



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

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

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Wednesday, 8 March 2006**

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Yn y golofn chwith, cofnodwyd y trafodion yn yr iaith y llefarwyd hwy ynnddi yn y
Siambwr. 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 ar Lywodraeth Leol i'r Gweinidog Cyllid Questions on Local Government to the Finance Minister

Y Llywydd: Trosglwyddwyd cwestiwn 1, OAQ0629(LGP), i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig. **The Presiding Officer:** Question 1, OAQ0629(LGP), has been transferred for written answer.

Cyllidebau Llywodraeth Leol Local Government Budgets

Q2 Mark Isherwood: Will the Minister make a statement on local government budgets? OAQ0651(LGP)

C2 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gyllidebau llywodraeth leol? OAQ0651(LGP)

Sue Essex: Local authorities are currently setting their budget requirement and council tax levels, and they have until 10 March 2006 to do so. The statistical release detailing the council tax levels should be published on 23 March 2006.

Sue Essex: Mae awdurdodau lleol yn pennu eu gofynion cyllidebol a'u lefelau treth gyngor ar hyn o bryd, ac mae ganddynt hyd at 10 Mawrth 2006 i wneud hynny. Y gobaith yw y caiff y datganiad ystadegol yn rhoi manylion lefelau'r dreth gyngor ei gyhoeddi ar 23 Mawrth 2006.

Mark Isherwood: What action are you taking to address the financial implications for local authorities of economic migration? Local authorities in north Wales tell me that the Welsh Assembly Government is only looking at this as an asylum and immigration issue and, unlike in some parts of England, there are no initiatives from the Assembly Government to help areas with high economic migration. One local authority leader said that the reason for this is that the issue does not affect south Wales in quite the same way.

Mark Isherwood: Pa gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd i fynd i'r afael â goblygiadau ariannol ymfudo economaidd i awdurdodau lleol? Dywed awdurdodau lleol yn y gogledd wrthyf mai dim ond fel mater lloches a mewnfudo y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn edrych ar hyn, ac yn wahanol i rai ardaloedd yn Lloegr, nid oes gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad fentrau i helpu ardaloedd lle mae llawer o ymfudo economaidd. Honnodd arweinydd un awdurdod lleol mai'r rheswm am hynny yw nad yw'r broblem yn effeithio ar y de yn yr un ffordd.

Sue Essex: That is clearly nonsense. Our work on the local government formula is done on a pan-Wales basis. I can think of people from north Wales who are involved in the expenditure and distribution sub-groups. So, I hope that you will take back that message to reassure people that what you alluded to is not the case.

Sue Essex: Dwli yw hynny. Mae ein gwaith ar y fformiwla llywodraeth leol yn cwmpasu Cymru gyfan. Gallaf feddwl am bobl o'r gogledd sy'n rhan o is-grwpiau gwariant a dosbarthu. Felly, gobeithio y byddwch yn cyfleu'r neges honno er mwyn tawelu meddyliau pobl nad oes gwir yn yr hyn a ddywedwch.

My colleague, Ann Jones, has raised this on numerous occasions, and we are doing a piece of work with Denbighshire that looks at whether we are calculating the numbers of people properly, particularly those who

Mae fy nghyd-Aelod, Ann Jones, wedi codi hyn lawer gwaith, ac yr ydym yn gwneud gwaith gyda Sir Ddinbych sy'n ystyried a ydym yn cyfrif nifer y bobl yn gywir, yn arbennig y rhai sy'n mewnfudo, gan fod

migrate in, because so much of the formula allocation depends on having accurate data. We are working on this together, and I hope to share the results with the Local Government and Public Services Committee.

David Lloyd: Is the Minister content that, due to the inadequate settlement for local government, we are now seeing another inflation-busting increase in council tax in Swansea of 5 per cent?

Sue Essex: The settlement was not inadequate, and local government did not say that it was inadequate. You had the opportunity to make those points during the budget round this year, but, if memory serves me, none of the political parties tried to change the settlement. We need to be honest, Dai, and say that people thought that the sum that we are putting in this year was reasonable, and good in many quarters.

Setting council tax levels is a matter for local authorities, but, as you will know, in view of the reasonable settlement, I was concerned that authorities should not set council tax levels this year that people would consider unreasonable. It seems that most increases will be coming in at around 5 per cent, with some marginally under and others marginally over. Local government across Wales, regardless of its political complexion, has responded this year, and I am pleased about that.

David Lloyd: The previous Labour administration in Swansea left the city with a repair bill of £30 million for the Guildhall, £40 million for schools, another £30 million for park buildings, and anything up to £25 million for the leisure centre. How does the Labour Government here plan to prevent these costs from being passed on to Swansea council tax payers?

Sue Essex: Again, I do not think that there is any point in pointing the finger at one political administration, because that could be done across the board in local government in Wales. We all know that asset management has not been at the top of people's agendas. Regardless of whether that relates to schools or to important public

cymaint o ddyraniad y fformiwla yn dibynnu ar gael data manwl gywir. Yr ydym yn cydweithio ar hyn, a gobeithiaf rannu'r canlyniadau gyda'r Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus.

David Lloyd: A yw'r Gweinidog yn fodlon â'r ffaith ein bod erbyn hyn, oherwydd y setliad annigonol ar gyfer llywodraeth leol, yn gweld 5 y cant o gynnydd, cynnydd arall sydd lawer yn uwch na chwyddiant, yn y dreth gyngor yn Abertawe?

Sue Essex: Nid oedd y setliad hwnnw'n annigonol, ac ni ddywedodd llywodraeth leol ei fod yn annigonol. Cawsoch gyfle i wneud y pwyntiau hynny yn ystod y cylch cyllideb eleni. Ond os cofiaf yn iawn, ni cheisiodd yr un o'r pleidiau gwleidyddol newid y setliad. Rhaid inni fod yn onest, Dai, a dweud bod pobl yn credu bod y swm yr ydym yn ei chyflwyno eleni yn rhesymol, ac yn dda mewn llawer cyd-destun.

Mater i awdurdodau lleol yw pennu lefelau'r dreth gyngor. Ond fel y gwyddoch, o ystyried y setliad rhesymol, nid oeddwn am weld awdurdodau'n pennu'r dreth gyngor eleni ar lefelau a fyddai'n afresymol ym marn rhai. Ymddengys mai cynnydd o ryw 5 y cant a welir yn y rhan fwyaf o achosion, rhai ychydig yn is ac eraill ychydig yn uwch. Mae llywodraeth leol ledled Cymru wedi ymateb eleni, waeth beth fo'i gwedd wleidyddol, ac yr wyf yn falch am hynny.

David Lloyd: Diolch i weinyddiaeth Lafur ddiwethaf Abertawe, mae gan y ddinas fil atgyweirio o £30 miliwn ar gyfer Neuadd y Ddinas, £40 miliwn ar gyfer ysgolion, £30 miliwn arall ar gyfer adeiladau parciau, a swm o hyd at £25 miliwn ar gyfer y ganolfan hamdden. Sut y mae'r Llywodraeth Lafur hon yn bwriadu atal y costau hyn rhag cael eu trosglwyddo i bobl sy'n talu treth gyngor yn Abertawe?

Sue Essex: Unwaith eto, ni chredaf fod diben beio un weinyddiaeth wleidyddol, oherwydd gellid gwneud hynny ar draws llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru. Gwyddom i gyd nad yw rheoli asedau wedi bod ar frig agenda pobl. P'un a yw hynny'n ymwneud ag ysgolion neu ag adeiladau cyhoeddus pwysig fel Neuadd y Ddinas yn Abertawe, bydd yn

buildings such as the Swansea Guildhall, the chickens will come home to roost at some stage. We have required local government to produce asset management plans, and we have given it money to that end. This will enable authorities to make provision for the future. We have also provided a good capital settlement. It is up to Swansea, like every other authority, to plan its asset maintenance and renewal. There is prudential borrowing for it to use, we can do capital sums, and it may choose to use an element of its council tax. However, councillors have been elected and so that is their decision.

Ann Jones: Thank you, Minister, for your answer to Mark Isherwood on the work that will be done on transient populations. I am sure that that will be greatly welcomed in Denbighshire, and along the north-Wales coast in particular. When you have carried out that work, how do you intend to feed that into the standard spending assessment formula?

Sue Essex: As I said to Mark, the initial point is to make sure that people are properly counted. As you hinted, when you have transient populations, it is difficult to know whether the figures are accurate. Once we know that, we must then make an assessment of what the figures mean for the authority in terms of its need to spend. That is particularly true in areas of social care. Therefore, let us take it step by step. Let us see whether we have an accurate count and then see what that will mean for authorities' need to spend, as well as the pressures on them and other associated services.

Jenny Randerson: A recent test case has awarded equal pay to fire volunteers, who now have access to full fire service pensions funded from councils' revenue funding. Have you considered the impact of that ruling on local authorities in Wales, have you done an assessment of how much it will cost them, and do you intend to provide additional funding to cover that or will it be yet another unfunded burden on them?

rhaid i rywrai wynebu'r problemau hyn yn y pen draw. Yr ydym wedi ei gwneud yn ofynnol i lywodraeth leol gynhyrchu cynlluniau rheoli asedau, ac yr ydym wedi rhoi arian iddi i'r perwyl hwnnw. Bydd hyn yn galluogi awdurdodau i wneud darpariaethau ar gyfer y dyfodol. Yr ydym hefyd wedi rhoi setliad cyfalaf da. Lle awdurdod Abertawe, fel pob awdurdod arall, yw cynllunio i gynnal a chadw ei asedau a'u hadnewyddu. Mae benthycia darbodus ar gael iddo'i ddefnyddio, gallwn gynnig symiau cyfalaf, a gall ddewis defnyddio elfen o'i dreth gyngor. Fodd bynnag, mae cynghorwyr wedi eu hethol, ac felly eu penderfyniad hwy yw hynny.

Ann Jones: Diolch, Weinidog, am eich ateb i Mark Isherwood ynghylch y gwaith a fydd yn cael ei wneud ar boblogaethau byrhoedlog. Yr wyf yn siŵr y croesewir hynny'n fawr yn Sir Ddinbych, ac ar hyd arfordir y gogledd yn arbennig. Pan fyddwch wedi gwneud y gwaith hwnnw, sut y bwriadwch ychwanegu hynny at y fformiwla asesu gwariant safonol?

Sue Essex: Fel y dywedais wrth Mark, y pwynt cyntaf yw sicrhau bod pobl yn cael eu cyfrif yn iawn. Fel yr awgrymech, pan fydd gennych boblogaethau byrhoedlog, mae'n anodd gwybod a yw'r ffigurau'n fanwl gywir. Pan fyddwn yn gwybod hynny, rhaid inni wedyn asesu'r hyn y mae'r ffigurau yn ei olygu ar gyfer yr awdurdod o ran faint y mae angen ei wario. Mae hynny'n arbennig o wir ym meysydd gofal cymdeithasol. Felly, gadewch inni gymryd hyn bob yn gam. Gadewch inni weld a oes gennym gyfrif manwl gywir ac wedyn gweld beth y bydd hynny'n ei olygu o ran faint y mae angen i awdurdodau ei wario, yn ogystal â'r pwysau sydd arnynt hwy a gwasanaethau cysylltiedig eraill.

Jenny Randerson: Mae achos enghreifftiol diweddar wedi dyfarnu cyflog cyfartal i wirfoddolwyr tân, sydd â hawl erbyn hyn i bensiynau llawn y gwasanaeth tân a ariennir gydag arian refeniw cynghorau. A ydych wedi ystyried effaith y dyfarniad hwnnw ar awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru, a ydych wedi asesu faint y bydd hynny yn ei gostio iddynt, ac a ydych yn bwriadu rhoi arian ychwanegol i dalu am hynny neu a fydd yn faich arall arnynt nas ariannwyd?

Sue Essex: I am sure that you will know how we assess the burdens or responsibilities of local authorities. In some cases, if it is a new responsibility arising from central Government legislation, the money gets passed on to us and we pass it on to local government. The main method of calculating the pressures on local government is through the expenditure sub-group, which picks up the annual pressures. We have had pressures around pay awards and a great deal of consideration around pensions, so we will wait to see what the report says; the people involved will compile that report over the next few months. I think that there has been a real degree of harmony in working, so the suggestion that we have not funded pressures is unfair. We have certainly met the main pressures arising from pay, price and pensions.

Sue Essex: Yr wyf yn siŵr y gwyddoch sut yr ydym yn asesu beichiau neu gyfrifoldebau awdurdodau lleol. Mewn rhai achosion, os yw'n gyfrifoldeb newydd yn deillio o ddeddfwriaeth y Llywodraeth ganolog, caiff yr arian ei drosglwyddo i ni a ninnau'n ei drosglwyddo i lywodraeth leol. Y prif ddull o gyfrifo'r pwysau ar lywodraeth leol yw drwy'r is-grŵp gwariant, sy'n nodi'r pwysau blynyddol. Cawsom bwysau'n ymwneud â dyfarniadau cyflog a llawer o ystyriaeth am bensiynau. Felly, byddwn yn aros i weld beth ddywed yr adroddiad; bydd y bobl berthnasol yn llunio'r adroddiad yn ystod y misoedd nesaf. Credaf fod cryn gyuno wedi bod yn y gwaith dan sylw, ac felly mae'r awgrym nad ydym wedi ariannu pwysau yn un annheg. Yn sicr yr ydym wedi ateb y prif bwysau sy'n deillio o gyflogau, prisiau a phensiynau.

Gwariant Refeniw Llywodraeth Leol Local Government Revenue Spending

Q3 Janet Davies: Will the Minister make a statement on local government revenue spending? OAQ0640(LGP)

C3 Janet Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am wariant refeniw llywodraeth leol? OAQ0640(LGP)

Sue Essex: The total budgeted gross revenue expenditure as reported by Welsh local authorities for 2005-06 is £6.1 billion, which represents an increase of 6.1 per cent on the previous year. Gross revenue expenditure is financed by specific grants, the revenue support grant and redistributed non-domestic rates, as well as council tax income and the use of local reserves, where necessary.

Sue Essex: Cyfanswm y gwariant refeniw gros yn y gyllideb fel yr adroddir gan awdurdodau lleol Cymru am 2005-06 yw £6.1 biliwn, sy'n gynnydd o 6.1 y cant ers y flwyddyn flaenorol. Caiff gwariant refeniw gros ei ariannu drwy grantiau penodol, y grant cynnal refeniw a thrwy ailddosbarthu trethi annomestig, yn ogystal ag incwm o'r dreth gyngor a chronfeydd wrth gefn lleol, pan fydd angen hynny.

Janet Davies: Around 12 per cent of net revenue spending comes from local council tax. Assembly Members pay an average of 2.1 per cent of their incomes on council tax, and Assembly Ministers, 1.1 per cent on average. However, council tax represents an average of 6.2 per cent of the income of retired householders. Do you think that that is fair? If not, have you any plans to remedy the situation?

Janet Davies: Mae tua 12 y cant o wariant refeniw net yn dod o'r dreth gyngor leol. Mae Aelodau Cynulliad yn talu 2.1 y cant o'u hincwm mewn treth gyngor ar gyfartaledd, a Gweinidogion y Cynulliad yn talu 1.1 y cant ar gyfartaledd. Fodd bynnag, mae'r dreth gyngor yn gyfwerth â 6.2 y cant o incwm deiliaid cartrefi sydd wedi ymddeol. A yw hyn yn deg yn eich barn chi? Os nad ydyw, a oes gennych unrhyw fwriad i unioni'r sefyllfa hon?

Sue Essex: You are right to say that the council tax falls differentially on people; I think that we would all admit that. We are all

Sue Essex: Yr ydych yn gywir pan ddywedwch fod y dreth gyngor yn effeithio'n wahanol ar wahanol bobl; credaf y byddem i

waiting for the Michael Lyons report, which is looking at local financial issues, and at alternative means of local taxation, as well as the council tax.

David Melding: Minister, only a very small amount of revenue spending is currently pooled with health organisations, and most people believe that we need more pooled spending if the Berlin wall between health and social care is to be successfully overcome, and the most effective and efficient services delivered. Are you happy with the progress that you are making in this regard?

Sue Essex: I could not agree more that we need to look much more at joint working in the planning of services, which feeds into how services are financed. We are looking at that as part of 'Making the Connections', and Jeremy Beecham will be considering particular services. I am sure that social care will be one of them. We need to make sure that we can facilitate those pooled budgets for a period of time. We must move from one-off allocations to much longer-term allocations.

David Melding: Minister, I note your commitment, but I will press you on a point of detail. Do you agree with the Welsh Local Government Association that local public service reforms might be the next logical step to promote joint working?

Sue Essex: I would not want to pre-empt what Jeremy Beecham says. It would not be fair, as we have asked him to look at this. Dr Jill Morgan and Adrian Webb are also on that team, and they have considerable knowledge of the health sector. However, there is certainly a lot of talk around local public service boards and local area agreements. You will know that we have policy incentive agreements that work quite well with local government. There is an idea that we should spread those over a wider area, and right across relevant public sector services. In that case, joint financial planning, and possibly pooled budgets, would be required, as you suggested.

gyd yn cyfaddef hynny. Yr ydym bob un yn aros am adroddiad Michael Lyons, sy'n edrych ar faterion ariannol lleol, ac ar ddulliau yn lle trethiant lleol, yn ogystal â'r dreth gyngor.

David Melding: Weinidog, dim ond ychydig bach iawn o wariant refeniw sy'n cael ei gyfuno â sefydliadau iechyd ar hyn o bryd, ac mae'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn credu bod angen mwy o wariant cyfunol arnom i oresgyn y mur Berlin sy'n bodoli rhwng iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ac er mwyn inni ddarparu'r gwasanaethau mwyaf effeithiol ac effeithlon. A ydych yn fodlon â'r cynnydd yr ydych yn ei wneud yng nghyswllt hyn?

Sue Essex: Cytunaf yn llwyr fod angen inni edrych lawer yn fwy ar gydweithio wrth gynllunio gwasanaethau, sy'n cyfrannu at y modd y cyllidir gwasanaethau. Yr ydym yn edrych ar hynny fel rhan o 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', a bydd Jeremy Beecham yn ystyried gwasanaethau penodol. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd gofal cymdeithasol yn un ohonynt. Mae angen inni sicrhau y gallwn hwyluso'r cyllidebau cyfunol hynny am gyfnod o amser. Rhaid inni symud oddi wrth ddyraniadau untro tuag at ddyraniadau llawer mwy hirdymor.

David Melding: Weinidog, yr wyf yn nodi'chh ymrwymiad, ond pwysaf arnoch ynghylch un manylyn. A ydych yn cytuno â Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru mai diwygio gwasanaethau cyhoeddus lleol, efallai, yw'r cam rhesymegol nesaf i hybu gydweithio?

Sue Essex: Ni fyddwn am achub y blaen ar Jeremy Beecham. Ni fyddai hynny'n deg, gan ein bod wedi gofyn iddo edrych ar hyn. Mae Dr Jill Morgan ac Adrian Webb ar y tîm hwnnw hefyd, ac maent yn gwybod llawer am y sector iechyd. Fodd bynnag, yn sicr mae llawer o drafod ynghylch byrddau gwasanaethau cyhoeddus lleol a chytundebau ardal lleol. Gwyddoch fod gennym gytundebau cymhelliad polisi sy'n gweithio'n eithaf da gyda llywodraeth leol. Dywed rhai fod angen inni ledaenu'r rheini i feysydd ehangach, ac ar draws yr holl wasanaethau sector cyhoeddus perthnasol. Os felly, byddai angen cyd-gynllunio ariannol, a chyllidebau cyfunol o bosibl, fel yr awgrymwch.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Dof â chi'n ôl at eich ateb i Janet Davies ynglŷn â sut y mae'r dreth gyngor yn pwyso'n drymach ar bensiynwyr nag ar Aelodau'r Cynulliad ac aelodau'r Cabinet, pan ddywedoch y byddai'n rhaid aros i weld beth fydd yr adroddiad yn ei awgrymu. Ond, gwyddoch bod ffordd o fewn y rheolau presennol i leddfu'r boen ar bensiynwyr, fel yr hyn a ddigwyddodd yn y gyllideb eleni. Yn hytrach na disgwyl am yr adroddiad, hoffwn glywed a oes gan y Llywodraeth gynlluniau i sicrhau bod y pwysau yn cael ei dynnu oddi ar ysgwyddau pensiynwyr.

Sue Essex: I think that what you were referring to in terms of this year's budget was the response to revaluation; there was no general payment to pensioners, but Gordon Brown did, of course, make a payment to pensioners for council tax last year. The issue—and we have debated this so many times that I do not want to go over it again—is local income tax as opposed to a property tax, such as council tax. There are split views on this in the Assembly. I have always said that I would never rule out a form of local income tax, provided that we got over the related disbenefits. There is no perfect system, and there is much to commend a property tax. Council tax fell into disrepute because of the erratic council tax levels over recent years. That has meant that many people, particularly those on fixed incomes and the elderly, find it extremely difficult to plan their spend. That goes back to the first question that I answered. I am pleased that local authorities have now brought their requirements down—quite drastically, in some places—from the council tax levels that they were initially planning to something that is, though still high, certainly lower than the original forecasts.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): Last week, the First Minister told us that the council tax payers of Wales would not foot the bill for the police merger. We know that money goes from your block grant to local authorities, so can you confirm that you will not be making any payment from your budget towards the cost of the police merger—

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I bring you back to your answer to Janet Davies on how council tax is a heavier burden on pensioners than on Assembly Members and members of the Cabinet, when you said that we would have to wait to see what the report suggests. However, you know it is possible within the current rules to alleviate the pressure on pensioners, as happened in this year's budget. Rather than wait for the report, I should like to know whether the Government has any plans to ensure that the pressure is taken off pensioners.

Sue Essex: Credaf mai'r hyn yr oeddech yn cyfeirio ato o ran cyllideb eleni oedd yr ymateb i'r ailbriso; nid oedd taliad cyffredinol i bensiynwyr, ond rhoddodd Gordon Brown, wrth gwrs, daliad i bensiynwyr ar gyfer y dreth gyngor y llynedd. Y broblem—ac yr ydym wedi trafod hyn mor aml fel nad wyf am ei drafod eto—yw treth incwm leol yn hytrach na threth eiddo, megis treth gyngor. Mae'r farn yn y Cynulliad yn rhanedig ar hyn. Yr wyf wedi dweud erioed na fyddwn byth yn diystyru rhyw fath o dreth incwm leol, ar yr amod y gallem oresgyn yr anfafeision cysylltiedig. Nid oes yna system berffaith, ac mae llawer i'w ddweud dros dreth eiddo. Cafodd y dreth gyngor enw drwg oherwydd y lefelau treth gyngor afreolus a welwyd yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf. Mae hyn wedi golygu bod nifer o bobl, yn arbennig y rheini sydd ar incwm penodedig a'r henoed, yn ei chael yn anodd iawn cynllunio'u gwariant. Mae hynny'n mynd â ni'n ôl at y cwestiwn cyntaf a atebais. Yr wyf yn falch fod awdurdodau lleol bellach wedi gostwng eu gofynion—yn ddigon sylweddol mewn rhai ardaloedd—o'r lefelau treth gyngor yr oeddent yn bwriadu eu gosod ar y cychwyn i rywbeth sydd, er yn dal yn uchel, yn sicr yn is na'r rhagolygon gwreiddiol.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Yr wythnos diwethaf, dywedodd y Prif Weinidog wrthym nad pobl sy'n talu'r dreth gyngor yng Nghymru fyddai'n talu am uno'r heddluoedd. Gwyddom fod arian yn mynd o'ch grant bloc i awdurdodau lleol, felly, a allwch gadarnhau na fyddwch yn gwneud unrhyw daliad o'ch cyllideb tuag at gostau uno'r heddluoedd—

whether that cost is £57 million or £65 million? We want to see those costs fall wholly upon the London Government.

Sue Essex: I will repeat what the First Minister said, as he, the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration and I feel exactly the same on this issue. If there are costs associated with the merger, the Home Office must foot the bill.

Michael German: One of the concerns relates to the equalisation of the precept. You will either get rocketing bills in north Wales, where the precept is currently at its lowest, or a reduced service if you even out the precept elsewhere. What preparations are you making, given that we are told that the Home Secretary is shortly to make the Order to make this happen? What progress have you made with sorting out the problem of precept inequalities in Wales?

Sue Essex: Your premise was wrong, and you should reflect on that. You talked about rocketing bills in north Wales but, as you know, precept levels there are higher now, so it would work out as the reverse of what you said.

Discussions between my officials and Home Office officials are ongoing on this issue. It would be premature for me to say anything, but we are making those points to them, and pointing out the difficulties, so that we can find an appropriate way forwards.

p'un a fydd y gost honno'n £57 miliwn neu'n £65 miliwn? Yr ydym am sicrhau mai Llywodraeth Llundain fydd yn talu'r costau hynny yn llwyr.

Sue Essex: Ailadroddaf eiriau'r Prif Weinidog, gan ei fod ef, y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio a minnau'n teimlo'n union yr un fath ar y mater hwn. Os bydd costau'n gysylltiedig â'r uno, rhaid i'r Swyddfa Gartref dalu.

Michael German: Mae un o'r pryderon yn ymwneud â chyfartalu'r praesept. Naill ai bydd cynnydd aruthrol ym miliau'r gogledd, lle mae'r praesept ar ei isaf ar hyn o bryd, neu bydd gwasanaethau'n cael eu cwtdogi os byddwch yn gostwng y praesept mewn ardaloedd eraill. Pa baratodau yr ydych yn eu gwneud, o gofio'r hyn a ddywedir wrthym fod yr Ysgrifennydd Cartref ar fin cyhoeddi'r Gorchymyn i wneud i hyn ddigwydd? Pa gynnydd yr ydych wedi ei wneud i ddatrys problem anghyfartaledd praesept yng Nghymru?

Sue Essex: Yr oedd eich cynsail yn anghywir, a dylech ystyried hynny. Soniech am gynnydd aruthrol mewn biliau yn y gogledd. Ond fel y gwyddoch, mae lefelau'r praesept yn uwch yno ar hyn o bryd, felly, y gwrthwyneb i'r hyn a ddywedwch fyddai'n digwydd.

Mae trafodaethau'n mynd rhagddynt ar y mater hwn rhwng fy swyddogion i a swyddogion y Swyddfa Gartref. Mae'n rhy gynnar imi ddweud dim, ond yr ydym yn cyflwyno'r pwyntiau hynny iddynt, ac yn nodi'r anawsterau, fel y gallwn ddod o hyd i ffordd briodol ymlaen.

Blaenoriaethau Gwariant Cyfalaf Capital Spending Priorities

Q4 Janet Ryder: What recent discussions has the Minister held with local government regarding capital spending priorities? OAQ0642(LGP)

Sue Essex: I have regular meetings with the Welsh Local Government Association, and capital spending priorities are discussed. In addition, I meet many local authorities individually, and capital spending programmes are always on the agenda of

C4 Janet Ryder: Pa drafodaethau a gafodd y Gweinidog yn ddiweddar gyda llywodraeth leol ynghylch blaenoriaethau gwariant cyfalaf? OAQ0642(LGP)

Sue Essex: Byddaf yn cael cyfarfodydd rheolaidd gyda Chymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru, a thrafodir blaenoriaethau gwariant cyfalaf. Yn ogystal, byddaf yn cyfarfod â nifer o awdurdodau lleol yn unigol, a bydd rhaglenni gwariant cyfalaf ar

those meetings.

Janet Ryder: The condition of many school buildings, especially older school buildings, which tend to be in the most deprived areas, impedes the effective delivery of education. The amount needed to address the issue is some £50 million a year, which is £15 million a year on top of what you are already allowing. Will you look at those capital costs again and ensure that we can deliver for our children the environment that they need?

Sue Essex: We are all keen to see buildings, particularly school buildings, fit for purpose. That is why we are committed to putting this additional money into school buildings. In many areas, there is a large and complex programme; in others, it is easier to grasp and deliver. Wherever possible in my discussions with local authorities, I talk through the issue of ensuring that school buildings are of good quality. In many cases, local authorities are using other forms of funding, such as capital receipts, and prudential borrowing is also an important element. I can think of one authority that is pressing ahead with the renewal of its school buildings using a mix of capital receipts, prudential borrowing, and the money that we are providing. There are many lessons that can be learned by other authorities in Wales with regard to that approach.

Glyn Davies: Local councils are currently setting council tax levels throughout Wales, and we are seeing increases that are way ahead of inflation. That is on top of what is probably a 100 per cent increase since Labour came to power in Wales. When will you have discussions with local authorities in order to protect the most vulnerable people in Wales from massive, unfair increases that are causing great damage?

Sue Essex: I have many conversations with authorities in Wales. What you said was a generalisation; some authorities have got their rate down to the level of inflation. I think that we would all understand that you need at least to match the rate of inflation. In

agenda'r cyfarfodydd hynny bob amser.

Janet Ryder: Mae cyflwr llawer o adeiladau ysgolion, yn enwedig adeiladau ysgolion hŷn sy'n dueddol o ddigwydd yn yr ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig, yn rhwystro darparu addysg yn effeithiol. Mae angen tua £50 miliwn y flwyddyn i fynd i'r afael â'r mater, sy'n £15 miliwn y flwyddyn yn ychwanegol at yr hyn yr ydych eisoes yn ei ganiatáu. A ailystyriwch y costau cyfalaf hynny a sicrhau y gallwn ddarparu'r amgylchedd y mae ar ein plant ei angen?

Sue Essex: Yr ydym i gyd yn awyddus i weld adeiladau, yn enwedig adeiladau ysgolion, sy'n addas at y diben. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi ymrwmo i neilltuo'r arian ychwanegol hwn ar gyfer adeiladau ysgolion. Mewn llawer ardal, mae rhaglen fawr a chymhleth ar waith; mewn ardaloedd eraill mae'n haws i'w deall a'i chyflawni. Ble bynnag y mae'n bosibl yn fy nhrafodaethau gydag awdurdodau lleol, byddaf yn trafod sut y gellir sicrhau bod adeiladau ysgolion o safon da. Mewn llawer achos, mae awdurdodau lleol yn defnyddio mathau eraill o gyllid, fel derbyniadau cyfalaf, ac mae benthyca darbodus yn elfen bwysig hefyd. Gallaf feddwl am un awdurdod sy'n bwrw ati i adnewyddu ei adeiladau ysgol drwy ddefnyddio cymysgedd o dderbyniadau cyfalaf, benthyca darbodus, a'r arian a ddarperir gennym ni. Mae llawer o wersi y gellir eu dysgu gan awdurdodau eraill yng Nghymru o ran yr ymagwedd honno.

Glyn Davies: Ar hyn o bryd, mae cynghorau lleol yn gosod lefelau'r dreth gyngor ledled Cymru, ac yr ydym yn gweld cynnydd ymhell uwchlaw chwyddiant. Mae hynny'n ychwanegol at yr hyn sy'n debygol yn gynydd o 100 y cant ers i Lafur ddod i rym yng Nghymru. Pryd y byddwch yn cael trafodaethau gydag awdurdodau lleol er mwyn diogelu'r bobl fwyaf diamddiffyn yng Nghymru rhag cynnydd enfawr, annheg sy'n achosi niwed mawr?

Sue Essex: Byddaf yn cael nifer o drafodaethau gydag awdurdodau yng Nghymru. Yr ydych yn cyffredinol; mae rhai awdurdodau wedi llwyddo i ostwng eu cyfradd i lefel chwyddiant. Credaf y byddai pob un ohonom yn deall bod angen cael

fairness to local authorities, their members are elected. You were a member of a local authority, Glyn, as was I. Councils have the responsibility for setting their budgets. However, as you know, last year and this year, I have taken a fairly stern view as to the level of council tax that I thought was appropriate. I did not get universal support in the Chamber for that, but I think that I was right to do that last year, and that I was right to do what I have done this year.

cyfradd sydd o leiaf yn cyd-fynd â chwyddiant. Er tegwch i awdurdodau lleol, caiff eu haelodau eu hethol. Yr oeddech chi'n aelod o awdurdod lleol, Glyn, fel yr oeddwn i. Y cynghorau sy'n gyfrifol am osod eu cyllidebau. Fodd bynnag, fel y gwyddoch, y llynedd ac eleni, yr wyf wedi cymryd safbwynt digon llym am lefel y dreth gyngor a ystyriaf yn briodol. Ni chefais gefnogaeth gyffredinol yn y Siambr yn hynny, ond credaf fy mod yn iawn i wneud hynny y llynedd, ac yn iawn i wneud yr hyn a wneuthum eleni.

Gofynion Gwario Llywodraeth Leol Local Government Spending Requirements

Q5 Irene James: What action is the Minister taking to improve the way local government spending requirements are assessed in Wales? OAQ0658(LGP)

C5 Irene James: Pa gamau y mae'r Gweinidog yn eu cymryd i wella'r ffordd yr asesir gofynion gwariant llywodraeth leol yng Nghymru? OAQ0658(LGP)

Sue Essex: Work to develop and improve the way in which local government spending requirements are assessed is conducted through the expenditure and distribution sub-groups of the consultative forum on finance. That is not easy to say, and will not mean much to many people but, essentially, officials and particularly treasurers from across Wales do this work. The consultative forum on finance comprises a mix of officials and elected members.

Sue Essex: Caiff gwaith i ddatblygu a gwella'r ffordd yr asesir gofynion gwariant llywodraeth leol ei wneud drwy is-grwpiau gwariant a dosbarthu'r fforwm ymgynghorol ar gyllid. Nid yw hynny'n hawdd ei ddweud, ac ni fydd yn golygu llawer i lawer o bobl. Ond yn ei hanfod swyddogion, ac yn arbennig trysoryddion, ledled Cymru sy'n gwneud y gwaith hwn. Mae'r fforwm ymgynghorol ar gyllid yn cynnwys cyfuniad o swyddogion ac aelodau etholedig.

Irene James: The review of personal social services for younger adults by the distribution sub-group is the final strand of the review of all standard spending assessments in the area of personal social services. The implementation of major changes to the funding formula has been delayed by the consultative forum on finance until 2007-08. Can you give us an assurance that the same level of impact assessment was applied to the review of personal social services for older adults, and what feedback have you received following the implementation of those changes?

Irene James: Yr adolygiad o wasanaethau cymdeithasol personol ar gyfer oedolion iau gan yr is-grŵp dosbarthu yw rhan olaf yr adolygiad o'r holl asesiadau gwariant safonol ym maes gwasanaethau cymdeithasol personol. Mae'r broses o weithredu newidiadau mawr yn y fformiwla gyllido wedi'i gohirio gan y fforwm ymgynghorol ar gyllid tan 2007-08. A allwch roi sicrwydd inni y caiff yr un lefel o asesu effaith ei defnyddio yn yr adolygiad o wasanaethau cymdeithasol personol ar gyfer oedolion hŷn, a pha adborth a gawsoch ar ôl gweithredu'r newidiadau hynny?

Sue Essex: That is an interesting second question. I will go back to local government and reflect upon the impact of that.

Sue Essex: Mae hynny'n ail gwestiwn diddorol. Af yn ôl at lywodraeth leol i ystyried effaith hynny.

On the implementation of the formula changes, as you will know, they are quite

O ran gweithredu'r newidiadau yn y fformiwla, fel y gwyddoch, maent yn ddigon

critical, and can make a substantial difference to local authorities.

allweddol, a gallant wneud gwahaniaeth sylweddol i awdurdodau lleol.

2.20 p.m.

We have been trying to ensure that those changes in terms of the census information are accurate, because that is crucial for many indicators and fundamental to the calculation. In other areas, we have considered issues such as sparsity and deprivation, which are important weightings—and this is an ongoing piece of work—to try to ensure that they are correct.

Yr ydym wedi bod yn ceisio sicrhau bod y newidiadau hynny o ran gwybodaeth y cyfrifiad yn gywir, gan fod hynny'n hanfodol ar gyfer nifer o ddangosyddion ac yn hollbwysig yn y cyfrifo. Mewn meysydd eraill, yr ydym wedi ystyried materion fel teneurwydd y boblogaeth ac amddifadedd, sy'n bwysoliadau pwysig—ac mae hwn yn waith parhaus—i geisio sicrhau eu bod yn gywir.

Jocelyn Davies: When Plaid Cymru was in control, your colleagues in the Caerphilly area claimed that the council tax increase should be 0 per cent. Of course, this year, they are completely silent now that Labour has slapped on a 4.9 per cent increase. Will you confirm that Caerphilly has had a fair settlement this year, and that you did not financially favour the Plaid Cymru administration?

Jocelyn Davies: Pan oedd Plaid Cymru wrth y llyw, yr oedd eich cyd-Aelodau yn ardal Caerffili yn honni na ddylai fod cynnydd o gwbl yn y dreth gyngor. Wrth gwrs, eleni maent yn hollol dawedog gan fod Llafur yn awr wedi gosod cynnydd o 4.9 y cant. A gadarnhewch fod Caerffili wedi cael setliad teg eleni, ac na wnaethoch ddangos ffafriaeth ariannol i weinyddiaeth Plaid Cymru?

Sue Essex: As I said in answer to Dai's question, I believe that this is a fair, reasonable, good—or whatever adjective you wish to apply—settlement. The idea that I could change the settlement for any one council or administration is absolutely fallacious, because I do not set or agree the formula. As I have just explained to Irene, that is done and agreed by a host of people, including representatives of each of the political parties here. Therefore, it is not my formula; it is a generic formula agreed by a group of people, and so I have no power to discriminate in favour of one council, let alone one administration.

Sue Essex: Fel y dywedais wrth ateb cwestiwn Dai, credaf fod hwn yn setliad teg, rhesymol, da—neu ba ansoddair bynnag yr hoffech ei ddefnyddio. Mae'r syniad y gallwn newid y setliad ar gyfer unrhyw gyngor neu weinyddiaeth benodol yn gwbl gyfeiliornus, am nad fi sy'n pennu'r fformiwla neu'n ei chytuno. Fel yr wyf newydd esbonio wrth Irene, caiff hynny ei wneud a'i gytuno gan lu o bobl, gan gynnwys cynrychiolwyr pob un o'r pleidiau gwleidyddol sydd yma. Felly, nid fy fformiwla i mohono; mae'n fformiwla cyffredinol a gytunir gan grŵp o bobl, ac felly nid oes gennyf unrhyw bŵer i wahaniaethu o blaid un cyngor, heb sôn am un weinyddiaeth.

Lefelau'r Dreth Gyngor yn Sir Ddinbych Council Tax Levels in Denbighshire

Q6 Ann Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on council tax levels in Denbighshire? OAQ0637(LGP)

C6 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lefelau'r dreth gyngor yn sir Ddinbych? OAQ0637(LGP)

Sue Essex: Denbighshire County Council has already announced on 1 March 2006 that its element of the council tax bill will increase by 2 per cent for 2006-07. The statistical

Sue Essex: Mae Cyngor Sir Ddinbych eisoes wedi cyhoeddi ar 1 Mawrth 2006 y bydd ei elfen o'r bil treth gyngor yn cynyddu 2 y cant ar gyfer 2006-07. Caiff y datganiad ystadegol

release detailing the overall council tax levels will be published on 23 March 2006.

Ann Jones: You are right to say that Denbighshire has set its council tax increase at 2 per cent, which is a record low for the county. I believe that the principal reason for that achievement is the generous revenue support grant that it has received. That has been acknowledged by the authority, as it had one of the largest percentage increases across Wales. It is also welcome news that Denbighshire has agreed to take part in the Assembly Government's initiative to offer a discount to pensioners whose homes went up by more than two bands in the rebanding exercise. Despite the fact that pensioners will be asked to take up this discount and the record low increase in council tax, do you agree that far too many pensioner households pay far more council tax than they should be paying? Can you outline for me the exciting initiative that you mentioned in your budget to boost the take-up of council tax benefit? How do you expect that to be delivered in Denbighshire, and how many people in Denbighshire do you expect it to help?

Sue Essex: On Glyn's question, the 2 per cent that Denbighshire has come up with shows that local authorities can do that if they bend their minds to it. I know that Denbighshire has taken up the efficiency agenda with great gusto, particularly the procurement element. Therefore, we should commend it for that.

On your point about the council tax levels that pensioners and others pay, I have been concerned that many pensioners are not claiming the council tax benefit that they are due. All the evidence that I have seen confirms that. Therefore, one of the key points that came out of the final budget was that we would set a sum aside in Wales to try to ensure that all those who deserve or are eligible for council tax benefit can take it up. That will be done by working with a whole group of people, including voluntary sector representatives, to find the best ways to reach people, particularly in their homes, and to support them in making their claims. I wish to emphasise strongly that we must tell people, particularly pensioners, that this is a right that they have. It is not a benefit in the

i roi manylion am lefelau cyffredinol y dreth gyngor ei gyhoeddi ar 23 Mawrth 2006.

Ann Jones: Yr ydych yn gywir i ddweud bod sir Ddinbych wedi pennu ei chynnydd yn y dreth gyngor ar 2 y cant, sef y cynnydd isaf a welwyd erioed yn y sir. Credaf mai'r prif reswm dros allu gwneud hynny yw'r grant cynnal refeniw hael a gafodd. Cydnabuwyd hynny gan yr awdurdod, gan fod ei gynnydd canrannol ymhlith yr uchaf yng Nghymru. Mae'n newyddion da hefyd fod sir Ddinbych wedi cytuno i gymryd rhan ym menter Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i gynnig gostyngiad i bensiynwyr y symudodd eu cartrefi i fyny fwy na dau fand o ganlyniad i'r ymarfer ailfandio. Er y bydd y gostyngiad hwn ar gael i bensiynwyr ac er y cynnydd isaf erioed yn y dreth gyngor, a ydych yn cytuno bod llawer gormod o gartrefi pensiynwyr yn talu llawer mwy o dreth gyngor nag a ddylent ei thalu? A allwch roi amlinelliad o'r fenter gyffrous a grybwyllwyd gennych yn eich cyllideb i annog pobl i wneud cais am fudd-dal treth gyngor? Sut y disgwyliwch iddi gael ei darparu yn sir Ddinbych, a faint o bobl yn sir Ddinbych y disgwyliwch i'r fenter eu helpu?

Sue Essex: O ran cwestiwn Glyn, mae'r 2 y cant a bennwyd gan sir Ddinbych yn dangos y gall awdurdodau lleol wneud hynny os ydynt yn ddigon penderfynol. Gwn fod sir Ddinbych wedi mynd i'r afael â'r agenda effeithlonrwydd gydag awch, yn enwedig yr elfen gaffael. Felly, dylem ei chanmol am hynny.

Ynglŷn â'ch pwynt am lefelau'r dreth gyngor y mae pensiynwyr ac eraill yn eu talu, yr wyf wedi mynegi pryder fod nifer o bensiynwyr nad ydynt yn hawlio'r budd-dal treth gyngor sy'n ddyledus iddynt. Mae'r holl dystiolaeth yr wyf wedi'i gweld yn cadarnhau hynny. Felly, un o'r prif bwyntiau a ddeilliodd o'r gyllideb derfynol oedd y byddem yn neilltuo swm o arian yng Nghymru i geisio sicrhau y gall pob un o'r rheini sy'n haeddu neu sy'n gymwys i gael budd-dal treth gyngor wneud cais amdano. Gwneir hynny drwy weithio gyda grŵp cyfan o bobl, gan gynnwys cynrychiolwyr y sector gwirfoddol, i gael y ffyrdd gorau i gyrraedd pobl, yn enwedig yn eu cartrefi, ac i'w cynorthwyo i wneud eu cais. Hoffwn bwysleisio'n gryf ei bod yn rhaid inni ddweud wrth bobl, yn enwedig

traditional sense; they are due this, and they should not attach any shame to that. This is their right, and we need to ensure that those who need it, who deserve it and who are eligible receive that benefit.

Brynle Williams: It is encouraging that Denbighshire County Council has ensured such a small rise for this tax year, Minister. However, that is to the detriment of services in certain areas. Road and highway conditions and local disabled access to public places could be affected. Last weekend, there was a serious problem when the highways were not gritted, which could have led to accidents.

Sue Essex: I am not sure what your question was at the end of that, Brynle. If your question was whether I can take over the running of Denbighshire County Council, my answer is 'No, I cannot'. Its members are elected to do that. If you have problems with the gritting of the roads, you need to take that up with Denbighshire County Council.

pensiynwyr, fod ganddynt yr hawl i'w gael. Nid yw'n fudd-dal yn yr ystyr draddodiadol; mae'n ddyledus iddynt, ac ni ddylent deimlo cywilydd am hynny. Dyna'u hawl, ac mae angen inni sicrhau bod y rheini y mae ei angen arnynt, sy'n ei haeddu ac sy'n gymwys yn cael y budd-dal hwnnw.

Brynle Williams: Mae'n galonidd fod Cyngor Sir Ddinbych wedi sicrhau cyn lleied o gynnydd am y flwyddyn dreth hon, Weinidog. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny ar draul gwasanaethau mewn rhai meysydd. Gallai hyn effeithio ar gyflwr ffyrdd a phriffyrdd a mynediad lleol i fannau cyhoeddus i'r anabl. Cafwyd problem ddifrifol y penwythnos diwethaf am na chafodd y priffyrdd eu graeanu, a gallai hynny fod wedi achosi damweiniau.

Sue Essex: Nid wyf yn siŵr beth oedd eich cwestiwn ar ddiwedd hynny, Brynle. Os mai gofyn a allwn redeg Cyngor Sir Ddinbych oeddech, fy ateb yw 'Na, ni allaf wneud hynny'. Caiff ei aelodau eu hethol i wneud hynny. Os oes gennych broblemau o ran graeanu'r ffyrdd, mae angen ichi drafod hynny gyda Chyngor Sir Ddinbych.

Canlyniadau Deddfwriaeth Cyflog Cyfartal The Consequences of Equal Pay Legislation

Q7 Janet Davies: What recent discussions has the Minister had with local government on the consequences of equal pay legislation? OAQ0613(LGP)

Sue Essex: I am aware of the challenges that equal pay presents to some local authorities, and I have had many discussions with them on this issue. However, it is important to remember that compliance with equal pay legislation is ultimately a matter for each authority.

Janet Davies: I am sure that you will agree that that legislation is important, because, in the past, there have been grossly unfair practices as far as equal pay is concerned. However, unusually, this legislation is backdated. Swansea council has told me that it fears a bill of between £2 million and £4 million with regard to the backdating. The Scottish Parliament's Finance Committee was notified that local authorities in Scotland

C7 Janet Davies: Pa drafodaethau a gafodd y Gweinidog yn ddiweddar gyda llywodraeth leol am ganlyniadau deddfwriaeth cyflog cyfartal? OAQ0613(LGP)

Sue Essex: Yr wyf yn ymwybodol o'r heriau sy'n wynebu rhai awdurdodau lleol o ran cyflog cyfartal, ac yr wyf wedi cael nifer o drafodaethau gyda hwy ar y mater hwn. Fodd bynnag, mae'n bwysig cofio mai mater i bob awdurdod unigol yn y pen draw yw cydymffurfio â deddfwriaeth cyflog cyfartal.

Janet Davies: Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod y ddeddfwriaeth honno'n wysig, oherwydd yn y gorffennol gwelwyd arferion hynod annheg o ran cyflog cyfartal. Fodd bynnag, yn anarferol mae'r ddeddfwriaeth hon wedi'i hôl-ddyddio. Mae cyngor Abertawe wedi dweud wrthyf ei fod yn ofni bil o rhwng £2 miliwn a £4 miliwn mewn perthynas â'r ôl-ddyddio. Dywedwyd weth Bwyllgor Cyllid Senedd yr Alban fod angen i

needed to spend £560 million. Have you identified the cost for local authorities in Wales, and how do you expect them to pay these large bills for backdated equal pay?

Sue Essex: We had a long discussion on this in the Local Government and Public Services Committee last week. We have to be careful that we do not jump the gun and assume certain levels of backpay. There needs to be a real distinction. You are absolutely right: we would all agree that equal pay is an important consideration. I know that my colleague, Jane Hutt, held an equal pay summit last October to make the point that equal pay is fundamental to what we believe in. As a Government, we have put a 1.5 per cent element of budget spend into local authorities' budgets over three years. That will come to something like £54 million. That money is for job evaluation and securing equal pay. It is true that local authorities are at different points on the scale of achieving that.

You alluded to the issue of backpay, which, at the moment, most local authorities in Wales could not really put a figure on. That is primarily their responsibility, and they are looking at ways of meeting that responsibility. There are different ways forward for different local authorities; it is one of those areas on which you cannot generalise. Jane Hutt and I are urging all local authorities to make rapid progress on the job evaluation to make sure that equal pay is mainstreamed now.

With your indulgence, Presiding Officer, I would like to say one last thing, as this is a complex area. This relates to job specification, and that is where the complexity lies. There is equal pay for the same jobs within local government, but this is looking at different jobs, particularly in those areas where there has not been a gender balance—

The Presiding Officer: Order. I call Jonathan Morgan.

Jonathan Morgan: I am rather confused,

awdurdodau lleol yn yr Alban wario £560 miliwn. A ydych wedi nodi'r gost ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru, a sut y disgwyliwch iddynt dalu'r biliau mawr hyn am gyflog cyfartal wedi'i ôl-ddyddio?

Sue Essex: Cawsom drafodaeth hir am hyn yn y Pwyllgor Llywodraeth Leol a Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus yr wythnos diwethaf. Mae'n rhaid inni ochel rhag achub y blaen a thybio lefelau penodol o ôl-gyflog. Mae angen gwneud gwahaniaeth pendant. Yr ydych yn hollol gywir: byddem i gyd yn cytuno bod cyflog cyfartal yn ystyriaeth bwysig. Gwn fod fy nghyd-Aelod, Jane Hutt, wedi cynnal uwchgynhadledd ar gyflog cyfartal fis Hydref diwethaf i egluro bod cyflog cyfartal yn sylfaenol i'r hyn yr ydym yn credu ynddo. Fel Llywodraeth, yr ydym wedi rhoi elfen o 1.5 y cant o wariant cyllideb yng nghyllidebau awdurdodau lleol dros dair blynedd. Bydd hynny'n gwneud cyfanswm o ryw £54 miliwn. Mae'r arian hwnnw ar gael i werthuso swyddi ac i sicrhau cyflog cyfartal. Mae'n wir dweud bod awdurdodau lleol mewn gwahanol sefyllfaoedd o ran cyflawni hynny.

Soniech am ôl-gyflog, ac ar hyn o bryd ni all y rhan fwyaf o awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru rhoi ffigur ar hynny. Eu cyfrifoldeb hwy yw hynny i raddau helaeth, ac maent yn ystyried ffyrdd i gyflawni'r cyfrifoldeb hwnnw. Mae gwahanol ffyrdd ymlaen i wahanol awdurdodau lleol; mae'n un o'r meysydd hynny lle na allwch gyffredinoli. Mae Jane Hutt a minnau yn annog pob awdurdod lleol i symud ymlaen yn gyflym i werthuso swyddi er mwyn sicrhau bod cyflog cyfartal yn cael ei brif-ffrydio yn awr.

Os caniatewch, Lywydd, hoffwn sôn am un peth arall i gloi, gan fod hwn yn faes cymhleth. Mae'n ymwneud â manylebau swyddi, a dyna lle mae'r cymhlethdod. Mae cyflog cyfartal ar gyfer yr un swyddi mewn llywodraeth leol, ond mae'r broses hon yn ystyried swyddi gwahanol, yn enwedig yn y meysydd hynny lle na fu cydbwysedd rhwng dynion a menywod—

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Galwaf ar Jonathan Morgan.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf wedi drysu

Minister, because in Janet Davies's question, she pointed out that the Scottish Parliament had been told that the local authorities there require in excess of £500 million if they are to pursue the problem of backpay. Why is it not possible for local authorities in Wales to give you the figures on their position with regard to this particular problem? If they are not able to do the work, are you and your officials able to undertake any assessment of the potential risk to local authorities, particularly when you consider that any substantial threat such as this may wipe out capital spend, for example?

Sue Essex: I think that it would be easy to jump to conclusions about large sums of money, and that is why I am saying that we need to be careful. I was in Scotland when this matter was debated. Let us be absolutely honest here: to the best of my knowledge, there are no accurate figures in Scotland, unless the situation has changed since I was there. Every local authority has to do its own evaluation. Until authorities have done that properly, they cannot give accurate figures; they can give ballpark figures, which they are doing.

2.30 p.m.

We are encouraging local authorities to do that. However, it is down to local authorities themselves, with support from the WLGA equalities unit, for example, to do that work. We are in constant touch with them. Jane has a finger on the pulse of the equalities agenda, but please do not jump to conclusions about huge sums of money that may or may not be needed. It is a job for local authorities.

braidd, Weinidog, oherwydd yng nghwestiwn Janet Davies dywedodd fod Senedd yr Alban wedi cael gwybod bod angen dros £500 miliwn ar yr awdurdodau lleol yno i fynd i'r afael â phroblem ôl-gyflog. Pam nad yw'n bosibl i awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru roi'r ffigurau ichi am eu sefyllfa mewn perthynas â'r broblem benodol hon? Os nad ydynt yn gallu gwneud y gwaith, a allwch chi a'ch swyddogion wneud unrhyw asesiad o'r risg bosibl i awdurdodau lleol, yn enwedig o gofio y gall unrhyw fygythiad sylweddol felly olygu bod gwariant cyfalaf yn cael ei ddileu, er enghraifft?

Sue Essex: Credaf y byddai'n hawdd neidio i gasgliad ynghylch symiau mawr o arian, a dyna pam yr wyf yn dweud bod angen inni fod yn ofalus. Yr oeddwn yn yr Alban pan drafodwyd y mater hwn. Gadewch inni fod yn gwbl onest: hyd y gwn i, nid oes ffigurau cywir yn yr Alban, oni bai bod y sefyllfa wedi newid ers imi fod yno. Mae'n rhaid i bob awdurdod lleol wneud ei werthusiad ei hun. Nes bydd yr awdurdodau wedi gwneud hynny'n gywir, ni allant roi ffigurau cywir; gallant roi ffigurau bras, a dyna y maent yn ei wneud.

Yr ydym yn annog awdurdodau lleol i wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, yr awdurdodau lleol eu hunain sy'n gyfrifol am wneud y gwaith hwnnw, gyda chymorth uned cydraddoldebau CLILC, er enghraifft. Yr ydym yn cysylltu â hwy'n rheolaidd. Mae bys Jane ar bwls yr agenda cydraddoldebau, ond peidiwch â dod i gasgliadau sydyn am symiau sylweddol o arian a all neu na all fod eu hangen. Tasg i'r awdurdodau lleol yw hynny.

'Creu'r Cysylltiadau' Ledled Gogledd Cymru 'Making the Connections' Across North Wales

Q8 Ann Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the delivery of 'Making the Connections' across north Wales? OAQ0617(LGP)

C8 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gyflwyno 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau' ar draws gogledd Cymru? OAQ0617(LGP)

Sue Essex: I am pleased to see the commitment that is being shown by public sector agencies in north Wales. They are doing extremely well.

Sue Essex: Mae'n bleser gennyf weld yr ymrwymiad gan asiantaethau'r sector cyhoeddus yn y gogledd. Maent yn gwneud yn eithriadol o dda.

Ann Jones: Like you, I welcome the statement of intent by the north Wales board, which shows that substantial progress has been made. That comes in response to the 'Making the Connections' agenda, which is focused on improving public services and freeing up funds for the front line by facilitating joint working and delivering practical joint projects. Do you agree that 'Making the Connections' is a unique and distinctive public service agenda for Wales, which is about putting people and communities at the heart of our public services, and that joint working between organisations is critical to ensuring that twenty-first-century public services have the capacity to respond adequately to the rising demands and expectations of our communities?

Sue Essex: Yes. It picks up the sort of work that David Melding referred to, because it will be working not just across the sectors—it is not just a case of health working in the area of health or local authorities working together. Many of the ideas that are coming forward apply across sectors. I am particularly pleased to see that local government is setting up these regional boards and sharing out some of the responsibilities, and, indeed, it will share the benefits of that collaboration.

Ann Jones: Fel chithau, yr wyf yn croesawu'r datganiad o fwriad gan fwrdd y gogledd, sy'n dangos bod cynnydd sylweddol wedi'i wneud. Daw hynny fel ymateb i'r agenda 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', sy'n canolbwyntio ar wella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus a rhyddhau arian ar gyfer y rheng flaen drwy hyrwyddo cydweithio a darparu prosiectau ymarferol ar y cyd. A ydych yn cytuno bod 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau' yn agenda unigryw a nodedig i Gymru ym maes gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, sy'n ymwneud â rhoi pobl a chymunedau wrth wraidd ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, a bod cydweithio rhwng sefydliadau'n hanfodol i sicrhau bod gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yn gallu ymateb yn ddigonol i alwadau a disgwyliaid cynyddol ein cymunedau?

Sue Essex: Ydwyf. Mae'n ymwneud â'r math o waith y cyfeiriodd David Melding ato, oherwydd bydd nid yn unig yn gweithio ar draws y sectorau—nid mater o wneud gwaith iechyd ym maes iechyd neu awdurdodau yn cydweithio ydyw. Mae llawer o'r syniadau sy'n dod i'r amlwg yn berthnasol ar draws sectorau. Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch gweld bod llywodraeth leol yn creu'r byrddau rhanbarthol hyn ac yn rhannu rhai o'r cyfrifoldebau, ac yn wir, bydd yn rhannu buddiannau'r cydweithio hwnnw.

Cynlluniau ar gyfer Gwella Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus Plans for Improving Public Services

Q9 The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): Will the Minister outline her plans for improving public services? OAQ0639(LGP)

Sue Essex: My answer to that follows on from Ann's question and refers back to the 'Making the Connections' agenda, which is about collaboration and efficiency in spending. However, as Ann mentioned, it is also about trying to achieve better outputs for people and putting people at the centre of designing and delivering services.

Nick Bourne: I thank the Minister for that response. Given the council tax settlement that we have seen this year and the fact that council tax rises are, on average, above the rate of inflation at between 3 per cent and 5

C9 Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu ei chynlluniau ar gyfer gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus? OAQ0639(LGP)

Sue Essex: Mae fy ateb i hynny yn dilyn cwestiwn Ann ac yn cyfeirio'n ôl at agenda 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau', y mae a wnelo â chydweithio a gwario'n effeithlon. Fodd bynnag, fel y soniodd Ann, mae a wnelo hefyd â cheisio sicrhau canlyniadau gwell i bobl a rhoi pobl wrth wraidd y gwaith o gynllunio gwasanaethau a'u darparu.

Nick Bourne: Yr wyf yn diolch i'r Gweinidog am yr ymateb hwnnw. O gofio'r setliad dreth gyngor a gawsom eleni a'r ffaith fod codiadau yn y dreth gyngor yn uwch na chyfradd chwyddiant ar gyfartaledd, sef

per cent, many local councils are having to squeeze some public services. Therefore, compared to one year ago, we are getting inferior public services. Education in Powys is one example.

Moving on slightly from the issue of improving public services, I want to ask the Minister about the impact that this has on pensioners with regard to paying for public services. Earlier, the Minister mentioned publicity for council tax benefit. Is any thought being given to automatically sending out details of that with council tax demands, for example? That would seem to be a straightforward measure that we could require local authorities to take. In that way at least, every pensioner will receive some literature on benefits. How are we going to increase the uptake of those benefits, because pensioners have had a disproportionate share of the increases, as Janet Davies quite correctly said?

Sue Essex: With regard to the point that there would automatically be inferior public services, as I said, 'Making the Connections' is about being more efficient and effective. Sometimes, you can get very locked into the input side of money without necessarily thinking through where the benefits come from. In parts of north Wales and other areas that I have visited, less money going in does not automatically mean inferior services.

Your second point is an interesting suggestion. I have brought that up with local authorities before, and there is a council tax benefit working party, so I will check up on that and come back to you. The issue with council tax benefit is that it is not just a matter of people getting information about it; it is a matter of people getting the support that they need to fill the forms in and follow it through. That sort of one-to-one support is needed to ensure that people follow it through.

rhwng 3 y cant a 5 y cant, mae nifer o awdurdodau lleol yn gorfod cyfyngu rhai gwasanaethau cyhoeddus. Felly, o'i gymharu â blwyddyn yn ôl, yr ydym yn cael gwasanaethau cyhoeddus gwaeth. Mae addysg ym Mhowys yn un enghraifft.

I symud ymlaen ychydig o fater gwella gwasanaethau cyhoeddus, yr wyf am holi'r Gweinidog am yr effaith a gaiff hyn ar bensynwyr o ran talu am wasanaethau cyhoeddus. Yn gynharach, soniodd y Gweinidog am roi cyhoeddusrwydd i fudd-dal treth gyngor. A roddir unrhyw ystyriaeth i anfon y manylion hynny'n awtomatig gyda biliau treth gyngor, er enghraifft? Byddai hynny'n ymddangos yn fesur eithaf syml y gallwn ofyn i awdurdodau lleol ei weithredu. Felly, bydd pob pensynwr o leiaf yn cael rhyw fath o lenyddiaeth am fudd-daliadau. Sut yr ydym am gynyddu nifer y bobl sy'n cael y budd-daliadau hynny, gan fod pensynwyr yn wynebu cyfran anghyfartal o'r codiadau, fel y dywedodd Jane Davies yn gywir ddigon?

Sue Essex: O ran y pwynt y byddai gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yn siŵr o waethygu, fel y dywedais, mae a wnelo 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau' â bod yn fwy effeithlon ac effeithiol. Weithiau, gallwch ganolbwyntio'n ormodol ar wario arian heb feddwl o reidrwydd am y buddiannau. Mewn rhai ardaloedd yn y gogledd ac ardaloedd eraill yr wyf wedi ymweld â hwy, nid yw'r ffaith fod llai o arian yn cael ei wario yn golygu gwasanaethau gwaeth o reidrwydd.

Mae eich ail bwynt yn awgrym diddorol. Yr wyf wedi codi'r mater gyda'r awdurdodau lleol o'r blaen, ac mae gweithgor ar y budd-dal treth gyngor wedi'i sefydlu, felly, bwriadaf fynd ar drywydd hynny a dod yn ôl atoch. Y broblem gyda budd-dal treth gyngor yw nad mater o roi gwybodaeth i bobl amdano ydyw yn unig; mae'n fater o sicrhau bod pobl yn cael y cymorth y mae arnynt ei angen i lenwi'r ffurflenni a dilyn hynny. Mae angen cymorth unigol i sicrhau bod pobl yn mynd ati i hawlio'r budd-dal.

Praesept yr Heddlu The Police Precept

Q10 Helen Mary Jones: Will the Minister **C10 Helen Mary Jones:** A wnaiff y

make a statement on the police precept?
OAO0650(LGP)

Gweinidog ddatganiad am braesept yr heddlu?
OAO0650(LGP)

Sue Essex: Police authorities were obliged to set their precepts by 1 March and to inform the Assembly Government by 6 March. My understanding is that the four police authorities in Wales have set their precepts in line with my expectations that they should not increase by more than 5 per cent.

Sue Essex: Yr oedd yn ofynnol i awdurdodau'r heddlu bennu eu praeseptau erbyn 1 Mawrth a rhoi gwybod i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad erbyn 6 Mawrth. Deallaf fod y pedwar awdurdod yng Nghymru wedi pennu eu praeseptau yn unol â'm disgwyliadau na ddylent gynyddu mwy na 5 y cant.

Helen Mary Jones: I want to refer you to the possible effects of reorganisation on the precept. What are you doing to ensure that your colleague, the Secretary of State for Wales, is operating off what I am sure that we all believe is the correct set of figures?

Helen Mary Jones: Hoffwn eich cyfeirio at effeithiau posibl ad-drefnu ar braeseptau. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod eich cyd-aelod, Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, yn gweithredu ar sail yr hyn a gredwn i gyd sy'n ffigurau cywir?

Sue Essex: This question very much follows on from the answer that I gave to Mike German, so I will not repeat it all. I will just say that there are ongoing discussions, as the phrase goes, with the Home Office. We will see where that leads us.

Sue Essex: Mae'r cwestiwn hwn yn dilyn yr ateb a roddais i Mike German mewn gwirionedd, felly nid wyf am ei ailadrodd i gyd. Y cyfan a ddywedaf yw fod trafodaethau ar waith gyda'r Swyddfa Gartref. Cawn weld beth a ddaw o hynny.

Cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes Questions to the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning

Camau i Hybu Darpariaeth Addysg Gymraeg Steps to Promote the Provision of Welsh-medium Education

Q1 Janet Ryder: What new steps are proposed to promote the provision of Welsh-medium education? OAO0741(ELL)

C1 Janet Ryder: Pa gamau newydd sydd ar y gweill i hybu darpariaeth addysg Gymraeg? OAO0741(ELL)

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): We continue to progress the implementation of 'Iaith Pawb'. All measures that promote the Welsh language are likely to stimulate demand for, and thus promote, Welsh-medium education at all levels. We are investing in training staff at all levels in order to respond to the rising demand.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Yr ydym yn dal i wneud cynnydd wrth weithredu 'Iaith Pawb' ar waith. Mae pob mesur sy'n hyrwyddo'r iaith Gymraeg yn debygol o gynyddu'r galw am addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ar bob lefel ac felly'n ei hyrwyddo. Yr ydym yn buddsoddi mewn hyfforddi staff ar bob lefel i ymateb i'r cynnydd yn y galw.

Janet Ryder: I am sure that you are aware that Undeb Myfyrwyr Cymraeg Aberystwyth has published a document called 'The Final Hurdle', setting out a strategy to develop a coleg ffederal Cymraeg. We have heard many good words from your Government,

Janet Ryder: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn gwybod bod Undeb Myfyrwyr Cymraeg Aberystwyth wedi cyhoeddi dogfen o'r enw 'Y Glwyd Olaf', sy'n gosod allan strategaeth i ddatblygu coleg ffederal Cymraeg. Clywsom lawer o eiriau teg gan eich Llywodraeth, ond

while we have had very little action. The Assembly needs a timetabled, targeted strategy, against which we can really measure and see the development of a federal college for Wales. When will you set out a targeted strategy, so that we can measure your progress towards the development of a coleg Cymraeg in Wales?

Jane Davidson: On higher education, we have already put up to 10 postgraduate scholarship schemes in place each year for the next three years. We have put funding in place to expand the existing Welsh-medium development unit into an enhanced centre, and, currently, there is an appraisal of options for the long-term provision of Welsh-medium higher education. You have obviously made up your mind as to the particular option that you wish to support—I like to have an evidence base before I make up mine.

Janet Ryder: As I said before, many fine words are spoken. What we need to see now is action. You have been in Government since 1999 and we have not seen any firm steps towards developing and establishing the ability to study through the medium of Welsh every subject in every university in Wales. The only way that we will do that is through a federal college, driven by a strategy set by your Government. When will we see you setting that strategy?

Jane Davidson: As I said, I like an evidence base. I have several experts out there, and I am sure that they would be happy to hear your individual point of view on how we take this agenda forward. However, it is not possible to say that the additional funding that has put in place scholarships—10 scholarships a year over the next three years—that have expanded opportunities for students to undertake courses through the medium of Welsh, and the expansion of the existing Welsh-medium development unit into a centre, is not concrete action. I am working with the sector, through the medium of Welsh, to take this agenda forward.

Janet Ryder: Ten scholarships will not fill the number of lecturer posts that we need to fill to enable students to study in their own

ychydig o weithredu a gawsom. Mae angen i'r Cynulliad gael strategaeth ac amserlen a tharged iddi, a fydd yn fodd inni fesur a gweld y broses o ddatblygu coleg ffederal i Gymru mewn gwirionedd. Pryd y byddwch yn creu strategaeth a tharged iddi, fel y gallwn fesur eich cynnydd wrth ddatblygu coleg ffederal Cymraeg yng Nghymru?

Jane Davidson: O ran addysg uwch, yr ydym eisoes wedi rhoi hyd at 10 o gynlluniau ysgoloriaeth ôl-radd ar waith bob blwyddyn am y tair blynedd nesaf. Yr ydym wedi darparu cyllid i ehangu'r uned bresennol i ddatblygu'r Gymraeg a'i throi'n ganolfan, ac ar hyn o bryd mae arfarniad o ddewisiadau ar gyfer darparu addysg uwch Gymraeg yn yr hirdymor. Yr ydych wedi dod i benderfyniad, mae'n amlwg, am y dewis penodol yr hoffech chi ei gefnogi—mae'n well gennyf fi weithio ar sail tystiolaeth cyn gwneud penderfyniad.

Janet Ryder: Fel y dywedais eisoes, clywn lawer o eiriau teg. Yr hyn y mae angen inni ei weld yn awr yw gweithredu. Yr ydych mewn grym er 1999 ac ni welsom unrhyw gamau pendant tuag at ddatblygu a sicrhau'r gallu i astudio pob pwnc drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg ym mhob prifysgol yng Nghymru. Yr unig ffordd y llwyddwn i wneud hynny yw drwy goleg ffederal, yn cael ei lywio gan strategaeth wedi ei gosod gan eich Llywodraeth. Pryd y cawn eich gweld yn pennu'r strategaeth honno?

Jane Davidson: Fel y dywedais, yr wyf yn hoffi gweld tystiolaeth. Mae gennyf lawer arbenigwr yn gweithio yn y maes, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddant yn falch iawn o glywed eich barn bersonol am y ffordd y dylem weithredu ar yr agenda hon. Fodd bynnag, ni ellir dweud nad yw'r arian ychwanegol, a fu'n fodd i sefydlu ysgoloriaethau—10 ysgoloriaeth y flwyddyn dros y tair blynedd nesaf—sydd wedi ehangu cyfleoedd i fyfyrwyr ddilyn cyrsiau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, na'r penderfyniad i ehangu'r uned bresennol i ddatblygu'r Gymraeg a'i throi'n ganolfan, yn weithredu pendant. Yr wyf yn gweithio gyda'r sector, yn y Gymraeg, i hyrwyddo'r agenda hon.

Janet Ryder: Ni fydd 10 ysgoloriaeth yn llenwi'r swyddi darlithwyr y mae eu hangen i alluogi myfyrwyr i astudio yn eu gwlad eu

country through their first language. You need to take much more positive action on this. Plaid Cymru wants to see a targeted strategy being set by your Government, and we want to know when you will really get to grips with this.

Jane Davidson: This demonstrates once again that what Plaid Cymru wants and what can be achieved on the ground are two different things. A relatively small number of people qualify with the appropriate qualifications to work as Welsh-medium lecturers. We are utilising all those who are available to take that agenda forward. It is right and proper that experts inform us on how to take this strategy forward so that we ensure that we have the right number of people in place as the opportunities expand for students. I am sure that you would be pleased, as I am, to see that the number of children in our schools learning through the medium of Welsh has expanded exponentially. There are far more children now learning through the medium of Welsh, and we want to see that reflected in the number of people who then qualify to provide higher education.

hunain yn eu mamiaith. Mae angen ichi gymryd camau llawer mwy cadarnhaol ar hyn. Mae Plaid Cymru am weld eich Llywodraeth yn llunio strategaeth a tharged iddi, ac yr ydym am wybod pryd y byddwch yn mynd i'r afael â hyn o ddifrif calon.

Jane Davidson: Unwaith eto, mae hyn yn dangos bod yr hyn y mae Plaid Cymru am ei gael a'r hyn y gellir ei gyflawni yn ddau beth gwahanol. Nifer cymharol fychan o bobl sy'n graddio gyda'r cymwysterau priodol i weithio fel darlithwyr drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Yr ydym yn defnyddio pob un sydd ar gael i hyrwyddo'r agenda honno. Mae'n gwbl deg i arbenigwyr roi gwybodaeth inni sut i ddatblygu'r strategaeth hon fel y gallwn sicrhau bod gennym y nifer cywir o bobl mewn swyddi wrth i'r cyfleoedd i fyfyrwyr ehangu. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn falch, fel finnau, o weld bod nifer y plant yn ein hysgolion sy'n dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg wedi cynyddu'n sylweddol. Mae llawer mwy o blant yn dysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg bellach, ac yr ydym am weld hyn yn cael ei adlewyrchu yn nifer y bobl sy'n ennill cymhwyster wedyn i ddarparu addysg uwch.

Dechrau'n Deg Flying Start

Q2 Peter Black: Will the Minister make a statement on the Flying Start scheme? OAQ0704(ELL)

C2 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y cynllun Dechrau'n Deg? OAQ0704(ELL)

Q3 Ann Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the responses to her consultation on Flying Start? OAQ700(ELL)

C3 Ann Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am yr ymatebion i'w hymgyngoriad ar Dechrau'n Deg? OAQ700(ELL)

Q9 Peter Black: Will the Minister make a statement on the budget allocated to implement Flying Start? OAQ705(ELL)

C9 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y gyllideb a ddyrannwyd i weithredu Dechrau'n Deg? OAQ705(ELL)

Jane Davidson: Flying Start will target children from birth up to the age of three in the most deprived communities in Wales, and will invest intensely, based on international evidence. Proposed interventions include free, good-quality childcare for two-year-olds, additional health visiting, and parenting programmes. A total of £46 million has been allocated to Flying Start over the 2006 to 2008 financial years.

Jane Davidson: Bydd Dechrau'n Deg yn targedu plant o'u geni hyd at dair oed yng nghymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig Cymru, a bydd yn buddsoddi'n sylweddol, ar sail tystiolaeth ryngwladol. Mae ymyriadau arfaethedig yn cynnwys gofal plant o safon am ddim i blant dwy flwydd oed, ymweliadau iechyd ychwanegol, a rhaglenni ar rianta. Clustnodwyd £46 miliwn i gyd ar gyfer Dechrau'n Deg ar gyfer y blynyddoedd

ariannol 2006 i 2008.

2.40 p.m.

Peter Black: In discussions with local headteachers about how they would like to see Flying Start implemented, they told me that they believe that it is not just a question of employing additional staff, but that there will also be a need for outreach work, and there may well be a need for capital expenditure. There is also the issue of training and recruiting staff, which you identified previously in discussion in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee. You said that you have £46 million allocated so far. What is your current estimate on the final cost of rolling out Flying Start across Wales?

Jane Davidson: We have provided the £15 million budget for the first year, because we are looking at Flying Start being delivered from the autumn onwards. Of that £15 million, £7 million is to be spent on activities such as planning, the crucial recruitment and training of the workforce, and capital expenditure. A further £5.9 million is available for initial expenditure on the services themselves, while the remainder of the funding will be used for central support, such as a national recruitment campaign.

Peter Black: Thank you for that answer, Minister. You have told me how much money you have in the budget and how you will spend it, but you have not told me how much you will need to roll out Flying Start across Wales. What is your estimate of how much it will cost the Assembly Government, and can you guarantee that the money will be there in future budgets and that local authorities will not have to top this up from their resources?

Jane Davidson: I can guarantee that the budget of £31 million a year—which is what we have identified for 2007-08, and, of course, it is just under half of that for 2006-07, starting in the autumn—is sufficient to run the Flying Start programme. Consultation across Wales on this subject ended on 20 February, and the budget, its use and eligibility criteria, and the kind of

Peter Black: Mewn trafodaethau gyda phenaethiaid lleol am y ffordd yr hoffent weld Dechrau'n Deg yn cael ei weithredu, yr oeddent yn dweud wrthyf nad mater yn unig o gyflogi staff ychwanegol ydyw, ond y bydd yn rhaid wrth waith allgyrch, a gwariant cyfalaf o bosibl. Cyfyd y mater hefyd o hyfforddi a recriwtio staff, a nodwyd gennych eisoes mewn trafodaethau yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes. Yr oeddech yn dweud eich bod wedi clustnodi £46 miliwn hyd yn hyn. Beth yw eich amcangyfrif ar hyn o bryd o gost derfynol rhoi Dechrau'n Deg ar waith ledled Cymru?

Jane Davidson: Yr ydym wedi darparu'r gyllideb o £15 miliwn am y flwyddyn gyntaf, oherwydd bwriadwn roi Dechrau'n Deg ar waith o'r hydref ymlaen. O'r £15 miliwn hwnnw, caiff £7 miliwn ei wario ar weithgareddau megis cynllunio, y gwaith hanfodol o recriwtio a hyfforddi'r gweithlu, a gwariant cyfalaf. Mae £5.9 miliwn arall ar gael ar gyfer gwariant cychwynnol ar y gwasanaethau eu hunain, a defnyddir gweddill yr arian ar gyfer cymorth canolog, fel ymgyrch recriwtio genedlaethol.

Peter Black: Diolch am yr ateb hwnnw, Weinidog. Yr ydych wedi dweud wrthyf faint o arian sydd gennych yn y gyllideb a sut y byddwch yn ei wario, ond nid ydych wedi dweud wrthyf faint y bydd arnoch ei angen i roi Dechrau'n Deg ar waith ledled Cymru. Yn ôl eich amcangyfrif, faint fydd y gost i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, ac a allwch sicrhau y bydd yr arian mewn cyllidebau yn y dyfodol ac na fydd yn rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ychwanegu at hynny o'u hadnoddau eu hunain?

Jane Davidson: Gallaf eich sicrhau bod y gyllideb o £31 miliwn y flwyddyn—sef yr hyn a glustnodwyd gennym ar gyfer 2007-08, ac, wrth gwrs, mae hynny ychydig yn llai na hanner y swm ar gyfer 2006-07, gan ddechrau yn yr hydref—yn ddigonol i gynnal rhaglen Dechrau'n Deg. Daeth y broses ymgynghori ar y pwnc hwn ledled Cymru i ben ar 20 Chwefror, a thrafodwyd y gyllideb, sut i'w

activities that should be involved in delivering this new, exciting and intensive programme were all raised.

Peter Black: Therefore, we have the budget, but do you have any idea about how that money will be spent by local educational authorities? Will there be integrated children's centres? Will the LEAs be responsible for spending that money, or will it go to children's partnerships? Can you give us an idea about that?

Jane Davidson: All these points are contained in the consultation document, which has been made available. However, I reaffirm that local authorities will be delivering this through the children and young people's partnerships. It is important to do that because it will link into the work that is currently funded through the Cymorth strategy, including Sure Start, and link into the foundation stage. I have reported previously to committee that we will be looking to bring some of the schools involved in the Flying Start programme into the piloting of the foundation phase, so that we have a highly intensive, effective programme for our most disadvantaged young people.

Ann Jones: When I was reading the Flying Start consultation document, I found it incredible that no infant or primary schools in Denbighshire are eligible for funding in relation to the 45 per cent level of free school meals eligibility. Given that Denbighshire has pockets of high deprivation, I contacted Denbighshire representatives, who were equally surprised to hear this. I believe that Denbighshire has now admitted that some of the information that it sent to you was incorrect. Can you assure me that the actual allocations of funding for Flying Start will reflect the fact that three schools with some 227 pupils in my area are, in fact, eligible for Flying Start money? Will you also examine the reasons for the error, since free school meals eligibility is a factor in many other funding formulae, not least the education element of the revenue support grant?

defnyddio a meini prawf cymhwysedd, a'r math o weithgareddau y dylid ymgymryd â hwy wrth roi'r rhaglen newydd, gyffrous a dwys hon ar waith.

Peter Black: Felly, dyna ichi'r gyllideb, ond a oes gennych syniad sut y caiff yr arian hwnnw ei wario gan awdurdodau addysg lleol? A fydd canolfannau plant integredig ar gael? A fydd yr AALlau yn gyfrifol am wario'r arian hwnnw, neu a fydd yn mynd i bartneriaethau plant? A allwch roi syniad inni am hynny?

Jane Davidson: Mae'r pwyntiau hyn i gyd i'w gweld yn y ddogfen ymgynghori, sydd wedi ei darparu. Fodd bynnag, cadarnhaf eto y bydd awdurdodau lleol yn darparu hyn drwy bartneriaethau plant a phobl ifanc. Mae'n bwysig gwneud hynny oherwydd bydd yn cysylltu â'r gwaith sy'n cael ei ariannu ar hyn o bryd drwy'r strategaeth Cymorth, gan gynnwys Cychwyn Cadarn, ac yn cysylltu â'r cyfnod sylfaen. Yr wyf wedi sôn eisoes yn y pwyllgor y byddwn yn ceisio cynnwys rhai o'r ysgolion sy'n rhan o'r rhaglen Dechrau'n Deg wrth dreialu'r cyfnod sylfaen, fel y bydd gennym raglen effeithiol a dwys iawn ar gyfer ein pobl ifanc fwyaf difreintiedig.

Ann Jones: Pan oeddwn yn darllen y ddogfen ymgynghori ar Dechrau'n Deg, yr oeddwn yn methu'n lân â deall pam nad oes yr un ysgol babanod nac ysgol gynradd yn sir Ddinbych yn gymwys i gael arian mewn perthynas â'r cymhwyster fod 45 y cant o blant yn gymwys i gael cinio ysgol am ddim. O ystyried bod ardaloedd o amddifadedd mawr yn sir Ddinbych, cysylltais â chynrychiolwyr sir Ddinbych, a oedd hefyd yn synnu o glywed hyn. Credaf fod sir Ddinbych wedi cyfaddef bellach fod rhywfaint o'r wybodaeth a anfonodd atoch yn anghywir. A allwch fy sicrhau y bydd y dyraniadau arian gwirioneddol ar gyfer Dechrau'n Deg yn adlewyrchu'r ffaith fod tair ysgol sydd â thua 227 o ddisgyblion yn fy ardal i mewn gwirionedd yn gymwys i gael arian Dechrau'n Deg? A edrychwch hefyd ar y rhesymau dros y gwall, gan fod cymhwysedd i gael cinio ysgol am ddim yn ffactor mewn sawl fformwla ariannu arall, ac yn anad dim yn elfen addysg y grant cynnal refeniw?

Jane Davidson: The statistics upon which eligibility is based were obtained from the local authority returns to the Assembly Government's statistical directorate. I will want to ensure that all those returns are accurate in relation to the allocation of this additional funding, because we are talking about investing more than £2,000 per child per annum. We assess that each of the selected school catchments should encompass approximately 16,000 children. It is, therefore, substantial expenditure.

Leanne Wood: I am sure that you would agree that Flying Start and the foundation phase are closely linked, as the foundation phase is the comparable scheme for three to seven-year-olds. You announced in November that the foundation phase will not be rolled out across Wales until two years later than was originally intended, therefore we will not see it implemented until September 2008. There are many concerns in the education sector that this scheme may never go ahead. Given your Government's recent record on broken promises, how can you convince the people of Wales this afternoon that the Flying Start scheme and the foundation scheme are more than just election gimmicks?

Jane Davidson: There are two ways of responding to that. The first is that you would have to work very hard to demonstrate that I have any broken promises in my portfolio; I have not, and I will demonstrate that unequivocally. [*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I want to hear more from the Minister.

Jane Davidson: Secondly, it is the annual budget planning round that will determine the funding for early years. We as a Government have made it a priority; will you?

Leighton Andrews: Minister, I was glad to hear you say that you will be learning from international experience. I draw your attention to some experience here at home, in the form of the Tylorstown On Track project,

Jane Davidson: Cafwyd yr ystadegau ar gyfer pennu cymhwysedd o ffurflenni awdurdodau lleol i gyfarwyddiaeth ystadegol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Byddaf am sicrhau bod yr holl ffurflenni hynny'n gywir mewn perthynas â dyrannu'r arian ychwanegol hwn, oherwydd yr ydym yn sôn am fuddsoddi dros £2,000 am bob plentyn bob blwyddyn. Yn ôl ein hasesiad, dylai pob un o'r dalgylchoedd ysgol a ddewisir gynnwys tuag 16,000 o blant. Felly, mae'n wariant sylweddol.

Leanne Wood: Yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunech fod cysylltiad agos rhwng Dechrau'n Deg a'r cyfnod sylfaen, gan mai'r cyfnod sylfaen yw'r cynllun cyfatebol i blant tair i saith oed. Bu ichi gyhoeddi ym mis Tachwedd na chaiff y cyfnod sylfaen ei roi ar waith ledled Cymru tan ddwy flynedd yn ddiweddarach na'r bwriad gwreiddiol, felly, ni chawn ei weld ar waith tan fis Medi 2008. Mae yna lawer o bryderon yn y sector addysg na fydd y cynllun hwn, efallai, yn mynd rhagddo o gwbl. O ystyried record ddiweddar eich Llywodraeth ar dorri addewidion, sut y gallwch argyhoeddi pobl Cymru y prynhawn yma fod y cynllun Dechrau'n Deg a'r cynllun sylfaen yn fwy na dim ond gimigau etholiadol?

Jane Davidson: Mae dwy ffordd o ymateb i hynny. Y ffordd gyntaf yw y byddai'n rhaid ichi weithio'n galed iawn i ddangos fy mod wedi torri unrhyw addewidion yn fy mhortffolio; nid yw hynny'n wir, a byddaf yn dangos hynny'n ddigamsyniol. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf am glywed mwy gan y Gweinidog.

Jane Davidson: Yn ail, cylch cynllunio blynyddol y gyllideb fydd yn pennu'r arian ar gyfer blynyddoedd cynnar. Yr ydym ni fel Llywodraeth wedi gwneud hynny'n flaenoriaeth; a wnewch chi?

Leighton Andrews: Weiniog, yr oeddwn yn falch o'ch clywed yn dweud y byddwch yn dysgu o brofiad rhyngwladol. Tynnaf eich sylw at ychydig brofiad yma gartref, ar ffurf prosiect Tylorstown On Track, sy'n gweithio

which works with the schools in the cluster area of the Rhondda Fach, where many lessons have been learnt in the area of early years. It would be important for Flying Start to learn from those lessons.

Jane Davidson: I have heard a great deal about the Tylorstown On Track project and I am looking forward to visiting it in the future. However, the whole point about the Flying Start initiative is that it is totally evidence-based. It will be evaluated all the way through, alongside evaluation on free school breakfasts, and we want to ensure that all those areas that are evaluated successfully contribute to making Flying Start work across Wales.

Mark Isherwood: In February 2005, headteachers warned that staffing shortages need to be overcome before Flying Start was fully implemented, stating that the situation is so bad in some areas that pilot schools had been allowed to employ unqualified staff. Is this not a further example of you putting policy before evidence, and the real reason why you had to announce a delay in the roll-out of the scheme last November? You stated then that the timetable was very ambitious, but failed to point out that it was your ambition that created the timetable in the first place.

Jane Davidson: I pointed out at the time that the timetable was very ambitious. We were doing something entirely new and learning from best practice across the world. We had to have a range of areas for learning properly accredited and in place, and we worked with the Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority for Wales and others. We also wanted to ensure that it tied in with the review of the national curriculum for five to 16-year-olds, since this will be for three to seven-year-olds and will affect a number of children also affected by that review. That is why the September 2008 date is highly appropriate in allowing us to learn from the pilot scheme experience.

gydag ysgolion yn ardal glwstwr Rhondda Fach, lle mae nifer o wersi wedi eu dysgu yn y maes blynyddoedd cynnar. Byddai'n bwysig i Dechrau'n Deg ddysgu o'r gwersi hynny.

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf wedi clywed llawer iawn am brosiect Tylorstown On Track ac edrychaf ymlaen at ymweld ag ef yn y dyfodol. Fodd bynnag, holl ddiben y fenter Dechrau'n Deg yw ei bod yn seiliedig yn llwyr ar dystiolaeth. Caiff ei gwerthuso drwy gydol y broses, ochr yn ochr â gwerthuso brechwast am ddim mewn ysgolion, ac yr ydym am sicrhau bod yr holl ardaloedd hynny a gaiff eu gwerthuso'n llwyddiannus yn cyfrannu at sicrhau bod Dechrau'n Deg yn gweithio ledled Cymru.

Mark Isherwood: Ym mis Chwefror 2005, rhybuddiodd penaethiaid fod angen goresgyn prinder staff cyn rhoi Dechrau'n Deg ar waith yn llawn, gan nodi bod y sefyllfa gynddrwg mewn rhai ardaloedd fel bod ysgolion peilot wedi'u caniatáu i gyflogi staff sydd heb gymhwyster. Onid yw hyn yn enghraifft bellach ohonoch yn gosod polisi o flaen dystiolaeth, a'r rheswm gwirioneddol pam yr oedd yn rhaid ichi gyhoeddi oedi cyn cyflwyno'r cynllun fis Tachwedd diwethaf? Yr oeddech yn dweud bryd hynny fod yr amserlen yn uchelgeisiol iawn, ond nid oeddech yn dweud mai eich uchelgais chi a greodd yr amserlen yn y lle cyntaf.

Jane Davidson: Pwysleisiais ar y pryd fod yr amserlen yn uchelgeisiol iawn. Yr oeddem yn gwneud rhywbeth cwbl newydd ac yn dysgu o arfer gorau o bob rhan o'r byd. Yr oedd yn rhaid inni sicrhau amrywiaeth o feysydd ar gyfer dysgu wedi'u hachredu'n gywir ac ar waith, a buom yn gweithio gydag Awdurdod Cymwysterau, Cwricwlwm ac Asesu Cymru ac eraill. Yn ogystal, yr oeddem am sicrhau ei fod yn cysylltu â'r adolygiad o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol ar gyfer plant o bump i 16 oed, oherwydd bydd hyn ar gyfer plant tair i saith oed ac yn effeithio ar nifer o blant y bydd yr adolygiad hwnnw hefyd yn effeithio arnynt. Dyma pam mae dyddiad Medi 2008 yn briodol iawn i ganiatáu inni ddysgu o brofiad y cynllun peilot.

Jonathan Morgan: In the past, there have been several examples where local authorities have claimed that Assembly Government schemes have not been fully funded. Will you give an assurance today that, where local authorities that pursue schemes under Flying Start incur additional costs, which were not anticipated at the outset, the Assembly Government will do what it can to provide some assistance?

Jane Davidson: As a responsible Minister, I would ensure that any bids for additional funding were properly dealt with within a budget planning round. What we have done, based on all our experience of running the Cymorth programmes, is to ensure that there is substantial funding in these budgets for Flying Start that can be used for a very wide range of initiatives that complement Sure Start.

Jonathan Morgan: Yn y gorffennol, cafwyd llawer enghraifft lle honnai awdurdodau lleol nad yw cynlluniau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'u hariannu'n llawn. Lle bydd awdurdodau sy'n gweithredu mentrau o dan Dechrau'n Deg yn tynnu costau ychwanegol, na ragwelwyd ar y cychwyn, a roddwch sicrwydd heddiw y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gwneud popeth o fewn ei gallu i ddarparu rhywfaint o gymorth?

Jane Davidson: Fel Gweinidog cyfrifol, byddwn yn sicrhau ymdrin ag unrhyw geisiadau am arian ychwanegol yn briodol o fewn cylch cynllunio'r gyllideb. Yr hyn a wnaethom, ar sail ein holl brofiad o gynnal rhaglenni Cymorth, yw sicrhau bod arian sylweddol yn y cyllidebau hyn ar gyfer Dechrau'n Deg y gellir ei ddefnyddio ar gyfer amrywiaeth eang iawn o fentrau sy'n ategu Cychwyn Cadarn.

Brecwast am Ddim Free School Breakfasts

Q4 Jocelyn Davies: Will the Minister provide an update on the Welsh Assembly Government's free school breakfast scheme? OAQ727(ELL)

Jane Davidson: All schools have been invited to participate by January 2007. Local authorities are working with their schools to plan the timetable for implementation. At the November count last year, 6,599 pupils—29 per cent of pupils—in participating schools took part, and a further 92 schools have indicated that they wish to begin participating from this term onwards.

Jocelyn Davies: You promised free breakfasts for all primary schoolchildren and we all accept that it would not be appropriate to force them on anyone, but what about those pupils who want them but are not getting them? Have you not failed those children, or do you have any evidence that every child who wants a free breakfast will get one?

Jane Davidson: It is worth going back to

C4 Jocelyn Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r newyddion diweddaraf am y cynllun brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru? OAQ727(ELL)

Jane Davidson: Gwahoddwyd pob ysgol i gymryd rhan erbyn mis Ionawr 2007. Mae awdurdodau lleol yn gweithio gyda'u hysgolion i gynllunio'r amserlen ar gyfer gweithredu. Yn ôl cyfrif mis Tachwedd y llynedd, yr oedd 6,599 o ddisgyblion—29 y cant o ddisgyblion—mewn ysgolion sy'n cymryd rhan yn cael brecwast am ddim, ac mae 92 o ysgolion pellach wedi dweud eu bod yn dymuno dechrau cymryd rhan o'r tymor hwn ymlaen.

Jocelyn Davies: Yr ydych wedi addo brecwast am ddim i bob plentyn ysgol gynradd, ac yr ydym i gyd yn derbyn na fyddai'n briodol eu gorfodi ar neb. Ond beth am y disgyblion hynny sy'n dymuno eu cael ond nad ydynt yn eu cael? Onid ydych wedi gwneud cam â'r plant hynny, neu a oes gennych unrhyw dystiolaeth y bydd pob plentyn sy'n dymuno cael brecwast am ddim yn ei gael?

Jane Davidson: Mae'n werth dychwelyd at

first principles. When we announced this proposition, we said clearly that we aimed to provide full coverage over the next four years. We aimed to phase the scheme in, beginning, for example, with Communities First areas, and we said that, in the end, such schemes depended on headteachers and governors wanting to take part. We said that we would provide the funding, and this comes from the wording that was made available to the press and everybody else before the election in 2003. It stated that a New Labour Welsh Assembly Government would provide the funding to any school willing to participate, but that we cannot make them do so. However, the education and social benefits are so clear that we do not anticipate many, if any, schools declining to take up the offer by the end of the Assembly's next term.

2.50 p.m.

As I said in my introductory answer, we have invited all schools to participate by January 2007. The Welsh Local Government Association is working with us to achieve that, and we are ensuring that information will be available in libraries, doctors' surgeries and leisure centres by the end of this month to ensure that those parents who are not aware of their entitlement to the scheme fully know that so that they can encourage their schools to participate by January 2007.

Jeff Cuthbert: Do you agree that what really rankles with Members of opposition parties is that this free breakfast scheme is successful and will make a massive difference to children, particularly those in the more deprived areas? That is what they cannot stomach or bring themselves to admit. Do you agree that we will continue to urge schools, governors and parents to support the programme, but on a voluntary basis? It is pleasing to hear that Janet Davies at least agrees that we will not force feed children, but rather we will encourage them to take up the benefits.

Jane Davidson: Of course, I would agree

yr egwyddorion cychwynnol. Pan gyhoeddwyd y cynnig hwn, dywedwyd yn glir mai ein nod oedd darparu gwasanaeth llawn dros y pedair blynedd nesaf. Ein nod oedd cyflwyno'r cynllun bob yn gam, gan ddechrau, er enghraifft, gydag ardaloedd Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, a dywedwyd bod cynlluniau o'r fath, yn pen draw, yn dibynnu ar barodrwydd penaethiaid a llywodraethwyr i gymryd rhan. Dywedwyd y byddem yn darparu'r arian, a daw hyn o'r geiriad a ddarparwyd i'r wasg a phawb arall cyn yr etholiad yn 2003. Dywedai y byddai Llywodraeth Lafur Newydd y Cynulliad yn rhoi'r arian i unrhyw ysgol a oedd yn barod i gymryd rhan, ond na allwn eu gorfodi i wneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r manteision addysgol a chymdeithasol mor glir fel nad ydym yn rhag-weld y bydd llawer o ysgolion, os o gwbl, yn gwrthod manteisio ar y cynnig erbyn diwedd tymor nesaf y Cynulliad.

Fel y dywedais yn fy ateb rhagarweiniol, yr ydym wedi gwahodd pob ysgol i gymryd rhan erbyn mis Ionawr 2007. Mae Cymdeithas Llywodraeth Leol Cymru yn gweithio gyda ni i gyflawni hynny, ac yr ydym yn sicrhau y bydd gwybodaeth ar gael mewn llyfrgelloedd, meddygfeydd a chanolfannau hamdden erbyn diwedd y mis i sicrhau bod y rhieni hynny nad ydynt yn ymwybodol o'u hawl i'r cynllun yn hollol ymwybodol o hynny er mwyn iddynt allu annog eu hysgolion i gymryd rhan erbyn mis Ionawr 2007.

Jeff Cuthbert: A ydych yn cytuno mai'r hyn sy'n poeni Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau mewn gwirionedd yw bod y cynllun brechwast am ddim yn llwyddiannus ac y bydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth anferth i blant, yn enwedig y rheini yn yr ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig? Dyna'r hyn na allant ei oddef neu ei gyfaddef. A ydych yn cytuno y byddwn yn parhau i annog ysgolion, llywodraethwyr a rhieni i gefnogi'r rhagen, ond yn wirfoddol? Mae'n dda clywed bod Janet Davies o leiaf yn cytuno na fyddwn yn gorfodi plant i fwyta, ond yn hytrach y byddwn yn eu hannog i fanteisio ar y buddiannau.

Jane Davidson: Wrth gwrs, byddwn yn

that the scheme is successful, but that is not just because of what I know as Minister; the first independent evaluation shows that it is successful, and we are awaiting the second independent evaluation. Since Members of the opposition will demonstrate in a debate this afternoon that it does think that diet is important to children's education, I find it extraordinary that they are not properly supporting children having a good, healthy breakfast in primary schools before they commence their school day when the Welsh Assembly Government is offering to pay for it.

Kirsty Williams: Minister, what rankles with me is the fact that Powys County Council, due to cuts in education, is going to sack up to 70 teachers this year from Powys schools. Headteachers in my constituency and I prioritise teachers in classrooms over breakfasts in classrooms. Do you agree that it is more important that resources are put in to keep teachers in classrooms rather than to provide breakfasts?

Jane Davidson: I have two things to say to that. First, the number of teachers in classrooms in any local authority is a matter for that local authority. Powys has 30 per cent surplus places in its schools. Secondly, Kirsty, as a member of the Liberal Democrats, the local authority most successful on the input of school breakfasts and which has embraced the scheme most completely and is moving most quickly is that of Swansea. Do you not support your Liberal Democrat colleagues? They do believe in the importance of free school breakfasts.

Nick Bourne: The Minister, being an evidence-based Minister, earlier asked for evidence of a promise that she failed to keep. The whole misleading fanfare around the promise of free school breakfasts for all primary schoolchildren is the evidence that she needs. To try to rely on some of the loan-shark small print and say that members of the public should have read it all is absolutely absurd. Can the Minister can tell us, in the light of that promise made to the people of

cytuno bod y cynllun yn llwyddiannus, ond nid dim ond oherwydd yr hyn a wn fel Gweinidog; dengys y gwerthusiad annibynnol cyntaf ei fod yn llwyddo, ac yr ydym yn disgwyl yr ail werthusiad annibynnol. Gan y bydd Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau yn dangos mewn dadl y prynhawn yma eu bod yn credu bod deiet yn bwysig i addysg plant, mae'n rhyfedd i mi nad ydynt yn cefnogi'r syniad o roi brecwast da, iach i blant mewn ysgolion cynradd cyn dechrau eu diwrnod ysgol, a Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cynnig talu amdano.

Kirsty Williams: Yr hyn sy'n fy mhoeni i yw'r ffaith fod Cyngor Sir Powys, oherwydd toriadau mewn addysg, yn mynd i ddiswyddo hyd at 70 o athrawon eleni o ysgolion ym Mhowys. Yr wyf fi a phenaethiaid yn fy etholaeth yn rhoi mwy o flaenoriaeth i athrawon mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth nag i frecwast mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth. A gytunwch ei bod yn bwysicach neilltuo adnoddau i gadw athrawon mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth na darparu brecwast?

Jane Davidson: Mae gennyf ddau beth i'w dweud am hynny. Yn gyntaf, mater i'r awdurdod lleol dan sylw yw nifer yr athrawon mewn ystafelloedd dosbarth mewn unrhyw awdurdod lleol. Mae 30 y cant o leoedd gwag yn ysgolion Powys. Yn ail, Kirsty, fel aelod o'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol, yr awdurdod lleol mwyaf llwyddiannus o ran cyflwyno brecwast mewn ysgolion, ac sydd wedi croesawu'r cynllun lawnaf ac sy'n symud gyflymaf, yw Abertawe. Onid ydych yn cefnogi eich cyd-aelodau yn y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol? Maent hwy yn credu ym mhwsygrwydd brecwast am ddim mewn ysgolion.

Nick Bourne: Gofynnodd y Gweinidog yn gynharach, fel Gweinidog sy'n hoff o dystiolaeth, am dystiolaeth o addewid na lwyddodd i'w gadw. Y dystiolaeth y mae arni ei hangen yw'r holl sylw camarweiniol a roddwyd i'r addewid o frecwast am ddim yn yr ysgol i bob plentyn ysgol gynradd. Mae ceisio dibynnu ar y print mân twyllodrus a dweud y dylai'r cyhoedd fod wedi darllen y cyfan yn gwbl hurt. A all y Gweinidog ddweud wrthym, yng ngoleuni'r addewid

Wales—we all remember it, and the people of Wales will remember it when they go to the polls next year—what proportion of schoolchildren is benefiting from this promise? What is the number to have taken it up? She said that it is 29 per cent in eligible schools. The figure is about 10 per cent so far that have benefited from a promise for all. [*Interruption.*]

I am told that it is 3 per cent. Will the Minister confirm that the figure is somewhere between 3 and 10 per cent?

Jane Davidson: I am more than happy to confirm what I said at the beginning. When we talk about ‘misleading fanfare’, it is because people have deliberately jumped on a bandwagon without going back to what was said at the time. I am happy to make what was said—[*Interruption.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. Let us hear the Minister’s answers. It is not helpful to barrack any Minister, as we do not hear what delights they might have in store for us.

Jane Davidson: I think that we should be able to put this matter to bed immediately by my sending you all a letter indicating what was in the manifesto and what information was given out to the people of Wales at the time of the manifesto commitment. You will also note that I said earlier that we aimed to provide full coverage within the next four years—that is what we said at the time. It is a progressive input. We will get our next figures this month, when we have our next count. I referred to the count in November, which is the most up-to-date information that we have. We will have the next figures this month and, when we have them, I will give them to the education committee and, each term, as we add schools on, I will provide a list to the education committee. However, our commitment remains absolute that we are offering this to every school in Wales and every school has had a letter. If you are interested in children getting a good education, with healthy food inside them at the beginning of the day, you should be

hwnnw a wnaed i bobl Cymru—yr ydym i gyd yn ei gofio, a bydd pobl Cymru yn ei gofio wrth bleidleisio flwyddyn nesaf—pa gyfran o blant ysgol sy’n elwa o’r addewid hwn? Faint o blant sydd wedi manteisio ar hyn? Dywedodd fod 29 y cant wedi manteisio arno mewn ysgolion cymwys. Y ffigur yw tua 10 y cant hyd yma sydd wedi elwa o addewid i bawb. [*Torri ar draws.*]

Dywedir wrthyf mai 3 y cant ydyw. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau bod y ffigur rywle rhwng 3 y cant a 10 y cant?

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i gadarnhau’r hyn a ddywedais ar y dechrau. Pan fyddwn yn siarad am ‘sylw camarweiniol’, mae hynny oherwydd bod pobl yn fwriadol wedi rhuthro i dderbyn y ddadl heb ddychwelyd at yr hyn a ddywedwyd ar y pryd. Yr wyf yn fwy na pharod i wneud yr hyn a ddywedwyd—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gadewch inni glywed atebion y Gweinidog. Nid yw’n ddefnyddiol gweiddi ar draws unrhyw Weinidog, gan nad ydym yn clywed pa ddanteithion a allai fod ganddynt ar ein cyfer.

Jane Davidson: Credaf y dylem allu rhoi terfyn ar y mater hwn ar unwaith os anfonaf llythyr at bob un ohonoch i nodi’r hyn a oedd yn y maniffesto a pha wybodaeth a roddwyd i bobl Cymru adeg ymrwymiad y maniffesto. Sylwch hefyd fyd mod wedi dweud yn gynharach ein bod wedi anelu at ddarparu gwasanaeth llawn o fewn y pedair blynedd nesaf—dyna a ddywedwyd gennym ar y pryd. Caiff ei gyflwyno’n raddol. Byddwn yn cael ein ffigurau nesaf y mis hwn, pan gawn ein cyfrif nesaf. Cyfeiriais at y cyfrif ym mis Tachwedd, sef y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf sydd gennym. Byddwn yn cael y ffigurau nesaf y mis hwn, ac ar ôl inni gael y ffigurau hynny, fe’u cyflwynaf i’r pwyllgor addysg. Yna, bob tymor, wrth inni ychwanegu ysgolion, rhoddaf restr i’r pwyllgor addysg. Fodd bynnag, mae ein hymrwymiad yn parhau’n gadarn, sef ein bod yn cynnig hyn i bob ysgol yng Nghymru ac mae pob ysgol wedi cael llythyr. Os oes gennych ddiddordeb mewn sicrhau bod plant yn cael addysg dda, a bwyd iach yn eu boliau ar ddechrau’r

encouraging schools in your areas to take this up.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: You can save yourself a little bit of letter writing, Minister, as we all know what was in the manifesto—I quoted from it to the First Minister yesterday. That manifesto does not say that you ‘will aim to provide’, but that you ‘will provide’ a free school breakfast for every child in a primary school. You know that that will not be delivered. The figures are clear, only 10 per cent of schools are participating and, within that 10 per cent, somewhere between 20 per cent and 80 per cent of children are getting school breakfasts. You are nowhere near giving free breakfasts to all primary schoolchildren in Wales. You and I know, Minister, that by the end of 2007 and the election period, that promise will be broken. The best thing that you could do to put this matter to bed would be to apologise to the people of Wales for misleading them.

Jane Davidson: The promise will not be broken. The actual wording is,

‘in our second term—’

and we are still in our second term—

‘we will provide funding for all primary school children to have free breakfasts at school, giving kids a square meal in the morning and helping to tackle truancy’.

We are doing that; we have made the opportunity available to every school in Wales. All you are demonstrating today is how unfit your party is for Government if you think that delivering a promise can be done in one year, when moving from a low base to implementing a policy across the whole Wales. We are demonstrating that you have to take a measured approach, bringing in schools term after term. You have to have independent evaluations, something that is alien to your party because you operate from your own views. We will have delivered on our promise to offer this to all children. I hope, on the back of this debate today, that you can make sure that you offer this to all children in Wales.

diwrnod, dylech annog ysgolion yn eich ardaloedd i fanteisio ar hyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Gallwch arbed ychydig waith ysgrifennu ichi eich hun, Weinidog, oherwydd gwyddom bob un beth oedd yn y maniffesto—dyfynnais ohono i’r Prif Weinidog ddoe. Nid yw’r maniffesto hwnnw yn dweud y byddwch yn ‘anelu at ddarparu’, ond y ‘byddwch yn darparu’ brecwast am ddim i bob plentyn mewn ysgol gynradd. Fe wyddoch na fydd hynny’n digwydd. Mae’r ffigurau’n glir, dim ond 10 y cant o ysgolion sy’n cymryd rhan, ac o’r 10 y cant hwnnw, mae rhwng 20 y cant a 80 y cant o blant yn cael brecwast yn yr ysgol. Nid ydych yn agos at roi brecwast am ddim i bob plentyn ysgol gynradd yng Nghymru. Fe wyddoch chi, Weinidog, a minnau, erbyn diwedd 2007 a chyfnod yr etholiad, y bydd yr addewid hwnnw wedi ei dorri. Y peth gorau y gallech ei wneud i roi terfyn ar y mater hwn fyddai ymddiheuro i bobl Cymru am eu camarwain.

Jane Davidson: Ni chaiff yr addewid ei dorri. Y geiriad gwirioneddol yw,

yn ein hail dymor—

ac yr ydym yn ein hail dymor o hyd—

byddwn yn darparu arian er mwyn i bob plentyn ysgol gael brecwast am ddim yn yr ysgol, gan roi pryd sylweddol i blant yn y bore a helpu mynd i’r afael â thriwantaeth.

Yr ydym yn gwneud hynny; yr ydym wedi sicrhau bod y cyfle ar gael i bob ysgol yng Nghymru. Yr unig beth yr ydych yn ei ddangos heddiw yw mor anghymwys yw eich plaid i fod mewn grym os credwch y gall cyflawni addewid ddigwydd mewn blwyddyn, wrth symud o sylfaen isel i weithredu polisi ar draws Cymru gyfan. Yr ydym yn dangos bod yn rhaid ichi gael dull pwyllog, a chynnwys ysgolion dymor ar ôl tymor. Mae’n rhaid ichi gael gwerthusiadau annibynnol, rhywbeth sy’n estron i’ch plaid chi gan eich bod yn gweithredu yn ôl eich safbwyntiau eich hunain. Byddwn wedi cyflawni ein haddewid i gynnig hyn i bob plentyn. Gobeithio, yn dilyn y ddadl hon heddiw, y gallwch chi sicrhau y byddwch yn cynnig hyn i bob plentyn yng Nghymru.

The Presiding Officer: Order. We have three minutes or so left for this question time and, because of grouping, we are obliged to get beyond question 8.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae tua thair munud gennym yn weddill ar gyfer y cwestiynau, ac oherwydd grwpio mae'n ofynnol inni fynd y tu hwnt i gwestiwn 8.

Prinder Athrawon Shortage Subjects

Q5 Leighton Andrews: What action is being taken to attract people to train to teach shortage subjects in schools in Wales? OAQ707(ELL)

C5 Leighton Andrews: Pa gamau a gymerir i ddenu pobl i gael eu hyfforddi i ddysgu pynciau lle mae prinder athrawon mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru? OAQ707(ELL)

Jane Davidson: The Welsh Assembly Government provides a range of financial incentives aimed at maintaining or raising numbers on postgraduate initial teacher training courses in priority subjects. We also support work to promote teaching as a career both nationally and locally, not least through our graduate teacher training programme.

Jane Davidson: Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn darparu amrywiaeth o gymhellion ariannol wedi'u hanelu at gynnal neu godi niferoedd ar gyrsiau hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon i raddedigion mewn pynciau sy'n cael blaenoriaeth. Yr ydym hefyd yn cefnogi gwaith i hyrwyddo dysgu fel gyrfa yn genedlaethol ac yn lleol, yn bennaf drwy ein rhaglen hyfforddi athrawon graddedig.

Leighton Andrews: In the context of the science inquiry that is being carried out by the Economic Development and Transport Committee at the moment, we have had a number of representations about the need to encourage more people to go into teaching science in schools and, subsequently, in higher education. I hope that this is an issue that is of concern to you and that you will keep the situation under review.

Leighton Andrews: Yng nghyd-destun yr ymchwiliad i wyddoniaeth gan y Pwyllgor Datblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth ar hyn o bryd, cawsom nifer o sylwadau am yr angen am annog mwy o bobl i fynd i ddysgu gwyddoniaeth mewn ysgolion, ac o ganlyniad mewn addysg uwch. Gobeithio bod hwn yn fater sy'n bwysig ichi ac y byddwch yn parhau i adolygu'r sefyllfa.

Jane Davidson: The priority subjects for 2006-07 include mathematics, science, and design and technology, in both the graduate teacher training programme and in the initial teacher training programme.

Jane Davidson: Ymhlith y pynciau lle mae blaenoriaeth ar gyfer 2006-07 mae mathemateg, gwyddoniaeth, a dylunio a thechnoleg, yn y rhaglen hyfforddi athrawon graddedig ac yn y rhaglen hyfforddiant cychwynnol athrawon.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 6 OAQ712(ELL) yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question 6 OAQ712(ELL) has been withdrawn.

Cerddoriaeth mewn Ysgolion Music in Schools

Q7 Eleanor Burnham: Will the Minister make a statement on youth music provision in schools? OAQ703(ELL)

C7 Eleanor Burnham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddarpariaeth cerddoriaeth i bobl ifanc mewn ysgolion? OAQ703(ELL)

Jane Davidson: Music is an important element of the national curriculum and is

Jane Davidson: Mae cerddoriaeth yn elfen bwysig yn y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol a

studied by all pupils up to key stage 3, becoming optional at key stage 4. Support for youth music provision in schools is the responsibility of local education authorities.

Eleanor Burnham: What assessments have you made of the impact on the provision of youth music in schools of the 40 per cent cut in the music development fund and its subsequent merger into the revenue support grant? Are you aware of, and what are you doing about, the impact of the teaching and learning responsibility, which is likely to see a number of music co-ordinators in primary schools and heads of music in secondary schools having a salary reduction? This is a woeful situation when there is a lot of evidence to assert that music is very important for youngsters' development, and there is particular difficulty in relation to teaching through the medium of Welsh. That is at crisis point.

3.00 p.m.

Jane Davidson: The Assembly Government has provided more than £17 million to support the development of local education authority music services, through the music development fund, between 1999 and 2005. That is a substantial investment. It is important to say that more pupils than ever are taking part in music activities in school. We had 3,438 GCSE entries in 2004-05, compared with 2,357 in 1999. That is an increase of 46 per cent. Music is alive and well in our schools.

chaiff ei hastudio gan bob disgybl hyd at gyfnod allweddol 3. Ma'n ddewisol yng nghyfnod allweddol 4. Cyfrifoldeb awdurdodau addysg lleol yw cymorth ar gyfer darpariaeth crddoriaeth i bobl ifanc mewn ysgolion.

Eleanor Burnham: Pa asesiadau yr ydych wedi'u gwneud o'r effaith y mae'r toriad o 40 y cant yn y gronfa datblygu cerddoriaeth a'i huno wedyn â'r grant cynnal refeniw wedi'i chael ar ddarpariaeth cerddoriaeth i bobl ifanc mewn ysgolion? A ydych yn ymwybodol o effaith y cyfrifoldeb addysgu a dysgu, sy'n debygol o olygu y bydd nifer o gydlynwyr cerddoriaeth mewn ysgolion cynradd a phenaethiaid cerddoriaeth mewn ysgolion uwchradd yn wynebu gostyngiad cyflog, a beth yr ydych yn ei wneud ynghylch hyn? Mae hon yn sefyllfa druenus pan fydd llawer o dystiolaeth sy'n taeru bod cerddoriaeth yn bwysig iawn i ddatblygiad pobl ifanc, ac mae anhawster penodol o ran addysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. Mae hynny mewn sefyllfa o argyfwng.

Jane Davidson: Darparodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad dros £17 miliwn i gynorthwyo datblygu gwasanaethau cerddoriaeth awdurdodau addysg lleol, drwy'r gronfa datblygu cerddoriaeth, rhwng 1999 a 2005. Mae hynny'n fuddsoddiad sylweddol. Mae'n bwysig dweud bod mwy o ddisgyblion nag erioed yn cymryd rhan mewn gweithgareddau cerddoriaeth mewn ysgolion. Cofrestrwyd 3,438 o ddisgyblion ar gyfer arholiadau TGAU yn 2004-05, o'u cymharu â 2,357 yn 1999. Mae hynny'n gynydd o 46 y cant. Mae cerddoriaeth yn fyw ac yn iach yn ein hysgolion.

Disgyblion sydd â Nam ar eu Golwg Visually Impaired Pupils

Q8 William Graham: Will the Minister make a statement on the teaching of pupils who are visually impaired in Wales?
OAQ740(ELL)

Jane Davidson: In December 2005, we produced guidance on quality standards in educational services for children and young people with sensory impairment. We are also

C8 William Graham: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddysgu disgyblion sydd â nam ar eu golwg yng Nghymru?
OAQ740(ELL)

Jane Davidson: Ym mis Rhagfyr 2005, cynhyrchwyd canllawiau gennym ar safonau ansawdd mewn gwasanaethau addysgol i blant a phobl ifanc sydd â nam ar eu

recruiting for a new course at the University of Wales, Newport to teach the mandatory qualification that is required to teach pupils with a visual impairment.

William Graham: The Royal National Institute for the Blind indicates that 96 per cent of books published in the United Kingdom never become available in large print, audio or Braille. Can you do something to encourage more publishers to print in these specialist formats so that people can learn in the first place?

Jane Davidson: I am happy to maintain my regular dialogue with the RNIB and pick that up, but that would need to be done across the UK. In Wales, the prevalence of visual impairment among the population aged up to 19 is 2:1,000, so it would be difficult for us to ensure on our own that we had more people working in this area, but I am happy to take this up with UK Ministers.

William Graham: How many home page readers and text-to-voice synthesisers are available in schools in Wales?

Jane Davidson: I will happily write to you on that subject.

synhwyr. Yr ydym hefyd wrthi'n recriwtio ar gyfer cwrs newydd ym Mhrifysgol Cymru, Casnewydd a fydd yn addysgu'r cymhwyster sy'n ofynnol i addysgu disgyblion sydd â nam ar eu golwg.

William Graham: Yn ôl Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Brenhinol y Deillion nid yw 96 y cant o'r llyfrau a gyhoeddir yn y Deyrnas Unedig fyth ar gael mewn print bras, ar dâp sain neu mewn Braille. A allwch wneud rhywbeth i annog mwy o gyhoeddwr i argraffu yn y fformatau arbenigol hyn, fel y gall pobl ddysgu yn y lle cyntaf?

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf yn fodlon parhau fy nhrifodaethau rheolaidd gyda'r Sefydliad a sôn am hynny, ond byddai angen gwneud hynny ledled y DU. Yng Nghymru, mae cyfran nam ar y golwg ymhlith y boblogaeth hyd at 19 oed yn 2:1,000, felly byddai'n anodd i ni sicrhau, ar ein pen ein hunain, fod mwy o bobl yn gweithio yn y maes hwn. Ond yr wyf yn fodlon codi'r mater gyda Gweinidogion y DU.

William Graham: Faint o ddarllenwyr hafan a syntheseiswyr testun-i-lais sydd ar gael mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru?

Jane Davidson: Ysgrifennaf atoch ar y mater hwnnw.

Datganiad am y Cytundeb Deintyddol Newydd Statement on the New Dental Contract

NHS dentistry is moving away from a one-size-fits-all approach towards a high-quality, flexible service tailored to patients' needs, with anticipatory, preventative and reactive therapeutic care. The guidance from the National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence on recall intervals supports this move away from a service based on frequent items of service to one with fewer interventions, which frees up time for a more preventative approach.

One of the central aims of the reform is to improve access to NHS dentistry, and substantial additional resources are going into NHS dentistry from 2006-07. The new commissioning system means that if a dentist

Mae deintyddiaeth y GIG yn rhoi'r gorau i ddull cyffredinol ac yn symud at wasanaeth hyblyg o safon uchel sy'n diwallu anghenion cleifion, gyda gofal therapiwtig rhagweledol, ataliol ac adweithiol. Mae canllawiau'r Sefydliad Cenedlaethol dros Ragoriaeth Glinigol ar gyfnodau ailalw yn ategu'r penderfyniad i roi'r gorau i wasanaeth sy'n seiliedig ar eitemau gwasanaeth rheolaidd i wasanaeth o lai o ymyriadau, sy'n rhyddhau amser ar gyfer ymagwedd fwy ataliol.

Un o nodau canolog y broses ddiwygio yw sicrhau y gall mwy o bobl fanteisio ar wasanaeth deintyddol y GIG, a chaiff adnoddau ychwanegol sylweddol eu buddsoddi yn neintyddiaeth y GIG o 2006-

leaves a practice, the resources for his or her contract revert to the local health board. This will give LHBs an assured floor of resources that is not affected by the decision of an individual dentist.

The current remuneration system arbitrarily distributes resources according to the location and commitment of general and dental practitioners, not local oral health needs. This has resulted in an inequitable distribution of resources and service provision. LHBs' new responsibility for local dental services will allow them to commission services to meet particular local oral health needs. Access for patients will be determined by the contract agreed between the local health board and the dentist.

A little under a year ago, I gave the go-ahead for the roll-out of personal dental services across Wales. These were based on new ways of working and have proved popular with dentists and patients alike. Almost 50 per cent of dentists have decided to move across to PDS pilot schemes ahead of the new contract and to adopt new ways of working early. That not only enables dentists to enjoy a guaranteed income and gives them scope to plan services and an end to the item-of-service treadmill, but has created access for 193,000 new patients across Wales. This is a success story.

The vast majority of this additional access has been secured through existing dental practices that have made a long-term commitment to the NHS. All the evidence from PDS pilots shows that the abolition of the item-of-service payment means that dentists carry out simpler courses of treatment, with an average of 30 per cent fewer items of service within a course of treatment, which allows more time for prevention. We now want to ensure that we focus on areas that have not benefited to the extent that others have through the expanded

07. Mae'r system gomisiynu newydd yn golygu, os bydd deintydd yn gadael practis, y bydd yr adnoddau ar gyfer ei contract ef neu hi yn mynd yn ôl i'r bwrdd iechyd lleol. Bydd hyn yn rhoi adnoddau pendant i Fyrddau Iechyd Lleol ac ni fydd penderfyniad deintydd unigol yn effeithio arnynt.

Mae'r system ad-dalu bresennol yn dyrannu adnoddau'n fypwyol yn ôl lleoliad ac ymrwymiad ymarferwyr cyffredinol ac ymarferwyr deintyddol, nid yn ôl anghenion lleol iechyd y geg. Mae hyn wedi arwain at ddyrannu adnoddau a darparu gwasanaethau mewn ffordd anghyfartal. Bydd cyfrifoldeb newydd BIL1 dros wasanaethau deintyddol lleol yn caniatáu iddynt gomisiynu gwasanaethau i ddiwallu anghenion penodol o ran iechyd y geg yn lleol. Bydd faint o gleifion a all gofrestru yn dibynnu ar y contract rhwng y bwrdd iechyd lleol a'r deintydd.

Ychydig llai na blwyddyn yn ôl, cymeradwyais gyflwyno gwasanaethau deintyddol personol ledled Cymru. Yr oedd y rhain yn seiliedig ar ffyrdd newydd o weithio ac maent wedi bod yn boblogaidd gyda deintyddion a chleifion fel ei gilydd. Mae bron i 50 y cant o ddeintyddion wedi penderfynu newid i gynlluniau peilot PDS cyn i'r contract newydd gael ei gyflwyno, a mabwysiadu ffyrdd newydd o weithio yn gynnar. Mae hynny nid yn unig yn galluogi deintyddion i fwynhau incwm gwarantedig ac yn gyfle iddynt gynllunio gwasanaethau a rhoi'r gorau i'r system o wasanaeth bob yn eitem, ond mae wedi galluogi 193,000 o gleifion newydd ledled Cymru i gofrestru gyda deintydd. Mae hyn yn llwyddiant.

Drwy bractisau deintyddol sydd eisoes yn bod ac sydd wedi ymrwymo'n hirdymor i'r GIG y llwyddodd y mwyafrif helaeth o bobl i gofrestru. Dengys holl dystiolaeth cynlluniau peilot PDS fod rhoi'r gorau i'r system o dalu bob yn eitem o wasanaeth yn golygu bod deintyddion yn rhoi triniaeth symlach i gleifion, gyda 30 y cant yn llai o eitemau o wasanaeth ar gyfartaledd mewn un cwrs o driniaeth, sy'n caniatáu mwy o amser i wneud gwaith ataliol. Yn awr yr ydym am sicrhau canolbwyntio ar feysydd nad ydynt wedi elwa i'r graddau y mae eraill wedi elwa

access provided by PDS pilot schemes.

There seems to have been some misunderstanding about what will happen to these PDS schemes after 1 April, and I would like to take the opportunity to clarify the arrangements. Dentists in PDS schemes will have the choice of a new GDS contract or a permanent PDS agreement. If they choose the PDS agreement, their current PDS pilot scheme will form the basis of the contract, but it will need to be revised to take account of the new ways of monitoring dentists' commitment, by moving to weighted courses of treatment, typically reflecting their historic work over the test period. It is certainly not the intention to unpick the PDS pilot schemes—including the financial arrangements—only to deal with the differences between transitional provisions for GDS dentists and PDS pilot schemes: in other words, the new ways of monitoring the system and the new patient charge system. Dentists with PDS pilot arrangements can decide which type of contract they want, but will not have to change the type of services that they provide.

This is, inevitably, a time of great uncertainty for some in the dental profession. The reforms that we are implementing are vital and we shall continue to work closely with the profession in Wales—as we have strived to do in drawing up the contract details—to ensure that the reforms deliver their intended benefits. We will also be part of an England-and-Wales implementation group, currently being set up by the Department of Health, and we will look to see what other measures are necessary to support the profession and LHBs locally.

There should be no doubt as to the Assembly Government's commitment to NHS dentistry, and to a modern and responsive dental service across Wales.

Helen Mary Jones: Thank you for your statement, Minister. You rightly drew attention to the fact that there has been much debate in Plenary and in committee about

drwy fod mwy o gleifion yn gallu cael y gwasanaeth drwy gynlluniau peilot PDS.

Ymddengys fod rhywfaint o gamddealltwriaeth ynghylch beth fydd yn digwydd i'r cynlluniau PDS ar ôl 1 Ebrill, a hoffwn achub ar y cyfle hwn i egluro'r trefniadau. Bydd deintyddion sy'n rhan o gynlluniau PDS yn cael dewis contract GDS newydd neu gytundeb PDS parhaol. Os dewisant y cytundeb PDS, eu cynllun peilot PDS presennol fydd sylfaen y contract, ond bydd angen ei ddiwygio er mwyn ystyried y ffyrdd newydd o fonitro ymrwymiad deintyddion, drwy newid i gyrsiau triniaeth wedi'u pwysoli, gan adlewyrchu eu gwaith hanesyddol yn ystod y cyfnod prawf. Yn sicr, ni fwriedir ail-lunio'r cynlluniau peilot PDS—gan gynnwys y trefniadau ariannol—ond delio â'r gwahaniaethau rhwng darpariaethau trosiannol ar gyfer deintyddion GDS a chynlluniau peilot PDS yn unig: mewn geiriau eraill, y ffyrdd newydd o fonitro'r system a'r system newydd o godi tâl ar gleifion. Gall deintyddion sydd â threfniadau peilot PDS benderfynu pa fath o gontract yr hoffent ei gael, ond ni fydd yn rhaid iddynt newid y math o wasanaethau a ddarperir ganddynt.

Mae hwn o reidrwydd yn gyfnod o ansicrwydd mawr i rai ym maes deintyddiaeth. Mae'r diwygiadau yr ydym yn eu gweithredu yn hanfodol, a byddwn yn parhau i weithio'n agos gyda'r proffesiwn yng Nghymru—fel yr ydym wedi ceisio'i wneud wrth lunio manylion y contract—er mwyn sicrhau bod y diwygiadau'n sicrhau'r manteision a fwriedir. Byddwn hefyd yn rhan o grŵp gweithredu Cymru a Lloegr, a sefydlir gan yr Adran Iechyd ar hyn o bryd, a byddwn yn edrych i weld pa fesurau eraill y mae eu hangen i gynorthwyo'r proffesiwn a BILl yn lleol.

Ni ddylai fod amheuaeth o gwbl ynghylch ymrwymiad Llywodraeth y Cynulliad i ddeintyddiaeth y GIG, ac i wasanaeth deintyddol modern ac ymatebol ledled Cymru.

Helen Mary Jones: Diolch am eich datganiad, Weinidog. Yr oeddech yn llygad eich lle i dynnu sylw at y ffaith fod cryn ddadlau yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ac mewn

dentistry. That is because it remains a major concern, with provision still being very patchy. Access to an NHS dentist is simply an aspiration in large parts of Wales, particularly in the north.

The new contract may be a success story, or a partial success story, but, if so, it has been a very long time coming. I hope that you will forgive me for saying that you are demonstrating your commitment a little late in the day. You still will not have met your 1999 manifesto pledge for all patients to have access to an NHS dentist, and you and the First Minister—were he present—might like to acknowledge that it is another promise that, if it has not been completely broken, is certainly a long way from being fulfilled.

You acknowledged in the statement that the dental profession has some concerns about the nature of the new contract. For example, the profession is not completely convinced that it will alleviate workload problems, although it should help. How do you propose to monitor the workload problems with the profession?

I hope that you will also acknowledge that there are aspects of the new contract that have not been piloted. How will you monitor the effectiveness of those aspects of the new contract that have not yet been piloted?

What will you do to ensure that the local health boards meet their obligation to ensure that everyone has access to an NHS dentist? Many of us are concerned that it might lead to a set of provisions that are even more of a postcode lottery than at present.

You will also be aware that many of us have concerns about whether the contract adequately ensures that priority can be given to preventative work. How will you monitor that? Can you also explain the mechanism for reviewing the effectiveness of the new contract overall?

cyfarfodydd pwyllgor ynghylch deintyddiaeth. Y rheswm am hynny yw ei fod yn parhau i beri pryder mawr, ac mae'r hyn a ddarperir yn dal yn dameidiog. Nid yw gallu cofrestru gydag un o ddeintyddion y GIG yn ddim ond dyhead mewn llawer rhan o Gymru, yn enwedig yn y gogledd.

Efallai fod y contract newydd yn llwyddiant, neu'n llwyddiant rhannol, ond, os felly, bu'n broses hir iawn. Gobeithio y byddwch yn maddau imi am ddweud eich bod ychydig yn hwyr yn dangos eich ymrwymiad. Byddwch yn dal wedi methu cyflawni eich addewid ym maniffesto 1999 o sicrhau bod pob claf yn gallu cofrestru gydag un o ddeintyddion y GIG. Ac efallai y byddech chi a'r Prif Weinidog—pe byddai'n bresennol—am gydnabod ei bod yn addewid arall sydd, os nad wedi'i dorri'n gyfan gwbl, ymhell o gael ei gyflawni.

Yn y datganiad yr oeddech yn cydnabod bod gan y proffesiwn deintyddol rai pryderon ynghylch natur y contract newydd. Er enghraifft, nid yw'r proffesiwn yn gwbl argyhoeddedig y bydd yn lleddfu problemau llwyth gwaith, er y dylai helpu. Sut y bwriadwch fonitro'r problemau llwyth gwaith gyda'r proffesiwn?

Gobeithio y byddwch hefyd yn cydnabod bod agweddau ar y contract newydd nad ydynt wedi'u treialu. Sut y byddwch yn monitro effeithiolrwydd yr agweddau hynny ar y contract newydd nad ydynt eto wedi'u treialu?

Beth fyddwch yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod y byrddau iechyd lleol yn cyflawni eu rhwymedigaeth i sicrhau y gall pawb gofrestru gydag un o ddeintyddion y GIG? Mae nifer ohonom yn pryderu y gallai arwain at gyfres o ddarpariaethau sydd hyd yn oed yn fwy o loteri cod post na'r sefyllfa bresennol.

Byddwch hefyd yn gwybod bod gan nifer ohonom yn pryderu a yw'r contract yn sicrhau y gellir rhoi blaenoriaeth i waith ataliol. Sut y byddwch yn monitro hynny? A allwch hefyd egluro'r mecanwaith ar gyfer adolygu effeithiolrwydd y contract newydd yn gyffredinol?

Brian Gibbons: The issues about access are not confined to north Wales—there are issues around access in Carmarthenshire, for example. I am surprised that you did not mention that. There are similar issues in Pembrokeshire, and, wherever there are problems of access, as the new contract rolls out, these will be the areas to which the Assembly Government will give special priority.

3.10 p.m.

We should be aiming immediately to get to a stage where every local health board can offer dental places to those who want to register with a dentist. We need to prioritise areas such as Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and in the north of Wales, as you said. In terms of monitoring—[*Inaudible.*]—will be aware that as part of the deal that we have arranged with dentists in Wales, compared to the 5 per cent lower workload that would be required in England, the lower workload in Wales is 10 per cent. It is much more flexible, and the tolerance in assessing compliance with the contract will be 5 per cent in Wales, compared to 4 per cent in England. Again, that shows the flexibility and engagement that we as an Assembly Government have tried to ensure in dealing with the dental profession.

We recognise that this is the start of a process, and, as I have always said, the root of the problem here lies in having a new contract presented, and some of the delay that you mentioned has been in trying to reach a situation in which there was a sufficient level of agreement between the various parties, and a workable set of arrangements to allow a new contract to deliver what is good for dentists, and for patients. That has taken longer, but it is better to invest that time in ensuring that the new contract is likely to work than to take a bull-headed approach and then have the contract fall flat on its face.

Jonathan Morgan: In thanking the Minister for his statement, I will just make a quick request. The convention that we have followed up until this afternoon is that we get a copy of the full statement. Sadly, both

Brian Gibbons: Nid yw'r problemau cofrestru wedi'u cyfyngu i'r gogledd yn unig—mae yna broblemau felly yn sir Gaerfyrddin, er enghraifft. Yr wyf yn synnu nad oeddech yn sôn am hynny. Mae problemau tebyg yn sir Benfro, a ble bynnag y mae problemau o'r fath, wrth i'r contract newydd gael ei gyflwyno, bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhoi blaenoriaeth arbennig iddynt.

Dylem fod yn anelu'n uniongyrchol at sefyllfa lle y gall pob bwrdd iechyd lleol gynnig lle i'r rheini sydd am gofrestru gyda deintydd. Mae angen inni flaenoriaethu ardaloedd megis sir Gaerfyrddin, sir Benfro, a'r gogledd, fel y dywedwch. O ran gwaith monitro—[*Anghlywadwy.*]—yn ymwybodol fel rhan o'r cytundeb a drefnwyd gennym gyda deintyddion yng Nghymru, o'i gymharu â'r llwyth gwaith is o 5 y cant a fyddai'n angenrheidiol yn Lloegr, y llwyth gwaith is yng Nghymru yw 10 y cant. Mae'n fwy hyblyg o lawer, a bydd y goddefiant o ran asesu cydymffurfio â'r contract yn 5 y cant yng Nghymru, o'i gymharu â 4 y cant yn Lloegr. Unwaith eto, dengys hynny'r hyblygrwydd a'r ymgysylltiad yr ydym ni, fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, wedi ceisio'u sicrhau wrth ymdrin â'r proffesiwn deintyddol.

Cydnabyddwn mai dechrau proses yw hyn, ac fel yr wyf wedi'i ddweud bob amser, gwraidd y broblem yma yw'r ffaith fod contract newydd yn cael ei gyflwyno, a bod rhywfaint o'r oedi a grybwyllwyd gennych wedi digwydd wrth geisio sicrhau sefyllfa lle yr oedd lefel ddigonol o gytundeb rhwng y partïon amrywiol, a chyfres ymarferol o drefniadau er mwyn caniatáu i contract newydd gynnig yr hyn sy'n dda i ddeintyddion ac i gleifion. Mae hynny wedi cymryd mwy o amser, ond mae'n well buddsoddi'r amser hwnnw i sicrhau bod y contract newydd yn debygol o weithio na bod yn fyrbwyll ac yna weld y contract yn methu.

Jonathan Morgan: Wrth ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am ei ddatganiad, gwnaf gais yn sydyn. Y drefn yr ydym wedi'i dilyn tan y prynhawn yma yw ein bod yn cael copi o'r datganiad llawn. Yn anffodus, yr wyf fi a

Jenny Randerson and I, and, I suspect, Helen Mary, have had a different version. We did not have the bulk of the detail that you have just outlined about the way in which PDS is being developed. I am not sure whether it is available on the computer system, but what you have just delivered it is not what we received from the business manger.

I have a few issues in relation to the number of additional patients being given access to a dentist. You say that access has now been provided to an additional 193,000 new patients across Wales. Can you confirm whether those are completely new patients, who, up until this point, have not been registered with a dentist, or is a proportion of that number people who might have been deregistered and who therefore had to seek a new dental practice? I am trying to work out whether these are truly additional places, or, in effect, the replacement of deregistrations in the previous financial year. Could you also tell me, in relation to the 193,000, when that is added to the figures that we have seen previously, what proportion of the population of Wales is registered with a dentist? We were told some time ago that it was roughly half of the population, and the percentage was worse for certain categories of people in Wales. However, if that 193,000 is truly additional, then there should be a positive impact on that. Could you therefore confirm whether there has been a substantial increase in the number registered with a dentist?

That brings me to my final point, which relates to the financial commitment of LHBs. A few weeks ago, I tackled you on my concerns about the lack of ambition and any particular meaningful target as to what proportion of the population you would like to see registered with a dentist. You said to me that, as far as you were concerned, the only issue that mattered was that someone who wanted access to a dentist should have it. Therefore, if we worked on the basis that there could be a substantial rise in the number of people wanting to have access to an NHS dentist, will you give us an assurance this afternoon that anyone who wants to see a dentist in Wales will have access to one, and

Jenny Randerson, a Helen Mary, yr wyf yn amau, wedi cael fersiwn gwahanol. Ni chawsom y rhan fwyaf o'r manylion a amlinellwyd gennych am y modd y caiff y PDS ei ddatblygu. Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw ar gael ar y system gyfrifiadurol, ond nid yr hyn a gyflwynwyd gennych a gawsom gan y trefnydd busnes.

Hoffwn grybwyll rhai materion mewn perthynas â nifer y cleifion ychwanegol a gaiff gofrestru gyda deintydd. Dywedwch fod 193,000 o gleifion newydd ychwanegol ledled Cymru wedi cofrestru gyda deintydd erbyn hyn. A allwch gadarnhau a ydynt yn gleifion cwbl newydd nad ydynt, hyd yn hyn, wedi cofrestru gyda deintydd? Neu a yw cyfran o'r nifer hwnnw yn bobl y gallent fod wedi eu dadgofrestru ac wedi gorfod chwilio am bractis deintyddol newydd o'r herwydd? Yr wyf yn ceisio gweithio allan a yw'r rhain yn lleoedd ychwanegol gwirioneddol, neu mewn gwirionedd yn cymryd lle achosion o ddadgofrestru yn y flwyddyn ariannol flaenorol. A allech hefyd ddweud wrthyf, mewn perthynas â'r 193,000, pan gaiff y ffigur hwnnw ei ychwanegu at y ffigurau a welwyd gennym eisoes, pa gyfran o'r boblogaeth yng Nghymru sydd wedi cofrestru gyda deintydd? Dywedwyd wrthym beth amser yn ôl mai tua hanner y boblogaeth ydoedd, a bod y ganran yn waeth ar gyfer categorïau penodol o bobl yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, os yw'r 193,000 hwnnw yn wirioneddol ychwanegol, yna dylai fod effaith gadarnhaol ar hynny. Felly, a allech gadarnhau a fu cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer y bobl sydd wedi cofrestru gyda deintydd?

Daw hynny â mi at fy mhwynt olaf, sy'n ymwneud ag ymrwymiad ariannol BILL. Ychydig wythnosau'n ôl, mynegais fy mhryderon wrthyf am y diffyg uchelgais a diffyg unrhyw darged ystyrlon penodol ar gyfer y ganran o'r boblogaeth yr hoffech ei gweld wedi'i chofrestru gyda deintydd. Dywedasoeh wrthyf mai'r peth pwysicaf, yn eich barn chi, oedd y dylai rhywun a oedd am gofrestru gyda deintydd allu gwneud hynny. Felly, pe baem yn gweithio yn ôl y dybiaeth y gallai fod cynnydd sylweddol yn nifer y bobl a oedd am gofrestru gydag un o ddeintyddion y GIG, a wnewch chi roi sicrwydd inni y prynhawn yma y bydd pawb sydd am weld deintydd yng Nghymru yn

that that is a promise to which we can hold you?

Brian Gibbons: To clear up a little confusion that still seems to linger in Jonathan's mind, I can tell him that the only public sector provision of dental services in Wales is through the community dental service; the salaried dental service runs mainly through trusts. All the other general dental services and the personal dental services schemes are run from the private sector by independent contractors who contract with the NHS. Therefore, in the sense in which you are asking the question, the overwhelming majority of dental services is provided by independent contractors or independent commercial companies contracting with the NHS. A tiny element is provided directly by the NHS.

The figure of 193,000 is not a net figure in the way in which you are asking the question, and it would be difficult to give you that net figure at this stage. However, at present, when a practice becomes a PDS pilot, it agrees to continue to provide services to the existing body of patients that it has on its list and then agrees to provide additional services to patients who are not on that list. Therefore, it will not be a gross figure in the sense that you are trying to get to.

Clearly, an individual dental practice would not be getting a double count. In other words, it would not be getting an additional payment for access issues relating to patients who are already on their list, and there has been some debate or confusion on that. As part of the Welsh dental initiative, for example, some practices have agreed to provide additional access as part of the initiative's funding. When they agree to go into a PDS scheme, they agree additional access targets. Some debate and clarification has also been required by those dentists in defining that additional access.

As for the money being available, the PDS roll-out has been outstandingly successful, and the fact that we are just short of almost

gallu gwneud hynny, a bod hynny'n addewid y gallem eich dwyn i gyfrif yn ei gylch.

Brian Gibbons: I egluro ychydig ddryswch sydd gan Jonathan o hyd, gallaf ddweud wrtho mai'r unig ddarpariaeth gwasanaethau deintyddol yn y sector cyhoeddus yng Nghymru yw drwy'r gwasanaeth deintyddol cymunedol; mae'r gwasanaeth deintyddol cyflogedig yn cael ei redeg drwy ymddiriedolaethau'n bennaf. Mae pob gwasanaeth deintyddol cyffredinol arall a'r cynlluniau gwasanaethau deintyddol personol yn cael eu rhedeg gan y sector preifat gan gontractwyr annibynnol sy'n contractio gyda'r GIG. Felly, yn yr ystyr yr ydych yn gofyn y cwestiwn, mae'r mwyafrif llethol o wasanaethau deintyddol yn cael eu darparu gan gontractwyr annibynnol neu gwmnïau masnachol annibynnol sy'n contractio gyda'r GIG. Elfen fach iawn sy'n cael ei darparu'n uniongyrchol gan y GIG.

Nid ffigur net mo'r ffigur o 193,000 yn yr ystyr yr ydych yn gofyn y cwestiwn, a byddai'n anodd rhoi'r ffigur net hwnnw ichi ar hyn o bryd. Fodd bynnag, y sefyllfa yw hyn: pan fydd practis yn dod yn gynllun peilot fel gwasanaeth deintyddol personol, mae'n cytuno i barhau i ddarparu gwasanaethau i'r cleifion sydd eisoes ar ei restr ac yna mae'n cytuno i ddarparu gwasanaethau ychwanegol i gleifion nad ydynt ar y rhestr honno. Felly, nid ffigur gros fydd y ffigur hwnnw yn yr ystyr yr ydych yn ceiso'i gael.

Yn amlwg, ni fyddai practis deintyddol unigol yn cael cyfrif ddwywaith. Mewn geiriau eraill, ni fyddai'n cael taliad ychwanegol am broblemau lleoedd i gleifion sydd eisoes ar ei restr, a bu peth dadlau neu ddryswch ynglŷn â hynny. Fel rhan o fenter ddeintyddol Cymru, er enghraifft, mae rhai practisau wedi cytuno i ddarparu mwy o leoedd fel rhan o gyllid y fenter. Pan gytunant i fod yn rhan o gynllun gwasanaethau deintyddol personol, cytunant ar dargedau ychwanegol o ran lleoedd. Mae'r deintyddion hynny wedi gofyn am gael ychydig drafod ac eglurhad wrth ddiffinio hynny.

O ran sicrhau bod yr arian ar gael, mae'r gwasanaethau deintyddol personol wedi eu darparu'n hynod lwyddiannus, ac mae'r

half of existing NHS patients going over to PDS is a clear indication of how popular the scheme has been. In terms of continuing to fund it, we have put an extra £15 million into the budget line for next year as part of its implementation. All local health boards will be allocated the floor that they currently have for their provision of PDS. As I said to Helen Mary, equally in terms of resource allocation, the priority for additional resource must be given to those areas that currently have the lowest level of registration.

Jenny Randerson: Thank you for your statement, Minister. However, I am disappointed by the fact that there appears to be virtually nothing new in it apart from the part that you did not supply to us beforehand. I do not know whether this is a genuine error or whether it is a new way in which the Government is doing business. If it were the latter, I would be seriously worried about the situation.

You mention in your statement that NHS dentistry is moving away from the one-size-fits-all approach. I find that a strange statement because, after all, one of the problems with the old situation was that there were around 300 sizes. We are now moving towards having a three-sizes-fit-all approach.

3.20 p.m.

One of the real concerns is that the units of dental activity and the funding have not been piloted. Therefore, I find it extremely strange that you say in your statement that the new ways of working have proved popular with dentists and patients alike. The new general dental services contract and the units of dental activity are not in place. How do you know that these are popular? The dentists who have contacted me have not indicated that they think that it will be popular. In fact, they have been voting with their feet by giving notice that they will leave the NHS.

>From what I can gather from the bit of the statement that I did not receive beforehand, you appear to be saying that the answer that you gave me last week, or perhaps the week before, on the GDS and PDS contracts was

ffaith fod bron hanner cleifion presennol y GIG wedi newid i'r cynllun hwn yn dangos yn glir or boblogaidd ydyw. O ran parhau i'w ariannu, yr ydym wedi darparu £15 miliwn yn ychwanegol yn y gyllideb am y flwyddyn nesaf fel rhan o'r broses weithredu. Bydd pob bwrdd iechyd lleol yn cael yr isafswm a gânt ar hyn o bryd ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau deintyddol personol. Fel y dywedais wrth Helen Mary, yn yr un modd â dyrannu adnoddau, rhaid rhoi'r flaenoriaeth o ran adnoddau ychwanegol i'r ardaloedd hynny lle mae'r lefel gofrestru isaf ar hyn o bryd.

Jenny Randerson: Diolch yn fawr am eich datganiad, Weinidog. Fodd bynnag, siom imi yw ei bod yn ymddangos nad oes nemor ddim yn newydd ynddo, ar wahân i'r rhan na chawsom gennych ymlaen llaw. Ni wn ai camgymeriad gwirioneddol yw hynny ynteu ffordd newydd y Llywodraeth o gynnal busnes. Os yr olaf, byddwn yn bryderus iawn am y sefyllfa.

Soniwch yn eich datganiad fod deintyddiaeth y GIG yn symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth un ateb i bawb. I mi, mae hynny'n beth rhyfedd i'w ddweud, oherwydd, wedi'r cyfan, un o'r problemau yn y gorffennol oedd bod tua 300 o wahanol atebion. Erbyn hyn yr ydym yn symud tuag at gael tri ateb i bawb.

Un o'r pryderon gwirioneddol yw nad yw'r unedau gweithgarwch deintyddol na'r cyllid wedi eu treialu. Felly, mae'n rhyfedd iawn eich clywed yn dweud yn eich datganiad fod y ffyrdd newydd o weithio wedi bod yn boblogaidd gyda deintyddion a chleifion fel ei gilydd. Nid yw'r contract gwasanaethau deintyddol cyffredinol newydd na'r unedau gweithgarwch deintyddol ar waith eto. Sut y gwyddoch fod y rhain yn boblogaidd? Nid yw'r deintyddion sydd wedi cysylltu â mi yn credu y bydd yn boblogaidd. Maent wedi awgrymu fel arall, mewn gwirionedd, drwy roi rhybudd y byddant yn gadael y GIG.

O'r hyn y gallaf ei gasglu o'r rhan o'r datganiad na chefais ymlaen llaw, ymddengys eich bod yn dweud nad oedd yr ateb a roesoch imi yr wythnos diwethaf, neu'r wythnos cyn hynny, efallai, am

not quite accurate. I put to you that my impression was that those dentists currently on PDS contracts would have to move to GDS contracts unless they were providing specialist services. That is the situation in England; if the situation in Wales is now different, I would be grateful for further clarification on that. That is certainly the impression that dentists and their representatives have.

I want to press you further on the issue raised by Jonathan Morgan in relation to the 193,000 new patients. You are saying that these are not net but gross figures. I understand that you cannot give us the net figures at the moment, because, although you may know the number of places to be created, we will not know the number of dentists who have given notification that they are leaving the NHS until 5 April, I believe. Could we have your commitment that you will provide us with those net figures at the soonest possible opportunity following 5 April? That means the number of new places created versus the number of places lost. Those will be available on an LHB-by-LHB basis, and it should not be difficult to calculate.

Finally, you referred to the flexibility for local health boards to provide additional places. You indicated in your final answer to Jonathan that you would be giving priority to those areas with the greatest problem in providing NHS places. Can you clarify whether you will be doing that by responding to bids from LHBs or whether you will be providing the additional money according to a formula based on what you perceive to be the need in each area?

Brian Gibbons: I apologise to you and to Jonathan for the fact that the statement was not available in full beforehand. I do not know why that was the case, and I will check to see whether there was a reason for that. That is not good enough, and you should have had the full statement.

When I said that we are moving away from the one-size-fits-all approach, I meant that the present fee-per-item contract for dentists drove a contract that made a high level of

contractau GDS a PDS yn hollol gywir. Rhaid imi ddweud mai'r argraff a gefais oedd y byddai'r deintyddion sydd â chontractau PDS ar hyn o bryd yn gorfod newid i gontractau GDS oni bai eu bod yn darparu gwasanaethau arbenigol. Dyna'r sefyllfa yn Lloegr; os yw'r sefyllfa yng Nghymru yn wahanol erbyn hyn, byddwn yn ddiolchgar am eglurhad pellach o Yn sicr, dyna'r argraff y mae deintyddion a'u cynrychiolwyr wedi ei chael.

Hoffwn bwyso arnoch ymhellach ar y mater a godwyd gan Jonathan Morgan mewn perthynas â'r 193,000 o gleifion newydd. Yr ydych yn dweud nad ffigurau net ydynt ond ffigurau gros. Deallaf na allwch roi ffigurau net inni ar hyn o bryd, oherwydd, er eich bod efallai yn gwybod nifer y lleoedd sydd i'w creu, ni fyddwn yn gwybod faint o ddeintyddion sydd wedi rhoi rhybudd eu bod am adael y GIG tan 5 Ebrill, mi gredaf. A wnewch chi ymrwymo i roi'r ffigurau net hynny inni cyn gynted ag y bo modd ar ôl 5 Ebrill? Mae hynny'n golygu cymharu nifer y lleoedd newydd a grëwyd â nifer y lleoedd a gollwyd. Bydd y rheini ar gael fesul bwrdd iechyd lleol, ac ni ddylai fod yn anodd eu cyfrifo.

Yn olaf, yr oeddech yn cyfeirio at hyblygrwydd i fyrddau iechyd lleol ddarparu lleoedd ychwanegol. Soniech yn eich ateb terfynol i Jonathan y byddech yn rhoi blaenoriaeth i'r ardaloedd hynny sy'n wynebu'r broblem fwyaf o ran darparu lleoedd y GIG. A allwch egluro a fyddwch yn gwneud hynny drwy ymateb i gynigion gan y BILL, neu a fyddwch yn darparu arian ychwanegol yn ôl fformiwla'n seiliedig ar yr angen ym mhob ardal, yn eich tyb chi?

Brian Gibbons: Ymddiheuraf i chi ac i Jonathan am nad oedd y datganiad ar gael ymlaen llaw. Ni wn pam y digwyddodd hynny, a byddaf yn ymholi i weld a oedd rheswm dros hynny. Nid yw hynny'n ddigon da, a dylech fod wedi cael y datganiad llawn.

Pan ddywedais ein bod yn symud oddi wrth un ateb i bawb, yr hyn a olygwn oedd bod y contract presennol sy'n talu ffi fesul eitem i ddeintyddion wedi arwain at gontract lle'r

interventions necessary. It did not allow dentists to have the necessary professional flexibility in how they organise their time, how they propose interventions and how they assess the clinical needs of patients. Moving to the new system will definitely make a substantial difference as the system will not be driven by fee-per-item payment, which was a real straitjacket for professional activity, and it will allow decisions to be made solely on the basis of clinical need, bearing in mind that the measurement of units of dental activity for individual practices was based on traditional activity. We have a fair amount of pilot evidence to show that the new ways of working deliver the benefits that were anticipated. As I said, the courses of treatment, for example, have produced a 30 per cent difference in the intervention rate. What we do not know is the UDA, which is one element of the new contract, but the substantial shift that we want to see in dental practice and dental care has been achieved through the PDS pilots running in Wales and in England.

I agree that it can be difficult to explain the options for dentists who have a PDS contract at the moment. If a person wants to provide only general dental services, they can convert the PDS pilot to a permanent PDS contract. There is nothing to stop them doing that with their local health board. The permanent PDS pilot will still use the units of dental activity as a benchmark, but, having moved to a permanent PDS contract, those dentists will not have the advantage of the guaranteed income for three years that they would have under a transition to a new GDS contract. A dentist can, therefore, stay with the PDS, but the way in which it is set up means that a new PDS contract might not be the most ideal set-up for a dental practice that merely wanted to provide GDS services. You are right in that if a practice predominantly wanted to provide non-essential services—additional services, such as orthodontics and so on—the new PDS contract would be a far more suitable vehicle for them. Whereas the GDS contract gives guaranteed income for three years and is a contract for an indefinite period, the new PDS contract will involve the dentist

oedd angen llawer o ymyriadau. Nid oedd yn caniatáu'r hyblygrwydd proffesiynol angenrheidiol i ddeintyddion yn y ffordd y maent yn trefnu eu hamser, yr ymyriadau a gynigiant, a sut y maent yn asesu anghenion clinigol cleifion. Bydd newid i'r system newydd yn sicr yn gwneud gwahaniaeth mawr gan na fydd y system yn dibynnu ar daliadau ffi fesul eitem, a oedd yn gyfyngiad mawr ar weithgarwch proffesiynol. A bydd yn caniatáu gwneud penderfyniadau ar sail angen clinigol yn unig, o gofio bod yr unedau gweithgarwch deintyddol ar gyfer practisau unigol wedi'u mesur yn ôl gweithgarwch traddodiadol. Mae gennym gryn dystiolaeth o gynlluniau peilot sy'n dangos bod y ffordd newydd o weithio yn darparu'r manteision a ragwelwyd. Fel y dywedais, mae'r triniaethau a roddwyd, er enghraifft, wedi arwain at wahaniaeth o 30 y cant yn y gyfradd ymyrryd. Yr hyn nad yw'n hysbys inni yw'r uned gweithgarwch deintyddol, sy'n un elfen yn y contract newydd. Ond mae'r newid mawr yr ydym am ei weld mewn ymarfer deintyddol a gofal deintyddol wedi digwydd drwy'r cynlluniau peilot gwasanaethau deintyddol personol sydd ar y gweill yng Nghymru ac yn Lloegr.

Cytunaf y gall fod yn anodd esbonio'r dewisiadau i ddeintyddion sydd â contract PDS ar hyn o bryd. Os bydd rhywun am ddarparu gwasanaethau deintyddol cyffredinol yn unig, gall droi cynllun peilot PDS yn contract PDS parhaol. Nid oes dim i'w atal rhag gwneud hynny gyda'i fwrdd iechyd lleol. Bydd cynllun peilot PDS parhaol yn parhau i ddefnyddio unedau gweithgarwch deintyddol fel meincnod, ond ar ôl newid i contract PDS parhaol, ni fydd gan y deintyddion hynny y fantais o gael yr incwm gwarantedig am dair blynedd y byddent yn ei gael wrth drosglwyddo i contract GDS newydd. Felly, gall deintydd barhau gyda'r PDS, ond oherwydd y ffordd y mae wedi ei sefydlu efallai nad contract PDS newydd fydd yr ateb delfrydol ar gyfer practis deintyddol a oedd yn dymuno darparu gwasanaethau deintyddol cyffredinol yn unig. Mae'n wir dweud, pe bai practis am ddarparu gwasanaethau nad ydynt yn hanfodol yn bennaf—gwasanaethau ychwanegol, megis orthodonteg ac ati—byddai'r contract PDS newydd lawer yn fwy addas iddo. Mae contract GDS yn cynnig incwm gwarantedig

negotiating the duration of that new GDS contract with the local health board. That contract could be for two, three or 10 years, but that is also a distinction. Whereas the GDS contract has a lifetime commitment to the contract, the new PDS contracts will be for a defined period. It could be a long or a short time, depending on the circumstances, but there will be that difference. I realise that it is not always that easy to explain it.

With regard to the big companies, to my knowledge, there are probably only two, three or four corporate dental providers at the moment that engage with the local health boards in Wales. They will be bound by the same governance rules as the independent contractors; there should be no difference. The corporate providers are also regulated by the General Dental Council. They are, therefore, no different from the independent contractors.

3.30 p.m.

Clearly, we will expect them to comply with the contract that they have signed with local health boards. As I have said, a PDS scheme will be for a defined period of time, and we will expect them to honour that contract. Where corporate providers have obtained Welsh dental initiative money to establish themselves, if they do not achieve the targets included in the initiative funding grant, we would expect the money to be clawed back, just as it would be from an independent contractor that did not meet its commitment.

On the resource allocation, we are not able to give a definitive position, because there are several PDS bids still in the system. To an extent, the way that resources are allocated will depend on where the priority areas are. However, we see the key element of allocating the resources as the empowerment, as a priority, of the local health boards where access is currently at its weakest. We will have to wait to see what the precise mechanism will be. That is partly conditional

am dair blynedd ac mae'n gontract am gyfnod amhenodol. Ond bydd y contract PDS newydd yn golygu bod yn rhaid i'r deintydd negodi hyd y contract GDS newydd hwnnw gyda'r bwrdd iechyd lleol. Gallai'r contract hwnnw barhau am ddwy, tair neu 10 mlynedd, ond mae hynny hefyd yn wahaniaeth. O dan y contract GDS, bydd ymrwymiad am oes i'r contract, ond bydd y contractau PDS newydd am gyfnod penodol. Gallai hynny fod yn gyfnod hir neu fyr, yn ôl yr amgylchiadau, ond fe fydd gwahaniaeth. Yr wyf yn sylweddoli nad yw bob amser yn hawdd ei esbonio.

O ran y cwmnïau mawr, hyd y gwn i mae'n debyg mai dim ond dau, tri neu bedwar darparwr corfforaethol deintyddol sydd â chontractau gyda'r byrddau iechyd lleol yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Bydd yr un rheolau llywodraethu yn gymwys iddynt hwy ag i'r contractwyr annibynnol; ni ddylai fod gwahaniaeth. Mae'r darparwyr corfforaethol hefyd yn cael eu rheoleiddio gan y Cyngor Deintyddol Cyffredinol. Felly, nid oes gwahaniaeth rhyngddynt hwy a'r contractwyr annibynnol.

Yn amlwg, byddwn yn disgwyl iddynt gydymffurfio â'r contract y maent wedi ei lofnodi gyda byrddau iechyd lleol. Fel y dywedais, am gyfnod penodol y bydd cynllun PDS yn parhau, a byddwn yn disgwyl iddynt gadw at y contract hwnnw. Pan fydd darparwyr corfforaethol wedi cael arian gan fenter ddeintyddol Cymru i ymsefydlu, os na fyddant yn cyrraedd y targedau a gynhwysir yng ngrant ariannu'r fenter, byddem yn disgwyl i'r arian gael ei adennill, yn union fel y byddai oddi wrth gontractwr annibynnol nad oedd yn cyflawni ei rwymedigaeth.

O ran dyrannu adnoddau, ni allwn roi safbwynt diffiniol, am fod nifer o gynigion PDS yn y system o hyd. I ryw raddau, bydd y modd y caiff yr adnoddau eu dyrannu yn dibynnu ar y meysydd blaenoriaeth. Fodd bynnag, ystyriwn mai'r elfen allweddol wrth ddyrannu adnoddau, fel blaenoriaeth, yw grymuso byrddau iechyd lleol lle mae mynediad ar ei wannaf ar hyn o bryd. Bydd rhaid inni aros i weld beth fydd yr union fecanwaith. Mae hynny'n rhannol yn amodol

on the outstanding PDS schemes and whether they get approval.

The Presiding Officer: The leader of the Welsh Conservatives now has half a minute to speak.

Nick Bourne: I have a couple of points, Minister. First, the abridged and full versions of the statement refer to 193,000 new patients. I am still slightly confused about whether that is a net or gross figure. The second issue that I want to raise relates to the effect of the proposed new contract on smaller practices. You will be aware that Stuart Geddes, the director of the British Dental Association in Wales, has raised concerns about the contract generally, and particularly with regard to its effect on small dental practices. He obviously speaks from experience, and he says that, given the requirements of the new contract, they will not be prepared to undertake NHS work and that they are likely to do only private work. What are you doing to address that concern, which he has raised on more than one occasion?

Brian Gibbons: With regard to what I mean by 'new', when individual practices contract with local health boards for the PDS scheme they agree to continue to provide care to their existing patient base and, on top of their contract list, to provide care for an extra number of patients. When we talk about an extra 193,000 patients, we are talking about patients over and above those already registered with the PDS contract. As I said, until the new situation settles down and we can see the gross effect, we will not be in a position to give the net figures. However, that is the basis upon which this calculation is made.

It is true that in those parts of Wales that have traditionally had low levels of access, an uncontrolled expansion of access could create pressures for existing practices. That might be an issue, and it is a factor that we would expect local health boards to be sensitive to. It is no good having an expansion of provision in one location if it merely has a displacement effect. Where expansion will take place, we will want to see

ar y cynlluniau PDS sy'n weddill ac a gânt eu cymeradwyo neu beidio.

Y Llywydd: Mae gan arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru hanner munud yn awr i siarad.

Nick Bourne: Mae gennyf ddau bwynt, Weinidog. Yn gyntaf, cyfeiria fersiwn cryno a fersiwn llawn y datganiad at 193,000 o gleifion newydd. I ryw raddau, nid wyf yn siŵr o hyd a yw hyn yn ffigur net ynteu gros. Mae'r ail fater yr wyf am ei godi yn ymwneud ag effaith y contract newydd arfaethedig ar bractisau llai. Fe wyddoch fod Stuart Geddes, cyfarwyddwr Cymdeithas Ddeintyddol Prydain yng Nghymru, wedi datgan pryderon am y contract yn gyffredinol, ac yn benodol am ei effaith ar bractisau deintyddol bach. Mae'n amlwg yn siarad o brofiad, a dywed na fyddant, o ystyried gofynion y contract newydd, yn fodlon ymgymryd â gwaith y GIG a'u bod yn debygol o wneud gwaith preifat yn unig. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i fynd i'r afael â'r pryder hwnnw sydd wedi ei godi ganddo fwy nag unwaith?

Brian Gibbons: O ran yr hyn a olygaf wrth 'newydd', pan fydd practisau unigol yn cael contract gyda byrddau iechyd lleol ar gyfer y cynllun PDS, maent yn cytuno i barhau i ddarparu gofal i'r cleifion presennol, ac yn ogystal â'u rhestr contract maent yn cytuno i ddarparu gofal i nifer ychwanegol o gleifion. Pan soniwn am 193,000 o gleifion, yr ydym yn sôn am gleifion ychwanegol at y rheini sydd eisoes wedi eu cofrestru gyda'r contract Gwasanaethau Deintyddol Personol. Fel y dywedais, nes bydd y sefyllfa newydd wedi ymsefydlu a nes y gallwn weld yr effaith gros, ni fyddwn mewn sefyllfa i roi'r ffigurau net. Fodd bynnag, dyna'r sail a ddefnyddir ar gyfer y cyfrifiad hwn.

Mae'n wir y gallai ymestyn mynediad yn ddireolaeth yn y rhannau hynny o Gymru sydd wedi dioddef lefelau isel o fynediad yn draddodiadol roi pwysau ar bractisau presennol. Gallai hynny fod yn broblem, ac mae'n ffactor y byddem yn disgwyl i fyrrdau iechyd lleol fod yn ymwybodol ohono. Nid oes diben ymestyn darpariaeth mewn un lleoliad os dadleoli fydd yr effaith. Lle bydd gwasanaethau'n ymestyn, byddwn am

that it does not have the effect of destabilising existing practices. I agree that that will happen a little bit around the edges, particularly in areas where the dental workforce is very underdeveloped. However, it will not be a substantial factor.

It is a challenge for the local health boards, training agencies, ELWa and so forth to undertake the training for new hygienists, new practice nurses and reception staff. Therefore, as general dental services expand, people will be trained in the community to work with these new practices, rather than these new practices poaching existing staff.

sicrhau na fydd yn ansefydlogi practisau presennol. Cytunaf y bydd hyn yn digwydd i raddau ar yr ymylon, yn arbennig mewn ardaloedd lle nad yw'r gweithlu deintyddol wedi datblygu o gwbl. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd yn ffactor o bwys.

Her i'r byrddau iechyd lleol, asiantaethau hyfforddi, ELWa ac yn y blaen fydd ymgymryd â hyfforddi hylenywyr newydd, nyrsys practis newydd a staff derbynfa. Felly, wrth i wasanaethau deintyddol cyffredinol ehangu, caiff pobl eu hyfforddi yn y gymuned i weithio gyda'r practisau newydd hyn, yn hytrach na bod y practisau newydd hyn yn dwyn staff presennol.

Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Diddymu Asiantaeth Bensiynau'r GIG 2006 Approval of the NHS Pensions Agency Abolition Order 2006

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the NHS Pensions Agency Abolition Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 14 February 2006. (NDM2902)

I propose that

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

approves the draft the NHS Pensions Agency Abolition Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 14 February 2006, and notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in the Table Office on 17 February 2006. (NDM2903)

The abolition of the NHS Pensions Agency, and the transfer of its functions to the NHS Business Services Authority, is one of the many consequences of the Department of Health's arm's-length-body review, aimed at releasing administrative resources in the various organisations so that they can be transferred to front-line services to patients. I am sure that everyone in the Assembly will

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor y Gorchymyn Diddymu Asiantaeth Bensiynau'r GIG 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Chwefror 2006. (NDM2902)

Cynigïaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 25.13:

yn cymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Diddymu Asiantaeth Bensiynau'r GIG 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Chwefror 2006 ac yn nodi'r memorandwm esboniadol ar gyfer y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Chwefror 2006. (NDM2903)

Diddymu Asiantaeth Bensiynau'r GIG, a throsglwyddo'i swyddogaethau i Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG yw un o ganlyniadau niferus yr adolygiad hyd braich gan yr Adran Iechyd, sy'n anelu at ryddhau adnoddau gweinyddol yn yr amrywiol sefydliadau er mwyn gallu eu trosglwyddo i wasanaethau rheng flaen i gleifion. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd pawb yn y Cynulliad yn

welcome this redirection of resources.

The NHS BSA was established in October 2005 as a cross-border special health authority, covering England and Wales, and, on 28 June 2005, the Assembly unanimously voted in favour of this. During our debate on the issue in June 2005, it was made explicitly clear in the explanatory note that establishing the NHS BSA and the expansion of its functions in April 2006 would take place by accommodating the functions that were being undertaken by the NHS Pensions Agency, the Prescription Pricing Authority, and the Dental Practice Board, and that, as part of doing that, all of these agencies would be abolished. Therefore, what is happening today was made explicit when the Assembly unanimously agreed the establishment of the BSA in June 2005.

The Secretary of State will abolish the other bodies concerned on a separate legal basis. However, as the pensions agency was created by the Secretary of State and the Assembly in the combined exercise of their power under section 11 of the National Health Service Act 1977, the abolition too must be combined, not just with the Department of Health or the Secretary of State, but with us as an Assembly.

The abolition Order makes provision for the transfer of staff from the pensions agency to the NHS BSA, and all staff have been advised accordingly. I am aware of a high-profile campaign being conducted by the Public and Commercial Services Union against these proposals, as it fears an extension of the outsourcing of pension functions. While I am not without sympathy for its concerns, the proposal to explore the extension of outsourcing predates the establishment of the pensions agency, and it is an entirely separate issue that is not affected by the transfer of the pensions agency functions to the BSA. I am sure that PCS would agree that it is desirable to focus resources on the front line wherever possible and divert services from administration to

croesawu'r bwriad hwn i ddargyfeirio adnoddau.

Sefydlwyd Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG ym mis Hydref 2005 fel awdurdod iechyd arbennig traws-ffiniol, sy'n cwmpasu Cymru a Lloegr, ac ar 28 Mehefin 2005 pleidleisiodd y Cynulliad yn unfrydol o blaid hyn. Yn ystod ein dadl ar y mater ym mis Mehefin 2005, gwnaed yn hollol glir yn y nodyn esboniadol y byddai'r gwaith o sefydlu Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG ym mis Ebrill 2006, ac ehangu ei swyddogaethau, yn digwydd drwy ymgorffori'r swyddogaethau a oedd yn cael eu cyflawni gan Asiantaeth Bensiynau'r GIG, yr Awdurdod Prisio Presgripsiynau, a'r Bwrdd Ymarfer Deintyddol, ac y byddai'r holl asiantaethau hyn, fel rhan o'r gwaith hwnnw, yn cael ei diddymu. Felly, cafodd yr hyn sy'n digwydd heddiw ei wneud yn hollol glir pan gytunodd y Cynulliad yn unfrydol i sefydlu'r Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes ym mis Mehefin 2005.

Bydd yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol yn diddymu'r cyrff eraill dan sylw ar sail gyfreithiol ar wahân. Fodd bynnag, gan i'r asiantaeth bensiynau gael ei chreu gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol a'r Cynulliad drwy ymarfer eu pwerau ar y cyd o dan adran 11 o Ddeddf y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol 1977, rhaid cyfuno'r gwaith diddymu hefyd, nid yn unig gyda'r Adran Iechyd neu'r Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, ond gyda ni fel Cynulliad.

Mae'r Gorchymyn diddymu yn darparu ar gyfer trosglwyddo staff o'r asiantaeth bensiynau i Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG, ac mae'r holl staff wedi cael gwybod hynny. Gwn fod ymgyrch amlwg gan yr Undeb Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a Masnachol yn erbyn y cynigion hyn, gan ei fod yn pryderu y caiff mwy o swyddogaethau pensiwn eu darparu gan contractwyr allanol. Er fy mod yn cydymdeimlo â'i bryderon, mae'r cynnig i ystyried rhoi mwy o waith ar contract allanol yn mynd yn ôl i gyfnod cyn sefydlu'r asiantaeth bensiynau, ac mae'n fater hollol ar wahân nad yw trosglwyddo swyddogaethau'r asiantaeth bensiynau i'r Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes yn effeithio arno. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai'r Undeb yn cytuno ei bod yn well

patient care. This is precisely what this merger will facilitate.

The cancellation, or deferment, of this abolition Order will not therefore have any effect on or change the agenda in relation to the outsourcing of pensions agency activities. This will continue whether this Order is passed or rejected. However, the consequences of not proceeding with this Order are significant and need to be considered seriously. They will impact on the entire process of establishing the wider NHS BSA and result in a loss of statutory service provision in Wales.

If the pensions agency is not abolished in April, the BSA functions cannot be extended in relation to Wales. This will mean that we will not have a statutory basis to provide the necessary services as a consequence. The Assembly will not be able to proceed with agreeing to the establishment of the BSA if we do not support the initial motion to abolish the pensions agency. The BSA amendment Order will therefore need to be withdrawn, because it provides for the BSA to take on the functions of the pensions agency, on the basis of the pensions agency being abolished. Instead, a new Order will need to be prepared and laid before the Assembly, omitting all the pension functions, as currently provided by the existing draft.

3.40 p.m.

Clearly, any such action would take a considerable amount of time and would inevitably lead to a gap in statutory provision after 1 April 2006. Wales, therefore, would have no statutory mechanism for paying NHS pensions, for providing drug tariffs or for paying general dental practitioners on the first day of their new contract. The latter point is an ironic fact in view of the concern expressed during the previous statement. I would, therefore, ask you to take into account

canolbwyntio adnoddau ar y rheng flaen ble bynnag y bydd hynny'n bosibl, a dargyfeirio gwasanaethau o faes gweinyddu i ofal cleifion. Dyna'n union y bydd yr uno hwn yn ei hwyluso.

Felly, ni fyddai dileu neu ohirio'r Gorchymyn diddymu hwn yn effeithio ar yr agenda nac yn ei newid o ran rhoi gweithgareddau pensiynau ar gontract allanol. Bydd hyn yn parhau pa un a gaiff y Gorchymyn hwn ei basio neu ei wrthod. Fodd bynnag, mae canlyniadau mawr o beidio â bwrw arni gyda'r Gorchymyn hwn, ac mae angen eu hystyried o ddifrif. Byddant yn effeithio ar holl broses sefydlu Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes ehangach y GIG ac yn arwain at golli darpariaeth gwasanaeth statudol yng Nghymru.

Os na ddiddymir yr asiantaeth bensiynau ym mis Ebrill, ni ellir ymestyn swyddogaethau'r Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes mewn cysylltiad â Chymru. Mae'n golygu na fydd gennym sail statudol i ddarparu'r gwasanaethau angenrheidiol o ganlyniad i hynny. Ni fydd y Cynulliad yn gallu bwrw arni i gytuno i sefydlu'r Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes os na chefnogwn y cynnig cychwynnol i ddiddymu'r asiantaeth bensiynau. Felly, bydd angen tynnu Gorchymyn gwelliant yr Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes yn ôl, am ei fod yn darparu i'r Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes ymgymryd â swyddogaethau'r asiantaeth bensiynau, ar sail diddymu'r asiantaeth bensiynau. Yn hytrach, bydd angen paratoi Gorchymyn newydd a'i gyflwyno i'r Cynulliad, gan hepgor yr holl swyddogaethau pensiwn, fel y'u darperir ar hyn o bryd gan y drafft presennol.

Yn amlwg, byddai unrhyw gamau o'r fath yn cymryd cryn amser ac yn arwain yn anochel at fwllch yn y ddarpariaeth statudol ar ôl 1 Ebrill 2006. Ni fyddai gan Gymru, felly, unrhyw fecanwaith statudol i dalu pensiynau'r GIG, i ddarparu tariff cyffuriau neu i dalu ymarferwyr deintyddol cyffredinol ar ddiwrnod cyntaf eu contract newydd. Mae'r pwynt diwethaf yn ffaith eironig o gofio'r pryder a fynegwyd yn ystod y datganiad blaenorol. Gofynnwn, felly, ichi

the serious consequences for Wales in not proceeding with this abolition Order, and to bear in mind the unanimous decision that the Assembly took on 28 June last year.

Leanne Wood: Under normal circumstances, the votes on these motions would have taken place without debate. I requested a debate on this Order because its passing would have some worrying implications. Unfortunately, when this issue was debated in June 2005, I was on maternity leave and, therefore, not present.

The NHS Pensions Agency is the administrative centre for the NHS pension scheme members working in England and Wales. The agency will be dissolved and its services outsourced. Three other NHS agencies—the NHS Logistics Authority, the Dental Practice Board and the Prescription Pricing Authority—are also about to be abolished. A new authority, the NHS Business Services Agency, will procure and manage future contracts within the private sector.

The Public and Commercial Services Union has 300 members that will be affected by this privatisation, yet that union has not been consulted in any substantive way about these changes. A business case is yet to be prepared to justify the decision. The argument from the Government side is that privatisation will result in efficiency savings; it says that it will save £36 million and that 25 per cent of current posts will be removed by 2008. However, there has been no detail as to how those efficiency savings will be made, nor is there evidence to show that outsourcing will improve efficiency or maintain or improve standards. The BSA has announced that there will be redundancies associated with the transfer, therefore the public sector is likely to pick up the redundancy costs, and, as a result, savings to the public purse will be negligible.

The National Assembly is being asked to vote to abolish the NHS Pensions Agency

ystyried y goblygiadau difrifol i Gymru pe na baem yn parhau â'r Gorchymyn diddymu hwn, ac i gofio'r penderfyniad unfrydol a wnaed gan y Cynulliad ar 28 Mehefin y llynedd.

Leanne Wood: O dan amgylchiadau arferol, byddai'r pleidleisiau ar y cynigion hyn wedi digwydd heb ddadl. Gofynnais am ddadl ar y Gorchymyn hwn gan y byddai ei basio yn creu goblygiadau gofidus. Yn anffodus, pan drafodwyd y mater hwn ym mis Mehefin 2005, yr oeddwn ar gyfnod mamolaeth, ac felly nid oeddwn yn bresennol.

Asiantaeth Bensiynau'r GIG yw'r ganolfan weinyddol aelodau ar gyfer cynllun pensiwn y GIG sy'n gweithio yng Nghymru a Lloegr. Diddymir yr asiantaeth a rhoddir ei gwasanaethau ar gontract allanol. Mae tair o asiantaethau eraill y GIG—Awdurdod Logisteg y GIG, y Bwrdd Ymarfer Deintyddol a'r Awdurdod Priso Presgripsiynau—hefyd ar fin cael eu diddymu. Bydd awdurdod newydd, sef Asiantaeth Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG, yn caffael ac yn rheoli contractau yn y sector preifat yn y dyfodol.

Mae gan yr Undeb Gwasanaethau Cyhoeddus a Masnachol 300 o aelodau yr effeithir arnynt gan y preifateiddio hwn, ond nid ymgynghorwyd yn sylweddol o gwbl â'r undeb hwnnw am y newidiadau hyn. Nid oes achos busnes wedi ei baratoi eto i gyfiawnhau'r penderfyniad. Y ddadl o du'r Llywodraeth yw y bydd preifateiddio'n arwain at arbedion effeithlonrwydd; dywed y bydd yn arbed £36 miliwn ac y bydd 25 y cant o'r swyddi presennol wedi eu dileu erbyn 2008. Fodd bynnag, ni chafwyd unrhyw fanylion am y ffordd y gwneir yr arbedion effeithlonrwydd hynny, ac nid oes tystiolaeth i ddangos y bydd rhoi'r gwaith ar gontract allanol yn gwella effeithlonrwydd nac yn cynnal na gwella safonau. Mae'r Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes wedi cyhoeddi y bydd diswyddiadau'n gysylltiedig â'r trosglwyddo. Felly, mae'n debygol mai'r sector cyhoeddus fydd yn talu'r costau diswyddo, ac o ganlyniad bydd yr arbedion i'r cyhoedd yn ddibwys.

Gofynnir i'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol bleidleisio dros diddymu Asiantaeth

this afternoon. If we vote against this today, we will be assisting the campaign to halt the privatisation plan unless, or until, evidence is provided to address the concerns that I have already raised. Doing that could give the public sector the time and opportunity to put together an alternative bid, and it could allow time for proper consultation with the trade unions to ensure that the workers get adequate guarantees about standards of service, staffing levels, training, development and career paths, as well as their terms and conditions.

This afternoon, the National Assembly has the opportunity to protect a group of workers that has been under severe attack from this Government, namely civil servants. If you are concerned about people's jobs and if you are concerned about the full-steam-ahead approach that this Government is taking to the privatisation of our public services, you will join me in opposing this Order.

Jenny Randerson: As Leanne said, this type of Order would normally go through with complete support, and, certainly, the principle of the issue is not something that I am concerned about. However, I am concerned about the lack of a proper business case, about having efficiency-saving figures of £36 million without having the background information, and about the point that a current contractor, as opposed to the current contractor, has apparently had the contract extended to cover the new system of the NHS Pensions Agency without any competitive tendering process. All this smacks of the usual Government principle of, 'We will save money without exactly explaining how it will be done and how it will be done efficiently'.

Jonathan Morgan: I am grateful to the Member for giving way. I do not mean to be awkward, but when we had this Order before us in committee in January, we chose not to identify it for any level of scrutiny as part of our committee proceedings. Do you regret not asking for this to be scrutinised in committee? Had it been scrutinised in committee, then surely you would have had an opportunity to raise those concerns at that particular point?

Bensiynau'r GIG y prynhawn yma. Os pleidleisiwn yn erbyn hyn heddiw, byddwn yn cynorthwyo'r ymgyrch i atal y cynllun preifateiddio oni ddarperir tystiolaeth i fynd i'r afael â'r pryderon a fynegwyd gennyf eisoes, a nes i hynny ddigwydd. Gallai hynny roi'r amser a'r cyfle i'r sector cyhoeddus lunio cynnig amgen, a gallai roi amser i ymgynghori'n iawn ag undebau llafur i sicrhau y caiff y gweithwyr warantau digonol am safonau gwasanaeth, lefelau staffio, hyfforddiant, datblygiad a llwybrau gyrfa yn ogystal â'u telerau a'u hamodau.

Y prynhawn yma, mae gan y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol gyfle i amddiffyn grŵp o weithwyr sydd wedi dioddef ymosodiad difrifol gan y Llywodraeth hon, sef gweision sifil. Os ydych yn pryderu am swyddi pobl ac os ydych yn pryderu am ddull y Llywodraeth hon o breifateiddio ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus ar garlam gwyllt, byddwch yn ymuno â mi i wrthwynebu'r Gorchymyn hwn.

Jenny Randerson: Fel y dywedodd Leanne, byddai'r math hwn o Orchymyn yn cael ei dderbyn gyda chefnogaeth lawn fel arfer, ac yn sicr nid yw egwyddor y mater yn rhywbeth sy'n peri pryder imi. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn bryderus am y diffyg achos busnes priodol, am gael ffigurau arbedion effeithlonrwydd o £36 miliwn heb gael y wybodaeth gefndir, ac am y pwynt fod contractwr presennol, yn hytrach na'r contractwr presennol, i'w weld wedi sicrhau bod y contract wedi ei ymestyn i ymgorffori system newydd Asiantaeth Bensiynau'r GIG heb unrhyw broses dendro gystadleuol. Mae hyn i gyd yn ein hatgoffa o egwyddor arferol y Llywodraeth, sef 'Byddwn yn arbed arian heb egluro'n union sut y gwneir hynny na sut y caiff ei wneud yn effeithlon.'

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r aelod am ildio. Nid wyf am dynnu'n groes yn fwriadol, ond pan gyflwynwyd y Gorchymyn hwn inni yn y pwyllgor fis Ionawr, dewiswyd peidio â'i nodi ar gyfer unrhyw lefel o graffu fel rhan o'n trafodion pwyllgor. A yw'n edifar gennyh na ofynasoch i'r pwyllgor graffu arno? Pe byddai'r pwyllgor wedi craffu arno, yna oni fyddech wedi cael cyfle i godi'r pryderon hynny bryd hynny?

Jenny Randerson: I certainly regret that the information I now have was not brought to my attention at that point. We take it on trust that, when you privatise something, proper contract negotiations have been conducted and that proper research has been done to ensure that the savings claimed are going to be achieved. Quite possibly, if we had our time over again, Jonathan, we would all be asking to see these regulations in detail. Finally, I point out that this is the third change in the management of the NHS Pensions Agency in five years. There is an issue here about the perpetual revolution process towards the management of the NHS and aspects of the NHS. Therefore, any further change needs to be justified by the Minister.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): Of all the debates in which I have participated since becoming Minister, this one seems to be the one most based on misinformation and misunderstanding. As part of these proposals, there is absolutely no proposal to privatise the NHS Pensions Agency. The proposal is that the various arm's-length bodies, including the dental practice board and the pensions agencies, will be brought together and amalgamated into a new body—the NHS Business Services Agency. That is not privatisation, and I do not know how Leanne, or even Jenny, could understand that privatisation is the effect of what is being proposed here. This represents a fundamental misunderstanding by Jenny and Leanne.

The point that you are making—you did not make it in your speech, but, obviously, it is a logical consequence—is that we are also proposing, on the back of this, to privatise the dental practices board and the prescribing authority as well. That is not the case. They will all be amalgamated into a single, new public service body—the NHS Business Services Agency. That is not privatisation, and it is extraordinary that people should have construed that to be the case. Hopefully, having been made aware of the facts, Members will be able to cast their votes accordingly.

Jenny Randerson: Yn sicr, mae'n edifar gennyf na thynnwyd fy sylw bryd hynny at y wybodaeth sydd gennyf erbyn hyn. Yr ydym yn cymryd yn ganiataol, pan fyddwch yn preifateiddio rhywbeth, fod negodiadau contract priodol wedi'u cynnal, ac ymchwil briodol wedi ei gwneud i sicrhau y caiff yr arbedion a honnwyd eu cyflawni. Mae'n ddigon posibl, pe caem ein cyfle eto, Jonathan, y byddem bob un yn gofyn am gael gweld y rheoliadau hyn yn fanwl. I gloi, hoffwn egluro mai dyma'r trydydd newid ar lefel reoli Asiantaeth Bensiynau'r GIG mewn pum mlynedd. Mae angen ystyried y broses o chwyldro parhaus tuag at reolaeth y GIG ac agweddau ar y GIG. Felly, mae angen i'r Gweinidog gyfiawnhau unrhyw newid pellach.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): O'r holl ddadleuon y cymerais ran ynddynt ers imi ddod yn Weinidog, mae'n ymddangos mai hon sydd wedi'i seilio fwyaf ar gamwybodaeth a chamddealltwriaeth. Fel rhan o'r cynigion hyn, nid oes unrhyw gynnig o gwbl i breifateiddio Asiantaeth Bensiynau'r GIG. Y cynnig yw y caiff yr amrywiol gyrff hyd braich, gan gynnwys y bwrdd ymarfer deintyddol a'r asiantaethau pensiynau, eu dwyn ynghyd a'u huno i greu corff newydd—Asiantaeth Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG. Nid preifateiddio yw hynny, ac ni wn sut y gallai Leanne, na Jenny hyd yn oed, ddeall y byddai'r cynnig hwn yn arwain at breifateiddio. Mae hynny'n gamddealltwriaeth sylfaenol gan Jenny a Leanne.

Y pwynt yr ydych yn ei wneud—na wnaethoch yn eich araith, ond mae'n amlwg yn ganlyniad rhesymegol—yw ein bod hefyd, ar gefn hyn, yn cynnig preifateiddio'r bwrdd ymarfer deintyddol a'r awdurdod rhagnodi hefyd. Nid yw hynny'n wir. Cânt i gyd eu huno i greu un corff gwasanaeth cyhoeddus newydd—Asiantaeth Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG. Nid preifateiddio mo hynny, ac mae'n rhyfedd fod pobl wedi dyfalu mai dyna sy'n digwydd. Gobeithio, ar ôl clywed y ffeithiau, y bydd yr Aelodau'n gallu bwrw eu pleidleisiau yn unol â hynny.

Jeff Cuthbert: I understand the concerns of PCS—it is a trade union that is doing its job in terms of protecting its members' interests, as it sees them. I am reassured by what I have heard you say so far. If you have not done so already, will you undertake to explain these issues to PCS—misunderstandings though they may be—so that there is a better understanding of what is actually proposed?

Brian Gibbons: In trying to understand where the confusion arises, there is a proposal for a merger. However, regardless of whether or not this merger takes place, or whether the functions of the pensions service agency should be market-tested, it has nothing to do with this particular merger and is not contingent on this merger whatsoever. Whether or not this goes ahead, that will not be the basis on which that market testing will take place. Indeed, one of the advantages of supporting this particular abolition Order is that Wales will have a representative on the new business services agency and we, as an Assembly Government, would want to make absolutely certain that the interests of the workers who would be transferred over to the new business service agency would be fully looked after. Clearly, if we get to a situation in which the market testing shows that large sums of money can be diverted from administrative functions to front-line health services and so on, I am sure that everybody would agree with that—I would be shocked if even the PCS did not agree with that. However, that is a separate issue and a separate exercise that has nothing to do with this particular abolition Order.

3.50 p.m.

Hopefully, on the basis of the information that I have given, the Assembly will agree with its unanimous decision of last June and support the abolition so that we can have a new public body, the business service agency, allowing more money to be diverted to front-line services and a more streamlined administrative system underpinning it.

Jeff Cuthbert: Yr wyf yn deall pryderon PCS—undeb llafur ydyw sy'n gwneud ei waith i ddiogelu buddiannau ei aelodau, fel y mae'n eu gweld. Mae'r hyn a ddywedwyd gennych hyd yma wedi tawelu fy meddwl. Os na wnaethoch hynny eisoes, a ymrwymwch i egluro'r materion hyn wrth PCS—er mai camddealltwriaethau ydynt, efallai—er mwyn sicrhau gwell dealltwriaeth o'r hyn sy'n cael ei gynnig mewn gwirionedd?

Brian Gibbons: Wrth geisio deall ble mae'r dryswch yn codi, mae yna gynnig i uno. Fodd bynnag, p'un a ddigwydd yr uno hwn neu beidio, neu p'un a ddylid profi swyddogaethau asiantaeth y gwasanaeth pensiwn ar y farchnad, nid oes a wnelo hyn o gwbl â'r broses uno benodol hon, ac nid yw'n ddibynnol ar y broses uno hon mewn unrhyw ffordd. P'un a gaiff y cynnig hwn ei dderbyn neu beidio, nid dyna fydd y sail ar gyfer profi'r farchnad. Yn wir, un o fanteision cefnogi'r Gorchymyn diddymu penodol hwn yw y bydd gan Gymru gynrychiolydd ar yr asiantaeth gwasanaethau busnes newydd, a byddem ni, fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, am wneud yn hollol sicr y byddai buddiannau'r gweithwyr a fyddai'n cael eu trosglwyddo i'r asiantaeth gwasanaethau busnes newydd yn cael eu diogelu'n llawn. Yn amlwg, os wynebwn sefyllfa lle bydd profi'r farchnad yn profi y gellir dargyfeirio symiau mawr o swyddogaethau gweinyddol i wasanaethau ieuchyd rheng flaen ac yn y blaen, yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai pawb yn cytuno â hynny—byddwn yn synnu pe na bai'r PCS hyd yn oed yn cytuno â hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae hynny'n fater ar wahân ac yn ymarfer ar wahân nad oes ganddo ddim i'w wneud â'r Gorchymyn diddymu arbennig hwn.

Gobeithio, ar sail y wybodaeth a roddais, y bydd y Cynulliad yn cytuno â'i benderfyniad unfrydol fis Mehefin y llynedd ac yn cefnogi'r cynnig i ddiddymu, fel y gallwn gael corff cyhoeddus newydd, yr asiantaeth gwasanaethau busnes, gan ganiatáu i fwy o arian gael ei ddargyfeirio i wasanaethau rheng flaen a system weinyddol symlach yn sail iddi.

Cynnig (NDM2902): O blaid 34, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 12.

Motion (NDM2902): For 34, Abstain 0, Against 12.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Williams, Brynle

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

Black, Peter
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM2903): O blaid 34, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 12.
Motion (NDM2903): For 34, Abstain 0, Against 12.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine

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

Black, Peter
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Gwaed a Thrawsblaniadau'r GIG (Diwygio) 2006,
 Rheoliadau Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG (Diwygio) 2006, a
 Gorchymyn Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG (Sefydlu a Chyfansoddiad)
 (Diwygio) 2006**

**Approval of the NHS Blood and Transplant (Amendment) Regulations 2006, the
 NHS Business Services Authority (Amendment) Regulations 2006, and the NHS
 Business Services Authority (Establishment and Constitution) (Amendment)
 Order 2006**

Y Llywydd: Cynigir trafod y tair eitem nesaf gyda'i gilydd, oni bai fod Aelod yn gwrthwynebu. Gwelaf nad oes gwrthwynebiad.

The Presiding Officer: It is proposed that the next three items be debated together, unless any Member objects. I see that is no objection.

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

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

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 25.13:

approves the draft NHS Blood and Transplant (Amendment) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 14 February 2006, and notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in the Table Office on 17 February 2006. (NDM2905)

yn cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Gwaed a Thrawsblaniadau'r GIG (Diwygio) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Chwefror 2006 ac yn nodi'r memorandwm esboniadol ar gyfer y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Chwefror 2006. (NDM2905)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

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

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

25.13:

approves the draft the NHS Business Services Authority (Amendment) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 14 February 2006, and notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in the Table Office on 17 February 2006. (NDM2907)

yn cymeradwyo'r rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG (Diwygio) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Chwefror 2006 ac yn nodi'r memorandwm esboniadol ar gyfer y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Chwefror 2006. (NDM2907)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 25.13:

approves the draft the NHS Business Services Authority (Establishment and Constitution) (Amendment) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 14 February 2006, and notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in the Table Office on 17 February 2006. (NDM2909)

yn cymeradwyo'r Gorchymyn drafft, Rheoliadau Awdurdod Gwasanaethau Busnes y GIG (Sefydlu a Chyfansoddiad) (Diwygio) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Chwefror 2006 ac yn nodi'r memorandwm esboniadol ar gyfer y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 17 Chwefror 2006. (NDM2909)

The Presiding Officer: I call Jenny Randerson.

Y Llywydd: Galwaf ar Jenny Randerson.

Jenny Randerson: I do not wish to speak on this subject.

Jenny Randerson: Nid wyf am siarad ar y pwnc hwn.

The Presiding Officer: It appears that no-one wishes to speak on this matter. Minister, do you wish to sum up, or are you happy? I see that you are happy for us to move to the vote.

Y Llywydd: Mae'n ymddangos nad oes neb am siarad ar y mater hwn. Weinidog, a hoffech roi crynodeb, neu a ydych yn fodlon? Gwelaf eich bod yn fodlon inni symud i'r bleidlais.

*Cynnig (NDM2905): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2905): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
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
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2907): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2907): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
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
Williams, Kirsty
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2909): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2909): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val

Melding, David
 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
 Williams, Kirsty
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Disgyblaeth mewn Ysgolion School Discipline

Motion (NDM2901): to propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

notes the work being undertaken to develop a whole-school approach to behaviour and discipline in schools in Wales.

Amendment 1 in the name of Lisa Francis.
 Add a new point at the end of the motion:

acknowledges the detrimental impact of the failure to maintain classroom discipline on our children's education.

Amendment 2 in the name of Lisa Francis.
 Add a new point at the end of the motion:

instructs the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to introduce guidelines securing the rights of teachers to confiscate property, place pupils in detention and use appropriate measures to restrain violent pupils.

Amendment 3 in the name of Lisa Francis.
 Add a new point at the end of the motion:

instructs the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to clarify the responsibilities of parents and their requirements within parenting contracts, indicating the range of penalties that may be incurred by a failure to meet these obligations.

Cynnig (NDM2901): cynnig bod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn nodi'r gwaith a wneir i ddatblygu ymagwedd ysgol gyfan tuag at ymddygiad a disgyblaeth mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru.

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cydnabod effaith niweidiol methu â chadw disgyblaeth yn yr ystafell ddosbarth ar addysg ein plant.

Gwelliant 2 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cyfarwyddo'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i gyflwyno canllawiau i sicrhau hawliau athrawon i gymryd eiddo disgyblion oddi arnynt, i'w cadw ar ôl, ac i ddefnyddio camau priodol i ffrwyno disgyblion treisgar.

Gwelliant 3 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cyfarwyddo'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i egluro cyfrifoldebau rhieni a'u gofynion mewn contractau rhieni, gan nodi'r ystod o gosbau a allai ddilyn o fethu ag ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldebau hyn.

- Amendment 4 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:
- instructs the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to specify that the teaching of 'citizenship' will include an understanding of individual responsibilities and their need to respect other people's equality of rights and their property.*
- Gwelliant 4 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn cyfarwyddo'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i nodi y bydd dysgu 'dinasyddiaeth' yn cynnwys deall cyfrifoldebau unigolion a'r ffaith fod angen iddynt barchu cydraddoldeb hawliau pobl eraill a'u heiddo.*
- Amendment 5 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:
- notes the alarming increase in 'fixed-term exclusions' of pupils from schools within Wales.*
- Gwelliant 5 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn nodi'r cynnydd dychrynlyd yn nifer y disgyblion sy'n cael eu 'gwahardd am gyfnod penodol' o ysgolion yng Nghymru.*
- Amendment 6 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:
- notes with concern that truancy levels in both primary and secondary schools is highest within deprived areas of Wales, and questions the policy of the 'free school breakfast scheme' as a measure to address this problem.*
- Gwelliant 6 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn nodi gyda phryder bod y lefelau triwantiaeth mewn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd ill dau ar eu huchaf yn ardaloedd difreintiedig Cymru, ac yn cwestiynu polisi'r 'cynllun brecwast am ddim yn yr ysgol' fel ffordd o fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon.*
- Amendment 7 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:
- notes the gender gap within the problem of school discipline; the higher number of unauthorised absences, exclusions and lower educational attainment by boys.*
- Gwelliant 7 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn nodi'r bwlch rhwng y ddau ryw o ran disgyblaeth mewn ysgolion; bod mwy o fechgyn yn absennol heb ganiatâd, mwy'n cael eu gwahardd a bod eu cyrhaeddiad addysgol yn is.*
- Amendment 8 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:
- acknowledges that anti-bullying policies alone will not solve this problem, they require to be proactively implemented.*
- Gwelliant 8 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn cydnabod na wnaiiff polisiâu gwrth-fwlio ddatrys y broblem hon ar eu pen eu hunain, a bod angen eu rhoi ar waith mewn ffordd ragweithiol.*
- Amendment 9 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:
- acknowledges the impact and increasing uses of new communication technology in bullying and the need to continually upgrade policy guidelines to address these issues.*
- Gwelliant 9 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
- yn cydnabod effaith a'r defnydd cynyddol o dechnoleg cyfathrebu newydd mewn achosion o fwlio a bod angen cryfhau canllawiau polisi'n barhaus er mwyn mynd i'r afael â hyn.*

Amendment 10 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

acknowledges the impact on school discipline arising from wider social problems and notes that Wales has the highest rates of teenage pregnancy and abortion in Europe, and faces an increasing ease of access to drugs, together with increased incidents related to alcohol consumption and smoking in Welsh schools.

Amendment 11 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

acknowledges:

a) that early identification of any problems relating to learning together with targeted intervention is crucial;

b) that diet has a profound effect on behaviour;

c) the effect of poor built environment on behaviour;

d) the crucial role of parents in influencing behaviour and the need to fully support parents in their role;

e) that children's behaviour is also influenced by their peers and the media;

f) the work done to date by the office of the children's commissioner and groups such as Barnardo's and NCH, the children's charity.

Amendment 12 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Minister to fully involve the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee in the development of this policy.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 a 10 yn enw Lisa Francis, a gwelliannau 11 a 12 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong

Gwelliant 10 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cydnabod effaith problemau cymdeithasol ehangach ar ddisgyblaeth ysgolion ac yn nodi mai yng Nghymru y mae'r cyfraddau uchaf yn Ewrop o ran beichiogi ac erthylu ymysg merched yn eu harddegau, a'i bod yn wynebu sefyllfa lle mae'n haws o hyd cael gafael ar gyffuriau ynghyd â chynnydd yn nifer y digwyddiadau sy'n gysylltiedig ag yfed alcohol ac ysmegu yn ysgolion Cymru.

Gwelliant 11 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cydnabod:

a) ei bod yn hanfodol adnabod yn fuan unrhyw broblemau sy'n ymwneud â dysgu a chymryd camau wedi'u targedu;

b) bod deiet yn cael effaith sylweddol ar ymddygiad;

c) effaith amgylchedd adeiledig gwael ar ymddygiad;

d) swyddogaeth hanfodol rhieni wrth ddylanwadu ar ymddygiad a'r angen i gefnogi rhieni'n llwyr yn eu rôl;

e) bod cyfoedion a'r cyfryngau yn dylanwadu ar ymddygiad plant hefyd;

f) y gwaith a wnaed hyd yn hyn gan swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Plant a grwpiau megis Barnardo's ac NCH, yr elusen blant.

Gwelliant 12 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar y Gweinidog i gynnwys y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn llawn wrth ddatblygu'r polisi hwn.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the name of Lisa Francis, and amendments 11 and 12 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol

Learning (Jane Davidson): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

notes the work being undertaken to develop a whole-school approach to behaviour and discipline in schools in Wales. (NDM2901)

We firmly believe that positive behaviour, attendance and discipline are essential foundations for a creative and effective learning and teaching environment in which all members of the school community can thrive and feel respected, safe and secure. I welcome the opportunity provided by today's debate to discuss the range of activities undertaken by the Welsh Assembly Government to tackle these important and challenging issues among our pupils and schools. As Members can see from the summary paper that accompanies the motion, these are numerous and wide ranging. This is, by necessity as much as by design, complex, as attendance, behaviour and discipline are complex issues which require a multi-faceted approach. They cannot be dealt with in isolation. Poor attendance and behaviour are often symptoms of deeper underlying causes, rooted in experiences in a child's life, be they at school or at home. Early and targeted intervention to support children through difficulties is essential in promoting and maintaining their engagement with learning.

We made a clear commitment in 'The Learning Country' to address and overcome barriers to learning, to support diversity and inclusion, and to narrow the gap in inequalities of achievement between advantaged and disadvantaged areas, groups and individuals. We have also made a commitment to ensure that the principles of inclusive education are met. Inclusive education is an ongoing process, concerned with breaking down barriers to learning and increasing the participation of all children and young people in their local schools. Certain groups of children have been identified as being at particular risk of disengagement from school and may also be at risk of social exclusion. They are over-represented among those who do not attend school, who exhibit poor behaviour and who

Oes (Jane Davidson): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn nodi'r gwaith a wneir i ddatblygu ymagwedd ysgol gyfan tuag at ymddygiad a disgyblaeth mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru. (NDM2901)

Credwn yn gryf fod ymddygiad cadarnhaol, presenoldeb a disgyblaeth yn sylfeini hanfodol i sicrhau amgylchedd dysgu ac addysgu creadigol ac effeithiol lle y gall pob aelod o gymuned yr ysgol ffynnu a theimlo'u bod yn cael eu parchu a'u bod yn ddiogel. Croesawaf y cyfle a ddarperir gan y ddatlled hddiw i drafod yr amrywiaeth gweithgareddau a gynhelir gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i fynd i'r afael â'r materion pwysig a heriol hyn ymhlith ein disgyblion a'n hysgolion. Fel y gall yr Aelodau weld o'r papur crynodeb sy'n ategu'r cynnig, maent yn niferus ac yn amrywiol. Mae'r mater, o anghenraid yn gymaint ag o fwriad, yn un cymhleth, gan fod presenoldeb, ymddygiad a disgyblaeth yn faterion cymhleth lle y mae angen ymagwedd amlwynebog. Ni ellir ymdrin â hwy fel materion unigol. Mae presenoldeb ac ymddygiad gwael yn aml yn deillio o achosion sylfaenol dyfnach, wedi'u gwreiddio ym mhrofiadau bywyd plentyn, boed yn yr ysgol neu gartref. Mae ymyrryd cynnar wedi'i dargedu i gynorthwyo plant drwy anawsterau yn hanfodol i hyrwyddo a chynnal eu cyfranogiad mewn dysgu.

Gwnaethom ymrwymiad clir yn 'Y Wlad sy'n Dysgu' i ymdrin â'r pethau sy'n rhwystro dysgu ac i'w goresgyn, i gefnogi amrywiaeth a chynhwysiant, ac i leihau'r bwlch mewn anghydraddoldeb cyflawni rhwng ardaloedd, grwpiau ac unigolion breintiedig a difreintiedig. Gwnaethom ymrwymiad hefyd i sicrhau bodloni egwyddorion addysg gynhwysol. Mae addysg gynhwysol yn broses barhaus, sy'n ymwneud â dymchwel rhwystrau rhag dysgu a chynyddu cyfranogiad pob plentyn a pherson ifanc yn eu hysgolion lleol. Nodwyd rhai grwpiau penodol o blant fel grwpiau sydd mewn perygl arbennig o ymddieithrio o'r ysgol ac a all hefyd fod mewn perygl o'u hallgau'n gymdeithasol. Mae nifer anghyfartal ohonynt ymhlith y rheini nad dynt yn mynychu'r ysgol, sy'n ymddwyn yn

are excluded from school. They may need more support than others to access appropriate education that affords them the opportunity to achieve their personal potential.

wael ac sy'n cael eu gwahardd o'r ysgol. Mae'n bosibl y bydd arnynt angen mwy o gymorth nag eraill i fanteisio ar addysg briodol sy'n rhoi'r cyfle iddynt gyflawni eu potensial personol.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 3.56 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 3.56 p.m.*

We have a responsibility to our children to work together in a concerted way, to make their school experience a positive one and to support them in achieving their potential, to establish an emotionally and physically safe environment in our schools, to help their parents to access the support that they sometimes need to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities, and to support our teachers in addressing both the rewards and the challenges that they face in our classrooms. That is why we are committed to the development of approaches that engage all members of the school community. Whole-school approaches include pupils, parents, teachers, non-teaching staff, school governors and members of the wider community in creating a shared responsibility for the promotion of positive behaviour, and a positive consistent message about how they will address issues of poor attendance, behaviour and discipline.

Mae gennym gyfrifoldeb i'n plant i gydweithio mewn ffordd bendant, i sicrhau bod eu profiad o'r ysgol yn un cadarnhaol ac i'w cynorthwyo i gyflawni eu potensial, er mwyn sefydlu amgylchedd sy'n emosiynol ac yn gorfforol ddiogel yn ein hysgolion, i helpu eu rhieni i allu cael ar y cymorth y mae arnynt ei angen weithiau i'w galluogi i gyflawni eu cyfrifoldebau, ac i gynorthwyo ein hathrawon i ymdrin â'r gwobrau a'r heriau sy'n eu hwynebu yn ein hystafelloedd dosbarth. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi ymrwymo i ddatblygu ymagweddau sy'n cynnwys pob aelod o gymuned yr ysgol. Mae ymagweddau ysgol gyfan yn cynnwys disgyblion, rhieni, athrawon, staff nad ydynt yn addysgu, llywodraethwyr ysgol ac aelodau o'r gymuned ehangach i greu cyfrifoldeb sy'n cael ei rannu dros hyrwyddo ymddygiad cadarnhaol, a neges gyson a chadarnhaol am y ffordd y byddant yn mynd i'r afael â materion presenoldeb, ymddygiad a disgyblaeth wael.

To support schools in this process, our inclusion and pupil support guidance gives clear guidance on the development and implementation of the whole-school approach to behaviour and attendance. This includes information on the principles of designing an effective policy, it sets out roles and responsibilities for all members of the school community, and stresses the importance of continually monitoring and reviewing policies to ensure that they address new issues as they evolve. We all know that the existence of a policy alone is not enough: it needs to be publicised, implemented and firmly embedded in the ethos of the school. That is why the development of support systems is another key element of the guidance—systems for pupils and parents, but also for staff.

Er mwyn cynorthwyo ysgolion yn y broses hon, mae ein canllawiau ar gynnwys a chynorthwyo disgyblion yn rhoi canllawiau clir ar ddatblygu a gweithredu'r ymagwedd ysgol gyfan tuag at ymddygiad a phresenoldeb. Mae hyn yn cynnwys gwybodaeth am egwyddorion llunio polisi effeithiol, mae'n nodi rolau a chyfrifoldebau ar gyfer pob aelod o gymuned yr ysgol, ac mae'n pwysleisio pwysigrwydd monitro ac adolygu polisiâu yn barhaus er mwyn sicrhau eu bod yn mynd i'r afael â materion newydd wrth iddynt ddatblygu. Gwyddom i gyd nad yw bodolaeth polisi ar ei ben ei hun yn ddigon: mae angen rhoi cyhoeddusrwydd iddo, ei weithredu a'i wreiddio'n gadarn yn ethos yr ysgol. Dyna pam mae datblygu systemau cymorth yn elfen allweddol arall yn y canllawiau—systemau ar gyfer disgyblion a rhieni, ond hefyd ar gyfer staff.

We have excellent teachers in Wales who are dedicated to the vital task of engaging our

Mae gennym athrawon ardderchog yng Nghymru sy'n ymroddedig i'r dasg hanfodol

young people in learning, but we know that this task is made more challenging by the small minority of pupils who regularly disrupt lessons, as identified by the chief inspector in her annual report. We are committed to supporting our teachers in the promotion of discipline and order in school. That is why we are taking the opportunity to clarify the overall basis of the authority to discipline pupils, which is offered in the Education and Inspection Bill 2006. We already have guidance in Wales on a number of key elements that are covered in the Bill, including the use of reasonable force to restrain pupils, the use of detention, the application of exclusions and the development of school behaviour policies. However, issues such as the confiscation of items and the definition of disciplinary penalties will need to be reflected in new guidance to schools and local authorities. It is vital that teachers have their legal power to discipline clarified in this way. They must be able to exercise their authority in setting rules, giving reasonable instructions to pupils in relation to their behaviour and in imposing appropriate sanctions on pupils for misbehaviour, without fear of challenge.

We have therefore sought framework powers within the Education and Inspection Bill to allow us to develop our own legislative approach to the wider issues of school attendance, behaviour and discipline, including parental responsibilities for excluded pupils and the provision of education for excluded pupils. We need to get this right. The application of these new framework powers must be based on clear evidence and developed through close consultation. That is why I have asked for a major review of attendance and behaviour to be commissioned. We will consult stakeholders and the committee as to an appropriate remit shortly, as outlined in the summary paper. I want this review to look at current good practice in Wales, but also the not-so-good practice—the areas where we need to improve to ensure that some of our most vulnerable young people can access the support they need to overcome the barriers to learning that they face. We expect the review to produce clear, realistic recommendations that can help us to address these challenging

o ennyn diddordeb ein pobl ifanc mewn dysgu. Ond gwyddom fod y dasg hon yn fwy heriol oherwydd lleiafrif bach o ddisgyblion sy'n torri ar draws gwersi yn rheolaidd, fel y nodwyd gan y prif arolygydd yn ei hadroddiad blynyddol. Yr ydym wedi ymrwmo i gynorthwyo ein hathrawon wrth hyrwyddo disgyblaeth a threfn yn yr ysgol. Dyna pam yr ydym yn manteisio ar y cyfle i egluro sail gyffredinol yr awdurdod i ddisgyblu disgyblion, a gynigir ym Mesur Addysg ac Arolygu 2006. Mae gennym ganllawiau eisoes yng Nghymru ar nifer o'r elfennau allweddol a gynhwysir yn y Mesur, gan gynnwys defnyddio grym rhesymol i atal disgyblion, defnyddio systemau cadw ar ôl ysgol, defnyddio gwaharddiadau a datblygu polisïau ymddygiad ysgolion. Fodd bynnag, bydd angen i faterion megis cymryd eitemau a'r diffiniad o gosbau disgyblu gael eu hadlewyrchu mewn canllawiau newydd i ysgolion ac awdurdodau lleol. Mae'n hanfodol egluro pŵer cyfreithiol athrawon i ddisgyblu fel hyn. Rhaid iddynt allu ymarfer eu hawdurdod wrth bennu rheolau, wrth roi cyfarwyddiadau rhesymol i ddisgyblion am eu hymddygiad, ac wrth osod cosbau priodol ar ddisgyblion am gamymddwyn, heb ofni cael eu herio.

Yr ydym felly wedi gwneud cais am bwerau fframwaith o fewn y Mesur Addysg ac Arolygu i'n galluogi i ddatblygu ein dull deddfwriaethol ein hunain ar gyfer materion ehangach sy'n ymwneud â phresenoldeb, ymddygiad a disgyblaeth yn yr ysgol, gan gynnwys cyfrifoldebau rhieni dros ddisgyblion sydd wedi eu gwahardd a darparu addysg i ddisgyblion sydd wedi'u gwahardd. Mae angen inni wneud hyn yn iawn. Rhaid i'r broses o ddefnyddio'r bwerau fframwaith newydd hyn fod yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth glir a chael ei datblygu drwy ymgynghori manwl. Dyna pam yr wyf wedi gofyn am gomisiynu adolygiad trylwyr o bresenoldeb ac ymddygiad. Byddwn yn ymgynghori â rhanddeiliaid a'r pwyllgor ynghylch cylch gwaith priodol maes o law, fel yr amlinellir yn y papur crynodeb. Yr wyf am i'r adolygiad hwn ystyried arfer da presennol yng Nghymru, ond hefyd yr arfer nad yw crystal—y meysydd lle mae angen inni wella i sicrhau y gall rhai o'n pobl ifanc mwyaf diamddiffyn gael ar y cymorth y mae ei angen arnynt i oresgyn y rhwystrau rhag

issues and help us to use our new framework powers effectively.

4.00 p.m.

These recommendations will also need to take into consideration the bigger picture: the whole host of other Welsh Assembly Government initiatives that are looking at the underlying problems that can lead to disengagement and disaffection, and are making our schools a positive place for learning, which our young people want to attend; the foundation phase; the 14-19 learning pathways; transition; school councils; and the review of the national curriculum. Only today, we launched the outcome of our anti-bullying poster and school charter competition, which had over 2,300 entries.

I firmly believe that the actions that I have outlined, and which are clearly outlined in the summary paper, will provide a sound foundation for developing an environment in which our children have the chance to study, free from disruption, and in which they feel respected, safe and valued.

We are happy to support amendments 1, 8 and 9 in the name of Lisa Francis and amendments 11 and 12 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. However, the remainder of the amendments either fail to recognise the progress that the Welsh Assembly Government is making, or that new legislation and guidance will need to be issued on the back of the Education and Inspection Bill, and I therefore urge Members to reject them.

William Graham: I propose the following amendments in the name of Lisa Francis. Amendment 1: add a new point at the end of the motion:

acknowledges the detrimental impact of the failure to maintain classroom discipline on our children's education.

dysgu sy'n eu hwynebu. Disgwyliwn i'r adolygiad gynhyrchu argymhellion clir a realistig a all ein helpu i fynd i'r afael â'r materion heriol hyn a'n helpu i ddefnyddio ein pwerau fframwaith newydd yn effeithiol.

Bydd angen i'r argymhellion hyn hefyd ystyried y darlun ehangach: yr holl fentrau eraill gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru sy'n edrych ar y problemau sylfaenol a all arwain at ymddieithrio a dadrithio, ac sy'n gwneud ein hysgolion yn lle cadarnhaol ar gyfer dysgu lle mae ein pobl ifanc am eu mynychu; y cyfnod sylfaen; y llwybrau dysgu 14-19 oed; pontio; cynghorau ysgol; a'r adolygiad o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol. Heddiw ddiwethaf y buom yn lansio canlyniad ein poster gwrth-fwlio a'r gystadleuaeth siarter ysgolion, lle cafwyd dros 2,300 o ymdrechion.

Credaf yn gryf y bydd y camau gweithredu yr wyf wedi eu hamlinellu, ac sydd wedi eu hamlinellu'n glir yn y papur crynodeb, yn sylfaen cadarn ar gyfer datblygu amgylchedd lle caiff ein plant y cyfle i astudio, heb aflonyddu a lle y teimlant eu bod yn cael eu parchu a'u gwerthfawrogi ac yn ddiogel.

Yr ydym yn fodlon cefnogi gwelliannau 1, 8 a 9 yn enw Lisa Francis a gwelliannau 11 a 12 yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Fodd bynnag, mae gweddill y gwelliannau naill ai'n methu â chydabod y cynnydd y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ei wneud, neu y bydd angen cyhoeddi deddfwriaeth a chanllawiau newydd ar gefn y Mesur Addysg ac Arolygu, ac felly anogaf Aelodau i'w gwrthod.

William Graham: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Lisa Francis. Gwelliant 1: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cydnabod effaith niweidiol methu â chadw disgyblaeth yn yr ystafell ddosbarth ar addysg ein plant.

I propose amendment 2. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

instructs the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to introduce guidelines securing the rights of teachers to confiscate property, place pupils in detention and use appropriate measures to restrain violent pupils.

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

instructs the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to clarify the responsibilities of parents and their requirements within parenting contracts, indicating the range of penalties that may be incurred by a failure to meet these obligations.

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

instructs the Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning to specify that the teaching of 'citizenship' will include an understanding of individual responsibilities and their need to respect other people's equality of rights and their property.

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

notes the alarming increase in 'fixed-term exclusions' of pupils from schools within Wales.

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

notes with concern that truancy levels in both primary and secondary schools is highest within deprived areas of Wales, and questions the policy of the 'free school breakfast scheme' as a measure to address this problem.

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

notes the gender gap within the problem of school discipline; the higher number of unauthorised absences, exclusions and lower educational attainment by boys.

Cynigiaf welliant 2. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cyfarwyddo'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i gyflwyno canllawiau i sicrhau hawliau athrawon i gymryd eiddo disgyblion oddi arnynt, i'w cadw ar ôl, ac i ddefnyddio camau priodol i ffrwyno disgyblion treisgar.

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

yn cyfarwyddo'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i egluro cyfrifoldebau rhieni a'u gofynion mewn contractau rhieni, gan nodi'r ystod o gosbau a allai ddilyn o fethu ag ysgwyddo'r cyfrifoldebau hyn.

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

yn cyfarwyddo'r Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes i nodi y bydd dysgu 'dinasyddiaeth' yn cynnwys deall cyfrifoldebau unigolion a'r ffaith bod angen iddynt barchu cydraddoldeb hawliau pobl eraill a'u heiddo.

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

yn nodi'r cynnydd dychrynlyd yn nifer y disgyblion sy'n cael eu 'gwahardd am gyfnod penodol' o ysgolion yng Nghymru.

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

yn nodi gyda phryder bod y lefelau triwantiaeth mewn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd ill dau ar eu huchaf yn ardaloedd difreintiedig Cymru, ac yn cwestiynu polisi'r 'cynllun brechwast am ddim yn yr ysgol' fel ffordd o fynd i'r afael â'r broblem hon.

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

yn nodi'r bwlch rhwng y ddau ryw o ran disgyblaeth mewn ysgolion; bod mwy o fechgyn yn absennol heb ganiatâd, mwy'n cael eu gwahardd a bod eu cyrhaeddiad

addysgol yn is.

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

acknowledges that anti-bullying policies alone will not solve this problem, they require to be proactively implemented.

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

acknowledges the impact and increasing uses of new communication technology in bullying and the need to continually upgrade policy guidelines to address these issues.

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

acknowledges the impact on school discipline arising from wider social problems and notes that Wales has the highest rates of teenage pregnancy and abortion in Europe, and faces an increasing ease of access to drugs, together with increased incidents related to alcohol consumption and smoking in Welsh schools.

In proposing these amendments, I acknowledge that pupil behaviour and discipline is a wide-ranging subject and extends beyond the school gate and outside school hours. Almost every action taken by children of school age is referred back to the school that they attend. Whether children are representing their country at sport or participating in anti-social behaviour on a Saturday night, whether they are well behaved or causing a nuisance, the school is always mentioned. I quote headmaster Dewi Jones, who said yesterday,

'It is very, very unfortunate that this incident happened on a school bus and that the school has been dragged into this as this incident is nothing to do with the school itself.'

That was after two pupils from his school were questioned by police concerning an assault on a driver of a school bus.

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

yn cydnabod na wnaiff polisïau gwrth-fwlio ddatrys y broblem hon ar eu pen eu hunain, a bod angen eu rhoi ar waith mewn ffordd ragweithiol.

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

yn cydnabod effaith a'r defnydd cynyddol o dechnoleg cyfathrebu newydd mewn achosion o fwlio a bod angen cryfhau canllawiau polisi'n barhaus er mwyn mynd i'r afael â hyn.

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

yn cydnabod effaith problemau cymdeithasol ehangach ar ddisgyblaeth ysgolion ac yn nodi mai yng Nghymru y mae'r cyfraddau uchaf yn Ewrop o ran beichiogi ac erthylu ymysg merched yn eu harddegau, a'i bod yn wynebu sefyllfa lle mae'n haws o hyd cael gafael ar gyffuriau ynghyd â chynnydd yn nifer y digwyddiadau sy'n gysylltiedig ag yfed alcohol ac ysmegu yn ysgolion Cymru.

Wrth gynnig y gwelliannau hyn, cydnabyddaf fod ymddygiad disgyblion a disgyblaeth yn bwnc eang sy'n ymestyn y tu hwnt i gât yr ysgol a'r tu allan i oriau ysgol. Caiff bron pob gweithred gan blant oedran ysgol ei chyfeirio'n ôl at yr ysgol a fynychir ganddynt. P'un a yw plant yn cynrychioli eu gwlad ym myd chwaraeon neu'n cymryd rhan mewn ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol ar nos Sadwrn, yn ymddwyn yn dda neu'n achosi niwsans, crybwyllir yr ysgol bob amser. Dyfynnaf y pennaeth Dewi Jones, a ddywedodd ddoe,

Mae'n hynod, hynod anffodus fod y digwyddiad hwn wedi digwydd ar fws ysgol ac i'r ysgol gael ei chrybwyll, oherwydd nid yw'r digwyddiad hwn yn ymwneud â'r ysgol ei hun o gwbl.

Yr oedd hynny ar ôl i'r heddlu holi dau ddisgybl o'i ysgol ynglŷn ag ymosodiad ar yrrwr bws ysgol.

Recent events in my own constituency have shown that the effects of pupil behaviour can span decades. A 23-year-old lady has been compensated for being bullied between the ages of four and 11 while attending a school in Torfaen. That relates to actions that began almost 20 years ago. People might think that the system is working if a person gains compensation for being bullied at school, but they would be wrong. For every person who has the strength to raise the injustice, there are many who are too afraid to be counted. The system fails these people and, as technology advances, the number of areas in which the system could fail to protect them increases. There are too many suicides that are possibly linked to bullying in school.

The Conservative group has tabled 10 amendments to this motion, which illustrate the wide scope of behaviour and discipline in schools. Minister, you will be aware of the answer that you gave to my question on school discipline last November, when you stated,

‘Schools already have a substantial number of powers to ensure that, if a child is affecting other children’s learning, he or she can be removed as appropriate from the classroom’.

I propose that you extend these powers outside the classroom and school hours whenever necessary, where your legal powers allow.

We have acknowledged the need for greater supervision and safety measures on school transport systems and we have supported the need for pupils on a school bus, away from the school, to be subject to a recognised code of school discipline. The Bill before Parliament will put disciplinary powers in schools beyond challenge by setting down the rights of teachers to confiscate property, place pupils in detention and use force to restrain violent pupils. Clause 154 of the Bill contains the framework of powers relating to Wales. We must ensure that the widest powers within this framework are applied.

Mae digwyddiadau yn fy etholaeth fy hun yn ddiweddar wedi dangos y gall effeithiau ymddygiad disgyblion rychwantu degawdau. Talwyd iawndal i ferch 23 oed am iddi gael ei bwlio pan oedd rhwng pedair ac 11 oed yn mynychu ysgol yn Nhor-faen. Mae hynny'n ymwneud â gweithredoedd a ddechreuodd bron 20 mlynedd yn ôl. Efallai y bydd pobl yn credu bod y system yn gweithio os yw person yn cael iawndal am gael ei fwlio yn yr ysgol, ond byddai'r bobl hynny yn anghywir. Am bob person sy'n magu'r hyder i sôn am yr anghyfiawnder, mae llawer sy'n rhy ofnus i gael eu cyfrif. Mae'r system yn methu'r bobl hyn, ac wrth i dechnoleg ddatblygu, mae nifer y meysydd lle gallai'r system fethu â'u diogelu yn cynyddu. Mae gormod o achosion o hunanladdiad a all fod yn gysylltiedig â bwlio yn yr ysgol.

Mae'r grŵp Ceidwadol wedi llunio tabl o 10 o welliannau i'r cynnig hwn, sy'n dangos cwmpas eang ymddygiad a disgyblaeth mewn ysgolion. Weinidog, gwyddoch am yr ateb a roesoch i'm cwestiwn ar ddisgyblaeth mewn ysgolion fis Tachwedd diwethaf, sef,

Mae gan ysgolion nifer sylweddol o bwerau eisoes i sicrhau, os yw plentyn yn effeithio ar ddysgu plant eraill, y gellir ei symud o'r dosbarth fel sy'n briodol.

Cynigiau y dylech ymestyn y pwerau hyn y tu allan i'r ystafell ddosbarth ac oriau ysgol pryd bynnag y bydd angen, lle mae eich pwerau cyfreithiol yn caniatáu hynny.

Yr ydym wedi cydnabod yr angen am fwy o oruchwyliaeth a mesurau diogelwch ar systemau cludiant ysgolion ac yr ydym wedi cefnogi'r angen i ddisgyblion ar fws ysgol, i ffwrdd o'r ysgol, gael eu rheoli gan god cydnabyddedig o ddisgyblaeth ysgol. Bydd y Mesur gerbron y Senedd yn sicrhau na ellir herio pwerau disgyblu mewn ysgolion drwy bennu hawliau athrawon i gymryd eiddo, cadw disgyblion yn ôl a defnyddio grym i ffrwyno disgyblion treisgar. Mae cymal 154 yn y Mesur yn cynnwys y fframwaith pwerau sy'n ymwneud â Chymru. Rhaid inni sicrhau defnyddio'r pwerau ehangaf o fewn y fframwaith hwn.

We need to acknowledge the words of Steve Sinnott, the general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, who said that

‘To enshrine a teacher’s right to discipline pupils in law will reinforce the message to parents and the wider community that schools are safe and secure places of learning. Extending that right to the streets and public transport will underline to pupils that good behaviour is expected everywhere.’

That begins by enforcing basic rules. For example, if school rules state that children must not use mobile phones, teachers must be reassured that they have the right to confiscate mobile phones until the end of the school day. The support of this right must extend to parents. We need to strengthen the commitment to parenting contracts and incorporate appropriate action against parents who fail to acknowledge their child discipline responsibilities.

Parenting orders should only be used as a final resort and the Minister should indicate interim measures to allow parents, schools and pupils to work in partnership to improve school behaviour. The Minister must also make it clear that although the costs of initiating parenting orders is borne by local education authorities, they will be fully compensated for all of the costs that they incur, and not just according to a Wales average.

The Conservative group believes that teaching citizenship that not only educates pupils about their rights, but also engenders responsibility for living a healthy lifestyle and respect for the equal rights of other people, for property, and for the neighbourhood environment, will allow for better school discipline.

We note with concern that one of the arguments used to promote free school breakfasts was that it encouraged children from deprived areas to attend school and enjoy a balanced, nutritious meal. Sadly, the latest figures indicate higher rates of truancy in primary and secondary schools in the areas where pupils receive free school meals.

Mae angen inni gydnabod geiriau Steve Sinnott, ysgrifennydd cyffredinol Undeb Cenedlaethol yr Athrawon, a ddywedodd

Bydd cadw hawl athro i ddisgyblu disgyblion yn unol â'r gyfraith yn atgyfnerthu'r neges i rieni a'r gymuned ehangach fod ysgolion yn fannau diogel ar gyfer dysgu. Bydd ymestyn yr hawl honno i'r strydoedd a chludiant cyhoeddus yn pwysleisio wrth ddisgyblion bod disgwyl ymddygiad da ym mhobman.

Mae hynny'n dechrau drwy orfodi rheolau sylfaenol. Er enghraifft, os bydd rheolau ysgol yn dweud ei bod yn rhaid i blant beidio â defnyddio ffonau symudol, rhaid i athrawon gael tawelwch meddwl fod ganddynt yr hawl i atafaelu ffonau symudol tan ddiwedd y diwrnod ysgol. Rhaid i rieni gefnogi hyn hefyd. Mae angen inni atgyfnerthu'r ymrwymiad i gontractau rhieni ac ymgorffori camau gweithredu priodol yn erbyn rhieni sy'n gwrthod cydnabod eu cyfrifoldebau i ddisgyblu eu plant.

Dim ond pan fydd popeth arall wedi methu y dylid defnyddio gorchmynion rhianta, a dylai'r Gweinidog nodi mesurau dros dro i alluogi rhieni, ysgolion a disgyblion i weithio mewn partneriaeth i wella ymddygiad mewn ysgolion. Rhaid i'r Gweinidog hefyd wneud yn glir, er mai awdurdodau addysg lleol sy'n gorfod talu am gostau cychwyn gorchmynion rhianta, eu bod yn cael eu digolledu'n llawn am yr holl gostau a dynnant, nid yn ôl cyfartaledd Cymru yn unig.

Cred y grŵp Ceidwadol fod addysgu dinasyddiaeth sydd nid yn unig yn addysgu disgyblion ynglŷn â'u hawliau, ond sydd hefyd yn creu cyfrifoldeb am fyw'n iach a pharchu hawliau cyfartal pobl eraill, am eiddo ac am amgylchedd y gymdogaeth, yn arwain at well disgyblaeth yn yr ysgol.

Sylwn gyda phryder mai un o'r dadleuon a ddefnyddiwyd i hyrwyddo brecwast ysgol am ddim oedd ei fod yn annog plant o ardaloedd difreintiedig i fynychu'r ysgol a mwynhau pryd o fwyd maethlon, cytbwys. Yn anffodus, mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf yn dangos cyfraddau triwantiaeth uwch mewn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd yn yr

ardaloedd lle mae plant yn cael prydau ysgol am ddim.

Christine Chapman: Do you accept that in certain deprived areas there is 100 per cent take-up of free school breakfasts? When I visited schools in my constituency, I was very pleased to see that there was 100 per cent take-up in some areas. Free breakfasts are having an impact on attendance levels, and on children remaining calm, with good behaviour. Do you accept that?

Christine Chapman: A ydych yn derbyn bod pawb yn cael brecwast ysgol am ddim mewn rhai ardaloedd difreintiedig? Pan ymwelais ag ysgolion yn fy etholaeth, yr oeddwn yn falch iawn o weld bod pawb yn cael brecwast am ddim mewn rhai ardaloedd. Mae brecwast am ddim yn cael effaith ar lefelau presenoldeb, ac ar blant gan beri iddynt aros yn dawel ac ymddwyn yn dda. A ydych yn derbyn hynny?

William Graham: I accept that, and I look forward to seeing further evidence when the figures become available in March, I believe.

William Graham: Derbyniaf hynny, ac edrychaf ymlaen at weld rhagor o dystiolaeth pan fydd ffigurau ar gael ym mis Mawrth, mi gredaf.

We note with concern the gender gap in relation to school discipline and attainment. In doing so, we must be aware that there are other gaps that indicate that the system may also be failing pupils from ethnic minorities and other cultures. We need to ensure that we address all inequalities in our school systems.

Sylwn gyda phryder ar y bwlch rhwng y ddau ryw mewn perthynas â disgyblaeth a chyrraeddian yn yr ysgol. Wrth wneud hynny, rhaid inni fod yn ymwybodol fod bylchau eraill sy'n dangos y gall y system hefyd fod yn methu disgyblion o leiafrifoedd ethnig a diwylliannau eraill. Mae angen inni sicrhau ein bod yn mynd i'r afael â'r holl anghydraddoldebau yn ein systemau ysgol.

We have all been appalled by the increase in the number of incidents of so-called 'happy slapping'—acts of bullying, violence and serious sexual assault recorded on mobile phone cameras. Teachers must know that they will be fully supported not only if they confiscate property, but also if they need to bring such actions to the attention of the police. This technology also allows bullies virtual access into their victims' homes. Children can no longer close the door of their house, and be secure in the sanctuary of their own home. Text and e-mail messages penetrate home security, leaving victims with no place of safety or relief from being bullied.

Yr ydym i gyd wedi ein syfrdanu gan y cynnydd yn nifer yr achosion o 'happy slapping' fel y'u gelwir—achosion o fwlio, trais ac ymosodiadau rhywiol difrifol sy'n cael eu recordio ar gamerâu ffonau symudol. Rhaid i athrawon wybod y cânt gefnogaeth lawn nid yn unig os byddant yn atafaelu eiddo, ond hefyd os bydd angen iddynt ddod â gweithredoedd felly i sylw'r heddlu. Mae'r dechnoleg hon hefyd yn galluogi bwllis i gael mynediad bron i gartrefi eu dioddefwyr. Ni all plant gau drws eu tŷ mwyach a bod yn ddiogel yn eu cartrefi eu hunain. Mae negeseuon ffôn testun ac e-bost yn ymdreiddio i ddiogelwch y cartref, gan adael dioddefwyr heb unman diogel na rhyddhad rhag cael eu bwlio.

We are aware that most, if not all, schools, as the Minister will confirm, now have bullying policies, but their implementation can sometimes sadly leave much to be desired. We also require strong condemnation of assaults on teachers and other school staff.

Yr ydym yn ymwybodol fod gan y rhan fwyaf o ysgolion, os nad pob un, bolisiâu bwlio, fel y bydd y Gweinidog yn cadarnhau, ond mae'r gwaith o'u gweithredu weithiau ymhell o fod yn foddhaol. Yr ydym hefyd yn gofyn am gondemniad cadarn o ymosodiadau ar athrawon ac aelodau eraill o staff ysgolion.

School discipline must extend into wider personal care, and we acknowledge the increasing levels of alcohol consumption among teenagers, the ease of access to drugs, and that Wales has the highest rate of teenage pregnancy and abortion in Europe. We believe that the balanced teaching of citizenship will assist in addressing these issues.

We all wish schools to be safe and secure places of learning. To achieve this, we must come to terms with many factors that influence behaviour. Many of these factors are sourced from outside the school, but have the greatest impact within the classroom.

In proposing these amendments, I ask you to note the width of this issue and the responsibilities of the wider community to promote better behaviour from our children. I ask the Minister to include the measures outlined in the amendments within the framework of the Bill as it will be applied to Wales.

Janet Ryder: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 11: add a new point at the end of the motion:

acknowledges:

a) that early identification of any problems relating to learning together with targeted intervention is crucial;

b) that diet has a profound effect on behaviour;

c) the effect of poor built environment on behaviour;

d) the crucial role of parents in influencing behaviour and the need to fully support parents in their role;

e) that children's behaviour is also influenced by their peers and the media;

f) the work done to date by the office of the children's commissioner and groups such as Barnardo's and NCH, the children's charity.

Rhaid i ddisgyblaeth yn yr ysgol ymestyn i ofal personol ehangach, a chydabyddwn fod pobl ifanc yn eu harddegau yn yfed lefelau cynyddol o alcohol, a bod gan Gymru un o'r cyfraddau uchaf yn Ewrop o feichiogrwydd ac erthlyliad ymysg merched yn eu harddegau. Credwn y bydd addysgu dinasyddiaeth yn gytbwys yn helpu mynd i'r afael â'r materion hyn.

Yr ydym i gyd am weld ysgolion yn fannau diogel ar gyfer dysgu. I sicrhau hyn, rhaid inni dderbyn nifer o ffactorau sy'n dylanwadu ar ymddygiad. Mae llawer o'r ffactorau hyn yn deillio o'r tu allan i'r ysgol, ond cânt yr effaith fwyaf yn yr ystafell ddosbarth.

Wrth gynnig y gwelliannau hyn, gofynnaf ichi nodi ehangder y mater hwn a chyfrifoldebau'r gymuned ehangach i hyrwyddo ymddygiad gwell gan ein plant. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog gynnwys y mesurau a amlinellir yn y gwelliannau o fewn fframwaith y Mesur fel y caiff ei gymhwyso i Gymru.

Janet Ryder: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 11: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cydnabod:

a) ei bod yn hanfodol adnabod yn fuan unrhyw broblemau sy'n ymwneud â dysgu a chymryd camau wedi'u targedu;

b) bod deiet yn cael effaith sylweddol ar ymddygiad;

c) effaith amgylchedd adeiledig gwael ar ymddygiad;

d) swyddogaeth hanfodol rhieni wrth ddylanwadu ar ymddygiad a'r angen i gefnogi rhieni'n llwyr yn eu rôl;

e) bod cyfoedion a'r cyfryngau yn dylanwadu ar ymddygiad plant hefyd;

f) y gwaith a wnaed hyd yn hyn gan swyddfa'r Comisiynydd Plant a grwpiau megis Barnardo's ac NCH, yr elusen blant.

I propose amendment 12. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Minister to fully involve the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee in the development of this policy.

I have, many times, expressed Plaid Cymru's concern over the increase in the number of pupils excluded for assault, particularly attacks on staff. According to my figures, the number stands at 699 exclusions. That is 185 more attacks than last year. The figures are very alarming given that the Assembly Labour Government has been in power since 1999. Despite the raft of measures put forward by the Minister, it has not got to the bottom of this issue. However, Plaid Cymru welcomes the Government's statement that it will review its procedures and what is happening and move ahead. Therefore, the debate should be about how we will develop the regulations to deal with the problems in Wales, and it should not become a negative rant against young people. I will come to the Tory amendments later.

In nearly every survey of teaching staff that I have seen, their most serious and greatest concern, about which we hear about time and again, is about classroom behaviour and, unfortunately, the fear of violence against themselves and those entrusted to their care. That situation must be addressed. Teachers need to have their rights protected, as do children. The right to carry out one's job in a safe environment must apply to teachers, as to any other occupation.

Every child should also have the right to study in a safe environment, free from disruption. Teachers need to have the tools to do the job, as the Minister states in the paper that accompanies the debate.

Plaid Cymru cannot agree with amendment 2, because when it is set against some of the other Tory amendments being put forward, it is plain that little has changed for the Tories, it is a case of 'spare the rod and spoil the child', and I am afraid that there are many echoes of *Tom Brown's Schooldays*.

Cynigiau welliant 12 Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar y Gweinidog i gynnwys y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn llawn wrth ddatblygu'r polisi hwn.

Yr wyf wedi mynegi pryder Plaid Cymru droeon ynghylch y cynnydd yn nifer y disgyblion sy'n cael eu gwahardd am ymosod, yn arbennig ar staff. Yn ôl fy ffigurau i, 699 yw nifer y disgyblion sydd wedi eu gwahardd. Mae hyn yn golygu 185 yn fwy o ymosodiadau na'r llynedd. Mae'r ffigurau yn ddychrynlyd iawn o gofio bod Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad mewn grym er 1999. Er y toreth mesurau a gyflwynwyd gan y Gweinidog, nid yw wedi mynd i wraidd y mater. Fodd bynnag, mae Plaid Cymru yn croesawu datganiad y Llywodraeth y bydd yn adolygu ei gweithdrefnau a'r hyn sy'n digwydd ac yn symud yn ei blaen. Felly, dylai'r ddadl ymwneud â sut y byddwn yn datblygu'r rheoliadau i ymdrin â'r problemau yng Nghymru, ac ni ddylai fod yn achos o arthio'n negyddol yn erbyn pobl ifanc. Soniaf am welliannau'r Torïaid yn nes ymlaen.

Mewn bron pob arolwg o staff addysgu yr wyf wedi ei weld, fwy neu lai, mae eu pryder mwyaf a'r mwyaf difrifol, a byddwn yn clywed am hyn dro ar ôl tro, yn ymwneud ag ymddygiad yn yr ystafell ddosbarth, ac yn anffodus ofn trais yn eu erbyn eu hunain a'r rheini y maent yn gyfrifol amdanynt. Rhaid mynd i'r afael â'r sefyllfa honno. Mae angen diogelu hawliau athrawon, yn ogystal â hawliau plant. Rhaid i hawl unigolion i gyflawni eu swydd mewn amgylchedd diogel fod yn gymwys i athrawon, fel i unrhyw alwedigaeth arall.

Dylai fod gan bob plentyn yr hawl i astudio mewn amgylchedd diogel, heb aflonyddwch. Mae angen i athrawon gael yr offer i wneud y gwaith, fel y dywed y Gweinidog yn y papur a ddaw gyda'r ddadl hon.

Ni all Plaid Cymru gytuno â gwelliant 2, oherwydd pan gaiff ei osod yn erbyn rhai o'r gwelliannau eraill a gyflwynir gan y Torïaid, mae'n amlwg mai prin y mae pethau wedi newid i'r Torïaid, achos o 'arbed y wialen fedw a difetha'r plentyn', ac yr wyf yn ofni bod yma lawer adlais o *Tom Brown's*

Therefore, Plaid Cymru will not support amendment 2.

4.10 p.m.

Plaid Cymru wants the Assembly to be able to deliver primary legislation and, therefore, to deal with issues such as this immediately, in a quick and clean way, instead of having to follow a more complex route. However, until that day arrives, the rather tortuous route outlined in the supporting papers will have to suffice.

Although Plaid Cymru feels that the Government has a lot to do in this area, we agree that there is a need to develop the legislative framework that will clarify the legal power to discipline children. Therefore, our amendments are proposed to inform the development of the behaviour attendance report that should shape those recommendations, and I welcome the Minister's support of those amendments.

The amendments set out many factors that affect a child's behaviour. Plaid Cymru believes that many manifestations of school discipline problems could be averted by the early identification of any problems related to learning, if that is coupled with targeted intervention. Diet has a profound effect on behaviour, as does the built environment in which people of all ages live and work. In both those areas, the Government could do much more than it is doing. For example, the Government has a long way to go to address the poor state of repair in many of our schools.

Plaid Cymru acknowledges the crucial role of parents in influencing the behaviour of their children, but we see a need for greater additional support to be made available to those parents, some of whom, by their own admission, cannot cope with the behaviour of their own children. Again, early intervention and support is crucial. Children's behaviour is influenced by so many things—their peers and the media being just two of the most influential factors. Many problems were identified in the 'Learning Behaviour' report. The way in which we deal with those manifestations needs to be carefully

Schooldays. Felly, ni fydd Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi gwelliant 2.

Mae Plaid Cymru am i'r Cynulliad allu cyflwyno deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, ac felly i ymdrin â materion fel hyn ar unwaith, yn gyflym ac yn lân, yn hytrach na gorfod dilyn llwybr mwy cymhleth. Fodd bynnag, nes daw'r diwrnod hwnnw, rhaid i'r llwybr troellog braidd a amlinellir yn y papurau ategol fod yn ddigonol.

Er bod Plaid Cymru yn teimlo bod gan y Llywodraeth lawer i'w wneud yn y maes hwn, cytunwn fod angen datblygu'r fframwaith deddfwriaethol a fydd yn egluro'r pŵer cyfreithiol i ddisgyblu plant. Felly, cynigir ein gwelliannau i lywio datblygu'r adroddiad presenoldeb ymddygiad a ddylai lunio'r argymhellion hynny, a chroesawaf gefnogaeth y Gweinidog i'r gwelliannau hynny.

Yr oedd y gwelliannau'n gosod allan nifer o ffactorau sy'n effeithio ar ymddygiad plentyn. Cred Plaid Cymru y gellid osgoi llawer o broblemau disgyblu mewn ysgolion drwy nodi'n gynnar unrhyw broblemau'n ymwneud â dysgu, os caiff hynny ei gyplysu ag ymyrryd wedi'i dargedu. Mae deiet yn cael effaith anferth ar ymddygiad, felly hefyd yr amgylchedd adeiledig lle y mae pobl o bob oed yn byw ac yn gweithio. Yn y ddau faes hynny, gallai'r Llywodraeth wneud llawer mwy na'r hyn y mae'n ei wneud. Er enghraifft, mae gan y Llywodraeth lawer iawn i'w wneud i fynd i'r afael â chyflwr gwael nifer o'n ysgolion.

Mae Plaid Cymru yn cydnabod rôl allweddol rhieni wrth ddylanwadu ar ymddygiad eu plant. Ond gwelwn fod angen sicrhau bod mwy o gymorth ychwanegol ar gael i'r rhieni hynny, rai ohonynt yn cyfaddef na allant ymdopi ag ymddygiad eu plant eu hunain. Unwaith eto, mae ymyrryd yn gynnar a chymorth yn allweddol. Mae llawer o bethau'n dylanwadu ar ymddygiad plant—eu cyfoedion a'r cyfryngau i enwi dim ond dau o'r ffactorau mwyaf dylanwadol. Nodwyd nifer o broblemau yn yr adroddiad 'Ymddygiad Dysgu'. Mae angen ystyried y ffordd yr ydym yn ymdrin â'r enghreifftiau

considered in drawing up the regulations.

The stakeholders who will be drawn together for discussion should include not just parents, children and headteachers, but the office of the children's commissioner, because its role has enabled it to amass a great deal of knowledge in this field, and that knowledge is needed to inform the discussion. Similarly, groups such as Barnardo's, NCH and the Children's Society should be included. Plaid Cymru would like to see all such groups brought in from the beginning, and helping to inform and drive policy development from the start.

Plaid Cymru's amendment 12 requests that the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee be fully involved in these regulations as they develop. From my reading of the supporting papers, I felt that it was not obvious that the committee would be greatly involved.

As I said earlier, Plaid Cymru does not seek, at this stage, to be too prescriptive, nor do we seek to perpetuate the many wrongly held views that seem to be put forward all too often, as exemplified by the Tories' amendments today. The Tories' amendment 7 perpetuates the stereotyped image of boys, and Plaid Cymru can see nothing helpful in it. Similarly, their amendment 10 could have been penned by John Redwood at the height of his powers. Acknowledging that Wales has the highest rate of teenage pregnancy and abortion in Europe will not, in itself, change the situation.

Plaid Cymru sees this debate as the beginning of the process by which this Assembly forms regulations to deal with the discipline problems in our schools, and to equip our teaching staff and others to do their jobs, while, at the same time, acknowledging that the solution often lies in dealing with issues outside the school environment.

Irene James: I welcome the opportunity to speak in this debate and I would also like to take this opportunity to thank pupils and staff from Tynewydd Primary School in my constituency, who visited the Assembly

hynny wrth lunio'r rheoliadau.

Dylai'r rhanddeiliaid a gaiff eu dwyn ynghyd i drafod, gynnwys nid dim ond rhieni, plant a phenaethiaid, ond swyddfa'r comisiynydd plant, gan fod ei rôl wedi ei alluogi i gasglu llawer iawn o wybodaeth yn y maes hwn, ac mae angen y wybodaeth honno i lywio'r drafodaeth. Yn yr un modd, dylid cynnwys grwpiau megis Barnardo's, NCH a Chymdeithas y Plant. Byddai Plaid Cymru yn hoffi gweld pob grŵp felly yn cael ei gynnwys o'r cychwyn, ac yn helpu llywio ac ysgogi datblygu polisi o'r cychwyn.

Mae gwelliant 12 gan Blaid Cymru yn gofyn i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes gael rhan lawn yn y rheoliadau hyn wrth iddynt ddatblygu. Wrth ddarllen y papurau ategol, teimlwn nad oedd yn amlwg y byddai'r pwyllgor yn chwarae rhan fawr.

Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, nid yw Plaid Cymru yn ceisio bod yn rhy ragnodol ar hyn o bryd, ac nid ydym ychwaith yn ceisio parhau i leisio'r safbwyntiau anghywir niferus sydd fel pe baent yn cael eu cyflwyno lawer yn rhy aml, fel yn achos gwelliannau'r Toriaid heddiw. Mae gwelliant 7 gan y Toriaid yn parhau'r ddelwedd ystrydebol o fechgyn, ac ni all Plaid Cymru weld unrhyw beth defnyddiol yn hynny. Yn yr un modd, gallai eu gwelliant 10 fod wedi ei lunio gan John Redwood pan oedd yn ei anterth. Ni fydd cydnabod bod gan Gymru un o'r cyfraddau uchaf yn Ewrop o feichiogrwydd ac erthyliad ymysg merched yn eu harddegau ynddo'i hun yn newid y sefyllfa.

Mae Plaid Cymru yn ystyried y ddadl hon fel dechrau'r broses lle y bydd y Cynulliad hwn yn llunio rheoliadau i ymdrin â'r problemau disgyblu yn ein hysgolion, ac i baratoi ein staff addysgu ac eraill i wneud eu gwaith. Ac ar yr un pryd yr ydym yn cydnabod bod yr ateb yn aml yn ymwneud ag ymdrin â materion y tu allan i amgylchedd yr ysgol.

Irene James: Croesawaf y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl hon, a hoffwn hefyd achub ar y cyfle hwn i ddiolch i ddisgyblion a staff Ysgol Gynradd Tynewydd yn fy etholaeth a fu ar ymweliad â'r Cynulliad heddiw. Deallaf mai

today. I understand that it is one of the first schools to visit the new Chamber. Before they visited, they held a school council meeting and discussed how they could better police its school yard to ensure that everyone could enjoy break time, and explored how to set up a free breakfast club at the school. Involving pupils in the operation of the school, and giving them ownership of some of the issues, is a way forward that could be explored in order to improve school discipline.

I will now address amendment 5, which does not accurately reflect the current position in Wales. The annual report of Her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Education and Training in Wales 2004-05 shows an increase of just over 12 per cent in the number of pupils excluded from schools in 2003-04. However, the report also notes that that is due to schools reducing the number of pupils that they permanently exclude, by excluding them for a short time instead. This reflects guidance on the use of exclusions issued by the Welsh Assembly Government in September 2004, which reinforced the belief that exclusion is a sanction that should not be used without the full consideration of alternatives, as it can often have serious long-term effects on the lives of pupils.

This is also supported by the fact that the 2003-04 figure of 420 permanent exclusions was 23 per cent lower than the 543 permanent exclusions made in 1995-96. That marks progress in terms of exclusions, which is being reflected in greater measures to improve school discipline under a Labour Assembly Government that addresses issues of discipline and ensures the best education in a safe environment for all pupils across Wales.

Peter Black: I welcome the fact that we are able to debate this important issue today. The maintenance of good order is essential if children are to benefit from education. That requires more than dedicated and skilled teaching staff; it requires appropriate policies to be put in place to support them. This is

hon yw un o'r ysgolion cyntaf i ymweld â'r Siambr newydd. Cyn iddynt ymweld â'r Siambr, cawsant gyfarfod o gyngor yr ysgol a thrafod sut y gallent blismona iard yr ysgol yn well i sicrhau y gallai pawb fwynhau amser egwyl, ac archwilio ffyrdd o sefydlu clwb brecwast am ddim yn yr ysgol. Mae cynnwys disgyblion yng ngweithrediad yr ysgol, a rhoi perchnogaeth iddynt dros rai o'r materion, yn ffordd ymlaen y gellid ei harchwilio er mwyn gwella disgyblaeth yn yr ysgol.

Af i'r afael yn awr â gwelliant 5, nad yw'n adlewyrchu'r sefyllfa bresennol yng Nghymru yn gywir. Mae adroddiad blynyddol Prif Arolygydd Ei Mawrhydi dros Addysg a Hyfforddiant yng Nghymru 2004-05 yn dangos cynnydd o ychydig dros 12 y cant yn nifer y disgyblion a gafodd eu gwahardd o'r ysgol yn 2003-04. Fodd bynnag, mae'r adroddiad hefyd yn dweud bod hynny wedi digwydd am fod ysgolion yn lleihau nifer y disgyblion y maent yn eu gwahardd yn barhaol, drwy eu gwahardd am gyfnod byr yn lle hynny. Mae hyn yn adlewyrchu canllawiau ar ddefnyddio gwaharddiadau a gyhoeddwyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ym mis Medi 2004. Yr oedd y rheini'n atgyfnerthu'r gred fod gwahardd disgyblion yn gosb na ddylid ei ddefnyddio heb ystyried y dewisiadau eraill yn llawn, oherwydd y gall gael effeithiau hirdymor difrifol yn aml ar fywydau disgyblion.

Ategir hyn hefyd gan y ffaith fod y ffigur yn 2003-04 o 420 o waharddiadau parhaol 23 y cant yn is na'r 543 o waharddiadau parhaol a gafwyd yn ystod 1995-96. Mae hyn yn gynydd o ran gwaharddiadau, a adlewyrchir mewn mwy o ymdrech i wella disgyblaeth mewn ysgolion o dan Lywodraeth Lafur yn y Cynulliad sy'n mynd i'r afael â materion disgyblu, ac sy'n sicrhau'r addysg orau mewn amgylchedd diogel i bob disgybl ledled Cymru.

Peter Black: Croesawaf y ffaith ein bod yn gallu trafod y mater pwysig hwn heddiw. Mae cynnal trefn dda yn hanfodol er mwyn i blant gael budd o addysg. Mae hynny'n gofyn am fwy na staff addysgu ymroddedig a dawnus; mae'n gofyn am sefydlu polisiau priodol i'w cynorthwyo. Mae hyn yn

especially so on bullying, which still continues to rear its head in the media from time to time. I realise that, sometimes, it can be difficult to stamp this out completely, but there is a need to continue to monitor the effectiveness of policies, and this is especially so in relation to homophobic or racist bullying—a number of cases of which have been brought to my attention in the past.

I note from the statistics—and Irene James has just referred to this—that the trend is moving away from permanent exclusions and more towards fixed-term exclusions. However, it is of concern that mainstream schools are far more likely to exclude pupils with statements of special educational need than other pupils. Pupils with special educational needs in mainstream schools account for 40 per cent of permanent exclusions and 30 per cent of all fixed-term exclusions. That needs to be addressed, and I would welcome a statement of intent by the Minister in her response to this debate on how she plans to redress the balance in that regard.

It may well be that parenting contracts will focus the minds of all parties on working together to deal with discipline problems. If that is the case, I hope that this new partnership working will assist in reducing the number of special needs pupils who are excluded.

Amendment 10 to this motion refers to the fact that Wales has the highest rates of teenage pregnancy and abortion in Europe. In its latest report, Estyn also refers to that and advocates more openness in teaching and discussing issues of sexual activity and health. I would support that, but I would also hope that we can look at the time that schools can devote to this issue. It is variable across Wales, and more emphasis needs to be placed on changing that and ensuring that, if pupils are not able to discuss these issues openly at home, they can do so in school.

Estyn also makes the point that the culture of a school is important in instilling discipline.

arbennig o wir o ran bwlio, sy'n dal i gael sylw yn y cyfryngau o bryd i'w gilydd. Sylweddolaf, weithiau, y gall fod yn anodd rhoi terfyn ar hyn yn llwyr, ond mae angen parhau i fonitro effeithiolrwydd polisiau, yn arbennig mewn perthynas â bwlio homoffobig neu hiliol—tynnwyd fy sylw at nifer o achosion o hynny yn y gorffennol.

Sylwaf o'r ystadegau—ac mae Irene James newydd gyfeirio at hyn—mai'r tueddiad yw symud oddi wrth waharddiadau parhaol a thuag at waharddiadau am gyfnod penodol. Fodd bynnag, mae'n peri pryder bod ysgolion prif ffrwd yn fwy tebygol o wahardd disgyblion sydd â datganiadau anghenion addysgol arbennig na disgyblion eraill. Disgyblion ag anghenion addysgol arbennig mewn ysgolion prif ffrwd sy'n cyfrif am 40 y cant o waharddiadau parhaol a 30 y cant o waharddiadau cyfnod penodol. Mae angen mynd i'r afael â hyn, a byddwn yn croesawu datganiad o fwriad gan y Gweinidog yn ei hymateb i'r ddadl hon ar y ffordd y mae'n bwriadu unioni'r sefyllfa yn y cyswllt hwnnw.

Y tebyg yw y bydd contractau rhianta yn golygu y bydd pawb yn canolbwyntio ar gydweithio i ddelio â phroblemau disgyblaeth. Os yw hyn yn wir, gobeithio y bydd y dull newydd hwn o weithio mewn partneriaeth yn helpu lleihau nifer y disgyblion ag anghenion arbennig sy'n cael eu gwahardd.

Mae gwelliant 10 i'r cynnig hwn yn cyfeirio at y ffaith mai Cymru sydd â'r cyfraddau uchaf yn Ewrop o feichiogrwydd ac erthyliad ymhlith merched yn eu harddegau. Yn ei adroddiad diwethaf, cyfeiria Estyn at hyn hefyd ac mae'n apelio am addysgu a thrafod materion yn ymwneud â gweithgaredd rhywiol ac iechyd mewn ffordd fwy agored. Byddwn yn cefnogi hynny, ond byddwn hefyd yn gobeithio y gallwn edrych ar faint o amser y gall ysgolion ei roi i'r mater hwn. Mae'n amrywio ledled Cymru, ac mae angen rhoi mwy o bwyslais ar newid hynny a sicrhau, os na all disgyblion drafod y materion hyn yn agored gartref, y gallant wneud hynny yn yr ysgol.

Mae Estyn hefyd yn nodi bod diwylliant ysgol yn bwysig o ran dysgu disgyblaeth.

It is already recognised that strong leadership can contribute greatly to school achievement. If we are able to disseminate best practice, it can benefit more schools and more pupils. I know that the Minister is looking at how we can disseminate best practice on leadership. I think that that also needs to be taken forward in terms of discipline.

Amendment 6 also refers to truancy levels. It is important that we recognise that this is a problem and, despite its being highlighted in school inspections, not all headteachers have the resources that they need to tackle it. That also needs to be reviewed, and I look forward to the Minister giving us some assurances on that.

Disaffection often stems from boredom or the feeling that lessons are not relevant. In these instances, pupils benefit greatly from alternative curriculum arrangements, and I have seen instances of previously disruptive pupils going on to gain qualifications and jobs once they embark on such a course. There is again a need for better funding for an alternative curriculum and also to reinforce vocational learning in our schools. If we tailor the curriculum to an individual's needs, where appropriate, we can assist learning and help pupils to add value to their time in school, to gain employment and to enrich their lives. That is the aim of every teacher and headteacher, and it should be the aim of us as an Assembly and of the Government. I am sure that that is the case.

In discussing this subject today, I reflect on what Janet Ryder said, namely that we should not use this particular subject to bash young people. That is not what this should be about.

4.20 p.m.

We need to invest in children and find constructive ways to deal with bad behaviour. We need to provide support for teachers and parents, and funding for alternative forms of education so that pupils can have alternatives to explore if they go to school and find that the lessons that are being taught to them are not appropriate for them. Hopefully, they will gain something from those alternative forms

Cydnabyddir eisoes y gall arweinyddiaeth gref gyfrannu'n sylweddol at gyflawniad ysgol. Os gallwn ledaenu arfer da, gall fod o fudd i fwy o ysgolion a mwy o ddisgyblion. Gwn fod y Gweinidog yn edrych ar y ffordd y gallwn ledaenu arfer gorau ar arweinyddiaeth. Credaf fod angen datblygu hynny hefyd mewn perthynas â disgyblaeth.

Mae gwelliant 6 hefyd yn cyfeirio at lefelau triwantiaeth. Mae'n bwysig inni gydnabod bod hyn yn broblem, ac er bod arolygiadau ysgolion yn tynnu sylw at hyn, nid oes gan bob pennaeth yr adnoddau angenrheidiol i'w datrys. Mae angen adolygu hynny hefyd, ac edrychaf ymlaen at gael rhywfaint o sicrwydd gan y Gweinidog ar hynny.

Mae dadrithio yn aml yn deillio o ddiflastod neu deimlo nad yw gwersi berthnasol. Yn yr achosion hyn, mae disgyblion yn cael budd mawr o drefniadau cwricwlwm gwahanol, ac yr wyf wedi gweld achosion lle mae disgyblion a arferai fod yn aflonyddgar yn datblygu ac yn ennill cymwysterau a chael swyddi ar ôl dilyn cwrs o'r fath. Mae angen sicrhau mwy o arian ar gyfer cwricwlwm gwahanol, a hefyd i atgyfnerthu dysgu galwedigaethol yn ein hysgolion. Os byddwn yn teilwra'r cwricwlwm ar gyfer anghenion unigolyn, lle mae'n briodol, gallwn gynorthwyo dysgu a helpu disgyblion i ychwanegu gwerth at eu hamser yn yr ysgol, i sicrhau cyflogaeth a chyfoethogi eu bywydau. Dyna yw nod pob athro a phennaeth, a dyna'r nod y dylem ni fel Cynulliad a Llywodraeth anelu ato. Yr wyf yn siŵr mai felly y dylai fod.

Wrth drafod y pwnc hwn heddiw, cofiaf yr hyn a ddywedodd Janet Ryder, sef na ddylem ddefnyddio'r pwnc penodol hwn i gosbi pobl ifanc. Nid dyna a ddylai ei olygu.

Mae angen inni fuddsoddi mewn plant a chael ffyrdd adeiladol i ymdrin ag ymddygiad gwael. Mae angen inni roi cymorth i athrawon a rhieni, ac ariannu ffurfiau addysg gwahanol er mwyn i ddisgyblion gael dewisiadau gwahanol i'w hystyried os byddant yn mynd i'r ysgol ac yn gweld nad yw'r gwersi a ddysgir yn briodol iddynt. Gobeithio y byddant yn cael

of education.

We need resources to tackle truancy, and counselling is quite important in this respect. Many pupils would benefit greatly from having access to a school counsellor. Counselling can be important in helping pupils to reintegrate into the mainstream in some instances. It is also particularly important in relation to bullying and disruptive behaviour.

If we make this debate a part of a positive agenda that involves children in tackling bullying and disruptive behaviour, we can do a great service to our education system in Wales. I hope that that is how this will be viewed and how we will take this forward in the future.

Jeff Cuthbert: I agree with the points made by Irene and Peter. I also agree with William's earlier point that the blame for poor behaviour in schools, truancy and so on cannot just be laid at the doorstep of schools; they reflect problems in society on a far wider level. They include issues of motivation at home, which are particularly prevalent in the more disadvantaged areas that form large parts of my constituency. It is often hard for the young boys and girls in those areas to get the right start in life that we would want for them.

In addressing the points made in amendment 6 on the issue of truancy, when we consider this in secondary schools, I echo the points made by Peter. It is clear to me that it is not a question of children not wanting to learn or not being interested in what the future may hold for them in terms of employment or self-employment; it is a question of the curriculum that they must follow not being to their liking, which means that they become disaffected. That is why it is so important that we pursue with vigour our policies to improve the parity of esteem of vocational education. That means winning over the hearts and minds of pupils, parents, educationalists and, above all, employers on the value of having a different approach for different children.

'Learning Pathways 14-19' is a way forwards

rhywfaint o fudd o'r ffurfiau gwahanol hynny o addysgu.

Mae angen inni gael adnoddau i fynd i'r afael â thriwantiaeth, ac mae cynghori yn ddigon bwysig mewn perthynas â hyn. Byddai nifer o ddisgyblion yn elwa'n fawr o gael siarad â chynghorydd ysgol. Gall cwmsela fod yn bwysig i helpu disgyblion i ddod yn rhan o'r brif ffrwd unwaith eto mewn rhai achosion. Mae hefyd yn arbennig o bwysig mewn perthynas â bwlio ac ymddygiad aflonyddgar.

Os gwawn y ddadl hon yn rhan o agenda gadarnhaol sy'n cynnwys plant er mwyn mynd i'r afael â bwlio ac ymddygiad aflonyddgar, gallwn wneud gwahaniaeth mawr i'n cyfundrefn addysg yng Nghymru. Gobeithio mai fel hynny y caiff hyn ei ystyried a'i ddatblygu gennym yn y dyfodol.

Jeff Cuthbert: Cytunaf â'r pwyntiau a wnaed gan Irene a Peter. Cytunaf hefyd â phwynt cynharach William nad ysgolion yn unig sydd ar fai am ymddygiad gwael mewn ysgolion, triwantiaeth ac ati; maent yn adlewyrchu problemau llawer ehangach mewn cymdeithas. Maent yn cynnwys problemau cymhelliant yn y cartref, sy'n arbennig o gyffredin yn yr ardaloedd mwyaf difreintiedig sy'n rhannau helaeth o'm hetholaeth i. Mae'n aml yn anodd i'r bechgyn a'r merched ifanc yn yr ardaloedd hynny gael y dechrau da mewn bywyd y byddem am iddynt ei gael.

Wrth fynd i'r afael â'r pwyntiau a wnaed yng ngwelliant 6 ar broblem triwantiaeth, pan fyddwn yn ystyried hyn mewn ysgolion uwchradd, ategaf y pwyntiau a wnaed gan Peter. Mae'n amlwg i mi nad mater ydyw fod plant yn anfodlon dysgu, neu nad oes ganddynt ddiddordeb yn eu dyfodol o ran cyflogaeth neu hunan-gyflogaeth; y drwg yw nad yw'r cwricwlwm y mae'n rhaid iddynt ei ddilyn at eu dant, sy'n golygu eu bod yn cael eu dadrithio. Dyna pam y mae mor bwysig inni roi sylw manwl i'n polisiau i wella parch cydradd tuag at addysg alwedigaethol. Mae hynny'n golygu ennyn cefnogaeth disgyblion, rhieni, addysgwyr ac, yn bwysicaf oll, cyflogwyr ynghylch gwerth dysgu plant gwahanol mewn ffordd wahanol.

Mae 'Llwybrau Dysgu 14-19' yn ffordd

that we must applaud and encourage, and we must work with schools and industry to ensure that it is taken up fully. Employers have a key role to play in making work placements far more available to a wider range of secondary school pupils. The youth access arrangements are definitely helping those young people who are disaffected in school and who are in danger of becoming a problem for society at large and particularly for themselves. The arrangements that I have recently seen at Ystrad Mynach college show that a different form of learning or different practical skills are having massive beneficial effects in terms of attendance, self-esteem and learning. Likewise, the key issues of work-related education in the Welsh baccalaureate, particularly when it comes in at the foundation and intermediate levels, will provide a massive improvement in the truancy levels of schools.

Amendment 6 also refers to the school breakfast scheme and throws doubt on whether it provides any significant benefit. At this early stage, all that I can say is that anecdotal evidence that I have gathered, through visits to schools in my constituency that are piloting this scheme, shows that it improves attendance, awareness and energy. The very young children who are benefiting from this scheme are more able to learn. If that is the case, then, logically, it must follow that they will enjoy the learning experience more and be less likely to want to opt out of secondary education in years to come. I urge Members to reject amendment 6. It completely misses the point, and I agree with the Minister on those recommendations.

Finally, I fully support the sentiments of amendment 12, and I am pleased to see that other parties in the Chamber propose that we use existing arrangements to consider these issues rather than creating an ad hoc committee that is not party balanced.

Mark Isherwood: The failure to maintain whole-school and classroom discipline betrays the life chances of children. Achievement depends on self-belief; self-belief depends on self-discipline; and self-

ymlaen y mae'n rhaid inni ei chanmol a'i hannog, a rhaid inni weithio gydag ysgolion a diwydiant i sicrhau y caiff ei chyflwyno'n llawn. Mae gan gyflogwyr ran allweddol i'w chwarae i sicrhau bod lleoliadau gwaith lawer yn fwy hwylus i amrywiaeth ehangach o ddisgyblion ysgol uwchradd. Mae'r trefniadau mynediad ieuencid yn sicr yn helpu'r bobl ifanc hynny sydd wedi'u dadrithio yn yr ysgol ac sydd mewn perygl o fod yn broblem i gymdeithas yn gyffredinol, ac yn benodol yn broblem iddynt eu hunain. Dengys y trefniadau a welais yn ddiweddar yng ngholeg Ystrad Mynach fod math gwahanol o ddysgu neu sgiliau ymarfer gwahanol yn cael effeithiau cadarnhaol iawn o ran presenoldeb, hunan-barch a dysgu. Yn yr un modd, bydd materion allweddol addysg yn gysylltiedig â gwaith ym magloriaeth Cymru, yn arbennig ar y lefelau sylfaen a chanolraddol, yn sicrhau gwelliant sylweddol yn y lefelau triwantiaeth mewn ysgolion.

Mae gwelliant 6 hefyd yn cyfeirio at y cynllun brechwast am ddim mewn ysgolion ac yn amau a yw'n sicrhau unrhyw fudd sylweddol. Y cyfan y gallaf ei ddweud mor gynnar â hyn yw fod tystiolaeth lafar yr wyf wedi ei chasglu, drwy ymweliadau ag ysgolion yn fy etholaeth sy'n cyflwyno'r cynllun hwn ar ffurf peilot, yn dangos ei fod yn gwella presenoldeb, ymwybyddiaeth ac egni. Mae'r plant ifanc iawn sy'n cael budd o'r cynllun hwn yn gallu dysgu mwy. Os felly, yna, yn rhesymol dylai olygu y byddant yn mwynhau'r profiad dysgu yn fwy ac yn llai tebygol o ddewis gadael yr ysgol yn gynnar mewn blynyddoedd i ddod. Anogaf Aelodau i wrthod gwelliant 6. Mae'n methu'r pwynt yn lân, a chytunaf â'r Gweinidog ar yr argymhellion hynny.

I gloi, yr wyf yn cefnogi byrdwn gwelliant 12 yn llwyr, ac yr wyf yn falch o weld pleidiau eraill yn y Siambr yn cynnig y dylem ddefnyddio'r trefniadau presennol i ystyried y materion hyn, yn hytrach na chreu pwyllgor ad hoc lle na fydd cydbwysedd teg o bob plaid.

Mark Isherwood: Mae'r methiant i gadw disgyblaeth drwy'r ysgol gyfan ac yn yr ystafell ddosbarth yn difetha cyfleoedd plant mewn bywyd. Mae cyflawniad yn dibynnu ar hunan-gred; mae hunan-gred yn dibynnu ar

discipline depends on a disciplined learning environment. We must be tough on both indiscipline and its causes. Targets on truancy have not been met. Unauthorised absences from schools have risen. The temporary exclusions of pupils in Wales have more than doubled since 1999, and figures for the numbers of exclusions because of assaults or violence towards staff in Wales rose to 699 in 2004.

The postcode lottery in funding per pupil across Wales is excused on the grounds that money should be targeted at deprived areas. However, figures obtained by the *Times Educational Supplement Cymru* reveal that schools in deprived areas in England outperform their Welsh equivalents more than three times, revealing the extent of GCSE underachievement at schools in deprived areas in Wales. That makes a mockery of the Minister's statement to me in committee last year that Wales does not have failing schools because so few are under special measures in comparison with England. It is precisely this mirror-glass approach that has led to an increase in the number of young people in Wales who are not in education, training or work, and which has led to Wales having among the lowest levels of basic skills in the United Kingdom.

As the University of Wales Swansea's National Centre for Public Policy stated in *TES Cymru*,

'successful schools in "inauspicious areas" proved they could make a difference. "When children are engaged, they tend to stay in school...".

We must champion the life chances of young people, rather than simply throwing money at the problem and then justifying failure on the basis of a young person's socioeconomic background. That is arrogant, patronising, and a scandalous betrayal of trust.

As the 'Lost Children of Wales' report states,

hunan-ddisgyblaeth; ac mae hunan-ddisgyblaeth yn dibynnu ar amgylchedd dysgu disgybledig. Rhaid inni fod yn llym ar ddisgyblaeth a'i achosion. Ni chyrrhaeddwyd y targedau ar driwantaeth. Mae nifer yr achosion o absenoldeb o'r ysgol heb ganiatâd wedi cynyddu. Mae nifer y disgyblion sy'n cael eu gwahardd dros dro yng Nghymru wedi mwy na dyblu er 1999, a'r ffigurau ar gyfer nifer y gwaharddiadau oherwydd ymosod neu drais yn erbyn staff yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu i 699 yn 2004.

Caiff y loteri cod post a ddefnyddir i ddyrannu arian yn ôl y pen ledled Cymru ei esgusodi ar y sail y dylid targedu arian at ardaloedd difreintiedig. Fodd bynnag, dengys ffigurau a gafwyd gan *Times Educational Supplement Cymru* fod ysgolion mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig yn Lloegr yn perfformio deirgwaith yn well nag ysgolion cyfatebol yng Nghymru, gan ddangos maint y tangyflawni yn lefel TGAU mewn ysgolion mewn ardaloedd difreintiedig yng Nghymru. Mae hyn yn bwrw amheuaeth ar ddatganiad y Gweinidog i mi yn y pwyllgor y llynedd nad oes yr un ysgol yn methu yng Nghymru am fod cyn lleied ohonynt o dan fesurau arbennig o'u cymharu â Lloegr. Camliwio o'r fath sydd wedi arwain at gynnydd yn nifer y bobl ifanc yng Nghymru nad ydynt mewn addysg, hyfforddiant na gwaith, ac sydd wedi golygu mai yng Nghymru mae rhai o'r lefelau isaf o sgiliau sylfaenol yn y Deyrnas Unedig.

Fel y dywedodd Canolfan Genedlaethol Polisi Cyhoeddus Prifysgol Cymru Abertawe yn *TES Cymru*,

profodd ysgolion llwyddiannus mewn ardaloedd anaddawol y gallent wneud gwahaniaeth. Pan fydd gan ddisgyblion ddiddordeb, maent yn dueddol o aros yn yr ysgol....

Rhaid inni hyrwyddo cyfleoedd bywyd i bobl ifanc, yn hytrach na thaflu arian at y broblem ac yna gyfiawnhau methiant ar sail cefndir economaidd-gymdeithasol person ifanc. Mae hynny'n drahaus, yn nawddoglyd ac yn achos gwarthus o dorri ymddiriedaeth.

Fel y dywed yr adroddiad 'Lost Children of Wales',

'today, in Welsh schools, too many pupils' minds are unseen and their owners are made economically disabled'.

They become disillusioned. School inadvertently trains them in absenteeism as they devise ways to escape what they see as a raw deal. Headteachers have stated that these forgotten young people can comprise up to 50 per cent of a year group. A further 35 per cent of those aged below 17 with anti-social behaviour orders have a diagnosed mental health disorder or an accepted learning difficulty. The number being sent to pupil referral units has jumped, and a high percentage of convicted young offenders have learning difficulties. They have been let down by a system that lacks the expertise and resources to meet their very special needs.

Last autumn, I spoke to a conference in Wrexham on attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, and heard from experts that children need agreed boundaries. Let that be a lesson to us all. Let us develop a whole-school approach to behaviour and discipline in Welsh schools that is child centred and evidence led. Let us start by listening more, preaching less, and moving out of the educational never-never land in which we seem to be trapped at the moment.

Alun Cairns: Thank you for the opportunity to contribute to this debate. A strong culture of discipline in any school sets clear boundaries and facilitates a strong culture within a school and the learning environment. I want to tailor my comments specifically to some of the bullying issues that have been raised and talk about the generalities of a high-profile bullying case that was recently reported in the press, which led to an out-of-court settlement of the significant sum—or what was reported to be a significant sum—of £20,000. Many members of the press were critical about that, and there were accusations that our increasingly litigious society would lead to significant payments of a similar sum

heddiw yn ysgolion Cymru caiff gormod o bobl ifanc eu hanwybyddu ac o ganlyniad maent yn economaidd anabl.

Cânt eu dadrithio. Mae ysgolion yn anfwriadol yn eu hyfforddi i fod yn absennol wrth ddyfeisio ffyrdd i osgoi'r hyn sy'n ymddangos yn annheg iddynt hwy. Mae penaethiaid wedi dweud y gall y bobl ifanc hyn sydd wedi eu hanghofio fod yn gymaint â 50 y cant o grŵp blwyddyn. Mae 35 y cant arall o'r rheini dan 17 oed sydd â gorchymyn ymddygiad gwrthgymdeithasol yn dioddef gan anhwylder iechyd meddwl sydd wedi ei nodi, neu anhawster dysgu sy'n cael ei dderbyn. Mae'r nifer sy'n cael eu hanfon i unedau cyfeirio disgyblion wedi cynyddu'n fawr, ac mae anawsterau dysgu gan ganran fawr o droseddwy'r ifanc sydd wedi eu dyfarnu'n euog. Maent wedi cael cam gan system nad oes ganddi'r arbenigedd na'r adnoddau i ddiwallu eu hanghenion arbennig iawn.

Yn ystod yr hydref diwethaf, bûm yn annerch cynhadledd yn Wrecsam ar anhwylder diffyg canolbwyntio a gorfywiogrwydd, a chlywais gan arbenigwyr fod ar blant angen ffiniau wedi eu cytuno. Gall pob un ohonom ddysgu o hyn. Gadewch inni ddatblygu ymagwedd ysgol gyfan tuag at ymddygiad a disgyblaeth yn ysgolion Cymru sy'n canolbwyntio ar y plentyn ac yn cael ei harwain gan dystiolaeth. Gadewch inni ddechrau drwy wrando mwy, pregethu llai, ac ymadael â'r byd addysg lledrithiol yr ydym fel pe baem wedi ein dal ynddo ar hyn o bryd.

Alun Cairns: Diolch am y cyfle i gyfrannu at y ddadl hon. Mae diwylliant cryf o ddisgyblaeth mewn unrhyw ysgol yn gosod ffiniau clir ac yn hwyluso diwylliant cryf mewn ysgol ac yn yr amgylchedd dysgu. Hoffwn deilwra fy sylwadau yn benodol ar gyfer rhai o'r problemau bwlio a godwyd, a thrafod yn gyffredinol yr achos o fwlio y rhoddwyd llawer o sylw iddo yn ddiweddar yn y wasg. Arweiniodd hwnnw at setliad y tu allan i'r llys o swm sylweddol—neu swm sylweddol yn ôl yr adroddiad—o £20,000. Yr oedd llawer o'r wasg yn feiriadol o hynny, a chafwyd cyhuddiadau y byddai ein cymdeithas gynyddol gyfreithgar yn golygu y byddai mwy a mwy o daliadau sylweddol

in this field. One UK national newspaper carried the story on the front page and said that it was outrageous that such a large sum of money was paid out for bullying.

Bullying is a serious issue, and the consequences and the impact on any child are significant. It can affect their learning in the long term, their emotional state, the standard of education that they receive, and, as has been said several times, it can have an impact on truancy rates. Therefore, there are clear, long-term costs for that individual that may never be overcome. Although I do not know the specifics of the case, only what I have read in the paper, I think that the out-of-court settlement of £20,000 may well have been something of a bargain for the local education authority when you consider the longer-term consequences. If that case has done anything, it has highlighted and made local education authorities sit up and realise the potential consequences of an increasingly litigious society.

4.30 p.m.

There are issues for the Assembly to consider, and this debate is important as regards the guidance being made available to local authorities. There is always a case for strong discipline in helping to overcome bullying, although it is not the only way to deal with it.

I also wish to mention and respond to some of Janet Ryder's comments, particularly with regard to amendment 7. The amendment is not supposed to perpetuate the argument, but to draw attention to the argument. That was the purpose of tabling that amendment. I hope that the Minister will respond in a positive way.

Janet Ryder: I am not one to often defend the actions of the Minister, but the issue of gender has been noted in almost every report that we have received, and quite a lot of work is going on specifically on gender issues. What is the benefit of the amendment? How will it help to develop the structure that teachers need to enable them to employ discipline in their schools? How will it help the debate simply to note it here?

tebyg yn cael eu talu yn y maes hwn. Rhoddodd un papur newydd cenedlaethol yn y DU y stori ar ei dudalen flaen gan ddweud ei bod yn warth fod swm mor fawr yn cael ei dalu am fwlio.

Mae bwlio yn fater difrifol, ac mae'r canlyniadau a'r effaith ar unrhyw blentyn yn sylweddol. Gall effeithio ar ei ddysgu yn yr hirdymor, ei gyflwr emosiynol, safon yr addysg a gaiff, ac fel y crybwyllwyd droeon, gall gael effaith ar gyfraddau triwantiaeth. Felly, mae costau hirdymor, clir i'r unigolyn hwnnw na chânt byth eu goresgyn hwyrach. Er nad wyf yn gyfarwydd â manylion yr achos, ar wahân i'r hyn a ddarllenais yn y papur, credaf y gallai'r setliad y tu allan i'r llys o £20,000 fod yn gryn fargen i'r awdurdod addysg lleol o gofio'r canlyniadau hirdymor. Os yw'r achos hwnnw wedi gwneud unrhyw beth, mae wedi peri bod awdurdodau addysg lleol yn sylweddoli canlyniadau posibl cymdeithas sy'n mynd yn gynyddol gyfreithgar.

Mae yna faterion i'r Cynulliad eu hystyried, ac mae'r ddadl hon yn bwysig o ran y canllaw a ddarperir i awdurdodau lleol. Mae yna dadl bob amser dros ddisgyblaeth gadarn i helpu mynd atal bwlio, er nad dyma'r unig ffordd i ymdrin â hynny.

Hoffwn grybwyll ac ymateb i rai o sylwadau Janet Ryder hefyd, yn enwedig o ran gwelliant 7. Nid parhau'r ddadl yw diben y gwelliant, ond tynnu sylw at y ddadl. Dyna oedd diben cyflwyno'r gwelliant hwnnw. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn ymateb mewn ffordd gadarnhaol.

Janet Ryder: Nid yn aml y byddaf yn amddiffyn gweithredoedd y Gweinidog, ond mae mater rhywedd wedi'i nodi mewn bron pob adroddiad a gawsom, ac mae cryn dipyn o waith yn mynd rhagddo ar faterion rhywedd yn benodol. Beth yw mantais y gwelliant? Sut y bydd yn helpu datblygu'r strwythur y mae ei angen ar athrawon i'w galluogi i ymarfer disgyblaeth yn eu hysgolion? Sut y bydd ei nodi yma yn helpu'r

ddadl?

Alun Cairns: Clearly, there are gender implications in relation to discipline, and this is supposed to bring that to the Assembly's attention and to the Minister's attention, in the expectation and hope that she will respond positively.

I also wish to build on some of the comments that have been made in relation to special educational needs. In some cases, such needs are the core reason for ill discipline or bullying. Peter Black highlighted the fact that a high proportion of the children who are excluded from school have special educational needs. From cases that I come across daily, in surgeries or through letters and emails, I believe that we—and by 'we' I mean the public sector—are not getting to grips with pupils with those needs. I do not mean this in a partisan way, but there is a shortage of speech and language therapists, and someone who cannot communicate effectively is more likely to become ill-disciplined at school, to be excluded from school, and to become a bully or be bullied themselves.

We live in an increasingly litigious society, as I have said on a couple of occasions. We avoid and overlook these issues at our potential long-term cost, not only financially, through more litigation being brought against local education authorities, but in the long-term cost of such individuals, who will become economically inactive or who will become delinquents further down the road. They will cost society significant sums of money in future if we do not act now and if the Minister ignores it. I am not convinced that we have the necessary positive plan to overcome the special educational needs agenda. I hope that the Minister listens to the debate in the positive way that it is intended.

Owen John Thomas: There is a great

Alun Cairns: Yn amlwg, mae i ddisgyblaeth oblygiadau o ran rhywedd, a diben hyn yw tynnu sylw'r Cynulliad a sylw'r Gweinidog at hynny, yn y gobaith y bydd yn ymateb yn gadarnhaol.

Hoffwn hefyd ychwanegu at rai o'r sylwadau a wnaed mewn perthynas ag anghenion addysgol arbennig. Mewn rhai achosion, anghenion felly yw'r rheswm craidd dros ymddygiad gwael neu fwlio. Tynnodd Peter Black sylw at y ffaith fod anghenion addysgol arbennig gan gyfran fawr o'r plant sy'n cael eu gwahardd o'r ysgol. O'r achosion a welaf bob dydd, mewn cynyngorfeydd neu drwy lythyrau a negeseuon e-bost, credaf nad ydym ni—ac wrth 'ni' golygaf y sector cyhoeddus—yn llwyddo i fynd i'r afael â disgyblion sydd â'r anghenion hynny. Ni olygaf hyn mewn ffordd bleidiol, ond mae yna brinder therapyddion lleferydd ac iaith, ac mae rhywun sy'n methu â chyfathrebu'n effeithiol yn fwy tebygol o ymddwyn yn wael yn yr ysgol, o gael ei wahardd o'r ysgol, ac o droi'n fwli neu gael ei fwlio ei hun.

Yr ydym yn byw mewn cymdeithas lle mae pobl yn mynd yn fwyfwy parod i ddwyn achosion llys, fel y dywedais droeon. Yr ydym yn osgoi ac yn esgeuluso'r materion hyn hwyrach ar ein traul ein hunain yn y pen draw, nid yn unig yn ariannol am fod mwy o achosion llys yn cael eu dwyn yn erbyn awdurdodau addysg lleol, ond o ran cost hirdymor unigolion o'r fath, a fydd yn mynd yn economaidd anweithgar neu'n droseddwr yn y dyfodol. Bydd cymdeithas yn talu'n hallt yn y dyfodol os na weithredwn yn awr ac os bydd y Gweinidog yn ei anwybyddu. Nid wyf yn argyhoeddedig fod gennym y cynllun cadarnhaol angenrheidiol i fynd i'r afael â'r agenda anghenion addysgol arbennig. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn gwrandao ar y ddadl yn y ffordd gadarnhaol a fwriadwyd.

Owen John Thomas: Mae anghysondeb

mismatch between pupils' skills and the level and nature of the education provided. That is the basic cause of ill discipline in schools. I am glad to hear that Jeff Cuthbert and Peter Black subscribe to that view. Children are given an academic curriculum to follow when they are not academically inclined. I would say that perhaps 50 per cent to 60 per cent of children are not academically inclined. The ones at the top end of that get through and are quite happy with school, but the ones near the bottom become anti-social and their behaviour shows that they lack self-esteem. They display negative behaviour, such as vandalism and making physical assaults on other pupils and even adults.

If we are to tackle this, we must realise that this is the real cause of the problem. I taught for many years before I came to this great establishment. I could see this happening even at primary level. It was not unusual for a nine-year-old child to say—and they would call you 'Sir'—'Sir, I cannot do anything. I am no good at sums. I am no good at writing.' When you consider that nine-year-old children right across the country are saying that, you will realise that there must be something seriously wrong with the system. I have made that point on several occasions in education committee meetings, and I am glad to hear others now repeating that. However, it is time that we did something about it. We need a radical change to the system. Some 10 or 20 per cent of children see school as alien. School has not suited them and has not tried to identify and develop their skills. We all have skills, but we are not finding them. We are trying to push up results, to say, 'Look, 70 per cent are now getting five GCSEs with A* to C grades, and so on'. The figure keeps going up as though there was some inevitability that people are getting cleverer every year, but they are just meeting Government targets.

The system has not been changed, and the challenge, Minister—and I am sure that you would consider taking this up because you are not afraid to accept a challenge—is for

mawr rhwng rhwng sgiliau disgyblion a lefel a natur yr addysg a ddarperir. Dyna'r rheswm sylfaenol dros ymddygiad gwael mewn ysgolion. Yr wyf yn falch o glywed bod Jeff Cuthbert a Peter Black yn cytuno â'r farn honno. Bydd plant yn gorfod dilyn cwricwlwm academaidd er nad nad oes ganddynt duedd academaidd. Byddwn yn dweud nad oes gan tua 50 y cant i 60 y cant o blant duedd academaidd. Mae'r goreuon yn ymdopi ac yn hollol hapus yn yr ysgol, ond mae'r rhai gwannaf yn mynd yn wrthgymdeithasol, ac mae eu hymddygiad yn dangos nad oes ganddynt hunan-barch. Maent yn ymddwyn yn negyddol, megis fandaliaeth, ac maent yn ymosod yn gorfforol ar ddisgyblion eraill a hyd yn oed ar oedolion.

Er mwyn inni fynd i'r afael â hyn, rhaid inni sylweddoli mai dyma yw gwir achos y broblem. Bûm yn athro am flynyddoedd mawr cyn dod i'r sefydliad gwych hwn. Gallwn weld hyn yn digwydd hyd yn oed mewn ysgolion cynradd. Ni fyddai'n anarferol i blentyn naw oed ddweud—a byddai'n eich galw'n 'Syr'—'Syr, ni allaf wneud dim byd. Nid wyf yn dda yn gwneud symiau. Nid wyf yn dda yn ysgrifennu.' Pan ystyriwch fod plant naw oed ledled y wlad yn dweud hynny, byddwch yn sylweddoli bod yn rhaid bod rhywbeth mawr o'i le ar y system. Gwneuthum y pwynt hwnnw droeon mewn cyfarfodydd o bwyllgorau addysg, ac yr wyf yn falch o glywed eraill yn ailadrodd hynny yn awr. Fodd bynnag, mae'n hen bryd inni wneud rhywbeth ynglŷn â'r sefyllfa. Mae angen inni weddnewid y system. I ryw 10 i 20 y cant o blant, mae'r ysgol yn rhywbeth estron. Nid yw'r ysgol wedi bod yn addas iddynt ac ni cheisiodd nodi na datblygu eu sgiliau. Mae gennym i gyd sgiliau, ond nid ydym yn dod o hyd iddynt. Yr ydym yn ceisio gwella canlyniadau, er mwyn dweud, 'Edrychwch, mae 70 y cant bellach yn cael pump TGAU â graddau A* i C, ac ati'. Mae'r ffigur yn parhau i godi fel petai'n anochel bod pobl yn mynd yn fwy clyfar bob blwyddyn. Ond yr unig beth y maent yn ei wneud yw cyrraedd targedau'r Llywodraeth.

Nid yw'r system wedi'i newid, a'r her, Weinidog—ac yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn ystyried derbyn hyn oherwydd nad ydych yn ofni derbyn her—yw i chi ystyried hyn yn

you consider this as the key fault in our society. It is not just a fault in education, but a reason for much of the trouble that is out there. People come to our surgeries, week after week, complaining about young people who behave in an anti-social manner. Look to the schools, not just the homes, and create change there, to develop a system that suits the needs of all our children.

Brynle Williams: The impact that children's experience of school has on their whole life cannot be underestimated, and discipline is at the heart of that. The activities of a minority, as every Member has said, causes disruption and bullying, and has far-reaching consequences for all in that school. However, we must realise how unfair the tendency to blame teachers for the poor discipline of students is. The responsibility lies first with children's parents; they should be the ones providing good role models and setting standards of behaviour. The better use and understanding of parenting contracts offer a way out of these responsibilities for parents. Will the Minister clarify that rule?

Schools genuinely offer something to all pupils. I have said several times in the Chamber that we need to make vocational options available to pupils at a younger age. Interesting and practical vocational courses should be offered to students whose skills do not match, as Owen has just said, traditional academic options. All too often, these young people do not believe that they have a role to play in society. We must come back to these vocational courses and let young people express themselves in that way.

Finally, there must be a greater level of trust in our teachers to maintain discipline in schools. Teachers should be supported in exercising their judgment over how to do this in practical terms. That is why they should be given discretion over confiscating property and placing pupils in detention. Likewise, when pupils are violent, teachers should be allowed to restrain them with appropriate measures. When facing a serious breakdown in behaviour, a teacher's first concern should not be whether he or she will be prosecuted

ddiffyg allweddol yn ein cymdeithas. Nid diffyg mewn addysg yn unig yw hyn, ond rheswm dros lawer o'r drafferth ar y strydoedd. Daw pobl i'n cyngorfeydd, wythnos ar ôl wythnos, yn cwyno bod pobl ifanc yn ymddwyn yn wrthgymdeithasol. Trowch at yr ysgolion, nid at y cartrefi'n unig, i greu newid yno, i ddatblygu system sy'n addas i anghenion ein holl blant.

Brynle Williams: Ni ellir tanbrisiu'r effaith a gaiff profiad plant o'r ysgol ar eu bywyd cyfan, ac mae disgyblaeth wrth wraidd hynny. Mae gweithredoedd lleiafrif, fel y dywedodd pob Aelod, yn achosi aflonyddwch a bwlio, ac mae iddynt ganlyniadau pellgyrhaeddol i bawb yn yr ysgol honno. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni sylweddoli mor annheg yw'r duedd i roi'r bai ar athrawon am ymddygiad gwael myfyrwyr. Rhieni'r plant sy'n gyfrifol yn y lle cyntaf; hwy a ddylai fod yn esiampl dda a gosod safonau ymddygiad. Mae defnyddio a deall contractau rianta yn well yn cynnig achubiaeth i rieni rhag y cyfrifoldebau hyn. A wnaiff y Gweinidog egluro'r rheol honno?

Mae ysgolion yn cynnig rhywbeth i bob disgybl mewn gwirionedd. Dywedais droeon yn y Siambr ei bod yn rhaid inni sicrhau bod dewisiadau galwedigaethol ar gael i ddisgyblion yn gynharach yn eu bywyd. Dylid cynnig cyrsiau galwedigaethol diddorol ac ymarferol i fyfyrwyr nad yw eu sgiliau, fel y mae Owen newydd ei ddweud, yn cyd-fynd â dewisiadau academiaidd traddodiadol. Yn amlach na pheidio, nid yw'r bobl ifanc hyn yn credu bod ganddynt ran i'w chwarae mewn cymdeithas. Rhaid inni ddychwelyd at y cyrsiau galwedigaethol hyn a gadael i bobl ifanc fynegi eu hunain fel hynny.

Yn olaf, rhaid ymddiried mwy yn ein hathrawon i gynnal disgyblaeth mewn ysgolion. Dylai athrawon gael eu cefnogi i arfer eu barn ynglŷn â sut i wneud hyn yn ymarferol. Dyna pam y dylid rhoi rhyddid iddynt gymryd eiddo a chadw disgyblion ar ôl yr ysgol. Yn yr un modd, pan fydd disgyblion yn dreisgar, dylai fod hawl gan athrawon i'w rheoli drwy fesurau priodol. Pan fyddant yn wynebu achos difrifol o ymddygiad gwael, ni ddylai athrawon orfod poeni yn y lle cyntaf a fydd ef neu hi yn cael

for his or her actions. Will the Minister introduce guidelines to secure teachers' rights in relation to these issues?

Eleanor Burnham: I have not prepared a speech, but, as I used to do this kind of work before I came to the Assembly, I want to say that I feel strongly that the Minister should do all that she can to support schools, support the caring, family environment that a school should be, and support parents who do not have the ability to help their children.

Children face a lot of peer pressure, and this amounts to bullying, dissatisfaction and underachievement. It is a serious issue that I hope the Minister will take seriously in order to help. The Minister should also support the teachers of special needs pupils, because, as various Members have said, there is a correlation, and many special needs teachers feel that they are the cinderellas of this issue.

4.40 p.m.

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I thank Members for their contributions to this debate. Janet, you articulated it appropriately when you talked about the fact that this debate is about how we develop regulations for use in Wales. That is why we are holding this debate now, after the publication of the Education and Inspections Bill and before we are able to debate these issues fully in committee.

I will respond on some matters of fact that I hope will be helpful to Members. William, you rightly pointed out that, increasingly, we want to look at ways of tackling disciplinary issues outside the classroom. Clause 77 of the new Education and Inspections Bill defines disciplinary penalty and makes it clear that the conduct that is referred to includes conduct off the school premises, when the pupil is not under the lawful control or charge of staff, so far as it is reasonable. We will clearly want to look at how we can apply that appropriately, and that is highly relevant to the debates that we have had, and the examples that you gave, William, in terms of

ei erlyn am ei weithredoedd. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gyflwyno canllawiau i sicrhau hawliau athrawon yn y materion hyn?

Eleanor Burnham: Nid wyf wedi paratoi araith, ond gan fy mod wedi arfer gwneud y math hwn o waith cyn imi ddod i'r Cynulliad, yr wyf am ddweud fy mod yn teimlo'n gryf y dylai'r Gweinidog wneud popeth o fewn ei gallu i gefnogi ysgolion, cefnogi'r amgylchedd gofalgar, teuluol y dylai'r ysgol ei gynnig, a chefnogi rhieni nad oes ganddynt y gallu i helpu eu plant.

Mae plant yn wynebu llawer o bwysau gan gyfoedion, a hynny'n arwain at fwlio, anfodlonrwydd a thangyflawni. Mae'n fater difrifol yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn ei ystyried o ddifrif er mwyn helpu. Dylai'r Gweinidog hefyd gefnogi athrawon disgyblion anghenion arbennig, oherwydd, fel y dywedodd amryw Aelodau, mae yna gysylltiad ac mae nifer o athrawon anghenion arbennig yn teimlo nad ydynt yn cael sylw dyladwy yn hyn o beth.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Diolch i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau i'r ddadl hon. Janet, yr oeddech yn mynegi'r peth yn briodol wrth sôn bod y ddadl hon yn ymwneud â sut yr ydym yn datblygu rheoliadau i'w defnyddio yng Nghymru. Dyna pam yr ydym yn cynnal y ddadl hon yn awr, ar ôl cyhoeddi'r Mesur Addysg ac Arolygiadau a chyn y gallwn drafod y materion hyn yn llawn yn y pwyllgor.

Ymatebaf i rai materion a fydd, gobeithio, o gymorth i Aelodau. William, yr oeddech yn sôn, a hynny'n gywir, ein bod ni, yn gynyddol, am edrych ar ffyrdd i fynd i'r afael â materion disgyblaethol y tu allan i'r ystafell ddosbarth. Mae cymal 77 o'r Mesur newydd ar Addysg ac Arolygiadau yn diffinio cosb ddisgyblu ac yn egluro bod yr ymddygiad y cyfeirir ato yn cynnwys ymddygiad oddi ar safle'r ysgol, pan nad yw'r disgybl o dan reolaeth na chyfrifoldeb cyfreithlon y staff, cyn belled ag y mae'n rhesymol. Byddwn yn amlwg am edrych ar y ffordd y gallwn gymhwyso hynny'n briodol, ac mae hynny'n berthnasol iawn i'r dadleuon a gawsom, a'r

school transport. As we had the discussion in committee the other day, and we have a verbatim record of that meeting, I reassure you again that parenting orders will only be a last resort. Additional funding is being made available to local authorities for their delivery, but we do not anticipate many. Like you, we strongly support the notion that we will be delivering this agenda through parenting contracts, and we have undertaken to report back after the first year.

You raised some other issues around gender and ethnic minorities, which, of course, are relevant right across the education system and not just in the context of a debate on discipline and behaviour issues. The word 'citizenship' is part of an agenda in Wales, and not, as is the case across the border, a subject in its own right. We made personal and social education compulsory back in 2003, and we established a statutory framework for five to 16-year-olds, which is being reviewed again under Estyn's review of the curriculum.

Janet, I am happy to give you an assurance about those organisations that represent children and young people's interests being involved in this agenda as well. It is important that we do what is right for us in Wales by using all the expertise available.

Irene, your example about the school council looking at the way in which it can involve pupils in anti-bullying, issues around policing in the school yard, and because they were choosing to have free school breakfasts, is exactly the kind of thing that we would expect of school councils, which only becomes statutory in Wales later this year.

Peter, in terms of special educational needs, I, like you, was extremely disturbed to see the figures that demonstrate that 40 per cent of permanently excluded pupils and 30 per cent of pupils who have fixed-term exclusions have statements of special

enghreifftiau a roddwyd gennych chi, William, ar gludiant ysgol. Gan inni gael y drafodaeth yn y pwyllgor y diwrnod o'r blaen, a chan fod gennym gofnod gair-am-air o'r cyfarfod hwnnw, hoffwn eich sicrhau eto mai dim ond pan fydd popeth arall wedi methu y caiff gorchmynion rhianta eu gwneud. Mae arian ychwanegol yn cael ei glustnodi ar gyfer awdurdodau lleol er mwyn iddynt eu gwneud, ond ni ragwelwn y bydd llawer ohonynt. Fel chithau, cefnogwn yn gryf y syniad y byddwn yn gweithredu'r agenda hon drwy gontractau rhianta, ac yr ydym wedi addo adrodd yn ôl ar ôl y flwyddyn gyntaf.

Codwyd rhai materion eraill gennych ynglŷn â rhywedd a lleiafrifoedd ethnig. Mae hyn, wrth gwrs, yn berthnasol ar draws y gyfundrefn addysg gyfan, nid yng nghydestun dadl ar faterion disgyblaeth ac ymddygiad yn unig. Mae'r gair 'dinasyddiaeth' yn rhan o'r agenda yng Nghymru, ac nid yn bwnc ynddo'i hun, fel sy'n digwydd ar draws y ffin. Gwnaethom addysg bersonol a chymdeithasol yn orfodol yn ôl yn 2003, a sefydlwyd fframwaith statudol gennym ar gyfer plant pump i 16 oed sy'n cael ei adolygu eto o dan adolygiad Estyn o'r cwricwlwm.

Janet, yr wyf yn fodlon rhoi sicrwydd ichi fod y sefydliadau hynny sy'n cynrychioli buddiannau plant a phobl ifanc yn cael eu cynnwys yn yr agenda hon hefyd. Mae'n bwysig inni wneud yr hyn sy'n iawn i ni yng Nghymru drwy ddefnyddio'r holl arbenigedd sydd ar gael.

Irene, eich enghraifft ynglŷn â'r cyngor ysgol yn edrych ar y ffordd y gall gynnwys disgyblion mewn mentrau gwrthfwlio, materion goruchwyllo iard yr ysgol, ac oherwydd eu bod yn dewis cael brecwast am ddim yn yr ysgol, yw'r union beth y byddem yn ei ddisgwyl gan gynghorau ysgol, a fydd yn dod yn statudol yng Nghymru yn ddiweddarach eleni.

Peter, o ran anghenion addysgol arbennig, yr oeddwn i, fel chithau, yn bryderus iawn o weld y ffigurau sy'n dangos bod gan 40 y cant o ddisgyblion a gaiff eu gwahardd yn barhaol a 30 y cant o ddisgyblion a gaiff eu gwahardd am gyfnod penodol ddatganiadau

educational needs. This is an issue to which we will want to return, and it ties in with Alun Cairns's comments. Paragraph 5.13 of our guidance on inclusion spells out that schools should avoid permanently excluding pupils with special educational needs and should make every effort to avoid excluding pupils who come under school action or school action plus. I will ask officials whether there is more that we can do in terms of this guidance and the code of conduct.

Although the number of teenage pregnancies, as Members have pointed out, is high, it has reduced dramatically in Wales, and we want that trend to continue. However, several Members made points that are highly relevant to Chris Chapman's 14-19 action plan, which will come to the committee at the end of March. Points were made about pupils who are disaffected and the desire for an alternative curriculum. What we are doing is moving away from an alternative curriculum towards appropriate and tailored learning pathways—a curriculum that is tailored to individual needs, as you described, Peter. Counselling is important, and learning coaches and personal support are outlined in that mechanism. Jeff pointed out the importance of work-related education—different approaches for different children. This will all come through the 14-19 learning pathways. Brynle, Mark and others also referred to enhanced vocational education. The vocational skills champion is looking at these issues at the moment, and I know that he will be coming to committee to comment on issues around the work-based learning improvement plan.

Mark, when I think about never-never land, I always feel that that is where you are, rather than the rest of us. I say that because the chief inspector produces an annual report for the Assembly without fear or favour, where she has said that the quality of schools in Wales has continued to climb, as has the quality of teaching. The number of schools that are considered to be failing, where we

anghenion addysgol arbennig. Mae hwn yn fater yr ydym oll am ddychwelyd ato, ac mae'n gysylltiedig â sylwadau Alun Cairns. Mae paragraff 5.13 o'n canllaw ar gynhwysiant yn gosod allan y dylai ysgolion osgoi gwahardd disgyblion sydd ag anghenion addysg arbennig yn barhaol, ac y dylent wneud pob ymdrech i osgoi gwahardd disgyblion a ddaw o dan weithredu gan yr ysgol neu weithredu gan yr ysgol a mwy. Byddaf yn gofyn i swyddogion a oes mwy y gallwn ei wneud o ran y canllaw hwn a'r cod ymddygiad.

Er bod nifer fawr o achosion o feichiogrwydd ymhlith merched yn eu harddegau, fel y dywedodd Aelodau, mae hynny wedi gostwng yn sylweddol yng Nghymru, ac yr ydym am i'r duedd honno barhau. Fodd bynnag, cododd nifer o Aelodau bwyntiau a oedd yn berthnasol iawn i'r cynllun gweithredu 14-19 gan Chris Chapman, a gaiff ei gyflwyno gerbron y pwyllgor ddiwedd mis Mawrth. Codwyd pwyntiau ynglŷn â disgyblion sydd wedi'u dadrithio a'r dyhead am gwricwlwm amgen. Yr hyn yr ydym yn ei wneud yw symud i ffwrdd oddi wrth gwricwlwm gwahanol tuag at lwybrau dysgu priodol wedi'u teilwra—cwriwclwm sydd wedi'i deilwra yn ôl anghenion unigol, fel y disgrifiwyd gennych chi, Peter. Mae cwnsela yn bwysig, a chaiff hyfforddwyr dysgu a chymorth personol eu hamlinellu yn y mecanwaith hwnnw. Cyfeiriodd Jeff at bwysigrwydd addysg yn gysylltiedig â gwaith—dulliau gwahanol ar gyfer plant gwahanol. Daw hyn oll i'r amlwg yn y llwybrau dysgu 14-19. Cyfeiriodd Brynle, Mark ac eraill hefyd at well addysg alwedigaethol. Mae'r hyrwyddwr sgiliau galwedigaethol yn edrych ar y materion hyn ar hyn o bryd, a gwn y bydd yn dod at y pwyllgor i roi sylwadau ar faterion yn ymwneud â'r cynllun i wella dysgu'n seiliedig ar waith.

Mark, pan feddyliaf am wlad ddychmygol, byddaf bob amser yn teimlo mai dyna ble yr ydych chi, yn hytrach na'r gweddill ohonom. Dywedaf hynny oherwydd bod y prif arolygydd yn cynhyrchu adroddiad blynyddol i'r Cynulliad yn ddiwedd, lle y mae wedi dweud bod ansawdd ysgolion yng Nghymru wedi parhau i wella, fel y mae ansawdd addysgu. Mae nifer yr ysgolion yr ystyrir eu

have had to introduce special measures and so on, has always been small—these are facts; it is not never-never land. However, I agree with you about championing the life chances of young people and taking a whole school approach that is child-centred and evidence-based, and I outlined that in my immediate approach.

Alun, I continue to agree, as do all members of the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee, that we have more to do on special educational needs. There is no doubt about it; it is why we are on our third investigation on SEN, having started with early intervention, looking at statementing at the moment and moving on to transition issues. It is why we are putting more money into the development of speech and language therapy through the medium of English and through the medium of Welsh, it is why we have pilot schemes on joint commissioning and it is why we are actively looking at all ways in which we can take forward this agenda. It is also why we are specific about the fact that, through the code that was published nearly five years ago, people have access to their rights at a tribunal. We all need to ensure that people know how to access their rights and have the right support at local level for that.

In closing, I thank everyone who has contributed to this debate. We will be taking forward this agenda as outlined in the summary document, and—

William Graham: Why have you taken exception to amendment 2? I must admit to a certain plagiarism because I have taken that, largely, from the Bill presented by Ruth Kelly in the House of Commons on 28 February, which, I gather, your party will require Conservative votes to get through.

Jane Davidson: We will develop this agenda in Wales. There are elements of the Bill that will operate across an England and Wales level and, quite clearly, issues in terms of teachers' rights need to be constituted on an England and Wales level. We do not want a

bod yn methu, lle yr oedd yn rhaid inni gyflwyno mesurau arbennig, ac yn y blaen, wedi bod yn fach erioed—ffeithiau yw'r rhain; nid gwlad ddychmygol yw hon. Fodd bynnag, cytunaf â chi ynghylch hyrwyddo cyfleoedd bywyd pobl ifanc a mabwysiadu ymagwedd ysgol gyfan sy'n canolbwyntio ar y plentyn ac sy'n seiliedig ar dystiolaeth, ac amlinellais hynny yn fy ymagwedd uniongyrchol.

Alun, yr wyf yn dal i gytuno, fel holl aelodau'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, fod gennym fwy i'w wneud o ran anghenion addysgol arbennig. Nid oes amheuaeth ynglŷn â hynny; dyna pam yr ydym yn cynnal ein trydydd ymchwiliad i AAA, ac wedi dechrau gydag ymyrryd cynnar, gan edrych ar ddatganiadau ar hyn o bryd a symud ymlaen i faterion pontio. Dyna pam yr ydym yn buddsoddi mwy o arian i ddatblygu therapi lleferydd ac iaith drwy gyfrwng y Saesneg a thrwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, dyna pam y mae gennym gynlluniau peilot ar gydgomisiynu, a dyna pam yr ydym yn ystyried pob ffordd y gallwn ddatblygu'r agenda hon. Dyna pam yr ydym yn benodol hefyd ynglŷn â'r ffaith, drwy'r cod a gyhoeddwyd bron i bum mlynedd yn ôl, fod pobl yn gallu arfer eu hawliau mewn tribiwnlys. Mae angen i bob un ohonom sicrhau bod pobl yn gwybod sut i arfer eu hawliau a chael y cymorth cywir yn lleol ar gyfer hynny.

Wrth gloi, diolchaf i bawb sydd wedi cyfrannu at y ddatl hon. Byddwn yn gweithredu ar yr agenda hon fel yr amlinellwyd yn y ddogfen gryo, ac—

William Graham: Pam yr ydych wedi cymryd yn erbyn gwelliant 2? Rhaid imi gyfaddef imi lèn-ladrata ychydig oherwydd cymerais hynny, i raddau helaeth, o'r Mesur a gyflwynwyd gan Ruth Kelly yn Nhŷ'r Cyffredin ar 28 Chwefror, a deallaf y bydd angen pleidleisiau Ceidwadol ar eich plaid chi er mwyn iddo lwyddo.

Jane Davidson: Byddwn yn datblygu'r agenda hon yng Nghymru. Mae elfennau yn y Mesur a fydd yn gweithredu ar draws Cymru a Lloegr, ac yn hollol amlwg bydd angen i faterion hawliau athrawon gael eu ffurfio ar lefel Cymru a Lloegr. Nid ydym am

situation where a teacher teaching on one side of the border and a teacher teaching on the other side have any confusion about these issues when all the teacher unions and all Members have called for clarification.

However, on the other areas, we are taking framework powers and we will exercise those framework powers, which, essentially, are like us having primary legislative powers to take this forward, as appropriate. That is why we are going to do this specific work on behaviour and attendance because we have not been able previously to have such powers in terms of taking that agenda forward appropriately in Wales. I thank Members for their contributions.

gael sefyllfa lle y bydd gan athro sy'n dysgu ar un ochr o'r ffin ac athro sy'n dysgu ar yr ochr arall unrhyw ddryswch ynglŷn â'r materion hyn pan fydd yr holl undebau athrawon a'r holl Aelodau wedi galw am eglurhad.

Fodd bynnag, o ran y meysydd eraill, yr ydym yn cymryd pwerau fframwaith, a byddwn yn ymarfer y pwerau fframwaith hynny sydd, yn y bôn, yr un fath â phebaem yn cael pwerau deddfwriaeth sylfaenol i weithredu hyn, fel sy'n briodol. Dyna pam y gwnawn y gwaith penodol hwn ar ymddygiad a phresenoldeb, oherwydd nid ydym wedi llwyddo i gael pwerau o'r fath o'r blaen i weithredu'r agenda honno yn briodol yng Nghymru. Yr wyf yn diolch i'r Aelodau am eu cyfraniadau.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 1: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David

Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment carried.

Gwelliant 2: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 35.

Amendment 2: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 35.

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment defeated.

Gwelliant 3: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 34.

Amendment 3: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 34.

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

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

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 23, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 4: For 23, Abstain 0, Against 27.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny

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

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

Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

4.50 p.m.

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 15, Ymatal 8, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 5: For 15, Abstain 8, Against 27.*

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

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

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 15, Ymatal 8, Yn erbyn 27.
Amendment 6: For 15, Abstain 8, Against 27.*

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

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

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

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 16, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 34.
Amendment 7: For 16, Abstain 0, Against 34.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark

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

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

Jones, Laura Anne
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Williams, Brynle

Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 8: O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 1.
 Amendment 8: For 48, Abstain 0, Against 1.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
 Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David

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

Andrews, Leighton

Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 9: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny

Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 10: O blaid 10, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 39.
Amendment 10: For 10, Abstain 0, Against 39.*

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

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

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

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 11: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 11: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

*Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment carried.*

*Gwelliant 12: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Amendment 12: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y gwelliant.

Amendment carried.

Motion NDM2901 as amended:

the National Assembly for Wales:

notes the work being undertaken to develop a whole-school approach to behaviour and discipline in schools in Wales;

acknowledges the detrimental impact of the failure to maintain classroom discipline on our children's education;

Cynnig NDM2901 fel y'i diwygiwyd:

bod Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn nodi'r gwaith a wneir i ddatblygu ymagwedd ysgol gyfan tuag at ymddygiad a disgyblaeth mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru;

yn cydnabod effaith niweidiol methu â chadw disgyblaeth yn yr ystafell ddosbarth ar addysg ein plant;

<i>acknowledges that anti-bullying policies alone will not solve this problem—they require to be proactively implemented;</i>	<i>yn cydnabod na wnaiff polisiâu gwrth-fwlio ddatrys y broblem hon ar eu pen eu hunain, a bod angen eu rhoi ar waith mewn ffordd ragweithiol;</i>
<i>acknowledges the impact and increasing uses of new communication technology in bullying and the need to continually upgrade policy guidelines to address these issues;</i>	<i>Yn cydnabod effaith a'r defnydd cynyddol o dechnoleg cyfathrebu newydd mewn achosion o fwlio a bod angen cryfhau canllawiau polisi'n barhaus er mwyn mynd i'r afael â hyn;</i>
<i>acknowledges:</i>	<i>yn cydnabod:</i>
<i>a) that early identification of any problems relating to learning together with targeted intervention is crucial;</i>	<i>a) ei bod yn hanfodol adnabod yn fuan unrhyw broblemau sy'n ymwneud â dysgu a chymryd camau wedi'u targedu;</i>
<i>b) that diet has a profound effect on behaviour;</i>	<i>b) bod deiet yn cael effaith sylweddol ar ymddygiad;</i>
<i>c) the effect of poor built environment on behaviour;</i>	<i>c) effaith amgylchedd adeiledig gwael ar ymddygiad;</i>
<i>d) the crucial role of parents in influencing behaviour and the need to fully support parents in their role;</i>	<i>d) swyddogaeth hanfodol rhieni wrth ddylanwadu ar ymddygiad a'r angen i gefnogi rhieni'n llwyr yn eu rôl;</i>
<i>e) that children's behaviour is also influenced by their peers and the media;</i>	<i>e) bod cyfoedion a'r cyfryngau yn dylanwadu ar ymddygiad plant hefyd;</i>
<i>f) the work done to date by the office of the children's commissioner and groups such as Barnardo's and NCH, the children's charity; and</i>	<i>f) y gwaith a wnaed hyd yn hyn gan swyddfa'r comisiynydd plant a grwpiau megis Barnardo's ac NCH, yr elusen blant; ac</i>
<i>calls on the Minister to fully involve the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee in the development of this policy.</i>	<i>yn galw ar y Gweinidog i gynnwys y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn llawn wrth ddatblygu'r polisi hwn.</i>

Cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio: O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Amended motion: For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet

Davies, Jocelyn
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Gibbons, Brian
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig wedi'i ddiwygio.
 Amended motion carried.*

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I invite the Business Minister to propose a procedural motion to extend this Plenary meeting for 25 minutes. **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Gwahoddaf y Trefnydd i gynnig cynnig trefniadol i ychwanegu 25 munud at hyd y Cyfarfod Llawn hwn.

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

the National Assembly, under Standing Order No. 6.21, extends Plenary this afternoon by 25 minutes. *y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.21, yn ychwanegu 25 munud at hyd y Cyfarfod Llawn hwn.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Are 10 Members in support? I see that there are, so we proceed to a vote. **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** A oes 10 Aelod o blaid hyn? Gwelaf fod 10, felly pleidleisiwn.

*Cynnig: O blaid 39, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 6.
 Motion: For 39, Abstain 0, Against 6.*

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

Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle

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

Butler, Rosemary
Gregory, Janice
Idris Jones, Denise
Jones, Ann
Neagle, Lynne
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Dadl Fer Wedi'i Gohirio o 25 Ionawr 2006 Short Debate Postponed from 25 January 2006

Hen Greiriau, Busnes Newydd: Archeolegol a Hanesyddol Old Relics, New Business: Archaeological and Historical

Tamsin Dunwoody: Wales is a country of substantial and significant history and culture—a country that is rightly proud of that heritage. However, heritage is the passing on of tradition. Greater than heritage is the combination of archaeology and history. I am concentrating this short debate on Wales's archaeological and historical potential.

Tamsin Dunwoody: Mae Cymru yn wlad a chanddi hanes a diwylliant sylweddol ac arwyddocaol—gwlad sy'n falch o'r dreftadaeth honno. Fodd bynnag, mae treftadaeth yn golygu trosglwyddo traddodiad. Yr hyn sy'n bwysicach na threftadaeth yw'r cyfuniad o archaeoleg a hanes. Yn ystod y ddadl fer hon byddaf yn canolbwyntio ar botensial archaeolegol a hanesyddol Cymru.

Many people hear the word ‘archaeology’ and assume that and assume that it is the preserve of academics, excavating obscure sites in far-off places. Archaeology is actually the systematic study of past human life and culture, by the recovery and examination of remaining material evidence, such as graves, buildings, tools and pottery. Archaeology is not merely the physical excavation of ancient monuments—although imagine the thrill of discovering an old relic of a past life, perhaps unseen for many thousands of years—it is more about the living past, understanding how our ancestors lived and what our country was like in any of the great eras of our past. That is history; not the teaching of dry dates and facts, but the breathing of life into knowledge.

Preseli Pembrokeshire is built on rock that is 10 million years old, created by a period of plate-tectonic movements and the resulting volcanic activity that shaped the geology of Wales. When flying over Wales, it looks like someone has taken a piece of cloth and crunched it up, folded it, smoothed out bits of it, and created an incredibly beautiful landscape for our people. Pembrokeshire was part of the ancient principality of Dyfed, with evidence of the Celts, the Romans, the Iron Age and the Normans.

How do we share that with the rest of the world? Castell Henllys, an Iron Age fort, is an example of how we should be bringing history and archaeology together. It was first excavated 20 years ago and we can see what it was like to live in round houses, how people managed, what skills they learnt and how their lives centred on hunting, cooking and survival, and the trades within that. That site has been inhabited since 600 BC. Pentre Ifan, in the heart of the Preseli mountains, is a burial chamber of spotted dolerite, a stone that links Pembrokeshire to Stonehenge, bringing with it many varied and romantic theories of how that stone got there. It is interesting that some believe that the stones were dragged over land, while others believe that the Ice Age carried them there. St Non’s Chapel links us with St David and St Dogmael’s Abbey links us with medieval

Mae llawer yn clywed y gair ‘archaeoleg’ ac yn cymryd yn ganiataol mai rhywbeth i academyddion yw hynny, yn cloddio safleoedd tywyll mewn mannau anghysbell. Archaeoleg yw’r astudiaeth systematig o fywyd a diwylliant pobl yn y gorffennol, drwy adfer ac archwilio tystiolaeth berthnasol sy’n weddill, megis beddau, adeiladau, offer a chrochenwaith. Nid cloddio henebion yn gorfforol yn unig yw archaeoleg—ond dychmygwch y wefr o ddarganfod hen grair o fywyd o’r gorffennol nad yw wedi ei weld efallai ers miloedd o flynyddoedd—mae a wnelo mwy â’r gorffennol byw, deall sut yr oedd ein cyndeidiau’nn byw a sut le oedd ein gwlad yn ystod unrhyw un o gyfnodau mawr ein gorffennol. Dyna yw hanes; nid dysgu dyddiadau a ffeithiau sych, ond anadlu bywyd i mewn i wybodaeth.

Mae Preseli yn sir Benfro wedi ei hadeiladu ar graig sy’n bodoli ers 10 miliwn o flynyddoedd, wedi ei chreu gan gyfnod o symudiadau tectoneg platiau a’r gweithgarwch folcanig a ddeilliodd o hynny ac a luniodd ddaear Cymru. Pan fyddwch yn hedfan dros Gymru, mae’n edrych fel pe bai rhywun wedi cymryd lliain a’i wasgu, ei blygu, ei lyfnu a chreu tirlun eithriadol o brydferth i’n pobl. Yr oedd sir Benfro yn rhan o dywysogaeth hynafol Dyfed, gyda thystiolaeth o’r Celtiaid, y Rhufeiniaid, yr Oes Haearn a’r Normaniaid.

Sut yr ydym yn rhannu hynny gyda gweddill y byd? Mae Castell Henllys, caer o’r Oes Haearn, yn enghraifft o’r ffordd y dylem fod yn cyfuno hanes ac archaeoleg. Fe’i cloddiwyd am y tro cyntaf 20 mlynedd yn ôl a gallwn weld sut brofiad oedd byw mewn tai crwn, sut yr oedd pobl yn ymdopi, pa sgiliau yr oeddent yn eu dysgu a sut yr oedd eu bywydau’n troi o amgylch hela, coginio a goroesi, a’r masnachau o fewn hynny. Mae pobl wedi byw ar y safle hwnnw ers 600 CC. Mae Pentre Ifan, ynghanol mynyddoedd Preseli, yn siambr gladdu o ddolerit brith, carreg sy’n cysylltu sir Benfro â Chôr y Cewri, gan greu nifer o ddamcaniaethau amrywiol a rhamantaidd am y ffordd y cyrhaeddodd y garreg yno. Mae’n ddiddorol bod rhai’n credu bod y cerrig wedi eu llusgo dros y tir, ac eraill yn credu mai Oes Iâ a’u cludodd yno. Mae Capel Santes Non yn ein

times, but it also has links, further back, with a Celtic monastery. I could go on, listing many wondrous sites, not only in my constituency, but in the constituencies of colleagues. I hope that I have given you a taste of the varied and visible past and of what we have to celebrate.

What of the history and the sites that we do not display so visibly? These include the Irish-Celtic plundering by Niall of the Nine Hostages of Irish tradition; the abandonment of Wales by Hororius in 411, capitulating to the Celtic tribes, his inability to suppress the Celts manifest; literature including the *Mabinogi* and the *Gododdin* of Aneirin being written in Welsh—one of the first examples of written Welsh; and Offa, king of Mercia, and the creation of the dyke in 780 AD. What of the chain of castles throughout Wales, defending and suppressing, in turn, including the Earl of Shrewsbury's castle in Monmouth, Henry's castles in Pembrokeshire, and the links that we have with the War of the Roses? There is also the thirteenth-century castle in Haverfordwest that was built to protect the Cleddau, but which has important links with Oliver Cromwell. So we move on through history, to the Industrial Age and to the twenty-first century. It is a shame that my colleague, Huw Lewis, is unwell today because he has done much work on the history of Labour and industrial history in Wales.

How do we celebrate this incredible history? How do we link together the whole picture of archaeology with living history? How do we know what each of our historical counties has to offer? An overseas visitor might be hard pushed to find a comprehensive guide to our heritage, yet that same visitor could spend more than a week's holiday exploring the history and seeing that living past come to life, with the commensurate benefits to each of those areas. I searched for information based on the archaeological history of Wales because I want my children to learn their place in history, but I did not find a comprehensive package that was able to help me to teach them that.

cysylltu â Thyddewi ac Abaty Llandudoch yn ein cysylltu â'r Canol Oesoedd. Ond mae ganddo gysylltiadau hefyd, ymhellach yn ôl, â mynachlog Geltaidd. Gallwn barhau, gan restru nifer o safleoedd gwych, nid yn unig yn fy etholaeth i, ond yn etholaethau cyd-Aelodau. Gobeithio imi roi blas i chi o'r gorffennol amrywiol a gweladwy a'r hyn sydd gennym i'w ddathlu.

Beth am yr hanes a'r safleoedd nad ydym yn eu harddangos mor weladwy? Mae'r rhain yn cynnwys yr ysbail Wyddelig-Celtaidd gan Niall o'r Naw Gwystl o draddodiad Iwerddon; Hororius yn gadael Cymru yn 411, yn ildio i'r llwythau Celtaidd, ei anallu i atal y Celtiaid yn amlwg; llenyddiaeth yn cynnwys y *Mabinogi* a *Gododdin* Aneirin yn cael eu hysgrifennu yn Gymraeg—un o'r enghreifftiau cyntaf o Gymraeg ysgrifenedig; ac Offa, brenin Mersia, a chreu'r clawdd yn 780 AD. Beth am y gadwyn o gestyll ledled Cymru, yn amddiffyn ac atal, yn eu tro, gan gynnwys castell Iarll Amwythig yn sir Fynwy, cestyll Harri yn sir Benfro, a'r cysylltiadau sydd gennym â Rhyfel y Rhosynnau? Mae yna gastell o'r drydedd ganrif ar ddeg yn Hwlfordd a adeiladwyd i ddiogelu Afon Cleddau, ond sydd â chysylltiadau pwysig ag Oliver Cromwell. Felly, symudwn ymlaen drwy hanes, i'r Oes Ddiwydiannol ac i'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. Mae'n drueni fod fy nghyd-Aelod, Huw Lewis, yn anhwylyd heddiw oherwydd mae wedi gwneud llawer o waith ar hanes Llafur a hanes diwydiannol Cymru.

Sut yr ydym yn dathlu'r hanes rhyfeddol hwn? Sut yr ydym yn cysylltu darlun cyfan archaeoleg â hanes byw? Sut y gwyddom beth sydd gan bob un o'n gwledydd hanesyddol i'w gynnig? Efallai y byddai ymwelydd o wlad dramor yn ei chael hi'n anodd cael canllaw cynhwysfawr i'n treftadaeth, ac eto gallai'r un ymwelydd dreulio mwy nag wythnos o wyliau yn archwilio'r hanes a gweld y gorffennol byw hwnnw'n dod yn fyw, gyda'r buddiannau cymesur i bob un o'r ardaloedd hynny. Chwiliais am wybodaeth yn seiliedig ar hanes archaeolegol Cymru oherwydd yr wyf am i'm plant ddysgu eu lle mewn hanes, ond nid oedd pecyn cynhwysfawr ar gael a oedd yn gallu fy helpu i ddysgu hynny iddynt.

I propose that we should be encouraging the creation of a comprehensive package to help us to do that, one that not only demonstrates the path that history has taken in shaping the county that you are looking at, but where to stay and how to get there, walks that can take you through the archaeology and history, linking through the whole cycle from start to finish, and information on ancient skills that can be learnt, monuments that can be visited and ancient menus that perhaps can be eaten, but I do not recommend the hunting.

5.00 p.m.

The skeleton is there: we have a skeleton throughout Wales through our information sources, our various tourist information centres and information that can be gained on the web. However, what I would like to see is incredibly simple: it is a cohesive package that offers all of those things, which can excite and inspire everybody who visits Wales, a package that would create new business out of old relics.

I have agreed to allow time for Irene James, Eleanor Burnham and Lisa Francis to make a contribution.

Irene James: I welcome the debate that you have brought here today. In terms of historical tourism, I am sure that you would agree that, unless we invest fairly and strategically in our historic environment, we will not make the most of tourism opportunities or meet our responsibilities in terms of the distribution of public funds. I am sure that you would agree that urban, industrial landmarks are as important to our history as castles and forts. In my constituency, there is the Newbridge Institute and Memorial Hall, which is of great historical significance and in need of a massive amount of restoration. The institute was built by south Wales miners in 1908 and contains the best art deco theatre cinema to survive in Wales. It has been described as a remarkable jewel in the south Wales Valleys. It is a unique building in that it was the only one for which the miners took out a mortgage, for £6,000, in order to build it, at a time when the average miner's wage was just £3 a week. The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport, Alun Pugh, visited the

Cynigiau y dylem fod yn annog proses o greu pecyn cynhwysfawr i'n helpu i wneud hynny, un sydd nid yn unig yn dangos y ffordd a gymerwyd gan hanes wrth lunio'r sir yr ydych yn edrych arni, ond ble i aros a sut i gyrraedd yno, teithiau cerdded a all fynd â chi drwy'r archaeoleg a hanes, gan gysylltu â'r cylch cyfan o'r dechrau i'r diwedd, a gwybodaeth am sgiliau hynafol y gellir eu dysgu, henebion y gellir ymweld â hwy a bwydleni hynafol y gellir eu bwyta efallai, ond nid wyf yn argymhell yr hela.

Mae'r sgerbwdd yno: mae gennym sgerbwdd ledled Cymru drwy gyfrwng ein ffynonellau gwybodaeth, ein canolfannau croeso amrywiol a gellir dod o hyd i wybodaeth ar y we. Fodd bynnag, mae'r hyn yr hoffwn ei weld yn syml iawn: sef pecyn cydlynus sy'n cynnig pob un o'r elfennau hynny a all gyffroi ac ysbrydoli pawb sy'n ymweld â Chymru, pecyn a fyddai'n creu busnes newydd o hen greiriau.

Yr wyf wedi cytuno i ganiatáu amser ar gyfer cyfraniadau gan Irene James, Eleanor Burnham a Lisa Francis.

Irene James: Croesawaf y ddadl a gyflwynwyd gennych heddiw. O ran twristiaeth hanesyddol, mae'n siŵr y cytunwch na fyddwn yn manteisio i'r eithaf ar gyfleoedd twristiaeth nac yn cyflawni ein cyfrifoldebau o ran dosbarthu arian cyhoeddus oni fuddsoddwn mewn modd teg a strategol yn ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol. Mae'n siŵr gen i y cytunwch fod tirnodau diwydiannol trefol cyn bwysiced i'n hanes ag yw cestyll a chaerau. Yn fy etholaeth i mae Sefydliad a Neuadd Goffa Trecelyn sydd o bwysigrwydd hanesyddol mawr, ac mae angen cryn waith adfer arno. Adeiladwyd y sefydliad gan lowyr y de yn 1908 ac ynddo ceir y theatr sinema art deco orau i oroesi yng Nghymru. Fe'i disgrifiwyd fel rhyfeddod prin yng nghymoedd y de. Mae'n adeilad unigryw oherwydd dyma'r unig adeilad y bu i'r glowyr drefnu morgais o £6,000 ar gyfer ei adeiladu, ar adeg pan oedd cyflog y glöwr cyffredin yn ddim ond £3 yr wythnos. Bu i'r Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, Alun Pugh, ymweld â'r Memo gyda mi y llynedd ac yr wyf yn erfyn arno yn

Memo with me last year and I implore him now to look at how this valuable, historically significant building can be restored as we approach its centenary year.

Lisa Francis: Thank you, Tamsin—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I apologise, Eleanor. Lisa, do carry on, but, if you bear with me, Eleanor, you will be next.

Lisa Francis: Thank you, Tamsin, for bringing forward this important debate. What you have said is right: we have so much to offer, particularly in mid and west Wales, and it is largely untapped. We had this discussion in committee this morning and I mentioned to the Minister how good it would be if organisations such as the National Library of Wales and the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Wales in Aberystwyth worked together to promote archaeological sites with the Wales Tourist Board, because that would help visitors who come from overseas who want to trace their ancestors and find out where and how they lived. That ties in with walking and cycling tourism. The potential is huge.

I take the opportunity to remind the Minister that, about a year ago, I asked him whether he would provide a map of Welsh battlefield sites that might be useful to tourists in Wales. I understand that such a map exists over the border in England. Battlefields, as Winston Churchill said, are the punctuation marks of history. You gave that commitment, Minister; when do you intend for the map to be published?

Eleanor Burnham: Thank you, Tamsin, for allowing me to speak briefly. Tourists spend £3 billion every year in Wales and contribute, in direct terms, about 3.7 per cent of the whole economy value in Wales. I am sure that the Minister will give us some very interesting figures and thoughts on how he is going to progress matters and keep up the momentum when the quangos, which include the Wales Tourist Board, are swallowed up into the Welsh Assembly Government in the next year or so.

awr i ystyried sut y gallwn adfer yr adeilad hanesyddol bwysig a gwerthfawr hwn wrth i'w ganmlwyddiant agosáu.

Lisa Francis: Diolch, Tamsin—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Ymddiheuraf, Eleanor. Lisa, ewch ymlaen, ond byddwch amyneddgar, Eleanor, chi fydd nesaf.

Lisa Francis: Diolch, Tamsin, am gyflwyno'r ddadl bwysig hon. Mae'r hyn a ddywedech yn iawn: mae gennym gymaint i'w gynnig, yn enwedig yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin na fanteisiwyd i'r eithaf arno mewn gwirionedd. Cawsom y drafodaeth hon yn y pwyllgor y bore yma a chrybwyllais i'r Gweinidog pa mor dda byddai petai sefydliadau fel Llyfrgell Genedlaethol Cymru a Chomisiwn Brenhinol Henebion Cymru yn Aberystwyth yn cydweithio i hyrwyddo safleoedd archeolegol gyda Bwrdd Croeso Cymru oherwydd byddai hynny o gymorth i ymwelwyr o dramor a fyddai am olrhain eu cyndeidiau a dod o hyd i ble a sut yr oeddent yn byw. Mae hynny'n gysylltiedig â thwristiaeth cerdded a seiclo. Mae'r posibiliadau yn ddiben-draw.

Hoffwn achub ar y cyfle i atgoffa'r Gweinidog imi ofyn iddo, ryw flwyddyn yn ôl, a fyddai'n darparu map o safleoedd y brwydrau yng Nghymru a allai fod yn ddefnyddiol i dwristiaid yng Nghymru. Deallaf fod map o'r fath yn bodoli dros y ffin yn Lloegr. Ys dywedodd Winston Churchill, atalnodau hanes yw meysydd y gad. Rhoesoch addewid, Weinidog; pryd y caiff y map ei gyhoeddi?

Eleanor Burnham: Diolch, Tamsin, am ganiatáu imi siarad yn fyr. Bydd twristiaid yn gwario £3 biliwn bob blwyddyn yng Nghymru gan gyfrannu rhyw 3.7 y cant o werth economi gyfan Cymru yn uniongyrchol. Mae'n siŵr gen i y bydd y Gweinidog yn rhoi ffigurau diddorol iawn inni a'i syniadau am y modd y mae'n bwriadu datblygu pethau a chadw'r momentwm pan gaiff y cwangos, sy'n cynnwys Bwrdd Croeso Cymru, eu llyncu gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ymhen rhyw flwyddyn.

I recently celebrated, with many other people, the two-hundredth anniversary of Telford's Pont-Cysylltau. It is one of many—we do not have time to go into them now—magnificent local attractions in north Wales. The appetite that the British people have for old relics and architectural and historical subjects is evidenced by Channel 4's *Time Team*, which has about 2.8 million viewers, and I believe that the Welsh Assembly Government, together with the tourist board, Cadw, and all the other wonderful, august bodies, can keep up the momentum. I look forward to hearing about how the Minister is going to go about that.

Owen John Thomas: Ased mwyaf Cymru yw ei phobl, ond ar ôl hynny rhaid inni edrych ar ei hamgylchedd. Mae'r amgylchedd yn amrywiol, mae'n arbennig o ddiddorol, ac yn yr amgylchedd honno gellir canfod hen bontydd, hen gestyll, camlesi, dociau, pyllau glo a phob math o bethau eraill. Meddyliwch am Ferthyr a'r hen reilffordd o 1804 a oedd yn rhedeg i Abercynon, a'r hen bont ym Mhontypridd. Pe baem yn dod â phethau at ei gilydd, gallwn wneud llawer i economi a phobl Cymru, fel y gallant ymfalchïo yn eu gwlad.

Yr oeddem yn trafod llwybrau hanes yn y pwyllgor diwylliant y bore yma, lle yr ydych yn nodi'r llwybr gyda gwahanol leoedd lle ganwyd rhywun enwog neu adeilad o ryw fath—gellir cynnwys bob mathau o bethau i'w wneud yn ddiddorol. Ar yr un pryd, gallwch sicrhau ein bod yn cadw'n iach drwy gerdded, a drwy gerdded yn bwrpasol. Mae gan Gymru botensial mawr sydd heb ei ddefnyddio hyd yma.

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): I share Tamsin's interest in the tourism potential of heritage. For a small nation, Wales has an enormously rich, varied and distinctive heritage, which we need to celebrate for its intrinsic value and for its contribution to regeneration and tourism. That heritage is pretty ubiquitous. From my current home in the Vale of Clwyd, I can see an Iron Age fort on the tops of the Clwydian mountain range. My childhood home was in a very different part of Wales, in the industrial valleys of south Wales, and, as Owen John and Irene pointed out, those

Yn ddiweddar, ar y cyd â llawer un arall, bûm yn dathlu dauganmlwyddiant Pont-Cysylltau Telford. Mae'n un o nifer—nid oes gennym amser i sôn amdanynt yn awr—o atyniadau lleol godidog yn y gogledd. Mae archwaeth pobl Prydain am hen greiriau a phynciau pensaernïol a hanesyddol i'w gweld yn sgîl y 2.8 miliwn o wylwyr sydd gan raglen *Time Team* Channel 4, a chredaf y gall Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, ynghyd â'r bwrdd croeso a Cadw, a'r holl gyrff mawreddog eraill, gynnal y momentwm. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed sut y mae'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu gwneud hynny.

Owen John Thomas: Wales's greatest asset is its people, and following that we must look at its environment. The environment is varied, it is especially interesting, and in that environment you can find ancient bridges, ancient castles, canals, docks, coal mines and all kinds of other things. Think of Merthyr and the old 1804 railway that ran to Abercynon, and the old bridge at Pontypridd. If we were to bring all these things together, we could do a lot for the economy and the people of Wales, so that they can take pride in their country.

We discussed history trails in the culture committee this morning, whereby you mark the trail with different places where a famous person was born or a building of some kind—all kinds of things could be included to make it interesting. At the same time, we can ensure that we stay healthy by walking, and by walking with a purpose. Wales has great potential that has been untapped thus far.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Yr wyf yn rhannu diddordeb Tamsin ym mhotensial twristiaeth treftadaeth. Am wlad mor fach, mae gan Gymru dreftadaeth aruthrol o gyfoethog, amrywiol a nodedig ac mae angen inni ddathlu hynny am ei werth cynhenid ac am ei gyfraniad at adfywio a thwristiaeth. Mae'r dreftadaeth honno yn hollbresennol. O'm cartref presennol yn Nyffryn Clwyd, gallaf weld bryngaer o'r Oes Haearn ar Fryniau Clwyd. Yr oedd cartref fy mebyd mewn rhan wahanol iawn o Gymru, yng nghymoedd diwydiannol y de, ac mae'r

areas are very rich in heritage in a more modern context.

It is fair to say that the Welsh weather is not the greatest of tourist draws, but what really draws in the visitors—around 10 million or so UK-based visitors, and 1 million overseas visitors each year—is the distinct culture, languages and landscape of this nation. It is estimated that tourists spend over £8 million every day on trips to Wales. That amounts to some £3 billion a year. It also provides employment for around 100,000 people.

For many overseas visitors, Wales is a nation of castles. The monuments in the Assembly's care currently attract around 1.25 million paying visitors a year, of which some 80 per cent come from outside Wales. Around a quarter of visitors to these monuments come from overseas. We have a wider range of monuments than that, and around 100 monuments do not charge for admission. There is free admission for school parties, and some 85,000 schoolchildren visited monuments last year, so they make an important contribution as an educational resource. Also, admission to all of our castles was free of charge last week when we celebrated our national day.

Cadw is not a quango, but an integral part of the Assembly Government, and it does a great deal of promotional work. It prints around 3.5 million bilingual full colour leaflets to promote monuments to visitors, and they are circulated through tourist information centres, tourism attractions, the travel trade and in response to individual inquiries. We support the work of the Wales Tourist Board at functions such as the world travel market, the British travel trade fair and other consumer exhibitions. We also promote two very different world heritage sites. In north Wales, there are the fantastic riches of the Edwardian castles, and in south Wales there is the Blaenavon ironworks. They are from very different periods and are very different tourist draws, but the element that they have in common is that they are sites of extraordinary international interest, and we have a major responsibility to look after them.

ardaloedd hynny, fel y dywedodd Owen John ac Irene, yn frith o dreftadaeth mewn cyddestun mwy modern.

Mae'n deg dweud nad tywydd Cymru yw un o'r atyniadau twristiaeth gorau, ond yr hyn sy'n denu'r ymwelwyr—tua 10 miliwn o'r DU ac 1 filiwn o wledydd tramor bob blwyddyn—yw diwylliant, ieithoedd a thirwedd hynod y wlad hon. Amcangyfrifir bod twristiaid yn gwario dros £8 miliwn bob dydd ar deithiau i Gymru. Mae hynny'n gyfystyr â rhyw £3 biliwn y flwyddyn. Mae hefyd yn sicrhau cyflogaeth i ryw 100,000 o bobl.

I lawer o ymwelwyr tramor, gwlad o gestyll yw Cymru. Ar hyn o bryd, mae'r henebion yng ngofal y Cynulliad yn denu rhyw 1.25 miliwn o ymwelwyr sy'n talu bob blwyddyn. Daw rhyw 80 y cant o'r rheini o'r tu allan i Gymru. Daw oddeutu chwarter o'r rhai sy'n ymweld â'r henebion hyn o dramor. Mae gennym amrywiaeth ehangach o henebion na hynny a cheir mynediad am ddim i ryw 100 ohonynt. Mae mynediad am ddim i grwpiau ysgol ac ymwelodd rhyw 85,000 o blant ysgol â henebion y llynedd, felly maent yn gyfraniad pwysig fel adnodd addysgiadol. Hefyd, cafwyd mynediad am ddim i'n holl gestyll yr wythnos diwethaf pan fu inni ddatlu'n diwrnod cenedlaethol.

Nid cwango mo Cadw, ond rhan annatod o Lywodraeth y Cynulliad a gwna gryn dipyn o waith hyrwyddo. Mae'n argraffu oddeutu 3.5 miliwn o daflenni dwyieithog, llawn lliw i hyrwyddo henebion i ymwelwyr a chânt eu dosbarthu drwy ganolfannau croeso, atyniadau twristiaeth, y fasnach deithio ac mewn ymateb i ymholiadau gan unigolion. Cefnogwn waith Bwrdd Croeso Cymru mewn digwyddiadau fel marchnad deithio'r byd, ffair fasnach deithio Prydain ac arddangosfeydd defnyddwyr eraill. Yr ydym hefyd yn hyrwyddo dau safle treftadaeth y byd sy'n gwbl wahanol i'w gilydd. Yn y gogledd, mae trysorau gwych cestyll Edward ac yn y de mae gwaith haearn Blaenafon. Maent yn dyddio o gyfnodau gwahanol iawn ac yn atyniadau twristiaeth cwbl wahanol, ond yr hyn sy'n gyffredin iddynt yw'r ffaith eu bod yn safleoedd o ddiddordeb rhyngwladol aruthrol ac mae cyfrifoldeb mawr arnom i'w gwarchod.

5.10 p.m.

This is not only about promotion, and there are major grant programmes available to support protection work. Some £13 million in Assembly grants over the last five years has been given to owners for repairs to protect important historic buildings and structures from dereliction. As part of that, the townscape heritage initiative provided grants for some 16 townscape heritage initiative programmes throughout Wales, which have helped lever in a total of around £17 million from other partners. I know that Tamsin will be pleased to hear that Cadw has put around £200,000 into the town heritage initiative at Pembroke Dock for the three years of the scheme. This has helped to lever in significant funding, of some £2 million, from other partners, including the Heritage Lottery Fund.

The new culture strategy, which is currently being worked up, will seek to explore the role of heritage in the wider agenda and its contributions towards Assembly Government priorities in terms of regeneration, social inclusion and education and lifelong learning.

On the interest in the web, it is fair to say that Cadw has a formidable presence on the web. It currently attracts around 175,000 hits every year. There is an extensive series of publications in terms of technical books and guides. Those are summarised on the website, together with information on how to get to the sites.

The royal commission is leading on the development of a common web portal, providing access to archaeological information across Wales. That mirrors some of the excellent work that has been done in Scotland. The four archaeological trusts and Cadw are firmly tied into that and the trusts manage the technical, archaeological data on behalf of the 22 local authorities.

I entirely accept that the links between these various websites could be improved. Not everyone is competent enough to Google his or her way around historic and heritage websites, and travel and hotel and

Nid yw hyn yn ymwneud â hyrwyddo yn unig ac mae rhaglenni grant mawr ar gael i gynorthwyo gwaith diogelu. Rhoddwyd rhyw £13 miliwn mewn grantiau'r Cynulliad dros y pum mlynedd diwethaf i berchenogion ar gyfer atgyweiriadau i ddiogelu adeiladau a strwythurau hanesyddol bwysig rhag adfeilio. Fel rhan o hynny, darparodd y fenter treftadaeth treflun grantiau i ryw 16 o raglenni menter treftadaeth treflun ledled Cymru a lwyddodd i ysgogi cyfanswm o ryw £17 miliwn gan bartneriaid eraill. Gwn y bydd Tamsin yn falch clywed bod Cadw wedi neilltuo rhyw £200,000 i'r fenter treftadaeth treflun yn Noc Penfro ar gyfer tair blynedd y cynllun. Mae hyn wedi helpu i ysgogi arian sylweddol, sef tua £2 filiwn, gan bartneriaid eraill, gan gynnwys Cronfa Dreftadaeth y Loteri.

Bydd y strategaeth diwylliant newydd, sy'n cael ei llunio ar hyn o bryd, yn ceisio edrych ar rôl treftadaeth yn yr agenda ehangach a'i chyfraniad at flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad o ran adfywio, cynhwysiant cymdeithasol ac addysg a dysgu gydol oes.

O ran y diddordeb yn y we, mae'n deg dweud bod gan Cadw bresenoldeb trawiadol ar y we. Dena oddeutu 175,000 o drawiadau bob blwyddyn. Mae cyfres helaeth o gyhoeddiadau o ran llyfrau a chanllawiau technegol. Maent wedi'u crynhoi ar y wefan ynghyd â gwybodaeth o ran sut i gyrraedd y safleoedd.

Mae'r comisiwn brenhinol yn arwain y gwaith o ddatblygu porth i'r we sy'n rhoi mynediad at wybodaeth archeolegol ledled Cymru. Mae hynny'n adlewyrchu rhywfaint o'r gwaith rhagorol a wnaed yn yr Alban. Mae'r pedair ymddiriedolaeth archeolegol a Cadw wedi ymrwymo i hynny ac mae'r ymddiriedolaethau yn rheoli'r data technegol ac archeolegol ar ran y 22 o awdurdodau lleol.

Derbyniaf yn llwyr y gellid gwella'r cysylltiadau rhwng y gwefannau amrywiol hyn. Nid yw pawb yn gymwys i ddefnyddio 'Google' i lywio'i ffordd o amgylch gwefannau hanesyddol a threftadaeth ynghyd

accommodation booking sites. The information is there on the web, but we need to do more work on a clear click-through so that people can be signposted through this vast array of information. It is fair to say that the merger of the Wales Tourist Board into the heart of the Assembly Government will help that process, because you will then have two groups working within the Assembly Government—Assembly Government officials in Cadw and Assembly Government officials in the new tourism branch. There will be a much closer working relationship, and we can improve on that.

On Lisa's point on the map, I know that the issue of battlefields is close to your heart. I confess that I am unsure about where we are in progressing that, but I will write to you.

To conclude, we have a fantastic resource in Wales. It is enormously rich, and does not span a single period of history. Whatever your interest—from the Iron Age to twentieth-century history—there is certainly much in most corners of Wales to excite your interest. The documentation record through Cadw and colleagues in the royal commission is very rich. The web presence is good, but not perfect. There certainly needs to be some improvement on that, but I firmly believe that the work that the Assembly Government is bringing forward, not least the merger that I mentioned between tourism and Cadw officials, means that we can build a better and stronger web presence.

â safleoedd teithio a gwestai ac archebu llety. Mae'r wybodaeth yno ar y we ond mae angen inni wneud mwy i weithio ar lwybr clir drwy'r gwefannau er mwyn tywys pobl drwy'r amrywiaeth helaeth hwn o wybodaeth. Mae'n deg dweud y bydd y broses o uno Bwrdd Croeso Cymru â Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gymorth i'r broses honno, oherwydd bydd gennych wedyn ddau grŵp yn gweithio yn Llywodraeth y Cynulliad—swyddogion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn Cadw a swyddogion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn y gangen dwristiaeth newydd, Bydd perthynas waith agosach a gallwn wella ar hynny.

O ran pwynt Lisa yn ymwneud â'r map, gwn fod safleoedd brwydrau yn fater sy'n agos at eich calon. Cyfaddefaf nad wyf yn siŵr beth yw'r datblygiadau diweddaraf, ond ysgrifennaf atoch.

I gloi, mae gennym adnodd anhygoel yng Nghymru. Mae'n gyfoethog tu hwnt ac mae'n rhychwantu mwy nag un cyfnod mewn hanes. Waeth beth fo'ch diddordeb—o'r Oes Haearn i hanes yr ugeinfed ganrif—mae llawer i'w gael ym mhob cwr o Gymru i'ch cyffroi. Mae'r cofnod dogfennol gan Cadw a chydweithwyr yn y comisiwn brenhinol yn sylweddol iawn. Mae'r presenoldeb ar y we yn dda, ond nid yw'n berffaith. Mae angen gwella rhywfaint ar hynny yn sicr, ond credaf yn gryf y bydd y gwaith y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei ddatblygu, ac yn sicr yr uno a grybyllais rhwng twristiaeth a swyddogion Cadw, yn golygu y gallwn adeiladu presenoldeb cryfach a gwell ar y we.

Dadl Fer Short Debate

Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol yng Nghymru Social Justice in Wales

Mark Isherwood: I have agreed to take a contribution from Mick Bates. Unfortunately, Leanne Wood has had to withdraw her request as she had to leave.

The idea of social justice has been the driving force behind centre-left politics in Western societies for over a century. However, social justice in the twenty-first century is not the

Mark Isherwood: Yr wyf wedi cytuno i gymryd cyfraniad gan Mick Bates. Yn anffodus, mae Leanne Wood wedi gorfod tynnu ei chais yn ôl am ei bod wedi gorfod gadael.

Y grym sydd wedi bod wrth wraidd gwleidyddiaeth canol-chwaith yng nghymdeithasau'r Gorllewin ers dros ganrif yw'r syniad o gyfiawnder cymdeithasol.

monopoly of any one party. All mainstream political parties want to tackle poverty, but we must find different solutions to the deep-rooted problems of multiple deprivation and the root causes of poverty in Wales.

We often hear Labour claim that only the state can guarantee fairness. A centralised top-down approach means well, but can fail badly. I believe that social justice can only be delivered by empowering people to fulfil their potential and to take ownership of their communities. We must start to trust people and share responsibility. We must remove the limits on what the voluntary sector, social enterprises and community groups can do.

It is those social entrepreneurs and poverty fighters who can deliver the solutions to the long-term problems of our most deprived communities. They combine public sector values with private sector standards. They can succeed where the state has failed.

I refer, for example, to Crest—a wood recycling project—in Llandudno Junction, which I visited with the shadow secretary of state for constitutional affairs, Oliver Heald, a month ago. Crest provides skills and a second chance for ex-offenders and the jobless, with support from the local authority.

I believe that the Welsh Assembly Government means well, but it continues to fail in many areas because it fails to listen. Cardiff University states that good housing should be at the heart of community regeneration and the Chartered Institute of Housing Cymru states that an adequate supply of affordable housing is key to creating sustainable communities. Despite this and rising waiting lists, homelessness and house prices, this Labour Welsh Assembly Government has massively cut funding for social and affordable housing.

Yesterday, in Plenary, the Minister for Social

Fodd bynnag, nid yw cyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yn eiddo i unrhyw un blaid. Dymuna pob plaid wleidyddol brif ffrwd fynd i'r afael â thlodi, ond rhaid inni gael atebion gwahanol i broblemau amddifadedd lluosog ac achosion sylfaenol tlodi sydd wedi'u gwreiddio'n ddwfn yng Nghymru.

Byddwn yn aml yn clywed honiad Llafur mai'r wladwriaeth yn unig all warantu tegwch. Bwriadau da sy'n sail i ymagwedd ganolog o'r brig i'r bôn, ond gall ymagwedd felly fethu'n llwyr. Credaf mai dim ond drwy rymuso pobl i wireddu eu potensial ac i berchenogi eu cymunedau y gellir sicrhau cyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Rhaid inni ddechrau ymddiried mewn pobl a rhannu cyfrifoldeb. Rhaid inni ddileu'r cyfyngiadau ar yr hyn y gall y sector gwirfoddol, mentrau cymdeithasol a grwpiau cymunedol ei wneud.

Yr entrepreneuriaid cymdeithasol hynny a'r rheini sy'n brwydro yn erbyn tlodi a all ddarparu'r atebion i broblemau hirdymor ein cymunedau mwyaf difreintiedig. Maent yn cyfuno gwerthoedd y sector cyhoeddus â safonau'r sector preifat. Gallant lwyddo lle mae'r wladwriaeth wedi methu.

Cyfeiriaf, er enghraifft, at Crest—prosiect ailgylchu pren—yng Nghyffordd Llandudno, yr ymwelais ag ef gydag ysgrifennydd gwladol yr wrthblaid dros faterion cyfansoddiadol, Oliver Heald, fis yn ôl. Mae Crest yn rhoi sgiliau ac ail gyfle i gyn-droseddwyr a phobl ddi-waith, gyda chymorth gan yr awdurdod lleol.

Credaf fod bwriad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn iawn, ond mae'n parhau i fethu mewn sawl maes am nad yw'n gwranddo. Dywed Prifysgol Caerdydd y dylai tai da fod wrth wraidd adfywio cymunedol a nota Sefydliad Tai Siartredig Cymru fod cyflenwad digonol o dai fforddiadwy yn allweddol i greu cymunedau cynaliadwy. Er gwaethaf hyn a rhestrau aros, digartrefedd a phrisiau tai sy'n cynyddu, mae Llywodraeth Lafur Cynulliad Cymru wedi lleihau'r arian ar gyfer tai cymdeithasol a fforddiadwy yn sylweddol.

Ddoe, yn y Cyfarfod Llawn, heriodd Edwina

Justice and Regeneration, Edwina Hart, disputed my statement to that effect. Let me help her with a few facts. Funding for the Welsh social housing grant programme was £173.7 million in 1996-97, with £98.6 million coming from the Government and £75.1 million through private finance by housing associations. Last year, in contrast, it totalled just £96.4 million—a 45 per cent fall—with equivalent devolved Government funding cut by £42.2 million. Even with planned budget increases through to 2007-08, the social housing grant will still be less in absolute terms, and massively less in real terms than it was 10 years earlier. Without urgent action to tackle the Welsh housing crisis, Labour's multimillion pound investment in community regeneration is like pouring water into a bucket full of holes rather than going out and buying a new bucket.

The number of households needing accommodation in Wales is forecast to increase by 12 per cent over the next 10 years. However, under Labour, the number of new social housing dwellings built in Wales has been cut by three quarters.

In the first six years of devolution, housing associations and councils built 4,436 new dwellings. That contrasts with the 17,398 dwellings built in Wales during the last six years of Conservative government. Under Labour, the number of people in Wales receiving Government help to buy their first house has fallen by two thirds. In Wales today, an estimated 225,000 people are living in unfit accommodation; one in seven households lives in fuel poverty; and the backlog in urgent housing repairs across Wales now exceeds £4 billion. We now see Welsh councils telling the poorest households that they will have to wait several years for essential repair grants, and we now see my own council writing to all of its council tenants to tell them that their homes will not be repaired unless they are at risk of injury or death.

Hart, y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio, fy natganiad i'r perwyl hwnnw. Gadewch imi ei helpu drwy roi rhai ffeithiau iddi. Yr oedd yr arian ar gyfer rhaglen grant tai cymdeithasol Cymru yn £173.7 miliwn yn 1996-97, gyda £98.6 miliwn yn dod o'r Llywodraeth a £75.1 miliwn yn dod drwy gyllid preifat gan gymdeithasau tai. Y llynedd, mewn cyferbyniad â hynny, cyfanswm yr arian oedd £96.4 miliwn—gostyngiad o 45 y cant—a gostyngwyd arian cyfwerth Llywodraeth ddatganoledig £42.2 miliwn. Hyd yn oed gyda'r cynnydd arfaethedig yn y gyllideb hyd at 2007-08, bydd y grant tai cymdeithasol yn parhau i fod yn llai mewn termau absoliwt, ac yn llawer llai mewn termau real nag yr oedd 10 mlynedd yn gynharach. Heb gamau gweithredu brys i fynd i'r afael ag argyfwng tai Cymru, mae buddsoddiad Llafur o filiynau o bunnoedd mewn adfywio cymunedol yn debyg i arllwys dŵr i mewn i fwced sy'n llawn tyllau yn hytrach na mynd allan i brynu bwced newydd.

Rhagwelir y bydd nifer yr aelwydydd y mae angen llety arnynt yng Nghymru yn cynyddu 12 y cant dros y 10 mlynedd nesaf. Fodd bynnag, o dan Lafur, mae nifer y tai cymdeithasol newydd a adeiledir yng Nghymru wedi gostwng tri chwarter.

Yn ystod chwe blynedd cyntaf datganoli, adeiladodd cymdeithasau tai a chynghorau 4,436 o anheddau newydd. Mae hynny'n gwrthgyferbynnu â'r 17,398 o anheddau a adeiladwyd yng Nghymru yn ystod chwe blynedd olaf y llywodraeth Geidwadol. O dan Lafur, mae nifer y bobl yng Nghymru sy'n cael cymorth gan y Llywodraeth i brynu eu cartref cyntaf wedi gostwng dau draean. Yng Nghymru heddiw, mae amcangyfrif o 225,000 o bobl yn byw mewn llety anaddas; mae un o bob saith o aelwydydd yn wynebu tloedi tanwydd; ac mae'r ôl-groniad o atgyweiriadau tai brys bellach yn fwy na £4 biliwn. Mae cynghorau Cymru bellach yn dweud wrth yr aelwydydd tlotaf y bydd yn rhaid iddynt ddisgwyl am flynyddoedd lawer i gael grantiau atgyweirio hanfodol, ac mae fy nghyngor i bellach yn ysgrifennu at bob un o'i denantiaid cyngor i ddweud wrthynt na chaiff eu cartrefi eu hatgyweirio oni bai eu bod mewn perygl o gael anaf neu o farw.

As we heard yesterday, homelessness in Wales has more than doubled since devolution and Shelter Cymru estimates that at least 50,000 people now experience homelessness in Wales each year, adding that the latest figures show a continued rise in homelessness in Wales. It comes as no surprise, therefore, to learn that waiting lists for housing across Wales rose by 50 per cent last year alone, and the number waiting is projected to exceed 100,000. We now see Welsh local authorities reporting housing waiting lists of up to nine years, which did not exist in 1999.

The bottom line is that every day in Britain, more than 1 million children wake up in squalid, temporary or crowded accommodation and that Wales has the worst housing conditions in the United Kingdom. Bad housing is making our children ill, robbing them of a decent education and damaging their future. To tackle this crisis, we must look beyond the public sector and unlock the potential in the voluntary and private sectors.

Michael Heseltine launched community regeneration as we now know it in Liverpool on 20 July 1981. That was a momentous day. As he has said, what we did then has now become the consensus policy: a constructive partnership between the public, voluntary and private sectors. The Knowsley village estate, which was one of the most deprived in the United Kingdom at that time, was the first to benefit from the Heseltine initiative, which I am pleased was relaunched in Liverpool last Monday by the shadow Cabinet. The Knowsley scheme manager is now working with STARS North Wales—which stands for safety, tolerance, awareness, regeneration and security, and is a social enterprise based in West Rhyl—to find a way forward here more than two decades later. Despite winning awards and cutting crime in north Wales's most deprived ward, STARS had been forced to make 21 of its 23 community wardens redundant. When I met the Knowsley scheme manager in Rhyl before Christmas, he told me that the scheme is about building safe, strong communities, and about how to achieve whole-community involvement.

Fel y clywsom ddoe, mae digartrefedd yng Nghymru wedi mwy na dyblu ers datganoli ac mae Shelter Cymru yn amcangyfrif bod o leiaf 50,000 o bobl yng Nghymru bellach yn ddigartref bob blwyddyn, gan ychwanegu bod y ffigurau diweddaraf yn dangos cynnydd parhaus mewn digartrefedd yng Nghymru. Nid yw'n syndod dysgu, felly, i restrau aros am dai ledled Cymru godi 50 y cant y llynedd yn unig, a rhagwelir y bydd y nifer sy'n aros yn fwy na 100,000. Mae awdurdodau lleol Cymru bellach yn nodi bod ganddynt restrau aros am dai o hyd at naw mlynedd, nad oeddent yn bodoli yn 1999.

Y gwir yw bod mwy na miliwn o blant yn deffro bob dydd ym Mhrydain mewn llety budr, dros dro neu orlawn a bod gan Gymru yr amodau tai gwaethaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Mae tai gwael yn gwneud ein plant yn sâl, gan eu hamddifadu o addysg dda a chan niweidio eu dyfodol. Er mwyn mynd i'r afael â'r argyfwng hwn, rhaid inni edrych y tu hwnt i'r sector cyhoeddus a datgloi potensial y sector gwirfoddol a'r sector preifat.

Lansiodd Michael Heseltine adfywio cymunedol fel y'i gelwir bellach yn Lerpwl ar 20 Gorffennaf 1981. Yr oedd hwnnw'n ddiwrnod pwysig. Fel y mae wedi'i ddweud, mae'r hyn a wnaethom bryd hynny bellach wedi dod yn bolisi consensws: partneriaeth adeiladol rhwng y sector cyhoeddus, y sector gwirfoddol a'r sector preifat. Ystad pentref Knowsley, sef un o'r ystadau mwyaf difreintiedig yn y Deyrnas Unedig ar y pryd, oedd y cyntaf i gael budd o fenter Heseltine, ac yr wyf yn falch i'r fenter honno gael ei hail-lansio yn Lerpwl ddydd Llun diwethaf gan Gabinet yr wrthblaid. Mae rheolwr cynllun Knowsley bellach yn gweithio gyda STARS Gogledd Cymru—sy'n sefyll yn Saesneg am ddiogelwch personol, goddefgarwch, ymwybyddiaeth, adfywio a diogelwch eiddo, sy'n fenter gymdeithasol yng ngorllewin y Rhyl—i ddod o hyd i ffordd ymlaen yma fwy nag ugain mlynedd yn ddiweddarach. Er ennill gwobrau a gostwng troseddau yn ward fwyaf difreintiedig y gogledd, yr oedd STARS wedi'i gorfodi i ddiswyddo 21 o'i 23 o wardeiniaid cymunedol. Pan gyfarfûm â rheolwr cynllun Knowsley yn y Rhyl cyn y Nadolig, dywedodd wrthyf fod a wnelo'r cynllun ag

adeiladu cymunedau cryf, diogel a sut i gynnwys y gymuned gyfan.

5.20 p.m.

He added that regeneration began in the early 1980s with housing stock transfer from the council to a housing association, and he told me that this was about giving tenants a voice. Wales must learn from this. As the Council of Mortgage Lenders has stated, sadly, to date, the politics of the process have got firmly in the way of reality. The question is: for how much longer do the council tenants of Wales get less than they deserve and need?

That alone will not be enough. We must also restore social housing grants to levels that would allow more affordable housing. As Business in the Community states, there is a need to draw out the linkages between housing and the local economy. The lack of affordable housing has an impact on the ability to sustain existing businesses and attract new ones. The shortage of affordable housing is putting new businesses off settling, and young people are leaving to live in larger towns.

Last weekend, former Secretary of State for Wales, Lord Walker, told us that his father's unemployment had a huge impact on his political philosophy, as, I have to say, did my father's on mine. He told us that, during the 1980s and early 1990s, Wales, with 5 per cent of the UK population, obtained 22 per cent of all inward investment. He said that unemployment in Wales halved, going down faster than in any other UK region, that unemployment in the south Wales Valleys went down faster than in any other region in Wales, and that the Cardiff bay development got the go-ahead, despite strong opposition from a local MP called Rhodri Morgan.

We launched the Valleys initiative, and we delivered an enormous housing campaign and boosted capital investment via the private sector. In fact—and I underline the word

Ychwanegodd fod adfywio wedi dechrau ar ddechrau'r 1980au pan drosglwyddwyd stoc tai o'r cyngor i gymdeithas tai, a dywedodd wrthyf fod a wnelo hyn â rhoi cyfle i denantiaid leisio barn. Rhaid i Gymru ddysgu o hyn. Fel y nododd y Cyngor Benthycwyr Morgeisi, yn anffodus, hyd yma, mae gwleidyddiaeth y broses wedi rhwystro'r realiti. Y cwestiwn yw: am faint yn rhagor y bydd tenantiaid cyngor Cymru yn cael llai nag y maent yn ei haeddu ac sydd arnynt ei angen?

Ni fydd hynny ar ei ben ei hun yn ddigon. Rhaid inni hefyd adfer grantiau tai cymdeithasol i lefelau a fyddai'n caniatáu mwy o dai fforddiadwy. Fel y dywed Busnes yn y Gymuned, mae angen cydnabod y cysylltiadau rhwng tai a'r economi leol. Caiff diffyg tai fforddiadwy effaith ar y gallu i gynnal busnesau presennol a denu rhai newydd. Mae diffyg tai fforddiadwy yn rhwystro busnesau newydd rhag ymsefydlu, ac mae pobl ifanc yn gadael i fyw mewn trefi mwy.

Y penwythnos diwethaf, dywedodd cyn-Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru, yr Arglwydd Walker, wrthym fod y ffaith fod ei dad yn ddi-waith wedi cael effaith fawr ar ei athroniaeth wleidyddol, yn yr un modd ag y cafodd diweithdra fy nhad innau effaith arnaf fi, rhaid imi ddweud. Dywedodd wrthym, yn ystod yr 1980au a dechrau'r 1990au, fod Cymru, gyda 5 y cant o boblogaeth y DU, wedi cael 22 y cant o'r holl fewnfuddsoddi. Dywedodd fod diweithdra yng Nghymru wedi haneru, gan ostwng yn gyflymach nag mewn unrhyw ranbarth arall yn y DU, fod diweithdra yng Nghymoedd y de wedi gostwng yn gyflymach nag unrhyw ranbarth arall yng Nghymru, a bod datblygiad Bae Caerdydd wedi ei gymeradwyo, er gwaethaf gwrthwynebiad taer gan AS lleol o'r enw Rhodri Morgan.

Lansiwyd menter y Cymoedd gennym, a chyflwynwyd ymgyrch tai enfawr gennym a hybu buddsoddiad cyfalaf drwy'r sector preifat. Mewn gwirionedd, etifeddodd Llafur

'fact'—Labour inherited the best record on job creation in Europe and inward investment second only to the United States internationally. Those are completely independent figures. However, under Labour, the UK has slipped from fourth place to thirteenth in the international competitiveness league, and Wales has slipped from first to ninth place within the UK on attracting inward investment.

Wales now has lower prosperity than any other UK nation or region. The gap between the rich and the poor has widened since 1997. A third of Welsh children live in households earning less than half of the UK average income, and one in five of Welsh working-age households have no-one in employment. One in six Welsh children is being brought up in households where no-one works. In fact, if Welsh economic activity was at the UK level, 100,000 more Welsh people would be have jobs. Even more worryingly, the number of young people who are not in work, education or training in Wales has risen since devolution, and more than a quarter of all children, young people and adults in Wales have basic literacy and numeracy problems, which links in with debt poverty. Citizens Advice Cymru reports that debt inquiries in Wales have increased at a faster rate than anywhere else in Britain.

When it comes to the voluntary sector, the Welsh Assembly Government talks the talk, but it does not walk the walk. Following cuts in real terms in Welsh Assembly Government funding to Wrexham Borough Council, Wrexham's older people commissioning plan reveals that direct services provided by the council are more expensive than those provided by the independent voluntary sector. In evidence given to the North Wales Regional Committee, hospices showed that they could deliver more respite and palliative care at a lower cost than the statutory sector, generating a significant saving for the NHS. An independent evaluation of support provided through the carers' grant scheme in Flintshire found that the voluntary sector could deliver care of equal quality at a far

y record orau yn Ewrop o ran creu swyddi, a record o ran mewnfuddsoddi a oedd yn ail i'r Unol Daleithiau yn unig yn rhyngwladol. Ffigurau cwbl annibynnol yw'r rhain. Fodd bynnag, o dan Lafur, mae'r DU wedi gostwng o'r pedwerydd lle i'r trydydd lle ar ddeg o ran cystadleurwydd rhyngwladol, ac mae Cymru wedi gostwng o'r lle cyntaf i'r nawfed lle yn y DU o ran denu mewnfuddsoddiad.

Mae ffyniant Cymru bellach yn is nag unrhyw wlad neu ranbarth arall yn y DU. Mae'r bwlch rhwng pobl gyfoethog a phobl dlawd wedi ehangu er 1997. Mae traean o blant Cymru yn byw mewn aelwydydd sy'n ennill llai na hanner incwm cyfartalog y DU, ac mewn un aelwyd oedran gweithio o bob pump yng Nghymru, nid oes neb mewn cyflogaeth. Caiff un plentyn o bob chwech yng Nghymru ei fagu mewn aelwyd lle nad oes neb yn gweithio. Mewn gwirionedd, pe bai gweithgarwch economaidd Cymru ar lefel y DU, byddai gan 100,000 mwy o bobl Cymru swyddi. Yr hyn sy'n peri mwy fyth o bryder yw bod nifer y bobl ifanc nad ydynt mewn gwaith, addysg na hyfforddiant yng Nghymru wedi codi ers datganoli, a bod gan fwy na chwarter yr holl blant, pobl ifanc ac oedolion yng Nghymru broblemau llythrennedd a rhifedd sylfaenol, sy'n gysylltiedig â thlodi oherwydd dyledion. Mae Cyngor ar Bopeth Cymru yn dweud bod ymholiadau ynghylch dyledion yng Nghymru wedi cynyddu'n gyflymach nag mewn unrhyw fan arall ym Mhrydain.

O ran y sector gwirfoddol, mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn ddigon parod i sôn am y mater, ond mae'n llai parod i weithredu. Yn dilyn toriadau real yng nghyllid Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i Gyngor Bwrdeistref Wrecsam, mae cynllun comisiynu pobl hŷn Wrecsam yn datgelu bod gwasanaethau uniongyrchol a ddarperir gan y cyngor yn ddrutach na'r rhai a ddarperir gan y sector gwirfoddol annibynnol. Mewn tystiolaeth a roddwyd i Bwyllgor Rhanbarth y Gogledd, dangosodd hosbisau y gallent ddarparu mwy o ofal seibiant a gofal lliniarol yn rhatach na'r sector statudol, gan greu arbedion mawr i'r GIG. Darganfu gwerthusiad annibynnol o gymorth a ddarperir drwy'r cynllun grant gofalwyr yn sir y Fflint y gallai'r sector gwirfoddol ddarparu gofal o'r un safon am

lower price than the statutory sector could. However, the local council there now threatens an annual cut of £150,000 in voluntary sector funding.

Mental health day care centres in that county are now threatened with closure. The Welsh Assembly Government states that it wishes to deliver care closer to home. However, community hospitals with beds that are fully occupied are threatened with closure and replacement by local treatment centres without beds. That is why I ask all Assembly Members to become patrons of CHANT Cymru, community hospitals acting nationally together, working in partnership with the CHANT cross-party campaign group in Westminster to lobby Ministers and raise awareness of the threat to local community hospitals. Many Labour Members belong to it, and I hope that we will see many Members here joining too.

Figures produced by Care Forum Wales show that, even if a greater proportion of older people receive care in their homes in future, demand for care home beds will increase. It adds that care in the community is not an alternative for the elderly, dependent and infirm patients who occupy its beds. Three weeks ago, in the Assembly, Care Forum Wales stated that it was losing care home capacity because of Welsh Assembly Government underfunding. Our hospices tell me that they now face cutbacks because the Welsh Assembly Government refuses to extend direct funding.

Women's Aid tells me of its concern that cuts are affecting its ability to help and resettle abused women. Last autumn, I fought to keep open the Tŷ Gwyn centre for traumatised ex-servicemen, near Llandudno. It was the only civilian centre in the UK for unstable ex-servicemen suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder and associated drug and alcohol problems. The Welsh Assembly Government would not listen. Tŷ Gwyn closed, and a whole body of men who served their country was betrayed. That is how they see it—that is the fact.

bris llawer is na'r sector statudol. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cyngor lleol yno bellach yn bygwth gostyngiad blynyddol o £150,000 yng nghyllid y sector gwirfoddol.

Mae bygythiad nawr y caiff canolfannau gofal dydd iechyd meddwl yn y sir honno eu cau. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn datgan ei bod am gyflwyno gofal yn agosach i'r cartref. Fodd bynnag, mae ysbytai cymuned nad oes dim welyau gwag ganddynt mewn perygl o gau, a bydd canolfannau trin lleol heb welyau yn cymryd eu lle. Dyna pam yr wyf yn gofyn i holl Aelodau'r Cynulliad noddï CHANT Cymru, ysbytai cymuned yn gweithredu'n genedlaethol gyda'i gilydd, gan weithio mewn partneriaeth â grŵp ymgyrchu trawsbleidiol CHANT yn San Steffan i lobïo Gweinidogion a chodi ymwybyddiaeth o'r bygythiad i ysbytai cymuned lleol. Mae nifer o Aelodau Llafur wedi ymuno, a gobeithio y gwelwn nifer o Aelodau yma hefyd yn ymuno.

Mae ffigurau a gynhyrchwyd gan Fforwm Gofal Cymru yn dangos, hyd yn oed os bydd cyfradd uwch o bobl hŷn yn cael gofal yn eu cartrefi yn y dyfodol, y bydd y galw am welyau cartrefi gofal yn cynyddu. Mae'n ychwanegu nad yw gofal yn y gymuned yn ddewis amgen i gleifion hŷn, dibynnol a methodig sydd yn ei welyau. Dair wythnos yn ôl, yn y Cynulliad, dywedodd Fforwm Gofal Cymru ei fod yn colli capasiti cartrefi gofal oherwydd tanariannu gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Dywed ein hosbisau wrthyf eu bod bellach yn wynebu toriadau am fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn gwrthod estyn arian uniongyrchol.

Mae Cymorth i Fenywod yn dweud wrthyf am ei bryder fod toriadau yn effeithio ar ei allu i gynorthwyo ac ailsefydlu merched sydd wedi'u cam-drin. Yn ystod yr hydref diwethaf, bŷm yn brwydro i gadw canolfan Tŷ Gwyn ar gyfer cyn-filwyr wedi'u trawmateiddio, ger Llandudno, ar agor. Hon oedd yr unig ganolfan sifil yn y DU ar gyfer cyn-filwyr ansad sy'n dioddef gan anhwylder straen ar ôl trawma a phroblemau cyffuriau ac alcohol cysylltiedig. Ni wrandawodd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Caewyd Tŷ Gwyn, a bradychwyd corff cyfan o ddynion a oedd wedi gwasanaethu eu gwlad. Dyna sut y gwelant bethau—dyna yw'r gwirionedd.

The Tyddyn Bach respite centre in Penmaenmawr faces a funding crisis. I am a patron of that centre. As HIV/AIDS spreads, this award-winning project is the only HIV/AIDS respite centre in England or Wales, but Welsh Assembly Government rules mean that, at present, its financial viability is threatened. I appeal to the Minister and to all her colleagues to do everything that they can to save that centre.

Only charities such as Save the Family in north-east Wales are giving families classed as 'intentionally homeless' the chance to be reunited and rehabilitated. I hosted the charity in the Assembly last year, and I visited it again last month. Once again, I extend the invitation of its members to the Minister to visit them and share their excellent practice, without which homelessness figures in north-east Wales would be far higher.

We must break the link between crime and addiction, and expand drug and alcohol treatment and education programmes. I have worked with several projects involving prisoners and ex-offenders. No-one wants their children to find dirty needles in playgrounds or addicts on their streets, and we must therefore tackle the causes as well as the symptoms of the problem. However, the reality in north Wales today is that the number of detoxification beds is being cut, and effective drug rehabilitation schemes for ex-offenders have been denied the support that they need.

Crime, vandalism, family breakdown, addiction, and poverty of aspiration continue to wreak havoc in too many communities. Our task is to weave again the bonds of mutual obligation and responsibility to which Margaret Thatcher referred when she said that there was no such thing as society. There is such a thing as society—it is just not the same thing as the state. Rather than shrinking the welfare state, we should talk of strengthening the welfare society.

Mae canolfan seibiant Tyddyn Bach ym Mhenmaenmawr yn wynebu argyfwng ariannu. Yr wyf yn un o noddwyr y ganolfan honno. Wrth i HIV/AIDS ledaenu, y prosiect hwn, sydd wedi ennill gwobrau, yw'r unig ganolfan seibiant HIV/AIDS yng Nghymru neu Loegr, ond mae rheolau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn golygu, ar hyn o bryd, bod ei hyfywedd ariannol o dan fygythiad. Apeliaf at y Gweinidog a'i holl gyd-Weinidogion i wneud popeth a allant i achub y ganolfan honno.

Dim ond elusennau megis Save the Family yn y gogledd-ddwyrain sy'n rhoi cyfle i deuluoedd a elwir yn 'ddigartref yn fwiadol' gael eu hailuno a'u hadsefydlu. Gwahoddais yr elusen i ddod i'r Cynulliad y llynedd, ac ymwelais â hi eto fis diwethaf. Unwaith eto, estynnaf wahoddiad ei haelodau i'r Gweinidog ymweld â hwy a rhannu eu harfer gwych. Byddai ffigurau digartrefedd yn y gogledd-ddwyrain lawer yn uwch hebddi.

Rhaid inni dorri'r cysylltiad rhwng troseddau a dibyniaeth, ac ehangu rhaglenni trin ac addysg cyffuriau ac alcohol. Yr wyf wedi gweithio gyda nifer o brosiectau yn cynnwys carcharorion a chyn-droseddwyr. Nid oes neb am i'w plant ddod o hyd i nodwyddau brwnt ar feysydd chwarae na phobl sy'n gaeth i gyffuriau ar eu strydoedd, ac felly rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â'r hyn sy'n achosi'r broblem yn ogystal â'i symptomau. Fodd bynnag, y sefyllfa sydd ohoni yn y gogledd yw bod nifer y gwelyau dadwenwyno yn cael ei ostwng, a gwrthodir y cymorth sydd ei angen ar gynlluniau adsefydlu cyffuriau effeithiol ar gyfer cyn-droseddwyr.

Mae troseddau, fandaliaeth, teuluoedd yn chwalu, dibyniaeth a diffyg uchelgais yn parhau i wneud llastr mewn gormod o gymunedau. Ein tasg yw cydblethu rhwymau cyd-rwymedigaeth a chydgyfrifoldeb unwaith eto, y cyfeiriodd Margaret Thatcher atynt pan ddywedodd nad oedd y fath beth â chymdeithas. Mae yna'r fath beth â chymdeithas—ond nid yw'r un fath â'r wladwriaeth. Yn hytrach na lleihau'r wladwriaeth les, dylem sôn am gryfhau'r gymdeithas les.

Rhyddid rhag tlodi, rhag bod yn gaeth i gyffuriau, a rhag ofni trosedd—nid oes yr un o'r rhain yn bosibl oni ryddhawn bobl rhag y cylch hwn o anobaith.

As Winston Churchill said,

'There is a limit beneath which no man may fall, but no limit to which any man might rise'.

Our task and our challenge is to deliver a set of values that are 'good for me, good for my neighbour', turning a welfare state safety net for the deprived and vulnerable into a welfare society springboard for all.

Mick Bates: Thank you for the opportunity to speak in your debate on social justice in Wales, Mark. It is a broad topic, and I am pleased to have some guidance from your wise words. For me, social justice is about narrowing the gap in income, wealth and power. I will restrict my remarks to power.

One of the Assembly's important opportunities is to empower communities through social enterprise, particularly in terms of governance. One of the most fundamental points of governance is for communities to own affordable houses, which the community can control for future generations. On narrowing the gap, nothing is nobler than providing affordable housing throughout Wales. I hope that, in her response to this debate, the Minister will make some reference to the efforts of those people in Wales who wish to do just that, so that houses can be retained in communities for future generations of young people.

The Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration (Edwina Hart): I will deal with Mick's comments first. As I presented a paper to the Social Justice and Regeneration Committee on improving the quality and availability of affordable housing in a number of areas, you will know, Mick, that I am very much committed to that agenda. I also concur with you that dealing with social justice issues is also about dealing with democratic deficit issues, and empowering

Freedom from poverty, from addiction, and from the fear of crime—none of these are possible unless we free people from the cycle of hopelessness.

Fel y dywedodd Winston Churchill,

Mae yna derfyn na all unrhyw ddyn fynd yn is nag ef, ond nid oes terfyn ar yr hyn y gallai dyn ymgysraedd ato.

Ein tasg a'n her yw cyflwyno casgliad o werthoedd sydd 'yn dda i mi, yn dda i'm cymydog', gan droi rhwyd diogelwch gwladwriaeth les ar gyfer pobl ddifreintiedig a diamddiffyn yn sbringfwrdd cymdeithas les i bawb.

Mick Bates: Diolch am y cyfle i siarad yn eich dadl ar gyfiawnder cymdeithasol yng Nghymru, Mark. Mae'n bwnc eang, ac yr wyf yn falch o gael ychydig arweiniad yn eich geiriau doeth. I mi, mae a wnelo cyfiawnder cymdeithasol â chau'r bwllch mewn incwm, cyfoeth a phŵer. Cyfyngaf fy sylwadau i bŵer.

Un o gyfleoedd pwysig y Cynulliad yw grymuso cymunedau drwy fenter gymdeithasol, yn arbennig o ran llywodraethu. Un o bwyntiau mwyaf sylfaenol llywodraethu yw i gymunedau fod yn berchen ar dai fforddiadwy, y gall y gymuned eu rheoli ar gyfer cenedlaethau yn y dyfodol. O ran cau'r bwllch, nid oes dim yn fwy clodwiw na darparu cartrefi fforddiadwy ledled Cymru. Gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog, yn ei hymateb i'r ddadl hon, yn cyfeirio mewn rhyw ffordd at yr ymdrechion gan y rheini yng Nghymru sy'n dymuno gwneud hynny, fel y gellir cadw cartrefi mewn cymunedau ar gyfer cenedlaethau o bobl ifanc yn y dyfodol.

Y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio (Edwina Hart): Byddaf yn ymdrin â sylwadau Mick yn gyntaf. Gan imi gyflwyno papur i'r Pwyllgor Cyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ar wella ansawdd ac argaeledd cartrefi fforddiadwy mewn nifer o ardaloedd, fe wyddoch, Mick, fy mod wedi ymrwymo'n gadarn i'r agenda honno. Cytunaf â chi hefyd fod mynd i'r afael â materion cyfiawnder cymdeithasol hefyd yn golygu mynd i'r afael

communities. Communities First, as a project that empowers the poorest communities, is proving to be of great value across Wales. It is not perfect in every part of Wales, and it does not function as well as we want it to in every part of Wales. However, it has made a good start on tackling some of the generational issues that we need to tackle.

I now turn to the party political broadcast on behalf of the Tory Party, which constituted the majority of Mark's speech. There were so many points in it cutting across so many parts of my portfolio that I was beginning to wonder when it would stop.

5.30 p.m.

However, I then started to think about Aesop's fables, which were favourite stories of mine as a child, particularly the one about the wolf in sheep's clothing, which certainly sprung to mind during that speech. You asked what social justice is. Social justice for your party, as I recall, was millions of unemployed people, no such thing as society and a zealot adherence to the free market, regardless of the consequences for working people. When we come to look at communities in Wales and their history at the end of the last century, the Conservative and Unionist Party will be condemned for its failure to understand social justice.

For me, social justice is not just about gimmicks, words, or getting elected, but it is in my soul. As a member of the Welsh Labour Party, I feel absolutely pass/ionate about social justice. At the end of the day, I came into politics, like most of my colleagues, to tackle poverty and inequality, and even though we do not have all the levers here in Government, I believe that we have, through working with central Government, made real achievements in certain areas.

I turn to a couple of key areas that need to be addressed. We must look at poverty rates. The recent Joseph Rowntree Foundation report entitled 'Monitoring Poverty and Social Exclusion' shows that poverty rates in

â materion diffyg democratiaeth a grymuso cymunedau. Mae Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, fel prosiect sy'n grymuso'r cymunedau tlotaf, o werth mawr ledled Cymru. Nid yw'n berffaith ym mhob rhan o Gymru, ac nid yw'n gweithio cystal ag y dymunwn ym mhob rhan o Gymru. Fodd bynnag, mae wedi mynd ati i ddelio â rhai o'r materion cenhedlaeth y mae angen inni fynd i'r afael â hwy.

Trof yn awr at y darllediad gwleidyddol ar ran y Torïaid, sef y rhan fwyaf o araith Mark. Yr oedd cynifer o bwyntiau ynddi a oedd yn torri ar draws cynifer o rannau o'm portffolio i fel fy mod yn dechrau dyfalu pryd y byddai'n gorffen.

Fodd bynnag, dechreuais wedyn feddwl am chwedlau Esop, fy hoff straeon pan oeddwn yn blentyn, yn arbennig yr un am y blaidd mewn croen dafad, a ddaeth i'm meddwl yn ystod yr araith honno. Yr oeddech yn gofyn beth yw cyfiawnder cymdeithasol. I'ch plaid chi, fel y cofiaf, yr oedd cyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn golygu miliynau o bobl ddi-waith, dim byd tebyg i gymdeithas, ac ymlyniad eithafol i'r farchnad rydd, beth bynnag fyddai'r canlyniadau i bobl a oedd yn gweithio. Pan edrychwn ar gymunedau yng Nghymru a'u hanes ar ddiwedd y ganrif ddiwethaf, caiff y Blaid Geidwadol ac Unoliaethol ei chondemnio am ei methiant i ddeall cyfiawnder cymdeithasol.

I mi, nid gimigau, geiriau a chael fy ethol yn unig yw cyfiawnder cymdeithasol; mae yn fy enaid. Fel aelod o Blaid Lafur Cymru, yr wyf yn teimlo'n frwd iawn dros gyfiawnder cymdeithasol. Yn y pen draw, deuthum yn wleidydd, fel y mwyafrif o'm cyd-Aelodau, i fynd i'r afael â thlodi ac anghydraddoldeb, ac er nad oes gennym yr holl ddulliau yma yn y Llywodraeth, credaf ein bod wedi gweld llwyddiannau gwirioneddol mewn rhai meysydd, drwy weithio gyda Llywodraeth ganolog.

Trof at ychydig feysydd allweddol y mae angen mynd i'r afael â hwy. Rhaid inni edrych ar gyfraddau tlodi. Dangosodd adroddiad diweddar Sefydliad Joseph Rowntree o'r enw 'Monitoring Poverty and

Wales have fallen faster than those in England and Scotland in the past decade, and are now no worse than the average for Britain as a whole. That is an improvement. Thanks to sizeable falls in recent years, the proportion of children living in low-income households in Wales is now the same as the UK average. The proportion of pensioners in low-income households has come down from around 25 per cent in the mid 1990s to around 20 per cent, and that is a rate that is comparable to working-age adults in these households. There is still a lot to do in this area, but, by looking at policies across portfolios, we can achieve some real change.

One of the key areas for us is obviously the child poverty strategy, which we will discuss later this year. We now have Flying Start, which is an excellent initiative that is targeted towards children from birth to the age of three in deprived communities. Therefore, across all portfolios, work is being undertaken to tackle the social justice agenda.

Finally, I have always been of the opinion, Mark, that leopards do not change their spots. New leaders, new spin, but, for me, there is definitely no conversion on the road to Damascus. That is my warning to the Welsh people.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's meeting to a close.

Social Exclusion' bod cyfraddau tlodi yng Nghymru wedi gostwng ynghynt nag yn Lloegr a'r Alban yn y deng mlynedd diwethaf ac nad ydynt yn waeth na'r cyfartaledd ar gyfer Prydain gyfan yn awr. Mae hynny'n welliant. Diolch i ostyngiadau mawr yn ddiweddar, mae cyfran y plant sy'n byw mewn cartrefi incwm isel yng Nghymru bellach yr un fath â chyfartaledd y DU. Mae cyfradd y pensiynwyr mewn cartrefi incwm isel wedi gostwng o ryw 25 y cant ganol yr 1990au i ryw 20 y cant, ac mae hynny'n gyfradd debyg i oedolion o oedran gweithio yn y cartrefi hyn. Mae llawer i'w wneud yn y maes hwn o hyd, ond drwy edrych ar bolisiau ar draws portffolios, gallwn gyflawni newid gwirioneddol.

Un o'r meysydd allweddol inni yn amlwg yw'r strategaeth tlodi plant y byddwn yn ei thrafod yn ddiweddarach eleni. Mae Dechrau'n Deg gennym bellach, sy'n fenter ardderchog wedi'i thargedu at blant o'u geni hyd at dair oed mewn cymunedau difreintiedig. Felly, ar draws yr holl bortffolios, gwneir gwaith i fynd i'r afael â'r agenda cyfiawnder cymdeithasol.

I gloi, yr wyf o'r farn erioed, Mark, nad yw llewpard yn newid ei frychni. Arweinwyr newydd, sbin newydd, ond i mi, yn bendant, nid oes tröedigaeth ar y ffordd i Ddamascus. Dyna fy rhybudd i bobl Cymru.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.32 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.32 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)