



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

**The National Assembly for Wales
The Record of Proceedings**

**Dydd Mawrth, 4 Hydref 2005
Tuesday, 4 October 2005**

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

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

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

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:

1. that a committee, to be known as Planning Decision Committee (2) 2005-4, be established in accordance with Standing Order No. 17 of the Assembly 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;

1. bod pwyllgor, i'w adnabod fel Pwyllgor Penderfyniadau Cynllunio (2) 2005-4, yn cael ei sefydlu, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17 y Cynulliad, i gyflawni swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad yng nghyswllt y materion a nodir yn yr atodlen i'r cynnig hwn, a nodir yng nghyswllt pob mater yn yr atodlen honno a bod swyddogaethau'r Cynulliad yng nghyswllt y rheini'n cael eu dirprwyo i'r pwyllgor hwnnw;

2. that the members of that committee be: Alun Ffred Jones, Lorraine Barrett, Irene James, Mick Bates;

2. mai aelodau'r pwyllgor hwnnw fydd: Alun Ffred Jones, Lorraine Barrett, Irene James, Mick Bates;

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 the 31 October 2005, whichever is the earlier;

3. bod y pwyllgor yn peidio â bod pan fydd Cadeirydd y pwyllgor yn llofnodi'r llythyr penderfynu yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 17.16 neu ar 31 Hydref 2005, pa un bynnag a fydd gyntaf;

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 matter, delegated to the First Minister.

4. os bydd y pwyllgor yn peidio â bod heb i'r Cadeirydd lofnodi llythyr penderfynu mewn perthynas â'r mater(ion) a nodir yn yr atodlen i'r cynnig hwn, yna, yn yr achos hwnnw dirprwyir y swyddogaethau a nodir ym mharagraff 1 uchod, yng nghyswllt mater o'r fath, i'r Prif Weinidog.

Schedule

Atodlen

Called-in planning application under Section 77 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 by Holts Holdings Ltd for the demolition of existing buildings and erection of new dwellings at Bank Farm, Lower Mountain Road, Penyffordd, Flintshire.

Cais cynllunio a alwyd i mewn dan Adran 77 Deddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990 gan Holts Holdings Ltd i ddymchwel adeiladau sydd yno a chodi tai annedd newydd yn Bank Farm, Lower Mountain Road, Penyffordd, Sir y Fflint.

Planning appeal under Section 78 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 by the Welsh Development Agency for proposed residential development (approximately 150

Apêl cynllunio dan Adran 78 Deddf Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref 1990 gan Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru ar gyfer datblygiad preswyl arfaethedig (oddeutu 150

houses) at land at Tŷ Draw Farm, Pyle, o dai) ar dir yn Tŷ Draw Farm, Y Pîl, Pen-y-Bridgend. (NDM2593)

*Cynnig (NDM2593): O blaid 35, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2593): For 35, 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, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Catherine
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Lefelau Anweithgarwch Economaidd Economic Inactivity Levels

Q1 Leanne Wood: Will the First Minister make a statement on economic inactivity levels? OAQ0787(FM)

C1 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am lefelau anweithgarwch economaidd? OAQ0787(FM)

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): In the May to July 2005 period there were 442,000 people in Wales classified as economically inactive and of working age.

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Yn y cyfnod rhwng Mai a Gorffennaf 2005 yr oedd 442,000 o bobl yng Nghymru a ddisbarthwyd fel rhai a oedd yn economaidd

That is down 4,000 on the previous three-month period. In contrast to the UK as a whole, the economic inactivity rate has fallen by 0.7 percentage points to 24.9 per cent since the start of the Assembly.

Leanne Wood: This Government is missing its wealth creation targets, and at the same time we are losing manufacturing jobs hand over fist. The most recent announcement of job losses was that at the Rizla factory in Treforest last week. In this climate, what is your Government doing to ensure that those who lose their jobs in manufacturing, particularly older workers in their 50s, do not end up as long-term economically inactive?

The First Minister: I very much sympathise with the workers at Rizla who have been told that their jobs will disappear within a year, with the transfer of the plant to Belgium. However, I was interested to hear Sir Digby Jones, the director general of the Confederation of British Industry, say, at the annual lunch of the CBI in Wales, that we have a robust economy in Wales, and I think that he mentioned that it is doing far better than Scotland, the north-east and the west Midlands. He was very complementary about the robust state of the economy. It is finding other jobs that is key, whenever you get churn. That is, jobs are always being created and taken away; it is the balance between the two that counts. Everything that Sir Digby Jones said confirmed what we think, that the balance within the economy is still a plus, and not a negative. In terms of preventing people from becoming economically inactive, apart from the issue of new job creation, in which we are very active, there are the Want to Work and Pathways to Work projects, which, according to all the evidence that we have, are the most successful voluntary welfare-to-work schemes in the world.

Christine Chapman: In helping people to become ready for employment and economic activity, we must also ensure that there are opportunities for them to take up. In the

anweithgar ac o oed gweithio. Mae hyn 4,000 mil i lawr ar y tri mis blaenorol. Yn wahanol i'r DU yn gyffredinol, mae cyfradd anweithgarwch economaidd wedi gostwng gan 0.7 pwynt canran, i lawr i 24.9 y cant ers i'r Cynulliad ddechrau.

Leanne Wood: Mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn methu â chyrraedd ei thargedau ar greu cyfoeth, ac ar yr un pryd yr ydym yn colli swyddi gweithgynhyrchu ym mhob cyfeiriad. Y cyhoeddiad diweddaraf am golli swyddi oedd yr un yn ffatri Rizla yn Nhrefforest yr wythnos diwethaf. Yn yr hinsawdd hon, beth mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i sicrhau nad yw'r rhai sy'n colli eu swyddi ym maes gweithgynhyrchu, yn enwedig gweithwyr hŷn yn eu 50au, yn troi'n economaidd anweithgar yn y tymor hir?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cydymdeimlo'n fawr â'r gweithwyr yn Rizla y dywedwyd wrthynt y bydd eu swyddi'n diflannu o fewn blwyddyn, wrth i'r gwaith gael ei drosglwyddo i Wlad Belg. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yn ddiddorol gennyf glywed Syr Digby Jones, cyfarwyddwr cyffredinol Cydffederasiwn Diwydiant Prydain yn dweud yng nghinio blynyddol CDP, fod gennym economi gadarn yng Nghymru, ac yr wyf yn meddwl iddo grybwyll ei bod yn gwneud yn llawer gwell na'r Alban, gogledd-ddwyrain Lloegr a gorllewin Canolbarth Lloegr. Yr oedd yn canmol cyflwr cadarn yr economi'n fawr iawn. Dod o hyd i swyddi eraill yw'r allwedd, ble bynnag y cewch swyddi'n mynd a dod. Hynny yw, mae swyddi'n cael eu creu a'u dwyn ymaith yn barhaus, y cydbwysedd rhwng y ddau sy'n cyfrif. Yr oedd popeth a ddywedodd Syr Digby Jones yn cadarnhau'r hyn a gredwn ni, bod y cydbwysedd yn yr economi'n ffactor cadarnhaol o hyd, ac nid yn un negyddol. O ran atal pobl rhag dod yn economaidd anweithgar, ar wahân i'r mater o greu swyddi newydd, maes yr ydym yn weithgar iawn ynddo, ceir hefyd y prosiectau Eisiau Gweithio a Llwybrau at Waith, sef, yn ôl yr holl dystiolaeth sydd gennym, y cynlluniau gwirfoddol o fudd-dâl i waith mwyaf llwyddiannus yn y byd.

Christine Chapman: Wrth gynorthwyo pobl i fod yn barod am gyflogaeth a gweithgaredd economaidd, rhaid i ni hefyd sicrhau bod cyfleoedd ar gael iddynt. Yn y Cymoedd,

Valleys, the poorest part of Wales, this will mean developing the economy there and maintaining the substantial progress made in job creation and providing an environment for businesses to thrive in. I welcome your comments about Rizla, but I do not know whether you are aware that half of the job losses there are from my constituency. Will you pledge that, along with the Minister for Economic Development and Transport, you will ensure that the workforce receives the maximum help in terms of retraining and finding alternative employment?

The First Minister: I agree. The buoyancy of the economy is key to that, because those with good work records are usually at the front of the queue when it comes to being able to move on easily into other jobs. As long as the buoyancy of the economy is maintained, and there is a healthy turnover of vacancies—vacancies are at quite a high level, and unemployment is at a historic low, with the lowest level of unemployment since January 1975, more than 30 years ago—that is the best chance that you have to find another job. If you can get another job quickly, without going into more than a few weeks of unemployment, it enables you to avoid getting into that frame of mind whereby work seems difficult to access and you then become one of those people who, after years of unemployment, finds it difficult to get back into the labour market. Being familiar with a job is the best way to get another one, especially when the economy is buoyant, which, given a 30-year low in unemployment, is the case now.

Kirsty Williams: Despite your trying to put a gloss on this, the fact is that economic inactivity levels in Wales are higher than in the UK on average. Even though you suggested that the levels would be falling, evidence suggests that the situation is not improving, and is worse than it was this time last year. It is not just that we have lost 3,000 jobs in manufacturing in the last year; there has been a 23 per cent fall in employment in the construction industry over the last year. What is your Government doing to ensure that these people, as previously suggested, do not become economically inactive but find alternative jobs, and that those who are

rhan dlotaf Cymru, bydd hyn yn golygu datblygu'r economi yno a chynnal y cynnydd sylweddol a wnaethpwyd wrth greu swyddi a darparu amgylchedd i fusnesau ffynnu ynddo. Yr wyf yn croesawu eich sylwadau am Rizla, ond nid wyf yn gwybod a ydych yn ymwybodol bod hanner y swyddi a gollir yno o'm hetholaeth i. A wnewch chi roi addewid y byddwch chi, ynghyd â'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, yn sicrhau y bydd y gweithlu'n derbyn y cymorth mwyaf posibl o ran ail-hyfforddi a dod o hyd i swyddi eraill.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cytuno. Mae bywiogrwydd yr economi'n allweddol i hynny, oherwydd mai'r rhai sydd â chofnodion gwaith da fel arfer sy'n cael y lle blaenaf pan ddaw'n sefyllfa o allu symud ymlaen yn rhwydd i swyddi eraill. Cyhyd ag y cynhelir bywiogrwydd yr economi, a bod trosiant iach o swyddi gwag—mae swyddi gwag ar lefel eithaf uchel, a diweithdra ar ei lefel isaf yn hanesyddol, gyda'r lefel isaf o ddiweithdra ers mis Ionawr 1975, dros 30 mlynedd yn ôl—dyna'r cyfle gorau sydd gennych i ddod o hyd i swydd. Os gallwch ddod o hyd i swydd arall yn gyflym, heb fod yn ddi-waith am fwy nag ychydig wythnosau, mae'n eich galluogi i osgoi mabwysiadu'r meddylfryd lle'r ymddengys gwaith yn anodd iawn ei gael, gan achosi i chi ddod yn un o'r bobl hynny sy'n ei chael yn anodd iawn mynd yn ôl i'r farchnad lafur ar ôl blynyddoedd o ddiweithdra. Bod yn gyfarwydd â swydd yw'r ffordd orau i gael un arall, yn enwedig pan fo'r economi'n ffyniannus, a dyna'r sefyllfa ar hyn o bryd, o gofio bod diweithdra ar ei lefel isaf ers 30 mlynedd.

Kirsty Williams: Er gwaethaf y ffaith eich bod yn ceisio gwyngalchu hyn, y ffaith yw bod lefelau anweithgarwch economaidd yng Nghymru'n uwch nag yn y DU yn gyffredinol. Er i chi awgrymu y byddai'r lefelau'n gostwng, dengys tystiolaeth nad yw'r sefyllfa'n gwella, a'i bod yn waeth nag yr oedd yr adeg yma'r llynedd. Nid yn unig ein bod wedi colli 3,000 o swyddi gweithgynhyrchu yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf; bu gostyngiad o 23 y cant mewn cyflogaeth yn y diwydiant adeiladu dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf. Beth mae eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i sicrhau nad yw'r bobl hyn, fel yr awgrymwyd yn flaenorol, yn dod yn

currently struggling to find jobs are helped to create their own businesses as well as to get back into other forms of employment?

The First Minister: I am not trying to diminish the impact of being told, 'Here is your P45', or of what happens when there is an announcement from the company management that your job is going to go. There is never a good time to become unemployed. However, if there is a relatively less bad time to become unemployed, it is when unemployment is at a 30-year low, as it is now. I am not trying to diminish the impact. Retraining, assistance with transport, bringing jobs into the area, or assisting people to start their own companies, are all part of the package that Team Wales provides when factories close. However, let me be clear: in any healthy economy there will be ups and downs. It is the balance between those that determines whether you have rising prosperity, as we have now, or whether we have weakening prosperity, as we have had in recessions in the past, such as those in 1980 and 1999.

John Griffiths: As you rightly say, Rhodri, crucial to tackling economic inactivity is maintaining and creating jobs. You will know that Newport has bounced back strongly after the loss of jobs in traditional industries; it has reinvigorated itself by diversifying its economic base, and it continues to be the hub of the wider sub-regional economy, including the Gwent valleys. An important part of past and future progress is the relocation of jobs, such as the further National Statistics jobs and HM Prison Service jobs. Will you continue to do all that you can to ensure that these relocations go smoothly and expeditiously, and will you continue to stress Newport as a prime location for such public sector jobs?

The First Minister: Yes, certainly. I think that we mentioned this last week in response

economiaidd anweithgar ond yn darganfod swyddi eraill, a bod y rhai sydd ar hyn o bryd yn ei chael yn anodd dod o hyd i swyddi'n cael cymorth i greu eu busnesau eu hunain yn ogystal ag i fynd yn ôl i fathau eraill o gyflogaeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn ceisio lleihau effaith yr ergyd o glywed rhywun yn dweud 'Dyma'ch P45', na'r hyn sy'n digwydd pan fo rheolwyr y cwmni yr ydych yn gweithio iddo'n cyhoeddi bod eich swydd i ddiiflannu. Nid oes fyth amser da i ddod yn ddi-waith. Fodd bynnag os oes amser llai drwg, yn gymharol, i ddod yn ddi-waith, yna yr adeg pan fo diweithdra ar ei lefel isaf ers 30 mlynedd, fel y mae yn awr, yw hynny. Nid wyf yn ceisio lleihau'r effaith. Mae ail-hyfforddi, cymorth gyda chlodiant, dod â swyddi i'r ardal, neu gynorthwyo pobl i ddechrau eu cwmnïau eu hunain, i gyd yn rhan o'r pecyn a ddarperir gan Tîm Cymru pan fo ffatrïoedd yn cau. Fodd bynnag, gadewch imi fod yn glir: mewn unrhyw economi iach, bydd cyfnodau da a chyfnodau gwael. Y cydbwysedd rhyngddynt sy'n penderfynu a oes gennych ffyniant ar gynydd, fel sydd gennym yn awr, ynteu a oes gennym ffyniant ar drai, fel y bu gennym yn nirwasgiadau'r gorffennol, megis y rhai yn 1980 ac 1999.

John Griffiths: Y mae'r hyn a ddywedwch yn wir, Rhodri, sef bod cynnal a chreu swyddi'n hanfodol i fynd i'r afael ag anweithgarwch economaidd. Gwyddoch fod Casnewydd wedi llamu'n ôl yn gryf iawn yn dilyn colli swyddi mewn diwydiannau traddodiadol; mae wedi adfywio'i hun drwy arallgyfeirio'i sylfaen economaidd ac mae'n parhau i fod yn ganolbwynt yr economi isranbarthol ehangach, gan gynnwys cymoedd Gwent. Rhan bwysig o gynydd yn y gorffennol a'r presennol yw adleoli swyddi, megis swyddi pellach yr Ystadegau Gwladol a swyddi Gwasanaeth Carchardai Ei Mawrhydi. A wnewch chi barhau i wneud popeth posibl i sicrhau y bydd yr adleoli hwnnw'n digwydd yn rhwydd ac yn gyflym, ac a wnewch chi barhau i bwysleisio bod Casnewydd yn lleoliad ardderchog ar gyfer swyddi sector cyhoeddus o'r fath?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf, yn sicr. Rwy'n meddwl inni grybwyll hyn yr wythnos

to a question from Rosemary Butler, and I also mentioned the prison service's shared corporate service centre. Some 12,000 civil service jobs are coming to Newport from those two developments and that is without any mention of the Barlo-Quinn development, announced in August, which is one of the biggest developments in manufacturing seen in Wales for a very long time, and involves an investment of, I think, £125 million and 460 new jobs. It is one of the biggest new names to arrive in the economic firmament in Wales for a long time, and very welcome it is, too.

ddiwethaf mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan Rosemary Butler, a chrybwyllais ganolfan rhannu gwasanaethau corfforaethol y gwasanaeth carchardai. Y mae oddeutu 12,000 o swyddi'r gwasanaeth sifil yn dod i Gasnewydd o ganlyniad i'r ddau ddatblygiad yma, ac mae hynny heb sôn am ddatblygiad Barlo-Quinn, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Awst, sy'n un o'r datblygiadau mwyaf ym maes gweithgynhyrchu a welwyd yng Nghymru ers amser maith, ac mae'n cynnwys buddsoddiad, rwy'n meddwl, o £125 miliwn a thros 460 o swyddi newydd. Mae'n un o'r enwau newydd mwyaf i ymddangos yn ffurfafen economaidd Cymru ers tro byd, ac mae croeso mawr iddo.

Cymorth Rhanbarthol Dewisol Regional Selective Assistance

Q2 Janet Ryder: Will the First Minister make a statement on regional selective assistance? OAQ0786(FM)

C2 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gymorth rhanbarthol dewisol? OAQ0786(FM)

The First Minister: Regional selective assistance is available in the assisted areas, which cover two thirds of Wales as regards tier 1, and a further 9 per cent of Wales as regards tier 2. It continues to be a powerful tool enabling the Welsh Assembly Government to help businesses to invest, to move up the quality ladder and to create jobs. In the past six and a half years, since the Assembly's inception, more than £620 million has been offered under the scheme.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol ar gael mewn ardaloedd a gynorthwyr, sy'n cynnwys dwy ran o dair o Gymru yng nghyswllt rheng 1 a 9 y cant arall o Gymru yng nghyswllt rheng 2. Y mae'n parhau i fod yn arf grymus sy'n galluogi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gynorthwyo busnesau i fuddsoddi, i ddringo'r ysgol ansawdd ac i greu swyddi. Yn ystod y chwe blynedd a hanner ddiwethaf, ers creu'r Cynulliad, cynigiwyd dros £620 miliwn dan y cynllun hwn.

Janet Ryder: First Minister, according to figures from the Trade and Invest Wales branch, only one application for regional selective assistance grant aid was made up to the period ending 31 March 2005, in the constituency rather than the unitary authority of Conwy, and it was rejected. Similarly, only one application was made in Clwyd West, although that was successful. Will you look into how this grant is promoted and marketed among small manufacturing businesses? Will you also consider the factors in the approval of grants, to increase the level of take-up among manufacturing businesses in Conwy and Clwyd West, and other eligible areas of north Wales?

Janet Ryder: Brif Weinidog, yn ôl ffigurau Masnach a Buddsoddi, cangen Cymru, dim ond un cais am grant cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol a wnaethpwyd hyd at y cyfnod yn diweddu 31 Mawrth 2005, yn etholaeth yn hytrach nag awdurdod unedol Conwy, ac fe'i gwrthodwyd. Yn yr un modd, dim ond un cais a wnaed yng Ngorllewin Clwyd, er y bu hwnnw'n llwyddiannus. A wnewch chi edrych i mewn i'r modd y mae'r grant hwn yn cael ei hyrwyddo a'i farchnata ymysg busnesau gweithgynhyrchu bychain? A wnewch chi hefyd ystyried ffactorau wrth gymeradwyo grantiau, i gynyddu'r lefel o geisiadau ymysg busnesau gweithgynhyrchu yng Nghonwy a Gorllewin Clwyd, ac ardaloedd cymwys eraill yn y gogledd?

The First Minister: When there was a critical situation affecting that area of Wales, one of the most successful attempts to find a new employer was at Dolgarrog, when it was the initiative of the Aberconwy council that led to consultants producing a report that, in turn, managed to draw out of the woodwork an investor to take over the Dolgarrog works. Fortunately, the company was happy to pass it on to a buy-out team, and we were able to assist with regional selective assistance. That may be the one successful case to which you refer, but that is not clear to me. It was a remarkable example of working by the multinational company that was closing down, the management team that wanted to buy the plant and invest in it, the local authority, the consultants who managed to generate the publicity that drew in the investor, and the Assembly in providing the grant.

You cannot do that every time, although you should remember that small firms also have the possibility of applying for the Assembly investment grant. For firms with fewer than 250 employees and with an investment of around £0.25 million, the AIG can sometimes be a better, more flexible tool than full regional selective assistance, and it is available in all parts of Wales.

Y Prif Weinidog: Pan oedd sefyllfa ddifrifol yn effeithio ar y rhan honno o Gymru, un o'r ymdrechion mwyaf llwyddiannus i ddod o hyd i gyflogwr newydd oedd yn Nolgarrog, pryd y bu i fenter cyngor Aberconwy arwain at gynhyrchu adroddiad gan ymgynghorwyr, a lwyddodd, yn ei dro, i ddenu buddsoddwr i gymryd drosodd y gwaith yn Nolgarrog. Yn ffodus, yr oedd y cwmni'n hapus i'w drosglwyddo i dîm a brynodd y gwaith, a bu modd i ni gynorthwyo gyda chymorth rhanbarthol dewisol. Efallai mai dyna'r un achos llwyddiannus y cyfeiriwch ato, ond nid yw hynny'n eglur i mi. Yr oedd yn enghraifft drawiadol o weithio gan gwmni amlwladol a oedd yn cau, y tîm rheoli a oedd eisiau prynu'r gwaith a buddsoddi ynddo, yr awdurdod lleol, yr ymgynghorwyr a lwyddodd i greu'r cyhoeddusrwydd a ddenodd y buddsoddwr, a'r Cynulliad a ddarparodd y grant

Ni allwch chi wneud hynny bob tro, er y dylech gofio bod modd i gwmnïau bychain hefyd wneud cais am grant buddsoddi'r Cynulliad. Ar gyfer cwmnïau gyda llai na 250 o weithwyr a chyda buddsoddiad o tua £0.25 miliwn, gall Grant Buddsoddi'r Cynulliad weithiau fod yn arf gwell, a mwy hyblyg na chymorth rhanbarthol dewisol, ac y mae ar gael ym mhob rhan o Gymru.

Y Rhaglen Uno The Merger Programme

C3 Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gost ragweladwy'r rhaglen uno mewn perthynas â chyrrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad? OAQ0790(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd y rhan fwyaf o gost yr uno yn dod o gyllidebau presennol Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r cyrrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad. Yr ydym wedi neilltuo £4.7 miliwn eleni a hyd at £7.2 miliwn y flwyddyn nesaf i dalu am unrhyw gostau ychwanegol.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Hoffwn fynd â chi yn ôl at ddatganiad a wnaed gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yng nghyfarfod y pwyllgor ar 29 Mehefin, pan ddywedodd, gyda chryn ffanffer, fod ymchwiliad diwydrwydd dyladwy i'w gynnal

Q3 The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Will the First Minister make a statement on the anticipated cost of the merger programme in relation to Assembly sponsored public bodies? OAQ0790(FM)

The First Minister: Most of the cost of the mergers is being met from existing Welsh Assembly Government and Assembly sponsored public bodies' budgets. We have allocated £4.7 million this year and up to £7.2 million next year to meet any additional costs.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I would like to refer you back to a statement made by the Minister for Economic Development and Transport in the committee meeting on 29 June, when he announced, with great fanfare, that a due diligence review was to be held of the

ar yr awdurdod. Ond, erbyn y cyfarfod ar 28 Medi, yr oedd hyn wedi newid yn sylweddol: bellach, mae'n sôn am ymchwiliad iechyd ysgafn. Pam y gwahaniaeth?

2.10 p.m.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid ydym am gael trafodaeth hir am ddiffiniadau, neu ystyr geiriau. Nid wyf yn siŵr beth yw'r ateb, gan nad oeddwn yn bresennol yn yr un o'r ddau gyfarfod.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr unig beth y gallaf ei gymryd o hynny yw nad oeddech yn gwybod beth yr oedd y Gweinidog yn ei wneud. Nid oeddech yn gwybod, yn y lle cyntaf, ei fod am alw am adroddiad diwydrwydd dyladwy, ac nid oeddech yn gwybod ei fod bellach wedi newid ei feddwl. Byddwn yn disgwyl i chi fod wedi gorfod rhoi ystyriaeth ofalus i gost adroddiad diwydrwydd dyladwy. Yr oedd y Gweinidog yn llawdrwm iawn ar yr awdurdod, gan ddweud yn uchel fod yn rhaid i bethau fod yn agored, atebol a democrataidd. Pan fo'r Gweinidog yn newid ei feddwl am rywbeth mor sylfaenol â hynny, mae gennym yr hawl i wybod pam. A ydych yn dweud nad oeddech yn gwybod bod y penderfyniad wedi newid?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn dweud nad wyf yn siŵr ei fod wedi newid, a'ch bod chi yn hollti blew semantig.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You know perfectly well what constitutes a due diligence report. It would take months to complete and would cost a substantial amount. It looks at audit, and would consider the legal position of the Welsh Development Agency. When the Minister went into the meeting, he did not have a clue what a due diligence report meant. What has happened since is that he has been told that that is not possible, as a due diligence review would not report its findings until after the merger. Are you saying that you have every confidence in the Minister, or do you agree that that shows incompetence of the highest degree? The Minister went into the meeting with the roar of a lion, but in fact produced a mouse's squeak.

agency. However, by the 28 September meeting, this had changed significantly: he is now talking of a light 'health check'. Why the difference?

The First Minister: We do not want a lengthy discussion about definitions, or the meaning of different words. I am not sure what the answer is, as I was not present at either meeting.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: All that I can take from that is that you did not know what the Minister was doing. You did not know that he had called for a due diligence report in the first place, and you did not know that he has now changed his mind. I would have thought that you would be required to give careful consideration to the cost of a due diligence report. The Minister was very heavy-handed in his dealings with the agency, saying that things had to be open, accountable and democratic. When the Minister changes his mind about such a fundamental matter, we have the right to know why. Are you telling us that you did not know that the decision had changed?

The First Minister: I am saying that I am not sure that it has changed, and that you are nit-picking about semantics.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Gwyddoch yn ddigon da beth mae adroddiad diwydrwydd dyladwy yn ei olygu. Byddai'n cymryd misoedd i'w gwblhau ac yn costio swm sylweddol. Mae'n edrych ar awdit, a byddai'n ystyried sefyllfa gyfreithiol Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Pan aeth y Gweinidog i'r cyfarfod, nid oedd ganddo syniad beth oedd adroddiad diwydrwydd dyladwy'n ei olygu. Yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd ers hynny yw y dywedwyd wrtho nad yw'n bosibl, gan na fyddai adolygiad diwydrwydd dyladwy'n adrodd ar ei ganfyddiadau hyd nes y byddai'r uno wedi digwydd. A ydych chi'n dweud fod gennych hyder llwyr yn y Gweinidog, neu a ydych yn cytuno fod hyn yn dangos anallu o'r radd flaenaf? Aeth y Gweinidog i'r cyfarfod gan ruo fel llew, ond mewn gwirionedd, yr unig beth a gynhyrchwyd ganddo oedd gwich llygoden.

The First Minister: There are a lot of wonderful allegations flying around, but I am not sure whether they mean anything other than that you want to make a huge fuss about what may be no more than a tiny semantic distinction. That is up to you, but I do not want to spend my time on it.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): The Minister for Economic Development and Transport is on record as saying that he was concerned about morale at the WDA. What are you and your Cabinet colleagues doing to address the serious problems of loss of morale? Some senior people in the WDA have resigned since the announcement of the merger programme.

The First Minister: That is a slightly more serious question than that asked by the leader of the opposition. We are aware of two or three resignations, but I am not sure whether that would be along quite the same lines as the impression that you are trying to give. If you know of more than that, you should provide me with the details. The merger is proceeding to plan, and appointments for the merged departments of economic development and transport, and education and lifelong learning will, we hope, be made soon. We should be able to execute the plan, and merge the telephone and information and communications technology systems, which is the biggest single cost involved in bringing these organisations from outside into Government. I would take issues of low morale very seriously. I do not believe that there is low morale, but, inevitably, there are a handful of people who do not feel that they would fit into the new organisation; they are no longer with us.

Nick Bourne: I thought at first that the First Minister was taking the question seriously, as he seemed to indicate that there was a loss of morale. Some senior people have left, including the chief executive, as he well knows. I am not trying to exaggerate the position, but some senior people from the WDA have left. They were concerned about the rebranding exercise. There is a danger of private sector expertise—on which the WDA has been strong—being lost. That expertise

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae lluo o gyhuddiadau rhyfeddol yn gwibio o gwmpas, ond nid wyf yn sicr eu bod yn golygu unrhyw beth ar wahân i'r ffaith eich bod eisiau creu stŵr mawr am rywbeth a allai fod yn ddim mwy na gwahaniaeth semantig bychan iawn. Mater i chi yw hynny, ond nid wyf eisiau treulio fy amser i arno.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Cofnodwyd fod y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth wedi dweud ei fod yn bryderus am ysbryd yn Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Beth ydych chi a'ch cydweithwyr yn y Cabinet yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â phroblemau difrifol colli ysbryd? Y mae rhai pobl uchel yn ADC wedi ymddiswyddo ers cyhoeddi'r rhaglen uno.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hwn yn gwestiwn ychydig mwy difrifol na'r un a ofynnwyd gan arweinydd yr wrthblaid. Yr ydym yn ymwybodol o un neu ddau ymddiswyddiad, ond nid wyf yn sicr a fyddai hynny yn union yr un fath â'r argraff yr ydych chi'n ceisio'i rhoi. Os gwyddoch fwy na hynny, dylech roi'r manylion i mi. Mae'r uno'n mynd rhagddo yn unol â'r cynllun a gobeithiwn y bydd penodiadau i adrannau unedig datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth, ac addysg a dysgu gydol oes, yn cael eu gwneud cyn bo hir. Dylem allu cyflawni'r cynllun, ac uno'r systemau ffôn, a thechnoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu, sef y gost unigol fwyaf o ddwyn y mudiadau allanol hyn dan adain y Llywodraeth. Byddai diffyg ysbryd yn creu pryder mawr imi. Ni chredaf fod ysbryd yn isel, ond yn anochel, ceir ddyrnaid o bobl nad ydynt yn teimlo y byddent yn gweddu â'r sefydliad newydd; nid ydynt gyda ni mwyach.

Nick Bourne: Meddyliais i ddechrau fod y Prif Weinidog yn cymryd y cwestiwn o ddifrif, gan yr ymddangosai ei fod yn cydnabod bod yna golli ysbryd. Mae rhai pobl uchel wedi gadael, gan gynnwys y prif weithredwr, fel y gŵyr yn dda. Nid wyf yn ceisio gorliwio'r sefyllfa, ond mae rhai pobl uchel o ADC wedi gadael. Yr oeddent yn bryderus am yr ymarfer ail-frandio. Mae perygl i arbenigrwydd y sector preifat—a fu'n gryfder i ADC—gael ei golli. Mae'r

has helped us, as a nation, to build industry in Wales. That is my concern, and I hope that the First Minister is not making light of that. There clearly is a morale problem in the upper reaches, and also, I suspect, lower down in the organisation and, to be fair, the Minister for Economic Development and Transport has acknowledged that.

The First Minister: I did not catch a question there, but, to be helpful, I will try to insert one. You may be thinking of what Michael Howard said recently, that the Conservatives will never get back into power unless there is an economic slump in this country, and perhaps you are trying to bring one about. You did not deny the fact that, to our knowledge, some three people had left. If you know that more than three have left, please let me know.

Nick Bourne: You were the one who earlier criticised semantic nit-picking. This is a serious issue, and no amount of flip comments about other politicians who have nothing to do with the WDA will alter the position. There is a very serious issue concerning the future of the WDA; we all know that, and so do you in your heart. Will you please answer the specific question that I asked, because you did not answer it in both your responses? What are you doing to address the serious sapping of morale in the WDA and the potential loss of experienced people in the private sector who do not like the way that you are organising the merger programme?

The First Minister: You again did not deny the fact that there may be only three people who have left. Anyone listening to you would think that 30 or 40 people had left. We do not know of more than three, but please write to me if you do. You seem to refer to these people as being some hard nucleus of private sector expertise, but that does not fit with the description of the people whom I know. There are many people in the civil service with private sector expertise and, as Andrew Davies has mentioned them before, I think that it would be invidious of me to go through them again. We have brought in a lot

arbenigedd hwnnw wedi'n cynorthwyo ni, fel cenedl, i adeiladu diwydiant yng Nghymru. Dyna fy mhryder i, ac yr wyf yn gobeithio nad yw'r Prif Weinidog yn gwneud hwyl am ben hynny. Yn amlwg, mae problem gydag ysbryd pobl yn y rhengoedd uchaf, ac hefyd yn is i lawr yn y sefydliad rwy'n amau, ac, i fod yn deg, y mae'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth wedi cydnabod hynny.

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni sylwais i ddim ar gwestiwn yn fan'na, ond, i fod o gynhorthwy, ceisiaf greu un. Efallai eich bod yn meddwl am yr hyn a ddywedodd Michael Howard yn ddiweddar, sef na fydd y Ceidwadwyr fyth yn dod yn ôl i rym oni cheir gwasgfa economaidd yn y wlad hon, ac efallai eich bod chi'n ceisio creu gwasgfa o'r fath. Ni wnaethoch wadu'r ffaith fod rhyw dri o bobl wedi gadael, a hynny hyd y gwyddom ni. Os ydych chi'n gwybod bod mwy na thri wedi gadael, rhowch wybod imi, da chi.

Nick Bourne: Chi oedd yr un a feirniadodd hollti blew semantig yn gynharach. Mae hwn yn fater difrifol, ac ni wnaiff faint a fynnoch o sylwadau gwamal am wleidyddion eraill nad oes a wnelont ddim oll â'r WDA newid dim ar y sefyllfa. Mae yma gwestiwn difrifol iawn ynghylch dyfodol y WDA; mae pawb ohonom yn gwybod hynny, a chithau hefyd yn eich calon. Os gwelwch yn dda a wnewch chi ateb y cwestiwn penodol a ofynnais, oherwydd ni wnaethoch ei ateb yn eich dau ymateb? Beth ydych chi'n ei wneud i roi sylw i'r tanseilio difrifol ar forâl yn y WDA a'r posibilrwydd o gollu pobl brofiadol yn y sector preifat sydd yn anhapus â'r modd yr ydych yn trefnu'r rhaglen uno?

Y Prif Weinidog: Eto ni wnaethoch wadu'r ffaith y gall fod mai dim ond tri o bobl sydd wedi gadael. O wrando arnoch chi gallai unrhyw un feddwl fod 30 neu 40 o bobl wedi gadael. Ni wyddwn ni am fwy na thri, ond os gwyddoch chi, ysgrifennwch ataf, da chi. Yr ydych fel pe baech yn cyfeirio at y bobl hyn fel rhyw gnewyllyn caled o arbenigedd y sector preifat, ond nid yw hynny'n cyd-fynd â'r disgrifiad o'r bobl yr wyf fi'n eu hadnabod. Mae llawer o bobl yn y gwasanaeth sifil a chanddynt arbenigedd o'r sector preifat, a chan fod Andrew Davies wedi eu crybwyll o'r blaen, credaf mai

of additional private sector experience, which probably amounts to more experience than that of the three people who have left.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): You do not have to scratch the surface to any great extent to find low morale in the WDA. Anyone who works there will tell you that things are not good. There are six months to go before the merger, and I presume that you have by now tied up the loose ends in relation to the contracts of those transferring to the civil service. What changes, if any, have been made to the standard civil service contract for those transferring to the civil service in order to help speed up the transition and merger process?

The First Minister: I do not have the contract details as these are matters for personnel. Personnel matters in the civil service are not dealt with by Ministers.

Michael German: When we were first told in your famous Bastille Day statement that you were going to bring these quangos in-house, you acknowledged that one crucial test would be important, particularly in the case of the WDA. The test was that we should retain the ability to be fleet of foot, the ability to behave in a businesslike manner, and the ability to take decisions that would not require the flowing up of decision making to the Minister on every jot and tittle of what happens in the civil service. How can you reassure people like me and people in the business world that that fleetness of foot will be retained and that those with expertise will still be able to act independently within the confines of the civil service contract?

The First Minister: There are two issues here, one of which is that uncertainty is always unnerving for people, and I am not trying to diminish that. Until everyone knows into which slot they will or will not fit, the uncertainty will remain. You then have the issue of the private sector/civil service culture, or the risk-taking culture and the keep-your-nose-clean culture, and so on. You are alleging that there is far more of the entrepreneurial culture within the quango

anymunol fyddai i mi fynd trwyddynt eto. Yr ydym wedi dod â llawer o brofiad ychwanegol o'r sector preifat i mewn, sydd, mae'n debyg, yn fwy o brofiad nag eiddo'r tri a adawodd.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Nid oes raid crafu ymhell o dan yr wyneb i ganfod morâl isel yn y WDA. Fe ddywed unrhyw un sydd yn gweithio yno nad yw pethau'n dda. Mae chwe mis i fynd cyn yr uno, a chymeraf eich bod bellach wedi clymu'r darnau rhydd mewn perthynas â chontractau'r rhai sydd yn trosglwyddo i'r gwasanaeth sifil. Pa newidiadau, os o gwbl, a wnaethpwyd i gontract safonol y gwasanaeth sifil ar gyfer y rhai hynny sydd yn trosglwyddo i'r gwasanaeth sifil er mwyn helpu i gyflymu'r broses drawsnewid ac uno?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yw manylion y contractau gennyf gan mai materion personél yw'r rhain. Ni fydd Gweinidogion yn ymdrin â materion personél yn y gwasanaeth sifil.

Michael German: Pan ddywedwyd wrthym gyntaf yn eich datganiad enwog ar ddiwrnod y Bastille eich bod yn mynd i ddod â'r cwangos hyn dan adain y Cynulliad, cydnabuoch y byddai un prawf allweddol yn bwysig, yn enwedig yn achos y WDA. Y prawf oedd y dylem gadw'r gallu i fod yn fuandroed, y gallu i ymddwyn mewn modd trefnus ac effeithiol, a'r gallu i wneud penderfyniadau heb yr angen i'r gwaith penderfynu lifo i fyny at y Gweinidog ar bob manylyn lleiaf o'r hyn sydd yn digwydd yn y Gwasanaeth sifil. Sut allwch chi sicrhau pobl fel fi a phobl ym myd busnes y cedwir buander troed ac y bydd pobl ag arbenigedd yn dal i allu gweithredu'n annibynnol o fewn cyfyngiadau contract y gwasanaeth sifil?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae dau fater yma, sef yn gyntaf bod ansicrwydd bob amser yn creu anesmwythyd i bobl, ac nid wyf yn ceisio bychanu hynny. Hyd nes bydd pawb yn gwybod i ba slot y byddant neu na fyddant yn ffitio, pery'r ansicrwydd. Wedyn mae gennych gwestiwn diwylliant y sector preifat/gwasanaeth sifil, neu'r diwylliant mentro a'r diwylliant cadw-trwyn-yn-lân, ac ati. Yr ydych chi'n honni bod llawer mwy o'r diwylliant mentro o fewn gwasanaeth

public service than there is within the civil service. We would say that we expect, regardless of whether people come from the civil service or from within the Crown bodies being brought in, to inculcate a culture, post merger, in which public servants are willing to take risks and stand by their judgment and to ensure that they understand the world in which they are operating. This could relate to people with marketing expertise from the advertising campaigns run extremely well by the Wales Tourist Board, to WDA staff who deal with the business world, or to those in Education and Learning Wales who deal with the training world.

Michael German: In a way, First Minister, you have answered my question about the changes that you have made to the civil service conditions of service and contract. I think that you have just acknowledged that there will have to be changes, and I hope that you will lay those changes before us. In terms of staff transfer, what will happen to overseas staff supporting the WDA? These are people who seek out inward investment for the UK, and, as they are not usually British nationals, they would not be able to become civil servants. How will they be retained, and what do you have in mind for them?

2.20 p.m.

The First Minister: My understanding is that it was previously the rule that, to be a civil servant, a person had to be a British national. However, that is old legislation that has been overridden by EU legislation. It never applied to Commonwealth countries, and it can be overridden by Government where there is a business requirement, so that should not be a problem.

cyhoeddus y cwangos nag sydd o fewn y gwasanaeth sifil. Byddem ni'n dweud ein bod yn disgwyl, boed pobl yn dod o'r gwasanaeth sifil neu oddi mewn i gyrff y Goron sydd yn cael eu dwyn i mewn, y gallwn hybu diwylliant, wedi'r uno, lle bydd gweision cyhoeddus yn fodlon mentro a chadw at eu barn a sicrhau eu bod yn deall y byd y maent yn gweithredu ynddo. Gallai hyn gyfeirio at bobl ag arbenigedd marchnata o'r ymgyrchoedd hysbysebu a drefnir yn eithriadol o dda gan Fwrdd Croeso Cymru, at staff WDA sydd yn delio â byd busnes, neu at y rhai yn ELWa sydd yn delio â'r byd hyfforddi.

Michael German: Mewn ffordd, Brif Weinidog, yr ydych wedi ateb fy nghwestiwn am y newidiadau yr ydych wedi'u gwneud i amodau gwasanaeth a chontract y gwasanaeth sifil. Yr wyf yn meddwl eich bod newydd gydnabod y bydd yn rhaid wrth newidiadau, a gobeithiaf y cyflwynwch y newidiadau hynny ger ein bron. O ran trosglwyddo staff, beth fydd yn digwydd i staff tramor sydd yn cefnogi'r WDA? Pobl yw'r rhain sydd yn chwilio am fuddsoddiad i mewn i Brydain, a chan nad dinasyddion Prydeinig mohonynt, ni fyddai modd iddynt fynd yn weision sifil. Sut y cedwir hwy, a beth sydd gennych mewn golwg ar eu cyfer?

Y Prif Weinidog: Fy nealltwriaeth i ydyw mai'r rheol o'r blaen oedd bod yn rhaid bod yn ddinesydd Prydeinig i fod yn was sifil. Fodd bynnag, hen ddeddfwriaeth yw honno sydd wedi'i disodli gan ddeddfwriaeth yr UE. Ni fu byth yn wir am wledydd y Gymanwlad, a gall y Llywodraeth ei diystyru lle ceir gofyniad busnes, felly ni ddylai hynny fod yn broblem.

Camddefnyddio Sylweddau Substance Misuse

Q4 Eleanor Burnham: What action is the Assembly Government taking to improve services to help young people to cope with substance misuse? OAQ0798(FM)

C4 Eleanor Burnham: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu cymryd i wella gwasanaethau i helpu pobl ifanc i ymdopi â'r broblem o gamddefnyddio sylweddau? OAQ0798(FM)

The First Minister: The substance misuse action fund will increase from the £3.3

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd y gronfa weithredu ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau'n cynyddu o'r

million that was available in 2002-03 to £19.8 million in 2008-09. That is a rise of 600 per cent over six years. The new investment will provide a series of new services for young people in Wales, including outreach workers in Wrexham, new drug education services in Flintshire and a worker specifically for the children of substance-misusing parents in Conwy.

Eleanor Burnham: Some might argue that debt is another form of substance misuse. My understanding is that the main issue is the joined-up co-ordination of support, including prevention, management of lifestyle and housing as just a clutch of the many issues. When will you recognise that this is a long-term issue that desperately needs long-term support and to be funded sufficiently and appropriately?

The First Minister: I cannot think of a better example of doing what you are commending than this; perhaps you did not quite listen to what I said. This is a long-term programme of budget build-up over a six year period, from £3.3 million two years ago to £19.8 million that will be available in three years' time. That is a 600 per cent increase over six years. It will enable pilot projects to be brought in covering a wide range of needs, in order to combat the problem, and adequacy of funding, to use the current phrase, in terms of the 600 per cent increase in the substance misuse action fund.

Irene James: Do you agree that organisations such as Kaleidoscope provide substantial support and information to help people across the community, including help to tackle substance misuse? Do you agree that it is vital that such organisations work their plans through transparency with the community, local representatives and residents to take on board and address local concerns?

The First Minister: I will have to take your word for it; I am desperately looking for any reference to Kaleidoscope in the very extensive briefing that I have, but I am afraid that I cannot find any. There are many

£3.3 miliwn oedd ar gael yn 2002-03 i £19.8 miliwn yn 2008-09. Dyna gynnydd o 600 y cant dros chwe blynedd. Bydd y buddsoddiad newydd yn darparu cyfres o wasanaethau newydd i bobl ifanc yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys gweithwyr maes yn Wrecsam, gwasanaethau addysg gyffuriau newydd yn Sir y Fflint a gweithiwr penodol ar gyfer plant i rieni sydd yn camddefnyddio sylweddau yng Nghonwy.

Eleanor Burnham: Gallai rhai ddadlau fod dyled yn ffurf arall ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau. Fy nealltwriaeth i yw mai'r brif broblem yw cydlynu'r gefnogaeth mewn modd cysylltiedig, gan gynnwys ataliaeth, rheoli ffyrdd o fyw a thai, fel dim ond dynaid o'r problemau niferus. Pa bryd y cydnabyddwch fod hon yn broblem hirdymor sydd mewn angen dybryd am gefnogaeth hirdymor ac am gael cyllid digonol a phriodol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf feddwl am well enghraifft o wneud yr hyn yr ydych yn ei argymhell na hyn; efallai na wrandawsoch yn iawn ar yr hyn a ddywedais. Rhaglen dymor hir yw hon o gynyddu'r gyllideb dros gyfnod chwe blynedd, o £3.3 miliwn ddwy flynedd yn ôl i £19.8 miliwn a fydd ar gael ymhen tair blynedd. Dyna gynnydd o 600 y cant dros chwe blynedd. Bydd yn galluogi cyflwyno prosiectau peilot i ddelio ag amrediad eang o anghenion, er mwyn ymladd y broblem, a digonolrwydd cyllid, a defnyddio'r ymadrodd cyfredol, yn nhermau'r cynnydd o 600 y cant yn y gronfa weithredu ar gamddefnyddio sylweddau.

Irene James: A gytunwch fod cyrff megis Kaleidoscope yn darparu cefnogaeth a gwybodaeth sylweddol i helpu pobl ledled y gymuned, gan gynnwys cymorth i fynd i'r afael â chamddefnyddio sylweddau? A gytunwch ei bod yn hanfodol bod cyrff o'r fath yn gweithio'u cynlluniau drwy dryloywder gyda'r gymuned, cynrychiolwyr lleol a thrigolion lleol i wrando ar bryderon lleol a rhoi sylw iddynt?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd yn rhaid imi gymryd eich gair am hynny; yr wyf yn chwilio'n galed am unrhyw gyfeiriad at Kaleidoscope yn y nodiadau briffio helaeth iawn sydd gennyf, ond mae arnaf ofn na allaf

references to what is happening in Gwent and the Caerphilly borough, but not to that particular scheme, so I will certainly take your word for it.

Helen Mary Jones: Er fy mod mewn perygl o roi'r Prif Weinidog mewn sefyllfa anodd, fel y bu i Irene James ei wneud yn awr, a gaf ofyn—gan ei bod yn amlwg bod y cwestiynau'n ymwneud â'r defnydd o gyffuriau ond hynny mewn cymunedau mawr, trefol—pa gamau mae'r Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau cymunedol ar gael i bobl ifanc y tu allan i'r prif drefi mewn ardaloedd fel Llanelli, er enghraifft, lle mae gennym broblem fawr, er nad ydyw cynddrwg â'r broblem yng Nghaerdydd neu Gasnewydd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni fyddwn byth yn disgrifio Llanelli fel ardal wledig, Helen Mary, ond mae'r gweithredodd yr ydym yn eu cefnogi a'r camau yr ydym yn eu cymryd yn ymwneud â holl ystod y mathau gwahanol o ardaloedd a phroblemau, sef y rheiny sy'n dueddol o ddigwydd mewn trefi mawr, yn y Cymoedd, ac yng Nghymru wledig. Derbyniat sail eich cwestiwn gwreiddiol, sef bod problem arbennig—yn annisgwyl iawn—yn ein pentrefi bach a'n hardaloedd gwledig.

ganfod dim. Mae llawer o gyfeiriadau at yr hyn sydd yn digwydd yng Ngwent a bwrdeistref Caerffili, ond nid at y cynllun arbennig hwnnw, felly yn sicr cymeraf eich gair amdano.

Helen Mary Jones: Although I am in danger of putting the First Minister on the spot, as Irene James has just done, may I ask—as it is obvious that the questions are related to drug use that happens only in large, urban communities—what steps are the Government taking to ensure that community services are available for young people outside main towns, in places such as Llanelli where we have a great problem, but perhaps it is not as bad a problem as that in Cardiff or Newport?

The First Minister: I would never describe Llanelli as a rural area, Helen Mary, but the actions that we are supporting and the steps that we are taking try to cover the whole spectrum of different types of areas and problems, namely those that tend to occur in large towns, in the Valleys and in rural Wales. I accept the basis of your original question, namely that there is a specific problem—very unexpectedly—in our small villages and rural areas.

Cofrestru gyda Deintydd Dentist Registration

Q5 Jenny Randerson: How many people in Wales are not registered with a dentist? OAQ0794(FM)

The First Minister: Figures at June 2005 show that 47 per cent of the population in Wales is registered for NHS treatment. I am told that that figure has not changed for many years.

Jenny Randerson: In fact, the figure has fallen by 222,000 since 1994 and nearly 216,000 since Labour came to power in 1997. As you have said, more than 50 per cent of the population in Wales is not registered with an NHS dentist. Today, we hear that the White Gables Dental Practice in Colwyn Bay has given the local health board two days' notice that it is de-registering 7,000 NHS patients. Some people choose private

C5 Jenny Randerson: Faint o bobl yng Nghymru nad ydynt wedi cofrestru gyda deintydd? OAQ0794(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Dengys ffigurau Mehefin 2005 fod 47 y cant o'r boblogaeth yng Nghymru wedi'u cofrestru ar gyfer triniaeth y GIG. Dywedir wrthyf nad yw'r ffigur honno wedi newid ers blynnyddoedd lawer.

Jenny Randerson: Mewn gwirionedd, bu cwmp o 222,000 yn y ffigur ers 1994 a bron 216,000 ers i Lafur ddod i rym ym 1997. Fel y dywedaso, mae dros 50 y cant o'r boblogaeth yng Nghymru heb gofrestru gyda deintydd dan y GIG. Heddiw, clywn fod Practis Deintyddol White Gables ym Mae Colwyn wedi rhoi dau ddiwrnod o rybudd i'r bwrdd iechyd lleol ei fod yn datgofrestru 7,000 o gleifion GIG. Bydd rhai pobl yn

dentistry, but many have it forced upon them. When are you going to get a grip on this situation, and when will you and your Government follow the example of your colleagues in Scotland and take some active steps to deal with the NHS dentistry crisis?

The First Minister: I am grateful to you for supplying me with an alternative statistical service to that which I have and which is paid for by the civil service. Again, I will repeat the figures as they have been given to me: that 47 per cent has remained at a broadly constant level for some years. It is also true that some people remain in NHS dentistry, but occasionally opt for private treatment while remaining registered with the NHS. I regret that the figure is only 47 per cent and that is lower than it is in Scotland and in Northern Ireland by some 5 per cent. However, I entirely reject your charges that we are not being active in this field.

The Welsh dental initiative has been extremely successful in establishing new dentistry practices and in expanding current dentistry practices, which are willing to expand for the purposes of taking NHS dentistry on. Likewise, there has been an increase in the number of students going through the dental school at the University Hospital of Wales site, and there is also the inception of the innovative personal dental services contract pilot in Wales. All three of those initiatives would withstand comparison with UK best practice.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae eich ymateb hunan-fodddhaus i'r sefyllfa ddeintyddol o dan y GIG yr un fath â'ch ymateb i'r rhestrau aros yng Nghymru. Yr ydych yn ceisio ein hargyhoeddi ni bod y sefyllfa yn dderbyniol, nad yw wedi newid a'i bod yn aros yn ei hunfan; dywedasoeh nad oedd y sefyllfa wedi newid ers blynnyddoedd. Pam, felly, bob tro y mae deintyddfa newydd yn agor o dan y GIG y mae ciwiau o gannoedd o bobl yn ceisio cofrestru? Os yw'r sefyllfa yr un fath ag y bu ers blynnyddoedd, pam y mae cannoedd o bobl yn ciwio bob tro y mae gwasanaeth newydd yn cael ei gynnig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oeddwn yn hunan-

dewis deintyddiaeth breifat, ond fe'i gorfodir ar lawer. Pa bryd ydych chi'n mynd i fynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa hon, a pha bryd wnewch chi a'ch Llywodraeth ddilyn esiampl eich cyd-aelodau yn yr Alban a gwneud rhywbeth pendant i ddelio â'r argyfwng yn neintyddiaeth y GIG?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i chi am roi gwasanaeth ystadegol gwahanol imi i'r un sydd gennyf ac y telir amdano gan y gwasanaeth sifil. Eto, ailadroddaf y ffigurau fel y'u rhoddwyd i mi: mae'r 47 y cant hwnnw wedi aros ar lefel gyffredinol gyson ers rhai blynnyddoedd. Mae'n wir hefyd bod rhai pobl yn aros o fewn gwasanaeth deintyddol y GIG, ond eu bod weithiau'n dewis cael triniaeth breifat tra'n dal i fod wedi'u cofrestru gyda'r GIG. Gresynaf mai dim ond 47 y cant yw'r ffigur a bod hynny ryw 5 y cant yn is nag yn yr Alban a Gogledd Iwerddon. Fodd bynnag, gwrthodaf yn llwyr eich cyhuddiadau nad ydym yn gwneud dim yn y maes hwn.

Mae menter ddeintyddol Cymru wedi bod yn hynod o lwyddiannus yn sefydlu sawl practis deintyddol newydd ac yn ehangu deintyddfeydd cyfredol, sydd yn fodlon ehangu er mwyn ymgymryd â gwaith deintyddol y GIG. Yn yr un modd, gwelwyd cynnydd yn y nifer o fyfyrwyr a aiff drwy'r ysgol ddeintyddol yn safle Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, a hefyd dechreuwyd peilot arloesol y contract gwasanaethau deintyddol personol yng Nghymru. Byddai'r mentrau hynny ill tair yn sefyll cymhariaeth ag arferion gorau'r Deyrnas Unedig.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Your self-satisfied response to the dentistry position under the NHS is similar to your response on waiting lists in Wales. You try to convince us that the situation is acceptable, that it has not changed and that it remains constant; you said that the situation had not changed for years. Why is it, therefore, that every time a new dental surgery opens under the NHS hundreds of people queue to try to register? If the situation remains the same as it has been for years, why do hundreds of people queue every time a new service is offered?

The First Minister: I was not being self-

foddhaus o gwbl; dywedais ryw dair gwaith fy mod yn gresynu at y ffaith bod y ganran sydd wedi cofrestru â deintyddion y GIG mor isel. Ni allwn fod wedi dweud hynny'n amlach. Yr wyf hefyd yn gresynu at y ffaith bod canran y bobl sydd wedi cofrestru â deintyddion GIG 5 y cant yn is nag ydyw yn yr Alban. Fodd bynnag, os yw'r ystadegwyr yn dyfynnu'r ganran honno, dyna'r ganran. Yn sicr, nid oeddwn yn hunan-foddhaus. Os dyna'r ffigur, mae'n ffaith.

O ran yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yng Nghaerfyrddin ddwy flynedd yn ôl, rhaid i ni fwrw ymlaen gyda menter ddeintyddol Cymru. Bu'n llwyddiannus ond nid yn ddigon llwyddiannus hyd yn hyn o ran delio gydag ardaloedd lleol lle mae pawb yn ddibynnol ar un deintydd penodol. Pan fo'r deintydd hwnnw'n tynnu allan o'r GIG ac yn ymuno â'r sector preifat, mae hynny'n creu panig yn yr ardal ac, wrth reswm, bydd ciwiau wedyn pan fo deintyddfa GIG newydd yn agor.

Jonathan Morgan: Tony Blair famously pledged that everyone would have access to an NHS dentist. Does this pledge apply in Wales and, if so, can you give us a timetable as to when you might achieve it?

The First Minister: I do not write the Prime Minister's speeches and he does not write mine. So, I am not sure that you should look for excessively close parallels in this area. The important thing is simply to say that we have a comprehensive approach to this. We need to grow more of our own dentists, and I will be doing so. We have increased the number of places in the dental school by 17 per cent. The follow-through from that will be quite a long time coming, but you have to make that investment now. Secondly, on the personal dental services front, we are introducing this pilot contract, which does what many dentists have asked for, namely to get off the treadmill of the traditional dental contract, to have more flexibility to make their own decisions, getting them a much better payment system, less paperwork and better payment for the better practice of dentistry. That has been extremely successful in getting people to opt in as personal dental services pilot contractors. The Welsh dental

satisfied at all; I said some three times that I regretted the fact that the percentage of people registered with an NHS dentist was so low. I could not have said so any more times than I did. I also regret the fact that the percentage of people registered with NHS dentists is 5 per cent lower here than it is in Scotland. However, if that is the percentage that the statisticians quote, so be it. There is no question of being self-satisfied. If that is the figure, then that is fact.

On what happened in Carmarthen two years ago, we need to stick with the Welsh dental initiative. It is successful, but it has not been successful enough to date in terms of dealing with local areas where everyone is dependant upon one particular dentist. When that dentist pulls out of NHS work and moves to the private sector, it causes panic in the area and, naturally, there will be queues then when a new NHS practice opens.

Jonathan Morgan: Gwnaeth Tony Blair addewid enwog y byddai pawb yn gallu cael mynediad at deintydd dan y GIG. A ydyw'r addewid hwn yn dal yng Nghymru, ac os ydyw, a allwch roi amserlen inni o ran pa bryd y gallech gyflawni hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid fi sydd yn ysgrifennu areithiau Prif Weinidog Prydain ac nid ef sydd yn ysgrifennu fy rhai innau. Felly nid wyf yn siŵr y dylech chwilio am gyfatebiaethau rhy agos yn y maes hwn. Y peth pwysig yw dweud yn syml fod gennym agwedd gynhwysfawr at hyn. Mae angen inni ddatblygu mwy o'n deintyddion ein hunain, a byddaf yn gwneud hynny. Yr ydym wedi cynyddu nifer y lleoedd yn yr ysgol ddeintyddol 17 y cant. Bydd y dilyniant o hynny yn cymryd cryn amser i ddod, ond rhaid gwneud y buddsoddiad hwnnw yn awr. Yn ail, ar fater gwasanaethau deintyddol personol, yr ydym yn cyflwyno'r contract peilot hwn, sydd yn gwneud yr hyn y mae llawer o deintyddion wedi gofyn amdano, sef eu cael oddi ar felin draed y cytundeb deintyddol traddodiadol, i gael mwy o ryddid i wneud eu penderfyniadau eu hunain, sicrhau system daliadau llawer gwell ar eu cyfer, llai o waith papur a gwell tâl am bractis deintyddol gwell. Mae hynny wedi bod yn

initiative has also been successful, but, as I say, not yet successful enough.

llwyddiannus dros ben i gael pobl i ymuno fel contractwyr peilot ar gyfer gwasanaethau deintyddol personol. Bu menter ddeintyddol Cymru hefyd yn llwyddiannus, ond, fel y dywedais, nid yn ddigon llwyddiannus eto.

2.30 p.m.

Cofrestr Fyd-eang o Bedoffiliaid World Paedophile Register

Q6 Gwenda Thomas: Will the First Minister make a statement on what discussions he has had with the UK Government regarding a world paedophile register and the impact for Wales? OAQ0805(FM)

C6 Gwenda Thomas: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y trafodaethau a gafodd gyda Llywodraeth y DU parthed cofrestr fyd-eang o bedoffiliaid a'i heffaith ar Gymru? OAQ0805(FM)

The First Minister: I am grateful that you have raised this issue. We have not had discussions with Charles Clarke about a paedophile register, because he was proposing a database, as distinct from a register. It is not possible as yet even to think about having a world register in this regard, as there are only five countries and one small group of pacific islands that have a register similar to that in the UK. This may, therefore, be some time off.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi codi'r mater hwn. Nid ydym wedi cael trafodaethau gyda Charles Clarke am gofrestr o bedoffiliaid, gan ei fod yn argymhell cronfa ddata, yn hytrach na chofrestr. Nid yw'n bosibl ar hyn o bryd i hyd yn oed feddwl am gael cofrestr fyd-eang o'r fath, gan mai dim ond pum gwlad ac un grŵp bychan o ynysoedd yn y Môr Tawel sydd â chofrestr debyg i un y DU. Bydd cryn amser, felly, cyn y gwireddir hyn.

Gwenda Thomas: Following the recent announcement of the appointment of the Minister for Children in Northern Ireland, every legislature in the UK now has a children's Minister. Will you seek to ensure that the protection of children is given high priority on the agendas of meetings that take place between these UK Ministers?

Gwenda Thomas: Yn dilyn y cyhoeddiad diweddar am benodiad Gweinidog dros Blant yng Ngogledd Iwerddon, mae gan bob deddfwrfa yn y DU bellach Weinidog dros Blant. A wnewch chi ymdrechu i sicrhau bod amddiffyn plant yn cael blaenoriaeth uchel ar agendâu'r cyfarfodydd sy'n cael eu cynnal rhwng y Gweinidogion hyn o'r DU?

The First Minister: I commend the idea that they would now meet, now that the missing link has been filled in through the designation of a Minister with that title in Northern Ireland. I am sure that Jane Hutt would seek to be involved in any such meeting of the UK's four children's Ministers. I should also add that we had a successful launch of the national service framework for children in Wales last week. We are trying to be holistic, and not to merely see this as a health and social services service framework, but as a health, social services, education and lifelong learning, environment and transport framework, and we are trying to ensure that a child's experience, in growing up in Wales, is the best that we can possibly make it.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo'r syniad y dylent fod yn cwrdd yn awr, gan fod y ddolen goll wedi cael ei llenwi trwy benodi Gweinidog gyda'r teitl hwn yng Ngogledd Iwerddon. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai Jane Hutt am fod yn rhan o unrhyw gyfarfod o'r fath gyda'r pedwar Gweinidog dros Blant yn y DU. Hoffwn ychwanegu hefyd ein bod wedi cael lansiad llwyddiannus i'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant yng Nghymru'r wythnos diwethaf. Yr ydym yn ymdrechu i fod yn gyfannol ac i beidio edrych ar hyn fel fframwaith gwasanaeth iechedd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn unig, ond fel fframwaith iechedd, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, addysg a dysgu gydol oes, yr amgylchedd a thrafnidiaeth, ac yr ydym yn

ceisio sicrhau bod profiad plant, sy'n cael eu magu yng Nghymru, gystal ag y gall fod.

David Melding: Even the most successful of registers will only register those who have already committed an offence; that is their nature. We need to remind people that we need vigilant procedures that make sure that offences do not occur in the first place, and that unsuitable people are not given unsupervised access to children.

David Melding: Ni fydd y cofrestrau mwyaf llwyddiannus yn gwneud dim mwy na chofrestru'r sawl sydd wedi troseddu eisoes; dyna yw eu natur. Rhaid inni atgoffa pobl bod rhaid cael gweithdrefnau gwyliadwrus sy'n sicrhau nad yw troseddau'n cael eu cyflawni yn y lle cyntaf, ac nad yw pobl anaddas yn dod i gysylltiad â phlant heb oruchwyliaeth.

The First Minister: I strongly agree. Before the introduction of the Criminal Records Bureau, people were always checked. In terms of teaching, people were checked through List 99, as were social workers through the social services equivalent of List 99—I cannot remember what it was called—to prevent people who had offended from getting back into the profession through the back door. However, the CRB check system has extended that to all sorts of people who might have some involvement with children in order to try to nip that problem in the bud.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cytuno'n llwyr. Cyn dyfodiad y Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol, yr oedd cefndir pobl yn cael ei archwilio bob amser. O ran swyddi dysgu, yr oeddent yn cael eu harchwilio trwy Restr 99, a gweithwyr cymdeithasol yn yr un modd drwy'r rhestr ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymdeithasol a oedd yn cyfateb i Restr 99—ni allaf gofio'i henw—i rwystro pobl a oedd wedi troseddu rhag ailymuno â'r proffesiwn trwy'r drws cefn. Fodd bynnag, mae system archwiliadau'r SCT wedi ei hehangu i gynnwys pob math o bobl a all ddod i ryw gysylltiad â phlant er mwyn cael gwared ar y broblem cyn iddi amlygu ei hun.

Y Gwasanaeth Ambiwllans The Ambulance Service

Q7 William Graham: Will the First Minister make a statement on the ambulance service in Wales? OAQ0796(FM)

C7 William Graham: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yng Nghymru? OAQ0796(FM)

The First Minister: The latest quarterly performance statistics show that nearly 88 per cent of responses to all emergency calls in Wales arrived within target times for attendance by a fully equipped ambulance. The Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust continues to work with Health Commission Wales and local health boards to improve performance across the board.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r ystadegau perfformiad chwarterol diweddaraf yn dangos bod bron i 88 y cant o ymatebion i alwadau brys yng Nghymru wedi cael eu hateb gan ambiwlans sy'n cynnwys yr offer llawn o fewn yr amser targed. Mae Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gwasanaethau Ambiwllans Cymru yn dal i weithio gyda Chomisiwn Iechyd Cymru a'r byrddau iechyd lleol i wella'r perfformiad yn gyffredinol.

William Graham: First Minister, you will be aware that statistics are particularly alarming in Monmouthshire, where only 41 per cent of category A calls are met within the target time. The other figures are equally as poor. They are much better in north Wales. What can you do to reassure the people of Monmouthshire that their calls will be met

William Graham: Brif Weinidog, byddwch yn ymwybodol fod yr ystadegau yn arbennig o frawychus yn sir Fynwy, gyda 44 y cant yn unig o alwadau categori A yn cael eu hateb o fewn yr amser targed. Mae'r ffigurau eraill yr un mor wael. Maent yn llawer gwell yng ngogledd Cymru. Beth allwch chi ei wneud i sicrhau pobl sir Fynwy y bydd ymdrechion

actively and within response times?

The First Minister: Your figures are certainly correct. Monmouthshire is well below the Welsh average for that particular category, that is, category A calls reached within eight minutes. The figure is 41 per cent in Monmouthshire for the last quarter, compared to 58.6 per cent in Wales as a whole. I do not have with me the figures for north Wales as a whole, only for individual areas. The trend is that the figures are rising, which is a good thing. However, that does not mean that, with 20 or so areas in Wales, there are not some areas where figures are low. As far as I can see, taking a quick look, Monmouthshire does indeed have the slowest response time in Wales.

yn cael eu gwneud i ateb eu galwadau a hynny o fewn yr amserau ymateb?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir, mae eich ffigurau'n gywir. Mae sir Fynwy o dan y cyfartaledd Cymreig yn achos y categori arbennig hwn, hynny yw, galwadau categori A lle mae'r ambiwlans yn cyrraedd o fewn wyth munud. Mae'r ffigur yn 41 y cant yn sir Fynwy am y chwarter diwethaf, o'i gymharu â 58.6 y cant yng Nghymru gyfan. Nid yw'r ffigurau gennyf ar gyfer gogledd Cymru yn ei gyfanrwydd, dim ond ar gyfer ardaloedd unigol. Y duedd yw bod y ffigurau'n codi, sy'n beth da. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n golygu, gydag oddeutu 20 ardal yng Nghymru, nad oes rhai ardaloedd lle mae'r ffigurau'n isel. Cyn belled ag y gallaf weld, gan gymryd cipolwg brysiog, mae'n wir i ddweud mai sir Fynwy sydd â'r amser ymateb arafaf yng Nghymru.

Adenydd Cyfansawdd yr Airbus 350 Composite Wings for the Airbus 350

Q8 Ann Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on recent developments in relation to the application for launch aid to develop composite wings for the A350? OAQ0782(FM)

C8 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddatblygiadau diweddar o ran y cais am gymorth lansio i ddatblygu adenydd cyfansawdd ar gyfer yr A350? OAQ0782(FM)

The First Minister: A launch investment application relating to the A350 was received by the Department of Trade and Industry in March 2005. Detailed negotiations, in which we are involved, with Airbus regarding the application are ongoing.

Y Prif Weinidog: Derbyniodd yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant gais am fuddsoddiad lansio yn ymwneud â'r A350 ym mis Mawrth 2005. Mae'r negodiadau manwl gydag Airbus, yr ydym yn rhan ohonynt, parthed y cais, yn parhau.

Ann Jones: Thank you for that positive response, First Minister. You will be aware from representations by my colleague, Carl Sargeant—the directly elected Member for Alyn and Deeside—and my other Labour colleagues across north Wales, of the importance that we place on this grant aid coming to Airbus. We do so because it will have a major impact on the economy of Wales, and because of the amount of highly-skilled and good quality jobs that Airbus will safeguard along the north Wales coast and, in particular, its modern apprentice scheme, which I know that you referred to in another place. Will you continue to support Airbus and ensure that modern apprentice schemes are made available for those in my

Ann Jones: Diolch i chi am yr ymateb positif, Brif Weinidog. Byddwch yn ymwybodol o sylwadau fy nghyd-Aelod, Carl Sargeant—Aelod Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy a etholwyd yn uniongyrchol—a fy nghyd-Aelodau Llafur eraill o ogledd Cymru, o'r pwysigrwydd yr ydym yn ei roi ar y cymorth grant hwn i Airbus. Yr ydym yn rhoi cymaint o bwyslais arno oherwydd y fath effaith a gaiff ar economi Cymru, ac oherwydd y nifer o swyddi medrus ac o safon uchel y bydd Airbus yn eu diogelu ar hyd arfordir y Gogledd ac, yn arbennig ei gynllun prentisiaeth fodern, cynllun y gwn i chi gyfeirio ato mewn lle arall. A fyddwch chi'n parhau i gefnogi Airbus a sicrhau bod cynlluniau prentisiaeth fodern ar gael i rai yn

constituency and even further west?

The First Minister: I would agree with that in all respects, except with your calling it 'grant aid', because it is not. A launch aid is a repayable form of assistance, and in the light of the legal action that is flying around, we must be careful of the terms that we use here. I did refer to it recently in another venue as the stellar performer in the Welsh economy, if not British economy, in terms of high-tech manufacturing. There is no question about that. Airbus is head and shoulders above almost any other company. Strangely enough, the next nearest company would probably be Rolls Royce, which provides many, but not all, of the aero-engines. They have established themselves as areas where manufacturing employment is growing by investing in new models and training. That is what companies must do. It is such a pity that Rover did not follow the same path.

Mark Isherwood: This elected non-Labour regional Member also has regular contact with Airbus. I met the company as recently as yesterday.

Can you confirm that a World Trade Organisation panel will be taking evidence later this month in Geneva on the US claim that the launch aid loan for the A350 is in breach of international guidelines? What support is the Welsh Assembly Government and the UK Government giving to Airbus in showing the World Trade Organisation that we have a stronger hand than the Americans think that we have?

The First Minister: We are certainly engaged in highly commercial, highly confidential, and, occasionally, very sensitive negotiations with the Airbus consortium. Our interest is in order to ensure that the composite wing packages come to Broughton, because this is a great technology shift that is now being looked at. Where previously it has been aluminium alloy wings, from henceforth, it will be composite wings. Therefore, if we do not get that at

fy etholaeth i a hyd yn oed ymhellach i'r gorllewin?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytunaf â phob gair, heblaw'r hyn a elwir gennych yn 'gymorth grant', oherwydd nid dyna ydyw. Mae cymorth lansio'n fath o gymorth sy'n cael ei ad-dalu, ac yng ngoleuni'r sôn am gamau cyfreithiol, rhaid inni fod yn ofalus gyda'r termau yr ydym yn eu defnyddio yma. Cyfeiriais ato yn ddiweddar mewn lleoliad arall fel perfformiwr nodedig yn economi Cymru, ac economi Prydain hyd yn oed, o ran gweithgynhyrchu uwch-dechnoleg. Nid oes amheuaeth am hynny. Mae Airbus ben ac ysgwydd uwchben bron pob cwmni arall. Yn rhyfedd ddigon, mae'n debyg mai'r cwmni sy'n dod agosaf ato yw Rolls Royce, sy'n darparu llawer, ond nid y cyfan o beiriannau'r awyrennau. Maent wedi sefydlu eu hunain fel meysydd lle mae nifer y swyddi mewn gweithgynhyrchu'n cynyddu yn sgil buddsoddi mewn modelau newydd a hyfforddiant. Dyna'r hyn y mae'n rhaid i gwmnïau ei wneud. Mae'n drueni nad oedd Rover wedi dilyn yr un trywydd.

Mark Isherwood: Mae'r Aelod etholedig rhanbarthol di-Lafur hwn hefyd mewn cysylltiad cyson ag Airbus. Cwrddais â'r cwmni mor ddiweddar â ddoe.

Allweh chi gadarnhau y bydd panel o Sefydliad Masnach y Byd yn clywed tystiolaeth yn ddiweddarach y mis hwn yn Genefa ar honiad UDA bod benthyciad cymorth lansio ar gyfer yr A350 yn torri canllawiau rhyngwladol. Pa gefnogaeth y mae Airbus yn ei chael gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU i ddangos i Sefydliad Masnach y Byd bod gennym ddadl gryfach nag y mae'r Americanaid yn ei dybio?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn sicr yn cymryd rhan mewn negodiadau masnachol, cyfrinachol tu hwnt, sydd hefyd, ar adegau, yn rhai sensitif iawn gyda chonsortiwm Airbus. Yr ydym yn cymryd y fath ddi-ddordeb yn y mater er mwyn sicrhau bod y pecynnau adenydd cyfansawdd yn dod i Frychdyn, oherwydd bod hwn yn ddatblygiad technolegol mawr sy'n cael ei ystyried ar hyn o bryd. Yn y gorffennol, yr oeddent yn adenydd aloi alwminiwm, o hyn ymlaen

Broughton, the composite wing technology for the first major civil aircraft in the Airbus family to be made with composite wings rather than aluminium wings will go to another country, and so the replacement programmes for the aluminium alloy wings for the A320 and other models would gradually go to that other country, because it will have built up the expertise. We are well aware that the Spanish already make composite tail panels and would also be keen on making the wings.

In respect of the details of what will happen in World Trade Organisation panels, I cannot confirm what you say, because, obviously, everyone hopes that this will be settled out of court.

byddant yn adenydd cyfansawdd. Felly, os na ddaw hyn i Frychdyn, bydd y dechnoleg adenydd cyfansawdd ar gyfer yr awyren sifil fawr gyntaf yn nheulu Airbus i gael ei gwneud gydag adenydd cyfansawdd yn hytrach nag adenydd alwminiwm yn mynd i wlad arall, ac felly byddai'r rhaglenni newid ar gyfer yr adenydd aloi alwminiwm ar gyfer yr A320 a modelau eraill yn cael eu symud yn raddol i'r wlad arall, gan y byddant hwy wedi datblygu'r arbenigedd angenrheidiol. Yr ydym yn ymwybodol iawn bod Sbaen eisoes wedi cynhyrchu panelau cynffonnau cyfansawdd a byddant yn awyddus i gael gwneud yr adenydd hefyd.

O ran manylion yr hyn a fydd yn digwydd ym mhanelau Sefydliad Masnach y Byd, ni allaf gadarnhau'r hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud, oherwydd, yn amlwg, yr ydym i gyd yn gobeithio y caiff hyn ei ddatrys heb orfod mynd trwy'r llysoedd.

Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru The National Eisteddfod of Wales

Q9 Brynle Williams: Will the First Minister make a statement on the national eisteddfod? OAQ0802(FM)

The First Minister: I am sure that you would want to join me in congratulating the Welsh Local Government Association on its recent initiative to bring all of its 22 members together to fund the National Eisteddfod of Wales via a shared annual contribution to meet a rota of locations in different local authorities in Wales. Further detailed work must be done to take that proposal forward. However, if it succeeds—as I am confident it will—it will provide a stability of funding and a rota of locations which will greatly assist in the effective forward planning of future eisteddfodau.

Brynle Williams: I am sure that all Members here will agree that the National Eisteddfod of Wales, a festival which dates back to 1176, and which is a symbol and a celebration of Welsh culture, must be protected for future generations. Can you give us your assurance that the recent talks between the Welsh Assembly Government and the Welsh Local Government Association will lead to a stable future for the festival within Wales?

C9 Brynle Williams: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am yr eisteddfod genedlaethol? OAQ0802(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn siŵr yr hoffech ymuno â mi wrth longyfarch Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru ar ei datblygiad diweddar i ddwyn at ei gilydd pob un o'i 22 aelod i ariannu Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru trwy gyfraniad blynyddol ar y cyd i gwrdd â rota o leoliadau o fewn y gwahanol awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru. Mae rhagor o waith i'w wneud cyn cwblhau'r cynnig. Fodd bynnag, os bydd yn llwyddo—ac yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd yn llwyddo—bydd yn rhoi sicrwydd ariannol ac yn sicrhau rota o leoliadau a fydd yn hwb sylweddol i fynd ati i drefnu eisteddfodau'r dyfodol yn effeithiol.

Brynle Williams: Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd pob Aelod yma'n cytuno bod Eisteddfod Genedlaethol Cymru, gŵyl sy'n dyddio'n ôl i 1176, ac sy'n symbol a dathliad o ddiwylliant Cymreig, yn rhywbeth sy'n rhaid ei ddiogelu ar gyfer cenedlaethau'r dyfodol. Allwch chi roi sicrwydd inni y bydd y trafodaethau diweddar rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru'n arwain at ddyfodol sefydlog i'r ŵyl

yng Nghymru?

The First Minister: That is certainly the intention. Clearly, there are some technical/legal issues that must be bottomed out. Our officials in the local government finance division and the Welsh Local Government Association are working hard to be in a position to put the package in a totally watertight and legal form to Sue Essex, and we hope to be able to do that over the next few weeks.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dyna'n sicr yw'r bwriad. Yn amlwg, mae rhai materion technegol/cyfreithiol sy'n rhaid eu datrys. Mae ein swyddogion yn yr isadran cyllid llywodraeth leol a Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru'n gweithio'n galed i fod mewn sefyllfa i gyflwyno pecyn mewn ffurf gwbl gadarn a chyfreithiol i Sue Essex, a gobeithiwn y gallwn wneud hynny o fewn yr ychydig wythnosau nesaf.

2.40 p.m.

Owen John Thomas: Fel y gwyddoch, Brif Weinidog, mae'r eisteddfod genedlaethol yn codi dros 75 y cant o'r arian y mae ei angen i'w chynnal bob blwyddyn. Serch hynny, a serch y cytundeb sydd ar y gweill gyda'r awdurdodau lleol, mae prinder o oddeutu £100,000 y flwyddyn. Mae adroddiad Stevens yn cyfeirio at gael rhwng £450,000 a £500,000 er mwyn cynnal yr eisteddfod, yn lle'r £400,000 neu £390,000 sy'n dod o'r Llywodraeth ar hyn o bryd. Beth ydych chi yn ei argymhell er mwyn sicrhau ein bod yn cael sylfaen gref i'r eisteddfod i'r dyfodol?

Owen John Thomas: As you know, First Minister, the national eisteddfod raises over 75 per cent of the funding that it requires each year. Despite that, and despite the agreement that is underway with the local authorities, there is a shortfall of some £100,000 per annum. The Stevens report refers to needing between £450,000 and £500,000 to support the eisteddfod, rather than the £400,000 or £390,000 that it receives from the Government at present. What would you recommend in order to ensure a strong foundation for the eisteddfod in the future?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cytundeb mewn egwyddor yw hwn, tra'n bod yn parhau i weithio ar y manylion. Yr wyf yn falch iawn, fodd bynnag, o'ch cefnogaeth i'r cytundeb mewn egwyddor. Yr hyn sydd yn bwysig yn awr yw i'r eisteddfod benderfynu ar sut i gael cydbwysedd rhwng yr eisteddfodau sydd bron â bod yn *bankers* ariannol, fel yr eisteddfod eleni yn Eryri a'r eisteddfod y flwyddyn nesaf yn Abertawe, a'r rhai sydd yn fwy cenhadol, mewn ardaloedd lle mae risg o golli arian, fel Casnewydd. Mae mynd i ardaloedd felly yn bwysig, ond rhaid ichi gael y cydbwysedd yn iawn. Er gwaethaf y tywydd garw ar ddechrau'r wythnos, gwnaeth eisteddfod eleni lawer o arian. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yr eisteddfod yn Abertawe yn llwyddiannus hefyd, cyhyd â bod y gwaith ymlaen llaw yn digwydd yn yr un ffordd ag a ddigwyddodd ar gyfer eisteddfod Eryri. Fodd bynnag, gallech ragweld y byddai eisteddfod Eryri yn llwyddiannus, ac os gallwch gael saith allan o bob 10 eisteddfod yn gwneud arian fel y gwnaethpwyd yn Eryri, byddech yn ddiogel; gallwch Gronni arian wrth gefn cyn eich bod yn gwneud gwaith cenhadol

The First Minister: It is an agreement in principle, while we continue to work out the details. However, I am very pleased to have your support for the agreement in principle. What is important now is for the eisteddfod to decide on how to achieve a balance between those eisteddfodau which are, practically, bankers in financial terms, like the Eryri eisteddfod this year and next year's eisteddfod in Swansea, and those which are more of a mission, in areas where there is a risk of losing money, like Newport. Going to such areas is important, but you must ensure that you get the balance right. Despite the bad weather at the beginning of the week, this year's eisteddfod made a lot of money. I am sure that the Swansea eisteddfod will also be successful, provided that the preparatory work is carried out in the way that it was for the Eryri eisteddfod. However, you could foresee that the Eryri eisteddfod would be successful, and if you can get every seven out of 10 eisteddfodau making money in the way that Eryri did, then you would be safe; you can build up the reserves before you do missionary work in areas that have less of a

mewn lleoedd sydd â llai o ddiwylliant eisteddfodol. Yn eisteddfodau megis rhai 2005 a 2006, sef Eryri ac Abertawe, mae'n rhaid gwneud elw er mwyn creu arian wrth gefn a lleihau'r colledion.

Carl Sargeant: Would you agree that the national eisteddfod plays a huge part in the Welsh calendar in promoting Welsh culture? Would you also join me in congratulating our Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport, and Alex Aldridge, leader of the WLGA, on their hard work to promote funding for the eisteddfod and to keep it in Wales?

The First Minister: I do not know what the phrase 'the boy's done great' is in Welsh, but I think that Alex and Alun deserve that to be said of them, for the way that they have brokered that deal with the 22 Welsh local authorities. I am hoping that it will have the results that we anticipate, when those little technical and legal issues have been bottomed out.

Peter Black: I join you, First Minister, in congratulating local government on its initiative to put the eisteddfod on a sound financial basis, in such a way that all of the burden does not fall on the local authority hosting the event. What additional support will the Welsh Assembly Government be providing to top up the money that local government is putting in, to ensure that the eisteddfod has a very secure future for the time being?

The First Minister: Let me put it this way: there will not be a blank cheque. The issue of how to widen the appeal of the eisteddfod is very important. That is a matter for the eisteddfod, although we can help and guide it. We have given assistance, but it is conditional on a determined effort to widen the eisteddfod's appeal. That does not mean avoiding going to Newport because it does not have a strong tradition of eisteddfodau, because missionary work is very important, but it is about getting that balance right, and not always depending on public money to write off whatever debts are created. The eisteddfod must make sure that it builds up reserves, so that when it has a good year, as

tradition of eisteddfodau. In eisteddfodau such as 2005 and 2006, in Eryri and Swansea, profit must be made in order to create reserves and cut down on losses.

Carl Sargeant: A fyddech chi'n cytuno bod yr eisteddfod genedlaethol yn ddigwyddiad enfawr yn y calendr Cymreig i hyrwyddo'r diwylliant Cymreig? A wnewch chi ymuno â mi i longyfarch ein Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, ac Alex Aldridge, arweinydd Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, ar eu gwaith caled i sicrhau cyllid ar gyfer yr eisteddfod ac i'w chadw yng Nghymru?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn gwybod beth yw'r ymadrodd 'the boy's done great' yn Gymraeg, ond credaf fod Alex ac Alun yn haeddu'r fath glod am y ffordd y maent wedi taro bargaen o'r fath gyda'r 22 awdurdod lleol. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd yn arwain at y canlyniadau yr ydym am eu gweld, pan fydd y manion technegol a chyfreithiol hynny wedi eu datrys.

Peter Black: Ymunaf â chi, Brif Weinidog, wrth longyfarch llywodraeth leol ar y cynllun i roi'r eisteddfod ar sylfaeni ariannol cadarn, mewn ffordd sy'n sicrhau na fydd yr holl faich ariannol yn cael ei ysgwyddo gan yr awdurdod lleol sy'n croesawu'r ŵyl. Pa gefnogaeth ychwanegol fydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n ei darparu i ychwanegu at yr arian y mae llywodraeth leol yn ei gyfrannu, i sicrhau bod gan yr eisteddfod ddyfodol diogel iawn am y tro?

Y Prif Weinidog: A gaf i ei roi fel hyn: ni fydd siec wag ar gael. Mae'r mater o sut i ehangu apêl yr eisteddfod yn un pwysig iawn. Mae hynny'n fater i'r eisteddfod, er y gallwn ni helpu a chynnig arweiniad. Yr ydym wedi rhoi cymorth, ond mae hynny'n amodol ar ymdrech wirioneddol i ehangu apêl yr eisteddfod. Nid yw hynny'n golygu osgoi mynd i Gasnewydd am nad oes yno draddodiad eisteddfodol cryf, oherwydd bod gwaith cenhadol yn bwysig dros ben, ond mae'n golygu taro'r cydbwysedd priodol, a pheidio dibynnu bob amser ar arian cyhoeddus i ddigolledu unrhyw ddyledion sy'n codi. Rhaid i'r eisteddfod sicrhau ei bod yn cynhyrchu cronfeydd wrth gefn, fel ei bod

was the case in Eryri, and as I am confident will be the case in Swansea, it can feel safe to do missionary work in the areas with less of a tradition of eisteddfodau.

mewn blynyddoedd da, fel a gafwyd yn Eryri, ac fel yr wyf yn siŵr a fydd yn digwydd yn Abertawe, yn gallu bod yn ddigon hyderus i fynd ati i wneud gwaith cenhadol yn yr ardaloedd hynny sydd heb gymaint o draddodiad eisteddfodol.

Ysbytai Cymunedol Community Hospitals

Q10 Lisa Francis: Will the First Minister make a statement on the future of community hospitals in Wales? OAQ0783(FM)

C10 Lisa Francis: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddyfodol ysbytai cymunedol yng Nghymru? OAQ0783(FM)

The First Minister: Brian Gibbons's strategy document, 'Designed for Life', explains the important future role of community hospitals in Wales. It identifies six new, or extensively refurbished, community hospitals. Work has already started on four of those hospitals.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae dogfen strategaeth Brian Gibbons 'Cynllun Oes' yn egluro rôl bwysig ysbytai cymunedol yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Mae'n enwi chwe ysbyty cymunedol newydd, neu wedi'u hadnewyddu'n sylweddol. Mae gwaith wedi dechrau eisoes ar bedwar o'r ysbytai hynny.

Lisa Francis: There is another document, which deals with improving palliative care in Wales, which was published in 2003 and has a 10-year life, says that there should be sufficient numbers of appropriately trained and educated specialists in palliative care meeting local needs. In its recent review of the Blaenau Ffestiniog and Tywyn memorial hospitals in Gwynedd, the Gwynedd Local Health Board identified the way forward as removing in-patient beds from those hospitals. While it has invited the public to give feedback on those issues, it has failed to provide the local community with any comprehensive or clear detailed information on how it intends to deliver palliative care in the future. I can only deduce from that, First Minister, that the Gwynedd Local Health Board does not know how it will deliver palliative care in the future. Does it concern you, as it clearly worries around 4,000 residents in Gwynedd, that the local health board's consultation has been far from fair, full and frank, and what will you do about it?

Lisa Francis: Mae dogfen arall, sy'n ymdrin â gwella gofal lliniarol yng Nghymru, a gyhoeddwyd ym 2003 gydag oes o 10 mlynedd, yn dweud y dylai fod digon o arbenigwyr hyfforddedig ac addysgiedig ym maes gofal lliniarol i gwrdd ag anghenion lleol. Yn ei adolygiad diweddar o ysbytai coffa Tywyn a Blaenau Ffestiniog yng Ngwynedd, dywedodd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Gwynedd mai'r ffordd ymlaen oedd cael gwared â gwelyau cleifion mewnol o'r ysbytai hynny. Er ei fod wedi gwahodd y cyhoedd i roi adborth ar hyn, mae wedi methu â rhoi unrhyw wybodaeth fanwl glir na chynhwysfawr i'r gymuned leol am sut y mae'n bwriadu darparu gofal lliniarol yn y dyfodol. Ni allaf ond dirnad o hynny, Brif Weinidog, nad yw Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Gwynedd yn gwybod sut y bydd yn darparu gofal lliniarol yn y dyfodol. Onid yw'n eich poeni, fel y mae'n amlwg yn poeni tua 4,000 o drigolion Gwynedd, nad oedd yr ymgynghoriad gan y bwrdd iechyd lleol yn deg, yn llawn nac yn ddidwyll, a beth yr ydych yn bwriadu ei wneud ynghylch y peth?

The First Minister: That may be a little over the top. We all recognise the high degree of public opposition to the proposals of the Gwynedd Local Health Board regarding Blaenau Ffestiniog community hospital, because it involved the closure of all the beds

Y Prif Weinidog: Efallai bod hynny'n gor-ddweud ychydig. Yr ydym i gyd yn cydnabod bod gwrthwynebiad cyhoeddus chwyrn i gynigion Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Gwynedd yng nghyswllt ysbyty cymuned Blaenau Ffestiniog, gan y byddai'n golygu cau'r holl

and their replacement by community services. On your points about palliative services, which are presumably presently supplied from the hospital, I am not familiar with that, and perhaps you could write to me about the palliative point. However, the local health board has undertaken a lot of consultation, but the consultation did not come to conclusions that were acceptable to the general public in the Blaenau Ffestiniog area.

Elin Jones: Mae eich Llywodraeth wedi rhoi arian cyfalaf sylweddol i'r naill ochr ar gyfer dwy ysbyty cymuned newydd yn fy etholaeth—yn Nhregaron ac yn Aberteifi. Croesawyd y newyddion hynny yn fawr yn yr ardal. Fodd bynnag, a ydych yn ymwybodol bod diffyg ariannol o £1.45 miliwn yn y GIG yng Ngheredigion eleni? Felly, yn ogystal â rhoi'r arian cyfalaf ar gyfer rhedeg y GIG, mae'n rhaid i'ch Llywodraeth sicrhau bod arian digonol ar gyfer cadw'r ysbytai cymuned a'u datblygu ymhellach.

Y Prif Weinidog: Dyna'r hen broblem ynglŷn ag arian cyfalaf a refeniw. Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn croesawu'r ffaith bod dros £20 miliwn wedi ei glustnodi ar yr ochr gyfalaf i ddatblygu ysbytai cymuned yng Ngheredigion, yn cynnwys Aberteifi a Thregaron.

Fel yng Ngwynedd, yr oedd ymgynghori ar draws y gwahanol weithwyr proffesiynol â diddordeb arbennig mewn gwasanaethau cymunedol a meddygol, ond efallai yr oedd hyn yn fwy llwyddiannus yng Ngheredigion. Fodd bynnag, yn y pen draw, mae'n rhaid iddynt fyw mewn ffordd sy'n datblygu cyfalaf-os taw hynny sydd ei angen i ddatblygu ysbytai newydd-a darparu gwasanaethau gyda'r cyfalaf newydd. Gobeithiaf fod y cyfalaf newydd yn golygu y gallwch wneud pethau'n fwy effeithlon.

Mick Bates: I am not sure from your replies to previous questions that you understand the full importance of our community hospitals, often built by contributions from the local community. For example, in Llanidloes Hospital, there is a threat that beds may have to close due to a £1.4 million shortage in Powys Local Health Board. This is just one example of the continuing decline of

welyau a chyflwyno gwasanaethau cymunedol yn eu lle. Ynghylch eich pwyntiau am wasanaethau lliniarol sydd, yr wyf yn tybio, yn cael eu darparu ar hyn o bryd gan yr ysbyty, ni wn am hynny, ac efallai y gallech ysgrifennu ataf am y pwynt lliniarol. Er hynny, mae'r bwrdd iechyd lleol wedi ymgynghori'n helaeth, ond ni ddaeth yr ymgynghoriad i gasgliadau a oedd yn dderbyniol i'r cyhoedd cyffredinol yn ardal Blaenau Ffestiniog.

Elin Jones: Your Government has allocated substantial capital funds for two new community hospitals in my constituency—in Tregaron and in Cardigan. That news has been welcomed greatly in the area. However, are you aware that there is a financial shortfall of £1.45 million in the NHS in Ceredigion this year? Therefore, in addition to giving the capital funding to run the NHS, your Government should ensure that there is sufficient funding to maintain the community hospitals, and develop them further.

The First Minister: That is the old problem regarding capital and revenue funding. I am pleased that you welcome the fact that over £20 million in capital has been allocated to develop community hospitals in Ceredigion, including Cardigan and Tregaron.

As in Gwynedd, there was consultation across the various professions with a specific interest in community and medical services but perhaps this was more successful in Ceredigion. However, ultimately, they have to operate in a way that allows them to generate capital—where that is what is required for new hospitals—and to then deliver services with the new capital. I hope that the new capital means that you can undertake things more efficiently.

Mick Bates: Nid wyf yn siŵr o'ch atebion i'r cwestiynau blaenorol eich bod yn llwyr ddeall pwysigrwydd ein hysbytai cymuned, sy'n aml wedi eu hadeiladu gyda chyfraniadau gan y gymuned leol. Er enghraifft, yn Ysbyty Llanidloes, mae bygythiad y bydd yn rhaid i welyau gau oherwydd diffyg o £1.4 miliwn gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Powys. Dim ond un enghraifft

community hospitals in Powys. At what stage will you use your position to intervene and ensure that these community hospitals survive, or will you simply sit back and watch these important parts of our community disappear?

The First Minister: There is a general principle here. There is an important future role for community hospitals across Wales. We have identified six, and started work on four, but there will be others. Their role will include the development in diagnostics, out-patient facilities, and so on. That does not mean that every one of us will see every community hospital stay exactly as it is now, pickled in aspic, because of the fact that money was raised by people, particularly after the first world war or the second world war, to have a veterans' memorial hospital, and so on. Sometimes, things have to change. I am not commenting on any particular hospital in its present form. However, every area will be treated fairly, and there will be full consultation, but you cannot have a no-change option and expect improvements across the board in community and specialist services.

2.50 p.m.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): There are two changes to report to this week's business. The motions to approve the Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease (Contingency Planning) (Wales) Order 2005 and the Town and Country Planning (Local Development Plan) (Wales) Regulations 2005 have been moved to Tuesday, 11 October. 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 to be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration: the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Order

yw hon o'r dirywiad parhaus mewn ysbytai cymuned ym Mhowys. Pryd ydych am ddefnyddio eich pŵer i ymyrryd a sicrhau nad yw'r ysbytai cymuned hyn yn cau, neu a ydych am eistedd yn ôl a gwylio'r elfennau hollbwysig hyn o'n cymunedau yn diflannu?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae egwyddor gyffredinol ar waith yma. Mae gan ysbytai cymuned ar draws Cymru rôl bwysig i'w chwarae yn y dyfodol. Mae chwech wedi eu nodi, a gwaith wedi dechrau ar bedwar, ond bydd eraill hefyd. Bydd eu rôl yn cynnwys datblygiadau ym maes diagnosteg a chyfleusterau i gleifion allanol, ac yn y blaen. Nid yw hynny'n golygu y bydd pob ysbyty cymuned yn aros yn union fel y mae, wedi'i biclo mewn aspig, oherwydd bod arian wedi ei godi gan bobl, yn enwedig ar ôl y rhyfel byd cyntaf neu'r ail ryfel byd, i agor ysbyty coffa i gyn-filwyr, ac ati. Weithiau, rhaid i bethau newid. Nid wyf am wneud sylw am unrhyw ysbyty arbennig fel y mae. Fodd bynnag, bydd pob ardal yn cael ei thrin yn deg, a bydd ymgynghori llawn yn digwydd, ond ni allwch ddewis peidio â newid pethau tra'n disgwyl gwelliannau drwyddi draw mewn gwasanaethau cymunedol ac arbenigol hefyd.

Y Gweinidog Busnes (Jane Hutt): Mae dau newid i sôn amdanynt yng nghyswllt busnes yr wythnos hon. Mae'r cynigion i gymeradwyo Gorchymyn Ffliw'r Adar a Chlefyd Newcastle (Cynllunio Wrth Gefn) (Cymru) 2005 a Rheoliadau Cynllunio Gwlad a Thref (Cynllun Datblygu Lleol) (Cymru) 2005 wedi eu symud i ddydd Mawrth, 11 Hydref. Mae busnes y tair wythnos nesaf wedi ei nodi yn y datganiad drafft, sydd ar We'r Siambr o dan ddogfennau ategol.

Yn dilyn y drafodaeth fore heddiw yn y Pwyllgor Busnes, penderfynwyd nad oes angen cyfeirio'r eitemau is-ddeddfwriaeth canlynol at bwyllgor pwnc am sylw pellach: Gorchymyn Deddf y Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub 2004 (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2005; Rheoliadau Hadau

2005; the Cereal Seed (Wales) Regulations 2005; the Vegetable Seed (Wales) Regulations 2005; the Seed (Registration, Licensing and Enforcement) (Wales) Regulations 2005; the Beet Seed (Wales) Regulations 2005; the Local Authority Adoption Service (Wales) Regulations 2005; the Local Authorities (Prescribed Fees) (Adoptions with a Foreign Element) (Wales) Regulations 2005; the Local Authority (Non-agency Adoptions) (Wales) Regulations 2005; and the National Health Service (Appointment of Consultants) (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2005.

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes drafft? Gwelaf nad oes. A oes unrhyw sylwadau?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr ydym yn dra diolchgar eich bod wedi ymateb i'r ceisiadau a roddwyd ger eich bron yn y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma. Yr ydym hefyd yn falch eich bod yn parhau i dderbyn eich sefyllfa fel Llywodraeth leiafrifol ac eich bod yn ymateb i geisiadau synhwyrol gan y gwrthbleidiau. Fe'ch atgoffaf ein bod ni, yr wythnos diwethaf, wedi gofyn am ddatganiad neu ddatlawn ar ddyfodol ysbytai cymuned, a byddwn yn dra diolchgar pe baech yn ystyried hynny ar gyfer y dyfodol.

David Melding: The Conservative group is content with the business statement, and I am grateful that the debate on looked-after children has now been rescheduled for 16 November.

Kirsty Williams: The Liberal Democrats welcome the concession to a statement on the Welsh Development Agency merger and on waiting lists, and we look forward to participating in both debates.

Jane Hutt: As far as the future of community hospitals is concerned, this will form a key part of the 'Designed for Life' debate, which will be held later this year.

*Derbyniwyd y datganiad busnes.
Business statement adopted.*

Grawnfwyd (Cymru) 2005; Rheoliadau Hadau Llysiau (Cymru) 2005; Rheoliadau Hadau (Cofrestru, Trwyddedu a Gorfodi) (Cymru) 2005; Rheoliadau Hadau Betyd (Cymru) 2005; Rheoliadau Gwasanaethau Mabwysiadu Awdurdodau Lleol (Cymru) 2005; Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Ffioedd Rhagnodedig) (Mabwysiadu ag Elfen Dramor) (Cymru) 2005; Rheoliadau Awdurdodau Lleol (Mabwysiadu Anasiantaethol) (Cymru) 2005; a Rheoliadau'r Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol (Penodi Ymgynghorwyr) (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2005.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the draft business statement? I see that there are none. Are there any comments?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: We are very grateful that you have responded to the requests that were put before you in the Business Committee this morning. We are also pleased that you continue to accept your position as a minority Government and that you are responding to sensible proposals from the opposition parties. I remind you that we asked last week for a statement or a full debate on the future of community hospitals, and I would be grateful if you were to consider that for the future.

David Melding: Mae grŵp y Ceidwadwyr yn fodlon â'r datganiad busnes, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar bod y drafodaeth am blant sy'n derbyn gofal wedi ei haildrefnu ar gyfer 16 Tachwedd.

Kirsty Williams: Mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn croesawu'r consesiwn i ddatganiad am gyfuno Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru, ac am restrau aros, ac edrychwn ymlaen at gyfrannu at y ddwy drafodaeth.

Jane Hutt: Cyn belled ag y mae dyfodol ysbytai cymuned yn y cwestiwn, bydd yn rhan allweddol o'r drafodaeth am y 'Cynllun Oes', a gynhelir nes ymlaen eleni.

Datganiad am yr Achosion o E.coli yn Ne Cymru: y Newyddion Diweddaraf
Statement on the E.coli Outbreak in South Wales: an Update

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): First, I express my sympathy to the family of Mason Jones from Deri near Bargoed, who died yesterday at Bristol Children's Hospital, where he was being treated for an E.coli infection. I am sure that all Assembly Members will wish to join me in this, and I am also sure that all Members had the same sinking feeling as me on hearing the news this morning. As of the outbreak control team meeting on Monday, 3 October, there have been just over 150 cases, defined as 'any person residing in south Wales presenting with bloody diarrhoea in September', of which 97 have been confirmed microbiologically as verotoxin positive E.coli 0157. The cases have, predominantly, been in school-aged children, with the date of onsets ranging from 10 September to 30 September, and with just under 40 schools recording cases.

Microbiological evidence that may link the outbreak to a supplier of cooked meats to the school meals services has not been released to avoid compromising any legal action that may be taken. Control measures to remove ready-to-eat foods, as opposed to foods cooked on the school premises, and to curtail educational activities that might facilitate person-to-person spread, have been in place since the week beginning 19 September and are kept under review by the outbreak control team, which comprises of officers from Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tydfil, Bridgend, Neath Port Talbot and Caerphilly borough councils, the Food Standards Agency and the National Public Health Service for Wales.

In my written statement of 27 September and in the debate, I said that while it was probable that new cases would still happen, the control measures have proved effective in the schools, and that the appearance of further cases did not mean that the source of the outbreak was still alive. It appears that there have been no new primary cases from the schools involved in the outbreak since 26

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Yn gyntaf, hoffwn gydymdeimlo â theulu Mason Jones o'r Deri ger Bargoed, a fu farw ddoe yn Ysbyty Plant Bryste lle'r oedd yn cael ei drin am haint E.coli. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn ymuno â mi yn hyn o beth, ac yr wyf hefyd yn siŵr bod yr Aelodau i gyd wedi teimlo'n ddigalon iawn fel minnau pan glywais y newyddion bore heddiw. O ran cyfarfod tîm rheoli'r heintiad ddydd Llun, 3 Hydref, cafwyd ychydig dros 150 o achosion, a ddiffinnir fel 'unrhyw berson yn byw yn ne Cymru ac yn dioddef o ddolur rhydd gwaedlyd ym mis Medi', ac, o blith y rhain, cafwyd cadarnhad microbiolegol bod gan 97 ohonynt ferotocsin E.coli 0157. Plant oed ysgol oedd y rhan fwyaf o'r achosion hyn. Ymddangosodd yr achosion rhwng 10 Medi a 30 Medi, ac fe'u cofnodwyd mewn ychydig o dan 40 o ysgolion.

Ni ryddhawyd tystiolaeth ficrobiolegol a allai gysylltu'r heintiad â chwmni cyflenwi cigoedd wedi eu coginio i'r gwasanaethau bwyd ysgol. Y rheswm dros hyn oedd er mwyn osgoi rhagfarnu unrhyw achos cyfreithiol posibl. Cyflwynwyd camau rheoli i beidio â defnyddio bwydydd parod, yn hytrach na bwyd sy'n cael ei goginio yn adeiladau'r ysgol, ac i gwtogi ar weithgareddau addysgol a allai hwyluso lledu'r haint o'r naill berson i'r llall, yn yr wythnos a ddechreuodd 19 Medi. Cedwir golwg ar y rhain gan dîm rheoli'r heintiad sy'n cynnwys swyddogion o gynghorau bwrdeistref Rhondda Cynon Taf, Merthyr Tudful, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr, Castell-nedd Port Talbot a Chaerffili, yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd a Gwasanaeth Iechyd Cyhoeddus Gwladol Cymru.

Yn fy natganiad ysgrifenedig ar 27 Medi ac yn y drafodaeth, dywedais, er bod achosion newydd yn debygol o godi o hyd, fod y camau rheoli wedi bod yn effeithiol yn yr ysgolion, ac nad oedd achosion pellach yn golygu bod ffynhonnell yr heintiad yn dal yn fyw. Ymddengys na chafwyd unrhyw achosion sylfaenol newydd yn yr ysgolion dan sylw er 26 Medi. Ni chafwyd unrhyw

September. There have been no secondary cases in schools—that is, from contacts with primary cases—since 27 September. A number of cases are still under investigation where it is not yet clear whether there is a connection with the main outbreak, but none have been reported since 30 September.

The outbreak control team is continuing its investigation work. The team will report to me at the end of the outbreak, but I have asked it to identify as a matter of urgency any action that needs to be taken to further protect public health at this stage. I have asked the Food Standards Agency to consider and review the inspection reports completed by Bridgend County Borough Council before and after the outbreak to compare findings, and to report to me by the end of this week, if possible. I have also asked the Chief Medical Officer for Wales to conduct a review of the systems and processes in place before and during the outbreak to enable any immediate lessons to be learned and applied while we await the outcome of the public inquiry that has now been agreed. The findings and recommendations from all of the reports that I have mentioned will, I am sure, be helpful to the inquiry when it starts its work, but, at the same time, they will enable us to take appropriate early action without delay.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yn gyntaf, yr wyf am fynegi ein cydymdeimlad fel plaid â theulu Mason Jones o Deri, ger Bargoed. Mae hwn yn ddigwyddiad o dristwch mawr. Yr oeddem i gyd yn gobeithio y byddai pawb a heintiwyd gan E.coli yn gwella'n llwyr, ac yr ydym yn parhau i ddymuno llwyr iachâd i bawb sy'n dioddef o hyd. Fodd bynnag, mae hwn yn ddigwyddiad o dristwch mawr i'r teulu a'r ardal, ac yr ydym yn cydymdeimlo'n fawr â nhw.

Fel yr ydych wedi nodi, Weinidog, mae cyfrifoldeb arnom i sicrhau, drwy'r ymchwiliad, fod pob elfen o'r digwyddiad hwn yn cael ei harchwilio'n fanwl, fod yr ymchwiliad yn gyhoeddus, a bod teulu Mason Jones, ac eraill, yn gweld proses dryloyw ac yn derbyn sicrwydd y bydd y Llywodraeth yn gwneud popeth posibl i sicrhau na welir y fath ddigwyddiad eto ac na

sgîl-achosion eilaidd yn yr ysgolion—hynny yw, drwy gysylltiad â'r achosion sylfaenol—er 27 Medi. Mae nifer o achosion yn dal i fod yn destun ymchwiliad lle nad yw'n glir eto a oes cysylltiad â'r prif heintiad, ond ni chofnodwyd yr un achos er 30 Medi.

Mae tîm rheoli'r heintiad yn parhau gyda'i waith ymchwilio. Bydd y tîm yn adrodd imi ar ddiwedd yr heintiad, ond yr wyf wedi gofyn iddo nodi fel mater o frys pa gamau y mae angen eu cymryd i ddiogelu iechyd y cyhoedd ymhellach ar hyn o bryd. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd ystyried ac adolygu'r adroddiadau archwilio a gwblhawyd gan Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr cyn ac ar ôl yr heintiad, er mwyn cymharu canfyddiadau, ac i adrodd imi erbyn diwedd yr wythnos hon, os yw'n bosibl. Yr wyf hefyd wedi gofyn i Brif Swyddog Meddygol Cymru adolygu'r systemau a'r prosesau a oedd ar waith cyn ac yn ystod yr heintiad er mwyn gallu dysgu a chymhwyso unrhyw wersi tra byddwn yn aros am ganlyniad yr ymchwiliad cyhoeddus yr ydym bellach wedi cytuno arno. Diau y bydd darganfyddiadau ac argymhellion yr holl adroddiadau y soniais amdanynt o fudd i'r ymchwiliad pan fydd yn dechrau ei waith, a hefyd, ar yr un pryd, yn ein galluogi i weithredu'n briodol ac yn fuan heb oedi pellach.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: In the first place, I add our condolences as a party to the family of Mason Jones from Deri, near Bargoed. It is an event of immense sadness. We all hoped that everyone infected by E.coli would recover, and it remains our sincere hope that all others will make a full recovery. However, it is a time of great sadness for the family and community, and we offer our deepest sympathy.

As you have said, Minister, we are duty bound to ensure, by means of the inquiry, that every aspect of this outbreak is examined in minute detail, that the inquiry is held in public, and that the family of Mason Jones, and others, see a transparent process and are reassured that the Government will put everything in place to ensure that this kind of outbreak is not repeated and that no other

fydd unrhyw deulu arall yng Nghymru yn gorfod dioddef y golled erchyll hon. Yr wyf yn cytuno bod popeth posibl wedi ei wneud gan y tîm rheoli er mwyn diogelu iechyd pob plentyn ac oedolyn yn yr ardal, a'i fod wedi ymdrechu hyd yr eithaf. Fodd bynnag, yn anffodus, ar yr achlysur hwn, gwelsom farwolaeth drist.

Brian Gibbons: There is not much that I can add to that. Hopefully, the measures that I have announced in this statement will also allow us to take some urgent preliminary action to prevent a further outbreak, if those steps are necessary.

Jonathan Morgan: On behalf of my colleagues, I express my concern at what has occurred in the past 24 hours. We are deeply saddened by this dreadful loss—it was something that we all hoped would not occur. We all extend our sympathies to the family of Mason Jones.

I hope that, in giving this statement this afternoon, for which I am very grateful, you will agree, Minister, that this inquiry needs to be up and running as soon as possible, subject to any legal proceedings. I am grateful for what you have outlined in this statement, because you have pointed to the fact that you will require additional action to be taken by the outbreak team if it is deemed necessary. What type of actions do you think that the infection control team might need to take, if it feels, and if you feel, that it needs to further protect public health at this stage?

In terms of the role of the chief medical officer, I am pleased that you have asked the chief medical officer to review the systems and processes. Would you agree that the chief medical officer should play a full role in any inquiry that is established, once we know where we are with any legal proceedings?

3.00 p.m.

It is necessary that we have as much of the expertise as possible pulling together to ensure that those reviews and processes are examined, with a view to ensuring that we provide the fullest possible public health

family in Wales will have to endure such a horrendous loss. I agree that the control team has done everything possible to protect the health of every child and adult in the area, and it has worked to utmost of its ability. Unfortunately, however, on this occasion, we have seen the tragic loss of a child's life.

Brian Gibbons: Nid oes llawer y gallaf ei ychwanegu. Gobeithio y bydd y mesurau yr wyf yn eu cyhoeddi yn y datganiad hwn hefyd yn ein galluogi i gymryd rhai camau brys cychwynnol i atal heintiad pellach, pe bai angen cymryd y camau hynny.

Jonathan Morgan: Ar ran fy nghyd-Aelodau, hoffwn leisio fy mhryder ynghylch yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd yn y 24 awr ddiwethaf. Yr ydym yn hynod drist o glywed am y brofedigaeth erchyll hon—yr oedd yn rhywbeth yr oedd pawb ohonom yn gobeithio na fyddai'n digwydd. Cydymdeimlwn yn ddwfn â theulu Mason Jones.

Gobeithio, wrth roi'r datganiad hwn brynhawn heddiw, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iawn amdano, y byddwch yn cytuno, Weinidog, bod angen dechrau'r ymchwiliad hwn cyn gynted ag y bo modd, ar ôl ystyried unrhyw achos cyfreithiol. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr hyn a nodir yn y datganiad hwn, gan eich bod yn sôn y bydd yn rhaid i dîm rheoli'r heintiad gymryd camau pellach os bydd angen. Pa fath o gamau y tybiwch y gallai fod angen i'r tîm hwn eu cymryd, os yw'n teimlo, a chithau'n teimlo, bod angen iddo ddiogelu iechyd y cyhoedd ymhellach ar hyn o bryd?

O ran rôl y prif swyddog meddygol, yr wyf yn falch eich bod wedi gofyn i'r prif swyddog meddygol adolygu'r systemau a'r prosesau. A fydddech yn cytuno y dylai'r prif swyddog meddygol chwarae rôl lawn mewn unrhyw ymchwiliad, unwaith y gwyddom y sefyllfa ynghylch unrhyw achos cyfreithiol?

Mae angen i ni ddod â chymaint o'r arbenigedd â phosibl ynghyd er mwyn sicrhau y caiff yr adolygiadau a'r prosesau hynny eu harchwilio, gyda'r bwriad o sicrhau ein bod yn diogelu iechyd y cyhoedd gymaint

protection in the future.

Brian Gibbons: The first thing that I want to be assured of is that the inspection process is sufficiently resilient and fit for purpose; that is why I have asked the Food Standards Agency for preliminary answers to my questions by the end of the week. Over the next few weeks, the outbreak control team will be carrying out a fairly detailed review of how it managed its part of the process. However, I have specifically asked that if there are any outstanding headline issues that the team feels that we need to respond to, as a matter of urgency, then—without waiting to complete the work—it should let me know in the next few days what its feelings are and we will take the necessary steps on the advice of the chief medical officer to institute whatever changes are necessary.

Jenny Randerson: I am sure that I speak for everyone here in saying that our sympathies go to the family and the friends of Mason Jones. This tragic event has underlined the seriousness of this outbreak and the fact that it has been possible to overlook how desperately ill some of the infected people have been.

Last week, when you made your statement, you said that you thought that the outbreak was in decline, yet on the afternoon that you spoke, the number of those affected went up by 22; the number has gone up overall, in the last week, by about 40. In your statement you refer to the number affected as being just over 150, but the press today is reporting that a 161 people have been affected. Could you clarify the difference between those two figures?

One of the worrying aspects of the outbreak is the spread of the disease, as secondary cases emerge, and the fact that they are widespread. Can you give us some information on how other councils throughout Wales, and even England, are being kept informed so that they deal with these cases appropriately?

You referred in your statement to the Food Standards Agency. I would welcome your comments on reports over the last week on

ag y bo modd yn y dyfodol.

Brian Gibbons: Y sicrwydd cyntaf yr wyf i'n chwilio amdano yw bod y broses archwilio'n ddigon gwydn ac yn addas at ei phwrpas; oherwydd hynny yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd am atebion rhagarweiniol i fy nghwestiynau erbyn diwedd yr wythnos. Dros yr wythnosau nesaf, bydd y tîm rheoli heintiadau'n cynnal adolygiad gweddol fanwl a fydd yn edrych ar sut y rheolodd ei ran o'r broses. Fodd bynnag, gofynnais yn benodol os oes unrhyw brif faterion sydd yn disgwyl sylw y mae'r tîm yn teimlo bod angen i ni ymateb iddynt ar frys, wedyn—heb aros i'r gwaith ddod i ben—dylai roi gwybod i mi yn ystod y diwrnodau nesaf a byddwn yn cymryd y camau angenrheidiol yn ôl cyngor y prif swyddog meddygol i roi pa newidiadau bynnag sydd yn angenrheidiol ar waith.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn ffyddiog fy mod yn siarad ar ran pawb sydd yma pan ddywedaf ein bod yn anfon ein cydymdeimlad at deulu a ffrindiau Mason Jones. Mae'r digwyddiad trychinebus hwn wedi tanlinellu difrifoldeb yr heintiad hwn a'r ffaith iddi fod yn bosibl anghofio pa mor ddifrifol wael fu rhai o'r bobl a heintwyd.

Yn eich datganiad yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedasoch eich bod yn credu bod yr heintiad yn gwanhau. Er hynny, y prynhawn hwnnw gwelwyd cynnydd o 22 yn y nifer yr effeithiwyd arnynt; yn ystod yr wythnos diwethaf mae'r nifer wedi codi tua 40 drwyddi draw. Yn eich datganiad dywedwch mai ychydig dros 150 yr effeithiwyd arnynt, ond dywed y wasg heddiw bod yr haint wedi effeithio ar 161 o bobl. Allech chi egluro'r gwahaniaeth rhwng y naill ffigur a'r llall?

Un o agweddau dychrynlyd yr heintiad yw lledaeniad yr afiechyd, wrth i sgil-achosion ddod i'r golwg, a'r ffaith eu bod ar led. Allwch chi roi rhywfaint o wybodaeth inni am sut y mae cynghorau eraill ar draws Cymru, a hyd yn oed yn Lloegr, yn derbyn y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf er mwyn iddynt allu delio â'r achosion hyn yn briodol?

Yn eich datganiad soniasoch am yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd. Byddwn yn croesawu eich sylwadau am adroddiadau a

funding and staff shortages in the FSA in Wales. It is clear now that Bridgend County Borough Council had inspected the premises that are alleged to be the source of the outbreak. Bridgend council is, I believe, still awaiting the report from the FSA's audit of its procedures. That audit was undertaken, apparently, in February 2004, yet Bridgend has still not received the report. Clearly, any report this far down the line will be seriously out of date because procedures will undoubtedly have changed. Can you explain to us whether you have made any representations to the UK Government on problems in the Food Standards Agency in Wales? What contact have you had with FSA in Wales to look at the issues that are raised by these reports?

Brian Gibbons: Even though a number of children had been seriously ill from the E.coli outbreak, particularly children with haemolytic anaemia, we had hoped that we would get through the outbreak without any fatalities. Sadly, that has not been the case. I can only reiterate the sympathy that you have extended.

The figures that I gave were true as of yesterday morning and, as I said in my statement, we still expect a few cases to come through the system. As the cases are identified, a number of them are not new cases that have occurred at the time that they are reported, but possibly cases that have occurred in the previous week and have only just been notified. Therefore, while some cases are current with regards to when they were reported, not all of them are in that situation. Consequently, the number of cases does not give an accurate picture of when those cases started. For the figures that we are receiving, we have graphs—which I am quite happy to show to you—that display the incidence of the cases, and the new cases starting, as I said in my statement, are declining all the time to virtually negligible numbers. Certainly, none of the cases recently reported can be related back to the original source of alleged infection. The cases that are occurring now are either

welwyd dros yr wythnos diwethaf am gyllid a phrinder staff yr Asiantaeth yng Nghymru. Erbyn hyn, mae'n amlwg bod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr wedi archwilio'r eiddo lle'r honnir y tarddodd yr heintiad. Credaf fod cyngor Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn dal i ddisgwyl am yr adroddiad yn dilyn archwiliad yr Asiantaeth i'w weithdrefnau. Mae'n debyg i'r archwiliad hwnnw gael ei gynnal ym mis Chwefror 2004. Er hynny, dal i ddisgwyl am yr adroddiad y mae Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr. Yn amlwg, bydd unrhyw adroddiad a geir yn awr yn rhy hen o lawer oherwydd y bydd gweithdrefnau yn siŵr o fod wedi newid. A allwch egluro i ni a ydych wedi cyflwyno unrhyw sylwadau i Lywodraeth y DU am broblemau'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yng Nghymru? Beth fu eich cysylltiad â'r Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd yng Nghymru i edrych ar y materion a godir yn yr adroddiadau hyn?

Brian Gibbons: Er i nifer o blant fod yn ddifrifol wael oherwydd yr heintiad E.coli, yn enwedig plant ag anaemia hemolytig, yr oeddem wedi gobeithio yr aem drwy'r heintiad heb golli bywyd. Yn anffodus, nid felly y bu. Yr oll y gallaf ei wneud yw ategu eich cydymdeimlad chi.

Yr oedd y ffigurau a roddais yn wir fore ddoe ac, fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, yr ydym yn dal i ddisgwyl gweld rhai achosion yn dod drwy'r system. Wrth i'r achosion ddod i'r golwg, nid rhai newydd sydd wedi digwydd adeg eu cofnodi mohonynt, ond o bosibl, achosion sydd wedi digwydd yn ystod yr wythnos flaenorol ac ond newydd eu cofnodi. Felly, er bod rhai achosion yn gyfredol â'r adeg pan gawsant eu cofnodi, nid felly yw'r sefyllfa i'r cyfan. O ganlyniad i hynny, nid yw nifer yr achosion yn rhoi darlun cywir o ba bryd y dechreuodd yr achosion hynny. Ar gyfer y ffigurau a dderbyniwn, mae gennym graffiau—ac yr wyf yn fodlon dangos y rheiny i chi—sydd yn dangos nifer yr achosion, a'r achosion newydd sydd yn dechrau, fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, mae'r niferoedd yn disgyn drwy'r amser i nifer fach iawn. Yn ddiaw, nid oes cysylltiad rhwng yr achosion a gofnodwyd yn ddiweddar â ffynhonnell wreiddiol honedig yr heintiad. Mae'r achosion a welwn yn awr

secondary cases, all of which are outside a school context, or are possibly other, sporadic E.coli cases, which occur from time to time.

The evidence that we have in relation to the figures, thankfully, suggests that the outbreak is coming to an end and that its management is now moving on to the stage of review, audit and the learning of lessons. There are always background, sporadic cases of E.coli and many other organisms that cause gastrointestinal infection and, because many of the cases are now being reported as part of this outbreak, the intensity of the surveillance at this juncture is probably much higher than one would normally have. There have been individual cases, and possibly even one or two clusters of cases, that may not be linked to the original outbreak. However, all these cases, be they pathogenic E.coli or whatever, are treated in the same way, and all local authorities have to identify the source of those infections. This is a serious outbreak in terms of the number of children affected and the subsequent dire consequences. This tracing of pathogenic organisms does, however, happen fairly routinely.

My understanding is that Bridgend has viewed the draft report; I cannot give you an exact time, but it was a little while ago. Obviously, as it is a draft report, the authority is entitled to make whatever observations it may wish, to clarify points of fact. It is fair to say that Bridgend would not be in total ignorance of what is in the report, but you are quite right that getting the report to the publisher and onto the printing presses has not taken place, although I understand that that will happen in the near future, and that process was in hand in any event. That publication has not been affected by this outbreak. However, as I said, if major lessons emerge from the draft report, Bridgend will, hopefully, have been able to pick some of those up.

I have not been in discussion with the UK Government with regard to the FSA, but I am in regular contact with the FSA with regard

naill ai'n sgil-achosion, sydd i gyd y tu allan i gyd-destun ysgol, neu o bosibl, yn achosion eraill achlysurol o E.coli a gyfyd o bryd i'w gilydd.

Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod y dystiolaeth sydd gennym ynghylch y ffigurau'n awgrymu bod yr heintiad yn tynnu at ei derfyn ac mae gwaith rheoli'r heintiad nawr yn symud at y cam adolygu, archwilio a dysgu gwersi. Cyfyd achosion achlysurol o E.coli yn y cefndir drwy'r amser a cheir nifer o organebau eraill sydd yn achosi haint gastro-goluddol ac, oherwydd bod cynifer o achosion yn awr yn cael eu cofnodi fel rhan o'r heintiad hwn, mae'n debygol bod pobl yn llawer mwy gwylidwrus ar hyn o bryd nag y byddent fel rheol. Cafwyd achosion unigol, a hyd yn oed un neu ddau glwstwr o achosion, nad oes ganddynt gysylltiad o anghenraid â'r heintiad gwreiddiol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r holl achosion hyn, boed hwy'n rhai E.coli pathogenaidd ai peidio, yn cael eu trin yn yr un modd, ac mae'n rhaid i bob awdurdod lleol ddod o hyd i ffynhonnell yr heintiadau hynny. Mae hwn yn heintiad difrifol o ran nifer y plant yr effeithiwyd arnynt a'r canlyniadau arswydus o ganlyniad i hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r gwaith hwn o olrhain organebau pathogenaidd yn digwydd yn weddol reolaidd.

Yr wyf yn cael ar ddeall bod Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr wedi gweld yr adroddiad drafft; ni allaf roi amser penodol i chi, ond mae cryn amser wedi mynd heibio ers hynny. Yn amlwg, gan mai adroddiad drafft ydoedd, yr oedd rhwydd hynt i'r awdurdod gyflwyno unrhyw sylwadau er mwyn egluro ffeithiau. Teg dweud hefyd na fyddai Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr yn anwybodus o gynnwys yr adroddiad, ond yr ydych yn llygad eich lle nas anfonwyd yr adroddiad at y cyhoeddwr na'r wasg, er y gwn y bydd hyn yn digwydd cyn bo hir a bod y broses honno'n mynd rhagddi beth bynnag a ddigwydd. Nid yw'r heintiad hwn wedi effeithio ar y cyhoeddiad hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedais, os cyfyd gwersi pwysig o'r adroddiad drafft, gobeithio y gall Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr fynd ar drywydd rhai o'r rheiny.

Nid wyf wedi trafod yr Asiantaeth Safonau Bwyd gyda Llywodraeth y DU, ond byddaf yn cysylltu'n rheolaidd â'r Asiantaeth

to its activities and its reporting mechanism. As I indicated in my statement, I have also asked the agency to look particularly at the inspection process to assure everybody that, notwithstanding the investigation, we can be satisfied that it is robust and fit for purpose.

Huw Lewis: Thank you for making your statement today. As you know, Deri is in my constituency. I know, from telephone conversations with local people this morning, that the news has had a devastating impact on everyone in the community. I send my condolences to the family of Mason Jones, and offer my support over the coming days. I have been in touch with the local authority and the outbreak control team this morning, all of whom are, understandably, saddened by the news. On hearing such news, one might rightly think that the pain encompassed in the minds and hearts of those who have lost a child can never fully be understood by those who have not. With that in mind, Minister, will you ensure that no question remains unanswered through the Assembly's inquiry, to ensure that such an outbreak never occurs again in our schools?

3.10 p.m.

Brian Gibbons: It does not only involve understanding the causes of the outbreak—we also need to take action as quickly as possible where there is *prima facie* evidence. Hopefully, the inquiry will be able to fill in whatever else needs to be done afterwards, but we cannot wait for the inquiry to begin. We need to be proactive in ensuring that we do whatever we can to stop this happening again.

Jeff Cuthbert: I identify myself with the remarks of Huw Lewis and Councillor Harry Andrews, the leader of Caerphilly County Borough Council. He said, in expressing the shock and sadness of the borough council, that every possible assistance will be given to the family of Mason Jones and the wider community. Can you give me an assurance that all possible support will be given to the outbreak control team so that it can gather all of the evidence which is pertinent to the case,

ynghylch ei gweithgareddau a'i mecanweithiau cofnodi. Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, yr wyf hefyd wedi gofyn i'r asiantaeth edrych yn arbennig ar y broses archwilio i sicrhau pawb, beth bynnag a ddaw o'r ymchwiliad, y gallwn fod yn dawel ein meddwl ei bod yn gadarn ac yn addas at ei phwrpas.

Huw Lewis: Diolch am eich datganiad heddiw. Fel y gwyddoch mae Deri yn fy etholaeth i. Drwy sgwrsio â phobl leol dros y ffôn bore yma, gwn fod y newyddion hyn wedi cael effaith drychinebus ar bawb yn y gymuned. Yr wyf yn cydymdeimlo â theulu Mason Jones ac yn cynnig fy nghefnogaeth dros y dyddiau nesaf. Yr wyf wedi cysylltu â'r awdurdod lleol a'r tîm rheoli heintiadau bore heddiw ac, yn naturiol ddigon, yr oeddent i gyd yn drist iawn wedi clywed y newyddion. Wrth glywed newyddion o'r fath, teg meddwl ei bod yn amhosibl dychmygu torcalon a loes enaid rhywun sy'n colli plentyn. Gyda hynny mewn golwg, Weinidog, a wnewch chi sicrhau yr atebir pob cwestiwn yn ymchwiliad y Cynulliad, er mwyn sicrhau na welir heintiad o'r fath fyth eto yn ein hysgolion?

Brian Gibbons: Mae'n golygu mwy na dim ond deall achos yr heintiad—mae hefyd angen i ni gymryd camau cyn gynted ag sydd yn bosibl lle ceir tystiolaeth *prima facie*. Gobeithio, gall yr ymchwiliad ddangos beth bynnag arall y bydd angen ei wneud wedyn, ond ni allwn ddisgwyl i'r ymchwiliad ddechrau. Mae angen i ni fod yn rhagweithiol drwy sicrhau ein bod yn gwneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i wneud yn siŵr na fydd hyn yn digwydd eto.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn cyd-fynd â sylwadau Huw Lewis a'r Cynghorydd Harry Andrews, arweinydd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Caerffili. Wrth iddo fynegi sioc a thristwch y cyngor bwrdeistref dywedodd y rhoddir pob cymorth posibl i deulu Mason Jones a'r gymuned ehangach. A allwch chi fy sicrhau y rhoddir pob cefnogaeth bosibl i'r tîm rheoli heintiadau er mwyn iddo allu casglu'r holl dystiolaeth sydd yn berthnasol i'r achos, er mwyn sicrhau bod unrhyw

so that any inquiry can be fully informed?

ymchwiliad yn derbyn yr holl wybodaeth?

Brian Gibbons: I have total confidence in the outbreak control team and the professionalism, rigour and vigour with which it is pursuing this case. As we speak, the team is still actively engaged in the field trying to understand as much of the outbreak as possible so that, when the time comes for us to consider the lessons to be learned, we will be in possession of all the pertinent facts.

Brian Gibbons: Mae gennyf bob ffydd yn y tîm rheoli heintiadau a'r dull proffesiynol, manwl ac egniol a ddefnyddir i fynd ar drywydd yr achos hwn. Wrth i ni siarad, mae'r tîm yn dal i weithio yn y maes yn ceisio deall cymaint am yr heintiad ag sydd yn bosibl er mwyn sicrhau bod yr holl ffeithiau perthnasol gennym pan ddaw'n bryd i ni ystyried y gwersi sydd i'w dysgu.

The Presiding Officer: I add my condolences to those of Members and everyone in the Assembly.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf innau'n ategu cydymdeimlad yr Aelodau a phawb yn y Cynulliad.

Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 4 a Darpariaethau Canlyniadol a Throsiannol a Darpariaethau Arbed) (Cymru) 2005

Approval of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No.4 and Consequential and Transitional and Savings Provisions) (Wales) Order 2005

The Minister for the Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I propose that

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cefn Gwlad a Chynllunio (Carwyn Jones): Cynigiad fod

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No.4 and Consequential, Transitional and Savings Provisions) (Wales) Order 2005 a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 20 September 2005. (NDM2595)

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 4 a Darpariaethau Canlyniadol a Throsiannol a Darpariaethau Arbed) (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Medi 2005. (NDM2595)

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 27 September 2005 in relation to the draft Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No. 4 and Consequential, Transitional and Savings Provisions) (Wales) 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 27 Medi 2005 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 4 a Darpariaethau Canlyniadol a Throsiannol a Darpariaethau Arbed) (Cymru) 2005; a

2. approves that the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (Commencement No. 4 and Consequential and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2005 is made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Cynllunio a Phrynu Gorfodol 2004 (Cychwyn Rhif 4 a Darpariaethau Canlyniadol a Throsiannol a Darpariaethau Arbed) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) *the draft laid in the Table Office on 20 September 2005; and*

b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 22 September 2005. (NDM2596)*

Helen Mary Jones: Byddwn yn cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn. Maent yn synhwyrol, ond mae'n bwysig ein bod yn cael rhyw fath o drefniadau trosiannol i sicrhau ein bod yn symud oddi wrth y system cynlluniau datblygu unedol presennol i'r system cynlluniau datblygu lleol.

The Minister is aware that we have expressed concerns in the past about transitional arrangements. The effect of the regulations, and of the new system, will mean two slightly different planning systems operating in different parts of Wales at any one time. We agree with the Minister's submission that this is unavoidable, and that some parts of the process towards unitary development plans have gone so far down the road that it would have been absurd to disrupt them at this stage. However, we are concerned that it will amount to a two-tier system. I ask the Minister to keep the situation under review and to ensure that there is consistency across Wales in the way in which the planning system operates when the two different local planning systems are in operation.

Can the Minister tell us how long he expects the situation of unitary development plans in some authorities and local development plans in others, to last? Obviously, it will be a period of years, but does the Minister have any idea how many years?

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I expect that it will be for some years. I cannot give an exact timescale, but I suspect that it could be anything between five and 10 years.

In terms of a situation where local authorities have either a unitary development plan or a local development plan, it was more important that there should be an up to date development plan rather than a situation

a) *y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Medi 2005; a*

b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 22 Medi 2005. (NDM2596)*

Helen Mary Jones: We will support the regulations. They are sensible, but it is important that we have some kind of transitional arrangements to ensure that we move from the current system of unitary development plans to the new system of local development plans.

Gŵyr y Gweinidog i ni fynegi pryderon yn y gorffennol am drefniadau pontio. Bydd effaith y rheoliadau a'r system newydd yn golygu y ceir dwy system gynllunio ychydig yn wahanol ar waith mewn gwahanol rannau o Gymru ar unrhyw un adeg. Cytunwn â sylw'r Gweinidog nad oes modd osgoi hyn, a bod y broses o symud tuag at gynlluniau datblygu unedol wedi mynd rhagddi i'r fath raddau mai gwallgofrwydd fyddai tarfu arni yn awr. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn dal i bryderu y bydd hyn yn creu system dwy haen. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog gadw llygad ar y sefyllfa a sicrhau y ceir cysondeb ledled Cymru wrth weithredu'r system gynllunio pan fydd y ddwy system gynllunio leol wahanol ar waith.

A all y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym pa mor hir y mae'n disgwyl i ni fod yn y sefyllfa lle ceir cynlluniau datblygu unedol mewn rhai awdurdodau a chynlluniau datblygu lleol mewn rhai eraill? Yn amlwg, bydd yn gyfnod o flynyddoedd, ond a wŷr y Gweinidog sawl blwyddyn?

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Disgwyliaf y byddwn yn y sefyllfa hon am nifer o flynyddoedd. Ni allaf roi amserlen bendant, ond amheuaf y gallai fod rhwng pum a 10 mlynedd.

Wrth edrych ar sefyllfa lle byddai gan awdurdodau lleol gynllun datblygu unedol ynteu gynllun datblygu lleol, yr oedd hi'n bwysicach cael cynllun datblygu diweddar yn hytrach na sefyllfa lle byddai rhai

where some local authorities would be lagging behind others because they felt that they had to present a unitary development plan before a local development plan. So, there will be a difference, but the important point is that there should be development plans in place as quickly as possible.

awdurdodau lleol yn llusgo ar ôl rhai eraill oherwydd eu bod yn teimlo bod yn rhaid iddynt gyflwyno cynllun datblygu unedol cyn cynllun datblygu lleol. Felly, ceir gwahaniaeth, ond y pwynt pwysig yw y dylid sefydlu cynlluniau datblygu cyn gynted ag sydd yn bosibl.

*Cynnig (NDM2595): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2595): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle

Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2596): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2596): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Y Gyllideb Ddrafft The Draft Budget

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enwau David Lloyd, Glyn Davies, Jenny Randerson, John Marek a Peter Law, gwelliannau 2 a 3 yn enw Kirsty Williams, gwelliant 4 yn enw David Lloyd a gwelliannau 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 ac ll yn enw David Melding.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the names of David Lloyd, Glyn Davies, Jenny Randerson, John Marek and Peter Law, amendments 2 and 3 in the name of Kirsty Williams, amendment 4 in the name of David Lloyd and amendments 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in the name of David Melding.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, in accordance with Standing Order No. 21.3, takes note of the draft budget for the financial years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 laid in the Table Office on Tuesday, 27 September 2005 by the Finance Minister. (NDM2599)

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiad fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 21.3, yn nodi'r gyllideb ddrafft ar gyfer blwyddyn ariannol 2006-07, 2007-08 a 2008-09, a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ddydd Mawrth, 27 Medi 2005 gan y Gweinidog Cyllid. (NDM2599)

In accordance with Standing Orders, I am presenting the Assembly Government's draft budget proposals for the consideration of the Assembly, its committees and the wider public in Wales. These proposals are primarily the second stage of rolling forward the three-year spending plans that the Assembly agreed last year. The plans were welcomed by our partners for the delivery of public services, and those partners have been able to prepare for service change and improvement because of the Assembly's commitment to plan over a three-year period.

Yn unol â Rheolau Sefydlog, yr wyf yn cyflwyno cynigion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer y gyllideb ddrafft i'w hystyried gan y Cynulliad, ei bwyllgorau a'r cyhoedd yn gyffredinol yng Nghymru. Yn anad dim, y cynigion hyn yw'r ail gam yn y cynlluniau gwariant tair blynedd y cytunodd y Cynulliad arnynt y llynedd. Croesawyd y cynlluniau hynny gan ein partneriaid ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, ac mae'r partneriaid hynny wedi gallu paratoi i newid a gwella gwasanaethau oherwydd ymrwymiad y Cynulliad i gynllunio dros gyfnod o dair blynedd.

I am presenting this budget in the context of continuing growth in the Assembly budget, which is 6.4 per cent in the next financial year. Since the Assembly was established in 1999, our budget has increased by 86 per cent, from under £8 billion to more than £14 billion. At a time of low inflation, that is a significant growth in spending on public services, and is a testament to what is achieved when Labour is in Government.

Yr wyf yn cyflwyno'r gyllideb hon yng nghyd-destun y twf parhaus yng nghyllideb y Cynulliad, sydd yn 6.4 y cant yn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad yn 1999, mae ein cyllideb wedi cynyddu 86 y cant, o lai nag £8 biliwn i fwy na £14 biliwn. Mewn cyfnod pan geir chwyddiant isel, mae hynny'n gynnydd sylweddol mewn gwariant ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus, ac mae'n dyst i'r hyn a gyflawnir pan fo Llafur mewn grym.

As we roll forward our agreed spending plans into their second year, we need to ensure that confidence in those plans is confirmed. I have taken great care not to reverse unnecessarily

Wrth inni fynd ymlaen i ail flwyddyn y cynlluniau gwariant y cytunasom arnynt, rhaid inni sicrhau y bydd yr hyder yn y cynlluniau hynny wedi'i ategu. Euthum i

any of the spending commitments that I made last year. To do that would be to undermine the planning arrangements of those responsible for delivering public services. I am determined to maintain the direction that we have set for long-term sustainability, namely investing in our children and young people and in our capital infrastructure.

Last year, I announced a large and sustained increase in capital investment, and this budget continues to provide all the extra growth in capital that will enable us to reshape our public services to meet the future needs of Wales. It is on the basis of this increased capital programme that the Minister for Health and Social Services has been able to lay out his strategic plan for the future of the health service in 'Designed for Life', which put in place an NHS which fits the need of the twenty-first century.

Last year, when I set the reserve for 2006-07 and 2007-08, I made it clear that I would allocate a part of that reserve to public services, as new information became available on expenditure pressures. Today's draft budget proposals allocate a further £240 million in 2005-06 from the reserves into policy and programme delivery. After these additional allocations next year, the health and social services portfolio will get an increase in funding of over 8 per cent, education and lifelong learning will get almost 14 per cent, and local government will get 5 per cent. Those are significant increases for our major public services.

As I explained in my budget last year, I am determined to create and keep an appropriate contingency reserve. That stands at £207 million for 2006-07, or 1.6 per cent of our departmental expenditure limit, in line with my stated policy to establish a prudent level of contingency on the face of the budget. Members will also note, from the more detailed way in which we have presented the budget, that the reserves are made up of three elements: £64 million in revenue, £44 million of capital, and £99 million for the

gryn drafferth i beidio â dad-wneud unrhyw un o'r ymrwymadau ar wariant a wneuthum y llynedd os nad oedd raid. Byddai hynny'n golygu tanseilio trefniadau cynllunio'r rhai sydd yn gyfrifol am ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Yr wyf yn benderfynol o ddal at y llwybr yr ydym wedi'i bennu ar gyfer cynaliadwyedd hirdymor, sef buddsoddi yn ein plant a'n pobl ifanc ac yn ein seilwaith cyfalaf.

Y llynedd, cyhoeddais gynnydd mawr ac estynedig o ran buddsoddi cyfalaf, ac mae'r gyllideb hon yn dal i ddarparu'r holl gyfalaf ychwanegol a fydd yn ein galluogi i ailwampio ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus er mwyn bodloni anghenion Cymru yn y dyfodol. Y rhaglen hon o wariant cyfalaf cynyddol sydd wedi galluogi'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i gyflwyno ei strategaeth ar gyfer dyfodol y gwasanaeth iechyd yn 'Cynllun Oes', sydd yn creu GIG sydd yn diwallu anghenion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain.

Y llynedd, pan bennais y gronfa wrth gefn ar gyfer 2006-07 a 2007-08, eglurais y byddwn yn dyrannu rhan o'r gronfa honno i wasanaethau cyhoeddus, wrth i wybodaeth newydd ddod i law am bwysau o ran gwariant. Mae'r cynigion heddiw ar gyfer y gyllideb ddrafft yn dyrannu £240 miliwn pellach yn 2005-06 o'r gronfa wrth gefn ar gyfer cyflawni polisiau a rhaglenni. Ar ôl y dyraniadau ychwanegol hyn y flwyddyn nesaf, bydd y portffolio iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn cael dros 8 y cant yn fwy o gyllid, caiff addysg a dysgu gydol oes bron 14 y cant yn fwy, a chaiff llywodraeth leol 5 y cant yn fwy. Dyna gynnydd sylweddol ar gyfer ein prif wasanaethau cyhoeddus.

Fel yr eglurais yn fy nghyllideb y llynedd, yr wyf yn benderfynol o greu ac o gadw cronfa hapddigwyddiad o faint priodol. Saif honno ar £207 miliwn ar gyfer 2006-07, neu 1.6 y cant o'n terfyn gwariant adrannol, yn unol â'r polisi yr wyf wedi'i ddatgan ynghylch pennu lefel synhwyrol ar gyfer cronfa hapddigwyddiad yn y gyllideb. Bydd Aelodau hefyd yn sylwi, oherwydd y modd mwy manwl yr ydym wedi cyflwyno'r gyllideb, fod y cronfeydd yn cynnwys tair elfen: £64 miliwn ar ffurf refeniw, £44

depreciation of our capital assets. These capital charges are only available to support the cost of new investment; it is not money that we can divert into meeting other spending pressures.

Any material reduction in the level of this reserve would be a serious matter and would expose us to a real risk that we would not be able to contain expenditure within the departmental expenditure limit. It would be imprudent and reckless. Therefore—and I cannot stress this point too much—if funds are to be found to increase one budget, they must come from the reduction of another.

Spending on health and social care is my top financial priority. These proposals add £109 million to the uplift contained in the budget for 2006-07. That is an increase in spending power of £321 million, and there will be a further increase of almost 7 per cent, or £357 million, in the following year of 2007-08. I am responding to the pressures on the local health boards.

3.20 p.m.

The funding will support the implementation of the new dental contract, which offers the opportunity for thousands of people to come back to NHS dental care. I have made full provision for the new pay arrangements for nurses and auxiliary staff, as well as the extra costs for implementing the consultants' contract.

As important as the increased expenditure on the NHS is the growth in budgets for social care. I draw Assembly Members' attention to the growth in expenditure on adult social care from £111 million to £167 million, an increase of £56 million in one year. This money will support local government in meeting the pressures to respond to the needs of elderly people.

The First Minister has announced the Government's target to reduce total waiting times to 26 weeks by 2010. That commitment is clear. The health Minister is completing a detailed analysis and costing of the action necessary to achieve this commitment.

miliwn ar ffurf cyfalaf, a £99 miliwn ar gyfer dibrisiant ein hasedau cyfalaf. Nid yw'r taliadau cyfalaf hyn ond ar gyfer talu am gost buddsoddiadau newydd; nid yw'n arian y gallwn ei ddargyfeirio i ymateb i bwysau eraill ar wariant.

Byddai unrhyw ostyngiad sylweddol yn lefel y gronfa hon yn fater difrifol a byddai'n peri inni fod yn agored i wir berygl na fyddem yn gallu cadw gwariant oddi mewn i'r terfyn gwariant adrannol. Byddai hynny'n annoeth ac yn anghyfrifol. Felly—ac ni allaf roi gormod o bwys ar hyn—os oes raid dod o hyd i gyllid i gynyddu un gyllideb, rhaid ei gael drwy leihau un arall.

Gwariant ar iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yw fy mhrif flaenoriaeth ariannol. Mae'r cynigion hyn yn ychwanegu £109 miliwn at y cynnydd a geir yn y gyllideb ar gyfer 2006-07. Dyna gynnydd o ran y gallu i wario o £321 miliwn, a bydd cynnydd pellach o bron 7 y cant, neu £357 miliwn, yn y flwyddyn ddilynol, sef 2007-08. Yr wyf yn ymateb i'r pwysau sydd ar y byrddau iechyd lleol.

Bydd y cyllid hwn yn fodd i roi ar waith y contract deintyddol newydd, sydd yn cynnig cyfle i filoedd o bobl gael derbyn gofal deintyddol gan y GIG unwaith eto. Yr wyf wedi darparu'n llawn ar gyfer y trefniadau cyflog newydd i nyrsys a staff cynorthwyol, yn ogystal â'r costau ychwanegol ar gyfer gweithredu contract yr ymgynghorwyr.

Yr un mor bwysig â'r cynnydd yn y gwariant ar y GIG yw'r twf yn y cyllidebau ar gyfer gofal cymdeithasol. Tynnaf sylw Aelodau'r Cynulliad at y cynnydd yn y gwariant ar ofal cymdeithasol i oedolion o £111 miliwn i £167 miliwn, sef cynnydd o £56 miliwn mewn un flwyddyn. Bydd yr arian hwn yn helpu llywodraeth leol i ymateb i'r pwysau er mwyn gallu diwallu anghenion pobl oedranus.

Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi cyhoeddi targed y Llywodraeth ar gyfer gostwng amseroedd aros cyfan i 26 wythnos erbyn 2010. Mae'r ymrwymiad hwnnw'n glir. Mae'r Gweinidog dros iechyd yn cwblhau dadansoddiad a phrasiad manwl o'r camau sydd yn

However, we will make the funds available at an estimated cost of around £80 million each year for the next three years by making the necessary action on waiting times the first call on end-year flexibility—the underspends that we achieve each year. Working through the waiting time backlog at the same time as achieving the necessary reconfiguration of services will achieve a fully sustainable NHS in which people can expect to receive the care that they need when they need it.

Investing in our children and young people is vital if we are to transform the economy through providing better skills and opportunities. This budget includes substantial increases in funding for early years provision and pupil support programmes, as well as the 14-19 learning pathways. Excluding higher education, the rest of the education budget is set to increase by £104 million in 2006-07. We will achieve the target of providing £560 million to improve school buildings. The workforce agreement continues to be funded through the revenue support grant at an annual cost for 2006-07 of £70 million. Junior school class sizes have been cut to the target of 30 pupils or fewer, and educational attainment continues to improve each and every year.

The first opposition amendment refers to a lack of adequate provision for frontline education services. Although I will continue to consider any evidence on this point, what is the gap, where should we spend more, and what other services should we cut in order to put more money into schools?

The amendment also calls for a small schools fund. Provision has been made of £1 million in the community-focused schools fund, and £1.5 million in the better schools fund. The revenue support grant to local government reflects the costs of population dispersal, and this is currently being reviewed. Local authorities are required to make allowances for low pupil numbers in their funding allocations. Again, I ask the opposition what more should be done and at what cost to which other services.

angenrheidiol i gyflawni'r ymrwymiad hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn darparu cyllid ar gost amcangyfrifedig o tua £80 miliwn bob blwyddyn ar gyfer y tair blynedd nesaf drwy roi'r lle blaenaf i'r camau gweithredu angenrheidiol ar gyfer amseroedd aros wrth drafod hyblygrwydd diwedd blwyddyn—y symiau o danwariant a gawn bob blwyddyn. Drwy leihau'r ôl-groniad o ran amseroedd aros ac ad-drefnu gwasanaethau fel y bo'r gofyn, cawn GIG cwbl gynaliadwy lle y gall pobl ddisgwyl cael y gofal y mae arnynt ei angen ar yr adeg briodol.

Mae'n hollbwysig buddsoddi yn ein plant a'n pobl ifanc os ydym i drawsnewid yr economi drwy sicrhau gwell sgiliau a chyfleoedd. Mae'r gyllideb hon yn cynnwys mwy o lawer o gyllid ar gyfer darpariaeth y blynyddoedd cynnar a rhaglenni cymorth i ddisgyblion, yn ogystal â'r llwybrau dysgu 14-19. Heb gynnwys addysg uwch, bydd gweddill y gyllideb addysg yn codi £104 miliwn yn 2006-07. Cyrhaeddwn y targed o ddarparu £560 miliwn i wella adeiladau ysgol. Parheir i ariannu'r cytundeb ar gyfer y gweithlu drwy'r grant cynnal refeniw ar gost flynyddol ar gyfer 2006-07 o £70 miliwn. Mae maint dosbarthiadau ysgolion iau wedi'i dorri fel ei fod yn cyrraedd y targed o 30 o ddisgyblion neu lai, ac mae cyrhaeddiad addysgol yn dal i wella'r naill flwyddyn ar ôl y llall.

Mae gwelliant cyntaf y gwrthbleidiau'n cyfeirio at ddiffyg darpariaeth ddigonol ar gyfer gwasanaethau addysgol rheng flaen. Er y byddaf yn parhau i ystyried unrhyw dystiolaeth ynghylch y pwynt hwn, beth yw'r bwlch, ym mhle y dylem wario rhagor, a pha wasanaethau eraill y dylem eu torri er mwyn dyrannu mwy o arian i ysgolion?

Mae'r gwelliant yn galw hefyd am gronfa ysgolion bach. Darparwyd £1 filiwn yn y gronfa ysgolion bro, ac £1.5 miliwn yn y gronfa ysgolion gwell. Mae'r grant cynnal refeniw i lywodraeth leol yn adlewyrchu costau oherwydd gwasgariad poblogaeth, ac mae hynny'n cael ei adolygu ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol ddarparu ar gyfer niferoedd isel o ddisgyblion yn eu dyraniadau cyllid. Unwaith eto, gofynnaf i'r gwrthbleidiau beth y dylid ei wneud yn rhagor ac ar ba gost i ba wasanaethau eraill.

The budget provides all the money necessary to deliver our manifesto commitments not to introduce top-up fees for the academic year 2006-07. Our commitment is that higher education will be fully compensated for any resulting loss of fee income. We have provided an extra £20 million for next year, and £10 million for the year after in the supplementary income stream. The current evidence is that this will be sufficient to meet our commitment, but, clearly—and I make a commitment to do this—I will keep the evidence under review.

As a result of the policies agreed by the Assembly, in 2007-08, we will begin to fund the grants to Welsh-domiciled students attending Welsh universities at a cost of £22.8 million. We agreed that we would review the comparability of higher education expenditure in Wales with other parts of the United Kingdom before the end of the year. As evidence from the review becomes available, I will consider the case for making budget provision. We are making a start on this item, but it would not make sense for me to make a budget before the evidence is known. I ask the opposition to reconsider its amendment, which assumes a funding gap even before one has been identified.

Enhancing wealth creation and spreading prosperity across Wales are key themes in these budget proposals. The innovative Heads of the Valleys programme will show what can be achieved by a Government that works across policy boundaries and brings together resources to deliver a good deal more than the sum of its parts. An extra £10 million has been added to the programme to ensure that it has an immediate impact. The programme is being developed in the context of large-scale investment that is already planned for the completion of the Heads of the Valleys road and the opening of the Ebbw valley railway line.

Turning now to railways, the opening of the Vale of Glamorgan railway line this year shows that we are leading the way in the

Mae'r gyllideb hon yn darparu'r cwbl o'r arian y mae ei angen i gyflawni ein hymrwymadau maniffesto i beidio â chyflwyno ffioedd atodol ar gyfer blwyddyn academaidd 2006-07. Ein hymrwymiad yw y caiff addysg uwch ei llwyr ddigolledu am unrhyw incwm drwy ffioedd y mae'n ei golli oherwydd hynny. Yr ydym wedi darparu £20 miliwn ychwanegol ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, a £10 miliwn ar gyfer y flwyddyn ar ôl hynny yn y ffrwd incwm atodol. Yn ôl y dystiolaeth bresennol, bydd hynny'n ddigon i gyflawni ein hymrwymiad, ond, wrth gwrs—ac ymrwymaf i wneud hyn—byddaf yn dal y dystiolaeth dan sylw.

O ganlyniad i'r polisiau y mae'r Cynulliad wedi cytuno arnynt, yn 2007-08, byddwn yn dechrau ariannu'r grantiau i fyfyrwyr sydd yn hanu o Gymru sydd yn derbyn eu haddysg mewn prifysgolion yng Nghymru ar gost o £22.8 miliwn. Cytunasom y byddem yn adolygu'r gwariant ar addysg uwch yng Nghymru cyn diwedd y flwyddyn er mwyn ei gymharu â'r hyn a geir mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Wrth i'r dystiolaeth o'r adolygiad ddod i law, byddaf yn ystyried y ddadl dros ddarparu ar gyfer hyn yn y gyllideb. Yr ydym yn dechrau ar yr eitem hon, ond ni fyddai'n beth synhwyrol imi neilltuo cyllideb cyn i'r dystiolaeth fod yn hysbys. Gofynnaf i'r gwrthbleidiau ystyried eu gwelliant, sydd yn rhagdybio bod bwlch o ran ariannu hyd yn oed cyn gweld a oes un.

Rhoi hwb i greu cyfoeth a lledaenu ffyniant ledled Cymru yw rhai o'r prif themâu yn y cynigion hyn ar gyfer y gyllideb. Bydd y rhaglen arloesol ar gyfer Blaenau'r Cymoedd yn dangos yr hyn y gellir ei gyflawni gan Lywodraeth sydd yn gweithio ar draws ffiniau polisi ac yn cynnull adnoddau er mwyn cyflawni llawer iawn mwy nag y gellid pe byddent ar wahân. Rhoddwyd £10 miliwn ychwanegol at y rhaglen i sicrhau y caiff effaith ar unwaith. Datblygir y rhaglen yng nghyd-destun buddsoddiad helaeth sydd eisoes yn yr arfaeth ar gyfer cwblhau ffordd Blaenau'r Cymoedd ac agor rheilffordd glyn Ebwy.

Gan droi'n awr at reilffyrdd, mae agor rheilffordd Bro Morgannwg eleni'n dangos ein bod ar y blaen yn y DU—

UK—

Peter Law *rose*—

Sue Essex: Peter, I want to continue for the moment. I am sure that you will get an opportunity to contribute later.

The opening of the Vale of Glamorgan railway line shows that we are leading the way in the UK in terms of making new passenger rail services a foundation for our future prosperity. One further step is to open the new Ebbw valley railway line. Contracts will be let for the Ebbw valley phase I project in autumn 2005, and an extra £600,000 has been provided specifically for that purpose.

An hourly Ebbw valley rail service will be operational from early 2007 and this proposed draft budget puts in place all the necessary funding to achieve this. At present, it is intended that the half-hourly service will be in place by 2009. If this can practically be brought forward, I will ensure that finance is not an obstacle, and I am willing to discuss this objective with all interested Assembly Members.

We value our relationship with partners in local government. Their efforts to take forward critical policies such as the waste strategy, the teachers' workload and increased social services must be applauded. They responded well to the additional funding that we made available last year, and I am pleased to say that these proposals add an additional £9 million to previous proposals, setting out an increase of 4.2 per cent for next year. As I have mentioned, substantial extra money for social care will be included in that.

The local government budget reflects fully the evidence provided by local government through its report on expenditure needs. We work with local government to build up this budget in a completely open and transparent manner. I will continue to listen to local government, but I have no doubt that it will consider this draft budget a good basis on which to go forward.

Peter Law *a gododd*—

Sue Essex: Peter, yr wyf am ddal ati am y tro. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cewch gyfle i gyfrannu'n ddiweddarach.

Mae agor rheilffordd Bro Morgannwg yn dangos ein bod ar y blaen yn y DU o ran peri i wasanaethau rheilffyrdd newydd i deithwyr fod yn sylfaen i'n ffyniant yn y dyfodol. Un cam pellach yw agor rheilffordd newydd glyn Ebwy. Gosodir contractau ar gyfer rhan I prosiect glyn Ebwy yn hydref 2005, a darparwyd £600,000 ychwanegol yn unswydd i'r diben hwnnw.

Bydd gwasanaeth rheilffordd yn rhedeg bob awr yng nglyn Ebwy o ddechrau 2007 ac mae'r gyllideb ddrafft a gynigir yma'n rhoi'r holl gyllid sydd yn angenrheidiol i gyflawni hynny. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n fwriad y bydd gwasanaeth yn rhedeg bob hanner awr erbyn 2009. Os oes modd dechrau ar hynny'n gynt, byddaf yn sicrhau na fydd hynny'n methu oherwydd diffyg cyllid, ac yr wyf yn barod i drafod y bwriad hwn gyda'r holl Aelodau o'r Cynulliad sydd â diddordeb yn hyn.

Trysorwn ein perthynas â phartneriaid mewn llywodraeth leol. Rhaid canmol eu hymdrechion i hyrwyddo polisiau hollbwysig fel y rhai ar gyfer y strategaeth wastraff, llwyth gwaith athrawon ac ehangu gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Ymatebasant yn dda i'r cyllid ychwanegol a ddarparasom y llynedd, ac yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod y cynigion hyn yn ychwanegu £9 miliwn at y cynigion blaenorol, fel y ceir cynnydd o 4.2 y cant ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf. Fel y crybwyllais, bydd arian ychwanegol sylweddol ar gyfer gofal cymdeithasol yn rhan o hynny.

Mae'r gyllideb ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yn llwyr adlewyrchu'r dystiolaeth a roddwyd gan lywodraeth leol drwy ei hadroddiad am anghenion gwariant. Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda llywodraeth leol er mwyn paratoi'r gyllideb hon mewn modd cwbl agored a thryloyw. Parhaf i wrando ar lais llywodraeth leol, ond yr wyf yn sicr y bydd o'r farn bod y gyllideb ddrafft hon yn cynnig sylfaen dda ar gyfer y dyfodol.

On revaluation, the budget provides fully for the transitional scheme associated with the revaluation and rebanding, which limits the upward movement through the band to one in a single year. I have budgeted £3.5 million for that purpose next year. I am well aware that some opposition Members are arguing for all future band movements to be frozen so that the revaluation in Wales is only partially implemented and the 5 per cent of Welsh households due to move up a band would not do so. This would result in many anomalies, with houses of the same value having different tax liability. Moreover, I am advised that it would be contrary to the legal powers of the Assembly to suspend or postpone the implementation of the revaluation beyond the existing transitional scheme.

I have long said that the council tax benefit system should be expanded and made more accessible to ensure that there is support for those whose income does not match their council tax liability. Only yesterday, in Swansea, Sir Michael Lyons commended Wales for the way in which we have worked through the process of revaluation. Rather than now seeking to undo the revaluation in Wales, we should focus on issues of real hardship.

We have provided an additional £11 million to the social justice and regeneration portfolio, taking the overall increase in funding to more than 4 per cent. These funds will help us to support vulnerable people in their homes, invest further in community projects and our groundbreaking Communities First initiatives. We will continue to address drug-related crime and take tough action on anti-social behaviour. I am pleased to say that I have provided an extra £1 million to support the recommendations of the Russell commission on volunteering.

Equality is a theme that runs through our policy agenda. We spend more than £100 million—and I am aware that Gwenda

Ynghylch ailbriso, mae'r gyllideb hon yn darparu'n llawn ar gyfer y cynllun trosiannol sydd yn gysylltiedig â'r ailbriso a'r ailfandio, sydd yn pennu na ellir mynd ond un band yn uwch mewn un flwyddyn. Yr wyf wedi neilltuo £3.5 miliwn yn y gyllideb i'r diben hwnnw y flwyddyn nesaf. Gwn yn iawn fod rhai o Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau'n dadlau y dylid rhewi pob symudiad rhwng bandiau yn y dyfodol fel na fydd yr ailbrisiad yng Nghymru ond yn cael ei roi ar waith yn rhannol ac fel na fydd y 5 y cant o aelwydydd yng Nghymru sydd i fod i symud band yn uwch yn gwneud hynny. Byddai hynny'n arwain at sawl anghysondeb, a gwahanol atebolrwydd o ran talu treth ar dai o'r un gwerth. Yn ogystal â hynny, fe'm hysbyswyd mai croes i bwerau cyfreithiol y Cynulliad fyddai atal neu ohirio gweithredu'r ailbrisiad ar ôl y cynllun trosiannol presennol.

Yr wyf wedi dweud ers amser maith y dylid ehangu system budd-dal y dreth gyngor a'i gwneud yn fwy hwylus fel bod cymorth ar gael i'r rhai nad yw eu hincwm yn cyfateb i'w hatebolrwydd i dalu'r dreth gyngor. Ddoe ddiwethaf, yn Abertawe, rhoddodd Syr Michael Lyons ganmoliaeth i Gymru oherwydd y modd yr ydym wedi rhoi'r broses ailbriso ar waith. Yn hytrach na cheisio dad-wneud yr ailbrisiad yng Nghymru'n awr, dylem ganolbwyntio ar faterion sydd yn ymwneud â chaledi gwirioneddol.

Yr ydym wedi rhoi £11 filiwn ychwanegol ym mhorthffolio cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio, fel bod mwy na 4 y cant yn fwy o gyllid ar ei gyfer yn gyffredinol. Bydd yr arian hwn yn ein helpu i gynorthwyo pobl sydd yn agored i niwed yn eu cartrefi, i fuddsoddi rhagor mewn prosiectau cymunedol ac yn ein mentrau arloesol o dan Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Parhawn i ddelio â throseddu sydd yn gysylltiedig â chyffuriau ac i gymryd camau cadarn ynghylch ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud fy mod wedi darparu £1 filiwn ychwanegol i ategu argymhellion comisiwn Russell ar wirfoddoli.

Mae cydraddoldeb yn thema sydd yn codi ym mhob rhan o'n hagenda ar bolisi. Yr ydym yn gwario mwy na £100 miliwn—a gwn fod

Thomas asked me to look at these figures—specifically on programmes that seek to address equality issues directly, such as ethnic minority grants, Cymorth, the children’s commissioner and provision for children with disabilities or learning difficulties. We also have ministerial responsibility for equal opportunities, which is supported by a budget of £1 million.

I am very pleased to say that, in response to John Griffiths’s cogent request for us to support international development, I will include a further £300,000 contribution, which will be identified in the final budget. I know that this will be welcomed by Oxfam Cymru and others.

Over the three-year planning period, the environment, planning and countryside main expenditure group will see a 30 per cent increase in its funding. The largest increase within this will be to deliver our waste strategy, on which we are already spending £30 million each year in revenue.

*Daeth Christine Gwyther i’r Gadair am 3.30 p.m.
Christine Gwyther took the Chair at 3.30 p.m.*

These proposals outline more than £50 million in capital investment over the period. Dealing successfully with waste is crucial to establishing a truly sustainable approach to our communities.

Sport, art and the Welsh language make a significant contribution to our national and local life. It is vital that we encourage participation and provide opportunities to do so. The new funding that we have provided to the culture, Welsh language and sport portfolio will support the free swimming initiative, as well as rolling out the Dragon Sport initiative to even more schools.

Owen John Thomas: Will you give way, Minister?

Sue Essex: No, I will finish this. We have two hours set aside for the budget debate, so I am sure that you will get your chance.

Gwenda Thomas wedi gofyn imi edrych ar y ffigurau hyn—yn benodol ar raglenni sydd yn ceisio ymdrin yn uniongyrchol â materion sydd yn ymwneud â chydraddoldeb, fel grantiau ar gyfer lleiafrifoedd ethnig, Cymorth, y comisiynydd plant a darparu ar gyfer plant sydd ag anableddau neu anawsterau dysgu. Mae gennym gyfrifoldeb gweinidogol dros gyfle cyfartal hefyd, a hyrwyddir gan gyllideb o £1 filiwn.

Yr wyf yn falch iawn o ddweud, mewn ymateb i gais grymus gan John Griffiths ar inni gefnogi datblygu rhyngwladol, y byddaf yn cynnwys cyfraniad pellach o £300,000, a nodir yn y gyllideb derfynol. Gwn y bydd Oxfam Cymru ac eraill yn croesawu hynny.

Dros y cyfnod cynllunio o dair blynedd, bydd prif grŵp gwariant yr amgylchedd, cynllunio a chefn gwlad yn gweld cynnydd o 30 y cant yn yr arian ar ei gyfer. Bydd y cynnydd mwyaf yn hynny ar gyfer cyflawni ein strategaeth wastraff, yr ydym eisoes yn gwario £30 miliwn arni bob blwyddyn ar ffurf refeniw.

Mae’r cynigion hyn yn nodi mwy na £50 miliwn mewn buddsoddiad cyfalaf dros y cyfnod. Mae delio’n llwyddiannus â gwastraff yn hanfodol i sefydlu dull gwirioneddol gynaliadwy o redeg ein cymunedau.

Mae chwaraeon, celfyddyd a’r iaith Gymraeg yn gwneud cyfraniad mawr i’n bywyd cenedlaethol a lleol. Mae’n hanfodol ein bod yn annog pobl i gymryd rhan ac yn darparu’r cyfleoedd iddynt wneud hynny. Bydd y cyllid newydd ar gyfer y portffolio diwylliant, iaith Gymraeg a chwaraeon yn cynorthwyo’r cynllun nofio di-dâl, a hefyd yn cyflwyno’r cynllun Campau’r Ddraig i fwy fyth o ysgolion.

Owen John Thomas: A ydych am ildio, Weinidog?

Sue Essex: Na, yr ydwyf am orffen hyn. Mae gennym ddwy awr wedi eu neilltuo ar gyfer trafod y gyllideb, felly yr wyf yn siŵr y

You will also see that the level of our central administration funding has changed. This reflects the new level of our running costs as a result of the merger with our ASPB partners—the WDA, ELWa, the Wales Tourist Board, ACCAC—and various transfers of functions.

The Liberal Democrat amendment 2, which seeks to prevent any increase in running costs, would prevent any further devolution to the Assembly. I cannot believe that that is the intention. This amendment would stop the new buildings in Merthyr Tydfil, Llandudno Junction and Aberystwyth. I look forward with interest to their explanation of that policy to people in Merthyr, Ceredigion and north Wales.

I regard my proposals for the central administration budget to be part of my programme for improving efficiency in government. I have asked all parts of the Welsh public sector to achieve a 1 per cent efficiency gain each year. Through the merger, the relocation and new business processes, I have ensured that next year's upfront investment in central administration achieves a full return in terms of greater efficiency in the years that follow.

Finally, for this stage of the debate, I want to comment on the part of amendment 1 that seeks to instruct me to table a further draft budget. Every year, our budget has been prepared through a process of dialogue with Assembly Members, with the Assembly committees, and, crucially, with the people of Wales, and all of those groups that seek to deliver for the people of Wales. No budget can meet all expectations and all demands made upon it, but our record in seeking to reconcile those competing demands through dialogue is, I believe, exemplary. In preparing this draft budget I have sought and considered the views of Assembly committees. I have worked with local government, the voluntary sector, the business sector, education providers and healthcare providers. I know that, as in

cewch eich cyfle.

Gwelwch hefyd fod lefel ein cyllid gweinyddu canolog wedi newid. Mae hyn yn adlewyrchu lefel newydd ein costau rhedeg o ganlyniad i uno â'n partneriaid sy'n Gyrff Cyhoeddus a Noddir gan y Cynulliad—yr Awdurdod Datblygu, ELWa, y Bwrdd Croeso, ACCAC— a throsglwyddo gwahanol swyddogaethau.

Byddai gwelliant 2 gan y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, sy'n ceisio atal unrhyw gynnydd mewn costau gweinyddol, yn rhwystro unrhyw ddatganoli pellach i'r Cynulliad. Ni allaf gredu mai dyna'r bwriad. Byddai'r gwelliant hwn yn rhwystro'r adeiladau newydd ym Merthyr Tudful, Cyffordd Llandudno ac Aberystwyth. Edrychaf ymlaen yn eiddgar at eu clywed yn egluro'r polisi hwnnw i bobl Merthyr, Ceredigion a'r gogledd.

Yr wyf yn ystyried fy nghynigion yng nghyswllt y gyllideb weinyddu ganolog i fod yn rhan o fy rhaglen i wella effeithlonrwydd mewn llywodraeth. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i bob rhan o'r sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru arbed 1 y cant bob blwyddyn. Drwy uno'r cyrff, adleoli a phrosesau busnes newydd, yr wyf wedi sicrhau y bydd y buddsoddiad cyn-ychwyn mewn gweinyddu canolog y flwyddyn nesaf yn talu ar ei ganfed o ran mwy o effeithlonrwydd yn y blynyddoedd wedyn.

Yn olaf, ar gyfer y rhan hwn o'r drafodaeth, yr wyf am sôn am y rhan o welliant 1 sy'n ceisio fy nghyfarwyddo i gyflwyno cyllideb ddrafft bellach. Bob blwyddyn, mae ein cyllideb wedi ei pharatoi yn dilyn proses o ddeialog gydag Aelodau'r Cynulliad, pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad ac, yn gwbl hanfodol, â phobl Cymru, a'r holl grwpiau sy'n ceisio cyflawni dros bobl Cymru. Ni all unrhyw gyllideb ateb yr holl ddisgwyliadau na'r holl alwadau a wneir arni, ond credaf fod ein record ar geisio cysoni'r galwadau croes hynny drwy gynnal deialog yn ddiguro. Wrth baratoi'r gyllideb ddrafft hon, yr wyf wedi ceisio ac wedi ystyried barn pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad. Yr wyf wedi gweithio gyda llywodraeth leol, y sector gwirfoddol, y sector busnes, darparwyr addysg a darparwyr gofal iechyd. Gwn, fel mewn blynyddoedd

previous years, the draft budget can be improved through further dialogue. I commit myself to listening to all points made in this debate and then engaging with the Assembly committees and all interests outside this Assembly.

I therefore regret the proposal that I need further instruction, above and beyond the Assembly's Standing Orders, to prepare a budget through dialogue. If implemented this instruction would serve only to create the perception that the budget is no more than a pork barrel to be carved up between party leaders, rather than an open and inclusive process of consideration and dialogue. On the basis of my record and the commitment that I make to you now to proceed as I have in the past, I respectfully ask that amendment 1 be withdrawn. On that basis, I ask you to take note of this draft budget.

This budget is another step forward in the expansion and improvement of public services that has characterised the Welsh Assembly Government since 1999—action by a Government that is achieving its goals of greater prosperity and social justice. I have no doubt that the draft budget can be improved by further dialogue. However, I give warning that any improvement to this budget can only be achieved on the basis that more money for one service means less money for another.

Christine Gwyther: Thank you very much indeed, Minister, for that very clear opening statement. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Oh.']

Nick Bourne: Point of order. Will the Chair amend her remarks?

Christine Gwyther: I will. Thank you for that opening statement, Minister.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I propose amendment 1 in the names of David Lloyd, Glyn Davies, Jenny Randerson, John Marek and Peter Law. Delete all after 'National Assembly for Wales', and replace with the following points:

1) regrets that the draft budget laid in the Table Office on Tuesday 27 September 2005

blaenorol, y gellir gwella'r gyllideb ddrafft drwy ddeialog pellach. Ymrwymaf fy hun i wrando ar boll bwyntiau'r drafodaeth hon cyn symud ymlaen at drafod â phwyllgorau'r Cynulliad a'r holl fuddiannau y tu allan i'r Cynulliad hwn.

Felly, mae'n flin gennyf weld cynnig bod angen cyfarwyddyd pellach arnaf, ar ben a thu hwnt i Reolau Sefydlog y Cynulliad, i baratoi cyllideb drwy ddeialog. Pe bai'n cael ei weithredu, ni fyddai'r cyfarwyddyd hwn ond yn creu'r argraff bod y gyllideb yn ddim mwy na phot mêl i'w rhannu rhwng arweinyddion y pleidiau, yn lle proses agored a chynhwysol o ystyriaeth a deialog. Ar sail fy record a'r ymrwymiad a wnaif yn awr ichi y byddaf yn symud ymlaen fel y gwneuthum yn y gorffennol, gofynnaf yn barchus fod gwelliant 1 yn cael ei dynnu'n ôl. Ar y sail honno, gofynnaf ichi nodi'r gyllideb ddrafft hon.

Mae'r gyllideb hon yn gam arall ymlaen yn y broses o ehangu a gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus sydd wedi nodweddu Llywodraeth y Cynulliad er 1999—gweithredu gan Lywodraeth sy'n cyflawni ei hamcanion o sicrhau mwy o ffyniant a chyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Nid oes gennyf unrhyw amheuaeth y gellir gwella'r gyllideb ddrafft drwy ddeialog pellach. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn rybuddio na ellir ond gwella'r gyllideb hon ar y sail bod mwy o arian i un gwasanaeth yn golygu llai i un arall.

Christine Gwyther: Diolch yn fawr iawn, Weinidog, am y datganiad agoriadol clir iawn hwnnw. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'O.']

Nick Bourne: Pwynt o drefn. A wnaiff y Cadeirydd ddiwygio ei sylwadau?

Christine Gwyther: Gwnaf. Diolch yn fawr am y datganiad agoriadol hwnnw, Weinidog.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynigiad welliant 1 yn enwau David Lloyd, Glyn Davies, Jenny Randerson, John Marek a Peter Law. Dileu popeth ar ôl 'Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru', a rhoi'r pwyntiau a ganlyn yn lle hynny:

1) yn gresynu nad yw'r gyllideb ddrafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ddydd

by the Finance Minister fails to:

Mawrth 27 Medi 2005 gan y Gweinidog Cyllid:

a) begin to address the historic funding gap between higher education institutions in Wales and similar institutions in England;

a) yn dechrau mynd i'r afael â'r bwlch cyllido hanesyddol rhwng sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru a sefydliadau tebyg yn Lloegr;

b) include adequate provision to assist council tax payers as a result of the rebanding exercise and to relieve pressures on local authorities;

b) yn cynnwys darpariaeth ddigonol i gynorthwyo pobl sy'n talu'r dreth gyngor o ganlyniad i'r ymarfer ailfandio ac i liniaru'r pwysau ar awdurdodau lleol;

c) include adequate provision for a small schools fund;

c) yn cynnwys darpariaeth ddigonol ar gyfer cronfa ysgolion bach;

d) include adequate provision to develop rail services in Wales;

d) yn cynnwys darpariaeth ddigonol i ddatblygu gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru;

e) include adequate provision for front line education services;

e) yn cynnwys darpariaeth ddigonol ar gyfer gwasanaethau rheng flaen addysg.

2) instructs the Finance Minister to table a revised draft budget which takes account of the matters raised in (1) above.

2) yn cyfarwyddo'r Gweinidog Cyllid i gyflwyno cyllideb ddrafft ddiwygiedig sy'n rhoi sylw i'r materion a godir yn (1) uchod.

Yr wyf yn falch iawn o gynnig y gwelliant hwn. Yr wyf wedi gwrandao ar yr hyn y dywedwyd gan y Gweinidog Cyllid, ac yr wyf yn cydnabod y ffaith ei bod wedi treulio tua thraean o'i haraith yn ymateb i'r hyn y mae'r gwrthbleidiau wedi'u gosod yn eu gwelliannau.

I am very pleased to propose this amendment. I have listened to the comments of the Finance Minister, and I acknowledge that she spent around a third of her speech responding to what the opposition has set down in its amendments.

Mae hynny'n cydnabod y ffaith bod trafodaeth amlwg i'w chael ar y gyllideb eleni, yn wahanol efallai i'r blynyddoedd a fu.

That is an acknowledgement of the fact that there is a clear debate to be had on the budget this year, in contrast perhaps to past years.

Cynigiaf welliant 1. Bydd gwelliant 4, yn enw Dai Lloyd, yn cael ei gynnig ar wahân a bydd trafodaeth ar hynny os caiff Dai Lloyd gyfle i siarad yn nes ymlaen yn y ddatl.

I propose amendment 1. Amendment 4, in the name of Dai Lloyd, will be proposed separately and there will be discussion on that if Dai Lloyd has an opportunity to speak later on in the debate.

Cyn symud at drafod gwelliant 1, cyfeiriaf at rai o'r sylwadau a wnaed gan y Gweinidog ar y gwariant ar iechyd. Fel y gŵyr y Gweinidog, rhwng 1999 a 2007-08—os yw'r gyllideb ar gyfer y flwyddyn honno yn debyg i'r hyn sydd wedi'i amcanu—bydd y gwariant ar iechyd wedi dyblu o ryw £2.7 biliwn i £5.45 biliwn. Yr hyn mae'n rhaid i ni gyd ofyn yw: 'Beth sydd wedi digwydd i'r

Before speaking to amendment 1, I will refer to some of the comments made by the Minister on health expenditure. As the Minister knows, between 1999 and 2007-08—if the budget for that year is similar to what has been estimated—expenditure on health will have doubled from some £2.7 billion to £5.45 billion. The question that we must all ask is: 'What has happened to that

arian hwnnw?', oherwydd mae 80,000 mwy o bobl ar restrau aros yng Nghymru na phan ddaeth y Llywodraeth i rym ym 1999. Mae hynny'n golygu, am bob blwyddyn o gynnydd mewn gwariant, mae 14,000 o bobl yn ychwanegol ar y rhestr aros. Felly, mae'n rhaid i rywun ofyn, gan fod y Gweinidog yn dweud,

'We have spent all of this money on health', where has the money gone? What about these 80,000 extra people on waiting lists? Month on month, virtually remorselessly, these figures go up and yet more money is spent on health. If the Minister for Health and Social Services wants to take over the job of every other member of the Cabinet, perhaps he would say so.

Lynne Neagle: You have been very specific about what you feel your concerns are about waiting times. Can you be specific as to exactly what you think needs to be spent in that area? There is very little that is specific in your amendments today.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid wyf yn cyfeirio at iechyd yn fy ngwelliannau. Yr wyf wedi gwneud pwynt cyffredinol ar iechyd. Yr wyf wedi dweud yn berffaith glir ein bod yn croesawu mwy o arian ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd. Fy meirniadaeth i yw o'r ffordd y mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi gwario'r arian, wrth ystyried yr holl bobl, yr ydym oll yn eu cynrychioli, ar y restrau aros.

Trof at y cynnig. Yr wyf yn deall rhwystredigaeth y Llywodraeth. Gŵyr yn iawn nad oes mwyafrif bellach o blaid y gyllideb ddrafft y mae wedi'i rhoi gerbron y Cynulliad. Nid oes ganddi fwyaftrif am nad yw wedi gwneud unrhyw beth i geisio trafod gydag unrhyw un gynnwys y gyllideb. Mae trafodaeth wedi bod yn y pwyllgorau, ond ar ba achlysur y bu trafodaeth ar gyfanwaith a blaenoriaethau'r gyllideb? Os yw'r Gweinidog Cyllid yn pryderu ynglŷn â'r ffaith ei bod yn mynd i golli'r bleidlais heddiw, onid yw hynny'n rheswm da y dylai hi fod wedi cydnabod, cyn i'r broses hon ddechrau, y gallai fod mewn trafferthion a dod at y gwrthbleidiau a gofyn: 'Beth yw eich blaenoriaethau? Beth hoffech ei weld yn

money?', because there are 80,000 more people on waiting lists in Wales now than when this Government came into power in 1999. That means that for every year of increased expenditure, there are 14,000 additional people on a waiting list. Therefore, one has to ask, as the Minister says,

'Yr ydym wedi gwario'r holl arian hwn ar iechyd', i ble'r aeth yr arian? Beth am yr 80,000 o bobl ychwanegol sydd ar y restrau aros? Fis ar ôl mis, bron yn ddidrugaredd, mae'r ffigurau hyn yn cynyddu tra bo mwy a mwy o arian yn cael ei wario ar iechyd. Os yw'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol eisiau cymryd swydd pob aelod arall o'r Cabinet drosodd, efallai y byddai'n dweud hynny.

Lynne Neagle: Yr ydych wedi bod yn benodol iawn ynghylch eich pryderon, fel y gwelwch hwynt, am amseroedd aros. A allwch fod yn benodol ynghylch faint sydd angen ei wario yn y cyswllt hwn, yn eich barn chi? Ychydig iawn sy'n benodol yn eich gwelliannau heddiw.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I do not refer to health in my amendments. I have made a general point about health. I have made it quite clear that we welcome more money for the health service. My criticism is of the way that this Government has spent that money, given all of these people, whom we all represent, who are currently on waiting lists.

I turn to the motion. I understand the Government's frustration. It knows full well that it no longer has a majority in support of the draft budget that it has put before the Assembly. It does not have a majority because it has done nothing to discuss with anyone what is included in it. There has been discussion in committees, but when was there a discussion on the budget as a whole and on its priorities? If the Finance Minister is concerned about the fact that she will lose today's vote, is that not a good reason why she should have acknowledged, before this process started, that she could be in difficulty and should have approached the opposition parties and asked: 'What are your priorities? What would you like to see in this budget?'

y gyllideb hon??

Fodd bynnag, mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn gweithredu fel pe bai ganddi fwyafrif bob tro.

Sue Essex: You say that I did not ask. In fact, I invited all three opposition spokespersons to come to see me the week before, when I set out the parameters for the budget. There was plenty of opportunity then for them to indicate their worries. If they were concerned about small schools or whatever, they had a chance to say then. I have said that you will have a chance over the next few weeks to have further dialogue. So please do not say that I did not invite people to discuss this.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: It is rather odd that you should invite them after the public budget has been published.

Sue Essex: The invitation was specifically the week before. I am mindful of the Ministerial Code, which I cannot break when it comes to many of these issues.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I make it absolutely clear that the priorities that we are setting out here are things that we wanted to see in that draft budget. I will explain the reasons why we want them to be included in the draft budget.

Mae'n bwysig bod y Llywodraeth yn deall rhesymeg hyn. Mae'n rhaid i'r Llywodraeth ddeall nad oes mwyafrif ganddi bellach yn y Cynulliad hwn. Mae'n rhaid iddi ddeall bod blaenoriaethau gan bobl eraill hefyd. Os ydyw'r Llywodraeth am weiddi i lawr bob tro, mae pobl Cymru yn sylweddoli bod y Llywodraeth hon wedi ei cholli'n llwyr a bod rhaid iddi wrando ar yr hyn sydd gan bobl eraill i'w ddweud.

3.40 p.m.

Af drwy'r rhesymau fesul un. Mae'n rhaid inni ddelio â'r materion hyn. Meddyliwch am y cytundeb a wnaed rhwng y gwrthbleidiau a'r Prif Weinidog ar fater cyllido prifysgolion: derbyniwyd fod fwelch rhwng y

However, this Government acts as if it always has a majority.

Sue Essex: Dywedwch na wneuthum ofyn. Mewn gwirionedd, yr oeddwn wedi gwahodd pob un o'r tri llefarydd ar ran y gwrthbleidiau i ddod i'm gweld yr wythnos flaenorol, pan osodais y paramedrau ar gyfer y gyllideb. Yr oedd digon o gyfle bryd hynny iddynt leisio eu pryderon. Os oeddent yn poeni am ysgolion bach neu beth bynnag, yr oedd ganddynt gyfle i sôn am y peth bryd hynny. Yr wyf wedi dweud y bydd gennych gyfle yn yr wythnosau nesaf i gael deialog pellach. Felly peidiwch da chi â dweud nad oeddwn wedi gwahodd pobl i drafod hyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Mae braidd yn od eich bod wedi eu gwahodd ar ôl cyhoeddi'r gyllideb gyhoeddus.

Sue Essex: Yr oedd y gwahoddiad yn benodol yr wythnos cyn hynny. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o God y Gweinidogion, ac na allaf ei dorri yng nghyswllt llawer o'r materion hyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Hoffwn ddweud yn gwbl glir bod y blaenoriaethau yr ydym yn eu nodi yma yn bethau yr oeddem eisiau eu gweld yn y gyllideb ddrafft honno. Egluraf y rhesymau dros fod eisiau eu cynnwys yn y gyllideb ddrafft.

It is important that the Government should understand the reasoning behind this. The Government must understand that it no longer has a majority in the Assembly. It has to understand that other people also have priorities. If the Government is going to shout everything down time and again, the people of Wales will realise that this Government has completely lost it and that it must listen to what others have to say.

I will go through the reasons one by one. We must deal with these matters. Consider the agreement that was reached between the opposition parties and the First Minister on the matter of funding universities: it was

gwariant ar brifysgolion yng Nghymru a'r gwariant ar brifysgolion yn Lloegr ac yng ngweddill Prydain. Pan oeddem yng nghanol y trafodaethau hynny ni ddywedodd neb o'r Llywodraeth, 'Nid ydym yn credu bod bwlch'. Yr hyn a ddywedodd y Llywodraeth oedd, 'Gadewch inni gytuno ar beth yw'r bwlch'. Yn awr mae'n ceisio dweud nad oes bwlch, ond yr ydym i gyd yn gwybod bod. Mater o gytuno beth yw'r bwlch yw. Os yw'r Llywodraeth yn dweud wrthym heddiw ei bod yn fodlon gweithio i sicrhau ein bod yn deall beth yw natur y bwlch hwnnw, mae'r Gweinidog Cyllid yn gwybod yn iawn y byddwn yn fodlon trafod gyda hi sut i sicrhau cau'r bwlch hwnnw dros nifer o flynyddoedd.

Let me go on to the next point, which is on council tax. Let me make it clear to the Government that the people of Wales are very angry at how they have been treated over council tax. That anger has been only been compounded by the UK Prime Minister, Tony Blair, saying that the council tax is unsustainable. Why does Tony Blair not want rebanding in England? It is because he knows that, politically, he cannot live with it. Yet this Government is forcing Welsh taxpayers, with increases of 27 per cent and 28 per cent this year, next year, and the year after, for those that have to go up more than one band.

Several Assembly Members rose—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I will not take any more interventions, as I need to complete my speech within three or four minutes. Let me make this point about council tax. This point is crucial: the people who are being hit by council tax rebanding are, very often, those who can least afford to pay the increase. They are often pensioners on fixed incomes, or people on low incomes, who may be living in areas that have seen massive increases in house prices, over which they have no control. So, it is crucial that this Government understands the depth of anger the length and breadth of Wales about council tax bills. It is crucial that the Finance Minister understands that and that that is included in the budget.

Symudaf ymlaen i'r pwynt nesaf yn y

accepted that there was a gap between expenditure on universities in Wales and that in England and in the rest of the United Kingdom. When we were in the middle of those discussions, no-one in the Government said, 'We do not believe that there is a gap'. What the Government said was, 'Let us agree what that gap is'. Now it is trying to say that there is no gap, but we all know that there is one. It is a matter of agreeing what the gap is. If the Government tells us today that it is willing to work to ensure that we understand the nature of that gap, then the Finance Minister knows full well that we would be willing to discuss with her how to ensure that that gap is closed over a number of years.

Gadewch imi fynd ymlaen at y pwynt nesaf, ar y dreth gyngor. Gadewch imi ddweud yn glir wrth y Llywodraeth fod pobl Cymru yn flin iawn ynghylch sut y cawsant eu trin gyda'r dreth gyngor. Cynyddodd y dicter hwnnw pan ddywedodd Prif Weinidog Prydain, Tony Blair, fod y dreth gyngor yn anghynaliadwy. Pam nad yw Tony Blair eisiau ailfandio yn Lloegr? Oherwydd ei fod yn gwybod na fyddai, yn wleidyddol, yn gallu byw â'r mater. Eto, mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn gorfodi trethdalwyr Cymru, gyda chodiadau o 27 y cant a 28 y cant eleni, y flwyddyn nesaf, a'r flwyddyn wedyn, i rai sy'n gorfod codi mwy nag un band.

Cododd nifer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad—

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Ni dderbyniaf unrhyw ymyriad arall, gan fod angen i mi orffen fy araith cyn pen tri neu bedwar munud. Gadewch imi wneud y pwynt hwn am y dreth gyngor. Mae'n bwynt hollbwysig: y bobl sy'n cael eu taro galetaf gan ailfandio'r dreth gyngor, yn aml iawn, yw'r rhai â'r lleiaf o fodd i dalu'r cynnydd. Pensiynwyr yw'r rhain yn aml, ar incwm penodol, neu bobl ar incwm isel, a allai fod yn byw mewn ardaloedd sydd wedi gweld cynnydd aruthrol mewn prisiau tai, sydd yn llwyr y tu allan i'w rheolaeth. Felly, mae'n hanfodol bod y Llywodraeth hon yn deall dyfnder y dicter ar hyd a lled Cymru ynghylch biliau'r dreth gyngor. Mae'n gwbl greiddiol bod y Gweinidog Cyllid yn deall hyn a bod hynny wedi'i gynnwys yn y gyllideb.

I will move on to the next point in the

gwelliant, ar ysgolion bach. Yr oedd y Gweinidog Cyllid yn cydnabod bod cronfa ar gyfer ysgolion bach, a bod hynny'n cael ei gynnwys yn y blynyddoedd 2002-03, 2003-04 a 2004-05. Fodd bynnag, yn ystod y flwyddyn bresennol, nid yw'r arian ar gyfer ysgolion bach yn cael ei ddefnyddio at ei bwrpas gwreiddiol. Felly, yr ydym yn gofyn i'r arian sydd wedi cael ei neilltuo ar gyfer y gronfa y flwyddyn nesaf gael ei wario ar yr hyn yr oedd wedi ei fwriadu yn wreiddiol. Gobeithiaf y bydd modd inni gael cytundeb ar hynny.

Ar wasanaethau rheilffyrdd, teimlwn fod modd inni eu gwella. Yr ydym yn sylweddoli bod pwerau'r Llywodraeth yn y mater hwn yn gyfyng, ond mae rhai pethau y gallwn eu gwneud, er enghraifft, y cysylltiad rhwng Glyn Ebwy a Chasnewydd, gwella'r cysylltiadau rhwng y de a'r gogledd, ac, o safbwynt fy etholaeth fy hun, mae angen inni wella'r trac ar draws Ynys Môn, gan sicrhau'r fath welliannau ar draws Cymru.

I gloi, cyfeiriaf yn fyr at y gwasanaethau craidd ar addysg. Yr hyn sydd yn fy synnu yw bod y Gweinidog Cyllid yn dweud un peth, tra bod yr awdurdodau lleol yn dweud rhywbeth hollol wahanol. Dywed awdurdodau lleol wrthym nad oes digon arian yn cael ei neilltuo yn y gyllideb hon ar gyfer gwasanaethau craidd addysg, pan fo'r Llywodraeth hon yn rhoi mwy o gyfrifoldebau ar awdurdodau lleol nag yn y blynyddoedd a fu. Hoffwn, felly, weld bod yr arian yn y gyllideb yn cyfateb i'r gofynion mae'r awdurdodau lleol yn dweud sydd arnynt.

Christine Gwyther: Are you taking an intervention?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I will not, as my time is almost up.

We are acting as an entirely responsible opposition because we are asking the Government to bring forward a draft budget after proper negotiation with all parties in the Assembly. We are not saying—*[Interruption.]* I am enjoying this barter with the Cabinet.

If some Cabinet members had done their job

amendment, on small schools. The Finance Minister acknowledged that there was a small schools fund, and that that was included for the years 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05. However, during the current financial year the funding for small schools is not being used as originally intended. Therefore, we are asking that the money that has been earmarked for the fund next year should be spent as originally intended. I hope that we can come to an agreement on that.

On rail services, we feel that we can improve them. We realise that the Government's powers in this matter are limited, but there are some things that we can do, for example, the Ebbw Vale to Newport rail link, improving the links between north and south Wales, and, from the point of view of my constituency, we need to improve the track across Anglesey, as well as ensuring such improvements across Wales.

To close, I will refer to the core education services. What surprises me is that the Finance Minister says one thing, while the local authorities are saying something quite different. Local authorities tell us there is not enough money allocated in this budget for core education services, when this Government is placing more responsibilities on local authorities than was previously the case. Therefore, we would like to see the funding in the budget meet the requirements that local authorities say are being asked of them.

Christine Gwyther: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Na wnaif, gan fod fy amser bron ar ben.

Yr ydym yn gweithredu fel gwrthblaid gwbl resymol am ein bod yn gofyn i'r Llywodraeth gyflwyno cyllideb ddrafft ar ôl trafod yn iawn gyda holl bleidiau'r Cynulliad. Nid dweud yr ydym—*[Ymyriad.]* Yr wyf yn mwynhau cellwair gyda'r Cabinet fel hyn.

Petai rhai o aelodau'r Cabinet wedi gwneud

properly, we would not have to have this debate today. We are fighting some people's battles for them—that is the fact of the matter. A responsible opposition is asking you to bring forward a draft budget after proper negotiation. If the Finance Minister is prepared to engage in meaningful discussions and negotiations, which will allow us to have a draft budget that the Assembly can support, we will support her in that task.

Jenny Randerson: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 2: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

instructs the Assembly Government to re-allocate the share of additional expenditure allocated for central administration to front-line public services.

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

instructs the Assembly Government to prepare a well-researched case for presentation to the UK Government to press the argument for reform of the Barnett formula.

In proposing the amendments, I express support for amendment 1.

This budget is a slave to two things, one of which is Labour's extravagant election promises—its famous freebies. School breakfasts are one example. It was said that there would be free school breakfasts for all primary school kids. It has now emerged that the Government never meant that, as it planned for 30 per cent take-up among children in participating schools, with 80 per cent of schools participating.

Jeff Cuthbert *rose—*

Jenny Randerson: I want to get into my speech before I take interventions, Jeff.

The free school breakfasts scheme is still eating into the Government's budget, to the

eu gwaith yn iawn, ni fyddai angen y drafodaeth hon arnom heddiw. Yr ydym yn ymladd brwydrau rhai pobl trostynt—dyna wirionedd y mater. Mae gwrthblaid gyfrifol yn gofyn i chi gyflwyno cyllideb ddrafft ar ôl cyd-drafod priodol. Petai'r Gweinidog dros Gyllid yn barod i gynnal trafodaethau a chyd-drafodaethau ystyrlon, a fyddai'n caniatáu inni gael cyllideb ddrafft y gallai'r Cynulliad ei chefnogi, byddwn yn ei chefnogi yn y gorchwyl hwnnw.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 2: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cyfarwyddo Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ailddyrrannu'r gyfran o'r gwariant ychwanegol a ddyrannwyd ar gyfer gweinyddiaeth ganolog i'r gwasanaethau cyhoeddus rheng-flaen.

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

yn cyfarwyddo Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i baratoi dadl sydd wedi'i hymchwilio'n dda i'w chyflwyno i Lywodraeth y DU i bwysu am ddiwygio fformiwla Barnett.

Wrth gynnig y gwelliannau cefnogaf welliant 1.

Mae'r gyllideb yn gaeth i ddau beth, un o'r rheiny yw addewidion etholiadol gormodol Llafur—ei rhoddion hysbys. Mae brechwastau'r ysgolion yn un enghraifft. Dywedwyd y byddai brechwast ar gael am ddim i bob plentyn ysgol gynradd. Bellach daeth yn hysbys na fwriadai'r Llywodraeth wneud hynny erioed, gan iddi gynllunio ar y dybiaeth y byddai 30 y cant yn ei gymryd ymhlith y plant yn yr ysgolion sy'n cyfranogi, ac y byddai 80 y cant o'r ysgolion yn cyfranogi.

Jeff Cuthbert *a gododd—*

Jenny Randerson: Hoffwn fwrw ymlaen â'm haraith cyn derbyn ymyriadau, Jeff.

Mae'r cynllun brechwast am ddim yn dal i lyncu cyllideb y Llywodraeth, bron £12

tune of almost £12 million by 2007-08.

This budget is also a slave to Labour's timidity in failing to even make the case to the British Government and to the Treasury for a needs-based budget to replace the Barnett formula.

miliwn erbyn 2007-08.

Mae'r gyllideb hon yn gaeth hefyd i wangalondid Llafur gan iddi fethu cyflwyno achos hyd yn oed gerbron Llywodraeth Prydain a'r Trysorlys dros gyllideb sy'n seiliedig ar angen yn lle fformwla Barnett.

*Daeth y Llywydd i'r Gadair am 3.46 p.m.
The Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.46 p.m.*

The joint amendment tackles the issues that the joint opposition parties believe to be at the top of the agenda. I reiterate that the approach that we have taken is one of wanting constructive discussions with a minority Labour Government, and we want those constructive discussions to bear fruit that will help the people of Wales.

Jeff Cuthbert: I am grateful to you for giving way and for referring to amendment 1—or the 'joint amendment' as you call it. Perhaps you can tell us, especially when you talk about the higher education funding gap, which, as we have already heard, has not yet been identified, if indeed there is such a gap—[*Interruption.*] I am grateful for the acclamation. The people of Wales have a right to know what you think this money should be and where it will come from. Will it come from early years or further education? Can you tell the people of Wales where will you find this money?

Jenny Randerson: If you had curbed your impatience for a minute, Jeff—and I realise that you are following a pre-prepared script, and that that was your second attempt at an intervention—you would have heard me get to that point and answer your question.

The higher education funding gap is not a new issue. I recall doing some research in the early 1990s that identified the funding gap at that time as being—and these numbers are ingrained on my memory—£1,013 per student, under the Tory Government. However, during the partnership Government, we got the gap down to an estimated £20, to the point where it was more or less negligible. It is a measure of the failure of this Labour Government over the past two and a half years that it has now widened to such an extent that the current

Mae'r gwelliant ar y cyd yn mynd i'r afael â'r materion y mae'r gwrthbleidiau ar y cyd yn credu eu bod ar ben yr agenda. Dywedaf drachefn inni gymryd yr agwedd o fynnu trafodaethau adeiladol gyda Llywodraeth Lafur leiafrifol, ac yr ydym am i'r trafodaethau adeiladol hynny ddwyn ffrwyth er lles pobl Cymru.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i chi am ildio ac am gyfeirio at welliant 1—neu'r 'gwelliant ar y cyd' fel y galwch chi ef. Efallai y medrwch ddweud wrthym, yn arbennig felly o'ch clywed yn sôn am y diffyg cyllid mewn addysg uwch, nad yw, fel y clywsom eisoes, wedi ei nodi eto, yn wir a oes y fath ddiffyg—[*Ymyriad.*] Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y fonllef. Mae gan bobl Cymru hawl gwybod beth yr ydych chi'n ei gredu y dylai'r arian hwn fod, ac o ble y daw. A ddaw o addysg y blynyddoedd cynnar neu addysg bellach? A fedrwch ddweud wrth bobl Cymru o ble y cewch yr arian hwn?

Jenny Randerson: Pe na buasit mor ddiamynedd, Jeff—ac yr wyf yn sylweddoli dy fod yn dilyn sgript a baratowyd ymlaen llaw, ac mai dyna dy ail ymgais i ymyrryd—byddet wedi fy nghlywed yn dod at y pwynt hwnnw ac yn ateb dy gwestiwn.

Nid yw'r diffyg mewn addysg uwch yn beth newydd. Cofiaf imi wneud peth ymchwil ar ddechrau'r 1990au a nododd fod y diffyg cyllidol y pryd hwnnw—ac mae'r rhifau hyn wedi eu serio ar fy meddwl—yn £1,013 am bob myfyriwr, dan Lywodraeth y Ceidwadwyr. Fodd bynnag, yn ystod Llywodraeth y bartneriaeth gostyngasom y diffyg i ryw £20, hyd at bwynt lle'r oedd fwy neu lai'n ddiwbys. Mae'n arwydd o fethiant y Llywodraeth Lafur hon dros y ddwy flynedd a hanner diwethaf ei fod wedi cynyddu i'r fath raddau nes ei fod yn ôl yr amcangyfrifon

estimates put it at between £1,000 and £2,000 per student.

3.50 p.m.

The Government's defence, as Jeff has just said, is that the research has not yet been done. That is no defence. Last year, the Minister specifically indicated to us that she had set money aside in the budget reserves to cover Labour's election promises. There is nothing, therefore, to stop that happening again, while we wait for the results of the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales research. There was also a stated intention from the First Minister that this would be covered. We, therefore, expected it to be labelled in the budget, and I have no doubt that the Minister is aware that there is money to be found on this issue. There is no doubt that there is a funding gap, Jeff; we just have to wait to find out with more certainty what that gap is. Amendment 1 simply asks that the Labour Assembly Government starts to address the problem. It could not be a more reasonable amendment, because we are merely asking for you to get your foot on the first step of the ladder. The amendment also honours the agreement made earlier this year, when the opposition parties forced the Labour Assembly Government to accept that there should be no top-up fees in Wales.

Much of the rest of the joint amendment deals with the plight of local government, which is being squeezed until the pips squeak. It also deals with the vexed question of council tax rebanding, and, I hate to say this, but, Minister, we told you so. Before the election, when the UK Government announced an inquiry into an inquiry, that was the first and absolutely clear sign that the UK Government had looked at what was happening in Wales and was running scared. The writing was on the wall; you just did not put your spectacles on to look at it. You did not heed those warnings, and that means that Wales has been used as a guinea pig and that the council tax payers of Wales have been placed, in some cases, in an impossible financial position. Council tax is a bad tax—

cyfredol rhwng £1,000 a £2,000 am bob myfyriwr.

Amddiffyniad y Llywodraeth, fel y mae Jeff newydd ei ddweud, yw nad yw'r ymchwiliad wedi ei wneud eto. Nid yw hynny'n amddiffyniad. Y llynedd, dywedodd y Gweinidog wrthym yn benodol iddi glustnodi arian yn y gyllideb wrth gefn i dalu am addewidion etholiadol Llafur. Nid oes dim, felly, i rwystro hynny rhag digwydd eto, wrth inni ddisgwyl am ganlyniadau ymchwiliad Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru. Yr oedd bwriad wedi ei ddatgan hefyd gan Brif Weinidog Cymru y byddai arian ar gyfer hyn. Felly, disgwylasom iddo gael ei labelu yn y gyllideb, ac nid oes amheuaeth gennyf nad yw'r Gweinidog yn gwybod bod arian ar gael ar y mater hwn. Nid oes amheuaeth nad oes diffyg cyllidol, Jeff; y cwbl y mae rhaid inni ei wneud yw aros i wybod gyda gwell sicrwydd beth yw'r diffyg hwnnw. Y cwbl y mae gwelliant 1 yn ei wneud yw gofyn i Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad ddechrau rhoi sylw i'r mater hwn. Ni ellid cynnig gwelliant mwy rhesymol, am mai'r cwbl yr ydym yn ei wneud yw gofyn i chi roi eich troed ar ris cyntaf yr ysgol. Mae'r gwelliant hefyd yn anrhydeddu'r cytundeb a wnaethpwyd yn gynharach eleni, pan orfododd y gwrthbleidiau Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i dderbyn na fyddai dim ffioedd atodol yng Nghymru.

Mae a wnelo llawer o weddill y gwelliant ar y cyd hwn â thrafferthion llywodraeth leol, sy'n cael ei gwasgu i'r eithaf. Mae'n ymwneud hefyd â mater anodd ailfandio'r dreth gyngor, ac, mae'n gas gennyf ddweud hyn, ond, Weinidog, cawsoch eich rhybuddio. Cyn yr etholiad, pan gyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig y byddai ymchwiliad i ymchwiliad, dyna oedd yr arwydd clir cyntaf bod Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn edrych ar yr hyn a oedd yn digwydd yng Nghymru ac yr oedd arni ofn. Yr oedd yr ysgrifen ar y mur; ond ni wisgasoch eich sbectol ac edrych arni. Ni roesoch sylw i'r rhybuddion hynny, a golyga hynny fod Cymru wedi ei defnyddio fel arbrawf a bod trethdalwyr treth gyngor Cymru wedi eu rhoi, mewn rhai achosion, mewn sefyllfa ariannol enbyd. Mae'r dreth

gyngor yn dreth wael—

Ann Jones *rose*—

Ann Jones *a gododd*—

Jenny Randerson: Council tax is a bad tax.

Jenny Randerson: Mae'r dreth gyngor yn dreth wael.

Glyn Davies: She will not intervene on me; I will not allow it.

Glyn Davies: Ni wnaiff ymyrryd arnaf; nid wyf am ganiatáu hynny.

Jenny Randerson: I wish I had taken the intervention from Ann now, as opposed to the one from the Member seated beside me. Council tax is a bad tax—

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn difaru na dderbyniais ymyriad Ann yn awr, yn hytrach nag eiddo'r aelod sy'n eistedd wrth fy ochr. Mae'r dreth gyngor yn dreth wael—

Ann Jones *rose*—

Ann Jones *a gododd*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. Jenny Randerson is not giving way.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw Jenny Randerson am ildio.

Jenny Randerson: Thank you, Presiding Officer.

Jenny Randerson: Diolch, Lywydd.

Ann Jones: She said that she would.

Ann Jones: Dywedodd y byddai.

The Presiding Officer: Order. As Ann Jones knows, it is entirely at Members' discretion, their whim even, whether or not they give way.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Fel y gŵyr Ann Jones, fel y gwelant orau, hyd yn oed yn ôl eu mympwy eu hunain, y penderfyna'r Aelodau a ydynt am ildio ai peidio.

Jenny Randerson: It is all right. My colleagues over here are so enthusiastic on the issue that they are drowning out any interventions from over there.

Jenny Randerson: Popeth yn iawn. Cymaint yw brwdfrydedd fy nghyfeillion yma yn y fan yma ynghylch y mater hwn nes iddynt foddii pob ymyriad o'r fan acw.

The oldest and poorest suffer most as a result of council tax rises, and the Labour Party should be ashamed to be an apologist for such an inequitable tax. It is not in our power to change the system, but we did not have to rush out and be the first lemmings to fall over the cliff on this issue. It is no defence for the First Minister to tell us, as he did last week, that council tax is lower in Wales than it is in England. I point out to you, First Minister, that wages and incomes are also lower in Wales. The Welsh Liberal Democrats believe that the best solution would be to vary the system.

Y rhai hynaf a'r tlotaf sy'n dioddef waethaf o ganlyniad i'r cynnydd yn y dreth gyngor, a chywilydd ar y Blaid Lafur am bledio achos treth sydd mor annheg. Ni allwn newid y system, ond nid oedd raid inni ruthro am y cyntaf dros ymyl y clogwyn megis lemingiaid yn y mater. Nid yw'n amddiffyniad yn y byd i Brif Weinidog Cymru ddweud wrthym, fel y gwnaeth yr wythnos diwethaf, bod y dreth gyngor yn is yng Nghymru nac ydyw yn Lloegr. Tynnaf eich sylw at y ffaith, Brif Weinidog, fod cyflogau ac incwm yn is yng Nghymru. Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru'n credu mai'r ateb gorau fyddai amrywio'r system.

The First Minister: It is the band that makes the difference. In each band, it is 25 per cent lower in Wales, and I would be grateful if you repeated that because everyone needs to

Y Prif Weinidog: Y band sy'n peri'r gwahaniaeth. Ym mhob band mae'n 25 y cant yn is yng Nghymru, a byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe baech yn ailadrodd hynny

understand that.

Jenny Randerson: The best solution, in the current situation, because we cannot change the system, would be to extend the moderation system. However, if that is not legally possible, then another mechanism must be found.

I turn to the amendment relating to small schools. Local education authorities are queuing up to close schools, and we know why—it is because of the problems that they face. However, in rural areas in particular, the closure of small schools has a bigger impact. Education front-line services need to be exempt from the instruction put to local government to save 1 per cent. That instruction does not apply to schools in England, and it should not have to apply to schools in Wales. Many schools may be able to save 1 per cent, but, if they can do so, they need to recycle that money into smaller class sizes. The capital budget for education is also woefully inadequate, and that should be a first call on any savings.

Moving on to amendments 2 and 3, the Barnett formula amendment is a simple one. It is hard to see how any Government that believes that part of its job is to be an advocate for its own country and people could disagree with this amendment. All that we are asking for is that this Government works out a case for the Barnett formula to be looked at. At the moment, it appears to be one of the great unmentionables for the Government—the elephant in the corner of the Cabinet room. I cannot begin to see why any Government that believes that one of its roles is to be an advocate of its country would not want to put together a well-reasoned case for more money. Whatever indicator of deprivation you use, you will see Wales bear towards the bottom of the table.

The Welsh Government has totally let us down on this issue. It has sat back and said, ‘Oh well, we cannot do anything about this because the UK Government disagrees with us.’ That is not the role of devolved government in Wales. I want to turn—

achos mae angen i bawb ei ddeall.

Jenny Randerson: Yr ateb gorau, fel y mae pethau ar hyn o bryd, a hynny am na allwn newid y system, fyddai ymestyn y system liniaru. Fodd bynnag, os nad yw hynny'n bosib yn gyfreithiol, rhaid canfod dull arall.

Trof at y gwelliant sy'n ymwneud ag ysgolion bach. Mae awdurdodau lleol am y cyntaf i gau ysgolion bach, a gwyddom pam mae hynny-oherwydd y problemau sy'n eu hwynebu. Fodd bynnag, mewn ardaloedd gwledig yn enwedig, mae cau ysgolion bach yn fwy o ergyd. Dylid eithrio gwasanaethau rheng flaen y maes addysg rhag y cyfarwyddyd a roddwyd i lywodraeth leol arbed 1 y cant. Nid yw'r cyfarwyddyd hwnnw'n gymwys i ysgolion Lloegr, ac ni ddylai fod yn gymwys i ysgolion Cymru. Efallai y gall llawer o ysgolion arbed 1 y cant, ond, os gallant wneud hynny, mae angen iddynt droi'r arian hwnnw'n ddsbarthiadau llai o faint. Mae cyllideb cyfalaf addysg yn hynod annigonol hefyd, a honno a ddylai elwa gyntaf o unrhyw arbedion.

O droi at welliannau 2 a 3, mae'r gwelliant sy'n ymwneud â fformwla Barnett yn un syml. Anodd gweld sut y gallai unrhyw Lywodraeth sy'n credu mai rhan o'i swyddogaeth yw eirioli dros ei gwlad a'i phobl ei hun anghytuno â'r gwelliant hwn. Y cwbl yr ydym yn gofyn amdano yw i'r Llywodraeth hon lunio achos dros edrych ar fformwla Barnett. Ar hyn o bryd, ymddengys na all y Llywodraeth grybwyll y mater hwn o gwbl—hwn yw'r eliffant yng nghornel ystafell y Cabinet. Ni allaf ddirnad pam na fyddai Llywodraeth sy'n credu mai un o'i swyddogaethau yw bod yn eiriolydd dros ei gwlad am lunio achos gyda rhesymau da dros ragor o arian. Ni waeth pa fynegai amddifadedd a ddefnyddiwch, gwelwch fod Cymru'n agos at waelod y tabl bob tro.

Mae Llywodraeth Cymru wedi ein siomi'n llwyr yn y mater hwn. Mae wedi llaesu ei dwylo gan ddweud, ‘O wel, ni allwn wneud dim am hyn am fod Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig yn anghytuno â ni.’ Nid dyna yw rôl llywodraeth ddatganoledig yng Nghymru. Hoffwn droi—

The Presiding Officer: Order. You now have one minute.

Jenny Randerson: I realise that. Finally, I turn to the amendment on the proportion of the £240 million extra funding that is going towards central administration. The Minister misunderstands this amendment, as it is intended to reallocate some of that money towards front-line services. It is the jobs that will create wealth in the area that they are going to, not the new buildings. A large proportion of this funding is for buildings, and a large proportion of the buildings, in terms of the relocation strategy, could well be culled. It is important that we keep the jobs and that they go these areas, but we do not have to keep them at the expense of front-line services. This is an appalling budget, and we should have had proper negotiations beforehand.

The Presiding Officer: I call on Dai Lloyd. I see that he is not going to speak.

Glyn Davies: In this air of slight confusion, I—

The Presiding Officer: Order. There is no confusion whatsoever.

Glyn Davies: I was confused.

I propose the following amendments in the name of David Melding. Amendment 5: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

notes the failure of the Labour Assembly Government to efficiently use its resources to tackle the inordinate NHS waiting lists in Wales.

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

calls on the Labour Assembly Government to invest in 'Walk in Centres' to relieve accident and emergency pressures in the NHS.

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

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae gennych funud yn weddill.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn sylweddoli hynny. Yn olaf, trof at y gwelliant sy'n ymwneud â chyfran y £240 miliwn o gyllid ychwanegol a aiff at weinyddu canolog. Mae'r Gweinidog yn camddeall y gwelliant hwn, gan mai ei fwriad yw ailddyrannu peth o'r arian hwnnw ymhlith y gwasanaethau rheng flaen. At y swyddi a wnaiff greu cyfoeth yn yr ardal yr aiff, ac nid at yr adeiladau newydd. Mae cyfran helaeth o'r cyllid hwn ar gyfer adeiladau, a gellid yn hawdd ddiddymu cyfran o'r adeiladau, o ran y strategaeth adleoli. Mae'n bwysig cadw'r swyddi a'u bod yn mynd i'r ardaloedd hyn, ond nid oes raid eu cadw ar draul gwasanaethau rheng flaen. Mae hon yn gyllideb erchyll, a dylasem gael trafodaethau priodol ymlaen llaw.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf ar Dai Lloyd. Gwelaf nad yw am siarad.

Glyn Davies: Yn yr awyrgylch dryslyd hwn, yr wyf—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oes dryswch o gwbl.

Glyn Davies: Yr oeddwn innau wedi fy nrysu.

Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw David Melding. Gwelliant 5: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn nodi methiant Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i ddefnyddio'i hadnoddau'n effeithlon er mwyn mynd i'r afael â rhestrï aros rhy hir y GIG yng Nghymru.

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

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i fuddsoddi mewn 'Canolfannau Galw-i-Mewn' i liniaru'r pwysau ar adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys y GIG.

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

notes the continuing failure of the Labour Assembly Government to re-invest money top-sliced from agricultural support schemes into agri-environment schemes within an acceptable timescale.

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

calls on the Labour Assembly Government to adequately fund schemes to improve the road infrastructure.

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

notes the continuing failure of the Labour Assembly Government to use its resources to create an economic environment in which Welsh businesses can thrive.

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

notes the continuing failure of the Labour Assembly Government to invest in sources of renewable energy other than onshore windfarms.

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

notes the continuing failure of the Labour Assembly Government to adequately fund the ambulance service in Wales.

I support the amendment tabled by the five individual parties, if I can refer to Peter Law and John Marek as such.

I thank the Minister for laying out the Government's spending plans in what it would be appropriate for me to call 'a clear way', and for arranging for her officials to be available to help me understand what is, by its very nature, a complex issue—the budget settlement.

The first consideration of any organisation's forward budget is a very significant event. I vividly recall my period as chairman of the Montgomeryshire District Council, when it fell to me to present the budget every year. It always lead to an absolutely furious row—in contrast to today—about the level at which

yn nodi methiant parhaus Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i ailfuddsoddi arian a frigidorrwyd oddi ar gynlluniau cymorth i amaethyddiaeth mewn cynlluniau amaeth-amgylcheddol o fewn cyfnod derbyniol.

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

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i ddarparu arian digonol ar gyfer cynlluniau i wella seilwaith y ffyrdd.

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

yn nodi methiant parhaus Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i ddefnyddio'i hadnoddau i greu amgylchedd economaidd lle gall busnesau Cymru ffynnu.

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

yn nodi methiant parhaus Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i fuddsoddi mewn ffynonellau ynni adnewyddadwy ar wahân i ffermydd gwynt ar y tir.

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

yn nodi methiant parhaus Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad i ddarparu arian digonol ar gyfer y gwasanaeth ambiwlans yng Nghymru.

Yr wyf yn cefnogi'r gwelliant a gynigiwyd gan y pum plaid unigol, os medraf gyfeirio at Peter Law a John Marek yn y fath fodd.

Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ddisgrifio cynlluniau gwariant y Llywodraeth mewn modd y byddai'n briodol imi eu galw'n 'glir', ac am drefnu y byddai ei swyddogion ar gael i'm helpu i ddeall rhywbeth sydd, yn ei hanfod, yn fater cymhleth—sef setliad y gyllideb.

Mae'r ystyriaeth gyntaf a roddir i gyllideb newydd unrhyw gorff at y dyfodol yn ddigwyddiad o'r pwys mwyaf. Cofiaf yn dda'r cyfnod pan fûm yn Gadeirydd Cyngor Dosbarth Maldwyn, a minnau'n gorfod cyflwyno'r gyllideb bob blwyddyn. Byddai wastad yn peri ffræ ffyrnig—yn wahanol i

the rates were set. I do not want to enter into discussion on the tax-raising side of approving a budget; that may be for another day. Although that does not apply in the Assembly, the budget, which presents the Government's spending plans, is still a significant event.

4.00 p.m.

As the opening speaker for the Conservatives in this debate, I will touch on two of the most significant external influences on the budget-setting process in the Assembly. The first is the spending plans and economic policy of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which affects the way that the slice of the cake for Wales is calculated. In Labour's first two years in power—the Minister referred to this—it stuck closely to Conservative spending plans, but in the following two years, the Labour Chancellor massively increased the levels of taxation and spending. I think that the Minister calculated that the money available to the Assembly, flowing from that, was in the region of 86 per cent, and we certainly acknowledge that. However, it is important for us to note that the figures that we are seeing now indicate that that sort of process is coming to an end. In a deeply damaging blow to the reputation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we know that he will have to admit in the pre-budget statement next month that his predictions for economic growth will be halved—the International Monetary Fund has been telling us that for ages. Also, an even more devastating blow to his reputation is the fact that Britain has dropped from fourth to thirteenth position in the competitiveness league—it had dropped to eleventh position last year and it is in thirteenth position this year. What we have seen at Westminster is economic policies that have devastated the British economy and will affect the budget-setting process here over the next few years.

The second key message concerns the formula by which resources are allocated to the National Assembly, popularly known as the Barnett formula. There has been a great

heddiw—am lefel y trethi. Nid wyf am ddechrau trafodaeth am yr agwedd ar gymeradwyo cyllideb sy'n ymwneud â chodi trethi; gadawer hynny ar gyfer diwrnod arall. Er nad yw hynny'n gymwys yn y Cynulliad, mae'r gyllideb, sy'n cyflwyno cynlluniau gwariant y Llywodraeth, yn dal i fod yn ddigwyddiad o'r pwys mwyaf.

Fel y siaradwr cyntaf dros y Ceidwadwyr yn y drafodaeth hon, cyfeiriai at ddau o'r dylanwadau allanol mwyaf arwyddocaol o ran y broses o bennu cyllideb y Cynulliad. Y cyntaf yw cynlluniau gwariant a pholisi economaidd Canghellor y Trysorlys, sy'n effeithio ar y modd y mae'r sleisen o'r gacen ar gyfer Cymru'n cael ei chyfrifo. Yn ystod dwy flynedd gyntaf Llafur mewn grym—cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at hyn—glynodd yn gaeth at gynlluniau gwariant y Ceidwadwyr, ond yn ystod y ddwy flynedd ddilynol, cyflwynodd Canghellor y Blaid Lafur gynnydd aruthrol mewn trethi a gwariant. Credaf fod y Gweinidog wedi cyfrifo bod yr arian a oedd ar gael i'r Cynulliad, yn sgil hyn, rywle o gwmpas 86 y cant, ac yr ydym yn sicr yn cydnabod hyn. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig nodi bod y ffigurau a welwn yn awr yn dangos bod y math hwn o broses yn dod i ben. Gwyddom y bydd rhaid i Ganghellor y Trysorlys gyfaddef yn y datganiad rhag-gyllidebol y mis nesaf, ac yntau wedi ennill enw mor dda iddo'i hun, y bydd ei ragfynegiadau ar gyfer twf economaidd yn cael eu haneru—mae'r Gronfa Ariannol Ryngwladol wedi bod yn dweud hyn wrthym ers tro. Ar ben hyn, mae'r ffaith bod Prydain wedi disgyn o'r pedwerydd safle i'r trydydd safle ar ddeg yn y gynghrair cystadleurwydd yn fwy fyth o ergyd i'w enw da—yr oedd wedi disgyn i'r unfed safle ar ddeg y llynedd ac mae'n drydydd ar ddeg eleni. Yr hyn a welsom yn San Steffan yw polisiau economaidd sydd wedi gwneud llastr o economi Prydain, ac a fydd yn effeithio ar y broses o bennu cyllidebau yma yn ystod y blynnydoedd sydd i ddod.

Mae'r ail neges allweddol yn ymwneud â'r fformiwla ar gyfer dyrannu adnoddau i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, y cyfeirir ati'n aml fel fformiwla Barnett. Mae fformiwla Barnett

deal of discussion about the Barnett formula and, indeed, two of the amendments make reference to it today. The Conservative group has never supported the calls for a review of the formula as we are nervous that Wales would not necessarily benefit from such a review. There are two serious issues here: first, there has to be independently commissioned evidence, preferably with Government support, that identifies exactly what a new formula might do and, secondly, we have to be certain that there is political commitment to implement that formula in a way that would not damage Wales. We are nervous about that, but it is an issue that we expect the Government to keep under close review.

The Government is presenting its plans for the budget today and we have tabled a number of amendments, many of which will improve the budget and many of which we put forward, at this important juncture, to express disappointment with the Government's failure to deliver on certain services, particularly with regard to waiting lists, to which other speakers will refer. In our view, the waiting lists have caused great damage to the reputation and standing of the National Assembly and the whole devolution process.

I will touch on what I think are two crucial issues: the first is the funding gap, which concerns the integrity of the National Assembly. We had a debate on fees, the National Assembly carried the day and the Government lost the position that it wanted. There must be an allowance to cover the top-up fees position and there was an agreement that the long-term funding gap would be addressed. That was acknowledged by the partners, which included the First Minister. He told us recently—I think that it was two meetings ago—that the evidence that he would need would be available by the end of the year. Bearing in mind what the National Assembly decided—we carried it through—it cannot be possible that you fail to carry it through. You know that the information will be available and you have to come back with a budget with a separate line concerning how that funding gap will be dealt with.

wedi bod yn destun llawer o drafodaethau ac, mewn gwirionedd, mae dau welliant yn cyfeirio ati heddiw. Nid yw grŵp y Ceidwadwyr erioed wedi cefnogi'r galw am adolygu'r fformiwla gan ein bod yn pryderu na fyddai Cymru o reidrwydd yn elwa o adolygiad o'r fath. Mae dau fater difrifol yma: yn gyntaf, rhaid cael tystiolaeth wedi'i chomisiynu'n annibynnol, sydd yn cael ei chefnogi gan y Llywodraeth os yn bosibl, ac sydd yn nodi beth yn union y gallai fformiwla newydd ei wneud ac, yn ail, rhaid inni fod yn sicr bod ymrwymiad gwleidyddol i weithredu'r fformiwla hon mewn ffordd na fyddai'n niweidiol i Gymru. Yr ydym yn bryderus ynglŷn â hyn, ond mae'n fater yr ydym yn disgwyl y bydd y Llywodraeth yn cadw llygad barcud arno.

Mae'r Llywodraeth yn cyflwyno ei chynlluniau ar gyfer y gyllideb heddiw ac yr ydym wedi rhoi nifer o welliannau gerbron, llawer ohonynt yn rhai a fydd yn gwella'r gyllideb a llawer ohonynt yn rhai yr ydym yn eu cyflwyno, yn y cyswllt pwysig hwn, er mwyn mynegi siom bod y Llywodraeth wedi methu cyflawni ei hamcanion ar gyfer gwasanaethau penodol, yn enwedig o safbwynt rhestrau aros, fel y clywn gan siaradwyr eraill. Yn ein barn ni, mae'r rhestrau aros wedi cael effaith andwyol iawn ar barch ac enw da'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a'r broses ddatganoli yn gyffredinol.

Yr wyf am gyfeirio at ddau fater sydd yn fy marn i yn rhai pwysig iawn: y cyntaf yw'r bwlch ariannu, sydd yn ymwneud ag unplygrwydd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Cawsom ddadl ar ffioedd, enillodd y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol y dydd a chollodd y Llywodraeth y sefyllfa yr oedd wedi gobeithio ei chael. Rhaid cael lwfans ar gyfer sefyllfa'r ffioedd atodol a chytunwyd i roi sylw i'r bwlch ariannu hirdymor. Cydnabuwyd hyn gan y partneriaid, a oedd yn cynnwys y Prif Weinidog. Dywedodd wrthym yn ddiweddar—credaf fod hynny ddau gyfarfod yn ôl—y byddai'r dystiolaeth y byddai arno ei hangen ar gael erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn. O gofio'r hyn a benderfynwyd gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol—yr ydym ni wedi gwneud hyn—nid yw'n bosibl i chi beidio â mynd â'r maen i'r wal. Gwyddoch y bydd y wybodaeth ar gael a rhaid ichi ddod yn ôl â chyllideb sydd yn amlinellu ffordd

arall o ymdrin â'r bwllch ariannu hwn.

The second issue relates to council tax. For a long time, I have been telling the Government that it has taken what seems to us to be a reasonable system of funding local government and pushed it up to such an extent that it has made it hugely damaging to the poorest in Wales—the most vulnerable people on low fixed incomes. That is what has happened. Last year, under the cover of revaluation, we had a near 10 per cent increase in council tax. That has damaged people's view of what the Minister and the Government say because of the promises made that it would be revenue-neutral; no-one in Wales believes that any more. I will make one more point because the council tax issue is so important in terms of credibility. As a result of the way in which the Assembly Government managed revaluation, your colleagues in Westminster have been so outraged by what you did, and the public reaction to it, that they have postponed it. If you have listened to what Government Ministers at Westminster have been saying, you will have heard them being totally condemnatory of what you have been saying about the revaluation process.

David Davies: Do you agree that it is totally unacceptable to allow Welsh council tax payers to be discriminated against when it has been agreed not to go ahead with revaluation in England? Do you also agree that Assembly Ministers must either overturn the revaluations or, at the least, freeze them and stop using them as a revenue-raising measure?

Glyn Davies: You are right. The Government must respond. The people of Wales are totally disillusioned by what the Government has done. If Labour Members receive e-mails like those that I receive, they will know that this is the way. You have to respond to that. You can, if you wish, reverse revaluation. I accept that that would be difficult. Our preferred option was the one on which the Minister said that she had taken legal advice and had ruled out—the option

Mae'r ail fater yn ymwneud â'r dreth gyngor. Yr wyf wedi bod yn dweud wrth y Llywodraeth, ers tro, ei bod wedi cymryd yr hyn sydd yn ymddangos i ni yn gyfundrefn resymol ar gyfer ariannu llywodraeth leol ac wedi ei chodi i'r fath raddau nes ei bod yn niweidiol iawn i bobl dlotaf Cymru—y bobl hawddaf eu niweidio sydd ar incwm sefydlog isel. Hynny sydd wedi digwydd. Y llynedd, dan yr esgus eu bod yn ailbriso, gwelsom gynnydd o bron i 10 y cant yn y dreth gyngor. Mae hyn wedi effeithio ar farn pobl ynglŷn â'r hyn y mae'r Gweinidog a'r Llywodraeth yn ei ddweud, oherwydd cafwyd addewidion na fyddai'n cynhyrchu mwy o refeniw; nid oes unrhyw un yng Nghymru yn credu hynny bellach. Yr wyf am wneud un pwynt arall, oherwydd mae mater y dreth gyngor mor bwysig o safbwynt hygrededd. O ganlyniad i'r ffordd y rheolodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad y broses ailbriso, mae eich cyd-Aelodau o'r Blaid Lafur yn San Steffan wedi eu cythruddo gymaint gan yr hyn a wnaethoch, ac ag ymateb y cyhoedd, fel eu bod wedi gohirio'r mater. Os ydych wedi gwrandao ar yr hyn y mae Gweinidogion y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan wedi bod yn ei ddweud, byddwch wedi eu clywed yn condemnio'n llwyr yr hyn yr ydych wedi bod yn ei ddweud am y broses ailbriso.

David Davies: A ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn gwbl annerbyniol caniatáu'r camwahaniaethu hwn yn erbyn pobl sydd yn talu'r dreth gyngor yng Nghymru tra bo San Steffan wedi cytuno i beidio â bwrw ymlaen â'r trefniadau ailbriso yn Lloegr? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno bod rhaid i Weinidogion y Cynulliad naill ai wrthdroi'r ailbrisiadau neu, o leiaf, eu rhewi a rhoi'r gorau i'w defnyddio fel ffordd o gynhyrchu refeniw?

Glyn Davies: Yr ydych yn iawn. Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth ymateb. Mae pobl Cymru yn siomedig iawn â'r hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth wedi ei wneud. Os yw Aelodau'r Blaid Lafur yn derbyn negeseuon e-bost fel y rhai yr wyf fi'n eu derbyn, byddant yn gwybod mai dyma'r ffordd. Rhaid ichi ymateb i hyn. Gallwch, os dymunwch, ddadwneud yr ailbrisiad. Derbyniaf y byddai hynny'n anodd. Y dewis gorau yn ein barn ni oedd yr un y dywedodd y Gweinidog ei bod wedi

that David mentioned, which is to continue transitional relief until matters are sorted out in England. All I can say to you, Minister, is that you found a lawyer to tell you that that was not legal. You come back and tell us. It is inconceivable that you will not address this problem. Your reputation—and the reputation of the Assembly and your Government—depends on your coming back with some response.

Lorraine Barrett *rose*—

Glyn Davies: I will treat you with the same courtesy as the Minister treated everybody else. I will not take your intervention.

Minister, my one point is that the Assembly budget is not our budget, but we are telling you that you need to make many changes—and I hope that we can talk about them. However, there is one change that you have to make: you have introduced a revaluation process and increased council tax by sneaking in a 10 per cent increase at the same time, you have disillusioned everybody in Wales by your behaviour and that of the Assembly; if you do not address council tax, and come forward with a scheme to do so as part of your final budget, you will find yourself being hounded from office for being unfit to do the job, and deservedly so.

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

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn cyfarwyddo'r Trefnydd i gyflwyno cynnig dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 8.1 i sefydlu pwyllgor pleidiol-gytbwys o bum Aelod Cynulliad a fydd yn comisiynu ac yn craffu ar ymchwil annibynnol i fformiwla gyllido deg ar sail anghenion y gellir seilio'r grant bloc arni, ac a fydd yn cyflwyno'i ganfyddiadau i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol cyn toriad yr haf 2006.

Lynne Neagle: I welcome the proposals set

gofyn am gyngor cyfreithiol yn ei gylch ac wedi ei ddiystyru—y dewis y cyfeiriodd David ato, sef parhau â'r cynllun rhyddhad trosiannol hyd nes y byddai'r materion wedi eu datrys yn Lloegr. Y cyfan y gallaf ei ddweud wrthy, Weinidog, yw eich bod wedi dod o hyd i gyfreithiwr i ddweud wrthy nad oedd hynny'n gyfreithlon. Dewch yn ôl i ddweud wrthym. Mae'n anodd credu nad ydych am roi sylw i'r broblem hon. Mae eich enw da—ac enw da'r Cynulliad a'ch Llywodraeth—yn y fantol os nad ydych yn dod yn ôl i roi rhyw fath o ymateb.

Lorraine Barrett *a gododd*—

Glyn Davies: Dangosaf yr un cwrteisi tuag atoch chi ag a ddangosodd y Gweinidog tuag at bawb arall. Ni dderbyniaf ymyriad.

Weinidog, y pwynt yr wyf yn ei wneud yw nad ein cyllideb ni yw cyllideb y Cynulliad, ond yr ydym yn dweud wrthy fod angen ichi wneud llawer o newidiadau—a gobeithiaf y gallwn siarad amdanynt. Fodd bynnag, mae un newid y mae rhaid ichi ei wneud: yr ydych wedi cyflwyno proses ailbriso ac wedi codi'r dreth gyngor yr un pryd drwy gynnydd llechwraidd o 10 y cant, yr ydych wedi siomi pawb yng Nghymru â'ch ymddygiad chi ac ymddygiad y Cynulliad; os nad ydych yn rhoi sylw i'r dreth gyngor, ac yn cyflwyno cynllun i wneud hynny fel rhan o'ch cyllideb derfynol, byddwch yn canfod eich hun yn cael eich erlid o'ch swydd oherwydd eich bod yn anaddas i wneud y gwaith, a hynny'n gwbl briodol.

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

the National Assembly instructs the Business Minister to table a motion under Standing Order No. 8.1 to establish a party balanced committee of five Assembly Members which will commission and scrutinise independent research into a fair needs-based funding formula on which to base the block grant, and to present its findings to the National Assembly prior to the summer recess 2006.

Lynne Neagle: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r

out in the draft budget by the Finance Minister, as priority is clearly given to policy areas that have the greatest need. This is reflected by the fact that almost half the spend increase for 2006-07 has been allocated to health and social services. I also welcome the fact that extra funding in the budget is being channelled to early years and pupil support programmes. This means funding for integrated children's centres and more support for children with special needs. Funding for the implementation of the Assembly's 'flying start' support programme that specifically focuses on children from birth to three years old is a crucial commitment. Targeted at deprived communities, our new programme will deliver free part-time, good-quality childcare for two-year-olds.

Overall, this budget reflects our commitment to tackling inequality in Wales—inequalities, it seems, that the opposition parties risk exacerbating with their back-of-a-fag-packet, uncosted wish list. If anyone wonders why we have not yet seen the rise of the much-vaunted rainbow coalition, this list of vagaries, loosely disguised as a budget amendment, is the best indication to date. The opposition parties are intent on dragging Wales into the pork-barrel politics of the worst kind. They are intent on securing a few bungs that they can boast about in their election leaflets with no intention of securing the best settlement for the most deprived communities in Wales.

David Davies: What we are getting from Labour is porky-pie politics. [*Laughter.*]

Lynne Neagle: What you are getting from Labour, David, is a social justice budget, which is why you and your opposition colleagues just cannot stomach it.

I find it astounding that the nationalists,

cynigion a nodwyd yn y gyllideb ddrafft gan y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, gan fod blaenoriaeth yn amlwg yn cael ei rhoi i feysydd polisi lle mae'r angen mwyaf. Adlewyrchir hyn gan y ffaith bod bron i hanner y cynnydd yn y gwariant ar gyfer 2006-07 wedi ei ddyrannu i iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu'r ffaith bod arian ychwanegol yn y gyllideb yn cael ei sianelu tuag at raglenni ar gyfer y blynyddoedd cynnar a chymorth i ddisgyblion. Mae hyn yn golygu arian ar gyfer canolfannau plant integredig a mwy o gefnogaeth i blant sydd ag anghenion arbennig. Mae arian i weithredu rhaglen gefnogi 'cychwyniad da' y Cynulliad, sydd yn canolbwyntio'n benodol ar blant o'u genedigaeth hyd nes y byddant yn deirblwydd oed yn ymrwymiad hollbwysig. Bydd ein rhaglen newydd, sydd wedi ei thargedu tuag at gymunedau difreintiedig, yn darparu gofal plant rhan-amser, di-dâl o safon uchel i blant dwyflwydd oed.

Yn gyffredinol, mae'r gyllideb hon yn adlewyrchu ein hymrwymiad i fynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldeb yng Nghymru— anghydraddoldeb, mae'n ymddangos, y gallai'r gwrthbleidiau ei wneud yn waeth â'u rhestr ddymuniadau cefn-paced-sigarêts nad yw'n rhoi unrhyw ystyriaeth i gostau. Os oes rhywun yn meddwl pam nad ydym eto wedi gweld y glymblaid amryliw y mae cymaint o sôn amdani, y rhestr hon o fympwyon, y ceisiwyd eu cyflwyno fel gwelliant i'r gyllideb, yw'r ateb gorau hyd yn hyn. Mae'r gwrthbleidiau'n benderfynol o lusgo Cymru i ganol y math gwaethaf o wleidyddiaeth pot mêl. Maent â'u bryd ar gael rhywbeth i ymffrostio ynddo yn eu taflenni etholiadol heb unrhyw fwriad i gael y setliad gorau ar gyfer y cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru.

David Davies: Yr hyn yr ydym yn ei gael gan Lafur yw gwleidyddiaeth gelwyddog. [*Chwerthin.*]

Lynne Neagle: Yr hyn yr ydych yn ei gael gan Lafur, David, yw cyllideb cyfiawnder cymdeithasol, a dyna pam eich bod chi ac aelodau eraill y gwrthbleidiau yn methu'n glir â'i derbyn.

Mae'n syndod i mi bod y cenedlaetholwyr,

whose driving ambition is to govern in an independent Welsh parliament, can put down a list of budget amendments that would be laughed out of Westminster and, indeed, any parliament in the world. Calling for adequate provision for budget items is not an acceptable alternative: it is, frankly, puerile. It would be laughable were it not so serious. Where are the amendments on what exactly the opposition parties plan to cut from the budget to fund these spending commitments? It is clear that there is no opposition shadow budget, which renders these amendments meaningless. I would love to be a fly on the wall at the next local party meetings of the opposition parties. I would be keen to know how proud Lib-Dem voters will be when they see that their representatives have sat down with the Tories to try to derail a social justice agenda. Likewise, Plaid Cymru, and likewise Peter Law, who should be ashamed of himself for sitting in the Chamber voting with the Tories, whose party decimated the community that he represents, and for supporting an amendment that, if carried, will drag funding from his constituency, which is one of the most deprived in Wales. Shame on you, Peter.

4.10 p.m.

Owen John Thomas: Do you agree that your party is now to the right of the Conservative Party? [*Laughter.*]

Lynne Neagle: No, I would certainly not agree, and you would not expect me to.

Labour's budget is a budget for social justice. The opposition amendments are not just electoral opportunism—they are socially unjust. The people of Wales will make their judgment on that in 2007.

Janet Ryder: Some of the arguments which have been put forward by the Labour Party are exactly the kind of arguments heard when the opposition parties suggested that tuition

â'u huchelgais fawr o lywodraethu mewn senedd Gymreig annibynnol, yn gallu cynnig rhestr o welliannau i'r gyllideb a fyddai'n destun sbort yn San Steffan ac, yn wir, yn unrhyw senedd yn y byd. Nid yw galw am ddarpariaeth ddigonol ar gyfer eitemau yn y gyllideb yn ddewis derbyniol: a bod yn onest, mae'n blentynnaidd. Byddai'n chwerthinllyd oni bai fod y mater mor ddifrifol. Lle mae'r gwelliannau sydd yn nodi beth yn union mae'r gwrthbleidiau yn bwriadu ei dorri o'r gyllideb er mwyn ariannu'r gwariant ymrwymedig hwn? Mae'n amlwg nad oes gan y gwrthbleidiau eu cyllideb eu hunain, ac mae hynny'n golygu nad yw'r gwelliannau hyn yn golygu dim. Byddwn wrth fy modd yn bod yn bry ar y wal yng nghyfarfodydd lleol nesaf y gwrthbleidiau. Hoffwn wybod pa mor falch fydd pleidleiswyr y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol pan welant fod eu cynrychiolwyr wedi eistedd o amgylch y bwrdd gyda'r Torïaid i geisio taflu agenda cyfiawnder cymdeithasol oddi ar y cledrau. Plaid Cymru hefyd, a Peter Law yntau, a ddylai fod â chywilydd ei fod wedi eistedd yn y Siambr a phleidleisio gyda'r Torïaid, y blaid sydd wedi anrheithio'r gymuned y mae'n ei chynrychioli, ac wedi cefnogi gwelliant a fydd, os caiff ei dderbyn, yn tynnu arian allan o'i etholaeth, sydd yn un o'r rhai mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru. Cywilydd arnoch, Peter.

Owen John Thomas: A ydych yn cytuno bod eich plaid erbyn hyn ar y dde i'r Blaid Geidwadol? [*Chwerthin.*]

Lynne Neagle: Na, yn sicr ni fyddwn yn cytuno, ac ni fydddech yn disgwyl imi wneud hynny.

Mae cyllideb y Blaid Llafur yn gyllideb ar gyfer cyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Mae gwelliannau'r gwrthbleidiau nid yn unig yn ymgais i fachu ar gyfle etholiadol—maent yn anghyfiawn o safbwynt cymdeithasol. Bydd pobl Cymru yn dangos eu barn ynglŷn â hyn yn 2007.

Janet Ryder: Mae rhai o'r dadleuon a gyflwynwyd gan y Blaid Lafur yn union yr un fath â'r rhai a glywyd pan awgrymodd y gwrthbleidiau na ddylid cyflwyno ffioedd

fees should not be introduced in Wales—in that it could not be done, that funding would be taken from one place and put in the wrong place, and that it was not a Government priority. The Government is failing to listen, but it is not in that luxurious position—it must listen.

I was amazed to hear the comments of Jeff Cuthbert, who said in Plenary on 22 June that there was a funding gap for universities, but who said today that there was no such gap.

Jeff Cuthbert: The point that I made—and I am sure that you heard me correctly—was that there is research under way to identify the gap, if there is a gap. We heard from Jenny Randerson that there is variable research, so we do not know what the issue is. The main point of my question—perhaps you can deal with it—is where do you propose to take the money from?

Janet Ryder: On 22 June, you said in Plenary that there was a funding gap. You have sat on the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee and heard Teresa Rees quote from statistics. You heard her interim report say that there was definitely a funding gap. You heard her final report say that there is a significant gap. Even the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales—asked by your Government to undertake the research—has funded a recently published piece of research by Cooke and Bull, which clearly showed that there is a funding gap of at least £400 per head between students in Wales and England. The agreement to which all parties in the Assembly signed up said that we would start to address that historical funding gap. However, there is no sign of it in the budget.

Even the figure agreed upon to meet the Government's commitment that there would be no fees in Wales until 2007 has been reduced. The figure agreed across parties came to £36.7 million. The figure is down to £30 million in the budget, and it is split between two financial years, although it might be in one academic year. It is way below the figure needed by universities, and

dysgu yng Nghymru—sef na ellid gwneud hynny, y byddai arian yn cael ei gymryd o un lle ac yn cael ei roi yn y lle anghywir, ac nad oedd yn un o flaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn gwrthod gwrando, ond nid yw mewn sefyllfa i wneud hynny—mae rhaid iddi wrando.

Yr oeddwn yn synnu clywed sylwadau Jeff Cuthbert, a ddywedodd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 22 Mehefin fod bwlch ariannu rhwng prifysgolion, ond a ddywedodd heddiw nad oedd bwlch o'r fath.

Jeff Cuthbert: Y pwynt a wnaethpwyd gennyf—ac yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod wedi fy nghlywed yn iawn—oedd bod gwaith ymchwil yn cael ei wneud er mwyn nodi'r bwlch, os oes bwlch. Clywsom gan Jenny Randerson fod y gwaith ymchwil yn newidiol, felly ni wyddom beth yw'r broblem. Y prif beth yr oeddwn yn ei ofyn—efallai y gallwch roi ateb imi—yw o ble yr ydych yn bwriadu tynnu'r arian?

Janet Ryder: Ar 22 Mehefin, dywedasochn yn y Cyfarfod Llawn fod bwlch ariannu. Yr ydych wedi eistedd ar y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ac wedi clywed Teresa Rees yn dyfynnu ystadegau. Clywsoch ei hadroddiad interim yn dweud yn bendant bod bwlch ariannu. Clywsoch ei hadroddiad terfynol yn dweud bod bwlch sylweddol. Mae Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru hyd yn oed—y gofynnwyd iddo wneud yr ymchwil gan eich Llywodraeth chi—wedi ariannu gwaith ymchwil gan Cooke a Bull a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar, ac a oedd yn dangos yn glir bod bwlch ariannu o £400 y pen o leiaf rhwng myfyrwyr yng Nghymru ac yn Lloegr. Yr oedd y cytundeb a arwyddwyd gan bob plaid yn y Cynulliad yn dweud y byddem yn dechrau rhoi sylw i'r bwlch ariannu hanesyddol hwn. Fodd bynnag, nid oes unrhyw arwydd o hynny yn y gyllideb.

Mae hyd yn oed y ffigur y cytunwyd arno er mwyn cyflawni addewid y Llywodraeth na fyddai unrhyw ffioedd yng Nghymru hyd 2007 wedi ei leihau. Yr oedd y ffigur y cytunodd y pleidiau arno yn £36.7 miliwn. Mae'r ffigur i lawr i £30 miliwn yn y gyllideb, ac mae wedi ei rannu rhwng dwy flwyddyn ariannol, er y gallai fod mewn un flwyddyn academaidd. Mae'n llawer llai na'r

there is a danger of increasing the funding gap between universities in Wales and England.

The supplementary income stream is not only lower than what universities need, but they are being told to use much of the funding to meet the Government's priorities for attracting and retaining students from lower socio-economic backgrounds. In England, universities have received a separate financial stream to do so. You are not funding that, and you are not funding a supplementary income stream properly. You are selling our universities very short, and you need to address the budget.

As far as schools are concerned, many parents will shake their heads in disbelief when they see the budget. Increased money has gone into schools, but they are being asked to find efficiency savings of at least 1 per cent, which the Minister said would not be passed on to schools. The Minister said in a letter to headteachers that the money from efficiency savings will be given back to them as new money—they are being told to cut money for existing services but are then given that money for new projects. Schools do not want that to happen—they want their services to be properly funded.

Gwenda Thomas: How do you explain your party's actions, in that you are, once again, prepared to give unqualified support to the Tories? You might not have the courage to move in with them permanently, but you are certainly pleased to spend the odd night.

Janet Ryder: That was so pathetic that it does not deserve an answer. However, the many parents who will see their children's schools' budgets cut this year do deserve an answer.

Many council leaders are saying that, once they have paid for teachers' pay and pensions, there will be very little left to deliver all of the Government initiatives that they are supposed to be delivering and that

swm y mae ar brifysgolion ei angen, ac mae perygl y bydd y bwlch ariannu rhwng prifysgolion yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn mynd yn fwy.

Mae'r ffrwd incwm atodol nid yn unig yn llai na'r hyn y mae ar brifysgolion ei angen, ond dywedir wrthynt y dylent ddefnyddio llawer o'r arian er mwyn cyflawni blaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth, sef denu a chadw myfyrwyr o gefndiroedd cymdeithasol-economaidd is. Yn Lloegr, mae prifysgolion wedi cael ffrwd ariannol ar wahân ar gyfer hynny. Nid ydych yn ariannu hyn, ac nid ydych yn ariannu ffrwd incwm atodol yn briodol. Yr ydych yn prisio'n prifysgolion yn rhy isel o'r hanner, ac mae angen ichi roi sylw i'r gyllideb.

O safbwynt ysgolion, bydd llawer o rieni'n ysgwyd eu pennau mewn anghrediniaeth pan welant y gyllideb. Mae mwy o arian wedi mynd i mewn i ysgolion, ond gofynnir iddynt ddod o hyd i arbedion effeithlonrwydd o 1 y cant o leiaf, er bod y Gweinidog wedi dweud na fyddai hynny'n cael ei drosglwyddo i ysgolion. Dywedodd y Gweinidog mewn llythyr at benaethiaid ysgolion y bydd yr arian o arbedion effeithlonrwydd yn cael ei roi yn ôl iddynt fel arian newydd—gofynnir iddynt gwtogi arian ar gyfer gwasanaethau sydd yn bodoli'n barod ond rhoddir yr arian hwn yn ôl iddynt wedyn ar gyfer prosiectau newydd. Nid yw ysgolion eisiau gweld hyn yn digwydd—maent eisiau gweld eu gwasanaethau'n cael eu hariannu'n briodol.

Gwenda Thomas: Sut yr ydych yn egluro'r hyn y mae eich plaid yn ei wneud, drwy fod yn barod, unwaith eto, i roi cefnogaeth lwyr i'r Torïaid? Efallai nad ydych yn ddigon dewr i symud i mewn gyda hwy yn barhaol, ond yr ydych yn sicr yn falch o fwrw ambell i noson.

Janet Ryder: Yr oedd hynny mor druenus fel nad yw'n haeddu ateb. Fodd bynnag, mae'r llu o rieni a fydd yn gweld cyllidebau ysgolion eu plant yn cael eu torri eleni yn haeddu ateb.

Mae llawer o arweinwyr cynghorau yn dweud, ar ôl iddynt dalu cyflogau a phensiynau'r athrawon, na fydd fawr ddim ar ôl i weithredu'r holl gynlluniau o eiddo'r Llywodraeth y maent i fod yn eu rhoi ar

they will have to cut school budgets this year. That is why this amendment says that we have to carefully examine the money that is going into our schools and universities.

Huw Lewis: Labour's budget reflects the needs of people in every region of Wales, and it has an emphasis, as you would expect from Labour, on the people and communities that need it most. This budget, for instance, confirms the overall increase for the social justice and regeneration portfolio of £67 million in an annual expenditure from 2005-06 to 2007-08.

Has the opposition come up with any kind of realistic alternative budget? The answer is 'no'. It has developed a kind of back-of-the-envelope checklist with only two real questions in mind. Question 1: can I use this to my electoral advantage in my constituency? Question 2: will all the other opposition parties agree with me with reference to their own answer to question 1? That is the level of politicking in a debate about the financial future of Wales for the year ahead. Surely the people of Wales deserve a little more than that. Surely they deserve a budget that they voted for, which is properly costed and which delivers safe and prosperous communities.

Let us look at the Tory party's stance. This is the party that ran an election campaign not so far back in our memories based on cutting back public services. Now they have a wish list of extended public expenditure in this area, that area and whichever area might win them a seat at the next election.

Plaid Cymru, the Liberal Democrats, John Marek and Peter Law are lining up in an unholy alliance behind their Conservative muckers. There are only two alternatives here: either you are entering a coalition of convenience with the Conservative Party—and I speak particularly to Plaid Cymru and Peter Law on this issue—or you genuinely believe that the Welsh Conservatives have, overnight, seen the light when it comes to decent public provision—

waith ac y bydd yn rhaid iddynt dorri cyllidebau ysgolion eleni. Dyna pam y mae'r gwelliant hwn yn dweud bod yn rhaid inni archwilio'r arian sydd yn mynd i'n hysgolion a'n prifysgolion yn ofalus.

Huw Lewis: Mae cyllideb Llafur yn adlewyrchu anghenion pobl ym mhob rhanbarth o Gymru, ac mae ei phwyslais, fel y byddech yn ei ddisgwyl gan Lafur, ar y bobl a'r cymunedau sydd fwyaf eu hangen. Mae'r gyllideb hon, er enghraifft, yn cadarnhau'r cynnydd drwyddo draw i'r portffolio cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio o £67 miliwn yn ei wariant blynyddol rhwng 2005-06 a 2007-08.

A yw'r gwrthbleidiau wedi cynnig unrhyw fath o gyllideb amgen realistig? Nac ydynt yw'r ateb. Maent wedi datblygu rhyw fath o restr gyfeirio cefn amlen gyda dim ond dau gwestiwn mewn golwg o ddifrif. Cwestiwn 1: sut y gallaf ddefnyddio hyn i'm mantais etholiadol yn fy etholaeth? Cwestiwn 2: a wnaiff y gwrthbleidiau eraill i gyd gytuno â mi o ran eu hateb hwy i gwestiwn 1? Dyna lefel y gwleidyddia mewn dadl am ddyfodol ariannol Cymru yn y flwyddyn i ddod. Onid yw pobl Cymru yn haeddu ychydig mwy na hynny? Onid ydynt yn haeddu cyllideb y maent wedi pleidleisio o'i phlaid, sydd wedi cael ei chostio'n gywir ac sy'n rhoi inni gymunedau diogel a llewyrchus.

Gadewch inni edrych ar safbwynt y blaid Doriaidd. Dyma'r blaid a gynhaliodd ymgyrch etholiadol heb fod yn bell iawn yn ôl yn y cof a oedd wedi ei seilio ar gwtogi ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus. Yn awr mae ganddi restr ddyheadau sy'n cynyddu'r gwariant cyhoeddus yn y maes hwn, y maes acw a pha faes bynnag a allai ennill sedd iddynt yn yr etholiad nesaf.

Mae Plaid Cymru, y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, John Marek a Peter Law yn tyrru at ei gilydd mewn cynghrair anfad y tu ôl i'w ffrindiau Ceidwadol. Dim ond dau ddewis sydd yma: un ai yr ydych yn ymuno mewn cynghrair er hwylustod â'r Blaid Geidwadol—ac yr wyf yn siarad yn arbennig â Phlaid Cymru a Peter Law ar y mater hwn—neu yr ydych yn credu o ddifrif fod Ceidwadwyr Cymru wedi gweld y goleuni, dros nos, pan ddaw'n fater o ddarpariaeth

gyhoeddus deilwng—

David Davies and Jenny Randerson *rose*—

David Davies a Jenny Randerson *a gododd*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. One at a time, please.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Un ar y tro, os gwelwch yn dda.

David Davies: Is it not the case that, if there is a coalition, it is a coalition of the interests of all those who do not want to see the health service being run down, who are sick of seeing their small schools shut down and who want to see a fairer council tax for all council tax payers? If so, we are proud to be part of that coalition of interests.

David Davies: Onid y gwir yw, os oes yna gynghrair, ei fod yn gynghrair o fuddiannau pawb nad ydynt am weld y gwasanaeth iechyd yn dirywio, sydd wedi alaru ar weld eu hysgolion bach yn cael eu cau ac sydd am weld treth gyngor decach i bawb sy'n talu'r dreth gyngor? Os felly, yr ydym yn falch o fod yn rhan o'r cynghrair buddiannau hwnnw.

Huw Lewis: It is a coalition of interests all right, but not the interests of my constituents or the constituents of any Member who represents deprived communities. This is about taking money away from frontline services, such as those provided by our new initiatives on early years intervention in deprived communities, and stuffing that money towards vested interests and groups that may give some electoral payback to opposition parties over time.

Huw Lewis: Mae'n sicr yn gynghrair buddiannau, ond nid buddiannau fy etholwyr i nac etholwyr unrhyw Aelod sy'n cynrychioli cymunedau difreintiedig. Yr hyn sydd dan sylw yma yw tynnu arian oddi ar wasanaethau rheng flaen, fel y rhai sy'n cael eu darparu gan ein cynlluniau newydd ar ymyrryd yn y blynyddoedd cynnar mewn cymunedau difreintiedig, a gwthio'r arian hwnnw tuag at fuddiannau a grwpiau breintiedig a rydd rywfaint o wobr etholiadol i'r gwrthbleidiau efallai dros amser.

By far the worst attitude today is that of Peter Law—

Ond yr agwedd waethaf o bell ffordd heddiw yw un Peter Law—

Peter Law *rose*—

Peter Law *a gododd*—

Huw Lewis: I will let you in in a minute—
[*Interruption.*]

Huw Lewis: Gadawaf ichi siarad mewn munud—[*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order, Huw Lewis has not yet given way. Peter Law, please resume your seat—[*Interruption.*] None of that was recorded because the microphone was switched off.

Y Llywydd: Trefn, nid yw Huw Lewis wedi ildio eto. Peter Law, eisteddwch os gwelwch yn dda—[*Torri ar draws.*] Ni chofnodwyd dim o hynny gan fod y meicroffon wedi ei ddiffodd.

4.20 p.m.

4.20 p.m.

Huw Lewis: I am relieved to hear it. I want to know whether the independent Member for Blaenau Gwent will inform the people of his constituency of his new joint working relationship with the Conservative Party. I wonder whether that is what they had in mind when they voted for him at the last election.

Huw Lewis: Yr wyf yn falch o glywed hynny. Yr wyf am wybod a fydd yr Aelod annibynnol dros Flaenau Gwent yn dweud wrth bobl ei etholaeth am ei berthynas waith newydd ar y cyd â'r Blaid Geidwadol. Tybed ai dyna oedd ganddynt mewn golwg pan bleidleisiasant iddo yn yr etholiad diwethaf.

Peter Law *rose*—

Peter Law *a gododd*—

Huw Lewis: I will give way in a moment. Undoing a Labour budget and our measures for social justice—is that what they had in mind in Blaenau Gwent when he spat such vitriol at Welsh Labour during his election campaign? Can we now look forward to Peter Law signing joint amendments with the Conservatives at Westminster, too? Is that what the people of Blaenau Gwent can look forward to? [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Huw Lewis is not giving way.

Huw Lewis: Can we take it that today's Peter Law/Tory party alliance is the beginning of a beautiful friendship, or is it just a one-night stand? I give way.

Peter Law: I thank the Member for giving way. What I seek is fair play for my constituents; I seek it from a minority Government, as part of a majority opposition. That is what you must start to remember, because if you are not delivering, someone else will have to do so. That is what the people of Blaenau Gwent expect, and that is why I am standing here speaking about it—or at least I hope that I will be in a minute, Llywydd. We have an awful lot more that you have to provide.

Huw Lewis: Well, we know what you are part of, Peter. You have signed amendments with the Conservative Party. The ink is not dry on the ballot papers of the last election in Blaenau Gwent, and you are teamed up with the Welsh Conservative Party. That is what the people of Blaenau Gwent need to know. They need to know what you are up to down here, Peter. They need to know.

Peter Law: Do you not understand that the people of Blaenau Gwent rejected New Labour?

The Presiding Officer: Order. Peter Law, please resume your seat. I will have to switch the microphone off.

Huw Lewis: Ildiaf mewn munud. Difetha cyllideb Lafur a'n mesurau o blaid cyfiawnder cymdeithasol—ai dyna oedd ganddynt mewn golwg ym Mlaenau Gwent pan oedd yn poeri'r fath fustl at Lafur Cymru yn ystod ei ymgyrch etholiadol? A allwn edrych ymlaen yn awr at weld Peter Law yn llofnodi gwelliannau ar y cyd â'r Ceidwadwyr yn San Steffan hefyd? Ai dyna'r hyn y gall pobl Blaenau Gwent edrych ymlaen ato? [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw Huw Lewis yn ildio.

Huw Lewis: A allwn gymryd bod y cynghrair rhwng Peter Law a'r blaid Doriaidd heddiw yn ddechrau ar berthynas brydf berth, ynteu garwriaeth un noson yw hi? Yr wyf yn ildio.

Peter Law: Diolchaf i'r Aelod am ildio. Yr hyn yr wyf yn ei geisio yw tegwch i'm hetholwyr; yr wyf yn ei geisio gan Lywodraeth leiafrifol, fel rhan o fwyafrif gwrthbleidiol. Dyna y mae'n rhaid ichi ddechrau ei gofio, oherwydd os nad ydych chi'n cyflawni, bydd yn rhaid i rywun arall wneud hynny. Dyna y mae pobl Blaenau Gwent yn ei ddisgwyl, a dyna pam yr wyf yn sefyll yma yn siarad am hynny—neu o leiaf gobeithiaf y byddaf yn gwneud hynny mewn munud, Lywydd. Mae llawer iawn yn rhagor y mae'n rhaid ichi ei ddarparu.

Huw Lewis: Wel, gwyddom yr hyn yr ydych yn rhan ohono, Peter. Yr ydych wedi llofnodi gwelliannau gyda'r Blaid Geidwadol. Nid yw'r inc wedi sychu ar bapurau pleidleisio'r etholiad diwethaf ym Mlaenau Gwent, ac yr ydych wedi ymgynghreirio â Phlaid Geidwadol Cymru. Dyna'r hyn y mae angen i bobl Blaenau Gwent ei wybod. Mae angen iddynt wybod beth yr ydych yn ei wneud yma, Peter. Mae angen iddynt wybod.

Peter Law: Onid ydych yn deall bod pobl Blaenau Gwent wedi gwrthod Llafur Newydd?

The Presiding Officer: Trefn. Peter Law, eisteddych os gwelwch yn dda. Bydd yn rhaid imi ddiffodd y meicroffon.

Huw Lewis: I will just summarise then, Presiding Officer.

Huw Lewis: Yr wyf am grynhoi, felly, Lywydd.

The Presiding Officer: You can have one minute on account of injury time.

Y Llywydd: Cewch funud o amser am anafiadau.

Huw Lewis: The people of Wales need to know that we are faced with a choice—and I fear very much that it will go the wrong way here today, but that does not matter—*[Interruption.]*

Huw Lewis: Mae angen i bobl Cymru wybod bod dewis yn ein hwynebu—ac yr wyf yn ofni'n fawr yr aiff pethau'r ffordd anghywir yma heddiw, ond nid hynny sy'n cyfrif—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Nid yw'r Aelod yn ildio.

The Presiding Officer: The Member is not giving way.

Huw Lewis: That does not matter as much as the overall political judgment that will be made of the way in which people have spoken and behaved in the Chamber today. They have a choice between Labour and social justice, and opposition parties whose sole interest when faced with the biggest decision that the Assembly can make—the annual budget—is political and electoral expediency.

Huw Lewis: Nid hynny sy'n cyfrif yn gymaint â'r farn wleidyddol gyffredinol fydd yn cael ei ffurfio am y ffordd y mae pobl wedi siarad ac wedi ymddwyn yn y Siambr heddiw. Mae ganddynt ddewis rhwng Llafur a chyfiawnder cymdeithasol, a'r gwrthbleidiau nad oes ganddynt ond un diddordeb wrth wynebu'r penderfyniad mwyaf y gall y Cynulliad ei wneud—y gyllideb flynyddol—sef mantais wleidyddol ac etholiadol.

Nick Bourne: Sadly, this has been a bad-tempered debate. The first thing that I wish to point out to Huw Lewis is that this is not the final budget debate; it is a draft budget debate, and the budget is subject to amendment. Opposition Members are fully entitled to propose amendments to the draft budget. It is to the credit of individual Assembly Members that they are able to make a judgment on what is in the best interests of Wales. No Member, whether on the opposition or Government side of the Chamber, should challenge that fundamental right.

Nick Bourne: Yn anffodus, mae hon wedi bod yn ddadl groes. Y peth cyntaf yr hoffwn dynnu sylw Huw Lewis ato yw nad hon yw'r ddadl derfynol am y gyllideb; dadl ddrafft am y gyllideb ydyw, ac mae'r gyllideb yn agored i gael ei newid. Mae gan Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau bob hawl i gynnig gwelliannau i'r gyllideb ddrafft. Mae'n glod i Aelodau Cynulliad unigol eu bod yn gallu llunio barn am yr hyn sydd er lles pennaf Cymru. Ni ddylai'r un Aelod, boed ar ochr y gwrthbleidiau neu'r Llywodraeth o'r Siambr, herio'r hawl sylfaenol honno.

I have some concerns about the draft budget, and these have already been expressed. I hope that the Minister will consider the concerns of opposition parties, because, let there be no doubt, the Government is a minority Government. To his credit, the First Minister realised that when he negotiated in a very open and sensible way on the issue of top-up tuition fees.

Mae gennyf rai pryderon am y gyllideb ddrafft, ac mae'r rhain wedi cael eu mynegi eisoes. Gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn ystyried pryderon y gwrthbleidiau, oherwydd, gadwch inni fod yn gwbl glir, Llywodraeth leiafrifol yw'r Llywodraeth hon. Er clod iddo, sylweddolodd y Prif Weinidog hynny pan aeth ati i drafod mater ffioedd dysgu atodol mewn ffordd agored a synhwyrol iawn.

The draft budget was not made in such a way as to take account of the concerns that we have raised in a joint amendment. Quite why

Ni luniwyd y gyllideb ddrafft mewn ffordd a oedd yn rhoi sylw i'r pryderon yr ydym wedi eu codi mewn cydwelliant. Nid wyf yn gallu

these concerns should be painted in the way that they have been by the Government as being totally off the political spectrum fails me. It escapes me why it is thought that vested interests are somehow behind an amendment that seeks to address some of the problems faced by council tax payers in Wales, many of whom are pensioners, who are being moved up three bands for houses that have gone up in value but that belong to people who have no intention of selling them. I cannot see why that is a vested interest. It is a concern that many of our constituents throughout Wales face. I hope that it is something that the Minister will look at again.

John Griffiths: As you are approaching this in a reasoned way, perhaps you could tell us what you expect to be the outcome of the joint amendment. Would a redrafted budget involve more money, or would it involve spending the same money differently? If it is the latter, as well as stating where the extra money should be spent, surely it is incumbent upon you to state where that money will come from. What will be cut?

Nick Bourne: Before you read out your spontaneous intervention, I had been on my feet for two minutes developing the issues that I want to address. I will, of course, come to the concern that you expressed. That is quite a reasonable one, but I think it would be more reasonable to address that at the end of my speech rather than at the beginning.

Council tax is a fundamental issue that needs to be addressed. On the bouncing bomb from the Member for Neath Port Talbot who keeps getting up to say that this is all Tory inspired, I remind Members on the other side of the Chamber that what has engendered the most hostility to what you have done in Wales is the fact that a Labour Government led, the last time I looked, by a Labour Prime Minister of sorts at Westminster did not want to touch your revaluation with a disinfected barge pole. Tony Blair knew that it had been a disaster for Wales. So that is why we are questioning it, even more than we would

dimad pam y dylai'r pryderon hyn gael eu portredu fel a wnaethpwyd gan y Llywodraeth fel pryderon sydd y tu hwnt i'r sbectrwm gwleidyddol yn llwyr. Ni allaf weld pam ei bod yn credu mai buddiannau breintiedig sydd rywsut wrth wraidd ein gwelliant sy'n ceisio mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r problemau a wynebwr gan dalwyr y dreth gyngor yng Nghymru, llawer ohonynt yn bensiynwyr, sy'n cael eu symud i fyny dri band am dai sydd wedi cynyddu mewn gwerth ond sy'n eiddo i bobl nad oes ganddynt unrhyw fwriad o'u gwerthu. Ni allaf weld pam mae hynny yn fuddiant breintiedig. Mae'n bryder y mae llawer o'n hetholwyr ledled Cymru yn ei wynebu. Gobeithiaf ei fod yn rhywbeth y bydd y Gweinidog yn edrych arno eto.

John Griffiths: Gan eich bod yn ymdrin â hyn mewn ffordd resymegol, efallai y gallech ddweud wrthym ba ganlyniad yr ydych yn ei ddisgwyl o'r cydwelliant. A fyddai cyllideb wedi ei hailddrafftio yn golygu rhagor o arian, neu a fyddai'n golygu gwario'r un arian yn wahanol? Os mai'r olaf yw'r ateb, yn ogystal â dweud ymhle y dylai'r arian ychwanegol gael ei wario, onid yw'n ddyletswydd arnoch i ddatgan o ble y daw'r arian hwnnw? Beth fydd yn cael ei dorri?

Nick Bourne: Cyn ichi ddarllen eich ymyriad byrfyfyr allan, yr oeddwn wedi bod ar fy nhraed am ddwy funud yn datblygu'r materion yr wyf am roi sylw iddynt. Dof at y pryder yr ydych chi wedi ei fynegi, wrth gwrs. Mae'n ddigon rhesymol, ond credaf y byddai'n fwy rhesymol rhoi sylw i hynny ar ddiwedd fy araith yn hytrach nag ar y dechrau.

Mae'r dreth gyngor yn fater sylfaenol y mae angen rhoi sylw iddo. O ran y bom bowndiog gan yr Aelod dros Gastell-nedd Port Talbot sy'n codi o hyd i ddweud mai'r Toriaid sydd y tu cefn i hyn oll, atgoffaf yr Aelodau ar ochr arall y Siambr mai'r hyn sydd wedi ennyn yr elyniaeth fwyaf i'r hyn yr ydych wedi ei wneud yng Nghymru yw'r ffaith nad oedd Llywodraeth Lafur o dan arweiniad, y tro diwethaf yr edrychais, rhyw fath o Brif Weinidog Prydeinig Llafur yn San Steffan am hyd yn oed gyffwrdd â'ch ailbrisiad gyda pholyn lein wedi'i ddiheintio. Gwyddai Tony Blair ei fod wedi bod yn drychineb i Gymru.

have done previously; it is because they do not want it in England.

Secondly, the First Minister—which I well remember, as do opposition leaders who had meetings with him—acknowledged that there was a funding gap. Let there be no doubt about that. We did not know the extent of that gap, but we would scarcely have set up a review or body to consider this if we did not believe that there was a funding gap. All that we have asked for in this budget is for a start to be made in addressing that funding gap; that is not unreasonable. It is a serious funding gap that is disadvantaging Welsh students at Welsh universities. We should be addressing it in the interests of all those we represent.

I now come to the point that was reasonably made by John Griffiths. We have not touched on the small schools' budget, because it is within existing budgets. On council tax relief, we are looking at about £11.5 million in a given year; that is what it cost last year. You have budgeted £3.5 million for this year, so that means finding £8 million within the existing budget. We are, therefore, looking for that within the existing budget. As a party, we believe, as you do, that the Barnett formula provides rough justice for Wales. I am not confident that, if we were to look at that, we would get a better deal for Wales. I fear that we would get a worse deal. So, we are looking within the budget settlement to find funding to address the serious issues that we have put forward in that joint amendment. I hope that you will address it in the same spirit as that in which it was tabled, because, if that does not happen, we face some serious consequences as an Assembly, and the people out there will not thank us for it.

Gwenda Thomas: I am glad to be able to participate in this debate as Chair of the Committee on Equality of Opportunity. Before this year, the committee restricted its budget considerations to the equality

Felly dyna pam yr ydym yn ei gwestiynu, yn fwy hyd yn oed nag y byddem wedi ei wneud cynt; am y rheswm nad ydynt ei eisiau yn Lloegr.

Yn ail, cydnabu'r Prif Weinidog—a chofiaf hynny'n dda, fel y gwna'r arweinwyr gwrthbleidiau a gafodd gyfarfodydd gydag ef—fod yna fwllch cyllido. Ni ddylai fod unrhyw amheuaeth am hynny. Ni wyddem faint y bwllch hwnnw, ond go brin y byddem wedi sefydlu adolygiad neu gorff i ystyried hyn pe na baem yn credu bod yna fwllch cyllido. Y cyfan yr ydym wedi gofyn amdano yn y gyllideb hon yw am ddechrau mynd i'r afael â'r blwch cyllido hwnnw; nid yw hynny'n afresymol. Mae'n fwllch cyllido difrifol sy'n peri anfantais i fyfyrwyr o Gymru ym mhrifysgolion Cymru. Dylem fynd i'r afael â hynny er budd pawb yr ydym yn ei gynrychioli.

Dof yn awr at y pwynt a gafodd ei wneud yn rhesymol gan John Griffiths. Nid ydym wedi ymdrin â'r gyllideb i ysgolion bach, oherwydd y mae o fewn y cyllidebau presennol. O ran gostwng y dreth gyngor, yr ydym yn edrych ar oddeutu £11.5 miliwn mewn blwyddyn; dyna faint a gostiodd y llynedd. Yr ydych wedi cyllidebu £3.5 miliwn ar gyfer y flwyddyn hon, felly mae hynny'n golygu dod o hyd i £8 miliwn o fewn y gyllideb bresennol. Yr ydym, felly, yn chwilio am hynny o fewn y gyllideb bresennol. Fel plaid, yr ydym yn credu, fel chithau, nad yw fformiwla Barnett yn deg iawn â Chymru. Nid wyf yn hyderus, pe baem yn edrych ar hynny, y caem well bargaen i Gymru. Ofnaf y byddem yn cael gwaeth bargaen. Felly, yr ydym yn edrych o fewn setliad y gyllideb i ddod o hyd i gyllid i fynd i'r afael â'r materion difrifol yr ydym wedi eu rhoi gerbron yn y cydwelliant. Gobeithiaf y byddwch yn rhoi sylw iddo yn yr un ysbryd ag y'i cyflwynwyd, oherwydd, os na fydd hynny'n digwydd, yr ydym yn wynebu canlyniadau difrifol fel Cynulliad, ac ni fydd y bobl allan yn y gymuned yn diolch inni am hynny.

Gwenda Thomas: Yr wyf yn falch o allu cymryd rhan yn y ddadl hon fel Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal. Cyn eleni, cyfyngodd y pwyllgor y sylw a roddodd i'r gyllideb i'r llinellau gwariant cydraddoldeb o

expenditure lines within the social justice and regeneration expenditure group. However, committee members recognise that equality issues must be taken into consideration as an integral part of the decision-making process for funding policy development and service delivery across all ministerial portfolios. I was, therefore, instructed to write to the Chairs of each of the subject committees with the request that their committees pay special regard to equality issues in determining their priorities. I am glad to say that our request has been listened to, not only by subject committees but also by the Finance Minister.

I welcome first of all the proposed increase in the budget expenditure line for equality which is included in the social justice and regeneration main expenditure group. I am also glad to see the additional resources for black and ethnic minority housing in that MEG. This is one of the areas of priority identified by the committee when it responded to the budget issues paper in May. Others include addressing the anti-poverty agenda, the needs of refugees and asylum seekers, disability access issues and service provision, voluntary service funding to support the needs of discriminated-against groups, the rights of children and families, service provision in language of choice, housing, the Welsh language and the implementation of housing and community safety objectives in the Assembly's race equality strategy.

Although, it would be naive of me to expect additional resources for all these areas, I am pleased to say that the draft budget goes some way to address many of the concerns of the Committee on Equality of Opportunity. It is particularly noted that the Disability Discrimination Act 2005 presents a challenge for all committees, the Welsh Assembly Government and others. The requirement to consult with disability organisations in Wales will place a burden on many bodies, some of which are poorly funded, under resourced and reliant on the goodwill of volunteers. This is something that I am asking us all to bear in mind for future budgets.

fewn y grŵp gwariant cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio. Fodd bynnag, mae aelodau'r pwyllgor yn cydnabod bod yn rhaid i faterion cydraddoldeb gael eu cymryd i ystyriaeth fel rhan annatod o'r broses o wneud penderfyniadau am ariannu gwaith datblygu polisi a chyflwyno gwasanaethau ar draws portffolios y gweinidogion i gyd. Fe'm cyfarwyddwyd, felly, i ysgrifennu at Gadeiryddion pob un o'r pwyllgorau pwnc gyda chais ar i'w pwyllgorau roi sylw arbennig i faterion cydraddoldeb wrth benderfynu ar eu blaenoriaethau. Yr wyf yn falch o ddweud i'n cais gael clust barod, nid yn unig gan y pwyllgorau pwnc ond hefyd gan y Gweinidog Cyllid.

Croesawaf yn gyntaf y cynnydd arfaethedig yn llinell wariant y gyllideb ar gyfer cydraddoldeb, sydd wedi ei chynnwys yn y prif grŵp gwariant cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio. Yr wyf hefyd yn falch o weld yr adnoddau ychwanegol ar gyfer tai i bobl dduon a lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn y prif grŵp gwariant hwnnw. Mae hwn yn un o'r meysydd blaenoriaeth a nodwyd gan y pwyllgor wrth iddo ymateb i bapur materion y gyllideb ym mis Mai. Ymysg y materion eraill mae rhoi sylw i'r agenda yn erbyn tlodi, anghenion ffoaduriaid a cheiswyr lloches, materion mynediad a'r ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau i bobl anabl, cyllido gwasanaethau gwirfoddol i roi cynhaliachd i grwpiau y gwahaniaethir yn eu herbyn, hawliau plant a theuluoedd, darparu gwasanaethau yn y ddewis iaith, tai, yr iaith Gymraeg a gweithredu'r amcanion tai a diogelwch cymunedol yn strategaeth cydraddoldeb hiliol y Cynulliad.

Er y byddai'n naif ohonof i ddisgwyl adnoddau ychwanegol ar gyfer y meysydd hyn i gyd, yr wyf yn falch o ddweud bod y gyllideb ddrafft yn mynd ran o'r ffordd tuag at roi sylw i lawer o bryderon y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal. Nodir yn arbennig fod Deddf Gwahaniaethu ar sail Anabledd 2005 yn her i'r pwyllgorau i gyd, i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac i eraill. Bydd y gofyniad i ymgynghori â chyrrff anabledd yng Nghymru yn rhoi baich ar lawer o gyrff, rhai ohonynt heb arian nac adnoddau digonol ac yn ddibynnol ar ewyllys da gwirfoddolwyr. Mae hyn yn rhywbeth yr wyf yn gofyn i bob un ohonom ei gadw mewn cof ar gyfer

cyllidebau'r dyfodol.

4.30 p.m.

Michael German: Many of the speakers on the other side of the Chamber made the error of saying quite clearly that they believe that this is Labour's budget and that we should approve Labour's budget. That does not recognise the electoral consequences of what has happened in this Chamber. The budget now has to be the Assembly's budget, not Labour's budget. In order to make it the Assembly's budget we have tabled a reasoned joint amendment, which shows what the priorities of the entire Assembly are.

Michael German: Mae nifer o siaradwyr ar ochr arall y Siambr wedi gwneud camgymeriad trwy ddweud yn gwbl ddiawys eu bod yn credu mai cyllideb y Blaid Lafur yw hon ac y dylem gymeradwyo cyllideb Lafur. Nid yw hynny'n cydnabod canlyniadau etholiadol yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd yn y Siambr hon. Rhaid i'r gyllideb yn awr fod yn gyllideb y Cynulliad, ac nid cyllideb y Blaid Lafur. Er mwyn ei gwneud yn gyllideb y Cynulliad yr ydym wedi cyflwyno gwelliant rhesymegol ar y cyd, sy'n dangos beth yw blaenoriaethau'r Cynulliad cyfan.

I remind Labour Members that the first of these amendments—the first part of the joint amendment—does not just represent this views on this side of the Chamber, but your party's view, as expressed yesterday by the Labour leader of the Welsh Local Government Association, who called for transitional relief for local authorities in Wales as a result of the slap in the face that you have received from your own Government in London. That is what the WLGA asked for.

Hoffwn atgoffa'r Aelodau Llafur nad yw'r cyntaf o'r gwelliannau hyn—rhan gyntaf y gwelliant ar y cyd—yn adlewyrchu safbwynt yr ochr hon o'r Siambr yn unig, ond safbwynt eich plaid chi hefyd, fel a fynegwyd ddoe gan arweinydd Llafur Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, sydd wedi galw am ryddhad trosiannol i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i'r ergyd ar draws yr wyneb yr ydych wedi ei dioddef gan eich Llywodraeth eich hun yn Llundain. Dyna'r hyn y mae CLILC wedi gofyn amdano.

Lynne Neagle *rose*—

Lynne Neagle *yn codi*—

Michael German: If you are going to ask me where the money will come from, I will willingly take the intervention.

Michael German: Os ydych chi am ofyn imi o ble daw'r arian, yr wyf yn barod i gymryd yr ymyriad.

Lynne Neagle: How can you call something 'a slap in the face' when you were in the Government that agreed this? You and Jenny Randerson were members of the Assembly Cabinet.

Lynne Neagle: Sut allwch chi alw rhywbeth yn 'ergyd ar draws yr wyneb' pan oeddech chi'n aelod o'r Llywodraeth a gytunodd ar hyn? Yr oeddech chi a Jenny Randerson yn aelodau o Gabinet y Cynulliad.

Michael German: You can rewrite history if you like, but you know very well that we agreed to revaluation on the basis that there would be a revaluation in England a year later, and that there would be a review of local government finance. That is precisely the wording that your Labour leader used yesterday, in making it clear that that is what

Michael German: Cewch ailysgrifennu hanes os mynnwch, ond gwyddoch o'r gorau ein bod wedi cytuno i ailbrisio ar y sail y byddai ailbrisio'n digwydd yn Lloegr flwyddyn yn ddiweddarach, ac y cynhelid adolygiad o gyllid llywodraeth leol. Dyna'r union eiriau a ddefnyddiwyd gan eich arweinydd Llafur ddoe, wrth ei gwneud yn

he would be after.

Yesterday, the First Minister called the postponement by Labour of revaluation in England, and the knocking into the long grass of the review of local government finance, inconvenient. It is slightly more than inconvenient; I regard it as a slap in the face for those council tax payers who have had to put up with this problem. We are now faced with a local government review—and I quote Sir Michael Lyons:

‘reform of the funding system needs to be preceded by greater clarity about what local government does.’

On the back of that, David Miliband announced that revaluation in England will not take place until after the next general election. It seems to me perfectly reasonable, therefore, that the Labour leader—your leader of local government in Wales—should call for transitional relief, because the people in Wales have been treated unjustly by a Labour Government in London that has sought to push this into the long grass. I do not regard that as inconvenient; it is a perfectly sensible move. If the Finance Minister, in her reply, says, ‘Well, we should go to London and seek extra funding’, I would support that as well. We have tabled an amendment about the Barnett formula, and we are quite happy to seek what local government thinks should meet our needs. That is why it thinks it should go to London. I am happy to support that move, if the Minister feels that it would be beneficial. I am sure that she would like to write to the Labour leader of the WLGA and support that view, as that is what the WLGA has been asking for.

In relation to the settlement for local authorities, part of this amendment clearly states that we think that there is not enough money in the budget settlement for front-line education services. If you take out of the settlement for local government the percentage increase that has been proposed, and that which is special grant and ringfenced, you are left with around 3 per cent for inflation, wages and for price

amlwg mai dyna’n union yr oedd am ei gael.

Ddoe, disgrifiodd y Prif Weinidog benderfyniad y Blaid Lafur i ohirio ailbrisió yn Lloegr, ac anghofio am yr adolygiad o gyllid llywodraeth leol, fel anghyfleustra. Mae’n fwy nag anghyfleustra; yr wyf yn gweld hyn fel ergyd ar draws yr wyneb i’r rhai sy’n gorfod talu’r dreth gyngor ac sydd wedi gorfod goddef y broblem hon. Yr ydym yn awr yn wynebu adolygiad o lywodraeth leol—ac yng ngeiriau Syr Michael Lyons:

cyn adolygu’r system gyllido rhaid cael mwy o eglurder ynghylch beth yn union y mae llywodraeth leol yn ei wneud.

Ar sail hynny, cyhoeddodd David Miliband na fydd ailbrisió’n digwydd yn Lloegr tan ar ôl yr etholiad cyffredinol nesaf. Ymddengys yn gwbl resymol imi, felly, y dylai’r arweinydd Llafur—eich arweinydd llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru—alw am ryddhad trosiannol, gan fod pobl Cymru wedi eu trin mewn ffordd anghyfiawn gan y Llywodraeth Lafur yn Llundain sydd wedi gwneud ei gorau i anghofio am hyn. Nid wyf ystyried hynny fel anghyfleustra; mae’n gam cwbl synhwyrol. Os dywed y Gweinidog dros Gyllid yn ei hateb, ‘Wel, dylem fynd i Lundain i ofyn am ragor o arian’, byddwn yn fodlon cefnogi hynny hefyd. Yr ydym wedi cyflwyno gwelliant ynghylch fformwla Barnett, ac yr ydym yn ddigon hapus i ganfod barn llywodraeth leol ynglŷn â’r hyn y mae’n ei gredu sydd ei angen i gwrdd â’n hanghenion. Dyna pam ei bod yn credu y dylai fynd i Lundain. Yr wyf yn hapus i gefnogi’r syniad hwnnw, os yw’r Gweinidog yn credu y byddai hynny’n fuddiol. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai’n hoffi ysgrifennu at arweinydd Llafur CLILC a chefnogi’r safbwynt hwnnw, gan mai dyna’r hyn y mae CLILC wedi bod yn gofyn amdano.

O ran y setliad i awdurdodau lleol, mae rhan o’r gwelliant hwn yn datgan yn bendant ein bod o’r farn nad oes digon o arian yn setliad y gyllideb ar gyfer gwasanaethau addysg rheng flaen. Os ydych yn tynnu o’r setliad ar gyfer llywodraeth leol, y cynnydd canrannol a gynigiwyd, a hynny sy’n grant arbennig ac wedi’i neilltuo, mae gennych tua 3 y cant ar ôl ar gyfer chwyddiant, cyflogau a chynnydd mewn prisiau. Ni fydd modd iddynt gael eu

increases. They will not be able to fit within that formula and that is what needs to be sorted.

On the higher education funding gap, I am sorry, Jeff, but you simply cannot say 'if there is one'. We have had a Rees review, and a Rees commission, which said:

'One recent estimate of the funding gap in Wales suggests that it is much larger than previously thought.'

The commission thinks that there is a funding gap, and put it at £330 million. The previous report said £50 million; it believed that there is a funding gap. I accept that we do not know the exact figures. I also accept what the First Minister told me, that the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales will present its results within the next month, and that we will have that in place to be able to work out the amount of cash that is needed to begin to address the funding gap. We will have that before this budget is reviewed and brought back to us. That is why this amendment has been proposed: in order to allow further discussion.

In conclusion, just remind yourselves that this is a budget for education, for local authorities, and a budget to stop the slap in the face that the Labour Government has had. Fundamentally, it is the National Assembly's budget that we are discussing, not Labour's budget.

Leighton Andrews: In introducing the budget, the Finance Minister rightly spoke of the continuing growth that there has been in the Assembly's budget in the time that the Assembly has been in existence. The reason for that continuing growth has been the success of UK Labour's economic policy, with the lowest inflation, the lowest unemployment, and the lowest interest rates for a generation. It seems that this has not gone unnoticed by the leader of the UK opposition, Michael Howard, who said in *The Daily Telegraph*:

'When most people are relatively content

cynnwys o fewn y fformwla honno a dyna beth sydd angen ei ddatrys.

O ran y bwlch cyllido mewn addysg uwch, mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Jeff, ond ni allwch ddweud 'os oes un'. Yr ydym wedi cael adolygiad Rees, a chomisiwn Rees, a ddywedodd:

Mae un amcangyfrif diweddar o'r bwlch cyllido yng Nghymru yn awgrymu ei fod yn llawer mwy nag a dybiwyd yn flaenorol.

Mae'r comisiwn yn credu bod bwlch cyllido'n bodoli, a dywed ei fod yn £330 miliwn. Dywedodd yr adroddiad blaenorol ei fod yn £50 miliwn; yr oedd hwnnw'n credu bod bwlch cyllido'n bodoli. Yr wyf yn derbyn na wyddom ni beth yw'r union ffigur. Yr wyf hefyd yn derbyn yr hyn a ddywedodd y Prif Weinidog wrthyf, sef bydd Cyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru yn cyflwyno'i ganlyniadau o fewn y mis nesaf, ac y bydd y rheiny ar gael i'n galluogi i gyfrifo faint o arian fydd ei angen i ddechrau mynd i'r afael â'r bwlch cyllido. Bydd hynny ar gael inni cyn y bydd y gyllideb hon yn cael ei hadolygu a'i chyflwyno inni eto. Dyna pam fod y gwelliant hwn wedi'i gynnig: er mwyn caniatáu trafodaeth bellach ar y mater.

I gloi, dylem atgoffa ein hunain fod hon yn gyllideb ar gyfer addysg, ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol, ac yn gyllideb i atal yr ergyd ar draws yr wyneb y mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur wedi'i dioddef. Yn syml, cyllideb y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol sy'n cael ei thrafod, ac nid cyllideb y Blaid Lafur.

Leighton Andrews: Wrth gyflwyno'r gyllideb, yr oedd y Gweinidog dros Gyllid yn iawn i ddweud bod twf parhaus wedi bod yng nghyllideb y Cynulliad dros yr amser y mae'r Cynulliad wedi bodoli. Y rheswm dros y twf parhaus hwnnw fu llwyddiant polisi economaidd y Blaid Lafur yn y DU, gyda'r chwyddiant isaf, y cyfraddau diweithdra isaf, a'r cyfraddau llog isaf a welwyd mewn cenedlaeth. Ymddengys bod arweinydd gwrthblaid y DU, Michael Howard, wedi sylwi ar hyn, pan ddywedodd yn *The Daily Telegraph*:

Pan fo pobl yn weddol hapus gyda'u byd yn

with their economic lot, it is very hard for an opposition to win elections’.

We understand from that that he has a strategy for the Conservative Party for the next election—whenever that might be—at a UK level, but certainly for a Welsh level. Howard says:

‘Only a slump can return us to power’.

So the Conservatives’ strategy, as ever, is to talk down the economy, the UK and Wales.

Alun Cairns: Will you give way?

Leighton Andrews: I will not.

The Finance Minister also said that the budget today reflects the second year of three-year plans. We have already approved the bulk of the spending plans before us today. She has been prepared to meet opposition parties to discuss those. I was therefore interested when Jenny Randerson said that the opposition amendment reflected the opposition parties’ collective five top priorities. I will not say that they are not important. Higher education, rebanding, small schools, rail, and education in general are those five top priorities. However, there is no mention of early years provision, the health service, or social care for the elderly in the opposition’s main amendment.

Jenny Randerson: Will you take an intervention?

Leighton Andrews: I will take an intervention from you, Jenny.

Jenny Randerson: I think that you will agree that the increased money for health in the budget, which includes social care, has been universally welcomed, and I am sure that you would be pleased to hear that we do not regard it as the job of the opposition to wreck the budget, but to assist it. Finally, do you regard front-line education services as not including early years provision? In my definition it does.

economaidd, mae’n anodd iawn i wrthblaid ennill etholiadau.

Yr ydym yn deall drwy hynny bod ganddo strategaeth i’r Blaid Geidwadol ar gyfer yr etholiad nesaf—pa bryd bynnag y bydd hwnnw—ar lefel y DU, ond yn sicr ar lefel Gymreig. Dywed Howard:

Dim ond dirwasgiad all ein rhoi’n ôl mewn grym.

Felly, strategaeth y Ceidwadwyr, fel arfer, yw ceisio dirmygu llwyddiant yr economi, yn y DU ac yng Nghymru.

Alun Cairns: A wnewch chi ildio?

Leighton Andrews: Na wnaif.

Dywedodd y Gweinidog dros Gyllid hefyd bod y gyllideb heddiw’n adlewyrchu ail flwyddyn cynlluniau tair blynedd. Yr ydym eisoes wedi cymeradwyo mwyafrif y cynlluniau gwariant sydd ger ein bron heddiw. Mae hi wedi bod y barod i gyfarfod y gwrthbleidiau i drafod y rhain. Yr oedd gennyf ddiddordeb felly pan ddywedodd Jenny Randerson fod gwelliant y gwrthbleidiau yn adlewyrchu pum prif flaenoriaeth y gwrthbleidiau gyda’i gilydd. Nid fyddwn yn gwadu eu bod yn bwysig. Addysg uwch, ailfandio, ysgolion bach, rheilffyrdd, ac addysg yn gyffredinol yw’r pum prif flaenoriaeth. Fodd bynnag, nid oes sôn am ddarpariaeth blynnyddoedd cynnar, y gwasanaeth iechyd, na gofal cymdeithasol i’r henoed ym mhrif welliant y gwrthbleidiau.

Jenny Randerson: A wnewch chi dderbyn ymyriad?

Leighton Andrews: Derbyniaf ymyriad gennych chi, Jenny.

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn cytuno bod cynnydd yn yr arian ar gyfer iechyd yn y gyllideb, sy’n cynnwys gofal cymdeithasol, wedi derbyn croeso cyffredinol, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn falch o glywed nad ydym yn credu mai gwaith y gwrthbleidiau yw difetha’r gyllideb, ond ei chynorthwyo. Yn olaf, a ydych chi’n credu nad yw gwasanaethau addysg rheng flaen yn cynnwys darpariaeth blynnyddoedd

cynnar? Mae'r ddarpariaeth hon wedi ei chynnwys yn ôl fy niffiniaid i.

Leighton Andrews: To be honest, it depends. Not all of the support that will go into early years provision will necessarily be delivered through formal education. The reality of what you said is that you are conceding my point. Anyway, we can scrutinise the Record on what you have said tomorrow.

Leighton Andrews: A dweud y gwir, mae'n dibynnu. Ni fydd yr holl gefnogaeth a fydd yn cael ei neilltuo ar gyfer darpariaeth blynyddoedd cynnar o reidrwydd yn cael ei darparu trwy addysg ffurfiol. Hanfod yr hyn yr ydych wedi ei ddweud yw eich bod yn derbyn fy mhwynt. Beth bynnag, gallwn graffu ar y Cofnod yfory i weld beth yn union a ddywedasoeh.

I think that it is the job of an opposition to be responsible in proposing amendments to the budget. It is legitimate for us to ask what it is in the budget that the opposition would wish the Government to cut in order to redistribute the money into the areas for which they are asking support. Do opposition members want cuts, for example, in social care for the elderly? Do they want cuts in the additional money that goes into refuse and waste? Do they want money to be cut from the budget for the Heads of the Valleys programme, early years provision, the crime fighting fund, and the additional transport budget?

Yr wyf yn credu mai gwaith gwrthblaid yw bod yn gyfrifol wrth gynnig gwelliannau i'r gyllideb. Mae'n deg inni ofyn beth yn y gyllideb yr hoffai'r wrthblaid i'r Llywodraeth ei hepgor er mwyn ailddosbarthu'r arian i'r meysydd y maent am eu gweld yn cael eu cefnogi. A yw aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau am weld toriadau, er enghraifft, mewn gofal cymdeithasol i'r henoed? A ydych chi am weld toriadau yn yr arian ychwanegol sy'n mynd tuag at sbwriel a gwastraff? A ydynt am weld arian yn cael ei dorri o'r gyllideb ar gyfer rhaglen Blaenau'r Cymoedd, darpariaeth blynyddoedd cynnar, y gronfa ymladd troseddau, a'r gyllideb drafndiaeth ychwanegol?

We are perfectly within our rights to ask you to stand up your costs, which is why the opposition's amendment 1 today is so inadequate in every respect. It calls for adequate money for each of those additional budget items, but you do not have a clue what that adequate money would be.

Mae gennym bob hawl i ofyn i chi gyfiawnhau eich costau, a dyna pam fod gwelliant 1 y gwrthbleidiau heddiw mor ddiffygiol ym mhob ffordd. Mae'n galw am arian digonol ar gyfer pob un o'r eitemau ychwanegol hyn yn y gyllideb, ond nid oes gennych syniad faint fyddai'r arian digonol hwnnw.

What is happening today, of course, is that the opposition is kicking off the 2007 election campaign 18 months early. I think that we are entitled, therefore, to reflect on what is likely to be the main opposition in 2007. I only heard two serious speeches today from the opposition benches, and they came from the Tory Party. We know that they have led the opposition today.

Yr hyn yr ydym yn ei weld heddiw, wrth gwrs, yw'r gwrthbleidiau'n lansio'u hymgyrch etholiadol ar gyfer 2007 a hynny 18 mis yn gynnar. Yr wyf yn credu bod gennym hawl, felly, i ystyried pwy fydd y brif wrthblaid yn debygol o fod yn 2007. Dim ond dwy araith ddifrifol yr wyf wedi eu clywed heddiw o feinciau'r gwrthbleidiau, a daethant o feinciau'r Blaid Dori'aid. Gwyddom mai hwy sydd wedi arwain y gwrthbleidiau heddiw.

Dyma'r hyn sy'n digwydd heddiw: y Toriaid yw gwir wrthblaid y Cynulliad. Mae Plaid Cymru yn dilyn pob gair y mae'r Toriaid yn ei ddweud.

This is what is happening today: the Tories are the real opposition in the Assembly, and Plaid Cymru is following their every word.

Today, the Tories are preparing the way for their role as the main opposition after 2007. We all saw Nick Bourne on that well-known BBC programme, 'Smug on Sunday'. We all know that he is the organ grinder today, and he has a right gang of monkeys to play with. Nick Bourne and Ieuan Wyn Jones—Wales's worst nightmare made flesh; not so much a coalition of the willing as a coalition of the chilling. They do not want to be caught together, though. It is like that old song by the Police—'Don't stand, don't stand so close to me'. This is Plaid Cymru's last stand; we all know that there will be a new leader of the opposition in 2007, and he is sitting on the Tory benches. His name is Glyn Davies.

4.40 p.m.

Today Plaid Cymru is lining up with the Tories. It is finished in the Rhondda from here on; it is finished in the Valleys from here on, and it is hanging onto the Tories' coat tails. The opposition may have the votes today, but it will lose votes in 2007 by its antics.

John Marek: I wish to speak to the amendment that bears my name, but before I do, I would like to ask this: what are the arguments that the Government side has been putting forward? I have only been able to detect two. One, which has been put very badly by Leighton Andrews and Huw Lewis, is that we are voting with the Tories. I do not play party politics with the welfare of Welsh people. [*Laughter.*] You may laugh, but the record will show that playing party politics does not attract Welsh people to the Assembly. When Labour realises that and speaks seriously, it will realise that our amendment is aimed at helping Welsh people. The Labour Party wants to beggar council tax payers in Wales; we are saying that it should not be doing that.

Secondly, what does it matter if Plaid Cymru, the Conservative Party, the Liberal Democrat Party, Forward Wales and Peter Law happen

Heddiw, mae'r Torïaid yn paratoi ar gyfer eu rôl fel y brif wrthblaid ar ôl 2007. Gwelodd pob un ohonom Nick Bourne ar y rhaglen adnabyddus honno ar y BBC 'Smug on Sunday'. Gwyddom i gyd mai ef yw perchennog yr organ heddiw ac mae ganddo griw o fwncïod yn gwmni iddo. Nick Bourne ac Ieuan Wyn Jones—hunllef waethaf Cymru'n cael ei gwireddu; nid yn gymaint yn gynghrair o'r awyddus ond yn hytrach cynghrair o'r brawychus. Er hynny, nid ydynt am gael eu dal gyda'i gilydd. Maent yn ein hatgoffa o'r hen gân honno gan y grŵp Police—'Don't stand, don't stand so close to me'. Dyma chwythiad olaf Plaid Cymru; gwyddom i gyd y bydd gan yr wrthblaid arweinydd newydd ar ôl 2007, ac mae'n eistedd ar fainc y Torïaid. Ei enw yw Glyn Davies.

Heddiw mae Plaid Cymru'n sefyll ochr yn ochr â'r Torïaid. Bydd wedi darfod arnynt yn y Rhondda ar ôl hyn; bydd wedi darfod arnynt y Cymoedd ar ôl hyn, ac maent yn gafael yng nghwt y Torïaid. Efallai mai'r wrthblaid sydd â'r pleidleisiau heddiw, ond bydd yn colli pleidleisiau yn 2007 o ganlyniad i'w champau.

John Marek: Hoffwn lefaru ar y gwelliant sy'n dwyn fy enw, ond cyn imi wneud hynny, hoffwn ofyn hyn: beth yw'r dadleuon y mae ochr y Llywodraeth wedi bod yn eu cyflwyno? Dim ond dwy yn unig yr wyf wedi sylwi arnynt. Un, a gyflëwyd yn wael iawn gan Leighton Andrews a Huw Lewis, sef ein bod yn pleidleisio gyda'r Torïaid. Nid wyf am chwarae gemau gwleidyddol gyda lles pobl Cymru. [*Chwerthin.*] Mae'n ddigon hawdd i chi chwerthin, ond mae'r ffeithiau'n dangos nad yw chwarae gemau gwleidyddol yn anwylo pobl tuag at y Cynulliad. Pan fydd Llafur yn sylweddoli hynny ac yn dechrau siarad o ddifrif, bydd yn gweld mai nod ein gwelliant yw helpu pobl Cymru. Mae'r Blaid Lafur am wneud y bobl sy'n talu'r dreth gyngor yng Nghymru'n gardotwyr; yr ydym ni'n dweud na ddylai fod yn gwneud hynny.

Yn ail, pa wahaniaeth os yw Plaid Cymru, y Blaid Geidwadol, Plaid y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, Ymlaen Cymru a Peter Law yn

to agree that we should be doing something for council tax payers in Wales? I put the Welsh people first, not party politics. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I would like to hear this interesting speech.

John Marek: My long years in the Labour Party have shown me that it is irrevocably split. Half of its members regard the Tories as the enemy, and the other half regard Plaid Cymru as the enemy. I speak from experience.

Several Assembly Members *rose*—

John Marek: Let me get into my speech a little.

Karen Sinclair: Will you give way?

John Marek: Not yet; I wish to get into my speech a little. The other argument that the Labour Party puts forward is that, if we are going to spend more in this area, we will have to have to cut elsewhere. I beg to differ. That is not true; it is not a question of money. The Labour Party, of course, believes in throwing money at things—Gordon Brown has been doing it here and there, with a stealth tax in other areas, such as pensions. However, it is a matter of management, and of the competence of the ministerial team. Why do we now have more administrators than front-line staff in the health service? Why do we have huge bureaucracies in ELWa? Why do we have 22 local health boards, all producing committees, sub-committees and papers, wasting our money? We, on this side of the Chamber, would say that you do not need to cut some services to provide better facilities in other areas.

I will give way to Karen Sinclair.

Karen Sinclair: I listened very carefully to what you said, John, about your total disinterest in political parties, and your drive to be an individual representing the people of Wales, but I wonder at how short your memory is. I remember clearly that, since

digwydd cytuno y dylem fod yn gwneud rhywbeth dros dalwyr y dreth gyngor yng Nghymru? Yr wyf yn rhoi pobl Cymru'n gyntaf, nid gwleidyddiaeth plaid. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Hoffwn glywed yr araith ddiddorol hon.

John Marek: Mae fy mlynnyddoedd maith gyda'r Blaid Lafur wedi dangos imi ei bod wedi'i rhannu'n ddwy. Mae hanner ei haelodau'n gweld y Torïaid fel y gelyn, ac mae'r hanner arall yn gweld plaid Cymru fel y gelyn. Yr wyf yn siarad o brofiad.

Sawl Aelod Cynulliad *yn codi*—

John Marek: Gadewch imi fynd ymlaen â fy araith am ychydig.

Karen Sinclair: A wnewch chi ildio?

John Marek: Dim eto; hoffwn fynd ymlaen â fy araith am ychydig. Y ddadl arall y mae'r Blaid Lafur yn ei gwyntyllu yw hyn, os ydym ni am wario mwy yn y maes hwn, bydd rhaid inni gwtogi mewn maes arall. Yr wyf yn anghytuno. Nid yw hynny'n wir; nid yw'n fater o arian. Mae'r Blaid Lafur, wrth gwrs, yn credu mewn taflu arian at bethau—mae Gordon Brown wedi bod yn gwneud hynny yma ac acw, gyda threth lechwraidd mewn meysydd eraill, megis pensiynau. Fodd bynnag, mae'n fater o reolaeth, a gallu'r tîm gweinidogion. Pam fod gennym ni bellach fwy o weinyddwyr na staff rheng flaen yn y gwasanaeth iechyd? Pam fod gennym ni niferoedd enfawr o fiwrocratiaid yn ELWa? Pam fod gennym ni 22 o fyrddau iechyd lleol, gyda phob un yn cynhyrchu pwyllgorau, is-bwyllgorau a phapurau, gan wastraffu ein harian? Yr ydym ni, ar yr ochr hon o'r Siambr, yn dweud nad oes rhaid i chi dorri rhai gwasanaethau i ddarparu cyfleusterau gwell mewn meysydd eraill.

Ildiaf i Karen Sinclair.

Karen Sinclair: Yr wyf wedi gwranddo'n astud iawn ar yr hyn yr ydych wedi'i ddweud, John, am eich diffyg diddordeb mewn gwleidyddiaeth plaid, a'ch ymdrech i fod yn unigolyn sy'n cynrychioli pobl Cymru, ond yr wyf yn synnu bod eich cof

2003, you have formed not one, but two, political parties, neither of which you have managed to lead anywhere. Therefore, I cannot equate your unbelievable statement about not being interested in political parties with the reality of the last two years.

John Marek: I do not understand that. I will have to read the Record carefully tomorrow.

I will get on with my speech. Let me give you another example of ministerial incompetence. When a school was to be closed in Wrexham, reducing the number of schools from three to two, at a cost of £12 million, as soon as the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning gave her permission for that school to close, the price went from £12 million to £22 million. That £10 million would be just enough to make sure that those people who are going to be hurt with a double whammy on their council tax next April could have it pushed off for another year. The Minister has wasted the money, and we cannot have it. It has to come from somewhere else, and it will come from somewhere else. There is plenty of waste because of bad management on the Labour side.

The council tax, which is an important issue, is the poll tax of the Labour Party. It has increased in real terms by nearly double since 1997. In Wrexham, people are paying a high poll tax, yet, in other areas, capital values did not increase on the valuation date, so the situation is skewed. Wrexham has seen huge increases—my bill has gone up 16 per cent, and the rates increase on my premises was 18 per cent. There has been a 20 per cent increase in rates on the National Assembly. That demonstrates the Labour Party's unconcern about the difficulties that most Welsh council tax payers are facing today. [*Laughter.*] I am sorry that the Labour Members are laughing—they should take this seriously. This amendment will redress the balance.

Janet Davies: I want to talk about adequate provision for rail services. For six years, there have been strategies from the Assembly

mor fyr. Cofiaf yn iawn eich bod, ers 2003, wedi ffurfio nid un, ond dwy blaid wleidyddol, ac nad ydych chi wedi llwyddo i arwain yr un ohonynt i unman. Felly, ni allaf gysoni eich datganiad anghredadwy nad oes gennych ddiddordeb mewn pleidiau gwleidyddol gyda realiti'r ddwy flynedd diwethaf.

John Marek: Nid wyf yn deall hynny. Bydd rhaid imi ddarllen y Cofnod yn ofalus yfory.

Af ymlaen gyda fy araith. Gadewch imi roi enghraifft arall i chi o anallu gweinidogion. Pan oedd ysgol i gael ei chau yn Wrecsam, gan ostwng nifer yr ysgolion o dair i ddwy, a hynny ar gost o £12 miliwn, cyn gynted ag y rhoddodd y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ei chaniatâd i gau'r ysgol honno, cododd y pris o £12 miliwn i £22 miliwn. Byddai'r £10 miliwn hwnnw'n ddigon i sicrhau y gallai'r bobl hynny sy'n mynd i ddioddef o ganlyniad i ergyd ddwbl ar eu treth gyngor fis Ebrill nesaf fod wedi ei wthio yn ei flaen am flwyddyn arall. Mae'r Gweinidog wedi gwastraffu'r arian, ac ni allwn ei gael. Rhaid iddo ddod o rywle arall, a daw o rywle arall. Ceir llawer o wastraff oherwydd rheolaeth wael o du Llafur.

Y dreth gyngor, sydd yn fater o bwys, yw treth y pen y Blaid Lafur. Mae wedi dyblu bron o ran ei gwir werth er 1997. Yn Wrecsam, mae pobl yn talu treth y pen uchel, ac eto, mewn ardaloedd eraill, nid oedd y gwerthoedd cyfalaf yn fwy ar y dyddiad prisio, felly mae'r sefyllfa'n un gam. Cafwyd codiadau anferth yn Wrecsam—mae fy mil i wedi codi 16 y cant, a'r cynnydd yn y trethi ar fy adeilad oedd 18 y cant. Bu cynnydd o 20 y cant yn y trethi ar y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Mae hynny'n amlygu difaterwch y Blaid Lafur ynghylch yr anawsterau y mae'r rhan fwyaf o dalwyr y dreth gyngor yng Nghymru'n eu hwynebu heddiw. [*Chwerthin.*] Mae'n ddrwg gennyf fod yr Aelodau Llafur yn chwerthin—dylent gymryd hyn o ddifrif. Bydd y gwelliant hwn yn unioni'r fantol.

Janet Davies: Yr wyf am sôn am ddarpariaeth ddigonol ar gyfer gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd. Er chwe blynedd, cafwyd

Government, and debates in the Chamber, and, over and over again, we have talked about the need for an integrated transport system, with rail as the foundation that links clearly and easily with other forms of public and private transport.

The arguments for the importance of a high-quality rail system have been rehearsed many times. It is essential for economic development—it is the matrix for economic development—it is essential to reduce carbon emissions, which the Assembly Government is signally failing to do, and it is essential for social interaction. We know that the UK Government does not accept this need in Wales, so that Network Rail does not receive funding to invest, and, therefore, we are left, quite unfairly, to spend any extra money that we get on enabling the economy to take off and on addressing the increasingly scary issue of carbon emissions.

We have had a few Acts this year that have given us more powers, but some needs can only be met by financial investment.

Jeff Cuthbert: I do not doubt your sincerity when you talk about rail services and wanting the best that we can have. However, how do you respond to John Marek's point that we are not necessarily talking about money, and that it could be about management? So, are you looking for more money, and, if so, how much, and how do you equate that with the statement of one of your collaborators that it may be nothing to do with money?

Janet Davies: I agree that, in terms of the health service, there is a lot of bad management. If you were to look at some of the Audit Committee reports, you would realise what I am talking about. However, if you want to invest in the rail system and increase services, it will cost money.

Different parts of Wales have different requirements. In the south-east, Network Rail is relieving, through the rail system, the issue

strategaethau gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, a dadleuon yn y Siambr, a, dro ar ôl tro, yr ydym wedi sôn am yr angen am system drafnidiaeth integredig, a'r rheilffyrdd yn sylfaen iddi gyda chysylltiadau clir a hwylus â mathau eraill o drafnidiaeth gyhoeddus a phreifat.

Mae'r dadleuon dros gydnabod pwysigrwydd system reilffyrdd o ansawdd da wedi'u cyflwyno lawer gwaith. Mae'n hollbwysig ar gyfer datblygu economaidd—hi yw'r rhagamod ar gyfer datblygu economaidd—mae'n hollbwysig er mwyn lleihau gollyngiadau carbon, sef yr hyn y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn methu'n neilltuol â'i wneud, ac mae'n hollbwysig ar gyfer rhyngweithio cymdeithasol. Gwyddom nad yw Llywodraeth y DU yn cydnabod yr angen hwn yng Nghymru, fel na chaiff Network Rail arian i'w fuddsoddi, ac, felly, fe'n gadewir, yn gwbl annheg, i wario unrhyw arian ychwanegol a gawn ar hybu'r economi ac ymdrin â mater mwyfwy brawychus y gollyngiadau carbon.

Cawsom rai Deddfau eleni sydd wedi rhoi mwy o bwerau i ni, ond ceir rhai anghenion na ellir eu diwallu ond drwy fuddsoddi arian.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ddiffuant wrth sôn am wasanaethau rheilffyrdd a dymuno cael y rhai gorau posibl. Er hynny, sut yr ymatebwch i'r pwynt a wnaeth John Marek i'r perwyl nad sôn am arian yr ydym o reidrwydd, a'i bod yn bosibl mai rheoli sydd yn cynnig yr ateb? Felly, a ydych yn ceisio mwy o arian, ac, os felly, pa faint, a sut yr ydych yn cysoni hynny â'r datganiad gan un o'ch cydweithredwyr i'r perwyl ei bod yn bosibl nad oes a wnelo hyn ag arian?

Janet Davies: Yr wyf yn cytuno, yng nghydestun y gwasanaeth iechyd, fod llawer o reoli gwael. Pe edrychech ar rai o adroddiadau'r Pwyllgor Archwilio, gwelech yr hyn yr wyf yn sôn amdano. Fodd bynnag, os ydych am fuddsoddi yn y system reilffyrdd a chael mwy o wasanaethau, bydd hynny'n costio arian.

Mae gwahanol anghenion mewn gwahanol rannau o Gymru. Yn y De-ddwyrain, mae Network Rail yn lliniaru'r broblem a geir

of congestion and commuters coming into cities. However, we need more lines into more valleys. Converting one line from freight to passenger transport on the Vale of Glamorgan railway in six and a half years is not a wonderful achievement—it may be good, but it is not wonderful. We need to increase the level of service into Pembrokeshire and mid Wales. There are some small schemes such as the Dyfi loop, which my friend, Lisa Francis, often talks about. We need to bring together the north and the south with fairly frequent, fast and affordable services. That is not an unreasonable ambition, but it seems to be wildly beyond the Labour Government of six and a half years' standing.

We have increasing deprivation in Wales. If we look at how we are funded, there are two main points. The Barnett formula is still not based on need, when it should be.

4.50 p.m.

It is fascinating to see this afternoon the Labour and Conservative groups in the Chamber working together in refusing a review of the Barnett formula. [*Laughter.*] It all boils down to Government priorities, and that is the crux of the argument. As a Labour, but not a socialist, Government, you have your priorities, and other parties have theirs. [*Interruption.*]

I am glad that you agree, Brian, that yours is not a socialist party and that other parties wish to achieve pragmatic solutions to the challenges that face Wales. Surely, the job of a Government is to establish the conditions for an economy to work well, to safeguard people and the environment, and to ensure that society works for everyone, thus minimising poverty and deprivation.

Lynne Neagle *rose*—

Janet Davies: I have already taken an intervention, Lynne.

So many of this Government's policies are just a temporary alleviation of symptoms.

oherwydd tagfeydd a chymudwyr sydd yn dod i mewn i ddinasoedd, drwy'r system reilffyrdd. Fodd bynnag, mae arnom angen rhagor o reilffyrdd i ragor o gymoedd. Nid yw troi un llinell reilffordd oddi wrth gludo nwyddau ac at gludo teithwyr ar reilffordd Bro Morgannwg mewn chwe blynedd a hanner yn gyflawniad rhyfeddol—gallai fod yn dda, ond nid yw'n rhyfeddol. Rhaid inni godi lefel y gwasanaethau i sir Benfro a'r Canolbarth. Ceir rhai cynlluniau bach fel dolen Dyfi, y bydd fy ffrind, Lisa Francis, yn sôn amdani'n aml. Rhaid inni ddod â'r gogledd a'r de at ei gilydd gyda gwasanaethau cyflym, fforddiadwy ac eithaf aml. Nid yw hynny'n uchelgais afresymol, ond ymddengys ei fod ymhell y tu hwnt i allu Llywodraeth Lafur a fu mewn grym er chwe blynedd a hanner.

Mae amddifadedd ar gynnydd yng Nghymru. Os ystyriwn y dull o'n cyllido, mae dau brif bwynt yn codi. Mae fformiwla Barnett yn dal i fod heb ei seilio ar angen, er y dylai fod.

Diddorol iawn yw gweld grŵp Llafur a grŵp y Ceidwadwyr yn cydweithio yn y Siambr y prynhawn yma i wrthod adolygiad o fformiwla Barnett. [*Chwerthin.*] Mater o flaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth yw hyn yn y bôn, a dyna hanfod y ddadl. Fel Llywodraeth Lafur, yn hytrach nag un sosialaidd, mae gennych eich blaenoriaethau eich hun, ac mae gan bleidiau eraill rai gwahanol. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Yr wyf yn falch eich bod yn cytuno, Brian, nad plaid sosialaidd yw'ch un chi, a bod pleidiau eraill yn dymuno cael atebion ymarferol i'r heriau y mae Cymru'n eu hwynebu. Yn sicr, gwaith Llywodraeth yw sicrhau amodau ffafriol i'r economi, diogelu pobl a'r amgylchedd, a gofalu bod cymdeithas yn gweithio er lles pawb, gan leihau tlodi ac amddifadedd.

Lynne Neagle *a gododd*—

Janet Davies: Yr wyf eisoes wedi derbyn ymyriad, Lynne.

Mae cynifer o bolisiau'r Llywodraeth hon yn rhai nad ydynt ond yn lliniaru symptomau

They do not address the causes of the problems of Wales, problems that have built up over the past 100 years.

Jonathan Morgan: I start by extending my sympathy to the Labour Government. Faced with the prospect of a defeat this afternoon on amendments to its budget, it has acted in the most arrogant and petulant way. Some of the speeches this afternoon have been absolutely incredible in their personal attacks on Members on this side of the Chamber, but they are quite typical of where Welsh Labour is at present. I remind the Labour Party that it is in a position of its own making. It is a minority administration because it lost Peter Law, and it lost him because of the way in which it treated the people of Blaenau Gwent. This position is of its own making and comes as a result of the arrogance of Welsh Labour in power. That is why it is now a minority administration and why it faces the prospect of losing this vote this afternoon.

For the past six years, this Government has fallen into a typical trap—equating spend with investment. For some reason, those on the left of the political spectrum always believe that just because you are spending more, you are somehow investing more. That simply is not the case. Just because you spend something does not mean that you get anything back. We have seen that with the health service and the way in which health services in Wales have been crippled since this Government came to power. There has been a huge increase in waiting list figures in Wales. In 1999, around 160,000 people were on waiting lists, but that figure is now rapidly getting back to 300,000, which is close to where we were in the bad old days when Jane Hutt was in charge. During the last six months, we have again seen increases, month on month, in the number of people waiting for treatment.

Brian Gibbons: The figure was down last month.

Jonathan Morgan: The global figure, Brian, for the last six months, is now closer to

dros dro. Nid ydynt yn mynd i'r afael ag achosion y problemau yng Nghymru, problemau sydd wedi cynyddu dros y 100 mlynedd diwethaf.

Jonathan Morgan: Dechreuaf drwy estyn fy nghydymdeimlad i'r Llywodraeth Lafur. A hithau'n wynebu'r posibilrwydd o gael ei threchu y prynhawn yma ar welliannau i'w chyllideb, mae wedi gweithredu yn y modd mwyaf trahaus a phigog. Bu rhai o'r areithiau a gafwyd y prynhawn yma'n gwbl anhygoel o ran yr ymosodiadau personol a fu ynddynt yn erbyn Aelodau ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr, ond maent yn eithaf nodweddiadol o safbwynt Llafur Cymru ar hyn o bryd. Yr wyf yn atgoffa'r Blaid Lafur mai hi a greodd y sefyllfa y mae ynddi. Mae'n weinyddiaeth leiafrifol am ei bod wedi colli Peter Law, a chollodd ef oherwydd y modd y trafododd bobl Blaenau Gwent. Hi ei hun a greodd y sefyllfa hon ac mae'n ganlyniad i drahauster Llafur Cymru mewn Llywodraeth. Dyna pam y mae'n weinyddiaeth leiafrifol yn awr a pham y mae'n wynebu'r posibilrwydd o golli'r bleidlais hon y prynhawn yma.

Dros y chwe blynedd diwethaf, mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi cael ei dal mewn magl nodweddiadol—sef cyfystyru gwario a buddsoddi. Am ryw reswm, mae'r rhai sydd ar y chwith yn y sbectwm gwleidyddol wedi credu erioed fod rhywun, wrth wario mwy, yn buddsoddi mwy hefyd, mewn rhyw fodd. Nid yw hynny'n wir. Nid yw'r ffaith eich bod yn gwario rhywbeth yn golygu y cewch rywbeth yn ôl. Gwelsom hynny yn achos y gwasanaeth iechyd a'r modd y mae gwasanaethau iechyd yng Nghymru wedi'u handwyo ers i'r Llywodraeth hon ddod i rym. Bu cynnydd aruthrol yn ffigurau'r rhestrau aros yng Nghymru. Yn 1999, yr oedd tua 160,000 o bobl ar restrau aros, ond mae'r ffigur hwnnw bellach yn codi'n ôl yn gyflym at 300,000, sydd yn agos at y sefyllfa a oedd gennym yn y dyddiau du pan oedd Jane Hutt yn dal yr awenau. Yn ystod y chwe mis diwethaf, gwelsom gynnydd eto, o'r naill fis i'r llall, yn y nifer sydd yn aros am driniaeth.

Brian Gibbons: Yr oedd y ffigur wedi gostwng y mis diwethaf.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae'r ffigur cyffredinol, Brian, ar gyfer y chwe mis diwethaf, yn

300,000 people, and this from an Assembly Minister who said, on his appointment, that he would spend one day a week tackling the waiting list problem. I remember asking him at the time which day that would be, and he said that it would be the Thursday of every week. I am not sure how much time Brian is now spending on the waiting list position, but I suggest that he needs to do some out-of-hours work if he is going to solve this particular problem.

I am not convinced that this budget will meet some of the objectives that the Assembly Government is setting itself. I am certainly not convinced that it will meet its objectives with regard to the waiting list target. I am not convinced that this budget will address the financial problems facing our NHS trusts, which, together, have a cumulative deficit in excess of £43 million. We know that local health boards have debts well in excess of £9 million or £10 million, and the NHS Confederation has now predicted that it is £80 million short on the current budget. The Government is trumpeting additional money for the health service, but the people who deliver services at the sharp end are saying quite the contrary. The Government must explain how it can spend so much money within the health strands of this budget and still have doctors, nurses and practitioners, and the people it appointed to run its local health boards and trusts, complaining that they do not have enough money to do the job. How can that be, when the Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust was considering cuts of between £6 million and £10 million? Yet the Government is trumpeting an increase in the health budget. Something is clearly going very wrong.

We have suggested in one of the amendments that the Government ought to be slightly more strategic and look at walk-in centres. I have referred to this on many occasions in the Chamber, and have asked the Minister to provide a strategy for increasing the capacity of accident and emergency departments in order to deal with the numbers of patients now being seen. The attitude in response is

agosach yn awr at 300,000 o bobl, a hynny dan Weinidog Cynulliad a ddywedodd, pan y'i penodwyd, y treuliai un diwrnod yr wythnos yn ymdrin â phroblem y rhestrau aros. Cofiaf ofyn iddo bryd hynny pa ddiwrnod fyddai hwnnw, a dywedodd mai ar ddydd Iau ym mhob wythnos y byddai hynny. Nid wyf yn sicr pa faint o amser y mae Brian yn ei dreulio'n awr ar sefyllfa'r rhestrau aros, ond awgrymaf y dylai wneud rhywfaint o waith y tu allan i oriau arferol os ydyw i ddatrys y broblem benodol hon.

Nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi y bydd y gyllideb hon yn fodd i gyrraedd rhai o'r amcanion y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu gosod iddi ei hun. Yn sicr, nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi y bydd yn cyrraedd ei hamcanion o ran y targed ar gyfer rhestrau aros. Nid wyf wedi fy argyhoeddi y bydd y gyllideb hon yn fodd i ddelio â'r problemau ariannol sydd yn wynebu ein hymddiriedolaethau GIG, sydd â diffyg cronol, gyda'i gilydd, o fwy na £43 miliwn. Gwyddom fod gan fyrddau iechyd lleol ddyledion sydd ymhell dros £9 miliwn neu £10 miliwn, ac mae Cydffederasiwn y GIG wedi proffwydo bellach y bydd yn £80 miliwn yn brin ar sail y gyllideb bresennol. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn cyhoeddi arian ychwanegol ar gyfer y gwasanaeth iechyd ar gyrn a phibau, ond mae'r rhai sydd yn darparu gwasanaethau yn y rheng flaen yn gwrth-ddweud hynny'n llwyr. Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth egluro sut y gall wario cymaint o arian ar elfennau iechyd y gyllideb hon a chael, er hynny, fod meddygon, nyrsys ac ymarferwyr, a'r rhai a benododd i redeg ei byrddau iechyd lleol a'i hymddiriedolaethau, yn cwyno nad oes ganddynt ddigon o arian i wneud y gwaith. Sut y gall hynny fod, ac Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro yn ystyried toriadau o £6 miliwn i £10 miliwn? Ac eto mae'r Llywodraeth yn cyhoeddi cynnydd yn y gyllideb iechyd. Mae'n amlwg bod rhywbeth mawr o'i le.

Yr ydym wedi awgrymu yn un o'r gwelliannau y dylai'r Llywodraeth fod ychydig yn fwy strategol ac ystyried cael canolfannau galw heibio. Yr wyf wedi cyfeirio at hyn lawer gwaith yn y Siambr, ac wedi gofyn i'r Gweinidog ddarparu strategaeth ar gyfer cynyddu capasiti adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys er mwyn delio â niferoedd y cleifion a welir

astonishing. I tabled a question to the Minister during the summer to ask how many walk-in centres he had visited in England. The reply was 'none'. Brian Gibbons has visited no walk-in centres. However, the Government thinks that there is no need for a strategy on increasing the capacity of those services that deal with patients who would otherwise go to an accident and emergency department. That is absolutely astonishing.

Brian Gibbons: What is the delivering emergency care services strategy doing?

Jonathan Morgan: It would be nice to have the DECS strategy published, so that we could see from where the money to cover it will come. You have always shied away from providing a strategy for walk-in centres. You have been challenged on this by opposition members and by representatives of the Royal College of Nursing, but you have always responded by saying that it should be left up to the local health boards and the NHS trusts.

Brian Gibbons: No.

Jonathan Morgan: There is no strategic direction at moment, but that may not be the case when you publish your document. There are classic examples of services outside Wales that we could adopt to improve the NHS here. I believe, like the Royal College of Nursing, that, regardless of these budgets, not enough nurses are being recruited, contrary to your target. We do not have enough dentists and we do not have enough consultants working in our accident and emergency departments. When we look at the delivery of primary care, we see that some of the dentists that we have are now deregistering their NHS patients. The Government needs to look at where this money is going. I am not questioning the overall spend, because I recognise that there has been a huge increase in the health budget, but I doubt that you have any strategic idea as to how to spend this money effectively.

bellach. Mae'r ymagwedd a gafwyd wrth ymateb yn syfrdanol. Cyflwynais gwestiwn i'w ofyn i'r Gweinidog yn ystod yr haf ynghylch nifer y canolfannau galw heibio yr oedd wedi ymweld â hwy yn Lloegr. Yr ateb oedd 'dim'. Nid yw Brian Gibbons wedi ymweld ag unrhyw ganolfannau galw heibio. Er hynny, nid yw'r Llywodraeth yn credu bod angen strategaeth ar gyfer cynyddu capasiti'r gwasanaethau hynny sydd yn delio â chleifion a âi i adran ddamweiniau ac achosion brys fel arall. Mae hynny'n gwbl syfrdanol.

Brian Gibbons: Beth yw pwrpas y strategaeth ar ddarparu gwasanaethau gofal brys?

Jonathan Morgan: Byddai'n dda gweld cyhoeddi'r strategaeth ar ddarparu gwasanaethau gofal brys, fel y gallem weld o ble y daw'r arian i dalu amdani. Yr ydych bob amser wedi gwingo rhag rhoi strategaeth ar gyfer canolfannau galw heibio. Fe'ch heriwyd ar hynny gan Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau a chan gynrychiolwyr Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys, ond yr ydych bob amser wedi ymateb drwy ddweud y dylid gadael hynny i'r byrddau iechyd lleol a'r ymddiriedolaethau GIG.

Brian Gibbons: Nac ydwyf.

Jonathan Morgan: Nid oes unrhyw gyfeiriad strategol ar hyn o bryd, ond efallai nad felly y bydd pan gyhoeddwyd eich dogfen. Mae enghreifftiau rhagorol o wasanaethau y tu allan i Gymru y gallem eu mabwysiadu er mwyn gwella'r GIG yma. Yr wyf fi'n credu, fel y mae Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys, beth bynnag am y cyllidebau hyn, nad yw digon o nyrsys yn cael eu recriwtio, yn groes i'ch targed chi. Nid oes gennym ddigon o ddeintyddion ac nid oes gennym ddigon o ymgynghorwyr yn gweithio yn ein hadrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Pan ystyriwn y dull o ddarparu gofal sylfaenol, gwelwn fod rhai o'r deintyddion sydd gennym yn datgofrestru eu cleifion GIG yn awr. Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth edrych i weld i ble y mae'r arian hwn yn mynd. Nid wyf yn amau'r gwariant cyffredinol, oherwydd derbyniaf fod cynnydd mawr iawn wedi bod yn y gyllideb iechyd, ond yr wyf yn amau nad oes gennych unrhyw syniad am

strategaeth i wario'r arian hwn yn effeithiol.

Peter Black: I will concentrate on education, particularly in relation to point e in amendment 1 on front-line education services. I welcome the extra money in this budget for student support, which came about initially as a result of the Assembly Government's pledge that there would be no tuition fees in 2006-07, but this will remain the case in future years because of the Assembly resolution secured as a result of the opposition using its majority to force through the changes. As a consequence of that and of the subsequent agreement, there was a clear understanding among all parties, on all sides of the Chamber, that money would be available to start addressing the higher education funding gap between England and Wales. The fact that this money is not in this budget is of some concern to me. I hope that this will be addressed if the draft budget—and it is a draft budget—comes back to us, with the amendment having been carried, and in subsequent negotiations.

I will concentrate on schools, which is an issue that has been dealt with at some length, and the local government settlement. Although there is a substantial uplift in the education budget, the local government increase is about 4.8 per cent. As always, a large chunk of that will be taken up by ring-fenced Government initiatives such as Children First and the teachers' workload agreement, and by landfill tax increases, money for services for the elderly and so on. What will be left for local authorities will be substantially less than the pay and price inflation that they will face. Presumably, the difference will be made up by the 1 per cent efficiency savings forced on the councils by the Welsh Assembly Government.

Many schools have already suffered this year by this arbitrary 1 per cent budget cut, and to have to suffer it again next year would be intolerable and would have a major impact on the quality of education being offered to their pupils. The standard response to this is that choices are being made by local councils. The problem is that, unlike in England,

Peter Black: Canolbwyntiaf ar addysg, yn enwedig mewn cysylltiad â phwynt d yng ngwelliant 1 ar wasanaethau addysg rheng flaen. Croesawaf yr arian ychwanegol sydd yn y gyllideb hon ar gyfer cymorth i fyfyrwyr, a ddaeth i fod ar y dechrau o ganlyniad i addewid Llywodraeth y Cynulliad na fyddai unrhyw ffioedd dysgu yn 2006-07, ond bydd yn dal i fod felly ym mlynnyddoedd y dyfodol oherwydd y penderfyniad gan y Cynulliad a sicrhawyd o ganlyniad i'r ffaith bod y gwrthbleidiau wedi defnyddio eu mwyafrif i orfodi'r newidiadau. O ganlyniad i hynny ac i'r cytundeb a gafwyd wedyn, yr oedd cyd-ddealltwriaeth glir rhwng yr holl bleidiau, ar bob ochr i'r Siambr, y byddai arian ar gael i ddechrau delio â'r bwlch cyllido o ran addysg uwch rhwng Cymru a Lloegr. Mae'r ffaith nad yw arian ar gyfer hynny yn y gyllideb hon yn peri peth pryder i mi. Gobeithiaf y rhoddir sylw i hynny os bydd y gyllideb ddrafft hon—a chyllideb ddrafft ydyw—yn dod ger ein bron eto, ar ôl derbyn y gwelliannau, ac yn y negodiadau a geir wedyn.

Canolbwyntiaf ar ysgolion, sydd yn fater a drafodwyd yn eithaf maith, a setliad llywodraeth leol. Er bod cynnydd sylweddol yn y gyllideb addysg, y cynnydd ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yw tua 4.8 y cant. Fel y bu erioed, llyncir rhan sylweddol o hynny gan fentrau o eiddo Llywodraeth, y clustnodwyd arian ar eu cyfer, fel Rhoi Plant yn Gyntaf a'r cytundeb ynghylch llwyth gwaith athrawon, a chan godiadau yn y dreth tirlenwi, arian ar gyfer gwasanaethau i'r henoed ac yn y blaen. Bydd yr hyn a adewir i awdurdodau lleol yn llai o lawer na'r chwyddiant y byddant yn ei wynebu o ran cyflogau a phrisiau. Gellir cymryd y gwneir iawn am y gwahaniaeth drwy'r 1 y cant o arbedion drwy effeithlonrwydd a orfodir ar y cynghorau gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Mae llawer o ysgolion wedi dioddef eisoes eleni oherwydd y toriad mympwyol hwn o 1 y cant yn y gyllideb, ac ni ellid goddef hynny eto y flwyddyn nesaf a châi effaith sylweddol ar ansawdd yr addysg a gynigir i'w disgyblion. Yr ymateb arferol i hyn yw dweud mai cynghorau lleol sydd yn cymryd y dewisiadau hyn. Y broblem a geir, yn

councils are not being allowed to make those choices. In England, councils are allowed to keep their efficiency savings to reinvest them, but, for councils in Wales, that decision has been taken away by the Welsh Assembly Government, as is evidenced in this budget. The 1 per cent savings have already been allocated to the Assembly's priorities, not to those of local councils. That means, effectively, that it has been deducted from the revenue support grant at source, forcing the savings onto local government, without allowing it the opportunity to reinvest the savings in its own priorities. My concern, therefore, is that this budget will impact adversely on front-line educational provision. I ask the Finance Minister to reconsider the budget to address that issue.

wahanol i Loegr, yw na chaiff cynghorau gymryd y dewisiadau hynny. Yn Lloegr, caiff cynghorau gadw'r arian y maent wedi'i arbed drwy effeithlonrwydd a'i ailfuddsoddi, ond, yn achos cynghorau yng Nghymru, mae'r penderfyniad hwnnw wedi'i gymryd oddi arnynt gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, yn ôl tystiolaeth y gyllideb hon. Mae'r arbedion o 1 y cant eisoes wedi eu neilltuo ar gyfer blaenoriaethau'r Cynulliad, nid i flaenoriaethau cynghorau lleol. Golyga hynny, fwy na heb, ei fod wedi ei gymryd o'r grant cynnal refeniw cyn cychwyn, gan orfodi arbedion ar lywodraeth leol, heb roi cyfle iddynt ail-fuddsoddi'r arbedion hynny yn eu blaenoriaethau hwy eu hun. Fy mhryder, felly, yw y bydd y gyllideb hon yn cael effaith andwyol ar y ddarpariaeth addysg rheng-flaen. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog Cyllid ail-ystyried y gyllideb er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwnnw.

5.00 p.m.

My other concern regarding school funding relates to the capital money for maintenance, repair and replacement. I note that this budget line remains constant for the next three years and, as a result, the Welsh Assembly Government is still relying on PFI schemes to deliver the £560 million pledged in its manifesto. I understand that the commitment is still there to bring schools up to standard by 2010-12, yet the information on which this commitment is based is largely out of date. Many of the surveys that have been produced, and on which the figures for this work are based, are about 10 years out of date. When council workers have gone into schools to do identified work, they have discovered a lot more that needs to be done to put things right. There is an urgent need, in my view, for up-to-date survey work to establish the exact position faced by local councils, otherwise we will get to the target date and find ourselves still facing a mountain of work to bring schools up to standard. I suggest that the Assembly Government should take an approach to this matter similar to that which was used on the Welsh housing quality standard, when local councils were assisted in carrying out surveys. I believe that it would benefit everybody if this happened with schools as well. I urge the Minister for Education and

Mae fy mhryder arall ynglŷn â chyllid ysgolion yn ymwneud â'r arian cyfalaf ar gyfer cynnal a chadw, atgyweirio ac adnewyddu. Nodaf fod llinell gwariant y gyllideb hon yn parhau'n gyson dros y tair blynedd nesaf a bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, o'r herwydd, yn parhau i ddibynnu ar gynlluniau Menter Cyllid Preifat i ddarparu'r £560 miliwn a addawyd yn ei manifesto. Yr wyf yn deall bod yr ymroddiad yn dal yno i ddod ag ysgolion at safon benodol erbyn 2010-12, ac eto, mae'r wybodaeth y mae'r ymrwymiad hwn yn seiliedig arni yn amherthnasol erbyn heddiw. Mae nifer o'r arolygon a gynhyrchwyd, a'r rhai y mae'r ffigurau ar gyfer y gwaith hwn wedi eu seilio arnynt, dros 10 mlwydd oed erbyn hyn. Pan fydd gweithwyr cyngor yn mynd i ysgolion i wneud gwaith a glustnodwyd, maent yn canfod bod llawer mwy o waith i'w wneud i gywiro pethau. Mae angen dybryd, yn fy marn i, i gynnal arolwg cyfredol-gywir i ganfod yr union sefyllfa a wynebwr gan gynghorau lleol neu, fel arall, cyrhaeddwn y dyddiad targed gyda mynydd o waith i'w wneud i gael ysgolion at safon benodol. Awgrymaf y dylai Llywodraeth y Cynulliad gymryd yr un agwedd tuag at y mater hwn ag a gymerwyd gyda safon ansawdd tai Cymru, pan roddwyd cymorth i gynghorau lleol gynnal arolygon. Credaf y byddai er budd

Lifelong Learning to consider this approach.

pawb pe bai'r un peth yn cael ei wneud gydag ysgolion hefyd. Yr wyf yn pwyso ar y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i ystyried y llwybr hwn.

In summary, the verdict on this budget in relation to education has to be 'could do better'. We welcome the money for student support, but are puzzled as to why universities are not getting the money that was promised to them in relation to the funding gap. On schools, a lot more needs to be done and there is a real danger that the approach being taken by the Welsh Assembly Government will lead to severe funding problems. I hope that, if amendment 1 is passed, these issues can be addressed as part of any subsequent negotiations.

I gloi, fy ymateb i'r gyllideb hon o ran addysg yw 'nid da lle gellid gwell'. Yr ydym yn croesawu'r arian ar gyfer cefnogi myfyrwyr, ond ni allwn ddeall pam nad yw prifysgolion yn cael yr arian a addawyd iddynt ar gyfer y bwlch cyllido. Gydag ysgolion, mae gwaith mawr eto i'w wneud, ac mae gwir berygl y bydd y llwybr y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei gymryd yn arwain at broblemau cyllido dybryd. Yr wyf yn gobeithio, os yw gwelliant 1 yn cael ei basio, y gellir mynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn fel rhan o unrhyw drafodaethau dilynol.

Owen John Thomas: Yr wyf am ddweud ychydig eiriau ynglŷn â'r gronfa ar gyfer ysgolion bach. Mae perygl y bydd cost y cytundeb newydd i sicrhau 10 y cant o amser digyswllt i athrawon yn golygu y bydd ysgolion bach yn wynebu dyfodol du iawn. Yr wyf am sicrhau bod y Llywodraeth yn rhoi digon o arian yn y gronfa. Nid wyf yn siŵr y bydd £2.5 miliwn yn ddigon gan fod cannoedd o ysgolion bach yng Nghymru.

Owen John Thomas: I will say a few words about the small schools fund. There is a danger that the cost of the new agreement regarding 10 per cent non-contact time for teachers will mean that small schools face a very grim future. I want to ensure that the Government puts enough money in the fund and I am not sure that £2.5 million will be enough because there are hundreds of small schools in Wales.

Ar ben hynny, defnyddiwyd y gronfa honno'r llynedd i bwrpasau ac eithrio'r prif bwrpas, sef cynnal ysgolion bach. Galwaf ar y Llywodraeth i sicrhau bod digon o arian ar gael, fel y gall pob ysgol fach, ledled Cymru, gyflogi'r nifer o gynorthwywyr sydd eu hangen i sicrhau 10 y cant o amser digyswllt i athrawon.

Also, that fund was used last year for purposes other than its main purpose, which is to support small schools. I call on the Government to ensure that there is enough money available so that every small school across Wales can employ the required number of assistants to ensure 10 per cent non-contact time for teachers.

William Graham: I will use part of the short time that I have this afternoon to offer my congratulations to the minority Labour Government on a rather singular achievement. By its arrogance, mismanagement and incompetence, it has managed to unite what is a rather disparate alliance. It is your fault. You are the ones who have managed to convince us that we must make proper amendments to your budget. It is a draft budget so that you have the chance to reconsider. I hope that, by the time you come back with the full budget, you will have taken account of what was sincerely said this afternoon. When you think of the difference of opinions here, this unity

William Graham: Defnyddiaf ran o'r amser byr sydd gennyf y prynhawn hwn i longyfarch Llywodraeth leiafrifol y blaid Lafur ar gyflawni tipyn o gamp. Gyda'i thrahauster, ei chamreolaeth a'i hanallu, llwyddodd i uno cynghrair bur anfoddog. Eich bai chi ydyw. Chi yw'r rhai a lwyddodd i'n darbwyllo bod rhaid i ni gynnig gwelliannau priodol i'ch cyllideb. Cyllideb ddrafft ydyw, felly mae gennych gyfle i ailystyried. Erbyn i chi ddychwelyd gyda'r gyllideb lawn, gobeithiaf y byddwch wedi ystyried yr hyn a ddywedwyd yn ddiwyll yma brynghawn heddiw. O ystyried y gwahaniaethau barn a geir yma, mae'r undod hwn yn dweud cyfrolau am eich camp.

shows something of your achievement.

The way that you remain in denial about the lack of funding identified in the amendments almost defies belief.

Lynne Neagle: In your amendments you talk about a lack of funding that you have identified. If you really feel that there is a lack of funding, why can you not be even a little bit specific about what you feel that to be? 'Adequate' means absolutely nothing.

William Graham: Some examples have already been mentioned to you. I could mention the Pop Factory, but I would not like to go back over history. The examples are a complete embarrassment to you, and there are other matters that could equally be mentioned this afternoon. However, let us consider your efforts so far. You might well be marked 'E' for effort. [*Interruption.*] Well, that is my nature.

You will know what the needs of the people of Wales are—I credit you with that. You now have the opportunity to put their needs first, rather than your own desperate grab for power.

Kirsty Williams: A budget area that has had little attention this afternoon is that of economic development and transport. It has become obvious over recent years that the Minister for Economic Development and Transport is rather adept at stealing other people's responsibilities, gathering them to his own portfolio. In doing that, however, he has singularly failed to match that ability with the ability to bring resources along with those responsibilities. Indeed, if one were to suggest that the ability to win resources for one's own portfolio was a kind of virility test, I would suggest that the Minister for Economic Development and Transport needs to take lessons from Dr Brian Gibbons, or, failing that, at least get himself a prescription for Viagra for the next budget round.

Huw Lewis *rose*—

Kirsty Williams: I will not give way, Huw, because I anticipate that you will want to

Mae'r ffordd y parhewch i wadu'r diffyg cyllid a glustnodwyd yn y gwelliannau y tu hwnt i ddirnadaeth dyn, bron iawn.

Lynne Neagle: Yn eich gwelliannau, rydych yn sôn am ddiffyg cyllid a amlygwyd gennych. Os ydych chi wir yn credu bod diffyg cyllid, pam nad oes modd i chi fod fymryn yn fwy manwl am y diffyg honedig hwnnw? Nid yw 'digonol' yn golygu dim oll.

William Graham: Tynnwyd eich sylw at rai enghreifftiau yn barod. Gallwn sôn am y Ffatri Bop, ond nid wyf am fynd yn ôl dros hen hanes. Mae'r enghreifftiau yn embaras llwyr i chi, ac mae materion eraill y gellid cyfeirio yn yr un modd atynt y prynhawn hwn. Fodd bynnag, gadewch i ni ystyried eich ymdrechion cyn belled. Gellid yn rhwydd roi 'E' am 'ymdrech' i chi. [*Torri ar draws.*] Wel, dyna fy natur.

Fe wyddoch beth yw anghenion pobl Cymru—nid wyf yn gwadu hynny. Mae gennych gyfle yn awr i roi eu hanghenion hwy yn gyntaf, yn hytrach na'ch cwest gorffwyll chi eich hun am bŵer.

Kirsty Williams: Efen o'r gyllideb a gafodd nemor ddim sylw'r prynhawn hwn yw datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth. Daeth yn amlwg dros y blynyddoedd diweddar fod y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yn ddeheuig iawn am ddwyn cyfrifoldebau pobl eraill, a'u casglu i'w bortffolio ef ei hun. Trwy wneud hynny, fodd bynnag, mae wedi methu'n ddisglair â chyfatebu'r gallu hwnnw â'r gallu i ddod ag adnoddau i ganlyn y cyfrifoldebau hynny. Yn wir, pe bai dyn yn awgrymu bod y gallu i sicrhau adnoddau ar gyfer ei bortffolio ef ei hun yn rhyw fath o brawf ar wrywod, awgrymaf fod angen i'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth gael gwersi gan Dr Brian Gibbons neu, os nad yw hynny'n gweithio, cael presgripsiwn Viagra iddo ef ei hun ar gyfer y rownd gyllideb nesaf.

Huw Lewis *a gododd*—

Kirsty Williams: Nid ildiaf, Huw, oherwydd yr wyf yn rhagweld y byddwch chi eisiau

speak later on, and we will have it all in one go.

The economic development and transport budget fails to establish the right base for economic development in the principality. Looking at the budget, you can see that the knowledge bank—the great big economic development idea of the Labour Government’s manifesto—has only just been realised. There are cuts in the entrepreneurship budget lines, and the business birth rate strategy is also a victim. There is little evidence of a plan to pick up the slack if Objective 1 and other European funding comes to an end, or of how we would fill the gap that that would leave. The freezing of the local transport budget is a blow for a scheme that, the First Minister admits, is already in trouble.

Huw, you are right: this is an unholy alliance today, and it does not sit easy with me to line up with a bunch of Conservatives to propose amendments. However, it comes to something when I am forced to do so because of the failure of a Labour Welsh Assembly Government budget. There is no social justice in a free school breakfast for your child or mine when there are children in my constituency who are taught in classrooms in which they cannot see the blackboard. There is no social justice in a free prescription for you and me when the hospice users in my constituency will see their grant cut off totally this year. That is not social justice. There is no social justice in a whizz-bang air link between north and south Wales that will pollute our environment, when people in the Valleys cannot catch a train to get to the cities to get a job. It is your failure to bring forward a budget that truly reflects the needs of Wales that has caused this unholy alliance today. There is no social justice for pensioners in Llandrindod Wells who find that their council tax band has jumped up by two notches while their ability to pay has not changed one iota. There is no social justice in any of those examples.

siarad yn nes ymlaen, ac fe gawn y cyfan yn un truth.

Mae'r gyllideb datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth yn methu â gosod y sylfaen briodol ar gyfer datblygu economaidd yng Nghymru. O edrych ar y gyllideb, gallwch weld nad yw'r banc gwybodaeth—y weledigaeth hynod ym maes datblygu economaidd ym manifesto'r Llywodraeth Lafur—ond newydd gael ei wireddu. Ceir toriadau yn llinellau'r gyllideb ar gyfer entrepreneuriaeth, ac mae'r strategaeth cyfradd dechrau busnes hefyd yn dioddef. Ychydig o dystiolaeth a geir o gynllun i gadw'r cwch rhag suddo pe bai cyllid Amcan 1 a chyllid Ewropeaidd arall yn dod i ben, na sut y byddem yn llenwi'r bylchau a adewid gan hynny. Mae rhewi'r gyllideb trafndiaeth leol yn ergyd i gynllun sydd, fel y mae'r Prif Weinidog yn cyfaddef, eisoes mewn trafferthion.

Huw, rydych yn llygad eich lle: mae hon yn gynghrair anfoddog heddiw ac nid wyf yn teimlo'n gyfforddus yn sefyll ysgwydd yn ysgwydd â chriw o Geidwadwyr i gynnig gwelliannau. Fodd bynnag, mae'n rhyfedd o fyd pan gaf fy ngorfodi i wneud hynny oherwydd methiant cyllideb Llywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru. Nid oes unrhyw gyfiawnder cymdeithasol mewn rhoi brechwast ysgol am ddim i'ch plentyn chi neu fy mhlentyn i pan fydd plant yn fy etholaeth yn cael eu dysgu mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth lle na allant weld y bwrdd du. Nid oes unrhyw gyfiawnder cymdeithasol mewn rhoi presgripsiwn am ddim i chi ac i mi pan fydd defnyddwyr hosbis yn fy etholaeth yn gweld eu grant yn diflannu eleni. Nid cyfiawnder cymdeithasol mo hynny. Nid oes unrhyw gyfiawnder cymdeithasol mewn cyswllt awyr 'welwch chi fi' rhwng y de a'r gogledd a fydd yn llygru ein hamgylchedd, pan nad yw pobl yn y Cymoedd yn gallu dal trê'n i fynd â nhw i'r dinasoedd i gael gwaith. Eich methiant chi i gyflwyno cyllideb sydd wir yn adlewyrchu anghenion Cymru a esgorodd ar y gynghrair anfoddog hon heddiw. Nid oes unrhyw gyfiawnder cymdeithasol mewn pensiynwyr yn Llandrindod yn canfod bod eu band treth cyngor wedi llamu dau hicy'n i fyny er nad yw eu gallu i dalu wedi newid o gwbl. Nid oes unrhyw gyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn unrhyw un o'r enghreifftiau

hynny.

5.10 p.m.

Do you want to know where the budget cuts could come from? Scrap your free school breakfasts, scrap your free prescriptions for everybody, scrap north-south air links and put the money into front-line services, such as proper classrooms for our children, proper health services—which is not the position in which we find ourselves—and proper transport links. If you do that, the unholy alliance will fall apart, which is something for which I would be grateful. However, until you shape up, there is no alternative.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr wyf am wneud dau bwynt yn gyflym. Mae'n rhaid cydnabod bod rhagor o arian wedi'i neilltuo yn flynyddol i'r gyllideb yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf, ac mae'n rhaid gwerthfawrogi hynny. Fodd bynnag, o ran y cymharol ychydig o filiynau o bunnoedd yr ydym yn eu trafod heddiw, faint rhagor o arian fyddai ar gael pe na bai Tony Blair, gyda chefnogaeth Llafur Newydd, wedi dilyn Bush i ryfel anghyfiawn yn Irac?

Clywyd llawer am gyfiawnder cymdeithasol y prynhawn yma, a soniaf am ddau bwynt a wnaed eisoes. Cydnabyddir bellach fod y dreth gyngor yn gwbl anghyfiawn ac annheg. Nid yw'n cydnabod y gallu i dalu, ac mae'n taro pensiyntwyr—un o'r grwpiau mwyaf difreintiedig mewn cymdeithas—yn fwy na neb. Ceir cyhuddiadau ein bod yn chwarae gemau gwleidyddol heddiw, ond nid oes dim yn fwy amlwg na gosodiad diweddar David Miliband mai'r rheswm nad yw ailfandio'n digwydd yn Lloegr yw bod Llafur ofn colli seddi—mae wedi cyfaddef hynny, mwy neu lai. Yr hyn sy'n annheg yw bod penderfyniadau trethiannol yn parhau i ddod o Lundain, ac mae'n annheg bod Cymru wedi bwrw ymlaen gyda'r ailfandio, gyda'i annhegwch cynhenid, a Lloegr wedi penderfynu peidio â bwrw ymlaen. Mae hynny'n dangos methiant llwyr o ran Llafur.

Dywedwyd lawer gwaith yn y gorffennol bod gwario ar addysg uwch yn golygu rhoi arian

Garech chi wybod lle gallech chi docio'r gyllideb? Anghofiwch eich brecwastau ysgol am ddim, anghofiwch bresgripsiynau am ddim i bawb, anghofiwch y cysylltiadau awyr de-gogledd a rhowch yr arian i wasanaethau llinell-flaen, megis ystafelloedd dosbarth dechau i'n plant, gwasanaethau iechyd go iawn—sefyllfa wahanol iawn i'r un y cawn ein hunain ynddi—a chysylltiadau trafndiaeth priodol. Gwnewch chi hynny, ac fe chwelir y gynghrair anfoddog hon, chwalfa y byddwn i yn ei chroesawu'n gynnes. Fodd bynnag, tan y cewch chi drefn ar eich tŷ, nid oes dewis gennym.

Alun Ffred Jones: I have two brief points to make. It must be acknowledged that more money has been allocated annually to the budget during the past few years, which must be appreciated. However, in terms of the relatively few millions of pounds that we are discussing today, how much more money would be available if Tony Blair, with the support of New Labour, had not followed Bush to an unjust war in Iraq?

We have heard much about social justice this afternoon, and I will mention two points which have already been made. It is now acknowledged that council tax is a completely unjust and unfair tax. It does not acknowledge the ability to pay, and it hits pensioners—one of the most deprived groups in society—harder than anyone. There have been accusations that we are playing political games today, but nothing could be more obvious than David Miliband's recent statement that the reason that rebanding is not happening in England is that Labour fears that it will lose seats—he has virtually acknowledged that. It is unfair that taxation decisions are still made in London, and it is unfair that Wales has gone ahead with rebanding, with its inherent unfairness, and that England has decided not to follow suit. That shows complete failure on Labour's part.

It has been said many times in the past that spending on higher education means giving

i'r dosbarth canol. Dywedwch hynny wrth un o'm hetholwyr—mam sengl a'i phartner wedi ei gadael ers blynyddoedd nad yw'n cyfrannu dim at gynnal y teulu. Mae ganddi dair merch, ac mae'n ceisio cadw dau ben llinyn ynghyd. Mae'r ddwy ferch hynaf yn mynd i brifysgol, ond mae cyflog y fam tua mil neu ddwy o bunnoedd uwchlaw'r trothwy sy'n caniatáu iddi gael cymorth. Felly, nid oes ganddi ffordd i roi unrhyw gefnogaeth ariannol i'r merched sy'n mynd i brifysgol. Yr oedd y fam yn wirioneddol flin pan ddaeth i'm gweld, ac mae Llafur fel pe bai'n dweud nad yw am ei helpu hi a'i thebyg.

Mae'n hollol briodol inni godi'r materion hyn, a herio'r Llywodraeth ar y gyllideb ddrafft, a dyna yr ydym yn ei wneud.

Mark Isherwood: Yet again, this is a budget of missed opportunities and misplaced priorities from an 'I know best' Labour Welsh Assembly Government with closed minds and stolen wallets.

Never before has so much been spent by so few to such little effect. Under imprudence Brown, overall taxes are up 50 per cent, income tax receipt have nearly doubled, and yet Government borrowing now totals some £97 billion over the three years to 2004-05, with the Chancellor expected to borrow a further £32 billion this year, having got all his forecasts wrong. In Wales, the situation has been summed up by a survey from the Forum of Private Business, which found that two thirds of its members believe that the Assembly Government does not spend its funds sensibly and must dramatically improve its performance.

The Welsh Assembly Government and the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration have carried out their threat to leave the social housing grant massively underfunded after huge Labour cuts. Everyone but them accepts that Wales has a housing crisis, but they continue to bury their heads in the sand. Even with the Wanless funding added, the Welsh social housing grant budget remains less in absolute terms, and massively less in real terms, than under the last Conservative

money to the middle classes. Tell that to one of my constituents—a single mother whose partner left her years ago and who does not contribute a penny towards the family's maintenance. She has three daughters, and she is trying to make ends meet. Her two eldest daughters are in university, but the mother's salary is one or two thousand pounds above the threshold for support. Therefore, she has no way of providing any financial support to the daughters who are at university. The mother was truly angry when she came to see me, and Labour seems to be saying that it does not want to help that women and others in similar circumstances.

It is entirely appropriate that we raise these issues, and challenge the Government on the draft budget, as we are doing today.

Mark Isherwood: Unwaith yn rhagor, dyma gyllideb o gyfleoedd a fethwyd, a blaenoriaethau annoeth, gan Lywodraeth Lafur 'fi wŷr orau' Cynulliad Cymru, â'u meddyliau caeedig a'u waledi wedi eu dwyn.

Ni wariwyd cymaint erioed gan gyn lleied gyda chyn lleied o effaith. Dan y Brown Annoeth, gwelwyd cynnydd o 50% mewn trethi cyffredinol, mae derbyniadau treth incwm bron wedi dyblu ac eto mae benthyciadau'r Llywodraeth yn awr yn dod i gyfanswm o £97 biliwn dros y tair blynedd hyd at 2004-05, gyda disgwyl i'r Canghellor fenthyg £32 biliwn pellach eleni, ar ôl cyfeiliorni gyda'i holl ragolygon. Yng Nghymru, crynhowyd y sefyllfa mewn arolwg gan y Fforwm Busnes Preifat, a ganfu fod dau draean o'i aelodau yn credu nad yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gwario'i arian yn ddoeth a bod rhaid iddi wella ei pherfformiad yn sylweddol.

Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio wedi gweithredu eu bygythiad i adael y grant tai cymdeithasol yn ddifrifol brin yn dilyn toriadau aruthrol gan y blaid Lafur. Mae pawb ond hwynt-hwy yn derbyn bod argyfwng tai yng Nghymru, ond maent hwy'n parhau i gladdu eu pennau yn y tywod. Hyd yn oed ar ôl ychwanegu cyllid Wanless, mae cyllideb grantiau tai cymdeithasol Cymru'n parhau'n llai mewn termau

Government, and the number of new social housing dwellings built during the first four years of devolution fell by over 11,000 to just 3,183. Meanwhile, homelessness is going through the roof and county council housing waiting lists across Wales have risen by over 50 per cent during the last year alone, and now more than 100,000 people are waiting across Wales. I am told that councils are receiving an average of approximately 600 plus bids for each advertised housing vacancy.

I say to this Labour Government—you tax in London, you spend and fail in Cardiff, because you listen, but you just do not hear. To you, social justice means throwing mud at the wall, hoping that some of it will stick, while, at the same time, digging up the wall's foundations. Unless and until you prioritise housing, you will never tackle the underlying problems in our communities associated with health, education, economic inactivity, substance misuse, anti-social behaviour and rehabilitating offenders.

Helen Mary Jones: Will you give way?

Mark Isherwood: Is there time, Presiding Officer?

Presiding Officer: Yes, you have five minutes plus injury time for interventions.

Helen Mary Jones: I associate myself with everything that you have said, particularly about housing. Do you not think that it is time for your party, and that lot over there, to acknowledge that the real problem is that the cake in Wales is not big enough, and you need to renegotiate the Barnett formula to get fair funding for Wales?

Mark Isherwood: That has been addressed in earlier contributions from both sides of the Chamber, so I will not repeat the points. We have to look at how we slice the cake that we have as well as at the longer-term issues that

absoliwt, ac yn sylweddol llai mewn termau real, nag yr oeddynt dan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol ddiwethaf, ac fe welwyd gostyngiad o dros 11,000 yn nifer yr anheddau tai cymdeithasol newydd a adeiladwyd yn ystod pedair blynedd gyntaf datganoli, i gyn ised â 3,183. Yn y cyfamser, mae digartrefedd yn mynd trwy'r to a gwelwyd cynnydd o dros 50 y cant yn rhestri aros am dai cynghorau sir ledled Cymru yn y flwyddyn diwethaf yn unig ac erbyn hyn, mae dros 100,000 o bobl yn aros am gartref ledled Cymru. Caf ar ddeall bod cynghorau'n derbyn cyfartaledd o 600 a mwy o geisiadau am bob cartref gwag a hysbysebir.

Dywedaf hyn wrth y Llywodraeth Lafur hon—yr ydych yn trethu yn Llundain, yr ydych yn gwario ac yn methu yng Nghaerdydd, oherwydd er eich bod yn gwranddo, nid ydych yn clywed dim oll. I chi, mae cyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn golygu taflu llaid at y wal, gan obeithio y bydd peth ohono'n glynu, tra cloddiwch i sylfeini'r wal ar yr un pryd. Oni roddwch a hyd nes y rhoddwch flaenoriaeth i dai, nid ewch byth i'r afael â'r problemau gwaelodol yn ein cymunedau cysylltiedig â iechyd, addysg, segurdd economaidd, camddefnyddio sylweddau, ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol ac ailsefydlu troseddwyd.

Helen Mary Jones: A wnewch chi ildio?

Mark Isherwood: A oes amser, Lywydd?

Y Llywydd: Oes, mae gennych bum munud ynghyd ag amser ychwanegol ar gyfer ymyriadau.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf yn cyd-fynd â phopeth yr ydych wedi'i ddweud, yn enwedig ynglŷn â thai. Onid ydych yn meddwl ei bod yn bryd i'ch plaid chi, a'r giwed honno draw yn y fan acw, gydnabod mai'r wir problem yw nad yw'r deisen yng Nghymru'n ddigon mawr, a bod angen ailnegodi fformiwla Barnett i gael arian teg i Gymru?

Mark Isherwood: Trafodwyd hynny mewn cyfraniadau cynharach o'r naill ochr a'r llall i'r Siambr, felly nid ailadroddaf y pwyntiau. Mae'n rhaid inni edrych ar y modd y torrwn y deisen sydd gennym yn ogystal ag ar y

you raise.

Unless and until this Government dumps its barely concealed dogma about the voluntary sector and turns warm words into action, we will never deliver the social justice that the people of Wales deserve.

You propose a 4.1 per cent increase in the social justice and regeneration budget, but, after adjusting that to account for the fire service's not being within the budget last year, it is an increase of just 2.62 per cent—a standstill budget after two years of cuts in real terms.

Jeff Cuthbert: I am grateful to you for giving way, but I am quite amazed by what I am hearing. If your party had won the last general election, Wales would have suffered something in the order of £2 billion-worth of cuts in public expenditure. How would these things have been provided under your administration?

Mark Isherwood: The James proposals applied to England and England only, and even there we proposed massive increases to frontline services. By contrast, your junior, made-in-Wales Gershon report slashes services not waste.

Supporting People appears to have been slashed once again. In my recent meetings with voluntary and public sector organisations, I have been told about cuts in local authority voluntary sector funding, Women's Aid funding, community safety wardens, related social services, home improvement grants and in drug and alcohol detoxification beds, and about a failure to fund drug rehabilitation schemes that work, about funding problems in victim support and neighbourhood watch—the list goes on and on. It is all a bit of a shambles, is it not, Minister?

Growing research illustrates the cost effectiveness of the voluntary sector, and yet

materion mwy hirdymor a godwch chi.

Oni wna a hyd nes y gwna'r Llywodraeth hon daflu ei dogma prin-guddiedig ynghylch y sector gwirfoddol ar y domen, a throi geiriau gwresog yn weithredu, ni wnawn fyth sicrhau'r cyfiawnder cymdeithasol y mae pobl Cymru'n ei haeddu.

Cynigiwch gynnydd o 4.1 y cant yn y gyllideb ar gyfer cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio, ond, wedi addasu hynny i gyfrif y ffaith nad oedd y gwasanaethau tân o fewn y gyllideb y llynedd, cynnydd o ddim ond 2.62 y cant ydyw—cyllideb sefyll yn yr unfan wedi dwy flynedd o doriadau mewn termau real.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i chi am ildio, ond yr wyf yn rhyfeddu at yr hyn yr wyf yn ei glywed. Pe bai eich plaid chi wedi ennill yr etholiad cyffredinol diwethaf, buasai Cymru wedi dioddef gwerth oddeutu £2 biliwn o doriadau mewn gwariant cyhoeddus. Sut y buasid wedi darparu'r pethau hyn dan eich gweinyddiad chi?

Mark Isherwood: Yr oedd cynigion James yn berthnasol i Loegr, a Lloegr yn unig, a hyd yn oed yn y fan honno yr oeddem yn cynnig codiadau enfawr i wasanaethau'r rheng flaen. Mewn gwrthgyferbyniad, mae eich adroddiad Gershon chi, a wnaethpwyd yng Nghymru, yn torri gwasanaethau, nid gwastraff.

Mae'n ymddangos bod Cefnogi Pobl wedi'i gwtogi unwaith eto. Yn fy nghyfarfodydd diweddar gyda chyrff yn y sector gwirfoddol a chyhoeddus, dywedwyd wrthyf am doriadau yng nghyllid sector gwirfoddol yr awdurdodau lleol, cyllid Cymorth i Fenywod, wardeiniaid diogelwch cymunedol, gwasanaethau cymdeithasol cysylltiedig, grantiau gwella tai a gwelyau dadwenwyno cyffuriau ac alcohol, ac am fethiant i dalu am gynlluniau adfer defnyddwyr cyffuriau sydd yn gweithio, am broblemau ariannu ym maes cymorth i ddiodefwrwr a gwarchod cymdogaeth—â'r rhestr ymlaen ac ymlaen. Mae'r cyfan yn dipyn o draed moch, onid yw, Weinidog?

Mae ymchwil gynyddol yn dangos cost-effeithiolrwydd y sector gwirfoddol, ac eto

I am told that, from next year, the carers and Supporting People grants are to lose their ring-fencing and are to be handed over to local authorities to be included in the revenue support grant. In other words, local authorities will spend this money according to their own funding priorities as their budgets tighten, because many of them are facing cuts, which will mean voluntary sector organisations, which have depended on these grants to provide essential services, being penalised, while you once again falsely inflate your local government budget so that the Minister can boast about some meaningless percentage figure, when the reality on the front line is service cuts.

We must speak for a renewed sense of community, which must involve the voluntary sector, not only because neighbourhoods, families and mutual help organisations can be much more effective than Governments at dispensing real compassion, but also because their activities encourage general communal effort rather than welfare dependence. The Government must be an enabler of locally run welfare rather than a monopoly provider of it. The best people to engage in power and involve people, young and old, in their communities are volunteers, as we have seen time and again in best practice projects across Wales. However, volunteering is being constrained and undermined by a Government of dogma-bound control freaks, who put public sector monopoly above all else.

Democracy is being devalued as powers pass to a centralising state bureaucracy. To remedy that, we must champion the citizen over the state, allowing the people once again to influence decisions, agree priorities and restore efficiency. We must set the people free.

David Lloyd: I will step in at this point to offer some brief comments on the draft budget. This is a £13.8 billion draft budget, with £208 million in reserves, and, as has

dywedir wrthyf y bydd y grantiau ar gyfer gofalwyr a Chefnogi Pobl, o'r flwyddyn nesaf, yn colli eu statws neilltuedig ac yn cael eu trosglwyddo i awdurdodau lleol i'w cynnwys yn y grant cynnal refeniw. Mewn geiriau eraill, bydd awdurdodau lleol yn gwario'r arian hwn yn ôl eu blaenoriaethau cyllidol eu hunain wrth i'w cyllidebau dynhau, oherwydd mae llawer ohonynt yn wynebu toriadau, a fydd yn golygu y cosbir cyrff yn y sector gwirfoddol, sydd wedi dibynnu ar y grantiau hyn i ddarparu gwasanaethau hanfodol, tra byddwch chi unwaith eto'n ffugio chwyddo eich cyllideb llywodraeth leol er mwyn i'r Gweinidog allu brolio am ryw ffigur ganrannol ddiystyr, tra mai cwtogi gwasanaethau yw'r realiti ar y llinell flaen.

Rhaid inni siarad dros adnewyddu'r ymdeimlad o gymuned, a rhaid i hynny gynnwys y sector gwirfoddol, nid yn unig oherwydd y gall cymdogaethau, teuluoedd a chyrff cyd-gymorth fod yn llawer mwy effeithiol na Llywodraethau o ran rhoi gwir drugaredd, ond hefyd oherwydd bod eu gweithgareddau'n annog cydymdrech cyffredinol yn hytrach na dibynnu ar y wladwriaeth les. Rhaid i'r Llywodraeth fod yn gorff sydd yn galluogi gwasanaethau lles lleol yn hytrach nag yn fonopoli ar gyfer eu darparu. Gwirfoddolwyr yw'r bobl orau i gymryd y grym a thynnu pobl i mewn, yn hen ac ifanc, yn eu cymunedau, fel y gwelsom dro ar ôl tro mewn prosiectau ymarfer gorau ledled Cymru. Fodd bynnag, mae gwirfoddoli'n cael ei lesteirio a'i danseilio gan Lywodraeth gaeth i ddogma, sy'n mynnu rheoli popeth, ac yn rhoi monopoli'r sector cyhoeddus uwchlaw pob dim arall.

Mae democratiaeth yn cael ei dibrisio wrth i bwerau basio i fiwrocratiaeth gwladwriaeth ganolog. I gywiro hynny, rhaid inni bleidio'r dinesydd uwchben y wladwriaeth, gan ganiatáu i'r bobl unwaith eto ddylanwadu ar benderfyniadau, cytuno ar flaenoriaethau ac adfer effeithlonrwydd. Rhaid inni ollwng y bobl yn rhydd.

David Lloyd: Camaf i mewn yn y fan hon i gynnig ychydig sylwadau byr ar y gyllideb ddrafft. Cyllideb ddrafft o £13.8 biliwn yw hon, gyda £208 miliwn wrth gefn, ac fel y

been said already, it is not a spending review year so there is very little room for manoeuvre. That is why Plaid Cymru wants to see a new, fair funding formula for the block grant that Wales receives, which would be based on our needs, and not just on a population headcount, and would give Wales more money.

5.20 p.m.

I proposed amendment 4 earlier, which looked to set up an Assembly committee to examine independent research into reviewing and getting a fair funding formula for Wales, although I do not expect support from Conservatives or Labour in that. However, we certainly need independent research on the need for a fair funding formula, which should be needs based. It could mean an extra £800 million every year for Wales. We already have needs-based formulae in local government and in the health services, and we find that, when we have more needs, we get more money. We have funding formulae based on need in a couple of portfolio areas. The Townsend formula in health is one example. Let us do the research and extend the principle to all portfolio areas.

As the Minister will recall, last month, the Local Government and Public Services Committee was in Denmark. Denmark gives Greenland a block grant that is needs based, and is updated every three years. Denmark does it, Germany does it with its Länder, Australia does it with its states, and Wales deserves a fair funding formula for its block grant, based on its needs and not just on a population headcount. Labour and the Conservatives will vote against this.

I am conscious of the time, so let me just touch on council tax, which has been an increasingly festering sore for many years. Council tax has risen sharply over the years, by 186 per cent since 1993 when the Conservatives introduced it. Rebanding merely added to the sense of injustice, with

dywedwyd yn barod, nid yw'n flwyddyn adolygu gwariant felly ychydig iawn o le i symud sydd. Dyna pam y mae ar Blaid Cymru eisiau gweld fformiwla gyllido newydd, deg ar gyfer y grant bloc a gaiff Cymru, a fyddai'n seiliedig ar ein hanghenion, ac nid dim ond ar gyfrif pennau'r boblogaeth, ac a fyddai'n rhoi mwy o arian i Gymru.

Cynigiais welliant 4 yn gynharach, a'i fwriad i sefydlu pwyllgor yn y Cynulliad i edrych ar ymchwil annibynnol i'r posibilrwydd o adolygu a sicrhau fformiwla ariannu deg i Gymru, er nad wyf yn disgwyl cefnogaeth gan y Ceidwadwyr na Llafur i hynny. Fodd bynnag, yn sicr mae arnom angen ymchwil annibynnol i'r angen am fformiwla ariannu deg, a ddylai fod yn seiliedig ar anghenion. Gallai olygu £800 miliwn yn ychwanegol bob blwyddyn i Gymru. Eisoes mae gennym fformiwlâu seiliedig ar anghenion mewn llywodraeth leol ac yn y gwasanaethau iechyd, a gwelwn, pan fo gennym fwy o anghenion, y cawn fwy o arian. Mae gennym fformiwlâu ariannu seiliedig ar anghenion mewn ambell i faes portffolio. Mae fformiwla Townsend ym maes iechyd yn un enghraifft. Gadewch inni wneud yr ymchwil ac ymestyn yr egwyddor i bob maes portffolio.

Fel y bydd y Gweinidog yn cofio, y mis diwethaf aeth y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus i Ddenmarc. Bydd Denmarc yn rhoi grant bloc i Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenland) sydd yn seiliedig ar anghenion, ac a ddiweddarir bob tair blynedd. Gwna Denmarc hynny, gwna'r Almaen hynny gyda'i Länder, gwna Awstralia hynny gyda'i thaleithiau, ac mae Cymru'n haeddu fformiwla ariannu deg ar gyfer ei grant bloc, yn seiliedig ar ei hanghenion ac nid dim ond ar gyfrif pennau'r boblogaeth. Bydd Llafur a'r Ceidwadwyr yn pleidleisio yn erbyn hyn.

Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r amser, felly gadewch imi ddim ond crybwyll y dreth gyngor, sydd yn friw a fu'n crawni'n gynyddol ers rhai blynyddoedd. Mae'r dreth gyngor wedi codi'n sylweddol dros y blynyddoedd, cynnydd o 186 y cant ers 1993 pryd y'i cyflwynwyd gan y Ceidwadwyr.

33 per cent of households being losers and only 8 per cent being winners. It was obvious that rebanding was merely tinkering with a manifestly unjust system of tax. Fury about council tax rebanding in Wales was successfully reignited by a London Government's decision to shelve rebanding in England a couple of weeks ago, fuelling ideas that Wales had been used as a test bed, and resulting in calls from council tax payers for rebanding to be scrapped. Plaid Cymru would abolish council tax. That, however, cannot be done within the confines of a debate on the draft budget. Therefore, I ask the Minister for the continuation of some sort of transitional relief, to help council tax payers and local councils with some recognition of the difficulties posed by council tax in this draft budget.

Huw Lewis: You have spoken very eloquently about the necessity for a needs basis when approaching policy and so on, but that is not what you are suggesting when it comes to council tax. What you are suggesting is a smoothing exercise for those whose homes have been moved up one or two bands. I represent a great many people who benefited from the rebanding by being moved down a couple of bands; you are effectively asking those people to subsidise the better off. When it comes to a needs basis, what does your amendment have to say about schools? You want more money for small rural schools. What does that say for schools with educational underachievement because of the deprivation in the communities in which they operate? Where is the needs basis there?

David Lloyd: It is about abolishing council tax and replacing it with a local income tax. New Labour really does not like dissent. I am truly glad that I am not an 82-year-old pensioner, such as the one in your conference last week.

This is a discussion on the draft budget, which it is possible to amend. The amendments represent markers—a basis for

Dim ond ychwanegu at y teimlad o anghyfiawnder a wnaethpwyd wrth ailfandio, gyda 33 y cant o gartrefi ar eu colled a dim ond 8 y cant ar eu hennill. Yr oedd yn amlwg nad oedd ailfandio'n ddim mwy na thincera gyda system drethu a oedd yn amlwg annheg. Llwyddwyd i aildanio cynddaredd ynghylch ailfandio'r dreth gyngor yng Nghymru gan benderfyniad Llywodraeth Lundeinig i ohirio ailfandio yn Lloegr ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, gan atgyfnerthu syniadau fod Cymru wedi'i defnyddio fel safle prawf, gyda'r canlyniad fod trethdalwyr yn galw am sgrapio'r ailfandio. Byddai Plaid Cymru'n diddymu'r dreth gyngor. Ni ellir gwneud hynny, serch hynny, o fewn terfynau dadl ar y gyllideb ddrafft. Felly, gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog barhau gyda rhyw fath o gymorth pontio, i helpu talwyr treth gyngor a chynghorau lleol gyda rhyw gydnabyddiaeth o'r anawsterau a achosir gan y dreth gyngor yn y gyllideb ddrafft hon.

Huw Lewis: Yr ydych wedi siarad yn huawdl iawn am yr angen i wneud pethau ar sail yr angen wrth drafod polisi ac ati, ond nid dyna yr ydych yn ei awgrymu o ran y dreth gyngor. Yr hyn yr ydych yn ei awgrymu yw ymarferiad lliniaru i'r bobl hynny y symudwyd eu cartrefi i fyny un neu ddau fand. Yr wyf fi'n cynrychioli llawer iawn o bobl a gafodd fudd o'r ailfandio drwy gael eu symud i lawr fand neu ddau; i bob pwrpas yr ydych chi'n gofyn i'r bobl hynny gymorthdalu rhai sydd yn well arnynt. O ran seilio ar yr angen, beth sydd gan eich gwelliant i'w ddweud am ysgolion? Mae arnoch eisiau mwy o arian i ysgolion bach gwledig. Beth mae hynny'n ei ddweud wrth ysgolion sydd yn tangyflawni'n addysgol oherwydd yr amddifadedd yn y cymunedau lle gweithredant? Ble mae sail yr angen yn y fan honno?

David Lloyd: Cwestiwn ydyw o ddileu'r dreth gyngor a chael treth incwm leol yn ei lle. Nid yw'n dda gan Lafur Newydd unrhyw anghytundeb. Yr wyf yn wirioneddol falch nad pensiywr 82 mlwydd oed ydwyf, fel hwnnw yn eich cynhadledd yr wythnos diwethaf.

Trafodaeth yw hon ar y gyllideb ddrafft, y mae modd ei diwygio. Mae'r gwelliannau'n cynrychioli marcwyr—sail ar gyfer negodi—

negotiation—which is why they are framed in an open and positive manner. It allows for maximum flexibility of negotiation involving all 60 Assembly Members. These amendments reflect calls from the people of Wales for action to be taken in fields such as higher education funding and council tax. The alternative for Plaid Cymru is to stand by and do nothing. That is just not on because, when the Assembly was set up, people expected a new kind of consensual politics with everyone working together. With a minority Government, we all have a responsibility to work together. However, we must all be realistic because there is little room for manoeuvre.

The Conservative amendments make valid points, but, in view of the constraints of the budget, we cannot support them today; this is not a spending review year. Let all four parties and the two independent Members achieve, within the draft budget, what is achievable.

Lisa Francis: It is fascinating to hear Labour Members talk about a coalition on this side of the Chamber. My constituents would argue that there has been another kind of coalition for far too long on the other side of the Chamber: a quiet, tacit coalition of the hefted flock and of the dumb minority which thinks that it is here not to question, scrutinise or to stand up for what is right.

Today, I want to talk about entrepreneurship. Data from the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor study for Wales reveal that, while 36 per cent of the population in Wales thought that there were good opportunities to start a business in the next six months, only 3 per cent took that leap—that is one in 11. It must be noted that the absolute level of start-ups in Wales is still below that which was recorded in any year between 1995 and 2000. More than a third of all local authorities in Wales, particularly those in industrialised south Wales, have shown a decline in the number of business start-ups. Data show that, since the peak of 1.34 million employed in Wales last October, there are already 30,000 fewer people employed in the Welsh economy up to May this year.

a dyna pam y maent wedi'u fframio mewn modd agored a chadarnhaol. Mae'n caniatáu'r hyblygrwydd mwyaf wrth negodi gan gynnwys y 60 Aelod Cynulliad i gyd. Mae'r gwelliannau hyn yn adlewyrchu galwadau gan bobl Cymru am i rywbeth gael ei wneud mewn meysydd fel cyllid addysg uwch a threth gyngor. Y dewis arall i Blaid Cymru yw sefyll o'r neilltu a gwneud dim. Nid yw hynny'n bosibilrwydd oherwydd, pan sefydlwyd y Cynulliad, yr oedd pobl yn disgwyl math newydd o wleidyddiaeth drwy gydsyniad gyda phawb yn cydweithio. Gyda Llywodraeth leiafrifol, mae gan bawb ohonom ddyletswydd i gydweithio gyda'n gilydd. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni i gyd fod yn realistig oherwydd nid oes fawr o le i symud.

Mae gwelliannau'r Ceidwadwyr yn gwneud pwyntiau dilys, ond yn wyneb cyfyngiadau'r gyllideb, ni allwn eu cefnogi heddiw; nid yw'n flwyddyn adolygu gwariant eleni. Boed i'r pedair plaid a'r ddau Aelod annibynnol gyflawni, o fewn y gyllideb ddrafft, yr hyn y mae modd ei gyflawni.

Lisa Francis: Mae'n hynod ddiddorol clywed Aelodau Llafur yn sôn am glymblaid ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr. Byddai fy etholwyr i yn dadlau y cafwyd math arall o glymblaid ers gormod o amser o lawer ar yr ochr arall i'r Siambr: clymblaid ddistaw, ddealledig y ddiadell ddylanwadol a'r lleiafrif mud sydd yn meddwl nad yw yma i holi, i graffu nac i sefyll dros yr hyn sydd yn iawn.

Heddiw, mae arnaf eisiau siarad am entrepreneuriaeth. Mae data'r astudiaeth Monitro Entrepreneuriaeth Gyffredinol i Gymru'n datgelu, tra bod 36 y cant o'r boblogaeth yng Nghymru'n meddwl fod cyfleoedd da ar gael i gychwyn busnes yn y chwe mis nesaf, dim ond 3 y cant a gymerodd y naid honno—hynny yw un mewn 11. Rhaid nodi fod lefel absoliwt cychwyn busnesau yng Nghymru yn dal i fod yn is na'r nifer a gofnodwyd mewn unrhyw flwyddyn rhwng 1995 a 2000. Mae mwy na thraean o holl awdurdodau lleol Cymru, yn enwedig yn y De diwydiannol, wedi dangos dirywiad yn y nifer o fusnesau a gychwynwyd. Dengys data, ers yr uchafbwynt o 1.34 miliwn cyflogedig yng Nghymru fis Hydref diwethaf, fod eisoes 30,000 yn llai o bobl yn gyflogedig yn economi Cymru hyd at fis Mai

eleni.

Those figures are expected to worsen as large closures, such as those at Sony and Christie Tyler, filter into the system. Creating more learning-centred businesses needs to be at the heart of any training policy in Wales. Approximately 100,000 young people aged between 16 and 24 are in full or part-time employment in Wales, but they are not undertaking any education or training. That is staggering and we need to be concerned about that. If one third of all young people in Wales are not up-skilling in this way, then ELWa, or whatever replaces it, needs a budget to address this, for the sake of entrepreneurship, because there will be no motivation to start new businesses.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): It has been a lively little debate; many interesting things were said. The biggest laugh of the afternoon came when John Marek complained about his council tax going up a band and how much that was costing him. I felt like passing a hat around for him; it was really sad.

The second point that made me laugh was Jenny reinterpreting what her amendment stated. She claims that she said only some of the share of additional expenditure allocated for central administration. Go back and read it, Jenny, because it actually says all of the percentage growth. Clearly, you realise that you have made a huge mistake. Do you remember what you did last year when you took money away from the trunk roads? Do you remember what a mess you made of that? You seem to have done it again this year. You tabled an amendment that clearly undermines your own political colleagues. I am sure that the new MP for Ceredigion will be delighted to hear what you have done.

We then moved on to other issues at which point I really started to get worried and wondered whether the world had gone mad, because Members were complaining about the fact that we were not putting enough

Disgwylir i'r ffigurau hynny waethygu wrth i effaith cau gweithfeydd mawr, fel Sony a Christie Tyler, drylifo i'r system. Mae angen rhoi creu mwy o fusnesau dysg-ganoledig wrth graidd unrhyw bolisi hyfforddi yng Nghymru. Mae oddeutu 100,000 o bobl ifanc rhwng 16 a 24 oed mewn cyflogaeth lawn neu ran amser yng Nghymru, ond nid ydynt yn cael unrhyw addysg na hyfforddiant. Mae hynny'n syfrdanol ac mae angen inni bryderu am hynny. Os yw traean o'r holl bobl ifanc yng Nghymru heb fod yn datblygu'u sgiliau yn y modd yma, yna mae angen i ELWa, neu ba gorff bynnag fydd yn cymryd ei le, gael cyllideb i roi sylw i hyn, er mwyn entrepreneuriaeth, oherwydd ni fydd dim cymhelliant i gychwyn busnesau newydd.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Bu'n ddadl fach fywiog; dywedwyd sawl peth diddorol. Jôc fwyaf y prynhawn oedd pan gwynodd John Marek fod ei dreth gyngor yn symud i fyny fand a chymaint oedd cost hynny iddo. Teimlais fel pasio het o amgylch drosto; yr oedd yn wirioneddol drist.

Yr ail bwynt a wnaeth imi chwerthin oedd Jenny'n ail-ddehongli'r hyn yr oedd ei gwelliant yn ei ddweud. Mae hi'n haeru mai sôn wnaeth hi am ran yn unig o'r gyfran o wariant ychwanegol a ddyrannwyd ar gyfer gweinyddu canolog. Ewch yn ôl a'i ddarllen, Jenny, oherwydd mewn gwirionedd mae'n sôn am y cyfan o'r twf canrannol. Yn amlwg, yr ydych yn sylweddoli eich bod wedi gwneud camgymeriad enfawr. A ydych yn cofio beth wnaethoch chi y llynedd pan gymerasoch arian i ffwrdd oddi wrth gefnffyrdd? A ydych yn cofio'r llanast a wnaethoch chi o hynny? Mae'n debyg eich bod chi wedi ei wneud eto eleni. Cyflwynasoch welliant sydd yn amlwg yn tanseilio eich cyd-aelodau gwleidyddol eich hun. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yr AS newydd dros Geredigion wrth ei fodd pan glyw beth yr ydych wedi'i wneud.

Wedyn symudasom ymlaen at faterion eraill a dyna pryd y dechreuais i boeni go iawn a meddwl tybed a oedd y byd wedi mynd o'i gof, oherwydd yr oedd Aelodau'n cwyno am y ffaith nad oeddem yn rhoi digon o arian i

money in. Jonathan Morgan said that we were not investing enough money in the local health boards. So, where is your amendment stating as much? The amendments that you have tabled actually make it more difficult to put in the money that we have already provided.

Kirsty Williams's contribution was so staggering, I could hardly believe it. She railed at us for not taking away our manifesto commitments on prescription charges and free school breakfasts. This is a draft budget, Kirsty; if you feel so strongly about those policies, amend them. Tell us that you wish to abolish free school breakfasts and prescription charges. Have the courage to do so. From my understanding of the evaluation, free school breakfasts are doing the job for those young children who go to school without having had breakfast. Therefore, there are dividing lines between us and, if you do not believe in those initiatives, let us know. We know that the public elected us on the basis of those manifesto commitments; we know that they strike a chord. You had your chance and you did not take it.

I want to be clear on one particular point, because there was a criticism that I will not accept—no-one here could say that I am unwilling to talk to people. If someone wants to discuss something, just give me a ring and come to see me. I invited all the opposition finance representatives to meet me. In fact, I was away with Ann Jones on the Local Government and Public Services Committee trip, which included Mike German, Brynle Williams, and Dai Lloyd, who could, at any time, have told me that they had worries about higher education and small schools. At any time, you could have raised those concerns with me, but you chose not to, because this plot was hatched last week.

Alun Cairns: I am surprised to hear you say that we do not worry about small schools. Do you not hear our regular questions to the First Minister and the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning?

mewn. Dywedodd Jonathan Morgan nad oeddem yn buddsoddi digon o arian yn y byrddau iechyd lleol. Felly, ble mae eich gwelliant yn datgan hynny? Mae'r gwelliannau yr ydych chi wedi'u cyflwyno yn ei gwneud hi'n anoddach rhoi'r arian yr ydym eisoes wedi'i ddarparu i mewn.

Yr oedd cyfraniad Kirsty Williams mor syfrdanol, prin y gallwn ei gredu. Dwrddiodd ni am beidio â dileu ein haddewidion maniffesto ar daliadau presgripsiwn a brecwast ysgol am ddim. Cyllideb ddrafft yw hon, Kirsty; os ydych yn teimlo mor gryf am y polisïau hynny, newidiwch hwy. Dywedwch wrthym eich bod am ddiddymu brecwast ysgol am ddim a thaliadau presgripsiwn. Byddwch yn ddigon dewr i wneud hynny. Fy nealltwriaeth i o'r gwerthusiad yw bod brecwast ysgol am ddim yn gwneud y gwaith i'r plant ifanc hynny a aiff i'r ysgol heb gael brecwast. Felly, y mae rhaniadau rhyngom ac, os nad ydych yn credu yn y mentrau hyn, gadewch inni wybod. Gwyddom fod y cyhoedd wedi ein hethol ar sail yr addewidion maniffesto hynny; gwyddom eu bod yn taro tant. Cawsoch chi eich cyfle ac ni chymerasoch ef.

Mae arnaf eisiau bod yn glir ar un pwynt arbennig, oherwydd yr oedd beirniadaeth na wnaef ei derbyn—ni allai neb yma ddweud fy mod yn anfodlon siarad â phobl. Os bydd ar rywun eisiau trafod rhywbeth, rhwch ganiad imi a dewch i'm gweld. Gwahoddais gynrychiolwyr cyllid y gwrthbleidiau i gyd i gwrdd â mi. Yn wir, yr oeddwn i ffwrdd gydag Ann Jones ar daith y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus, gyda Mike German, Brynle Williams, a Dai Lloyd, a allasai, ar unrhyw adeg, fod wedi dweud wrthyf fod ganddynt bryderon am addysg uwch ac ysgolion bychain. Ar unrhyw adeg, gallasech fod wedi codi'r pryderon hynny gyda mi, ond dewis peidio a wnaethoch, oherwydd cafodd y cynllwyn hwn ei ddyfeisio yr wythnos diwethaf.

Alun Cairns: Syndod i mi yw eich clywed yn dweud nad ydym yn poeni am ysgolion bach. Oni chlywch ein cwestiynau rheolaidd i'r Prif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes?

5.30 p.m.

Do you not take those points into consideration when you are drafting your budget?

Sue Essex: Do you think that is the way that we do things? You can see what the draft budget says. Am I supposed to sit here and think, 'Well, have they got a worry about small schools? Did Alun Cairns actually mention that?' Why do you not do it properly? You have the committees; we put this down to the committees. Your main criticism was that I made no effort to listen to you. All I am saying—and Ieuan, you know that this is the case—is that, if you had strong views about issues or were worried that they were not covered in the budget, you could have come to see me or brought it up in the three briefings that I had with the finance people.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: It should be the other way around, Minister. It should be you asking us for our ideas. That is the way that it should happen. Do you not acknowledge that, under Standing Orders, it is perfectly appropriate for opposition parties, either separately or together, to table amendments to the draft budget? That is the way it is done in Standing Orders. What is wrong with that?

Sue Essex: Of course you can, but you stood up and said, 'Is it not terrible that the Finance Minister has not spoken to us before?'. You cannot have it both ways; you cannot complain about my not speaking to you before, when you have not asked for it. I did speak to you all before; I spoke to the three finance spokespeople. You cannot complain about that, and at the same time say, 'You are trying to stop us from tabling amendments'. What we have are the kind of vague amendments that make life difficult for anyone to do anything with, and I think that that is the purpose. However, what has happened has happened. As you know, I have spoken to your finance people, and I am always prepared to listen to what you have to say. However, there are other people out there whom we need to listen to. The committees have a right to be heard, and there are others who have a real stake in this

Oni fyddwch chi'n cymryd y pwyntiau hyn i ystyriaeth wrth ddrafftio eich cyllideb?

Sue Essex: Ydych chi'n meddwl mai dyna'r ffordd y gwnawn bethau? Gallwch weld beth y mae'r gyllideb ddrafft yn ei ddweud. A ydwyf fi i fod i eistedd yma a meddwl, 'Wel, oes ganddynt bryder am ysgolion bychain? A wnaeth Alun Cairns sôn am hynny?' Pam na wnewch chi'r peth yn y ffordd iawn? Mae'r pwyllgorau gennych; rhoddwn hyn i lawr i'r pwyllgorau. Eich prif feirniadaeth oedd na wneuthum unrhyw ymdrech i wrando arnoch. Y cwbl yr wyf yn ei ddweud—a Ieuan, gwyddoch chi fod hyn yn wir—yw, os oedd gennych farn gref am faterion neu os oeddech yn pryderu nad oeddent wedi cael sylw yn y gyllideb, y gallasech fod wedi dod i'm gweld neu godi'r mater yn y tri chyfarfod briffio a gefais gyda'r bobl cyllid.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Dylai fod y ffordd arall o gwmpas, Weinidog. Chi ddylai fod yn gofyn i ni am ein syniadau. Dyna'r ffordd y dylai ddigwydd. Onid ydych yn cydnabod ei bod, dan y Rheolau Sefydlog, yn berffaith briodol i'r gwrthbleidiau, un ai ar wahân neu gyda'i gilydd, gyflwyno gwelliannau i'r gyllideb ddrafft? Dyna'r ffordd y'i gwneir yn y Rheolau Sefydlog. Beth sydd o'i le ar hynny?

Sue Essex: Wrth gwrs y cewch chi, ond safasoch chi ar eich traed a dweud, 'Onid ydyw'n ofnadwy nad yw'r Gweinidog Cyllid wedi siarad â ni cyn hyn?'. Ni allwch ei chael hi bob ffordd; ni allwch gwyno na siaradais â chi cyn hyn, a chithau heb ofyn am hynny. Fe siaradais â chi i gyd cyn hyn; siaradais â'r tri llefarydd cyllid. Ni allwch gwyno am hynny, a dweud ar yr un pryd, 'Yr ydych yn ceisio ein hatal rhag cyflwyno gwelliannau'. Yr hyn sydd gennym yw'r math o welliannau amhendant sydd yn gwneud bywyd yn anodd i unrhyw un wneud dim â hwy, a chredaf mai dyna'r bwriad. Fodd bynnag, mae'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd wedi digwydd. Fel y gwyddoch, yr wyf wedi siarad â'ch pobl cyllid, ac yr wyf bob amser yn barod i wrando ar yr hyn sydd gennych i'w ddweud. Fodd bynnag, y mae pobl eraill y mae angen inni wrando arnynt. Mae gan y pwyllgorau hawl i gael eu clywed, ac mae eraill sydd â

budget who have a right to be heard.

diddordeb gwirioneddol yn y gyllideb hon sydd â hawl i gael eu clywed.

Let us, therefore, turn to your first point in amendment 1, which is on higher education. I take the point, and Dai has been reasonable and has spoken to me about this, that it is about making a start on this. However, I take you back to the agreement, and I will read it out:

Gadewch inni, felly, droi at eich pwynt cyntaf yng ngwelliant 1, sydd yn ymwneud ag addysg uwch. Derbyniaf y pwynt, ac mae Dai wedi bod yn rhesymol ac wedi siarad â mi am hyn, mai mater o wneud cychwyn ar hyn ydyw. Fodd bynnag, af â chi'n ôl at y cytundeb, ac fe'i darllenaf allan:

'An undertaking to address any funding gap'—

'Ymrwymiad i roi sylw i unrhyw fwch mewn cyllid'—

not the funding gap—

nid y bwlch mewn cyllid—

'between Welsh higher education institutions and other comparable institutions in the UK, reporting back to the Assembly with proposals'.

'rhwng sefydliadau addysg uwch Cymru a sefydliadau eraill cymharol yn y Deyrnas Unedig, gan adrodd yn ôl i'r Cynulliad gyda chynigion.'

That is fair, and we will honour that. I know that he said early on in this year that we have undertaken to report to the Assembly before the end of the budget. We will do what we can to report back to you. However, I will be absolutely blunt about this: if we do not have firm evidence, how on earth can we put figures in a budget? We know that higher education is in a state of flux. We know that next year, with the fee system coming in, the whole business of HE funding may change and may look very different. We have to be sensible about that.

Mae hynny'n deg, a gwnawn anrhydeddu hynny. Gwn iddo ddweud yn gynnar eleni ein bod wedi addo dod ag adroddiad i'r Cynulliad cyn diwedd y gyllideb. Gwnawn yr hyn a allwn i adrodd yn ôl i chi. Fodd bynnag, byddaf yn gwbl ddi-flewyn ar dafod ynglŷn â hyn: os nad oes gennym dystiolaeth bendant, sut ar y ddaear y gallwn ni roi ffigurau mewn cyllideb? Gwyddom fod addysg uwch yn y pair. Gwyddom, pan ddaw'r system ffioedd i mewn y flwyddyn nesaf, y gall holl fusnes ariannu addysg uwch newid ac y gall edrych yn wahanol iawn. Rhaid inni fod yn gall ynglŷn â hynny.

On Janet's point about insufficient money being put into student support, a lot of work has gone into this, and those are the figures that the education department feels are appropriate. I remind you that it is a demanded budget. It is no good your shaking your heads. We are paying out on actuals; if the figures are different, then we will pay out. There is no mystery about it; that is the way it is.

Ar bwynt Janet ynglŷn â dim digon o arian yn cael ei roi i mewn i gefnogi myfyrwyr, mae llawer o waith wedi'i wneud ar hyn, a dyna'r ffigurau sydd yn briodol ym marn yr adran addysg. Atgoffaf chi mai cyllideb a arweinir gan y galw yw hon. Nid ydych yn ddim elwach o ysgwyd eich pennau. Yr ydym yn talu allan ar bethau gwirioneddol; os bydd y ffigurau'n wahanol, yna fe dalwn. Nid oes dim dirgelwch ynglŷn â'r peth; dyna fel y mae.

Many people were exercised about the issue of council tax. As I said, Sir Michael Lyons yesterday commended us on doing the revaluation. You are wrong on the figures, Glyn. You said a lot of sensible and interesting things, but you are wrong to say that the revaluation has caused the council

Yr oedd llawer o bobl yn anniddig ar fater y dreth gyngor. Fel y dywedais, cymeradwyodd Syr Michael Lyons ni ddoe am wneud yr ailbrisiad. Yr ydych yn anghywir ynglŷn â'r ffigurau, Glyn. Dywedasoeh lawer o bethau call a diddorol, ond yr ydych yn anghywir pan ddywedwch fod yr ailbrisiad wedi achosi

tax revenue to grow. You continue to quote this figure, and I continue to tell you that you are wrong. Council tax revenue post revaluation has gone up in terms of the average rate that existed way before revaluation. It has gone up between around 9 per cent and 11 per cent every year. So that you remember this, because we are having a debate next week, the highest figure was in the last year of the Tory administration. The rise was 18 per cent. Remember that one, because you are in dangerous territory.

In terms of getting a transition scheme, it was not that I scouted around for legal advice. When I heard what you were saying about a freeze, I went to our lawyers and said, 'This is what I know the Conservatives are saying' and asked for their advice. The advice is that the transition scheme that I introduced—none of you asked for it—and which you all supported [*Interruption.*] No, you did not ask for any of that. Do not rewrite history. I introduced it and you supported it. It is a smoothing scheme. It is not about postponement or anything of the freezing kind of terminology.

That is how it is, and that is how the legislation works. I will continue to listen to what you have to say. I have concerns about council tax payers. I am not immune to it. We know that the council tax benefit scheme must be amended.

Nick Bourne: So that I can understand what you are saying, are you saying that there is no legal way that we can continue the relief that you have given this year into next year? I find that hard to believe. Perhaps you are not saying that. That is what we are seeking to ask you to do.

Sue Essex: The relief is running into next year. No-one is going up more than one band in any year. To introduce a different regime, which is essentially a postponement of the band going up, is not part of the smoothing scheme. That is the advice that I have had. I am happy to talk to Glyn on this. I alerted

i refeniw'r dreth gyngor gynyddu. Yr ydych yn dal i ddyfynnu'r ffigur hwn, ac yr wyf finnau'n dal i ddweud wrthych eich bod yn anghywir. Mae refeniw'r dreth gyngor wedi'r ailbrisiad wedi codi yn unol â'r raddfa gyfartalog a fodolai ymhell cyn yr ailbrisiad. Mae wedi cynyddu rhwng rhyw 9 y cant ac 11 y cant bob blwyddyn. Er mwyn ichi gofio hyn, oherwydd byddwn yn cael dadl yr wythnos nesaf, cafwyd y ffigur uchaf ym mlwyddyn olaf gweinyddiaeth y Toriaid. Deunaw y cant oedd y cynnydd bryd hynny. Cofiwch hynny, oherwydd yr ydych ar dir peryglus.

O ran cael cynllun pontio, ni fûm yn chwilio o gwmpas am gyngor cyfreithiol. Pan glywais yr hyn yr oeddech yn ei ddweud am rewi, euthum at ein cyfreithwyr a dywedais, 'Dyma beth y gwn y mae'r Ceidwadwyr yn ei ddweud,' a gofynnais am eu cyngor. Y cyngor yw bod y cynllun pontio a gyflwynais—ni ofynnodd neb ohonoch amdano—ac a gefnogwyd gennych i gyd [*Torri ar draws.*] Naddo, ni ofynasoch am ddim o hynny. Peidiwch ag ailysgrifennu hanes. Cyflwynais i ef ac fe'i cefnogwyd gennych chi. Mae'n gynllun esmwytho. Nid oes a wnelo'r peth â gohirio na dim byd yn perthyn i derminoleg rhewi.

Dyna fel y mae hi, a dyna sut mae'r ddeddfwriaeth yn gweithio. Daliaf i wrando ar yr hyn sydd gennych i'w ddweud. Mae gennyf bryderon am dalwyr y dreth gyngor. Nid wyf heb fy nghyffwrdd gan hyn. Gwyddom fod yn rhaid diwygio'r cynllun budd-dal treth gyngor.

Nick Bourne: Er mwyn imi gael deall yr hyn yr ydych yn ei ddweud, ai dweud yr ydych nad oes dim ffordd gyfreithiol y gallwn barhau'r cymorth a roesoch eleni ymlaen i'r flwyddyn nesaf? Yr wyf yn ei chael yn anodd credu hynny. Efallai nad ydych yn dweud hynny. Dyna'r hyn yr ydym yn ceisio gofyn ichi ei wneud.

Sue Essex: Mae'r cymorth yn parhau i mewn i'r flwyddyn nesaf. Ni fydd neb yn mynd i fyny fwy nag un band mewn unrhyw flwyddyn. Nid yw cyflwyno trefn wahanol, sef, yn ei hanfod, gohirio symud y band i fyny, yn rhan o'r cynllun esmwytho. Dyna'r cyngor a gefais i. Yr wyf yn hapus i siarad â

Glyn about this—just to show that I do speak to people, Ieuan—the other night when I read what you were saying in the paper. I would be happy to talk you through it, but that is the situation.

In terms of the point on local government, you do not like it, but the expenditure sub-group has done its job. We have responded to the expenditure sub-group and we have identified the funding. That is the end of it. You do not like it that we and local government are in agreement and in harmony on this, but that is the situation.

In terms of the small schools fund, I accept the point made. Jane and I have had a discussion, and I think that the money is there. It is just a matter of how it is presented in the budget. In respect of rail services, there is an additional £600,000 to help the Ebbw Vale scheme in particular. I do not understand what you are saying about front-line education services. I know that Jane has recently met all of the school trade unions and had these discussions. They do not accord one iota with what you are saying. So, we do not understand where that part of the amendment is coming from.

I want to end with the way forward on this, because I understand the figures. You used the term ‘negotiate’. When I look at your amendments, it is like trying to negotiate with a wet sponge. I hope that none of you are thinking of taking up a job as a trade union official. You have used the word ‘adequate’ in your amendment. Quite bluntly, the word ‘adequate’ is not adequate as a basis for anyone to negotiate on, because we can define—[*Interruption.*] I am being sensible. [*Interruption.*] I will not have a dialogue about this. You need to define what you mean. I have asked all of your finance people to define what you mean, because we feel that what we are providing is adequate. You need to show us where it is not adequate, and, when you do that, and say where you might put more money, you need to show us where that money will come from.

Glyn am hyn. Rhybuddiais Glyn ynglŷn â hyn—dim ond i ddangos y byddaf yn siarad â phobl, Ieuan—y noson o’r blaen pan ddarllenais beth yr oeddech chi’n ei ddweud yn y papur. Byddwn yn hapus i siarad drwy’r mater gyda chi, ond dyna’r sefyllfa.

O ran y pwynt am lywodraeth leol, nid ydych yn ei hoffi, ond mae’r is-grŵp gwariant wedi gwneud ei waith. Yr ydym wedi ymateb i’r is-grŵp gwariant ac wedi nodi’r cyllid. Dyna ei diwedd hi. Nid ydych chi’n hoffi ein bod ni a llywodraeth leol yn gytûn ac mewn cytgorod ar hyn, ond dyna’r sefyllfa.

O ran y gronfa ysgolion bach, derbynïaf y pwynt a wnaethpwyd. Mae Jane a mi wedi cael trafodaeth, ac yr wyf yn meddwl bod yr arian yno. Dim ond mater o sut y caiff ei gyflwyno yn y gyllideb ydyw. O ran gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd, mae £600,000 ychwanegol ar gael i helpu cynllun Glyn Ebwy yn arbennig. Nid wyf yn deall yr hyn a ddywedwch am wasanaethau rheng flaen addysg. Gwn fod Jane yn ddiweddar wedi cyfarfod â holl undebau llafur yr ysgolion ac wedi cael y trafodaethau hyn. Nid ydynt yn cyd-fynd un iot â’r hyn a ddywedwch chi. Felly, nid ydym yn deall o ble y daw’r rhan honno o’r gwelliant.

Mae arnaf eisiau cloi gyda’r ffordd ymlaen ar hyn, oherwydd yr wyf yn deall y ffigurau. Defnyddiasoch y term ‘negodi’. Pan edrychaf ar eich gwelliannau, mae fel ceisio negodi gyda chadach gwlyb. Gobeithio nad oes neb ohonoch yn meddwl am gymryd swydd fel swyddog undeb llafur. Yr ydych wedi defnyddio’r gair ‘digonol’ yn eich gwelliant. A siarad yn blwmp ac yn blaen, nid yw’r gair ‘digonol’ yn ddigonol fel sail i neb negodi arno, oherwydd gallwn ddiffinio—[*Torri ar draws.*] Yr wyf yn bod yn gall. [*Torri ar draws.*] Ni wnaf gynnal deialog am hyn. Mae angen i chi ddiffinio beth yr ydych yn ei olygu. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i bob un o’ch pobl cyllid ddiffinio beth yr ydych yn ei olygu, oherwydd teimlwn fod yr hyn yr ydym ni’n ei ddarparu yn ddigonol. Mae angen i chi ddangos inni ble nad yw’n ddigonol, a phan wnewch hynny, a dweud ym mhle y gallech roi mwy o arian, mae angen ichi ddangos inni o ble y daw’r arian hwnnw.

When I was a councillor in Cardiff some time ago, Jenny Randerson and Mike German were also on the council. We had a strict but sensible rule from our treasurer that if we put down an amendment asking for more expenditure, he would not accept the amendment unless we said where that money would come from. Some of you need to take this more seriously and face that. You cannot, on the one hand, lay out these plans, and, like Mike German, say: 'We are the Assembly now, you are not the Assembly; we have the votes, we can outvote you' and, on the other hand, at other times say, 'It is nothing to do with us, making choices; that is your game, mate'. You cannot have it both ways. You have to think now about whether you want to be serious politicians or whether you are just going to spoil, because the people outside will not take your spoiling with any degree of thanks.

Finally, there are many organisations that are watching what we do and how we act and behave. If you are a local authority, if you are in the voluntary sector, if you are trying to run a trust, you will be getting extremely worried, when we have made sensible proposals for spending, that people are playing politics with our budget. It does not look like mature government. If you want to negotiate and talk, you can talk to me at any time, but be serious and sensible.

I know that you have the votes today to vote us down. The scarlet pimpernel from Monmouth has come in, so we know that you can vote us down. However, life is not about doing things that you have the power to do just because you have the power to do them. It is about doing the right thing, and you need to reflect on the fact that people will be watching you to see that you do the right thing. Do not vote this down just because you can.

5.40 p.m.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 1: For 30, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

Pan oeddwn i'n gynghorydd yng Nghaerdydd beth amser yn ôl, yr oedd Jenny Randerson a Mike German ar y cyngor hefyd. Yr oedd gennym reol gaeth ond call gan ein trysorydd sef os byddem yn cyflwyno gwelliant a ofynnai am fwy o wariant, na fyddai yntau'n derbyn y gwelliant oni bai ein bod ni'n dweud o ble y deuai'r arian hwnnw. Mae angen i rai ohonoch chi gymryd hyn yn fwy o ddifrif ac wynebu hynny. Ni allwch, ar y naill law, osod allan y cynlluniau hyn, a dweud, fel Mike German: 'Ni yw'r Cynulliad yn awr, nid chi yw'r Cynulliad; gennym ni mae'r pleidleisiau, gallwn eich curo yn y bleidlais,' ac, ar y llaw arall, ar adegau eraill ddweud, 'Nid yw'n ddim i'w wneud â ni, gwneud dewisiadau; eich gêm chi yw honno, gyfaill'. Ni allwch ei chael hi bob ffordd. Rhaid ichi feddwl yn awr a oes arnoch chi eisiau bod yn wleidyddion difrifol ynteu ai dim ond sbwylio yr ydych chi am wneud, oherwydd ni wnaiff y bobl y tu allan gymryd y sbwylio gydag unrhyw radd o ddiolch.

Yn olaf, mae llawer o gyrff sydd yn gwylio'r hyn a wnawn a sut y byddwn yn gweithredu ac yn ymddwyn. Os ydych yn awdurdod lleol, os ydych yn y sector gwirfoddol, os ydych yn ceisio rhedeg ymddiriedolaeth, byddwch yn dechrau poeni'n fawr, a ninnau wedi gwneud cynigion call ar gyfer gwario, fod pobl yn chwarae gwleidyddiaeth gyda'n cyllideb. Nid yw'n edrych fel llywodraeth aeddfed. Os oes arnoch eisiau negodi a siarad, gallwch siarad â mi unrhyw bryd, ond byddwch yn ddifrifol ac yn gall.

Gwn fod gennych y pleidleisiau heddiw i'n trechu yn y bleidlais. Mae'r "scarlet pimpernel" o Fynwy wedi dod i mewn, felly gwyddom y gallwch ein trechu yn y bleidlais. Fodd bynnag, nid amcan bywyd yw gwneud pethau y mae gennych y grym i'w gwneud, dim ond am fod gennych y grym i'w gwneud. Mae eisiau gwneud y peth iawn, a dylech ystyried y ffaith y bydd pobl yn eich gwyllo er mwyn gweld eich bod yn gwneud y peth iawn. Peidiwch â threchu hyn ddim ond oherwydd y gallwch.

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

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

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 7, Ymatal 23, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 2: For 7, Abstain 23, Against 29.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri

Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Law, Peter
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 40.
 Amendment 3: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 40.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 German, Michael
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lloyd, David
 Marek, John
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bourne, Nick
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark

James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 18, Ymatal 1, Yn erbyn 40.
 Amendment 4: For 18, Abstain 1, Against 40.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 German, Michael
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lloyd, David
 Marek, John
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Bourne, Nick
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Williams, Brynle

Ymataliodd yr Aelod canlynol:
The following Member abstained:

Jones, Helen Mary

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 19, Ymatal 11, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 5: For 19, Abstain 11, Against 29.*

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

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

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 19, Ymatal 11, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 6: For 19, Abstain 11, Against 29.*

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

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

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 18, Ymatal 12, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 7: For 18, Abstain 12, Against 29.*

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff

Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Marek, John
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Law, Peter
 Lloyd, David
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.

Gwelliant 8: O blaid 19, Ymatal 11, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 8: For 19, Abstain 11, Against 29.

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

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

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, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise

Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 18, Ymatal 12, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 9: For 18, Abstain 12, Against 29.*

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

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

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

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

Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 10: O blaid 18, Ymatal 12, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 10: For 18, Abstain 12, Against 29.*

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

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

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn

Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 11: O blaid 18, Ymatal 12, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 11: For 18, Abstain 12, Against 29.*

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

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

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Law, Peter
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Motion NDM2599 as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales

1) regrets that the draft budget laid in the Table Office on Tuesday 27 September 2005 by the Finance Minister fails to:

a) begin to address the historic funding gap between higher education institutions in Wales and similar institutions in England;

b) include adequate provision to assist council tax payers as a result of the rebanding exercise and to relieve pressures on local authorities;

c) include adequate provision for a small schools fund;

d) include adequate provision to develop rail services in Wales;

e) include adequate provision for front line education services;

2) instructs the Finance Minister to table a revised draft budget which takes account of the matters raised in (1) above.

Cynnig NDM2599 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1) yn gresynu nad yw'r gyllideb ddrafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ddydd Mawrth 27 Medi 2005 gan y Gweinidog Cyllid:

a) yn dechrau mynd i'r afael â'r bwch cyllido hanesyddol rhwng sefydliadau addysg uwch yng Nghymru a sefydliadau tebyg yn Lloegr;

b) yn cynnwys darpariaeth ddigonol i gynorthwyo pobl sy'n talu'r dreth gyngor o ganlyniad i'r ymarfer ailfandio ac i liniaru'r pwysau ar awdurdodau lleol;

c) yn cynnwys darpariaeth ddigonol ar gyfer cronfa ysgolion bach;

d) yn cynnwys darpariaeth ddigonol i ddatblygu gwasanaethau rheilffyrdd yng Nghymru;

e) yn cynnwys darpariaeth ddigonol ar gyfer gwasanaethau rheng flaen addysg;

2) yn cyfarwyddo'r Gweinidog Cyllid i gyflwyno cyllideb ddrafft ddiwygiedig sy'n rhoi sylw i'r materion a godir yn (1) uchod.

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.

Amendmed motion: For 30, Abstain 0, Against 29.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Law, Peter
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, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw

Marek, John
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
 Amended motion carried.*

Y Llywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

The Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.47 p.m.
 The meeting ended at 5.47 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, 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 (Annibynnol – Independent)
 Lewis, Huw (Llafur – Labour)
 Lloyd, David (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
 Lloyd, Val (Llafur – Labour)

Marek, John (Cymru Ymlaen – Forward Wales)
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)