



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

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

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Wednesday, 25 January 2006**

Cynnwys
Contents

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol Questions to the Minister for Health and Social Services	3
Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon Questions to the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport.....	18
Cwestiynau i Bwyllgor y Tŷ Questions to the House Committee	32
Datganiad am Ddiwygio'r Heddlu Statement on Police Reform	32
Cynnig i Ohirio Rheolau Sefydlog Motion to Suspend Standing Orders.....	45
Cynnig i Ddiwygio Rheolau Sefydlog Motion to Amend Standing Orders	46
Dadl o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.6 am Faterion sy'n Ymwneud â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd Debate on Matters Related to the European Union under Standing Order No. 6.6.....	47
Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion.....	90

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

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

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

**Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol
Questions to the Minister for Health and Social Services**

**Cefnogaeth i Bobl gydag Awtistiaeth yn Sir y Fflint
Support for People with Autism in Flintshire**

Q1 Carl Sargeant: Will the Minister make a statement on support for people with autism in Flintshire? OAQ0636(HSS)

C1 Carl Sargeant: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gefnogaeth i bobl gydag awtistiaeth yn sir y Fflint? OAQ0636(HSS)

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): The commissioning of services for people with autism is the responsibility of local health boards and local authorities. This spring, the Welsh Assembly Government intends to consult on a strategy document to guide the development of autism services.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Cyfrifoldeb byrddau iechyd lleol ac awdurdodau lleol yw comisiynu gwasanaethau ar gyfer pobl gydag awtistiaeth. Y gwanwyn hwn, mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn bwriadu cynnal ymgynghoriad ar strategaeth i lywio datblygiad gwasanaethau awtistiaeth.

Carl Sargeant: Will the Minister join me in welcoming the emergency services autistic spectrum disorder attention card? The card is a joint initiative between Autism Cymru and North Wales Police and has been issued to people with autistic spectrum disorders in Wrexham and Flintshire. The card identifies the carrier as having an ASD and provides advice for emergency service professionals on how to ease communication with the cardholder. I impress upon the Minister the usefulness and importance of these cards and this excellent initiative, and I ask that the Assembly sees fit to roll out the scheme across the rest of Wales at the earliest opportunity.

Carl Sargeant: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ymuno â mi i groesawu'r cerdyn sylw gan y gwasanaethau brys ar gyfer anhwylder yn y sbectrwm awtistig? Menter ar y cyd rhwng Awtistiaeth Cymru a Heddlu Gogledd Cymru yw'r cerdyn ac mae wedi ei roi i bobl ag anhwylder yn y sbectrwm awtistig yn Wrecsam a sir y Fflint. Mae'r cerdyn yn nodi bod gan y cludydd anhwylder yn y sbectrwm awtistig ac mae'n rhoi cyngor i weithwyr proffesiynol yn y gwasanaethau brys ar y ffordd i hwyluso cyfathrebu â deiliad y cerdyn. Pwysleisïaf wrth y Gweinidog ddefnyddioldeb a phwysigrwydd y cardiau hyn a'r fenter ragorol hon, a gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad gytuno i gyflwyno'r cynllun ar draws gweddill Cymru cyn gynted â phosibl.

Brian Gibbons: I know that you and Sandy Mewies were involved in helping to launch the scheme in north Wales. I have heard positive reports of the scheme's success. I gather that you are working on holding an event in Cardiff, which I hope to be able to attend in order to speak to those involved, and I think that ministerial colleagues will also attend that event. I hope that the event is a success. When people with a disability such as autism use public services, it is important that service providers are made aware of that disability.

Brian Gibbons: Gwn i chi a Sandy Mewies gymryd rhan wrth helpu lansio'r cynllun yn y gogledd. Clywais adroddiadau cadarnhaol am lwyddiant y cynllun. Deallaf eich bod yn gweithio ar gynnal digwyddiad yng Nghaerdydd, a gobeithio y gallaf fod yn bresennol er mwyn siarad â'r bobl sy'n gysylltiedig. Credaf y bydd cyd-Weinidogion yn mynychu'r digwyddiad hwnnw hefyd. Gobeithio y bydd y digwyddiad yn llwyddiant. Pan fydd pobl sydd ag anabledd megis awtistiaeth yn defnyddio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, mae'n bwysig i ddarparwyr gwasanaethau fod yn ymwybodol o'r anabledd

hwnnw.

Janet Ryder: Minister, you will no doubt be aware that many people with autism, and many who work with them, including those in Flintshire, are becoming increasingly concerned that the autism strategy has been delayed. Can you give us an exact timetable for the roll-out of the strategy, and will you reconsider attaching additional money should that be required?

Brian Gibbons: There have been many problems with reaching some sort of consensus on the production of an autism strategy. Part of the difficulty has arisen from the fact that there is a very active voluntary sector organisation and various elements in the education and health sectors. Therefore, because of the varying groups and the specific approaches that they are taking, this has taken much longer than I expected. We are working towards the publication of a definitive consultation document in the summer of 2006. It will be difficult to reach detailed agreement on a wide range of issues, therefore it is probably better to produce an overarching framework towards which people can work, rather than to end up with a document that no-one is happy with simply because it was not possible to reach agreement on every detailed item.

Mark Isherwood: From working with, among others, the Flintshire branch of the National Autistic Society, I am aware of cases in which support for transition from child mental health services to adult mental health service has been woefully lacking. In addition to concentration on children, the Flintshire branch of the society has asked me to ask you what provision and finance you intend to make available for adult diagnostics and adult health and social services to deal with the transition of those on the autistic spectrum from child to adult mental health services.

Brian Gibbons: You will be aware that we have published a revised national service framework for adult mental health services and that we have an NSF for children's services. Both documents mention the importance of the transition phase. The transition from childhood to adulthood is

Janet Ryder: Weinidog, fe wyddoch, yn ddiau, fod nifer o bobl sydd ag awtistiaeth, a nifer sy'n gweithio gyda hwy, gan gynnwys y rheini yn sir y Fflint, yn mynd yn fwyfwy pryderus ynghylch yr oedi cyn cyhoeddi'r strategaeth awtistiaeth. A allwch roi union amserlen inni ar gyfer cyflwyno'r strategaeth, ac a fyddwch yn ailystyried rhoi arian ychwanegol os bydd angen hynny?

Brian Gibbons: Cafwyd nifer o broblemau wrth gyrraedd rhyw fath o gonsensws ar gynhyrchu strategaeth awtistiaeth. Cododd rhan o'r anhawster yn sgîl y ffaith fod yna sefydliad gweithgar iawn yn y sector gwirfoddol ac elfennau amrywiol yn y sectorau addysg ac iechyd. Felly, oherwydd y grwpiau amrywiol a'r ymagweddau penodol sydd ganddynt, mae hyn wedi cymryd llawer yn hwy nag a ddisgwyliais. Yr ydym yn gweithio tuag at gyhoeddi dogfen ymgynghori derfynol yn yr haf 2006. Bydd yn anodd dod i gytundeb manwl ar ystod eang o faterion, felly, mae'n debygol y bydd yn well cynhyrchu fframwaith cyffredin y gall pobl weithio tuag ato, yn hytrach na chynhyrchu dogfen na fydd neb yn fodlon arni am nad oedd yn bosibl cael cytundeb ar bob manylyn.

Mark Isherwood: Ar ôl gweithio gyda changen sir y Fflint o'r Gymdeithas Genedlaethol Awtistiaeth, ymhlith eraill, gwn am achosion lle mae'r cymorth ar gyfer pontio o wasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant i wasanaethau iechyd meddwl oedolion yn druenus o brin. Yn ogystal â chanolbwyntio ar blant, gofynnodd cangen sir y Fflint o'r gymdeithas imi ofyn ichi pa ddarpariaeth a chyllid yr ydych yn bwriadu eu rhyddhau ar gyfer diagnosteg i oedolion a gwasanaethau iechyd a chymdeithasol i oedolion er mwyn helpu'r rhai ar y sbectrwm awtistig i bontio o wasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant i wasanaethau iechyd meddwl oedolion.

Brian Gibbons: Fe wyddoch ein bod wedi cyhoeddi fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol diwygiedig ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl oedolion, a bod gennym fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer gwasanaethau plant. Mae'r ddwy ddogfen yn nodi pwysigrwydd y cyfnod pontio. Mae'r newid o

more problematic than the transition from being a young adult to an older adult. We have provided an additional £5 million to support the revised NSF, on top of the £45 million that we have drafted for adult social services in next year's budget. Hopefully, these additional resources will help to work towards the objectives that you have enunciated, and are very much welcome.

fod yn blentyn i fod yn oedolyn yn fwy anodd na'r newid o fod yn oedolyn ifanc i oedolyn hŷn. Yr ydym wedi darparu £5 miliwn ychwanegol i gefnogi'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol diwygiedig, yn ychwanegol at y £45 miliwn a ddrafftwyd gennym ar gyfer gwasanaethau cymdeithasol oedolion yng nghyllideb y flwyddyn nesaf. Gobeithio y bydd yr adnoddau ychwanegol hyn yn eich helpu i gyflawni'r amcanion a ddatganwyd gennych, ac fe'u croesewir yn fawr.

Canolfan Iechyd Cymru The Wales Centre for Health

Q2 Christine Gwyther: Will the Minister give an update on the Wales Centre for Health? OAQ0581(HSS)

C2 Christine Gwyther: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am Ganolfan Iechyd Cymru? OAQ0581(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: Following its formal establishment as an Assembly sponsored public body just nine months ago, the Wales Centre for Health has responded well to the challenging objectives contained in its first remit letter, and, through the execution of its statutory duties, is making a positive contribution to health in Wales and across the wider health arena.

Brian Gibbons: Ar ôl ei sefydlu'n ffurfiol fel corff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad dim ond naw mis yn ôl, mae Canolfan Iechyd Cymru wedi ymateb yn dda i'r amcanion heriol yn ei llythyr cylch gwaith cyntaf, a thrwy gyflawni ei dyletswyddau statudol, mae'n gwneud cyfraniad cadarnhaol i iechyd yng Nghymru ac ar draws y maes iechyd ehangach.

Christine Gwyther: I understand that sickness prevention is an important part of the work of the Welsh Assembly Government and all of its subordinates. Will the Wales Centre for Health look at pain relief as part of its work? I have many constituents coming forward with casework for me, who have been unable to get access to pain relief and pain relief clinics in time to prevent their condition from deteriorating and other related consequences. Do you believe that the Wales Centre for Health should look at that, and what timescale should there be for that work?

Christine Gwyther: Deallaf fod atal salwch yn rhan bwysig o waith Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a phob un o'i his-gyrff. A fydd Canolfan Iechyd Cymru yn edrych ar liniaru poen fel rhan o'i gwaith? Mae gennyf nifer o etholwyr sy'n cyflwyno gwaith achos imi ac sydd wedi methu cael triniaeth lliniaru poen a mynediad i glinigau lliniaru poen mewn pryd i atal eu cyflwr rhag dirywio, a chanlyniadau cysylltiedig eraill. A ydych yn credu y dylai Canolfan Iechyd Cymru edrych ar hynny, a pha amserlen y dylid ei phennu ar gyfer y gwaith hwnnw?

Brian Gibbons: One of the centre's main tasks is communication, and the dissemination of information to patients. In that context, it would have a part to play in dealing with pain relief. Pain relief services are haphazard across Wales, and depend upon the clinical interests of individual specialists and primary care teams. The Assembly Government recognises that, and officials are working to develop a broader strategy that will make sense across all

Brian Gibbons: Un o brif dasgau'r ganolfan yw cyfathrebu, a lledaenu gwybodaeth i gleifion. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, byddai ganddi ran wrth ymdrin â lliniaru poen. Mae gwasanaethau lliniaru poen yn anghyson ar draws Cymru, ac yn dibynnu ar ddiddordebau clinigol arbenigwyr unigol a thimau gofal sylfaenol. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cydnabod hynny, ac mae swyddogion yn gweithio i ddatblygu strategaeth ehangach a fydd yn gwneud synnwyr ar draws pob cymuned yng

communities in Wales. That work has not yet reached a stage where I could give a date for the publication of the consultation, but this is an issue upon which my officials are working.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, you will be aware that a number of bodies representing health professionals are worried about the fact that Health Professions Wales is being done away with. What will happen to the functions and responsibilities of Health Professions Wales, especially in terms of workforce planning and education?

Brian Gibbons: We propose that the workforce planning and commissioning framework will continue to be a central function of the Assembly Government; we would not anticipate transferring that outside the Health and Social Care Department in the Assembly.

Nghymru. Nid yw'r gwaith hwnnw, hyd yma, wedi cyrraedd man lle gallwn roi dyddiad ar gyfer cyhoeddi'r ymgynghoriad, ond mae hwn yn fater y mae fy swyddogion yn gweithio arno.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, fe wyddoch fod nifer o gyrff sy'n cynrychioli gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol yn pryderu am y penderfyniad i ddiddymu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru. Beth fydd yn digwydd i swyddogaethau a chyfrifoldebau Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru, yn arbennig o ran cynllunio ac addysgu'r gweithlu?

Brian Gibbons: Ein bwriad yw y bydd y fframwaith cynllunio a chomisiynu gweithlu yn dal yn un o swyddogaethau canolog Llywodraeth y Cynulliad; ni fyddem yn rhagweld trosglwyddo hynny y tu allan i'r Adran Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol yn y Cynulliad.

Addewidion ar gyfer Iechyd Promises for Health

Q3 Helen Mary Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's success in meeting its promises for health? OAQ0599(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: 'Designed for Life' sets out the way ahead for health and social care in Wales and will build on the earlier strategic objectives outlined in the Wanless review, 'Building for the Future' and 'Improving Health in Wales'.

Helen Mary Jones: I refer you to your promises and commitments around waiting lists and times. There has been some positive news today, but there are still more than 7,000 patients waiting more than 12 months, who, in order to meet your own target, need to be dealt with and have their treatment before March. We still have more than 280,000 patients on a waiting list of one kind or another, which is one in 10 of the population, according to my calculations. Are you content with your performance on this? Will you commit to carrying on giving your one day a week in the hope that that will sort the situation out, and when can those who are waiting expect to be treated?

C3 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lwyddiant Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cyflawni ei haddewidion ar gyfer iechyd? OAQ0599(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: Mae 'Cynllun Oes' yn gosod allan y ffordd ymlaen ar gyfer iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru, a bydd yn adeiladu ar yr amcanion strategol cynharach a amlinellwyd yn adolygiad Wanless, 'Adeiladu ar gyfer y Dyfodol' a 'Gwella Iechyd yng Nghymru'.

Helen Mary Jones: Fe'ch cyfeiriaf at eich addewidion a'ch ymrwymadau ynghylch rhestrau ac amseroedd aros. Cafwyd ychydig newyddion cadarnhaol heddiw, ond mae dros 7,000 o gleifion o hyd yn aros dros 12 mis, ac mae angen i'r rheini gael eu gweld a'u trin cyn mis Mawrth er mwyn cyrraedd eich targed eich hun. Mae gennym fwy na 280,000 o gleifion o hyd ar ryw fath o restr aros, sef un mewn 10 o'r boblogaeth, yn ôl fy nghyfrif i. A ydych yn fodlon ar eich perfformiad yn hyn? A ymrwymwch i barhau i neilltuo eich un diwrnod yr wythnos yn y gobaith y bydd hynny'n datrys y sefyllfa, a phryd y gall y rheini sy'n aros ddisgwyl cael triniaeth?

Brian Gibbons: I think that even you, Helen Mary, would welcome the fact that in the last year we have seen a dramatic reduction in waiting times of the order of 95 per cent in in-patient long waiters, and 75 per cent in out-patient long waiters. In anyone's book, that is an outstanding performance, and I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate everyone in the health service who has achieved this. I am confident that we will be able to deliver our targets by the end of March 2006.

2.10 p.m.

The number of in-patients is of the order of 300, and, with the proviso that many complex cases are involved, particularly in spinal surgery, I am still fairly confident that we will reach that target. Equally, that number of 7,000 out-patients is lower than it was at a comparable time last year. Last year, through the professionalism and commitment of the health service, it has delivered, and I expect it to do so again this year.

Carl Sargeant: Minister, you are quite right. You should be congratulated on that fall of 95 per cent in the number of people waiting more than 12 months for in-patient treatment, as should the staff of Wrexham Maelor and Glan Clwyd hospitals in north Wales, for delivering on a Labour manifesto promise to reduce waiting times. Well done, Minister.

Brian Gibbons: Thank you, Carl. It is always nice to get a compliment, though, in fairness, it is the staff of the health service and the social care service who are delivering this. It is their professionalism and dedication to patient care, and the creative and imaginative way in which they go about their work, that mean that we can deliver on these ambitious targets, and can look confidently towards achieving even further success next year.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Dywedodd Tony Blair yn 1999 y byddai pawb a oedd am gael mynediad at ddeintydd y gwasanaeth iechyd yn cael hynny erbyn 2001. Wrth gwrs, nid yw hynny wedi digwydd. Ar 13 Ionawr, dywedasoeh y byddai'r argyfwng yn y gwasanaeth

Brian Gibbons: Credaf y byddech chi, Helen Mary, hyd yn oed yn croesawu'r ffaith inni weld, yn y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, ostyngiad sylweddol o ryw 95 y cant mewn amseroedd aros ymhlith cleifion mewnol sy'n aros yn hir, a 75 y cant ymhlith cleifion allanol sy'n aros yn hir. Beth bynnag yw eich llinyn mesur, mae hynny'n berfformiad eithriadol, a hoffwn achub ar y cyfle hwn i longyfarch pawb yn y gwasanaeth iechyd a sicrhodd hyn. Yr wyf yn hyderus y byddwn yn gallu cyrraedd ein targedau erbyn diwedd mis Mawrth 2006.

Tua 300 yw nifer y cleifion mewnol, a chan gofio bod yna nifer o achosion cymhleth, yn arbennig ym maes llawdriniaeth yr asgwrn cefn, yr wyf yn weddol hyderus o hyd y byddwn yn cyrraedd y targed hwnnw. Yn yr un modd, mae'r nifer hwnnw o 7,000 o gleifion allanol yn is nag yr oedd ar adeg debyg y llynedd. Y llynedd, drwy broffesiynoldeb ac ymrwymiad y gwasanaeth iechyd, llwyddodd i gyflawni, a disgwyliaf iddo wneud hynny eto eleni.

Carl Sargeant: Weinidog, yr ydych yn llygad eich lle. Dylid eich llongyfarch ar y gostyngiad hwnnw o 95 y cant yn nifer y bobl sy'n aros am fwy na 12 mis i gael triniaeth cleifion mewnol, a hefyd staff ysbytai Maelor Wrecsam a Glan Clwyd yn y gogledd, am gyflawni un o addewidion maniffesto Llafur i leihau amseroedd aros. Da iawn, Weinidog.

Brian Gibbons: Diolch ichi, Carl. Mae hi'n braf bob amser cael canmoliaeth. Ond i fod yn deg, staff y gwasanaeth iechyd a'r gwasanaeth gofal cymdeithasol sy'n cyflawni hyn. Eu proffesiynoldeb a'u hymrwymiad i ofal cleifion, a'r ffordd greadigol a dychmygus y maent yn mynd ati i wneud eu gwaith, sy'n golygu y gallwn gyrraedd y targedau uchelgeisiol hyn, ac y gallwn edrych ymlaen yn hyderus at fwy o lwyddiant eto flwyddyn nesaf.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): In 1999, Tony Blair said that everyone who wanted access to an NHS dentist would have that by 2001. Of course, that has not occurred. On 13 January, you said that the crisis in the dentistry sector would come to an end within a matter of months. What confidence can

deintyddol yn dod i ben ymhen misoedd. Pa hyder y dylem ei gael yn eich gosodiad, o gofio bod Tony Blair wedi methu yn llwyr gyda'i addewid ef?

Brian Gibbons: I feel that there is a slight misquotation there. There is no doubt that the root of the present problem—if you will pardon the pun—is the unsatisfactory nature of the dental contract imposed on dentists by the previous Conservative Government. Through discussions with the British Dental Association and other dental interests, we are working on introducing a new dental contract more appropriate to new ways of dental working. We feel that this will set the basis for tackling the problems that we have with dentistry in Wales.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I was quoting what you said in the *Western Mail* on 13 January. The words are these:

‘The NHS dental crisis will be over in months, Health Minister Dr Brian Gibbons has pledged.’

Are you now saying that that was not said by you, Minister? Allow me to put this to you: your confidence in the new arrangements is not shared by dental practitioners, by those who have gone private, or by those who have been struggling to stay within the NHS. If you are saying that the crisis will be over in months, how can we be confident that that will happen?

Brian Gibbons: I remember the interview with the *Western Mail*, and I think that its health correspondent is one of its better correspondents, but the context of the statement was not so much that the crisis would be over in months, rather that the crucial element of it—the new dental contract—would be in place within a few months. Once that new dental contract is in place, we will have the foundations in place to resolve the crisis.

Why should I be confident? The answer is that we have already had more than 100 personal dental services schemes, I am pleased to announce today, and more than 0.5

we have in your statement, bearing in mind that Tony Blair has failed abysmally in delivering his promise?

Brian Gibbons: Teimlaf fod ychydig gamddyfynnu yna. Nid oes dwywaith nad gwraidd y broblem bresennol—maddeuwch imi am y mwysair—yw natur anfoddfaol y contract deintyddol a osodwyd ar ddeintyddion gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol. Drwy drafodaethau gyda Chymdeithas Ddeintyddol Prydain a grwpiau deintyddol eraill, yr ydym yn gweithio ar gyflwyno contract deintyddol newydd sy'n fwy priodol i ffyrdd newydd o weithio ym maes deintyddiaeth. Teimlwn y bydd hyn yn gosod y sail ar gyfer mynd i'r afael â'r broblem sydd gennym ym maes deintyddiaeth yng Nghymru.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr oeddwn yn dyfynnu'r hyn a ddywedwyd gennych yn y *Western Mail* ar 13 Ionawr. Dyma'r geiriau:

Bydd argyfwng deintyddol y GIG yn dod i ben ymhen misoedd, addawodd y Gweinidog Iechyd, Dr Brian Gibbons.

A ydych bellach yn dweud nad chi ddywedodd hynny, Weinidog? Gadewch imi ddweud hyn wrthyich: nid yw deintyddion, boed yn rhai sydd wedi mynd yn breifat neu'r rheini sydd wedi bod yn ymdrechu i aros yn y GIG, yn rhannu eich hyder yn y trefniadau newydd. Os ydych yn dweud y bydd yr argyfwng drosodd ymhen misoedd, sut y gallwn fod yn hyderus y bydd hynny'n digwydd?

Brian Gibbons: Yr wyf yn cofio'r cyfweiliad â'r *Western Mail*, a chredaf fod ei ohebydd iechyd yn un o'i ohebwyd gwell. Ond cyddestun y datganiad oedd nid y byddai'r argyfwng drosodd ymhen misoedd, ond yn hytrach y byddai'r elfen hanfodol ohono—y contract deintyddol newydd—ar waith ymhen ychydig fisoedd. Pan fydd y contract deintyddol newydd hwnnw'n gweithio, bydd gennym y sylfeini ar waith i ddatrys yr argyfwng.

Pam y dylwn fod yn hyderus? Yr ateb yw ein bod eisoes wedi cael mwy na 100 o gynlluniau gwasanaethau deintyddol personol yr wyf yn falch o'u cyhoeddi heddiw. Ac mae dros hanner

million patients have been included in such schemes across Wales. Of those 0.5 million, around 150,000 additional places have been made available through the PDS scheme. It is by building on the experience of the scheme in the new contract that one can be reasonably confident that the foundations of solving the problems of dentistry in Wales will be in place.

Jonathan Morgan: Minister, as of today's figures, 7,300 patients are waiting more than 12 months. Your target—and it is yours, not the health service's—is to get those people seen by the end of March this year. Under the current rate, it will probably take at least another six months before those people are treated. How on earth can you see to it that those people are treated by the end of March? If you cannot meet that target, what confidence can the people of Wales have in your ability, as Minister, to meet any of your promises and targets?

Brian Gibbons: If you looked at where the health service was this time last year, and saw the level of success achieved over the last three months, you would not be asking such an ill-informed question.

Peter Black: In trying to achieve your targets, Swansea NHS Trust is being hampered by having to make up a £3 million deficit in the last nine weeks of the financial year. What action are you taking to ensure that, in making the cuts needed to make up that deficit, the trust will not be directly impacting upon patient care in Swansea?

Brian Gibbons: In the last year, one of the most significant improvements in health service performance has been in the Swansea NHS Trust. Right across the board, in virtually all services, it has made dramatic improvements. We should all be thankful for the way in which staff there have performed to such an outstanding level. I have been assured that reaching these targets is a priority for all health service communities, and I have received assurances from Swansea NHS Trust that the efficiencies that it will have to achieve to balance its books will not compromise its ability to deliver these

miliwn o gleifion wedi'u cynnwys mewn cynlluniau o'r fath ledled Cymru. O'r hanner miliwn hwnnw, sicrhawyd tua 150,000 o leoedd ychwanegol drwy'r cynllun gwasanaethau deintyddol personol. Drwy adeiladu ar brofiad y cynllun yn y contract newydd, gallwn fod yn weddol hyderus y bydd y sylfeini ar waith i ddatrys problemau deintyddiaeth yng Nghymru.

Jonathan Morgan: Weinidog, yn ôl ffigurau heddiw, mae 7,300 o gleifion yn aros am fwy na 12 mis. Eich targeda'ch targed chi ydyw, nid targed y gwasanaeth iechyd-yw sicrhau bod y bobl hynny'n cael eu gweld erbyn diwedd mis Mawrth eleni. Yn ôl y gyfradd bresennol, mae'n debygol o gymryd o leiaf chwe mis arall cyn y caiff y bobl hynny eu trin. Sut ar y ddaear y gallwch sicrhau bod y bobl hynny'n cael eu trin erbyn diwedd mis Mawrth? Os na allwch gyrraedd y targed hwnnw, sut y gall pobl Cymru fod yn hyderus yn eich gallu, fel Gweinidog, i gyflawni unrhyw un o'ch addewidion a'ch targedau?

Brian Gibbons: Pe baech yn edrych ar sefyllfa'r gwasanaeth iechyd yr adeg hon y llynedd, ac yn edrych ar y llwyddiannau a gafwyd yn ystod y tri mis diwethaf, ni fydddech yn gofyn cwestiwn mor anwybodus.

Peter Black: Wrth geisio cyrraedd eich targedau, mae Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Abertawe yn cael ei rhwystro drwy orfod cywiro diffyg o £3 miliwn yn ystod naw wythnos olaf y flwyddyn ariannol. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau na fydd yr ymddiriedolaeth yn effeithio'n uniongyrchol ar ofal cleifion yn Abertawe wrth wneud y toriadau angenrheidiol i gywiro'r diffyg ariannol hwnnw?

Brian Gibbons: Yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, ym mherfformiad y gwasanaeth iechyd yn Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Abertawe y cafwyd un o'r gwelliannau mwyaf sylweddol. Yn gyffredinol, mae wedi gwelliannau sylweddol fwy neu lai ym mhob gwasanaeth. Dylem i gyd fod yn ddiolchgar am y ffordd y mae'r staff yno wedi perfformio ar lefel mor uchel. Cefais sicrwydd bod cyrraedd y targedau hyn yn flaenoriaeth i bob cymuned yn y gwasanaeth iechyd, a chefais sicrwydd gan Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Abertawe na fydd yr arbedion y bydd yn rhaid iddi eu sicrhau er mwyn mantoli'r gyllideb yn peryglu ei gallu i

targets.

gyrraedd y targedau hyn.

Gwasanaeth Iechyd Trydyddol yn Ne Cymru Tertiary Health Services in South Wales

C4 David Lloyd: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Gweinidog wedi eu cynnal yn ddiweddar gyda'r GIG ynglŷn â gwasanaethau iechyd trydyddol yn ne Cymru? OAQ0600(HSS)

Q4 David Lloyd: What recent discussions has the Minister had with the NHS regarding tertiary health services in south Wales? OAQ0600(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: There is regular dialogue between the Assembly and NHS representatives on tertiary services and the commissioning of these services. Health Commission Wales is committed to ensuring that patients have timely access to specialised health services that are safe, sustainable, effective and economically viable, and as close to their homes as possible.

Brian Gibbons: Cynhelir trafodaethau rheolaidd rhwng y Cynulliad a chynrychiolwyr y GIG ar wasanaethau trydyddol a'r gwaith o gomisiynu'r gwasanaethau hyn. Mae Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru wedi ymrwymo i sicrhau bod cleifion yn gallu cael gwasanaethau iechyd arbenigol mewn pryd a'r rheini'n ddiogel, yn gynaliadwy, yn effeithiol ac yn ymarferol yn economaidd, ac mor agos â phosibl i'w cartrefi.

David Lloyd: We have already lost paediatric neurosurgery from Swansea. What guarantee can you give that we will not also lose adult neurosurgery?

David Lloyd: Yr ydym eisoes wedi colli niwrolawdriniaeth bediatrig o Abertawe. Pa sicrwydd y gallwch ei roi na fyddwn yn colli niwrolawdriniaeth i oedolion hefyd?

Brian Gibbons: The guarantee that I give is that, where services are provided in Wales, they will be safe and quality-assured. Patients can be happy that they are accessing those services as quickly as possible. Where people make contributions to this debate, it is vital that they ensure that their proposals can stand up to the same scrutiny. It is too easy to jump on an opportunist bandwagon to curry local support at the risk of putting quality and safety in second place.

Brian Gibbons: Gallaf eich sicrhau, lle darperir gwasanaethau yng Nghymru, y byddant yn ddiogel a'u hansawdd yn cael ei sicrhau. Gall cleifion fod yn sicr eu bod yn cael y gwasanaethau hynny mor gyflym â phosibl. Lle bydd pobl yn cyfrannu at y ddadl hon, mae'n hanfodol iddynt sicrhau y gall eu cynigion wrthsefyll yr un broses graffu. Mae'n rhy hawdd achub ar y cyfle i sicrhau cefnogaeth leol yn hytrach na rhoi blaenoriaeth i ansawdd a diogelwch.

Val Lloyd: In a recent England-and-Wales-wide rating exercise, the burns unit at Morriston Hospital scored very highly. Have you had any recent discussions about this excellent tertiary service being awarded the super-status that it deserves?

Val Lloyd: Mewn ymarfer graddio a gynhaliwyd ledled Cymru a Lloegr yn ddiweddar, sgoriodd yr uned losgiadau yn Ysbyty Treforys yn uchel iawn. A ydych wedi cael unrhyw drafodaethau'n ddiweddar ynghylch dyfarnu uwch statws cwbl haeddiannol i'r gwasanaeth trydyddol gwydh hwn?

Brian Gibbons: There is no doubt that the evaluation that took place on the burns unit at Swansea showed that it is one of the highest performing burns units in Wales. It is vital that the review that takes place on the burns service is based entirely on professional quality standards. It would be dangerous for the success of a Swansea bid if it were to become a political football. It is important

Brian Gibbons: Nid oes amheuaeth nad oedd y gwerthusiad a wnaed o'r uned losgiadau yn Abertawe yn dangos ei bod yn un o'r unedau llosgiadau sy'n perfformio orau yng Nghymru. Mae'n hanfodol i'r adolygiad a wneir o'r gwasanaeth llosgiadau fod wedi ei seilio'n llwyr ar safonau ansawdd proffesiynol. Byddai'n peryglu llwyddiant cais Abertawe pe bai'n troi'n gêm wleidyddol. Mae'n bwysig i'r

that the quality that is evidenced in Swansea's burns unit speaks for itself. Hopefully, that will win through in the end.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): I asked the First Minister last week about the approval and funding of new drugs, of which the most common was Herceptin. It is well known that these powerful drugs provide a very high level of curing and reducing suffering. When I asked that question, the First Minister said that there was nothing to stop local health boards offering such drugs without clearance from the National Institute for Clinical Excellence or the equivalent Welsh specialist body. What is the purpose of the long drawn-out process that we have in Wales for the approval of such drugs if an LHB can decide to bypass it? As more and more of these expensive drugs become available, and demand for them grows, we should surely be looking for a different process for their approval.

2.20 p.m.

Brian Gibbons: One issue on which I would disagree with what you said is that we cannot be sure that the efficacy of these drugs is as clear-cut as you would suggest. This is one of the key difficulties that we have in terms of rolling out these expensive new cancer drugs. It has been clearly stated that a number of the more expensive cancer drugs will not cure cancer, and that the most that they offer is some sort of palliation of symptoms and so on. In many instances, the research base to justify the routine use of these drugs has yet to be established. Because they are exceedingly expensive in many cases, if we want to spend resources on therapies that work and have demonstrated value, they would divert resources away from more effective services, which, ultimately, would place cancer patients at a disadvantage.

Michael German: We currently have an extended process of approval, which takes us through a series of different hoops. In Scotland, they have a single hoop to go through in the approval process, which gives a much swifter process for people there. Are you prepared to consider such an approval process, as your colleagues in England have

ansawdd a welir yn uned losgiadau Abertawe fod yn amlwg i bawb ei weld. Gobeithio mai dyna fydd yn digwydd yn y pen draw.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Holais y Prif Weinidog yr wythnos diwethaf am y broses o gymeradwyo ac ariannu cyffuriau newydd, a'r un mwyaf cyffredin o'r rheini oedd Herceptin. Mae'n hysbys fod y cyffuriau pwerus hyn yn llwyddiannus iawn wrth wella a lleihau dioddefaint. Pan ofynnais y cwestiwn hwnnw, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog nad oedd yna ddim i rwystro byrddau iechyd lleol rhag cynnig cyffuriau felly heb gael caniatâd y Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Ragoriaeth Glinigol, neu'r corff arbenigol cyfatebol yng Nghymru. Beth yw diben y broses hirwyntog sydd gennym yng Nghymru i gymeradwyo cyffuriau felly os gall BIL1 benderfynu ei hosgoi? Wrth i fwy a mwy o'r cyffuriau drud hyn gael eu cyflwyno, ac wrth i'r galw amdanynt dyfu, oni ddylem fod yn chwilio am broses wahanol i'w cymeradwyo?

Brian Gibbons: Un mater lle byddwn yn anghytuno â'r hyn a ddywedwch yw na allwn fod yn siŵr fod effeithiolrwydd y cyffuriau hyn mor sicr ag yr ydych yn ei awgrymu. Dyma un o'r prif anawsterau sydd gennym o ran cyflwyno'r cyffuriau canser newydd drud hyn. Dywedwyd yn glir na fydd nifer o'r cyffuriau mwyaf drud yn gwella canser, ac ar y gorau mai lliniaru'r symptomau ac ati rywffaint a wnânt. Mewn llawer achos, mae sail yr ymchwil i gyfiawnhau defnyddio'r cyffuriau hyn yn rheolaidd heb ei sefydlu eto. Gan eu bod yn ddrud dros ben mewn llawer achos, os ydym am wario ein hadnoddau ar therapïau sy'n gweithio ac sydd wedi profi eu gwerth, byddent yn dargyfeirio adnoddau oddi wrth wasanaethau mwy effeithiol a hynny, yn y pen draw, yn golygu y byddai cleifion canser o dan anfantais.

Michael German: Ar hyn o bryd, mae gennym broses gymeradwyo faith, sy'n golygu mynd drwy gyfres o feini prawf. Yn yr Alban, un maen prawf sydd yn y broses gymeradwyo, sy'n golygu proses lawer cyflymach i bobl yno. A ydych yn barod i ystyried proses gymeradwyo o'r fath, fel y gwnaeth eich cyd-aelodau yn Lloegr?

done?

Brian Gibbons: We are working with NICE on its accelerated assessment process in Wales. We will obviously be a direct beneficiary of the accelerated process that NICE is proposing in England. However, you will also know that the all-Wales medicine strategy group allows us to carry out more rapid assessments of some of these drugs, compared to the NICE timetable. Therefore, in some ways, we have the best of both worlds in that we have the all-Wales group in certain situations where a rapid assessment is needed, but, equally, we have the gold standard in terms of NICE's work. There was an interesting series of articles in the *Health Service Journal* around two months ago largely outlining the points that I have made.

Michael German: If we have a gold-plated service, as you describe it, we are not getting a swifter service. The issue that matters to patients who seek the benefits that these drugs can bring is the need for a speedier service. Cancer drugs are not the only drugs coming onto the agenda, as there are other drugs in this new spectrum. People want to know whether you are going to speed up the process, whether you will make it simpler and whether you will take this gold-plating to a point whereby gold-plated means faster.

Brian Gibbons: I do not think that you have studied the history of the introduction of drugs that have not been fully evaluated into healthcare in Wales. If you consider Thalidomide, through to the concerns today regarding established drugs and the risk profiles that only become available when they have been on the market for a couple of years, you will find that the rapid introduction of drugs does not necessarily mean that they are of benefit to patients. Sometimes rapid introduction without proper evaluation means that patients suffer and die unnecessarily, unfortunately.

Brian Gibbons: Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda NICE ar ei broses asesu cyflym yng Nghymru. Yn amlwg, byddwn yn elwa'n uniongyrchol o'r broses gyflym y mae NICE yn ei chynnig yn Lloegr. Fodd bynnag, gwyddoch hefyd fod grŵp strategaeth meddyginiaethau Cymru gyfan yn caniatáu inni wneud asesiadau cyflymach o rai o'r cyffuriau hyn, o'i gymharu ag amserlen NICE. Felly, mewn rhai ffyrdd, mae gennym y gorau o ddau fyd, gan fod gennym grŵp Cymru gyfan mewn rhai sefyllfaoedd penodol lle mae angen asesiad cyflym, ond hefyd mae gennym y safon euraid o ran gwaith NICE. Yr oedd cyfres ddiddorol o erthyglau yn yr *Health Service Journal* ryw ddeufis yn ôl a oedd fwy neu lai yn amlinellu'r pwyntiau a wneuthum.

Michael German: Os oes gennym wasanaeth euraid, fel yr ydych yn ei ddisgrifio, nid ydym yn cael gwasanaeth cyflymach. Y mater pwysig i gleifion sydd am gael y manteision y gall y cyffuriau hyn eu rhoi yw'r angen am wasanaeth cyflymach. Nid cyffuriau canser yw'r unig gyffuriau sy'n rhan o'r agenda, gan fod cyffuriau eraill yn y sbectwm newydd hwn. Mae pobl am gael gwybod a ydych am gyflymu'r broses, a fyddwch yn ei gwneud yn haws ac a fyddwch yn troi'r gwasanaeth euraid hwn yn wasanaeth lle bydd y safon euraid yn golygu gwasanaeth cyflymach.

Brian Gibbons: Nid wyf yn credu eich bod wedi astudio hanes cyflwyno cyffuriau sydd heb eu gwerthuso'n llawn mewn gofal iechyd yng Nghymru. Os ystyriwch Thalidomide, hyd at y pryderon heddiw am gyffuriau sefydledig a'r risgiau sy'n dod i'r amlwg dim ond ar ôl iddynt fod ar y farchnad am rai blynyddoedd, fe welwch nad yw cyflwyno cyffuriau'n gyflym o reidrwydd yn golygu eu bod o fudd i gleifion. Weithiau, mae cyflwyno cyffuriau'n gyflym heb eu gwerthuso'n ddigonol yn golygu bod cleifion yn dioddef ac yn marw'n ddiangen, yn anffodus.

Hybu Gwell Iechyd Rhyw Better Sexual Health

Q5 Janice Gregory: What is the Welsh Assembly Government doing to promote better sexual health in Wales?

C5 Janice Gregory: Beth mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud i hybu gwell iechyd rhyw yng Nghymru? OAQ0583(HSS)

OAQ0583(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: The Assembly Government has been supporting local sexual health initiatives and has run a programme of public awareness campaigns on sexually transmitted infections. It has also established an all-Wales sexual health network to provide a forum for the sharing of best practice in sexual health promotion.

Janice Gregory: While I welcome your comments and actions, recent figures released by Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Health Board highlight an incredible increase in the cases of sexually transmitted diseases, such as gonorrhoea and chlamydia, in the Valleys. Access to testing is an issue. One solution to this problem is to offer sexual-health tests to members of at-risk groups when they are given a cervical smear test. Also, the Department of Health has recently funded a pilot scheme that offers free and confidential testing services for chlamydia in Boots in London. Will you seek information on the success of this excellent scheme? If it is proven to be successful, will you consider providing a similar service in Wales?

Brian Gibbons: We are working towards achieving some of the things that you have suggested. For example, family planning and sexual-health clinics have been amalgamated in Wales so that people who attend their trust clinics, not necessarily their GP clinics, will be able to have automatic access to contraception and sexual-health advice in an integrated way, because the two services have been brought together. Coincidentally, last week, I was at Boots in Cardiff to launch independent prescribing for nurses and pharmacists. One thing that was mentioned to me—and they had some of the self-testing kits there—was the scheme that you mentioned, which is being rolled out by the Department of Health. That will roll out for a couple of years, and it will then be subject to evaluation to make sure that it delivers the promise that you have outlined. If there is evidence that it is effective, then it would be something that we could look at.

William Graham: Minister, you will know that Wales has one of the highest rates of

Brian Gibbons: Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi bod yn cefnogi mentrau lleol ar gyfer iechyd rhyw ac wedi cynnal rhaglen o ymgyrchoedd i godi ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd am heintiau a drosglwyddir yn rhywiol. Mae hefyd wedi sefydlu rhwydwaith Cymru gyfan ar gyfer iechyd rhyw i ddarparu fforwm i rannu arfer gorau wrth hybu iechyd rhyw.

Janice Gregory: Er fy mod yn croesawu eich sylwadau a'ch gweithredoedd, mae ffigurau a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar gan Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Rhondda Cynon Taf yn tynnu sylw at gynnydd sylweddol yn nifer yr achosion o heintiau a drosglwyddir yn rhywiol, fel gonorea a chlamydia, yn y Cymoedd. Mae gallu cael profion yn broblem. Un ateb i'r broblem hon yw cynnig profion iechyd rhyw i aelodau o grwpiau sydd mewn perygl pan gânt brawf ceg y groth. Yn ogystal, mae'r Adran Iechyd wedi ariannu cynllun peilot yn ddiweddar sy'n cynnig gwasanaethau profi am glamydia yn Boots yn Llundain, sy'n hollol gyfrinachol ac am ddim. A ewch ati i gael gwybodaeth am lwyddiant y cynllun gwyh hwn? Os bydd yn llwyddiant, a wnewch ystyried darparu gwasanaeth tebyg yng Nghymru?

Brian Gibbons: Yr ydym yn gweithio tuag at gyflawni rhai o'r pethau yr oeddech yn eu hawgrymu. Er enghraifft, mae clinigau cynllunio teulu a chlinigau iechyd rhyw wedi eu cyfuno yng Nghymru fel y gall pobl sy'n mynd i glinigau eu hymddiriedolaeth, nid clinigau eu meddyg teulu o reidrwydd, fanteisio'n awtomatig ar gyngor ar atal cenhedlu ac iechyd rhyw mewn ffordd gyfannol, gan fod y ddau wasanaeth wedi'u cyfuno. Drwy gyd-ddigwyddiad, yr wythnos diwethaf yr oeddwn yn un o siopau Boots yng Nghaerdydd i lansio proses ragnodi annibynnol i nyrsys a fferyllwyr. Un peth y soniwyd wrthyf amdano—ac yr oedd yno rai o'r pecynnau hunan-brofi—oedd y cynllun yr oeddech yn sôn amdano, sy'n cael ei gyflwyno gan yr Adran Iechyd. Caiff hynny ei gyflwyno bob yn gam am rai blynyddoedd, ac yna caiff ei werthuso yr ydych wedi ei amlinellu. Os bydd tystiolaeth ei fod yn effeithiol, yna byddai'n rhywbeth y gallem ei ystyried.

William Graham: Weinidog, gwyddoch fod gan Gymru un o'r cyfraddau uchaf yn Ewrop o

teenage pregnancy in Europe; we now have situations where children are looking after children. Can you assure me that you will make an extra effort to ensure that proper services and education are given, particularly in areas with high levels of social exclusion?

Brian Gibbons: Thank you for your concern, William. This is an important area. Thankfully, the situation is improving. There is no grounds for complacency, but over the last seven or eight years, the number of teenage pregnancies for women under 18 years has gone down by about a sixth, and the number has reduced by a quarter for the under-16s. We are beginning to make progress, but there is still an unacceptably high level of unplanned and unwelcome pregnancies.

feichiogrwydd ymhlith merched yn eu harddegau; mae gennym sefyllfaoedd yn awr lle mae plant yn gofalu am blant. A allwch fy sicrhau y gwnewch ymdrech ychwanegol i sicrhau darparu gwasanaethau ac addysg briodol, yn enwedig mewn ardaloedd lle mae lefelau uchel o allgáu cymdeithasol?

Brian Gibbons: Diolch am eich pryder, William. Mae hwn yn faes pwysig. Mae'r sefyllfa'n gwella, diolch byth. Nid oes rheswm i orffwys ar ein rhwyfau, ond yn ystod y saith neu wyth mlynedd diwethaf, mae nifer yr achosion o feichiogi ymhlith merched o dan 18 oed wedi gostwng tuag un rhan o chwech, a gwelwyd gostyngiad o chwarter yn nifer y merched o dan 16 oed. Yr ydym yn dechrau gwneud cynnydd, ond mae lefel annerbiniol o uchel o hyd o achosion o feichiogi heb ei drefnu ac achosion o feichiogi di-groeso.

Gwasanaethau'r GIG yng Ngogledd Cymru NHS Services in Wales

Q6 Janet Ryder: Will the Minister make a statement on access to NHS services in north Wales? OAQ0607(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: 'Designed for Life' includes action to improve health, social care and wellbeing for all, and to transform the way that services are delivered in Wales. In the first three years, it will focus on improving coronary heart disease, cancer, mental health services for older people and children, services for those with chronic illnesses and those awaiting elective in-patient treatment.

Janet Ryder: Minister, it is now three years since your predecessor announced that she was providing the capital funding for the installation in Llandudno General Hospital of a dual energy x-ray absorptiometry scanner for the treatment of patients with osteoporosis. At the moment, people across north Wales have to travel to Gobowen for this service, which can mean a very painful journey. We have been waiting three years for this; can you tell me who or what is causing this delay? When will we see that scanner in Llandudno?

Brian Gibbons: I looked at the list of capital bids for various scanners and diagnostic

C6 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am allu cael gwasanaethau'r GIG yng ngogledd Cymru? OAQ0607(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: Mae 'Cynllun Oes' yn cynnwys gweithredu i wella iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol a lles i bawb, ac i drawsnewid y ffordd y darperir gwasanaethau yng Nghymru. Yn ystod y tair blynedd cyntaf, bydd yn canolbwyntio ar wella clefyd coronaidd y galon, canser, gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i bobl hŷn a phlant, gwasanaethau i bobl sydd â salwch cronig a phobl sy'n aros i gael triniaeth cleifion mewnol dewisol.

Janet Ryder: Weinidog, mae'n dair blynedd ers i'ch rhagflaenydd gyhoeddi ei bod yn darparu'r cyllid cyfalaf ar gyfer gosod sganiwr amsugno pelydr-x ynni deuol yn Ysbyty Cyffredinol Llandudno i drin cleifion ag osteoporosis. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'n rhaid i bobl ledled y gogledd deithio i Gobowen i gael y gwasanaeth hwn, a all olygu siwrnai boenus iawn. Buom yn aros dair blynedd am hyn; a allwch ddweud wrthyf pwy neu beth sy'n achosi'r oedi hwn? Pryd y byddwn yn gweld y peiriant sganio hwnnw yn Llandudno?

Brian Gibbons: Edrychais ar y rhestr o geisiadau cyfalaf ar gyfer amrywiol beiriannau

equipment earlier this week, and I cannot recall whether I saw where Llandudno was in terms of its application for a DXA scanner, so I think that the best thing for me would be to go back to have a look at that capital list—because there are around 30 or 40 individual bids on it—and then write to you with specific information.

Denise Idris Jones: I met recently with Martin Jones, who is the new acting chief executive of North West Wales NHS Trust. He told me that the scanner was on its way and should be arriving at Llandudno in April.

Janet Ryder: It has been on its way for three years.

Denise Idris Jones: He confirmed this date; he had made an appointment to see me, and I believe that this will happen.

The Presiding Officer: Order. It is not usual for Assembly Members to assist Ministers, so I would like the question please.

Denise Idris Jones: On another matter—*[Laughter.]* I did not know that that was coming up.

The Presiding Officer: Order. Neither did I.

Denise Idris Jones: Minister, will you join me in welcoming improvements in access to NHS services in Wales, including improved GP appointments services more centred around patient convenience and the patient feedback exercises being conducted at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd? The excellent emergency services healthcare and organisation at Ysbyty Glan Clwyd was brought home to me recently when my son was taken ill. Would you agree that developing similar improvements across Wales is vital to secure a patient-centred, twenty-first century health service for everyone?

2.30 p.m.

Brian Gibbons: Thank you, Denise. *[Laughter.]* Denise mentioned Ysbyty Glan

sganio ac offer diagnostig yn gynharach yr wythnos hon, ac ni allaf gofio a sylwais ar sefyllfa Llandudno o ran ei gais i gael peiriant sganio DXA. Felly, credaf mai'r peth gorau imi ei wneud fyddai mynd yn ôl i edrych ar y rhestr gyfalaf honno—gan fod tua 30 i 40 o geisiadau unigol arni—ac ysgrifennu atoch i roi gwybodaeth benodol.

Denise Idris Jones: Cyfarfûm â Martin Jones yn ddiweddar, sef prif weithredwr dros dro newydd Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gogledd Orllewin Cymru. Dywedodd wrthyf fod y sganwr ar ei ffordd ac y dylai gyrraedd Llandudno ym mis Ebrill.

Janet Ryder: Mae ar ei ffordd ers tair blynedd.

Denise Idris Jones: Cadarnhaodd y dyddiad hwn; gwnaeth drefniant i'm gweld, a chredaf y bydd hyn yn digwydd.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Nid yw'n arferol i Aelodau'r Cynulliad gynorthwyo Gweinidogion. Felly, hoffwn glywed y cwestiwn, os gwelwch yn dda.

Denise Idris Jones: Ar fater arall—*[Chwerthin.]* ni wyddwn fod hynny ar ddigwydd.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni wyddwn innau ychwaith.

Denise Idris Jones: Weinidog, a ymunwch â mi i groesawu gwelliannau wrth allu cael gwasanaethau'r GIG yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys gwasanaethau gwell i drefnu apwyntiadau gyda meddygon teulu sy'n canolbwyntio mwy ar yr hyn sy'n gyfleus i'r claf, a'r ymarferion adborth cleifion yn Ysbyty Glan Clwyd? Sylwais ar y safon uchel, y gofal iechyd a'r drefniadaeth yn adran gwasanaethau brys Ysbyty Glan Clwyd yn ddiweddar pan oedd fy mab yn sâl. A gytunech fod datblygu gwelliannau tebyg ledled Cymru yn hanfodol i sicrhau gwasanaeth iechyd i bawb sy'n canolbwyntio ar gleifion ac sy'n addas i'r unfed ganrif ar hugain?

Brian Gibbons: Diolch, Denise. *[Chwerthin.]* Soniodd Denise am Ysbyty Glan Clwyd a'r

Clwyd and the out-of-hours GP centre that is across the road from the hospital at Bodelwyddan. That is one of the most well developed and integrated services that exist in Wales and the population served by those combined units is getting a service that other parts of Wales need to strive to emulate.

ganolfan meddygon teulu y tu allan i oriau sydd ar draws y ffordd o'r ysbyty ym Modelwyddan. Dyma un o'r gwasanaethau mwyaf datblygedig ac integredig yng Nghymru, ac mae'r boblogaeth a wasanaethir gan yr unedau cyfunol hynny yn cael gwasanaeth y mae angen i rannau eraill o Gymru ymdrechu i'w efelychu.

Nifer y Meddygon a'r Nyrsys yng Nghymru The Numbers of Doctors and Nurses in Wales

Q7 Leighton Andrews: Will the Minister make a statement on the numbers of doctors and nurses in Wales? OAQ0624(HSS)

C7 Leighton Andrews: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am nifer y meddygon a'r nyrsys yng Nghymru? OAQ0624(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: The NHS in Wales continues to make good progress towards achieving its staffing targets, set in 2001, of increasing the number of nurses by 6,000, the number of consultants and GPs by 700 and the number of allied health professionals by 2,000 by the end of the decade.

Brian Gibbons: Mae'r GIG yng Nghymru yn parhau i wneud cynnydd da tuag at gyflawni ei dargedau staffio, a osodwyd yn 2001, sef cynyddu nifer y nyrsys 6,000, nifer y meddygon ymgynghorol a'r meddygon teulu 700 a nifer y gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol perthynol 2,000 erbyn diwedd y degawd.

Leighton Andrews: That is obviously good news. As you know, we face particular problems in the Valleys in terms of the ageing of GPs. Will you join me in congratulating Rhondda Cynon Taf Local Health Board on its efforts to bring salaried GPs into the area and on its investment in new surgery facilities, such as the health centre to be built in Ynyshir, where we laid the first stone earlier this week?

Leighton Andrews: Yn amlwg, mae hynny'n newyddion da. Fel y gwyddoch, yr ydym yn wynebu problemau penodol yn y Cymoedd o ran oedran meddygon teulu. A ymunwch â mi i longyfarch Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Rhondda Cynon Taf am ei ymdrechion i ddod â meddygon teulu cyflogedig i'r ardal, ac am fuddsoddi mewn meddygfeydd newydd, fel y ganolfan iechyd sydd i gael ei hadeiladu yn Ynys-hir, lle gosodwyd y garreg gyntaf yn gynharach yr wythnos hon?

Brian Gibbons: I was very pleased to try my hand at bricklaying in Llwynypia. It is an exciting development, and I am sure that people in the Rhondda will be well served by it. I was very impressed by the level of consultation that went on, not least in terms of naming the hospital Ysbyty Cwm Rhondda. I am sure that the local people will benefit from it in terms of service and will also strongly identify with it because of its title.

Brian Gibbons: Yr oeddwn yn falch iawn o roi cynnig ar osod brics yn Llwynypia. Mae'n ddatblygiad cyffrous, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn darparu gwasanaeth da i bobl yn Rhondda. Gwnaeth lefel yr ymgynghori a gafwyd argraff fawr arnaf, yn anad dim o ran enwi'r ysbyty yn Ysbyty Cwm Rhondda. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y bobl leol yn elwa o'i gwasanaeth ac yn uniaethu â hi oherwydd ei henw.

Blaenoriaethau Iechyd am y 12 Mis Nesaf The Priorities for Health for the Next 12 Months

C8 Ieuan Wyn Jones: A all y Prif Weinidog wneud datganiad am flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer iechyd am y 12 mis nesaf? OAQ0602(HSS)

Q8 Ieuan Wyn Jones: Can the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's priorities for health for the next 12 months? OAQ0602(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: ‘Designed for Life’ includes important actions to improve health and social care. It will, hopefully, deliver quality services as close to people’s communities as possible and, where patients have to travel, they will have to do so only on the grounds of quality and sustainability.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Hoffwn ddod â chi yn ôl at ddeintyddiaeth. Nid oes gan etholwyr yn gyffredinol yr un hyder â chi y bydd y sefyllfa yn newid yn y tymor byr. Un enghraifft yw un o’r hetholwyr a’r ffoniodd ar ddydd Llun i ddweud bod ei ddeintydd wedi mynd yn breifat a’i fod wedi galw’r llinell gymorth ac wedi cael gwybod mai’r deintydd agosaf iddo yn y Fali, yn Ynys Môn oedd yn Abermo yng Ngwynedd. Mae’r Gweinidog yn gwybod beth yw’r pellter rhwng y Fali ac Abermo. Nid oes gan yr etholwr hwnnw ffydd o gwbl y bydd pethau yn newid. Sut y mae’r Gweinidog yn ateb cwyn yr etholwr hwnnw o’r Fali?

Brian Gibbons: There is no doubt that, in Gwynedd and the Isle of Anglesey, dental registration levels are among the lowest in Wales. One of the problems that we had with the existing Conservative contract was that local health boards did not have the resources to commission services. The only resources that were available to provide dental services were those of existing dentists. Under this new contract—and I made this announcement towards the end of last year—local health boards will be able to retain the money that would previously have been used by a dentist in post, so that they can provide alternative services. Then, from April, when the new contract is fully operational, we will allocate resources in line with the extra money that we are giving to the new dental contract to ensure that areas with particularly low levels of registration, such as Anglesey and Gwynedd, have the tools to do the job. Under the old contract, that was just not possible.

Jeff Cuthbert: At the end of last year, the people of the borough of Caerphilly received the excellent news that the outline business case for the new hospital had been approved. Do you share my hope that one of the Assembly Government’s priorities over the

Brian Gibbons: Mae ‘Cynllun Oes’ yn cynnwys camau gweithredu pwysig i wella iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol. Y gobaith yw y bydd yn darparu gwasanaethau o safon mor agos â phosibl i gymunedau pobl, a phan fydd angen i gleifion deithio, mai dim ond oherwydd ansawdd a chynaliadwyedd y bydd angen iddynt wneud hynny.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I should like to bring you back to dentistry. The electorate in general does not have your confidence that the situation will change in the short term. One example is a constituent of mine who phoned me on Monday to tell me that his dentist had gone private, and that when he called the helpline, he was told that the nearest dentist to his home in Valley, Anglesey, was in Barmouth in Gwynedd. The Minister is aware of the distance between Valley and Barmouth. That constituent has no confidence that the situation will change. How will the Minister respond to the complaint of that constituent from Valley?

Brian Gibbons: Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw lefelau cofrestru deintyddol yng Ngwynedd ac Ynys Môn ymhlith yr isaf yng Nghymru. Un o’r problemau a oedd yn ein hwynebu o ran y contract presennol a gyflwynwyd gan y Ceidwadwyr oedd nad oedd gan fyrdau iechyd lleol yr adnoddau i gomisiynu gwasanaethau. Yr unig adnoddau a oedd ar gael i ddarparu gwasanaethau deintyddol oedd rhai deintyddion presennol. O dan y contract newydd hwn—a gwneuthum y cyhoeddiad hwn tua diwedd y llynedd—bydd byrdau iechyd lleol yn gallu cadw’r arian a fyddai wedi ei ddefnyddio gynt gan ddeintydd mewn swydd, fel y gallant ddarparu gwasanaethau amgen. Yna, o fis Ebrill, pan fydd y contract newydd yn gwbl weithredol, byddwn yn neilltuo adnoddau yn unol â’r arian ychwanegol yr ydym yn ei roi i’r contract deintyddol newydd er mwyn sicrhau bod gan ardaloedd lle mae lefelau cofrestru arbennig o isel, fel Ynys Môn a Gwynedd, yr adnoddau i wneud y gwaith. O dan yr hen contract, nid oedd hynny’n bosibl.

Jeff Cuthbert: Ddiwedd y llynedd, clywodd trigolion bwrdeistref Caerffili y newyddion da fod yr achos busnes amlinellol ar gyfer ysbyty newydd wedi’i gymeradwyo. A ydych chi fel finnau yn obeithiol mai un o flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad dros y 12 mis nesaf

next 12 months will be to work with the local health board and other partners to ensure that plans for that new hospital come to fruition as planned by 2010?

Brian Gibbons: There is no doubt that the way in which the community in Caerphilly has worked together to deliver the new hospital is a model of good practice. Establishing the hospital will underpin the good services that are already being delivered. It will also give a new opportunity to provide a new range of services, not just in a hospital setting but also in a community setting. This is not just about the hospital services, welcome though that is; it is also about improving services for the NHS across the board, for all of the Caerphilly community.

fydd gweithio gyda'r bwrdd iechyd lleol a phartneriaid eraill i sicrhau y bydd cynlluniau ar gyfer yr ysbyty newydd hwnnw yn dwyn ffrwyth, fel y bwriadwyd, erbyn 2010?

Brian Gibbons: Nid oes amheuaeth o gwbl nad yw'r ffordd y mae'r gymuned yng Nghaerffili wedi cydweithio i sicrhau'r ysbyty newydd yn batrwm o arfer da. Bydd sefydlu'r ysbyty yn ategu'r gwasanaethau da sydd eisoes yn cael eu darparu. Bydd hefyd yn gyfle newydd i ddarparu ystod newydd o wasanaethau, nid yn unig yn yr ysbyty ond yn y gymuned hefyd. Nid â'r gwasanaethau ysbyty'n unig mae hyn yn ymwneud, er mor dderbyniol yw hynny; mae hefyd yn ymwneud â gwella gwasanaethau i'r GIG yn gyffredinol, ar gyfer y gymuned gyfan yng Nghaerffili.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon Questions to the Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport

Polisiâu am y Gymraeg Welsh Language Policies

Q1 Janet Ryder: What guidance does the Minister provide to public service organisations in north Wales regarding Welsh language policies? OAQ0542(CWS)

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): The same as that given in south Wales. The Welsh Language Board is responsible for overseeing the work of preparing, approving and implementing Welsh language schemes. It provides statutory guidance in accordance with section 9 of the Welsh Language Act 1993. The board also provides circulars, guidance and general advice on specific topics as required.

Janet Ryder: Welsh-speaking staff at the North West Wales NHS Trust have complained to me that they were recently asked to complete a 16-page survey commissioned by the Health and Social Care Department of the National Assembly. The survey was sent to all staff in English only and they were asked to request a Welsh-language version of the form separately. When I approached the trust, it said that the trust does not, as a matter of course, communicate with its staff on all occasions in

C1 Janet Ryder: Pa arweiniad y mae'r Gweinidog yn ei roi i sefydliadau gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn y gogledd Cymru gyda golwg ar bolisiâu ar yr iaith Gymraeg? OAQ0542(CWS)

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Yr un arweiniad ag a roir yn y de. Mae Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg yn gyfrifol am oruchwylio'r gwaith o baratoi, cymeradwyo a gweithredu cynlluniau iaith. Mae'n darparu canllawiau statudol yn unol ag adran 9 o Ddeddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993. Mae'r bwrdd hefyd yn darparu cylchlythyrau, canllawiau a chyngor cyffredinol ar bynciau penodol yn ôl y gofyn.

Janet Ryder: Cefais gŵyn gan Gymry Cymraeg sy'n gweithio i Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Gogledd Orllewin Cymru ynglŷn â'r ffaith eu bod wedi cael cais yn ddiweddar i lenwi arolwg 16 tudalen a gomisiynwyd gan Adran Iechyd a Gofal Cymdeithasol y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol. Anfonwyd yr arolwg at bob un o'r staff yn Saesneg yn unig, a gofynnwyd iddynt wneud cais am fersiwn Cymraeg o'r ffurflen ar wahân. Pan gysylltais â'r ymddiriedolaeth, dywedwyd nad yw'r ymddiriedolaeth, fel mater o drefn, yn cyfathrebu â'i staff yn y ddwy iaith bob tro ac

both languages and that that policy is not being reviewed. Would you not agree that that is totally unacceptable and agree with the calls being made by the Welsh Language Board, and by Cymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg in its meeting last night, that all staff especially those in public bodies should be able to communicate and work through their own first language for the benefit and development of the Welsh language?

Alun Pugh: With this comprehensive system of Welsh language schemes, we encourage all public bodies to use both our national languages in communicating with their staff.

nad yw'r polisi hwnnw'n ei adolygu. Oni fydddech yn cytuno bod hynny'n gwbl annerbyniol, ac yn cytuno â'r galwadau gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, a chan Gymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg yn ei chyfarfod neithiwr, i sicrhau y dylai pob aelod staff, yn enwedig y rheini mewn cyrff cyhoeddus, allu cyfathrebu a gweithio drwy gyfrwng eu hiaith gyntaf er mwyn lles a datblygiad yr iaith Gymraeg?

Alun Pugh: Gyda'r system gynhwysfawr hon o gynlluniau iaith Cymraeg, yr ydym yn annog pob corff cyhoeddus i ddefnyddio ein dwy iaith genedlaethol i gyfathrebu â'u staff.

Athletwyr o Gymru yng Nghwpan Paralympaidd y Byd Welsh Athletes in the Paralympic World Cup

Q2 William Graham: Will the Minister make a statement on the participation of Welsh athletes in the Paralympic World Cup to be held in Manchester during May 2006? OAQ0563(CWS)

C2 William Graham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gyfranogiad atletwyr o Gymru yng Nghwpan Paralympaidd y Byd, sydd i'w gynnal ym Manceinion ym mis Mai 2006? OAQ0563(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Eleven Welsh athletes are expected to compete in the Paralympic World Cup in Manchester. The event provides an opportunity to showcase disability sport at the highest level particularly in athletics, cycling, basketball and swimming, in which Wales will be well represented.

Alun Pugh: Disgwylir i 11 o atletwyr o Gymru gystadlu yng Nghwpan Paralympaidd y Byd ym Manceinion. Mae'r digwyddiad yn gyfle i arddangos chwaraeon anabledd ar y lefel uchaf, yn enwedig athletau, seiclo, pêl-fasged a nofio, sy'n feysydd y mae Cymru'n cael ei chynrychioli'n dda ynddynt.

William Graham: With the permission of the Presiding Officer, I welcome John Harris, the Welsh Olympic gold medallist, who is in the public gallery.

William Graham: Gyda chaniatâd y Llywydd, hoffwn groesawu John Harris, Cymro sydd wedi ennill medal aur yn y Gemau Olympaidd, sydd yn yr oriel gyhoeddus.

You will be aware of the astonishing success that Welsh Paralympic athletes have had in recent international competitions. It is vital that we support and build upon the achievement of our disabled competitors. Does the Minister have any particular plans for new schemes to encourage more disabled people in Wales to participate in sports?

Fel y gwyddoch, mae atletwyr Paralympaidd Cymru wedi cael llwyddiant aruthrol mewn cystadlaethau rhyngwladol yn ddiweddar. Mae'n hollbwysig inni gefnogi llwyddiant ein cystadleuwyr anabl ac adeiladu ar hynny. A oes gan y Gweinidog unrhyw gynlluniau penodol ar gyfer mentrau newydd i annog mwy o bobl anabl yng Nghymru i gymryd rhan mewn chwaraeon?

Alun Pugh: We are investing heavily in disability sport in Wales. That investment is around £450,000 of public money every year. We have had excellent value from that public money because they have delivered some fantastic results. John Harris has represented this nation with distinction and I would

Alun Pugh: Yr ydym yn buddsoddi'n helaeth mewn chwaraeon i'r anabl yng Nghymru. Mae'r buddsoddiad hwnnw'n cyfateb i ryw £450,000 o arian cyhoeddus bob blwyddyn. Yr ydym wedi cael gwerth ardderchog am yr arian cyhoeddus hwnnw, oherwydd y canlyniadau ardderchog a ddaeth yn ei sgîl. Mae John Harris wedi

welcome the opportunity to have a cup of tea with him after I have finished answering questions this afternoon.

Owen John Thomas: The success of our Paralympians is extraordinary. In Athens, they made up 14 per cent of the GB team with a medal total of 27—almost a third of the medals won by the British team. Last August, the First Minister was present at the Welsh senior able-bodied and disabled championship in Cardiff, hosted by the Welsh Schools Athletic Association, which is now facing a funding crisis on its sixtieth anniversary. Yesterday, the First Minister said that the WSAA receives £12,000 per year from UK Sport, yet the WSAA confirmed today that it has not received any funding from UK Sport. Will you correct the First Minister's statement and give an undertaking—a simple 'yes' or 'no' would do—to meet the Welsh Schools Athletic Association to discuss this matter?

Alun Pugh: You have raised two issues. First, you are correct in pointing out that Wales does fantastically well in terms of its Paralympic athletes. We well out-perform our population_share of the UK, and it is entirely fair to draw attention to that.

2.40 p.m.

On your remarks about schools athletics, I will investigate the facts, and write to you.

cynrychioli'r wlad hon gyda rhagoriaeth, a byddwn yn croesawu'r cyfle i gael cwpaned o de gydag ef ar ôl imi orffen ateb cwestiynau y prynhawn yma.

Owen John Thomas: Mae llwyddiant ein hathletwyr Paralympaidd yn rhyfeddol. YN Athen, yr oeddent yn cyfrif am 14 y cant o dîm Prydain Fawr gyda chyfanswm o 27 o fedalau—bron traean y medalau a enillwyd gan dîm Prydain. Fis Awst y llynedd, yr oedd y Prif Weinidog yn bresennol ym mhencampwriaeth pobl hÿn abl ac anabl Cymru yng Nghaerdydd, a gynhaliwyd gan Gymdeithas Athletau Ysgolion Cymru. Mae'r gymdeithas yn awr yn wynebu argyfwng ariannol wrth iddi ddathlu ei phenblwydd yn drigain oed. Ddoe, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog fod y gymdeithas yn cael £12,000 y flwyddyn gan UK Sport. Ond heddiw, cadarnhaodd y gymdeithas nad yw wedi cael arian o gwbl gan UK Sport. A wnewch chi gywiro datganiad y Prif Weinidog ac ymrwymo—byddai 'ie' neu 'na' yn ddigon—i gyfarfod â Chymdeithas Athletau Ysgolion Cymru i drafod y mater hwn?

Alun Pugh: Yr ydych wedi codi dau fater. Yn gyntaf, yr ydych yn iawn i egluro bod Cymru'n gwneud yn aruthrol o dda o ran ei hathletwyr Paralympaidd. Yr ydym yn perfformio'n well na'n cyfran ni o'r boblogaeth yn y DU, ac mae'n gwbl deg tynnu sylw at hynny.

O ran eich sylwadau am athletau ysgolion, byddaf yn ymchwilio i'r ffeithiau ac yn ysgrifennu atoch.

Orielau ac Amgueddfeydd Cenedlaethol Cymru The National Museums and Galleries of Wales

Q3 Lorraine Barrett: What action is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to encourage more people to visit the National Museums and Galleries of Wales?
O AQ0569(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Visitor figures at the National Museums and Galleries of Wales have risen significantly since the Welsh Assembly Government introduced free entry to our national museums in April 2001. Figures were up 77 per cent during 2004-05 compared with the last year of charging.

C3 Lorraine Barrett: Pa gamau y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn eu cymryd i annog mwy o bobl i ymweld ag Orielau ac Amgueddfeydd Cenedlaethol Cymru?
O AQ0569(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Mae ffigurau ymwelwyr ag Orielau ac Amgueddfeydd Cenedlaethol Cymru wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol ers i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru gyflwyno mynediad am ddim i'n hamgueddfeydd cenedlaethol ym mis Ebrill 2001. Gwelwyd cynnydd o 77 y cant mewn ffigurau yn ystod 2004-05 o gymharu â'r

flwyddyn olaf o godi tâl mynediad.

Lorraine Barrett: I am delighted that, thanks to Labour's policy of free entry, the number of people from less privileged backgrounds has almost doubled. However, I am sure that you will be aware that there is still work to do regarding ethnic minority communities accessing our museums and galleries. What action are you taking to ensure that the museums get to grips with this issue, and to start thinking about some of the work that they can do to encourage more people from our ethnic minority communities to access the museums and galleries?

Alun Pugh: It is fair to say that the free entry scheme has been a storming success, not just in terms of numbers, but also in terms of the composition and the visitor mix, particularly people from socially deprived communities. Your points on ethnic minority communities are well made. I know that the museums and galleries have several projects to tackle this issue. I think that everyone would accept that we need to do more in this area.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yn fy etholaeth, mae Amgueddfa Lechi Cymru yn Llanberis yn llwyddiant mawr. Fodd bynnag, mae problemau ar safle caer Segontium yng Nghaernarfon. Mae hanes cyfoethog i Gaernarfon, o ddyddiau'r Rhufeiniaid, drwy gastell Edward I, a'r diwydiant llechi a'r llongau a oedd yn hwylio i bedwar ban y byd. Mae cynlluniau ar y gweill i greu canolfan dreftadaeth yn y dref. A fuasech yn fodlon cyfarfod dirprwyaeth o'r dref i drafod y cynllun diddorol hwn?

Alun Pugh: I would be happy to meet the delegation, as you suggest. It is fair to say that the slate museum has been an enormous success. In common with the other parts of the national museums, it has established a substantial increase in its visitor numbers since we abolished entry charges.

David Melding: Do you agree that we need to redouble our efforts to encourage schools and colleges to have study visits to our galleries, in particular? One way of doing that is to ensure that there are trained guides

Lorraine Barrett: Yr wyf yn falch iawn, diolch i'r polisi mynediad am ddim a gyflwynwyd gan Lafur, fod nifer y bobl o gefndiroedd llai breintiedig bron wedi dyblu. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddoch mae'n siŵr, mae gwaith i'w wneud o hyd i sicrhau bod cymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn gallu mynd i'n hamgueddfeydd ac orielau. Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i sicrhau bod yr amgueddfeydd yn mynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn, ac i ddechrau meddwl am ychydig o'r gwaith y gallant ei wneud i annog mwy o bobl o'n cymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig i fynd i'r amgueddfeydd a'r orielau?

Alun Pugh: Y mae'n deg dweud bod y cynllun mynediad am ddim wedi bod yn llwyddiant ysgubol, nid yn unig o ran niferoedd, ond hefyd o ran y cyfansoddiad a'r gymysgedd o ymwelwyr, yn enwedig pobl o gymunedau sy'n ddfreintiedig yn gymdeithasol. Mae'r pwyntiau a godwyd gennyh yn glŷn â chymunedau lleiafrifoedd ethnig yn rhai dilys. Gwn fod gan yr amgueddfeydd a'r orielau nifer o brosiectau ar waith i fynd i'r afael â'r mater hwn. Credaf y byddai pawb yn derbyn bod angen gwneud mwy yn y maes hwn.

Alun Ffred Jones: In my constituency, the National Slate Museum in Llanberis is a huge success. However, there are problems on the Segontium fort site in Caernarfon. Caernarfon has a rich history, from Roman days, through to the castle of Edward I, the slate industry and the ships that sailed to the four corners of the globe. There are plans afoot to create a heritage centre in the town. Would you be willing to meet a delegation from the town to discuss this interesting plan?

Alun Pugh: Byddwn yn falch o gyfarfod â'r ddirprwyaeth, fel yr awgrymech. Mae'n deg dweud bod yr amgueddfa lechi wedi bod yn llwyddiant ysgubol. Fel yr amgueddfeydd cenedlaethol eraill, mae hon wedi gweld cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer y bobl sy'n ymweld â hi ers inni ddileu taliadau mynediad.

David Melding: A ydych yn cytuno bod angen inni ailddyblu ein hymdrechion i annog ysgolion a cholegau i drefnu ymweliadau astudio â'n horielau, yn benodol? Un ffordd o wneud hyn yw sicrhau bod tywyswyr wedi eu hyfforddi ar

who can lead people through the collections, and enrich their experience of appreciating the visual arts.

Alun Pugh: I agree. Trained guides are employed in all our museums and galleries, and I am constantly surprised by the astonishing range of their knowledge. If you are experiencing any particular problems with any school groups, I would like to know about them.

Jenny Randerson: For the benefit of all here, I would like to clarify that, unlike Lorraine Barrett's implication, I have not joined the Labour Party.

The policy of free entry to museums has been a resounding success, as you say, Minister. I note that 38 per cent of visitors in 2004-05 came from socially disadvantaged groups, but I also notice that the target is 38 per cent for next year. Can you clarify why you do not have an ambitious target of increasing the percentage of visitors from socially disadvantaged groups, and are you entirely happy therefore with the status quo, given that the target is not increased? In that situation, would you accept that one way of increasing the availability of our culture—in the widest sense of that term—to socially disadvantaged groups would be to open up all of the castles and monuments owned by Cadw free of charge to the public?

Alun Pugh: Free entry has been an enormous success. We want to ensure that people from socially disadvantaged areas get full value from the considerable sums of public money that are invested in culture and the arts—not just in museums and galleries, but all aspects of our cultural spending.

You are asking me to make an instant spending commitment on behalf of my colleagues in Cadw; I am not going to do that, but I reaffirm to the Assembly that admission to all our properties, from Caernarfon castle in the north to Castell Coch in the south, will be free of charge on our national day, 1 March.

gael i dywys pobl drwy'r casgliadau, a chyfoethogi eu profiad o werthfawrogi'r celfyddydau gweledol.

Alun Pugh: Cytunaf. Mae tywyswyr wedi eu hyfforddi yn cael eu cyflogi ym mhob un o'n hamgueddfeydd a'n horielau, ac yr wyf yn synnu byth a hefyd gan eu stôr aruthrol o wybodaeth. Os ydych yn cael unrhyw broblemau penodol gydag unrhyw grwpiau ysgol, hoffwn wybod amdanynt.

Jenny Randerson: Er lles pawb sy'n bresennol, hoffwn egluro, yn wahanol i ensyniad Lorraine Barrett, nad wyf wedi ymuno â'r Blaid Lafur.

Mae'r polisi mynediad am ddim i amgueddfeydd wedi bod yn llwyddiant aruthrol, fel yr oeddech yn sôn, Weinidog. Sylwaf fod 38 y cant o'r ymwelwyr yn 2004-05 yn bobl o grwpiau dan anfantais gymdeithasol, ond sylwaf hefyd mai 38 y cant yw'r targed am y flwyddyn nesaf. A allwch egluro pam nad ydych wedi pennu targed uchelgeisiol o gynyddu nifer yr ymwelwyr o grwpiau dan anfantais gymdeithasol, ac a ydych yn hapus felly â'r sefyllfa bresennol, o ystyried nad yw'r targed wedi'i godi? Yn y sefyllfa honno, a fydddech yn derbyn mai un ffordd i sicrhau bod ein diwylliant ar gael yn fwy hwylus—yn ystyr ehangaf y gair hwnnw—i grwpiau dan anfantais gymdeithasol fyddai agor pob castell a heneb sy'n eiddo i Cadw i'r cyhoedd am ddim?

Alun Pugh: Mae mynediad am ddim wedi bod yn llwyddiant mawr. Yr ydym am sicrhau bod pobl o ardaloedd dan anfantais gymdeithasol yn cael gwerth llawn o'r symiau sylweddol o arian cyhoeddus yr ydym yn eu buddsoddi mewn diwylliant a'r celfyddydau—nid yn unig mewn amgueddfeydd ac orielau, ond ym mhob agwedd ar ein gwariant diwylliannol.

Yr ydych yn gofyn imi wneud ymrwymiad gwario yn y fan a'r lle ar ran y staff yn Cadw; nid wyf am wneud hynny. Ond yr wyf am gadarnhaf gerbron y Cynulliad y bydd mynediad i bob un o'n hadeiladau, o gastell Caernarfon yn y gogledd i Gastell Coch yn y de, am ddim ar ein diwrnod cenedlaethol, 1 Mawrth.

Llyfrgelloedd Cyhoeddus Public Libraries

Q4 John Griffiths: Will the Minister make a statement on public libraries in Wales? OAQ0544(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Analysis of the first framework of public library standards shows excellent improvements in library services the length and breadth of Wales over the last three years. That has been helped substantially by the Assembly Government's investment of some £2 million of strategic investment to support the development of library services.

John Griffiths: It was certainly entirely fitting for you to visit Newport to celebrate the improvement of public library standards in Wales. Will you join me in congratulating Newport on achieving 21 out of the 23 public library standards, and in establishing itself as one of the top performers in Wales? Will you also congratulate it on its imaginative and innovative policies on access to services, including the provision of books in a city centre pub in Newport?

Alun Pugh: It is certainly fair to say that Newport is one of the top authorities in Wales in terms of its provision of library services. I was able to see many innovative projects when I was there last week, and it made an important contribution to the achievement of national targets. It is also very good to see a 15 per cent increase in visitor numbers, a 13 per cent increase in opening hours, and a 45 per cent increase in expenditure on library materials over the last three years.

Glyn Davies: What value do you place on the role of mobile libraries in encouraging primary school children to take out books from an early age and get into the habit of reading? What advice would you give to Powys County Council, which is currently considering a total withdrawal of its Bookrunner service, which has been very successful in taking the library service out to primary schools?

Alun Pugh: We want to instil good reading habits in our children from an early age. We want to make the benefits of the public library

C4 John Griffiths: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus yng Nghymru? OAQ0544(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Dengys dadansoddiad o'r fframwaith cyntaf o safonau llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus welliannau ardderchog mewn gwasanaethau llyfrgell yng Nghymru benbaladr yn ystod y tair blynedd diwethaf. Mae buddsoddiad strategol o ryw £2 filiwn gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi bod o gymorth mawr wrth ddatblygu gwasanaethau llyfrgell.

John Griffiths: Heb os, yr oedd yn hollol briodol eich bod wedi ymweld â Chasnewydd i ddatlu gwelliant safonau llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus yng Nghymru. A ymunwch â mi i longyfarch Casnewydd ar gyrraedd 21 o'r 23 o safonau llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus, ac ar ennill ei le fel un o'r goreuon yng Nghymru? A fyddwch yn llongyfarch Casnewydd hefyd ar ei bolisiau dychmygus ac arloesol ar allu cael gwasanaethau, gan gynnwys darparu llyfrau mewn tafarn yng nghanol dinas Casnewydd?

Alun Pugh: Yn sicr mae Casnewydd yn un o'r awdurdodau gorau yng Nghymru o ran ei ddarpariaeth o wasanaethau llyfrgell. Pan oeddwn yno yr wythnos diwethaf cefais gyfle i weld llawer o brosiectau arloesol, a gwnaeth gyfraniad pwysig at gyrraedd targedau cenedlaethol. Mae hefyd yn braf iawn gweld cynnydd o 15 y cant yn niferoedd yr ymwelwyr, cynnydd o 13 y cant mewn oriau agor, a chynnydd o 45 y cant yn y gwariant ar ddeunyddiau llyfrgell yn ystod y tair blynedd diwethaf.

Glyn Davies: Pa werth a rowch ar rôl llyfrgelloedd symudol i annog plant ysgolion cynradd i fenthycu llyfrau o oedran cynnar a meithrin yr arfer o ddarllen? Beth fyddai eich cyngor i Gyngor Sir Powys, sydd ar hyn o bryd yn ystyried tynnu ei wasanaeth Silff Symudol yn ôl yn llwyr, gwasanaeth a fu'n llwyddiannus iawn yn mynd â'r gwasanaeth llyfrgell i ysgolion cynradd?

Alun Pugh: Yr ydym am annog plant i ddarllen o oedran cynnar. Yr ydym am sicrhau bod buddiannau'r gwasanaeth llyfrgelloedd

service available to all people in Wales, which means developing a mixture of services. For some in urban locations, the traditional library would be sensible. For rural areas, mobile library services do a very good job in many isolated communities. The better library authorities are delivering new services, including the posting out of books, making books available across the internet and a lot of other interesting access initiatives, including providing books in a pub, as John Griffiths just said.

Kirsty Williams: Do you not share my concern that local authorities often see public libraries as an easy target when it comes to making cuts in their budgets, because they do not think that people will make a fuss about them? The Bookrunner service is hugely valuable in allowing all children, regardless of where in Powys they live, the opportunity to access books and to increase their opportunities to access a variety of reading materials, regardless of their economic bracket or the status of their family. Will you come with me to visit the Bookrunner service when it visits one of the primary schools in Brecon and Radnorshire in the next few weeks to see for yourself what a valuable service it is, and look to work with me, and other Assembly Members, to stop Powys County Council cutting the service?

Alun Pugh: Library services should not be seen as an easy target. They are not a voluntary service; local authorities have statutory obligations in respect of library services, and as Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport, I have an overall responsibility, under the relevant Act, to superintend library services. I would be very interested therefore to learn about what exactly is going on in Powys.

cyhoeddus ar gael i holl bobl Cymru, sy'n golygu datblygu amrywiaeth o wasanaethau. I bobl mewn mannau trefol, byddai'r llyfrgell draddodiadol yn ddewis doeth. Mewn ardaloedd gwledig, mae gwasanaethau llyfrgell symudol yn gwneud gwaith da iawn mewn nifer o gymunedau anghysbell. Mae'r awdurdodau llyfrgell gorau yn cyflwyno gwasanaethau newydd, gan gynnwys postio llyfrau, sicrhau bod llyfrau ar gael dros y rhyngwyd, a nifer o fentrau mynediad diddorol eraill, gan gynnwys darparu llyfrau mewn tafarn, fel y dywedodd John Griffiths.

Kirsty Williams: Onid ydych, fel fi, yn pryderu bod awdurdodau lleol yn aml yn gweld llyfrgelloedd cyhoeddus fel targed hawdd pan fyddant yn cwtoegi eu cyllidebau, gan nad ydynt yn credu y bydd pobl yn creu helynt yn eu cylch? Mae'r gwasanaeth Silff Symudol yn rhan werthfawr tu hwnt o'r gwaith o roi cyfle i bob plentyn, waeth ble mae'n byw ym Mhowys, allu cael llyfrau a chynnyddu eu cyfleoedd i gael amrywiaeth o ddeunyddiau darllen, beth bynnag fo'u dosbarth economaidd neu statws eu teulu. A ddewch gyda mi i weld y gwasanaeth Silff Symudol pan fydd yn ymweld ag un o ysgolion cynradd Brycheiniog a Sir Faesyfed yn yr wythnosau nesaf, er mwyn ichi weld drosoch eich hun mor werthfawr yw'r gwasanaeth, ac ystyried gweithio gyda mi, ac Aelodau eraill o'r Cynulliad, i rwystro Cyngor Sir Powys rhag dileu'r gwasanaeth?

Alun Pugh: Ni ddylid ystyried gwasanaethau llyfrgell yn darged hawdd. Nid gwasanaeth gwirfoddol ydynt; mae gan awdurdodau lleol rwymedigaethau statudol o ran gwasanaethau llyfrgell, ac yn rhinwedd fy swydd fel Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, mae'n gyfrifoldeb cyffredinol arnaf, o dan y Ddeddf berthnasol, i arolygu gwasanaethau llyfrgell. Byddai diddordeb mawr gennyf glywed, felly, beth yn union sy'n digwydd ym Mhowys.

Criced Cricket

Q5 Ann Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on support for cricket in Wales? OAQ0577(CWS)

Alun Pugh: The Sports Council for Wales is

C5 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y gefnogaeth i griced yng Nghymru? OAQ0577(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Mae Cyngor Chwaraeon Cymru

working with the Cricket Board of Wales to ensure that funding is distributed to support the development of the game across the nation, from grass-roots to elite level. This year, some £330,000 is being invested in cricket, which is a 20 per cent increase on last year.

Ann Jones: I will refrain from saying 'Howzat'. [*Interruption.*] Yes, I know, stumped again.

2.50 p.m.

Thank you for that response, Minister. It is pleasing to see a 20 per cent increase up to £330,000. Recently, the England and Wales Cricket Board was awarded £5.25 million by the National Sports Foundation for the promotion of cricket. Given that it is the England and Wales Cricket Board, how much of that money can we expect to see in Wales, and how can we ensure that Wales's cricket clubs get their fair share of this funding in order to promote grass-roots cricket across Wales?

Alun Pugh: Different sports are organised in different geographical configurations. Football is proudly independent, tennis is run on an England, Scotland and Wales basis, and cricket, as you point out, has a strong England and Wales focus. I have written to the Chancellor about this pot of funding for cricket, and I will let you have that reply as soon as I have it.

Alun Cairns: There is a real prospect, with the right sort of public funding and the right sort of support from the Assembly and Cardiff City Council, of bringing test match cricket to Sofia Gardens by 2009. It will take £3 million—that is all—to do that. What action are you taking on that? With the strong Welsh influence that exists at the Test and County Cricket Board at the moment, there is every prospect of Sofia Gardens being one of two additional test match grounds. If we act quickly, there is also every prospect of bringing the Ashes to Glamorgan in 2009. What action are you taking on that, with the support of the Minister for Economic Development and Transport, who will obviously have a tourism interest?

yn gweithio gyda Bwrdd Criced Cymru i sicrhau dosrannu cyllid i helpu datblygu'r gêm i'r genedl gyfan, o lawr gwlad i'r lefel elitaidd. Eleni, buddsoddir rhyw £330,000 mewn criced, sy'n gynydd o 20 y cant ers y llynedd.

Ann Jones: Ymataliaf rhag dweud 'Howzat'. [*Torri ar draws.*] Ie, wedi fy stympio eto.

Diolch am yr ymateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Mae'n dda gweld cynnydd o 20 y cant, hyd at £330,000. Yn ddiweddar, dyfarnwyd £5.25 miliwn i Fwrdd Criced Cymru a Lloegr gan y Sefydliad Chwaraeon Cenedlaethol er mwyn hybu criced. Gan mai Bwrdd Criced Cymru a Lloegr ydyw, faint o'r arian hwnnw y gallwn ddisgwyl ei weld yng Nghymru, a sut y gallwn sicrhau bod clybiau criced Cymru yn cael cyfran deg o'r arian hwn er mwyn hybu criced ar lawr gwlad ledled Cymru?

Alun Pugh: Trefnir gwahanol chwaraeon mewn gwahanol gyfuniadau daearyddol. Mae pêl-droed yn annibynnol iawn, trefnir tennis ar sail Cymru, Lloegr a'r Alban, a chaiff criced, fel y dywedwch, ei drefnu ar sail Cymru a Lloegr gyda'i gilydd. Yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at y Canghellor ynghylch yr arian hwn ar gyfer criced, a chewch yr ateb hwnnw gennyf cyn gynted ag y byddaf yn ei gael.

Alun Cairns: Mae gobaith gwirioneddol, gyda'r math cywir o gyllid cyhoeddus a'r math cywir o gefnogaeth gan y Cynulliad a Chyngor Dinas Caerdydd, y gellid dod â chriced gêm brawf i Erddi Soffia erbyn 2009. Bydd yn gofyn am £3 miliwn—dyna i gyd—i wneud hynny. Pa gamau gweithredu yr ydych yn eu cymryd ar hynny? Gyda'r dylanwad Cymreig cryf sydd yn y Bwrdd Criced Prawf a Sir ar hyn o bryd, mae gobaith da y gall Gerddi Soffia fod yn un o'r ddau faes ychwanegol ar gyfer gemau prawf. Os gweithredwn yn gyflym, mae gobaith da hefyd y gallem ddod â Chyfres y Llundw i Forgannwg yn 2009. Pa gamau gweithredu yr ydych wedi eu cymryd ar hynny, gyda chefnogaeth y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, a fydd â diddordeb amlwg ynddo o ran twristiaeth?

Alun Pugh: You say that it will cost only £3 million. We have just come through a budget round, and neither sport, culture nor the Welsh language were budget priorities for the Conservatives. Having said that, there is no-one in this building who is unaware of the powerful economic benefits that large-scale sporting events bring. I am sure that London will benefit greatly from hosting the start of the Tour de France, which was in the newspaper this morning. In Wales, we host many sporting events, including the FA Cup in the Millennium Stadium, and those benefits are fully realised.

Alun Pugh: Yr ydych yn dweud mai dim ond £3 miliwn fydd hyn yn ei gostio. Yr ydym newydd ddod drwy gylch cynllunio cyllideb, ac nid oedd chwaraeon, diwylliant na'r iaith Gymraeg yn flaenoriaethau cyllideb i'r Ceidwadwyr. Wedi dweud hynny, nid oes neb yn yr adeilad hwn nad yw'n gwybod am y manteision economaidd sylweddol a ddaw yn sgîl digwyddiadau chwaraeon mawr. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd Llundain yn cael budd mawr o gynnal dechrau'r Tour de France, a oedd yn y papur newydd y bore yma. Yng Nghymru, yr ydym yn cynnal llawer o ddigwyddiadau chwaraeon, gan gynnwys Cwpan yr FA yn Stadiwm y Mileniwm, a gwneir y gorau o'r manteision a ddaw ohonynt.

Nofio am Ddim i bobl dros 60 oed 60-Plus Free Swimming

Q6 Lorraine Barrett: Will the Minister make a statement on take-up of the Welsh Assembly Government's 60-plus free swimming scheme? OAQ0570(CWS)

C6 Lorraine Barrett: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y nifer sy'n manteisio ar y cynllun nofio am ddim gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i bobl dros 60 oed? OAQ0570(CWS)

Alun Pugh: The response of Wales's senior citizens to our 60-plus free swimming scheme has been very encouraging since we launched it in November 2004. I found it particularly interesting that more than a fifth of 60-plus swimmers were new users, which is very encouraging indeed.

Alun Pugh: Mae ymateb pensiynwyr Cymru i'n cynllun nofio am ddim i bobl dros 60 oed wedi bod yn galonogol iawn ers inni ei lansio ym mis Tachwedd 2004. Credaf ei bod yn arbennig o ddiddorol fod dros un rhan o bump o nofwyr sydd dros 60 oed yn ddefnyddwyr newydd, sy'n galonogol iawn.

Lorraine Barrett: Thank you for that answer, Minister. That demonstrates yet another excellent Labour policy in action. I know from constituents in Cardiff South and Penarth how popular the scheme is. It has changed people's lives, and therefore I ask you to do everything that you can to ensure that the policy continues for ever—or for as long as you have control over it—in order to improve the health of older people in Wales.

Lorraine Barrett: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Dyma bolisi Llafur ardderchog arall ar waith. Gwn o siarad ag etholwyr yn Ne Caerdydd a Phenarth mor boblogaidd yw'r cynllun. Mae wedi newid bywydau pobl, ac felly gofynnaf ichi wneud popeth a allwch i sicrhau bod y polisi'n parhau am byth—neu cyhyd ag y bydd gennych reolaeth drosto—er mwyn gwella iechyd pobl hŷn yng Nghymru.

Alun Pugh: I am glad to hear that the response has been positive and that the scheme has been valuable in your Cardiff South and Penarth constituency. Exactly the same response came from Ann Jones's constituency, where I saw an over-60s swimming group in Rhyl a few weeks ago. There is a powerful case for the scheme, not only in social inclusion terms, but in health promotion terms. There is lots of good

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf yn falch clywed i'r ymateb fod yn gadarnhaol a bod y cynllun wedi bod yn werthfawr yn eich etholaeth yn Ne Caerdydd a Phenarth. Cafwyd yr un ymateb yn union yn etholaeth Ann Jones, lle gwelais grŵp nofio i bobl dros 60 oed yn y Rhyl rai wythnosau'n ôl. Mae dadl gref dros y cynllun, nid yn unig o safbwynt cynhwysiant cymdeithasol, ond o safbwynt hybu iechyd.

evidence for that, and long may the scheme continue.

Laura Anne Jones: Minister, you said that you were aware of the problems of different levels of access to swimming pools in sparsely populated areas of Wales. You agreed that it was a complex problem, but in light of the 2004 study, can you elaborate on what you have discovered and what you are going to do about it?

Alun Pugh: Yes. I would be happy to send you a copy of the evaluation report, which goes into some detail about the successes of the scheme. As I have said, we are attracting new users to the swimming pool, and we are also seeing an increased frequency of swimming among people over 60, which has a powerful health effect. However, as with any scheme, it is not perfect. There are lots of good examples in some parts of the country that we need to mainstream. I will make sure that you get all the evidence in the forthcoming meeting of the culture committee.

Mae llawer o dystiolaeth gadarn dros hynny, a hir y boed i'r cynllun barhau.

Laura Anne Jones: Weinidog, yr oeddech yn dweud eich bod yn ymwybodol o'r problemau gyda gwahanol lefelau mynediad i byllau nofio mewn ardaloedd yng Nghymru lle mae'r boblogaeth yn wasgaredig. Yr oeddech yn cytuno ei bod yn broblem gymhleth, ond yng ngoleuni astudiaeth 2004, a allwch fanylu ar yr hyn yr ydych wedi ei ddarganfod a'r hyn y byddwch yn ei wneud ynghylch y mater?

Alun Pugh: Gallaf. Byddwn yn fodlon anfon copi o'r adroddiad gwerthuso atoch, adroddiad sy'n manylu ar lwyddiannau'r cynllun. Fel y dywedais, yr ydym yn denu nofwyr newydd, ac yr ydym hefyd yn gweld pobl dros 60 oed yn nofio'n amlach, sy'n cael effaith fawr ar eu hiechyd. Fodd bynnag, fel gydag unrhyw gynllun, nid yw'n berffaith. Mae nifer o enghreifftiau da mewn rhai rhannau o'r wlad lle mae angen inni eu prif ffrydio. Fe wnaf yn siŵr y cewch yr holl dystiolaeth yng nghyfarfod nesaf y pwyllgor diwylliant.

Signal Teledu Digidol Digital Television Reception

Q7 Leighton Andrews: What discussions has the Minister had with UK Government Ministers regarding digital television reception? OAQ0558(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Although broadcasting is not a devolved matter, I am in regular discussion with the UK Government and colleagues in the Office of Communications on a range of broadcasting issues, including access to digital television.

Leighton Andrews: I appreciate that analogue switch-off in Wales is only three years away, but many of my constituents still feel that they are deprived, understandably, because they cannot receive Freeview. In fact, that is the case not just in my constituency, but in many of the Valleys. I urge you, therefore, to make representations to the BBC and others to see what can be done to bring the proposed Freesat scheme into operation much more quickly.

C7 Leighton Andrews: Pa drafodaethau y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi eu cael gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â signal teledu digidol? OAQ0558(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Er nad yw darlledu yn fater sydd wedi ei ddatganoli, byddaf yn cael trafodaethau rheolaidd gyda Llywodraeth y DU a swyddogion yn y Swyddfa Gyfathrebu am amrywiaeth o faterion darlledu, gan gynnwys gallu cael teledu digidol.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf yn sylweddoli mai dim ond tair blynedd sydd nes diffodd teledu analog yng Nghymru, ond mae nifer o'm hetholwyr yn dal i deimlo, a hynny'n ddealladwy, eu bod wedi eu hamddifadu am na allant dderbyn Freeview. Yn wir, felly y mae hi nid yn unig yn fy etholaeth i, ond mewn nifer o'r Cymoedd. Erfyniaf arnoch, felly, i gyflwyno sylwadau i'r BBC ac i eraill i weld beth y gellir ei wneud i gael y cynllun Freesat arfaethedig ar waith lawer yn gyflymach.

Alun Pugh: You rightly point out that areas such as the Rhondda have a complex topography. That makes them great areas for activities such as mountain-biking, but it makes television signals difficult. Until we get to the switch-over, when the release of the analogue spectrum for digital signals will make the prospect of much wider availability of Freeview a reality, you are right to point out that many people will rely on satellite coverage. That is Sky satellite at the moment, but there will be great interest indeed when the Freesat project comes on stream.

Elin Jones: Nid yw'r mater hwn ond yn berthnasol i'r Cymoedd, mae'n fater sydd hefyd yn berthnasol i ardaloedd gwledig. Mae mastiau nad ydynt wedi cael eu trosglwyddo ar gyfer digidol hyd yn hyn, fel mast Pencarreg, sy'n gwasanaethu siroedd Caerfyrddin a Cheredigion. Mae'n bwysig fod y bobl sydd yn derbyn y gwasanaeth oddi wrth y mastiau hyn yn cael gwybodaeth oddi wrth y Llywodraeth neu wrth Ofcom ynglŷn â phryd a beth y gallant ei ddisgwyl yn y dyfodol agos ynglŷn â throsi i ddigidol.

Alun Pugh: I entirely accept that the provision of information is very important. The switch-over raises complex issues about the retuning of televisions and set-top boxes, and possibly the purchase for some people of integrated receivers. We certainly want to make that information available, and I know that you have a particular concern to ensure that this information is available in both our national languages. That is certainly a point that I have made with Ofcom and other colleagues.

Mark Isherwood: Growing concern has been expressed to me by key stakeholders about the lack of detailed Government communication thus far to the public regarding the digital switch-over. What discussions have you had with UK Government Ministers on the communication of the when, why, what and how of the switch-over to the viewing public?

Alun Pugh: To repeat what I just said in answer to the last question, there have been detailed discussions about the provision of information packages. Perhaps you are not aware of all the information that is currently

Alun Pugh: Dywedwch yn gywir ddigon fod tirwedd gymhleth mewn ardaloedd fel Rhondda. Golyga hynny eu bod yn ardaloedd gwych ar gyfer gweithgareddau megis beicio mynydd, ond mae'n gwneud signalau teledu yn anodd. Nes daw'r newid i'r digidol, pan fydd rhyddhau'r sbectrum analog ar gyfer signalau digidol yn golygu y bydd Freeview ar gael lawer yn ehangach, yr ydych yn llygad eich lle i ddweud y bydd nifer o bobl yn dibynnu ar deledu lloeren. Teledu lloeren Sky yw hwnnw ar hyn o bryd, ond bydd llawer iawn o ddiddordeb pan fydd y prosiect Freesat ar waith.

Elin Jones: This matter is not only relevant to the Valleys, but to rural areas. There are masts which have not yet been switched over to digital, such as the Pencarreg mast, which serves Carmarthenshire and Ceredigion. It is important that the people who receive the service from such masts are told by the Government or by Ofcom when and what they can expect in the short term in relation to the digital switch-over.

Alun Pugh: Derbynaf yn llwyr fod darparu gwybodaeth yn bwysig iawn. Mae'r newid i'r digidol yn codi materion cymhleth yn ymwneud ag ail-diwnio setiau teledu a blychau pen set, ac efallai brynu derbynnyddion cyfun i rai pobl. Yn ddiau, yr ydym am sicrhau bod y wybodaeth honno ar gael, a gwn ei bod yn bwysig ichi ein bod yn arbennig o awyddus i sicrhau bod y wybodaeth hon ar gael yn ein dwy iaith genedlaethol. Yn sicr, mae hwnnw'n bwynt yr wyf wedi ei godi gydag Ofcom a chydweithwyr eraill.

Mark Isherwood: Mae rhanddeiliaid allweddol wedi mynegi pryder cynyddol wrthyf am y ffaith nad yw'r Llywodraeth wedi rhoi gwybodaeth fanwl i'r cyhoedd hyd yma am y newid i'r digidol. Pa drafodaethau a gawsoch gyda Gweinidogion Llywodraeth y DU o ran rhoi gwybodaeth i'r gwylwyr ynghylch pryd, pam, beth a sut y newidir i'r digidol?

Alun Pugh: Ailadroddaf fy ateb i'r cwestiwn diwethaf. Cafwyd trafodaethau manwl ynghylch darparu pecynnau gwybodaeth. Mae'n bosibl nad ydych yn ymwybodol o'r holl wybodaeth sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd;

available; I will ensure that you are sent a complete package. gwnaf yn siŵr fod pecyn cyflawn yn cael ei anfon atoch.

**Gwella Mynediad i Gyfleusterau Celfyddydol a Cherddoriaeth yng Nghymru
Improving Access to Arts and Music Facilities across Wales**

Q8 Jonathan Morgan: Will the Minister make a statement on how he is improving access to arts and music facilities across Wales? OAQ0550(CWS)

C8 Jonathan Morgan: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y ffordd y mae'n gwella mynediad i gyfleusterau celfyddydol a cherddoriaeth ar draws Cymru? OAQ0550(CWS)

Alun Pugh: We need to do more to promote access to a wide variety of fields in the cultural sphere, because, at the moment, people in managerial or professional occupations, such as you, are three times more likely to benefit from public money spent in the arts than people living in Communities First areas. We are spending some £2.8 million on community arts, but there is clearly a lot more to do there.

Alun Pugh: Mae angen inni wneud mwy i hybu mynediad i amrywiaeth eang o feysydd yn y byd diwylliannol, oherwydd ar hyn o bryd mae pobl mewn swyddi rheoli neu broffesiynol, fel chi, dair gwaith yn fwy tebygol o gael budd o'r arian cyhoeddus sy'n cael ei wario ar y celfyddydau na phobl sy'n byw mewn ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf. Yr ydym yn gwario rhyw £2.8 miliwn ar gelfyddydau cymunedol, ond yn amlwg mae llawer mwy o waith i'w wneud yn y maes hwnnw.

Jonathan Morgan: I am grateful for that reply. In the centre of Cardiff there has been a facility for in excess of two decades that has improved access to music, with rehearsals, the playing of instruments among brass bands, wind bands and orchestras and the singing of music in choirs. The South Glamorgan music school has been based in the Friary Centre for a long time. That is now at risk, because the local authority is considering cancelling the lease. Do you share my concern at what the impact will be on access to music excellence, music rehearsal, and to that co-ordinated, centrally provided music provision in the city centre, which has enabled many people, from all backgrounds, particularly from less privileged backgrounds, to enjoy music and to learn how to play instruments? Do you share my concern about that and that the local authority ought to be looking at other cuts instead?

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar ichi am yr ateb hwnnw. Yng nghanol Caerdydd mae cyfleuster a fu yno ers dros ugain mlynedd ac sydd wedi gwella mynediad i gerddoriaeth, gydag ymarferion, canu offerynnau mewn bandiau pres, bandiau chwyth a cherddorfeydd, a chanu mewn corau. Mae ysgol gerdd De Morgannwg yng Nghanolfan Tŷ'r Brodyr ers amser maith. Mae honno mewn perygl erbyn hyn, gan fod yr awdurdod lleol yn ystyried diddymu'r brydles. A ydych chi, fel finnau, yn pryderu am yr effaith a gaiff hyn ar allu sicrhau rhagoriaeth mewn cerddoriaeth ac ymarfer cerddoriaeth, a'r ddarpariaeth gerddoriaeth gydgysylltiedig honno a ddarperir yn ganolog, sydd wedi galluogi nifer o bobl, o bob cefndir, ac yn arbennig rhai o gefndiroedd llai breintiedig, i fwynhau cerddoriaeth a dysgu sut i ganu offerynnau? A ydych yn pryderu ynghylch hynny, fel finnau, ac y dylai'r awdurdod lleol fod yn ystyried cwtogi pethau eraill yn hytrach na hynny?

Alun Pugh: It is certainly fair to say that you are not the first person who has raised serious concerns about this policy with me. A couple of sixth formers have already been in touch with me about it. Letters are starting to roll into my office, and Lorraine Barrett has made

Alun Pugh: Yn sicr, nid chi yw'r cyntaf i fynegi pryderon gwirioneddol wrthyf am y polisi hwn. Mae ambell fyfyrwr chweched dosbarth wedi cysylltu â mi eisoes yn ei gylch. Mae llythyrau yn dechrau cyrraedd fy swyddfa, ac mae Lorraine Barrett wedi

representations to me about the activities of the Lib Dem council. We would certainly find it very difficult to support the withdrawal of an important facility for music education.

3.00 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr ydych wedi bod yn dweud mai rhan o'r rheswm yr ydych eisiau newid y berthynas rhwng y Llywodraeth a Chyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yw er mwyn sicrhau mwy o fynediad i bethau celfyddydol ar gyfer ystod ehangach o'r gymdeithas. Nid wyf yn meddwl bod unrhyw un yn anghytuno â'r hyn yr ydych yn ceisio ei wneud, ond y mae'r ffordd yr ydych wedi mynd ati i wneud hyn wedi derbyn cryn feirniadaeth.

Mae Victoria Todd, sy'n cynrychioli National Campaign for the Arts, yn dweud ei bod yn anhapus y bydd y chwe chorff a fydd yn cael eu hariannu gan y Llywodraeth yn colli'u perthynas hyd braich â'r Llywodraeth. O ganlyniad i'r penderfyniad hwnnw bydd y cyngor celfyddydau yn gorff llawer gwannach wrth wneud gweddill ei waith. Sut ydych chi'n ymateb i'w beirniadaeth hi o'r hyn yr ydych yn ceisio ei wneud?

Alun Pugh: I have only received a very small number of letters on this matter. I certainly had a productive meeting with representatives from Academi. There was wide agreement on a whole range of issues. Our colleagues in Scotland have done precisely the same thing and it is interesting to see that, for example, the Scottish National Party is promoting an entirely different policy—it is keen to see the policy developed along the lines that the Scottish Government has chosen—and the Scottish Conservatives are also happy with the policy. It is interesting to see the differences in political reaction in Scotland and Wales, even though we are pursuing similar policies.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Yr wyf yn atebol dros fy mhlaid, nid wyf yn atebol am yr hyn sy'n digwydd mewn gwlad arall. Yr wyf wedi gosod o'ch blaen beirniadaeth na ddaeth o unrhyw blaid wleidyddol yn y Cynulliad, ond gan y cyrff sy'n cynrychioli'r celfyddydau yng Nghymru. Nid wyf yn gwybod am unrhyw gorff sy'n cynrychioli'r celfyddydau sy'n cefnogi eich safbwynt chi. A allwch enwi un

cyflwyno sylwadau imi ar weithgareddau'r cyngor Democrataidd Rhyddfrydol. Yn sicr, byddai'n anodd iawn inni gefnogi penderfyniad i dynnu cyfleuster pwysig ar gyfer addysg gerddorol yn ôl.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You have been saying that part of the reason why you want to alter the relationship between the Government and the Arts Council of Wales is to ensure increased access to cultural events for a wider range of people. I do not think anyone disagrees with what you are trying to do, but the way that you have gone about it has received a lot of criticism.

Victoria Todd, who represents the National Campaign for the Arts, says she is unhappy that the six organisations to be funded by the Government will be losing their arm's length relationship with the Government. As a result of that decision, the arts council will be a much weaker body when it comes to undertaking the rest of its work. How do you respond to her criticism of what you are trying to achieve?

Alun Pugh: Dim ond nifer bach iawn o lythyrau yr wyf wedi eu cael ar y mater hwn. Cefais gyfarfod buddiol gyda chynrychiolwyr Academi. Yr oedd cytundeb eang ar ystod eang o faterion. Mae ein cyd-Weinidogion yn yr Alban wedi gwneud yn union yr un peth, ac mae'n ddiddorol gweld, er enghraifft, fod Plaid Genedlaethol yr Alban yn hybu polisi hollol wahanol—mae'n awyddus i weld y polisi'n cael ei ddatblygu ar hyd yr un llinellau a ddewiswyd gan Lywodraeth yr Alban—ac mae Ceidwadwyr yr Alban hefyd yn fodlon ar y polisi. Mae'n ddiddorol gweld yr ymatebion gwleidyddol gwahanol yng Nghymru a'r Alban, er ein bod yn mynd ar drywydd polisiau tebyg.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I am responsible for my party, not for what goes on in another country. I have presented you with a criticism that was not made by an Assembly political party, but by organisations that represent the arts in Wales. I do not know of any organisation which represents the arts and which supports your point of view. Could you name one such organisation, please?

corff o'r fath, os gwelwch yn dda?

Alun Pugh: I think that Clwyd Theatr Cymru is on record as being happy with the policy. As I said, I met Academi this morning and, although its representatives have expressed reservations in public, we had a productive meeting. We got down to the details of how we can guarantee artistic freedom and how that should be laid down in terms of a formal memorandum of understanding between the Assembly Government and the big six organisations. I think that Academi was happy with the written assurances that it will get.

Alun Pugh: Credaf fod cofnod bod Clwyd Theatr Cymru yn fodlon ar y polisi. Fel y dywedais, cyfarfûm ag Academi y bore yma, ac er bod ei gynrychiolwyr wedi mynegi amheuo yn gyhoeddus, cawsom gyfarfod buddiol. Buom yn trafod manylion sut y gallwn warantu rhyddid artistig a sut y dylid gosod hynny i lawr o ran memorandwm dealltwriaeth ffurfiol rhwng Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a'r chwe sefydliad mawr. Credaf fod Academi yn fodlon ar y sicrwydd ysgrifenedig a gaiff.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 9, OAQ0562(CWS), yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question 9, OAQ0562(CWS), has been withdrawn.

Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru The Arts Council of Wales

Q10 Lisa Francis: Will the Minister make a statement on the relationship between the Welsh Assembly Government and the Arts Council of Wales? OAQ0573(CWS)

C10 Lisa Francis: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y berthynas rhwng Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Chyngor Celfyddydau Cymru? OAQ0573(CWS)

Alun Pugh: The elected Government is responsible for setting the budget, the strategic direction and the policy of sponsored bodies and for appointing its members. The Arts Council of Wales is the Welsh Assembly Government's delivery agent for that policy. That has been made clear on many occasions, including in the First Minister's statement in November 2004, my recent statement and my ministerial questions in Plenary.

Alun Pugh: Y Llywodraeth etholedig sy'n gyfrifol am bennu'r gyllideb, y cyfeiriad strategol a pholisi'r cyrff a noddir ac am benodi ei aelodau. Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yw'r asiant sy'n cyflawni'r polisi hwnnw ar ran Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Gwnaed hynny yn glir ar sawl achlysur, gan gynnwys yn natganiad y Prif Weinidog ym mis Tachwedd 2004, fy natganiad diweddar a'm cwestiynau gweinidogol mewn Cyfarfodydd Llawn.

Lisa Francis: Recent events have revealed that you have made it pretty clear that you do not have any confidence in the Arts Council of Wales. How do you think that your recent actions, in response to its emergency meeting at the beginning of January, will give its staff confidence in you? Have you properly responded to the council's letter of 5 January and, if so, will you publish that response? Further to my request at the culture committee meeting last Thursday, I am still awaiting a reply to a letter that I sent to you on 6 January. When can I be confident of getting that reply?

Lisa Francis: Mae digwyddiadau diweddar wedi ei gwneud yn amlwg nad oes gennych unrhyw hyder yng Nghyngor Celfyddydau Cymru. Sut y credwch y bydd eich gweithredoedd diweddar, mewn ymateb i'w gyfarfod brys ar ddechrau Ionawr, yn rhoi hyder i'r staff ynoch chi? A ydych wedi ymateb yn briodol i lythyr y cyngor dyddiedig ar 5 Ionawr ac, os ydych, a wnewch chi gyhoeddi'r ymateb hwnnw? Yn ogystal â'm cais yng nghyfarfod y pwyllgor diwylliant ddydd Iau diwethaf, yr wyf yn dal i aros am ymateb i lythyr anfonais atoch ar 6 Ionawr. Pryd y gallaf ddisgwyl yr ymateb hwnnw?

Alun Pugh: That letter has been signed off

Alun Pugh: Mae'r llythyr hwnnw wedi cael ei

and I am surprised that you have not received it yet. I am entirely happy to put my reply to the arts council in the public domain and I would dispute what you say.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, cyfeiriasoch at yr hyn sy'n digwydd yn yr Alban, ond a wnewch dderbyn nad oes gwrthwynebiad i'r hyn yr ydych yn ceisio ei wneud o ran ehangu mynediad at y celfyddydau ac nid oes gwrthwynebiad o reidrwydd i dynnu'r cyngor celfyddydau i mewn o dan adain y Llywodraeth? Mae'r gwrthwynebiad yn ymwneud â'r ffordd yr ydych wedi delio â'r mater hwn fel Gweinidog.

Alun Pugh: The process has been entirely open; it started with the First Minister's statement, I made a statement and I have answered many questions on this matter. We are now at a detailed discussion stage with the big six organisations. However, we are still happy to receive detailed representations on the final content of documents such as this memorandum of understanding, which clearly sets out the responsibilities and rights of both sides, including a detailed funding agreement.

I make one thing absolutely clear: much nonsense has been talked about Ministers wanting to exert political control over artistic content. That is a complete nonsense. We are looking to guarantee the freedom of artists in writing in our funding documents.

lofnodi ac yr wyf yn synnu nad ydych wedi ei dderbyn eto. Yr wyf yn hollol fodlon cyhoeddi fy ymateb i'r cyngor celfyddydau a heriaf yr hyn a ddywedwch.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, you referred to what is going on in Scotland, but will you accept that there is no opposition to what you are trying to do with regard to widening access to the arts and there is not necessarily any opposition to drawing the arts council under the Government's umbrella? The opposition to the proposals relates to the way in which you have dealt with this matter, as a Minister.

Alun Pugh: Bu'r broses yn hollol agored; dechreuodd gyda datganiad y Prif Weinidog, fe wneuthum i ddatganiad ac yr wyf wedi ateb nifer o gwestiynau ar y mater hwn. Yr ydym bellach wedi cyrraedd cam o drafod manwl gyda'r chwe sefydliad mawr. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym yn dal yn fodlon derbyn sylwadau manwl ar gynnwys terfynol dogfennau megis y memorandwm hwn o ddealltwriaeth, sydd yn amlwg yn nodi cyfrifoldebau a hawliau'r ddwy ochr, gan gynnwys cytundeb ariannu manwl.

Fe wnaif un peth yn hollol glir: siaradwyd llawer o lol ynglŷn â'r syniad bod Gweinidogion am ddefnyddio rheolaeth wleidyddol dros gynnwys artistig. Lol llwyr yw hynny. Yr ydym am geisio gwarantu rhyddid i artistiaid wrth ysgrifennu ein dogfennau ariannu.

Cwestiynau i Bwyllgor y Tŷ Questions to the House Committee

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn OAQ0008(HC) yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question OAQ0008(HC) has been withdrawn.

Datganiad am Ddiwygio'r Heddlu Statement on Police Reform

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): I am pleased to have this opportunity to bring you up to date on the discussions that I have been having in relation to the possible restructuring of the police forces in Wales.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle hwn i roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf i chi am y trafodaethau a gefais mewn cysylltiad â phosibilrwydd ailstrwythuro'r heddluoedd yng Nghymru.

Following our last debate in Plenary on 6

Yn dilyn ein dadl ddiwethaf yn y Cyfarfod

December last year, I wrote to the Home Secretary to ensure that he was aware of the points raised in our discussions. In particular, I wanted him to be in no doubt about the strength of feeling in Wales about the haste of the consultation period, the wish for us to have a clear role in determining the future democratic structures underpinning any reconfigured police service in Wales, and our clear opposition to the cost of restructuring and meeting the level 2 gap falling on Welsh council tax payers.

I have since had an opportunity to reinforce those points to Hazel Blears, the Minister of State with responsibility for policing in the Home Office, on 11 January. As a result of that conversation, I felt that Hazel Blears now fully understood the issues for Wales and was prepared to look carefully at the effect of any changes on Wales. I have, of course, followed the telephone conversation up with a letter to ensure that there can be no misunderstanding about our position on these fundamental issues.

I am sure that you are anxious to know where we are in relation to a Home Office decision on the future structure of the police forces in Wales. The Welsh forces did submit a detailed business case before Christmas, in line with the Home Secretary's wishes. Their submission stated that their intention is

'to ensure that Wales has policing structures which deliver strong neighbourhood policing as well as an appropriate level of protective services and complements the developing structures for delivering public services within Wales'.

I am sure that we would all sign up to this statement. However, the police authorities were, in the end, unable to agree on a preferred option for Wales. Therefore their submission continued to offer the three alternatives that I set out in my statement on 15 November 2005. The first option is to continue with a four-force structure, with increased collaboration on protective services, including North Wales Police strengthening its links with Cheshire. The

Llawn ar 6 Rhagfyr y llynedd, ysgrifennais at yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref i sicrhau ei fod yn ymwybodol o'r pwyntiau a godwyd yn ein trafodaethau. Yn bennaf, yr oeddwn am iddo fod yn hollol ymwybodol o'r teimladau cryf yng Nghymru am y brys gyda'r cyfnod ymgynghori, y dymuniad inni chwarae rhan amlwg wrth benderfynu strwythurau democrataidd yn y dyfodol sy'n ganolog i unrhyw wasanaeth yr heddlu wedi ei ail-gyflunio yng Nghymru, ynghyd â'n gwrthwynebiad clir fod y gost o ailstrwythuro a llenwi'r bwlch lefel 2 yn disgyn ar ysgwyddau pobl sy'n talu'r dreth gyngor yng Nghymru.

Cefais gyfle ers hynny i atgyfnerthu'r pwyntiau hyn wrth Hazel Blears, y Gweinidog Gwladol yn y Swyddfa Gartref sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros blismona, ar 11 Ionawr. O ganlyniad i'r sgwrs honno, teimlaf fod Hazel Blears bellach yn deall yn llwyr y problemau i Gymru, a'i bod yn fodlon edrych yn ofalus ar effeithiau unrhyw newidiadau ar Gymru. Yr wyf, wrth gwrs, wedi anfon llythyr ati yn dilyn y sgwrs ffôn er mwyn sicrhau na fydd unrhyw gamddealltwriaeth yn codi am ein safbwynt ni ar y materion sylfaenol hyn.

Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn awyddus i wybod beth yw'r sefyllfa o ran penderfyniad gan y Swyddfa Gartref ar strwythur yr heddluoedd yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol. Cyflwynodd yr heddluoedd yng Nghymru achos busnes manwl cyn y Nadolig yn unol â dymuniad yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref. Yr oedd eu cyflwyniad yn dweud mai eu bwriad yw

sicrhau bod gan Gymru strwythurau plismona sy'n darparu plismona cymdogaeth cadarn yn ogystal â lefel briodol o wasanaethau diogelu ac sy'n cyd-fynd â'r strwythurau sy'n datblygu ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yng Nghymru.

Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pob un ohonom yn cytuno â'r datganiad hwn. Fodd bynnag, ni allai awdurdodau'r heddlu, yn y pen draw, gytuno ar ddewis ar gyfer Cymru. Felly, yr oedd eu cyflwyniad yn parhau i gynnig y tri dewis amgen a gyflwynais yn fy natganiad ar 15 Tachwedd 2005. Y dewis cyntaf yw parhau'r strwythur o bedwar gwasanaeth heddlu, gyda mwy o gydweithio o ran gwasanaethau diogelu, gan gynnwys cael Heddlu Gogledd Cymru i gryfhau ei gysylltiad â Swydd Gaer. Mae'r ail

second option is for a two-force structure with South Wales and Gwent, and Dyfed-Powys and North Wales, merging. The third option is to have one strategic force for Wales. The costs associated with each of those options make sobering reading and remain within the ball-park figures submitted to the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee. According to the police's figures, the net costs over the first three years range from £56 million for one force to over £66 million to retain all four forces. However, the bulk of these costs are associated with the need to build the level 2 capability rather than with the restructuring itself, and the need to build level 2 capability is inescapable in the modern world. I understand that the Home Office is now considering all the submissions in detail and is carefully analysing the related costings. However, it seems that it is unlikely to make any announcement on future structures until March.

Whatever the final outcome of the new structures and the associated costs, I remain adamant that these additional costs should not fall on the Welsh council tax payer. I shall continue to make this absolutely clear to Home Office at every opportunity. This message is also being conveyed to the finance working group that has been set up to consider the financial issues associated with the restructuring process.

In relation to democratic structures, I have stated clearly that we would want to see all local authorities in Wales represented on any new strategic police authority. This is particularly important if police authorities are to continue to have a role in setting council tax precepts. I also share the view of other Assembly Members that there should be flexibility for us to decide in Wales on what regional and local structures would best meet our needs.

As you may know, Hazel Blears gave evidence to the Welsh Affairs Select Committee inquiry into the proposed changes to the police forces in Wales on Wednesday 17 January. While the Minister of State gave no guarantees, her evidence clearly showed that she appreciates the different

ddewis yw cael strwythur o ddau wasanaeth, gan gyfuno Heddlu De Cymru a Gwent, a Heddlu Dyfed-Powys a Gogledd Cymru. Y trydydd dewis yw cael un gwasanaeth strategol ar gyfer Cymru. Mae'r costau sy'n gysylltiedig â phob un o'r dewisiadau hyn yn sobreiddiol ac yn dal o fewn y ffigurau cyffredinol a gyflwynwyd gan y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio. Yn ôl ffigurau'r heddlu, mae'r costau net dros y tair blynedd cyntaf yn amrywio o £56 miliwn ar gyfer un heddlu i fwy na £66 miliwn i gadw'r pedwar gwasanaeth. Fodd bynnag, mae'r rhan fwyaf o'r costau hyn yn gysylltiedig â'r angen am adeiladu capasiti lefel 2 yn hytrach na'r ailstrwythuro ei hun, ac ni ellir osgoi'r angen am adeiladu capasiti lefel 2 yn y byd sydd ohoni. Deallaf fod y Swyddfa Gartref bellach yn ystyried yn fanwl yr holl gyflwyniadau a gafwyd ac yn dadansoddi'r costau perthnasol yn ofalus. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys yn annhebygol o wneud unrhyw gyhoeddiadau ar strwythurau'r dyfodol tan fis Mawrth.

Beth bynnag fydd canlyniadau'r strwythurau newydd a'r costau perthnasol, yr wyf yn parhau'n bendant nad pobl sy'n talu treth gyngor ddylai ysgwyddo baich y costau ychwanegol hyn. Byddaf yn parhau i wneud hyn yn hollol glir wrth y Swyddfa Gartref bob cyfle a gaf. Caiff y neges hon ei chyfleu hefyd i'r gweithgor cyllid a sefydlwyd i ystyried y materion ariannol sy'n gysylltiedig â'r broses ailstrwythuro.

O ran strwythurau democrataidd, yr wyf wedi datgan yn glir y byddem am weld yr holl awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru yn cael eu cynrychioli ar unrhyw awdurdod heddlu strategol newydd. Mae hyn yn arbennig o bwysig er mwyn i'r awdurdodau heddlu barhau i chwarae eu rhan wrth osod praeseptau'r dreth gyngor. Cytunaf hefyd â barn Aelodau eraill o'r Cynulliad y dylem gael hyblygrwydd yng Nghymru i benderfynu pa strwythurau rhanbarthol a lleol fyddai orau i ddiwallu ein hanghenion.

Fel y gwyddoch, efallai, cyflwynodd Hazel Blears dystiolaeth i ymchwiliad y Pwyllgor Dethol Materion Cymreig i'r newidiadau arfaethedig yn heddluoedd Cymru ddydd Mercher 17 Ionawr. Er na roddwyd unrhyw sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog Gwladol, yr oedd ei thystiolaeth yn dangos yn glir ei bod yn

circumstances in Wales. In particular, she gave a strong indication that the Home Office would be prepared to consider different democratic structures for Wales and be flexible over the size of any new strategic police authority. Hazel Blears also indicated that some money would be available to help forces that reach early agreement on restructuring. Today a further piece has been added to this very important jigsaw, with the publication of the draft police and justice Bill. We will need to consider the Bill very carefully and work to ensure that the messages that I have outlined today are properly reflected in it.

3.10 p.m.

As Members will be aware, this is a rapidly moving policy area. Today's statement sets out the situation as it currently exists. It can fairly be said that the Assembly's influence has been felt in the way in which debates and decisions have taken shape over the past few months. My aim will be to see that this influence continues and strengthens as the policy develops further, and to report the outcome to you as the process continues.

Leanne Wood: We have discussed the issue of police reorganisation on numerous occasions in Plenary and in the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee, but a number of new issues have arisen since we last debated the issue. The first is the announcement by the new Conservative leader that a future Conservative Government would introduce performance-related pay, which could result in police officers in Wales being paid less than those in England. Cameron said that you cannot be tough on crime unless you are prepared to be tough on police reform.

The proposals to introduce elected commissioners would also increase the cost to the local taxpayer, and I wondered whether you could give us a view on that. You referred to this afternoon's announcement. Charles Clarke is proposing to set up neighbourhood policing teams throughout the UK consisting of police officers, special constables, community support officers, volunteers, neighbourhood wardens and

sylweddoli'r amgylchiadau gwahanol sydd yng Nghymru. Yn bennaf, dangosodd yn glir y byddai'r Swyddfa Gartref yn fodlon ystyried strwythurau democrataidd gwahanol i Gymru ac y byddai'n fodlon bod yn hyblyg o ran maint unrhyw awdurdod heddlu strategol newydd. Dywedodd Hazel Blears hefyd y byddai ychydig arian ar gael i helpu heddluoedd a fyddai'n dod i gytundeb cynnar ar y broses ailstrwythuro. Ychwanegwyd darn arall at y jigsô pwysig hwn heddiw, drwy gyhoeddi drafft y Mesur heddlu a chyfiawnder. Bydd angen inni ystyried y Mesur yn ofalus iawn a gweithio i sicrhau y caiff y negeseuon a gyflwynais heddiw eu hadlewyrchu'n briodol ynddo.

Fel y gŵyr yr Aelodau, mae hwn yn faes polisi sy'n datblygu'n gyflym. Mae'r datganiad heddiw yn godod allan y sefyllfa fel y mae ar hyn o bryd. Mae'n deg dweud bod dylanwad y Cynulliad i'w deimlo yn y ffordd y mae dadleuon a phenderfyniadau wedi digwydd dros yr ychydig fisoedd diwethaf. Fy nod fydd sicrhau bod y dylanwad hwn yn parhau ac yn cryfhau wrth i'r polisi ddatblygu ymhellach, a chyflwyno'r canlyniadau ichi wrth i'r broses barhau.

Leanne Wood: Yr ydym wedi trafod mater ad-drefnu'r heddlu droeon yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ac yn y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio. Ond mae nifer o faterion newydd wedi codi ers y tro diwethaf pan fuom yn trafod y mater. Y cyntaf yw'r cyhoeddiad gan arweinydd newydd y Ceidwadwyr y bydd Llywodraeth Geidwadol yn y dyfodol yn cyflwyno tâl yn gysylltiedig â pherfformiad, a allai olygu y byddai swyddogion yr heddlu yng Nghymru yn cael llai o dâl na'r rheini yn Lloegr. Dywedodd Cameron na allwch fod yn llym ynglŷn â throseddau heb fod yn barod i fod yn llym ynglŷn â diwygio'r heddlu.

Byddai'r cynigion i gyflwyno comisiynwyr etholedig hefyd yn cynyddu'r costau i'r trethdalwr lleol. Tybed a allech roi barn inni am hynny. Yr oeddech yn cyfeirio at y cyhoeddiad y prynhawn yma. Mae Charles Clarke yn cynnig sefydlu timau plismona cymdogaeth ledled y DU a fydd yn cynnwys swyddogion yr heddlu, cwnstabiailid gwirfoddol, swyddogion cefnogi cymunedau, gwirfoddolwyr, wardeiniaid cymdogaeth a wardeiniaid diogelwch.

security wardens. Concerns have been expressed to me that this approach could lead to vigilantes deciding on local police priorities. What is your view on that?

Back in 1994, Tony Blair said of Michael Howard's proposals to reorganise the police that anyone proposing such a policy should be put

'in a padded cell with his arms stuck behind his back while he was examined by a range of psychoanalysts'.

Do you agree that Blair's sentiments could be applied to Charles Clarke today?

Edwina Hart: I will not comment on what other politicians in other places say on these issues, nor on what the views of a party in opposition are on certain national matters and what might come to pass if it ever got into Government. I will concentrate on the issues in hand. We have a very good police service in Wales, which has been truly reflective of what people want in terms of neighbourhood policing. It is a good thing, and we must recognise that the police constable on the beat has delivered in terms of services in communities. Many officers have chosen to remain in those communities. They have not sought promotion or climbed the ladder, but have chosen to remain to give consistency within neighbourhoods, and people feel that this has been a very good way of policing.

I would not want to comment on the terms and conditions of service for police officers, because it is a national matter. However, the existing structures seem to have served us well in terms of their remuneration.

On the neighbourhood policing agenda, I am quite clear what neighbourhood policing is about. It is about responding to the needs of the neighbourhood, and that will involve the police and the community support officers. I welcome the fact that we all know what they will do in the future, and what they are there for. It will also involve neighbourhood wardens in discussions—it is inevitable that we bring these strands together, which we have been doing in Wales already, and it is reflected in some very good schemes across

Mynegwyd pryderon wrthyf y gallai'r dull hwn olygu bod grwpiau o warchodwyr yn penderfynu blaenoriaethau'r heddlu'n lleol. Beth yw eich barn am hynny?

Yn ôl yn 1994, dywedodd Tony Blair, mewn ymateb i gynnig gan Michael Howard i ad-drefnu'r heddlu, y dylai unrhyw un sy'n cynnig polisi o'r fath gael ei roi

mewn cell gwiltiog a'i freichiau wedi eu clymu y tu ôl i'w gefn tra byddai amrywiaeth o seicdreiddwyr yn ei archwilio.

A gytunwch y gellir cymhwyso sylwadau Blair i Charles Clarke heddiw?

Edwina Hart: Ni wnaaf sylwadau ar yr hyn a ddywed gwleidyddion eraill mewn manau eraill am y materion hyn, nac ar farn gwrthblaid am faterion cenedlaethol penodol a'r hyn a allai ddigwydd pe bai'n ffurfio Llywodraeth. Byddaf yn canolbwyntio ar y materion gerbron. Mae gennym wasanaeth heddlu da iawn yng Nghymru, sydd wedi adlewyrchu'n wirioneddol yr hyn mae pobl am ei weld mewn plismona cymdogaeth. Mae'n beth da, a rhaid inni gydnabod bod y cwnstabl ar y bit wedi bod yn llwyddiant i ddarparu gwasanaethau mewn cymunedau. Mae nifer o swyddogion wedi dewis aros yn y cymunedau hynny. Nid ydynt wedi chwilio am ddyrchafiad na dringo'r ysgol, ond maent wedi dewis aros er mwyn rhoi cysondeb o fewn cymdogaethau, ac mae pobl yn teimlo bod hyn wedi bod yn ffordd dda o blismona.

Nid wyf am wneud sylwadau am delerau ac amodau gwasanaeth swyddogion yr heddlu, gan mai mater cenedlaethol yw hynny. Fodd bynnag, ymddengys fod y strwythurau presennol wedi ein gwasanaethu'n dda o ran eu tâl.

O ran yr agenda plismona cymdogaeth, yr wyf yn hollol glir beth yw plismona cymdogaeth. Mae'n golygu ymateb i anghenion y gymdogaeth, a bydd hynny'n cynnwys yr heddlu a'r swyddogion cymorth cymunedol. Yr wyf yn croesawu'r ffaith fod pob un ohonom yn gwybod beth fyddant yn ei wneud yn y dyfodol, a beth yw eu diben. Bydd hefyd yn cynnwys wardeiniad cymdogaeth mewn trafodaethau—mae'n anochel inni ddwyn yr elfennau hyn ynghyd, rhywbeth sydd wedi bod yn digwydd yng Nghymru eisoes, a chaiff ei adlewyrchu

Wales. At the end of the day, my job is to represent the Assembly's views on the police restructuring issues, because it is an important area for us. We have to look at the financial and structural implications, and I would be more than happy to cover the issues that arise from the police and justice Bill in committee, and perhaps make a further statement to Plenary, because I do not want it to take away from our discussions today on the restructuring agenda, which are very important.

Mark Isherwood: Violent crime and anti-social behaviour are wrecking lives. Overall recorded crime across England and Wales is 9 per cent higher than before devolution, but in north Wales it is up 23 per cent, and up 32 per cent in Dyfed Powys. The increase in violent crime ranges from 15 per cent in Gwent, to 149 per cent in north Wales—these are official Home Office figures. Conwy Borough Council reports that 53 per cent of people had experienced crime, but that only 21 per cent had reported these crimes because of a lack of expected action.

The truth is that we will not deal with crime until we reform the police—most of us would agree with that. More resources must be matched by better performance. Police forces must be made more accountable to local communities. The Government says that it does not want a national police force, but it seems to be steadily extending bureaucracy and taking more and more control of local policing. That trend will be reinforced if the Home Secretary implements his scheme to amalgamate police forces into regional units. This scheme, as we have heard, has been driven through too fast without proper debate or consultation and recognition of the cost.

For those reasons, the North Wales Police Authority wrote to the Home Secretary on 20 December with a series of questions. That letter has not been answered, or had not been by last Friday, and I will, therefore, pose the questions again today. How would the cost of restructuring be met—not just the level 2 gap, but also the cost of reorganisation, which we heard would involve five to 10 years before any savings would accrue? How

mewn rhai cynlluniau da iawn ar draws Cymru. Yn y diwedd, fy ngwaith i yw cynrychioli barn y Cynulliad am faterion yn ymwneud ag ailstrwythuro'r heddlu, am ei fod yn faes pwysig inni. Rhaid inni edrych ar yr oblygiadau ariannol a strwythurol, a byddwn yn fwy na bodlon trafod y materion sy'n codi o'r Mesur heddlu a chyfiawnder yn y pwyllgor, a gwneud datganiad pellach yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, efallai, gan nad wyf am i hyn effeithio ar ein trafodaethau heddiw ar yr agenda ailstrwythuro, sy'n bwysig iawn.

Mark Isherwood: Mae troseddau treisiol ac ymddygiad gwrth-gymdeithasol yn dinistrio bywydau. Mae troseddau a gofnodir yng Nghymru a Lloegr ar y cyfan 9 y cant yn uwch na chyn datganoli, ond mae 23 y cant yn uwch yng ngogledd Cymru, a 32 y cant yn uwch yn Nyfed Powys. Mae'r cynnydd mewn troseddau treisiol yn amrywio o 15 y cant yng Ngwent i 149 y cant yng ngogledd Cymru—dyna ffigurau swyddogol y Swyddfa Gartref. Mae Cyngor Bwrdeistref Conwy yn dweud bod 53 y cant o bobl wedi cael profiad o droseddu, ond mai dim ond 21 y cant a oedd wedi eu cofnodi am nad oeddynt yn disgwyl gweld cymryd unrhyw gamau.

Y gwir yw na fyddwn yn mynd i'r afael â throseddau nes inni ddiwygio'r heddlu—byddai'r rhan fwyaf ohonom yn cytuno â hynny. Rhaid cael mwy o adnoddau i gyd-fynd â gwell perfformiad. Dywed y Llywodraeth nad yw am gael gwasanaeth heddlu cenedlaethol. Ond ymddengys ei bod yn ymestyn biwrocratiaeth yn raddol a rheoli plismona lleol yn gynyddol. Caiff y duedd honno ei hatgyfnerthu os bydd yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref yn gweithredu ei gynllun i uno heddluoedd a chreu unedau rhanbarthol. Mae'r cynllun hwn, fel y clywsom, wedi'i gyflwyno'n rhy gyflym heb gael dadl nac ymgynghori priodol a heb gydnabod y gost.

Am y rhesymau hynny, ysgrifennodd Awdurdod Heddlu Gogledd Cymru at yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref ar 20 Rhagfyr gyda chyfres o gwestiynau. Nid yw'r llythyr hwnnw wedi ei ateb, neu nid oedd wedi'i ateb ddydd Gwener diwethaf. Felly, byddaf yn gofyn y cwestiynau eto heddiw. Sut y byddai'r gost o ailstrwythuro yn cael ei thalu—nid dim ond bwlch lefel 2, ond hefyd y gost o ad-drefnu, a fyddai'n golygu y byddai'n cymryd pump i 10 mlynedd cyn gweld

would the difference in precept between the different authorities be harmonised in a fair way? What impact would these proposals have for governance on a national and regional basis in Wales? How would resources be fairly distributed in Wales and what would the force command structure look like? Those were their questions and I will now add a few of my own.

Do you, Minister, support a single Welsh force, in principle? Why are the proposed regional forces based on the European model for regional government rather than on operational reality, as reported by chief constables and authorities? Why are these changes being rushed through without the Royal Commission called for by bodies such as the Police Federation of England and Wales, to include an independent evaluation of the role of community safety officers? Why have alternative proposals by the Association of Police Authorities and by our own chief constables in Wales for increased efficiencies through shared services apparently been ignored? What proposals exist to make police chiefs formally accountable to local communities? Finally, what alternative consideration has been given to conducting some policing functions at UK level, where, for example, the fight against terrorism requires UK co-ordination?

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister might care to address a selection of those questions.

Edwina Hart: I am not responsible for the police; it is not a devolved matter. All these issues that might be quite interesting for discussion at another time are not relevant for discussion today. It is important that, as an Assembly, we try to stay united about the issues relating to police reform in Wales and what we want to do.

You asked for my personal reflection, but I have dutifully reflected cross-party views to the Home Secretary. A paper was prepared by the committee because I thought that that was the most appropriate way for the Assembly to make progress on some of the policing issues that it wanted to raise. I will not have policing dragged into some political

unrhyw arbedion, yn ôl yr hyn a glywsom? Sut y byddai'r gwahaniaeth mewn praesept rhwng y gwahanol awdurdodau yn cael ei unioni'n deg? Pa effaith fyddai'r cynigion hyn yn ei chael ar lywodraethu yng Nghymru yn genedlaethol ac yn rhanbarthol? Sut y byddai adnoddau'n cael eu dosbarthu'n deg yng Nghymru, a beth fyddai strwythur rheoli'r heddlu? Dyna oedd eu cwestiynau hwy, ac ychwanegaf rai o gwestiynau fy hun yn awr.

A ydych chi, Weinidog, yn cefnogi egwyddor un heddlu yng Nghymru? Pam mae'r heddluoedd rhanbarthol arfaethedig yn seiliedig ar y model Ewropeaidd ar gyfer llywodraeth ranbarthol, yn hytrach nag ar realiti gweithredol, fel yr adroddwyd gan brif gwnstablaid ac awdurdodau? Pam mae'r newidiadau hyn yn cael eu rhuthro heb y Comisiwn Brenhinol y gelwir amdano gan gyrff megis Ffederasiwn Heddlu Cymru a Lloegr, i gynnwys gwerthusiad annibynnol o rôl swyddogion diogelwch cymunedol? Pam mae cynigion gwahanol gan Gymdeithas yr Awdurdodau Heddlu a'n prif gwnstablaid ein hunain yng Nghymru am well effeithlonrwydd drwy rannau gwasanaethau fel pe baent wedi eu hanwybyddu? Pa gynigion sydd yna i wneud prif swyddogion yr heddlu yn atebol i gymunedau lleol yn ffurfiol? Yn olaf, pa ystyriaeth wahanol a roddwyd i gyflawni rhai swyddogaethau plismona ar lefel y DU, er enghraifft, lle mae angen cydgyssylltu'r frwydr yn erbyn terfysgaeth ledled y DU?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Efallai yr hoffai'r Gweinidog ateb rhai o'r cwestiynau hyn.

Edwina Hart: Nid wyf yn gyfrifol am yr heddlu; nid yw'n fater sydd wedi ei ddatganoli. Nid yw'r holl faterion hyn, a allai fod yn destun trafodaeth ddigon diddorol rywbyrd arall, yn berthnasol i'r drafodaeth heddiw. Mae'n bwysig i ni, fel Cynulliad, geisio dal yn unedig ynghylch y materion sy'n ymwneud â diwygio'r heddlu yng Nghymru a'r hyn yr ydym am ei wneud.

Yr oeddech yn gofyn am fy syniadau personol, ond yr wyf wedi cyflawni fy nyletsywydd i gyfleu safbwyntiau trawsbleidiol i'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref. Paratowyd papur gan y pwyllgor oherwydd credwn mai dyna'r ffordd fwyaf priodol i'r Cynulliad wneud cynnydd ar rai o'r materion plismona yr oedd am ei godi. Ni chewch chi, Mark, ddefnyddio plismona i ennill

point-scoring game by you, Mark. Policing is too important to the individuals whom we represent, who are worried about crime and what is going on out there. Those are the important people in this debate.

On the precept, if there were a single force, according to calculations, it would probably be around £138 per year, which is more than in the south Wales area, at £120, and less than in the other three areas. All these types of discussions are ongoing. These are the issues that I am always raising. How will you deal with the precept and with police funding? Where is the role for the Assembly because I am keen for us to be engaged in discussions about how the money might be divvied up if anything happens? We must keep all these channels open and continue to press on them.

On your Royal Commission comment, to be frank, we would be waiting forever for decisions to be made if we had to wait for a Royal Commission. All your other issues—such as how we should deal with chief constables, and whether or not they will be like elected chiefs of police in the United States, and so on—are not for this discussion. This discussion is about the Home Secretary's current proposals and how we proceed to deal with them.

Michael German: I thank you for a very clear statement in which you have outlined the three areas, which you have expressed to the Home Secretary, on which you think there is a fair and strong agreement in the Assembly. The first of those is about the consultation period, the second is on democratic structures and the Assembly having a part to play within those, and the third is on financial issues.

I will ask you a question on each of those areas. I will not stray into asking your opinion as to the right solution. First, on the consultation period, the Prime Minister said publicly today that he will listen more closely to what is being said to him by the people. That is at odds with what the Home Secretary has been saying, when he said that he needed a rapid solution by the end of March. Is it

mantais wleidyddol. Mae plismona'n rhy bwysig i'r unigolion yr ydym yn eu cynrychioli, sy'n poeni am droseddu a'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y byd sydd ohoni. Dyna'r bobl bwysig yn y ddadl hon.

O ran y praesept, pe byddai un heddlu'n cael ei greu, yn ôl y cyfrifiadau byddai'n debygol o gostio tua £138 y flwyddyn, sy'n fwy nag yn ardal De Cymru, sef £120, ac yn llai na'r tair ardal arall. Mae'r holl drafodaethau hyn yn mynd rhagddynt. Dyma'r materion yr wyf yn eu codi dro ar ôl tro. Sut y byddwch yn delio â'r praesept ac ariannu'r heddlu? Beth yw rôl y Cynulliad, oherwydd yr wyf yn awyddus inni gymryd rhan mewn trafodaethau am y ffordd y gellid rhannu'r arian os bydd unrhyw beth yn digwydd? Rhaid inni gadw'r holl sianelau hyn ar agor a pharhau i bwysio arnynt.

O ran eich sylw am y Comisiwn Brenhinol, a siarad yn blwmp ac yn blaen, byddem yn aros am byth i benderfyniadau gael eu gwneud pe byddai'n rhaid inni aros am Gomisiwn Brenhinol. Nid yw'r holl faterion eraill a grybwyllwyd gennych—megis sut y dylem ymdrin â phrif gwnstabiliaid, ac a fyddant yn gweithredu fel prif swyddogion etholedig yr heddlu yn y Deyrnas Unedig, ac ati—yn berthnasol i'r drafodaeth hon. Mae a wnelo'r drafodaeth hon â chynigion presennol yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref a sut yr awn i'r afael â hwy.

Michael German: Hoffwn ddiolch i chi am ddatganiad clir iawn, sy'n amlinellu'r tri maes yr ydych wedi eu cyflwyno i'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref ac y credwch fod cytundeb teg a chlir arnynt yn y Cynulliad. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â'r cyfnod ymgynghori, mae'r ail yn ymwneud â strwythurau democrataidd a rhoi rhan i'r Cynulliad ynddynt, ac mae'r trydydd yn ymwneud â materion ariannol.

Gofynnaf gwestiwn ichi ar bob un o'r meysydd hynny. Fodd bynnag, ni ofynnaf ichi am eich barn am yr ateb cywir. Yn gyntaf, o ran y cyfnod ymgynghori, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog yn gyhoeddus heddiw y bydd yn gwrando'n fwy astud ar yr hyn y mae'r bobl yn ei ddweud wrtho. Mae hynny'n gwrth-ddweud yr hyn y mae'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref wedi bod yn ei ddweud, sef bod arno angen ateb cyflym erbyn

your understanding that the announcement on the conclusion of this matter will not be made in any way before March and that the next three months will be used for more consultation? If it is just a matter of rumination, as opposed to consultation, then clearly that is not appropriate. Perhaps you can tell us whether there will be more opportunities for engagement in the coming three months?

3.20 p.m.

The second area relates to democratic structures. You may have read or heard today that the Association of Police Authorities has put forward the alternative proposal to the Home Secretary of having a federation whereby joint services are provided. This might be a solution for Wales that has some credence. Have you had any contact with Welsh police authorities regarding this matter? Have they addressed this and asked for your view on it? If so, will you provide the Assembly with a clearer view on that?

You mentioned a figure of £138, I think, in terms of precept equalisation. Is that £138 based on the two-force model or the one-force model? Does it take into account the net costs and the net recurring costs, because the net costs of a single force are around £110 million, and those of two forces are not far different from that? That would equate to a much higher level of council tax precept than the £138 that you mentioned. Can you clarify that issue for me?

Edwina Hart: As far as I am aware, the precept figure is to do with the current situation. If we were considering council tax, it would be around £138. I intend to have further work carried out on this issue, which I would be happy to share with the Assembly. I must be quite keyed in to the financial implications of anything that might occur. We always need to get the best figures. I have had the figures for every police authority, and I am grateful to Sue Essex's officials in the local government division for the amount of work that they have done on the issues around police funding, because it is very much a joint issue for us in terms of the budget, as you can imagine.

diwedd mis Mawrth. Yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallwch, a yw'n wir dweud na chaiff y cyhoeddiad ar gasgliad y mater hwn ei wneud cyn mis Mawrth, ac y caiff y tri mis nesaf eu defnyddio i ymgynghori ymhellach? Os mater o gnoi cil yn unig ydyw, yn hytrach nag ymgynghori, yna'n amlwg nid yw hynny'n briodol. Efallai y gallech ddweud wrthym a fydd mwy o gyfleoedd i ymgysylltu yn ystod y tri mis nesaf?

Mae'r ail faes yn ymwneud â strwythurau democrataidd. Efallai ichi ddarllen neu glywed heddiw fod Cymdeithas yr Awdurdodau Heddlu wedi cyflwyno'r cynnig gwahanol i'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref o greu ffederasiwn lle y darperir gwasanaethau ar y cyd. Gallai hyn fod yn ateb i Gymru sydd â rhywfaint o hygredd. A ydych wedi cael unrhyw gysylltiad ag awdurdodau'r heddlu yng Nghymru ar y mater hwn? A ydynt wedi mynd i'r afael â hyn ac wedi gofyn ichi am eich barn amdano? Os felly, a rowch farn gliriach i'r Cynulliad am hynny?

Crybwyllwyd ffigur o £138 gennych, mi gredaf, yn nhermau cyfartalu praesept. A yw'r £138 hwnnw'n seiliedig ar y model o ddau heddlu neu'r model o un heddlu? A yw'n ystyried y costau net a'r costau net rheolaidd, oherwydd mae costau net un heddlu tua £110 miliwn, ac nid yw costau dau heddlu yn wahanol iawn i hynny? Byddai hynny'n creu lefel lawer uwch o braesept treth gyngor na'r £138 a grybwyllwyd gennych. A allwch egluro hynny wrthyf?

Edwina Hart: Hyd y gwn i, mae ffigur y praesept yn ymwneud â'r sefyllfa bresennol. Pe byddem yn ystyried treth gyngor, byddai tua £138. Bwriadaf wneud rhagor o waith ar y mater hwn, a byddwn yn fodlon ei rannu gyda'r Cynulliad. Rhaid imi fod yn gwbl ymwybodol o oblygiadau ariannol unrhyw beth a allai ddigwydd. Rhaid inni gael y ffigurau gorau bob amser. Yr wyf wedi cael y ffigurau ar gyfer pob un o awdurdodau'r heddlu, ac yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i swyddogion Sue Essex yn yr isadran llywodraeth leol am yr holl waith y maent wedi ei wneud ar faterion ariannu'r heddlu, oherwydd mae'n fater inni ein dwy o ran y gyllideb, fel y gallwch ddychmygu.

On the issue of democratic structures, having a federated structure and joint working has been discussed for a long time in Wales with the chief constables, and generally with authorities. Therefore, I think that they would be more open to that discussion in Wales and more forward looking in that regard. I am aware of the APA and will be having further discussions with the police authorities, on which I will be happy to report back. We have to consider what type of services could be joined up and delivered more efficiently in order to get money into front-line services.

On the consultation period, I do not think that there will be any announcement until the end of March. One could consider it as being a discussion period during which views will be put forward. I intend to take every opportunity to write to the Minister responsible for policing—and I will be doing so following this statement today—to pass on what opinions have been shared, what our views are and where we are moving. I also intend to have as many discussions as possible during the coming months. I met with the Police Federation of England and Wales earlier this week, and these and wider issues were discussed. It is important that we keep our eye on the ball and ensure that we feed the maximum amount of information to the Home Office. Our officials will be doing the same when they have their discussions.

Carl Sargeant: It is quite clear that, no matter what sort of debates we have in the Chamber, this is not a devolved issue and that it will be decided upon in Westminster. The people of Wales, particularly those in north Wales and the areas of Flintshire that I represent, are concerned about issues such as whether the mounted police in Wrexham, the community beat officers in Connah's Quay and the dog unit in Pontybotgin remain in place for the future. They are concerned about community, on-the-ground policing, and, where changes happen in the future, that nothing deters the development of a better police force for the future in north Wales.

Edwina Hart: I can understand the genuine concern that exists in more rural areas; say that you have an operation that has eight officers in a notional place, for example,

O ran strwythurau democrataidd, trafodwyd strwythur cyfunol a chydweithio ers tro yng Nghymru, gyda'r prif gwnstabiliaid ac yn gyffredinol gydag awdurdodau. Felly, credaf y byddent yn fwy agored i'r drafodaeth honno yng Nghymru ac yn fwy parod i edrych i'r dyfodol yn hynny. Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o Gymdeithas yr Awdurdodau Heddlu, a byddaf yn cael trafodaethau pellach gydag awdurdodau'r heddlu, a byddaf yn fodlon adrodd yn ôl. Rhaid inni ystyried pa fath o wasanaethau a allai gael eu huno a'u darparu'n fwy effeithlon er mwyn buddsoddi arian mewn gwasanaethau rheng flaen.

O ran y cyfnod ymgynghori, ni chredaf y bydd unrhyw gyhoeddiad tan ddiwedd mis Mawrth. Gellid ei ystyried yn gyfnod trafod pan fydd safbwyntiau'n cael eu cyflwyno. Bwriadaf achub ar bob cyfle i ysgrifennu at y Gweinidog sy'n gyfrifol am blismona—a byddaf yn gwneud hynny ar ôl y datganiad hwn heddiw—i drosglwyddo'r safbwyntiau sydd wedi eu cyfleu, beth yw ein barn ac i ba gyfeiriad yr ydym yn symud. Yr wyf hefyd yn bwriadu cael cynifer o drafodaethau â phosibl yn ystod y misoedd nesaf. Cyfarfûm â Ffederasiwn Heddlu Cymru a Lloegr yn gynharach yr wythnos hon, a thrafodwyd y materion hyn yn ogystal â materion ehangach. Mae'n bwysig inni ddal yn wyladwrus a sicrhau ein bod yn rhoi cymaint â phosibl o wybodaeth i'r Swyddfa Gartref. Bydd ein swyddogion yn gwneud yr un fath pan gânt hwy eu trafodaethau.

Carl Sargeant: Mae'n eithaf amlwg, waeth pa fath o ddadleuon a gawn yn y Siambr, nad yw hwn yn fater datganoledig ac mai San Steffan fydd yn ei benderfynu. Mae pobl Cymru, yn enwedig y rhai yr wyf yn eu cynrychioli yn y gogledd ac yn ardaloedd Sir y Fflint, yn pryderu am faterion megis a fydd yr heddlu ar geffylau yn Wrecsam, y swyddogion cymunedol yng Nghei Connah a'r uned gŵn ym Mhontybotgin yn parhau yn y dyfodol. Maent yn pryderu am eu cymunedau, plismona ar y stryd, a lle bydd newidiadau yn y dyfodol na fydd dim yn amharu ar ddatblygu heddlu gwell ar gyfer y dyfodol yn y gogledd.

Edwina Hart: Gallaf ddeall y pryder gwirioneddol sydd mewn ardaloedd mwy gwledig; dywedwch fod gennyh ymgyrch sy'n defnyddio wyth swyddog mewn lle dychmygol,

people want to be assured that four of those officers will not be dragged out to a city to deal with policing issues there. That is important, and I always stress the neighbourhood policing agenda. Neighbourhood policing is important, but so is what will happen in terms of how they deal with terrorism. We should not move away from the fact that, given our links through into neighbourhood policing, we can deal with level 2 crime, and that there are costs implications there. However, if there are other costs, they should be met by the Home Office, if we are going to have the levels that we require to deal with those issues. I think that you are right that we need to concentrate on the bread-and-butter issues of policing that our communities want us to consider.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad, a gofyn cwestiwn ynghylch cost unrhyw ailstrwythuro. Dywedodd y Gweinidog yn glir yn ei datganiad y byddai, ar ran y Cynulliad a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, yn gwrthwynebu bod cost yr ailstrwythuro yn syrthio ar drethdalwyr Cymru. Yr oeddwn yn bryderus ynglŷn â'r ffigurau yn eich adroddiad, sy'n awgrymu mai dim ond rhan o gost yr ailstrwythuro sydd wedi'i gynnwys yn y gost o'r hyn yr ydych yn ei alw yn

'the need to build the level two capability'.

Hoffwn, felly, wybod beth fyddai cost yr ailstrwythuro yn ei olygu, er mwyn inni wybod maint y bill y gallwn ddisgwyl i'r Swyddfa Gartref ei dalu. Sylwais hefyd fod Hazel Blears wedi dweud mai dim ond yr heddluoedd hynny sy'n uno'n fuan y byddai'n fodlon eu helpu. Gwyddom na fydd hynny'n digwydd. Pa mor hyderus yw'r Gweinidog, felly, y bydd y Swyddfa Gartref yn talu'r gost o ailstrwythuro yng Nghymru? Pa mor hyderus yw hi y bydd yn gallu sicrhau bod holl awdurdodau lleol Cymru yn cael eu cynrychioli ar unrhyw awdurdod strategol a fydd yn dilyn yn y dyfodol?

Edwina Hart: I do not think that it is a question of confidence, but a question of making the arguments. I think that my arguments are logical and hold up to scrutiny regarding what we want to do. On the policing figures, I will try to get some

er enghraifft, mae pobl am gael sicrwydd na chaiff pedwar o'r swyddogion hynny eu galw i ddinas i ddelio â materion plismona yno. Mae hynny'n bwysig, a byddaf yn pwysleisio'r agenda plismona cymdogaeth bob amser. Mae plismona cymdogaeth yn bwysig, ond mae'r hyn a fydd yn digwydd o ran delio â therfysgaeth yn bwysig hefyd. Ni ddylem anghofio'r ffaith, o gofio ein cysylltiadau drwy blismona cymdogaeth, y gallwn ymdrin â throseddau lefel 2, a bod yna oblygiadau cost. Fodd bynnag, os oes costau eraill, y Swyddfa Gartref ddylai eu talu, os ydym i gael y lefelau y mae eu hangen arnom i ymdrin â'r materion hynny. Credaf eich bod yn gywir i ddweud bod angen inni ganolbwyntio ar y materion bara menyn mewn plismona y mae ein cymunedau am inni eu hystyried.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I thank the Minister for her statement, and I wish to ask a question about the cost of any restructuring. The Minister made it clear in her statement that she would, on behalf of the Assembly and the Assembly Government, oppose the cost of restructuring being met by the Welsh taxpayer. I was concerned about the figures in your report which show that only part of the cost of restructuring is included in the cost of what you describe as

yr angen i adeiladu'r gallu lefel dau.

Therefore, I should like to know what the cost of restructuring would mean, so that we know the size of the bill we can expect the Home Office to pay. I noticed also that Hazel Blears has said that she would be prepared to assist only those police forces that will merge soon. We know that that will not happen. How confident is the Minister that the Home Office will meet the cost of restructuring in Wales? How confident is she that she will be able to ensure that all local authorities in Wales are represented on any strategic authority that will follow in the future?

Edwina Hart: Ni chredaf mai mater o hyder yw hynny, ond yn hytrach mater o gyflwyno'r dadleuon. Credaf fod fy nadleuon yn rhesymegol ac yn gallu gwrthsefyll craffu ar yr hyn yr ydym am ei wneud. O ran y ffigurau ar blismona, ceisiaf roi rhai ffigurau penodol ichi, a

specific figures for you, which might be helpful. I will discuss this in the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee, and will probably give a lengthy report to update the committee, as I promised. This will be useful for all Members, because it would be interesting if I could draw out the cost of reorganisation in Wales and the cost of level 2, and make this information available. I am happy to do so.

From the nature of my conversations with the Home Office, I think that it understands why every local authority in Wales should be represented on any new strategic police authority if there is one for the whole of Wales. It is important that I continue, along with the police authorities and Welsh local government, to make this point to the Home Office. We have to have that type of representation if that is to happen; I will certainly continue to do this. If we can keep clear heads and a general consensus around the key areas that I outlined in my statement, I can always say to the Home Office 'this is what we feel as politicians in Wales'. Hopefully, with the support of Welsh MPs, we can make the case for Wales that, if the Home Office is going to do anything, it has to pay for it. In addition to this, we have to be able to look at some of the structures. Key to this is the right of the National Assembly to be included in discussions in the future, because we are part and parcel of this agenda. Money comes from Welsh local government, which comes directly from us, and police authority money comes in, and so on, so we should be part of any agreement with the Home Office. Discussions about our policing priorities should include Welsh local government, the police authorities and ourselves. It is important that we fight that case at this time.

William Graham: Minister, I am grateful that you have undertaken to come back to the Assembly with further information when you have it. I emphasise the disquiet with regard to precept equalisation. You will be aware of the enormous disquiet when council tax increased and the perception is that now, yet again, we may be forced to pay, in whole or in part, for any police reform. Following your discussions with Ministers at Westminster,

allai fod yn ddefnyddiol. Byddaf yn trafod hyn yn y Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio a hwyrach yn rhoi adroddiad hir i'r pwyllgor am y sefyllfa ddiweddaraf, fel yr addawais. Bydd hyn yn ddefnyddiol i bob Aelod, oherwydd byddai'n ddiddorol pe gallwn gyfrifo cost ad-drefnu yng Nghymru a chost lefel 2, a rhoi darparu'r wybodaeth honno. Yr wyf yn fodlon gwneud hynny.

Yn sgil fy nhrafodaethau gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref, credaf ei bod yn deall pam y dylai pob awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru gael ei gynrychioli ar unrhyw awdurdod heddlu strategol newydd os caiff un ei greu ar gyfer Cymru gyfan. Mae'n bwysig i mi, ynghyd ag awdurdodau'r heddlu a llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, barhau i danlinellu hyn wrth y Swyddfa Gartref. Rhaid inni gael y math hwnnw o gynrychiolaeth os yw hynny i ddigwydd; byddaf yn bendant yn parhau i wneud hyn. Os gallwn gadw meddyliau clir a dod i gytundeb cyffredinol ynghylch y meysydd allweddol a amlinellais yn fy natganiad, gallaf bob amser ddweud wrth y Swyddfa Gartref 'dyma farn gwleidyddion yng Nghymru'. Gobeithio, gyda chefnogaeth ASau yng Nghymru, y gallwn gyflwyno'r achos dros Gymru, sef bod yn rhaid i'r Swyddfa Gartref dalu os yw'n mynd i wneud unrhyw beth. Yn ogystal â hyn, rhaid inni allu edrych ar rai o'r strwythurau. Mae hawl y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol i fod yn rhan o drafodaethau yn y dyfodol yn allweddol yn hyn, oherwydd yr ydym yn rhan annatod o'r agenda hon. Rhoddir arian gan lywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, a ddaw yn uniongyrchol oddi wrthym ni, a daw arian awdurdodau'r heddlu i mewn, ac ati. Felly, dylem fod yn rhan o unrhyw gytundeb gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref. Dylai trafodaethau am ein blaenoriaethau plismona gynnwys llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru, awdurdodau'r heddlu a ni ein hunain. Mae'n bwysig inni frwydro dros yr achos hwnnw ar hyn o bryd.

William Graham: Weinidog, yr wyf yn ddiolchgar eich bod wedi ymrwymo i roi mwy o wybodaeth i'r Cynulliad pan fyddwch yn ei chael. Hoffwn bwysleisio'r anesmwythyd sy'n bodoli am gyfartalu praesept. Fe fyddwch yn ymwybodol o'r anesmwythyd enfawr pan gynyddwyd y dreth gyngor, a'r canfyddiad yn awr yw y gallwn gael ein gorfodi, unwaith eto, i dalu am ddiwygio'r heddlu, yn llwyr neu'n rhannol. Yn dilyn eich trafodaethau gyda

will you give a clear indication when you come back to the Assembly of how precept equalisation will be made, and that the cost will not fall on taxpayers in Wales?

Edwina Hart: In your region, you currently pay £145; if there was equalisation of precept for a single force, the sum would be £138. South Wales would be the area most affected. I would like to know how they intend to do this. There are mechanisms here, and we have to understand how they will deal with these financial issues. I have asked the Home Secretary to use this as an opportunity to look at the issue of how the entire police service is funded. However, I understand that that is unlikely to be addressed until the Lyons review has been published. I regret that, as I think that there was an opportunity, if we are going to have wholesale change in policing across the UK, to look at the financial arrangements. To me, that is a common-sense approach.

Janice Gregory: Thank you for the statement, Minister, and for the information that you provide to the committee. I, and the other committee members, look forward to the continuing information that you present.

3.30 p.m.

While I do not want to rehash the debate regarding the consultation undertaken by the committee it is true to say that the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee did a tremendous amount of work in undertaking the consultation and preparing the report. There was anger and frustration from committee members that our deliberations seemed to have been hijacked at that time by the Home Secretary. In the evidence that we took there, neighbourhood and community policing came through as the loudest concern from stakeholders, and I know that you have taken that on board.

Even though the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee this morning decided on its forward work programme, we stand ready to examine and reconsider any future police restructuring in Wales.

Edwina Hart: I thank the Chair of the committee for that, because it has been helpful having a committee looking at what

Gweinidogion yn San Steffan, a ddywedwch yn glir, pan ddychwelwch at y Cynulliad, sut y caiff praesept ei gyfartalu, ac na fydd rhaid i drethdalwyr yng Nghymru dalu'r gost?

Edwina Hart: Yn eich rhanbarth chi, yr ydych yn talu £145 ar hyn o bryd; pe byddai praesept yn cael ei gyfartalu ar gyfer un heddlu, £138 fyddai'r swm. Ar y de fyddai hyn yn effeithio fwyaf. Hoffwn wybod sut y maent yn bwriadu gwneud hyn. Mae yma fecanweithiau, a rhaid inni ddeall sut y byddant yn ymdrin â'r materion ariannol hyn. Yr wyf wedi gofyn i'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref achub ar y cyfle hwn i ystyried sut y caiff yr holl wasanaeth heddlu ei ariannu. Fodd bynnag, deallaf nad yw'n debygol yr eir i'r afael â hynny nes i adolygiad Lyons gael ei gyhoeddi. Mae hynny'n fy siomi, oherwydd credaf fod yna gyfle, os ydym am newid plismona yn llwyr ledled y DU, i edrych ar y trefniadau ariannol. I mi, synnwyr cyffredin fyddai gwneud hynny.

Janice Gregory: Diolch am y datganiad, Weinidog, ac am y wybodaeth yr ydych yn eir rhoi i'r pwyllgor. Yr wyf fi, ac aelodau eraill y pwyllgor, yn edrych ymlaen at y wybodaeth barhaus a roddwch.

Er nad wyf am ailwampio'r ddadl ar yr ymgynghori gan y pwyllgor, mae'n wir dweud i'r Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio wneud llawer iawn o waith wrth gynnal yr ymgynghoriad a pharatoi'r adroddiad. Yr oedd aelodau'r pwyllgor yn teimlo'n ddig ac yn rhwystredig ei bod yn ymddangos fel petai'r Ysgrifennydd Cartref yn cipio ein trafodaethau ar y pryd. Yn y dystiolaeth a gawsom bryd hynny, y pryder mwyaf a fynegwyd gan randdeiliaid oedd plismona cymdogaethau a chymunedau, a gwn eich bod wedi ystyried hynny.

Er i'r Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio bennu ei flaenraglen waith y bore yma, yr ydym yn barod i archwilio ac ailystyried unrhyw broses i ailstrwythuro'r heddlu yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol.

Edwina Hart: Diolch i Gadeirydd y pwyllgor am hynny, oherwydd yr oedd yn ddefnyddiol cael pwyllgor i edrych ar y materion cymhleth

are complex matters, even though it was within a short space of time. There are all sorts of issues now. Police authority membership has been raised here. We are hoping that the Bill on police and justice will give us maximum flexibility around the membership of police authorities and the appointments process. That is what we have asked for. The Bill removes the separate category of magistrate members, although they can then go as independent members, and the membership of each individual authority will be established by order. So, these issues have come out of discussions here, and we are getting key messages across on them. The important thing for all of us is neighbourhood policing, the relationships with the basic command unit structures and how you can influence what is going on in policing.

I thank you and the committee, Janice. I hope that we will have more time to look in more detail at committee level at some of the issues that will impact on Wales.

hyn, er iddynt wneud hynny o fewn cyfnod byr. Mae pob math o broblemau wedi codi yn awr. Codwyd aelodaeth awdurdodau heddlu. Yr ydym yn gobeithio y bydd Mesur yr heddlu a chyfiawnder yn rhoi'r hyblygrwydd gorau posibl inni o ran aelodaeth awdurdodau heddlu a'r broses benodi. Dyna yr ydym wedi gofyn amdano. Mae'r Mesur yn diddymu'r categori ar wahân o aelodau sy'n ynadon, er y gallant wedyn gyflwyno eu hunain fel aelodau annibynnol, a chaiff aelodaeth pob awdurdod unigol ei sefydlu drwy orchymyn. Felly, daeth y materion hyn i'r amlwg yn sgil trafodaethau yma, ac yr ydym yn cyfleu negeseuon allweddol mewn perthynas â hwy. Y peth pwysig inni bob un yw plismona cymdogaeth, y berthynas â strwythurau unedau rheoli sylfaenol, a sut y gallwch ddylanwadu ar yr hyn sy'n digwydd ym maes plismona.

Diolch i chi ac i'r pwyllgor, Janice. Gobeithio y caiff y pwyllgor fwy o amser i edrych yn fanylach ar rai o'r materion a fydd yn effeithio ar Gymru.

Cynnig i Ohirio Rheolau Sefydlog Motion to Suspend Standing Orders

Y Llywydd: Yn ôl Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 37.6, yr wyf wedi caniatáu cynnig i ohirio'r Rheolau Sefydlog i gymryd y cynnig sydd ger eich bron.

The Presiding Officer: According to Standing Order No. 37.6, I have permitted a motion to suspend Standing Orders to take the motion before you.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales in accordance with Standing Order No. 37.5:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn unol â Rheol Sefydlog 37.5:

suspends Standing Order No. 6.13 and that part of Standing Order No. 5.4 that requires the weekly business statement to constitute the agreed timetable for Assembly business for the following week, to allow the no-named day motion (NNDM2813) tabled on 25 January 2006 for the revision of Standing Orders to be considered in Plenary on Wednesday 25 January 2006. (NDM2814)

yn gohirio Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 6.13 a'r rhan honno o Reol Sefydlog Rhif 5.4 sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol mai'r datganiad busnes wythnosol yw'r amserlen gytûn ar gyfer busnes y Cynulliad yr wythnos ganlynol, i ganiatáu i'r cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod (NNDM2813) a osodwyd ar 25 Ionawr 2006 i ddiwygio'r Rheolau Sefydlog gael ei ystyried yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar ddydd Mercher 25 Ionawr 2006.

Y Llywydd: Mae angen dwy ran o dair o fwyafrif i dderbyn y cynnig.

The Presiding Officer: A two-thirds majority is required for the motion to be carried.

Cynnig (NDM2814): O blaid 34, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2814): For 34, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Cynnig i Ddiwygio Rheolau Sefydlog Motion to Amend Standing Orders

Jenny Randerson: I propose that

the National Assembly acting under section 46(6) of the Government of Wales Act 1998 and Standing Order No. 37:

1. considers the report of the Business Committee which was e-mailed to Members and laid in the Table Office on 25 January 2006; and

2. approves the amendment to Standing Orders set out in the report of the Business Committee. (NNDM2813)

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiaf fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gan weithredu o dan adran 46(6) o Ddeddf Llywodraeth Cymru 1998 a Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 37:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes a e-bostiwyd at yr Aelodau ac a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Ionawr 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo'r diwygiad i'r Rheolau Sefydlog a amlinellwyd yn adroddiad y Pwyllgor Busnes. (NNDM2813)

Cynnig (NNDM2813): O blaid 33, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NNDM2813): For 33, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.32 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.32 p.m.*

**Dadl o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.6 am Faterion sy'n Ymwneud â'r Undeb
Ewropeaidd**

Debate on Matters Related to the European Union under Standing Order No. 6.6

Motion (NDM2786): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales

*notes the agreement reached at the
December European Council in respect of
the EU budget for the 2007 to 2013 period
with the consequent benefits for Wales,
particularly west Wales and the Valleys.
(NDM2786)*

Cynnig (NDM2786): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

*yn nodi'r cytundeb a gafwyd yng Nghyngor
Ewrop ym mis Rhagfyr o ran cyllideb yr UE ar
gyfer y cyfnod 2007 i 2013 ynghyd â'r
manteision a ddaw i Gymru yn sgîl hynny, yn
enwedig i'r gorllewin a'r Cymoedd.
(NDM2786)*

- Amendment 1 in the name of Lisa Francis. Insert a new point at the end of the motion:
- and urges the First Minister to negotiate with the Treasury at Westminster to ensure appropriate match funding for EU projects in Wales.*
- Amendment 2 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Insert a new point at the end of the motion:
- calls on the Assembly Government to make a case for adequate match funding to the UK Government Treasury to enable west Wales and the Valleys to benefit fully from the new convergence fund.*
- Amendment 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Insert a new point at the end of the motion:
- notes the Assembly Government's failure to attain its own key targets set for the Objective 1 programme.*
- Amendment 4 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Insert a new point at the end of the motion:
- calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to make representations to the UK Government to secure match funding for the next round of structural funding.*
- Amendment 5 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Insert a new point at the end of the motion:
- requires the Welsh Assembly Government to produce a report to be debated in Plenary on the lessons learned in the present round of European structural funds.*
- Amendment 6 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Insert a new point at the end of the motion:
- calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to give greater priority to infrastructure projects in the next round of structural funding.*
- Gwelliant 1 yn enw Lisa Francis. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- ac yn annog y Prif Weinidog i negodi gyda'r Trysorlys yn San Steffan er mwyn sicrhau arian cyfatebol priodol ar gyfer prosiectau'r UE yng Nghymru.*
- Gwelliant 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i gyflwyno gerbron Trysorlys Llywodraeth y DU y ddadl dros sicrhau arian cyfatebol digonol er mwyn i orllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd allu elwa'n llawn o'r gronfa gydgyfeirio newydd.*
- Gwelliant 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn nodi methiant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gyrraedd ei thargedau allweddol ei hun a osodwyd ar gyfer rhaglen Amcan 1.*
- Gwelliant 4 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gyflwyno sylwadau i Lywodraeth y DU er mwyn sicrhau arian cyfatebol ar gyfer y rownd nesaf o ariannu strwythurol.*
- Gwelliant 5 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn mynnu bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cynhyrchu adroddiad a fydd yn destun dadl mewn Cyfarfod Llawn ynghylch y gwersi a ddysgwyd yn rownd bresennol y cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd.*
- Gwelliant 6 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i roi mwy o flaenoriaeth i brosiectau seilwaith yn y rownd ariannu strwythurol nesaf.*

Amendment 7 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Insert a new point at the end of the motion: Gwelliant 7 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls for the simplification of the application process for accessing European funding. yn galw am symleiddio'r broses ymgeisio ar gyfer cael gafael ar arian Ewropeaidd.

Amendment 8 in the name of Lisa Francis. Insert a new point at the end of the motion: Gwelliant 8 yn enw Lisa Francis. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

deplores the partial surrender of the UK rebate, with the consequential adverse effect on the UK Treasury, which could result in public expenditure cuts across the UK. yn gresynu'n fawr at yr ildio rhannol a fu ar ad-daliad y DU, a'r effaith niweidiol ar Drysorlys y DU o ganlyniad i hynny, a allai arwain at doriadau mewn gwariant cyhoeddus ledled y DU.

Amendment 9 in the name of Lisa Francis. Insert a new point at the end of the motion: Gwelliant 9 yn enw Lisa Francis. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

deplores the agreement to cut the EU rural development budget, which will have adverse effects in Wales. yn gresynu'n fawr at y cytundeb i dorri cyllideb datblygu gwledig yr UE, a gaiff effeithiau niweidiol yng Nghymru.

Amendment 10 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Insert a new point at the end of the motion: Gwelliant 10 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Cynnwys pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls on the Assembly Government to consult widely on the new convergence fund programme to ensure that all relevant interests are taken into account. yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i ymgynghori'n eang ynghylch rhaglen newydd y gronfa gydgyfeirio er mwyn sicrhau bod pob buddiant perthnasol yn cael ei ystyried.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 8 and 9 in the name of Lisa Francis, amendments 2, 3 and 10 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, and amendments 4, 5, 6, and 7 in the name of Kirsty Williams. **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 8 a 9 yn enw Lisa Francis, gwelliannau 2, 3, a 10 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, a gwelliannau 4, 5, 6, a 7 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Cynigiaf fod **The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan):** I propose that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

the National Assembly for Wales

yn nodi'r cytundeb a gafwyd yng Nghyngor Ewrop ym mis Rhagfyr o ran cyllideb yr UE ar gyfer y cyfnod 2007 i 2013 ynghyd â'r manteision a ddaw i Gymru yn sgîl hynny, yn enwedig i'r gorllewin a'r Cymoedd. *notes the agreement reached at the December European Council in respect of the EU budget for the 2007 to 2013 period with the consequent benefits for Wales, particularly west Wales and the Valleys.* (NDM2786)

Mae'n anrhydedd cyflwyno'r ddadl flynyddol ar Ewrop, yn enwedig am i Gyngor Gweinidogion yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, o dan Lywyddiaeth y Deyrnas Unedig, ychydig cyn y Nadolig, roi anrheg Nadolig sylweddol It is an honour to present the annual debate on Europe, especially as the European Union Council of Ministers, under United Kingdom presidency, just before Christmas, delivered a significant Christmas present for Wales. There

iawn i Gymru. Yr oedd cytundeb ar y gyllideb gyda'r ymrwymiad i gynnal adolygiad bras o fewn dwy flynedd, ac mae hynny'n gosod sylfaen ariannol cadarn i'r Undeb Ewropeaidd dros y saith mlynedd nesaf, yn galluogi'r broses o gynnal adolygiad sylfaenol i'r dyfodol, ac yn golygu bod Amcan 1 yn cael ei roi am yr ail dro i orllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd.

Mewn ateb a gwrthwynebiad i welliant 8, mae'r cytundeb yn gadael ad-daliad llawn y Deyrnas Unedig mewn lle, ac eithrio'r adnoddau a gaiff eu clustnodi at ddatblygiad economaidd yng nghanolbarth ac ardal ddwyreiniol Ewrop gan ein bod ni yng Nghymru wedi cefnogi hynny'n gryf erioed. Y canlyniad yw bod y Deyrnas Unedig, am y tro cyntaf yn hanes ein haelodaeth o'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, yn gyfartal gyda Ffrainc a'r Eidal yn nhermau ein cyfraniad ariannol net i Ewrop.

Mae'n rhaid i'r cytundeb gael sêl bendith Senedd Ewrop ac, wedi hynny, gellir cwblhau'r broses o gytuno rhaglenni a chlustnodi'r arian. Ymgwymerir â'r gamp honno gan lywyddiaeth Awstria, a derbyniwn y bydd ychydig ddadlau ffyrnig o bryd i'w gilydd er mwyn cwblhau'r broses. Serch hynny, disgwylir i hyn gael ei gwblhau yn nes ymlaen yn y gwanwyn.

For us, the key issue is that the budget agreement means that west Wales and the Valleys will be eligible for a full ERDF and ESF convergence programme—the new name for Objective 1—at roughly the same level as the present Objective 1 programme of £1.3 billion over seven years.

East Wales is also eligible for ERDF and ESF competitiveness funding at levels to be agreed later in the year. Although the amounts will be far lower, negotiating the best deal that we can as regards east Wales with the UK authorities will now be a key priority for us. Wales will be able to continue to participate in future cross-border programmes such as INTERREG, as well as other transnational and inter-regional programmes.

For the new round of programmes, we have moved on from the unique Barnett plus

was agreement on the budget, and a commitment to hold a major review within two years, which sets a stable financial platform for the European Union for the next seven years, enables a fundamental revision to be made for the future. It also means that Objective 1 will once again be available to west Wales and the Valleys.

In answer and in opposition to amendment 8, the agreement leaves the United Kingdom rebate intact, except for that earmarked for economic development in central and eastern Europe because we have always supported that in Wales. The outcome is that, for the first time in the history of our membership of the European Union, the United Kingdom is now on a par with France and Italy in terms of our net financial contribution to Europe.

The deal is now subject to agreement with the European Parliament before programmes are agreed and allocations finalised. This task is being taken forward under the presidency of Austria, and while there will undoubtedly be robust discussion, it is thought that agreement will be secured later in the spring.

I ni, y mater allweddol yw bod y cytundeb cyllidebol yn golygu y bydd gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd yn gymwys ar gyfer rhaglen gydgyfeirio ERDF ac ESF lawn—sef yr enw newydd ar gyfer Amcan 1—ar lefel gyffredinol debyg i'r rhaglen Amcan 1 bresennol, sef £1.3 biliwn dros saith mlynedd.

Mae dwyrain Cymru hefyd yn gymwys i gael cyllid cystadleurwydd ERDF ac ESF ar lefelau a gaiff eu cytuno'n ddiweddarach eleni. Er y bydd y symiau lawer yn is, bydd negodi'r ddêl orau bosibl i ddwyrain Cymru gydag awdurdodau'r DU bellach yn flaenoriaeth allweddol i bob un ohonom. Bydd Cymru yn gallu parhau i gymryd rhan mewn rhaglenni ar draws ffiniau yn y dyfodol, megis INTERREG, yn ogystal â rhaglenni eraill ar draws gwledydd a rhwng rhanbarthau.

Ar gyfer y cylch newydd o raglenni, yr ydym wedi symud ymlaen o'r trefniadau unigryw

arrangements that we had to negotiate in 2000 to a process of treating EU funding as a direct receipt to the Assembly budget on top of the block, providing stability for the 2007-13 programmes without having to worry about negotiations with the Treasury.

In response to remarkably similar amendments tabled by Jocelyn Davies, Kirsty Williams and Lisa Francis—numbered 1, 2 and 4—it is too early to make any detailed judgments about the need for any extra allocations to cover public sector match funding. When the position is clearer regarding intervention rates and the funding allocations are finalised, we will carefully consider our position with the Treasury. Please bear in mind that it is the responsibility of sponsors, not ours nor that of the UK Government, to secure match funding. The Pathway to Prosperity programme was there, and is there, as match funding of last resort. Talking up the possible availability of full match funding for either public or private sector bodies' projects in the future can give the opposite impression that it is for funding of first resort. Getting that 'last resort' message across to the private sector and other outside bodies is very important.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I think that all the organisations that you have mentioned are fully aware of the match funding requirements because they have had experience of it for the last four or five years. They know that the arrangements that you have put in place in your budget for the funding of last resort is as such. The reality is that there will always be a need for that last-resort funding. We are asking you today not to tell us in detail what your discussions with the Treasury will be, but do you agree that, in principle, that request should be made?

The First Minister: To repeat what I said yesterday, I rule nothing in or out at this stage. Retention of funding for a further seven years, with a probable transition programme for west Wales and the Valleys for 2014-19, will give a significant boost to Wales's economic development plans. We now have a much stronger strategic policy platform in place with 'Wales: A Better

Barnett a mwy, y bu'n rhaid inni eu negodi yn 2000, i broses o drin cyllid yr UE fel derbyniad uniongyrchol i gyllideb y Cynulliad yn ychwanegol at y bloc, gan roi sefydlogrwydd ar gyfer rhaglenni 2007-13 heb orfod pryderu am negodiadau gyda'r Trysorlys.

I ymateb i welliannau hynod debyg a gyflwynwyd gan Jocelyn Davies, Kirsty Williams a Lisa Francis—sef rhif 1, 2 a 4—mae'n rhy gynnar inni allu llunio unrhyw farn fanwl am yr angen am unrhyw ddyraniadau ychwanegol i ddarparu arian cyfatebol yn y sector cyhoeddus. Pan fydd y sefyllfa'n gliriach o ran cyfraddau ymyrryd, a phan gaiff y dyraniadau cyllid eu cyflwyno yn eu ffurf derfynol, byddwn yn ystyried ein sefyllfa'n ofalus gyda'r Trysorlys. Cofiwch mai cyfrifoldeb y noddwyr, nid ein cyfrifoldeb ni na Llywodraeth y DU, yw sicrhau arian cyfatebol. Yr oedd ac y mae'r rhaglen Ffordd i Ffyniant yno i gael arian cyfatebol dim ond pan fetho popeth arall. Gall manteisio ar y ffaith y gallai arian cyfatebol llawn fod ar gael ar gyfer prosiectau cyrff yn y sector cyhoeddus neu'r sector preifat yn y dyfodol roi'r argraff anghywir mai dyna yw prif ddiben y rhaglen. Mae'n bwysig iawn cyfleu'r neges i gyrff yn y sector preifat a sefydliadau allanol eraill mai dim ond pan fetho popeth arall y dylid defnyddio'r rhaglen.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Credaf fod yr holl sefydliadau yr oeddech yn sôn amdanynt yn hollol ymwybodol o'r gofynion o ran arian cyfatebol, gan eu bod wedi cael profiad ohono yn y pedair neu'r pum mlynedd diwethaf. Maent yn gwybod mai pan fetho popeth arall y dylid defnyddio'r trefniadau cyllido a roesoich ar waith yn eich cyllideb. Y realiti yw y bydd angen yr arian hwnnw bob amser. Nid ydym yn gofyn heddiw ichi ymhelaethu ar gynnwys eich trafodaethau gyda'r Trysorlys, ond yn hytrach a ydych yn cytuno â'r egwyddor y dylid cyflwyno'r cais hwnnw?

Y Prif Weinidog: I ailadrodd yr hyn a ddywedais ddoe, nid wyf yn gwrthod nac yn derbyn dim ar hyn o bryd. Bydd y broses o gadw arian am saith mlynedd arall, gyda rhaglen drosiannol debygol i orllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd ar gyfer 2014-19, yn hwb sylweddol i gynlluniau datblygu economaidd Cymru. Bellach mae gennym lwyfan polisi strategol llawer cryfach ar waith gyda 'Cymru: Gwlad

Country', 'Wales: A Vibrant Economy', the spatial plan and the skills and employment action plan.

Agreement on the budget gives a green light to the work already under way with partners in the private sector, local authorities, our universities and colleges, and the voluntary sector for the preparation of the new programmes during the next 11 months.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Regarding match funding, I have just checked the three amendments that are similar, from the three opposition parties, and not one refers to full match funding; one amendment refers to 'adequate match funding' and another refers to 'match funding'. I accept that we are not seeking full match funding, but we are seeking from you a statement, in principle, that you will be seeking an appropriate level of match funding. We are not asking about the level; I appreciate that that is further down the line, but you seem unwilling even to cross that bridge and say, 'Yes, we will seek appropriate match funding'. That is what we are pushing you on and, so far, we have not had an answer.

The First Minister: What I am saying is that I rule nothing in or out because it is too early. We do not have the intervention rates and the programme allocations. You cannot say to the Treasury, 'We do not know the exact figures but a first shot at the dartboard is 'x''. We do not even have the dartboard yet, therefore it would be the height of foolishness to do that. I do not rule out doing that when we have some way of estimating what the amounts might be.

We will support Kirsty Williams's amendment 7. The next round of programmes will be simplified, delivery arrangements will be streamlined, and it will concentrate on the Lisbon strategy for sustainable jobs and growth, actions to grow the knowledge economy, improve competitiveness, increase skills, address inactivity and build sustainable activities. There will be some scope for strategic economic infrastructure projects, but they must be linked with, and underpin, this agenda.

Well', 'Cymru: Economi yn Ffynnu', y cynllun gofodol a'r cynllun gweithredu sgiliau a chyflogaeth.

Mae cytundeb ar y gyllideb yn rhoi rhwydd hynt i'r gwaith sydd eisoes yn mynd rhagddo gyda phartneriaid yn y sector preifat, awdurdodau lleol, ein prifysgolion a'n colegau, a'r sector gwirfoddol i baratoi'r rhaglenni newydd yn ystod y 11 mis nesaf.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): O ran arian cyfatebol, yr wyf newydd edrych ar y tri gwelliant tebyg gan y tair gwrthblaid, ac nid oes yr un ohonynt yn cyfeirio at arian cyfatebol llawn; mae un gwelliant yn cyfeirio at 'arian cyfatebol digonol' ac un arall at 'arian cyfatebol'. Derbyniaf nad ydym yn gofyn am arian cyfatebol llawn, ond yr ydym yn gofyn am ddatganiad, fel egwyddor, y byddwch yn gofyn am lefel briodol o arian cyfatebol. Nid ydym yn holi am y lefel; yr wyf yn sylweddoli mai yn y dyfodol y caiff hynny ei drafod. Ond yr ydych yn ymddangos yn amharod i groesi'r bont honno hyd yn oed a dweud, 'Byddwn, byddwn yn gofyn am arian cyfatebol priodol'. Dyna pam yr ydym yn eich gwthio, a hyd yma nid ydym wedi cael ateb.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr hyn yr wyf yn ei ddweud yw nad wyf yn gwrthod nac derbyn dim am ei bod yn rhy gynnar. Nid yw cyfraddau ymyrryd na dyraniadau'r rhaglen gennym. Ni allwch ddweud wrth y Trysorlys, 'Nid ydym yn gwybod beth yw'r union ffigurau, ond amcangyfrif bras fyddai 'x''. Nid oes gennym ddull o amcangyfrif eto hyd yn oed, felly byddai'n wirion iawn gwneud hynny. Nid wyf yn dweud na fyddwn yn gwneud hynny pan fydd gennym ryw ffordd o amcangyfrif beth allai'r symiau fod.

Cefnogwn welliant 7 Kirsty Williams. Caiff y cylch nesaf o raglenni eu symleiddio, caiff trefniadau cyflwyno eu mireinio, a bydd yn canolbwyntio ar strategaeth Lisbon ar gyfer swyddi a thwf cynaliadwy, camau gweithredu i gynyddu'r economi wybodaeth, gwella gallu cystadleuol, gwella sgiliau, ymdrin ag anweithgarwch a chyflwyno gweithgareddau cynaliadwy. Bydd rhywfaint o gyfle i gyflwyno prosiectau seilwaith economaidd strategol, ond rhaid iddynt fod yn gysylltiedig â'r agenda hon a bod yn sylfaen iddi.

3.40 p.m.

All partners are fully engaged in developing the programmes, and Assembly Members will be provided with the opportunity to be involved through their relevant subject committees. On amendment 10, which we support, I assure Jocelyn Davies that, in addition to that wide involvement, the draft documents will also be subject to a proper public consultation. We will take the lessons learned from the current programmes and elsewhere in the EU into the development of new programmes. On amendment 5, which we support, we are preparing a synopsis of the results of the various current programme evaluations. The lessons learned will be discussed with the relevant programme monitoring committees.

Leanne Wood: You mentioned the importance of economic infrastructure. I have received concerning news this afternoon that Tower colliery in the Cynon valley is on the verge of closure. Tower was the only good news story to come out of the miners' strike; it employs over 300 people and is situated in an Objective 1 area. I understand that the coal reserve has run out and that there is no capital funding for further exploration. Could Objective 1 money be used to support Tower colliery?

The First Minister: If the coal reserves have run out, I would think that the Tower colliery follow-on programme of what to do with the Tower colliery site would be eligible as infrastructure. It may be news to you, but there has been speculation about when the coal reserves will run out at Tower for quite a while.

Current programmes are 94 per cent committed. Some £1.46 billion of European grant money is committed to 2,655 projects, representing some £3.5 billion of total project investment in Wales. Recent independent studies indicate that more than 40,000 net additional jobs have been created, and up to 85,000 unemployed or economically inactive people have been helped into work or training. Final views on whether targets have been met cannot be made until programmes close in 2009, but that strongly refutes Jocelyn Davies's amendment 2, which is why we recommend opposing it.

Mae pob partner yn cymryd rhan lawn yn y gwaith o ddatblygu'r rhaglenni, a bydd cyfle i Aelodau'r Cynulliad gymryd rhan drwy eu pwyllgorau pwnc perthnasol. O ran gwelliant 10, a gefnogwn, gallaf sicrhau Jocelyn Davies, yn ogystal â'r cyfraniad eang hwnnw, y bydd y dogfennau drafft hefyd yn destun ymgynghori priodol â'r cyhoedd. Byddwn yn manteisio ar y gwersi a ddysgwyd o'r rhaglenni presennol ac mewn mannau eraill yn yr UE wrth ddatblygu rhaglenni newydd. O ran gwelliant 5, a gefnogwn, yr ydym wrthi'n paratoi crynodeb o ganlyniadau'r amrywiol werthusiadau o raglenni cyfredol. Caiff y gwersi a ddysgir eu trafod gyda phwyllgorau monitro'r rhaglenni perthnasol.

Leanne Wood: Soniech am bwysigrwydd seilwaith economaidd. Cefais newyddion siomedig y prynhawn yma fd pwll glo'r Tŵr yng nghwm Cynon ar fin cau. Y Tŵr oedd yr unig newyddion da a ddaeth allan o streic y glowyr; mae'n cyflogi dros 300 o bobl ac yn ardal Amcan 1. Deallaf fod y gronfa o lo wedi dod i ben ac nad oes unrhyw arian cyfalaf i archwilio ymhellach. A ellid defnyddio arian Amcan 1 i gefnogi pwll glo'r Tŵr?

Y Prif Weinidog: Os yw'r glo wedi dod i ben, mae'n debyg y byddai rhaglen ddilynol pwll glo'r Tŵr ar gyfer beth i'w wneud â safle pwll glo'r Tŵr yn gymwys fel seilwaith. Efallai ei fod yn newyddion i chi, ond mae yna ddyfalu wedi bod ers cryn amser ynglŷn â phryd fyddai'r glo yn dod i ben yn y Tŵr.

Mae'r rhaglenni presennol wedi ymrwmo i lefel o 94 y cant. Mae tua £1.46 biliwn o arian grantiau Ewropeaidd wedi'i ymrwmo i 2,655 o brosiectau, sy'n rhoi cyfanswm o ryw £3.5 biliwn o fuddsoddiad mewn prosiectau yng Nghymru. Dengys astudiaethau annibynnol yn ddiweddar fod dros 40,000 o swyddi ychwanegol net wedi eu creu, a bod hyd at 85,000 o bobl ddi-waith neu economaidd anweithgar wedi cael eu helpu i gael gwaith neu hyfforddiant. Ni ellir llunio barn derfynol am y cwestiwn a yw'r targedau wedi eu bodloni ai peidio nes daw'r rhaglenni i ben yn 2009. Ond mae hynny'n gwbl groes i welliant 2 Jocelyn Davies, a dyna pam yr ydym yn ei wrthwynebu.

With west Wales and the Valleys qualifying for the full convergence programme, it means that, in terms of the aid levels that we can give to attract inward investors, or to expand existing investments, we will be at the top rate as regards west Wales and the Valleys. It also means that Merseyside and South Yorkshire, which are at the top rate now, will cease to be so, and, therefore, only Cornwall and west Wales and the Valleys will have the top rate industrial grant assistance capability. West Wales and the Valleys will be 70 per cent of the totality of the area within the UK that can offer the top rate grants, compared with 30 per cent during the current period. A lower level of grant aid will be available in parts of east Wales, as now. That will be determined later in the year, again in discussion with the UK authorities.

On Lisa Francis's amendment 9 on the rural development plan, the budget will continue to be substantial. We estimate that the total rural development spend is likely to be €1.1 billion in the new rural development plan, compared with €594 million under the current programme. Therefore, it almost doubles in size, based on what we spend plus what Europe spends. There is therefore almost a doubling in commitment to the RDP, so the amendment is plain wrong on that issue, and we recommend opposing it.

Glyn Davies: For many years, you have blamed the relatively low spend on the rural development budget on the 3 per cent that we had historically from previous Conservative Governments. This has been the chance for you to change that. However, everyone tells me that the percentage coming to Britain has fallen as a result of this negotiation, and not increased to the sorts of levels that you were talking about before. Perhaps some sort of apology or recognition of this would be in order.

The First Minister: I assure you that the sums that I have given are correct—the amount committed to the new RDP will be €1.1 billion in Wales, compared with €594 million previously. Therefore, it is almost a doubling. A consultation paper was issued by Carwyn Jones earlier this month inviting

Gan fod y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd yn gymwys ar gyfer y rhaglen gydgyfeirio lawn, golyga hynny, o ran lefelau'r cymorth y gallwn ei rhoi i ddenu mewnfuddsoddwyr, neu i ehangu buddsoddiadau presennol, y byddwn ar y gyfradd uchaf o ran y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd. Golyga hefyd nad Glannau Mersi a De Swydd Efrog, sydd ar y gyfradd uchaf ar hyn o bryd, fydd ar y brig. Ac felly, dim ond Cernyw a gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd fydd yn cael cymorth grant diwydiannol ar y gyfradd uchaf. Y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd fydd 70 y cant o gyfanswm yr ardal yn y DU a all gynnig grantiau ar y gyfradd uchaf, o'i chymharu â 30 y cant yn ystod y cyfnod presennol. Bydd lefel is o gymorth grant ar gael mewn rhannau o ddwyrain Cymru, fel sydd ar gael ar hyn o bryd. Caiff hynny ei bennu'n ddiweddarach eleni, eto drwy drafod gydag awdurdodau'r DU.

O ran gwelliant 9 gan Lisa Francis ar y cynllun datblygu gwledig, bydd y gyllideb yn parhau'n sylweddol. Amcangyfrifwn fod cyfanswm y gwariant ar ddatblygu gwledig yn debygol o gyrraedd €1.1 biliwn yn y cynllun datblygu gwledig newydd, o'i gymharu â €594 miliwn o dan y rhaglen bresennol. Felly, bydd fwy neu lai yn dyblu yn ei faint, ar sail yr hyn a wariwn ni a'r hyn a werir gan Ewrop. Felly, caiff yr ymrwymiad i'r cynllun ei ddyblu, fwy neu lai, ac felly mae'r gwelliant yn amlwg yn anghywir yn hynny, ac argymhellwn y dylid ei wrthwynebu.

Glyn Davies: Ers blynyddoedd, yr ydych wedi beio'r gwariant cymharol isel ar y gyllideb datblygu gwledig ar y 3 y cant a gawsom yn hanesyddol gan Lywodraethau Ceidwadol blaenorol. Cawsoch gyfle yn awr i newid hynny. Fodd bynnag, dywed pawb wrthyf fod y ganran a gaiff Prydain wedi gostwng o ganlyniad i'r gwaith negodi hwn, ac nad yw wedi cynyddu i'r mathau o lefelau yr oeddech yn eu crybwyll o'r blaen. Efallai y byddai'n briodol ichi ymddiheuro neu gydnabod hyn mewn rhyw ffordd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Gallaf eich sicrhau bod y symiau a roddais yn gywir—caiff €1.1 biliwn ei ymrwymo i'r cynllun datblygu gwledig newydd yng Nghymru, o'i gymharu â €594 miliwn o'r blaen. Felly, mae'n dyblu fwy neu lai. Cyhoeddwyd papur ymgynghori gan Carwyn Jones yn gynharach y mis yma yn gwahodd

views on the strategic direction for the next RDP.

Therefore, the budget agreement was terrific news for Europe and tremendous news for Wales. A severe budgetary crisis was avoided, and the agreement is undoubtedly in our best interest and that of the UK and of Europe as a whole. We are now entering a period of thoughtful, strategic and fundamental consideration of how the EU as an institution can adapt to meet the expectations of its citizens and the demands of globalisation, and Wales always has, and will continue, to play its full part in this debate.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Before I call the proposer of the first set of amendments, I should say that if I pay full attention to the indicative time, only three speakers will be able to contribute after the amendments are proposed. Eight Members wish to catch my eye, so I will extend the time allocated for this debate, particularly as we have time. However, in order to get everybody in, I ask Members to please speak for five minutes, and I will not allow Members to speak for a second over five minutes, or six minutes if interventions are taken.

Nick Bourne: I propose the following amendments in the name of Lisa Francis. Amendment 1: insert a new point at the end of the motion:

and urges the First Minister to negotiate with the Treasury at Westminster to ensure appropriate match funding for EU projects in Wales.

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

deplores the partial surrender of the UK rebate, with the consequential adverse effect on the UK Treasury, which could result in public expenditure cuts across the UK.

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

sylwadau ar gyfeiriad strategol y cynllun datblygu gwledig nesaf.

Felly, yr oedd y cytundeb cyllidebol yn newyddion arbennig i Ewrop ac yn newyddion ardderchog i Gymru. Llwyddwyd i osgoi argyfwng cyllidebol difrifol, ac mae'r cytundeb yn ddiau o fudd i ni a'r DU ac Ewrop gyfan. Yr ydym erbyn hyn yn dechrau ar gyfnod o ystyried meddylgar, strategol a sylfaenol o'r modd y gall yr UE fel sefydliad addasu i fodloni disgwyliadau ei dinasyddion a gofynion globaleiddio, ac mae Cymru bob amser wedi chwarae ei rhan lawn yn y ddadl hon, a bydd yn parhau i wneud hynny.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cyn imi alw ar gynigydd y gyfres gyntaf o welliannau, dylwn ddweud, os rhoddaf sylw llawn i'r amser dangosol, mai dim ond tri siaradwr a fydd yn gallu cyfrannu ar ôl i'r gwelliannau gael eu cynnig. Mae wyth Aelod am dynnu fy sylw, felly, byddaf yn ymestyn yr amser a neilltuwyd ar gyfer y ddadl hon, yn arbennig gan fod gennym amser. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn rhoi cyfle i bawb, gofynnaf i Aelodau siarad am bum munud, ac ni chaniatâf i Aelodau siarad am eiliad dros bum munud, neu chwe munud os bydd ymyriadau.

Nick Bourne: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Lisa Francis. Gwelliant 1: cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

ac yn annog y Prif Weinidog i negodi gyda'r Trysorlys yn San Steffan er mwyn sicrhau arian cyfatebol priodol ar gyfer prosiectau'r UE yng Nghymru.

Cynigiaf welliant 8. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn gresynu'n fawr at yr ildio rhannol a fu ar ad-daliad y DU, a'r effaith niweidiol ar Drysorlys y DU o ganlyniad i hynny, a allai arwain at doriadau mewn gwariant cyhoeddus ledled y DU.

Cynigiaf welliant 9 yn enw Lisa Francis. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

deplores the agreement to cut the EU rural development budget, which will have adverse effects in Wales.

I will seek to be brief in line with your ruling.

This is an important debate. Clearly, the budget settlement that was reached in December during the UK presidency was important for Wales. I accept that, as far as convergence funding is concerned, there is no question that that was good news. However, looking at the position of the budget as a whole, it is a more mixed bag, and, for understandable reasons, the First Minister perhaps skipped over the bits that were not so good for Wales, and I want to focus on those particular points. Crucially, there are consequences from convergence funding. The First Minister said that there is no dartboard; we do not know what numbers we have to hit, but we know that there is a dartboard and that we have to get darts on it. What we are seeking from the First Minister today, so far without success—and that is reflected in what happened in the Committee on European and External Affairs—is a commitment in principle to seek appropriate match funding from the Treasury in relation to this European spend. It is no good saying that this is something that could be addressed later. It certainly has to be addressed later in terms of how much we seek, but we need a decision, in principle, today during this important debate that says, ‘Yes, we are going to seek it’, and it is as well that the Treasury is aware of that. We do not have to say how much it is; I can see that we do not know that yet, but we know that we need to seek some funding, and that is the issue on which we are pursuing the First Minister.

The second issue relates to the surrender of part of the rebate, and, again, there is no question that part of the rebate was surrendered without any real commitment to reform the common agricultural policy, certainly not within the parameters that had been originally set out by the Prime Minister in saying that we wanted fundamental reform of CAP. That did not happen; there is no agreement on that, and the consequence of a cut in the rebate—and I realise that there would have been a cut—has to mean higher taxes, higher borrowing, cuts in public

yn gresynu'n fawr at y cytundeb i dorri cyllideb datblygu gwledig yr UE, a gaiff effeithiau niweidiol yng Nghymru.

Ceisïaf fod yn gryno yn unol â'ch dyfarniad.

Mae hon yn ddadl bwysig. Yn amlwg, yr oedd setliad y gyllideb a wnaed ym mis Rhagfyr yn ystod llywyddiaeth y DU yn bwysig i Gymru. Derbynïaf, o ran arian cydgyfeirio, fod hynny'n sicr yn newyddion da. Fodd bynnag, o edrych ar sefyllfa'r gyllideb gyfan, mae'n fwy cymysg, ac am resymau dealladwy efallai fod y Prif Weinidog wedi anwybyddu'r darnau nad oeddent cystal i Gymru, ac yr wyf am ganolbwyntio ar y pwyntiau penodol hynny. Yn allweddol, mae i arian cydgyfeirio oblygiadau. Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog nad oes gennym ddull iamcangyfrif y ffigurau; nad yw'r ffigurau'n hysbys, ond gwyddom fod yna ffigurau ac y bydd yn rhaid inni eu cyflawni. Yr hyn yr ydym yn ei geisio gan y Prif Weinidog heddiw, yn aflwyddiannus hyd yma—ac adlewyrchir hynny yn yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn y Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd ac Allanol—yw ymrwymiad i'r egwyddor o ofyn am arian cyfatebol priodol gan y Trysorlys mewn perthynas â'r gwariant Ewropeaidd hwn. Nid oes fawr o ddiben dweud bod hyn yn rhyweth y gellid mynd i'r afael ag ef yn ddiweddarach. Yn bendant, rhaid mynd i'r afael ag ef yn ddiweddarach, o ran faint y gofynnwn amdano, ond mae angen penderfyniad ar yr egwyddor heddiw, yn ystod y ddadl bwysig hon sy'n dweud, ‘Ydym, yr ydym yn mynd i ofyn am hynny’, a llawn cystal i'r Trysorlys wybodol hynny. Nid oes rhaid inni ddweud faint ydyw; gallaf weld na wyddom hynny eto, ond gwyddom fod angen inni ofyn am ryw faint o arian, a dyna'r mater yr ydym yn pwysu ar y Prif Weinidog yn ei gylch.

Mae a wnelo'r ail fater ag ildio rhan o'r ad-daliad, ac unwaith eto nid oes amheuaeth na chafodd rhan o'r ad-daliad ei ildio heb unrhyw ymrwymiad gwirioneddol i ddiwygio'r polisi amaethyddol cyffredin. Yn sicr nid yw hyn o fewn y paramedrau a bennwyd yn wreiddiol gan Brif Weinidog y DU wrth ddweud ein bod am ddiwygio PAC yn sylfaenol. Ni ddigwyddodd hynny; nid oes cytundeb ar hynny, a rhaid i ganlyniad gostyngiad yn yr ad-daliad—a sylweddolaf y byddai gostyngiad wedi digwydd—olygu trethi uwch, benthyciadau uwch, toriadau mewn gwariant cyhoeddus, neu

expenditure, or a combination of those three. That is our concern about this aspect, hence amendment 8.

Leighton Andrews: Nick, speaking of surrenders, do you support the view of your party leader that Conservative MEPs should surrender membership of the European People's Party in the European Parliament?

Nick Bourne: I had not realised that this was central to the debate, but I will gladly have a discussion with you afterwards. Week after week, you refer to David Cameron; it can only be a sign that you are rattled. There are two indications of how rattled the Labour Party is: you always refer to the new leader and the First Minister always refers to John Redwood. I have a John Redwoodometer on, and the more the First Minister refers to John Redwood, the more I know that the Labour Party is rattled. That is not surprising when we are consistently ahead in the opinion polls these days.

The third issue is the rural development fund. I was not impressed by the First Minister on this; we know that there will be a cut in the rural development fund in Wales. We do not know how much it will be, but it is something that we need to address because it is causing concern throughout Wales, particularly rural Wales. That is something that we will have to return to. I am not convinced by those figures; there is some smoke and mirrors there, and that is something to do with match funding. There is a real cut in the rural development budget and it will affect Wales, so let us be clear on that.

3.50 p.m.

Those are our concerns. There is partial good news for Wales in terms of qualification again for convergence funding, although let us be clear that that is due to poor economic performance in west Wales and the Valleys, which remains poor, and we look to the Government to correct that. As I said, there is some partial good news here, but there are issues that need to be addressed, and I hope that the First Minister, or whoever responds to this debate, will grapple with those in a

gyfuniad o'r tri pheth hynny. Dyma ein pryder ynglŷn â'r agwedd hon, a'r rheswm dros welliant 8.

Leighton Andrews: Nick, ynglŷn ag ildiadau, a gefnogwch farn arweinydd eich plaid y dylai ASEau Ceidwadol ildio eu haelodaeth o Blaid Pobl Ewrop yn Senedd Ewrop?

Nick Bourne: Nid oeddwn wedi sylweddoli bod hwn yn ganolog i'r ddadl, ond byddaf yn fwy na bodlon ei drafod gyda chi wedyn. Wythnos ar ôl wythnos, yr ydych yn cyfeirio at David Cameron; mae hynny'n arwydd eich bod wedi eich cynhyrfu. Mae yna ddau arwydd fod y Blaid Lafur wedi ei chynhyrfu: yr ydych chi bob amser yn cyfeirio at yr arweinydd newydd ac mae'r Prif Weinidog bob amser yn cyfeirio at John Redwood. Yr wyf yn mesur pa mor aml y cyfeirir at John Redwood, a pho amlaf y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn cyfeirio at John Redwood, y mwyaf sicr yr wyf fod y Blaid Lafur wedi cynhyrfu. Nid yw hynny'n syndod o ystyried ein bod ar y blaen yn gyson mewn polau piniwn erbyn hyn.

Y trydydd mater yw'r gronfa datblygu gwledig. Ni chreodd y Prif Weinidog argraff dda arnaf yn hyn; gwyddom y bydd toriad yn y gronfa datblygu gwledig yng Nghymru. Ni wyddom faint fydd hynny, ond mae'n rhywbeth y mae angen inni fynd i'r afael ag ef am ei fod yn achosi pryder ledled Cymru, yn arbennig yng Nghymru wledig. Mae hynny'n rhywbeth y bydd yn rhaid inni ddychwelyd ato. Nid yw'r ffigurau hynny'n fy narbwyllo; mae rhywfaint o gonsurio yn hyn, ac mae a wnelo hynny, i raddau, ag arian cyfatebol. Mae toriad gwirioneddol yn y gyllideb datblygu gwledig, a bydd yn effeithio ar Gymru, felly, gadewch inni fod yn glir ynglŷn â hynny.

Dyna ein pryderon. Mae yna ychydig newyddion da i Gymru am ei bod yn gymwys eto i gael arian cydgyfeirio, er y dylem fod yn glir fod hynny o ganlyniad i berfformiad economaidd gwael yn y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd, sy'n parhau'n wael, a disgwyliwn i'r Llywodraeth unioni hynny. Fel y dywedais, mae yma ychydig newyddion da, ond mae yna faterion y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy, a gobeithio y bydd y Prif Weinidog, neu pwy bynnag a fydd yn ymateb i'r ddadl hon, yn

way that has perhaps not been done so far.

ymdrin â hwy mewn ffordd na wnaed o'r blaen efallai.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Thank you for being succinct.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Diolch am fod yn gryno.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 2: cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 2: insert a new point at the end of the motion:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i gyflwyno gerbron Trysorlys Llywodraeth y DU y ddadl dros sicrhau arian cyfatebol digonol er mwyn i orllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd allu elwa'n llawn o'r gronfa gydygyfeirio newydd.

calls on the Assembly Government to make a case for adequate match funding to the UK Government Treasury to enable west Wales and the Valleys to benefit fully from the new convergence fund.

Cynigiau welliant 3. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

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

yn nodi methiant Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gyrraedd ei thargedau allweddol ei hun a osodwyd ar gyfer rhaglen Amcan 1.

notes the Assembly Government's failure to attain its own key targets set for the Objective 1 programme.

Cynigiau welliant 10. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

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

yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i ymgynghori'n eang ynghylch rhaglen newydd y gronfa gydygyfeirio er mwyn sicrhau bod pob buddiant perthnasol yn cael ei ystyried.

calls on the Assembly Government to consult widely on the new convergence fund programme to ensure that all relevant interests are taken into account.

Hoffwn i hefyd ddweud fy mod i'n falch o'r cyfle i gyfrannu i'r drafodaeth hon. Mae hon yn drafodaeth bwysig, a thrafodaeth fwy perthnasol o lawer eleni am fod Cymru wedi cymhwyso unwaith yn rhagor am arian Amcan 1. Wrth gwrs, fel y dywedodd Nick Bourne, mae hynny oherwydd ein bod yn parhau'n dlawd, ond bydd cael yr arian yn ail gyfle inni i sicrhau tipyn o welliant yn economi gorllewin Cymru a'r Cymoedd.

I should also like to say that I am pleased to contribute to this debate. It is an important debate, and is even more relevant this year given that Wales has once again qualified for Objective 1 funding. Of course, as Nick Bourne stated, that is because we are still poor. But receiving the money will give us a second chance to ensure that there is significant improvement in the economy of west Wales and the Valleys.

Yr oeddwn yn synnu o glywed nad oedd y Llywodraeth yn fodlon cefnogi gwelliant 3, ym mha un yr ydym yn dweud ei bod wedi methu cyrraedd ei tharged ei hun ar gyfer Amcan 1. Ei methiant i gyrraedd ei tharged sy'n golygu ein bod yn cymhwyso am yr ail waith.

I was surprised to hear that the Government was not prepared to support amendment 3, in which we say that it has failed to attain its own target for Objective 1. It is its failure to reach its target that means we qualify once again.

Nid wyf yn cymryd yr un safbwynt ynghylch yr ad-daliad â'r Ceidwadwyr. Os ydych yn ehangu'r Undeb Ewropeaidd i'r dwyrain,

I do not have the same viewpoint on the rebate as that taken by the Conservatives. If you expand the European Union to the east, then

bydd cost ynghlwm wrth hynny. Nid wyf yn meddwl ei bod yn iawn fod y gwledydd newydd yn talu rhan o ad-daliad gwledydd Prydain. Felly, er bod y Ceidwadwyr yn teimlo fod hwnnw yn bwnc pwysig, credaf mai rhywbeth anorfod ydoedd yn y cydestun presennol.

Symudaf ymlaen, felly, i dynnu sylw'r Prif Weinidog at bwnc arian cyfatebol. Mae yntau'n gwybod ein bod wedi ei holi sawl gwaith ynghylch y pwnc hwn ac na fydd yn mynd i ffwrdd. Mae wedi dweud wrthym nad yw wedi penderfynu eto a fydd yn gofyn am arian cyfatebol ai peidio, a dywed nad yw'n hollol siŵr eto faint fydd ei angen, felly sut y gall fynd at y Trysorlys a gofyn am arian heb wybod beth yw'r swm.

Gwyddom oll y bu trafod am yr hyn yr oedd Alun Michael yn ei wneud yn 2000. Cyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog at y llythyr a anfonodd Alun Michael i'r Trysorlys ym mis Ionawr 2000, ac fe'i cyfeiriais at y briff a baratowyd ar gyfer Alun Michael i'w ddefnyddio yn ei gyfarfod ar 18 Chwefror 2000.

It is this briefing document that was prepared for Alun Michael that gives us an indication that, at least in 2000, the Assembly Government felt ready to make an in-principle application for match funding, even before it knew what the total requirement was. The briefing says that match funding will be an equally high-profile issue for the Assembly and that just providing the additional grant cover will not be sufficient. That is clearly a request for match funding. Given that the single programming document has not yet been buttoned down to the satisfaction of the commission, it is difficult to say what the additional match funding requirement will be, but officials will need to discuss the details.

It is clear that, in 2000, Alun Michael felt confident enough to make the case in principle to the Treasury. All that we are asking from the First Minister today is an assurance that he will do the same. People will be asking, 'What is the importance of match funding, and why are you making such an issue of it?' I think that Sue Essex told us that there is no earthly chance of us securing

there will be a cost in that. I do not think it is right that the new countries should pay part of the UK rebate. Therefore, although the Conservatives feel this to be an issue, I believe this was inevitable given the current position.

I will move on, therefore, to draw the First Minister's attention to the issue of match funding. He knows we have questioned him several times on this matter and that this will not go away. He has told us he has not yet decided whether he will ask for match funding or not, and that he is not yet clear as to what sum of money will be required, therefore, how can he go to the Treasury to ask for funding without knowing the amount.

We all know that there has been discussion about what Alun Michael was doing back in 2000. The First Minister referred to the letter which Alun Michael sent to the Treasury in January 2000, and I referred him to the briefing which was prepared for Alun Michael for his meeting on 18 February 2000.

Mae'r ddogfen briffio hon a baratowyd ar gyfer Alun Michael yn rhoi syniad inni, o leiaf yn 2000, fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn teimlo'n barod i wneud cais mewn egwyddor am arian cyfatebol, hyd yn oed cyn iddi wybod beth oedd cyfanswm y gofyniad. Dywed y ddogfen briffio y bydd arian cyfatebol yn fater proffil uchel ar gyfer y Cynulliad ac na fydd darparu'r grant ychwanegol yn unig yn ddigonol. Mae hynny'n amlwg yn gais am arian cyfatebol. O gofio nad yw'r ddogfen rhaglennu sengl eto ar ffurf sy'n bodloni'r comisiwn, mae'n anodd dweud beth fydd y gofyniad o ran arian cyfatebol ychwanegol, ond bydd angen i swyddogion drafod y manylion.

Mae'n amlwg fod Alun Michael, yn 2000, yn teimlo'n ddigon hyderus i gyflwyno egwyddor y ddadl i'r Trysorlys. Y cyfan y gofynnwn amdano gan y Prif Weinidog heddiw yw sicrwydd y bydd yn gwneud yr un fath. Bydd pobl yn gofyn, 'Pam mae arian cyfatebol yn bwysig a pham yr ydych yn rhoi cymaint o bwys arno?' Credaf i Sue Essex ddweud wrthym yn ei hymateb imi yn ystod cwestiynau am gyllid nad

it in her response to me during finance questions. However, the importance of it lies in the level of match funding, and this is clear from the Assembly budget from 2001 onwards. The last-resort pots, to which the First Minister referred, vary from £66 million in 2001-02 to £71 million in 2004-05. If you add up the reserve budgets for the whole period, you are talking about a figure in excess of £400 million. We do not know whether all that was drawn down for match funding, but that was the sum that was made available in the Assembly budget. It is a substantial sum of money, and, therefore, we are asking the First Minister to ensure that, next time, that money will be available for health, education and transport, and that the Treasury stumps up the cash for the match funding for Wales.

I also draw attention to the rural development budget. I am not sure that we can yet agree the figures, because the European Commission has not yet allocated that budget between the member states, and this point was confirmed during my discussion with commission officials in Brussels on Friday. We need to know from the First Minister and the Government how they are going to address the shortfall in that budget when it comes on stream after 2007. The commission has made it clear that there will be a cut. We need the First Minister to tell us what arrangements he is going to make to ensure that Welsh rural communities do not suffer as a result of that cut.

Michael German: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 4: insert a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to make representations to the UK Government to secure match funding for the next round of structural funding.

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

requires the Welsh Assembly Government to produce a report to be debated in Plenary on the lessons learned in the present round of European structural funds.

oes gennym unrhyw obaith o'i sicrhau. Fodd bynnag, lefel yr arian cyfatebol sy'n bwysig, ac mae hyn yn amlwg o gyllideb y Cynulliad o 2001 ymlaen. Mae'r cronfeydd a ddefnyddir pan fetho popeth arall, fel y cyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog atynt, yn amrywio o £66 miliwn yn 2001-02 i £71 miliwn yn 2004-05. Os adiwch y cyllidebau wrth gefn ar gyfer y cyfnod cyfan, cewch ffigur sy'n fwy na £400 miliwn. Ni wyddom a hawliwyd y swm cyfan hwnnw ar gyfer arian cyfatebol, ond dyna'r swm a neilltuwyd yng nghyllideb y Cynulliad. Mae'n swm sylweddol o arian, ac felly yr ydym yn gofyn i'r Prif Weinidog sicrhau y bydd yr arian hwnnw ar gael ar gyfer iechyd, addysg a thrafnidiaeth y tro nesaf, ac y bydd y Trysorlys yn rhoi'r arian parod ar gyfer yr arian cyfatebol i Gymru.

Tynnaf sylw hefyd at y gyllideb datblygu gwledig. Nid wyf yn siŵr y gallwn gytuno ar y ffigurau eto, oherwydd nid yw'r Comisiwn Ewropeaidd eto wedi dyrannu'r gyllideb honno rhwng yr aelod wladwriaethau. Cadarnhawyd y pwynt hwn yn ystod fy nhrafodaeth gyda swyddogion y comisiwn ym Mrwsel ddydd Gwener. Mae angen inni wybod gan y Prif Weinidog a'r Llywodraeth sut y byddant yn ymdrin â'r diffyg yn y gyllideb honno pan ddaw i rym ar ôl 2007. Mae'r comisiwn wedi gwneud yn glir y bydd gostyngiad. Mae angen i'r Prif Weinidog ddweud wrthym pa drefniadau y bydd yn eu gwneud i sicrhau na fydd cymunedau gwledig Cymru yn dioddef o ganlyniad i'r gostyngiad hwnnw.

Michael German: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 4: cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gyflwyno sylwadau i Lywodraeth y DU er mwyn sicrhau arian cyfatebol ar gyfer y rownd nesaf o ariannu strwythurol.

Cynigiau welliant 5. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn mynnu bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn cynhyrchu adroddiad a fydd yn destun dadl mewn Cyfarfod Llawn ynghylch y gwersi a ddysgwyd yn rownd bresennol y cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd.

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

calls on the Welsh Assembly Government to give greater priority to infrastructure projects in the next round of structural funding.

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

calls for the simplification of the application process for accessing European funding.

First Minister, at this time, we need to see speed off the blocks, given that we are receiving the second round of Objective 1 funding. There are lessons that the National Assembly Government must learn. Unlike the previous round of funding, where we were restrained from having a sprint start, we now have to hand the baton on from this round to the next in order to plan in advance. We are not beginning from a standing start as we did last time, and we must build on what has already been learnt; we cannot rest on our laurels.

There are three issues that need to be addressed now. The first is that we must emphasise the changes that we need in policy terms for this new programme. I will raise the issue of infrastructure for west Wales and the Valleys in a moment. It was interesting that, this morning, we received information from the spatial plan; all the responses from around Wales indicate that integrated transport is a crucial aspect, as is broadband in other areas. This time, we should place emphasis on integrated transport for all areas of Wales. Last time, we were not given permission, and the commission indicated that it would not approve infrastructure projects.

The second issue concerns seeking consensus—not just from the all-Wales bodies, but regional and local consensus—on how we might work together. The third issue is match funding from the Treasury. As Ieuan and Nick have rightly said, we are not asking for full match funding. We are asking that the appropriate level of match funding be given in addition to the block. The First Minister, very conveniently, circulated to us at lunchtime Alun Michael's letter. In it, he

Cynigiau welliant 6. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i roi mwy o flaenoriaeth i brosiectau seilwaith yn y rownd ariannu strwythurol nesaf.

Cynigiau welliant 7. Cynnwys ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw am symleiddio'r broses ymgeisio ar gyfer cael gafael ar arian Ewropeaidd.

Brif Weinidog, y tro hwn mae angen inni weld gweithredu cyflym, o gofio ein bod yn cael yr ail gylch o arian Amcan 1. Mae yna wersi y mae'n rhaid i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru eu dysgu. Yn wahanol i'r cylch ariannu blaenorol, pan gawsom ein rhwystro rhag cychwyn yn gyflym, mae angen inni erbyn hyn symud ymlaen o'r cylch hwn i'r cylch nesaf er mwyn cynllunio ymlaen llaw. Nid ydym yn dechrau o'r newydd fel yr oeddem y tro diwethaf, a rhaid inni adeiladu ar yr hyn a ddysgwyd eisoes; ni allwn orffwys ar ein rhwyfau.

Mae yna dri mater y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy yn awr. Y cyntaf yw bod yn rhaid inni bwysleisio'r newidiadau y mae eu hangen mewn polisi ar gyfer y rhaglen newydd hon. Codaf fater seilwaith ar gyfer y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd maes o law. Yr oedd yn ddiddorol ein bod wedi cael gwybodaeth o'r cynllun gofodol y bore yma; dywed yr holl ymatebion o bob cwr o Gymru fod trafndiaeth integredig yn agwedd allweddol, fel y mae band eang mewn ardaloedd eraill. Y tro hwn, dylem roi pwyslais ar drafndiaeth integredig ar gyfer holl ardaloedd Cymru. Y tro diwethaf, ni chaniatawyd inni wneud hynny, a dywedodd y comisiwn na fyddai'n cymeradwyo prosiectau seilwaith.

Mae'r ail fater yn ymwneud â cheisio cael consensws—nid gan gyrff Cymru gyfan yn unig, ond yn lleol ac yn rhanbarthol—am y ffordd y gallem weithio gyda'n gilydd. Y trydydd mater yw arian cyfatebol gan y Trysorlys. Fel y dywedodd Ieuan a Nick yn gywir ddigon, nid ydym yn gofyn am arian cyfatebol llawn. Yr ydym yn gofyn i'r lefel briodol o arian cyfatebol gael ei rhoi yn ychwanegol at y bloc. Dosbarthwyd llythyr Alun Michael inni gan y Prif Weinidog, yn gyfleus iawn, amser cinio.

points out that, first, he was looking for an above-Barnett block allocation of European money, which was achieved, and achieved for the next round. He goes on to say that we would then consider the additional match funding cover we need by way of an addition to the block.

That is what Alun Michael wrote in a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Treasury: that this was step one, and that step two would involve coming back to tell the Treasury that we would need some match funding. In other words, he indicated early on, not an amount, but that he was looking for match funding above the block. In case anyone thinks that the match funding has not come from other services in Wales, we have only to look at the fact that there are two parts to the local regeneration fund and the Pathway to Prosperity fund, both of which have been in some difficulty over the years.

Jenny Randerson: You mentioned earlier the importance of consensus and agreement with partners in local government. Do you agree with me that a great deal of damage was done to the relationship between the Assembly Government and local government by the stop-start approach that the Minister for Economic Development and Transport was forced into when he ran out of match funding and had to put pressure on local government partners and on Pathway to Prosperity?

Michael German: Absolutely and precisely. I would have put it exactly that way—

Andrew Davies: Will the Member give way?

Michael German: May I take an intervention in a moment?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Yes. You need to reply to the other intervention first.

Michael German: That is very kind. I will take the Minister's intervention in a moment.

The position is clearly laid out in the dialogue that took place in the Economic Development and Transport Committee and in the Chamber. I remind Members of the Assembly's own official who wrote to the

Ynddo, mae'n dweud ei fod, yn gyntaf, yn gobeithio cael arian Ewropeaidd yn ychwanegol at arian bloc Barnett. Sicrhawyd hynny, ac ar gyfer y cylch nesaf. Aiff yn ei flaen i ddweud y byddem wedyn yn ystyried yr arian cyfatebol ychwanegol y mae ei angen arnom fel ychwanegiad at y bloc.

Dyna a ysgrifennodd Alun Michael mewn llythyr at y Brif Ysgrifennydd y Trysorlys: mai cam un oedd hwn, ac y byddai cam dau yn golygu dod yn ôl i ddweud wrth y Trysorlys y byddai arnom angen ychydig arian cyfatebol. Hynny yw, soniodd yn gynnar, nid am swm, ond ei fod yn gobeithio cael arian cyfatebol yn ychwanegol at y bloc. Rhag ofn bod neb yn credu nad yw arian cyfatebol wedi dod o wasanaethau eraill yng Nghymru, nid oes ond angen inni edrych ar y ffaith fod dwy ran i'r gronfa adfywio lleol a'r gronfa Ffordd i Ffyniant, a'r mae'r naill a'r llall wedi cael ychydig anhawster dros y blynyddoedd.

Jenny Randerson: Yr oeddech yn sôn yn gynharach am bwysigrwydd consensws a chytundeb gyda phartneriaid mewn llywodraeth leol. A gytunwch â mi fod cryn niwed gael ei achosi i'r berthynas rhwng Llywodraeth y Cynulliad a llywodraeth leol oherwydd y ffordd anwastad y gorfodwyd y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth i'w mabwysiadu pan ddaeth yr arian cyfatebol i ben, a phan fu'n rhaid iddo roi pwysau ar bartneriaid mewn llywodraeth leol ac ar Ffordd i Ffyniant?

Michael German: Yn llwyr ac yn hollol. Dyna'n union y byddwn innau wedi ei ddweud—

Andrew Davies: A wnaiff yr Aelod ildio?

Michael German: A gaf fi dderbyn ymyriad mewn munud?

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cewch. Mae angen ichi ateb yr ymyriad arall yn gyntaf.

Michael German: Yr ydych yn garedig iawn. Derbyniaf ymyriad y Gweinidog mewn munud.

Mae'r sefyllfa wedi ei gosod allan yn glir yn y drafodaeth a fu yn y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth ac yn y Siambr. Atgoffaf Aelodau fod un o swyddogion y Cynulliad ei hun wedi ysgrifennu at Awdurdod

Welsh Development Agency to say that much as he understood the problems that the WDA would face the next year—referring to this current financial year—there was a problem across the budget for MEGs that would require budget holders to plan something approaching an 11 per cent reduction, and that, for the WDA, that would equate to a cut of roughly £20 million, to be substituted to Pathway to Prosperity, so that the allocation would remain the same.

It is important that Members remind themselves that these budgets are under pressure. Simply, that note says that the money would be taken away from other priorities and put into that pot. There have been pressures on these pots, and I hope that the Minister will recognise that.

Andrew Davies: I want to respond to the point that Jenny Randerson made to you. There was no shortage of match funding for local government through the local regeneration fund. The problem was local government's inability to spend the generous allocations that we had made to it in order for it to provide match funding for its own projects.

4.00 p.m.

Michael German: I am sure that you will have read about the *Western Mail's* request under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. The correspondence that came from your department says that there was to be full spending commitment of the local regeneration fund. However, it was convenient, if you were short of money at the WDA, to go and take the money from someone else and put in there and shuffle it around.

The point is that there were pressures on this budget. According to recent figures, somewhere in the region of £66 million to £71 million—£60 million or so originally—had to be found from our block in order to meet match funding needs. All that we are requesting at this stage is that the First Minister does what Alun Michael did and writes to the Chancellor. I am even prepared to suggest that he should use the words that Alun Michael used back in 2000:

Datblygu Cymru i ddweud, er ei fod yn deall y problemau y byddai WDA yn eu hwynebu yn ystod y flwyddyn nesaf—gan gyfeirio at y flwyddyn ariannol gyfredol hon—fod yna broblem ar draws y gyllideb ar gyfer Prif Grwpiau Gwariant. Byddai hynny'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i ddeiliaid cyllidebau gynllunio gostyngiad tebyg i 11 y cant, ac y byddai hynny, ar gyfer WDA, yn cyfateb i doriad o ryw £20 miliwn, i'w ddirprwyo i Ffordd i Ffyniant, er mwyn i'r dyraniad barhau'r un fath.

Mae'n bwysig i Aelodau atgoffa'u hunain fod y cyllidebau hyn o dan bwysau. Yn syml, dywed y nodyn hwnnw y câi'r arian ei dynnu oddi ar flaenoriaethau eraill a'i roi yn y gronfa honno. Mae pwysau wedi bod ar y cronfeydd hyn, a gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn cydnabod hynny.

Andrew Davies: Hoffwn ymateb i'r pwynt a wnaeth Jenny Randerson. Nid oedd prinder arian cyfatebol o gwbl ar gyfer llywodraeth leol drwy'r gronfa adfywio lleol. Y broblem oedd anallu llywodraeth leol i wario'r dyraniadau hael yr oeddem wedi eu rhoi er mwyn iddi ddarparu arian cyfatebol ar gyfer ei phrosiectau ei hun.

Michael German: Mae'n siŵr eich bod wedi darllen am gais y *Western Mail* o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000. Dywed yr ohebiaeth a ddaeth o'ch adran y byddai ymrwymiad llawn i wario'r gronfa adfywio lleol. Fodd bynnag, yr oedd yn gyfleus, os oeddech yn brin o arian yn WDA, i gymryd arian oddi ar rywun arall a'i gynnwys yno a'i symud o gwmpas.

Y pwynt yw fod pwysau ar y gyllideb hon. Yn ôl ffigurau diweddar, yr oedd yn rhaid dod o hyd i oddeutu £66 miliwn i £71 miliwn—tua £60 miliwn yn wreiddiol—o'n bloc ni er mwyn gallu darparu arian cyfatebol. Y cyfan a ofynnwn ar hyn o bryd yw i'r Prif Weinidog ddilyn camau Alun Michael ac ysgrifennu at y Canghellor. Yr wyf hyd yn oed yn barod i awgrymu y dylai ddefnyddio'r geiriau a ddefnyddiodd Alun Michael yn 2000:

‘We would like you to consider the additional match funding that we need by way of addition to the block’.

It would simply be a request at this stage. Incidentally, there is a nice, interesting departure in this document, in that there is a block of space in the text and I wonder whether the First Minister might explain to us why there is a gap in the text of this letter—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Sadly, your time has run out.

Irene James: With almost all of the current programme completely committed to over 1,600 projects throughout west Wales and the Valleys, without decommitment or project failure due to the opposition’s doom-and-gloom predictions about match funding, and with commendation from the European Commission, Objective 1 in Wales is truly a Labour success story.

Now is the time to look forward to ensure that we have the right strategies to secure maximum impact from the next round of funding for west Wales and the Valleys. Many reforms that will improve the delivery of structural funds into the most deprived areas of Wales are already taking shape. Abolishing the quango state, for example, will ensure real convergence with Government priorities to target poverty and regeneration, priorities that have appeared peripheral to some quango investment strategies. Of the £64 million that was committed to the WDA’s nine biggest projects—those which have individually drawn down over £5 million of European funding—over a third has been allocated to projects that relate to the agri-food partnership, which has little impact in overcoming the concentrated levels of poverty in the south Wales Valleys.

Similarly, the principle of bottom-up funding, combined with a bureaucratic application process, much maligned at the start of the programme and vastly reformed by the end of it, has come too late to help local partnerships in the poorest areas to overcome barriers to funding and has resulted in vastly different levels of investment across Wales. As at May

Hoffem i chi ystyried yr arian cyfatebol ychwanegol y mae ei angen arnom drwy ychwanegu at y bloc.

Cais yn unig fyddai hynny ar hyn o bryd. Gyda llaw, mae yna wyriad bach diddorol yn y ddogfen hon, oherwydd mae lle gwag yng nghanol y testun. Tybed a fyddai'r Prif Weinidog yn hoffi egluro wrthym pam mae bwch yng nghanol testun y llythyr hwn—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Yn anffodus, mae eich amser wedi dod i ben.

Irene James: Gan fod holl raglen gyfredol gyfan bron wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer dros 1,600 o brosiectau ar draws y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd, heb ddadneilltuo na methiant prosiectau oherwydd drwg argoelion y gwrthbleidiau ynghylch arian cyfatebol, a chyda chymeradwyaeth gan y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd, mae Amcan 1 yng Nghymru yn un o lwyddiannau gwirioneddol Llafur.

Mae'n bryd edrych ymlaen yn awr i sicrhau bod gennym y strategaethau cywir i sicrhau'r effaith fwyaf posibl o'r cylch ariannu nesaf ar gyfer y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd. Mae nifer o ddiwygiadau a fydd yn gwella'r broses o ddsbarthu arian strwythurol i ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig Cymru eisoes yn mynd rhagddynt. Bydd diddymu'r wladwriaeth cwangos, er enghraifft, yn sicrhau cydgyfeirio gwirioneddol â blaenoriaethau'r Llywodraeth i dargedu tlodi ac adfywio, blaenoriaethau sydd wedi ymddangos yn ymylol i strategaethau buddsoddi rhai cwangos. O'r £64 miliwn a neilltuwyd i naw prosiect mwyaf WDA—y rhai sydd wedi hawlio dros £5 miliwn o arian Ewropeaidd yr un—dyrannwyd dros draean ohono i brosiectau'n ymwneud â'r bartneriaeth bwyd-amaeth, nad yw'n cael fawr o effaith ar leihau'r tlodi mawr yng Nghymoedd y de.

Yn yr un modd, mae'r egwyddor o ariannu o'r gwaelod i fyny, ynghyd â'r broses fiwrocraidd o ymgeisio, a ddifriwyd yn fawr ar ddechrau'r rhaglen a'i diwygio'n sylweddol erbyn y diwedd, wedi dod yn rhy hwyr i helpu partneriaethau lleol yn yr ardaloedd tlotaf i oresgyn rhwystrau rhag cael arian. Arweiniodd hyn at lefelau buddsoddi gwahanol iawn ledled

last year, the north Wales local partnerships had drawn down up to four times the funding, per person, of their south Wales counterparts.

Alun Ffred Jones: Are you suggesting that the agri-food strategy should be discontinued?

Irene James: I am not suggesting that at all.

Abolition of this inequality is fundamental to the success of convergence funding. The poorest areas across the Valleys, which are occupied in firefighting poverty and deprivation, will never have the capacity to maximise the benefits or stand on an equal bidding platform with the less deprived regions of Wales. We must clarify the muddled distinction between community-led investment, which alone will always leave the poorest at the back of the queue, and community-driven strategically led projects that target deprivation and poverty first. That is a point worth remembering when driving forward the Communities First agenda.

Convergence funding must deliver more for the Valleys. 'Wales: A Vibrant Economy', with a greater emphasis on the skills agenda and priorities that correlate with the Lisbon and Gothenburg strategies, is a vastly improved policy basis than what we had in 1999, when devolution was only just taking shape. We must learn from the Objective 1 experience and ensure that every additional euro that is invested in Wales strategically distributes prosperity throughout west Wales and the Valleys. It must be more structurally delivered through fewer, more thoroughly resourced, core projects, with a clear policy basis and more visible benefits for our most deprived areas.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yn anochel, ar achlysur fel hwn, mae rhywun yn edrych yn ôl yn ogystal ag ymlaen. Ni ddylem dwyllo'n hunain wrth groesawu'r arian hwn o Ewrop; arwydd ydyw o fethiant trychinebus Llywodraethau Llundain i ddatblygu economi Cymru er lles ei phobl am y rhan fwyaf o'r ugeinfed ganrif. Cofiwch, yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, bu i'r pleidiau Prydeinig wrthod yn gyson greu cynlluniau polisi

Cymru. Erbyn mis Mai y llynedd, yr oedd partneriaethau lleol y gogledd wedi defnyddio hyd at bedair gwaith yn fwy o arian y pen na phartneriaethau yn y de.

Alun Ffred Jones: A ydych yn awgrymu na ddylid parhau'r strategaeth bwyd-amaeth?

Irene James: Nid wyf yn awgrymu hynny o gwbl.

Mae dileu'r anghydraddoldeb hwn yn hanfodol ar gyfer llwyddiant arian cydgyfeirio. Ni fydd ardaloedd tlotaf y Cymoedd, sy'n gorfod brwydro yn erbyn tlodi ac amddifadedd, byth yn gallu manteisio i'r eithaf na bod yn yr un sefyllfa â rhanbarthau llai difreintiedig Cymru. Rhaid inni egluro'r gwahaniaeth niwlog rhwng buddsoddi sy'n cael ei arwain gan gymunedau, a fydd yn do'i hun yn golygu bod y bobl dlotaf yng nghefn y rhes, a phrosiectau'n cael eu harwain yn strategol yn seiliedig ar gymunedau sy'n targedu amddifadedd a thlodi yn gyntaf. Mae'n werth cofio hynny wrth gyflwyno'r agenda Cymunedau yn Gyntaf.

Rhaid i arian cydgyfeirio ddarparu mwy i'r Cymoedd. Mae 'Cymru: Economi yn Ffynnu', sy'n rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar yr agenda sgiliau ac ar flaenoriaethau sy'n cyd-fynd â strategaethau Lisbon a Gothenburg, yn well sail o lawer ar gyfer polisi na'r hyn a oedd gennym yn 1999, pan oedd datganoli megis cychwyn. Rhaid inni ddysgu o brofiad Amcan 1, a sicrhau bod pob ewro ychwanegol a fuddsoddir yng Nghymru yn lledaenu ffyniant mewn modd strategol ar draws y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd. Rhaid ei ddarparu mewn modd mwy strwythuredig drwy gael llai o brosiectau craidd, gyda gwell adnoddau ar eu cyfer, sail polisi clir a buddiannau mwy amlwg ar gyfer ein hardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig.

Alun Ffred Jones: Inevitably, on an occasion such as this, one looks back as well as forward. We should not deceive ourselves in welcoming this money from Europe; it is a sign of the disastrous failure by London Governments to develop the economy of Wales for the benefit of its people for the best part of the twentieth century. Remember, during that period, that the British parties consistently refused to create economic policy plans for Wales in response to

economiaidd ar gyfer Cymru i ymateb i'r newidiadau sylfaenol oedd yn digwydd ac a oedd ar ddiwydd yn y diwydiannau glo, dur, llechi ac mewn amaethyddiaeth. Y diffyg atebolrwydd democrataidd hwnnw sydd wrth wraidd ein problemau presennol, ynghyd â diffyg y drefn wleidyddol a fradychodd Cymru. Anhygoel a thrist yw cofnodi, wrth dynnu tua therfyn cyfnod cyntaf Amcan 1, fod sefyllfa ardal Amcan 1 mewn gwirionedd yn waeth yn awr o'i chymharu â gweddill Prydain nag ydoedd ar ddechrau'r cyfnod. Gwn fod ffigurau gwerth ychwanegol crynswth wedi codi—hynny yw, cyfoeth—yn ystod y cyfnod hwnnw, ond, yn gymharol, yr ydym yn waeth ein byd nag oeddem ar y dechrau.

Mae'n werth cofio hefyd yn y trafodaethau presennol y byddai Cymru wedi bod ar ei cholled hefyd pe bai Tony Blair a'r Llywodraeth Lafur Newydd wedi cael eu ffordd yn Ewrop. Nododd Ieuan y pwynt ynglŷn â diffyg arian cyfatebol o'r Trysorlys, a deawn yn ôl at y pwynt hwnnw eto, ond mae'r diffyg hwn yn golygu y bydd galwadau ar arian sydd ei angen ar wasanaethau cyhoeddus yn ystod y cyfnod nesaf os na ddaw arian o'r Trysorlys. Hefyd, bydd y diffyg cyffredinol yn golygu y bydd ardaloedd mewn gwahanol rannau o Gymru yn gorfod cystadlu am yr adnoddau prin.

This clarity must also extend to outcomes. It is simply not good enough for the Wales European Funding Office website to claim that 70,000 jobs have been created through the Objective 1 project, when the independent assessor puts the figure at somewhere between 26,000 and 40,000. The difference between 26,000 and 70,000 invites ridicule and suggests that no-one knows what is happening, or that money has been obtained by false pretences for some of these schemes.

It is clear that the local partnerships will not be configured along the same lines next time—that is clear from what has been said this afternoon—and that the Government of the day will have greater control over spending plans. However, the schemes that are adopted must be seen to be applied equally throughout the Objective 1 area, both rural and urban, and not according to political

the fundamental changes that were happening and were about to happen to agriculture, and to the coal, steel and slate industries. That lack of democratic accountability is at the heart of our current problems, as are the shortcomings of the political order that has betrayed Wales. It is incredible and sad to record that, as we approach the end of the first Objective 1 period, the situation in the Objective 1 area is, in truth, worse now in comparison with the rest of Britain than it was at the beginning of the period. I know the gross value added figures have gone up—that is, wealth—during that period, but, relatively speaking, we are worse off now than we were at the beginning.

It is worth remembering also during these discussions that Wales would have been worse off if Tony Blair and the New Labour Government had had their way in Europe. Ieuan made the point about the shortfall in match funding from the Treasury, and we will return to that point again. But that shortfall means that demands will be made on funding which is needed for public services during the next period if no money is forthcoming from the Treasury. The general shortfall also will mean that various parts of Wales will be forced to compete for the scarce resources.

Rhaid i'r eglurder hwn ymestyn hefyd i ganlyniadau. Nid yw'n ddigon da fod gwefan Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru yn honni bod 70,000 o swyddi wedi'u creu drwy brosiect Amcan 1, pan fydd yr aseswr annibynnol yn honni mai rhwng 26,000 a 40,000 yw'r nifer. Mae'r gwahaniaeth rhwng 26,000 a 70,000 yn chwethinllyd ac yn awgrymu nad oes neb yn gwybod beth sy'n digwydd, na bod arian wedi'i sicrhau drwy dwyll ar gyfer rhai o'r cynlluniau hyn.

Mae'n amlwg na fydd y partneriaethau lleol yn cael eu llunio yn yr un modd y tro nesaf—mae'n amlwg o'r hyn a ddywedwyd y prynhawn yma—ac y bydd gan y Llywodraeth ar y pryd fwy o reolaeth dros gynlluniau gwariant. Fodd bynnag, rhaid gweld bod y cynlluniau a fabwysiadir yn cael eu cymhwysu'n deg ar draws ardaloedd gwledig a threfol Amcan 1, ac nid yn ôl dewisiadau gwleidyddol.

preferences.

Huw Lewis: If you are arguing in the interest of fairness, I take it that, in setting up this new single programming document, we will pay attention to Irene's point that the differential in spend between north-west Wales, for instance, and the south Wales Valleys, has, in the prior programme, been 4:1, and that we must redress that balance in the convergence funding as it rolls out.

Alun Ffred Jones: That is a fair point, no doubt, but I would point out that, probably, some of the councils in the Valleys must take some responsibility for not having plans prepared.

Huw Lewis: It is ring-fenced.

Alun Ffred Jones: It is not ring-fenced. We must also remember that the GVA figures and the wage-level figures suggest that there is poverty in all parts of the Objective 1 area. The lowest GVA figures are those for Anglesey, and not in the Valleys, funnily enough. Those figures must be taken into consideration as well.

With regard to the spatial plan, if it is to be the basis for some of the spending regionally, we must have regional groups as essential components of the planning process. I ask the Minister to explain his thinking on this matter.

I am nearly out of time, but one appeal that I make is for the Government of Wales to engage with the business community to help indigenous business to develop. This is one of the lessons to be learned from Ireland, which used structural funding to transform its economy. Unless we witness such engagement, I fear that we will witness yet another missed opportunity.

4.10 p.m.

Leighton Andrews: The result of the EU Council of Ministers is good news for Wales, and that is to be welcomed, but I wish to focus on how we approach some of the issues to do with the drafting of the next programme, and some of the themes that we need to engage with in order to ensure that

Huw Lewis: Os ydych yn dadlau o blaid tegwch, cymeraf, wrth sefydlu'r ddogfen raglennu sengl newydd hon, y byddwn yn ystyried pwynt Irene, sef bod y gwahaniaeth mewn gwariant rhwng y gogledd-orllewin, er enghraifft, a Chymoedd y de, yn 4:1 yn y rhaglen flaenorol, a bod yn rhaid inni unioni hynny yn yr arian cydgyfeirio wrth iddo gael ei ddarparu.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae hynny'n bwynt teg, heb os. Ond hoffwn egluro bod rhaid i rai o'r cynghorau yn y Cymoedd, mae'n debyg, gymryd rhywfaint o cyfrifoldeb dros beidio â pharatoi cynlluniau.

Huw Lewis: Mae wedi'i neilltuo'n benodol.

Alun Ffred Jones: Nid yw wedi'i neilltuo'n benodol. Rhaid inni gofio hefyd bod ffigurau gwerth ychwanegol crynswth a'r ffigurau ar lefelau cyflog yn awgrymu bod tlodi ym mhob rhan o ardal Amcan 1. Yn Ynys Môn mae'r ffigurau isaf ar gyfer gwerth ychwanegol crynswth, nid y Cymoedd, fel mae'n digwydd. Rhaid ystyried y ffigurau hynny hefyd.

O ran y cynllun gofodol, os yw i fod yn sail ar gyfer rhywfaint o'r gwariant yn rhanbarthol, rhaid inni gael grwpiau rhanbarthol fel elfennau hanfodol yn y broses gynllunio. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog egluro ei farn ar y mater hwn.

Mae fy amser bron ar ben, ond hoffwn apelio ar Lywodraeth Cymru i ymgysylltu â'r gymuned fusnes i helpu busnesau cynhenid i ddatblygu. Dyma un o'r gwersi sydd i'w dysgu o Iwerddon, lle defnyddiwyd arian strwythurol i drawsnewid ei heconomi. Oni welwn ymgysylltu felly, ofnaf y gwelwn golli cyfle arall.

Leighton Andrews: Mae canlyniad Cyngor Gweinidogion yr UE yn newyddion da i Gymru, a dylid croesawu hynny. Ond hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar y ffordd y dylem fynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion sy'n ymwneud â drafftio'r rhaglen nesaf, a rhai o'r themâu y mae angen inni ymdrin â hwy i sicrhau bod cymunedau'r

Valleys communities benefit from the next programme. They have certainly benefited from the Objective 1 programme as it has gone, but we can do more in the future to improve the benefits that are seen in the Valleys.

In reply to Alun Ffred Jones's point, the issue of councils not delivering on the moneys that were available could apply to the then Plaid-Cymru-run Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council, which was one of the councils that failed to spend its local regeneration fund money allocation.

Alun Ffred Jones: The figures for the Rhondda Cynon Taf area were among the best in Wales as far as the LRF money was concerned.

Leighton Andrews: You should go back to look at those figures—you will see that there were several unspent millions.

I want to talk a little about some of the priorities that have been identified in the Wales European Funding Office report, which has been discussed by the programme monitoring committee under the chairmanship of my colleague, Jeff Cuthbert, on the review of the six Valleys Objective 1 programme. It has looked at the new priorities, post-2006, that will be important for the future, and has set them out under a number of headings: town centre and urban renewal, transport and accessibility, tourism and development, business development, and sectoral growth. There are others, but I specifically want to mention the importance of town centre and urban renewal, and its relationship to community regeneration, because that is an area that has probably not benefited us as much as it might have done in the first period of Objective 1. I would like to see Valleys towns gaining benefits under that programme. The area of tourism development for the Valleys could also be further supported under the new programme.

It is interesting that it is west Wales and the Valleys and Cornwall, as I understand it, which will benefit under the next round of convergence funding. We have been talking about learning from the experience of other areas, and some of these issues were quite

Cymoedd yn cael budd o'r rhaglen nesaf. Maent yn bendant wedi cael budd o raglen Amcan 1, ond gallwn wneud mwy yn y dyfodol i wella'r buddiannau sydd i'w gweld yn y Cymoedd.

I ateb pwynt Alun Ffred, gallai'r broblem fod cynghorau'n methu defnyddio'r arian a oedd ar gael fod yn berthnasol i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf, a oedd yn cael ei redeg gan Blaid Cymru ar y pryd. Hwnnw oedd un o'r cynghorau a fethodd wario ei ddyraniad o arian y gronfa adfywio lleol.

Alun Ffred Jones: Yr oedd y ffigurau ar gyfer ardal Rhondda Cynon Taf ymysg y rhai gorau yng Nghymru o ran arian y gronfa adfywio lleol.

Leighton Andrews: Dylech edrych eto ar y ffigurau hynny—fe welwch fod sawl miliwn heb eu gwario.

Hoffwn sôn rhywfaint am rai o'r blaenoriaethau a nodwyd yn adroddiad Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru, a drafodwyd gan bwyllgor monitro'r rhaglen dan gadeiryddiaeth fy nghyd-Aelod, Jeff Cuthbert, ar yr adolygiad o raglen Amcan 1 yn y chwe Chwm. Edrychodd ar y blaenoriaethau newydd, ar ôl 2006, a fydd yn bwysig ar gyfer y dyfodol, a'u gosod allan o dan nifer o benawdau: adfywio canol trefi ac adfywio trefol, trafniadaeth a hygyrchedd, twristiaeth a datblygiad, datblygu busnesau, a thwf sectorau. Mae yna flaenoriaethau eraill, ond hoffwn sôn yn benodol am bwysigrwydd adfywio canol trefi ac adfywio trefol, a'r cysylltiad rhwng hyn ac adfywio cymunedau, oherwydd mae hwnnw'n faes lle nad ydym wedi cael cymaint o fudd ag y gallem fod wedi'i gael yn ystod cyfnod cyntaf Amcan 1. Hoffwn weld trefi'r Cymoedd yn elwa o dan y rhaglen honno. Gellid rhoi rhagor o gymorth i faes datblygu twristiaeth yn y Cymoedd hefyd o dan y rhaglen newydd.

Mae'n ddiddorol mai'r gorllewin a'r Cymoedd a Chernyw, o'r hyn a ddeallaf, a fydd yn elwa o dan y cylch nesaf o arian cydgyfeirio. Buom yn trafod dysgu o brofiad ardaloedd eraill, a deliwyd â rhai o'r materion hyn yn eithaf da yng Nghernyw yn ei dogfen raglennu sengl pan

well-addressed by Cornwall in its single programming document when it went for Objective 1 money. Cornwall set out as a specific priority, in what it called priority 5, 'regional distinctiveness'. I will not go through it in detail because there is not enough time. However, to illustrate some of the themes that Cornwall picked out as underpinning that priority, the first was the natural environment, the second was a historic built environment heritage, including 'an industrial heritage based on mining', the third was a culture and arts heritage based on the Celtic tradition and the Cornish language, the fourth was a history of innovation and enterprise that had placed Cornwall at the heart of the industrial revolution, and the fifth was an existing base of knowledge and expertise in art. It seems to me that a number of those themes of regional distinctiveness could equally apply—if not more so, in many respects—to Wales. The case for issues relating to the former coalfield areas in Wales needs to be made, and I would strongly argue to Ministers that a priority based on enhancing the regional distinctiveness of Wales would be very valuable as we draw up the new single programming document.

Glyn Davies: I agree with everything that you say, but is it fair to interpret your comments as a very strong criticism of the way in which the previous programme was drawn up? We heard Huw's contribution, but are you saying to the Assembly Government that it must do an awful lot better when it draws up the programme for the next round?

Leighton Andrews: I would not take it as a criticism, in the sense that there have been clear benefits for the communities which I represent, and those which my colleagues represent. However, Huw pointed to a clear problem in the distribution of Objective 1 moneys, and the importance of a more strategic approach in future. One of the big difficulties—which has been attended to by the Minister for Economic Development and Transport—has been the bureaucracy in the programme that existed in the early days, and some of the partnership arrangements that were put in place.

I am glad that those have been dealt with, but if we are going to box clever in future with

wnaeth gais am arian Amcan 1. Nodwyd 'arwahanrwydd rhanbarthol' fel blaenoriaeth benodol yng Nghernyw, yn yr hyn a alwyd yn flaenoriaeth 5. Nid af drwy hyn yn fanwl gan nad oes digon o amser. Fodd bynnag, er mwyn dangos rhai o'r themâu a ddewiswyd gan Gernyw i ategu'r flaenoriaeth honno, y cyntaf oedd yr amgylchedd naturiol, yr ail oedd treftadaeth amgylchedd adeiladau hanesyddol, gan gynnwys 'treftadaeth ddiwydiannol yn seiliedig ar gloddio', y trydydd oedd treftadaeth diwylliant a chelfyddydau yn seiliedig ar y traddodiad Celtaidd a'r Gernyweg, y pedwerydd oedd hanes arloesedd a menter a sicrhodd fod Cernyw wrth wraidd y chwyldro diwydiannol, a'r pumed oedd gwybodaeth ac arbenigedd mewn celf a oedd ar gael eisoes. Ymddengys i mi y gallai nifer o'r themâu hynny o arwahanrwydd rhanbarthol fod yr un mor berthnasol—os nad yn fwy perthnasol, ar lawer agwedd—yng Nghymru. Mae angen rhoi'r ddadl dros faterion yn ymwneud â hen ardaloedd glofaol Cymru, a byddwn yn dadlau'n gryf wrth Weinidogion y byddai arwahanrwydd rhanbarthol Cymru yn werthfawr iawn wrth inni lunio'r ddogfen rhaglennu sengl newydd.

Glyn Davies: Cytunaf â phopeth a ddywedwch, ond a yw'n deg dehongli'ch sylwadau fel beirniadaeth lem iawn o'r modd y lluniwyd y rhaglen flaenorol? Clywyd cyfraniad Huw, ond a ydych yn dweud wrth Lywodraeth y Cynulliad fod yn rhaid iddi wneud lawer yn well wrth lunio'r rhaglen ar gyfer y cylch nesaf?

Leighton Andrews: Ni fyddwn yn ystyried hyn yn feirniadaeth, yn yr ystyr bod buddiannau clir i'r cymunedau yr wyf yn eu cynrychioli, a'r rhai y mae fy nghyd-Aelodau yn eu cynrychioli. Fodd bynnag, tynnodd Huw sylw at broblem glir yn y modd y dosberthir arian Amcan 1, a phwysigrwydd ymagwedd fwy strategol yn y dyfodol. Un o'r prif anawsterau—ac mae'r Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth wedi rhoi sylw iddo—yw'r fiwrocratiaeth a oedd yn bodoli ar y cychwyn, a rhai o'r trefniadau partneriaeth a roddwyd ar waith.

Yr wyf yn falch inni fynd i'r afael â'r rheini, ond os ydym i osgoi unrhyw broblemau gyda'r

this programme, we need to look at what our assets are in Wales, what areas of distinctiveness we have and seek to build on those in the programme that we draw up. What was done in Cornwall was imaginative; it gave considerable scope for projects to be developed on a strategic basis, which fitted well with an economic development strategy. The approach that I outline would fit well with the 'WAVE' development strategy that the Minister for Economic Development and Transport presented recently to the Economic Development and Transport Committee. I am calling for a more strategic approach to this programme. We need to build on some of the lessons learned in other places. There is no harm in us learning from the lessons in other places just as there is no harm in other parts of the world learning from Wales.

Jonathan Morgan: In welcoming this debate, and the importance that many Members so far have placed on the issue of structural funds, I will confine my remarks to matters other than structural funds. While I accept that the budget and structural funds are extremely important, this debate, under Standing Order No. 6.6, is about matters relating to the European Union and, in particular, in my mind, how the Assembly conducts its affairs in building relationships with other regions and states of the EU and how we interact with institutions in Brussels to ensure that the voice of Wales is heard loud and clear.

On the topic of this being a matter that we debate under Standing Orders, in future, we should look at widening this debate to include matters outside the EU because we all know that the competence of the Committee on European and External Affairs has been extended to include matters outside the EU. We know that officials have been busy, working hard in terms of building relationships with countries outside the EU. I look forward to see how we can develop these discussions to take in the position of Wales in the wider world.

Much progress has been made by the Assembly to develop those links with regions of EU states and, in particular, with new members. The increase in the size of the EU

rhaglen hon yn y dyfodol, mae angen inni edrych ar yr asedau sydd gennym yng Nghymru, ac unrhyw arwahanrwydd sydd gennym, a cheisio adeiladu ar y rheini yn y rhaglen a luniwn. Yr oedd yr hyn a wnaed yng Nghernyw yn llawn dychymyg; yr oedd yn gryn gyfle i ddatblygu prosiectau'n strategol, a oedd yn cyd-fynd yn dda â strategaeth datblygu economaidd. Byddai'r dull gweithredu yr wyf wedi'i amlinellu yn cyd-fynd yn dda â strategaeth datblygu 'WAVE' a gyflwynwyd gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth i'r Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth yn ddiweddar. Galwaf am ymagwedd fwy strategol at y rhaglen hon. Mae angen inni adeiladu ar rai i'r gwersi a ddysgwyd mewn mannau eraill. Ni fyddai'n beth drwg inni ddysgu o'r gwersi mewn mannau eraill fel y mae rhannau eraill o'r byd yn dysgu gan Gymru.

Jonathan Morgan: Wrth groesawu'r ddadl hon, a'r pwys y mae nifer o'r Aelodau wedi'i roi hyd yma ar fater cronfeydd strwythurol, cyfyngaf fy sylwadau i faterion ar wahân i gronfeydd strwythurol. Er fod mod yn derbyn bod y gyllideb a'r cronfeydd strwythurol yn hynod bwysig, pwnc y ddadl hon, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.6, yw materion sy'n ymwneud â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, ac yn arbennig, yn fy marn i, sut y mae'r Cynulliad yn ymddwyn wrth feithrin perthynas â rhanbarthau a gwladwriaethau eraill yr UE, a sut yr ydym yn rhyngweithio â sefydliadau ym Mrwsel i sicrhau bod llais Cymru yn cael ei glywed yn hollol glir.

O ran y pwynt fod hwn yn fater yr ydym yn ei drafod o dan y Rheolau Sefydlog, yn y dyfodol dylem ystyried estyn y ddadl hon i gynnwys materion y tu allan i'r UE oherwydd gwyddom i gyd fod cylch gorchwyl y Pwyllgor Materion Ewropeaidd ac Allanol wedi ei ymestyn i gynnwys materion y tu allan i'r UE. Gwyddom fod swyddogion wedi bod yn brysur ac yn gweithio'n ddiwyd i feithrin perthynas â gwledydd y tu allan i'r UE. Edrychaf ymlaen at weld sut y gallwn ddatblygu'r trafodaethau hyn i ystyried sefyllfa Cymru yng nghyd-destun y byd ehangach.

Mae'r Cynulliad wedi gwneud llawer o gynnydd wrth feithrin y cysylltiadau hynny â rhanbarthau o wladwriaethau'r UE, ac yn arbennig â'r aelodau newydd. Mae ehangu'r UE wedi arwain

provided benefits and opportunities to the Assembly; the Assembly Government, in all fairness, with the support of all parties, has been quick to understand and realise those opportunities.

Many parts of the EU, in my experience, are excited and curious about what has happened in Wales with the development of devolution and are keen to have a further understanding of that and a relationship with us to see what we are doing here. However, it is more than that—I understand that, last weekend, Assembly officials visited Chongqing in China to establish what links we could develop there on top of what our university sector has already been achieving. I welcome this expanding role of our European division. I suggest that every effort be made to develop such links with education institutions and with business because there are tremendous opportunities, not just in terms of mainland Europe, but in terms of what we can achieve beyond the borders of the European state. I should not call it the European state—I could get into trouble for that—but I think that you know what I mean. I believe that the institutions of Europe and mainland Europe are still seen by many as remote. Too many people in Wales see it as a place of strange languages, strange foods and a history that often inspires greater dislike than affinity.

So, the European Commission's plan for democracy, while I accept and applaud it, as usual, is full of good intentions, recognising the deficit between Government and the governed. However, if we are serious about the people of Wales understanding what the EU does, how it operates and what it means to individuals and communities, then it is up to us as an institution to have an input in that debate.

An issue was raised with me this week about how we can develop the schools curriculum so that schoolchildren, not just in secondary but also in primary schools, can have a greater understanding, through the citizenship agenda, of what the EU is there to do and what it means to them as individuals and to their communities. I believe that we should examine this in some detail. It is rather

at fanteision a chyfleoedd i'r Cynulliad; mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, a bod yn deg, gyda chefnogaeth yr holl bleidiau, wedi deall y cyfleoedd hynny a'u gwireddu.

Mae llawer rhan o'r UE, yn fy mhrofiad i, yn llawn cyffro ac yn chwilfrydig am yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd yng Nghymru yn sgil datganoli, ac y maent yn awyddus i ddysgu rhagor a llunio perthynas â ni i weld beth yr ydym yn ei wneud yma. Fodd bynnag, mae'n fwy na hynny-deallaf fod swyddogion y Cynulliad wedi ymweld â Chongqing yn Tsieina yr wythnos diwethaf, i weld pa gysylltiadau y gallem eu datblygu yno yn ychwanegol at yr hyn y mae ein prifysgolion eisoes wedi'i gyflawni. Croesawaf y rôl estynedig hon i'n hisadran Ewropeaidd. Awgrymaf y dylid gwneud pob ymdrech i ddatblygu cysylltiadau o'r fath gyda sefydliadau addysgol a chyda busnesau, oherwydd mae cyfleoedd mawr, nid yn unig o ran tir mawr Ewrop, ond o ran yr hyn y gallwn ei gyflawni y tu hwnt i ffiniau'r wladwriaeth Ewropeaidd. Ni ddylwn ei galw'n wladwriaeth Ewropeaidd-gallwn gael cerydd am wneud hynny-ond fe wyddoch beth yr wyf yn ei olygu, mae'n siŵr gennyf. Yn fy marn i, mae sefydliadau Ewrop a thir mawr Ewrop yn dal yn anghysbell i lawer o bobl. Mae gormod o bobl yng Nghymru yn credu mai lle llawn ieithoedd rhyfedd, bwydydd rhyfedd a hanes ydyw sy'n aml yn ennyn mwy o atgasedd na chydymdeimlad.

Felly, mae cynllun y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd ar gyfer democratiaeth, er fy mod yn ei dderbyn ac yn ei gymeradwyo, yn ôl yr arfer yn llawn bwriadu da, gan gydnabod y bwlch rhwng Llywodraethau a'r rhai y maent yn eu llywodraethu. Fodd bynnag, os ydym o ddifrif am sicrhau bod pobl Cymru yn deall yr hyn y mae'r UE yn ei wneud, sut y mae'n gweithredu a'r hyn y mae'n ei olygu i unigolion a chymunedau, yna rhaid i ni, fel sefydliad, gyfrannu at y ddadl honno.

Codwyd mater gyda mi yr wythnos hon ynglŷn â sut y gallwn ddatblygu'r cwricwlwm ysgol fel y gall plant ysgol, nid yn unig mewn ysgolion uwchradd ond hefyd mewn ysgolion cynradd, feithrin gwell dealltwriaeth, drwy'r agenda dinasyddiaeth, o ddiben yr UE a beth y mae'n ei olygu iddynt hwy fel unigolion ac i'w cymunedau. Credaf y dylem ystyried hyn yn fanwl. Mae braidd yn rhyfedd mai rhai o'r

curious that some of the earliest images of mainland Europe that young children have in primary school are of Nazi Germany. Is it, therefore, any wonder that some young people in Wales, and throughout the UK, have a rather distorted view as to the development of Europe as a community and the impact of one of its major players. Many things have come out of that particular member state, such as the many great engineers and composers whom schoolchildren never hear about. That one moment in history, however significant, tends to guide the way in which European history is taught in primary and secondary schools. There is a role for the Assembly to examine the way in which the curriculum can deliver a greater understanding of what it means for this country to be part of Europe. I say to the First Minister that, unless we tackle some of these issues, debates on matters relating to the EU will always continue to be isolated affairs.

4.20 p.m.

Jeff Cuthbert: Many Members, including the First Minister, have already dealt with the statistics in terms of beneficiaries, so I will not go over that. As chair of the Objective 1 programme monitoring committee, I have visited and seen for myself many of the projects to which Objective 1 has made an important difference in terms of local communities. On Monday, for example, I visited several Objective-1-funded projects in Bridgend and Torfaen. The assistance provided ranged from financial support for a biotech company to support to enable women to set up their own businesses. The projects that I saw were thoroughly thought out and competently delivered.

Over the next 12 months, the Objective 1 area of Wales has a job of work to do. Learning the lessons of the first round of structural funding is fundamental if we are to truly maximise the benefits that the additional £1.3 billion will bring. Progress has already been made; the Welsh chapter of the UK's national framework already provides a broad framework for how to direct future funding. The analysis of our challenges must now be met with equally clear plans for directing the funding for

delweddau cyntaf o dir mawr Ewrop y mae plant bach mewn ysgolion cynradd yn eu gweld yw'r Almaen yng nghyfnod y Natsïaïd. Nid yw'n rhyfedd, felly, fod rhai pobl ifanc yng Nghymru, a ledled y DU, yn cael camargraff braidd o ddatblygiad Ewrop fel cymuned ac effaith un o'i gwledydd mwyaf. Mae llawer o bethau wedi dod o'r aelod wladwriaeth arbennig honno, megis y peirianwyr a'r cyfansoddwyr gwych nad yw plant ysgol byth yn clywed amdanynt. Mae'r foment honno mewn hanes, er mor bwysig, yn tueddu i lywio'r ffordd y caiff hanes Ewrop ei ddysgu mewn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd. Gall y Cynulliad chwarae rhan i archwilio'r ffordd y gall y cwricwlwm helpu plant i ddeall yn well beth y mae'n ei olygu i'r wlad hon fod yn rhan o Ewrop. Dywedaf wrth y Prif Weinidog, oni fyddwn yn mynd i'r afael â rhai o'r materion hyn, y bydd dadleuon ar faterion sy'n ymwneud â'r UE bob amser yn dal i fod yn gul.

Jeff Cuthbert: Mae nifer o Aelodau, gan gynnwys y Prif Weinidog, eisoes wedi ymdrin â'r ystadegau am y rhai sydd ar eu hennill, felly, nid ailadroddaf hynny. Fel cadeirydd y pwyllgor monitro rhaglen Amcan 1, yr wyf wedi ymweld â nifer o'r prosiectau y mae Amcan 1 wedi gwneud gwahaniaeth pwysig iddynt mewn cymunedau lleol. Ddydd Llun, er enghraifft, ymwelais â nifer o brosiectau ym Mhen-y-bont ar Ogwr ac yn Nhor-faen sy'n cael eu hariannu gan Amcan 1. Yr oedd y cymorth a roddwyd yn amrywio o gymorth ariannol i gwmni biodechnoleg, i gymorth i alluogi menywod i sefydlu eu busnesau eu hunain. Yr oedd cryn ôl meddwl ar y prosiectau a welais, ac yr oeddent yn cael eu gweithredu'n dda.

Dros y 12 mis nesaf, mae gwaith i'w wneud yn ardal Amcan 1 Cymru. Mae dysgu gwersi'r cylch cyntaf o gronfeydd strwythurol yn hanfodol os ydym yn wir i gael y budd mwyaf posibl o'r £1.3 biliwn ychwanegol. Gwnaed cynnydd eisoes; mae pennod Cymru yn fframwaith cenedlaethol y DU eisoes yn darparu fframwaith cyffredinol ar gyfer dosbarthu arian yn y dyfodol. Ar ôl y dadansoddiad o'r heriau a wynebwn, rhaid wrth gynlluniau yn awr sydd lawn mor glir ar gyfer dosbarthu'r arian er mwyn cael yr effaith fwyaf sy'n bosibl.

maximum effect.

However, we must not underestimate the challenges that remain. Eighteen years of Conservative misrule devastated already marginalised communities, and there is still work to be done to reverse that damage. As well as dealing with the legacy of the past, these communities must come to terms with the threats and challenges of the future and globalisation. The world economy has not given these communities any breaks, and it is our job to ensure that we continue to help in the best ways possible.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You made the point about certain communities having been let down by the Conservative Government. Is it not a fact that the relative poverty of west Wales and the Valleys following nearly 10 years of Labour being in Government means that they are now able to receive structural funds again? That is a fact, is it not? It is because of the relative poverty of those areas.

Jeff Cuthbert: As you know, if the agreement had come a month later, we might not be receiving this level of support, for reasons that you understand. I do not think that we should ever underestimate the damage that was done to west Wales and the Valleys by the Conservative Government, which led us to be in a position to qualify for Objective 1 in the first place.

Funding for the second round must focus on the challenges of continuing to promote trade and innovation, driving up information and communications technology literacy, and creating integrated transport and more efficient links to economic markets. There is no doubt, however, that the key challenge for the convergence areas will be to continue to tackle economic inactivity. It will not surprise many when I say that the answer lies with greater investment in skills. In my constituency alone, 39 per cent of the population have no formal qualifications whatsoever. Globalisation means that Wales's future economic sustainability is based on securing higher value-added jobs and using high skills to create a knowledge economy that will put us one step ahead of countries such as Brazil, Russia, India and China.

Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni beidio â diystyru'r heriau sy'n parhau. Bu 18 mlynedd o gamlywodraethu gan y Ceidwadwyr yn andwyol iawn i gymunedau a oedd eisoes ar y cyrion, ac mae gwaith i'w wneud o hyd i gywiro'r niwed hwnnw. Yn ogystal â mynd i'r afael â'r hyn sydd wedi digwydd yn y gorffennol, rhaid i'r cymunedau hyn wynebu bygythiadau a heriau'r dyfodol a globaleiddio. Nid yw economi'r byd wedi bod yn garedig wrth y cymunedau hyn, a'n gwaith ni yw sicrhau ein bod yn dal i'w helpu yn y ffyrdd gorau posibl.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Gwnaethoch y pwynt fod y Llywodraeth Geidwadol wedi methu cynorthwyo rhai cymunedau. Onid yw'n wir fod tlodi cymharol y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd ar ôl bron i 10 mlynedd o Lywodraeth Lafur yn golygu eu bod hwy'n awr yn gallu cael cronfeydd strwythurol eto? Mae hynny'n ffaith, onid yw? Y rheswm yw tlodi cymharol yr ardaloedd hynny.

Jeff Cuthbert: Fel y gwyddoch, pe bai'r cytundeb wedi dod fis yn ddiweddarach, efallai na fyddem yn cael y lefel hon o gymorth, am resymau yr ydych yn eu deall. Ni chredaf y dylem fyth ddiystyru'r niwed a wnaed yn y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd gan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol, a'n harweiniodd i sefyllfa o fod yn gymwys i gael Amcan 1 yn y lle cyntaf.

Rhaid i ariannu ar gyfer yr ail gylch ganolbwyntio ar yr her o barhau i hyrwyddo masnach ac arloesedd, gwella sgiliau technoleg gwybodaeth a chyfathrebu, a chreu trafnidiaeth integredig a mwyr o gysylltiadau effeithlon â marchnadoedd economaidd. Nid oes amheuaeth, fodd bynnag, nad yr her allweddol i ardaloedd cydgyfeirio yw parhau i fynd i'r afael ag anweithgarwch economaidd. Ni fydd yn syndod i lawer os dywedaf mai mwy o fuddsoddiad mewn sgiliau yw'r ateb. Yn fy etholaeth i yn unig, nid oes gan 39 y cant o'r boblogaeth ddim cymwysterau ffurfiol o gwbl. Mae globaleiddio yn golygu y bydd cynaliadwyedd economaidd Cymru yn y dyfodol yn seiliedig ar sicrhau swyddi sy'n ychwanegu gwerth sylweddol, a defnyddio uwchsgiliau i greu economi wybodaeth a fydd yn sicrhau ein bod gam ar y blaen â gwledydd megis Brasil, Rwsia, India a Tsieina.

Increasing skills is therefore essential if we are to give people in west Wales and the Valleys the tools to keep pace with this fast-changing world. Those who are currently inactive, school leavers and those in low-skill employment need skills training that is directed at their current and future skills needs.

The shift to a more strategic approach must ensure that the overall focus of convergence is coterminous with strategic delivery at a local level. For example, matching up local and national skills gaps with local learning provision will be vital if we are to give learners the best chance of getting a job at the end of their course.

Convergence, therefore, will need to co-ordinate local and national action to ensure that the right employment opportunities and training exist alongside tackling the local barriers that deter people from returning to work. The concept of retention is often talked about in higher education. In the second round, we should begin to apply this concept to the economically inactive people we help to return to work. Continuing assistance and guidance after people return to work will be essential to increase the sustainability of their employment and boost the quality of additional jobs created.

The next 12 months will see the Assembly Government, the private sector and local government prepare for the new programmes in 2007. Close attention should be paid during these preparations to the pending publication of the EU Joint Interim Report on Education and Training 2010, and the work that the Austrian presidency is currently doing on vocational education and training. The policies that the council will shortly implement will shape vocational education throughout Europe. I hope, therefore, that we are able to take the council's views into account as we make the most of the additional £1.3 billion that a Labour Government has again delivered for the people of Wales.

Glyn Davies: Like Jonathan Morgan, I have

Felly, mae gwella sgiliau yn hanfodol os ydym i roi'r cyfrwng i bobl yn y gorllewin a'r Cymoedd i ateb heriau'r byd hwn sy'n newid mor gyflym. Mae angen i'r rheini sy'n anweithgar ar hyn o bryd, pobl ifanc sydd wedi gadael yr ysgol a phobl mewn cyflogaeth nad yw'n gofyn am lawer o sgiliau, gael hyfforddiant sgiliau sy'n anelu at eu hanghenion sgiliau ar hyn o bryd ac yn y dyfodol.

Rhaid i'r newid at ymagwedd fwy strategol sicrhau bod prif ffocws cydgyfeirio yn cydreddeg â darpariaeth strategol yn lleol. Er enghraifft, bydd yn hollbwysig i'r ddarpariaeth ddysgu leol lenwi'r bylchau mewn sgiliau lleol a chenedlaethol, os ydym i roi'r cyfle gorau i ddysgwyr gael gwaith ar ddiwedd eu cwrs.

Felly, bydd angen i'r broses gydgyfeirio gydgyfylltu camau gweithredu lleol a chenedlaethol, er mwyn sicrhau bod y cyfleoedd cyflogaeth a hyfforddiant priodol ar gael ochr yn ochr â mynd i'r afael â'r rhwystrau lleol sy'n atal pobl rhag dychwelyd i weithio. Sonnir yn aml ym maes addysg uwch am y cysyniad o gadw. Yn yr ail gylch, dylem ddechrau cymhwyso'r cysyniad hwn i'r bobl economaidd anweithgar hynny yr ydym yn eu helpu i ddychwelyd i weithio. Bydd cymorth ac arweiniad parhaus ar ôl i bobl ddychwelyd i weithio yn hanfodol i wneud eu cyflogaeth yn fwy cynaliadwy ac i wella ansawdd swyddi ychwanegol a gaiff eu creu.

Yn ystod y 12 mis nesaf bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, y sector preifat a llywodraeth leol yn paratoi ar gyfer y rhaglenni newydd yn 2007. Yn ystod y cyfnod paratoi hwn, dylid rhoi sylw manwl i gyhoeddiad sydd ar fin ymddangos, sef Adroddiad Interim ar y Cyd gan yr UE ar Addysg a Hyfforddiant 2010, a'r gwaith y mae llywyddiaeth Awstria yn ei wneud ar hyn o bryd ar addysg a hyfforddiant galwedigaethol. Bydd y polisïau y bydd y cyngor yn eu gweithredu cyn hir yn llunio addysg alwedigaethol ledled Ewrop. Gobeithio, felly, ein bod yn gallu cymryd barn y cyngor i ystyriaeth wrth inni fanteisio i'r eithaf ar y £1.3 biliwn ychwanegol y mae Llywodraeth Lafur unwaith eto wedi'i sicrhau i bobl Cymru.

Glyn Davies: Fel Jonathan Morgan, mae gennyf

one or two comments that cover a slightly wider area than the structural funds debate addressed by the motion. The United Kingdom has a great deal to demonstrate—'teach' might be a strong word to use—to the new countries that have come into the European Union, because of the stability that we have been able to maintain over many centuries. I was lucky enough to speak at a conference in Hungary, where there were representatives of the new entrant countries. I was stunned by the hunger within them all to know exactly what was happening in Wales as a result of the devolutionary process that is now taking place. That is important.

The other part of the wider debate focuses on the speed of integration and the appropriate level to which integration should go. This is a complex and difficult issue. I have been alarmed by press reports and published statements by some leading European figures who have, once more, raised the issue of the European constitution. This is a hugely divisive issue. I hope that the First Minister and those who are in a position to do so, and try to stop this issue coming back onto the agenda, particularly through some back-door method without any kind of referendum. It would mean serious trouble for Europe and would cause us great damage in the longer term.

I will now move on to the structural funds issue. We all welcome the extra funds coming to Wales; that is absolutely right. The way in which boundaries of areas qualifying for Objective 1 were set in the late 1990s was extremely helpful to us in gaining Objective 1, and I am pleased that this will continue into the next round. I am not sure who made the point, but there is no doubt that, as a result of the first programme, Wales still qualifies for Objective 1 status. There is an element of disappointment in that, as the programme did not deliver what we had anticipated. The programme was going to deliver a situation in Wales where GVA was going to lift us out of qualifying status—that is what it was based on—but it did not happen. That, in a sense, is a real disappointment.

I was surprised by the comments made by

un neu ddau sylw'n ymwneud â materion ychydig yn fwy cyffredinol na'r ddadl ar gronfeydd strwythurol sydd yn y cynnig. Mae gan y Deyrnas Unedig gryn dipyn i'w ddangos—efallai y byddai 'dysgu' yn air cryf i'w ddefnyddio—i'r gwledydd newydd sydd wedi ymuno â'r Undeb Ewropeaidd, oherwydd y sefydlogrwydd yr ydym wedi gallu ei sicrhau dros ganrifoedd lawer. Bûm yn ddigon ffodus i siarad mewn cynhadledd yn Hwngari, lle yr oedd cynrychiolwyr o'r gwledydd sydd newydd ymuno. Fe'm syfrdanwyd gan y ffaith fod pob un yn awchu am gael gwybod beth yn union oedd yn digwydd yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i'r broses o ddatganoli sy'n mynd ymlaen ar hyn o bryd. Mae hynny'n bwysig.

Mae'r rhan arall o'r ddadl ehangach yn canolbwyntio ar gyflymdra integreiddio, ac i ba raddau y dylid yn briodol integreiddio. Mae hwn yn fater cymhleth ac anodd. Mae adroddiadau yn y wasg, a datganiadau sydd wedi eu cyhoeddi gan rai pobl flaenllaw yn Ewrop, unwaith eto wedi codi'r cyfansoddiad Ewropeaidd ac mae hynny wedi peri braw imi. Mae hwn yn fater cynhennus iawn. Gobeithio y bydd y Prif Weinidog, a'r rheini sydd mewn sefyllfa i wneud hynny, yn ceisio atal y mater hwn rhag cael ei roi ar yr agenda unwaith eto, yn arbennig mewn ffordd lechwraidd heb unrhyw fath o refferendwm. Byddai'n golygu helbul difrifol i Ewrop ac yn achosi niwed mawr inni yn y tymor hwy.

Symudaf yn awr at y cronfeydd strwythurol. Yr ydym bob un yn croesawu'r arian ychwanegol a fydd yn dod i ran Cymru; mae hynny'n hollol deg. Yr oedd y ffordd y pennwyd ffiniau'r ardaloedd sy'n gymwys ar gyfer Amcan 1 ar ddiwedd yr 1990au o gymorth mawr wrth inni geisio cael arian Amcan 1, ac yr wyf yn falch y bydd hyn yn parhau yn y cylch nesaf. Nid wyf yn siŵr pwy a wnaeth y pwynt, ond nid oes amheuaeth nad yw Cymru, o ganlyniad i'r rhaglen gyntaf, yn dal yn gymwys ar gyfer statws Amcan 1. Mae hynny ychydig yn siomedig, gan na chyflawnodd y rhaglen yr hyn yr oeddem wedi ei ragweld. Yr oedd y rhaglen yn mynd i greu sefyllfa yng Nghymru lle yr oedd GYC yn mynd i'n codi allan o statws Amcan 1-dyna'i ddiben-ond ni ddigwyddodd hynny. Mae hynny, ar un ystyr, yn siom wirioneddol.

Fe'm synnwyd gan y sylwadau a wnaed gan

Huw Lewis and Leighton Andrews. I have some concerns. The Welsh Valleys have been a real economic problem, and Members and people outside want to see the Valleys recover from what has happened as a result of the decline in the coal and steel industries. It is disappointing to hear that the first programme did not deliver the degree of investment into the Valleys that all of us would have hoped to see. I thought that Leighton Andrews made his usual good sense when he outlined the way in which the second programme could be put together to deliver something that is, perhaps, more effective.

4.30 p.m.

There is an issue here relating to core financing. This is a complicated issue, and my view is that we have to be hugely careful about co-financing, certainly in terms of the common agricultural policy. This is a non-political issue because there are different views in all parties. I say that as somebody who knows the rural area well and knows the importance of the CAP, but if ever we go down the road of co-financing, we must be extremely cautious to ensure that, if responsibility were to be transferred to Britain, the Treasury would be committed to retaining investment in rural areas

On the rural development budget, I was very interested in the First Minister's use of figures and the move away from percentages. Whenever we discussed the rural development budget in the Chamber in the past, it has always been on the basis of percentages. The Conservative Government has been attacked because, with the first programme in the 1990s, and because of the mechanism in the Fontainebleau agreement, which arose out of the rebate for Britain, there was not as much of an attraction as there might have been to maximise the rural development budget. That is a fact. There has been huge criticism, which I have heard on umpteen occasions in the Chamber, of the Conservative Government for only accessing 3 per cent of the rural development budget in Wales. This is the second programme that the Labour Government will have influenced—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. You

Huw Lewis a Leighton Andrews. Mae gennyf rai pryderon. Mae'r Cymoedd wedi bod yn broblem economaidd wirioneddol, ac mae'r Aelodau a phobl y tu allan am weld y Cymoedd yn adfywio o'r hyn a ddigwyddodd pan grebachodd y diwydiant glo a'r diwydiant dur. Siom yw clywed nad ddarparodd y rhaglen gyntaf y buddsoddiad yn y Cymoedd y byddai pob un ohonom wedi gobeithio'i weld. Yn fy marn i, yr oedd Leighton Andrews, yn ôl ei arfer, yn siarad yn gall pan amlinellodd y ffordd y gellid llunio'r ail raglen i gyflawni rhywbeth sydd, efallai, yn fwy effeithiol.

Cyfyd mater yma ynglŷn â chyllid craidd. Mae hwn yn fater cymhleth, ac yn fy marn i rhaid inni fod yn ofalus iawn ynghylch cydariannu, yn enwedig o ran y polisi amaethyddiaeth cyffredin. Mae hwn yn fater anwleidyddol oherwydd bod safbwyntiau gwahanol ym mhob plaid. Dywedaf hynny fel rhywun sy'n adnabod yr ardal wledig yn dda ac sy'n gwybod mor bwysig yw'r PAC. Ond os byddwn byth yn dilyn trywydd cydariannu, rhaid inni fod yn hynod ofalus i sicrhau, pe bai cyfrifoldeb yn cel ei drosglwyddo i Brydain, y byddai'r Trysorlys yn ymrwmo i gynnal buddsoddiad mewn ardaloedd gwledig

O ran y gyllideb datblygu gwledig, yr oedd gennyf ddi-ddordeb mawr yn nefnydd y Prif Weinidog o ffigurau a'r ffaith nad oedd yn defnyddio canrannau. Pa bryd bynnag yr ydym wedi trafod y gyllideb datblygu gwledig yn y Siambr yn y gorffennol, mae hynny wedi bod ar sail canrannau bob amser. Beirniadwyd Llywodraeth y Ceidwadwyr oherwydd, gyda'r rhaglen gyntaf yn y 1990au, ac oherwydd y mecanwaith yng nghytundeb Fontainebleau, a oedd yn deillio o'r ad-daliad i Brydain, ni chafwyd cymaint o gefnogaeth ag y gellid bod wedi'i chael i wneud y defnydd mwyaf posibl o'r gyllideb datblygu gwledig. Mae hynny'n ffaith. Bu cryn feirniadu, a chlywais hynny droeon yn y Siambr, o Lywodraeth y Ceidwadwyr am mai tri y cant yn unig o'r gyllideb datblygu gwledig a ddefnyddiodd yng Nghymru. Dyma'r ail raglen y bydd y Llywodraeth Lafur wedi dylanwadu arni—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae eich amser

are out of time.

Glyn Davies: I will just make this one point.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I apologise, but it is to a second.

Christine Chapman: Many of us have acknowledged that Objective 1 has achieved an awful lot in Wales and people have quoted statistics, but we should remember that behind these statistics are real people with real success stories to tell. Many of us have spoken to people who have benefited from Objective 1. However, we now need to build upon this momentum. We have seen, for example, what happened in Ireland, which also benefited from a further programme, and the effect that a further round of European funds can have.

I am pleased to hear the First Minister say that the second programme will be about learning lessons from what has happened in Wales so far. I would be interested to know whether the Welsh Assembly Government intends to analyse how the second programme was managed in Ireland to see whether there are things that we can apply here to reap the maximum benefit of a further round.

On the approach to this second programme, we need to bear in mind several factors. We know, for example, that unemployment is at its lowest for 30 years but, in order to take the transformation of our poorest communities' economic position to the next stage, we need high-quality jobs and an increase in disposable income and for that to be spent in the local economy that they generate.

As many of us have said, there are real challenges here. For example, the 'Living in Wales' study highlighted the scale of income inequality in Wales. What account will be taken of the differing needs of areas in the west Wales and Valleys region? For example, will we sharpen our focus even further and target funds at pockets of extreme deprivation? Again, a number of us have made that point. We need to ensure that the poorest areas benefit. I know that the reasons for this are often complex but I also know, from looking at the Welsh European Funding

wedi dod i ben.

Glyn Davies: Gwnaf y pwynt hwn yn unig.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae'n ddrwg gennyf, ond eiliad yn unig.

Christine Chapman: Mae nifer ohonom wedi cydnabod bod Amcan 1 wedi cyflawni cryn dipyn yng Nghymru, ac mae pobl wedi dyfynnu ystadegau. Ond dylem gofio, y tu ôl i'r ystadegau hyn, fod yna bobl go iawn sydd â storïau am lwyddiant go iawn i'w hadrodd. Mae nifer ohonom wedi siarad â phobl sydd wedi elwa o Amcan 1. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni adeiladu ar y momentwm hwn yn awr. Er enghraifft, gwelsom yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn Iwerddon, a elwodd hefyd o ail raglen, a'r effaith y gall cylch arall o arian Ewropeaidd ei chael.

Yr wyf yn falch o glywed y Prif Weinidog yn dweud y bydd yr ail raglen yn ymwneud â dysgu gwersi o'r hyn a ddigwyddodd yng Nghymru hyd yma. Byddai gennyf ddi-ddordeb i wybod a yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn bwriadu dadansoddi sut y cafodd yr ail raglen ei rheoli yn Iwerddon, i weld a oes pethau y gallwn eu defnyddio yma i elwa i'r eithaf o gylch pellach.

O ran yr ymagwedd at yr ail raglen hon, mae angen inni ystyried nifer o ffactorau. Gwyddom, er enghraifft, fod diweithdra ar ei isaf ers 30 mlynedd, ond er mwyn mynd â'r broses o drawsnewid sefyllfa economaidd ein cymunedau tlotaf i'r cam nesaf, mae angen swyddi o safon uchel a chynnydd mewn incwm gwario, a hwnnw'n cael ei wario yn yr economi leol a gynhyrchir ganddynt.

Fel y dywedodd nifer ohonom, mae yma heriau gwirioneddol. Er enghraifft, yr oedd astudiaeth 'Byw yng Nghymru' yn tynnu sylw at yr anghydraddoldeb incwm yng Nghymru. Faint o ystyriaeth a roddir i anghenion gwahanol ardaloedd yn rhanbarth y gorllewin a'r cymoedd? Er enghraifft, a fyddwn yn cryfhau ein ffocws ymhellach eto ac yn anelu arian at rannau lle mae amddifadedd difrifol? Eto, mae nifer ohonom wedi gwneud y pwynt hwnnw. Rhaid inni sicrhau mai'r ardaloedd tlotaf sy'n elwa. Gwn fod y rhesymau dros hyn yn aml yn gymhleth, ond gwn hefyd, o edrych ar wefan

Office website today, that we have information on the spatial distribution of new jobs, but this cannot be readily used to make comparisons between the different areas. This is complex and I ask again that we have some sort of impact study and analysis of how we should target this so that we know, for example, what the effects of the European funds are on Rhondda Cynon Taf and Merthyr as well as on Carmarthenshire or Gwynedd.

I also ask the First Minister whether the Welsh Assembly Government will ensure that the convergence programme complements the collaborative vision set out in the Heads of the Valleys strategy. Those of us in that area are delighted with that but it is also about complementing it. We need a greater strategic overview of the way that funds are applied for and distributed. We have high levels of deprivation in the Valleys area, and there needs to be more emphasis on joint working between local authorities and other organisations. While I welcome a more strategic approach to this, I ask you not to throw the baby out with the bathwater. We will not deliver on this unless we get the co-operation, the ownership and the commitment by people who will be delivering this programme at grassroots level. Therefore, I think that it must be a joint approach.

Finally, what consideration has the First Minister given to how the various measures will be monitored and managed, so that measures where spending is slow are driven forward to release the funding? I know from my own experience within Objective 1 that we were quite concerned in the early days about the energy measures. I am pleased that we have caught up with that. I think that we need to hit the ground running with this second phase of programmes.

I am pleased that we have had so much success from Objective 1. We have longer to prepare than last time and to put in place arrangements for how we will get the most from the new programme. Another seven years of sustained investment is a fantastic opportunity to help establish this. I think that this is another phase in the economic rebirth of west Wales and the Valleys.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Yr wyf am

Swyddfa Cyllid Ewropeaidd Cymru heddiw, fod gennym wybodaeth am ddsbarthiad gofodol swyddi newydd, ond na ellir defnyddio'r wybodaeth hon yn hawdd i wneud cymariaethau rhwng y gwahanol ardaloedd. Mae hyn yn gymhleth, a gofynnaf eto inni gael rhyw fath o astudiaeth effaith a dadansoddiad o'r ffordd y dylem dargedu hyn er mwyn inni wybod, er enghraifft, beth yw effeithiau'r arian Ewropeaidd ar Rondda Cynon Taf a Merthyr, yn ogystal ag ar sir Gaerfyrddin neu Wynedd.

Gofynnaf i'r Prif Weinidog hefyd a fydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn sicrhau bod y rhaglen gydgyfeirio yn ategu'r weledigaeth gydweithredol sydd wedi ei gosod allan yn strategaeth Blaenau'r Cymoedd. Mae'r rheini ohonom yn yr ardal honno yn falch iawn o hynny, ond mae hefyd yn ymwneud â'i hategu. Mae angen trosolwg mwy strategol o'r ffordd y gwneir cais am yr arian a'i ddsbarthu. Mae llawer o amddifadedd yn ardal y Cymoedd, a dylid rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar gydweithio rhwng awdurdodau lleol a sefydliadau eraill. Er fy mod yn croesawu ymagwedd fwy strategol at hyn, gofynnaf ichi beidio â diystyru nodweddion cadarnhaol y system bresennol. Ni fyddwn yn llwyddo gyda hyn oni chawn y cydweithrediad, y berchnogaeth a'r ymrwymiad gan bobl a fydd yn darparu'r rhaglen hon yn ein cymunedau lleol. Felly, credaf fod yn rhaid iddi fod yn ymagwedd ar y cyd.

Yn olaf, pa ystyriaeth y mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi ei rhoi i'r ffordd y caiff yr amrywiol fesurau eu monitro a'u rheoli, fel y caiff camau lle mae'r gwario'n araf eu gyrru ymlaen i ryddhau'r arian? Gwn o'm profiad fy hun yn Amcan 1 ein bod yn bryderus iawn yn y dyddiau cynnar ynglŷn â'r mesurau ynni. Yr wyf yn falch ein bod wedi mynd i'r afael â hynny. Credaf fod yn rhaid inni fod yn barod ar unwaith gyda'r ail gyfnod hwn o raglenni.

Yr wyf yn falch inni gael cymaint o lwyddiant o Amcan 1. Mae gennym fwy o amser i baratoi na'r tro diwethaf, a chyfle i roi trefniadau ar waith ar gyfer y ffordd inni elwa fwyaf o'r rhaglen newydd. Mae saith mlynedd arall o fuddsoddiad parhaus yn gyfle gwyach inni helpu sefydlu hyn. Credaf fod hyn yn gyfnod arall yn adfywiad economaidd y gorllewin a'r cymoedd.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: I will focus on some of

ganolbwyntio ar rai o'r datganiadau gwrthgyferbyniol a wnaed yn ystod y ddadl hon. Mae sôn wedi bod yn ystod y ddadl, a chawn glywed o un wythnos i'r llall yn y Siambr hon, am lwyddiannau polisi datblygu economaidd y Llywodraeth. Y ffaith amdani yw bod y tlodi yng ngorllewin Cymru ac yng nghymoedd y De yn parhau, a dyna paham yr ydym yn cymhwyso ar gyfer yr arian strwythurol hwn. Pan ddywed aelodau'r Blaid Lafur fod y blaid honno wedi sicrhau'r arian strwythurol hwn ar ein cyfer, y cyfan y maent wedi'i wneud yw sicrhau bod ardaloedd yng ngorllewin Cymru ac yng nghymoedd y De yn dal i gystadlu'n wael yn erbyn economïau gweddill Ewrop, a dyna paham y cawn yr arian hwn. Yr wyf i, fel pawb arall, yn croesawu'r arian, ond peidied neb â thwylllo ei hunan ynglŷn â phaham y cawn yr arian.

Yn y ddadl ynglŷn â chyllid cyfatebol, mae'r Prif Weinidog a'r Blaid Lafur yn ceisio ein hargyhoeddi na fydd effaith ar weddill cyllideb Cymru os nad ydyw'r cyllid cyfatebol hwn yn arian ychwanegol. Os nad ydyw'n ychwanegol, o ble y daw, heblaw o gyllid Llywodraeth Cymru? Felly, fe ddaw o arian a gâi ei wario fel arall ar addysg ac iechyd.

Os cred y Prif Weinidog ein bod yn derbyn ei bwynt nad ydyw'n gwybod beth yw'r union swm y mae ei angen ar hyn o bryd ac, felly, na allwn wneud cais am arian cyfatebol ychwanegol, dylai gofio taw barn wahanol a fynegwyd gan Alun Michael pan y bu iddo wneud y cais cyntaf. Yr oedd yn ymwybodol ei fod yn gorfod gwneud y cais yn y lle cyntaf, cyn dychwelyd at y Trysorlys gyda'r union swm a oedd ei angen. Mae'r Prif Weinidog wedi derbyn na fydd arian cyfatebol ychwanegol, ond nid yw hyd yn oed yn barod i gyflwyno dadl gerbron y Trysorlys. Mae ef yn derbyn y sefyllfa, fel ag y mae wedi derbyn sefyllfaeodd sy'n anfanteisiol i Gymru dro ar ôl tro. I'r Blaid Lafur yn Llundain ac yn San Steffan y mae ei ffyddlondeb, ac nid i Gymru a phobl Cymru.

Cyfeiriaf hefyd at raglenni datblygu gwledig. Am ryw reswm, mae'r Prif Weinidog yn tybio y bydd yr arian sydd ar gael yng nghronfa rhaglenni datblygu gwledig yn cynyddu wrth i'r ganran a roddir i'r gronfa

the contradictory statements that have been made during this debate. We have heard during the debate, as we hear week in and week out in this Chamber, of the success of the Government's economic development policy. The fact of the matter is that in west Wales and the south Wales Valleys, poverty remains, and that is why we have qualified for these structural funds. When members of the Labour Party tell us that the party has secured us these structural funds, all they have done is ensure that areas in west Wales and the Valleys are still competing poorly with the rest of Europe in terms of the economy, and that is why we qualify for this money. Like everyone else, I welcome this funding, but we should not deceive ourselves as to why we qualify.

In the match funding debate, the First Minister and the Labour Party are trying to convince us that the remainder of the Welsh budget will not be affected if this match funding is not additional. If it is not additional funding, where will it come from other than from the funding of the Welsh Assembly Government? Therefore, it will be money that would otherwise be spent on education and health.

If the First Minister believes we accept the point that he does not know the exact figure required at present, and that we cannot, therefore, bid for additional match funding, he should bear in mind that that was not the view expressed by Alun Michael when he made that first bid. He was aware that he needed to make an initial bid, before returning to the Treasury with the specific sum required. Not only has the First Minister accepted that there will not be additional match funding, but he is not even prepared to make the case to the Treasury. He accepts the situation, as he has accepted, time and again, situations that are not advantageous to Wales. He channels his commitment to the Labour Party in London and in Westminster, not to Wales or its people.

I refer also to rural development plans. For some reason, the First Minister believes that, as the percentage of funding for rural development programmes decreases, the money available increases. Under the current system, there will

leihau. O dan y system bresennol, bydd llai o arian ar gael ar gyfer y rhaglenni hyn. Brif Weinidog, a oes sicrwydd y tro hwn y cawn ni arian cyfatebol o'r Trysorlys ar gyfer y rhaglenni datblygu gwledig hyn? Os na ddaw o'r Trysorlys, a wnaiff y Prif Weinidog sicrhau bod yr arian cyfatebol hwnnw ar gael? Dywed y Prif Weinidog ei fod yn negodi ar hyn. A oes sicrwydd y bydd yr arian hwnnw ar gael, neu a fyddwch yn gofyn i bobl fuddsoddi yn y rhaglenni hyn heb wybod a fydd arian cyfatebol ar gael?

4.40 p.m.

Gan ein bod yn sôn am arian i ardaloedd gwledig, beth yw safbwynt Llywodraeth Cymru ar y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin? A gytunwch â'r hyn yr oedd y Comisiwn Ewropeaidd yn ceisio ei sicrhau, sef bod nenfwd pendant ar y taliadau y gellir eu gwneud i amaethwyr unigol? Yr oedd awgrym y dylid gosod y CAP ar €300,000, sef ychydig dan £200,000, ond Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig a oedd yn gwrthwynebu hynny. Pan fo Huw Lewis yn sôn yn dragwyddol am y bobl hyn sy'n cael arian mawr dan y CAP, dylem ddweud yn glir mai ffermwyr mawr sy'n cael yr arian mwyaf. Dim ond pedair fferm yng Nghymru sy'n derbyn arian uwchben y nenfwd o €300,000 a awgrymwyd.

Felly, tra bôn yn croesawu yr arian hwn, a allwch ein sicrhau y caiff y gwersi eu dysgu y tro hwn, ac y caiff pethau fel isadeiledd eu hadeiladu mewn i'r rhaglenni? Pan fyddwn yn sôn am ddysgu o'r saith mlynedd diwethaf, pam na wnaeth y Llywodraeth Lafur ddysgu o'r gwledydd a fanteisiodd ar gronfeydd strwythurol yn y gorffennol?

The First Minister: I reiterate that I recommend supporting three of the 10 amendments, namely amendments 5, 7 and 10, on simplification, consultation and debate.

About five opposition Members constantly repeat the theory, which is totally at variance with the facts, that, in some way, the fact that west Wales and the Valleys has a second round of Objective 1 indicates that the first round cannot be working. The golden scenario that has occurred is that, based on a

be less money available for these programmes. Can the First Minister tell us whether we have an assurance this time of match funding from the Treasury for these rural development programmes? If it does not come from the Treasury, will the First Minister ensure that that match funding is available? The First Minister says he is negotiating on this. Can we be sure that that funding will be available, or are you asking people to invest in these programmes without knowing whether match funding will be available?

Since we are discussing funding for rural areas, what is the Government of Wales's position on the common agricultural policy? Do you agree with what the European Commission was trying to secure, which would have meant a definite ceiling on the payments that can be made to individual farmers? It was suggested that the CAP be set at €300,000, which is a little under £200,000, but it was the UK Government that opposed that proposal. When Huw Lewis talks time and again about these people who receive large sums of money under the CAP, we should make it clear that it is the big farmers who receive the largest payments. Only four farms in Wales receive funding above the proposed ceiling of €300,000.

Therefore, while we welcome this funding, can you assure us that the lessons will be learned this time, and that things such as infrastructure will be built into the programmes? When we talk about learning from the last seven years, why did the Labour Government not learn from the countries that had taken advantage of structural funding in the past?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ailadroddaf fy mod yn argymhell cefnogi tri o'r 10 gwelliant, sef gwelliannau 5, 7 a 10, ar symleiddio, ymgynghori a dadlau.

Mae tua phump o Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau yn ailadrodd y theori yn barhaus, theori sy'n hollol groes i'r ffeithiau, sef bod y ffaith fod y gorllewin a'r cymoedd yn cael ail gylch o Amcan 1, mewn rhyw ffordd, yn awgrymu na all y cylch cyntaf fod yn gweithio. Y sefyllfa addawol a welwyd, ar sail darlun byr a wnaed

snapshot taken before the first round of Objective 1 could possibly have had an effect, we have been able to see west Wales and the Valleys qualifying for round 2 of Objective 1 or convergence funding. The 2001 snapshot provided the figures. The previous round of Objective 1 started in 2000, the snapshot is taken in 2001, and, based on that snapshot, we received the extra money for 2007 to 2013. There is no point in people saying that it proves that the figures—which are, in effect, four and a half years out of date—show that what has happened during those four and a half years, which is not measured in the way that the qualification criteria have been set, demonstrate the failure of Objective 1. Nothing could be further from the truth; it does not matter how often you repeat it, it is still rubbish.

I made it clear in my opening speech that our first priority now is east Wales. No-one has picked up on this. I said that that was our first priority now, as well as to negotiate the content of the programmes for Objective 1, because there is a big swing factor here to be negotiated with the UK authorities. How much money can we get into Objective 1? That will all depend on the criteria for tier 2, if you like, or the competitiveness round. That is an extremely important area. We will concentrate hard on that.

I know that because Martin Shipton wrote an obsessional article about match funding, the three opposition leaders must follow him—that is what opposition leaders do. However, the east Wales issue is far more important in terms of the potential sums of money available. It is important that we understand that that is why we are concentrating on that. That also carries with it tier 2, namely the designation of whether you can offer industrial grants to create new businesses or expand businesses that are already in Objective 2 areas. We want to maximise that as well.

Irene James, Leighton Andrews, Jeff Cuthbert and Chris Chapman, in constructive speeches, which referred to different areas, made a strong plea to consider the balance between the Valleys and west Wales. That is an interesting issue. We must find out the reasons for that.

cyn y gallai cylch cyntaf Amcan 1 fod wedi cael effaith, yw ein bod wedi gallu sicrhau bod y gorllewin a'r cymoedd yn gymwys ar gyfer cylch 2 yn Amcan 1, neu ar gyfer arian cydgyfeirio. Yr oedd y darlun byr yn 2001 yn rhoi'r ffigurau. Dechreuodd cylch blaenorol Amcan 1 yn 2000, lluniwyd y darlun byr yn 2001, ac ar sail y darlun hwnnw cawsom yr arian ychwanegol ar gyfer 2007 i 2013. Nid oes diben i bobl ddweud bod hyn yn profi bod y ffigurau—sydd, i bob diben, yn ffigurau ar gyfer pedair blynedd a hanner yn ôl—yn dangos bod yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn ystod y pedair blynedd a hanner hynny, nad yw'n cael ei fesur fel y pennwyd y meini prawf cymhwyso, yn dangos methiant Amcan 1. Mae hynny'n hollol anghywir; nid oes gwahaniaeth sawl gwaith y byddwch yn ei ailadrodd, mae'n dal yn anghywir.

Eglurais yn fy araith agoriadol mai ein blaenoriaeth gyntaf yn awr yw'r dwyrain. Nid oes neb wedi codi hyn. Dywedais mai dyna oedd ein blaenoriaeth gyntaf yn awr, yn ogystal â negodi cynnwys y rhaglenni ar gyfer Amcan 1, oherwydd bod ffactor newid mawr yma y dylid ei negodi gydag awdurdodau'r DU. Faint o arian y gallwn ei sicrhau ar gyfer Amcan 1? Bydd hynny'n dibynnu ar y meini prawf ar gyfer haen 2, os hoffech, neu'r cylch cystadleuol. Mae hwnnw'n faes hynod bwysig. Byddwn yn canolbwyntio'n galed ar hynny.

Gwn, oherwydd bod Martin Shipton wedi ysgrifennu erthygl obsesiynol am arian cyfatebol, fod yn rhaid i dri arweinydd y gwrthbleidiau ei ddilyn—dyna'r hyn a wna arweinwyr gwrthbleidiau. Fodd bynnag, mae mater y dwyrain lawer yn bwysicach o ran y symiau posibl o arian sydd ar gael. Mae'n bwysig inni ddeall mai dyna'r rheswm pam yr ydym yn canolbwyntio ar hynny. Mae'n gysylltiedig hefyd â haen 2, sef penderfynu a allwch gynnig grantiau diwydiannol i greu busnesau newydd neu ehangu busnesau sydd eisoes yn ardaloedd Amcan 2. Yr ydym am fanteisio i'r eithaf ar hynny hefyd.

Yr oedd Irene James, Leighton Andrews, Jeff Cuthbert a Chris Chapman, mewn areithiau adeiladol a oedd yn cyfeirio at wahanol ardaloedd, yn pledio'n gadarn am ystyried y cydbwysedd rhwng y cymoedd a'r gorllewin. Mae hynny'n fater diddorol. Rhaid inni ddod o hyd i'r rhesymau dros hynny.

Glyn Davies *rose*—

The First Minister: I am sorry, I do not have time to take an intervention.

Is it a capacity issue in the Valleys authorities, or is it some other bias in the system? We do not know, but we must find out, and we must do so during 2006, in the final design of the programmes for 2007.

There were also pleas about the skills-related issues. Skills are important, and we intend to put more emphasis on those human infrastructure factors compared with the concrete infrastructure factors during round 2, compared to round 1. Christine Chapman raised a further issue of how we get the balance right between the top-down and the bottom-up. We want the maximum involvement of multiple stakeholders so that everyone feels ownership, as we do with Communities First, but we also want to be strategic. We want to see the transformation of the economy, as Ireland achieved in a different way through trickle-down starting with—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order, you are out of time.

Glyn Davies *a gododd*—

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n flin gennyf, nid oes gennyf amser i dderbyn ymyriad.

Ai mater yw o allu ac adnoddau yn awdurdodau'r Cymoedd, neu ryw duedd arall yn y system? Ni wyddom, ond rhaid inni gael yr ateb, a rhaid inni wneud hynny yn ystod 2006, yn ystod cynllun terfynol y rhaglenni ar gyfer 2007.

Pleidwyd hefyd dros faterion yn ymwneud â sgiliau. Mae sgiliau'n bwysig, a bwriadwn roi mwy o bwyslais ar y ffactorau seilwaith dynol hynny o'u cymharu â'r ffactorau seilwaith cadarn yn ystod cylch 2, o'u cymharu â chylch 1. Cododd Christine Chapman fater pellach am y ffordd y gallwn sicrhau'r cydbwysedd cywir rhwng sefyllfa o'r brig i'r bôn ac o'r bôn i'r brig. Yr ydym am sicrhau'r cyfraniad mwyaf posibl gan randdeiliaid lluosog er mwyn i bawb gael ymdeimlad o berchnogaeth, fel y gwnawn gyda Chymunedau yn Gyntaf. Ond yr ydym hefyd am fod yn strategol. Yr ydym am weld yr economi'n cael ei thrawsnewid, fel a ddigwyddodd yn Iwerddon mewn ffordd wahanol drwy ddull ymdreiglo gan ddechrau gyda—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn, mae eich amser wedi dod i ben.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 1: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
 Amendment 2: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, Glyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
 Amendment 3: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, Glyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John

Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 4: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 5: For 46, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton

Barrett, Lorraine
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Glyn
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment carried.

Gwelliant 6: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 26.

Amendment 6: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 26.

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

Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Davies, Glyn
 Essex, Sue
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina

Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

4.50 p.m.

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 7: For 46, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny

Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

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

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

Bourne, Nick
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Williams, Brynle

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
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, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Gwelliant 9: O blaid 19, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.

Amendment 9: For 19, Abstain 0, Against 27.

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

Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 10: O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 10: For 46, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene

Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment carried.*

Motion (NDM2786) as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales

notes the agreement reached at the December European council in respect of the EU budget for the 2007 to 2013 period with the consequent benefits for Wales, particularly west Wales and the Valleys;

requires the Welsh Assembly Government to produce a report to be debated in Plenary on the lessons learned in the present round of European structural funds;

calls for the simplification of the application process for accessing European funding; and

calls on the Assembly Government to consult widely on the new convergence fund programme to ensure that all relevant interests are taken into account.

Cynnig (NDM2786) fel y'i diwygiwyd:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn nodi'r cytundeb a gafwyd yng Nghyngor Ewrop ym mis Rhagfyr o ran cyllideb yr UE ar gyfer y cyfnod 2007 i 2013 ynghyd â'r manteision a ddaw i Gymru yn sgîl hynny, yn enwedig i'r gorllewin a'r Cymoedd;

yn mynnu bod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n cynhyrchu adroddiad a fydd yn destun dadl mewn cyfarfod llawn ynghylch y gwersi a ddysgwyd yn rownd bresennol y cronfeydd strwythurol Ewropeaidd;

yn galw am symleiddio'r broses ymgeisio ar gyfer cael gafael ar arian Ewropeaidd; ac

yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i ymgynghori'n eang ynghylch rhaglen newydd y gronfa gydgyfeirio er mwyn sicrhau bod pob buddiant perthnasol yn cael ei ystyried.

*Cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd: O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
 Amended motion: For 46, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Black, Peter

Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig fel y'i diwygiwyd.
Amended motion carried.*

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

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

*the National Assembly for Wales, under Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, o dan Reol
Standing Order No. 6.19, postpones the short Sefydlog Rhif 6.19, yn gohirio'r ddadl fer.
debate.*

*Cynnig: O blaid 46, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion: For 46, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â busnes concludes business for the afternoon. heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 4.52 p.m.
The meeting ended at 4.52 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)