



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

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

**Dydd Mercher, 19 Hydref 2005
Wednesday, 19 October 2005**

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

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

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

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyllid Questions to the Finance Minister

Portffolio Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Portfolio

C1 Owen John Thomas: Pa gynlluniau sydd gan y Gweinidog i gynyddu cyllideb gyffredinol portffolio diwylliant, y Gymraeg a chwaraeon? OAQ0305(FIN)

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): The proposals for the culture, sport and Welsh language portfolio were contained in the draft budget proposals published on 27 September.

Owen John Thomas: Efallai eich bod wedi sylwi bod y grantiau ar gyfer ceisiadau newydd wedi cael eu rhewi. Gan fod y portffolio diwylliant yn cael dim ond 1 y cant o gyllideb y Llywodraeth, onid ydych yn teimlo ei bod yn amser ichi edrych ar hyn, a chynyddu'r swm gan fod diwylliant yn faes i fuddsoddi ynddo ac yn faes sy'n dwyn canlyniadau sylweddol?

Sue Essex: As you know, deciding on spending priorities each year is difficult. I remind you, Owen John, that overall growth in the culture portfolio from 1999 to the current financial year stands at 122 per cent. The proposals for 2005-06 are 4.3 per cent growth and 6.4 per cent growth. It is up to the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport how he disperses these increases in his budget. I know that the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee discussed the culture budget today. You could argue for more money to be spent in each area, and all of us here would have different priorities. However, I think that we have taken a fair approach towards the culture budget. You may continue to argue in this vein, but that was not put forward in the amendments to the motion on the draft budget, and you should recognise that.

Leighton Andrews: In this morning's

Q1 Owen John Thomas: What plans does the Minister have to increase the overall budget of the culture, Welsh language and sport portfolio? OAQ0305(FIN)

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynhwyswyd y cynigion ar gyfer portffolio diwylliant, chwaraeon a'r Gymraeg yng nghynigion drafft y gyllideb a gyhoeddwyd ar 27 Medi.

Owen John Thomas: You may have noticed that grants for new bids have been frozen. Given that the culture portfolio receives only 1 per cent of the Government's overall budget, do you not think that it is time to reconsider this amount and increase it, because culture is an area in which we can invest and which yields significant returns?

Sue Essex: Fel y gwyddoch, mae penderfynu blaenoriaethau gwario bob blwyddyn yn anodd. Fe'ch atgoffaf, Owen John, fod y cynnydd cyffredinol yn y portffolio diwylliant o 1999 i'r flwyddyn ariannol bresennol yn 122 y cant. Y cynigion ar gyfer 2005-06 yw cynnydd o 4.3 y cant a chynnydd o 6.4 y cant. Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon sy'n penderfynu sut y mae'n gwasgaru'r cynnydd hwn yn ei gyllideb. Gwn fod y Pwyllgor Diwydiant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon wedi trafod y gyllideb ddiwylliant heddiw. Gallech ddadlau dros wario mwy o arian ym mhob maes, a byddai gan bob un ohonom yma flaenoriaethau gwahanol. Fodd bynnag, credaf inni gymryd ymagwedd deg tuag at y gyllideb ddiwylliant. Gallwch barhau i ddadlau dros hynny, ond ni chyflwynwyd hynny yn y gwelliannau yn y cynnig ar y gyllideb ddrafft, a dylech gydnabod hynny.

Leighton Andrews: Yng nghyfarfod y

meeting of the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee, the committee agreed to stand by the budget letter that it submitted earlier this year. Do you not find it surprising that people are now raising questions about the culture budget when it was not the subject of amendment in the recent debate on the draft budget?

Sue Essex: As I said, people have to face the reality that, if you want to increase spending in one area, it means decreasing it in another. Amendment 1 to the motion on the draft budget was carried in the Chamber, and I respect that. However, it did not refer to an increase in the culture budget. I am sure that Alun Pugh, and you, Owen John, would have preferred the opposite to be the case, but you did not propose an amendment to do that, Owen John, and therefore could not vote in favour of it.

Eleanor Burnham: Do you believe that it is appropriate for the National Museums and Galleries of Wales to spend its allocated funding on rebranding, and do you agree that it is right for the 'Wales' brand name to be lost from its title?

Sue Essex: Making a decision as to whether this is right or wrong is not for me as Finance Minister. I think that the First Minister has made a cogent argument based on the realities of where we are in 2005, looking to the future. The 'Wales' brand is a potent force, and I respect that. I have not heard arguments that match or counter the First Minister's view.

Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon y bore yma, cytunodd y pwyllgor i gadw at lythyr y gyllideb a gyflwynodd yn gynharach eleni. Onid ydych yn synnu bod pobl bellach yn gofyn cwestiynau am y gyllideb diwylliant pan nad oedd yn destun gwelliant yn y ddadl yn ddiweddar ar y gyllideb ddrafft?

Sue Essex: Fel y dywedais, rhaid i bobl wynebu'r realiti, sef os ydych am gynyddu gwariant mewn un maes, rhaid ei ostwng mewn maes arall. Derbyniwyd gwelliant 1 i'r cynnig ar y gyllideb ddrafft yn y Siambr, ac yr wyf yn parchu hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid oedd yn cyfeirio at gynnydd yn y gyllideb diwylliant. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'n well gan Alun Pugh, a chithau, Owen John, pe bai'r gwrthwyneb yn wir, ond nid oeddech yn cynnig gwelliant yn wneud hynny, Owen John, ac felly ni allech bleidleisio o'i blaid.

Eleanor Burnham: A ydych yn credu ei bod yn briodol i Amgueddfeydd ac Oriolau Cenedlaethol Cymru wario'r arian a ddyrannwyd iddynt ar ail-frandio, ac a ydych yn credu ei bod yn iawn dileu enw brand 'Cymru' o'r teitl?

Sue Essex: Nid fy swydd i fel Gweinidog Cyllid yw penderfynu a yw hyn yn iawn ai peidio. Credaf fod y Prif Weinidog wedi cyflwyno dadl effeithiol yn seiliedig ar realiti ein sefyllfa yn 2005, gan edrych i'r dyfodol. Mae'r brand 'Cymru' yn rymus, ac yr wyf yn parchu hynny. Nid wyf wedi clywed dadleuon fel barn y Prif Weinidog nac i'r gwrthwyneb.

Cyllideb y Cynulliad The Assembly Budget

Q2 Gwenda Thomas: Will the Minister make a statement on the National Assembly for Wales's budget for the next three years? OAQ0304(FIN)

Sue Essex: I published the draft budget of the Assembly on 27 September. These plans show the Assembly budget increasing to over £14 billion by 2007-08, which is a growth of 22 per cent between 2004-05 and 2007-08. This will provide an extra £2.5 billion in spending power by the end of the period.

C2 Gwenda Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gyllideb Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru am y tair blynedd nesaf? OAQ0304(FIN)

Sue Essex: Cyhoeddais gyllideb ddrafft y Cynulliad ar 27 Medi. Mae'r cynlluniau hyn yn dangos bod cyllideb y Cynulliad yn codi i fwy na £14 biliwn erbyn 2007-08, sy'n gynydd o 22 y cant rhwng 2004-05 a 2007-08. Bydd hyn yn darparu £2.5 biliwn o bŵer gwario ychwanegol erbyn diwedd y cyfnod.

Gwenda Thomas: I welcome the proposed funding allocation for early years provision, especially for the implementation of Flying Start, which has at its heart free, good-quality childcare. How do you answer the members of the opposition who wish to risk the future of Flying Start through their opportunism and uncosted promises? [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I do not need any assistance from the leader of the opposition, or from any Minister. The Finance Minister will know that she has no responsibility for the opposition.

Sue Essex: Thank you. We will wait and see on that one, shall we? There may be some loud calls that will not turn into practice. On Flying Start, and the value of that spending programme, you are right, Gwenda; it is a crucial part of early years expenditure. As I said last year, when we set out our three-year budget, the most important thing that we can do for the future of Wales is invest in our children. We all believe in that, certainly on this side of the Chamber. Flying Start is a wonderful initiative, which will be an important component in changing the experiences of young children and their parents and carers.

David Lloyd: A allaf ofyn eto faint o arian ychwanegol sydd wedi'i godi drwy'r dreth gyngor yn sgîl yr ailfandio diweddar?

Sue Essex: If you are saying 'as a result of the rebanding', then you are implying something that is not true. If you are talking about after the rebanding exercise, and council tax yield, as I believe you are, then there was an increase of just over 9 per cent. That includes a 1 per cent growth in properties and the 6 per cent growth that local authorities put in. To be clear, because it is important that everyone is clear about revaluation, it is the level that councils set in terms of council tax rates that determines the final council tax yield—that, plus, of course, the number of properties.

Karen Sinclair: Last week, the leader of the

Gwenda Thomas: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r dyraniad cyllid arfaethedig ar gyfer darpariaeth blynyddoedd cynnar, yn enwedig ar gyfer gweithredu Dechrau'n Deg, sy'n cynnig gofal plant o safon am ddim. Sut yr ydych yn ymateb i aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau sydd am beryglu dyfodol Dechrau'n Deg gyda'u hoportiwnistiaeth a'u haddewidion sydd heb eu costio? [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid oes arnaf angen unrhyw gymorth gan arweinydd yr wrthblaid, na chan unrhyw Weinidog. Gŵyr y Gweinidog Cyllid nad oes ganddi unrhyw gyfrifoldeb dros y gwrthbleidiau.

Sue Essex: Diolch. Cawn weld ynglŷn â hynny? Efallai y bydd rhai galwadau mawr na chânt eu gwireddu. O ran Dechrau'n Deg, a gwerth y rhaglen wario honno, yr ydych yn iawn, Gwenda; mae'n rhan hanfodol o wariant blynyddoedd cynnar. Fel y dywedais y llynedd, wrth gynllunio'n cyllideb tair blynedd y peth pwysicaf y gallwn ei wneud ar gyfer dyfodol Cymru yw buddsoddi yn ein plant. Mae pob un ohonom yn credu hynny, yn sicr ar yr ochr hon o'r Siambr. Mae Dechrau'n Deg yn fenter wych, a fydd yn elfen bwysig wrth newid profiadau plant ifanc a'u rhieni a'u gofalwyr.

David Lloyd: May I ask again how much additional money has been raised through council tax as a result of the recent rebanding?

Sue Essex: Os ydych yn dweud 'yn sgîl yr ailfandio', yna yr ydych yn awgrymu rhywbeth nad yw'n wir. Os ydych yn sôn am yr hyn a ddigwyddodd ar ôl yr ymarfer ailfandio, ac incwm o'r dreth gyngor, fel y credaf eich bod, yna yr oedd cynnydd o ychydig dros 9 y cant. Mae hynny'n cynnwys cynnydd o 1 y cant mewn eiddo a'r cynnydd o 6 y cant a gyfrannodd awdurdodau lleol. I fod yn glir, oherwydd mae'n bwysig i bawb fod yn glir ynghylch ailbriso, y lefel a bennir gan gynghorau o ran cyfraddau'r dreth gyngor sy'n penderfynu'r incwm terfynol o'r dreth gyngor—hynny, a nifer yr eiddo, wrth gwrs.

Karen Sinclair: Yr wythnos diwethaf,

Liberal Democrat council in Wrexham claimed that there would be a shortfall in the authority's budget of £6 million, and predicted cuts in services across the board because of the Assembly's draft budget. This has had a knock-on effect of leaving teachers' unions predicting redundancies among school staff, and teachers being forced to send children home. Since we have not published the local government settlement, would you agree that it is highly irresponsible to needlessly alarm parents, teachers and other workers in this way by spreading misinformation?

Sue Essex: It is extremely surprising, to say the least. When I worked in local government, you waited until the local government settlement was published, because it is not until it is published that you can see what the figure is. You will recall that, in the draft budget, once the social care money is moved across, there is a growth of 5.1 per cent. That is much higher than local government was expecting; there is no doubt about that. You used the word 'irresponsible', and I would concur, because there are people in schools and elsewhere that will be worried prematurely.

Jenny Randerson: Minister, as you know, 33 per cent of households across Wales have been rebanded upwards for council tax. In Cardiff, 66 per cent of households were rebanded upwards. I believe that you put in £11 million last year to reduce the impact on those going up two bands or more. Given that two thirds of appeals on council tax rebanding have been successful so far, have you done any calculations or estimations of how much will be required if a similar scheme were to be applied next year?

Sue Essex: If it was on a like-for-like basis, it would be £11 million and perhaps a bit more, as it not quite two thirds, but a little more. How those two thirds break down, I do not know, but, clearly, we have made the commitment that, whatever happens, we will adjust in accordance with the appeal decisions. I would hesitate—and you know this, as we have had these decisions—before

honnai arweinydd y cyngor Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn Wrecsam y byddai diffyg o £6 miliwn yng nghyllideb yr awdurdod, a rhagwelai doriadau mewn gwasanaethau yn gyffredinol oherwydd cyllideb ddrafft y Cynulliad. Sgîl-effaith hynny oedd bod undebau athrawon yn rhag-weld diswyddiadau ymhlith staff ysgolion, ac athrawon yn cael eu gorfodi i anfon plant adref. Gan nad ydym wedi cyhoeddi'r setliad llywodraeth leol, a ydych yn cytuno ei bod yn anghyfrifol iawn codi ofn ar rieni, athrawon a gweithwyr eraill yn ddiangen fel hyn drwy ledaenu gwybodaeth anwir?

Sue Essex: Mae hyn yn syndod mawr, a dweud y lleiaf. Pan oeddwn yn gweithio mewn llywodraeth leol, byddai'n rhaid aros nes i'r setliad llywodraeth leol gael ei gyhoeddi, oherwydd dim ond pan gaiff ei gyhoeddi y gallwch weld y ffigur. Fe gofiwch, yn y gyllideb ddrafft, cyn gynted ag y bydd arian gofal cymdeithasol yn cael ei drosglwyddo, fod yna gynnydd o 5.1 y cant. Mae hynny lawer yn uwch nag yr oedd llywodraeth leol yn ei ddisgwyl; nid oes amheuaeth am hynny. Yr oeddech yn defnyddio'r gair 'anghyfrifol', a byddwn yn cytuno â hynny, oherwydd mae yna rai pobl mewn ysgolion a manau eraill a fydd yn gofidio cyn pryd.

Jenny Randerson: Weinidog, fel y gwyddoch, mae 33 y cant o gartrefi ledled Cymru wedi eu codi i fand uwch o ran treth gyngor. Yng Nghaerdydd, symudwyd 66 y cant o gartrefi i fand uwch. Credaf ichi gyfrannu £11 miliwn y llynedd i leihau'r effaith ar y rhai sy'n codi dau fand neu fwy. O gofio bod dwy ran o dair o apeliadau yn erbyn ailfandio'r dreth gyngor wedi llwyddo hyd yn hyn, a ydych wedi gwneud unrhyw gyfrifiadau neu amcangyfrifon o'r hyn fydd ei angen os bydd cynllun tebyg yn cael ei weithredu flwyddyn nesaf?

Sue Essex: Pe bai ar sail tebyg am debyg, byddai'n £11 miliwn ac efallai ychydig yn fwy, gan nad yw'n union ddwy ran o dair, ond ychydig yn fwy. Sut mae'r ddwy ran o dair yn dadansoddi, wn i ddim. Ond yn amlwg, yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i addasu yn unol â'r penderfyniadau apêl, beth bynnag a ddigwydd. Byddwn yn amheus—ac fe wyddoch hyn, gan inni drafod hynny—i

implying that the transition scheme applied last year will automatically follow through. If that was your inference, I caution you on that, for the reasons that I have previously outlined here as well as to individuals.

awgrymu y bydd y cynllun pontio a roddwyd ar waith y llynedd yn dilyn yn awtomatig. Os dyna oedd eich awgrym, fe'ch rhybuddiaf i fod yn ofalus ynglŷn â hynny, am y rhesymau yr wyf eisoes wedi eu hamlinellu yma, yn ogystal ag i unigolion.

2.10 p.m.

Glyn Davies: Minister, I was interested in your response to Owen John Thomas's first question, which suggested that you were considering making a positive response as a result of the amendment of your draft budget. Could you give us a guarantee today that you will respond to what I have told you we believe to be the most significant points, namely reducing the impact of revaluation, and fulfilling your promise to properly fund Welsh higher education institutions?

Glyn Davies: Weinidog, yr oedd eich ymateb i gwestiwn cyntaf Owen John Thomas yn ddi-ddorol. Awgrymai eich bod yn ystyried ymateb yn gadarnhaol o ganlyniad i ddiwygio eich cyllideb ddrافت. A allech ein sicrhau heddiw y byddwch yn ymateb i'r hyn a ddywedais wrthy ch yw'r pwyntiau mwyaf arwyddocaol yn ein barn ni, sef lleihau effaith ailbriso, a gwireddu eich addewid i ariannu sefydliadau addysg uwch Cymru yn briodol?

Sue Essex: I said that I would respect the Assembly's decision on that. You will also know, as I have spoken to you and others about this, about easy solutions, such as 'freezing' and 'postponing' revaluation, and other words that have been used. Such solutions are not applicable in my view and I have explained why. I will continue to give this further thought and discuss it with officials. You need to be content with the commitment that I have made here, and my answer to you on how we are proceeding on this.

Sue Essex: Dywedais y byddwn yn parhau penderfyniad y Cynulliad ar hynny. Gwyddoch hefyd, gan imi siarad â chi ac eraill am hyn, am atebion hawdd, fel 'rhewi' a 'gohirio' ailbriso, a geiriau eraill a ddefnyddiwyd. Nid yw atebion o'r fath yn berthnasol yn fy marn i, ac yr wyf wedi esbonio pam. Byddaf yn parhau i ystyried hyn ymhellach a'i drafod gyda swyddogion. Mae angen ichi fod yn fodlon â'r ymrwymiad a wneuthum yma, ac â'm hateb ichi am y ffordd yr ydym yn bwrw ymlaen â hyn.

Y Portffolio Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes Education and Lifelong Learning Portfolio

C3 Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Pa sylwadau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu derbyn ar ddyrannu cyllid i'r portffolio addysg a dysgu gydol oes? OAQ0297(FIN)

Q3 The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): What representations has the Minister received regarding the allocation of funding to the education and lifelong learning portfolio? OAQ0297(FIN)

Q8 Janet Ryder: What representations has the Minister received regarding the allocation of funding to the education and lifelong learning portfolio? OAQ0292(FIN)

C8 Janet Ryder: Pa sylwadau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu derbyn ar ddyrannu cyllid i'r portffolio addysg a dysgu gydol oes? OAQ0292(FIN)

Sue Essex: I have regular discussions with the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning on a number of issues affecting her portfolio.

Sue Essex: Byddaf yn cael trafodaethau rheolaidd gyda'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ar nifer o faterion sy'n effeithio ar ei phortffolio.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yn ogystal â sylwadau'r

Ieuan Wyn Jones: In addition to the

Gweinidog, byddwch hefyd yn gwybod am gytundeb a wnaed rhwng yr holl bleidiau bod rhaid inni, yn y gyllideb ddrafft sydd ger ein bron, ddechrau cau'r bwlch sydd rhwng cyllid prifysgolion yng Nghymru a phrifysgolion yn Lloegr. Byddwch yn gwybod bod adroddiad annibynnol a gomisiynwyd gan Gyngor Cyllido Addysg Uwch Cymru yn dangos bod gwahaniaeth o ryw £400 y pen rhwng y myfyrwyr hynny, a bod adroddiad Rees yn dweud y gallai'r bwlch fod gymaint â £100 miliwn y flwyddyn. A ydych bellach yn derbyn bod bwlch, a sut fyddwch chi'n adlewyrchu hynny yn y gyllideb?

Sue Essex: I have not seen the HEFCW report, and I do not know whether you have, so I am unsure of where these figures have come from. I remember the figures quoted in the Rees report. I thought that they seemed pretty excessive at the time, and I suspect that they will prove to be as much.

The commitment that Rhodri made was to address this within this budget round. That is fair, and I said that I would respect that. We are trying to get a truer picture of whether there is a funding gap—and I take your view that you expect there to be, historically, a funding gap. The other point that I have made to many people is that, by the time the next financial year comes around, and certainly the next academic year, we will have a far truer picture of the gap. There is a difference between the historical gap and the actual gap that may emerge following the introduction of variable fees in England. I am not avoiding the issue; I am just saying that we should be aware of the major changes taking place that may need to be taken into account.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Let me make this clear. There is a general understanding in the sector of the agreement and what it meant, and we cannot really go back on that commitment. At the time of the agreement, there was a general acknowledgement that there was a gap; the only disagreement was about the size of it. I do not think that anyone was arguing that there was not a gap; it was simply a question of its size. Various people have made various estimates, and we have seen what the Rees commission said. I understand

Minister's remarks, you will also be aware of a cross-party agreement that we, in the draft budget which is before us, must start to close the gap between funding for universities in Wales and those in England. You will be aware of an independent report commissioned by the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, which shows that the difference is around £400 a head between those students, and that the Rees report states that the gap could be as much as £100 million a year. Do you now accept that there is a gap, and how will you reflect that in the budget?

Sue Essex: Nid wyf wedi gweld adroddiad CCAUC, ac ni wn a ydych chi wedi ei weld. Felly, ni wn o ble y daeth y ffigurau hyn. Cofiaf y ffigurau a ddyfynnwyd yn adroddiad Rees. Yr oeddwn yn meddwl eu bod braidd yn eithafol ar y pryd, a thybiaf y profir eu bod yn eithafol.

Yr ymrwymiad a wnaeth Rhodri Morgan oedd mynd i'r afael â hyn yn y cylch cyllideb hwn. Mae hynny'n deg, a dywedais y byddwn yn parchu hynny. Yr ydym yn ceisio cael darlun mwy cywir i weld a oes bwlch ariannu—ac yr wyf yn derbyn eich barn eich bod yn disgwyl y bydd bwlch ariannu, yn hanesyddol. Y pwynt arall yr wyf wedi ei wneud wrth nifer o bobl yw y bydd gennym, erbyn y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf, ac yn bendant erbyn y flwyddyn academiaidd nesaf, ddarlun llawer mwy cywir o'r bwlch. Mae gwahaniaeth rhwng y bwlch hanesyddol a'r bwlch gwirioneddol a all ymddangos yn dilyn cyflwyno ffioedd amrywiadwy yn Lloegr. Nid wyf yn osgoi'r mater; dim ond dweud y dylem fod yn ymwybodol o'r newidiadau mawr y gall y bydd angen eu hystyried.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Gadewch imi wneud hyn yn glir. Mae dealltwriaeth gyffredinol yn y sector o'r cytundeb a'r hyn a olygai, ac ni allwn dorri'r ymrwymiad hwnnw mewn gwirionedd. Pan wnaed y cytundeb, cydnabuwyd yn gyffredinol fod bwlch; yr unig anghytundeb oedd ei faint. Ni chredaf fod neb yn dadlau nad oedd yna fwelch; y cwestiwn oedd faint o fwelch. Mae amryw o bobl wedi gwneud amcangyfrifon, ac yr ydym wedi gweld yr hyn a ddywedodd comisiwn Rees. Deallaf yr hyn a ddywedais

what I have said to you, about an independent report commissioned by HEFCW showing a similar picture. You will know the wording of the amendment to the motion, which was to 'begin to address' that gap. I am asking you to acknowledge that the sector will expect that to be honoured. All that I am asking you to confirm is whether that will be done.

Sue Essex: I have said that I will respect the decision that is made here. I also went back and looked at the First Minister's statement, which was pretty clear. He said 'within the budget round' and 'any funding gap'. I have also gone back and looked at the wording of the amendment, and begun to address that.

I have had discussions, and I feel that we are getting to an understanding of what that might be. You quoted the HEFCW report; I have not seen that report, and I would be surprised if anyone had. Let us wait and see what it says. We must see what evidence exists and then decide how we can progress. There is no ambiguity and there are no veils and curtains. I will honour that, but we must do that in a way that we all agree is sensible and the right way forward.

Janet Ryder: You have defined two gaps: an actual gap that might be created because of the difference in fee levels in Wales and in England from this year onwards, and a historical gap given the underfunding of universities in Wales compared to that in England. HEFCW commissioned an independent report by Cooke and Bull; it went through the draft report and agreed the final report. HEFCW's figures clearly show a historical funding gap. That is the report referred to by Ieuan Wyn Jones. What representations have you had from the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning about money for her budget this year to start redressing that gap?

Sue Essex: Interestingly, I have had no representations from the higher education sector. I said that, if there is a historical funding gap between England and Wales—

wrthych, am adroddiad annibynnol wedi'i gomisiynu gan CCAUC yn dangos darlun tebyg. Gwyddoch beth yw geiriad y gwelliant i'r cynnig, sef 'dechrau mynd i'r afael' â'r bwlech hwnnw. Gofynnaf ichi gydnabod y bydd y sector yn disgwyl i hynny gael ei anrhydeddu. Y cyfan a ofynnaf ichi ei gadarnhau yw a fydd hynny'n cael ei wneud.

Sue Essex: Dywedais y byddaf yn parchu'r penderfyniad a wneir yma. Euthum yn ôl hefyd i edrych ar ddatganiad y Prif Weinidog, a oedd yn eithaf clir. Dywedodd 'o fewn y cylch cyllideb' ac 'unrhyw fwlech ariannu'. Yr wyf hefyd wedi mynd yn ôl i edrych ar eiriad y gwelliant a mynd i'r afael â hynny.

Yr wyf wedi cael trafodaethau, a chredaf ein bod yn dod i ddealltwriaeth ynghylch yr hyn a allai hynny fod. Cyfeiriec at adroddiad CCAUC; nid wyf wedi gweld yr adroddiad hwnnw, a byddwn yn synnu pe bai neb arall wedi ei weld. Gadewch inni aros i weld beth mae'n ei ddweud. Rhaid inni weld pa dystiolaeth sydd ar gael ac yna penderfynu sut y gallwn symud ymlaen. Nid oes unrhyw amwysedd nac unrhyw ddirgelwch. Byddaf yn parchu hynny, ond rhaid inni wneud hynny mewn ffordd y byddwn i gyd yn cytuno sy'n synhwyrol a'r ffordd gywir ymlaen.

Janet Ryder: Yr ydych wedi diffinio dau fwlech: bwlech gwirioneddol a allai gael ei greu oherwydd y gwahaniaeth mewn ffioedd yng Nghymru a Lloegr o eleni ymlaen, a bwlech hanesyddol o gofio bod prifysgolion yng Nghymru yn cael eu tanariannu o'u cymharu â phrifysgolion yn Lloegr. Comisiynodd CCAUC adroddiad annibynnol gan Cooke a Bull; aeth drwy'r adroddiad drafft a chytunodd ar yr adroddiad terfynol. Mae ffigurau CCAUC yn dangos yn glir bod bwlech ariannu hanesyddol. Dyna'r adroddiad y cyfeiriai Ieuan Wyn Jones ato. Pa sylwadau yr ydych wedi eu cael gan y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes am arian ar gyfer ei chyllideb eleni i ddechrau cau'r bwlech hwnnw?

Sue Essex: Yn ddiddorol, nid wyf wedi cael dim sylwadau gan y sector addysg uwch. Dywedais, os oes bwlech ariannu hanesyddol rhwng Cymru a Lloegr—fel y mae'r rhan

which most people seem to think that there is, but we are awaiting the figures—I have not seen the figures. You keep on quoting a HEFCW report, but I have not seen that report. Looking around the Chamber, no-one is nodding to say that they have seen the report. That will set—[*Interruption.*] Janet, I can only say that I have not seen it; if someone has seen it, they can tell me afterwards how they saw it and what it says.

That will show whether there is a gap or not, and will show the amount, which will then have to be checked and consulted upon. I do not think that the Assembly is in the business of backfilling previous years. I am sure that that was not the intention. The intention is to try to reduce the gap, if there is one. I am in accord with that. This is a complex area in terms of where the money is, but as there will be a different fee regime in England, we will then, at the end of next season, as it were—that is, the academic year—have a view on what the actual gap is. I believe that it is everybody's wish to address that actual gap rather than try to try to look at what it was historically. As Finance Minister, I am not going to put money into lines that are not accurate. That is my response. The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning is as interested as you and I are in doing that.

John Griffiths: Would you agree that the funding allocation to the education and lifelong learning portfolio contains capital provision for new school buildings, enabling the Welsh Assembly Government, in partnership with local government, to take forward a tradition of new school buildings? That was demonstrated by Newport City Council's recent announcement that, over the next five years, it will replace half its existing secondary schools with new buildings and build new primary schools.

Sue Essex: That is one of our commitments, and it is important for the children and young people of Wales. I have had discussions with virtually every local authority about how they intend to take that commitment forward.

fwyaf o bobl yn credu, ond yr ydym yn aros am y ffigurau—nid wyf wedi gweld y ffigurau. Yr ydych yn cyfeirio drosodd a throsodd at adroddiad CCAUC, ond nid wyf wedi gweld yr adroddiad hwnnw. O edrych o amgylch y Siambr, nid oes neb yn arwyddo eu bod wedi gweld yr adroddiad. Bydd hynny'n pennu—[*Torri ar draws.*] Janet, yr unig beth y gallaf ei ddweud yw nad wyf wedi ei weld; os oes rhywun wedi ei weld, gallant ddweud wrthyf wedyn sut y gwelsant ef a'r hyn y mae'n ei ddweud.

Bydd hynny'n dangos a oes bwlch neu beidio, a bydd yn dangos y swm, ac wedyn bydd yn rhaid ei wirio ac ymgynghori amdano. Ni chredaf fod y Cynulliad yn ceisio ôl-lenwi blynyddoedd blaenorol. Yr wyf yn siŵr nad dyna oedd y bwriad. Y bwriad yw ceisio lleihau'r bwlch, os oes un. Cytunaf â hynny. Mae hwn yn faes cymhleth o ran ble y mae'r arian. Ond am fod cyfundrefn ffioedd wahanol yn Lloegr, byddwn wedyn, ar ddiwedd y tymor nesaf, fel petai—hynny yw, y flwyddyn academaidd—yn gallu gweld faint yw'r bwlch gwirioneddol. Credaf fod pawb am fynd i'r afael â'r bwlch gwirioneddol hwnnw, yn hytrach na cheisio edrych ar y bwlch yn hanesyddol. Fel y Gweinidog dros Gyllid, nid fyddaf yn darparu arian ar gyfer llinellau nad ydynt yn gywir. Dyna fy ymateb i. Mae gan y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes gymaint o ddiddordeb â chi a mi mewn gwneud hynny.

John Griffiths: A fydddech yn cytuno bod yr arian a roddir i'r portffolio addysg a dysgu gydol oes yn cynnwys darpariaeth gyfalaf ar gyfer adeiladau ysgol newydd, sy'n galluogi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, mewn partneriaeth â llywodraeth leol, i ddatblygu traddodiad o adeiladau ysgol newydd? Dangoswyd hynny gan Gyngor Dinas Casnewydd pan gyhoeddodd yn ddiweddar y bydd, dros y pum mlynedd nesaf, yn codi adeiladau newydd yn lle hanner ei ysgolion uwchradd presennol, ac yn adeiladu ysgolion cynradd newydd.

Sue Essex: Dyna un o'n hymrwymiaidau, ac mae'n bwysig i blant a phobl ifanc Cymru. Yr wyf wedi cael trafodaethau gyda phob awdurdod lleol bron ynghylch y ffordd y maent yn bwriadu cyflawni'r ymrwymiad

There are some different views about how it might be achieved, with some using it as part of reconfiguration, some replacing existing schools and some looking to the future in terms of where growth might occur. I am glad of that, and that our commitment has spurred local authorities on to consider that their schools need to be fit for the purpose of educating our children and young people.

William Graham: We respect your sincerity, but what is the sum of money that we are talking about? The Rees report said that:

‘one recent estimate of the funding gap in Wales suggests that it is much larger than previously thought’—

that is agreed—

‘standing at £330m for the period 2005/6—2007/8, more than double the previous estimate of about £50m’.

2.20 p.m.

What moneys are you likely to commit?

Sue Essex: I would be interested to hear what moneys you would be likely to cut, if you are talking about £500 million. That is extraordinary. I said honestly that I do not think that people accepted that the figures in the Rees report were the kind of figures that we were looking at. I would be surprised if any members of your party expected us to fund a gap of £500 million, because that would have enormous repercussions. We will see what the figures come to. It is really not worth talking hypothetically around figures; we need to wait until we get an accurate view that we can all feel comfortable is the real figure.

Peter Black: You have a manifesto commitment to ensure that all schools are fit for purpose by 2010, and you made a pledge in your manifesto to put £560 million in the budget by 2007 for that. On what basis is your pledge to make those schools fit for purpose by 2010 being costed, when the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning

hwnnw. Mae safbwyntiau gwahanol ynghylch sut y gellid gwneud hynny: mae rhai'n ei ddefnyddio fel rhan o broses ailgyflunio, rhai yn adeiladu ysgolion newydd, a rhai yn edrych i'r dyfodol o ran y twf posibl. Yr wyf yn falch o hynny, a bod ein hymrwymiad wedi ysgogi awdurdodau lleol i ystyried bod angen i'w hysgolion fod yn addas at y diben o addysgu ein plant a'n pobl ifanc.

William Graham: Yr ydym yn parchu eich didwylledd, ond faint o arian sydd dan sylw yma? Yn ôl adroddiad Rees:

awgryma un amcangyfrif yn ddiweddar o'r bwlch ariannu yng Nghymru ei fod lawer yn fwy na'r hyn a dybiwyd gynt—

cytunir â hynny—

sef £330m am y cyfnod 2005/6—2007/8, sy'n fwy na dwywaith yr amcangyfrif blaenorol o ryw £50m.

Faint o arian yr ydych yn debygol o'i ymrwymo?

Sue Essex: Hoffwn glywed faint o arian y byddech yn debygol o'i gwtogi, os ydych yn sôn am £500 miliwn. Mae hynny'n rhyfeddol. Dywedais yn gwbl onest nad wyf yn credu bod pobl wedi derbyn mai'r ffigurau yn adroddiad Rees oedd y math o ffigurau yr oeddem yn edrych arnynt. Byddai'n syndod imi pe bai unrhyw aelod o'ch plaid yn disgwyl inni ariannu bwlch o £500 miliwn, oherwydd byddai hynny'n achosi effeithiau anferthol. Rhaid aros i weld beth fydd y ffigurau. Nid oes diben siarad yn ddamcaniaethol am ffigurau; mae angen inni aros nes cawn ddarlun cywir y byddwn i gyd yn hapus i'w ystyried fel y ffigur gwirioneddol.

Peter Black: Mae ymrwymiad yn eich maniffesto i sicrhau bod pob ysgol yn addas at y diben erbyn 2010, ac yn eich maniffesto mae addewid i roi £560 miliwn yn y gyllideb erbyn 2007 ar gyfer hynny. Ar ba sail eich addewid i wneud yr ysgolion hynny yn addas at y diben erbyn 2010 wedi ei gostio, a'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes

admitted in a written answer to me that she has no idea of the scale of the problem or how much money needs to be invested in those schools? How will you budget for the future when that information is not available to you?

Sue Essex: We certainly were happy with the money that we committed ourselves to providing as a major step towards that. As I said to John Griffiths, I have been speaking to all local authorities about what they may do. Some feel fairly confident on the basis of that figure, others perhaps less so, but nevertheless they are bending their minds to the task. One of the great leaps forward is that we have this kind of partnership with local government. Perhaps this is not true of you personally, but I know that some Members like to try to undermine that, as in yesterday's debate, but the amazing thing is that there is, to a large degree, a common purpose because we want to see those buildings become fit for purpose, and, quite genuinely, local authorities do as well. Therefore, the authorities are all looking at how they might do that, and we have had some positive discussions with individual authorities. In fact, I was in Swansea the week before last, talking about how the council there might do it. If memory serves me right, it was fairly confident that it could do it. Let us support authorities in doing this, and let us not try to nitpick and undermine. There is a genuine commonality of purpose, and our money has been a major stimulus in taking this forward.

wedi cyfaddef mewn ateb ysgrifenedig imi nad oes syniad ganddi o faint y broblem, na faint o arian y mae angen ei fuddsoddi yn yr ysgolion hynny? Sut y byddwch yn cyllidebu ar gyfer y dyfodol pan nad yw'r wybodaeth honno ar gael ichi?

Sue Essex: Yr oeddem yn sicr yn fodlon â'r arian y bu inni ymrwymo i'w ddarparu fel cam mawr tuag at hynny. Fel y dywedais wrth John Griffiths, yr wyf wedi bod yn siarad â phob awdurdod lleol ynghylch yr hyn y gallant ei wneud. Mae rhai'n teimlo'n ddigon hyderus ar sail y ffigur hwnnw, ac mae eraill efallai yn llai hyderus, ond serch hynny maent yn canolbwyntio ar y dasg. Un o'r datblygiadau mawr yw bod gennym y math hwn o bartneriaeth gyda llywodraeth leol. Efallai nad yw hyn yn wir o'ch safbwynt chi, ond gwn fod rhai Aelodau yn hoffi ceisio tanseilio hynny, fel y gwelwyd yn y ddadl ddoe. Ond y peth rhyfeddol yw bod diben cyffredin, i raddau helaeth, oherwydd ein bod am weld yr adeiladau hynny'n dod yn addas at y diben, ac, yn hollol ddidwyll, awdurdodau lleol hefyd. Felly, mae'r awdurdodau bob un wrthi'n ystyried sut y gallent wneud hynny, ac yr ydym wedi cael rhai trafodaethau cadarnhaol gydag awdurdodau unigol. Yn wir, yr oeddwn yn Abertawe bythefnos yn ôl, yn trafod sut y gallai'r cyngor yno wneud hynny. Os cofiaf yn iawn, yr oedd yn ddigon hyderus y gallai wneud hynny. Gadewch inni gefnogi awdurdodau i wneud hyn, a pheidio â chwilio am feiau a thanseilio'r broses. Mae yna bwrpas cyffredin gwirioneddol, ac mae ein harian wedi bod yn ysgogiad mawr wrth fynd â hyn yn ei flaen.

Amseroedd Ymateb Cerbydau Ambiwllans Ambulance Response Times

Q4 Lisa Francis: What representations has the Minister received from the Minister for Health and Social Services to ensure sufficient funding to improve ambulance response times? OAQ0281(FIN)

Sue Essex: Ambulance response times are clearly a matter for the Minister for Health and Social Services. As I explained earlier, I leave it to Ministers to allocate finances within their budgets. With regard to

C4 Lisa Francis: Pa sylwadau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu cael oddi wrth y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i sicrhau cyllid digonol i wella amseroedd ymateb cerbydau ambiwlans? OAQ0281(FIN)

Sue Essex: Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol sy'n gyfrifol am amseroedd ymateb cerbydau ambiwlans. Fel yr eglurais yn gynharach, yr wyf yn gadael i Weinidogion ddyrannu arian o fewn eu

ambulances, some work is going on now to look at the costs, particularly those with regard to job evaluation, and that report is due to come back.

Lisa Francis: I understand that the work is ongoing, but the ambulance service, through partnership working, has said that it is looking at ways to develop schemes by which it can transfer patients to alternative health and social care services in community hospitals rather than taking patients to accident and emergency departments. That is a significant move. It is of concern that, in my constituency, several minor injuries units, for example, are under threat of closure, and one, in fact, has already closed. In respect of that, has the Minister for Health and Social Services made any representations to you about the urgency of this matter, because any modernisation processes planned for the ambulance services will be at risk without further help from the Government?

Sue Essex: As I said before, this is a matter for Brian Gibbons. However, on your point about integration, I would find it surprising if, in developing the new integrated plans, particularly at local health board level, those particular points that you mentioned about changes in the ambulance service and how they might match up with provision on the ground, had not been taken on board. We will certainly follow that up with Brian.

Kirsty Williams: I can assure you that there are actual proposals. Builth Wells's minor injuries unit has already been closed out of hours, and now only operates during the daytime. That pattern is repeated in many minor injuries units throughout Powys.

The ambulance service, for a long time, has been publishing figures that demonstrate that it is not funded to a level that enables it to meet its Government targets. Are you not surprised by that and have you not asked the Minister for Health and Social Services what

cyllidebau. O ran cerbydau ambiwlans, mae rhywfaint o waith yn mynd ymlaen ar hyn o bryd i edrych ar y costau, yn enwedig y rheini sy'n ymwneud â gwerthuso swyddi, ac mae'r adroddiad hwnnw ar fin cael ei gyflwyno.

Lisa Francis: Deallaf fod y gwaith yn mynd rhagddo, ond mae'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans, drwy weithio mewn partneriaeth, wedi dweud ei fod yn edrych ar ffyrdd i ddatblygu cynlluniau fel y gall drosglwyddo cleifion i wasanaethau iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol amgen mewn ysbytai cymuned, yn hytrach na mynd â chleifion i adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Mae hynny'n gam arwyddocaol. Yn fy etholaeth i, mae'r ffaith fod nifer o unedau mân anafiadau, er enghraifft, yn wynebu bygythiad eu cau yn peri pryder, ac yn wir, mae un eisoes wedi cau. Mewn cysylltiad â hynny, a yw'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol wedi cyflwyno unrhyw sylwadau i chi ynghylch natur frys y mater hwn, oherwydd bydd unrhyw brosesau moderneiddio a gynllunnir ar gyfer y gwasanaethau ambiwlans mewn perygl heb gymorth pellach gan y Llywodraeth?

Sue Essex: Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, mater i Brian Gibbons yw hynny. Fodd bynnag, ynglŷn â'ch pwynt am integreiddio, byddai'n syndod imi pe bai'r pwyntiau penodol hynny a grybwyllwyd gennyh ynghylch newidiadau yn y gwasanaeth ambiwlans a sut y gallent gyfateb i'r ddarpariaeth ar lawr gwlad, heb gael eu hystyried yn y broses o ddatblygu'r cynlluniau integredig newydd, yn enwedig ar lefel bwrdd iechyd lleol. Byddwn yn sicr yn trafod hynny gyda Brian.

Kirsty Williams: Gallaf eich sicrhau fod cynigion gwirioneddol wedi'u gwneud. Mae uned mân anafiadau Llanfair-ym-muallt eisoes wedi ei chau ar ôl oriau gwaith, a dim ond yn ystod y dydd y mae ar agor erbyn hyn. Mae hyn yn wir am nifer o unedau mân anafiadau ledled Powys.

Mae'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans, ers amser maith, wedi bod yn cyhoeddi ffigurau sy'n dangos nad yw'n cael ei ariannu ar lefel sy'n ei alluogi i gyflawni targedau'r Llywodraeth. Onid yw hynny'n eich synnu, ac onid ydych wedi gofyn i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a

he is spending his increase in budget on, if he is not spending it on the ambulance service? It is your responsibility, as the Minister with responsibility for public services, to ensure that we are getting best value for money and good quality services. In Powys, we pay more per head of population for an ambulance service, yet it is the worst performing ambulance service in the whole of England and Wales.

Sue Essex: In terms of my job, I have passed money across to that budget line. There has been considerable growth in the health and social care budget; in fact, it has by far the biggest budget growth of all. It is then up to Brian to consider how the money in that budget area is distributed and disposed of. As I said to Lisa, there are many change plans in health and I am certainly not up to date with all of them, because there is such a huge programme of change is going on. Part of that change will mean moving money around between budgets, because you are reconfiguring services, which was one of the main messages from the Wanless review. I am sure that the points that you and Lisa have made about the value of the ambulance services are not lost on Brian. He is not here now, but I will ensure that your feelings are raised with him. I am sure that that will come up in discussions on the budget in the Health and Social Services Committee in any case.

Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ar beth y mae'n gwario ei gynnydd yn y gyllideb, os nad yw'n ei wario ar y gwasanaeth ambiwlans? Eich cyfrifoldeb chi, fel y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am wasanaethau cyhoeddus, yw sicrhau ein bod yn cael y gwerth gorau am yr arian a gwasanaethau o safon. Ym Mhowys, yr ydym yn talu mwy y pen o'r boblogaeth am wasanaeth ambiwlans, ond eto, dyma'r gwasanaeth ambiwlans gwaethaf o ran perfformiad yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn gyfan.

Sue Essex: Yn rhinwedd fy swydd, yr wyf wedi trosglwyddo arian i'r llinell gyllideb honno. Bu cynnydd sylweddol yn y gyllideb iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol: yn wir, yn y gyllideb honno y gwelwyd y cynnydd mwyaf. Brian, felly, sy'n gyfrifol am ystyried sut y caiff yr arian yn y maes cyllideb hwnnw ei ddosbarthu a'i wario. Fel y dywedais wrth Lisa, mae nifer o gynlluniau newid ar droed ym maes iechyd, ac yn sicr nid wyf yn gyfarwydd â phob un, oherwydd mae'r rhaglen newid mor helaeth. Bydd rhan o'r newid hwnnw'n golygu trosglwyddo arian rhwng cyllidebau, oherwydd yr ydych yn ailgyflunio gwasanaethau, sef un o brif negeseuon adolygiad Wanless. Yr wyf yn siŵr fod Brian yn ymwybodol o'r pwyntiau a wnaed gennych chi a Lisa ynghylch gwerth y gwasanaethau ambiwlans. Nid yw yma heddiw, ond byddaf yn sicrhau y caiff wybod am eich teimladau. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd hynny'n codi mewn trafodaethau ar y gyllideb yn y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol beth bynnag.

Portffolio Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio Social Justice and Regeneration Portfolio

Q5 Mark Isherwood: Will the Minister make a statement on the impact of the draft budget on the social justice and regeneration portfolio? OAQ0307(FIN)

C5 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am effaith y gyllideb ddrafft ar y portffolio cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio? OAQ0307(FIN)

Q6 Leanne Wood: What priorities has the Minister considered in the allocation of budget provision to the social justice and regeneration portfolio? OAQ0290(FIN)

C6 Leanne Wood: Pa flaenoriaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu hystyried wrth ddyrannu darpariaeth cyllideb i'r portffolio cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio? OAQ0290(FIN)

Sue Essex: The draft budget published on 27 September proposed to increase the social justice and regeneration portfolio departmental expenditure limit to £631 million by 2007-08.

Sue Essex: Yr oedd y gyllideb ddrafft a gyhoeddwyd ar 27 Medi yn cynnig y dylid codi terfyn uchaf gwariant adrannol y portffolio cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio i £631 miliwn erbyn 2007-08.

Mark Isherwood: When I spoke to churches in the north Wales regional meeting of Cytun last Friday, the crisis in housing and the consequent failure to deal with social injustice was strongly emphasised to me. After allowing for the devolution of the fire and rescue service, how will yet another standstill social justice and regeneration budget, in real terms, begin to address the massive cuts in the Assembly Government's social housing programme and its highly damaging health, economic, education and social consequences?

Sue Essex: I do not know how you can talk about cuts. The money is going into the fire service and into treating substance misuse. Last year, there was a major input into the social housing budget, particularly into housing for the elderly. Such housing is an important component of this, as I am sure that you know, having worked in housing. Making sure that the elderly population is housed properly often frees up the larger houses that many elderly people live in, often unhappily, because they cannot afford to manage the properties themselves. That frees those houses up for the younger families that are coming through. There is a thought-out plan and I know that, in terms of the social housing grant, the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration has reviewed the way that it is distributed and tried to make it more fit for purpose.

Leanne Wood: How much has your Government put aside for spending on Gypsies and Travellers? Could you tell us whether you have a view as to whether the recent comments by a Conservative Member of the Assembly will undermine the Assembly's work in that regard?

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister has no responsibility for remarks made by opposition Members.

Sue Essex: Thank you. I cannot give you an exact figure at the moment, but I will send it to you. I will say that I think that it is

Mark Isherwood: Pan oeddwn yn siarad ag eglwysi yng nghyfarfod rhanbarthol Cytun yn y gogledd ddydd Gwener diwethaf, tanlinellwyd yr argyfwng tai a'r methiant o'r herwydd i fynd i'r afael ag anghyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Ar ôl caniatáu ar gyfer datganoli'r gwasanaeth tân ac achub, sut y bydd cyllideb cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio arall, a fydd yn sefyll yn ei hunfan mewn gwirionedd, yn dechrau mynd i'r afael â'r toriadau enfawr yn rhaglen tai cymdeithasol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a'r canlyniadau niweidiol iawn ym maes iechyd, yr economi, addysg a chanlyniadau cymdeithasol?

Sue Essex: Nid wyf yn deall sut y gallwch siarad am doriadau. Mae'r arian yn cael ei fuddsoddi yn y gwasanaeth tân ac i drin camddefnyddio sylweddau. Y llynedd, rhoddwyd swm mawr o arian yn y gyllideb tai cymdeithasol, yn enwedig tai ar gyfer yr henoed. Mae tai felly yn elfen bwysig o hyn, fel y gwyddoch, mae'n siŵr, gan i chi weithio yn y sector tai. Mae sicrhau bod yr henoed yn cael eu cartrefu'n briodol yn aml yn golygu bod y tai mwy o faint lle mae nifer o bobl oedrannus yn byw, a hynny'n aml yn anhapus, am na allant fforddio rhedeg y tai eu hunain, yn cael eu rhyddhau. Mae hynny'n golygu bod y tai hynny ar gael i deuluoedd iau sy'n dod i'r amlwg. Mae cynllun a ystyriwyd yn ofalus ar waith, ac mi wn, o ran y grant tai cymdeithasol, fod y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio wedi adolygu'r ffordd y caiff ei ddosbarthu ac wedi ceisio'i wneud yn fwy addas at y diben.

Leanne Wood: Faint o arian y mae eich Llywodraeth wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer Sipsiwn a Theithwyr? A allech ddweud wrthym a ydych yn credu y bydd y sylwadau a wnaed yn ddiweddar gan Aelod Ceidwadol o'r Cynulliad yn taseilio gwaith y Cynulliad yn hynny o beth?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'r Gweinidog yn gyfrifol am sylwadau a wneir gan Aelodau o'r gwrthbleidiau.

Sue Essex: Diolch. Ni allaf roi ffigur manwl ichi ar hyn o bryd, ond anfonaf ef atoch. Yn fy marn i, credaf ei bod yn bwysig, yn sgîl

important, in view of our commitment to equality—that is in the legislation—that all of us as political representatives uphold that commitment and do not say anything to undermine any particular groups, whether Gypsies, Travellers or anyone else.

Leighton Andrews: I urge you to withstand any cuts in this budget for social justice and regeneration, which was not covered in the amendment that was carried on the draft budget. Many of us are concerned that the opposition parties which want to see help for council tax payers in richer areas would be pressing for cuts in Communities First budgets, which would be seriously damaging to deprived communities throughout Wales. We want to see those Communities First budgets protected, Minister.

Sue Essex: The Communities First budgets are protected in the draft budget, Leighton, and I am sure that Members, across the board, will endorse that because it is a very worthwhile project.

2.30 p.m.

Effeithlonrwydd Gwariant Efficiency of Spending

Q7 David Melding: What measures is the Minister taking to improve the efficiency of spending in the Welsh Assembly Government budget? OAQ0286(FIN)

Sue Essex: I am committed to improving efficiency and effectiveness in the way our resources are used—from planning stages to final delivery. Our spending review ensured budgets align with our strategic objectives. This budget round puts new money into areas where it will deliver maximum output.

David Melding: Do you commend the initiative that has been taken to demonstrate the range of health services that can be provided in the independent sector, in partnership with the NHS? Perhaps we should establish some form of target for the

ein hymrwymiad i gydraddoldeb—sy'n rhan o'r ddeddfwriaeth—i bob un ohonom fel cynrychiolwyr gwleidyddol gyflawni'r ymrwymiad hwnnw a pheidio â dweud dim i danseilio unrhyw grwpiau penodol, boed yn Sipsiwn, yn Deithwyr neu unrhyw un arall.

Leighton Andrews: Fe'ch anogaf i beidio â gwneud unrhyw doriadau yn y gyllideb hon ar gyfer cyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac adfywio, nad oeddent wedi eu cynnwys yn y gwelliant a dderbyniwyd yn y gyllideb ddrafft. Mae nifer ohonom yn pryderu y byddai'r gwrthbleidiau sydd am helpu pobl sy'n talu treth gyngor mewn ardaloedd cyfoethocach yn galw am doriadau mewn cyllidebau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, a fyddai'n cael effaith niweidiol iawn ar gymunedau difreintiedig ledled Cymru. Yr ydym am weld y cyllidebau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf hynny'n cael eu diogelu, Weinidog.

Sue Essex: Caiff y cyllidebau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf eu diogelu yn y gyllideb ddrafft, Leighton, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Aelodau, yn gyffredinol, yn cefnogi hynny am ei fod yn brosiect gwirioneddol werth chweil.

C7 David Melding: Pa fesurau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i wella effeithlonrwydd gwariant yng nghyllideb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru? OAQ0286(FIN)

Sue Essex: Yr wyf wedi ymrwymo i wella effeithlonrwydd ac effeithiolrwydd y ffordd y caiff ein hadnoddau eu defnyddio—o'r camau cynllunio i'r broses ddarparu derfynol. Yr oedd ein hadolygiad gwariant yn sicrhau bod cyllidebau'n cael eu halinio â'n hamcanion strategol. Mae'r cylch cyllideb hwn yn rhoi arian newydd i feysydd lle bydd yn cynhyrchu fwyaf.

David Melding: A ydych yn cymeradwyo'r fenter sydd ar waith i ddangos yr amrywiaeth gwasanaethau iechyd y gellir eu darparu yn y sector annibynnol, mewn partneriaeth â'r GIG? Efallai y dylem bennu rhyw fath o darged ar gyfer canran y gwasanaethau a allai

percentage of services that might be delivered in this way.

Sue Essex: I agree with the first part of your comments—I have practical local experience of where the independent sector can make a very important contribution to the NHS. I would caution on setting targets, because that, in a way, will remove the freedom for local health operators and directors to choose the best service as they see fit. I know that your comments were made with genuine intent, but I cannot see that it would help them. Health operators and directors would tend to feel that their hands were tied in a way in which they are not tied at the moment.

Janet Davies: You have already spoken about moving money around between various pots in the health service budget. There are concerns about the high costs of local health board administration. How will you work with the Minister for Health and Social Services to gain control of this expenditure, and perhaps help him to understand that moving the money to front-line pots would be beneficial?

Sue Essex: That accords with what ‘Making the Connections’ and ‘Delivering the Connections’ are about—trying to reduce unnecessary administration cost wherever possible, so that money for front-line delivery can be freed up. That is more true of health and social care than anywhere else. I have had discussions with Brian Gibbons about the way in which the NHS contributes to that efficiency drive. I know that much work is being undertaken at the moment in terms of pooling shared services, which is one of the main components of reducing unit costs and administration. I am sure that Brian would be prepared to discuss this further, or I can give you further information on your point about local health boards.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): I welcome the Minister’s earlier statement that she would honour—she used the word ‘respect’—the amended motion that was carried in relation to the draft budget. That is significant, and the Minister

gael eu darparu fel hyn.

Sue Essex: Yr wyf yn cytuno â rhan gyntaf eich sylwadau—mae gennyf brofiad lleol ymarferol o’r ffordd y gall y sector annibynnol wneud cyfraniad pwysig iawn i’r GIG. Byddwn yn cynghori i beidio â gosod targedau, gan y bydd hynny, mewn ffordd, yn dileu’r rhyddid i weithredwyr a chyfarwyddwyr iechyd lleol ddewis y gwasanaeth gorau yn eu barn hwy. Gwn fod bwriad da i’ch sylwadau, ond ni allaf weld y byddai hynny’n eu helpu. Byddai gweithredwyr a chyfarwyddwyr iechyd yn dueddol o deimlo bod hyn yn eu cyfyngu mewn ffordd nad yw’n digwydd ar hyn o bryd.

Janet Davies: Yr ydych eisoes wedi sôn am symud arian rhwng amrywiol gronfeydd yng nghyllideb y gwasanaeth iechyd. Mae yna bryderon am y costau uchel o weinyddu byrddau iechyd lleol. Sut y byddwch yn gweithio gyda’r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol i gael rheolaeth dros y gwariant hwn, a’i helpu efallai i ddeall sut y byddai symud yr arian i gronfeydd rheng flaen yn fuddiol.

Sue Essex: Mae hynny’n cyd-fynd â’r hyn sydd yn ‘Creu’r Cysylltiadau’ a ‘Cyflawni’r Cysylltiadau’—sef ceisio lleihau costau gweinyddu diangen lle bynnag y mae’n bosibl, er mwyn rhyddhau arian i ddarparu gwasanaethau rheng flaen. Mae hynny’n wir am iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yn fwy nag am unrhyw faes arall. Yr wyf wedi cael trafodaethau gyda Brian Gibbons ynglŷn â’r ffordd y mae’r GIG yn cyfrannu at yr ymgyrch hon i arbed arian. Gwn fod llawer o waith yn cael ei wneud ar hyn o bryd i gyfuno gwasanaethau a rennir, ac mae hynny’n un o’r prif elfennau wrth leihau costau unedau a chostau gweinyddu. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai Brian yn barod i drafod hyn ymhellach, neu gallaf roi rhagor o wybodaeth ichi am eich pwynt am fyrddau iechyd lleol.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Yr wyf yn croesawu datganiad cynharach y Gweinidog pan ddywedodd y byddai’n anrhydeddu—defnyddiodd y gair ‘parchu’—y gwelliant diwygiedig a dderbyniwyd mewn perthynas â’r gyllideb

deserves credit. Similarly, opposition members must respect that anything else within the budget must be limited to that.

My question relates to efficiency savings in health, bearing in mind that, in the budget, mid and west Wales faces serious cuts to some front-line services at the Withybush, Tenby, South Pembrokeshire and Builth Wells hospitals, as we heard earlier, and Ceredigion will face cutbacks that we do not know about yet. Have you had any discussions with the Minister for Health and Social Services as to how we can find efficiency savings within the health budget, so that we do not have those front-line cutbacks?

Sue Essex: I am aware of the issues in west Wales in terms of pressures on direct, front-line services. As you suggested, the pressures come in various places. It is right to point out that there is huge demand out there, and I appreciate the difficulties of managing the budgets. There is huge demand and it is growing all the time, and it is nothing to do with politicians—it is the reality of life. That is why the efficiency savings that can free-up money are so critical. One of the good things about doing my job recently has been the enthusiasm across the public services for doing this. People can see the reality of the situation, and they are trying to make sense of it and make advances. I have had discussions with Brian, and I am aware that Ann Lloyd, who leads the NHS in Wales, is determined to ensure that this works within the NHS. There is plenty of evidence of that within NHS estates, for instance. Brian and I will continue to keep up the pressure, because that is the way in which we can ease some of the burdens on front-line expenditure for the trusts and the other organisations involved in health.

Portffolio Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes Education and Lifelong Learning Portfolio

Q9 Lynne Neagle: Will the Minister make a statement on the impact of the draft budget

ddrafft. Mae hynny'n arwyddocaol, ac mae'r Gweinidog yn haeddu ei chanmol. Yn yr un modd, rhaid i aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau barchu'r ffaith ei bod yn rhaid i unrhyw beth arall o fewn y gyllideb fod yn gyfyngedig i hynny.

Mae fy nghwestiwn yn ymwneud ag arbedion effeithlonrwydd mewn iechyd, o gofio, yn y gyllideb, fod y canolbarth a'r gorllewin yn wynebu toriadau difrifol mewn rhai gwasanaethau rheng flaen yn ysbytai Llwynhelyg, De Sir Benfro a Llanfair-ym-Muallt, fel y clywsom yn gynharach, ac y bydd Ceredigion yn wynebu toriadau nad ydym yn gwybod amdanynt eto. A ydych wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau gyda'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ynglŷn â'r modd y gallwn ddod o hyd i arbedion effeithlonrwydd yn y gyllideb iechyd, er mwyn osgoi'r toriadau hyn mewn gwasanaethau rheng flaen?

Sue Essex: Gwn am y materion yn y gorllewin o ran y pwysau ar wasanaethau uniongyrchol, rheng flaen. Fel yr oeddech yn awgrymu, mae'r pwysau mewn gwahanol fannau. Mae'n iawn dangos bod galw mawr, ac yr wyf yn sylweddoli'r anawsterau wrth reoli'r cyllidebau. Mae'r galw'n fawr ac mae'n cynyddu drwy'r amser, ac nid oes a wnelo hynny ddim â gwleidyddion—dyna yw realiti bywyd. Dyna pam mae arbedion effeithlonrwydd a all ryddhau arian mor hanfodol. Un o'r pethau da yn fy swydd i yn ddiweddar yw'r brwdfrydedd ar draws y gwasanaethau cyhoeddus dros wneud hyn. Gall pobl weld realiti'r sefyllfa, ac maent yn ceisio ei deall a bwrw ati. Yr wyf wedi cael trafodaethau gyda Brian, a gwn fod Ann Lloyd, sy'n arwain y GIG yng Nghymru, yn benderfynol o sicrhau bod hyn yn gweithio yn y GIG. Mae digon o dystiolaeth o hynny yn ystadau'r GIG, er enghraifft. Bydd Brian a minnau yn parhau i bwyso, gan mai dyna'r ffordd y gallwn leddfu rhywfaint ar y baich gwariant rheng flaen i'r ymddiriedolaethau a'r sefydliadau eraill sy'n ymwneud ag iechyd.

C9 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am effaith y gyllideb ddrafft ar y

on the education and lifelong learning portfolio? OAQ0312(FIN)

Sue Essex: The draft budget proposed that the education and lifelong learning portfolio allocation should increase to £1.67 billion in 2007-08 compared with £1.34 billion in 2005-06, which is an increase of 24 per cent.

Lynne Neagle: As you know, the report of the Assembly Government childcare working group recommended a sustained increase in public funding to support the development of integrated children's centres and to develop publicly funded childcare in a mixed economy. I welcome the recent announcement of the Flying Start programme to support our youngest children. In view of the forthcoming Child Care Bill in England, which will give us the opportunity to require local authorities to provide a childcare place for each child that needs one, what assurance can you give that the sustained public investment needed will be delivered?

Sue Essex: In terms of the three-year budget that we set, as I said in answer to Gwenda, the early years are prioritised, and the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning and the Cabinet sub-committee have now looked at how that money is allocated. There are many calls on the money. We mentioned childcare in connection with Flying Start, and integrated centres to support child development is another component of that. The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning is looking at a whole range of facilities that might help to complement that scheme. Our views around community schools and ensuring that they are fit for purpose in terms of doing the jobs, is another component of that. I will need to discuss this with her to ensure that the budgets, and the way that they are spent and distributed, match that important objective that you have and which I am sure all of us share.

portffolio addysg a dysgu gydol oes? OAQ0312(FIN)

Sue Essex: Yr oedd y gyllideb ddrafft yn cynnig y dylid cynyddu'r portffolio addysg a dysgu gydol oes i £1.67 biliwn yn 2007-08, o'i gymharu ag £1.34 biliwn yn 2005-06, sy'n gynnydd o 24 y cant.

Lynne Neagle: Fel y gwyddoch, yr oedd gweithgor gofal plant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn argymhell cynnydd cyson mewn arian cyhoeddus i gefnogi datblygu canolfannau plant integredig, ac i ddatblygu gofal plant sy'n cael ei ariannu'n gyhoeddus mewn economi gymysg. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r cyhoeddiad a wnaed yn ddiweddar ynglŷn am y rhaglen Dechrau'n Deg i gefnogi ein plant ieuengaf. O gofio'r Mesur Gofal Plant arfaethedig yn Lloegr, a fydd yn rhoi'r cyfle inni ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau lleol ddarparu lle gofal plant ar gyfer pob plentyn y mae angen lle arno, pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi y darperir y buddsoddiad cyhoeddus cyson angenrheidiol?

Sue Essex: O ran y gyllideb tair blynedd a osodwyd gennym, fel y dywedais wrth ateb Gwenda, ystyrir bod y blynyddoedd cynnar yn flaenoriaeth, ac mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ac is-bwyllgor y Cabinet bellach wedi edrych ar y ffordd y caiff yr arian hwnnw ei ddyrannu. Mae galw mawr am yr arian. Yr oeddem yn sôn am ofal plant yng nghyd-destun Dechrau'n Deg, ac mae canolfannau integredig i gefnogi datblygiad plant yn elfen arall yn hynny. Mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn ystyried amrywiaeth eang o gyfleusterau a allai helpu ategu'r cynllun hwnnw. Mae ein safbwyntiau am ysgolion cymunedol a sicrhau eu bod yn addas at y pwrpas yn elfen arall yn hynny. Bydd angen imi drafod hyn gyda hi er mwyn sicrhau bod y cyllidebau, a'r ffordd y cânt eu gwario a'u dosbarthu, yn cyd-fynd â'r nod pwysig hwnnw sydd gennych, ac sy'n nod i bob un ohonom, mae'n sicr.

Portffolio Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Health and Social Services Portfolio

Q10 Helen Mary Jones: What considerations did the Minister take into

C10 Helen Mary Jones: Beth a ystyriwyd gan y Gweinidog wrth ddyrannu arian i'r

account when allocating funding to the health and social services portfolio? OAQ0283(FIN)

Sue Essex: Our priorities were set out in 'Wales: A Better Country', which is available on the website, if you have not read it. The draft budget published on 27 September contained allocations intended to finalise our spending plans for these priorities.

Helen Mary Jones: In your discussions with the Minister for Health and Social Services, did you discuss his plans for the services that were created or supported after the £10 million grant that the Government gave to hospices in 2003? Did you have discussions about how the services will be maintained once that special grant comes to an end, in the light of recent research that shows that, in Wales, Government funds only one fifth of hospice work, whereas, in Scotland and England, it funds one third?

Sue Essex: I did not have that specific discussion, but I remember that £10 million going in and, from my own experience on the ground, I know that that was a welcome contribution. I understand your point. We work with volunteers to raise money for hospices and they do an absolutely fantastic job. I hope that the £10 million gives them a degree of faith. They have not made representations to me personally on this, but I will speak to Brian to see whether we have had any.

portffolio iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol? OAQ0283(FIN)

Sue Essex: Cafodd ein blaenoriaethau eu gosod allan yn y ddogfen 'Cymru: Gwlad Well', sydd ar gael ar y wefan, os nad ydych wedi ei darllen. Yr oedd y gyllideb ddrafft a gyhoeddwyd ar 27 Medi yn cynnwys dyraniadau a fwriadwyd i gwblhau ein cynlluniau gwariant ar gyfer y blaenoriaethau hyn.

Helen Mary Jones: Yn eich trafodaethau gyda'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, a fuoch yn trafod ei gynlluniau ar gyfer y gwasanaethau a gafodd eu creu neu eu cefnogi ar ôl y grant o £10 miliwn a roddodd y Llywodraeth i hosbisau yn 2003? A fuoch yn trafod sut y caiff y gwasanaethau hyn eu cynnal pan ddaw'r grant arbennig hwnnw i ben, o gofio gwaith ymchwil yn ddiweddar sy'n dangos mai un rhan o bump yn unig o waith hosbisau sy'n cael ei ariannu gan y Llywodraeth yng Nghymru, ond bod traean y gwaith yn cael ei ariannu yn yr Alban a Lloegr?

Sue Essex: Ni fuom yn trafod hynny'n benodol, ond cofiaf fod £10 miliwn wedi ei roi, ac o'm profiad i ar lawr gwlad, gwn fod croeso i'r cyfraniad hwnnw. Deallaf eich pwynt. Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda gwirfoddolwyr i godi arian ar gyfer hosbisau ac maent yn gwneud gwaith rhagorol. Gobeithio bod y £10 miliwn yn rhoi rywfaint o ffydd iddynt. Nid ydynt wedi cyflwyno sylwadau am hyn i mi'n bersonol, ond byddaf yn siarad â Brian i weld a ydym wedi cael unrhyw sylwadau.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Lisa Francis: Point of order. In questions to the Finance Minister, Leighton Andrews may have inadvertently misled the Assembly by stating that, during this morning's Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee meeting, the committee agreed to stand by the culture budget. As one who was present at the committee, I am not aware that any such agreement took place.

Lisa Francis: Pwynt o drefn. Mewn cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog Cyllid, mae'n bosibl fod Leighton Andrews wedi camarwain y Cynulliad yn anfwriadol drwy ddweud, yn ystod cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, yr Iaith Gymraeg a Chwaraeon y bore yma, fod y pwyllgor wedi cytuno i gadw at y gyllideb ddiwylliant. Fel un a oedd yn bresennol yn y pwyllgor, nid wyf yn ymwybodol fod yna unrhyw gytundeb felly.

The Presiding Officer: This is not a matter for me. I follow what happens in committee, but it is not appropriate to raise this matter here, especially since Leighton Andrews, who raised the supplementary question, is not here and clearly was not notified of the intention to raise the matter. It is courteous for Members to inform other Members if they wish to raise points of order with me in relation to anything that they have said. However, you have made your point on the record.

Y Llywydd: Nid mater i mi yw hyn. Byddaf yn dilyn yr hyn sy'n digwydd mewn pwyllgor, ond nid yw'n briodol codi'r mater hwn yma, yn enwedig gan nad yw Leighton Andrews, a gododd y cwestiwn atodol, yn bresennol a'i bod yn amlwg na chafodd wybod am y bwriad i godi'r mater. Mater o gwrteisi yw i Aelodau roi gwybod i Aelodau eraill os ydynt yn dymuno codi pwyntiau o drefn gyda mi mewn perthynas ag unrhyw beth y maent wedi ei ddweud. Fodd bynnag, mae eich pwynt wedi'i gofnodi.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad Questions to the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside

Cerbydau Gadawedig Abandoned Vehicles

Q1 Carl Sargeant: Will the Minister give a progress update on action taken to tackle the growing problem of abandoned vehicles in Wales? OAQ0419(EPC)

C1 Carl Sargeant: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am gamau a gymerir i fynd i'r afael â'r broblem gynyddol yng Nghymru o adael cerbydau? OAQ0419(EPC)

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): Subject to Assembly approval, regulations scheduled to commence on 25 November 2005 will reduce the notice periods for abandoned vehicles that are in such a condition that they should be destroyed from seven days to 24 hours and, for the disposal of other abandoned vehicles, from 15 days to seven days.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Os cânt eu cymeradwyo gan y Cynulliad, bydd rheoliadau a amserlennwyd i ddechrau ar 25 Tachwedd 2005 yn lleihau'r cyfnodau rhybudd ar gyfer cerbydau wedi eu gadael sydd yn y fath gyflwr fel y dylid eu dinistrio, o saith diwrnod i 24 awr, ac o 15 diwrnod i saith diwrnod ar gyfer gwaredu cerbydau eraill sy'n cael eu gadael.

2.40 p.m.

Carl Sargeant: Abandoned vehicles do not only pose a problem socially, but they pose a problem to the emergency services that have to deal with them and there is the risk of arson attacks on them. As I live in a border constituency, I see that the differences between legislation in Wales and England sometimes cause problems. Therefore, I welcome the regulations that will come into force in November and wish you success in implementing them through local authorities.

Carl Sargeant: Yn ogystal â pheri problem gymdeithasol, mae cerbydau wedi eu gadael yn broblem i'r gwasanaethau brys sy'n gorfod delio â hwy, ac mae perygl ymosod arnynt drwy eu rhoi ar dân. Gan fy mod yn byw yn un o etholaethau'r gororau, gwelaf fod y gwahaniaethau rhwng deddfwriaeth yng Nghymru ac yn Lloegr yn achosi problemau weithiau. Felly, croesawaf y rheoliadau a ddaw i rym ym mis Tachwedd, a dymunaf bob llwyddiant ichi wrth eu gweithredu drwy awdurdodau lleol.

Carwyn Jones: They are immensely important and will contribute to better public perception of the countryside and highways.

Carwyn Jones: Maent yn bwysig tu hwnt, a byddant yn cyfrannu at well canfyddiad gan y cyhoedd o gefn gwlad a phrifyrdd.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): As I understand it, the powers to implement the reduction in times appeared in England on 9 April 2002 and in Scotland on 15 January 2003, but they will not appear here until 25 November 2005. I agree that they are important, but can you explain why we have had to wait so long for them?

Carwyn Jones: As you know, as we have debated this in Plenary, the powers to implement this needed to be devolved by a transfer of functions Order. That took some time, and Plenary approved that Order on 23 February.

Michael German: If these powers would have been appropriate back in 2002 and 2003, presumably, we could have requested that the Westminster Government make them England and Wales regulations at that time. Why has it taken so long to get a simple transfer of functions Order on this simple matter, to bring us in line with England and Scotland, in effect, and, as was mentioned just now, so that cross-border issues could be discussed? We have been out of line with England and Scotland for two to three years.

Carwyn Jones: It is the nature of the devolution settlement. As soon as the situation was identified, it became necessary to draft the transfer of functions Order. Time was not wasted in the meantime because the Assembly Government issued a consultation paper in January 2004 on the proposals that Plenary may well approve on 25 November, prior to the transfer of functions Order being approved.

Brynle Williams: Given the estimated problem in terms of the number of abandoned vehicles in Wales, can you confirm whether the Assembly Government has any plans to increase the level of funding given to local authorities to promote adequate facilities for disposing of unwanted vehicles?

Carwyn Jones: In terms of the European Commission directive on end-of-life vehicles,

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Fel y deallaf, ymddangosodd y pwerau i weithredu'r gostyngiad mewn amserau yn Lloegr ar 9 Ebrill 2002 ac yn yr Alban ar 15 Ionawr 2003, ond ni fyddant yn ymddangos yma tan 25 Tachwedd 2005. Cytunaf eu bod yn bwysig, ond a allwch esbonio pam y bu'n rhaid inni aros cyhyd amdanynt?

Carwyn Jones: Fel y gwyddoch, gan ein bod wedi trafod hyn yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, yr oedd angen datganoli'r pwerau i weithredu hyn drwy Orchymyn trosglwyddo swyddogaethau. Cymerodd hynny gryn amser, a chymeradwywyd y Gorchymyn hwnnw gan y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 23 Chwefror.

Michael German: Pe bai'r pwerau hyn wedi bod yn briodol yn ôl yn 2002 a 2003, cymeraf y gallem fod wedi gofyn i Lywodraeth San Steffan eu gwneud yn rheoliadau ar gyfer Cymru a Lloegr yr adeg honno. Pam y mae wedi cymryd cyhyd i sicrhau Gorchymyn trosglwyddo swyddogaethau syml ar y mater syml hwn, er mwyn inni fod yn gyson â Lloegr a'r Alban, i bob diben, ac fel y soniwyd yn awr, fel y gellid bod wedi trafod materion trawsffiniol? Yr ydym wedi bod yn anghyson â Lloegr a'r Alban ers dwy neu dair blynedd.

Carwyn Jones: Natur y setliad datganoli yw hynny. Cyn gynted ag y nodwyd y sefyllfa, yr oedd angen drafftio'r Gorchymyn trosglwyddo swyddogaethau. Ni wastraffwyd amser yn y cyfamser oherwydd cyhoeddodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad bapur ymgynghori ym mis Ionawr 2004 ar y cynigion y gall y Cyfarfod Llawn eu cymeradwyo, mae'n sicr, ar 25 Tachwedd, cyn cymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn trosglwyddo swyddogaethau.

Brynle Williams: O gofio'r amcangyfrif o'r broblem o ran nifer y cerbydau yng Nghymru sy'n cael eu gadael, a allwch gadarnhau a oes gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad unrhyw gynlluniau i gynyddu'r arian a roddir i awdurdodau lleol i hyrwyddo cyfleusterau digonol ar gyfer gwaredu cerbydau diangen?

Carwyn Jones: O ran cyfarwyddeb y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ar gerbydau sydd

funding was made available to the tune of £1.268 million in 2003-04, £1.47 million in 2004-05, and £1.47 million in 2005-06, specifically to help with the costs of dealing with abandoned vehicles until 2007.

wedi dod i ddiwedd eu hoes, neilltuwyd £1.268 miliwn yn 2003-04, £1.47 miliwn yn 2004-05, a £1.47 miliwn yn 2005-06 yn benodol i helpu gyda chostau delio â cherbydau gadawedig tan 2007.

Newid yn yr Hinsawdd Climate Change

Q2 Janet Davies: Will the Minister make a statement on Welsh Assembly Government strategies for combating climate change? OAQ0387(EPC)

C2 Janet Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am strategaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd? OAQ0387(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: We are currently developing an environment strategy for Wales, and tackling climate change will form an important part of that. Responses to the final consultation on the strategy are currently being analysed, and the final strategy and action plan will be published early next year.

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydym wrthi'n datblygu strategaeth amgylcheddol ar gyfer Cymru, a bydd y broses o fynd i'r afael â'r newid yn yr hinsawdd yn rhan bwysig o hynny. Mae'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghori terfynol ar y strategaeth wrthi'n cael eu dadansoddi, a chaiff y strategaeth derfynol a'r cynllun gweithredu eu cyflwyno yn gynnar flwyddyn nesaf.

Janet Davies: As you will know, the role of planning in increasing energy conservation is an important weapon to combat climate change. Pilot schemes have been implemented for new domestic, commercial and industrial premises in different places. In partnership with UK Ministers, what are you doing to actively increase higher mandatory standards to roll out good practice universally throughout Wales, and how will you communicate the importance of energy conservation to a public that has still largely not accepted this?

Janet Davies: Fel y gwyddoch, mae rôl cynllunio wrth sicrhau mwy o arbed ynni yn arf pwysig yn y frwydr yn erbyn newid yn yr hinsawdd. Mae cynlluniau peilot wedi bod ar waith ar gyfer adeiladau domestig, masnachol a diwydiannol newydd mewn gwahanol leoedd. Mewn partneriaeth â Gweinidogion y DU, beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i gynyddu safonau gorfodol uwch er mwyn cyflwyno arfer da yn gyffredinol ledled Cymru, a sut y byddwch yn cyfleu pwysigrwydd arbed ynni i bobl nad ydynt, ar y cyfan, wedi derbyn hyn?

Carwyn Jones: We have the energy route map, 'Energy Saving Wales', and the commitments in the sustainable development action plan. They are important to us in Wales in terms of ensuring that energy conservation becomes more of a reality than it has been. It is important that we also build buildings that are energy efficient, and the new Assembly building is a prime example of that.

Carwyn Jones: Mae gennym y map llwybr ynni, 'Arbed Ynni Cymru', a'r ymrwymadau yn y cynllun gweithredu ar ddatblygu cynaliadwy. Maent yn bwysig inni yng Nghymru i sicrhau bod arbed ynni yn dod yn fwy o realiti nag a fu yn y gorffennol. Mae'n bwysig hefyd inni godi adeiladau sy'n defnyddio ynni'n effeithlon, ac mae adeilad newydd y Cynulliad yn enghraifft gampus o hynny.

The Presiding Officer: Hear, hear. I call on Mick Bates.

Y Llywydd: Clywch, clywch. Galwaf ar Mick Bates.

Mick Bates: Absolutely; we long to get in there, do we not? Minister, I was interested in your comments, but one of your main tools to

Mick Bates: Yn hollol; yr ydym yn awyddus i symud i mewn iddo, onid ydym? Weinidog, yr oedd eich sylwadau yn ddiddorol, ond mae

combat climate change is embodied in technical advice note 8, which is the Government's agreement to produce 10 per cent of electricity from renewable sources by 2010. That is an admirable aim. However, you are aware that there is considerable disquiet about the possible proliferation of windfarms in designated areas. To what extent will local authorities have the power to make their own decisions without interference from the Government, for example, if they were to reject some of these proposed developments.

Carwyn Jones: Local authorities make decisions on planning matters, but they have to take into account the requirements of all technical advice notes. It is a matter for them to use their judgment and the knowledge that they gain from the TAN to make those decisions.

Glyn Davies: I have a question on the development of biomass as a way of helping us to deal with climate change. We know that if biomass is developed, there will have to be some support to provide a guaranteed market in the early stages until we reach a degree of critical mass. What guarantee can you give those who are seeking to promote biomass that you accept that as a reality and that you will try to ensure that there will be some financial support over a sufficient period for the industry to become established?

Carwyn Jones: Support is available through the wood energy business plan and grant aid has been provided to biomass suppliers. For example, I recently visited a wood pelletiser plant in Brynmenyn, which had received assistance. The primary source of heating for the new Assembly building is wood pellets. There is financial help available, but we have concentrated more on developing the market rather than looking to promote biomass in terms of crop growing. I also visited another example recently in Tregynon, Newtown, in Mick's constituency, where a great deal of work is being done to develop wood pellets and other forms of energy.

un o'ch prif arfau i fynd i'r afael â newid yn yr hinsawdd wedi ei ymgorffori yn nodyn cyngor technegol 8, sef cytundeb y Llywodraeth i gynhyrchu 10 y cant o drydan o ffynonellau adnewyddadwy erbyn 2010. Mae hynny'n nod canmoladwy. Fodd bynnag, gwyddoch fod cryn anesmwythyd ynglŷn â phosibilrwydd amlhau ffermydd gwynt mewn ardaloedd penodedig. I ba raddau y bydd gan awdurdodau lleol y pŵer i wneud eu penderfyniadau eu hunain heb ymyrraeth y Llywodraeth, er enghraifft, pe byddent yn gwrthod rhai o'r datblygiadau arfaethedig hyn.

Carwyn Jones: Awdurdodau lleol sy'n gwneud penderfyniadau ar faterion cynllunio, ond rhaid iddynt ystyried gofynion pob nodyn cyngor technegol. Mater iddynt hwy yw arfer doethineb a defnyddio'r wybodaeth a gânt o'r Nodyn Cyngor Technegol i wneud y penderfyniadau hynny.

Glyn Davies: Mae gennyf gwestiwn am ddatblygiad bio-màs fel ffordd i'n cynorthwyo i ymdrin â newid yn yr hinsawdd. Gwyddom, os caiff bio-màs ei ddatblygu, y bydd angen ychydig gymorth er mwyn creu marchnad warantedig yn y cyfnod cynnar tan inni gyrraedd màs critigol. Pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi i'r rheini sydd am hyrwyddo bio-màs eich bod yn derbyn hynny fel gwirionedd, ac y byddwch yn ceisio sicrhau y bydd rhywfaint o gymorth ariannol dros gyfnod digonol er mwyn i'r diwydiant ymsefydlu?

Carwyn Jones: Mae cymorth ar gael drwy'r cynllun busnes ynni pren, ac mae cymorth grant wedi'i roi i gyflenwyr bio-màs. Er enghraifft, bûm yn ymweld yn ddiweddar â gwaith pelennu pren ym Mrynmenyn a oedd wedi cael cymorth. Pelenni pren fydd y brif ffynhonnell wres yn adeilad newydd y Cynulliad. Mae cymorth ariannol ar gael, ond yr ydym wedi canolbwyntio mwy ar ddatblygu'r farchnad yn hytrach na cheisio hyrwyddo bio-màs o ran tyfu cnydau. Ymwelais ag enghraifft arall hefyd yn ddiweddar yn Nhregynon, y Drenwydd, yn etholaeth Mick, lle gwneir llawer iawn o waith i ddatblygu pelenni pren a mathau eraill o ynni.

Denu Pobl Ifanc i'r Proffesiwn Cynllunio

Attracting Young People into the Planning Profession

Q3 Jeff Cuthbert: What action is the Minister taking to attract young people and students into the planning profession? OAQ0438(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Additional resources under the 'Planning: Delivering for Wales' programme have been directed towards the creation of extra posts and training opportunities in planning authorities. In addition, the Assembly Government has also funded bursaries for postgraduate planning students at Cardiff University's school of city and regional planning.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yesterday, you will recall that I provoked much merriment among opposition Members when I referred to the awards ceremony of the Heating and Ventilation Contractors Association. My important point was the great significance of employers and educationalists working together to produce the right recruits for that industry. I understand that work experience forms part of an undergraduate's training, but is not yet included, to any degree, in the training for postgraduates. Do you agree that employers and educationalists should look at that seriously?

Carwyn Jones: Generally, courses that incorporate an element of practical training outside of the context of higher education have a great deal of value. Certainly, when it comes to areas such as planning, it is well worth developing the idea of those undertaking planning qualifications spending some time with local authorities to see what the job is like.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pobl ifanc sy'n hyfforddi yn y maes cynllunio am wybod pa ganllawiau y mae'r Llywodraeth yn eu rhoi i awdurdodau lleol o safbwynt tai fforddiadwy. Yr ydych wedi cyhoeddi drafft ymgynghori TAN 2, sy'n cyfeirio at yr angen i awdurdodau lleol ddiffinio tai fforddiadwy. Mae'r papur hwnnw'n awgrymu bod angen y math hwnnw o hyblygrwydd ar awdurdodau lleol gan fod eu hanghenion mor wahanol. Fodd bynnag, a ydych yn derbyn y byddai elfen o gysondeb ar draws Cymru yn help ac a gredwch y

C3 Jeff Cuthbert: Pa gamau gweithredu y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i ddenu pobl ifanc a myfyrwyr i'r proffesiwn cynllunio? OAQ0438(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Mae adnoddau ychwanegol dan y rhaglen 'Cynllunio: Cyflawni dros Gymru' wedi'u hanelu at greu swyddi a chyfleoedd hyfforddi ychwanegol mewn awdurdodau cynllunio. Yn ogystal, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad hefyd wedi ariannu bwrsariau ar gyfer myfyrwyr sydd â gradd mewn cynllunio yn yr ysgol cynllunio dinesig a rhanbarthol ym Mhrifysgol Caerdydd.

Jeff Cuthbert: Ddoe, fe gofiwch imi achosi llawer o hwyl ymysg Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau pan gyfeiriais at seremoni wobrwyo Cymdeithas y Contractwyr Gwresogi ac Awyru. Fy mhwynt pwysig oedd arwyddocâd mawr y ffaith fod cyflogwyr ac addysgwyr yn cydweithio i gynhyrchu'r recriwtiaid iawn ar gyfer y diwydiant hwnnw. Deallaf fod profiad gwaith yn rhan o hyfforddiant myfyriwr israddedig, ond eto nid yw'n cael ei gynnwys, i unrhyw raddau, wrth hyfforddi graddedigion. A ydych yn cytuno y dylai cyflogwyr ac addysgwyr edrych ar hynny o ddifrif?

Carwyn Jones: Yn gyffredinol, mae gwerth mawr i gyrsiau sy'n ymgorffori elfen o hyfforddiant ymarferol y tu allan i gyd-destun addysg uwch. Yn sicr, mewn meysydd fel cynllunio mae'n werth datblygu'r syniad fod y rheini sy'n astudio ar gyfer cymwysterau cynllunio yn treulio ychydig amser gydag awdurdodau lleol i weld pa fath o swydd ydyw.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am sure that young people training in the field of planning would wish to know what guidelines the Government gives to local authorities from the point of view of affordable housing. You have published the TAN 2 consultation draft which refers to the need for local authorities to define affordable housing. That paper suggests that local authorities require that kind of flexibility because their needs are so different. However, do you also accept that an element of consistency across Wales would help, and do you believe it would be

byddai'n ddoeth rhoi rhywfaint o arweiniad i awdurdodau lleol fel eu bod yn ymwybodol o'r paramedrau ar gyfer diffinio tai fforddiadwy?

Carwyn Jones: Nid yw awdurdodau lleol wedi dweud wrthyf eto fod ganddynt broblemau gyda TAN 2, ond os bydd problem, gyda rhai awdurdodau lleol yn meddwl bod angen mwy o eglurhad arnynt o ran yr hyn y gallant ei wneud, byddwn yn derbyn hynny ac yn anfon cylchlythyr atynt. Nid oes neb wedi sôn am hyn, ond os oes problem, yr wyf yn ddigon bodlon ystyried ffordd o'i datrys.

2.50 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ymateb yn y ffordd hwnnw. Mae wedi edrych gyda diddordeb ar drafodaeth y pwyllgor ynghylch y diffiniad o bobl lleol. Mae angen canllawiau cliriach ar awdurdodau lleol ynglŷn â'r diffiniad hwn oherwydd sensitifrwydd y pwnc. Darllenais yr hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog, sef bod modd diffinio person lleol fel person sydd wedi byw mewn ardal am gyfnod penodedig—credaf ei fod wedi defnyddio enghraifft o rywun yn byw yng Ngheredigion am 10 mlynedd. A yw'n credu y byddai arweiniad o'r fath ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol—sydd yn naturiol yn ystyried hwn yn faes sensitif—o gymorth iddynt wrth iddynt lunio eu polisiau lleol?

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf yn fodlon ystyried hynny. Mae enghreifftiau o hyn yn Lloegr, lle mae'r strwythur cyfreithiol a'r egwyddorion yn union yr un peth. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn awgrymu y dylai awdurdodau lleol edrych ar yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd mewn rhai ardaloedd, de Sir Amwythig, er enghraifft, lle cyflawnwyd gwaith yn y maes hwn. Efallai ei bod yn wir bod llai o sensitifrwydd dros y ffin nag sydd yng Nghymru. Deallaf fod awdurdodau lleol am ddelio'n sensitif â'r pwnc hwn. Pe bai hwn yn cael ei godi gyda mi, byddwn yn fodlon ei ystyried i weld a oes modd rhoi eglurhad.

wise to give local authorities some guidance so that they are aware of the parameters for defining affordable housing?

Carwyn Jones: Local authorities have not yet told me that they have a problem with TAN 2, but if there is a problem, and if some local authorities believe they need further clarification of what they can do, then I would accept that and I would send them a circular. No one has mentioned this to me, but if there is a problem, I am quite prepared to consider a way of resolving it.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I thank the Minister for responding in that manner. He has looked with interest at the committee's discussion on the definition of local people. Local authorities need much clearer guidelines regarding this definition because of the sensitivity of the issue. I have read what the Minister said about it being possible to define a local person as a person who has resided in an area for a specified period—I believe he used the example of someone having lived in Ceredigion for 10 years. Does he believe that kind of guidance for local authorities—who naturally see this as a sensitive issue—would be helpful as they formulate their local policies?

Carwyn Jones: I am willing to consider that. There are many examples of this in England, where the legal structure and the principles are exactly the same. However, I would suggest that some local authorities should look at what has happened in some areas, such as south Shropshire, for example, where work has been done in this field. It may be true that there is less sensitivity over the border than in Wales. I understand that local authorities wish to deal sensitively with this matter. If this was to be raised with me, I should be prepared to consider it to see whether clarification might be given.

Datblygu Hyfforddiant Sgiliau Developing Skills Training

Q4 Gwenda Thomas: Will the Minister **C4 Gwenda Thomas:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog

make a statement on what progress has been made in developing skills training suitable for rural settings, as set out in the environment, countryside and planning section of 'Wales: A Better Country'? OAQ0448(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Through Farming Connect, farming families and employees receive a training needs analysis to identify their skills development requirements. Lantra facilitates the service and provides a choice of training providers. Those taking up training receive 50 per cent support towards the costs. The training is delivered as flexibly as possible.

Gwenda Thomas: It is socially just that economically inactive people living in rural areas should be offered job and other opportunities that would lead to a reduction in rural isolation. Identifying training needs is an important first step, and the Farming Connect initiative offers opportunities. How do you seek to ensure that these opportunities are made available to all who show an interest, regardless of any disabilities that they may have?

Carwyn Jones: Any scheme that seeks to assist people must be as wide-reaching as possible. As far as Farming Connect is concerned, I am not aware of any examples where people have felt that, because of a particular disability, they have been unable to access services. However, should that arise in the future, it is something that I would look at seriously.

Alun Cairns: Does the Minister accept that the declining number of places at agricultural colleges is worrying? Has he discussed this with the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, or does he fail—like most people—to have any influence on her?

Carwyn Jones: I certainly expect to have more influence than you do, Alun. I think that your influence is probably zero, if not less than that. The number of agricultural students has been dropping for a number of years because the number of farmers has been dropping for a number of years. Agricultural

ddatganiad am y cynnydd a wnaed i ddatblygu hyfforddiant sgiliau sy'n addas ar gyfer lleoliadau gwledig, fel sydd wedi ei osod allan yn yr adran ar amgylchedd, cefn gwlad a chynllunio yn y ddogfen 'Cymru: Gwlad Well'? OAQ0448(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Drwy Cyswllt Ffermio, mae teuluoedd a gweithwyr amaethyddol yn cael dadansoddiad o anghenion hyfforddiant er mwyn nodi eu gofynion datblygu sgiliau. Mae Lantra yn hwyluso'r gwasanaeth ac yn rhoi dewis o ddarparwyr hyfforddiant. Bydd y rheini sy'n mynd ati i hyfforddi yn cael 50 y cant o gymorth tuag at y costau. Darperir yr hyfforddiant mewn modd mor hyblyg â phosibl.

Gwenda Thomas: Mae'n gymdeithasol gyfiawn i bobl economaidd anweithgar mewn ardaloedd gwledig gael cynnig cyfleoedd gwaith a chyfleoedd eraill a fyddai'n golygu llai o ynysu yng nghefn gwlad. Mae nodi'r anghenion hyfforddiant yn gam cyntaf pwysig, ac mae'r fenter Cyswllt Ffermio yn cynnig cyfleoedd. Sut y byddwch yn ceisio sicrhau rhoi'r cyfleoedd hyn i bawb sy'n dangos diddordeb, waeth beth yw eu hanableddau?

Carwyn Jones: Rhaid i unrhyw gynllun sy'n ceisio cynorthwyo pobl gyrraedd cynifer â phosibl. O ran Cyswllt Ffermio, ni wn am unrhyw enghreifftiau lle mae pobl wedi teimlo nad yw gwasanaethau wedi bod ar gael iddynt oherwydd anabledd penodol. Fodd bynnag, pe bai hynny'n codi yn y dyfodol, mae'n rhywbeth y byddwn yn edrych arno o ddiffrif.

Alun Cairns: A yw'r Gweinidog yn derbyn bod y gostyngiad yn nifer y lleoedd mewn colegau amaethyddol yn achosi pryder? A yw wedi trafod hyn gyda'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, neu a yw—fel y rhan fwyaf o bobl—yn methu cael unrhyw ddylanwad arni?

Carwyn Jones: Yn sicr, yr wyf yn disgwyl cael mwy o ddylanwad na chi, Alun. Credaf mai dim yw eich dylanwad chi, os nad llai na hynny. Mae nifer y myfyrwyr amaethyddol wedi bod yn gostwng ers llawer blwyddyn oherwydd bod nifer y ffermwyr wedi bod yn gostwng ers llawer blwyddyn. Mae cyrsiau

courses have been rationalised; there are still a number of places available, but that reflects the fact that the number of farmers has been dropping for probably 200 years.

Elin Jones: Weinidog, beth ydych chi wedi'i gwneud i geisio creu adran filfeddygol yn un o golegau Cymru er mwyn inni allu hyfforddi milfeddygon yng Nghymru?

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf wedi trafod y pwnc gydag un coleg, ond nid oes unrhyw beth wedi'i wneud o ddifrif eto. Byddai'r pwnc hwn o ddiddordeb mawr i mi pe bai un o'r colegau yn dangos diddordeb ac am ei drafod.

Eleanor Burnham: Weinidog, a wnewch ddatganiad ynglŷn â chyllid Cyswllt Ffermio, sy'n rhan o 'Cymru: Gwlad Well'? Nid ydym yn siŵr beth yr ydych yn bwriadu ei wneud yn y dyfodol ynglŷn â chyllido Cyswllt Ffermio; a allwch ein helpu?

Carwyn Jones: Mae digon o gyllid wedi bod yn ei le ers amser, ac nid oes cynlluniau i newid hynny.

amaethyddol wedi eu rhesymoli; mae nifer o leoedd ar gael o hyd, ond mae hynny'n adlewyrchu'r ffaith fod nifer y ffermwyr wedi bod yn gostwng ers 200 mlynedd, mae'n siŵr.

Elin Jones: Minister, what have you done to try to create a veterinary department within one of Wales's colleges so that we can train vets in Wales?

Carwyn Jones: I have discussed the matter with one college, but there are no serious plans at present. It would be of great interest to me if one of the colleges showed an interest in this and wanted to discuss it.

Eleanor Burnham: Minister, could you make a statement on the funding of Farming Connect, which is part of 'Wales: A Better Country'? We are not certain what you intend to do in future regarding funding for Farming Connect; can you enlighten us?

Carwyn Jones: Sufficient funding has been in place for some time, and there are no plans to change that.

Blaenoriaethau Gwario Presennol Current Spending Priorities

Q5 Nick Bourne: Will the Minister make a statement on his current spending priorities? OAQ0396(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: I refer you to my answer of 21 September 2005, in which I stated the priorities for my portfolio.

Nick Bourne: In light of that answer, I assume that the priorities as stated have not changed. What are you doing to encourage recycling in Wales? Some local authorities, such as Ceredigion and Powys for example, have good records but others are clearly lagging behind. What are you doing in a budgetary sense to try to ensure that all local authorities raise their performance, particularly in view of the end of landfill?

Carwyn Jones: A sum of £93 million has been allocated over the next three years to deal with the issue of recycling. It is right to

C5 Nick Bourne: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ei flaenoriaethau gwario cyfredol? OAQ0396(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Fe'ch cyfeiriaf at fy ateb ar 21 Medi 2005, lle'r oeddwn yn nodi'r blaenoriaethau ar gyfer fy mhortffolio.

Nick Bourne: Yn wyneb yr ateb hwnnw, cymeraf nad yw'r blaenoriaethau fel y nodwyd wedi newid. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i annog ailgylchu yng Nghymru? Mae record dda gan rai awdurdodau lleol, megis Ceredigion a Phowys, er enghraifft, ond yn amlwg mae eraill ar ei hôl hi. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud o ran y gyllideb i geisio sicrhau bod pob awdurdod lleol yn gwella ei berfformiad, yn enwedig o gofio bod tirlenwi i ddod i ben?

Carwyn Jones: Mae swm o £93 miliwn wedi ei neilltuo dros y tair blynedd nesaf i fynd i'r afael â mater ailgylchu. Mae'n wir bod rhai

say that some local authorities are ahead of others, and that Powys is one of them. Our intention is that those local authorities currently behind learn from the best practice of those that are forging ahead.

Helen Mary Jones: The current draft budget shows an intention to cut by half the public funding for the fallen stock scheme, from £1 million to £500,000. Given the huge problems in implementing the scheme this year, do you have concerns about that cut, and can you clarify the rules on this? I understand that there are rules that limit the amount of public funding available for the collection and disposal of carcasses for each year since the implementation of the regulations abolishing on-farm burial.

Carwyn Jones: These are European rules relating to competition and state aids. In terms of how the national fallen stock scheme has been administered, there was no obligation on any level of Government in the UK to fund such a scheme—it was done as a gesture of goodwill towards the farming industry. In terms of the amount of money in the draft budget, the intention was that it would be enough money to run the scheme next year. However, I am exceptionally keen to ensure that parts of Wales do not experience the same problems as at the height of last year's lambing season. I am keeping a close eye on that.

awdurdodau lleol ar y blaen i eraill, a bod Powys yn un ohonynt. Ein bwriad yw i'r awdurdodau lleol hynny sydd ar ei hôl hi ar hyn o bryd ddysgu gan arfer gorau'r rheini sy'n symud ymlaen.

Helen Mary Jones: Mae'r gyllideb ddrafft bresennol yn dangos bwriad i haneru'r arian cyhoeddus i'r cynllun stoc trig, o £1 filiwn i £500,000. O gofio'r problemau enfawr wrth weithredu'r cynllun eleni, a ydych yn pryderu am y toriad hwnnw, ac a allwch egluro'r rheolau ar hyn? Deallaf fod yna reolau sy'n cyfyngu faint o arian cyhoeddus sydd ar gael i gasglu a gwaredu carcasau bob blwyddyn ers gweithredu'r rheoliadau sy'n gwahardd claddu ar y fferm.

Carwyn Jones: Rheolau Ewropeaidd yn ymwneud â chystadleuaeth a chymorth gwladwriaethol yw'r rhain. O ran y ffordd y mae'r cynllun stoc trig cenedlaethol wedi ei weinyddu, nid oedd unrhyw rwymedigaeth i ariannu'r cynllun ar unrhyw lefel o Lywodraeth yn y DU—gwnaed hynny fel arwydd o ewyllys da tuag at y diwydiant amaeth. O ran swm yr arian yn y gyllideb ddrafft, y bwriad oedd y byddai'n ddigon i redeg y cynllun flwyddyn nesaf. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn awyddus iawn i sicrhau nad yw rhannau o Gymru yn cael yr un problemau ag a gafwyd pan oedd y tymor wyna yn ei anterth y llynedd. Yr wyf yn cadw llygad barcod ar hynny.

Cynnwys y Gymuned mewn Materion Cynllunio Community Involvement in Planning Matters

Q6 Lynne Neagle: What steps is the Assembly Government taking to promote community involvement in planning matters? OAQ0421(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: With the new local development plan system, we will have community involvement schemes which will set out when, how and with whom planning authorities will engage. There will be a formal basis upon which community organisations will be asked to contribute their views to the process.

Lynne Neagle: You will be aware of the concerns that I have raised with you

C6 Lynne Neagle: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu cymryd i hyrwyddo'r gwaith o gynnwys y gymuned mewn materion cynllunio? OAQ0421(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Gyda'r system newydd o gynlluniau datblygu lleol, bydd gennym gynlluniau i gynnwys cymunedau a fydd yn pennu gyda phwy y bydd awdurdodau cynllunio yn ymwneud, pryd a sut. Bydd sail ffurfiol lle gofynnir i fudiadau cymunedol roi eu barn am y broses.

Lynne Neagle: Byddwch yn ymwybodol o'r pryderon yr wyf wedi eu codi gyda chi o'r

previously regarding a proposed mobile telephone mast in Tal-y-waun. Many other constituents are now extremely unhappy about proposals to site masts in residential areas close to schools in upper Cwmbran and Pentwyn. I know that there is a good deal of frustration locally about this. The community's concerns, particularly about the health effects of such masts, are not being addressed by the current legislative framework governing the siting of such masts. While I realise that you cannot comment on specific applications that might come before the Assembly, will you agree to meet with me and a delegation of community representatives from my constituency to discuss this issue, to see how their concerns can be taken forward?

Carwyn Jones: The planning guidance that deals with mobile telephone masts is based on the Stewart report, and on the precautionary principle. That will remain the case. Over the next year or so, we will develop a procedure for looking at health impact assessments in terms of planning applications. Work is ongoing on that. I would certainly consider meeting your constituents, bearing in mind that I can never discuss individual planning applications.

blaen am y bwriad i godi mast ffonau symudol yn Nhal-y-waun. Erbyn hyn mae nifer o etholwyr eraill yn anhapus iawn am gynigion i osod mastiau mewn ardaloedd preswyl yn agos at ysgolion yng Nghwmbrian uchaf a Phen-twyn. Gwn fod llawer o rwystredigaeth yn lleol am hyn. Nid yw'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol sy'n rheoli gosod mastiau o'r fath ar hyn o bryd yn ateb pryderon y gymuned, yn enwedig eu pryderon ynghylch effeithiau mastiau o'r fath ar iechyd pobl. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli na allwch wneud sylw am geisiadau penodol sy'n dod gerbron y Cynulliad, ond a ydych yn fodlon cwrdd â mi a dirprwyaeth o gynrychiolwyr y gymuned yn fy etholaeth i drafod y mater hwn, i weld sut y gellir lleddfu eu pryderon?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'r canllawiau cynllunio sy'n ymdrin â mastiau ffonau symudol wedi'u seilio ar adroddiad Stewart, ac ar yr egwyddor rhagofal. Felly y bydd pethau'n parhau. Dros y flwyddyn nesaf byddwn yn datblygu gweithdrefn ar gyfer edrych ar asesiadau o'r effaith ar iechyd o ran ceisiadau cynllunio. Mae gwaith ar hynny yn mynd rhagddo. Yn sicr byddwn yn ystyried cwrdd â'ch etholwyr, gan gadw mewn cof na allaf fyth drafod ceisiadau cynllunio unigol.

Ymagwedd Fferm Gyfan The Whole-farm Approach

Q7 William Graham: Will the Minister make a statement concerning the 'whole-farm approach'? OAQ0430(EPC)

C7 William Graham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr 'ymagwedd fferm gyfan'? OAQ0430(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The 'whole-farm approach' is a phrase used to describe the English equivalent of the Jigsaw programme.

Carwyn Jones: Yr 'ymagwedd fferm gyfan' yw'r ymadrodd a ddefnyddir i ddisgrifio'r hyn sydd ganddynt yn Lloegr yn lle rhaglen Jigsaw.

William Graham: Thank you for your short answer, Minister. Could you give me an assurance that the programme rolled out in England under the whole-farm approach aimed at reducing marginalisation of the rural community, by enabling people to make more use of computers and by allowing single payment schemes, for example, will be rolled out to all farmers in Wales?

William Graham: Diolch am eich ateb byr, Weinidog. A allech fy sicrhau y bydd y rhaglen a gyflwynwyd yn Lloegr o dan yr ymagwedd fferm gyfan, sy'n ceisio lleihau ymyleiddio'r gymuned wledig, drwy alluogi pobl i ddefnyddio mwy ar gyfrifiaduron a thrwy ganiatáu cynlluniau'r taliad sengl, er enghraifft, yn cael ei chyflwyno i bob ffermwr yng Nghymru?

Carwyn Jones: We have already done that. The whole-farm approach follows on from

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydym wedi gwneud hynny eisoes. Mae'r ymagwedd fferm gyfan

what we have done in Wales.

yn ddilyniant o'r hyn yr ydym wedi ei wneud yng Nghymru.

Prisiau Ffermydd Farm Prices

Q8 Mark Isherwood: Will the Minister make a statement on farm prices? OAQ0384(EPC)

C8 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am brisiau ffermydd? OAQ0384(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The average price of a farm in Wales is more than £400,000.

Carwyn Jones: Mae pris cyfartalog fferm yng Nghymru yn fwy na £400,000.

Mark Isherwood: Farmers in Wales are governed by a number of animal welfare and environmental rules—cross-compliance, farm assurance and so forth—which add to their production costs. Why is so much meat allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom from countries such as Brazil, where welfare and environmental protection standards are nowhere near as effective as in Wales, and where, I am told, there has also been a foot and mouth disease outbreak, creating unfair price competition for our own domestic farmers?

Mark Isherwood: Mae ffermwyr yng Nghymru yn cael eu rheoli gan nifer o reolau ar yr amgylchedd a lles anifeiliaid—traws-gydymffurfio, gwarant ffermydd, ac ati—sy'n ychwanegu at eu costau cynhyrchu. Pam y caniateir i gymaint o gig gael ei fewnforio i'r Deyrnas Unedig o wledydd fel Brasil, lle nad yw safonau diogelu'r amgylchedd a lles yn agos at fod mor effeithiol ag ydynt yng Nghymru? Dywedir wrthyf fod clwy'r traed a'r genau wedi taro yno, gan greu cystadleuaeth annheg mewn prisiau i'n ffermwyr ni yn y wlad hon?

Carwyn Jones: The flip side of that argument is that if you create a fair market, you have no subsidies, which farmers in Wales would not be happy about. We have to take the rough with the smooth.

Carwyn Jones: Ochr arall y ddadl honno yw hyn: os crewch farchnad deg, ni fydd gennyhych gymorthdaliadau, rhywbeth na fyddai ffermwyr yng Nghymru yn fodlon arno. Rhaid inni ei chymryd fel y daw.

3.00 p.m.

Beef does come in from countries that are outside the European Union, but it is of a low value because it has to be treated in a particular way before it can be imported. As I have said before, the future of Welsh farming lies not in competing with the Brazilians, but in competing with the best in the market.

Mae cig eidion yn cael ei fewnforio o wledydd sydd y tu allan i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd. Ond mae o werth isel am fod yn rhaid iddo gael ei drin mewn ffordd arbennig cyn y gellir ei fewnforio. Fel y dywedais o'r blaen, cystadlu â'r cynhyrchwyr gorau yn y farchnad fydd dyfodol i ffermio yng Nghymru, yn hytrach na chystadlu â Brasil.

Strategaeth Amgylcheddol i Gymru An Environment Strategy for Wales

Q9 Denise Idris Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the development of an environment strategy for Wales? OAQ0439(EPC)

C9 Denise Idris Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddatblygu strategaeth amgylcheddol i Gymru? OAQ0439(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: The consultation on the environment strategy closed on 3 October.

Carwyn Jones: Daeth yr ymgynghoriad ar y strategaeth amgylcheddol i ben ar 3 Hydref.

The responses are now being analysed, and the strategy and the action plan will be published early next year.

Denise Idris Jones: Do you agree that providing the people of Wales with the opportunity to participate directly in the policy-making process for an environment strategy raises awareness of the issue across Wales as well as creating better policy? Do you also agree that public workshops, such as the one that took place in Llandudno, are the most effective way to ensure public ownership of the strategy and greater participation activities, which minimise our impact on the environment?

Carwyn Jones: It is heartening to know that the workshops have been successful. The feedback has shown that. It is important to know what the general public's views on what is important to them in environmental terms. We learned a lot from the process.

Dadansoddir yr ymatebion ar hyn o bryd, a chaiff y strategaeth a'r cynllun gweithredu eu cyhoeddi ddechrau'r flwyddyn nesaf.

Denise Idris Jones: A ydych yn cytuno bod rhoi cyfle i bobl Cymru gymryd rhan uniongyrchol yn y broses o lunio polisiau ar gyfer strategaeth amgylcheddol yn cynyddu ymwybyddiaeth o'r mater ar draws Cymru, yn ogystal â chreu polisi gwell? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno mai gweithdai cyhoeddus, megis yr un a gynhaliwyd yn Llandudno, yw'r ffordd fwyaf effeithiol i sicrhau perchenogaeth y cyhoedd dros y strategaeth, a'u bod yn cymryd mwy o ran mewn gweithgareddau, sy'n lleihau ein heffaith ar yr amgylchedd?

Carwyn Jones: Mae'n galonogol clywed bod y gweithdai wedi bod yn llwyddiant. Dangoswyd hynny gan yr adborth. Mae'n bwysig gwybod beth yw barn y cyhoedd am yr hyn sy'n bwysig iddynt o ran yr amgylchedd. Yr ydym wedi dysgu llawer o'r broses.

Prosiectau Lliniaru Llifogydd Flood Alleviation Projects

Q10 Huw Lewis: Will the Minister outline the Assembly Government's commitment to creating a socially just formula for developing flood alleviation projects in Wales? OAQ0418(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: You have raised this matter with me many times, and you are aware of the guidance that we have issued to operating authorities responsible for developing flood alleviation projects, which takes account of the relative economic impact of flooding on lower income groups. It has now changed, but I intend to monitor the situation to see whether more can be done.

Huw Lewis: You mentioned my long-standing interest in these issues, which was sparked by the concerns of the residents of Taff and Crescent streets in Merthyr Vale in my constituency. Despite progress on the issue, driven by you, it remains the case that the residents of those streets would easily qualify for inclusion in a flood protection programme were they to live in a wealthy

C10 Huw Lewis: A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i greu fformiwla sy'n gyfiawn yn gymdeithasol ar gyfer datblygu prosiectau lliniaru llifogydd yng Nghymru? OAQ0418(EPC)

Carwyn Jones: Yr ydych wedi codi'r mater hwn gyda mi droeon, ac yr ydych yn ymwybodol o'r canllawiau yr ydym wedi'u rhoi i awdurdodau gweithredu sy'n gyfrifol am ddatblygu prosiectau lliniaru llifogydd, sy'n ystyried effaith economaidd gymharol llifogydd ar grwpiau incwm is. Mae wedi newid erbyn hyn, ond bwriadaf gadw llygad ar y sefyllfa i weld a ellir gwneud rhagor.

Huw Lewis: Yr oeddech yn sôn am fy niddordeb yn y materion hyn ers tro, diddordeb a enynnwyd gan bryderon trigolion Taff Street a Crescent Street yn Ynysowen yn fy etholaeth i. Er bod cynnydd yn y mater, a ysgogwyd gennych chi, y gwir amdani yw y byddai trigolion y strydoedd hynny yn ddi-os yn gymwys i gael eu cynnwys mewn rhaglen amddiffyn rhag

area. This situation is down to the house price bias that is built in to the Environment Agency's assessment of who qualifies for flood protection. If the situation is going to change, so that the homes of the rich and of the less well-off are to be treated with equal consideration, a national house price average would have to be used in the formula, which is currently under review. That would provide a level playing field. At the moment, local house prices are used. I acknowledge that there has been some progress, but the Environment Agency's criteria are matters of its own interpretation, which contrast with your stated commitment to treating the assessments in a socially just manner.

llifogydd pe baent yn byw mewn ardal gyfoethog. Mae'r sefyllfa hon yn codi oherwydd y duedd wrth ystyried prisiau tai sydd wedi ei hymgorffori yn asesiad Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd o bwys sy'n gymwys i gael eu hamddiffyn rhag llifogydd. Os yw'r sefyllfa i newid, fel y bydd cartrefi pobl gyfoethog a'r rhai llai cyfoethog yn cael eu trin yn gyfartal, byddai'n rhaid defnyddio cyfartaledd cenedlaethol o brisiau tai yn y fformiwla, sy'n cael ei hadolygu ar hyn o bryd. Byddai hynny'n golygu bod pawb yn cael eu trin yr un fath. Ar hyn o bryd, defnyddir prisiau tai lleol. Yr wyf yn cydnabod bod ychydig gynnydd wedi'i wneud, ond dehonglir meini prawf Asiantaeth yr Amgylchedd gan yr Asiantaeth ei hun, sy'n wahanol i'r ymrwymiad sydd wedi ei ddatgan gennych chi i drin yr asesiadau mewn modd sy'n deg yn gymdeithasol.

Carwyn Jones: I am grateful for what you have said. I invite you to inform me further about some of the examples that you have given. You are right in saying that the previous guidance gave the impression—well, more than that, it said—that, in effect, a small number of large houses would be more likely to get flood protection than a large number of houses of a lesser value. That point was well made, and I look forward to reviewing the situation as it develops.

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am yr hyn a ddywedasoch. Gofynnaf i chi roi rhagor o wybodaeth imi am rai o'r enghreifftiau a roesoch. Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle i ddweud bod yr hen ganllawiau wedi rhoi'r argraff—wel, yn fwy na hynny, wedi dweud—y byddai nifer fach o dai mawr i bob diben yn fwy tebygol o gael eu hamddiffyn rhag llifogydd na nifer fawr o dai llai gwerthfawr. Yr oedd hwnnw'n bwynt da, ac edrychaf ymlaen at adolygu'r sefyllfa wrth iddi ddatblygu.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

The Presiding Officer: There is a point of order from Leighton Andrews arising from questions.

Y Llywydd: Mae Leighton Andrews wedi codi pwynt o drefn yn sgîl y cwestiynau.

Leighton Andrews: Point of order. I understand that, in my absence, a point of order was raised regarding a question that I asked earlier in the Chamber. I was not told that the point of order was going to be raised. For the record, what I said in my question was that today's culture committee confirmed the budget letter that it had sent to the Minister. Since no Member, this morning, dissociated himself or herself from the letter that had been previously sent to the Minister, it seems hard for anyone to argue that the committee did not confirm that. That should

Leighton Andrews: Pwynt o drefn. Deallaf, yn fy absenoldeb, fod pwynt o drefn wedi ei godi ynglŷn â chwestiwn a ofynnais yn gynharach yn y Siambr. Ni ddywedwyd wrthyf fod y pwynt o drefn i gael ei godi. Hoffwn gofnodi'r hyn a ddywedais yn fy nghwestiwn, sef bod y pwyllgor diwylliant heddiw wedi cadarnhau'r llythyr cyllideb yr oedd wedi ei anfon at y Gweinidog. Gan nad oedd yr un Aelod, y bore yma, wedi datgysylltu ei hun oddi wrth y llythyr, a oedd eisoes wedi ei anfon at y Gweinidog, ymddengys imi ei bod yn anodd i unrhyw un

be placed on the record.

ddadlau nad oedd y pwyllgor wedi cadarnhau hynny. Dylai hynny gael ei gofnodi.

The Presiding Officer: I called you on the point of order because you were absent, for good reason I am sure, having asked your questions earlier. When you were referred to, I emphasised that I am very keen to defend the courtesies of communicating with Members that are referred to. Clearly, you have also placed this matter on the record. I am very anxious that we do not use points of order to extend arguments previously held in committee.

Y Llywydd: Galwais arnoch am y pwynt o drefn am eich bod yn absennol, a hynny am reswm da, mae'n siŵr, ar ôl ichi ofyn eich cwestiynau yn gynharach. Pan gyfeiriwyd atoch, pwysleisiais fy mod yn awyddus iawn i gadw at y cwrteisi o gyfathrebu ag Aelodau y cyfeirir atynt. Yn amlwg, yr ydych chithau hefyd wedi rhoi'r mater hwn ar gofnod. Yr wyf yn awyddus iawn inni beidio â defnyddio pwyntiau o drefn i drafod ymhellach yr hyn a drafodwyd yn y pwyllgor eisoes.

Owen John Thomas: Further to that point of order, we were not asked to confirm the budget, and he is therefore exaggerating the situation.

Owen John Thomas: Yn ychwanegol at y pwynt o drefn hwnnw, ni ofynnwyd inni gadarnhau'r gyllideb, ac felly mae'n gorliwio'r sefyllfa.

The Presiding Officer: Order. That is precisely what I was trying to avoid, but, as I am such a soft and generous person in my sixtieth year, I give in to these things.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Dyna'n union yr oeddwn yn ceisio'i osgoi, ond gan fy mod yn ŵr mor addfwyn a hael wedi cyrraedd fy nhrigain, ilidaf i'r pethau hyn.

Datganiad gan y Prif Weinidog Statement by the First Minister

Uno'r Cyrff Cyhoeddus a Noddir gan y Cynulliad â'r Llywodraeth Assembly Sponsored Public Bodies Merger

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): I am pleased to be able to report that we are on course to achieve phase 1 of shrinking the quango state by April 2006. I sincerely thank the Assembly sponsored public bodies boards, their staff and ours, their trade unions, my fellow Cabinet members and Assembly committees for all their hard work.

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Pleser imi yw cael nodi ein bod ar y trywydd iawn i gyflawni cam 1 o leihau'r wladwriaeth cwangos erbyn Ebrill 2006. Yr wyf yn wirioneddol diolchgar i fyrddau'r cyrff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad, eu staff hwythau a'n staff ninnau, eu hundebau llafur, fy nghyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet a phwyllgorau'r Cynulliad am eu holl waith caled.

I welcome the Permanent Secretary's announcement yesterday of the two director-level appointments: Gareth Hall, to the new Economic Development and Transport Department, and Steve Marshall, from south Australia to the new Education and Lifelong Learning Department. I am confident that they have the necessary skills and expertise to inculcate the culture of change that we need to turn our vision of a best-in-class Welsh public service into reality.

Yr wyf yn croesawu ddatganiad yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol ddoe am benodi dau gyfarwyddwr: Gareth Hall, i'r Adran newydd dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, a Steve Marshall, o dde Awstralia, i'r adran newydd dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog eu bod yn meddu ar y sgiliau a'r profiad angenrheidiol i feithrin y diwylliant o newid y mae arnom ei angen i wireddu ein gweledigaeth o wasanaeth cyhoeddus o'r radd flaenaf yng Nghymru.

The two new merged departments will have a strong focus on working directly with our clients and customers, placing frontline delivery at the heart of Welsh Assembly Government culture. As they will be big departments, their staff will be able to specialise in economic development or in education, refreshed by secondments into the private sector or educational institutions. That greater specialisation implies greater capacity-building for working on legislation. It implies having sufficient specialism to back your own judgment, to take risks, and to be promoted for having taken risks and for being right, rather than for having avoided risks. Overall, it means getting away from the culture of static administration on an as-you-were basis, into a dynamic management culture. That is the vision.

The detailed structures for EDT, ELL and the majority of the shared corporate services were published last week. Structures for other areas will be published in mid November. The senior teams of the departments affected by the mergers are now taking shape. While more than 40 senior managers from the ASPBs and the Assembly Government civil service have been appointed to posts in the merged departments, 15 posts affected by the merger have recently been advertised externally and there will be a few more in due course. I am confident that the senior management teams of the departments will be appointed by Christmas.

The consultation responses highlighted the importance of regional advice and delivery, and Ministers and I are currently considering the most effective way to deliver our actions in the regions, both within and across departments.

Structures are less important at the end of the day than how we promote Wales and the brand 'Wales'. The Wales Tourist Board has led on this issue and the brand values that we all want are for those involved in marketing Wales to get across the message that Wales is

Bydd y ddwy adran newydd wedi'u huno yn canolbwyntio'n gryf ar weithio'n uniongyrchol gyda'n cleientiaid a'n cwsmeriaid, gan sicrhau bod darpariaeth rheng flaen wrth wraidd diwylliant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Gan y byddant yn adrannau mawr, bydd eu staff yn gallu arbenigo mewn datblygu economaidd neu mewn addysg ac yn cael eu gloywi drwy secondio i'r sector preifat neu sefydliadau addysgol. Mae mwy o arbenigo fel hynny'n awgrymu mwy o adnoddau i weithio ar ddeddfwriaeth. Mae'n awgrymu cael digon o arbenigedd i fod yn hyderus yn eich barn eich hun, i fentro, ac i gael eich dyrchafu am fentro ac am fod yn iawn, yn hytrach nag am osgoi risgiau. Yn gyffredinol, mae'n golygu cefnu ar y diwylliant o weinyddu statig lle mae pawb yn aros yn ei unfan, a throï at ddiwylliant o reoli deinamig. Dyna'r weledigaeth.

Cyhoeddwyd yr wythnos diwethaf y strwythurau manwl ar gyfer yr Adran dros Ddatblygu Economaidd, yr Adran dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes a'r rhan fwyaf o wasanaethau corfforaethol sy'n cael eu rhannu. Caiff strwythurau ar gyfer meysydd eraill eu cyhoeddi ganol mis Tachwedd. Mae'r uwch dimau yn yr adrannau yr effeithir arnynt gan y broses uno bellach yn cael eu ffurfio. Er bod mwy na 40 o uwch reolwyr o CCNCau a gwasanaeth sifil Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'u penodi i swyddi yn yr adrannau sy'n uno, mae 15 o swyddi yr effeithir arnynt gan yr uno yn wedi eu hysbysebu'n allanol yn ddiweddar, a chaiff ychydig mwy eu hysbysebu maes o law. Yr wyf yn ffyddiog y bydd uwch dimau rheoli'r adrannau wedi'u penodi erbyn y Nadolig.

Yr oedd ymatebion i'r ymgynghoriad yn tynnu sylw at bwysigrwydd cyngor a darpariaeth ranbarthol, ac mae'r Gweinidogion a minnau wrthi'n ystyried y ffordd fwyaf effeithiol i weithredu yn y rhanbarthau, o fewn adrannau a rhyngddynt.

Mae'r ffordd yr ydym yn hybu Cymru a brand 'Cymru' yn bwysicach na strwythurau yn y pen draw. Mae Bwrdd Croeso Cymru wedi arwain ar y mater hwn, a'r gwerthoedd brand yr ydym oll yn eu dymuno yw bod y rheini sy'n ymwneud â marchnata Cymru yn

a small, clever country. That principle applies to attracting business investment, tourists, students, film makers, or buyers of our food and drink and other exports.

The great advantage of unifying the ASPBs with Assembly departmental civil servants is that you have only one body putting together the tailor-made inducement package instead of two or more—a unified policy and budget package. You cannot try to achieve those advantages and then pretend that the old system is still there. The Welsh Development Agency and the Wales Tourist Board will cease to exist as legal entities from April 2006, and the brand names, logos or labels for the new merged organisation will need to reflect new realities not past achievements.

Companies are attracted to Wales because of the strength of the economy, the quality of the workforce, the excellent transport links and the availability of commercially focused, flexible and dynamic public sector support, preferably in one tailor-made package, not based on the name of any single economic development agency. I was pleased that the Australian multinational bank Macquarie opted for Newport, not Bristol, and with a new headquarters for south Wales and the west, for a new gas pipeline infrastructure company. The same applies to the other excellent announcement today, that ATC Lasham is bringing 300 new jobs to RAF St Athan.

3.10 p.m.

A key component of the mergers is the importance of ensuring that Ministers have a multiplicity of expert independent advice and challenge. The consultation on the legislation to abolish the WDA, the WTB, ELWa and ACCAC and to transfer their functions into the Welsh Assembly Government ended in July. No responses were received, and the Economic Development and Transport Committee and the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee scrutinised the legislation last month. The Orders were published on the Members' intranet on 11 October, and will be discussed by the

cyfleu'r neges bod Cymru yn wlad fach, glyfar. Mae'r egwyddor honno'n gymwys wrth ddenu mewnfuddsoddi, twristiaid, myfyrwyr, gwneuthurwyr ffilmiau, neu'r rheini sy'n prynu ein bwydydd a'n diodydd ac allforion eraill.

Y fantais fawr o ddwyn CCNCau a gweision sifil adrannol y Cynulliad ynghyd yw cael un corff yn unig sy'n llunio pecyn o gymhellion wedi'i baratoi'n arbennig, yn hytrach na dau neu fwy—pecyn polisi a chyllideb unedig. Ni allwch geisio sicrhau'r manteision hynny ac yna gymryd arnoch fod yr hen system yn dal i fodoli. Bydd Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru yn peidio â bod fel endidau cyfreithiol ar ôl mis Ebrill 2006, a bydd angen i'r enwau brand, y logos a'r labeli ar gyfer y sefydliad unedig newydd adlewyrchu'r sefyllfa newydd sydd ohoni, yn hytrach na llwyddiant y gorffennol.

Caiff cwmnïau eu denu i Gymru oherwydd cryfder yr economi, ansawdd y gweithlu, y cysylltiadau cludiant ardderchog a'r cymorth hyblyg, deinamig gyda gogwydd masnachol sydd ar gael yn y sector cyhoeddus, mewn un pecyn arbennig yn ddelfrydol, nid yn seiliedig ar enw unrhyw awdurdod datblygu economaidd unigol. Yr oeddwn yn falch fod Macquarie, banc amlwladol o Awstralia, wedi dewis Casnewydd, nid Bryste, gyda phencadlys newydd i'r de a'r gorllewin, ar gyfer cwmni seilwaith pibellau nwy newydd. Mae'r un peth yn wir am y cyhoeddiad ardderchog arall a wnaed heddiw, sef bod ATC Lasham yn dod â 300 o swyddi newydd yn RAF Sain Tathan.

Elfen allweddol yn yr uno yw pwysigrwydd sicrhau bod Gweinidogion yn cael cyngor annibynnol arbenigola heriau amrywiol. Daeth yr ymgynghori ar y ddeddfwriaeth i ddi-ddymu WDA, WTB, ELWa ac ACCAC a throsglwyddo eu swyddogaethau i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i ben ym mis Gorffennaf. Ni chafwyd ymatebion, a chraffodd y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth a'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ar y ddeddfwriaeth fis diwethaf. Cyhoeddwyd y Gorchmynion ar fewnwyd yr Aelodau ar 11 Hydref, a chânt eu trafod gan y Pwyllgor Busnes ddechrau mis Tachwedd.

Business Committee at the beginning of November. The statutory instruments on the abolition of the Ancient Monuments Board for Wales, the Historic Buildings Council for Wales, and Health Professions Wales will be introduced in the Assembly during this autumn term.

The majority of the cost of the mergers is being met from existing Assembly Government and ASPB budgets. We have made a provision of £4.7 million for this year to meet the costs that cannot be met from within existing resources. For next year, a provisional budget of £7.2 million has been allocated to meet additional costs, including early estimates for the cost of the second phase of the merger programme, which covers information and communications technology, training, and systems expenditure. As outlined in the consultation document, the mergers will result in savings of at least £10 million per year from 2009 onwards. They will arise as a result of bringing together service delivery functions, removing the ASPB boards, and integrating shared corporate support services and systems. The savings will be reinvested into improving front-line services.

As I have indicated, the first phase of mergers is on target, and we have made good progress on the other elements of the ASPB mergers. For example, consultation on the draft statutory instrument to abolish Health Professions Wales began in September, and will end on 24 October. Work continues on analysing the responses to the consultation on its workforce development, education and commissioning unit as part of the National Leadership and Innovation Agency for Healthcare, and the report will be published later this year. Work is progressing well on the merger of the Tir Gofal element of the Countryside Council for Wales into the Assembly Government's Department for Environment, Planning and Countryside. Legal responsibility for Tir Gofal will transfer to the Assembly Government on 16 October next year, and work is under way to have the legislation in place to enable this to happen by the summer recess.

Mae gan y Cynulliad a'i Lywodraeth weledigaeth glir, hirdymor i greu Cymru ddwyieithog. Wrth ddod â'r gwaith o

Caiff yr offerynnau statudol i ddiddymu Bwrdd Henebion Cymru, Cyngor Adeiladau Hanesyddol Cymru, a Phroffesiynau Iechyd Cymru eu cyflwyno gerbron y Cynulliad yn ystod tymor yr hydref.

Telir y rhan fwyaf o gostau'r uno o gyllidebau presennol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r CCNCau. Yr ydym wedi darparu £4.7 miliwn ar gyfer eleni i dalu'r costau na ellir eu talu o'r adnoddau presennol. Ar gyfer y flwyddyn nesaf, dyrannwyd cyllideb dros dro o £7.2 miliwn i dalu am gostau ychwanegol, gan gynnwys amcangyfrifon cynnar o gost ail gam y rhaglen uno, sy'n cwmpasu technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu, hyfforddiant, a systemau gwariant. Fel yr amlinellwyd yn y ddogfen ymgynghori, bydd yr uno yn arwain at arbedion o £10 miliwn y flwyddyn o leiaf o 2009 ymlaen. Daw'r arbedion hyn o ganlyniad i uno swyddogaethau darparu gwasanaeth diddymu byrddau'r CNCCau, ac integreiddio gwasanaethau a systemau cymorth corfforaethol sy'n cael eu rhannu. Caiff yr arbedion eu hail-fuddsoddi i wella gwasanaethau rheng flaen.

Fel y dywedais, mae rhan gyntaf yr uno yn ôl y bwriad, ac yr ydym wedi gwneud cynnydd da o ran yr elfennau eraill o uno'r CNCCau. Er enghraifft, dechreuwyd ymgynghori ar yr offeryn statudol drafft i ddiddymu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru ym mis Medi, a daw i ben ar 24 Hydref. Parhau y mae'r gwaith o ddadansoddi'r ymatebion i'r ymgynghori ar ei uned datblygu gweithlu, addysg a chomisiynu fel rhan o Asiantaeth Genedlaethol Arwain ac Arloesi mewn Gofal Iechyd. Caiff yr adroddiad ei gyhoeddi'n ddiweddarach eleni. Mae'r gwaith o uno'r elfen Tir Gofal yng Nghyngor Cefn Gwlad Cymru ag Adran yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn mynd rhagddo'n dda. Caiff y cyfrifoldeb cyfreithiol dros Tir Gofal ei drosglwyddo i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ar 16 Hydref y flwyddyn nesaf, ac eir ati i sicrhau bod y ddeddfwriaeth ar waith i alluogi hynny i ddigwydd erbyn toriad yr haf.

The Assembly and its Government have a clear, long-term vision to create a bilingual Wales. By bringing the work on developing

ddatblygu a hyrwyddo'r Gymraeg i mewn i galon y Llywodraeth, gallwn sicrhau bod y swyddogaeth hon hefyd yn cael ei hystyried yn hanfod i'n gweinyddiaeth. Yn y cyfnod hyd at Ebrill 2007, ac ar ôl hynny, busnes fel arfer fydd hi o ran ein cefnogaeth i'r iaith Gymraeg. Ni fydd lleihad yn ein hymroddiad i'r iaith, a chaiff y swyddogaethau statudol ym Mesur yr Iaith Gymraeg eu gweithredu yn ddi-dor. Yr ydym yn bwrw ymlaen â'r broses o integreiddio swyddogaethau strategaeth, polisi a chynllunio Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a Chyngor Chwaraeon Cymru gyda Chyfarwyddiaeth dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon y weinyddiaeth.

The mergers will create the core of a dynamic Welsh public service, which will be more democratically accountable, innovative, streamlined and joined up. They will generate better value for money in service provision. I have no doubt that the mergers are a major step forward in creating a new, more democratic Wales for our citizens and our customers.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf yn diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am wneud y datganiad pellach hwn ar yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd hyd yn hyn ar ddod â'r cwangos i mewn i'r Llywodraeth. Hoffwn godi cwestiynau ar bedwar neu bum mater, a fydd yn ein helpu i gael y darlun llawn.

Sylwais o'r datganiad eich bod yn dweud, Brif Weinidog, fod strwythurau manwl ar gyfer yr adrannau wedi cael eu cyhoeddi yr wythnos diwethaf, a bod strwythurau ar gyfer ardaloedd eraill yn cael eu cyhoeddi yn fuan. Un peth sy'n amlwg yw bod pobl eisïau gwybod beth yn union fydd strwythurau rhanbarthol y drefn newydd. Gwyddoch fod dealltwriaeth ar draws y pleidiau yn y Cynulliad ein bod eisïau gweld swyddi'r Llywodraeth yn cael eu datganoli gymaint â phosibl i wahanol rannau o Gymru, ac yr ydym eisïau sicrwydd o dan y drefn newydd y bydd y polisi hwnnw'n parhau—nid yn unig yn parhau ond yn cynyddu—ac y byddwn yn gweld mwyfwy o swyddi yn cael eu trosglwyddo i wahanol rannau o Gymru. I'r sawl sydd yn gweithio o fewn yr adrannau presennol yn y gwahanol ranbarthau, byddai sicrwydd ynglŷn â hynny yn gymorth.

and promoting the Welsh language into the heart of Government, we can ensure that this function is also considered to be core to our administration. In the period up to April 2007, and thereafter, it will be business as usual as far as our support for the Welsh language is concerned. Our commitment to the language will remain undiminished, and exercising the statutory functions contained in the Welsh Language Bill will be uninterrupted. Progress is being made on integrating the strategy, policy and planning functions of the Arts Council of Wales and the Sports Council for Wales with the administration's Directorate for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport.

Bydd yr uno'n creu craidd o wasanaeth cyhoeddus deinamig i Gymru, a fydd yn fwy atebol yn ddemocrataidd, yn arloesol, yn symlach ac wedi ei gydgyssylltu. Bydd yn rhoi mwy o werth am yr arian o ran darparu gwasanaethau. Nid oes amheuaeth gennyf nad yw'r broses uno yn gam bras ymlaen i greu Cymru newydd a mwy democrataidd i'n dinasyddion a'n cwsmeriaid.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I thank the First Minister for making this further statement on progress so far to bring the quangos into the Government. I should like to ask questions on four or five issues, which will help us to see the fuller picture.

I noticed in your statement, First Minister, that you said the detailed structures for the departments were issued last week, and that the structures for other areas would be issued soon. One thing which is obvious is that people want to know exactly what the regional structures will be under the new regime. You are aware that there is cross-party agreement in the Assembly that we wish to see Government jobs being devolved, as far as possible, to various parts of Wales. And we wish to have assurances under the new regime that that policy will be sustained—not only sustained but increased—and that we shall see more and more posts being transferred to various parts of Wales. For those who work within the current departments in the various regions, assurances about this would be of assistance.

Yr ail bwynt yr wyf am eich cyfeirio ato yw eich bod wedi gwneud pwynt ynglŷn â'r angen i'r adran newydd fydd yn delio gyda datblygu'r economi sicrhau cefnogaeth i fusnesau. Pwysleisiaf yn y cyd-destun hwn yr angen clir i'r gwasanaeth fod ar gyfer busnesau bach, gan fod tuedd wedi bod yn y gorffennol i bobl gredu fod y gwasanaeth yn cael ei gorgyfeirio tuag at fusnesau a chwmnïau mawr. Yr ydym yn gwybod, wrth gwrs, mai busnesau bach yw asgwrn cefn yr economi mewn nifer o ardaloedd gwledig. Felly, a wnewch roi sicrwydd ynglŷn â hynny?

A wnewch hefyd roi sicrwydd y byddwch chi, neu y bydd yr adran, yn edrych yn benodol ar dri pheth sydd yn poeni busnesau bach? Y cyntaf yw mynediad i gyfalaf, yr ail yw dod o hyd i eiddo addas ar gyfer datblygu busnesau, ac, wrth gwrs, hyfforddiant ar gyfer datblygu sgiliau gweithwyr. Mae hynny yn cysylltu ag ELWa o dan y drefn newydd.

Byddwch yn ymwybodol mai un feiriadaeth o'r cynllun yw'r posibilrwydd y bydd y bobl sydd yn gweithio i'r awdurdod datblygu ar hyn o bryd yn dod i mewn i'r gwasanaeth sifil a cholli elfen o'r gefnogaeth amlwg sydd ei angen i hybu entrepreneuriaeth yng Nghymru. Yr ydych wedi ceisio gwneud y pwynt yn eich datganiad, ond a hoffech ei wneud yn fwy clir y bydd y polisi presennol o sicrhau bod ymyrraeth fuan i helpu cwmnïau yn parhau, ac na fydd y drefn newydd yn golygu ychwanegiad o lefelau o fiwrocratiaeth pan fydd pobl yn gwneud ceisiadau am gymorth, grantiau a mynediad i wybodaeth? Hynny yw, bydd gwybodaeth ar gael yn gyflym a bydd modd i bobl ymateb.

Hoffwn gyfeirio at un frawddeg yn eich datganiad.

I think that the point that you were making, First Minister, is that people are to be promoted for having taken risks. Of course, if you take risks, sometimes they come off, and under those circumstances one can understand a promotion, but if the risks do not come off and there is a failure, people might not expect to be promoted. It is important that people recognise that they will not be penalised for taking risks that do not

The second point that I wish to refer you to is your point about the need for the new department dealing with economic development to ensure support for business. In this context, I emphasise the clear need for the service to be for small businesses, because in the past the tendency has been for people to believe that the service is directed too much towards larger businesses and companies. We know, of course, that small businesses are the backbone of the economy in many rural areas. Therefore, will you give us an assurance on that?

Will you also give us assurance that you, or the department, will look specifically at three things that are of concern to small businesses? The first is access to capital, the second is finding suitable properties to develop businesses, and, of course, training to develop the skills of the workforce. That links in with ELWa under the new regime.

You will be aware that one criticism of the plan is the possibility that the people who work for WDA at present will, upon entry into the civil service, lose part of the obvious support needed to promote entrepreneurship in Wales. You have attempted to make the point in your statement, but would you care to further clarify that the current policy of ensuring early intervention to assist companies will be retained, and that the new regime will not mean an increase in the levels of bureaucracy when people bid for support, grants and access to information? That is, information will be available quickly and people will be able to respond.

I should like to refer to one sentence in your statement.

Credaf mai'r pwynt yr oeddech yn ei wneud, Brif Weinidog, yw y bydd pobl yn cael eu dyrchafu am gymryd risgiau. Wrth gwrs, os byddwch yn cymryd risgiau, weithiau byddant yn talu'r ffordd, ac o dan yr amgylchiadau hynny gall rhywun ddeall dyrchafiad. Ond os na fydd y risgiau'n talu'r ffordd ac yn arwain at fethiant, efallai na fydd pobl yn disgwyl cael eu dyrchafu. Mae'n bwysig i bobl gydnabod na chânt eu

come off, as sometimes happens. I am trying to establish that, in your mind, it is important that we ensure that people who take risks are not penalised, and proper support is given to entrepreneurs throughout Wales.

Gwnaf un pwynt hefyd ynglŷn â'r gefnogaeth fydd ar gael i'r gorllewin a'r gogledd, a phwysleisiaf hyn yn y cyd-destun fod yn rhaid inni edrych ar Gymru gyfan, wrth gwrs. Yr oedd ychydig o syndod bod canran mor isel o gwmnïau sydd wedi cael eu cysylltu â'r banc gwybodaeth yn dod o'r gorllewin a'r gogledd. Yr wyf am gael sicrwydd y bydd pwyslais yn cael ei roi ar gynyddu'r canran o gwmnïau o bob ardal yng Nghymru sydd yn cael cefnogaeth felly.

O ran addysg, yr oeddwn am gael eich sicrwydd y bydd yr adran newydd yn meithrin perthynas mwy cadarnhaol gyda'r sector addysg bellach nag sydd yn bodoli ar hyn o bryd. Nid yw'n llawer o gyfrinach fod tipyn o wahaniaeth barn wedi bod rhwng ELWa a'r sector hwn. Byddwn yn falch i weld y sector hwnnw yn gwella ei berthynas â'r Llywodraeth.

I take you to task for one matter that you raised in your statement, which was transport links. It may be true that transport links from east to west are excellent, but as someone who travels weekly from Anglesey to Cardiff, I can tell you that the links between Holyhead and Cardiff are appalling. I would like to put on record that there will be an increased demand for improvement to the rail services between north and south before you can say that they are excellent. We also want to see better roads between north and south. You might to reflect on that part of your statement.

3.20 p.m.

Fy mhwynt olaf yw ynglŷn â'ch datganiad am fwrdd yr iaith. Yr oeddwn yn synnu braidd at ei gynnwys, oherwydd yr ydych yn awgrymu y bydd y gwaith o uno bwrdd yr iaith â'r Llywodraeth yn parhau er gwaethaf penderfyniad y Cynulliad yr wythnos diwethaf. Fy nehongliad i o'r cynnig hwnnw

cosbi am gymryd risgiau nad ydynt yn talu'r ffordd, fel sydd weithiau'n digwydd. Yr wyf yn ceisio cadarnhau ei bod yn bwysig, yn eich barn chi, inni sicrhau na chaiff pobl sy'n cymryd risgiau eu cosbi, ac y rhoddir cymorth priodol i entrepreneuriaid ledled Cymru.

I will make one point about the support available to the north and the west, and I emphasise this in the context that we must look at Wales in its entirety, of course. There was some surprise that such a low percentage of companies connected to the knowledge bank are from the west and the north. I should like assurance that there will be emphasis on increasing the percentage of companies from all areas of Wales that get such support.

In terms of education, I wanted your assurance that the new department will develop a more positive relationship with the further education sector than has been the case to date. It is no secret that there has been some difference of opinion between ELWa and this sector. I should be pleased to see that sector improve its relationship with the Government.

Yr wyf yn eich galw i gyfrif am un mater a godwyd gennych yn eich datganiad, sef cysylltiadau trafndiaeth. Hwyrach ei bod yn wir fod cysylltiadau trafndiaeth o'r dwyrain i'r gorllewin yn rhagorol. Ond fel rhywun sy'n teithio bob wythnos o Ynys Môn i Gaerdydd, gallaf ddweud wrthyfch fod y cysylltiadau rhwng Caerdybi a Chaerdydd yn warthus. Hoffwn gofnodi y bydd cynnydd yn y galw am wella'r gwasanaethau rheilffordd rhwng y gogledd a'r de cyn y gallwch eu galw'n rhagorol. Yr ydym hefyd am weld gwell ffyrdd rhwng y gogledd a'r de. Efallai yr hoffech fyfyrion ar y rhan honno o'ch datganiad.

My final point is about your statement on the language board. I was somewhat surprised at its content, since you suggest that the work of merging the language board into the Government will continue despite the Assembly's decision last week. My interpretation of that motion is that the

yw na all y Llywodraeth barhau gydag uno bwrdd yr iaith hyd nes y bydd cynnig gan y Llywodraeth, sydd yn dderbyniol i'r Cynulliad, ar system i gymryd lle'r bwrdd. A wnewch chi gadarnhau y bydd y Llywodraeth yn parhau'r penderfyniad hwnnw?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gan ddelio â'r pwynt olaf, yr ydym yn parhau canlyniad unrhyw bleidlais, pwy bynnag sy'n ei hennill. Nid ydym am hollti blew; yr ydym yn bwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith i geisio cyrraedd rhywbeth sy'n dderbyniol i'r Cynulliad mewn pleidlais arall. Rhaid wrth bleidlais arall i weld a ydym wedi cyrraedd y nod, o ystyried y bleidlais a gafwyd, gan fod yn rhaid i ni geisio datrys y problemau. Felly, ni chredaf y byddwch yn cymeradwyo ein bod yn stopio'r gwaith oherwydd canlyniad y bleidlais; yr ydym yn ceisio bwrw ymlaen â'r gwaith gyda'r nod o gyrraedd rhywbeth sy'n dderbyniol i'r Cynulliad mewn pleidlais.

On the issue of north-south links, I will repeat what I have said before. It is a fair point. I do not think that any kind of historian would deny that, had devolution been passed in 1979, we probably would have a dual carriageway between north and south by now as the 1980s was the great age of dual carriageway building. However, that age has gone, so we need to concentrate more on public transport links, and it is important that we look at what we can do to continue the programme of support. However, the numbers are not great; we are going to experiment with an air service from RAF Valley, as you know, to Cardiff international airport and, possibly, other airports to see to what extent that meets demand. With regard to lorry traffic if you are travelling north, you would accept that when you reach Cefncoedycymer, north of Merthyr, the amount of commercial traffic beyond that point is far less. However, we are talking about a difficult, mountainous area, and it would cost hundreds of millions of pounds that we simply do not have—and neither would there be much support for it on environmental grounds—to attempt to carve a dual carriageway through that mountainous centre of Wales along the A470. We are, however, continuing to invest substantially where we can to remove the worst blockages, as we are doing now north of the Crimea Pass

Government cannot continue with the merger of the language board until there is a motion from the Government, which is acceptable to the Assembly, on a system to replace the board. Will you confirm that the Government will respect that decision?

The First Minister: To deal with that last point, we respect the result of any vote, whoever wins. We do not want to split hairs; we want to press on with the work to try to achieve something that is acceptable to Assembly in another vote. We must have another vote to see whether we have achieved the aim, given the vote that we had, because we have to try to resolve the problems. Therefore, I do not think you will approve our stopping the work because of the result of the vote; we are trying to press on with the work with the aim of achieving something which is acceptable to the Assembly in a vote.

O ran y cysylltiadau rhwng y gogledd a'r de, ailadroddaf yr hyn yr wyf wedi ei ddweud o'r blaen. Mae'n bwynt teg. Ni chredaf y byddai unrhyw fath o hanesydd yn gwadu, pe bai pobl wedi pleidleisio o blaid datganoli yn 1979, na fyddai gennym ffordd ddeuol rhwng y gogledd a'r de erbyn hyn gan mai'r 1980au oedd oes fawr adeiladu ffordd deuol. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny yn y gorffennol. Felly, mae angen inni ganolbwyntio mwy ar gysylltiadau cludiant cyhoeddus, ac mae'n bwysig inni edrych ar yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud i barhau'r rhaglen gymorth. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r niferoedd yn fawr; yr ydym yn bwriadu arbrofi gyda gwasanaeth awyr o RAF Fali, fel y gwyddoch, i faes awyr rhyngwladol Caerdydd, ac o bosibl i feysydd awyr eraill, i weld i ba raddau y bydd hynny'n ateb y galw. O ran traffig lorïau os ydych yn teithio tua'r gogledd, byddech yn derbyn, ar ôl ichi gyrraedd Cefncoedycymmer, i'r gogledd o Ferthyr, fod maint y traffig masnachol y tu hwnt i hynny lawer yn llai. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn sôn am ardal fynyddig, anodd, a byddai'n costio cannoedd o filiynau o bunnoedd - arian nad yw gennym, ac ni fyddai llawer o gefnogaeth i hynny ar sail amgylcheddol ychwaith - i geisio cerfio ffordd ddeuol drwy ganolbarth mynyddig Cymru ar hyd yr A470. Yr ydym, serch hynny, yn parhau i fuddsoddi'n sylweddol lle bydd modd i ddileu'r rhwystrau

in Blaenau Ffestiniog.

I fynd yn ôl i'r cwestiwn nesaf, gan weithio tuag yn ôl, achos mae fy nghof yn gweithio'n well fel hynny, o ran y banc gwybodaeth, credaf fod Andrew wedi delio â'r pwynt hwnnw, ond gallaf ailadrodd yr hyn yr oedd yn ei ddweud. Mae'n rhaid cymharu tebyg â thebyg. Pan ystyriwch fod Airbus ar y rhestr, a bod y cwmni ganwaith yn fwy na'r rhan fwyaf o'r cwmnïau eraill ar y rhestr, efallai fod angen 100 o gwmnïau yn y de i sicrhau cydbwysedd, gan fod 7,000—efallai cymaint â 8,000 cyn hir—yn gweithio i Airbus ym Mrychdyn yn y gogledd. Hefyd, o ran y gorllewin, rhaid cofio, er bod rhai cwmnïau â phlaciau efydd ar eu pencadlysoedd yng Nghaerdydd, er enghraifft, cwmnïau yswiriant neu CDSL, mae'r twf yn digwydd yn Abertawe. Mae llawer o gwmnïau llwyddiannus yng Nghaerdydd am gael ail bencadlys yn Abertawe am resymau'n ymwneud â pharhad busnes. Felly, os aiff rhywbeth o'i le, megis JCB yn torri llinell drydan, mae'r busnes yn gallu parhau, gyda'r ffeiliau i gyd ar gael o hyd ac yn y blaen. Hefyd, wrth gwrs, mae cwmnïau yn gallu cael grantiau yn Abertawe, a dyna sy'n digwydd yn aml, fel yn achos CDSL ac Admiral. Mae'n rhaid edrych tu hwnt i leoliad y pencadlys, ac edrych ar le'r mae'r twf yn digwydd.

O ran risgiau, yr oedd rhai o'ch pwyntiau yn dda. Nid wyf yn ceisio dweud y byddai rhywun yn cael ei gosbi am gymryd risg wrth gefnogi cwmni neu ddyfeisio polisi os yw rhywbeth yn mynd o'i le, ac y byddai allan ar y stryd yn syth. Nid dyna a ddywedais, ond efallai y byddwch yn rhoi swydd uwch i rywun sydd wedi cymryd risg a bod yn gywir, yn hytrach na chymryd risg a bod yn anghywir. Nid cosb yw hynny. Pan fyddwch yn dewis pobl fel rhan o broses ddyrchafu, mae'n amlwg y byddwch yn dyrchafu'r bobl sydd wedi defnyddio eu gallu i farnu ar sefyllfa yn iawn.

Mae egwyddor o geisio cael gwared ar fiwrocratiaeth, ar yr amod bod yn rhaid cadw at y rheolau ynglŷn â gwariant arian cyhoeddus a cheisio cael cydbwysedd rhwng

gwaethaf, fel yr ydym yn ei wneud yn awr i'r gogledd o Fwlch y Gerddinen ym Mlaenau Ffestiniog.

To go back to the next question, working backwards, because my memory works better that way. With regard to the knowledge bank, I think Andrew has dealt with that point, but I can repeat what he said. You have to compare like with like. When you consider that Airbus is on the list, and that it is 100 times larger than most of the other companies on this list, perhaps you need 100 companies in the south to ensure a balance, because some 7,000 people—perhaps as many as 8,000 before long—work at Airbus at Broughton in north Wales. Also, in terms of west Wales, you have to remember that, even though some companies have brass plaques on their headquarters in Cardiff, for example, insurance companies or CDSL, the growth is happening in Swansea. Many successful companies in Cardiff want second headquarters in Swansea for reasons of business continuity. Therefore, if something goes wrong, such as a JCB cutting a power line, business can continue, with all its files still accessible, and so on. Also, of course, companies can get grants in Swansea, and that is often what happens, as in the case of CDSL and Admiral. You have to look beyond where the headquarters are located, and consider where the growth is taking place.

With regard to risks, some of your points were good ones. I am not trying to say that someone should be punished for taking a risk in the process of supporting a company or framing a policy if something goes wrong, and that that person would be out on the street straightaway. That is not what I said. But you might give a senior appointment to someone who has taken a risk and succeeded, rather than to someone who has taken a risk and failed. That is not punishment. When you choose people in the process of promotion, if you will obviously promote those who have used their ability to judge a situation correctly.

There is a principle of trying to get rid of bureaucracy, on condition that we must keep to public expenditure rules and try to achieve a balance between being mindful of the

gofalu am arian cyhoeddus a'r llwybr archwilio ar un ochr a chymryd risg er mwyn hybu creu swyddi newydd ar yr ochr arall.

O ran raglenni hybu menter y WDA, fel y mae ar hyn o bryd, yn sicr nid oes cynnig i newid y pwyslais ar hybu menter. O ran cwmnïau bach, yn awr mae ganddynt y fantais eu bod yn gallu elwa ar grant buddsoddi'r Cynulliad sydd ar gael ar draws Cymru, ond y mae lefel y grant yn uwch os ydynt o fewn yr ardal Amcan 1. Yr wyf yn meddwl mai'r rheol yw eich bod yn gallu cael 15 y cant y tu allan i'r ardal Amcan 1 a 25 y cant o'i fewn. Mae busnesau bach a chanolig—cwmnïau annibynnol gyda llai na 250 o bobl yn gweithio iddynt—yn awr yn gallu derbyn grant buddsoddi'r Cynulliad, nad oedd ar gael chwe blynedd yn ôl. Mae'r rhaglen honno wedi bod yn syfrdanol o lwyddiannus, bron a bod yn gywilyddus lwyddiannus, oherwydd bod cymaint o alw amdano. Nid yw'n cynnwys y siop gornel, ac mae eisiau gwneud hynny'n glir fel nad ydym yn codi disgwyliadau pobl ac yn gorfod eu siomi. Cwmnïau nad ydynt yn dibynnu ar y boblogaeth leol, felly nid y siop gornel, yr ydym yn siarad amdanynt o ran grant buddsoddi'r Cynulliad ac unrhyw grant arall. Nid yw'n bosibl rhoi grantiau i siopau cornel.

Yr ydym o blaid strwythurau rhanbarthol ac yr ydym wedi rhoi arian yn y cyllideb drafft i gwblhau'r broses o sefydlu swyddfeydd yng Nghyffordd Llandudno, Aberystwyth, a'r cyntaf a fydd ym Merthyr. Yr ydym yn bwrw ymlaen â'r agwedd honno. Mae'r arian yn y gyllideb, oherwydd ni allwn wneud hyn yn rhad ac am ddim. Yr ydym yn gobeithio y bydd pawb yn derbyn pwysigrwydd cael, nid yn unig presenoldeb staff, ond presenoldeb staff eithaf blaenllaw, yn gwasanaethu ar raddfa uchel, yn y swyddfeydd rhanbarthol. Yr unig beth nid ydym am ei wneud yw creu cynghorau sir newydd heb gynghorwyr, sef rhyw gyrrff newydd wrth-ddemocrataidd. Dyna'r unig berygl. Rhaid rhwystro rhag parhau â'r broses o ranbartheiddio Cymru oherwydd yn y diwedd byddai pobl yn gofyn pwy sy'n edrych ar eu hól o ran atebolrwydd democrataidd. Nid oes pwynt ceisio creu cynghorau sir newydd o'r fath, felly dyna'r rhybudd yr ydym yn ceisio ei gadw mewn cof. Nid ydym am greu cynghorau sir heb

public purse and the audit trail on the one hand, and taking risks to stimulate job creation on the other.

As for the WDA programmes to promote enterprise, as it stands at the moment, there is certainly no suggestion of changing the emphasis on promoting enterprise. In terms of small companies, they now have the advantage of being able to benefit from the Assembly investment grant, which is available across Wales, but at a higher level in the Objective 1 area. I believe the rule is that you can have 15 per cent outside the Objective 1 area and 25 per cent within it. Small and medium-sized enterprises— independent companies with fewer than 250 employees—can now receive the Assembly investment grant, which was not available six years ago. That programme has been surprisingly successful, almost embarrassingly successful, because there is so much demand for it. It does not include the corner shop, and that needs to be made clear so that we do not raise people's expectations and disappoint them. In terms of the Assembly investment grant, and any other grant, we are talking about companies that do not depend on the local population. Therefore, that does not include the corner shop. It is not possible to give grants to corner shops.

We are in favour of regional structures, and we have put funding in the draft budget to complete the process of establishing offices at Llandudno Junction, Aberystwyth and Merthyr, which will be the first. We are pressing ahead with that aspect. The money is in the budget, because we cannot achieve this without incurring costs. We hope everyone will accept the importance of having not only staff, but fairly high profile staff, working at the highest level in the regional offices. The only thing we do not want to do is to create new county councils without councillors, that is, new undemocratic bodies. That is the only danger. We must prevent the process of regionalising Wales from continuing, because ultimately people would ask who is looking after them in terms of democratic accountability. There is no point trying to create such new county councils, and that is the warning that we are trying to keep in mind. We do not want to create county councils without councillors in north and

gynghorwyr yn y gogledd a'r gorllewin ac yn y Cymoedd.

west Wales and in the Valleys.

Nick Bourne: I thank the First Minister for his statement. I have some questions regarding the tenor and the language of the statement. It seems to me that it is contentious in parts. When you say that part of the reason for bringing these ASPBs in-house is to place front-line delivery at the heart of the Welsh Assembly Government, many of us believe that the WDA was strong on front-line delivery, as were many of the other ASPBs. Therefore, I do not see that as a reason in itself for this agenda. While we in the Welsh Conservative Party are not against shrinking the quango state—we can see a strong case for streamlining—what seems to be happening is that the quangos are simply being brought in-house, with the same number of civil servants; there will not be an overall shrinking of the Government machine.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn diolch i'r Prif Weinidog am ei ddatganiad. Mae gennyf rai cwestiynau ynghylch cywair ac ieithwedd y datganiad. Ymddengys i mi ei fod yn gynhennus mewn manau. Pan ddywedwch mai rhan o'r rheswm dros uno'r CCNC hyn â'r Cynulliad yw sicrhau bod gwasanaethau rheng flaen wrth wraidd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, mae nifer ohonom yn credu bod WDA, yn ogystal â nifer o CCNCau eraill, yn gryf o ran darparu gwasanaeth rheng flaen. Felly, ni welaf fod hynny'n rheswm ynddo'i hun dros yr agenda hon. Er nad ydym ni ym Mhlaid Geidwadol Cymru yn gwrthwynebu lleihau'r wladwriaeth cwangos—gallwn weld achos cryf dros resymoli—ymddengys mai'r cyfan sy'n digwydd yw bod y cwangos yn dod yn gyrff mewnol, gan gadw'r un nifer o weision sifil; ni fydd peiriant y Llywodraeth yn gyffredinol yn lleihau.

In relation to the eulogy that the First Minister seemed to be giving to the private-sector ethos of risk taking, it seemed to me highly contentious to suggest that it is more likely that these people will be rewarded for taking risks as civil servants than they would at arm's length, as part of the WDA, the WTB or whatever the body may be. While I accept that there are many great strengths to the civil service, risk taking can scarcely be said to be one of them.

O ran canmoliaeth y Prif Weinidog i ethos y sector preifat o gymryd risgiau, yn fy marn i yr oedd yn hynod gynhennus awgrymu ei bod yn fwy tebygol y caiff y bobl hyn eu gwobrwyo am gymryd risgiau fel gweision sifil na phe byddent o hyd braich, fel rhan o WDA, y Bwrdd Croeso neu beth bynnag fyddo'r corff. Er fy mod yn derbyn bod gan y gwasanaeth sifil lawer o gryfderau, prin y gellir dweud bod cymryd risg yn un ohonynt.

3.30 p.m.

In relation to the language, you spoke about the new arrangements meaning that they will need to reflect new realities and not past achievements. This comes particularly within the context of the brand names of the WDA and WTB. I question why that is the case, and why it means that two brands that are as strong and as well-recognised internationally must be thrown out at the same time as the reorganisation proceeds. Given their high reputation, particularly overseas, I cannot see the reason for it. I share that view with Peter Hain, and share the concern about thinking long and hard about bringing it in-house, because I do not see that it would have the advantages that the First Minister paints in

O ran yr iaith, yr oeddech yn siarad am y trefniadau newydd yn yr ystyr y bydd yn rhaid iddynt adlewyrchu'r realiti newydd, nid llwyddiannau'r gorffennol. Digwydd hyn yn arbennig yng nghyd-destun enwau brand WDA a Bwrdd Croeso Cymru. Yr wyf yn cwestiynu pam hynny, a pham y mae'n golygu bod yn rhaid cael gwared ar ddau frand sydd mor gryf ac sydd mor adnabyddus yn rhyngwladol ar yr un pryd wrth i'r ad-drefnu fynd rhagddo. O gofio'u henw da, yn enwedig dramor, ni allaf weld y rheswm dros wneud hynny. Yr wyf o'r un farn â Peter Hain, ac fel yntau'n pryderu ynghylch ystyried yn ddwys a ddylid dod â hwy o dan adain y Cynulliad, oherwydd ni welaf fod i

this picture. I share many of the private sector's concerns in relation to the WDA.

On the Welsh Language Board, the leader of Plaid Cymru has already touched on the aspect of the motion that was carried last week. We must not lose sight of that, unless we are to return with a new motion that recognises the strength of the Assembly's decision last week. It is not business as usual—there is a change. You did not say that it was business as usual in that context, to be fair, but you said that it was business as usual in terms of your party's support for the Welsh language. That may well be the case, and it will also be the case with my party. If you are to bring the Welsh Language Board in-house, there is a great danger that it will—perhaps not immediately—politicise the issue. At the moment, the arm's-length Welsh Language Board can act as a champion for the language, and it has been largely successful in depoliticising the language as an issue. There has not been the angst and the difficulties that once existed in relation to the Welsh language, and I caution the First Minister that some aspects of this are being put at risk by bringing the Welsh Language Board in-house.

The First Minister will also be aware of our concerns about bringing the Arts Council of Wales in-house, with the prospect of the danger of politicisation of the arts and of disturbing something that works rather well and successfully at the moment.

My concern does not regard streamlining—that is to be welcomed if it is to be achieved, although I am not sure to what degree it will be achieved. It seems that we will end up with a far more centralised and far more controlled system that is potentially far less open, far less accountable and far less devolved.

The First Minister: That was slightly begrudging—you attacked the tenor and the language, but what you really meant to say was that you did not want to see any quangos

hynny'r manteision a amlinellir gan y Prif Weinidog yn y darlun hwn. Yr wyf fi, fel y sector preifat, yn pryderu am WDA.

O ran Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, mae arweinydd Plaid Cymru eisoes wedi crybwyll yr agwedd honno ar y cynnig a dderbyniwyd yr wythnos diwethaf. Rhaid inni beidio ag anwybyddu hynny, neu byddwn yn dychwelyd gyda chynnig newydd sy'n cydnabod cryfder penderfyniad y Cynulliad yr wythnos diwethaf. Nid yw'n fater o adael pethau fel y maent—mae newid yn digwydd. I fod yn deg, nid oeddech yn dweud bod pethau'n parhau yn ôl yr arfer yn y cyddestun hwnnw, ond yr oeddech yn dweud bod pethau'n parhau yn ôl yr arfer o ran cefnogaeth eich plaid chi i'r iaith Gymraeg. Efallai fod hynny'n wir, a bydd yn wir yn fy mhlaid i hefyd. Drwy ddod â Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg o dan adain y Cynulliad, mae perygl mawr y bydd hyn—efallai nad ar unwaith—yn ei wneud yn fater gwleidydd. Ar hyn o bryd, gall Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, sy'n sefydliad o hyd braich, weithredu fel hyrwyddwr yr iaith, ac mae wedi llwyddo i beidio â gwneud yr iaith yn fater gwleidyddol ar y cyfan. Ni welwyd yr ing a'r anawsterau a fu yng nghyd-destun yr iaith Gymraeg ar un adeg, a rhybuddiaf y Prif Weinidog fod rhai agweddau ar y mater hwn mewn perygl drwy ddod â Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg o dan adain y Cynulliad.

Bydd y Prif Weinidog hefyd yn ymwybodol o'n pryderon ynghylch dod â Chyngor Celfyddydau Cymruo dan adain y Cynulliad. Mae perygl y caiff y celfyddydau eu gwneud yn fater gwleidyddol gan amharu ar rywbeth sy'n gweithio'n eithaf da a llwyddiannus ar hyn o bryd.

Nid pryderu am resymoli wyf fi—rhaid croesawu hynny os caiff ei gyflawni, er nad wyf yn siŵr i ba raddau y cyflawnir hynny. Ymddengys y bydd gennym system lawer mwy canoledig sy'n cael rheoli'n fwy ac a all fod lawer yn llai agored, lawer yn llai atebol a llawer yn llai datganoledig.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd hynny ychydig yn anfoddog—yr oeddech yn ymosod ar y naws a'r iaith, ond yr hyn yr oeddech yn bwriadu ei ddweud mewn gwirionedd oedd nad oeddech

disappearing. You must consider what the Conservative policy is on this issue. Do you want to see shrinkage of the quango state? It has been implicit in the devolution process—Wales cannot be run by an elected body such as the Assembly and a bunch of quangos. There is not enough room in a small country to have two alternative parallel streams of government. The issue is not about tenor and language, but about the democratic structure of Wales.

Looking back at the 18 years when the Conservatives were in power, you would have to admit, Nick, that quangos were very important to enable the Conservatives to run Wales and reward ex-Members of Parliament with jobs and so forth as soon as they were knocked out. That was part of the way in which it was done, but it was deeply colonial and not satisfactory. Everyone expected us to do something about that process once we were in power, and that is what we have done. We believe that there must be shrinkage of the quango state.

You then shifted the argument to say that we should have shrinkage of the overall size of the Government, which is a slightly different issue and one that I have addressed before. As regards shared corporate services, there will be shrinkage in the size of the Government machine, because, with the best will in the world, you cannot justify jobs that do not exist and that can be unduplicated when corporate services are shared—one pay and ration system, one human resources system and one IT and computer system. When I referred to the financial aspect of this issue, I said that you must spend money upfront in order to merge the computer systems before you can realise the savings of £10 million plus per year from 2009 onwards. When the computer systems have been merged and when the money has been spent to give you the shared corporate services, the comparison you make with the private sector is well taken, but it argues in favour of the process that I am talking about. That is exactly what the private sector does when it has a takeover bid. It costs money upfront but then they merge the computer, human resources and pay systems and the suppliers who look after their buildings, and they get some savings from that. It costs money

am weld unrhyw gwango yn diflannu. Rhaid ichi ystyried y polisi Ceidwadol ar y mater hwn. A ydych am weld lleiau'r wladwriaeth cwangos? Mae hyn wedi ei fynegi yn y broses ddatganoli—ni all Cymru gael ei rheoli gan gorff etholedig fel y Cynulliad a chriw o gwangos. Nid oes digon o le mewn gwlad fach i gael dwy ffrwd gyfochrog wahanol o lywodraeth. Nid mater o naws ac iaith yw hwn, ond mater o strwythur democrataidd Cymru.

I edrych yn ôl ar y 18 mlynedd pan oedd y Ceidwadwyr mewn grym, byddai'n rhaid ichi gyfaddef, Nick, fod y cwangos yn bwysig iawn i alluogi'r Ceidwadwyr i redeg Cymru a gwobrwyo cyn-Aelodau Seneddol â swyddi, ac yn y blaen, cyn gynted ag y byddent yn colli eu sedd. Dyna sut y'i gwnaed yn rhannol, ond yr oedd yn drefedigaethol iawn ac nid oedd yn foddhaol. Yr oedd pawb yn disgwyl inni wneud rhywbeth ynghylch y broses honno ar ôl inni ddod i rym, a dyna'r ydym wedi ei wneud. Credwn fod yn rhaid lleihau'r wladwriaeth cwangos.

Yr oeddech wedyn yn troi'r ddadl i ddweud y dylem leihau maint y Llywodraeth yn gyffredinol, sy'n fater ychydig yn wahanol ac yn fater yr wyf wedi mynd i'r afael ag ef o'r blaen. O ran gwasanaethau corfforaethol sy'n cael eu rhannu, bydd peiriant y Llywodraeth yn llai o faint, oherwydd gyda'r ewyllys gorau yn y byd ni allwch gyfiawnhau swyddi nad ydynt yn bodoli ac nad oes angen eu dyblygu pan gaiff gwasanaethau corfforaethol eu rhannu—un system tâl a dogn, un system adnoddau dynol, ac un system gyfrifiadurol a TG. Pan gyfeiriais at agweddau ariannol y mater hwn, dywedais fod yn rhaid ichi wario arian ar y dechrau er mwyn uno'r systemau cyfrifiadurol, cyn y gellir gwireddu'r arbedion gwerth £10 miliwn a mwy y flwyddyn o 2009 ymlaen. Pan fydd y systemau cyfrifiadurol wedi'u huno, a phan fydd yr arian wedi'i wario er mwyn darparu'r gwasanaethau corfforaethol a rennir, mae eich cymhariaeth â'r sector preifat yn un dda, ond mae'n dadlau o blaid y broses yr wyf yn siarad amdani. Dyna'n union a wna'r sector preifat yng nghydestun trosfeddiannu. Mae'n costio arian ar y dechrau, ond wedyn bydd y systemau cyfrifiadurol, adnoddau dynol a thâl a'r cyflenwyr sy'n gofalu am eu hadeiladau yn

upfront but you get the savings downstream. Therefore, I do not believe that what we are doing is in any way different from what the private sector would do.

You mentioned the question of the brand image and repeated many of the arguments that you made yesterday, although, unlike yesterday, you gave your view today, and I welcome that. Try to understand the heart of the process that I described. We have said that we will create a culture of dynamism in the merged Welsh public service. That will be driven by Ministers and the Permanent Secretary. We all agree that the time for the as-you-were administration of a static state in Wales is gone and the need to inculcate the culture of change, dynamism and risk taking in the new Government administration is essential and right at the heart of the process. Gareth Hall and Steve Marshall, the directors of those two departments, will be expected to inculcate, with full ministerial back-up, that culture of change.

The examples that you have quoted are very material, and I will try to build on them. The WDA advertising on most British Airways transatlantic flights are very good. They need modernising from time to time—all advertising campaigns do. There is no reason why you would not expect those advertising campaigns to continue. However, they are advertising Wales; they are not advertising the WDA. Likewise, the Wales Tourist Board's brilliant advertising recently, which, as I said yesterday, has that essential sassy quality that makes you think about and remember it and which breaks through the usual conventions of tourism advertising. There is no way in which you could see that process being lost, because we put the tourist board in charge of the whole process of branding Wales because it has been so successful in doing snappy, sassy advertising, which breaks with public sector convention and in order to get consistency across the board so that tourism advertising does not cut across the values that you are trying to get across in your inward investment advertising. The same would apply, we hope, to bringing

uno, ac yn arbed arian drwy hynny. Mae'n costio arian ar y dechrau, ond mae'r arbedion yn dod yn nes ymlaen. Felly, ni chredaf fod yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud yn wahanol o gwbl i'r hyn y byddai'r sector preifat yn ei wneud.

Soniecch am fater delwedd y brand gan ailadrodd nifer o'r dadleuon a wnaed gennych ddoe. Ond yn wahanol i ddoe, rhoesoch eich barn heddiw ac yr wyf yn croesawu'r hynny. Ceisiwch ddeall gwraidd y broses a ddisgrifiais. Yr ydym wedi dweud y byddwn yn creu diwylliant deinamig yn y gwasanaeth cyhoeddus unedig yng Nghymru. Gweinidogion a'r Ysgrifennydd Parhaol a fydd yn hybu'r broses honno. Yr ydym i gyd yn gytún bod dyddiau gweinyddiaeth ddigynfnewid gwladwriaeth statig yng Nghymru wedi mynd, a bod yr angen am gyflwyno diwylliant o newid, bod yn ddeinamig a chymryd risgiau yng ngweinyddiaeth newydd y Llywodraeth yn hanfodol ac yn ganolog i'r broses. Bydd disgwyl i Gareth Hall a Steve Marshall, cyfarwyddwyr y ddwy adran hynny, gyflwyno'r diwylliant hwnnw o newid, gyda chefnogaeth lawn y Gweinidogion.

Mae'r enghreifftiau a ddyfynnwyd gennych yn berthnasol iawn a cheisiaf ehangu arnynt. Mae hysbysebion WDA ar y rhan fwyaf o awyrennau British Airways ar draws Môr Iwerydd yn dda iawn. Mae angen eu moderneiddio o bryd i'w gilydd—fel sy'n wir am bob ymgyrch hysbysebu. Nid oes rheswm dros beidio â disgwyl i'r ymgyrchoedd hysbysebu hynny barhau. Fodd bynnag, maent yn hysbysebu Cymru; nid ydynt yn hysbysebu WDA. Yn yr un modd, mae gan ymgyrch hysbysebu wych Bwrdd Croeso Cymru yn ddiweddar, fel y dywedais ddoe, y nodweddion miniog, hanfodol hynny sy'n gwneud ichi feddwl amdani a'i chofio ac sy'n ehangu ffiniau arferol hysbysebion twristiaeth. Ni fyddwch yn gweld y broses honno'n diflannu o gwbl, oherwydd bydd y bwrdd croeso'n gyfrifol am y broses o frandio Cymru gyfan. Mae wedi bod mor llwyddiannus yn creu hysbysebion bachog a deifiol sy'n ymestyn ffiniau arferol y sector cyhoeddus. Ac mae'n sicrhau cysondeb yn gyffredinol fel na fydd hysbysebion twristiaeth yn torri ar draws y gwerthoedd yr ydych yn ceisio'u cyfleu yn eich hysbysebion

on board private sector companies that have iconic Welsh products. I am pleased to hear that Brian Morgan, for instance, is in New York today selling Penderyn whiskey; that is great news. It is that kind of company, with an iconic name, which we can bring on board and say, 'Okay, we can use your advertising to reinforce ours and our advertising to reinforce yours, so long as we have the same agenda of promoting Wales as a small, clever country with a lean, clean, keen, green kind of image in the world'. At present, we do not have that kind of image.

Michael German: When we had the Bastille Day announcement, I set out three tests against which we would judge your performance on the ASPB merger. The first was whether or not the customer would have a series of better services from 1 April onwards, and the jury will have to be out on that because it is too soon to tell. The second was whether there would be any loss of expertise. There has been some loss of expertise, but you may well say that that might still result in better services. The third was whether the ability to be fleet of foot, to be able to act, would be retained. In this respect, it is not what you are doing about the quangos, it is the way that you are doing it. That is what all of us are asking about.

I asked you specific questions about fleetness of foot some weeks ago, and you gave me the short answer that the contracts for the new staff who are involved in the new department would be a matter for the civil service and not a matter for you to judge. Let me try it a different way: will the current delegations to WDA and WTB staff be altered in any way in terms of what they can and cannot do at present?

I understand that the Finance Wales function, when it goes into the WDA and into the Assembly, will quite appropriately have the power to borrow money, because it will borrow on behalf of companies in Wales so that it can lend to companies in Wales in

mewnfuddsoddi. Byddai'r un peth yn berthnasol, gobeithio, yng nghyd-destun cynnwys cwmnïau'r sector preifat sydd â chynnyrch Cymreig eiconig. Yr wyf yn falch o glywed bod Brian Morgan, er enghraifft, yn Efrog Newydd heddiw yn gwerthu chwisi Penderyn; mae hynny'n newyddion da. Hwn yw'r math o gwmni y gallwn ei gynnwys a dweud wrtho, 'O'r gorau, gallwn ddefnyddio eich hysbysebion chi i atgyfnerthu ein hysbysebion ni, a'n hysbysebion ni i atgyfnerthu eich hysbysebion chi, cyhyd ag y bydd gennym yr un agenda o hyrwyddo Cymru fel gwlad fach glyfar ag iddi ddelwedd awchus, awyddus, gwyrdd a glân yn y byd'. Ar hyn o bryd, nid oed gennym y math hwnnw o ddelwedd.

Michael German: Pan gawsom y cyhoeddiad Diwrnod y Bastille, nodais dri phrawf y byddem yn eu defnyddio wrth farnu eich perfformiad ar uno'r CCNCau. Y cyntaf oedd a fyddai'r cwsmer yn cael cyfres o wasanaethau gwell o 1 Ebrill ymlaen, a bydd yn rhaid atal y dyfarniad ar hwnnw am ei bod yn rhy fuan i farnu. Yr ail oedd a fyddai unrhyw arbenigedd yn cael ei gollu. Collwyd rhywfaint o arbenigedd, ond mae'n siŵr y byddech yn dweud y gallai hynny arwain at wasanaethau gwell yr un fath. Y trydydd oedd a fyddai gallu bod yn chwim, gallu gweithredu, yn parhau. Yn y cyd-destun hwn, nid beth yr ydych yn ei wneud ynghylch y cwangos yw'r cwestiwn, ond sut yr ydych yn ei wneud. Dyna'r cwestiwn y mae pob un ohonom yn ei ofyn.

Gofynnais gwestiynau penodol i chi ynghylch cyflymder rai wythnosau'n ôl, a rhoesoch yr ateb byr imi mai mater i'r gwasanaeth sifil ac nid i chi fyddai barnu'r contractau ar gyfer y staff newydd sy'n gysylltiedig â'r adran newydd. Gadewch imi ofyn y cwestiwn mewn ffordd wahanol: a gaiff y diprwyathau ccyfredol i staff WDA a'r bwrdd croeso eu haddasu mewn unrhyw ffordd o ran yr hyn y gallant ei wneud a'r hyn na allant ei wneud ar hyn o bryd?

Deallaf y bydd gan swyddogaeth Cyllid Cymru, pan ddaw o dan adain WDA a'r Cynulliad, y pŵer i fenthylg arian, a hynny'n gwbl briodol, oherwydd y bydd yn benthylg ar ran cwmnïau yng Nghymru, fel y gall roi benthylg i gwmnïau yng Nghymru mewn

what is perhaps a less risk-averse way than banks lend money. I understand that the National Assembly cannot borrow money. That is part of its *raison d'être*, unlike the Northern Ireland Assembly, which can apply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for money. What have you done to ensure that the power to borrow, which is currently with Finance Wales, will still exist?

3.40 p.m.

On structures, you say now that the structures for the new departments are with staff and that they can look at them. How many jobs are there currently in the WDA, ELWa and WTB, and how many is it suggested that they will have according to the new structures, which are now with those organisations?

I wish to return to the issue of yesterday's discussion about WalesTrade International, during which you told me that WTI as a brand would not be abolished. However, you are going to abolish the Welsh Development Agency brand name. I sense a bit of fuzzy logic here, because you can have it one way or the other, it seems. You can either say that the WTI and the WDA have a job to do, and that they can both carry on doing that job with the brand being necessary for that, or they cannot. At the moment, you have one in and one out; it is a bit of hokey cokey. Could you describe for us what you see as being the purpose of having one brand and not the other?

Your statement refers to the role of outside advice—you use the words 'expert independent advice and challenge'. Could you outline what the role will be, who will carry it out, how you will appoint people to do it, and how it will be seen as being open and independent?

Your statement also refers to savings. You have outlined savings of £10 million, but, at the same time, you outline costs of £11.9 million, before the 2009 savings have been made. Are we right to assume that that is an accurate reflection of increased costs, which will fall upon the Assembly without the

modd sydd efallai yn llai gwrthwynebus na banciau i risgiau. Deallaf na all y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol fenthyg arian. Dyna ran o'i *raison d'être*, yn wahanol i Gynulliad Gogledd Iwerddon, sy'n gallu gwneud cais i Ganghellor y Trysorlys am arian. Beth yr ydych wedi'i wneud i sicrhau y bydd y pŵer i fenthyg, sydd gan Gyllid Cymru ar hyn o bryd, yn parhau?

O ran strwythurau, yr ydych yn awr yn dweud bod y strwythurau ar gyfer yr adrannau newydd gyda'r staff ac y gallant edrych arnynt. Faint o swyddi sydd yn WDA, ELWa a'r bwrdd croeso ar hyn o bryd, a faint yr awgrymir fydd ganddynt yn ôl y strwythurau newydd, sydd bellach gyda'r sefydliadau hynny?

Dymunaf ddychwelyd at y drafodaeth ddoe am MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol, pan ddywedasoch wrthyf na fyddai MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol fel brand yn cael ei ddileu. Fodd bynnag, yr ydych yn mynd i ddileu enw brand Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru. Gallaf weld rhywfaint o resymeg niwlog yn hyn, oherwydd ymddengys y gallwch ei gael y naill ffordd neu'r llall. Gallwch naill ai ddweud bod gan MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol a WDA waith i'w wneud, ac y gall y ddau barhau i gyflawni'r gwaith hwnnw gyda'r brand yn angenrheidiol ar gyfer hynny, neu ni allant barhau. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r sefyllfa braidd yn anghyson. A allwch ddisgrifio inni y diben, yn eich barn chi, o gael y naill frand ac nid y llall?

Mae eich datganiad yn cyfeirio at rôl cyngor allanol—yr ydych yn defnyddio'r geiriau 'cyngor annibynnol a her'. A allwch amlinellu beth fydd y rôl, pwy fydd yn ei chyflawni, sut y byddwch yn penodi pobl i'w chyflawni a sut y caiff y rôl hon ei hystyried yn rôl agored ac annibynnol?

Mae eich datganiad yn cyfeirio hefyd at arbedion. Yr ydych wedi amlinellu arbedion o £10 miliwn, ond ar yr un pryd yr ydych yn amlinellu costau o £11.9 miliwn, cyn i arbedion 2009 gael eu gwneud. A ydym yn iawn i dybio bod hynny'n adlewyrchiad cywir o'r costau cynyddol a fydd yn

requisite savings being in place?

I have two specific questions about absorption. First, it is my understanding that the BBC is not allowed to receive money directly from the Assembly. However, you are proposing in your work with the Arts Council of Wales to transfer money to the BBC National Orchestra of Wales directly. If the BBC cannot receive money from the Welsh Assembly Government, and yet it can receive it from the arts council, when the six organisations are brought in-house, how will you pay those organisations, which include the national orchestra of Wales, which is a BBC organisation? How will that be done? Will you be doing that via the arts council via a hypothecated budget?

On the agri-food division, we received a written statement some months ago, which stated that this division would be the responsibility of the Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside, but that it would be within the purview of the Minister for Economic Development and Transport. On which side of the house will it fall? Do you intend to have the work on pay and rations, line management and so on within one division, with the responsibility for policy lying within another? Can you explain that?

Finally, you used the word 'unifying' today in your statement, but you have previously talked about mergers. To go back to the three tests that I set you, in terms of the question as to whether or not we are seeking to liberate these organisations, to make them more dynamic and to create better services, which we would see from 1 April, is that unifying role about centralising the command as opposed to setting people free? Could you address those issues in your response?

The First Minister: I will do my best, if I may work backwards through your questions. You have to have a view of how countries should be governed. We are proposing the normalisation of Government administration in Wales today, to make it similar to that of

wynebu'r Cynulliad heb yr arbedion angenrheidiol?

Mae gennyf ddau gwestiwn penodol ynghylch ymgorffori. Yn gyntaf, deallaf na chaniateir i'r BBC gael arian yn uniongyrchol gan y Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, yn cynnig yn eich gwaith gyda Chyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yr ydych yn cynnig trosglwyddo arian yn uniongyrchol i Gerddorfa Genedlaethol Gymreig y BBC. Os na all y BBC dderbyn arian gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac eto'n gallu ei dderbyn gan gyngor y celfyddydau, pan ddaw'r chwe sefydliad o dan adain y Cynulliad sut y byddwch yn talu'r sefydliadau hynny, sy'n cynnwys y gerddorfa genedlaethol Gymreig, sy'n un o sefydliadau'r BBC? Sut y gwneir hynny? A fyddwch yn gwneud hynny drwy gyfrwng cyngor y celfyddydau drwy gyfrwng cyllideb wedi'i neilltuo?

O ran yr is-adran bwyd-amaeth, cawsom ddatganiad ysgrifenedig rai misoedd yn ôl a oedd yn nodi mai'r Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad fyddai'n gyfrifol am yr is-adran hon, ond y byddai'n dod o dan faes y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth. Pwy fydd yn gyfrifol am hyn? A ydych yn bwriadu i'r gwaith ar dâl a dogn, rheolaeth linell ac ati ddod o fewn un is-adran a'r cyfrifoldeb am bolisi o fewn is-adran arall? A allwch esbonio hynny?

Yn olaf, yr oeddech yn defnyddio'r geiriau 'dwyn ynghyd' heddiw yn eich datganiad. Ond gynt yr oeddech yn sôn am 'uno'. I ddychwelyd at y tri phrawf a osodais ichi, o ran y cwestiwn a ydym yn ceisio rhyddhau'r sefydliadau hyn, i'w gwneud yn fwy deinamig ac i greu gwasanaethau gwell y byddem yn eu gweld ar ôl 1 Ebrill, a yw'r rôl honno o ddwyn ynghyd yn golygu canoli'r rheolaeth yn hytrach na rhyddhau pobl? A allwch fynd i'r afael â'r materion hynny yn eich ymateb?

Y Prif Weinidog: Gwnaf fy ngorau, os caf weithio yn ôl drwy eich cwestiynau. Rhaid ichi feddu gael barn am y ffordd y dylid llywodraethu gwledydd. Yr ydym yn cynnig normaleiddio gweinyddiaeth Llywodraeth yng Nghymru heddiw, i'w gwneud yn debyg

most small devolved countries throughout the world, where you have an overall assembly or parliament, a government that has to have the confidence, despite occasional problems, of the overall democratic body. You then have departments which work to the Ministers' portfolios. Those departments come up with ideas and receive ideas from Ministers according to the manifesto and get on with the job in that way. Then you either get re-voted in or you get thrown out at the next election.

Wales had a very skewed and strange governmental system because of its unusual history over the past 40 years and we have normalised the administration. This is another process along that road to normalisation; the Government of Wales Bill will be another again. That is why unifying gives you three things, which include the opportunity to form powerful departments, enabling civil servants, who want to specialise in one field, to stay in that field because they might want to be very good in it. The same is true of the Department of Trade and Industry in England and the Scottish Development department. You cannot do that currently in our administration, but you can with the merged departments because they are bigger. That will fit in with the legislative strengthening that we hope will emerge from the Bill, which will have its First Reading and publication soon. That is the purpose of unifying, but you must have a dynamic culture change at the same time led by the principles of front-line delivery as well as greater specialisation. That greater specialisation gives you the knowledge to back your own judgment and to expect to be promoted for having backed your own judgment.

You mentioned the agri-food work; I gave a detailed answer on this when we made the original announcement and I have nothing to add to that. I cannot answer your question on the BBC, so I will ask Alun Pugh to write to you on that.

On the savings of £10 million a year from 2009 onwards, I have already referred to that point when I answered Nick Bourne's multiplicity of questions. For example, take

i weinyddiaeth y rhan fwyaf o wledydd datganoledig bach ledled y byd, lle mae gennych gynulliad neu senedd gyffredinol, llywodraeth sy'n gorfod cael hyder y corff democrataidd cyffredinol, er gwaethaf problemau achlysurol. Yna, mae gennych adrannau sy'n gweithio yn unol â phortffolios y Gweinidogion. Bydd yr adrannau hynny'n cyflwyno syniadau ac yn cael syniadau gan Weinidogion yn ôl y maniffesto, ac yn gwneud y gwaith fel hynny. Yna, naill ai cewch eich ailethol neu eich taflu allan yn yr etholiad nesaf.

Yr oedd gan Gymru system lywodraethol letchwith a rhyfedd iawn oherwydd ei hanes anarferol dros y 40 mlynedd diwethaf, ac yr ydym wedi normaleiddio'r weinyddiaeth. Mae hon yn broses arall ar hyd y ffordd honno tuag at normaleiddio; bydd Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn un arall ar ben hynny. Dyna pam y cewch dri pheth wrth ddod â phethau ynghyd, gan gynnwys y cyfle i lunio adrannau pwerus, gan alluogi gweision sifil, sydd am arbenigo mewn un maes, i aros yn y maes hwnnw oherwydd efallai eu bod yn dymuno bod yn dda iawn yn y maes. Mae hyn yn wir hefyd am yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant yn Lloegr a'r Adran Ddatblygu yn yr Alban. Ni allwch wneud hynny ar hyn o bryd yn ein gweinyddiaeth ni, ond mae'n bosibl gyda'r adrannau wedi eu huno am eu bod yn fwy. Bydd hynny'n cyd-fynd â'r grymuso deddfwriaethol y gobeithiwn fydd yn deillio o'r Mesur a gaiff ei Ddarllenid Cyntaf a'i gyhoeddi cyn bo hir. Dyna ddiben dwyn ynghyd, ond rhaid cael newid deinamig mewn diwylliant ar yr un pryd, yn seiliedig ar egwyddorion darpariaeth rheng flaen yn ogystal â mwy o arbenigedd. Mae mwy o arbenigedd yn rhoi'r wybodaeth i chi gefnogi eich barn eich hun a disgwyl cael eich dyrchafu am gefnogi eich barn eich hun.

Soniech am waith bwyd-amaeth; rhoddais ateb manwl ar hyn pan wnaed y cyhoeddiad gwreiddiol, ac nid oes gennyf ddim i'w ychwanegu at hynny. Ni allaf ateb eich cwestiwn ar y BBC, felly gofynnaf i Alun Pugh ysgrifennu atoch ynglŷn â hynny.

O ran yr arbedion o £10 miliwn y flwyddyn o 2009 ymlaen, cyfeiriais at y pwynt hwnnw eisoes wrth ateb cwestiynau niferus Nick Bourne. Er enghraifft, ystyriwch systemau

ICT systems: after any merger, you have to spend money in the first couple of years to merge the ICT and telephony systems, after which you get a saving from having a much more efficient telephony system. The same applies to shared corporate services in that you spend money in the first couple of years, but save much more money after that. That is how it should work and we are determined to drive it through to ensure that it works in that way.

On expert advice, I hope to come back to the Assembly with further details on what I have said today. There is no comparison between the WTI and the WDA. The latter is a major marketing organisation with 100 marketing staff. The WTI, as far as I know, has hardly any marketing staff and has never been a brand name. It is simply the label for a small part of the department of economic development and transport. There is simply no comparison there; it is a false comparison.

On the question of jobs, that is still subject to negotiation for all the obvious reasons. I have not been able to give guarantees in relation to no job losses where you have shared corporate services, because you are looking for savings there to transfer into the so-called front-line services. That is a common feature in the rest of Government and, frequently, in private sector organisations trying to become more efficient. There are only two ways to become more efficient in significant ways: the first is to merge shared corporate services offices such as human resources, pay and supplies and so on, and the second is by trying to convert as many customers as possible to electronic payments systems. Being fleet of foot is at the heart of driving through that culture change. Steve Marshall and Gareth Hall will take part in the process of appointment over the next two years, and part of what they are looking for is people who are capable of being dynamic managers and not static administrators.

Leighton Andrews: Perhaps we can get back to the big picture after the mind-numbingly niggling questions that we have heard over

TGCh: ar ôl yr uno, rhaid gwario arian am yr ychydig flynyddoedd cyntaf i uno'r systemau TGCh a theleffon, ac yna daw'r arbedion yn sgîl system deileffon lawer mwy effeithlon. Mae hyn yn wir hefyd am wasanaethau corfforaethol sy'n cael eu rhannu, sef eich bod yn gwario arian yn yr ychydig flynyddoedd cyntaf, ond yn arbed llawer mwy o arian ar ôl hynny. Dyna'r ffordd y dylai weithio, ac yr ydym yn benderfynol o'i weithredu i sicrhau y bydd yn gweithio fel hynny.

O ran cyngor arbenigol, gobeithiaf gyflwyno manylion pellach i'r Cynulliad ar yr hyn a ddywedais heddiw. Nid oes cymhariaeth rhwng MasnachCymru Rhyngwladol a WDA. Mae WDA yn sefydliad marchnata mawr gyda 100 o staff marchnata. Cyn belled ag y gwn i, prin fod gan FasnachCymru Rhyngwladol unrhyw staff marchnata, ac ni fu erioed yn enw brand. Dim ond label ar gyfer rhan fach o'r adran datblygu economaidd a thrafnidiaeth ydyw. Nid oes unrhyw gymhariaeth; mae'n gymhariaeth ffug.

O ran swyddi, mae hynny'n dal yn destun trafod am yr holl resymau amlwg. Nid wyf wedi gallu gwarantu unrhyw beth o ran peidio â cholli swyddi pan gaiff gwasanaethau corfforaethol eu rhannu, am eich bod yn chwilio am arbedion yno i'w trosglwyddo i'r hyn a elwir yn wasanaethau rheng flaen. Mae hynny'n nodwedd gyffredin yng ngweddill y Llywodraeth, ac yn aml yn sefydliadau'r sector preifat sy'n ceisio bod yn fwy effeithlon. Dim ond dwy ffordd sydd o geisio bod yn fwy effeithlon mewn ffyrdd sylweddol: y ffordd gyntaf yw uno swyddfeydd gwasanaethau corfforaethol a rennir, megis adnoddau dynol, tâl a chyflenwadau ac ati, a'r ail yw drwy geisio trosglwyddo cynifer â phosibl o gwsmeriaid i'r systemau talu electronig. Mae bod yn gyflym yn elfen hanfodol wrth gyflwyno'r newid hwnnw mewn diwylliant. Bydd Steve Marshall a Gareth Hall yn cymryd rhan yn y broses benodi dros y ddwy flynedd nesaf, a rhan o'r hyn y maent yn chwilio amdano yw pobl sydd â'r gallu i fod yn rheolwyr deinamig yn hytrach na gweinyddwyr statig.

Leighton Andrews: Efallai y gallwn ddychwelyd at y darlun mawr ar ôl y mân gwestiynau diflas a glywsom yn ystod y 40

the last 40 minutes. Is it not the case that this represents the end of the quango state in Wales, which will be widely welcomed? Is it not also the case that the appointment of senior figures from outside the civil service to jobs within the Welsh Assembly Government— *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am always interested in Leighton Andrews's supplementary questions and I want to hear them.

Leighton Andrews: Is it not also the case that the appointment of substantial figures from outside the Welsh Assembly Government is something that many people have been pressing for, for many years and that that will also be widely welcomed? Finally, is it also not the case that the development of a single brand identity will enable Wales to compete properly on the global stage?

3.50 p.m.

The First Minister: I am grateful for those comments. It may not be the end of the quango state, but—to be pseudo-Churchillian—it is certainly the beginning of the end of the beginning process of the end of the quango state, and it shows that we are on track with that.

Gareth Hall and Steve Marshall were not appointed by Ministers; they were appointed by the Permanent Secretary. I need to make that clear. There was a worldwide search, conducted through worldwide executive agencies and also by testing and interview. The fact that we have an Australian civil servant here demonstrates Wales's worldwide pull. One thing is certain: an Australian civil servant will understand devolution before they start. Likewise with Gareth Hall, he is not a civil servant, but he is coming in from the WDA, which will help to put to bed some of the rumours that this is a takeover and not a merger; that is not the case. On the unifying of the branding of Wales as a small, clever country with a lean, keen, clean and green image, it is important that we get this message across and get best value for money for all public sector spending in this area, and

munud diwethaf. Onid yw'n wir fod hyn yn cynrychioli diwedd gwladwriaeth y cwangos yng Nghymru, a gaiff groeso eang? Onid yw hefyd yn wir bod penodi uwch swyddogion o'r tu allan i'r gwasanaeth sifil i swyddi o fewn Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru—*[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae gennyf ddi-ddordeb yng nghwestiynau atodol Leighton Andrews bob amser, a hoffwn eu clywed.

Leighton Andrews: Onid yw hefyd yn wir fod penodi pobl bwysig o'r tu allan i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn rhywbeth y mae nifer o bobl wedi bod yn pwysu amdano ers llawer blwyddyn, ac y caiff hynny hefyd groeso eang? Yn olaf, onid yw hefyd yn wir y bydd datblygu delwedd un brand yn galluogi Cymru i gystadlu'n briodol yn fyd-eang?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y sylwadau hynny. Efallai nad dyma fydd diwedd y wladwriaeth cwangos ond—i ddefnyddio ieithwedd Churchill—mae'n sicr yn ddechrau ar ddiwedd y broses o ddechrau dod â'r wladwriaeth cwangos i ben, ac mae'n dangos ein bod ar y llwybr iawn yn hynny o beth.

Ni phenodwyd Gareth Hall a Steve Marshall gan Weinidogion; fe'u penodwyd gan yr Ysgrifennydd Parhaol. Rhaid imi wneud hynny'n glir. Chwiliwyd ym mhob rhan o'r byd, drwy asiantaethau gweithredol byd-eang a hefyd drwy brofion a chyfweliadau. Mae'r ffaith fod gennym was sifil o Awstralia yma yn dangos bod Cymru yn denu pobl o bob rhan o'r byd. Mae un peth yn sicr: bydd gwas sifil o Awstralia yn deall datganoli cyn iddo ddechrau. Yn yr un modd gyda Gareth Hall, nid gwas sifil ydyw, ond mae'n dod o WDA, a bydd hynny'n helpu i roi terfyn ar rai o'r sibrydion mai mater o feddiannu yw hyn yn hytrach nag uno; nid yw hynny'n wir. O ran dwyn brand Cymru ynghyd fel gwlad fechan, glyfar gyda delwedd awchus, awyddus, gwyrdd a glân, mae'n bwysig inni gyfleu'r neges hon a chael y gwerth gorau am yr arian ar gyfer holl wariant y sector cyhoeddus yn y

then try to get buy-in in terms of private sector spending on their iconic products.

Y Llywydd: Yr ydym wedi treulio dros dri chwarter awr ar y mater pwysig hwn; nid wyf am ddyfarnu a oedd hynny oherwydd hyd y cwestiynau neu hyd yr atebion—ychydig o'r ddau yn fy nhyb i. Yn fyr iawn, Elin Jones ac Alun Cairns; yna bydd rhaid inni symud ymlaen.

Elin Jones: Brif Weinidog, yn y datganiad yr ydych yn dweud na fydd amser pan na fydd pwerau statudol Deddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993 yn cael eu gweithredu, sydd yn wahanol i'r hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog yn y pwyllgor. Os yw Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn dod i ben ar 1 Ebrill 2007, pwy fydd yn dyfarnu ar gynlluniau iaith ar 2 Ebrill 2007, ac a fydd hynny ar sail statudol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd yn anodd am ryw flwyddyn. Mae sawl posibilid ynglŷn â sut i ddatrys y broblem hon, ond y ffordd fwyaf amlwg fyddai defnyddio'r pwerau ychwanegol yr ydym yn disgwyl eu cael yn y Mesur newydd. Byddwn yn disgwyl i'r dyfarnydd fwrw ymlaen gyda'r gwaith ar sail anstatudol am flwyddyn o leiaf.

Alun Cairns: First Minister, in response to Nick Bourne's questions, you said that he was slightly grudging; let me reassure you that I am completely grudging in relation to the wind-up of the Welsh Development Agency. You mentioned the savings that are contained within the paper, and you also compared it with savings that are made within the private sector when two organisations merge. We all know that the savings made by private sector organisations when they merge are due to the fact that they shed staff. You have not come clean regarding the number of roles that will go within the WDA—how many staff will go—nor have you mentioned the pension deficit or the liability, and from where this will be picked up; it will be another liability for the Welsh Assembly Government.

The First Minister: I am deeply reassured by your grudgingness—it is true to form. I would be worried if you suddenly supported anything that we do, Alun. I would wonder

maes hwn, ac yna geisio prynu i mewn o ran gwariant y sector preifat ar eu cynnyrch eiconig.

The Presiding Officer: We have spent over three quarters of an hour on this important matter; I will not judge whether this was due to the length of the questions or the length of the answers—it was a little of both from where I am sitting. Briefly, Elin Jones and Alun Cairns; then we will have to move on.

Elin Jones: First Minister, in the statement you say at no time will the statutory powers of the Welsh Language Act 1993 not be implemented, which is different from what the Minister told us in committee. If the Welsh Language Board is dissolved on 1 April 2007, who will regulate language schemes on 2 April 2007, and will that be on a statutory basis?

The First Minister: It will be difficult for about a year. There are several possible ways of solving this problem, but the most obvious would be to use the additional powers that we expect to have in the new Bill. I would expect the dyfarnydd to undertake the work on a non-statutory basis for at least a year.

Alun Cairns: Brif Weinidog, wrth ymateb i gwestiynau Nick Bourne, dywedasoch ei fod ychydig yn anfoddog; gadewch imi eich sicrhau fy mod yn hollol anfoddog o ran dwyn Awdurdod Datblygu Cymru i ben. Cyfeirich at yr arbedion a gynhwysir yn y papur, a gwnaethoch y gymhariaeth hefyd ag arbedion a wneir o fewn y sector preifat pan fydd dau sefydliad yn uno. Gwyddom i gyd fod yr arbedion gan sefydliadau yn y sector preifat wrth iddynt uno yn deillio o'r ffaith eu bod yn cael gwarded â staff. Nid ydych wedi bod yn onest o ran nifer y swyddi a gaiff eu colli yn WDA—faint o staff a gollir—ac nid ydych ychwaith wedi cyfeirio at y diffyg o ran pensiynau na'r rhwymedigaeth, na phwy fydd yn gyfrifol am hyn; bydd yn un rhwymedigaeth arall i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae eich anfoddogrwydd yn fy sicrhau'n llwyr—yn ôl eich arfer. Byddwn yn bryderus pe byddech yn dechrau cefnogi unrhyw beth a wnawn, Alun. A

what we had done wrong, in fact. It is not true to say that we have in any way fudged the issue regarding possible job losses at the gross level in the shared corporate service area. I said in my reply to Nick Bourne, and also in my reply to Mike German: this is the area where there are likely to be job losses, but negotiations are continuing because it is possible, as we have turnover in the wider organisation, that people can be programmed back in. You want to panic as many people as possible; we are doing the sensible thing and negotiating with the trade unions regarding recruitment freezes and we are looking at the degree to which that could solve the problems that I am talking about. You obviously want a worse-case scenario, whereas we are trying to achieve a best-case scenario. However, I have never said that there will not be losses—at least at the gross level—in the shared corporate service area. That is what happens in the private sector—I think that we agree on that—and that is what will happen in the public sector with these mergers.

dweud y gwir, byddwn yn dechrau dyfalu beth fyddai o'i le. Nid yw'n wir dweud ein bod mewn unrhyw ffordd wedi osgoi mater y posibilrwydd o golli swyddi ar y lefel gros ym maes gwasanaethau corfforaethol a rennir. Dywedais yn fy ymateb i Nick Bourne, a hefyd yn fy ymateb i Mike German: dyma'r maes lle y mae swyddi yn debygol o gael eu colli, ond mae'r negodiadau'n parhau am ei bod yn bosibl, gan fod gennym drosiant yn y sefydliad ehangach, y gellir ailgynnwys pobl. Yr ydych am greu panig ymhlith cynifer â phosibl o bobl; yr ydym yn gwneud y peth synhwyrol ac yn negodi gyda'r undebau llafur ar rewi prosesau recriwtio, ac yr ydym yn ystyried i ba raddau y gallai hynny ddatrys y problemau y cyfeirir atynt. Mae'n amlwg eich bod chi'n chwilio am y sefyllfa waethaf, ond yr ydym ni'n ceisio sicrhau'r sefyllfa orau. Fodd bynnag, ni ddywedais erioed na fyddai swyddi'n cael eu colli—o leiaf ar lefel gros—yn y maes gwasanaethau corfforaethol a rennir. Dyna sy'n digwydd yn y sector preifat—credaf ein bod yn cytuno ar hynny—a dyna fydd yn digwydd yn y sector cyhoeddus gyda'r prosesau uno hyn.

Pwynt o Drefn Point of Order

Alun Ffred Jones: Codaf y pwynt hwn o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.9. A yw'r Prif Weinidog wedi gwneud cais i wneud datganiad i'r Cynulliad ar ymddiheuriad swyddogol, arwyddocaol iawn, dinas Lerpwl am y cam a wnaed i bobl Capel Celyn yn y 1960au? A fydddech yn ystyried cais o'r fath yn ffafriol; ac a fydddech, fel Llywydd, yn ystyried gwahodd maer Lerpwl i'r Cynulliad i ddatgan yr ymddiheuriad wrth y corff cenedlaethol hwn?

Alun Ffred Jones: I raise this point under Standing Order No. 6.9. Has the First Minister asked to make a statement to the Assembly on the official and very significant apology by the city of Liverpool for the injustice done to the people of Capel Celyn in the 1960s? Would you consider such a request favourably; and would you, as Presiding Officer, consider inviting the mayor of Liverpool to the Assembly to make the apology to this national body?

Y Llywydd: Mae gan Weinidogion y Llywodraeth ryddid i wneud datganiad i'r Cynulliad ar unrhyw adeg, ond mae'n arferol cynnwys datganiadau o fewn y datganiad busnes. Nid wyf wedi gweld unrhyw gyfeiriad at hynny hyd yma.

The Presiding Officer: Government Ministers are free to make statements to the Assembly at any time, but it is usual to include statements within the business statement. I have not yet seen any reference to that.

O ran estyn gwahoddiad i faer Lerpwl, mae'n gwestiwn diddorol i'w ofyn i mi fel Llywydd a hefyd fel un sydd wedi cael y ffrwyd o gynrychioli gweddillion Capel Celyn yn San

On extending an invitation to the mayor of Liverpool, that is an interesting question to ask me as Presiding Officer, and also as one who has had the privilege of representing the

Steffan ac yma yn y Cynulliad. Byddaf yn ystyried y mater yn ddifrifol. Ni wn a fyddai'n addas i faer Lerpwl annerch y Cynulliad hwn mewn Cyfarfod Llawn; yr ydym yn arfer neilltuo'r fraint honno i lywyddion neu brif weinidogion llywodraethau neu seneddau yr ydym yn ymwneud â hwy. Hyd y gwelaf, nid oes gan Lerpwl y pleser eto o gael cynulliad rhanbarthol. Ond, pwy a wŷr? Ystyriaf y cais yn ddifrifol ac ymgynghoraf â chyd-Aelodau.

remains of Capel Celyn in Westminster and here in the Assembly. I will seriously consider the matter. I do not know whether it would be appropriate for the mayor of Liverpool to address this Assembly in Plenary; we normally reserve that privilege for presidents or prime ministers of governments or parliaments with which we are associated. As far as I know, Liverpool does not yet have the pleasure of having a regional assembly. But, who knows? I will consider the request seriously and take advice from fellow Members.

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf y Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub 2004
(Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2005
Approval of the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments)
(Wales) Order 2005**

Y Llywydd: O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25, ni chynhelir dadl ar y cynnig hwn.

The Presiding Officer: Under Standing Order No. 24.25, this motion is not subject to debate.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynig i fod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order 24.25:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog 24.25:

1. a) considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 11 October 2005 on the draft Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Order 2005; and

1. a) yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd i Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 11 Hydref 2005 ynghylch Gorchymyn Deddf y Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub 2004 (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2005 drafft; ac

b) approves that the Fire and Rescue Services Act 2004 (Consequential Amendments) (Wales) Order 2005 is made in accordance with:

b) yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf y Gwasanaethau Tân ac Achub 2004 (Diwygiadau Canlyniadol) (Cymru) 2005 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â:

i) the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 4 October 2005; and

i) y Gorchymyn drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 4 Hydref 2005; a

ii) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 10 October 2005. (NDM2617)

ii) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Hydref 2005. (NDM2617)

*Cynnig (NDM2617): O blaid 53, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2617): For 53, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
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
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Adrodd ar Brisiau Cynhyrchion Llaeth (Cymru) 2005 Approval of the Reporting of Prices of Milk Products (Wales) Regulations 2005

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM2637 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 to NDM2367 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

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

the National Assembly for Wales considers the principle of the Reporting of Prices of Milk Products (Wales) Regulations 2005 a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 20 September 2005. (NDM2637)

I propose that

that the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 27 September 2005 in relation to the draft Reporting of Prices of Milk Products (Wales) Regulations 2005; and

2. approves that the draft Reporting of Prices of Milk Products (Wales) Regulations 2005 is made in accordance with:

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

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 20 September 2005. (NDM2638)

These are technical regulations. The purpose is to establish the same reporting mechanism of prices achieved for milk in Wales with parallel regulations being introduced elsewhere in the UK as for all other member states. Otherwise, the legislation speaks for itself.

Helen Mary Jones: As the Minister has rightly said, these are technical regulations necessary to ensure compliance with European law. Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales group will support the regulations.

However, since they relate to the reporting of milk prices, I take this opportunity to raise some wider concerns about milk pricing and the dairy industry in Wales. The dairy industry is undoubtedly in real trouble. I am not always convinced of the extent to which the Minister and his colleagues in this Government realise that this is so. Since this Government came to power in 1999, 120

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Adrodd ar Brisiau Cynhyrchion Llaeth (Cymru) 2005 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 20 Medi 2005. (NDM2637)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 27 Medi 2005 ynghylch y Rheoliadau Adrodd ar Brisiau Cynhyrchion Llaeth (Cymru) 2005 drafft; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Rheoliadau Adrodd ar Brisiau Cynhyrchion Llaeth (Cymru) 2005 drafft yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â:

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 20 Medi 2005. (NDM2638)

Rheoliadau technegol yw'r rhain. Y pwrpas yw sefydlu'r un dull o adrodd ar brisiau a geir am laeth yng Nghymru â rheoliadau cyfocrog a gaiff eu cyflwyno mewn manau eraill yn y DU, fel ar gyfer pob gwladwriaeth arall sy'n aelod. Fel arall, mae'r ddeddfwriaeth yn esbonio'i hun.

Helen Mary Jones: Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, a hynny'n gywir, rheoliadau technegol yw'r rhain sy'n angenrheidiol i sicrhau ein bod yn cydymffurfio â chyfraith Ewrop. Bydd grŵp Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yn cefnogi'r rheoliadau.

Fodd bynnag, gan eu bod yn ymwneud ag adrodd ar brisiau laeth, manteisiaf ar y cyfle hwn i godi rhai pryderon ehangach ynglŷn â phrisiau laeth a'r diwydiant godro yng Nghymru. Mae'n amlwg bod y diwydiant godro mewn trafferthion gwirioneddol. Nid wyf bob amser wedi fy argyhoeddi o'r graddau y mae'r Gweinidog a'i gyd-Weinidogion yn y Llywodraeth hon yn

dairy holdings have been lost to the Welsh agricultural industry every year. We know that independent research demonstrated that in 2002-03, 40 per cent of milk sold in England and Wales was sold at a loss, and the continued gap, although it fluctuates between farm-gate prices and retail prices, continues to undermine producer confidence.

Will the Minister give consideration to the information collected under these regulations being used in some way to help promote greater transparency around milk prices, and perhaps to raise more public awareness of the difference between what the producer is paid and what the consumer is asked to pay out? I understand that there are legitimate commercial sensitivities for individual producers in making individual price arrangements public, but would it be possible to anonymise such information?

Greater transparency would be bound to demonstrate inordinate profits for the large retailers, supermarkets and, increasingly, discount stores. We still believe that there is a case for a milk ombudsman at a UK level, who could ensure transparency, recommend prices at all stages in the chain, and require all parties to explain why if they refuse to implement such recommendations. We understand that further enforced regulations are impossible under European law, but we believe that there is a case for a formal mechanism for greater transparency.

It is beyond doubt that some strong government action is needed if we are to retain a dairy industry in our nation.

Mick Bates: I propose amendment 1 to NDM2637 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Assembly Government to support a 'Fair Deal' brand of milk to ensure that farmers receive a fair price.

As the Minister said, these regulations give the power to analyse market information, which is then sent to the commission.

ymwybodol o hynny. Ers i'r Llywodraeth hon ddod i rym yn 1999, collwyd 120 o ddaliadau godro yn y diwydiant amaethyddol yng Nghymru bob blwyddyn. Gwyddom fod ymchwil annibynnol wedi dangos bod 40 y cant o laeth a werthwyd yng Nghymru a Lloegr yn 2002-03 wedi ei werthu ar golled, ac mae'r bwlch parhaus hwnnw, er ei fod yn amrywio rhwng prisiau a gaiff y ffermwyr a phrisiau manwerthu, yn parhau i danseilio hyder cynhyrchwyr.

A wnaiff y Gweinidog ystyried defnyddio'r wybodaeth a gesglir dan y rheoliadau hyn mewn rhyw ffordd i helpu hybu mwy o eglurder am brisiau llaeth, ac efallai wneud y cyhoedd yn fwy ymwybodol o'r gwahaniaeth rhwng yr hyn a gaiff ei dalu i'r cynhyrchydd a'r hyn y gofynnir i'r defnyddiwr ei dalu? Deallaf fod yna sensitifrwydd masnachol dilys wrth i rai cynhyrchwyr unigol gyhoeddi trefniadau prisio unigol, ond a fyddai'n bosibl cyhoeddi gwybodaeth o'r fath heb gynnwys manylion personol?

Byddai mwy o eglurder yn sicr o ddangos elw gormodol i'r manwerthwyr mawr, archfarchnadoedd, ac yn gynyddol i siopau disgownt. Credwn o hyd fod achos dros gael ombwdsmon llaeth ar lefel y DU, a allai sicrhau eglurder, argymhell prisiau ym mhob cam yn y gadwyn, a'i gwneud yn ofynnol i bob parti egluro pam maent yn gwrthod gweithredu argymhellion felly pe bai hynny'n digwydd. Deallwn fod rheoliadau gorfodol pellach yn amhosibl o dan gyfraith Ewrop, ond credwn fod achos dros gael mecanwaith ffurfiol ar gyfer mwy o eglurder.

Yn ddiamau, mae angen camau cadarn gan y llywodraeth os ydym i gsdw diwydiant godro yn ein cenedl.

Mick Bates: Cynigiaf welliant 1 i NDM2637 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i gefnogi brand llaeth 'Bargen Deg' i sicrhau bod ffermwyr yn cael pris teg.

Fel y dywedodd y Gweinidog, mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn rhoi'r pŵer i ddadansoddi gwybodaeth am y farchnad sy'n cael ei hanfon wedyn at y comisiwn.

4.00 p.m.

This presents an opportunity for an ethical dimension to be introduced to price reporting. Looking at today's amendment, I am sure that a lot of people, especially on this side of the Chamber, were sceptical and asked why we would need fairness for Welsh dairy farmers. However, a question could also be asked about how to establish a mechanism to decide on what constitutes a fair price. Ethically, it is a difficult question. How do we get fairness in a free-trade world?

Some years ago, the whole concept of fair trade was embodied in the efforts made to bring fair returns to producers of coffee and cocoa. This effort arose in the face of international companies whose power pushed down the returns to those primary producers. The principle of a decent return for a decent day's work is something that I am certain that all 60 Assembly Members can sign up to.

Is the survival of a dairy farmer in Caernarfon or Carmarthen as important as—or any less vital than—the survival of a cocoa or coffee producer in India or Brazil? It is a difficult question to answer, but this amendment provides a way to bring fairness and those principles to milk producers in Wales. We heard Helen Mary detail some of the facts and figures of our dairy industry. It is sufficient to say that three Welsh dairy farmers give up every week. There are various reasons for that, but one is the pressure on their income.

Primary producers, whether of tea, coffee or milk, tend to be price-takers, not price-makers. There is limited ability to ask for more from Asda or Tesco. It is rather like Oliver going up to the beadle, Mr Bumble, and asking for more.

A mass of reports provide evidence of the reductions in profit margins in dairying. The reports are from the Office of Fair Trading, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission and various higher education establishments. Some of you might say that that is life in a competitive world. However, the scale of change in profit margins for dairy farmers in

Mae hyn yn gyfle i gyflwyno dimensiwn moesegol wrth adrodd ar brisiau. Gan ystyried gwelliant heddiw, yr wyf yn siŵr fod nifer o bobl, yn enwedig ar yr ochr hon o'r Siambr, yn amheus ac yn holi pam y byddai angen inni sicrhau tegwch i ffermwyr llaeth Cymru. Fodd bynnag, gellid gofyn hefyd sut i sefydlu mecanwaith i benderfynu beth sy'n bris da. Yn foesegol, mae'n gwestiwn anodd. Sut yr ydym i gael tegwch mewn byd o fasnach rydd?

Ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl, cafodd holl gysniad masnach deg ei ymgorffori yn yr ymdrechion a wnaed i roi elw teg i gynhyrchwyr coffi a choco. Cododd yr ymdrech hon yn wyneb cwmnïau rhyngwladol yr oedd eu pŵer yn lleihau elw'r cynhyrchwyr cychwynol hynny. Mae'r egwyddor o gael elw teg am ddiwrnod da o waith yn un yr wyf yn siŵr y gall pob un o'r 60 Aelod yn y Cynulliad gytuno â hi.

A yw bywoliaeth ffermwr llaeth yng Nghaernarfon neu yng Nghaerfyrddin mor bwysig—neu'n llai pwysig—na bywoliaeth cynhyrchydd coco neu goffi yn India neu Frasil? Mae'n gwestiwn anodd ei ateb, ond mae'r gwelliant hwn yn ffordd i ddod â thegwch a'r egwyddorion hynny i gynhyrchwyr llaeth yng Nghymru. Clywsom Helen Mary yn manylu ar rai o ffeithiau a ffigurau ein diwydiant llaeth. Digon yw dweud bod tri ffermwr llaeth yng Nghymru yn rhoi'r gorau iddi bob wythnos. Mae amryw resymau am hynny, ond un yw'r pwysau ar eu hincwm.

Mae cynhyrchwyr cychwynol, boed yn cynhyrchu te, coffi neu laeth, yn dueddol o fod yn derbyn prisiau yn hytrach na'u gosod. Prin yw'r gallu i ofyn am fwy gan Asda neu Tesco. Mae'n debyg i Oliver yn mynd i fyny at y bedel, Mr Bumble, a gofyn am fwy.

Mae llwyth o adroddiadau'n rhoi tystiolaeth o'r gostyngiadau mewn elw yn y diwydiant llaeth. Daw'r adroddiadau o'r Swyddfa Masnachu Teg, y Comisiwn Monopoliâu ac Uno ac amryw sefydliadau addysg uwch. Efallai y byddai rhai ohonoch yn dweud mai dyna yw bywyd mewn byd cystadleuol. Fodd bynnag, mae maint y newid mewn elw i

Wales is frightening. It used to stand at about 40 per cent; it is now less than 20 per cent, on average. As we have heard, 40 per cent of diary farmers make no profit at all. In the meantime, the large retailers' share of the profit has risen from 20 per cent to 70 per cent. In my opinion, that is unjust.

Lorraine Barrett: I ask you to rethink the term 'fair deal'. It is why I cannot support the amendment. I do not want any confusion with the term 'fair trade'. I appreciate that we do not get fair trade milk. If you could come up with another term that was not as similar to 'fair trade', I would be more comfortable with it. In addition, I am afraid that I cannot compare the plight of third-world farmers with farmers in Wales.

Mick Bates: Thank you for those very helpful comments. I believe that there will be more discussion about the term. I said that comparing the plight of farmers in different countries raises difficult questions. However, ethically, I would dread the loss of a business in Wales or India, because they have comparable social and economic impacts.

There are challenges. What are the barriers? The first is the establishment of a transparent and stable pricing system for milk in Wales. That requires a growth of trust between producers, processors and retailers. There has been a lot of conflict recently. If the amendment is accepted, let us try co-operation and building trust between producers, processors and retailers. I understand that it is a big challenge to accept the amendment, but we can change the name. On 21 September, in reply to a question from my colleague, Michael German, the Minister, Carwyn Jones, said:

'I would welcome an approach from any representatives of the farming industry, or from others, so that we can discuss this'.

Today, representatives from the farming unions, the Wales Young Farmers Clubs, and the National Federation of Women's Institutes met to put together a case to present to the Minister. I hope that the Government

ffermwyr llaeth yng Nghymru yn frawychus. Arferai gyfateb i ryw 40 y cant; erbyn hyn mae'n llai nag 20 y cant, ar gyfartaledd. Fel y clywsom, nid yw 40 y cant o ffermwyr llaeth yn gwneud unrhyw elw o gwbl. Yn y cyfamser, mae cyfran y manwerthwyr mawr o'r elw wedi codi o 20 y cant i 70 y cant. Yn fy marn i, mae hynny'n anghyfiawn.

Lorraine Barrett: Gofynnaf ichi ailfeddwl am y term 'bargen deg'. Dyna'r rheswm pam na allaf gefnogi'r gwelliant. Nid wyf am weld unrhyw ddryswch ynglŷn â'r term 'masnach deg'. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli nad ydym yn cael llaeth masnach deg. Pe gallech feddwl am derm arall nad oedd mor debyg i 'fasnach deg', byddwn yn fwy bodlon ar hynny. Yn ogystal, mae'n flin gennyf, ond ni allaf gymharu sefyllfa ffermwyr y trydydd byd â sefyllfa ffermwyr yng Nghymru.

Mick Bates: Diolch ichi am y sylwadau defnyddiol iawn hynny. Credaf y bydd mwy o drafodaeth am y term. Dywedais fod cymharu sefyllfa ffermwyr mewn gwahanol wledydd yn codi cwestiynau anodd. Fodd bynnag, yn foesebol, byddwn yn ofni colli busnes yng Nghymru neu yn India, am fod yr effeithiau cymdeithasol ac economaidd yn debyg.

Mae yna her. Beth yw'r rhwystrau? Y cyntaf yw sefydlu system prisio eglur a sefydlog ar gyfer llaeth yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n gofyn am fwy o ymddiriedaeth rhwng cynhyrchwyr, proseswyr a manwerthwyr. Bu llawer o wrthdaro yn ddiweddar. Os derbynnir y gwelliant, gadewch inni geisio cydweithredu a gwella ymddiriedaeth rhwng cynhyrchwyr, proseswyr a manwerthwyr. Deallaf ei bod yn her fawr i dderbyn y gwelliant, ond gallwn newid yr enw. Ar 21 Medi, mewn ymateb i gwestiwn gan fy nghyd-Aelod, Michael German, dyma a ddywedodd y Gweinidog, Carwyn Jones,

'Byddwn yn croesawu ymholiad gan unrhyw gynrychiolydd o'r diwydiant ffermio, neu gan eraill, er mwyn inni allu trafod hyn'.

Heddiw, cyfarfu cynrychiolwyr o'r undebau ffermio, Clybiau Ffermwyr Ifanc Cymru, a Ffederasiwn Cenedlaethol Sefydliad y Merched i lunio achos i'w gyflwyno i'r Gweinidog. Gobeithio y bydd y Llywodraeth

will signal its commitment to that concept today, and accept that it, too, can support a fair-deal brand of milk in Wales.

Brynle Williams: Minister, I have asked you many times in the Chamber to look at the present plight of the milk industry. In fairness, you rightly said that it was a matter for the free market. At the moment, the milk industry is virtually in meltdown. Producers are leaving at an alarming rate, as Nick has said; by 2013, I believe that we will have fewer than 2,000 milk producers. The price of milk in the UK is the lowest in Europe, and the Coleman report conducted recently shows that, regrettably, the average price in Wales is even lower than that in the UK.

The problem is mostly down to the lack of transparency in the market. We know that the producer gets around 17.8p per litre, and we all know what we pay for it in the supermarket and on the doorstep; what we do not know is the bit in the middle. I believe that processors are hiding behind these regulations. My industry is simply asking for a 'fair deal'—and I am sorry if that phrase offends you, Lorraine, but this is what we are looking for. We must have transparency.

Carl Sargeant: I am sure that this side of the Chamber would support transparency. Do you, therefore, agree that we should be transparent in the way we issue statements on the subsidies given to farmers this year?

Brynle Williams: You can take up the matter of what subsidies are paid to farmers with the present administration. We will look at that and go through it. I hope that that answers your question.

Why are we allowing a whole industry to go down the drain, if you will pardon the pun? Last Monday evening, I went to the dairy show in Carmarthen, as I mentioned to you yesterday, Minister. It is regrettable that one of the biggest milk fields in Europe has no processing capacity. Those producers are being put at the mercy of the processors, and

yn dangos ei hymrwymiad i'r cysyniad hwnnw heddiw, a derbyn y gall hithau, hefyd, gefnogi brand llaeth bargaen deg yng Nghymru.

Brynle Williams: Weinidog, yr wyf wedi gofyn droeon yn y Siambr ichi edrych ar sefyllfa bresennol y diwydiant llaeth. I fod yn deg, dywedasoch yn gywir ei fod yn fater i'r farchnad rydd. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r diwydiant llaeth mewn cyflwr trychinebus. Mae cynhyrchwyr yn gadael ar gyflymdra brawychus, fel y dywedodd Nick; erbyn 2013, credaf y bydd gennym lai na 2,000 o gynhyrchwyr llaeth. Pris llaeth yn y DU yw'r isaf yn Ewrop, a dengys adroddiad Coleman yn ddiweddar fod y pris ar gyfartaledd yng Nghymru, yn anffodus, hyd yn oed yn is na'r prisiau yn y DU.

Mae'r broblem yn tarddu'n bennaf o'r diffyg eglurder yn y farchnad. Gwyddom fod y cynhyrchydd yn cael tua 17.8c y litr, a gwyddom i gyd faint yr ydym ni'n ei dalu amdano yn yr archfarchnad ac wrth y drws; yr hyn na wyddom yw'r rhan yn y canol. Credaf fod proseswyr yn cuddio y tu ôl i'r rheoliadau hyn. Yr unig beth y mae fy niwydiant i'n gofyn amdano yw 'bargaen deg'—ac mae'n flin gennyf os yw'r ymadrodd hwnnw'n eich digio, Lorraine, ond dyna'r hyn yr ydym yn ei geisio. Rhaid inni gael eglurder.

Carl Sargeant: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r ochr hon o'r Siambr yn cefnogi eglurder. A gytunwch, felly, y dylem fod yn eglur yn y ffordd y cyhoeddwn ddatganiadau ar y cymorthdaliadau a roddwyd i ffermwyr eleni?

Brynle Williams: Gallwch drafod pa gymorthdaliadau a delir i ffermwyr gyda'r weinyddiaeth bresennol. Byddwn yn edrych ar hynny ac yn ymdrin ag ef. Gobeithio bod hynny'n ateb eich cwestiwn.

Pam yr ydym yn caniatáu i ddiwydiant cyfan fynd yn wastraff? Nos Lun diwethaf, euthum i'r sioe laeth yng Nghaerfyrddin, fel y crybwyllais wrthy ch ddoe, Weinidog. Mae'n anffodus nad oes adnoddau prosesu yn un o'r meysydd llaeth mwyaf yn Ewrop. Mae'r cynhyrchwyr hynny ar drugaredd y proseswyr, a'r cyfan yn mynd allan o Gymru.

it is all going out of Wales. I ask you to look carefully at these regulations and to vote against them. As far as I am concerned, if you do so, you will create transparency and open up the system. Transparency is all that my industry asks for—for the housewife, and for the consumer to see what is going on.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): In answer to Brynle's point, if you do not have a mechanism for reporting milk prices, there can never be transparency. Therefore, voting against these regulations would contradict that.

I well remember, about two years ago, reading a publication about the inherent weaknesses in the Welsh dairy industry. It mentioned small producers, prices, and competition from very big creameries in Ireland. That document was written in 1935; 70 years on, the problems persist. That shows that there has to be deep change in the industry if it is to gain a secure footing. There is no doubt that the number of dairy farmers has dropped, although there was a significant increase following the foot-and-mouth disease outbreak in 2001, but there has been a downward trend for many years. Staff at South Caernarfon Creamery will tell you that they now have only around 15 or 20 per cent of the original producers that they had in the 1930s when they first opened, yet more milk is coming through. That has been the trend for a long time, because it is a capital-intensive industry—you have to invest a lot to make money out of it, unlike livestock, for example, where there is a level of investment, but it is not as high as it is with milk.

4.10 p.m.

I want to investigate how to make milk prices more transparent, which is a fair point; that can be pursued. These regulations go some way towards doing that, because they talk about ex-factory prices, not wholesale milk prices, which has been the UK's preferred reporting mechanism in the past.

However, we must be careful about the

Gofynnaf ichi edrych yn ofalus ar y rheoliadau hyn a phleidleisio yn eu herbyn. O'm safbwynt i, os gwnewch hynny, byddwch yn creu eglurder ac yn gwneud y system yn agored. Eglurder yw'r unig beth y mae fy niwydiant yn ei geisio—er mwyn i wraig y tŷ a'r defnyddiwr weld beth sy'n digwydd.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): i ateb pwynt Brynle, os nad oes gennych ddull o adrodd ar brisiau llaeth, ni ellir byth sicrhau eglurder. Felly, byddai pleidleisio yn erbyn y rheoliadau hyn yn mynd yn groes i hynny.

Tua dwy flynedd yn ôl, cofiaf ddarllen cyhoeddiad am y gwendidau cynhenid yn niwydiant llaeth Cymru. Soniai am gynhyrchwyr bach, prisiau, a chystadleuaeth gan yr hufenfeydd mawr iawn yn Iwerddon. Ysgrifennwyd y ddogfen honno ym 1935; 70 mlynedd yn ddiweddarach, mae'r problemau'n parhau. Dengys hynny fod yn rhaid cael newid dwfn yn y diwydiant er mwyn iddo allu creu sylfaen gadarn. Yn ddiau mae nifer y ffermwyr llaeth wedi gostwng, er inni weld cynnydd sylweddol yn dilyn argyfwng clwy'r traed a'r genau yn 2001. Ond mae'r duedd wedi bod am i lawr ers llawer blwyddyn. Bydd staff yn Hufenfa De Caernarfon yn dweud wrthy ch mai dim ond tua 15 neu 20 y cant o'r cynhyrchwyr gwreiddiol a oedd ganddynt yn y 1930au pan agorwyd y lle gyntaf sydd ganddynt bellach, er bod mwy o laeth yn dod i mewn. Dyna fu'r duedd ers amser, am ei fod yn ddiwydiant sy'n dibynnu ar gyfalaf—rhaid ichi fuddsoddi llawer er mwyn cael elw o'r diwydiant, yn wahanol i'r diwydiant da byw, er enghraifft, lle mae lefel o fuddsoddi, ond nid yw mor uchel ag yn y diwydiant llaeth.

Yr wyf am ymchwilio i weld sut i wneud prisiau llaeth yn fwy eglur, sy'n bwynt teg; gellir mynd i'r afael â hynny. Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn cyfrannu ryw faint at hynny, am eu bod yn sôn am brisiau y tu allan i'r ffatri, nid prisiau llaeth cyfanwerthwyr, sef hoff ddull adrodd y DU yn y gorffennol.

Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni fod yn ofalus

terminology that we use. We cannot support the amendment in its present form for three reasons. First, the use of the phrase 'fair deal' has the capacity to cause confusion with 'fair trade', and the two things mean different things in people's minds. Secondly, the word 'support' is open ended—it could mean financial support, and we cannot make any financial commitments at present, for obvious reasons. Thirdly, we must be careful that, in supporting something, the Government does not give the impression that it can do something about it. That said, I welcome what Mick says about the views of the farming unions; I would welcome an approach, and I am all in favour of having more transparency. I know that there are difficulties in the market and that it appears as though someone somewhere is making a lot of money—we see it in the price that farmers are paid, and that consumers have to pay, because consumers do not benefit as a result of the present situation in the market. Therefore, I look forward with interest to hearing what the farming industry says.

I believe that there is sympathy, generally, for the situation in which many dairy farmers find themselves. However, I beg Members to be careful about the terminology that they use. When you talk about 'fair trade', people generally mean trade with developing countries. There are countries in the world whose dairy industries have been wiped out by Europe—Jamaica and Albania are fine examples of that. That has not happened in Europe.

Brynle Williams: I am the first to appreciate fair trade, or, if you prefer, camaraderie with our brothers overseas, who are in much more of a state than us. However, the industry needs fair trade. On transparency, you have just said that we know what the producer is getting and what the housewife is getting, but something happens somewhere in the middle. I recently went to a meeting with the Dairy Council, as did some of my colleagues here. The figures that the council produces look like an alligator's mouth—the price to the producer is going down, the gap is widening, and the processor in the middle is getting a bigger slice all the time.

ynghylch y termau a ddefnyddiwn. Ni allwn gefnogi'r gwelliant yn ei ffurf bresennol am dri rheswm. Yn gyntaf, gall defnyddio'r ymadrodd 'bargen deg' achosi dryswch rhwng 'masnach deg', ac mae'r ddau'n golygu pethau gwahanol ym meddyliau pobl. Yn ail, mae'r gair 'cefnogaeth' yn benagored—gallai olygu cefnogaeth ariannol, ac ni allwn wneud unrhyw ymrwymadau ariannol ar hyn o bryd, am resymau amlwg. Yn drydydd, rhaid inni fod yn ofalus, wrth gefnogi rhywbeth, nad yw'r Llywodraeth yn rhoi'r argraff y gall wneud rhywbeth ynglŷn â hynny. Ar ôl dweud hynny, croesawaf yr hyn a ddywed Mick am sylwadau undebau'r ffermwyr; byddwn yn croesawu ymholiad, ac yr wyf o blaid cael mwy o eglurder. Gwn fod anawsterau yn y farchnad a'i bod yn ymddangos fel petai rhywun rywle yn gwneud llawer o arian—fe'i gwelwn yn y pris a delir i ffermwyr, a'r pris y mae'n rhaid i ddefnyddwyr ei dalu, gan nad yw defnyddwyr yn elwa o ganlyniad i'r sefyllfa bresennol yn y farchnad. Felly, edrychaf ymlaen yn eiddgar at glywed beth fydd y diwydiant ffermio yn ei ddweud.

Credaf fod cydymdeimlad, yn gyffredinol, â'r sefyllfa sy'n wynebu nifer o ffermwyr llaeth. Fodd bynnag, ymbiliaf ar Aelodau i fod yn ofalus ynglŷn â'r termau a ddefnyddiant. Pan soniwch am 'fasnach deg', mae pobl yn gyffredinol yn golygu masnach gyda gwledydd sy'n datblygu. Mae yna wledydd yn y byd lle mae eu diwydiannau llaeth wedi'u difetha yn llwyr gan Ewrop—mae Jamaica ac Albania yn enghreifftiau amlwg o hynny. Nid yw hynny wedi digwydd yn Ewrop.

Brynle Williams: Fi yw'r cyntaf i werthfawrogi masnach deg, neu, os yw'n well gennyh, cyfeillgarwch gyda'n brodyr dramor, sydd mewn cyflwr llawer gwaeth na ni. Fodd bynnag, mae angen masnach deg ar y diwydiant. O ran eglurder, yr ydych newydd ddweud ein bod yn gwybod faint mae'r cynhyrhydd yn ei gael a faint mae gwraig y tŷ yn ei gael, ond mae rhywbeth yn digwydd rywle yn y canol. Euthum i gyfarfod gyda'r Cyngor Llaeth yn ddiweddar, fel y gwnaeth rhai o'm cyd-Aelodau yma. Mae'r ffigurau y mae'r cyngor yn eu cynhyrchu yn debyg i geg aligator—mae'r pris i'r cynhyrhydd yn gostwng, mae'r bwllch yn

lledu, ac mae'r prosesydd yn y canol yn cael cyfran fwy drwy'r amser.

Carwyn Jones: I understand the point about transparency, but, as I have said, we cannot confuse it with the idea of fair trade. The European Union's camaraderie towards other farmers in the past, in other parts of the world, has destroyed them; it has destroyed them in parts of Africa, and has destroyed the dairy industry in many countries. That was the extent of the European Union's camaraderie; that was the hand of friendship that the European Union extended to other countries. We cannot go on with that, and I do not think that many farmers would argue that either. However, there has been no camaraderie among farmers of any sort across the world in the past. We must remember that there are many farmers in the world—such as coffee and chocolate growers—for whom the difference in price is the difference between starvation and being able to make a living. We know, as we have seen the Oxfam figures, that very many people live on less than \$2 a day. It is difficult if you are a dairy farmer in Wales—we all accept that—but we cannot compare the situation with the daily struggle for survival that many people in the world face.

Huw Lewis: I support wholeheartedly the spirit of what you say, Minister, and would argue only with your talent for diplomacy when it comes to the attitude of opposition parties today. Do you accept that many of us on the Labour side of the Chamber find the Liberal Democrats' comparison of many Welsh farmers with third world farmers distasteful to say the least, and that it even teeters on the brink of obscenity, when their solution to the problems facing the Welsh dairy industry is yet more public subsidy—the very thing that has strangled third world farmers in the first place?

Brynle Williams: You live very well off our backs, Huw.

The Presiding Officer: Order. We cannot have two interventions at a time.

Carwyn Jones: Yr wyf yn deall y pwynt ynglŷn ag eglurder, ond fel y dywedais, ni allwn ddrysu rhwng hynny a'r syniad o fasnach deg. Mae cyfeillgarwch yr Undeb Ewropeaidd â ffermwyr eraill yn y gorffennol, mewn rhannau eraill o'r byd, wedi eu dinistrio; mae wedi eu dinistrio mewn rhannau o Affrica, ac mae wedi dinistrio'r diwydiant llaeth mewn nifer o wledydd. Dyna oedd maint cyfeillgarwch yr Undeb Ewropeaidd; dyna sut yr estynnodd yr Undeb Ewropeaidd ei law i wledydd eraill. Ni allwn barhau â hynny, ac ni chredaf y byddai nifer o ffermwyr yn dadlau yn erbyn hynny ychwaith. Fodd bynnag, ni fu unrhyw gyfeillgarwch rhwng unrhyw fath o ffermwyr ar draws y byd yn y gorffennol. Rhaid inni gofio bod y gwahaniaeth mewn pris, i nifer o ffermwyr yn y byd—fel y tyfwyr coffi a siocled—yn golygu'r gwahaniaeth rhwng newyn a gallu gwneud bywoliaeth. Gwyddom, gan ein bod wedi gweld ffigurau Oxfam, fod nifer fawr iawn o bobl yn byw ar lai na \$2 y dydd. Mae'n anodd os ydych yn ffermwr llaeth yng Nghymru—mae pob un ohonom yn derbyn hynny—ond ni allwn gymharu'r sefyllfa â'r ymdrech ddyddiol i fyw y mae nifer o bobl yn y byd yn ei hwynebu.

Huw Lewis: Yr wyf yn cefnogi'n llwyr ysbryd yr hyn a ddywedwch, Weinidog, a'r unig beth y byddwn yn dadlau yn ei gylch yw eich dawn ddiplomyddol pan ddaw'n fater o agwedd y gwrthbleidiau heddiw. A ydych yn derbyn bod nifer ohonom ar ochr Llafur y Siambr o'r farn fod dull y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol o gymharu nifer o ffermwyr yng Nghymru â ffermwyr y trydydd byd yn atgas a dweud y lleiaf, a'i fod hyd yn oed yn agos at fod yn aflan, o ystyried mai eu hateb hwy i'r problemau sy'n wynebu diwydiant llaeth Cymru yw hyd yn oed mwy o gymhorthdal cyhoeddus—yr union beth sydd wedi difetha ffermwyr y trydydd byd yn y lle cyntaf?

Brynle Williams: Yr ydych chi'n elwa'n dda iawn arnom ni, Huw.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni allwn gael dau ymyriad ar yr un pryd.

Carwyn Jones: That illustrates the need to be careful about the use of language. Huw has made the point firmly, and many people would agree with him, and would see difficulty in the use of that terminology. That is why it is important that—

Mick Bates and Helen Mary Jones *rose*—

The Presiding Officer: Order. We cannot have two interventions at the same time.

Carwyn Jones: I will take an intervention from Mick, because he was on his feet first.

Mick Bates: To reply to Huw's comments, I understand, and I hope that I made it clear when I proposed this amendment that it is a difficult question to answer. Fundamentally, it calls for a great understanding of the relative positions. I accept that there are difficulties in making a direct comparison, but when I see family life destroyed because of the power of large retailers, I consider it unjust, whether the farmer affected lives in this country or another, and I want to overcome that injustice. Only by understanding and by working together will we achieve that, and that is—

The Presiding Officer: Order. This is an intervention; we cannot have another speech. We are out of time.

Carwyn Jones: Mae hynny'n dangos yr angen am fod yn ofalus ynglŷn â defnyddio iaith. Gwnaeth Huw y pwynt yn gadarn, a byddai nifer o bobl yn cytuno ag ef, ac yn gweld yr anhawster o ddefnyddio'r termau hynny. Dyna pam y mae'n bwysig bod—

Mick Bates a Helen Mary Jones *a gododd*—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni allwn gael dau ymyriad ar yr un pryd.

Carwyn Jones: Cymeraf ymyriad gan Mick, gan mai ef oedd y cyntaf i godi.

Mick Bates: I ymateb i sylwadau Huw, yr wyf yn deall, a gobeithio imi egluro hynny pan gynigais y gwelliant hwn ei fod yn gwestiwn anodd ei ateb. Yn y bôn, mae'n galw am ddealltwriaeth gadarn o'r sefyllfaoedd cymharol. Derbyniaf fod anawsterau wrth wneud cymhariaeth uniongyrchol, ond pan welaf fywyd teulu'n cael ei ddinistrio oherwydd pŵer y manwerthwyr mawr, ystyriaaf bod hynny'n anghyfiawn, pa un yw'r ffermwr dan sylw yn byw yn y wlad hon neu mewn gwlad arall, ac yr wyf am gywiro'r anghyfiawnder hwnnw. Dim ond drwy ddealltwriaeth a thrwy gydweithio y byddwn yn gwneud hynny, a dyna yw—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae hyn yn ymyriad; ni allwn gael araith arall. Mae ein hamser ar ben.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I will sum up—and I apologise to Helen Mary for not taking her intervention, but we are out of time—by saying that fair trade means a certain thing to many people—for many it is literally the difference between life and death. As far as Welsh dairy farmers are concerned, it is right to say that there are many unanswered questions that need to be answered. I certainly welcome more transparency in the way in which prices are governed, and I look forward to the farming unions approaching me with what proposals they have. However, it is important that, when we talk about transparency, we do not get enmeshed in the issue of free trade and protectionism, because, in Europe, we have a poor story to tell on that.

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): I gloi—ac ymddiheuraf i Helen Mary am beidio â derbyn ei hymyriad, ond mae ein hamser ar ben—drwy ddweud fod masnach deg yn golygu rhywbeth penodol i nifer o bobl—i nifer golyga yn llythrennol y gwahaniaeth rhwng byw a marw. O ran ffermwyr llaeth yng Nghymru, mae'n wir dweud bod nifer o gwestiynau heb eu hateb sydd angen eu hateb. Yn sicr, yr wyf yn croesawu mwy o eglurder yn y modd y rheolir prisiau, ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld yr undebau ffermio'n dod ataf gyda'u cynigion. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig, pan fyddwn yn sôn am eglurder, inni beidio â baglu ar fater masnach deg a diffynnaeth, oherwydd yn Ewrop mae gennym hanes gwael o wneud hynny.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 30.
Amendment 1: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 30.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glynn
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
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Cynnig (NDM2637): O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 7.

Motion (NDM2367): For 42, Abstain 0, Against 7.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2638): O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 7.
Motion (NDM2368): For 42, Abstain 0, Against 7.*

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

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

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

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

Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Dirprwyo Swyddogaethau Rheoliadau Adrodd ar Brisiau Cynhyrchion Llaeth
(Cymru) 2005**
**Delegation of Functions under the Reporting of Prices of Milk Products (Wales)
Regulations 2005**

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

*the National Assembly, acting under section
62(1)(b) of the Government of Wales Act
1998:*

*1. resolves to delegate the functions of the
National Assembly contained in and under
the Reporting of Prices of Milk Products
(Wales) Regulations 2005 to the Assembly
First Minister.*

**Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd,
Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones):**
Cynigiaf fod

*y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, gan weithredu'n
unol ag adran 62(1)(b) o Ddeddf
Llywodraeth Cymru 1998:*

*1. yn penderfynu dirprwyo swyddogaethau'r
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol a gynhwysir yn ac o
dan Reoliadau Adrodd ar Brisiau
Cynhyrchion Llaeth (Cymru) 2005 i Brif
Weinidog Cymru.*

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

This delegation will be made in the knowledge that those functions will, as appropriate, be further delegated to the appropriate Assembly Minister and to staff. There are no functions which by law cannot be so delegated. (NDM2636)

Helen Mary Jones: Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales will obviously support these regulations; we welcome the new responsibilities that the new legislation places on public bodies to be proactive in the promotion of justice for disabled people here in Wales and across the UK. However, I would wish to raise again in this debate the question of how, practically, public bodies will be able to deliver. The Minister has heard, many times, our concern about resources, and there is a huge job for some public bodies to do—we know that many of our public services, be they in health or education, are delivered in very old buildings, some of which are—

Am I making the wrong speech, Llywydd? I thought that we had got on to the disability regulations; I apologise.

The Presiding Officer: We are on item 6 on the agenda.

Helen Mary Jones: I have said all that I have to say on milk regulations.

Y Llywydd: Felly, nid oes dadl i'w hateb, Weinidog.

Cynnig (NDM2636): O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 7.

Motion (NDM236): For 42, Abstain 0, Against 7.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor

2. *Ni fydd dim yn y cynnig hwn yn lleihau goruchafiaeth awdurdod y Cynulliad llawn nac yn lleihau rôl Pwyllgorau'r Cynulliad wrth arfer y swyddogaethau uchod.*

Gwneir y dirprwyo hwn ar y ddealltwriaeth y dirprwyir y swyddogaethau hynny ymhellach, fel sy'n briodol, i'r Gweinidog Cynulliad priodol ac i staff. Nid oes unrhyw swyddogaethau yn ôl y gyfraith nad oes modd eu dirprwyo yn y fath fodd. (NDM2636)

Helen Mary Jones: Bydd Plaid Cymru—The Party of Wales yn amlwg yn cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn; croesawn y cyfrifoldebau newydd y mae'r ddeddfwriaeth newydd yn eu gosod ar gyrff cyhoeddus i fod yn rhagweithiol wrth hyrwyddo cyfiawnder ar gyfer pobl anabl yng Nghymru a ledled y DU. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn godi'r cwestiwn eto yn y ddadl hon o sut, yn ymarferol, y gall gyrff cyhoeddus eu cyflawni. Clywodd y Gweinidog droeon am ein pryder ynglŷn ag adnoddau, ac mae llawer o waith i rai gyrff cyhoeddus ei wneud—gwyddom fod nifer o'n gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, boed yn wasanaethau ieched neu addysg, yn cael eu darparu mewn adeiladau hen iawn, a rhai ohonynt yn—

A wyf yn rhoi'r araith anghywir, Lywydd? Yr oeddwn yn meddwl ein bod wedi cyrraedd y rheoliadau anabled; ymddiheuraf.

Y Llywydd: Yr ydym ar eitem 6 yn ein hagenda.

Helen Mary Jones: Yr wyf wedi dweud yr hyn sydd gennyf i'w ddweud am reoliadau llaeth.

The Presiding Officer: There is no debate to respond to, Minister.

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

Cairns, Alun
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Laura Anne

Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty

Melding, David
Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Gwahaniaethu ar Sail Anabledd (Awdurdodau
Cyhoeddus) (Dyletswyddau Statudol) 2005 o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 26
Approval of the Disability Discrimination (Public Authorities) (Statutory Duties)
Regulations 2005 under Standing Order No. 26**

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

*the National Assembly for Wales, acting
under Standing Order No. 26, agrees that the
Secretary of State makes the Disability
Discrimination (Public Authorities) (Statutory
Duties) Regulations 2005, which were laid in
the Table Office on 10 October 2005.
(NDM2639)*

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan
weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 26,
yn cytuno bod yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn
gwneud y Rheoliadau Gwahaniaethu ar Sail
Anabledd (Awdurdodau Cyhoeddus)
(Dyletswyddau Statudol) 2005, a osodwyd yn
y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 10 Hydref 2005.
(NDM2639)*

Helen Mary Jones: I regret the earlier confusion; for some reason this is turning into 'The Helen Mary Jones Show' from Plaid Cymru this afternoon. I was a little confused about the motions that I was speaking on, and I apologise for that.

4.20 p.m.

To reiterate some of the points that I made earlier about resources, we are seeking to deliver justice for disabled people through public services in a lot of very old buildings, many of which are over 100 years old. We are not just talking about issues of physical access here, but about the challenge of making information available in formats that people with visual and hearing impairments can understand, and that people with learning difficulties can understand. I urge the Minister, as part of her responsibility to support the Assembly's statutory duty to promote equality, to develop a consistent approach to auditing with public bodies what the costs are likely to be. It will not be possible to do everything overnight, and nobody thinks that it will be, but we need to take a national, strategic look at how delivery can be achieved in the long term. There will be huge resource implications for public bodies, and the Assembly Government needs to take a lead in ascertaining how those resource demands will be met.

Mark Isherwood: We support this motion, which builds on the groundbreaking Conservative legislation enacted in 1995, and which will extend basic rights and opportunities for disabled people by placing a duty on the public sector to promote equality of opportunity for disabled people. However, in requiring public authorities to produce and publish a disability equality scheme, how will we ensure that the involvement of disabled people in its development will be based on real inclusion and equality of partnership? How will we ensure that the public servants that produce, implement and review disability equality schemes will have received, understood and embraced disability awareness training provided by the only community that understands, which is the disabled community? What role will disability fora be invited to play in this? With regard to the employment, training and

Helen Mary Jones: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf am y dryswch ynghynt; am ryw reswm mae hyn yn troi'n 'Sioe Helen Mary Jones' o Blaid Cymru y prynhawn yma. Yr oeddwn wedi drysu ychydig am y cynigion yr oeddwn yn eu trafod, ac ymddiheuraf am hynny.

I ailadrodd rhai o'r pwyntiau a wneuthum ynghynt am adnoddau, yr ydym yn ceisio sicrhau cyfiawnder ar gyfer pobl anabl drwy wasanaethau cyhoeddus mewn nifer o adeiladau hen iawn, nifer ohonynt wedi eu codi dros ganrif yn ôl. Nid ydym yn sôn am faterion mynediad corfforol yn unig, ond am her sicrhau bod gwybodaeth ar gael mewn ffurfiau y gall pobl sydd â nam ar eu golwg neu eu clyw eu deall. Anogaf y Gweinidog, fel rhan o'i chyfrifoldeb i gefnogi dyletswydd statudol y Cynulliad i hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb, i ddatblygu ymagwedd gyson at archwilio beth fydd y costau tebygol ar y cyd â chyrff cyhoeddus. Ni fydd yn bosibl gwneud hynny dros nos, ac nid oes neb yn credu y bydd, ond mae angen inni edrych yn genedlaethol ac yn strategol ar y ffordd y gellir cyflwyno'r gwasanaethau hyn yn y cyfnod hir. Bydd goblygiadau enfawr o ran adnoddau i gyrff cyhoeddus, ac mae angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad arwain i ddarganfod sut y caiff y galw hwnnw am adnoddau ei ateb.

Mark Isherwood: Cefnogwn y cynnig hwn, sy'n adeiladu ar y ddeddfwriaeth Geidwadol arloesol a weithredwyd yn 1995 ac a fydd yn ymestyn hawliau a chyfleoedd sylfaenol i bobl anabl drwy osod dyletswydd ar y sector cyhoeddus i hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal i bobl anabl. Fodd bynnag, wrth ei gwneud yn ofynnol i awdurdodau cyhoeddus gynhyrchu a chyhoeddi cynllun cydraddoldeb i bobl anabl, sut y byddwn yn sicrhau y bydd cynnwys pobl anabl yn ei ddatblygiad yn cael ei seilio ar gynhwysiant a chydaddoldeb partneriaeth gwirioneddol? Sut y byddwn yn sicrhau bod y gweision cyhoeddus sy'n cynhyrchu, yn gweithredu ac yn adolygu cynlluniau cydraddoldeb i bobl anabl wedi cael, wedi deall ac wedi croesawu hyfforddiant mewn ymwybyddiaeth anabledd a ddarperir gan yr unig gymuned sy'n deall, sef y gymuned anabl? Pa rôl y byddwn yn gofyn i fforymau ei chwarae yn hyn o beth?

development of disabled people, how will we ensure that line managers offer training and support to ensure compliance not only with legislation, but also with the disability equality schemes that apply to them?

How will we ensure that disability access groups produce agreements with local authorities on matters such as planning, building controls and highways? I was told at a recent disability forum meeting that the north Wales access group shares common issues, but that it looks as if matters will not be resolved with certain local authorities. How will we ensure that measurable indicators, key milestones and action plans are agreed, realistic and reviewable, and how will we ensure that review dates are complied with, and that subsequent action plans also involve the input of disabled people?

Unless costs are quantified and planned for by the Welsh Assembly Government, at a time when many local authorities are imposing cuts in key front-line services and are even making redundancies, how can we expect local authorities to have the resources necessary to promote equality of opportunity when the general duty to do so is not absolute? How will schools achieve compliance with the regulations by 1 April 2007 when so many already suffer from unfit buildings and cuts? Also, how will we deal with the fact that growth rates for employing disabled people in the public sector are six times greater in Scotland and England than in Wales? Wales has the second-highest proportion of disabled people of working age in the nations and regions of the United Kingdom, but the second-lowest proportion in work.

O ran cyflogaeth, hyfforddiant a datblygiad pobl anabl, sut y byddwn yn sicrhau bod rheolwyr llinell yn cynnig hyfforddiant a chymorth er mwyn cydymffurfio nid yn unig â deddfwriaeth, ond hefyd â'r cynlluniau cydraddoldeb i bobl anabl sy'n berthnasol iddynt?

Sut y gallwn sicrhau y bydd grwpiau mynediad i bobl anabl yn cynhyrchu cytundebau gydag awdurdodau lleol ar faterion megis cynllunio, rheolaethau adeiladu a phriffyrdd? Dywedwyd wrthyf mewn cyfarfod o fforwm anabledd yn ddiweddar fod grŵp mynediad y gogledd yn rhannu problemau cyffredin, ond ei bod yn ymddangos na fydd materion yn cael eu datrys gydag awdurdodau lleol penodol. Sut y byddwn yn sicrhau y cytunir ar ddangosyddion mesuradwy, cerrig milltir allweddol a chynlluniau gweithredu sy'n synhwyrol ac y gellir eu hadolygu, a sut y byddwn yn sicrhau cydymffurfio â dyddiadau adolygu a bod cynlluniau gweithredu dilynol hefyd yn cynnwys cyfraniad pobl anabl?

Oni fydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn mesur costau a chynllunio ar eu cyfer ar adeg o gwtogi ar wasanaethau rheng flaen allweddol, a hyd yn oed yn dileu swyddi gan awdurdodau lleol, sut y gallwn ddisgwyl i awdurdodau lleol gael yr adnoddau angenrheidiol i hyrwyddo cyfle cyfartal pan nad yw'r ddyletswydd gyffredinol i wneud hynny'n absoliwt? Sut y gall ysgolion gydymffurfio â'r rheoliadau erbyn 1 Ebrill 2007 a chynifer eisoes mewn adeiladau anaddas ac yn wynebu toriadau? Hefyd, sut y byddwn yn ymdopi â'r ffaith fod cyfraddau twf ar gyfer cyflogi pobl anabl yn y sector cyhoeddus chwe gwaith yn fwy yn yr Alban a Lloegr nag ydynt yng Nghymru? Yng Nghymru mae'r gyfradd uchaf ond un o bobl anabl o oed gweithio yn holl wledydd a rhanbarthau'r Deyrnas Unedig, ond y gyfradd isaf ond un o ran pobl anabl mewn gwaith.

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats welcome this, while expressing our concern at the Everest that the public authorities will have to climb to achieve the aspirations in these regulations. The production of a disability equality scheme by each public authority will take time and care, and it is particularly important because in this there will be a duty on public authorities to improve opportunities for disabled people, to promote positive attitudes, and encourage participation in public life. I welcome the fact that they will also have to report on the educational opportunities and achievements of disabled people and students, and will have a duty to regularly report back on progress. I also welcome—and if it is done properly, it should allay Mark’s fears—the fact that they have to involve disabled people in the production of that scheme.

However, our concerns are with the number and cost of the basic building adaptations required, and the lack of understanding by key people of the needs of disabled people. For example, the cross-party disability group did some work on elections and the electoral process. Although the returning officers and their staff and the people involved with political parties undoubtedly had good intentions, the outcome fell well short, not because money was not spent, but because it was not spent effectively.

I note that schools have been given an extra 18 months to comply with the regulations and I must express concern at the reactive, rather than proactive, approach that has been taken regarding opportunities for disabled people and disability adaptations in schools in Wales. There are massive funding implications to all this, not only in terms of buildings, but in terms of training and understanding. I say to the Welsh Assembly Government that it must be funded; it must not just be dropped into the laps of public authorities in Wales as yet another cost that they have to absorb.

Jenny Randerson: Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn croesawu hyn, er ein bod yn mynegi ein pryder am y dasg enfawr sy’n wynebu awdurdodau cyhoeddus i gyflawni dyheadau’r rheoliadau hyn. Bydd creu cynllun cydraddoldeb i bobl anabl gan bob awdurdod cyhoeddus yn cymryd amser a gofal, ac mae’n arbennig o bwysig oherwydd yn hyn bydd yn ddyletswydd ar awdurdodau cyhoeddus i wella cyfleoedd i bobl anabl, hyrwyddo agweddau cadarnhaol, ac annog cyfranogi mewn bywyd cyhoeddus. Yr wyf yn croesawu’r ffaith y bydd yn rhaid iddynt hefyd roi adroddiad ar gyfleoedd addysgol a chyflawniadau pobl a myfyrwyr anabl, a bydd yn ddyletswydd arnynt i adrodd yn ôl yn rheolaidd ar gynnydd. Yr wyf hefyd yn croesawu—ac os caiff ei wneud yn iawn, dylai dawelu ofnau Mark—ei bod yn rhaid iddynt gynnwys pobl anabl wrth greu’r cynllun hwnnw.

Fodd bynnag, yr hyn sy’n achosi pryder inni yw nifer a chost yr addasiadau sylfaenol i adeiladau sy’n angenrheidiol, a’r diffyg dealltwriaeth gan bobl allweddol o anghenion pobl anabl. Er enghraifft, gwnaeth y grŵp trawsbleidiol ar anabled ychydig waith ar etholiadau a’r broses etholiadol. Er bod y swyddogion canlyniadau a’u staff a’r bobl a oedd yn gweithio gyda’r pleidiau gwleidyddol yn ddiau yn bwriadu’n dda, methwyd â chyrraedd y nod o bell ffordd, nid oherwydd na wariwyd yr arian, ond oherwydd na wariwyd yr arian yn effeithiol.

Sylwaf fod ysgolion wedi cael 18 mis yn ychwanegol i gydymffurfio â’r rheoliadau, a rhaid imi fynegi fy mhryder ynglŷn â’r ymagwedd adweithiol yn hytrach nag ymagwedd ragweithiol at gyfleoedd i bobl anabl ac addasiadau i bobl anabl mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru. Mae goblygiadau ariannu enfawr i hyn oll, nid yn unig o ran adeiladau, ond o ran hyfforddiant a dealltwriaeth. Dywedaf wrth Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ei bod yn rhaid ei ariannu; ni ddylid ei ollwng yng nghôl awdurdodau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru fel cost arall y mae’n rhaid iddynt ei hysgwyddo.

I note that no particular Welsh issues were raised at the consultation in Cardiff and I am disappointed at that, because there are some important issues specific to Wales, for example, the availability of special needs education through the medium of Welsh.

These regulations are a step along the same road that the Act on equal opportunities began to take decades ago. A parallel road is being taken for disabled people, but we must learn the lessons from the fact that we have only taken a few steps along the road of equality all these decades later. In terms of disabled people, we are taking just one step with these regulations; we need funding and the will from the Government if we are to continue in the right direction.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): This is the will of the UK Government, with the 2005 amendment, which, of course, Mark, builds on the 1995 Act. This is to ensure that public authorities comply with the legislation in relation to disability discrimination, and will achieve that. Mark and Jenny, you made the point that, as a result of the 2005 amendment, the regulations and the code of practice that is going through, there will be a duty to encourage participation by disabled people in public life and in the development of the disability equality schemes. It will now be a duty, which it was not before. This will guide the way in terms of developing and implementing the disability equality schemes.

The issue of resources goes back to the 1995 Act. This is not devolved: we have 10 years to implement it and each authority will have the flexibility to determine how to comply with the duty within their financial and other constraints. We, as an Assembly, with our statutory duty to promote equality, will hold this at the forefront in terms of delivering on the disability equality schemes and taking on board the points that you made. In terms of resources, I have already answered these points in full. There has been a doubling of our schools' capital budget, which is proactive not reactive, Jenny, in terms of the circulars that the Minister issued last year, and is delivering on the resources for schools for disabled pupils.

Sylwaf na chodwyd unrhyw faterion Cymreig penodol yn ystod yr ymgynghori yng Nghaerdydd, ac mae hynny'n siom imi, oherwydd bod rhai materion pwysig sy'n benodol i Gymru, er enghraifft, addysg anghenion arbennig drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn gam ar hyd yr un ffordd ag y dechreuodd y Ddeddf cyfle cyfartal arni ddegawdau yn ôl. Teithir yr un ffordd ar gyfer pobl anabl, ond rhaid inni ddysgu'r wers o'r ffaith nad ydym wedi cymryd ond ychydig o gamau ar hyd ffordd cydraddoldeb ar ôl yr holl flynyddoedd hyn. O ran pobl anabl, yr ydym yn cymryd un cam yn unig gyda'r rheoliadau hyn; mae angen arian ac ewyllys gan y Llywodraeth os ydym i barhau yn y cyfeiriad cywir.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Dyma yw ewyllys Llywodraeth y DU, gyda diwygiad 2005, sydd, wrth gwrs, Mark, yn adeiladu ar Ddeddf 1995. Gwneir hyn er mwyn sicrhau bod awdurdodau cyhoeddus yn cydymffurfio â'r ddeddfwriaeth o ran gwahaniaethu ar sail anabledd, a bydd yn gwneud hynny. Mark a Jenny, yr oeddech yn gwneud y pwynt, o ganlyniad i ddiwygiad 2005, y rheoliadau a'r cod ymarfer sy'n mynd trwodd, y bydd yn ddyletswydd i annog pobl anabl i gymryd rhan mewn bywyd cyhoeddus ac wrth ddatblygu'r cynlluniau cydraddoldeb ar gyfer pobl anabl. Bydd yn awr yn ddyletswydd, lle nad oedd o'r blaen. Bydd hyn yn arwain y ffordd o ran datblygu a gweithredu'r cynlluniau cydraddoldeb ar gyfer pobl anabl.

Mae'r mater adnoddau'n mynd yn ôl i Ddeddf 1995. Nid yw hyn wedi'i ddatganoli: mae gennym 10 mlynedd i'w weithredu, a bydd gan bob awdurdod yr hyblygrwydd i benderfynu sut i gydymffurfio â'r ddyletswydd o fewn ei gyfyngiadau ariannol a'i gyfyngiadau eraill. Byddwn ni, fel Cynulliad, gyda'n dyletswydd statudol i hyrwyddo cydraddoldeb, yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i hyn o ran cyflawni cynlluniau cydraddoldeb i bobl anabl ac ystyried y pwyntiau a wnaed gennych. O ran adnoddau, yr wyf eisoes wedi ateb y pwyntiau hyn yn llawn. Dyblwyd cyllideb cyfalaf ein hysgolion, sy'n rhagweithiol ac nid yn adweithiol, Jenny, o ran y cylchlythyrau a gyhoeddwyd gan y Gweinidog y llynedd, ac mae'n darparu'r

adnoddau ar gyfer ysgolion i ddisgyblion anabl.

Helen Mary Jones: We all appreciate the additional money that has gone into school budgets, but there are many other public bodies and buildings that are not accessible. Are you aware as to whether the Westminster Government intends to make additional funding available to public bodies in England to enable them to comply? If it does so, will there be any Barnett consequential that your Government could make use of to support public bodies in Wales?

Helen Mary Jones: Mae pob un ohonom yn gwerthfawrogi'r arian ychwanegol a ddyrannwyd i gyllidebau ysgolion, ond mae nifer o gyrff ac adeiladau cyhoeddus eraill nad ydynt yn hwylus. A ydych yn gwybod a yw Llywodraeth San Steffan yn bwriadu rhoi arian ychwanegol i gyrff cyhoeddus yn Lloegr i'w galluogi i gydymffurfio? Os ydyw, a fydd unrhyw symiau canlyniadol o dan Barnett y gallai eich Llywodraeth eu defnyddio i gefnogi cyrff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru?

Jane Hutt: There are also things that we are doing in Wales. For example, through arts funding, we are ensuring that arts buildings are accessible. We will also benefit from the Strategic Rail Authority consultation, and the £370 million that is available for developing accessibility in relation to railways. There are huge opportunities within our grasp, and, clearly, we are working with the UK Government, in terms of delivering these important new developments for disabled people in terms of their civil rights.

Jane Hutt: Mae yna hefyd bethau yr ydym yn eu gwneud yng Nghymru. Er enghraifft, drwy ariannu'r celfyddydau, yr ydym yn sicrhau bod adeiladau i'r celfyddydau yn gyfleus. Byddwn hefyd yn elwa o ymgynghoriad yr Awdurdod Rheilffyrdd Strategol, a'r £370 miliwn sydd ar gael ar gyfer datblygu hwylustod o ran rheilffyrdd. Mae cyfleoedd enfawr o fewn ein cyrraedd, ac yn amlwg yr ydym yn gweithio gyda Llywodraeth y DU, o ran sicrhau'r datblygiadau newydd pwysig hyn ar gyfer pobl anabl o ran eu hawliau sifil.

*Cynnig (NDM2639): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2639): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Williams, Kirsty

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.30 p.m.
 The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.30 p.m.*

Adroddiad Blynyddol y Sector Gwirfoddol Annual Report of the Voluntary Sector

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

This is an important debate, and I do not wish to constrain Members, but we only have half an hour for the debate because there will not be an extension. Where Members can make succinct speeches, I would be obliged.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): I propose that

the Assembly notes the action taken to implement the voluntary sector scheme in the period up to 31 March 2005 and agrees to publish the annual report. (NDM2640)

I am pleased to open the debate on the annual report of the voluntary sector scheme.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

Mae hon yn ddadl bwysig, ac nid wyf am gyfyngu ar Aelodau, ond dim ond hanner awr sydd gennym ar gyfer y ddadl gan na fydd estyniad. Byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe byddai Aelodau'n gwneud areithiau cryno.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad yn nodi'r camau a gymerwyd i weithredu cynllun y sector gwirfoddol yn y cyfnod hyd at 31 Mawrth 2005 ac yn cytuno i gyhoeddi'r adroddiad blynyddol. (NDM2640)

Yr wyf yn falch cael agor y ddadl ar adroddiad blynyddol cynllun y sector gwirfoddol.

In terms of the only amendment to the motion, tabled in the name of Jocelyn Davies, I think that it was a tad uncharitable, because the Assembly Government is working in partnership with the voluntary sector in taking forward the independent commission's recommendations, including the development of a new strategic action plan. The implementation of the independent commission's recommendations will lay the foundation for the future of the voluntary and community sector in Wales, and we shall engage all stakeholders as fully as possible. I also remind Members that not all the recommendations were for the Assembly Government, as several were for the Wales Council for Voluntary Action, and others for the Assembly and the WCVA to progress in partnership. That is my reason for opposing the amendment.

The report describes many of last year's achievements, and it once again demonstrates the enormous contribution of the voluntary and community sectors to the social and economic wellbeing of Wales. Those of us who sit on the partnership council see at first hand the excellent contribution it makes to discussions, decision making and policy in Wales, and those of us who deal with it frequently at a portfolio level see the real differences it makes to the lives of people in Wales.

Its excellent achievements this year include the establishment of a joint working group and the establishment of a funding and compliance sub-committee. People doubted whether some of the new mechanisms would work, but they are starting to work, and, hopefully, they will gain over the next 12 months in terms of what they are able to deliver. We have also seen the publication of 'Getting More Out of Life as a Volunteer' and the launch of the code of principles for UK organisations working in Wales. We have also welcomed the establishment of a disabled access working group, which is very important.

We are all aware of the independent commission's review of the scheme in 2004,

O ran yr unig welliant i'r cynnig, a gyflwynwyd yn enw Jocelyn Davies, credaf fod hynny braidd yn angharedig, oherwydd mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth â'r sector gwirfoddol i weithredu argymhellion y comisiwn annibynnol, gan gynnwys datblygu cynllun gweithredu strategol newydd. Bydd gweithredu argymhellion y comisiwn annibynnol yn gosod y sylfeini ar gyfer dyfodol y sector gwirfoddol a'r sector cymunedol yng Nghymru, a byddwn yn ymgysylltu gymaint â phosibl gyda'r holl randdeiliaid. Hoffwn atgoffa Aelodau hefyd nad ar gyfer Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yr oedd pob argymhelliad. Yr oedd nifer ar gyfer Cyngor Gweithredu Gwirfoddol Cymru, ac eraill i'r Cynulliad a WCVA weithredu arnynt mewn partneriaeth. Dyna fy rheswm dros wrthwynebu'r gwelliant.

Mae'r adroddiad yn disgrifio llawer o'r hyn a gyflawnwyd y llynedd, ac unwaith eto dengys gyfraniad enfawr y sector gwirfoddol a'r sector cymunedol i les cymdeithasol ac economaidd Cymru. Mae'r rheini ohonom sydd ar y cyngor partneriaeth yn gweld yn uniongyrchol y cyfraniad rhagorol a wneir ganddo mewn trafodaethau, wrth wneud penderfyniadau ac wrth lunio polisïau yng Nghymru. Ac mae'r rheini ohonom sy'n ymwneud â'r cyngor yn rheolaidd ar lefel portffolio yn gweld y gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol a wnaiff i fywydau pobl yng Nghymru.

Ymhlith y pethau rhagorol a gyflawnwyd ganddo eleni mae sefydlu gweithgor ar y cyd a sefydlu is-bwyllgor ariannu a chydymffurfio. Yr oedd pobl yn amau a fyddai rhai o'r mecanweithiau newydd yn gweithio, ond maent yn dechrau gweithio, a gobeithio y byddant yn gwella dros y 12 mis nesaf o ran yr hyn y gallant ei gyflawni. Yr ydym hefyd wedi gweld cyhoeddi 'Cael Bywyd Cyfoethocach fel Gwirfoddolwr', a lansiô'r cod egwyddorion ar gyfer sefydliadau'r DU sy'n gweithio yng Nghymru. Yr ydym hefyd wedi croesawu sefydlu gweithgor mynediad i'r anabl, sy'n bwysig iawn.

Yr ydym i gyd yn ymwybodol o adolygiad annibynnol y comisiwn o'r cynllun yn 2004,

and there is work in progress on the implementation of its report. It made a series of recommendations, and we agreed to implement every one. The draft first-stage implementation plan was discussed by the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee on 29 September 2004, and it was endorsed by Plenary on 13 October 2004. It then went before the voluntary sector partnership council on 29 November 2004, and we are currently working closely with the sector to implement the changes and to develop a new strategic action plan. Good progress has been made, with 15 recommendations having been signed off, and another 10 recommendations are to be put before the voluntary sector partnership council to be signed off at the meeting on 21 November 2005—I do not think that that date is quite correct.

The VSPC's new funding and compliance sub-committee has met several times. Its role is to encourage consistent application of the scheme, promote best practice and increase understanding of the commission within the scheme and the strategic action plan.

It is important to recognise that some of the specific recommendations are quite difficult to implement. The commission's third recommendation called on the Assembly Government to

'In full consultation with the sector through the Voluntary Sector Partnership Council...develop and publish a new strategic action plan, setting out the next steps in implementing the Scheme in the light of the Commission's recommendations. It should assign responsibilities, set deadlines, and identify milestones and indicators for monitoring and evaluation.

Hopefully, the new plan will take that big recommendation into account, because it will be developed with the engagement of as many and as wide a range as possible of participants. It will reflect the commission's approach to the sector in undertaking the review. Objectivity, impartiality and respect, independence, openness and inclusivity were all key attributes that the commission utilised in engaging the sector. It needs to build on

ac mae gwaith yn mynd rhagddo ar weithredu ei adroddiad. Yr oedd yn gwneud cyfres o argymhellion, a chytunwyd y byddem yn gweithredu pob un. Trafodwyd drafft y cynllun gweithredu cam cyntaf gan y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ar 29 Medi 2004, ac fe'i cymeradwywyd yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 13 Hydref 2004. Yna aeth gerbron cyngor partneriaeth y sector gwirfoddol ar 29 Tachwedd 2004, ac yr ydym ar hyn o bryd yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r sector i weithredu'r newidiadau ac i ddatblygu cynllun gweithredu strategol newydd. Gwnaed cynnydd da, ac mae 15 o argymhellion wedi eu cymeradwyo a 10 o argymhellion eraill i gael eu cyflwyno gerbron cyngor partneriaeth y sector gwirfoddol i'w cymeradwyo yn y cyfarfod ar 21 Tachwedd 2005—nid wyf yn meddwl bod y dyddiad hwnnw'n hollol gywir.

Mae is-bwyllgor ariannu a chydymffurfio newydd VSPC wedi cyfarfod droeon. Ei rôl yw annog defnyddio'r cynllun yn gyson, hyrwyddo arferion gorau a chynyddu dealltwriaeth o'r comisiwn o fewn y cynllun a'r cynllun gweithredu strategol.

Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod rhai o'r argymhellion penodol yn ddigon anodd eu gweithredu. Yr oedd trydydd argymhelliad y comisiwn yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad

Drwy ymgynghori'n llawn â'r sector drwy gyfrwng Cyngor Partneriaeth y Sector Gwirfoddol...i ddatblygu a chyhoeddi cynllun gweithredu strategol newydd, gan osod allan y camau nesaf wrth weithredu'r Cynllun yng ngoleuni argymhellion y Comisiwn. Dylai ddyrannu cyfrifoldebau, pennu terfynau amser a nodi cerrig milltir a dangosyddion ar gyfer monitro a gwerthuso.

Gobeithio y bydd y cynllun newydd yn ystyried yr argymhelliad pwysig hwnnw, oherwydd caiff ei ddatblygu drwy gynnwys ystod mor eang â phosibl o gyfranogwyr. Bydd yn adlewyrchu ymagwedd y comisiwn at y sector wrth gynnal yr adolygiad. Yr oedd agwedd wrthrychol a diduedd, parch, annibyniaeth, natur agored a chynhwysol i gyd yn nodweddion allweddol a ddefnyddiwyd gan y comisiwn wrth

our achievements to date and have regard to the Assembly's key principles of sustainable development, equality of opportunity and social inclusion.

Therefore, the new plan will be built around the three key themes that the commission identified. The first is consistency of application of the scheme within the Assembly, by ASPBs and in relation to both the code of practice on funding and involving the sector in policy development. The second theme is clarity of responsibility for the application of the scheme, in policing its operation, monitoring and evaluating its progress and ensuring that the scheme is being properly implemented. The third theme is communication of the scheme to those who have not been previously been able to access its benefits and to obtain the widest involvement of the sector in developing policy, accessing funds, and engaging with Ministers.

The plan will build on the objectives that are set out, and it will look at how the voluntary sector can contribute to all aspects of Welsh life. The focus will be on outcomes and deliverables, setting targets and identifying milestones, and we will then have to look at the impact and the strategy will have to be evaluated. Therefore, it is important that we take these issues forward together in the voluntary sector partnership. By working together and continuing to nurture and develop productive partnerships with the voluntary sector and beyond, we can make a real difference to the lives of people living in our communities.

I always mention that it is the Year of the Volunteer, and that is important. In considering this report, we should pay tribute to the volunteers across Wales, who give freely of much of their time to deliver for other people. That is the whole essence of how civic society should be: it should be about people helping each other. As a Government and as an Assembly, we should continue to support those organisations and people who are willing to give their all.

Helen Mary Jones: I propose amendment 1

ymgysylltu â'r sector. Mae angen iddo adeiladu ar yr hyn a gyflawnwyd gennym hyd yma ac ystyried egwyddorion allweddol y Cynulliad, sef datblygu cynaliadwy, cyfle cyfartal a chynhwysiant cymdeithasol.

Felly, caiff y cynllun newydd ei seilio ar y tair thema allweddol a nodwyd gan y comisiwn. Y cyntaf yw cysondeb defnyddio'r cynllun yn y Cynulliad, gan CCNCau ac mewn perthynas â'r cod ymarfer ar ariannu a chynnwys y sector yn y broses wrth ddatblygu polisiau. Yr ail thema yw eglurder o ran y cyfrifoldeb am ddefnyddio'r cynllun, wrth blismona ei weithredu, monitro a gwerthuso ei gynnydd, a sicrhau y caiff y cynllun ei weithredu'n briodol. Y drydedd thema yw cyfathrebu'r cynllun i'r rheini nad ydynt gynt wedi gallu manteisio ar ei fuddiannau, a sicrhau'r cyfranogiad ehangaf posibl gan y sector yn y broses o ddatblygu polisi, gallu cael cyllid, ac ymgysylltu â Gweinidogion.

Bydd y cynllun yn adeiladu ar yr amcanion a gaiff eu gosod allan, a bydd yn edrych ar y ffordd y gall y sector gwirfoddol gyfrannu at bob agwedd ar fywyd Cymru. Bydd y ffocws ar ganlyniadau a'r hyn y gellir ei gyflawni, pennu targedau a nodi cerrig milltir. Ac yna bydd yn rhaid inni edrych ar yr effaith a bydd yn rhaid gwerthuso'r strategaeth. Felly, mae'n bwysig inni weithredu ar y materion hyn gyda'n gilydd ym mhartneriaeth y sector gwirfoddol. Drwy gydweithio a dechrau meithrin a datblygu partneriaethau cynhyrchiol gyda'r sector gwirfoddol a'r tu hwnt, gallwn wneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol i fywydau pobl sy'n byw yn ein cymunedau.

Byddaf bob amser yn sôn ei bod yn Flwyddyn y Gwirfoddolwyr, ac mae hynny'n bwysig. Wrth ystyried yr adroddiad hwn, dylem roi teyrnged i'r gwirfoddolwyr ledled Cymru sy'n rhoi mor hael o'u hamser dros bobl eraill. Dyna yw hanfod cymdeithas ddinesig: dylai ganolbwyntio ar bobl yn helpu ei gilydd. Fel llywodraeth a Chynulliad, dylem barhau i gefnogi'r sefydliadau hynny a'r bobl sy'n barod i roi i eithaf eu gallu.

Helen Mary Jones: Cynigiau welliant 1 yn

in the name of Jocelyn Davies: add a new point at the end of the motion:

but expresses concern that the implementation of some of the independent commission's recommendations have been subject to delay.

I will, on this occasion, attempt to deliver the right speech. I will make a few general remarks about how the scheme is working and I will then address the amendment specifically.

The voluntary sector scheme demonstrates to me some of the most positive aspects of the way in which public life is developing in Wales, but there are concerns and potential negatives in terms of the way in which it is developing. I know that people in the sector would share these concerns, and the Minister may also share them.

On the positive side, it is a clear demonstration that politicians and Government, both local and national, understand that, in Wales, we do not know everything and that we cannot and should not try to do everything. The positive, formal partnership with the voluntary sector acknowledges what it can do. I associate myself with many of the things that the Minister has said, particularly about volunteers and their contribution in our community. The scheme also demonstrates a commitment from Government to broad engagement in the process of decision making and governance, and I think that we would all strongly support and welcome that. I think that all parties across the Assembly share that commitment.

Over the years in the council, we have developed—and I am one of those who has been a member since 1999, when the council was established—a mutual respect between politicians, across the parties in the Assembly, and the voluntary sector in Wales, along with an understanding of our role and of how we can work and support each other. It demonstrates a real intention to share power, but I emphasise the word ‘intention’. However, there are risks, and, in many ways, the council is symbolic of those: it involves everybody but it is huge and unwieldy and it can take a long time to make anything that

enw Jocelyn Davies: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

ond yn mynegi pryder bod oedi wrth weithredu rhai o argymhellion y comisiwn annibynnol.

Y tro hwn, ceisiaf gyflwyno'r araith gywir. Gwnaf ychydig sylwadau cyffredinol am y ffordd y mae'r cynllun yn gweithio, ac yna trafodaf y gwelliant yn benodol.

Mae cynllun y sector gwirfoddol yn dangos i mi rai o'r agweddau mwyaf cadarnhaol ar y ffordd y mae bywyd cyhoeddus yn datblygu yng Nghymru. Ond mae yna bryderon a rhai agweddau negyddol posibl yn y ffordd y mae'n datblygu. Gwn y byddai pobl yn y sector hefyd yn pryderu am hyn, ac efallai fod yn Gweinidog hefyd yn pryderu.

Ar yr ochr gadarnhaol, mae'n gwbl amlwg fod gwleidyddion a'r Llywodraeth, ar lefel leol a chenedlaethol, yn deall nad ydym ni, yng Nghymru, yn gwybod y cyfan ac na allwn ac na ddylem geisio gwneud popeth. Mae'r bartneriaeth ffurfiol, gadarnhaol gyda'r sector gwirfoddol yn cydnabod yr hyn y gall ei wneud. Yr wyf yn gallu uniaethu â llawer o'r hyn a ddywedodd y Gweinidog, yn arbennig am wirfoddolwyr a'u cyfraniad yn ein cymuned. Mae'r cynllun hefyd yn dangos ymrwymiad gan y Llywodraeth i ymwneud yn eang yn y broses o wneud penderfyniadau a llywodraethu, a chredaf y byddem oll yn cefnogi hynny'n gryf ac yn ei groesawu. Credaf fod pob plaid yn y Cynulliad yn rhannu'r ymrwymiad hwnnw.

Dros y blynyddoedd yn y cyngor yr ydym—ac yr wyf yn un o'r aelodau er 1999, pan sefydlwyd y cyngor—wedi datblygu parch at ein gilydd rhwng gwleidyddion o bob plaid yn y Cynulliad, a'r sector gwirfoddol yng Nghymru, ynghyd â dealltwriaeth o'n rôl a sut y gallwn weithio a chefnogi ein gilydd. Mae'n dangos bwriad gwirionedd i rannu grym, ond pwysleisiaf y gair 'bwriad'. Fodd bynnag, mae yna risgiau, ac mewn llawer ffordd mae'r cyngor yn symbol o'r rheini: mae'n cynnwys pawb ond mae'n enfawr ac yn anhydrin a gall gymryd amser maith i wneud unrhyw beth sy'n debyg i

even vaguely resembles a decision. That is why I welcome so strongly the setting up of the sub-groups and, particularly, of the sub-committee that has some real clout, so that we can take some decisions out of that very big forum and take them to smaller fora, where they are likely to go ahead.

Another risk is that the voluntary sector could end up being consulted to death. Consultation is not a substitute for political leadership or for the formal process of democracy, and I am sure that the Minister would agree. We are still struggling with the question of when an issue is big enough to need a formal, large-scale consultation and when it is simply about how you should deliver something that you have already agreed needs to be delivered. The Government should perhaps be consulting in more depth on some of the bigger issues and leaving some of the implementation issues for the Government, so that it can get on with its job and govern.

I will refer back to my next point when I speak to the amendment, which is on the Government's unintentional inertia. Agreements are made but progress can be slow. Minister, how consistent across the board is the buy-into the scheme's principles? How are we ensuring that all the Assembly divisions and Ministers give the same priority to delivering the voluntary sector scheme as you do?

There is a risk that the relationship can become too cosy, especially at a national level in Wales. The voluntary sector has a role in challenging Government and politicians and in telling us when we have got it wrong, and there is a risk sometimes that partnership can become co-option.

4.40 p.m.

On the amendment, there is no intention, Minister, to be uncharitable, and I am sure that we would share many concerns about the progress, as well as being pleased about some aspects of it. The commission said that the scheme was fit for purpose, and we all agreed with that, but it made 59 recommendations in a report that was published in 2004. I acknowledge the size of the task, and I would

benderfyniad. Dyna pam yr wyf yn croesawu sefydlu'r is-grwpiau mor gryf, ac yn arbennig yr is-bwyllgor sydd â dylanwad gwirioneddol, fel y gallwn gymryd rhai penderfyniadau oddi ar y fforwm enfawr hwnnw a'u rhoi i'r fforymau llai, lle maent yn debygol o gael eu gweithredu.

Risg arall yw y gellid ymgynghori â'r sector gwirfoddol hyd syrffed. Nid yw ymgynghori yn cymryd lle arweinyddiaeth wleidyddol na'r broses ddemocrataidd ffurfiol, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Gweinidog yn cytuno. Yr ydym yn dal i frwydro â'r cwestiwn pryd y mae mater yn ddigon mawr i gyfiawnhau ymgynghori ffurfiol, helaeth a phryd y mae'n golygu dim mwy na'r ffordd y dylech ddarparu rhywbeth yr ydych eisoes wedi cytuno bod angen ei ddarparu. Efallai y dylai'r Llywodraeth fod yn ymgynghori'n fanylach ar rai o'r materion mwy a gadael rhai o'r materion gweithredu i'r Llywodraeth, fel y gall fynd ymlaen â'i gwaith a llywodraethu.

Cyfeiriai yn ôl at fy mhwynt nesaf pan fyddaf yn sôn am y gwelliant, sy'n ymwneud â llesgedd anfwriadol y Llywodraeth. Gwneir cytundebau, ond gall cynnydd fod yn araf. Weinidog, pa mor gyson yn gyffredinol yw egwyddorion mabwysiadu'r cynllun? Sut yr ydym yn sicrhau bod pob isadran yn y Cynulliad a Gweinidogion yn rhoi'r un flaenoriaeth i ddarparu cynllun y sector gwirfoddol ag a roddwch chi?

Mae yna berygl y gall y berthynas fynd yn rhy gysurus, yn arbennig ar lefel genedlaethol yng Nghymru. Mae gan y sector gwirfoddol rôl i herio'r Llywodraeth a gwleidyddion ac i dweud wrthym pan fydd pethau wedi mynd o chwith, ac weithiau mae yna berygl y gall partneriaeth fynd yn gyfethol.

O ran y gwelliant, nid oes unrhyw fwriad, Weinidog, i fod yn angharedig, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddem yn rhannu nifer o bryderon am y cynnydd, yn ogystal â chroesawu rhai agweddau arno. Dywedodd y comisiwn fod y cynllun yn addas at y diben, ac yr oeddem i gyd yn cytuno â hynny. Ond gwnaeth 59 o argymhellion mewn adroddiad a gyhoeddwyd yn 2004. Yr wyf yn cydnabod maint y dasg, a

also freely acknowledge that much of it is not specifically for the Government; it is for the sector and the partnership council. However, even if we sign off the further 10 recommendations this Friday, which I am sure that we will, that still leaves us with 29 undone. If we then consider those recommendations that have been done, to what extent are they working and delivering now? For example, the Minister referred to the establishment of the funding and compliance sub-committee—and it is excellent that it has been established—but we are still arguing in that committee about our exact remit and powers and to whom we should be making recommendations.

There are also recommendations that relate to the sector. I still meet too many voluntary organisations across my region that have never heard of the partnership council and have no idea what the scheme is supposed to mean to them, particularly at a local level.

I would stress that, in proposing this amendment, the Minister's own commitment to driving forward the commission's recommendations is not—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You need to wind up now as time has run out.

Helen Mary Jones: We all have a great deal to do, and that includes the Government, the sector and the politicians involved in the council and those who are not. I look forward to working with the Minister and the sector to turn the aspirations of this scheme into concrete reality.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: As this is an important debate, I will accept a motion to extend the session in around 10 to 15 minutes. I think that 20 minutes will be more than enough time. However, I repeat that succinct speeches will be most welcome. I call on Jeff Cuthbert.

Jeff Cuthbert: As the Assembly Member for the Caerphilly constituency, I know how

byddwn hefyd yn barod i gydnabod nad yw llawer ohono'n ymwneud yn benodol â'r Llywodraeth; mae'n ymwneud â'r sector a'r cyngor partneriaeth. Fodd bynnag, hyd yn oed os byddwn yn cymeradwyo'r 10 argymhelliad arall ddydd Gwener, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y gwnawn hynny, mae hynny'n gadael 29 ar ôl i'w gweithredu. Os byddwn wedyn yn ystyried yr argymhellion hynny sydd wedi cael eu gweithredu, i ba raddau y maent yn gweithio ac yn darparu yn awr? Er enghraifft, cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at sefydlu'r is-bwyllgor ariannu a chydymffurfio—ac mae'n wych ei fod wedi ei sefydlu—ond yr ydym yn parhau i ddadlau yn y pwyllgor hwnnw am ein hunion gyloch gwaith a'n pwerau ac i bwy y dylem fod yn gwneud argymhellion.

Mae yna argymhellion hefyd sy'n ymwneud â'r sector. Yr wyf yn dal i gwrdd â llawer iawn gormod o sefydliadau gwirfoddol ar draws fy rhanbarth sydd heb glywed erioed am y cyngor partneriaeth a heb unrhyw syniad o'r hyn y dylai'r cynllun ei olygu iddynt, yn enwedig ar lefel leol.

Hoffwn bwysleisio, wrth gynnig y gwelliant hwn, nad yw ymrwymiad y Gweinidog ei hun i ddatblygu argymhellion y comisiwn yn—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae angen ichi orffen yn awr gan fod yr amser wedi dod i ben.

Helen Mary Jones: Mae gan bob un ohonom lawer iawn o waith i'w wneud, ac mae hynny'n cynnwys y Llywodraeth, y sector a'r gwleidyddion sy'n ymwneud â'r cyngor a'r rhai nad ydynt. Edrychaf ymlaen at weithio gyda'r Gweinidog a'r sector i wireddu dyheadau'r cynllun hwn.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Gan fod hon yn ddadl bwysig, derbynïaf gynnig i ymestyn y sesiwn ymhen tua 10 i 15 munud. Credaf y bydd 20 munud yn fwy na digon o amser. Fodd bynnag, dywedaf unwaith eto y byddwn yn croesawu areithiau cryno. Galwaf ar Jeff Cuthbert.

Jeff Cuthbert: Fel Aelod y Cynulliad dros etholaeth Caerffili, gwn mor bwysig yw

important voluntary sector partners, such as the Gwent Association of Voluntary Organisations and Groundwork Wales, are in terms of the continued investments being made within Communities First areas in Wales.

I represent a constituency that has 19 Communities First areas, and, according to the index of multiple deprivation, the Caerphilly borough has more wards than any other authority in Wales included in the list of the top 25 most deprived wards. I have worked alongside Communities First and non-Communities-First partnerships, and have seen the real difference that many local projects have made within the communities in which they operate. The voluntary sector has played a crucial part in these communities in making Assembly Government targets a reality.

The voluntary sector scheme, through its first stage strategic implementation plan, is guiding the use of crucial investments within deprived wards in Wales. For example, Senghenydd in the Aber valley is benefiting from a youth drop-in centre and was awarded just over £495,000 of Communities First money last year. This is testament to the hard work of the partnership, and, as a result, the centre will be able to expand its work with young people, giving them even more opportunities to develop and learn skills.

Another example is the Kids in Caerphilly Krazee project, known as KICK. The project began in 2000, and its intended purpose was to provide key community facilities and a skateboard park for local young people. The organisation has provided youth support on a range of valued local projects, including projects on sexual health and homelessness issues. KICK has helped to guide and provide advice to local people on key issues such as this for a reasonable length of time. However, the project has been unable to provide a skateboard park as planned. Important lessons will clearly need to be learned.

The voluntary sector has always had to go through a vigorous assessment process when applying for project funding, and the process

partneriaid y sector gwirfoddol, megis Cymdeithas Sefydliadau Gwirfoddol Gwent a Groundwork Cymru, o ran y buddsoddiadau parhaus a wneir mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yng Nghymru.

Yr wyf yn cynrychioli etholaeth sydd â 19 o ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, ac yn ôl y mynegai amddifadedd lluosog, mae ym mrddeistref Caerffili fwy o wardiau yn y rhestr o'r 25 o wardiau mwyaf difreintiedig nag unrhyw awdurdod arall yng Nghymru. Yr wyf wedi gweithio gyda phartneriaethau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf a rhai nad ydynt yn y rhglen Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, ac yr wyf wedi gweld y gwahaniaeth mawr y mae llawer lprosiect leol wedi ei wneud yn y cymunedau lle maent ar waith. Mae'r sector gwirfoddol wedi chwarae rhan hanfodol yn y cymunedau hyn i wireddu targedau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad.

Mae'r cynllun sector gwirfoddol, drwy ei gynllun gweithredu strategol cyntaf, yn arwain yn y gwaith o ddefnyddio buddsoddiadau hanfodol mewn wardiau difreintiedig yng Nghymru. Er enghraifft, mae Senghenydd yn nyffryn Aber yn elwa o ganolfan galw heibio i bobl ifanc, a chafodd ychydig dros £495,000 o arian Cymunedau yn Gyntaf y llynedd. Mae hyn yn dyst i waith caled y bartneriaeth, ac o ganlyniad bydd y ganolfan yn gallu ehangu ei gwaith gyda phobl ifanc, gan roi iddynt fwy o gyfleoedd eto i ddatblygu a dysgu sgiliau.

Enghraifft arall yw prosiect *Kids in Caerphilly Krazee*, a elwir KICK. Dechreuodd y prosiect yn 2000, a'i fwriad oedd darparu cyfleusterau cymunedol allweddol a pharc byrddau sgrialu ar gyfer pobl ifanc leol. Mae'r sefydliad wedi rhoi cefnogaeth i bobl ifanc mewn amrywiaeth o brosiectau lleol gwerthfawr, gan gynnwys prosiectau ar faterion iechyd rhyw a digartrefedd. Mae KICK wedi helpu arwain pobl leol a'u cynghori ar faterion allweddol fel hyn am gyfnod rhesymol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r prosiect wedi gallu darparu parc byrddau sgrialu fel y bwriadwyd. Yn amlwg, bydd angen dysgu gwersi pwysig.

Mae'r sector gwirfoddol bob amser wedi gorfod mynd drwy broses asesu drwyadl wrth wneud cais am arian prosiect, ac nid yw'r

of applying for Communities First funding is no different. It is also important that a rigorous assessment process is followed when projects do not achieve what was planned. This is exactly as it should be. However, Assembly Government policy solutions must continue to recognise the complexity of the problems that deprived areas face. Priorities that seek a simplified and immediate outcome from financed projects need to be seen in a wider context. There is a danger that the true benefits of long-term community projects can be easily overlooked in any crude statistical analysis. It is also important that we accept that there will be an element of risk when supporting community-based projects.

As the voluntary sector scheme annual report clearly shows, joined-up working with the voluntary sector is reducing social inequality and helping to ensure that Assembly funding has maximum impact within our deprived communities.

David Melding: I will restrict my remarks to the consultation process as I have been interested in this area. When I worked in the voluntary sector, I often had to respond to the large volume of requests that came for consultation responses and, like Helen Mary, I have been on the voluntary sector council since its inception. I happily put on record, as I have in the past, what an innovation this partnership has been. It commends the Assembly as a world-beater. I am happy to pay tribute to those who first conceived of its use. In broad terms, the commission's work has been helpful and the suggestions that it makes to strengthen the partnership are helpful, but it does conclude, in essence, that it is currently robust and that we do not need major changes to it. I broadly agree with that, although I also commend Helen Mary's remarks about the need to have several forms of mechanisms, and not just the council, which is inevitably a fairly large meeting and is not always fleet of foot. There are other ways of achieving a range of processes.

broses o wneud cais am arian Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn eithriad. Mae hefyd yn bwysig dilyn proses asesu drwyadl pan na fydd prosiectau'n cyflawni'r hyn a fwriadwyd. Dyna'n union fel y dylai fod. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i atebion polisi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad barhau i gydnabod cymhlethdod y problemau sy'n wynebu ardaloedd difreintiedig. Mae angen edrych ar flaenoriaethau, sy'n ceisio sicrhau canlyniad syml ac uniongyrchol, mewn cyd-destun ehangach. Mae perygl y gellir yn hawdd anwybyddu manteision gwirioneddol prosiectau cymunedol hirdymor mewn unrhyw ddadansoddiad ystadegol amrwd. Mae hefyd yn bwysig inni dderbyn y bydd elfen o risg wrth gefnogi prosiectau cymunedol.

Fel y mae adroddiad blynyddol y cynllun sector gwirfoddol yn ei ddangos yn glir, mae cydweithio â'r sector gwirfoddol yn lleihau anghydraddoldeb cymdeithasol ac yn helpu sicrhau bod arian y Cynulliad yn cael yr effaith fwyaf posibl o fewn ein cymunedau difreintiedig.

David Melding: Byddaf yn cyfyngu fy sylwadau i'r broses ymgynghori gan fy mod wedi ymddiddori yn y maes hwn. Pan oeddwn yn gweithio yn y sector gwirfoddol, byddai'n rhaid imi, yn aml, ymateb i'r pentwr mawr o geisiadau am ymatebion ymgynghori, ac fel Helen Mary, yr wyf wedi bod yn aelod o'r cyngor sector gwirfoddol ers y dechrau. Yr wyf yn fodlon cofnodi, fel y gwneuthum yn y gorffennol, mor arloesol yw'r bartneriaeth hon wedi bod. Mae'n canmol y Cynulliad fel arweinydd byd-eang. Yr wyf yn fodlon rhoi teyrnged i'r bobl hynny a feddyliodd gyntaf am ei defnyddio. Yn gyffredinol, mae gwaith y comisiwn wedi bod yn ddefnyddiol a'r awgrymiadau a wneir ganddo i atgyfnerthu'r bartneriaeth yn ddefnyddiol. Ond daw i'r casgliad, yn ei hanfod, ei bod yn gadarn ar hyn o bryd ac nad oes angen ei newid yn sylweddol. Cytunaf â hynny, yn gyffredinol, er fy mod hefyd yn cymeradwyo sylwadau Helen Mary fod angen cael nifer o ddulliau, nid y cyngor yn unig, sydd yn anochel yn gyfarfod cymharol fawr, ac nad yw bob amser yn gweithredu'n gyflym. Mae yna ffyrdd eraill i sicrhau amrywiaeth o brosesau.

A 12-week minimum for a consultation response, hand on heart, is rarely given. It is often disturbed by holiday periods, particularly over the summer. However, if we want effective consultation—and we are consulting with the voluntary sector so that it can drill down to the roots of a community—then it is going to need time to hold meetings and get responses from people. That cannot be turned around quickly. So, the need on major issues to have 12 weeks as a minimum is important. I also think that there could be a greater co-ordination on the major issues that we will need to consult on and some form of timetable for that, which could be published in advance. I do not think that this is beyond the wit of man. We look at things fairly strategically now with some capital documents that are related to various forms of Government activity; to consult on these in a more structured way would be helpful.

Civil servants and people in the voluntary sector—the professionals that work in it—could benefit from training and secondments in each others' organisations so that they see a consultation process and a policy formation process from the other side of the fence, as it were. That would build up skills and would encourage quite an interesting cross-fertilisation.

I hope that these remarks will be useful in terms of how to strengthen the consultation process. Moving to a three-year cycle for grants in the voluntary sector is important. I will not develop that point, but it does strengthen relationships between the statutory sector and the voluntary organisations. Finally, I still believe that most services could be located in the voluntary sector. For example, the expert patient programmes that will be developed in the health service would often be well-provided by the voluntary sector.

There is a danger that when we involve the voluntary sector in the delivery of services—and I think that Helen Mary referred to this—they are often not so sharp at campaigning. They need to be made aware of this difficulty in campaigning and service delivery. They do

Anaml iawn y rhoddir y cyfnod ymgynghori gofynnol o 12 wythnos, a dywedaf hynny â'm llaw ar fy nghalon. Bydd gwyliau, yn arbennig yn ystod yr haf, yn aml yn tarfu arno. Fodd bynnag, os ydym am gael system ymgynghori effeithiol—ac yr ydym yn ymgynghori â'r sector gwirfoddol er mwyn iddo allu cyrraedd i wraidd cymuned—yna bydd arno angen amser i gynnal cyfarfodydd a chael ymatebion gan bobl. Ni ellir gwneud hynny'n gyflym. Felly, mae'r angen am roi o leiaf 12 wythnos ar gyfer materion trwm yn bwysig. Credaf hefyd y gellid sicrhau mwy o gydlynid o ran y materion pwysig y bydd angen inni ymgynghori arnynt, a rhyw fath o amserlen ar gyfer hynny y gellid ei chyhoeddi ymlaen llaw. Nid wyf yn credu bod hyn y tu hwnt i allu dyn. Edrychwn ar bethau yn weddol strategol erbyn hyn gyda rhai dogfennau cyfalaf sy'n gysylltiedig â mathau amrywiol o weithgarwch y Llywodraeth; byddai ymgynghori ar y rhain mewn modd mwy strwythuredig yn ddefnyddiol.

Gallai gweision sifil a phobl yn y sector gwirfoddol—y gweithwyr proffesiynol sy'n gweithio ynddo—elwa o hyfforddiant a secondiadau yn sefydliadau ei gilydd er mwyn gweld proses ymgynghori a phroses llunio polisi o safbwynt arall, fel petai. Byddai hynny'n datblygu sgiliau ac yn annog trawsffrwythloni tra diddorol.

Gobeithio y bydd y sylwadau hyn yn ddefnyddiol o ran sut i atgyfnerthu'r broses ymgynghori. Mae symud i gylch tair blynedd ar gyfer grantiau yn y sector gwirfoddol yn bwysig. Nid af i ymhelaethu ar y pwynt hwnnw, ond mae'n atgyfnerthu cydberthynas rhwng y sector statudol a'r sefydliadau gwirfoddol. Yn olaf, yr wyf yn credu o hyd y gellid lleoli'r rhan fwyaf o wasanaethau yn y sector gwirfoddol. Er enghraifft, byddai'r rhaglenni cleifion arbenigol, a fydd yn cael eu datblygu yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, yn aml yn cael eu darparu'n dda gan y sector gwirfoddol.

Mae yna berygl pan fyddwn yn cynnwys y sector gwirfoddol yn y gwaith o ddarparu gwasanaethau—a chredaf fod Helen Mary wedi cyfeirio at hyn—nad yw'r rheini yn aml mor lew wrth ymgyrchu. Mae angen iddynt fod yn ymwybodol o'r anhawster hwn wrth

not always sit well together and some are realising this and are starting to have umbrella organisations for the campaigning that are separate from the processes for the delivery of services.

Mick Bates: I join others in paying tribute to the way in which the Minister has handled this and for all the work undertaken in ensuring that there is a genuine participation in this that embodies that great principle of partnership. In my brief remarks, I remind people that this is a dynamic effect. Having issued the protocols, they sometimes need to be changed because it is tremendously important to retain the two great features of the voluntary sector, namely its independence and its innovation. If its involvement with Government is so tight, there is a tendency to lose the innovative processes which are borne out of their own independence.

4.50 p.m.

The key issue for me is the sustainability and continuity of voluntary sector service delivery. That is why, in recommendation 22, I think that we have the fundamental issue: continuity of funding. I am certain that this is the plank on which so much good work can be built now and in the future.

However, there are four main challenges beyond that. The first of these challenges is in recommendation 48 and embodies the promotion of volunteering. I may have remarked before in the Chamber that, 25 years ago, one volunteer did the work of five volunteers today. Because of change in lifestyles, there is a need for more volunteers. It is a wonderful two-way process of what is gained by the volunteer and by the people that they serve. It has an important social function. The capacity that is built up in volunteering can be lost without that continuity of funding. I hope that you can assure us that your main aim will always be to ensure that funding follows the priorities outlined in the protocols. Sometimes, I find that, despite the rhetoric and the strategies, there is still a problem with core-funding issues. The Minister will know that I am about to mention the citizens advice bureaux. Despite its current independence and the way

ymgyrchu a darparu gwasanaethau. Nid ydynt bob amser yn cydweddu â'i gilydd, ac mae rhai'n sylweddoli hyn ac yn dechrau cael sefydliadau ambarél ar gyfer ymgyrchu sydd ar wahân i'r prosesau ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau.

Mick Bates: Yr wyf yn ymuno ag eraill i roi teyrnged i'r ffordd y mae'r Gweinidog wedi ymdrin â hyn, ac am yr holl waith a wnaed i sicrhau bod cyfranogiad gwirioneddol yn hyn sy'n ymgorffori'r egwyddor wych honno o bartneriaeth. Yn fy sylwadau byr, hoffwn atgoffa pobl fod hon yn effaith ddeinamig. Ar ôl cyhoeddi'r protocolau, mae angen eu newid weithiau, oherwydd mae'n hynod bwysig cadw dwy nodwedd amlycaf y sector gwirfoddol, sef ei annibyniaeth a'i arloesedd. Os bydd ei ymwneud â'r Llywodraeth yn rhy dynn, mae tuedd i golli'r prosesau arloesol sy'n deillio o'u hannibyniaeth eu hunain.

Y prif fater imi yw cynaliadwyedd a pharhad y gwaith o ddarparu gwasanaethau'r sector gwirfoddol. Dyna pam mae gennym, yn argymhelliad 22, mi gredaf, broblem sylfaenol parhad cyllid. Yr wyf yn sicr mai hwn yw'r llwyfan y gellir gwneud llawer o waith da arno yn awr ac yn y dyfodol.

Fodd bynnag, mae pedair prif her y tu hwnt i hynny. Mae'r her gyntaf yn argymhelliad 48 ac mae'n ymgorffori'r gwaith o hyrwyddo gwirfoddoli. Efallai fy mod wedi dweud gynt yn y Siambwr fod un gwirfoddolwr, 25 mlynedd yn ôl, yn gwneud gwaith pum gwirfoddolwr heddiw. Oherwydd newid yn y ffordd o fyw, mae angen cael mwy o wirfoddolwyr. Mae'n broses ddwyffordd wych lle mae'r gwirfoddolwyr a'r bobl y maent yn eu gwasanaethu ar eu hennill. Mae'n swyddogaeth gymdeithasol bwysig. Gellir colli'r gallu a'r adnoddau a ddatblygir ym maes gwirfoddoli heb y parhad cyllid hwnnw. Gobeithio y gallwch roi cadarnhad inni mai eich prif nod bob amser fydd sicrhau bod ariannu yn dilyn yr egwyddorion a amlinellir yn y protocolau. Weithiau, byddaf yn gweld, er gwaethaf y rhethreg a'r strategaethau, fod problem o hyd gyda materion arian craidd. Fe wŷr y Gweinidog fy mod ar fin sôn am y canolfannau cyngor ar

that it is constituted, I believe that it should have core funding and the consequent stability because of its particularly important services, which are provided within all communities. There is a challenge for the Government to provide that core funding. In the rationalisation of advisory services, face-to-face contact is taken away in favour of telephone contact. I believe that this is useful in some circumstances, but face-to-face contact has to be retained as a principle. The pressure on funding sometimes causes organisations to resort to the use of technology, which is fine, but the human touch—the personal touch—is important.

The Minister must answer the question of how many projects run by the voluntary sector will be affected when structural funding comes to an end, particularly in the area of training provision. I hope that the Minister will look at how much money the Government may have to find in order to keep the capacity that has been built up. I will not say anything on consultations, but there has to be a better way than wasting people's time filling in forms. This is a great pressure on many organisations; there has to be a better way. One option could be to develop a call-centre system, Minister, where someone goes through the form with people in 10 minutes. I do not know what would work, but there has to be a better way.

Finally, there has to be scrutiny and evaluation. I am certain—given the Ministers attitude—that scrutiny will always be rigorous. One of the primary functions of the council is to scrutinise the Government, but also its own work and the effectiveness of its delivery.

Sandy Mewies: I welcome this good report; I pay tribute to those who prepared it. As you all know, Flintshire Local Voluntary Council is very active, and Flintshire also has an active voluntary sector. I agree with the need for funding to be awarded over a three-year period; it enables people to plan in the long term rather than just coming up with short-term solutions. I will concentrate my remarks on the voluntary sector partnership council. A lot of work has been done to

bopeth. Er eu bod yn annibynnol ar hyn o bryd ac er y ffordd y maent wedi eu ffurfio, credaf y dylent gael mwy o arian craidd a'r sefydlogrwydd a ddaw yn sgîl hyn oherwydd eu gwasanaethau arbennig o bwysig, a ddarperir ym mhob cymuned. Mae darparu'r arian craidd hwnnw yn her i'r Llywodraeth. Wrth resymoli gwasanaethau cynghori, mae cyswllt wyneb yn wyneb yn cael ei ddisodli gan gyswllt dros y ffôn. Credaf fod hyn yn ddefnyddiol mewn rhai amgylchiadau, ond rhaid cadw cyswllt wyneb yn wyneb fel egwyddor. Mae'r pwysau ar gyllid weithiau'n peri i sefydliadau droi at ddefnyddio technoleg, sy'n ddigon teg. Ond mae cyswllt dynol—y cyswllt personol—yn bwysig.

Rhaid i'r Gweinidog ateb y cwestiwn faint o brosiectau, sy'n cael ei gynnal gan y sector gwirfoddol, yr effeithir arnynt pan ddaw cyllid strwythurol i ben, yn arbennig ym maes darparu hyfforddiant. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn edrych ar faint o arian y bydd yn rhaid i'r Llywodraeth ddod o hyd iddo, efallai, i gynnal y gallu a'r adnoddau sydd wedi eu datblygu. Nid wyf am ddweud dim am ymgynghoriadau, ond rhaid bod gwell ffordd na gwastraffu amser pobl yn llenwi ffurflenni. Mae hyn yn bwysau mawr ar lawer sefydliad; rhaid bod yna well ffordd. Un dewis fyddai datblygu system yn seiliedig ar ganolfan alwadau, Weinidog, lle bydd rhywun yn helpu pobl i lenwi'r ffurflen mewn 10 munud. Ni wn beth fyddai'n gweithio, ond rhaid bod yna well ffordd.

Yn olaf, rhaid craffu a gwerthuso. Yr wyf yn siŵr—o ystyried agwedd y Gweinidogion—y bydd y broses graffu bob amser yn llym. Un o brif swyddogaethau'r cyngor yw craffu ar y Llywodraeth, ond hefyd ar ei waith ei hun ac ar effeithiolrwydd y gwaith o'i gyflawni.

Sandy Mewies: Yr wyf yn croesawu'r adroddiad da hwn; yr wyf yn rhoi teyrnged i'r bobl hynny a'i paratôdd. Fel y gwyddoch bob un, mae Cyngor Gwirfoddol Lleol Sir y Fflint yn weithgar iawn, ac mae gan sir y Fflint sector gwirfoddol gweithgar hefyd. Cytunaf fod angen dyfarnu arian dros gyfnod o dair blynedd; mae'n galluogi pobl i gynllunio dros gyfnod hir yn hytrach na dim ond dod o hyd i atebion byrdymor. Bydd fy sylwadau yn canolbwyntio ar gyngor partneriaeth y

strengthen this, and to allow for participation in the voluntary sector partnership. I congratulate, once again, those who have done that work.

In the main, on the partnership councils, the networks involved are large national networks. We need to continue to strengthen the input from local organisations. I congratulate you on the work that has been done; it has been very good. However, I hope that you can assure me that we will continue to make progress so that the local, smaller organisations can have their say.

Mark Isherwood: I restate my support for a voluntary sector scheme which seeks to place the voluntary sector on an equal footing with local government and the business sector in Wales as formal partners of the Assembly.

Conwy Voluntary Services Council has told me that it welcomes this annual report; Denbighshire Voluntary Services Council has told me that it considers this to be a fair report; and the Association of Voluntary Organisations in Wrexham has told me that it welcomes the recognition of county voluntary councils as being a local network. I also attended the Flintshire Local Voluntary Council annual general meeting in July. The council has also given an overall positive response to this report, noting that it highlighted some areas which need strengthening, such as better promotion of the scheme and of the partnership council at local level. It also welcomed moves to ensure that adherence to the funding code will be monitored more closely, adding that continuity of funding remains the priority, and stressing the fundamental need for the voluntary sector to remain independent and autonomous while engaging at local, regional and national level.

We must recognise the contribution made by European funding to the voluntary sector and call on the Welsh Assembly Government to detail the actions planned to ensure that essential voluntary sector activities do not

sector gwirfoddol. Gwnaed llawer o waith i atgyfnerthu hyn, ac i ganiatau cyfranogi yn y bartneriaeth sector gwirfoddol. Llongyfarchiadau, unwaith eto, i'r rheini sydd wedi gwneud y gwaith hwnnw.

Ar y cyfan, ar y cynghorau partneriaeth, mae'r rhwydweithiau dan sylw yn rhwydweithiau cenedlaethol mawr. Mae angen inni barhau i atgyfnerthu'r cyfraniad gan sefydliadau lleol. Llongyfarchiadau i chi am y gwaith a wnaed; mae wedi bod yn dda iawn. Fodd bynnag, gobeithio y gallwch fy sicrhau y byddwn yn parhau i wneud cynnydd er mwyn i sefydliadau lleol, llai o faint allu dweud eu dweud.

Mark Isherwood: Hoffwn ailadrodd fy nghefnogaeth i gynllun sector gwirfoddol sy'n ceisio gwneud y sector gwirfoddol yn gyfartal â llywodraeth leol a'r sector busnes yng Nghymru fel partneriaid ffurfiol i'r Cynulliad.

Dywedodd Cyngor Gwasanaethau Gwirfoddol Conwy wrthyf ei fod yn croesawu'r adroddiad blynyddol hwn; dywedodd Cyngor Gwasanaethau Gwirfoddol Sir Ddinbych ei fod yn ei ystyried yn adroddiad teg; a dywedodd y Gymdeithas Sefydliadau Gwirfoddol yn Wrecsam wrthyf ei bod yn croesawu cydnabod cynghorau gwirfoddol sirol fel rhwydwaith lleol. Bû, hefyd yng nghyfarfod cyffredinol blynyddol Cyngor Gwirfoddol Lleol Sir y Fflint ym mis Gorffennaf. Mae'r cyngor hefyd wedi rhoi ymateb cadarnhaol, ar y cyfan, i'r adroddiad hwn, gan ddweud ei fod yn tynnu sylw at rai meysydd y mae angen eu hatgyfnerthu, megis hyrwyddo'r cynllun a'r cyngor partneriaeth yn well yn lleol. Yr oedd hefyd yn croesawu camau i sicrhau y caiff cadw at y cod ariannu ei fonitro'n fwy gofalus, gan ychwanegu bod cyllid parhaus yn dal yn flaenoriaeth, gan bwysleisio'r angen sylfaenol i'r sector gwirfoddol barhau'n annibynnol ac ar wahân er yn ymgysylltu'n lleol, yn rhanbarthol ac yn genedlaethol.

Rhaid inni gydnabod y cyfraniad a wneir gan arian Ewropeaidd i'r sector gwirfoddol a galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i fanylu ar y camau gweithredu a fwriedir i sicrhau nad yw gweithgareddau sector

suffer from the anticipated decline in European funding. This must be viewed in the context of the 11 May all-party Assembly group meeting on adult learning—which I chaired—which called on Ministers to detail the contingency planning being undertaken so that funding may be provided to keep projects live when adult and community learning projects funded under the European Social Fund come to an end in 2006, although there are some running as late as 2008. NIACE Dysgu Cymru was concerned that, upon inquiry, no contingency planning by either Welsh Assembly Government or Education and Learning Wales appeared to be under way. As practitioners stated at this meeting, priority must be given to communities that are most vulnerable to a break in activity, noting the effect of stop-go delays in new funding programmes on organisations that will have difficulty in continuing to deliver adult learning programmes.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning, Jane Davidson's subsequent statement in a letter to me that:

'The Assembly Government's aim remains to encourage even more people to participate in learning throughout their lives'

is mere hot air unless it is delivered in a culture of effective and proactive planning and resourcing.

The findings and results of the independent commission report on the National Assembly's voluntary sector scheme were and are welcomed. The content of the resulting strategic action plan will be crucial. The Association of Voluntary Organisations in Wrexham has told me that clearer contracts with a minimum of three years' funding would give stability to its work. It also suggested that volunteer bureaux and core local voluntary service funding could be combined to become one simplified funding stream with a single monitoring regime.

Performance targets tied to payments must be both quantitative and qualitative, where many voluntary organisations are, by definition, dealing with the hardest-to-reach people.

gwirfoddol hanfodol yn dioddef oherwydd y gostyngiad a ragwelir mewn arian Ewropeaidd. Rhaid ystyried hyn yng nghydstun cyfarfod grŵp hollbleidiol y Cynulliad ar 11 Mai ar ddysgu oedolion—fi oedd y cadeirydd—a alwodd ar Weinidogion i fanylu ar y cynllunio wrth gefn sydd ar y gweill fel y gellir darparu arian i gadw prosiectau'n fyw pan fydd prosiectau dysgu oedolion a chymunedol o dan Gronfa Gymdeithasol Ewrop yn dod i ben yn 2006, er bod rhai'n parhau mor hwyr â 2008. Yr oedd NIACE Dysgu Cymru yn bryderus, ar ôl ymchwilio, nad oedd unrhyw waith i'w weld yn mynd rhagddo gan naill ai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru na Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru i greu cynlluniau wrth gefn. Fel y dywedodd ymarferwyr yn y cyfarfod hwnnw, rhaid rhoi blaenoriaeth i gymunedau sydd fwyaf agored i doriad mewn gweithgarwch, gan nodi effaith oedi anwadalau mewn rhaglenni ariannu newydd ar sefydliadau a fydd yn ei chael yn anodd parhau i ddarparu rhaglenni dysgu i oedolion.

Nid yw datganiad dilynol Jane Davidson, y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, mewn llythyr i mi mai:

Nod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yw parhau i annog hyd yn oed mwy o bobl i gymryd rhan mewn dysgu drwy gydol eu bywyd

yn ddim ond malu awyr oni chaiff ei ddarparu mewn diwylliant o gynllunio a darparu adnoddau effeithiol a rhagweithiol.

Croesawyd darganfyddiadau a chanlyniadau'r adroddiad comisiwn annibynnol ar gynllun sector gwirfoddol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol ac fe'u croesawir. Bydd cynnwys y cynllun gweithredu strategol sy'n dilyn yn allweddol. Dywedodd y Gymdeithas Sefydliadau Gwirfoddol yn Wrecsam wrthyf y byddai contractau mwy eglur gydag o leiaf dair blynedd o gyllid yn rhoi sefydlogrwydd i'w gwaith. Awgrymodd hefyd y gellid cyfuno cyllid swyddfeydd gwirfoddolwyr a gwasanaethau gwirfoddol lleol craidd i greu un llif ariannu wedi ei symleiddio gydag un drefn fonitro.

Rhaid i dargedau perfformiad sy'n gysylltiedig â thaliadau fod yn feintiol ac yn ansoddol, lle mae nifer o sefydliadau gwirfoddol, drwy ddiffiniad, yn ymddrin â'r

However, in addition to anticipated cuts in European funding, annual Treasury increases in public spending will be falling from the figure of over 4 per cent experienced in recent years to below 2 per cent in future years. This will have a significant impact on spending in Wales. Organisations ranging from adult learning to hospices, drug rehabilitation to Communities First partnerships, victim support to neighbourhood watch, Women's Aid to disability groups have expressed their concern to me about known cuts and the likely impact on them and the people they serve in the future.

In this context, we must note for example, the cut in grants to voluntary organisations of almost £0.5 million over three years planned by Flintshire County Council as one of the measures being undertaken to address its budget shortfall, and note the statement by the leader of the Welsh Local Government Association last November that:

'Welsh Authorities face extremely difficult choices, and one Council could even be facing meltdown'.

Funding problems were highlighted at July's north Wales regional committee meeting in St Asaph, when representatives of the north Wales hospices warned of the risk of funding voluntary services with non-recurrent funding. The Welsh Assembly Government must, therefore, prioritise attention in this area, noting not just absolute cost, but the cost benefits and cost savings which can accrue. As hospice representatives stated at this meeting, the equivalent cost of volunteers in a single hospice can save the NHS £300,000 per year. Wales cannot afford to lose its hospice service, but will lose it if it does not receive core funding equivalent to the levels applying in England and Scotland. Hospices may be minor providers, but they are major supporters of terminal care.

In a similar context, we must note that a recent report commissioned by Flintshire

bobl fwyaf anodd eu cyrraedd. Fodd bynnag, yn ogystal â thoriadau a ragwelir mewn arian Ewropeaidd, bydd codiadau blynyddol y Trysorlys mewn gwariant cyhoeddus yn gostwng o'r ffigur o fwy na 4 y cant a welwyd yn ddiweddar i lai na 2 y cant yn y dyfodol. Bydd hyn yn cael effaith sylweddol ar wariant yng Nghymru. Mae sefydliadau sy'n amrywio o ddysgu oedolion i hosbisau, adsefydlu pobl sy'n gaeth i gyffuriau i bartneriaethau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, cymorth i ddioddefwyr i warchod cymdogaeth, Cymorth i Fenywod i grwpiau anabledd wedi mynegi eu pryder wrthyf am doriadau sy'n hysbys a'u heffaith debygol arnynt hwy ac ar y bobl y byddant yn eu gwasanaethu yn y dyfodol.

Yn y cyd-destun hwn, rhaid inni nodi, er enghraifft, y toriad mewn grantiau i sefydliadau gwirfoddol o bron £0.5 miliwn dros dair blynedd a fwriedir gan Gyngor Sir y Fflint, fel un o'r mesurau i fynd i'r afael â'i ddiffyg yn y gyllideb, a rhaid nodi'r datganiad gan arweinydd Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru fis Tachwedd diwethaf fod:

Awdurdodau Cymru yn wynebu dewisiadau hynod anodd, a gallai un Cyngor fod yn wynebu chwalfa hyd yn oed.

Tynnwyd sylw at broblemau ariannu yng nghyfarfod pwyllgor rhanbarthol y gogledd ym mis Gorffennaf yn Llanelwy, pan rybuddiodd cynrychiolwyr hosbisau am y perygl o ariannu gwasanaethau gwirfoddol ag arian achlysurol. Rhaid i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, felly, flaenoriaethu sylw yn y maes hwn, gan sylwi nid yn unig ar gost absoliwt, ond y buddiannau cost a'r buddiannau arbedion a all gronni. Fel y dywedodd cynrychiolwyr hosbisau yn y cyfarfod hwn, gall cost gyfatebol gwirfoddolwyr mewn un hosbis olygu arbed £300,000 y flwyddyn i'r GIG. Ni all Cymru fforddio colli ei gwasanaeth hosbis, ond dyna fydd yn digwydd os na fydd yn chaiff arian craidd sy'n cyfateb i'r lefelau sy'n gymwys yn Lloegr a'r Alban. Efallai mai mân ddarparwyr yw hosbisau, ond maent yn gefnogwyr brwd i ofal terfynol.

Mewn cyd-destun tebyg, rhaid inni nodi bod adroddiad yn ddiweddar a gomisiynwyd gan

County Council found that the voluntary sector delivers quality care provision at a cost to the carers grant scheme of just £3.68 per hour, compared to between £11 and £18 per hour for care provided directly by the county council or by private sector providers.

As this report has chosen to include housing within its total for voluntary sector funding, I express once again my alarm at both the massive cuts imposed on social housing and voluntary sector housing associations since devolution.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Time has run out; you must wind up.

Mark Isherwood: This report will only have real value when we finally recognise that social justice involves fairness both to those who provide help, as well as those who need it.

5.00 p.m.

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, under Standing Order No. 6.21(iii), extends Plenary to 5.40 p.m. in order to complete business.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I am satisfied that this is not an abuse of Assembly procedure. At least 10 Members must support the motion to extend Plenary. I see that at least 10 Members do, therefore we will move to a vote.

Gyngor Sir y Fflint wedi gweld bod y sector gwirfoddol yn darparu gofal o safon sy'n costio dim ond £3.68 yr awr i'r cynllun grant gofalwyr, o'i gymharu â rhwng £11 a £18 yr awr am ofal a ddarperir yn uniongyrchol gan y cyngor sir neu gan ddarparwyr yn y sector preifat.

Gan fod yr adroddiad hwn wedi dewis cynnwys tai yn ei gyfanswm ar gyfer arian i'r sector gwirfoddol, yr wyf unwaith yn rhagor yn mynegi fy ofn am y toriadau anferth sydd wedi eu gwneud mewn tai cymdeithasol a chymdeithasau tai yn y sector gwirfoddol ers datganoli.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae'r amser wedi dod i ben; rhaid i chi ddirwyn i ben.

Mark Isherwood: Bydd yr adroddiad hwn o werth gwirioneddol dim ond pan fyddwn yn cydnabod yn derfynol fod cyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn golygu tegwch i'r rheini sy'n darparu cymorth ac i'r rheini y mae arnynt ei angen.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.21(iii), yn ymestyn y Cyfarfod Llawn hyd 5.40 p.m. er mwyn cwblhau busnes.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf yn fodlon nad yw hyn yn camddefnyddio gweithdrefn y Cynulliad. Rhaid i o leiaf 10 Aelod gefnogi'r cynnig i ymestyn y Cyfarfod Llawn. Gwelaf fod o leiaf 10 Aelod yn gwneud hynny, felly, awn ati i bleidleisio.

*Cynnig: O blaid 33, Ymatal 2, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 33, Abstain 2, Against 0.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun

Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Griffiths, John
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Lewis, Huw
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Adroddiad Blynyddol y Sector Gwirfoddol: Parhad Annual Report of the Voluntary Sector: Continued

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): From today's discussion about the voluntary sector partnership relationships, I think that we all understand that partnership is not easy. I welcome Helen Mary's and David Melding's contributions. They have been on the Voluntary Sector Partnership Council since its inception in 1999. I understand the positive points put forward by Helen, but also some of the negative points. We have a large forum to discuss issues, but there is always the concern—and I think that David alluded to this—that it is something played out in the public domain and, therefore, as Helen indicated, that relationships could become a bit too cosy between those at the top of the tree in terms of politicians and people in the voluntary sector, rather than the focus being on what happens underneath and what we

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Yn sgîl y drafodaeth heddiw ynghylch cydberthynas partneriaeth y sector gwirfoddol, credaf fod pob un ohonom yn deall nad yw partneriaeth yn hawdd. Croesawaf gyfraniadau Helen Mary a David Melding. Maent wedi bod yn aelodau o Gyngor Partneriaeth y Sector Gwirfoddol ers ei sefydlu yn 1999. Yr wyf yn deall y pwyntiau cadarnhaol a wnaed gan Helen, ond hefyd rhai o'r pwyntiau negyddol. Mae gennym fforwm mawr i drafod pethau, ond mae pryder bob amser—a chredaf i David gyfeirio at hyn—fod hyn yn digwydd yn gyhoeddus, ac felly, fel y dywedodd Helen, y gallai'r berthynas fod ychydig yn rhy glôs rhwng y rhai sydd ar ben y goeden o ran gwleidyddion a phobl yn y sector gwirfoddol, yn hytrach na chanolbwyntio ar yr hyn sy'n

need to do.

I also think that it is a fair point that you could be consulted to death. I was taken by David's point on looking at consultation slightly differently, by co-ordinating certain consultations on the main issues that Government wants to consult on into a timetable. I would be happy to consider that further. Perhaps we can do some cross-party work with officials in the voluntary sector to think further about how to deal with the methods of consultation.

With regard to the voluntary sector, we must also look at the issues surrounding how to get more people on board from organisations that are not at the top end. Sandy, you spoke very well on that point. Such organisations exist underneath, with the voluntary sectors and the county councils. We need to address how to get their voices heard in the system, how they can get into the scheme, and how they feel their views are being valued. Further work needs to be done on that. Sandy, I know that you have been doing a lot of work with the voluntary sector in Flintshire and that you have been discussing these issues.

Jeff spoke about local issues to do with the voluntary sector and how it is involved in Communities First areas and others. He also spoke about how they have taken agendas forward that have an impact on people's lives, and about the importance of the Government in allowing money to flow into these projects. The projects can be good, bad or indifferent, but the important factor is the involvement of the voluntary sector and communities.

It is important to recognise that considerable progress has been made in relationships with the voluntary sector, when you look at the individual and ministerial meetings that now take place twice a year. I heard Mark speaking about some issues on education, and I have been very pleased to note the discussions that the education Minister has had on a wide range of issues, including developing areas between the Assembly and this sector in the education field, the Russell

digwydd islaw a'r hyn y mae angen i ni ei wneud.

Credaf hefyd ei bod yn deg dweud y gellid ymgynghori hyd syrffed. Yr oedd pwynt David ynghylch ystyried ymgynghori mewn ffordd ychydig yn wahanol, drwy gydlyn rhai ymgynghoriadau ar y prif faterion y mae'r Llywodraeth am ymgynghori arnynt i greu amserlen, yn ddiddorol. Byddwn yn fwy na pharod i ystyried hynny ymhellach. Efallai y gallwn wneud rhywfaint o waith trawsbleidiol gyda swyddogion yn y sector gwirfoddol i ystyried ymhellach sut i ymdrin â'r dulliau ymgynghori.

O ran y sector gwirfoddol, rhaid inni ystyried hefyd y materion yn ymwneud â'r modd i gynnwys mwy o bobl o sefydliadau nad ydynt ar y brig. Sandy, yr oeddech yn siarad yn dda iawn ar y pwynt hwnnw. Mae sefydliadau o'r fath yn bodoli islaw, gyda'r sectorau gwirfoddol a'r cynghorau sir. Mae angen inni ymdrin â'r ffordd y gallant leisio eu barn yn y system, sut y gellir eu cynnwys yn y cynllun, a sut y maent yn teimlo y caiff eu sylwadau eu gwerthfawrogi. Mae angen gwneud rhagor o waith ar hynny. Gwn eich bod, Sandy, wedi gwneud llawer o waith gyda'r sector gwirfoddol yn sir y Fflint ac wedi bod yn trafod y materion hyn.

Soniodd Jeff am faterion lleol yn ymwneud â'r sector gwirfoddol a sut y mae'n gweithredu mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf ac ardaloedd eraill. Soniodd hefyd am y ffordd y maent wedi gweithredu ar agendâu sy'n effeithio ar fywydau pobl. A soniodd am bwysigrwydd cael y Llywodraeth i ganiatáu i arian gyrraedd y prosiectau hyn. Gall y prosiectau fod yn dda, yn wael neu'n wachul, ond y ffactor pwysig yw cyfranogiad y sector gwirfoddol a chymunedau.

Mae'n bwysig cydnabod bod cynnydd sylweddol wedi'i wneud yn y berthynas â'r sector gwirfoddol, pan ystyriwch y cyfarfodydd unigol a gweinidogol sy'n digwydd bellach ddwywaith y flwyddyn. Clywais Mark yn sôn am rai materion addysg, ac yr oeddwn yn falch iawn nodi'r trafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog addysg wedi'u cael ar amrywiaeth eang o faterion, gan gynnwys datblygu meysydd rhwng y Cynulliad a'r sector hwn ym myd addysg,

commission's work on citizenship and community participation, volunteering by young people, and the development of guidance on the outdoor classroom idea. Education and Learning Wales is now including in its remit letter the development of community learning accounts. All these issues are being taken forward very positively in the field of education. Mark, I must say that it is always easy to find things to criticise, but it is important to find things to praise and on which the agenda can be moved forward.

Mick spoke on his favourite topic to discuss with me: citizens advice bureaux. I would have thought that all Members in the Chamber could find organisations in Wales that they think are equally worthy of funding from the Welsh Assembly Government. The problem is the size of our pot and our priorities. I am always willing to consider issues, but, at the end of the day, we must recognise that there is a limit to the funds that we can make available. That is why the points, made by several Members, about the security of three-year funding, how we deal with people when we give them funding, and how we disengage when we know that funding is going to finish are so important. Those are all challenges that exist within the scheme.

I am sorry, Helen, that I am not able to accept the amendment today, but I understand the basis of your contribution. I would be very happy to take up the points that you and David made, particularly on the consultation agenda, to see whether we can find a better way of working. I see the number of documents that cross my desk, so the amount of mail that comes in must be horrendous for tiny voluntary organisations, when they do not know how to start to prioritise their responses.

The key for the voluntary sector is how it delivers, at the end of the day, how we evaluate its delivery and how, importantly, Government works with it to get even better delivery.

gwaith comisiwn Russell ar ddinasyddiaeth a chyfranogiad cymunedol, gwirfoddoli ymhlith pobl ifanc, a datblygu canllawiau ar ystafelloedd dosbarth yn yr awyr agored. Mae Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru bellach yn cynnwys y gwaith o ddatblygu cyfrifon dysgu cymunedol yn ei lythyr cylch gwaith. Mae'r holl faterion hyn yn mynd yn eu blaenau mewn ffordd gadarnhaol iawn ym maes addysg. Mark, rhaid imi ddweud ei bod bob amser yn hawdd cael pethau i'w beirniadu, ond mae'n bwysig cael pethau i'w canmol a phethau y gellir gweithredu arnynt er mwyn datblygu'r agenda.

Soniodd Mick am ei hoff bwnc trafod: canolfannau cyngor ar bopeth. Mae'n siŵr y gallai pob Aelod yn y Siambr ddod o hyd i sefydliadau yng Nghymru sydd lawn mor deilwng o gael arian gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, yn eu barn hwy. Y broblem yw swm yr arian sydd gennym a'n blaenoriaethau. Yr wyf bob amser yn barod i ystyried materion, ond yn y pen draw rhaid inni gydnabod bod terfyn ar yr arian y gallwn ei ddarparu. Dyna pam mae'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan lawer Aelod am sicrwydd ariannu am dair blynedd, sut i ymdrin â phobl wrth roi arian iddynt, a sut yr ydym yn datgysylltu â hwy pan wyddom fod yr arian i ddod i ben mor bwysig. Mae'r rheiny i gyd yn heriau yn y cynllun.

Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, Helen, na allaf dderbyn y gwelliant heddiw, ond deallaf sail eich cyfraniad. Byddwn yn fwy na pharod i ystyried y pwyntiau a wnaed gennych chi a David, yn enwedig ar yr agenda ymgynghori, i weld a allwn ddod o hyd i ffordd well o weithio. Gwn faint o ddogfennau sy'n cyrraedd fy nesg i. Felly, rhaid bod y post a gaiff mudiadau gwirfoddol bach iawn yn ofnadwy, pan na wyddant sut i ddechrau blaenoriaethu eu hymatebion.

Yr hyn sy'n allweddol i'r sector gwirfoddol yw sut y mae'n cyflawni, yn y pen draw, sut yr ydym yn gwerthuso'r hyn y mae'n ei gyflawni ac, yn anad dim, sut y mae'r Llywodraeth yn gweithio gyda'r sector i gyflawni mwy fyth.

Gwelliant 1: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.

Amendment 1: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 27.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
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
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
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.

Cynnig (NDM2640): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2640): For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

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

Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Ariannu Teg ar gyfer y Cymoedd—Cyfiawnder o ran Gwariant Cyhoeddus Fair Funding for the Valleys—Justice in Public Spending

Lynne Neagle: I have received requests to speak from Jeff Cuthbert, Leighton Andrews, Rhodri Glyn Thomas and Jenny Randerson in that order. That is also the order in which I will allow contributions, time permitting.

Lynne Neagle: Yr wyf wedi cael ceisiadau i siarad gan Jeff Cuthbert, Leighton Andrews, Rhodri Glyn Thomas a Jenny Randerson yn y drefn honno. Dyna'r drefn y byddaf yn caniatáu cyfraniadau hefyd, os bydd amser.

In this short debate, I will contend that there is an in-built and long-term injustice in the way that public spending is allocated in Wales. I will also contend that this in-built unfairness has had a damaging effect on deprived communities over many years. Since the south Wales Valleys contain three quarters of our deprived communities, the effect on the Valleys has been destructive and demoralising.

Yn y ddadl fer hon, byddaf yn dadlau bod cyfiawnder cynhenid a maith yn y ffordd y dyrennir gwariant cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Byddaf yn dadlau hefyd fod yr annhegwch cynhenid hwn wedi cael effaith andwyol ar gymunedau difreintiedig ers nifer o flynyddoedd. Gan fod Cymoedd y De yn cynnwys tri chwarter ein cymunedau difreintiedig, mae'r effaith ar y Cymoedd wedi bod yn ddinistriol ac yn dorcalonnu.

Each year, and year on year for decades now, tens of millions of pounds, which should have gone to the Valleys to construct a decent public realm, have been diverted elsewhere. There are two main mechanisms by which this funding shortfall is maintained, both of which are inherited from the old Welsh

Bob blwyddyn, ac o flwyddyn i flwyddyn am ddegawdau erbyn hyn, mae degau o filiynau o bunnoedd, a ddylai fod wedi eu dyrannu i'r Cymoedd i ddatblygu sector cyhoeddus da, wedi eu dargyfeirio i fannau eraill. Mae dau brif fecanwaith sy'n parhau'r diffyg hwn mewn ariannu, a chafodd y ddau eu hetifeddu

Office and retained ever since without proper evidence to back them up, without examination through the lens of social justice.

The first, and most important, is the failure to include a factor for deprivation in all mainstream public spending—it should be in every budget stream. The second is our unthinking and, it seems, determined attachment to skewing money away from Valleys communities by weighting for ‘population sparsity’ factors, all of which operate without a single shred of evidence to back them up. Those two mechanisms have deprived the Valleys, over the last few decades, of hundreds of millions of pounds in health, education and public spending in the round.

‘Wales: A Better Country’ sets out this Government’s ambition to create a fairer, more prosperous, healthier and better-educated country. However, without tackling the very specific problems apparent in the Valleys, there will be no ‘better country’. These problems mean that a child is less likely to succeed at school, to get a good job upon leaving school, and to go to university, but more likely to be deprived, poor and to die young.

5.10 p.m.

We are still not sufficiently focused on what needs to be our most important strategic goal: to deliver economic and therefore social justice to the Valleys. This should be our No. 1 priority. We have made important strides forward. ‘Heads We Win’, the strategic framework for the Heads of the Valleys, is the most recent and vital indicator that our Government accepts that only an all-encompassing strategic response to deprivation in the Valleys can succeed. My concern today, however, is that the funding levered in to the Heads of the Valleys through this programme, which should amount to more than £500 million, could be undermined by a continuation of the historic funding shortage for Valleys communities.

I will focus first on local government. Along

oddi wrth yr hen Swyddfa Gymreig a’u cadwers hynny heb dystiolaeth briodol i’w hategu a heb eu harchwilio o safbwynt cyfiawnder cymdeithasol.

Y dull cyntaf, a’r pwysicaf, yw’r methiant i gynnwys ffactor ar gyfer amddifadedd ym mhob gwariant cyhoeddus prif ffrwd—dylai fod ym mhob ffrwd cyllideb. Yr ail ddull yw ein harfer difeddwl a phenderfynol, fe ymddengys, o ddargyfeirio arian oddi wrth gymunedau’r Cymoedd drwy bwysoli ar gyfer ffactorau ‘teneurwydd y boblogaeth’. Mae pob un o’r rheini’n gweithredu heb unrhyw dystiolaeth o gwbl i’w hategu. Mae’r ddau ddull hynny wedi amddifadu’r Cymoedd, dros yr ychydig ddegawdau diwethaf, o gannoedd o filiynau o bunnoedd o wariant ym meysydd ieched, addysg a gwariant cyhoeddus yn gyffredinol.

Mae ‘Cymru: Gwlad Well’ yn gosod allan uchelgais y Llywodraeth hon i greu gwlad decach, mwy ffyniannus, iachach wedi’i haddysgu’n well. Fodd bynnag, heb fynd i’r afael â’r problemau penodol iawn sy’n amlwg yn y Cymoedd, ni fydd yna ‘wlad well’. Mae’r problemau hyn yn golygu bod plentyn yn llai tebygol o lwyddo yn yr ysgol, cael swydd dda wrth adael yr ysgol, a mynd i’r brifysgol, ond mae’n fwy tebygol o fod yn ddifreintiedig ac yn dlawd ac o farw’n ifanc.

Nid ydym yn canolbwyntio’n ddigonol o hyd ar yr hyn y mae angen inni ei bennu fel ein nod strategol pwysicaf: sicrhau cyfiawnder economaidd ac felly gyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn y Cymoedd. Dylem roi blaenoriaeth i hyn. Yr ydym wedi cymryd camau pwysig ymlaen. ‘Blaenau’r Cymoedd ar y Blaen’, y fframwaith strategol ar gyfer Blaenau’r Cymoedd, yw’r arwydd diweddaraf a phwysicaf fod ein Llywodraeth yn derbyn mai ymateb strategol hollgynhwysol i amddifadedd yn y Cymoedd yw’r unig beth all lwyddo. Fodd bynnag, fy mhryder heddiw yw y gallai parhau’r diffyg ariannu hanesyddol ar gyfer cymunedau’r Cymoedd danseilio’r arian sy’n cael ei ddarparu i Flaenau’r Cymoedd drwy’r rhaglen hon, a ddylai fod dros £500 miliwn.

Byddaf yn canolbwyntio’n gyntaf ar

with other Labour colleagues from the Valleys, I have continually asked that the sparsity—or the population dispersion—element in local government funding, and in other spending portfolios, be thoroughly reviewed. I was pleased to hear that work on this is taking place, and I look forward to hearing the conclusions of the distribution sub-group in its work on the most recent Pion Economics study. Weightings for sparsity are included in a raft of elements of the local government formula, ranging from education, to refuse collection, to recreation, without any actual evidence of the necessity for this weighting. These indicators skew millions of pounds away from deprived areas.

During the debates that we have had on this issue in the past, we have never received a thorough and well-developed argument for the weighting given to rurality in the calculation of the standard spending assessments. In a previous written answer regarding the sparsity element of local government funding, I was told that this had always been the case in one way or another. That is not good enough. We are doing this simply because we have always done it this way, and I cannot defend that to people in my constituency.

Our experience in Torfaen throws this issue into sharp relief. Torfaen County Borough Council experienced a notional loss of £17 per head in SSA following the initial 2000 review of local government financing. This has occurred despite the fact that, in the original reports from Pion and the University of Wales Swansea, serious doubts were raised about the veracity of rurality or sparsity indicators. This comment comes directly from that research:

‘Sparsity as a driver of costs is disputed widely across sectors and between experts.’

The report also stated that there is ‘little concrete evidence’ in using sparsity indicators in funding formulae. That is borne out by some of the more remarkable results

lywodraeth leol. Ar y cyd â chyd-Aelodau Llafur eraill o'r Cymoedd, yr wyf wedi gofyn yn gyson am i elfen teneurwydd y boblogaeth—neu wasgariad y boblogaeth—mewn arian llywodraeth leol, ac mewn portffolios gwariant eraill, gael ei hadolygu'n drwyadl. Yr oeddwn yn falch o glywed bod gwaith ar hynny yn mynd rhagddo, ac edrychaf ymlaen at glywed casgliadau'r is-grŵp dosbarthu yn ei waith ar astudiaeth ddiweddaraf Pion Economics. Cynhwysir pwysoliadau ar gyfer teneurwydd y boblogaeth mewn nifer o'r elfennau yn y fformiwla llywodraeth leol, yn amrywio o addysg, i gasglu sbwriel, i hamdden, heb unrhyw dystiolaeth wirioneddol fod angen y pwysoliad hwn. Mae'r dangosyddion hyn yn dargyfeirio miliynau o bunnoedd oddi wrth ardaloedd difreintiedig.

Yn ystod y dadleuon a gawsom ar y mater hwn yn y gorffennol, nid ydym erioed wedi cael dadl drylwyr a datblygedig o blaid y pwysoliad a roddir i ardaloedd gwledig wrth gyfrifo'r asesiadau o wariant safonol. Mewn ateb ysgrifenedig blaenorol ar elfen teneurwydd y boblogaeth mewn arian llywodraeth leol, dywedwyd wrthyf fod hyn yn wir o'r cychwyn, mewn rhyw ffordd neu'i gilydd. Nid yw hynny'n ddigon da. Yr ydym yn gwneud hyn dim ond am ein bod wedi arfer ei wneud fel hyn, ac ni allaf amddiffyn hynny wrth ymateb i bobl yn fy etholaeth.

Mae ein profiad yn Nhor-faen yn dod â'r mater hwn i'r amlwg. Gwelwyd colled o £17 y pen yn yr asesiad o wariant safonol yng Nghyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Tor-faen yn dilyn yr adolygiad cychwynnol yn 2000 o ariannu llywodraeth leol. Digwyddodd hyn er bod amheuan difrifol wedi codi, yn yr adroddiadau gwreiddiol gan Pion a Phrifysgol Cymru Abertawe, ynghylch cywirdeb dangosyddion natur wledig neu deneurwydd y boblogaeth. Daw'r sylw hwn yn uniongyrchol o'r gwaith ymchwil hwnnw:

Mae anghytuno mawr ynghylch teneurwydd y boblogaeth fel sail ar gyfer costau ar draws y sectorau ac ymhlith arbenigwyr.

Dywedai'r adroddiad hefyd nad oes llawer o dystiolaeth bendant wrth ddefnyddio dangosyddion teneurwydd y boblogaeth mewn fformiwla'u ariannu. Ategir hynny gan

being included in the standard spending assessments. On school meals, for example, the addition of the population dispersion measure effectively doubled the assessment of need in Ceredigion, which gained £0.5 million, while Torfaen lost £144,000.

In education, Torfaen has also seen a drop in SSA, and yet increased education spending in the Valleys remains a vital necessity. In the Valleys, 40 per cent of boys and 53 per cent of girls are getting five or more GCSEs grades A to C. That compares unfavourably with 46 per cent for boys and 57 per cent for girls on an all-Wales basis. Surely we cannot continue to ignore this gap in educational attainment. Surely it is time to fund in terms of greatest need. While this is going on, we are content not just to set aside the social justice argument that children with lower educational achievement urgently require more investment, but we rub salt in the wound by hiving off millions of pounds to rural schools, which generally have the best educational attainment in the country. Since this sparsity dividend has been going on for years, it is little wonder that they do.

If the funding formula for local government was fair and significantly took account of deprivation, why do we have the £21 million deprivation grant? It is a damning admission that the formula is wrong. It is time for Elastoplast solutions on local government formula changes to make way for major surgery.

That brings me on to health. We need to revisit our implementation of the Townsend formula for health spending in Wales. It was no surprise to me, or my colleagues in Caerphilly and Llanelli, for example, to see that it was again Valleys constituencies that were flagged up as having a serious un-met need. We must have a speedier implementation of Townsend's report. It was an historic moment when this Government agreed to allocate health spending on the basis of need, but still we await the reality. Torfaen is still some £7 million short of its

rai o'r canlyniadau mwy nodedig a gynhwysir yn yr asesiadau gwariant safonol. O ran prydau ysgol, er enghraifft, dyblodd yr asesiad o angen yng Ngheredigion i bob bwrpas yn sgil ychwanegu mesur gwasgariad y boblogaeth, a chafodd £0.4 miliwn yn ychwanegol, ond collodd Tor-faen £144,000.

O ran addysg, mae'r asesiad gwariant safonol hefyd wedi lleihau yn Nhor-faen, ond mae gwariant cynyddol ar addysg yn y Cymoedd yn dal yn hollol hanfodol. Yn y Cymoedd, mae 40 y cant o fechgyn a 53 y cant o ferched yn llwyddo mewn pump neu fwy o bynciau TGAU graddau A i C. Mae hynny'n cymharu'n anffafriol â 46 y cant ar gyfer bechgyn a 57 y cant ar gyfer merched yng Nghymru gyfan. Yn sicr, ni allwn barhau i anwybyddu'r bwlech hwn mewn cyrhaeddiad addysgol. Yn sicr, mae'n bryd ariannu yn seiliedig ar yr angen mwyaf. Tra mae hyn yn digwydd, yr ydym yn barod nid yn unig i ddiystyru'r ddadl o ran cyfiawnder cymdeithasol fod angen mwy o fuddsoddiad ar frys ar blant sydd â chyflawniad addysgol is, ond yr ydym yn rhoi halen ar y briw drwy ddyrannu miliynau o bunnoedd i ysgolion gwledig, sydd â'r cyrhaeddiad addysgol gorau yn y wlad ar y cyfan. Gan fod y difidend hwn yn seiliedig ar deneurwydd y boblogaeth wedi bodoli ers blynnyddoedd, nid yw'n syndod bod hynny'n wir.

Pe bae'r fformiwla ariannu ar gyfer llywodraeth leol yn deg ac yn ystyried amddifadedd yn sylweddol, pam mae gennym y grant amddifadedd o £21 miliwn? Mae'n gyfaddefiad damniol fod y fformiwla yn anghywir. Mae'n bryd cael datblygiadau mawr yn lle'r atebion dros dro i newid fformiwla llywodraeth leol.

Mae hynny'n fy arwain at iechyd. Mae angen inni ailystyried y ffordd yr ydym yn gweithredu fformiwla Townsend ar gyfer gwariant ym maes iechyd yng Nghymru. Nid oedd yn syndod i mi, nac i'm cyd-Aelodau yng Nghaerffili a Llanelli, er enghraifft, i weld bod etholaethau'r Cymoedd unwaith eto wedi eu nodi fel ardaloedd lle mae angen dybryd heb ei ddiwallu. Rhaid inni roi adroddiad Townsend ar waith ar frys. Yr oedd yn foment hanesyddol pan gytunodd y Llywodraeth i ddyrannu gwariant iechyd ar sail angen, ond parhawn i aros am y

full Townsend allocation—money that an internationally recognised authority on poverty said that we require to meet our health needs.

In terms of health deprivation, the recently published index of multiple deprivation shows Rhondda Cynon Taf, Blaenau Gwent, Merthyr Tydfil and Neath Port Talbot as having the highest percentages of super output areas in the most deprived 10 per cent in Wales. It is with some concern that I note that, in the calculation of the overall Welsh index of multiple deprivation, health deprivation accounts for 15 per cent of the final score, with 'geographical access to services' not far behind on 10 per cent. Deprivation of geographical access to services is the indicator now made infamous by having Llantilio Crossenny, one of the richest wards in Wales, popping up in a top slot in the Welsh index of multiple deprivation. That is crazy. Deprivation in Wales is not a question of mileage; it is a question of prosperity, or the lack of it.

One of the most important weapons recently employed in the battle against deprivation is Objective 1. The overall picture of European funding in Wales has been a success story. We have spent more than £1 billion on 1,417 projects, creating or safeguarding 100,000 jobs. However, as a recent programme monitoring committee report has indicated, we must again question whether enough of the funding has reached where it is needed most. The south-east Wales economic forum reported that only a third of the jobs created or safeguarded by local partnerships have been in the Valleys area.

Looking at the achievements of Objective 1 local partnerships in isolation gives a telling example of where things are going wrong at the moment. In Merthyr, £215 of Objective 1 funding has been secured per head of population, which compares with £483 in Gwynedd—more than double the amount. Caerphilly and Torfaen secured just over £170 per head, compared with £427 per head in Anglesey—that is 250 per cent more. The

gwirionedd. Mae Tor-faen yn dal £7 miliwn yn brin o'i ddyraniad Townsend llawn—arian y dywedodd awdurdod a gydnabyddir yn rhyngwladol ym maes tlodi fod arnom ei angen i ddiwallu ein hanghenion iechyd.

O ran amddifadedd iechyd, dengys y mynegai amddifadedd lluosog a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar mai yn Rhondda Cynon Taf, Blaenau Gwent a Chastell-nedd Port Talbot mae'r canrannau uchaf o ardaloedd cynnyrch ehangach ymhlith y 10 y cant o ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig yng Nghymru. Sylwaf gyda chryn bryder, wrth gyfrifo mynegai amddifadedd lluosog Cymru yn gyffredinol, fod amddifadedd iechyd yn cyfrif am 15 y cant o'r sgôr derfynol, ac nid yw 'mynediad daearyddol i wasanaethau' lawer yn is na hynny ar 10 y cant. Amddifadedd o ran mynediad daearyddol i wasanaethau yw'r dangosydd a ddaeth i enwogrwydd am fod Llandeilo Gresynni, un o'r wardiau cyfoethocaf yng Nghymru, yn ymddangos ar frig mynegai amddifadedd lluosog Cymru. Mae hynny'n wirion. Nid mater o filltiroedd yw amddifadedd yng Nghymru; mater o ffyniant ydyw, neu ddiffyg ffyniant.

Un o'r arfau pwysicaf a ddefnyddiwyd yn ddiweddar yn y frwydr yn erbyn amddifadedd yw Amcan 1. Mae'r darlun cyffredinol o gyllid Ewropeaidd yng Nghymru wedi bod yn un o lwyddiant. Gwariwyd dros £1 biliwn ar 1,417 o brosiectau gennym, gan greu neu ddiogelu 100,000 o swyddi. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd adroddiad gan bwylgor monitro rhaglenni yn ddiweddar, rhaid inni unwaith eto holi a oes digon o'r arian wedi cyrraedd lle mae ei angen fwyaf. Adroddodd fforwm economaidd y de-ddwyrain mai traean yn unig o'r swyddi sydd wedi eu creu neu eu diogelu gan bartneriaethau lleol sydd yn ardal y Cymoedd.

I edrych ar lwyddiannau Amcan 1, mae partneriaethau lleol ar eu pen eu hunain yn enghraifft effeithiol o ble mae pethau'n mynd o chwith. Ym Merthyr, sicrhawyd £215 o arian Amcan 1 fesul y pen o'r boblogaeth, sy'n cymharu â £483 yng Ngwynedd—mwy na dwywaith y swm. Sichraodd Caerffili a Thor-faen ychydig dros £170 y pen, o'i gymharu â £427 y pen yn Ynys Môn—mae hynny 250 y cant yn fwy. Ni ellir beio'r

partnerships involved cannot be blamed for this disparity. This is not an example of poor administration. Why not? It is because too much money was ring-fenced for too long for sparsity measures within the Objective 1 programme.

Town-centre regeneration funding came too late on in the programme to have a real impact. It is another example of the Valleys losing out. We must learn this lesson as we look forward to post 2006. We cannot repeat a situation in which the largest single Objective 1 bid by the WDA was for an agri-food partnership, while the industry and service employers of the Valleys could not hope to access such funds.

In the introduction to the Heads of the Valleys strategy, the Minister for Economic Development and Transport writes that, although the injection of at least £500 million into the area will have a significant impact, the

‘emphasis must be on doing more to get the maximum impact from every pound of the £1 billion of public sector money invested in the Heads of the Valleys every year’.

I agree, but I would go further. Not only must we make the most of the money invested in the Heads of the Valleys, we must make the most of the money that is, in theory, available to all parts of Wales, but is too often, in reality—for a variety of reasons—only nominally available to Valleys authorities. For example, Anglesey and Gwynedd have between them successfully applied for more town-improvement grants than the whole of the Valleys region put together, since 2003. Over the last 10 years, Blaenau Gwent and Merthyr have secured just 16 successful applications for Heritage Lottery Fund grants between them—accounting for a little over £1 million in investment. Meanwhile, £20 million has been pumped into Cardiff, £10 million into Ceredigion and likewise in Carmarthenshire. Powys County Council has secured more money from the physical regeneration fund since its inception last year than Rhondda and Merthyr combined.

partneriaethau dan sylw am yr anghysondeb hwn. Nid enghraifft o weinyddu gwael yw hyn. Pam? Oherwydd neilltuwyd gormod o arian am ormod o amser ar gyfer mesurau teneurwydd o fewn rhaglen Amcan 1.

Daeth arian adfywio canol trefi yn rhy hwyr yn y rhaglen i gael effaith wirioneddol. Mae'n enghraifft arall o'r Cymoedd ar eu colled. Rhaid inni ddysgu'r wers hon wrth edrych ymlaen at y cyfnod ar ôl 2006. Ni allwn ailadrodd sefyllfa lle yr oedd y cynnig unigol mwyaf am Amcan 1 gan WDA ar gyfer partneriaeth bwyd-amaeth, a chyflogwyr diwydiant a gwasanaethau yn y Cymoedd heb unrhyw obaith o gael gafael ar arian o'r fath.

Yn y cyflwyniad i strategaeth Blaenau'r Cymoedd, mae'r Ysgrifennydd dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yn ysgrifennu, er y bydd y chwistrelliad o £500 miliwn o leiaf yn yr ardal yn cael effaith sylweddol,

‘mae'n rhaid pwysleisio'n bennaf ar wneud mwy i sicrhau'r effaith fwyaf o bob punt o'r £1 biliwn o arian y sector preifat a fuddsoddir ym Mlaenau'r Cymoedd bob blwyddyn’.

Cytunaf, ond byddwn yn mynd ymhellach. Rhaid inni nid yn unig fanteisio i'r eithaf ar yr arian sy'n cael ei fuddsoddi ym Mlaenau'r Cymoedd, ond rhaid inni fanteisio i'r eithaf ar yr arian sydd, yn ddamcaniaethol, ar gael i bob rhan o Gymru. Ond mae'n arian sydd, yn rhy aml, mewn gwirionedd—am amrywiol resymau—ar gael mewn symiau bach yn unig i awdurdodau'r Cymoedd. Er enghraifft, mae Ynys Môn a Gwynedd rhyngddynt wedi gwneud cais llwyddiannus am fwy o grantiau gwella trefi nag ardal gyfan y Cymoedd, ers 2003. Dros y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, dim ond 16 o geisiadau llwyddiannus am grantiau Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri y mae Blaenau Gwent a Merthyr wedi eu sicrhau rhyngddynt—sef ychydig dros £1 filiwn o fuddsoddiad. Yn y cyfamser, buddsodwyd £20 miliwn yng Nghaerdydd, £10 miliwn yng Ngheredigion a'r un faint yn sir Gaerfyrddin. Mae Cyngor Sir Powys wedi sicrhau mwy o arian o'r gronfa adfywio ffisegol ers iddi gychwyn y llynedd na Rhondda a Merthyr gyda'i gilydd.

There needs to be a re-think on tourism, too. It is my hope that bringing the Wales Tourist Board in-house will be the catalyst for change in an industry that is so blinkered to the Valleys that it once produced a tourist map of Wales with an empty space where the Valleys should be. In the six years from 1999 to the present, the Wales Tourist Board has made grants available to the tune of £2 million in Anglesey, and £27,000 in Blaenau Gwent; £8 million in Gwynedd and £180,000 in Merthyr. In Torfaen, despite the fact that we are home to a world heritage site, the figure is still less than £0.5 million. Here is another figure: the Arts Council of Wales, since 2003, has granted £24 million to Cardiff, £4 million to Ceredigion, and £3 million to Powys. In that time, the total spend in Torfaen was £180,000. In Merthyr, it was—wait for it—£2,000. That is out of a total of £48 million. One could be forgiven, as a Valleys AM, for beginning to feel just a little paranoid.

‘Social justice’ implies a just distribution of public spending. Deprivation will continue until we do this. The Valleys are, undeniably, the area of Wales with the greatest depth and breadth of deprivation, and the money should follow. Our spending patterns are locked into a decades-old bias away from Valleys communities without any good reason, and social justice demands a change. We must move to a socially just spending review where all budgets are brought down to zero, and rebuilt using social justice as the mortar holding the bricks of public spending together. We must spend according to evidence and according to fairness if Wales is ever to be ‘a better country’.

Welsh Labour has made great strides towards social justice through the Assembly, but this injustice lives on, and the Valleys deserve better.

5.20 p.m.

Jeff Cuthbert: I congratulate Lynne on her choice of subject and on her delivery. I will

Mae angen ailfeddwl ynglŷn â thwristiaeth hefyd. Fy ngobaith i yw y bydd dod â Bwrdd Croeso Cymru o dan adain y Cynulliad yn gatalydd ar gyfer newid, mewn diwydiant sydd mor ddall i'r Cymoedd fel iddo unwaith gynhyrchu map twristiaeth o Gymru a bwllch lle dylai'r Cymoedd fod. Yn y chwe blynedd o 1999 hyd heddiw, mae Bwrdd Croeso Cymru wedi sicrhau bod grantiau ar gael o £2 filiwn yn Ynys Môn, a £27,000 ym Mlaenau Gwent; £8 miliwn yng Ngwynedd a £180,000 ym Merthyr. Yn Nhor-faen, er ein bod yn gartref i safle treftadaeth y byd, mae'r ffigur yn dal yn llai na £0.5 miliwn. Dyma ichi ffigur arall: mae Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru, er 2003, wedi rhoi £24 miliwn i Gaerdydd, £4 miliwn i Geredigion, a £3 miliwn i Bowys. Yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, cyfanswm y gwariant ar Dor-faen oedd £180,000. Y swm ym Merthyr—daliwch eich gwynt—oedd £2,000. A hynny o gyfanswm o £48 miliwn. Gellid maddau i rywun, fel AC yn y Cymoedd, am ddechrau synhwyro ychydig baranoia.

Mae ‘cyfiawnder cymdeithasol’ yn awgrymu dosbarthu gwariant cyhoeddus yn deg. Bydd amddifadedd yn parhau nes inni wneud hyn. Y Cymoedd, yn ddiymwad, yw'r ardal o Gymru lle mae'r amddifadedd mwyaf, a dylai'r arian ddilyn. Mae ein patrymau gwario yn dilyn tuedd ers degawdau i ffwrdd o gymunedau'r Cymoedd heb unrhyw reswm da, ac mae cyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn mynnu newid. Rhaid inni symud tuag at adolygiad gwariant sy'n deg yn gymdeithasol, lle mae pob cyllideb yn dechrau ar ddim, ac yn cael eu hailadeiladu gan ddefnyddio cyfiawnder cymdeithasol fel y mortar sy'n dal briciau gwariant cyhoeddus gyda'i gilydd. Rhaid inni wario yn unol â thystiolaeth ac yn unol â thegwch os yw Cymru i fod yn ‘wlad well’.

Mae Llafur Cymru wedi cymryd camau breision o ran cyfiawnder cymdeithasol drwy'r Cynulliad, ond mae'r anghyfiawnder hwn yn parhau, ac mae'r Cymoedd yn haeddu gwell.

Jeff Cuthbert: Hoffwn longyfarch Lynne ar ei dewis o bwnc a'r ffordd y mae wedi ei

concentrate briefly on structural funds, because it has been made clear to me that, in the opinion of many involved in Valleys partnerships, there has been an institutionalised bias against them, though not necessarily deliberately. I have, therefore, asked for more information to come forward through the next Objective 1 project monitoring committee on the spatial distribution of money so that, should there be clear evidence that the Valleys have lost out unfairly, those lessons will be learned for the next round of funding, especially with regard to skills training and town-centre developments. I echo Lynne's point that tourism is indeed important to Valleys communities, as it is to other parts of Wales.

Leighton Andrews: I also congratulate Lynne on securing this debate and on the terms in which she has put it across. There is no question that there have been historic problems with the basis for the financial calculations of services in Wales, and that has impacted on funding for the Valleys. I echo Lynne's remarks on sparsity. It is reasonable to talk about remoteness, but sparsity is not an acceptable criterion for making spending judgments. There has also been a cultural bias against the Valleys in certain of our institutions, and we have seen that in tourism, as Lynne and Jeff both said. I hope that the new structures will see the interests of the Valleys properly reflected in future.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I totally support the view that public expenditure should be based on need, and I welcome Lynne's conversion to our call for a review of the Barnett formula so that it does reflect need and so that we have more public expenditure in Wales. I fully support the call for the full implementation the Townsend formula. I am just surprised that Lynne did not support our amendment to that end on 22 February this year.

Jenny Randerson: I could not disagree more with Lynne on certain issues, but I agree with her totally on the need to fully implement the Townsend formula and to update it. If you look across the Valleys, you will find that some LHBs are extremely well-off, while

gyflwyno. Canolbwyntiaf yn fras ar gronfeydd strwythurol, oherwydd eglurwyd wrthyf, ym marn nifer sy'n ymwneud â phartneriaethau'r Cymoedd, fod tuedd sefydliadol wedi bod yn eu herbyn, er nad o reidrwydd yn fwriadol. Felly, yr wyf wedi gofyn am gael rhagor o wybodaeth drwy'r cyfarfod nesaf o bwyllgor monitro prosiectau Amcan 1 am ddsbarthiad gofodol arian. Felly, os bydd tystiolaeth glir fod y Cymoedd wedi bod ar eu colled ar gam, caiff y gwersi hynny eu dysgu ar gyfer y cylch ariannu nesaf, yn enwedig o ran hyfforddiant sgiliau a datblygiadau canol trefi. Ategef bwynt Lynne fod twristiaeth yn wir yn bwysig i gymunedau'r Cymoedd, fel y mae i rannau eraill o Gymru.

Leighton Andrews: Hoffwn longyfarch Lynne hefyd am sicrhau'r ddadl hon ac am y modd y mae wedi ei chyflwyno. Yn sicr, cafwyd problemau hanesyddol gyda'r sail ar gyfer y cyfrifiadau ariannol o wasanaethau yng Nghymru, ac mae hynny wedi effeithio ar arian i'r Cymoedd. Ategef sylwadau Lynne am deneurwydd. Mae'n rhesymol sôn am fod yn anghysbell, ond nid yw teneurwydd yn faen prawf derbyniol ar gyfer gwneud penderfyniadau gwariant. Gwelwyd tuedd ddiwylliannol hefyd yn erbyn y Cymoedd yn rhai o'n sefydliadau, a gwelsom hynny mewn twristiaeth, fel y soniodd Lynne a Jeff. Gobeithio y bydd y strwythurau newydd yn sicrhau bod buddiannau'r Cymoedd yn cael eu hadlewyrchu'n briodol yn y dyfodol.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Cefnogaf yn llwyr y farn y dylid seilio gwariant cyhoeddus ar angen, ac yr wyf yn croesawu'r ffaith fod Lynne bellach yn cytuno â ni fod angen adolygu fformiwla Barnett er mwyn iddi adlewyrchu angen, ac er mwyn inni gael rhagor o wariant cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. Cefnogaf yn llwyr yr alwad am weithredu fformiwla Townsend yn llawn. Ond yr wyf yn synnu na chefnogodd Lynne ein gwellant i'r perwyl hwnnw ar 22 Chwefror eleni.

Jenny Randerson: Ni allwn anghytuno mwy â Lynne ar rai materion, ond cytunaf â hi'n llwyr fod angen gweithredu fformiwla Townsend yn llwyr a'i diweddarau. Os edrychwch ar y Cymoedd, fe welwch fod rhai byrddau iechyd lleol yn eithriadol o

others are suffering badly. There are other problems with Cardiff and Swansea, and that definitely needs looking at.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I am delighted to respond to this debate. I want to make it clear that I consider the term 'Valleys' to mean the area that corresponds in general to the old coalfield area of south Wales. That is, essentially, the area extending from the Gwendraeth Valley and Amman Valley in the west, eastwards to Blaenavon and Torfaen, to the Heads of the Valleys in the north and southwards to the mouth of the Valleys. I give this definition, because it is important to point out that this is a large geographical area, with, historically, a large population distributed in a variety of communities, both large and small. It is worth remembering that it is also an area of great variation and, in my experience, it would be a mistake to think that all valleys are the same. It may be that they have similar characteristics, but they are all individual.

What they have in common is the story of industrial development, and an economy that has been founded on iron, coal and steel. The contraction of these industries has left economically dislocated communities that often have poor access to the current areas of growth. It was clear that Government intervention was the only way to respond to what were, essentially, socially strong communities, but ones with huge economic disadvantage. Many Members will know that there were early responses to that: the Ebbw Vale steelworks and the Treforest industrial estate were interventions in the 1930s to try to address that. There have been many initiatives, primarily to support economic regeneration and ancillary aspects of regeneration. I worked for many years on such projects, particularly in the Glamorgan valleys. However, in looking back, none of these resulted in any substantial economic restructuring of the Valleys areas, and, as I said, the key issue has been the contraction of the core industries there. Nor did it result in any change of any great sustainability. Certainly, I could go back to areas in the Rhondda, where I worked on projects to bring industry in, only to see that, within a few years, they had declined and fallen away.

lewyrchus, ac eraill yn dioddef yn enbyd. Mae yna broblemau eraill gyda Chaerdydd ac Abertawe, ac mae angen edrych ar hynny'n bendant.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Yr wyf yn falch o ymateb i'r ddadl hon. Yr wyf am wneud yn glir fy mod yn ystyried bod y term 'Cymoedd' yn golygu'r ardal sy'n cyfateb yn fras i hen faes glo y de. Hynny yw, yn y bôn, yr ardal o Gwm Gwendraeth a Dyffryn Aman yn y gorllewin, tua'r dwyrain i Flaenafon a Thor-faen, i Flaenau'r Cymoedd yn y gogledd a thua'r de i borth y Cymoedd. Rhoddaf y diffiniad hwn gan ei bod yn bwysig nodi bod hon yn ardal ddaearyddol fawr gyda phoblogaeth fawr, yn hanesyddol, mewn amrywiaeth o gymunedau, mawr a bach. Mae'n werth cofio ei bod hefyd yn ardal o amrywiadau mawr, ac yn fy mhrofiad i byddai'n gamgymeriad meddwl bod pob cwm yr un fath. Efallai fod ganddynt nodweddion tebyg, ond maent i gyd yn unigol.

Yr hyn sy'n gyffredin iddynt yw hanes datblygiad diwydiannol, ac economi wedi ei seilio ar haearn, glo a dur. Mae dirywiad y diwydiannau hyn wedi gadael cymunedau wedi eu hafleoli'n economaidd sy'n aml â mynediad gwael i'r ardaloedd twf presennol. Yr oedd yn amlwg mai ymyriad gan y Llywodraeth oedd yr unig ffordd i ymateb i'r hyn a oedd, yn y bôn, yn gymunedau cryf yn gymdeithasol, ond yn rhai dan anfantais economaidd enfawr. Bydd nifer o Aelodau'n gwybod bod ymatebion cynnar wedi bod i hynny: yr oedd gwaith dur Glynebwy ac ystâd ddiwydiannol Treforest yn ymyriadau yn y 1930au i geisio ymdrin â hynny. Cafwyd nifer o fentrau, yn bennaf i gefnogi adfywiad economaidd ac agweddau atodol ar adfywio. Bûm yn gweithio am flynyddoedd lawer ar brosiectau o'r fath, yn arbennig yng nghymoedd Morgannwg. Fodd bynnag, wrth edrych yn ôl, nid arweiniodd yr un ohonynt at unrhyw ailstrwythuro economaidd sylweddol yn ardal y Cymoedd, ac fel y dywedais, y broblem allweddol oedd dirywiad y diwydiannau craidd yno. Nid arweiniodd ychwaith at unrhyw newid cynaliadwy iawn. Yn sicr, gallwn fynd yn ôl i ardaloedd yn Rhondda, lle bûm yn gweithio ar brosiectau i gyflwyno diwydiannau, a gweld, o fewn

In the many years that I worked in those areas, it was clear to me that if you were going to approach change, you had to do it in a different way than had ever been done before. Individual initiatives, however much they might have pumped money in at that stage, were just individual initiatives and did not achieve comprehensive change. With the introduction of the Assembly, there has been an opportunity to do just that and to seize the opportunity to do something in a comprehensive, long-lasting and structured way.

The inherent basis for sustainability in the area is the provision of an economic rationale. Without an economic rationale, there will continue to be problems of sustainability. This rationale has been given both externally, in terms of the growth of economic developments—we can think of the M4 corridor in particular—and internally, but taking a different approach to the one that I used in the 1970s and 1980s, which was about individually funding economic developments. Now we are using a much more structured approach, looking at the whole area and issues of skills, support mechanisms, childcare and all the elements that can support and retain economic growth. Some of the things that we have done are starting to attack that real disease of economic inactivity that, again, reflects the problems of the economic base in the area. It is worthwhile saying that Government intervention, such as the new building at Merthyr and the relocation of jobs there, is, in itself, a symbol of intention—I would not say that it is more than that. It will bring jobs, but it also shows the Government's intention not to walk away from this problem and to take deliberate steps to ensure change.

We have learned over the years, certainly since I was working there, that we need to support people in getting into work. That is quite a complicated process, because it is not easy for people who have been out of work, or who have grown up in a family that is not used to being able to work, to say, 'yes', to Norman Tebbit's cry of 'Get on your bike and go'. That was an absolute nonsense, and it cannot be applied to an area where there has been chronic unemployment and

ychedig flynyddoedd, eu bod wedi dirywio a diflannu. Yn y blynyddoedd maith y bûm yn gweithio yn yr ardaloedd hynny, yr oedd yn amlwg imi, os oeddech yn mynd i geisio newid, fod yn rhaid ichi wneud hynny mewn ffordd a oedd yn wahanol i unrhyw ffordd flaenorol. Nid oedd mentrau unigol, waeth faint o arian yr oeddent wedi ei ysgogi bryd hynny, yn ddim ond mentrau unigol ac ni chafwyd newid cynhwysfawr. Gyda dyfodiad y Cynulliad cafwyd i wneud hynny ac achub ar y cyfle i wneud rhywbeth mewn ffordd gynhwysfawr, parhaol a strwythuredig.

Y sail gynhenid ar gyfer cynaliadwyedd yn yr ardal yw sicrhau rhesymeg economaidd. Heb resymeg economaidd, bydd problemau cynaliadwyedd yn parhau. Rhoddwyd y rhesymeg hon yn allanol, o ran twf datblygiadau economaidd—gallwn feddwl am goridor yr M4 yn arbennig—ac yn fewnol, ond gan fabwysiadu ymagwedd wahanol i'r hyn a ddefnyddiwyd yn y 1970au a'r 1980au, a oedd yn golygu ariannu datblygiadau economaidd yn unigol. Bellach yr ydym yn defnyddio ymagwedd lawer mwy strwythuredig, gan edrych ar yr ardal gyfan a materion sgiliau, dulliau cymorth, gofal plant a'r holl elfennau a all gefnogi a chynnal twf economaidd. Mae rhai o'r pethau a wnaethom yn dechrau ymosod ar y clefyd gwirioneddol hwnnw o anweithgarwch economaidd sydd, unwaith eto, yn adlewyrchu problemau'r sail economaidd yn yr ardal. Mae'n werth sôn bod ymyriad y Llywodraeth, fel y gwaith adeiladu newydd ym Merthyr a symud swyddi yno, ynddo'i hun yn symbol o fwriad—ni fyddwn yn dweud ei fod yn fwy na hynny. Daw â swyddi i'r ardal, ond dengys hefyd fwriad y Llywodraeth i beidio ag anwybyddu'r broblem hon ac i gymryd camau bwriadol i sicrhau newid.

Yr ydym wedi dysgu dros y blynyddoedd, yn sicr ers imi fod yn gweithio yno, fod angen inni gefnogi pobl i ddod o hyd i waith. Mae hynny'n broses ddigon cymhleth, oherwydd nid yw'n hawdd i bobl sydd wedi bod yn ddi-waith, neu sydd wedi cael eu magu mewn teulu nad yw'n gyfarwydd â gallu gweithio, ddweud 'ie' wrth Norman Tebbit pan ddywedodd 'Ewch ar eich beic'. Yr oedd hynny'n nonsens llwyr, ac ni ellir ei gymhwyso i ardal lle bu diweithdra ofnadwy

economic inactivity for many years. Proposals such as the Pathways to Work initiative, which is operating in Bridgend and Rhondda Cynon Taf, are helping to help people back into work, by supporting them and giving them confidence. Schemes such as Want to Work—a joint Welsh Assembly Government and Jobcentre Plus initiative—are the kinds of things that were never done in the years in which I was working in the Valleys.

Structural funds, which Lynne mentioned, have been crucial. Maybe they have not achieved as much as they should have, but without structural funds we would not be able to move along the comprehensive changes that we are talking about. Objective 2, which, I think, has been operating for 12 years in the south Wales Valleys, has seen the beginning of the process of trying to ensure a more comprehensive approach. Objective 1, which was a major initiative and change, provides the ability to take that forward. I take Lynne's points about looking at the criteria, because they may need to be changed for the subsequent programme. Jeff is also sitting here, and we can both take that on board.

On supporting communities through the revenue support grant, which Lynne feels is a fundamental underpinning of the communities, and I accept that, I would remind Members that there was a major change to the formula when the Assembly came into being, which introduced deprivation into the formula for the first time, I believe. It also reduced the use of sparsity as a factor, but whether that has gone far enough is a good point to raise. The major reassessment of the formula will help to recognise that issue and, at least, to try to ensure that the weighting and the emphasis on dispersal—which is the term I like to use instead of 'sparsity'—is based on evidence and not, as Lynne said, on inherited patterns. Through the changes that we introduced, we have made substantial changes in the amount of support per capita. This is shown, for example, in the gap between the money that goes to a person in Monmouth and that which goes to a person in Merthyr. The inclusion of

ac anweithgarwch economaidd ers blynyddoedd lawer. Mae cynigion megis y fenter Llwybrau at Waith, sy'n gweithredu ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Rhondda Cynon Taf, yn helpu pobl i ddychwelyd i'r byd gwaith, drwy eu cefnogi a rhoi hyder iddynt. Cynlluniau megis Yn Awyddus i Weithio—menter ar y cyd rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a'r Ganolfan Byd Gwaith—yw'r math o bethau na wnaed erioed yn ystod y blynyddoedd y bûm yn gweithio yn y Cymoedd.

Mae cronfeydd strwythurol, a grybwyllwyd gan Lynne, wedi bod yn hollbwysig. Efallai nad ydynt wedi cyflawni gymaint ag y dylent fod wedi ei gyflawni, ond heb gronfeydd strwythurol ni fyddem wedi gallu datblygu'r newidiadau cynhwysfawr yr ydym yn sôn amdanynt. Mae Amcan 2, sydd wedi bod yn gweithredu ers 12 mlynedd, mi gredaf, yng Nghymoedd y de, wedi gweld dechrau'r broses o geisio sicrhau ymagwedd fwy cynhwysfawr. Mae Amcan 1, a oedd yn fenter a newid o bwys, yn darparu'r gallu i ddatblygu hynny. Yr wyf yn derbyn pwyntiau Lynne ynglŷn ag edrych ar y meini prawf, oherwydd efallai fod angen eu newid ar gyfer y rhaglen ddilynol. Mae Jeff hefyd yn eistedd yma, a gall y ddau ohonom weithredu ar hynny.

O ran cefnogi cymunedau drwy'r grant cymorth refeniw sydd, ym marn Lynne, yn sylfaen allweddol i'r cymunedau, a derbyniaf hynny, byddwn yn atgoffa Aelodau fod newid mawr wedi bod yn y fformiwla pan ddaeth y Cynulliad i fodolaeth. Yr oedd yn dod i mewn ag amddifadedd i'r fformiwla am y tro cyntaf, mi gredaf. Yr oedd hefyd yn lleihau defnyddio teneurwydd fel ffactor, ond mae'r cwestiwn a yw hynny wedi mynd yn ddigon pell yn bwynt da. Bydd y gwaith mawr o ailasesu'r fformiwla yn helpu nodi'r broblem honno, ac o leiaf i geisio sicrhau bod y pwysoli a'r pwyslais ar wasgaru—sef y term yr wyf yn hoffi ei ddefnyddio yn lle 'teneurwydd'—yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth ac nid, fel y dywedodd Lynne, ar batrymau a etifeddwyd. Drwy'r newidiadau a gyflwynwyd gennym, yr ydym wedi gwneud newidiadau sylweddol ym maint y gefnogaeth y pen. Dangosir hyn, er enghraifft, yn y bwlch rhwng yr arian a roir i rywun ym Mynwy a'r hyn a roir i rywun ym

deprivation in the formula has created a gap that did not exist before. That has been a real start.

5.30 p.m.

As you said, it has been supported by the deprivation grant. Some people think that it is a good idea, and some people do not. Nevertheless, as it stands, the deprivation grant is welcomed by many authorities that benefit from it, and the message that I am getting from authorities is that they would want to see it continue.

On top of the funding formula, which is a core formula—and I agree with Lynne that it must be right—you must take into account many other initiatives that the Assembly Government has introduced and that are purposefully directed at areas of deprivation, such as the Valleys. Communities First is one such initiative, and schemes such as free breakfasts in schools and the Flying Start initiative are targeted towards the areas of most need, and they will work within the Valleys environment.

In terms of health, you mentioned the issues around the Townsend formula. Although Brian Gibbons has left the Chamber, he listened to what you had to say, and he wanted me to say that it is being reviewed in the light of the census and some of the comments that you have made. So, that area is being tackled. There is also the health inequalities fund, which picks up many of the Valleys communities.

Other initiatives include the widening and dualling of the Heads of the Valleys road and the Ebbw Vale railway. These schemes contribute to investment in the Valleys areas beyond the revenue support grant and the Townsend formula. I could give a list of other interventions in terms of funding, but time is limited.

Merthyr. Mae cynnwys amddifadedd yn y fformiwla wedi creu bwlch nad oedd yn bodoli gynt. Mae hynny wedi bod yn ddechrau gwirioneddol.

Fel yr oeddech yn dweud, fe'i cefnogwyd gan y grant amddifadedd. Mae rhai pobl o'r farn ei fod yn syniad da, ac eraill yn anghytuno. Serch hynny, fel y mae, croesewir y grant amddifadedd gan nifer o awdurdodau sy'n elwa ohono, a'r neges a gaf gan awdurdodau yw y byddent yn dymuno'i weld yn parhau.

Ar ben y fformiwla ariannu, sy'n fformiwla graidd—a chytunaf â Lynne fod yn rhaid iddi fod yn gywir—rhaid ichi ystyried nifer o fentrau eraill y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'u cyflwyno ac sy'n anelu'n bwrpasol at ardaloedd difreintiedig fel y Cymoedd. Mae Cymunedau yn Gyntaf yn un fenter o'r fath, ac mae cynlluniau megis brechwast am ddim mewn ysgolion a'r fenter Dechrau'n Deg yn anelu at yr ardaloedd mwyaf anghenus, a byddant yn gweithio o fewn amgylchedd y Cymoedd.

O ran iechyd, soniech am y materion yn ymwneud â fformiwla Townsend. Er bod Brian Gibbons wedi gadael y Siambr, gwrandawodd ar yr hyn a ddywedech, ac yr oedd am imi ddweud y caiff y fformiwla honno ei hadolygu yng ngoleuni'r cyfrifiad a rhai o'r sylwadau a wnaed gennych. Felly, eir i'r afael â'r maes hwnnw. Mae yna'r gronfa anghydraddoldebau iechyd hefyd, sy'n cynnwys nifer o gymunedau'r Cymoedd.

Ymhlith y mentrau eraill mae lledu a deuoli ffordd Blaenau'r Cymoedd a rheilffordd Glynebwy. Mae'r cynlluniau hyn yn cyfrannu at fuddsoddiad yn ardaloedd y Cymoedd y tu hwnt i'r grant cynnal refeniw a fformiwla Townsend. Gallwn roi rhestr o ymyriadau eraill o ran ariannu, ond mae'r amser yn brin.

The following question, which is a fair question, remains: are we doing enough and will what we do work? There is no doubt that what we are doing will work, but you might say that I would say that. However, I firmly believe that the establishment of the Assembly has enabled us to focus far more on social justice and particularly on the impact of deprivation. Without tackling those factors, particularly in terms of the impact of deprivation, we will not create a fair and equal Wales. The Government believes that, but, in terms of whether it is sustainable enough or whether we are doing enough, we will look at the formulas to see whether they are inherently fair.

I will end with the issue of the spatial plan, and the Heads of the Valleys scheme, which Lynne mentioned. For the first time, the spatial plan enables the Government to give a clear geographical expression to our policies and interventions. We will, for the first time, be able to focus in detail—and the spatial plan is beginning to do that—and concentrate on those areas where we need strong investment. However, as you said, we also need culture change. You quoted figures that are unacceptable when you consider the distribution of spending. We need to attack that issue and find the underlying reasons.

The spatial plan could be many things to many people, but, for me, it harks back to the time that I worked in the Valleys. There was no geographical expression by Government of the need, and there was only limited geographical identification through Peter Walker's Valleys initiative. There was not a comprehensive approach to this issue—there was no way of looking at skills, health, environmental degradation and all the other things that go hand in hand. So, the purpose of the spatial plan is to bring these elements together to undertake integrated planning and integrated development of services. By picking out some of the most needy areas in terms of intervention—and the Heads of the Valleys is clearly one such area, if not the most needy—I hope that it will give some comfort to Members who represent those communities that it will be a start to looking at whether the investment that goes into these

Erys y cwestiwn canlynol, sy'n gwestiwn teg: a ydym yn gwneud digon ac a fydd yr hyn a wnawn yn gweithio? Yn sicr, fe fydd yr hyn a wnawn yn gweithio, ond efallai y dywedwch y byddwn i yn dweud hynny. Fodd bynnag, credaf yn gryf fod sefydlu'r Cynulliad wedi ein galluogi i ganolbwyntio lawer yn fwy ar gyfiawnder cymdeithasol ac yn arbennig ar effaith amddifadedd. Heb fynd i'r afael â'r ffactorau hynny, yn arbennig o ran effaith amddifadedd, ni fyddwn yn creu Cymru deg a chyfartal. Cred y Llywodraeth hynny, ond, o ran y cwestiwn a yw'n ddigon cynaliadwy neu a ydym yn gwneud digon, byddwn yn edrych ar y fformiwlâu i weld a ydynt yn deg yn eu hanfod.

Dof i ben drwy sôn am y cynllun gofodol, a chynllun Blaenau'r Cymoedd, a grybwyllwyd gan Lynne. Am y tro cyntaf, mae'r cynllun gofodol yn galluogi'r Llywodraeth i fynegi ein polisiau a'n hymyriadau'n glir yn ddaearyddol. Am y tro cyntaf, byddwn yn gallu canolbwyntio'n fanwl—ac mae'r cynllun gofodol yn dechrau gwneud hynny—ar yr ardaloedd hynny lle mae arnom angen buddsoddiad cadarn. Fodd bynnag, fel yr oeddech yn dweud, mae angen newid diwylliant hefyd. Yr oeddech yn dyfynnu ffigurau sy'n annerbyniol pan ystyriwch ddsbarthiad gwariant. Mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwnnw a dod o hyd i'r rhesymau sylfaenol.

Gallai'r cynllun gofodol olygu nifer o bethau i nifer o bobl, ond i mi mae'n fy atgoffa o'r adeg pan oeddwn yn gweithio yn y Cymoedd. Ni fynegodd y Llywodraeth yr angen yn ddaearyddol, a dim ond sylw daearyddol cyfyngedig a gafwyd drwy fenter y Cymoedd a gyflwynodd Peter Walker. Nid oedd ymagwedd gynhwysfawr tuag at y mater hwn—nid oedd unrhyw ffordd i ystyried sgiliau, iechyd, diraddio amgylcheddol, a'r holl bethau eraill sy'n mynd law yn llaw â hynny. Felly, diben y cynllun gofodol yw dod â'r elfennau hyn ynghyd i gynllunio a datblygu gwasanaethau mewn ffordd integredig. Drwy ddewis rhai o'r ardaloedd mwyaf anghenus o ran ymyrryd—ac mae'n amlwg fod Blaenau'r Cymoedd yn un o'r ardaloedd hynny, os nad yr ardal fwyaf anghenus—gobeithio y bydd yn rhoi rhywfaint o gysur i'r Aelodau sy'n cynrychioli'r cymunedau hynny y bydd yn

areas is fair and to ensure that it is there to do the job. dechrau ystyried a yw'r buddsoddiad yn yr ardaloedd hyn yn deg ac yn sicrhau ei fod yno i wneud y gwaith.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close. **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.34 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.34 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)