely the electronic transfer issue and fitness-to-practice regulations, and whether those will be introduced in Wales in the form of consolidated regulations, perhaps, over the next few months. These are within the English regulations, but not in the Welsh regulations. Community pharmacy in Wales needs to know whether we will have a system in Wales comparable to that in England.

I believe, and am concerned, that this fiasco has done great damage, not just to the Assembly Government's standing—I do not think that should concern me too much—but to the standing of the Assembly as an institution. The Minister should do all that is possible to rebuild bridges with the pharmacy sector in Wales to ensure that it is on board. The pharmacy sector did not have sight of the draft regulations until a few days before the committee saw them in February. The pharmacy sector should have been involved at an earlier stage, looking at the draft, and advising on likely problems, so that we could have got this right at the outset.

With regard to combating substance misuse, will the Minister confirm whether the transfer

Nid wyf yn gweld bai ar y Gweinidog hwn, yn benodol; mae'n amlwg bod problemau o ran y cyfathrebu rhwng swyddogion yng Nghymru a rhai yn Llundain. Yn gynharach heddiw, gofynnodd John Griffiths i'r Prif Weinidog sut y gallem ymwneud a chyfathrebu'n well â phobl Cymru. Awgrymaf i'r rhai mewn Llywodraeth y dylent ganfod gwell dull o ymwneud a chyfathrebu â phobl yn Llundain—hynny yw, eich plaid chi a'r swyddogion yn yr Adran Iechyd, a ddylai roi gwybod i'ch swyddogion am y cynnydd. Nid yw'n dderbyniol, yng Nghymru, fod gennym reoliadau ger ein bron a oedd, hyd y prynhawn yma, yn dra gwahanol i'r rheoliadau hynny a gynigir yn Lloegr. Yr ydym yn dal i fod yn y niwl o ran y rheoliadau gwledig a mater rhagnodi gan feddygon teulu—naw wfft i'r bwriad i'w gweithredu ar yr un pryd â Lloegr. Rhaid i ni, a fferyllwyr cymunedol yng Nghymru, gael gwybod sut a pha bryd y caiff hyn ei ddatrys.

Ni wyddom eto a fydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cyflwyno darpariaethau a geir yn rheoliadau Lloegr yn awr, sef y rhai sy'n ymwneud â throsglwyddo electronig ac addasrwydd i ymarfer, ac a gyflwynir y rhain yng Nghymru ar ffurf rheoliadau wedi'u cydgrynhoi, efallai, dros y misoedd nesaf. Fe'u ceir yn y rheoliadau ar gyfer Lloegr, ond nid yn y rhai ar gyfer Cymru. Rhaid i fferyllwyr cymunedol yng Nghymru gael gwybod a gawn system yng Nghymru sy'n debyg i'r un yn Lloegr.

Credaf, a phryderaf, fod y methiant hwn wedi gwneud niwed mawr, nid yn unig i statws Llywodraeth y Cynulliad—ni chredaf y dylai hynny beri llawer o bryder i mi—ond i statws y Cynulliad fel sefydliad. Dylai'r Gweinidog wneud popeth yn ei allu i adfer y berthynas â'r sector fferyllol yng Nghymru er mwyn sicrhau ei gefnogaeth. Ni chafodd y sector fferyllol weld y rheoliadau drafft tan ychydig ddyddiau cyn i'r pwyllgor eu gweld ym mis Chwefror. Dylai'r sector fferyllol fod wedi'i gynnwys yn hyn yn gynnar, drwy ystyried y drafft, a rhoi gwybod am y problemau a fyddai'n debygol o godi, fel y buasai modd inni gael hyn yn iawn ar y dechrau.

Gyda golwg ar ymladd yn erbyn y camddefnydd o sylweddau, a wnaiff y

of substance misuse to community safety partnerships under the social justice portfolio has led to money being withheld until each local health board can demonstrate a working partnership arrangement with each community safety partnership? I would hope that money will continue to flow in order to provide the service to combat substance misuse, but I fear that how this has been transferred, and the arrangements for that transfer, mean that money for the service on the ground is being held up. I hope that you can address that.

Will the Minister confirm whether the funding for combating substance misuse is guaranteed for the future? Community pharmacy will want to see that, while this mess is sorted out, and while you seek to put measures through on the executive procedure, services currently provided by pharmacists in Wales will continue up until the point at which the contract is introduced. We do not want to see any gap in service delivery in Wales while this is being put through on the executive procedure.

Finally, I hope that we do not face this sort of mess again in the future. These problems can be avoided, and I hope that the Minister will resolve to ensure that this sort of fiasco does not occur again.

Kirsty Williams: The situation in which we find ourselves today is regrettable. The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support the principle of these regulations in order to ensure that pharmacists across Wales do not suffer due to the inadequacy of the processes that have been employed here today.

As Welsh Liberal Democrats, we welcome the new contract, which brings pharmacists into the primary care family once and for all. Pharmacies are much more than another shop on the high street, and, as highly trained and skilled individuals, pharmacists' potential contribution to the health and wellbeing agenda has not been fully utilised in the past, nor has some of the work that they have

Gweinidog gadarnhau a yw trosglwyddo mater camddefnyddio sylweddau i bartneriaethau diogelwch cymunedol o dan y portffolio cyfiawnder cymdeithasol wedi peri bod arian wedi'i ddal yn ôl hyd nes y gall pob bwrdd iechyd lleol ddangos bod ganddo drefniadau ar gyfer gweithio ar y cyd â phob partneriaeth diogelwch cymunedol? Gobeithiaf y bydd arian yn dal i fynd at hynny er mwyn cynnig y gwasanaeth i ymladd yn erbyn y camddefnydd o sylweddau, ond ofnaf fod y modd y trosglwyddwyd hyn, a'r trefniadau ar gyfer hynny, wedi peri bod arian ar gyfer cynnig y gwasanaeth yn lleol yn cael ei ddal yn ôl. Gobeithiaf y gallwch ymdrin â hynny.

A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau a yw'r cyllid i ymladd yn erbyn y camddefnydd o sylweddau wedi'i warantu ar gyfer y dyfodol? Bydd fferyllwyr cymunedol am sicrhau, tra rhoddir trefn ar y llanastr hwn, a thra ceisiwch roi mesurau ar waith drwy'r weithdrefn weithredol, y bydd y gwasanaethau a ddarperir ar hyn o bryd gan fferyllwyr yng Nghymru'n parhau hyd at yr adeg y cyflwynir y contract. Nid ydym am weld unrhyw fwlch yn y ddarpariaeth o wasanaethau yng Nghymru tra rhoddir hyn ar waith drwy'r weithdrefn weithredol.

Yn olaf, gobeithiaf na fyddwn yn wynebu llanastr o'r math hwn eto yn y dyfodol. Gellir osgoi'r problemau hyn, a gobeithiaf y gwnaiff y Gweinidog benderfynu sicrhau na fydd methiant o'r fath yn digwydd eto.

Kirsty Williams: Mae'r sefyllfa yr ydym yn ein cael ein hunain ynddi heddiw'n destun gofid. Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n pleidleisio o blaid egwyddor y rheoliadau hyn er mwyn sicrhau na fydd fferyllwyr ledled Cymru'n dioddef oherwydd y prosesau annigonol a ddefnyddiwyd yma heddiw.

Fel Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru, croesawn y contract newydd, sy'n cynnwys fferyllwyr yn y teulu gofal sylfaenol unwaith ac am byth. Mae'r fferyllfa'n rhywbeth llawer amgenach na siop yn y stryd fawr, ac ni fanteisiwyd yn llawn yn y gorffennol ar yr hyn y gall fferyllwyr ei gyfrannu ar yr agenda iechyd a lles, a hwythau'n rhai sydd wedi derbyn hyfforddiant a dysgu sgiliau at safon

developed been recognised or remunerated. I am glad that we are finally addressing these issues.

I believe that the essential services part of the contract at last recognises the importance of pharmacy as an agent of health promotion, of signposting to other services, and of support for self care.

There have been some issues with regard to opening hours and I trust that the amendments that the Government intends to bring forward to the regulations, which it will deal with via the executive procedure, will now at last truly reflect the agreement reached between the industry and the Government.

Advanced services are also a key part of the contract, and are key to fully making use of the skills of the profession. However, I am concerned that, while the Minister has committed himself to the development of advanced services in committee, that has not, to date, been included on the face of the regulations. I therefore seek clarification from the Minister that he remains committed to a three-tier contract and that he does not intend for advanced services such as medicine use reviews to become optional.

4.20 p.m.

Will the Minister also confirm the arrangements in place for the accreditation of professionals? For those who are not particularly au fait with the content of the regulations, pharmacists who wish to carry out advanced services will need to be accredited to do so, and there seems to be some confusion as to how that accreditation will work. The industry needs to be clear about what courses its members need to take, and it needs to know that once a particular course has been taken, it will be recognised across Wales, and preferably across the border, so that pharmacists do not have to constantly seek reaccreditation should they move within LHBs or across the border between England and Wales.

uchel, ac ni chawsant eu cydnabod na'u talu ychwaith am beth o'r gwaith a ddatblygasant. Yr wyf yn falch ein bod yn ymdrin â'r materion hyn o'r diwedd.

Credaf fod y rhan o'r contract sy'n ymwneud â gwasanaethau hanfodol yn cydnabod o'r diwedd mor bwysig yw fferylliaeth fel cyfrwng i hybu iechyd, i gyfeirio rhai at wasanaethau eraill, ac i hyrwyddo gofal am yr hunan.

Mae rhai materion wedi codi mewn cysylltiad ag oriau agor a hyderaf y bydd y newidiadau y mae'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu eu gwneud i'r rheoliadau, y bydd yn eu trafod drwy'r weithdrefn weithredol, yn gwir adlewyrchu, o'r diwedd, y cytundeb a gafwyd rhwng y diwydiant a'r Llywodraeth.

Mae gwasanaethau uwch yn rhan allweddol o'r contract hefyd, ac maent yn hollbwysig o ran llawn fanteisio ar sgiliau fferyllwyr. Pryderaf, fodd bynnag, er bod y Gweinidog wedi ymrwymo yn y pwyllgor i ddatblygu gwasanaethau uwch, nad yw hynny, hyd yma, wedi'i gynnwys yn y rheoliadau. Gan hynny, gofynnaf am eglurhad gan y Gweinidog i'r perwyl ei fod wedi ymrwymo o hyd i gael contract tair haen ac nad yw'n bwriadu i wasanaethau uwch fel adolygiadau o'r defnydd o feddyginiaethau fod yn ddewisol.

A wnaiff y Gweinidog hefyd gadarnhau pa drefniadau sydd ar waith i achredu gweithwyr proffesiynol? Er mwyn y rhai nad ydynt yn gyfarwydd iawn â chynnwys y rheoliadau, egluraf fod fferyllwyr sy'n dymuno rhedeg gwasanaethau uwch yn gorfod cael eu hachredu i wneud hynny, ac ymddengys fod peth dryswch ynghylch y dull o achredu. Rhaid i'r diwydiant gael gwybod pa gyrsiau y bydd yn rhaid i'w aelodau eu dilyn, a rhaid iddo gael bod yn sicr y bydd unrhyw gwrs a ddilyniir yn cael ei gydnabod ledled Cymru, a'r ochr draw i'r ffin os oes modd, fel na fydd fferyllwyr yn gorfod ceisio cael eu hailachredu bob tro os byddant yn mynd o'r naill BIL i'r llall neu ar draws y ffin rhwng Cymru a Lloegr.

The Government has missed an opportunity in terms of the enhanced services section of the contract. For those who are not particularly familiar with the differences, these services are to be left to individual local health boards to be commissioned in response, it is said, to local community needs. I would be amazed, Minister, if you could find a community in Wales that does not need a smoking cessation service, or, as we head towards a £3 price tag for a prescription, a minor ailments service. I am also concerned that providing a needle exchange service is optional. I recognise that this is potentially a difficult client group to deal with, but the efficacy of needle and syringe exchange is proven, and pharmacy could play a central role in developing services for those individuals who abuse substances. I am also concerned that these services will not be commissioned, because there is not the capacity within LHBs to do so. There is little money going spare in most local health boards in Wales, and, as we know, unless an item is included in the service and financial framework, there are few opportunities for that service to be developed.

There is also a problem in terms of capacity. Most individuals on local health boards who find themselves dealing with pharmaceutical issues seem to spend most of their time trying to cut costs and to keep the drugs bill down to an absolute minimum rather than being able to explore the possibilities of what pharmacy could do in their local community.

The electronic transmission of prescriptions will be key to the delivery of this contract. Therefore, I ask the Minister to outline what resources are available in Wales for this. A global sum of £58 million is available across the UK. Will the Minister indicate how much money is being put into ETP in Wales? Will he also make clear who will have the right to choose where prescriptions are transferred to? It is vital that this choice remains with patients, and that they should be able to choose who dispenses their prescriptions without undue influence from any GP.

Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi colli cyfle mewn cysylltiad â'r adran yn y contract sy'n ymwneud â gwasanaethau gwell. Er mwyn y rhai nad ydynt yn arbennig o gyfarwydd â'r gwahaniaethau, mae'r gwasanaethau hyn i'w gadael i'w comisiynu gan fyrddau iechyd lleol neilltuol i ymateb, meddir, i anghenion y gymuned leol. Byddwn yn synnu, Weinidog, pe gallech ddod o hyd i gymuned yng Nghymru nad oes arni angen gwasanaeth rhoi'r gorau i ysmegu, neu, a ninnau ar y ffordd i gael presgripsiynau am £3, gwasanaeth mân anhwylderau. Pryderaf hefyd mai mater dewisol yw darparu cynllun cyfnewid nodwyddau. Sylweddolaf y gall fod yn anodd ymdrin â'r grŵp cleientiaid hwn, ond profwyd bod gwasanaethau cyfnewid nodwyddau a chwistrellau'n effeithlon, a gallai fferyllwyr chwarae rhan ganolog wrth ddatblygu gwasanaethau ar gyfer y rhai sy'n camddefnyddio sylweddau. Pryderaf hefyd na chomisiynir y gwasanaethau hynny, gan nad oes gan BILlau hawl i wneud hynny. Mae ychydig o arian dros ben gan y rhan fwyaf o fyrddau iechyd lleol yng Nghymru, ac, fel y gwyddom, os nad yw eitem wedi'i chynnwys yn y fframwaith gwasanaeth a chyllid, ychydig o gyfle a geir i ddatblygu'r gwasanaeth hwnnw.

Mae problem hefyd o ran capasiti. Ymddengys fod y rhan fwyaf o'r rhai sydd ar fyrddau iechyd lleol sy'n eu cael eu hunain yn delio â materion fferyllol yn treulio'r rhan fwyaf o'u hamser yn ceisio torri ar gostau a chwtogi i'r eithaf ar y bil cyffuriau yn hytrach na chael ymchwilio i'r hyn y gallai fferyllwyr ei wneud yn eu cymuned leol.

Bydd trosglwyddo presgripsiynau'n electronig yn hollbwysig wrth roi'r contract hwn ar waith. Gan hynny, gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog nodi pa adnoddau sydd ar gael yng Nghymru ar gyfer hynny. Mae cyfanswm o £58 miliwn ar gael ledled y DU. A wnaiff y Gweinidog nodi pa faint o arian a roddir at drosglwyddo presgripsiynau'n electronig yng Nghymru? A wnaiff egluro hefyd pwy a gaiff yr hawl i ddewis i ble y trosglwyddir presgripsiynau? Mae'n hollbwysig i gleifion gael dewis hynny o hyd, ac iddynt gael dewis pwy a wnaiff ddarparu eu presgripsiynau heb i unrhyw feddyg teulu arfer dylanwad gormodol.

Finally, on control of entry, particularly in rural areas, the Minister must make known his intentions today regarding this issue and tell us when he will make regulations with regard to it.

John Marek: I associate myself with the three previous speakers in their comments on the handling of this debate. They used words such as ‘shambles’, which I agree with, and ‘fiasco’, which aptly describes what is going on. Kirsty used the word ‘regrettable’, which is polite, but I also agree with that. I hope that Members will forgive me for not taking the same direction as other Members, but instead concentrating on the procedure. What have we got, why are we here, and why have we taken around 24 minutes to discuss the principle of a set of regulations when the motion to approve those regulations has been withdrawn? If I am right, the Government is not going to put those regulations forward, because they are either imperfect, have fallen foul of some lobby or pressure group, or it has had second thoughts; I know not. Speaking as an ordinary backbench Member, I have no idea what the Government is doing. However, it has withdrawn the motion to approve the regulations. Therefore, why are we discussing the principle, when the regulations will not be put forward? With respect, is this not an abuse of procedure? Presiding Officer, you believe it is not, and I accept what you say, but at least I ask the question—[*Interruption.*] The Labour Members are responsible for this mess, shambles and fiasco. It is that side of the Chamber that is responsible. What are we going to do? The Government could have tabled amendments six weeks ago, but it did not do so. If I am right, it tried to table these amendments some time after 5 p.m. yesterday—or last week, or whenever it was—but the Table Office was closed, so it could not do so. For once, can it not get its ducks in a row, and swimming in the same direction? It appears that it cannot. The Minister stood up to tell us what was going on. Did I hear the word ‘sorry’ from the Minister about all this? I do not think that I did. Did I hear an apology for using up a lot of Assembly time? I do not think that I did. It would have been nice, and I would have been more favourably inclined towards the

Yn olaf, ynghylch rheoli mynediad, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd gwledig, rhaid i'r Gweinidog roi gwybod heddiw am yr hyn y mae'n bwriadu ei wneud mewn cysylltiad â'r mater hwn a dweud wrthym pa bryd y gwnaiff reoliadau ar gyfer hynny.

John Marek: Cysylltaf fy hun â'r tri siaradwr blaenorol o ran eu sylwadau ar y dull o drafod y ddatl hon. Defnyddiasant eiriau fel ‘llanastr’, y cytunaf ag ef, a ‘methiant’, sy'n ddisgrifiad addas o'r hyn sy'n mynd ymlaen. Gwnaeth Kirsty ddefnyddio'r geiriau ‘testun gofid’, sy'n gwrtais, a chytunaf â hynny hefyd. Gobeithiaf y gwnaiff Aelodau faddau i mi am beidio â mynd i'r un cyfeiriad ag Aelodau eraill, a chanolbwyntio, yn hytrach, ar y weithdrefn. Beth sydd gennym, pam yr ydym yma, a pham y cymerasom tua 24 munud i drafod egwyddor set o reoliadau, a'r cynnig i gymeradwyo'r rheoliadau hynny wedi'i dynnu'n ôl? Os deallaf yn iawn, ni fydd y Llywodraeth yn rhoi'r rheoliadau hyn gerbron, am eu bod un ai'n amherffaith, am eu bod wedi pechu yn erbyn rhyw grŵp lobïo neu bwyso, neu am ei bod wedi ailfeddwl; ni wn. A siarad fel Aelod cyffredin ar y meinciau cefn, nid oes gennyf unrhyw syniad beth y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud. Fodd bynnag, mae wedi tynnu'n ôl y cynnig i gymeradwyo'r rheoliadau hyn. Felly, pam yr ydym yn trafod yr egwyddor, gan na chaiff y rheoliadau eu rhoi gerbron? Gyda pharch, onid yw hyn yn gamddefnydd o weithdrefn? Lywydd, yr ydych chi'n credu nad ydyw, a derbyniaf yr hyn a ddywedwch, ond o leiaf yr wyf yn gofyn y cwestiwn—[*Torri ar draws.*] Yr Aelodau Llafur sy'n gyfrifol am y llanastr a'r methiant hwn. Yr ochr honno i'r Siambur sy'n gyfrifol. Beth a wnawn? Gallai'r Llywodraeth fod wedi cyflwyno gwelliannau chwe wythnos yn ôl, ond ni wnaeth. Os deallaf yn iawn, ceisiodd gyflwyno'r gwelliannau hyn rywdro ar ôl 5 p.m. ddoe—neu yr wythnos diwethaf, neu ba bryd bynnag yr oedd—ond yr oedd y Swyddfa Gyflwyno wedi cau, felly ni allai. Am unwaith, oni all roi trefn ar ei phethau? Ymddengys na all. Cododd y Gweinidog ar ei draed i ddweud wrthym beth a oedd yn digwydd. A glywais y geiriau ‘mae'n ddrwg gennyf’ gan y Gweinidog am hyn i gyd? Ni chredaf imi eu clywed. A glywais ymddiheuriad am ddefnyddio llawer o amser y Cynulliad? Ni

Government had I heard those words, but I do not think that the word 'sorry' is in this Government's vocabulary. It is always right: even when it gets it wrong, it is right.

I understand that the Government wants to withdraw this motion, when the time comes. I am prepared not to object to that, but I do want the Minister to say 'sorry' about this fiasco. That would do. If he cannot say 'sorry', I want him to table a proper debate on pharmaceutical services in Government time, some time after the Easter break. If he cannot do that, I will object to the withdrawal, because I want to vote against this motion, which we should never have been debating in the first place.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): What we all want to see from today's motion is that we are making progress in relation to the new pharmacy contract in Wales. I would be the first to concede that the process by which we have had to proceed has been far from elegant. However, if people were interested in looking at the real process, they would understand the difficulties involved. This is a contract that, by the mutual agreement of all parties, had to be negotiated on an England-and-Wales basis. Clearly, we had to proceed on that basis. Equally, we had to proceed on the basis of different legislative timetables in Parliament, in London, and here in the Assembly. It is that central negotiation, linked to the different legislative timetables, that has resulted in the present unsatisfactory position. I am prepared to accept that, but it is unfair for people to make what are slightly misleading and opportunist points, because they know about the difficulties that we are in and know that we are as much victims of that situation as we are the creators of it. In trying to place the amended regulations before the Assembly, because of the legislative programme in England and the central negotiations, we were operating with less than a week's notice. We would not have willed that on ourselves, it is a consequence of the way in which these negotiations have

chredaf imi ei glywed. Buasai'n beth braf, a byddwn wedi edrych yn fwy ffafriol ar y Llywodraeth pe clywswn y geiriau hynny, ond ni chredaf fod yr ymadrodd 'mae'n ddrwg gennyf' yn rhan o eirfa'r Llywodraeth hon. Mae'n iawn bob tro: hyd yn oed pan yw'n anghywir, mae'n iawn.

Deallaf fod y Llywodraeth yn dymuno tynnu'n ôl y cynnig hwn, pan ddaw'n adeg i wneud hynny. Yr wyf yn barod i beidio â gwrthwynebu hynny, ond yr wyf am i'r Gweinidog ddweud 'mae'n ddrwg gennyf' am y methiant hwn. Gwnâi hynny'r tro. Os na all ddweud 'mae'n ddrwg gennyf', yr wyf am iddo gyflwyno dadl iawn ar wasanaethau fferyllol yn amser y Llywodraeth, ryw dro ar ôl toriad y Pasg. Os na all wneud hynny, gwrthwynebaf ei dynnu'n ôl, gan fy mod yn dymuno pleidleisio yn erbyn y cynnig hwn, na ddylem fod wedi cael dadl arno yn y lle cyntaf.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Yr hyn yr ydym oll am ei weld ar sail y cynnig heddiw yw ein bod yn gwneud cynnydd mewn cysylltiad â'r contract newydd i fferyllwyr yng Nghymru. Myfi fyddai'r cyntaf i dderbyn na fu'r broses y bu'n rhaid inni ei dilyn yn un urddasol o bell ffordd. Fodd bynnag, pe byddai pobl yn ymddiddori yn y wir broses, deallent yr anawsterau a fu ynglŷn â hyn. Contract yw hwn y bu'n rhaid ei negodi, drwy gytundeb yr holl bleidiau, ar sail Cymru a Lloegr. Mae'n amlwg ein bod wedi gorfod gweithredu ar y sail honno. Yn yr un modd, bu'n rhaid inni fynd ymlaen ar sail amserlenni deddfu gwahanol yn y Senedd, yn Llundain, ac yma yn y Cynulliad. Y negodi canolog hwnnw, ynghyd â'r amserlenni deddfu gwahanol, a arweiniodd at y sefyllfa anfodddhaol a geir ar hyn o bryd. Yr wyf yn barod i dderbyn hynny, ond mae'n annheg i bobl wneud pwyntiau sydd braidd yn gamarweiniol a manteisgar, gan y gwyddant am ein trafferthion a'n bod yn dioddef gan y sefyllfa honno yn gymaint ag yr ydym wedi'i chreu. Wrth geisio dwyn y rheoliadau diwygiedig gerbron y Cynulliad, oherwydd y rhaglen ddeddfu yn Lloegr a'r negodiadau, cawsom lai nag wythnos o rybudd. Ni fyddem wedi ewyllysio iddi fod felly, mae'n ganlyniad i'r modd yr aed ynghylch y negodiadau hyn. Gobeithiaf eich bod yn

been brought forward. I hope that you understand, regardless of the rhetorical flourishes that we have heard from some people, that this is the real situation, and any Government in the situation in which we find ourselves would not be able to proceed in any other way. All parties in the Assembly have agreed to go down this slightly inelegant path because we want community pharmacy to be able to progress on the basis of a nationally agreed contract in England and Wales. All parties, in fairness, have been willing to be flexible and have not been dogmatic, to ensure that we all arrive at the commonly agreed destination; I am grateful for that. For those people who are offended by our determination to start on 1 April, I am sorry, but I do not think that saying 'sorry' to them would help one little bit in implementing the pharmacy contract on the basis on which we planned.

A wide range of points have been raised in the debate; it has been an informed debate on the key issues involved. I do not know whether I will have time to cover all the points, except to say that, with regard to the points raised in committee in relation to the advanced services, we have included both of them specifically in the schedule that accompanies these regulations. We realise that pharmacists, particularly in relation to advanced services, will need further professional development. We would see this as part of their personal professional development; they will go an accredited course and the qualification gained will be available across Wales, and will be portable across the English-Welsh border. The fitness-to-practice regulations may change some of that, as there will be a fitness-to-practice list for England and Wales, as with general medical practitioners. Therefore we will need to look at that particular item, but accreditation for advanced services will be a portable qualification in Wales and across the border.

4.30 p.m.

Jonathan Morgan: Can you indicate the timescale for the introduction of the fitness-to-practice regulations?

Brian Gibbons: We hope that we will have

deall, beth bynnag am yr addurnau rhethregol a glywsom gan rai, mai honno yw'r wir sefyllfa, ac ni fyddai unrhyw Lywodraeth yn y sefyllfa y'n cawn ein hun ynnddi yn gallu gweithredu fel arall. Mae'r holl bleidiau yn y Cynulliad wedi cytuno i ddilyn y llwybr hwn, sydd braidd yn aflêr, gan ein bod am weld fferylliaeth gymunedol yn gallu symud ymlaen ar sail contract a gytunwyd yn genedlaethol yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Er tegwch, bu'r holl bleidiau'n barod i fod yn hyblyg ac ni fuont yn ddogmatig, er mwyn sicrhau y cyrhaeddwn y nod a gytunwyd; yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am hynny. Er mwyn y rhai sydd wedi'u tramgwyddo gan ein penderfyniad i ddechrau ar 1 Ebrill, mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond ni chredaf y byddai ymddiheuro iddynt o unrhyw gymorth o gwbl i roi'r contract i fferyllwyr ar waith ar y sail a fwriadwyd.

Codwyd amrywiaeth mawr o bwyntiau yn y ddadl; cafwyd dadl wybodus ar y materion allweddol sydd dan sylw. Ni wn a fydd gennyf ddigon o amser i drafod yr holl bwyntiau, ond dywedaf, mewn cysylltiad â'r pwyntiau a godwyd yn y pwyllgor am wasanaethau uwch, ein bod wedi cynnwys y ddau ohonynt yn benodol yn yr atodlen sydd gyda'r rheoliadau hyn. Sylweddolwn y bydd ar fferyllwyr angen datblygiad proffesiynol pellach, yn enwedig mewn cysylltiad â gwasanaethau uwch. Byddem yn ystyried hynny'n rhan o'u datblygiad proffesiynol personol; byddant yn dilyn cwrs achredu a bydd y cymhwyster a dderbynir ar gael ledled Cymru, ac fe'i derbynnir yr ochr draw i'r ffin. Mae'n bosibl y bydd y rheoliadau ar addasrwydd i ymarfer yn newid hynny i ryw raddau, gan y bydd rhestr addasrwydd i ymarfer ar gyfer Cymru a Lloegr, fel a geir yn achos ymarferwyr meddygol cyffredinol. Felly, bydd yn rhaid inni ystyried yr eitem benodol honno, ond bydd yr achreidiad ar gyfer gwasanaethau uwch yn gymhwyster a dderbynnir yng Nghymru ac yn Lloegr.

Jonathan Morgan: A allwch nodi'r amserlen ar gyfer cyflwyno'r rheoliadau ar addasrwydd i ymarfer?

Brian Gibbons: Gobeithiwn y bydd y

those regulations before us by the autumn. We are amending area regulations as well, which makes this difficult to follow and comprehend because of the way the contract has had to be introduced. However, we would also be looking at introducing—this year, hopefully—some form of consolidated pharmaceutical regulations in Wales which will make all of this far more coherent; if introduced, these consolidated regulations will allow us to address a number of the issues which were raised in committee.

Information and communications technology would probably cost between £10 million and £14 million. That would include the whole ICT infrastructure that would underpin the electronic transfer of prescriptions. The work on that is ongoing, so it is not possible to pin it down to the last decimal place.

The final point, which I think is important for Community Pharmacy Wales, is that one of the reasons why we felt that it was necessary to move forward with the regulations was the need to address the opening-hours issue. From my own discussions with CPW, and from those in committee, I have seen that it had some misgivings concerning the initial draft that went into our initial regulations. The amendments to the regulations, which we will be introducing by executive procedure, are more in line with the aspirations of CPW, and an acknowledgement of the issues that it raised with us. I hope that by incorporating these amendments, even through an unsatisfactory process, we will be getting something more in line with what the profession wants.

I will make one final point on the rural regulations. People will know that, in relation to criteria of entry onto the pharmaceutical list, we have taken a different attitude in Wales in light of the Office of Fair Trading's report. As the regulations are being developed in England, they are tightening up general practitioner prescribing, but there is liberalisation taking place in relation to access to pharmaceutical services. That liberalisation is not acceptable to us here, so we are not going to transpose English practice into Wales. We are, therefore, proposing a Wales-specific solution in this field, and we will be working on regulations

rheoliadau hynny ger ein bron erbyn yr hydref. Yr ydym yn newid rheoliadau ardal hefyd, ac mae hynny'n peri ei bod yn anodd dilyn a deall hyn oherwydd y modd y cyflwynwyd y contract. Fodd bynnag, byddwn hefyd yn ystyried cyflwyno—eleni, yr wyf yn gobeithio—ryw fath o reoliadau fferyllol wedi'u cydgrynhoi yng Nghymru a fydd yn rhoi trefn ar hyn oll; bydd y rheoliadau wedi'u cydgrynhoi, os cyflwynir hwy, yn fodd inni ymdrin â sawl mater a godwyd yn y pwyllgor.

Mae'n debyg y byddai technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu'n costio rhwng £10 miliwn a £14 miliwn. Byddai hynny'n cynnwys yr holl seilwaith TGCh ar gyfer trosglwyddo presgripsiynau'n electronig. Mae'r gwaith ar hynny'n parhau, felly nid oes modd rhoi pris union arno.

Y pwynt olaf, y credaf ei fod yn un pwysig yng ngolwg Fferylliaeth Gymunedol Cymru, yw mai un o'r rhesymau y teimlasom fod rhaid bwrw ymlaen â'r rheoliadau oedd yr angen i ymdrin â mater oriau agor. Ar sail y trafodaethau a gefais fy hun â Fferylliaeth Gymunedol Cymru, a'r trafod a fu yn y pwyllgor, gwelais fod ganddo rai amheuon ynghylch y drafft cyntaf a gynhwyswyd yn ein rheoliadau gwreiddiol. Mae'r newidiadau i'r rheoliadau, a gyflwynwn drwy'r weithdrefn weithredol, yn fwy cyson â dyheadau Fferylliaeth Gymunedol Cymru, ac yn ymateb i'r materion a gododd gyda ni. Gobeithiaf y byddwn, drwy gynnwys y newidiadau hyn, er y gwneir hynny drwy broses anfoddhaol, yn cael rhywbeth sy'n fwy unol â dymuniad y fferyllwyr.

Gwnaf un pwynt terfynol ar y rheoliadau gwledig. Gwyddys, mewn cysylltiad â'r meini prawf ar gyfer derbyn fferyllwyr i'r rhestr, ein bod wedi cymryd safbwynt gwahanol yng Nghymru yng ngoleuni adroddiad y Swyddfa Masnachu Teg. Gan fod y rheoliadau'n cael eu datblygu yn Lloegr, maent yn gosod amodau caethach ar ragnodi gan ymarferwyr cyffredinol, ond ceir ystywytho mewn cysylltiad â mynediad i wasanaethau fferyllol. Nid yw ystywytho o'r fath yn dderbyniol i ni yma, felly ni fyddwn yn cymhwyso'r ymarfer a geir yn Lloegr i Gymru. Gan hynny, yr ydym yn cynnig ateb penodol ar gyfer Cymru yn y maes hwn, a

to reflect our differing priorities, while recognising the particular issue in relation to rurality.

Thank you, Presiding Officer, for understanding the difficulties. I also thank all parties for engaging constructively with this difficult issue. Hopefully, we, as an Assembly Government, together with the pharmacy profession, will be able to move together to provide better services for patients in Wales.

The Presiding Officer: I understand that you are withdrawing NDM2360.

Brian Gibbons: Yes.

Y Llywydd: A oes unrhyw Aelod yn gwrthwynebu i'r cynnig gael ei dynnu yn ôl? Gwelaf fod un Aelod yn gwrthwynebu hynny, felly symudwn i'r bleidlais ar egwyddor y rheoliadau.

byddwn yn gweithio ar reoliadau i adlewyrchu ein blaenoriaethau gwahanol, gan gydnabod y mater penodol sy'n codi mewn cysylltiad â gwledigrwydd.

Diolch i chi, Lywydd, am ddeall yr anawsterau. Yr wyf hefyd yn diolch i'r holl bleidiau am ymwneud yn adeiladol â'r mater anodd hwn. Gobeithio y byddwn ni, fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ynghyd â'r fferyllwyr, yn gallu symud ymlaen gyda'n gilydd i gynnig gwell gwasanaethau i gleifion yng Nghymru.

Y Llywydd: Deallaf eich bod yn tynnu'n ôl NDM2360.

Brian Gibbons: Ydym.

The Presiding Officer: Does any Member oppose the withdrawal of the motion? I see that one Member opposes that, so we will vote on the principle of the regulations.

*Cynnig (NDM2360): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.
Motion (NDM2360): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 1.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
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

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

Marek, John

Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau'r Dreth Gyngor (Newid Rhestrau ac Apelau) (Cymru)
 2005**
**Approval of the Non-Domestic Rating (Alteration of Lists and Appeals) (Wales)
 Regulations 2005**

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Non-Domestic Rating (Alteration of Lists and Appeals) (Wales) Regulations 2005, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005. (NDM2362)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Newid Rhestri ac Apelau) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2362)

I propose that

Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales approves that the Non-Domestic Rating (Alteration of Lists and Appeals) (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 8 March 2005. (NDM2363)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Ardrethu Annomestig (Newid Rhestri ac Apelau) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 8 Mawrth 2005. (NDM2363)

I will take some time to go through this set of regulation changes, which is technical but complex. It revolves around the business rate revaluation which has been taking place and which will take effect from 1 April 2005, which is not too far away. It also appertains to the issue of appeals.

Cymeraf beth amser i fynd drwy'r newidiadau i'r set reoliadau hon, sy'n dechnegol ond yn gymhleth. Mae hyn yn ymwneud â'r ailbrisiad ar gyfer ardrethi busnes a gynhaliwyd ac a ddaw i rym o 1 Ebrill 2005, sy'n eithaf agos. Mae hefyd yn berthnasol i fater apelau.

If a business ratepayer thinks that their rateable value is wrong, he or she can make a

Os yw rhywun sy'n talu ardrethi busnes yn credu bod ei werth ardrethol yn anghywir,

proposal, known as an appeal, to alter it. I have major concerns regarding the number of appeals that have been lodged in the past. The 2000 rating list attracted 1.5 million appeals, or proposals as they are officially called, against a total of 1.7 million properties on the list in England and Wales. Therefore, you can see the amount of appeals that are coming forward. That was largely the result of agents' submitting appeals, 70 per cent of which were withdrawn, with no alteration being made to the original list.

These proposals clog up the system, delaying consideration of evidence-based appeals. Currently, appeals outstanding equate to approximately two years' worth of work, which can rise to three years immediately after a revaluation. There is nothing to prevent ratepayers or their agents submitting numerous proposals in different formats, for example in e-mail or fax, and each proposal must be registered and treated as a separate proposal. A proposal by one agent can be followed by others from different agents on the same business. Not only does that cause additional and unnecessary work for the Valuation Office Agency, but it also slows down the system to the detriment of the ratepayers who have a clear case.

The 2000 revaluation introduced time limits for appeals, which were placed to give more effective programming. However, I do not believe that that took place because agents and others have responded to these limitations by simply submitting blanket proposals at each limitation date, often without proper evidence to justify the appeal. An additional difficulty for the VOA is that proposals are often poorly presented and fail to give adequate rental information. It is considered that the two most effective ways of improving the existing system would be to remove the scope for numerous proposals, or appeals, to be made and to remove the existing limitations on the effective date for appeals.

Therefore, the aim of these regulations is to streamline the existing system by reducing the number of unnecessary and unsubstantiated appeals made to the VOA and to improve the quality of information

gall gyflwyno cynnig, a elwir yn apêl, i'w newid. Mae gennyf bryderon mawr ynghylch nifer yr apelau a gyflwynwyd yn y gorffennol. Cafwyd 1.5 miliwn o apelau, neu gynigion fel y'u gelwir yn swyddogol, yn erbyn y rhestr ardrethu ar gyfer 2000, mewn cysylltiad â chyfanswm o 1.7 miliwn o adeiladau sydd ar y rhestr ar gyfer Cymru a Lloegr. Gwelir, felly, gynifer o apelau a gyflwynir. Yr oedd hynny'n ganlyniad yn bennaf i apelau a gyflwynwyd gan asiantiaid, y tynnwyd 70 y cant ohonynt yn ôl, heb wneud unrhyw newid i'r rhestr wreiddiol.

Mae'r cynigion hyn yn arafu'r system, gan beri oedi wrth ystyried apelau sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r apelau sydd heb eu trafod yn cyfateb i tua dwy flynedd o waith, a gall hynny godi i dair blynedd yn union ar ôl ailbrisiad. Nid oes dim i rwystro talwyr ardrethi neu eu hasiantiaid rhag cyflwyno nifer o gynigion ar wahanol ffurfiau, er enghraifft, drwy'r e-bost neu ffacs, a rhaid cofrestru pob cynnig a'i drin fel cynnig ar wahân. Ar ôl cael cynnig oddi wrth un asiant, gellir cael eraill oddi wrth asiantiaid gwahanol ar gyfer yr un busnes. Yn ogystal ag achosi gwaith ychwanegol a diangen i Asiantaeth y Swyddfa Brisió, mae hynny'n arafu'r system er anfantais i'r talwyr ardrethi sydd ag achos pendant.

Cyflwynwyd terfynau amser ar gyfer apelau gyda'r ailbrisiad yn 2000 i sicrhau rhaglennu mwy effeithiol. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf fod hynny wedi digwydd gan fod asiantiaid ac eraill wedi ymateb i'r terfynau amser hynny drwy gyflwyno cynigion cyffredinol erbyn pob terfyn amser, a hynny'n aml heb gynnig tystiolaeth briodol i gyfiawnhau'r apêl. Un peth sy'n peri anhawster ychwanegol i'r asiantaeth yw bod llawer o'r cynigion wedi'u cyflwyno'n ddiotal a hynny heb wybodaeth ddigonol am renti. Bernir mai'r ddau fodd mwyaf effeithiol i wella'r system bresennol fyddai dileu'r cyfle i gynnig cynigion, neu apelau, niferus a dileu'r terfynau presennol ar y dyddiad y gellir cyflwyno apelau.

Felly, amcan y rheoliadau hyn yw symleiddio'r system bresennol drwy ostwng nifer yr apelau diangen a di-sail a gyflwynir i'r asiantaeth a gwella ansawdd y wybodaeth a gynnigir. Yr wyf yn teimlo y bydd hynny,

submitted. Combining that with the removal of the date limitations, I feel, removes the perceived pressure on ratepayers to submit proposals by a certain date and should encourage them to consider the grounds for their appeal carefully before lodging it.

These new regulations will make changes as follows. First, businesses should be restricted to one appeal against the rateable value shown in the compiled list entry and one appeal for subsequent alteration. Secondly, the current limitations over when appeals should take effect from will be removed. Thirdly, ratepayers will be required to provide basic rental information to support appeals. Fourthly, the existing 1993 appeals regulations and subsequent amending regulations will be consolidated into a new set of regulations. Fifthly, the new consolidated regulations will contain measures to deal with appeals to the Valuation Tribunal Service against the valuation officer imposing a civil penalty for non-return of a form. Sixthly, the ratepayer should be able to submit appeals electronically and, finally, amendments should also be made to the non-domestic rating alternation regulations 1992, which prescribes the rules under which the material day is to be determined. It is quite a complex set of regulations.

4.40 p.m.

Glyn Davies: This is clearly a substantial regulation that proposes many changes. What regulatory appraisal has been made on this regulation, so that we can properly understand its full impact?

Sue Essex: A list was submitted to the committee. The committee did not choose to look at it, but we returned to committee with the consultation responses and there was a discussion around them, so Members were aware of them.

I will go on to talk about the consultation responses and our consultation approach. Consultation came to an end on 28 February, and we received 10 responses, mainly from rating professionals, business representatives and local authorities. These responses

ynghyd â dileu'r terfynau amser, yn cael gwared ar y pwysau y mae talwyr ardrethi'n eu teimlo i gyflwyno cynigion erbyn dyddiad penodol a dylai eu cymell i ystyried sail eu hapêl yn ofalus cyn ei chyflwyno.

Bydd y rheoliadau newydd hyn yn gwneud newidiadau fel a ganlyn. Yn gyntaf, dylid cyfyngu busnesau at un apêl yn erbyn y gwerth ardrethol a ddangosir yn y cofnod ar y rhestr a gasglwyd ac un apêl yn erbyn unrhyw newid a geir wedyn. Yn ail, bydd y cyfyngiadau presennol ar yr adeg y dylai apelau ddod i rym yn cael eu dileu. Yn drydydd, bydd yn ofynnol i dalwyr ardrethi ddarparu gwybodaeth syml am renti i ategu apelau. Yn bedwerydd, bydd y rheoliadau presennol ar apelau a wnaed yn 1993 a'r rheoliadau diwygiol a gafwyd wedyn yn cael eu cydgrynhoi mewn set reoliadau newydd. Yn bumed, ar ôl eu cydgrynhoi, bydd y rheoliadau newydd yn cynnwys mesurau i ddelio ag apelau a wneir i'r Gwasanaeth Tribiwnlys Prisio yn erbyn gosod cosb sifil gan swyddog prisio am beidio â dychwelyd ffurflen. Yn chweched, dylai'r talwr ardrethi hefyd allu cyflwyno apelau'n electronig ac, yn olaf, dylid gwneud newidiadau hefyd i'r rheoliadau ar newid gwerthoedd ardrethol annomestig a wnaed yn 1992, sy'n rhagnodi'r rheolau ar gyfer pennu'r diwrnod perthnasol. Mae'n set reoliadau eithaf cymhleth.

Glyn Davies: Mae'n amlwg mai rheoliad pwysig yw hwn sy'n cynnig llawer o newidiadau. Pa arfarniad rheoliadol a wnaed o'r rheoliad hwn, fel y gallwn ddeall ei holl effaith yn iawn?

Sue Essex: Cyflwynwyd rhestr i'r pwyllgor. Ni ddewisodd y pwyllgor edrych arni, ond aethom yn ôl at y pwyllgor gyda'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad a bu trafodaeth yn eu cylch, felly gwyddai Aelodau amdanynt.

Af ymlaen i sôn am yr ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad a'n dull o ymgynghori. Daeth yr ymgynghori i ben ar 28 Chwefror, a chawsom 10 ymateb, y rhan fwyaf ohonynt oddi wrth rai sy'n ymwneud ag ardrethu oherwydd eu galwedigaeth, cynrychiolwyr

generated mixed views. There was overall support for the proposals to consolidate the existing regulations to allow appeals to be submitted electronically and for the proposed arrangements for dealing with appeals against civil penalties. Rating agent respondents were not in favour of the proposal to limit ratepayers to one right of appeal against the compiled list entry. It was seen by some as a curtailment of ratepayers' rights. Everyone supported the proposal to remove the general limitation on the effective date, so that most alterations will have effect from the day on which the circumstances giving rise to them first occurred. There was little support for the proposal to require rental information, and this was also raised by a member of the committee. In the light of these representations, although keeping the requirement to disclose the rent, I have decided not to pursue the requirement to state the date from which the rent became payable and from which it will be next reviewed. This was suggested by my colleague at committee. Provision of rental information will enable the VOA to check its records and should discourage unsubstantiated appeals.

Some further changes have also been made to the version of the draft regulations proposed in the consultation paper and, in the interests of clarity, to reflect points made by the Valuation Tribunal Service in response to the consultation exercise.

David Lloyd: Wrth ystyried y rheoliadau ar drethi anomestig, fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog eisoes, mater technegol a braidd yn gymhleth yw hwn. Yn dilyn sylwadau ar gwestiwn cynharach i'r Prif Weinidog, yr wyf wedi derbyn rhai sylwadau ynglŷn â'r rheoliadau ar drethi anomestig. Mae Lloegr yn cynnig cynllun rhyddhad ardrethi i fusnesau bach, ond deallaf nad oes cynllun o'r fath yng Nghymru, a'ch bod chi fel Llywodraeth, fel dywedodd y Prif Weindog, yn cynnal ymchwil ac yn ymgynghori ar wahanol agweddau ar gynllun rhyddhad ardrethi. Beth yw'r amserlen ar gyfer unrhyw gynllun rhyddhad i fusnesau bach yng Nghymru? A oes cynllun o'r fath yn yr arfaeth? Wedi dweud hynny, mater technegol

busnesau ac awdurdodau lleol. Yr oedd y farn a fynegwyd yn yr ymatebion hynny'n gymysg. Yr oedd cefnogaeth gyffredinol i'r cynigion i gydgrynhoi'r rheoliadau presennol, i ganiatáu cyflwyno apelau'n electronig ac i'r trefniadau arfaethedig ar gyfer delio ag apelau yn erbyn cosbau sifil. Nid oedd yr asiantiaid ardrethi a ymatebodd yn bleidiol i'r cynnig i gyfyngu talwyr ardrethi i un apêl yn erbyn y cofnod yn y rhestr a gasglwyd. Yr oedd rhai o'r farn bod hynny'n amddifadu talwyr ardrethi o'u hawliau. Yr oedd pawb o blaid y cynnig i ddileu'r terfyn cyffredinol ar y dyddiad dod i rym, fel y bydd y rhan fwyaf o'r newidiadau'n dod i rym ar y diwrnod y cododd yr amgylchiadau a'u hachosodd. Ychydig o gefnogaeth a gafwyd i'r cynnig i fynnu gwybodaeth am renti, a chodwyd hynny hefyd gan aelod o'r pwyllgor. Yng ngolwg y sylwadau hyn, er fy mod yn cadw'r gofyniad i ddatgelu'r rhent, penderfynais beidio â dilyn y gofyniad i ddatgan y dyddiad y daeth y rhent yn daladwy a'r dyddiad y ceir adolygiad ar ei ôl nesaf. Awgrymwyd hynny gan gyfaill i mi yn y pwyllgor. Drwy ddarparu gwybodaeth am renti, gall yr asiantaeth wirio ei chofnodion a dylai hynny fod yn anogaeth i beidio â chyflwyno apelau di-sail.

Gwnaed rhai newidiadau pellach hefyd i fersiwn y rheoliadau drafft a gynigiwyd yn y papur ymgynghori ac, er mwyn eglurder, i adlewyrchu'r pwyntiau a wnaeth y Gwasanaeth Tribiwnlys Prisio mewn ymateb i'r ymgynghoriad.

David Lloyd: In considering these regulations on non-domestic ratings, as the Minister has already said, this is a technical and rather complex issue. Following comments on an earlier question to the First Minister, I have received some comments on the non-domestic rating regulations. In England, a rate relief scheme is in place for small businesses, but I understand that there is no such scheme in Wales, and that you as a Government, as the First Minister said, are researching and consulting on various aspects of a rate relief scheme. What is the timetable for any relief scheme for small businesses in Wales? Is there any such scheme in the pipeline? Having said that, this is a technical matter and we will support it this afternoon.

sydd ger ein bron, a chefnogwn y mesur hwn y prynhawn yma.

Glyn Davies: This is rather more than a technical issue; it is certainly highly complex, which was fairly obvious from the Minister's presentation today. It is a difficult issue to which to respond. I understand that, when dealing with appeals, one must have a system that is operating, and it is possible that there should be changes. Whenever we look at a new piece of complicated regulation, I look to the regulatory appraisal. I assumed that it was a requirement to have a regulatory appraisal whenever a piece of legislation was introduced. I asked the Minister to refer to that in her presentation, as it would have been helpful for all of us to judge the impact of this. She did not give a positive response to that. I have not seen a regulatory appraisal, and in its absence, I am not prepared to support the motion.

I will not go so far as to oppose it because, on consideration and having seen the regulatory appraisal, we may well decide that, on balance, we should go down this road. However, we are going down the road of seriously changing the circumstances under which appeals are allowed. It is a significant change and an important regulation. I honestly feel that this matter goes beyond the regulation itself. When dealing with this sort of issue, we should be able to access a regulatory appraisal so that we can make a comprehensive judgment about the likely effect of these regulations and to make it easier for the Government to carry out its business.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): On Dai's point on the small business rate, research is being led by the Local Government Finance Division, because, as the First Minister explained during questions, we were unsure whether or not the scheme operating in England was pertinent to us because we have a different disposition of businesses. Therefore, research is ongoing, and I hope that it will come to committee before the end of the summer term so that we can discuss it and take it forward.

On Glyn's point, I was looking to see if there was a regulatory appraisal and what the

Glyn Davies: Mae hyn yn fwy na mater technegol; mae'n sicr yn dra chymhleth, ac yr oedd hynny braidd yn amlwg yn ôl dull y Gweinidog o'i gyflwyno heddiw. Mae'n fater y mae'n anodd ymateb iddo. Yr wyf yn gwerthfawrogi, wrth ddelio ag apelau, fod rhaid wrth system sy'n rhedeg yn iawn, ac mae'n bosibl y dylid cael newidiadau. Pryd bynnag yr ystyriwn reoliadau newydd cymhleth, byddaf yn edrych ar yr arfarniad rheoliadol. Cymerais fod rhaid cael arfarniad rheoliadol pryd bynnag y cyflwynir eitem ddeddfwriaeth. Gofynnais i'r Gweinidog gyfeirio at hynny yn ei chyflwyniad, gan y byddai hynny o gymorth i bob un ohonom wrth farnu'r effaith a geir o hyn. Ni roddodd ymateb cadarnhaol i hynny. Ni welais arfarniad rheoliadol ac, yn niffyg hynny, nid wyf yn barod i gefnogi'r cynnig.

Nid af mor bell â'i wrthwynebu oherwydd, ar ôl ystyried ac wedi gweld yr arfarniad rheoliadol, mae'n ddigon posibl y penderfynwn, ar ôl pwyso a mesur, y dylem ddilyn y llwybr hwn. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn gwneud newidiadau o bwys i'r amgylchiadau y gellir cyflwyno apelau odanynt. Mae'n newid pwysig ac yn rheoliad pwysig. Credaf yn ddidwyll fod y mater hwn yn mynd ymhellach na'r rheoliad ei hun. Wrth ddelio â mater o'r math hwn, dylem gael gweld arfarniad rheoliadol fel y gallwn ddod i benderfyniad deallus ar effaith debygol y rheoliadau hyn a'i gwneud yn haws i'r Llywodraeth fynd ynghylch ei busnes.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Ynghylch pwynt Dai am ardrethi busnesau bach, arweinir yr ymchwil gan yr Is-adran Cyllid Llywodraeth Leol, oherwydd, fel yr eglurodd y Prif Weinidog yn ystod cwestiynau, nid oeddem yn sicr a oedd y cynllun sy'n rhedeg yn Lloegr yn addas i ni gan fod natur ein busnesau'n wahanol. Felly, mae'r ymchwil yn parhau, a gobeithiaf y caiff ei dwyn gerbron y pwyllgor cyn diwedd tymor yr haf fel y gallwn ei thrafod a gweithredu ar ei sail.

Ynghylch y pwynt a wnaeth Glyn, edrychais i weld a oedd arfarniad rheoliadol a beth yw'r

requirement is, but I cannot find any reference to it. Clearly, we will respond to you on that. The changes are significant, which is why I went through them laboriously and carefully. However, they are based on considerable past experience and have been debated at length. As you can tell from the figures, the backlog in the valuation appeals is pretty intolerable for businesses in Wales. Therefore, these ideas have been around for a long time.

On the removal of the limitation date, there was absolute agreement in the consultation responses. We will keep a careful note of the impact of these changes. If things are not quite as we expect, I will happily reconsider them; I make that commitment. We do not know if this will remove past problems, but something must be done because of the long waiting times that small businesses face before their appeals are heard. Until those appeals are heard, small businesses continue to pay the full rate, which cannot go on because that is not appropriate. I give a commitment that we will watch this together, and I will bring a report before committee, if that is requested.

gofyniad, ond ni allaf weld unrhyw gyfeiriad at hynny. Byddwn yn ymateb i chi ar hynny, wrth gwrs. Mae'r newidiadau'n bwysig, a dyna pam yr euthum drwyddynt yn llafurus ac yn ofalus. Fodd bynnag, maent yn seiliedig ar brofiad sylweddol yn y gorffennol ac fe'u trafodwyd yn hirfaith. Fel y gallwch weld o'r ffigurau, mae'r ôl-groniad o apelau priso yn eithaf annioddefol i fusnesau yng Nghymru. Felly, bu trafod ar y syniadau hyn am amser maith.

Ynghylch dileu'r dyddiad terfyn, yr oedd yr holl ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad yn gytûn. Cadwn lygad barcod ar effaith y newidiadau hyn. Os na fydd pethau'n hollol fel y disgwylwn, byddaf yn falch o'u hailstyried; rhoddaf yr ymrwymiad hwnnw. Ni wyddom a fydd hyn yn datrys y problemau a gafwyd yn y gorffennol, ond rhaid gwneud rhywbeth oherwydd yr amseroedd aros hir y mae busnesau bach yn eu hwynebu cyn y gwrandewir eu hapelau. Hyd nes y gwrandewir yr apelau hynny, mae busnesau bach yn dal i dalu'r ardrethi'n llawn, ac ni chaiff hynny barhau gan ei fod yn amhriodol. Ymrwymaf y byddwn yn cadw golwg ar hyn gyda'n gilydd, a rhoddaf adroddiad gerbron y pwyllgor, os gofynnir am un.

*Cynnig (NDM2362): O blaid 41, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2362): For 41, Abstain 6, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann

Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2363): O blaid 41, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2363): For 41, Abstain 6, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val

Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Francis, Lisa
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Laura Anne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.

Point of Order Pwynt o Drefn

John Marek: I raise a point of order in relation to the motion—[*Interruption.*]

John Marek: Codaf bwynt o drefn mewn cysylltiad â'r cynnig—[*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I must hear the point of order in order to rule on it.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Rhaid imi gael clywed y pwynt o drefn er mwyn gallu dyfarnu yn ei gylch.

John Marek: This relates to the motion to approve the National Health Service (Pharmaceuticals Services) (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2005. In view of the huge vote in the Assembly—40 and more to one—in favour of the principle, have you had any representations from the Government to introduce a procedural motion, or to seek to reintroduce these regulations, which the Government has withdrawn, because I think that the view of Plenary was clear and that the Government has an obligation to Plenary as the supreme decision-making body to accede to its wishes and, therefore, to reintroduce these regulations so that we can decide on them.

John Marek: Mae hyn yn ymwneud â'r cynnig i gymeradwyo Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Gwasanaethau Fferyllol) (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2005. Yng ngolwg y bleidlais anferth yn y Cynulliad—40 a rhagor yn erbyn un—o blaid yr egwyddor, a gyflwynwyd unrhyw sylwadau i chi gan y Llywodraeth er mwyn cyflwyno cynnig trefniadol, neu i geisio ailgyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn, y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi'u tynnu'n ôl, oherwydd credaf fod barn y Cyfarfod Llawn yn glir a bod y Llywodraeth o dan rwymedigaeth i'r Cyfarfod Llawn fel y corff penderfynu uchaf i fodloni ei ddymuniadau ac, felly, i ailgyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn fel y gallwn benderfynu arnynt.

4.50 p.m.

The Presiding Officer: During the course of the debate, I believe that I heard the Minister indicate that the intention was to introduce

Y Llywydd: Yn ystod y ddadl, credaf imi glywed y Gweinidog yn dweud mai'r bwriad oedd cyflwyno'r rheoliadau hyn o dan y

these regulations under the urgency procedure. Therefore, I assume that this has the agreement of other members of the Business Committee. However, I take this opportunity, since this has been raised on a point of order, to reply to a procedural matter raised by the Deputy Presiding Officer in his contribution to the debate, during which he referred to my ruling at the beginning of this debate and the fact that I considered the motion before us to be 'afraid', or, to coin a phrase, 'redundant'. As he knows, I raised the matter this morning as an issue upon which advice should be taken. We discussed the issue, as he is well aware. I raised the question as to whether or not this was an abuse of Assembly procedure. I was persuaded that it would be useful for us to have a general public debate on the principle. However, let me make it clear that if this were to happen again, I would take a very dim view of it.

weithdrefn frys. Felly, cymeraf fod aelodau eraill y Pwyllgor Busnes wedi cytuno ar hynny. Fodd bynnag, achubaf ar y cyfle hwn, gan ei fod wedi'i godi ar bwynt o drefn, i ymateb i fater trefniadol a godwyd gan y Dirprwy Lywydd yn ei gyfraniad i'r ddadl, pan gyfeiriodd at fy nyfarniad ar ddechrau'r ddadl honno a'r ffaith fy mod o'r farn bod y cynnig a oedd ger ein bron yn un afraid. Fel y gŵyr, codais y mater hwn y bore yma fel pwnc y dylid cymryd cyngor arno. Trafodasom y pwnc, fel y gŵyr yn iawn. Codais y cwestiwn ynghylch a oedd hyn yn gamddefnydd o weithdrefn y Cynulliad ai peidio. Fe'm darbwyllwyd y byddai'n fuddiol inni gael dadl gyhoeddus gyffredinol ar yr egwyddor. Er hynny, gadewch imi egluro, pe byddai hyn yn digwydd eto, y byddwn yn ei anghymeradwyo'n fawr.

Penodi Comisiynydd Safonau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Appointment of the National Assembly Commissioner for Standards

Kirsty Williams: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 16.3:

1. appoints Mr Richard Penn as the National Assembly Commissioner for Standards; and

2. notes that this appointment will be for a period of four years, with immediate effect. (NDM2346)

On 2 March, the Assembly approved changes to our Standing Orders that created the post of National Assembly Commissioner for Standards. This followed an independent review of our standards procedures, commissioned by the Committee on Standards of Conduct, and carried out by Professor Diana Woodhouse, an eminent academic working in this field. The new post of Commissioner for Standards brings the Assembly into line with arrangements in other legislatures, and demonstrates that Assembly Members are serious in their intent to abide by the very highest ethical standards of conduct.

Kirsty Williams: Cynigaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 16.3:

1. yn penodi Mr Richard Penn yn Gomisiynydd Safonau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol; a

2. yn nodi y bydd y penodiad hwn am gyfnod o bedair blynedd, i ddechrau ar unwaith.(NDM2346)

Ar 2 Mawrth, cymeradwyodd y Cynulliad newidiadau i'n Rheolau Sefydlog a greodd swydd Comisiynydd Safonau'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yr oedd hyn yn dilyn adolygiad annibynnol o'n gweithdrefnau ar gyfer safonau, a gomisiynwyd gan y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad, ac a wnaed gan yr Athro Diana Woodhouse, academydd amlwg sy'n gweithio yn y maes hwn. Drwy greu swydd y Comisiynydd Safonau, cysonir trefniadau'r Cynulliad â'r rhai mewn deddfwrfeydd eraill, a dangosir bod Aelodau'r Cynulliad o ddifrif yn eu bwriad i gadw at y safonau ymddygiad moesegol uchaf.

In anticipation of the establishment of the new post, the Presiding Officer chaired a panel to make recommendations to the Assembly on the appointment. The arrangements for the recruitment were agreed in consultation with the Committee on Standards of Conduct and reflected the principles of the code of practice on ministerial appointments to public bodies. The other members of the panel were myself, as Chair of the Committee on Standards of Conduct, Paul Silk, the Clerk to the Assembly, and an external assessor, Oonagh Gay, the head of the Parliament and Constitution Centre in the Westminster Parliament.

The post was advertised in a range of UK and Welsh newspapers. This resulted in 49 inquiries and 20 applications. The panel interviewed a shortlist of four candidates chosen on merit from among the 20 applicants. Candidates were made aware that, as well as having outstanding intellectual qualities and the highest personal integrity, the successful candidate would need to be able to win the confidence and trust of Assembly Members and the public in Wales.

The commissioner's role is a development of the independent adviser's current role. The commissioner will have a new duty to investigate factual matters arising from complaints against Members, and he will have greater autonomy in doing so. In particular, he will be able to refer complaints to the Committee on Standards of Conduct for consideration, without requiring the Presiding Officer's approval. The commissioner will also have new duties to advise the Committee on Standards of Conduct on matters of general principle relating to the standards of conduct of Members, and on matters of general principle relating to the registration of Members' interests.

Given the importance of the new responsibilities, together with the value of continuity in this area, I am delighted, on behalf of the appointment panel, to propose the nomination of Richard Penn, the current independent adviser on standards, as the

Er mwyn delio o flaen llaw â'r gwaith o sefydlu'r swydd newydd, cadeiriodd y Llywydd banel i roi argymhellion i'r Cynulliad ar y penodiad. Cytunwyd ar y trefniadau ar gyfer recriwtio drwy ymgynghori â'r Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad ac yr oeddent yn adlewyrchu'r cod ymarfer ar gyfer penodiadau gan Weinidogion i gyrff cyhoeddus. Aelodau eraill y panel oedd myfi, fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad, Paul Silk, Clerc y Cynulliad, ac asesydd allanol, Oonagh Gay, pennaeth Canolfan y Senedd a'r Cyfansoddiad yn Senedd San Steffan.

Hysbysebwyd y swydd yn amryw o bapurau newydd y DU a Chymru. O ganlyniad i hynny, cafwyd 49 o ymholiadau ac 20 o geisiadau. Gwnaeth y panel gyfsweld pedwar ymgeisydd ar restr fer a ddewiswyd yn ôl eu teilyngdod o blith yr 20 ymgeisydd. Rhoddwyd gwybod i'r ymgeiswyr y byddai'r ymgeisydd llwyddiannus yn un a chanddo alluoedd deallusol rhagorol y gellir llwyr ddibynnu arno, ac y byddai'n rhaid iddo allu ennyn hyder ac ymddiriedaeth yn Aelodau'r Cynulliad a'r cyhoedd yng Nghymru.

Mae rôl y comisiynydd yn ddatblygiad o rôl bresennol y cynghorydd annibynnol. Bydd gan y comisiynydd ddyletswydd newydd i ymchwilio i faterion ffeithiol sy'n codi o gwynion yn erbyn Aelodau, a bydd ganddo fwy o annibyniaeth wrth wneud hynny. Yn benodol, bydd yn gallu cyfeirio cwynion i'r Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad i'w hystyried, heb orfod gofyn i'r Llywydd gymeradwyo hynny. Bydd gan y comisiynydd ddyletswyddau newydd hefyd i gynghori'r Pwyllgor Safonau Ymddygiad ar faterion o egwyddor gyffredinol sy'n ymwneud â safonau ymddygiad Aelodau, ac ar faterion o egwyddor gyffredinol sy'n ymwneud â chofrestru buddiannau Aelodau.

Gan fod y dyletswyddau newydd yn rhai mor bwysig, a chan mai buddiol yw sicrhau dilyniant yn y maes hwn, yr wyf yn falch iawn o gynnig, ar ran y panel penodi, y dylid enwi Richard Penn, y cynghorydd annibynnol presennol ar safonau, yn Gomisiynydd

Assembly's first Commissioner for Standards. The panel was unanimous in its decision about Mr Penn's suitability and the relevance of his current and previous experience.

Richard has been the Assembly's independent adviser on standards since March 2000. Born and brought up in south Wales, he is an economics graduate of Cardiff University. In his 27-year career in local government, he held senior posts with several Welsh and English local authorities before rising to the position of chief executive in 1980. Before taking early retirement in 1998, he was, for almost 10 years, the chief executive of Bradford City Council, one of the largest metropolitan authorities in England.

He has since developed a portfolio of public-sector activities from his home in Penarth, which includes chairing the South Wales Probation Board, and a range of consultancy work for local authorities. He was an equal opportunities commissioner from 1997 to 2002 and a Legal Services Commission member from 2000-03. This is an Assembly appointment and may only be made by the resolution of the Assembly. The commissioner may only be removed from office if the Assembly resolves to do so. I commend the appointment to you and hope that all Members will be able to support the appointment panel's unanimous recommendation.

Safonau cyntaf y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Yr oedd y panel yn unfryd wrth benderfynu ar addasrwydd Mr Penn a pherthnasedd ei brofiad presennol a blaenorol.

Bu Richard yn gynghorydd annibynnol ar safonau i'r Cynulliad ers mis Mawrth 2000. Cafodd ei eni a'i fagu yn y De, ac enillodd radd mewn economeg ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd. Yn ystod ei yrfa o 27 mlynedd mewn llywodraeth leol, daliodd swyddi uchel mewn sawl awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru a Lloegr cyn ei ddyrchafu i swydd prif weithredwr yn 1980. Cyn iddo ymddeol yn gynnar yn 1998, bu am bron 10 mlynedd yn brif weithredwr Cyngor Dinas Bradford, un o'r awdurdodau metropolitan mwyaf yn Lloegr.

Ers hynny, mae wedi datblygu portffolio o weithgareddau yn y sector cyhoeddus wrth weithio o'i gartref ym Mhenarth, gan gynnwys ei waith yn cadeirio Bwrdd Profiannaeth De Cymru, ac amrywiaeth o waith fel ymgynghorydd i awdurdodau lleol. Bu'n gomisiynydd cyfle cyfartal o 1997 i 2002 ac yn aelod o'r Comisiwn Gwasanaethau Cyfreithiol o 2000-03. Penodiad i'w wneud gan y Cynulliad yw hwn ac ni ellir ond ei wneud drwy benderfyniad gan y Cynulliad. Ni ellir diswyddo'r comisiynydd ond drwy benderfyniad gan y Cynulliad. Cymeradwyaf y penodiad i chi a gobeithiaf y bydd yr holl Aelodau'n cefnogi argymhelliad unfrydol y panel penodi.

Cynnig (NDM2346): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2346): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody-Kneafsey, Tamsin

Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Cyn dirwyn y cyfarfod i ben, fe garwn i yn bersonol dalu teyrnged i Richard Penn am ei waith rhagorol fel yr ymgynghorydd annibynnol ar safonau. Y mae wedi bod yn berson nodedig o hawdd i gydweithio ag ef, a hynny mewn amgylchiadau anodd ar adegau. Yr ydwyf yn hyderus iawn, wrth ei benodi yn gomisiynydd safonau cyntaf y Cynulliad, fod gennym gomisiynydd a fydd yn rhoi gwasanaeth clodwiw i ni. Nid ydym yn cael y cyfle yn aml i ddiolch yn gyhoeddus i swyddogion, yn enwedig rhywun fel ef sydd yn bennaf cyfrifol am geisio ein cadw ni allan o drwbl yn hytrach na'n harwain i mewn iddo. Felly, mae'n bleser gennyf eilio yr hyn a ddywedodd Kirsty Williams gan dalu teyrnged i Richard Penn am ei waith hyd yma a dymuno'n dda iddo wrth gydweithio â ni fel comisiynydd yn y dyfodol.

The Presiding Officer: Before bringing proceedings to a close, I would like to pay a personal tribute to Richard Penn for his excellent work as the independent adviser on standards. He has been a remarkably easy person to work with, despite difficult circumstances on occasion. I am confident that, in appointing him as the Assembly's first standards commissioner, we have someone who will provide an excellent service. We do not often have the opportunity to thank officials publicly, particularly an individual like him who is mainly involved in trying to keep us out of trouble rather than leading us into it. Therefore, it gives me great pleasure to echo Kirsty Williams's comments and to thank Richard Penn for his work to date and wish him well in his work as commissioner in the future.

Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

That brings today's proceedings to a close.

Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.57 p.m.

The meeting ended at 4.57 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)