



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

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

**Dydd Mercher, 29 Mawrth 2006
Wednesday, 29 March 2006**

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

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

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

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

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 1, **The Presiding Officer:** Question 1, OAQ0773(HSS), yn ôl. OAQ0773(HSS), has been withdrawn.

**Y Contract Ocsigen Newydd
The New Oxygen Contact**

Q2 Jenny Randerson: Will the Minister make a statement on the new oxygen contact? OAQ0793(HSS)

C2 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y contract ocsigen newydd? OAQ0793(HSS)

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): As you are aware, I made a statement to the Assembly on 21 March concerning this matter. I have nothing further to add today, but I will keep Members informed of progress.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Fel y gwyddoch, gwnaethum ddatganiad am y mater hwn i'r Cynulliad ar 21 Mawrth. Nid oes gennyf ddim i'w ychwanegu heddiw, ond byddaf yn parhau i roi gwybodaeth i Aelodau am ei hynt.

Jenny Randerson: We are all very grateful to the pharmacists of Wales who have stepped into the breach caused by the chaos of the new oxygen contract. Will you give them a commitment that they will be properly recompensed for the services that they have provided between February and, quite possibly, July—I think that that is the latest date that has been given? They have been told that they will be paid at the old rates, which were agreed by the local health groups—it was that long ago—but they have incurred substantial costs. Having run down their stocks in January, as instructed, they have had to build them up again. Are you prepared to give them money over and above the old rates of pay?

Jenny Randerson: Yr ydym i gyd yn ddiolchgar iawn i fferyllwyr Cymru, sydd wedi llenwi'r bwloch a grëwyd gan ddrysych y contract ocsigen newydd. A wnewch ymrwymo i'w had-dalu'n briodol am y gwasanaethau a ddarparwyd ganddynt rhwng mis Chwefror a mis Gorffennaf, yn ddigon posibl—credaf mai dyna'r dyddiad diweddaraf a roddwyd? Dywedwyd wrthynt y cânt eu talu yn ôl yr hen gyfraddau, a a gytunwyd gan y grwpiau iechyd lleol—yr oedd mor bell yn ôl â hynny—ond maent tynnu costau sylweddol. Ar ôl lleihau eu stoc ym mis Ionawr, fel y gofynnwyd iddynt wneud, maent wedi gorfod ei gynyddu unwaith eto. A ydych yn barod i roi arian iddynt yn ychwanegol at yr hen gyfraddau tâl?

Brian Gibbons: It is certainly our intention that the present rates be rolled over. If local health boards feel, in the local circumstances, that additional remuneration is needed, we feel that that should be done from the non-cash-limited prescribing budget, particularly bearing in mind that there has been no reduction in that budget because of the change in contractual arrangements in relation to oxygen prescribing.

Brian Gibbons: Yr ydym yn sicr yn bwriadu parhau â'r cyfraddau presennol. Os bydd byrddau iechyd lleol yn teimlo, o dan yr amgylchiadau lleol, fod angen cydnabyddiaeth ychwanegol, teimlwn y dylid gwneud hynny gan ddefnyddio'r gyllideb ragnodi nad oes terfyn arian parod iddi, yn enwedig o gofio na fu gostyngiad yn y gyllideb honno oherwydd y newid mewn trefniadau cytundebol mewn perthynas â

rhagnodi ocsigen.

Jenny Randerson: I am sure, Minister, that local health boards will not welcome that news because very few of them regard themselves as having the spare cash to fill the gap. However, the other costs that local health boards will have to cover are those of establishing respiratory assessment teams on a massive scale and the assessments themselves. You have told us that the team in Blaenau Gwent has done an excellent job and created best practice that should be rolled out across Wales, but Blaenau Gwent had additional funding two years ago to establish that team and to undertake the work. Can you tell us how much of its total work has so far been completed and how much additional funding was given to Blaenau Gwent, so that we can make some assessment of the costs required by all local health boards throughout Wales in creating these respiratory assessment teams?

Jenny Randerson: Yr wyf yn siŵr, Weinidog, na fydd byrddau iechyd lleol yn croesawu'r newyddion hynny, oherwydd ychydig iawn ohonynt sy'n ystyried bod ganddynt arian dros ben i lenwi'r bwlch. Fodd bynnag, y costau eraill y bydd yn rhaid i fyrddau iechyd lleol eu talu yw'r rheini sy'n ymwneud â sefydlu timau asesu anadlu ar raddfa enfawr a'r asesiadau eu hunain. Yr ydych wedi dweud wrthym fod y tîm ym Mlaenau Gwent wedi gwneud gwaith ardderchog ac wedi creu arfer da a ddylai gael ei gyflwyno ledled Cymru, ond cafodd Blaenau Gwent arian ychwanegol ddwy flynedd yn ôl i sefydlu'r tîm hwnnw ac i ymgymryd â'r gwaith. A allwch ddweud wrthym faint o'i waith sydd wedi'i gwblhau hyd yma, a faint o arian ychwanegol a roddwyd i Flaenau Gwent, fel y gallwn wneud rhyw fath o asesiad o'r arian sydd ei angen ar bob bwrdd iechyd lleol ledled Cymru i greu'r timau asesu anadlu hyn?

Brian Gibbons: When the new oxygen contract was rolled out, there was no reduction in the money that was made available to local health boards to reflect the fact that they were no longer prescribing oxygen; the plan was that the money would be passed to Air Products, and it is our expectation that local health boards will continue to bear the cost of that. Bearing in mind that there is no expectation that this will be done in a couple of months' time—the assessment process will probably happen over 12 to 18 months, or possibly two years, depending on the local circumstances—and given that there has been no reduction in the allocation to local health boards for oxygen services, we would hope that they will pick up the costs. If they feel that the situation has changed radically, they will get in touch with us, but we do not expect that they will need to do that.

Brian Gibbons: Pan gyflwynwyd y contract ocsigen newydd, ni leihawyd yr arian a roddwyd i fyrddau iechyd lleol er mwyn adlewyrchu'r ffaith nad oeddent yn rhagnodi ocsigen bellach; y bwriad oedd trosglwyddo'r arian i Air Products, a disgwyliwn i fyrddau iechyd lleol barhau i dalu am hynny. O gofio na ddisgwylir i hyn gael ei wneud ymhen ychydig o fisoedd—bydd y broses asesu yn cymryd tua 12 i 18 mis fwy na thebyg, neu ddwy flynedd efallai, yn ôl yr amgylchiadau lleol—ac o gofio na leihawyd yr arian a roddir i fyrddau iechyd lleol ar gyfer gwasanaethau ocsigen, byddem yn gobeithio y byddent yn talu'r costau. Os teimlant fod y sefyllfa wedi newid yn sylweddol, byddant yn cysylltu â ni, ond ni ddisgwylir y bydd angen iddynt wneud hynny.

Jonathan Morgan: Will the Minister tell the Assembly what methods were used to inform patients of the changes that would result from the new oxygen contract?

Jonathan Morgan: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddweud wrth y Cynulliad pa ddulliau a ddefnyddiwyd i roi gwybod i gleifion am y newidiadau a fyddai'n deillio o'r contract ocsigen newydd?

Brian Gibbons: Patients were contacted by local health boards in the middle of the

Brian Gibbons: Cysylltwyd â chleifion gan fyrddau iechyd lleol ganol yr hydref, mi

autumn, I think. They were asked for permission to pass their information on to Air Products, and Air Products then sent a circular to all those patients who had given their consent to inform them what to expect of the service once it started in February.

Jonathan Morgan: I am grateful for that response. However, perhaps the Minister could explain why patients in Wales merely received rather technical advice by virtue of letters while, in England, publicity leaflets were given to patients so that they would understand more fully the reason for the changes and what to do in certain circumstances. Do you intend to review the way in which this was handled, because it is clear that the level and type of information given to patients in England was of greater benefit than the information given to patients in Wales?

Brian Gibbons: Having seen the leaflet that Air Products sent out, I do not agree with your assessment that it was a technical document. It was well written in everyday language that an average person would understand. It is my understanding that, notwithstanding the difference between England and Wales, all oxygen providers and all regions in England have had similar problems to those experienced in Wales, and no provider and region has been spared the problems.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Weinidog, a gaf i fynd â chi yn ôl at gydnabyddiaeth ariannol lawn i fferyllwyr cymunedol? Yr ydych wedi cydnabod, yn y Siambr ac yn y pwyllgor, eich dibyniaeth arnynt o ran sicrhau bod cleifion yn cael silindrau ocsigen. A ydych yn cytuno y byddwch yn dibynnu arnynt am o leiaf bedwar mis arall i ddarparu'r cyflenwadau hyn? Yr ydych wedi sôn am eich gobeithion a'ch disgwyliadau ynghylch cydnabyddiaeth gan y byrddau iechyd lleol, a hynny, fe dybiaf, yn gydnabyddiaeth lawn. Os na fydd y byrddau iechyd lleol yn gallu roi'r gydnabyddiaeth honno drwy gyfrwng taliadau, a wnewch chi roi gwarant y bydd eich Llywodraeth yn gwneud hynny, er mwyn dangos eich gwerthfawrogiad o gyfraniad fferyllwyr?

gredaf. Gofynnwyd am eu caniatâd i roi eu gwybodaeth i Air Products, ac yna anfonodd Air Products gylchlythyr at yr holl gleifion hynny a oedd wedi rhoi eu caniatâd i ddweud wrthynt beth i'w ddisgwyl gan y gwasanaeth ar ôl iddo ddechrau ym mis Chwefror.

Jonathan Morgan: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am yr ymateb hwnnw. Fodd bynnag, efallai y gallai'r Gweinidog egluro pam na chafodd cleifion yng Nghymru ond cyngor digon technegol ar ffurf llythyrau, ond yn Lloegr rhoddwyd taflenni cyhoeddusrwydd i gleifion er mwyn iddynt ddeall yn well y rheswm am y newidiadau a beth i'w wneud mewn rhai amgylchiadau. A ydych yn bwriadu adolygu'r modd yr ymdriniwyd â hyn, oherwydd mae'n amlwg bod lefel y wybodaeth a'r math o wybodaeth a roddwyd i gleifion yn Lloegr lawer yn fwy buddiol na'r wybodaeth a roddwyd i gleifion yng Nghymru?

Brian Gibbons: Wedi gweld y daflen a anfonwyd gan Air Products, nid wyf yn cytuno â'ch asesiad ei bod yn ddogfen dechnegol. Yr oedd wedi'i hysgrifennu'n dda mewn iaith syml y byddai person cyffredin yn gallu ei deall. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, er gwaethaf y gwahaniaeth rhwng Cymru a Lloegr, cafodd pob darparwr ocsigen a phob rhanbarth yn Lloegr broblemau tebyg i'r rheini a gafwyd yng Nghymru, ac nid oes yr un darparwr na rhanbarth wedi llwyddo i'w hosgoi.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Minister, may I take you back to the matter of full financial recognition for community pharmacists? You have acknowledged, in the Chamber and in committee, your dependence on them to ensure that patients receive oxygen cylinders. Do you agree that you will continue to depend on them for at least another four months to provide these supplies? You have referred to your hopes and aspirations as regards recognition by the local health boards, which, I presume, will be full recognition. If the local health boards cannot provide that financial recognition, will you give a guarantee that it will be provided by your Government, as a way of expressing your appreciation of the contribution made by pharmacists?

Brian Gibbons: Given that this is funded from the non-cash-limited budget, it is an open allocation, and that is how prescribing has traditionally been funded. Between the retention of the oxygen money and the uplift for prescribing, which is of the order of 6 per cent, we would hope that the non-cash-limited budget will be sufficient to sustain that. Generally, that is the case on a yearly basis. If, for some reason, something transpires to suggest that that is not the case, we would expect local health boards to come back to us. This is how the non-cash-limited budget has always operated, and we do not expect it to be different this year.

Brian Gibbons: O gofio ei fod yn cael ei ariannu gan y gyllideb nad oes terfyn arian parod iddi, mae'n ddyraniad agored, a dyna sut y mae rhagnodi wedi ei ariannu'n draddodiadol. Rhwng cadw'r arian ar gyfer ocsigen a'r cynnydd ar gyfer rhagnodi, sef 6 y cant, byddem yn gobeithio y byddai'r gyllideb nad oes terfyn arian parod iddi yn ddigonol i gynnal hynny. Yn gyffredinol, dyna'r sefyllfa bob blwyddyn. Os bydd rhywbeth yn dod i'r amlwg, am ryw reswm, sy'n awgrymu nad dyna'r sefyllfa, byddem yn disgwyl i fyrddau iechyd lleol ddod yn ôl atom. Dyma sut y mae'r gyllideb nad oes terfyn arian parod iddi wedi gweithredu erioed, ac ni ddisgwyliwn iddi fod yn wahanol eleni.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 3, OAQ0797(HSS), yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question 3, OAQ0795(HSS), has been withdrawn.

Adroddiadau Post Mortem ar Fabanod Marw-anedig Post-mortem Reports on Stillborn Babies

C4 Alun Ffred Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am sefyllfa rhieni o Wynedd ac Ynys Môn sy'n disgwyl adroddiadau post mortem ar fabanod marw-anedig? OAQ0727(HSS)

Q4 Alun Ffred Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the position regarding parents from Gwynedd and Ynys Môn who are awaiting post-mortem reports on stillborn babies? OAQ0727(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: All paediatric post mortems in Wales are carried out at the University Hospital of Wales. The Welsh Assembly Government is liaising with all trusts regarding local protocols and recorded turnaround times for reports on post mortems or further examinations to see whether any procedural changes might help minimise delays. To date, no problems exclusive to north Wales have been identified.

Brian Gibbons: Cynhelir pob post-mortem pediatrig yng Nghymru yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wrthi'n cysylltu â phob ymddiriedolaeth ynghylch protocolau lleol ac amseroedd a gofnodir ar gyfer llunio adroddiadau ar archwiliadau post-mortem neu archwiliadau pellach i weld a allai unrhyw newidiadau trefniadaeth helpu lleihau oedi. Hyd yma, ni nodwyd unrhyw broblemau sy'n effeithio ar y gogledd yn unig.

Alun Ffred Jones: Fel y gallwch ddychmygu, mae unrhyw riant sy'n dioddef y trawma o gael plentyn marw-anedig am weld diwedd y broses ffurfiol er mwyn iddynt allu dechrau galaru yn iawn. Mae'r cyfnod hir anochel rhwng y digwyddiad a chael y plentyn yn ôl i'w gofal yn peri problemau mawr, ac mae nifer o rieni wedi dod ataf i sôn am hynny. Derbyniaf eich bod wedi ateb y cwestiwn hwn yn rhannol eisoes, ond a ydych yn barod i ddwyn pwysau ar y sefydliadau perthnasol i geisio cyflymu'r broses er mwyn byrhau'r cyfnod anodd hwn i

Alun Ffred Jones: As you can imagine, any parent who goes through the trauma of stillbirth will want to see the formal procedures completed as soon as possible so that they can begin to grieve properly. The inevitable long wait between the occurrence and the return of the child to their care causes immense problems, and many parents have approached me to discuss this point. I accept that you have answered this question partly, but are you prepared to bring pressure to bear on the relevant organisations to try to speed up the process in order to reduce this difficult

rieni?

Brian Gibbons: There is no doubt that this is a difficult situation for anyone affected. I am sure that someone's ability to come to terms with events will be postponed in many instances if they are not able to get a definitive report on what happened.

2.10 p.m.

I have had representations on this from the Presiding Officer in a constituency capacity, Elfyn Llwyd and Albert Owen. Clearly, therefore, there is concern about the issue among interest groups in north Wales, but I have asked my officials to examine whether there was a unique problem in north Wales, and they have assured me that the problems are resulting from the pressures in the system, rather than it being a case of north Wales being discriminated against in some way. There are, I think, only two pathologists doing this work in Wales, and due to recommendations from the Carlile report and so forth, they are probably responsible for 1,500 post mortems and similar examinations. Therefore, it is a considerable workload, especially given that they have other, ongoing health service commitments.

The target is that examinations should be completed within six weeks, and we would like to see that happen, although I know from the examples that you have sent me that that is not happening in every instance.

Mark Isherwood: Minister, you referred to the Carlile review report, published in 2002. It stated that:

'postmortem examinations of children should take place in or as near as possible to the hospital where death has occurred or been certified',

adding that,

'parents should be fully informed at all stages'.

Is it still the case that all paediatric post mortems in Wales are being carried out at the University Hospital of Wales in Cardiff, and what action are you taking with Health

period for parents?

Brian Gibbons: Nid oes amheuaeth nad yw hon yn sefyllfa anodd i bawb y mae'n effeithio arnynt. Yr wyf yn siŵr na fydd rhywun yn gallu derbyn yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd mewn llawer achos nes y cânt adroddiad diffiniol ar yr hyn a ddigwyddodd.

Mae'r Llywydd wedi rhoi sylwadau Elfyn Llwyd ac Albert Owen, sy'n cynrychioli eu hetholaethau, imi ar hyn. Mae'n amlwg, felly, fod pryder ynghylch y mater ymhlith grwpiau buddiant yn y gogledd. Ond yr wyf wedi gofyn i'm swyddogion archwilio i weld a oedd problem unigryw yn y gogledd, ac maent wedi fy sicrhau bod y problemau'n deillio o'r pwysau yn y system, yn hytrach na bod camwahaniaethu yn erbyn y gogledd mewn rhyw ffordd. Credaf mai dim ond dau bathologydd sy'n gwneud y gwaith hwn yng Nghymru, ac yn sgîl argymhellion adroddiad Carlile ac ati, mae'n debygol eu bod yn gyfrifol am 1,500 o archwiliadau post-mortem ac archwiliadau tebyg. Felly, mae'n llwyth gwaith sylweddol, yn enwedig o gofio bod ganddynt ymrwymïadau parhaus eraill i'r gwasanaeth iechyd.

Y targed yw y dylid cwblhau archwiliadau cyn pen chwe wythnos, a hoffem weld hynny'n digwydd, er fy mod yn gwybod o'r enghreifftiau yr ydych wedi eu hanfon ataf nad yw hynny'n digwydd ym mhob achos.

Mark Isherwood: Weinidog, yr oeddech yn cyfeirio at adroddiad adolygiad Carlile, a gyhoeddwyd yn 2002. Dywedai:

'[y] dylai archwiliadau post-mortem ar blant ddigwydd mor agos ag y bo modd at y man y digwyddodd neu yr ardystiwyd y farwolaeth',

ac ychwanegodd,

'[dylai] pob rhiant gael ei hysbysu'n llawn ac yn fanwl ar bob cam'.

A gaiff pob post-mortem pediatrig yng Nghymru ei wneud yn Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru yng Nghaerdydd o hyd, a pha gamau yr ydych yn eu cymryd gyda Chomisiwn

Commission Wales to ensure that, in future, these services could be commissioned in north Wales for parents such as those referred to by Alun Ffred?

Brian Gibbons: This examination is a highly specialised one, and one of the lessons that we have learned over the years is that the ordinary general pathologist is not sufficiently expert to carry out this type of procedure. We really do need specialists to do this job properly. My understanding is that the pathologists involved are part of the University Hospital of Wales, and they are highly expert people. I think that a bid is being made by UHW for an additional pathologist, however, there are two problems there. HCW has to decide, in the face of competing priorities, how it prioritises this bid. Also, there is a UK-wide shortage of paediatric pathologists. This is not an issue that will be resolved in the next few weeks or months. However, as Alun Ffred said, out of consideration for the parents and in recognition of their distress, we must not lose sight of this.

Iechyd Cymru i sicrhau y gellid, yn y dyfodol, gomisiynu'r gwasanaethau hyn yn y gogledd ar gyfer rhieni fel y rhai y cyfeiriodd Alun Ffred atynt?

Brian Gibbons: Mae'r archwiliad hwn yn un arbenigol iawn, ac un o'r gwersi yr ydym wedi eu dysgu dros y blynyddoedd yw nad oes gan y patholegydd cyffredinol arferol ddigon o arbenigedd i ymgymryd â'r math hwn o weithdrefn. Mae gwir angen arbenigwyr arnom i wneud y gwaith hwn yn gywir. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, mae'r patholegwyr dan sylw yn rhan o Ysbyty Athrofaol Cymru, ac yn bobl arbenigol iawn. Credaf fod yr ysbyty hwn yn gwneud cais am batholegydd ychwanegol. Fodd bynnag, mae yna ddwy broblem. Rhaid i Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru benderfynu, yn wyneb blaenoriaethau croes, sut y mae'n blaenoriaethu'r cais hwn. Hefyd, mae prinder patholegwyr pediatrig ledled y DU. Ni chaiff y broblem hon ei datrys yn yr ychydig wythnosau na'r misoedd nesaf. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd Alun Ffred, er mwyn ystyried y rhieni a chydabod eu trallod, rhaid inni beidio ag anghofio hyn.

Gwasanaethau Wroleg yng Nghymru Urology Services in Wales

Q5 Brynle Williams: Will the Minister make a statement on urology services in Wales? OAO0746(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: Prompt access to high-quality urology services is an integral part of the Assembly Government's strategy for world-class health services. I expect local health boards to work with their partner NHS trusts to plan, organise and deliver such services.

Brynle Williams: I have a constituent who was told a fortnight ago that there is a 38-week wait for an appointment with a urologist. Do you agree that is unacceptable and how are you working to improve access to urology and other specialist services in Wales?

Brian Gibbons: In north Wales, 52 per cent

C5 Brynle Williams: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am wasanaethau wroleg yng Nghymru? OAO0746(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: Mae sicrhau y gall pobl ddefnyddio gwasanaethau wroleg o safon uchel yn brydlon yn rhan hanfodol o strategaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd o'r radd flaenaf. Yr wyf yn disgwyl i fyrddau iechyd lleol weithio gydag ymddiriedolaethau partner y GIG i gynllunio, trefnu a darparu gwasanaethau o'r fath.

Brynle Williams: Bythefnos yn ôl, dywedwyd wrth un o'm hetholwyr fod angen aros 38 wythnos am apwyntiad gydag wrolegydd. A gytunwch fod hynny'n annerbyniol? A sut yr ydych yn gweithio i sicrhau bod pobl yn gallu defnyddio gwasanaethau wroleg a gwasanaethau arbenigol eraill yng Nghymru yn fwy hwylyus?

Brian Gibbons: Yn y gogledd, mae 52 y

of people on the waiting list are waiting less than three months, and three quarters are on the list for less than six months. Therefore, significant progress has been made in reducing waiting times. From those statistics, you can see that the overwhelming majority of those on out-patient waiting lists for urology services in north Wales wait less than six months. My understanding is that we are on track to deliver the 12-month target also. In other words, no-one will wait more than 12 months for an out-patient appointment for urology services. If you look at the historic situation, you will see that that is a dramatic improvement in performance. By the end of next year, hopefully, we will be in a position to have no-one waiting more than eight months for an out-patient appointment, as part of our general drive to get no-one waiting more than 26 weeks from referral to commencement of treatment by the end of 2009.

Mick Bates: One way of reducing waiting times is by improving access to services. I know that you are committed to introducing satellite renal services in north Powys, but could you confirm that commitment by stating how much money you will invest in providing renal services at, for example, Welshpool Victoria Memorial Hospital? In that way, my constituents would not have to wait for, or travel so far to receive, important dialysis services.

Brian Gibbons: You will know that Health Commission Wales commissions dialysis services, and, from speaking to the commission, I know that it is concerned about access in Welshpool and north-west Wales, and about further developments in south-west Wales. Operational responsibility lies with HCW, so I would not have the detailed figures that you are asking for. I would be happy to ask whether HCW could give you those figures, if they are available, but I would not want to commit to that, as I do not know whether that operational information is available at the moment.

cant o'r bobl sydd ar y rhestr aros yn aros llai na thri mis, ac mae tri chwarter ar y rhestr am lai na chwe mis. Felly, gwnaed cryn dipyn o gynnydd i leihau amseroedd aros. O'r ystadegau hynny, gwelwch fod mwyafrif llethol y bobl hynny sydd ar restrau aros cleifion allanol ar gyfer gwasanaethau wroleg yn y gogledd yn aros llai na chwe mis. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, yr ydym ar y trywydd iawn i gyrraedd y targed 12 mis hefyd. Mewn geiriau eraill, ni fydd neb yn aros mwy na 12 mis am apwyntiad claf allanol ar gyfer gwasanaethau wroleg. Os edrychwch ar y sefyllfa hanesyddol, fe welwch fod hynny'n welliant sylweddol mewn perfformiad. Erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn nesaf, gobeithio, byddwn mewn sefyllfa lle na fydd neb yn aros mwy nag wyth mis i gael apwyntiad claf allanol, fel rhan o'n hymgais gyffredinol i sicrhau na fydd neb yn aros mwy na 26 wythnos rhwng cael eu cyfeirio a dechrau eu triniaeth erbyn diwedd 2009.

Mick Bates: Un ffordd o leihau amseroedd aros yw gwella mynediad i wasanaethau. Gwn eich bod wedi ymrwymo i gyflwyno gwasanaethau arenol lloeren yng ngogledd Powys, ond a allech gadarnhau'r ymrwymiad hwnnw drwy ddweud faint o arian y byddwch yn ei fuddsoddi i ddarparu gwasanaethau arenol, er enghraifft, yn Ysbyty Coffa Victoria yn y Trallwng? Drwy wneud hynny, ni fyddai'n rhaid i'm hetholwyr i aros am wasanaethau dialysis pwysig, na theithio mor bell i'w cael.

Brian Gibbons: Gwyddoch fod Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru yn comisiynu gwasanaethau dialysis, ac o siarad â'r comisiwn, gwn ei fod yn bryderus ynghylch mynediad yn y Trallwng a'r gogledd-orllewin, ac ynghylch datblygiadau pellach yn y de-orllewin. Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru sydd â'r cyfrifoldeb gweithredol, felly, nid oes gennyf y ffigurau manwl yr ydych yn gofyn amdanynt. Byddwn yn ddigon bodlon gofyn a allai Comisiwn Iechyd Cymru roi'r ffigurau hynny ichi, os ydynt ar gael. Ond ni fyddwn am addo hynny, gan na wn a yw'r wybodaeth weithredol honno ar gael ar hyn o bryd.

Gwella Triniaethau i Gleifion yng Nghymru Improving Patient Treatment in Wales

Q6 Irene James: Will the Minister make a **C6 Irene James:** A wnaiff y Gweinidog

statement about improving patient treatment in Wales? OAQ0774(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: The past two years has seen a significant improvement in the way NHS hospital services are planned, delivered and managed. One of our prime aims is to improve patient access and reduce waiting times. We are also tackling health inequalities, increasing capacity, supporting NHS staff and dealing with emergency pressures.

Irene James: Will you join me in welcoming Labour plans for the new hospital development on the Ystrad Fawr site at Ystrad Mynach, which is the preferred site of Caerphilly Local Health Board? This will benefit people in my constituency, Islwyn. Will you also congratulate the local administration on the action taken last week, which should prevent any further delays in building the new Caerphilly hospital?

Brian Gibbons: Yes. My officials have been working closely with key stakeholders in Caerphilly to ensure that this hospital is delivered on time. As you know, the hospital will cost well over £100 million. In many ways, the way in which the community has engaged with this proposal has been an excellent example of partnership working in the Caerphilly and Islwyn areas.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cytuno na allwn wella gofal i gleifion pan fo staff yn cael eu diswyddo yn y gwasanaeth iechyd. Mae'n debyg eich bod yn gwybod bod *Health Emergency* wedi darogan y bydd nifer o staff yn cael eu diswyddo yng Nghymru yn y dyfodol agos oherwydd dyledion cyrff iechyd. A allwch chi roi gwarant clir heddiw na fydd unrhyw ddiswyddiadau yng Nghymru o ganlyniad i'r dyledion hynny?

Brian Gibbons: I am not aware of any plans to use staff reductions as a mechanism to address debts. You will know, from my previous statements and from debates on this issue, that we feel that the fundamental problem of indebtedness in the NHS in Wales is as outlined by Sir Derek Wanless; it is not

ddatganiad am wella triniaethau i gleifion yng Nghymru? OAQ0774(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: Yn ystod y ddwy flynedd diwethaf, gwelwyd gwelliant sylweddol yn y ffordd y caiff gwasanaethau ysbyty'r GIG eu cynllunio, eu darparu a'u rheoli. Un o'n prif nodau yw gwella mynediad i gleifion a lleihau amseroedd aros. Yr ydym hefyd yn mynd i'r afael ag anghydraddoldebau iechyd, cynyddu capasiti, cefnogi staff y GIG a delio â phwysau argyfwng.

Irene James: A ymunwch â mi i groesawu cynlluniau'r blaid Lafur i ddatblygu ysbyty newydd ar safle Ystrad Fawr yn Ystrad Mynach, y safle y mae Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Caerffili yn ei ffafrio? Bydd hyn yn fuddiol i bobl yn fy etholaeth i, sef Islwyn. A wnewch longyfarch y weinyddiaeth leol hefyd ar y camau a gymerwyd yr wythnos diwethaf, a ddylai atal unrhyw oedi pellach wrth adeiladu ysbyty newydd yng Nghaerffili?

Brian Gibbons: Gwnaf. Mae fy swyddogion wedi bod yn gweithio'n agos gyda rhanddeiliaid allweddol yng Nghaerffili i sicrhau y caiff yr ysbyty hwn ei adeiladu mewn pryd. Fel y gwyddoch, bydd yr ysbyty'n costio ymhell dros £100 miliwn. Mewn llawer ffordd, mae'r modd mae'r gymuned wedi dangos diddordeb yn y cynnig hwn yn enghraifft ardderchog o weithio mewn partneriaeth yn ardaloedd Caerffili ac Islwyn.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I am sure you would agree that we cannot improve patient care when staff are being made redundant in the health service. You will no doubt know that *Health Emergency* has predicted that a number of staff will lose their jobs in Wales in the near future as a result of debts by health bodies. Can you give an unambiguous guarantee today that there will be no job losses in Wales as a result of those debts?

Brian Gibbons: Ni wn am ddim cynlluniau i ddefnyddio diswyddiadau staff fel ffordd i fynd i'r afael â dyledion. Gwyddoch, o'm datganiadau blaenorol ac o drafodaethau ar y mater hwn, ein bod yn teimlo bod problem sylfaenol dyledion yn y GIG yng Nghymru yn union fel y dywedodd Syr Derek Wanless;

down to staff, but to the unsatisfactory configuration of services. Patients do not always get the right service, in the right place at the right time. If we tackle the fundamental, underlying problem that Sir Derek Wanless outlined, the type of scenario that you outline should not come to pass. *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. Not even the leader of the opposition can ask an additional supplementary question this time.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): I notice that the Minister, perhaps in a throw-away line, referred to a target of eight months for waiting lists at the end of the year—I do not know whether that was a throw-away line or whether it is now a target. However, I have a question about threatened cutbacks in services at Withybush, Glangwili, Prince Philip and Bronglais hospitals. Could he make an unequivocal commitment that there will be no question of a withdrawal of services at hospitals on those sites?

2.20 p.m.

Brian Gibbons: That would be an inappropriate comment at this stage because the health community in mid and west Wales is just embarking on a consultation process, which could involve me making ultimate decisions if an appeal were to come to the Assembly on issues that may not be resolved by the consultation process. So, it would be entirely inappropriate for me to prejudge the outcome of that consultation, as it would prejudice my position in terms of making impartial evaluations if issues were to come to the Assembly for me to make decisions on.

Peter Black: One of the issues around patient care is how quickly patients are able to get treatment. I have examples of several patients in my region, particularly in the Swansea area, who, because of the deficits that we talked about yesterday, have had their operations postponed because they cannot be afforded in the current financial year. Could you look into that and explain why patients are being disadvantaged by these deficits?

nid yw'n gysylltiedig â staff, ond â'r ffordd anfodddhaol y mae gwasanaethau wedi eu cyflunio. Nid yw cleifion bob amser yn cael y gwasanaeth cywir, yn y lle cywir ar yr amser cywir. Drwy fynd i'r afael â'r broblem sylfaenol, waelodol a amlinellwyd gan Syr Derek Wanless, ni ddylai'r math o sefyllfa yr ydych yn cyfeirio ati ddigwydd. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Ni all hyd yn oed arweinydd yr wrthblaid ofyn cwestiwn atodol ychwanegol y tro hwn.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Sylwaf fod y Gweinidog, efallai'n ddifeddwl, wedi cyfeirio at darged o wyth mis ar gyfer rhestrau aros erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn—ni wn a ddywedodd hynny'n ddifeddwl, neu a yw hynny'n darged bellach. Fodd bynnag, mae gennyf gwestiwn ynglŷn â bygythiad i ddiddymu gwasanaethau yn ysbytai'r Llwynhelyg, y Tywysog Philip a Bron-glais. A all wneud ymrwymiad clir nad ystyrir gwaredu gwasanaethau yn yr ysbytai ar y safleoedd hynny?

Brian Gibbons: Byddai hynny'n sylw amhriodol ar hyn o bryd gan fod y gymuned ieched yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin wrthi'n dechrau ar broses ymgynghori, a allai olygu y byddwn i'n gorfod gwneud penderfyniadau terfynol pe bai apêl yn cael ei chyflwyno i'r Cynulliad ar faterion na lwyddwyd i'w datrys yn ystod y broses ymgynghori. Felly, byddai'n gwbl amhriodol imi ragamcanu canlyniad yr ymgynghori hwnnw, oherwydd byddai'n rhagfarnu fy sefyllfa o ran gwneud gwerthusiadau diduedd pe bai materion yn dod gerbron y Cynulliad imi eu penderfynu.

Peter Black: Un o'r materion yn ymwneud â gofal cleifion yw pa mor gyflym y gall cleifion gael triniaeth. Mae gennyf enghreifftiau o nifer o gleifion yn fy rhanbarth i yn enwedig yn ardal Abertawe, sydd â'u llawdriniaeth wedi'u gohirio am na ellir fforddio eu gwneud yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol bresennol, a hynny oherwydd y diffyg ariannol y buom yn ei drafod ddoe. A allech ymchwilio i hynny ac esbonio pam mae cleifion yn dioddef oherwydd y diffyg

ariannol hwn?

Brian Gibbons: Trusts throughout the NHS in Wales must deliver their targets and, if a particular hospital or trust, in delivering their targets in one way, finds that it is necessary to divert resources to another part of the service to deliver equity of care to everybody, that is entirely reasonable. The rate at which the health service treats patients has to be on a planned and measured basis and it does not make any sense for a trust to try to complete its target for operations over a period of, say, six months and then not be able to continue doing work for the other half of the year simply because they did not measure their work activity over the full 12-month period. It is inevitable that, when we have targets for improved access, resources will be moved around to ensure that all patients get equity in terms of access, regardless of the service that they are utilising.

Brian Gibbons: Rhaid i ymddiriedolaethau'r GIG ledled Cymru gyrraedd eu targedau, ac os bydd ysbyty neu ymddiriedolaeth benodol, er mwyn cyrraedd eu targedau mewn un ffordd, yn teimlo'i bod yn hanfodol dargyfeirio adnoddau i ran arall o'r gwasanaeth i ddarparu gofal teg i bawb, mae hynny'n gwbl resymol. Rhaid i'r gwasanaeth iechyd drin cleifion ar sail wedi ei chynllunio a'i mesur, ac nid yw'n gwneud synnwyr o gwbl i ymddiriedolaeth geisio cyrraedd ei tharged ar gyfer gweithrediadau dros gyfnod o chwe mis, dyweder, ac yna fethu â pharhau i wneud gwaith weddill y flwyddyn, am nad oedd wedi mesur ei gwaith dros gyfnod llawn o 12 mis. Pan fydd gennym dargedau ar gyfer gwella mynediad, mae'n anochel y bydd adnoddau'n cael eu dargyfeirio er mwyn sicrhau y caiff pob claf degwch o ran mynediad, waeth beth yw'r gwasanaeth y mae'n ei ddefnyddio.

Y Llywydd: Tynnwyd cwestiwn 7, OAQ0743(HSS), yn ôl.

The Presiding Officer: Question 7, OAQ0743 (HSS), has been withdrawn.

Deintyddiaeth Dentistry

Q8 Janet Davies: Will the Minister make a progress report on the new dental contract? OAQ0767(HSS)

C8 Janet Davies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog gyflwyno adroddiad cynnydd ar y contract deintyddol newydd? OAQ0767(HSS)

C12 Ieuan Wyn Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y ddarpariaeth o ran deintyddiaeth y GIG? OAQ0770(HSS)

Q12 Ieuan Wyn Jones: Will the Minister make a statement on the provision of NHS dentistry? OAQ0770(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: The new dental contract will be implemented on 1 April and will improve access and dentists' working lives. Local health boards have received their 2006-07 dental allocation to cover general dental services, personal dental services and out-of-hours services. That represents an additional £30 million being invested in NHS dentistry, which is a 90 per cent increase on the original funding being made available to dentistry when the Assembly was established.

Brian Gibbons: Caiff y contract deintyddol newydd ei roi ar waith ar 1 Ebrill a bydd yn gwella mynediad a bywyd gwaith deintyddion. Mae byrddau iechyd lleol wedi cael eu dyraniad deintyddol ar gyfer 2006-07, sy'n cynnwys gwasanaethau deintyddol cyffredinol, gwasanaethau deintyddol personol a gwasanaethau ar ôl oriau. Mae hynny'n fuddsoddiad ychwanegol o £30 miliwn yn neintyddiaeth y GIG, sy'n gynydd o 90 y cant ar y cyllid gwreiddiol a oedd ar gael ar gyfer deintyddiaeth pan sefydlwyd y Cynulliad.

Janet Davies: You will be aware that, this month, a dentist in Swansea and a dentist in the vale of Glamorgan have left the NHS and,

Janet Davies: Byddwch yn gwybod bod deintydd yn Abertawe a deintydd ym Mro Morgannwg wedi gadael y GIG y mis hwn, a

at the end of this week, I understand that another will be leaving in the Neath area. Would you agree to collate centrally, and publish, the number of dentists leaving the national health service so that you have a better understanding of existing capacity? Can you confirm that all dentists have now received copies of the new contract and are aware of their incomes under it?

Brian Gibbons: I understand that everybody had their contracts and even the indication of their remuneration before Christmas. Some people have disputed some of the figures that were made available and, for a small minority, there was a systematic error in the calculation, but my understanding is that all dentists now know what their target income should be. As you know, under the new contract, for people moving over to the general dental services contract, that income level is guaranteed for three years, which should also be a good assurance for dentists.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Credaf fod y Gweinidog yn gwybod nad oes yr un deintydd yn Ynys Môn yn fodlon cymryd cleifion newydd ar y gwasanaeth iechyd. Pryd fydd y sefyllfa honno'n newid?

Brian Gibbons: The situation in Ynys Môn, the Isle of Anglesey, is unique in the sense that, as part of the roll-out of personal dental services schemes, no additional capacity has been identified for patients. As I say, that is the only local health board area in Wales that is in that unacceptable position. As the First Minister said yesterday, in terms of targeting resources as part of the extra money that we are putting into dental services, priority will be given to those areas that are not adequately providing dental access for patients. That will enable local health boards to be in a better position to commission the type of services to which people are entitled. Hopefully, the extra money, the new contract and the new commissioning powers will give Ynys Môn LHB a much better opportunity to secure the type of dental provision to which people are entitled.

Leighton Andrews: I have an issue that was

deallaf y bydd un arall yn gadael yn ardal Castell-nedd ddiwedd yr wythnos. A fydddech yn cytuno i grynhoi ffigurau'n ganolog a'u cyhoeddi am nifer y deintyddion sy'n gadael y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol, er mwyn ichi gael gwell dealltwriaeth o'r capasiti presennol? A allwch gadarnhau bod pob deintydd wedi cael copi o'r contract newydd erbyn hyn ac yn ymwybodol o'u hincwm o dano?

Brian Gibbons: Deallaf fod pawb wedi cael eu contractau a hyd yn oed syniad o'u cyflog cyn y Nadolig. Mae rhai pobl wedi anghytuno â rhai o'r ffigurau a gyhoeddwyd, ac yn achos lleiafrif bach, yr oedd gwall cyfundrefnol yn y cyfrifiad, ond deallaf fod pob deintydd erbyn hyn yn gwybod beth ddylai ei incwm targed fod. Fel y gwyddoch, o dan y contract newydd, i bobl sy'n newid i gontract gwasanaethau deintyddol cyffredinol, mae'r lefel incwm honno wedi'i gwarantu am dair blynedd, a ddylai hefyd roi sicrwydd da i ddeintyddion.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I think the Minister is aware that not a single dentist in Anglesey is prepared to take on new NHS patients. When will that situation change?

Brian Gibbons: Mae'r sefyllfa yn Ynys Môn yn unigryw yn yr ystyr na nodwyd unrhyw gapasiti ychwanegol i gleifion fel rhan o'r broses o roi'r cynlluniau gwasanaethau deintyddol personol ar waith. Fel y dywedais, dyna'r unig ardal bwrdd iechyd lleol yng Nghymru sydd yn y sefyllfa annerbyniol honno. Fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog ddoe, o ran targedu adnoddau fel rhan o'r arian ychwanegol yr ydym yn ei fuddsoddi mewn gwasanaethau deintyddol, rhoddir blaenoriaeth i'r ardaloedd hynny nad ydynt yn darparu mynediad deintyddol digonol i gleifion. Bydd hynny'n galluogi byrddau iechyd lleol i fod mewn sefyllfa well i gomisiynu'r math o wasanaethau y mae hawl gan bobl i'w cael. Gobeithio y bydd yr arian ychwanegol, y contract newydd a'r pwerau comisiynu newydd yn rhoi cyfle llawer gwell i Fwrdd Iechyd Lleol Ynys Môn sicrhau'r math o ddarpariaeth ddeintyddol y mae gan bobl hawl iddi.

Leighton Andrews: Mae gennyf fater arall a

brought to my attention by dentists in my constituency, which relates to the training of dentists. It is possible for a dentist to be taken on for training in a practice in, say, January, and then build up quite a substantial list by the summer when the training contract comes to an end. Are you sure that the current contract has sufficient flexibility to enable a dentist who has gone through that process of training to then be retained in a practice?

Brian Gibbons: I presume that you are referring to vocational training dentists. There cannot be any absolute guarantee that a vocational trainee would be retained in the practice at which he or she carried out their training. That would be an unrealistic expectation. Bearing in mind the number of vocational trainees who are available in Wales, part of the ambition of the new dental contract is that some of them will move to those parts of Wales where there is a deficit of dentists, as Ieuan Wyn indicated. However, each individual case has to depend on the local situation. It would not be possible to provide a guarantee because of the nature of the training appointment, and I do not think that that has anything to do with the new dental contract or the old one.

David Melding: Do you agree that the greatest challenge that we face in terms of oral healthcare is to get the 50 per cent or so of the population who are not registered with a dentist to register? Do you also agree that there is a close correlation between parents not registering and children not receiving any regular dental treatment, and that, because NHS provision is so shaky, we cannot have a public health campaign on this issue?

Brian Gibbons: There is an element of truth in what you say, but it is not the whole truth. One of the main programmes that we have for promoting dental health is available through the community dental service and the salaried NHS dental service, and the initiatives that they are taking forward in targeting areas such as Communities First wards, where dental health is at its poorest. This is done in the main through the successful dental sealant programme. Part of that programme is not just about the number

ddygydd i'm sylw gan ddeintyddion yn fy etholaeth yn ymwneud â hyfforddi deintyddion. Mae'n bosibl derbyn deintydd i'w hyfforddi mewn practis ym mis Ionawr, dyweder, gan adeiladu rhestr ddigon sylweddol erbyn yr haf pan ddaw'r contract hyfforddi i ben. A ydych yn siŵr fod y contract presennol yn ddigon hyblyg i alluogi deintydd sydd wedi mynd drwy'r broses hyfforddi honno i gael ei gadw mewn practis?

Brian Gibbons: Cymeraf eich bod yn cyfeirio at ddeintyddion sy'n dilyn llwybr hyfforddi galwedigaethol. Ni all fod unrhyw sicrwydd llwyr y câi hyfforddai galwedigaethol ei gadw yn y practis lle mae ef neu hi wedi ei hyfforddi. Byddai hynny'n ddisgwyliad afrealistig. O gofio nifer yr hyfforddeion galwedigaethol sydd ar gael yng Nghymru, rhan o uchelgais y contract deintyddol newydd yw y bydd rhai ohonynt yn symud i'r rhannau hynny o Gymru lle mae prinder deintyddion, fel y dywedodd Ieuan Wyn. Fodd bynnag, rhaid i bob achos unigol ddibynnu ar y sefyllfa leol. Ni fyddai'n bosibl darparu sicrwydd oherwydd natur y broses o benodi hyfforddeion, ac ni chredaf fod a wnelo hynny mewn unrhyw ffordd â'r contract deintyddol newydd na'r hen contract.

David Melding: A gytunwch mai'r her fwyaf sy'n ein hwynebu o ran gofal iechyd y geg yw sicrhau bod yr 50 y cant o'r boblogaeth, fwy neu lai, nad ydynt wedi cofrestru gyda deintydd yn cofrestru? A gytunwch hefyd fod perthynas agos rhwng rhieni nad ydynt yn cofrestru a phlant nad ydynt yn cael triniaeth ddeintyddol reolaidd, ac oherwydd bod darpariaeth y GIG mor sigledig, na allwn gael ymgyrch iechyd gyhoeddus ar y mater hwn?

Brian Gibbons: Mae elfen o wirionedd yn yr hyn a ddywedwch, ond nid dyna'r holl wirionedd. Mae un o'r prif raglenni sydd gennym ar gyfer hyrwyddo iechyd deintyddol ar gael drwy'r gwasanaeth deintyddol cymunedol a gwasanaeth deintyddol cyflogedig y GIG, a'r mentrau y maent yn eu hyrwyddo drwy dargedu ardaloedd fel wardiau Cymunedau yn Gyntaf, lle mae iechyd deintyddol ar ei waethaf. Gwneir hyn yn bennaf drwy'r rhaglen selio deintyddol lwyddiannus. Mae a wnelo rhan o'r rhaglen

of children who receive dental sealants, but about general dental health education, which includes the dispensation of fluoride toothpaste and so on. Therefore, some of what you say is true, but I would suggest that it is not the full picture.

Alun Cairns: Given that the number of places that Denticare, as a private company, offers patients has increased by 278 per cent, can we assume that the Minister is now committed to private care within the NHS? If that is the case, what plans does he have to extend it to medicine in general, and when did he see the light on this issue?

The Presiding Officer: Order. This question is restricted to dental care. It was a good try, though.

Brian Gibbons: It was a pretty poor try, I would have said.

honno nid yn unig â nifer y plant sy'n cael seliadau deintyddol, ond ag addysg iechyd deintyddol yn gyffredinol sy'n cynnwys dosbarthu past dannedd fflworid, ac ati. Felly, mae rhywfaint o'r hyn a ddywedwch yn wir, ond byddwn yn awgrymu nad dyna'r darlun cyfan.

Alun Cairns: O gofio bod nifer y lleoedd y mae Denticare, fel cwmni preifat, yn eu cynnig i gleifion wedi cynyddu 278 y cant, a allwn dybio bod y Gweinidog wedi ymrwmo erbyn hyn i ofal preifat yn y GIG? Os felly, pa gynlluniau sydd ganddo i'w ymestyn i feddygaeth yn gyffredinol, a phryd yn gwelodd y golau yn y mater hwn?

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r cwestiwn hwn wedi'i gyfyngu i ofal deintyddol. Cynnig da, serch hynny.

Brian Gibbons: Yr oedd yn gynnig digon gwael, yn fy marn i.

Cynllun Atgyfeirio Cleifion i wneud Ymarfer Corff The Exercise Referral Scheme

Q9 Sandy Mewies: Will the Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's exercise referral scheme? OAQ0782(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: A guide to developing high-quality schemes has been published and we are developing a national programme, which will consist of a randomised controlled study, training for exercise professionals and support for local partnerships. Six areas will be selected for support in year one, with the schemes launching in January 2007.

Sandy Mewies: These schemes are especially important in areas that suffer from health inequalities. I am particularly pleased that they are working well and so widely.

2.30 p.m.

You may have heard of the Heart of Flintshire project, which similarly aims to engage with the community by running health-check sessions in easily accessible

C9 Sandy Mewies: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gynllun Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i gyfeirio cleifion i wneud ymarfer corff? OAQ0782(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: Cyhoeddwyd canllaw i ddatblygu cynlluniau o safon uchel ac yr ydym yn datblygu rhaglen genedlaethol, a fydd yn cynnwys astudiaeth ar hap wedi'i rheoli, hyfforddiant i weithwyr ymarfer corff proffesiynol a chymorth i bartneriaethau lleol. Caiff chwe ardal eu dewis i gael cymorth yn y flwyddyn gyntaf, a'r cynlluniau'n cael eu lansio ym mis Ionawr 2007.

Sandy Mewies: Mae'r cynlluniau hyn yn eithriadol o bwysig mewn ardaloedd sy'n dioddef oherwydd anghydraddoldebau iechyd. Yr wyf yn arbennig o falch eu bod yn gweithio'n dda ac ar raddfa mor eang.

Efallai eich bod wedi clywed am brosiect Calon sir y Fflint, sy'n anelu at ymgysylltu â'r gymuned yn yr un modd drwy gynnal sesiynau archwilio iechyd mewn mannau

venues such as community centres and libraries. Since 2003, it has run 44 such sessions, and has seen almost 800 people, helping them to cut down on smoking, increase the amount of exercise they do, and improve their diets. Will you join me, Minister, in congratulating the Heart of Flintshire Team and in looking forwards to seeing this important work continue?

Brian Gibbons: Yes. Thank you for that, Sandy. One of the key aspects of this exercise referral scheme is to learn from the good practice that is already taking place across Wales and to distil that practice down and then, in the roll-out of the exercise referral scheme, to incorporate best practice. You have highlighted an example of good practice, but there are some exercise referral schemes that are probably performing sub-optimally. Therefore, we need to ensure that, when we roll-out the exercise referral scheme, we roll-out a service that is cutting edge and which will really make a difference along the lines that you have suggested.

hwylus, megis canolfannau cymunedol a llyfrgelloedd. Er 2003, mae wedi rhedeg 44 sesiwn o'r math hwn, ac wedi gweld bron i 800 o bobl, gan eu helpu i ysmygu llai, gwneud mwy o ymarfer corff, a gwella eu deiet. A ymunwch â mi, Weinidog, i longyfarch Tim Calon sir y Fflint ac i edrych ymlaen at weld y gwaith pwysig hwn yn parhau?

Brian Gibbons: Gwnaf. Diolch, Sandy. Un agwedd allweddol ar y cynllun atgyfeirio cleifion i wneud ymarfer corff yw dysgu o'r arfer da sydd eisoes yn digwydd ledled Cymru, a rhaeadru'r arfer hwnnw i lawr, ac yna, pan roir y cynllun atgyfeirio ar waith, ymgorffori'r arfer gorau. Yr ydych wedi tynnu sylw at enghraifft o arfer da, ond mae yna rai cynlluniau cyfeirio sy'n debygol yn perfformio bron ar eu gorau. Felly, rhaid inni sicrhau, pan fyddwn yn rhoi'r cynllun atgyfeirio ar waith, ein bod yn rhoi gwasanaeth ar waith a fydd yn gyfoes ac a fydd yn gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol tebyg i'r hyn yr ydych wedi ei awgrymu.

Datganiad am Ymrwymadau Maniffesto A Statement on Manifesto Commitments

Q10 Jocelyn Davies: Minister, will you make a statement on the manifesto commitments in your portfolio that have not been achieved to date? OAQ0768(HSS)

Ieuan Wyn Jones: List them, Minister.

The Presiding Officer: Order. We will have one question at a time.

Brian Gibbons: An alternative package for disabled people was announced when eligibility issues around free homecare for disabled people proved impossible to navigate. The new package represents a larger investment than was intended for the original policy. We anticipate that all other manifesto commitments will be achieved during the life of this Government.

Jocelyn Davies: Minister, in the interests of openness and honesty in Government, will you publish all the advice that you received in the lead up to the 2003 elections on the

C10 Jocelyn Davies: Gweinidog, a wnewch ddatganiad am yr ymrwymadau maniffesto yn eich portffolio na chyflawnwyd hyd yma? OAQ0768(HSS)

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Rhestrwch hwy, Weinidog.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Un cwestiwn ar y tro.

Brian Gibbons: Cyhoeddwyd pecyn gwahanol ar gyfer pobl anabl pan sylweddolwyd y byddai'n amhosibl datrys y problemau ynglŷn â phennu cymhwysedd yn ymwneud â gofal cartref am ddim i bobl anabl. Mae'r pecyn newydd yn fuddsoddiad mwy nag a fwriadwyd ar gyfer y polisi gwreiddiol. Rhagwelwn y bydd pob ymrwymiad maniffesto arall yn cael ei gyflawni yn ystod y Llywodraeth hon.

Jocelyn Davies: Weinidog, er mwyn gweithredu'n agored ac yn onest mewn Llywodraeth, a gyhoeddwch yr holl gyngor a gawsoch yn ystod y cyfnod tan etholiadau

affordability of that promise?

Brian Gibbons: I was not directly involved in that; how the party manifesto is drawn up is not an Assembly Government issue. The implementation of that policy and all the documentation around that will be available through the normal means under the Freedom of Information Act 2000. There is no problem in terms of access and transparency. If you want to find out how the Assembly Government is trying to implement its manifesto commitments, then you are free to obtain the information that you want either through written questions or through Freedom of Information Act inquiries.

Jonathan Morgan: Minister, you were elected in 1999 on a manifesto commitment and a set of manifesto pledges, one of which was to ensure that, within the first Assembly, no patient would wait longer than six months for an out-patient appointment. As of today, over 45,000 people are waiting more than six months for an out-patient appointment. At no point has the Assembly Government said that it has ditched this target, although the target and the pledge were set seven years ago. Is this still a pledge and an Assembly Government target, and when do you intend to meet it?

Brian Gibbons: You will be aware, Jonathan, that there was an election in 2003. We presented the Welsh people with a manifesto and they gave us a vote of confidence in order to move forward. You will be aware of the declaration that we have given that, by the end of 2009, no-one will wait more than 26 weeks from referral to the start of treatment. You should stop trying to rake over the coals; the electorate in Wales made its adjudication on this matter in 2003. It shows how threadbare your criticisms are that you cannot move forward yourself and make more substantive points.

Helen Mary Jones: The electorate arguably gave you a vote of confidence in 2003; it may not be so keen to give you a vote of confidence in 2007 after the list of pledges that you have broken. I refer you back to your response to Jocelyn Davies's question: why will you not just make that information

2003 ar fforddiadwyedd yr addewid honno?

Brian Gibbons: Nid oeddwn yn ymwneud yn uniongyrchol â hynny; nid mater i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad yw'r modd y llunir maniffesto'r blaid. Bydd gweithredu'r polisi hwnnw a phob dogfen yn ymwneud â hynny ar gael drwy'r dulliau arferol o dan Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth 2000. Nid oes problem o ran eglurder a gallu cael gwybodaeth. Os ydych am wybod sut y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ceisio gweithredu ymrwymadau ei maniffesto, mae rhwydd hynych i chi gael y wybodaeth a fyynnwch naill ai drwy gwestiynau ysgrifenedig neu drwy ymchwiliadau o dan y Ddeddf Rhyddid Gwybodaeth.

Jonathan Morgan: Weinidog, fe'ch etholwyd yn 1999 ar ymrwymiad maniffesto a chyfres o addewidion maniffesto, ac un ohonynt oedd sicrhau, yn y Cynulliad cyntaf, na fyddai'r un claf yn aros mwy na chwe mis am apwyntiad fel claf allanol. Ar hyn o bryd, mae dros 45,000 o bobl yn aros mwy na chwe mis am apwyntiad fel claf allanol. Ni ddywedodd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad erioed ei bod wedi cefnu ar y targed hwn, er bod y targed a'r addewid wedi eu gosod saith mlynedd yn ôl. A yw hyn yn dal yn adduned ac yn darged i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, a phryd y bwriadwch ei gyflawni?

Brian Gibbons: Fe wyddoch, Jonathan, fod etholiad yn 2003. Cyflwynwyd maniffesto gennym i bobl Cymru a rhoesant bleidlais o hyder inni er mwyn symud ymlaen. Fe wyddoch am y datganiad yr ydym wedi ei roi na fydd neb, erbyn 2009, yn aros mwy na 26 wythnos rhwng cael ei gyfeirio a dechrau triniaeth. Dylech roi'r gorau i geisio codi crachen; cafwyd dyfarniad etholwyr Cymru ar y mater hwn yn 2003. Mae'r ffaith na allwch symud ymlaen a gwneud pwyntiau mwy gwreiddiol yn dangos mor wan yw eich beirmiadaeth.

Helen Mary Jones: Gellid dadlau fod yr etholwyr wedi rhoi pleidlais o hyder ichi yn 2003; efallai na fydd mor barod i roi pleidlais o hyder ichi yn 2007 ar ôl y rhestr o addewidion yr ydych wedi eu torri. Fe'ch cyfeiraf yn ôl at eich ateb i gwestiwn Jocelyn Davies: pam na sicrhewch fod y

available to us as opposition Members and, more importantly, to partners such as the Coalition on Charging, as a matter of course, so that we can fully understand your decision? Will you confirm that this was a change of policy and a broken promise, and was not a 'modified' promise as the First Minister described it the other day? Will you meet the Coalition on Charging again to look seriously at its alternative evidence to see whether you can review the promise that you have broken?

Brian Gibbons: If Plaid Cymru is willing to trade its policy-making mechanisms with those of the Labour Party, then we can have a discussion about it. However, I do not think that that would be a very substantive document. A postage stamp would probably cover most of it. On Coalition for Charging, there is no problem with any organisation involved in health and social care in Wales meeting with me and, if it wishes to do so, all it has to do is contact with my office. Indeed, if I am not mistaken, some of my officials are meeting the coalition this afternoon. So, there is no problem with me meeting the Coalition on Charging.

Helen Mary Jones: You will be aware that that is not its perception. It told me, and, no doubt, other politicians, that you have refused to meet it, so I am pleased to have put you in a position whereby you have delivered a change of heart. We are not asking for internal Labour Party documents; we are asking for advice that you received from the civil service. Such advice was available to us as opposition politicians. If you are asking disabled people in Wales to accept that you had no choice but to break your promise, you need to give them the evidence and you need to be prepared to look at the coalition's alternative evidence. If you do not, you need to think very seriously about whether you are meeting your commitments under the voluntary sector scheme and under the Government's duty to promote equality of opportunity, because it appears to us on this side of the Chamber that you are not.

Brian Gibbons: It was an extremely difficult

wybodaeth honno ar gael inni fel Aelodau'r gwrthbleidiau, ac yn bwysicach na hynny, i bartneriaid fel y Coalition on Charging, fel mater o drefn, fel y gallwn ddeall eich penderfyniad yn llawn? A gadarnhewch mai tor-addewid a newid polisi oedd hyn, yn hytrach nag 'addasu' addewid, fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog rai dyddiau'n ôl? A fyddwch yn cyfarfod â Coalition on Charging unwaith eto i edrych o ddifrif ar ei thystiolaeth amgen i weld a allwch adolygu'r addewid yr ydych wedi ei thorri?

Brian Gibbons: Os yw Plaid Cymru yn fodlon gosod allan ei mecanweithiau llunio polisiau ochr yn ochr â rhai'r Blaid Lafur, yna gallwn gael trafodaeth am hynny. Fodd bynnag, ni chredaf y byddai honno'n ddogfen sylweddol iawn. Mae'n debyg y byddai stamp post yn ddigon. Ynghylch Coalition on Charging, nid yw'n broblem imi gyfarfod ag unrhyw sefydliad sy'n ymwneud â gofal cymdeithasol ac iechyd yng Nghymru. Ac os yw am imi wneud hynny, dim ond cysylltu â'm swyddfa sydd angen. Yn wir, os nad wyf yn camgymryd, mae rhai o'm swyddogion yn cyfarfod â'r glymblaid y prynhawn yma. Felly, nid yw'n broblem imi gyfarfod â hi.

Helen Mary Jones: Fe wyddoch nad dyna yw ei dealltwriaeth. Dywedodd wrthyf, ac wrth wleidyddion eraill, mae'n siŵr, eich bod wedi gwrthod cyfarfod â hi, felly, mae'n dda gennyf ein bod wedi eich rhoi mewn sefyllfa sydd wedi peri ichi newid eich meddwl. Nid ydym yn gofyn am ddogfennau mewnol y Blaid Lafur; gofynnwn am ddogfennau a gawsoch gan y gwasanaeth sifil. Yr oedd cyngor felly ar gael inni fel gwleidyddion y gwrthbleidiau. Os ydych yn gofyn i bobl anabl Cymru dderbyn nad oedd gennych ddewis ond torri eich addewid, mae angen ichi roi'r dystiolaeth iddynt, ac mae angen ichi fod yn barod i edrych ar dystiolaeth amgen y glymblaid. Os na wneuch hynny, bydd angen ichi feddwl yn ddifrifol iawn a ydych yn cyflawni eich ymrwymadau o dan gynllun y sector gwirfoddol, ac o dan ddyletswydd y Llywodraeth i hybu cyfle cyfartal, oherwydd mae'n ymddangos i ni ar yr ochr hon i'r Siambr nad ydych yn gwneud hynny.

Brian Gibbons: Yr oedd yn benderfyniad

decision for us, in not being able to implement a manifesto commitment. If you are suggesting that this was somehow a flippant, ill-considered or ill-informed decision, then I beg to differ. We looked at this thoroughly to see whether there was any equitable and affordable way to deliver that manifesto commitment and, unfortunately, we concluded that there was not. However, the fact that we have launched a package that is 50 per cent more than the budget line that we had put in place to deliver free personal care is a clear indication of our ongoing commitment to some of the most vulnerable, frail and fragile people in Wales.

anodd iawn inni, gan y byddem yn methu â gweithredu ymrwymiad maniffesto. Os ydych yn awgrymu bod hwn rywfodd yn benderfyniad gwamal, annoeth neu anwybodus, rhaid imi anghytuno. Buom yn edrych ar hyn yn drwyadl i weld a oedd ffordd deg a fforddiadwy i gyflawni'r ymrwymiad hwnnw yn ein maniffesto, ac yn anffodus daethom i'r casgliad nad oedd modd gwneud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae'r ffaith ein bod wedi lansio pecyn sydd 50 y cant yn fwy na'r llinell wariant yr oeddem wdi ei gosod ar gyfer darparu gofal personol am ddim yn arwydd clir o'n hymrwymiad parhaus i rai o'r bobl yng Nghymru sydd fwyaf bregus ac agored i niwed.

Gwella Safonau Glanweithdra mewn Ysbytai Improving Standards of Cleanliness in Hospitals in Wales

Q11 Carl Sargeant: What is the Minister doing to improve standards of cleanliness in hospitals in Wales? OAQ0789(HSS)

C11 Carl Sargeant: Beth mae'r Gweinidog yn ei wneud i wella safonau glanweithdra mewn ysbytai yng Nghymru? OAQ0789(HSS)

Brian Gibbons: Following the Plenary debate on 11 January, the Government is bringing forward legislation enabling trusts to appoint infection management, cleaning and hygiene champions. Lawyers are currently drafting regulations and the intention is to issue implementation guidance when this takes effect.

Brian Gibbons: Yn dilyn y ddadl yn y Cyfarfod Llawn ar 11 Ionawr, mae'r Llywodraeth yn cyflwyno deddfwriaeth a fydd yn galluogi ymddiriedolaethau i benodi hyrwyddwyr rheoli haint, glanhau a hylendid. Ar hyn o bryd, mae cyfreithwyr yn drafftio rheoliadau a'r bwriad yw cyhoeddi canllawiau gweithredu pan ddaw'r rheoliadau i rym.

Carl Sargeant: In Wales, we have been quick to take action and develop a robust programme of education on infection control, including the public information Clean Your Hands campaign, which educates patients and visitors about the roles that they can play in the control of infection, using the medicated hand gels provided in hospitals. Can you give us an update on the effectiveness of this campaign, and how the public can help further to prevent infection in hospitals?

Carl Sargeant: Yng Nghymru, yr ydym wedi bod yn barod i weithredu a datblygu rhaglen addysg gadarn ar reoli haint, gan gynnwys yr ymgyrch o wybodaeth i'r cyhoedd Glanhewch eich Dwylo, sy'n addysgu cleifion ac ymwelwyr sut y gallant helpu rheoli haint, drwy ddefnyddio'r geliau llaw meddyginiaethol a ddarperir mewn ysbytai. A allwch roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf inni am effeithiolrwydd yr ymgyrch hon, a sut y gall y cyhoedd helpu ymhellach i atal haint mewn ysbytai?

Brian Gibbons: The key element is, as I said, what the outcome is, and being able to reassure the public. Hopefully, at the end of April or early May, trusts will start to publish the top 10 bacterial infection rates in their hospitals. That will be co-ordinated by the National Public Health Service in the first

Brian Gibbons: Y canlyniad yw'r elfen allweddol, fel y dywedais, a'r gallu i dawelu meddyliau'r cyhoedd. Erbyn diwedd mis Ebrill neu ddechrau mis Mai, yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd ymddiriedolaethau'n dechrau cyhoeddi'r 10 uchaf o ran cyfraddau haint yn eu hysbytai. Y Gwasanaeth Iechyd

instance to ensure that the process is correct. Once we are happy that the process is resilient, then this information will be routinely available on the websites of individual trusts with an appropriate commentary that lay people can understand, to provide them with the necessary reassurance.

Cyhoeddus Cenedlaethol fydd yn cydlynu hynny i ddechrau er mwyn sicrhau bod y broses yn gywir. Pan fyddwn yn fodlon fod y broses yn gadarn, bydd y wybodaeth hon ar gael fel mater o drefn ar wefannau ymddiriedolaethau unigol, gyda sylwadau priodol y gall lleygwyr eu deall, er mwyn tawelu eu meddyliau.

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

Swyddogaeth y Celfyddydau o ran Adfywio'r Cymoedd The Role of the Arts in Regenerating the Valleys

Q1 Huw Lewis: Will the Minister make a statement on the role of the arts in regenerating the Valleys? OAQ0698(CWS)

C1 Huw Lewis: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am swyddogaeth y Celfyddydau wrth adfywio'r Cymoedd? OAQ0698(CWS)

The Minister for Culture, Welsh Language and Sport (Alun Pugh): The arts are important in their own right, but they also have a major role to play in building communities, growing the economy, and developing skills. It is vital that we deliver the arts to all corners of Wales, including Valleys areas such as Merthyr, which our investment has not yet fully reached.

Y Gweinidog dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon (Alun Pugh): Mae'r celfyddydau yn bwysig ynddynt eu hunain, ond mae iddynt ran bwysig hefyd yn y gwaith o adeiladu cymunedau, hybu'r economi a datblygu sgiliau. Mae'n hanfodol inni gyflwyno'r celfyddydau o Fôn i Fynwy, gan gynnwys ardaloedd yn y Cymoedd fel Merthyr, ardaloedd nad yw ein buddsoddiad wedi eu cyrraedd yn llwyr hyd yma.

2.40 p.m.

Huw Lewis: I congratulate you, in passing, on the way that you have stood up to opposition attempts to sabotage your promotion of social justice in the arts and arts spending. I particularly welcome the interim appointment of Dai Smith as chair of the Arts Council of Wales.

Huw Lewis: Yr wyf yn eich llongyfarch, wrth fynd heibio, am y modd yr ydych wedi gwrthsefyll pob ymgais gan y gwrthbleidiau i ddirodi eich gwaith yn hybu cyfiawnder cymdeithasol yn y celfyddydau, a gwario ar y celfyddydau. Croesawaf yn arbennig benodiad Dai Smith yn gadeirydd Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru dros dro.

Will the Minister outline the role that he sees for the arts and culture in the development of the Heads of the Valleys strategy, which must have at its core not just purely economic outcomes, but a permanent improvement in the quality of life in our communities?

A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu'r rôl a wêl i'r celfyddydau ac i ddiwylliant wrth ddatblygu strategaeth Blaenau'r Cymoedd? Rhaid i'r rôl honno anelu at rywbeth amgenach na chanlyniadau economaidd yn unig, sef gwelliant parhaol yn ansawdd bywydau ein cymunedau.

Alun Pugh: That is a fair point. Communities along the Heads of the Valleys are certainly in need of substantial public investment. I am very clear on that. On the appointment of Dai Smith as the interim and temporary chair of the Arts Council of Wales,

Alun Pugh: Mae hynny'n bwynt teg. Yn sicr, mae angen buddsoddiad cyhoeddus sylweddol ar gymunedau ar hyd Blaenau'r Cymoedd. Yr wyf yn hollol glir ynglŷn â hynny. O ran penodiad Dai Smith yn gadeirydd dros dro ar Gyngor Celfyddydau

I can think of very few people in Wales who could bring the combination of his distinguished academic record and his accomplished management expertise to bear.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: He was the only one who wanted to do it.

The Presiding Officer: Order. I heard that.

Owen John Thomas: Beth yw'r newyddion diweddaraf am y cynnig i sefydlu amgueddfa hanes ffotograffiaeth ym Margam, Port Talbot?

Alun Pugh: That is a project that I look at with great interest. Developing the display of the photographic record of Wales is a very interesting project. I will write to you with the latest details of that scheme.

Owen John Thomas: Cefais ychydig o siom gan eich ateb. Byddwn wedi meddwl y gallech wedi rhoi manylion ar sut y mae'r Llywodraeth yn cynyddu ac yn hyrwyddo'r celfyddydau mewn ardal ddifreintiedig fel Port Talbot. Edrychaf ymlaen at gael eich llythyr.

Mae Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi bod yn ystyried cadw ei chyfraniad tuag at amgueddfa hanes leol Pontypridd, sydd hefyd yn ardal ddifreintiedig. A ydych wedi cynnal trafodaeth i sicrhau bod y cyngor Llafur yn Rhondda Cynon Taf yn rhoi cefnogaeth i amgueddfa hanes?

Alun Pugh: I know that Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council values the cultural heritage of the Rhondda valley. Legal responsibility for local museums falls on a variety of sectors. Local authorities operate many local museums and other local museums are owned by charitable trusts.

In respect of your comments on disadvantaged areas, this is a major focus of Labour Party policy. We want to make sure that the considerable public investment in the arts, and more importantly, the wider investment in terms of the whole cultural budget, widely impacts on disadvantaged

Cymru, ni allaf feddwl am odid neb arall yng Nghymru a allai gynnig record academiaidd mor nodedig ynghyd ag arbenigedd rheoli mawr.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Dim ond efe oedd am wneud y swydd.

Llywydd: Trefn. Clywais hynny.

Owen John Thomas: What is the latest on the proposal for the establishment of a museum of photographic history in Margam, Port Talbot?

Alun Pugh: Mae hwnnw'n brosiect y mae gennyf ddiddordeb mawr ynddo. Mae datblygu arddangosfa o gofnod ffotograffig Cymru yn brosiect diddorol iawn. Ysgrifennaf atoch i roi manylion diweddaraf y cynllun hwnnw.

Owen John Thomas: I was somewhat disappointed by your response. I would have thought that you could provide some details of how the Government is making progress and promoting the arts in a disadvantaged area like Port Talbot. I look forward to receiving your letter.

Rhondda Cynon Taf has been considering keeping back its contribution to the local history museum in Pontypridd, which is also a disadvantaged area. Have you had any discussions to ensure that the Labour-led council in Rhondda Cynon Taf supports a history museum?

Alun Pugh: Gwn fod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf yn gweld gwerth yn nhreftadaeth ddiwylliannol cwm Rhondda. Mae llawer sector gwahanol yn gyfrifol yn gyfreithiol am amgueddfeydd lleol. Mae awdurdodau lleol yn gweithredu nifer o amgueddfeydd lleol, ac mae ymddiriedolaethau elusennol yn berchen ar amgueddfeydd lleol eraill.

O ran eich sylwadau ynghylch ardaloedd difreintiedig, mae hwn yn ffocws pwysig ym mholisi'r Blaid Lafur. Yr ydym am sicrhau bod y buddsoddiad cyhoeddus sylweddol yn y celfyddydau, ac yn bwysicach na hynny, y buddsoddiad ehangach o ran y gyllideb ddiwylliant gyfan, yn cael effaith fawr ar

areas.

Leighton Andrews: One example of the arts regenerating the Valleys is the Valleys Kids development at Soar Ffrwdamos chapel in Penygraig, in my constituency, which receives support from the Arts Council of Wales and other Assembly funds to the tune of nearly £2.5 million. I urge you to return to Rhondda to visit that development as it is now nearing completion. It will be a significant venue for arts and cultural activities in the mid-Rhondda area.

Alun Pugh: It is an exciting project. I enjoyed my first visit there, and I enjoy every visit back home to the Rhondda. I will be happy to visit the Valleys Kids project as it reaches fruition.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): The confidence of the Valleys arts community in your ability to lead this regeneration has been compromised by your recent actions. Perhaps I can give you a chance to rebuild your reputation.

As late as 19 January, you told the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee that you were advertising for a new chair for the Arts Council of Wales. At that time, you were just 10 weeks from a date when the new chair would be needed. Given that it takes six months or so to complete the process of appointing a chair, and given that yesterday you said that,

‘there will be a short overlap of a couple of weeks’,

will you reflect on your answer?

Alun Pugh: I made it clear in the statement yesterday that the Assembly debate on 1 February changed matters considerably. The external review changed not just the whole timetable, but also the manner in which we could proceed with the appointment of a chair for the arts council. I am confident that Dai Smith, as the interim chair, will apply a

ardaloedd difreintiedig.

Leighton Andrews: Un enghraifft o'r celfyddydau yn adfywio'r Cymoedd yw datblygiad Plant y Cymoedd yng nghapel Soar Ffrwdamos ym Mhen-y-graig, yn fy etholaethi, sy'n cael bron i £2.5 miliwn o gyllid gan Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru a chronfeydd eraill y Cynulliad. Erfyniaf arnoch i ddychwelyd i Rhondda i ymweld â'r datblygiad hwnnw gan ei fod bron wedi ei gwblhau erbyn hyn. Bydd yn lleoliad pwysig ar gyfer y celfyddydau a gweithgareddau diwylliannol yn ardal canol Rhondda.

Alun Pugh: Mae'n brosiect cyffrous. Mwynheais fy ymweliad cyntaf â'r lle, a byddaf yn mwynhau pob ymweliad yn ôl adref i Rhondda. Byddaf yn hapus ymweld â phrosiect Plant y Cymoedd wrth iddo ddwyn ffrwyth.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democraidd Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): Mae hyder cymuned celfyddydau'r Cymoedd yn eich gallu i arwain yr adfywiad hwn wedi ei niweidio gan eich gweithredoedd yn ddiweddar. Efallai y gallaf gynnig cyfle ichi adfer eich enw da.

Mor ddiweddar â 19 Ionawr, dywedasoeh wrth y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon eich bod yn hysbysebu swydd cadeirydd newydd i Gyngor Celfyddydau Cymru. Bryd hynny, dim ond 10 wythnos oedd tan y dyddiad y byddai angen cadeirydd newydd. O ystyried ei bod yn cymryd rhyw chwe mis i gwblhau'r broses o benodi cadeirydd, ac o ystyried eich bod wedi dweud ddoe y

‘ceir ychydig o orgyffwrdd am gwpl o wythnosau’,

a wnewch chi ystyried eich ateb?

Alun Pugh: Eglurais yn y datganiad ddoe fod trafodaeth y Cynulliad ar 1 Chwefror wedi newid pethau'n sylweddol. Yr oedd yr adolygiad allanol yn newid nid yr amserlen gyfan yn unig, ond hefyd y ffordd y gallem fynd ymlaen i benodi cadeirydd ar gyfer cyngor y celfyddydau. Yr wyf yn hyderus y bydd Dai Smith, fel y cadeirydd dros dro, yn

steady hand to the tiller while the Elan Closs review takes place.

Michael German: That does not answer my question. You said on 19 January that you were about to begin a six-month process. Why, then, would that be completed by 31 March? Yesterday, you told the Assembly that there would be a short overlap of a few weeks. That was the answer to the question that you gave yesterday, which I wanted you to reflect on today. Could you answer that question, rather than a different one?

Alun Pugh: We have this concentration of issues again. As I said clearly yesterday, there would have been a short overlap, but that is not where we are today. I repeat that I am sure that Dai Smith will perform excellently in that role as interim chair of the arts council.

llywio'r sefydliad yn ddiogel tra bydd adolygiad Elan Closs yn mynd yn ei flaen.

Michael German: Nid yw hynny'n ateb fy nghwestiwn. Ar 19 Ionawr dywedasoch eich bod ar fin dechrau proses chwe mis. Pam, felly, y byddai'r broses honno wedi'i chwblhau erbyn 31 Mawrth? Ddoe, dywedasoch wrth y Cynulliad y byddai cyfnod byr o orgyffwrdd o rai wythnosau. Dyna oedd yr ateb i'r cwestiwn a roesoch ddoe ac yr oeddwn am ichi ei ystyried heddiw. A allech ateb y cwestiwn hwnnw, yn hytrach na chwestiwn gwahanol?

Alun Pugh: Mae yma nifer o faterion unwaith eto. Fel y dywedais yn glir ddoe, byddai gorgyffwrdd byr wedi bod, ond nid dyna ble yr ydym heddiw. Dywedaf eto fy mod yn siŵr y bydd Dai Smith yn perfformio'n rhagorol yn y rôl honno fel cadeirydd cyngor y celfyddydau dros dro.

Dyfodol Pêl-droed Proffesiynol yng Nghymru The Future of Professional Football in Wales

Q2 Mark Isherwood: Will the Minister make a statement on the future of professional football in Wales?
OAQ0719(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Within the football league, Wales has three professional clubs: Cardiff, Swansea and Wrexham. I am sure that many Members are concerned about the wider state of the game, in which only a handful of super-rich professional clubs are able to compete for honours. I fear that it will be some time before the name of Cardiff City Football Club appears on the FA Cup again.

Mark Isherwood: Now that the Court of Appeal has ruled that Wrexham Football Club, which went into administration in 2004, should retain ownership of the Racecourse ground, fans are concerned, as I am sure you are aware, that a buyer may not be found prior to the 3 June deadline, when the club could be thrown out of the football league unless a sale has been agreed. What discussions have you had with the football league concerning the flexibility of this deadline and with the club about the state of play with potential buyers?

C2 Mark Isherwood: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am ddyfodol pêl-droed proffesiynol yng Nghymru?
OAQ0719(CWS)

Alun Pugh: O fewn y gynghrair bêl-droed, mae gan Gymru dri chlwb proffesiynol: Caerdydd, Abertawe a Wrecsam. Yr wyf yn siŵr fod nifer o Aelodau yn pryderu ynghylch cyflwr ehangach y gêm, lle nad oes ond llond llaw o glybiau proffesiynol cyfoethog iawn yn gallu cystadlu am wobrau. Ofnaf y bydd cryn amser cyn y bydd enw Clwb Pêl-droed Dinas Caerdydd yn ymddangos ar Gwpan yr FA unwaith eto.

Mark Isherwood: Gan fod y Llys Apêl bellach wedi dyfarnu y dylai Clwb Pêl-droed Wrecsam, a aeth i ddwylo'r gweinyddwyr yn 2004, gadw perchnogaeth y Cae Ras, mae cefnogwyr yn pryderu, fel y gwyddoch, mae'n siŵr, efallai na cheir prynwr cyn y terfyn amser, sef 3 Mehefin, pan allai'r clwb gael ei daflu allan o'r gynghrair bêl-droed oni fydd gwerthiant wedi ei gytuno. Pa drafodaethau yr ydych wedi eu cael gyda'r gynghrair bêl-droed o ran hyblygrwydd y terfyn amser hwn, a chyda'r clwb am y sefyllfa bresennol o ran prynwyr posibl?

Alun Pugh: I am concerned about that deadline, and my officials will be meeting in Wrexham later this week.

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf yn pryderu am y terfyn amser hwnnw, a bydd fy swyddogion yn cyfarfod yn Wrecsam yn ddiweddarach yr wythnos hon.

Ann Jones: Alun, you will know that, for professional football to reach its pinnacle in Wales, we will have to support the lower leagues, particularly the Welsh premier league, the Cymru Alliance league, and other leagues. Will you go back to talk to the Football Association of Wales, and ask it exactly how much of its money it is putting in to develop grounds in Wales? Will you also join me in wishing Rhyl FC all the best in the semi-final of the Welsh Cup tonight?

Ann Jones: Alun, fe wyddoch, er mwyn i bêl-droed proffesiynol gyrraedd y brig yng Nghymru, y bydd yn rhaid inni gefnogi'r cynghreiriau is, yn arbennig uwch-gynghrair Cymru, cynghrair Cymru Alliance, a chynghreiriau eraill. A ewch yn ôl i siarad â Chymdeithas Bêl-droed Cymru, a gofyn iddi faint yn union o'i harian y mae'n ei roi i ddatblygu meysydd yng Nghymru? A ymunwch â mi hefyd i ddymuno'r gorau i Glwb Pêl-droed y Rhyl yn rownd gyn-derynol Cwpan Cymru heno?

Alun Pugh: Clubs such as Rhyl FC play an important part in the development of the game. That particular club has a major youth section. Regarding your question, the whole issue of financing, not just of the FAW Trust, but of the FAW itself, will be taken into account by the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee, I am sure, as it reviews the future of football.

Alun Pugh: Mae clybiau fel Clwb Pêl-droed y Rhyl yn rhan bwysig o ddatblygiad y gêm. Mae gan y clwb penodol hwnnw adran ieuenctid fawr. O ran eich cwestiwn, caiff holl fater cyllido, nid dim ond Ymddiriedolaeth FAW yn unig, ond FAW ei hun, ei ystyried gan y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon, yr wyf yn siŵr, wrth iddo adolygu dyfodol pêl-droed.

Laura Anne Jones: Minister, how are you working with Welsh football clubs and the FAW to try to bring more sponsorship, and therefore more money, to football in Wales?

Laura Anne Jones: Weinidog, sut yr ydych yn gweithio gyda chlybiau pêl-droed Cymru ac FAW i geisio sicrhau mwy o nawdd, ac felly mwy o arian, ar gyfer pêl-droed yng Nghymru?

Alun Pugh: As well as making a substantial sum of public funding available to support the FAW Trust—and it has a major part to play in developing the youth game—several schemes are available, not least Sportsmatch, which helps to boost the impact of sponsorship. I know that many private sponsors have used the Sportsmatch scheme to increase the value of their contribution to the game.

Alun Pugh: Yn ogystal â sicrhau bod swm sylweddol o arian cyhoeddus ar gael i gefnogi Ymddiriedolaeth FAW—ac mae ganddi brif ran i'w chwarae yn natblygiad y gêm ieuenctid—mae nifer o gynlluniau ar gael, yn bennaf Sportsmatch, sy'n helpu hybu effaith nawdd. Gwn fod nifer o noddwyr preifat wedi defnyddio cynllun Sportsmatch i gynyddu gwerth eu cyfraniad i'r gêm.

Laura Anne Jones: Another angle that we need to ensure is covered when discussing professional football in Wales is referees. It is becoming increasingly difficult to encourage people to become football referees owing to reported incidents of violence towards referees, from players and spectators, in professional and non-professional football. How are you working with the FAW to deal

Laura Anne Jones: Agwedd arall y mae'n rhaid inni sicrhau ymdrin â hi wrth drafod pêl-droed proffesiynol yng Nghymru yw dyfarnwyr. Mae'n dod yn fwyfwy anodd i annog pobl i fod yn ddyfarnwyr pêl-droed oherwydd digwyddiadau hysbys o drais at ddyfarnwyr, gan chwaraewyr a chefnogwyr, mewn pêl-droed proffesiynol a phêl-droed amatur. Sut yr ydych yn gweithio gyda FAW

with these problems, and encourage more people to become referees?

Alun Pugh: The lack of availability of referees is of particular concern, certainly in the junior and amateur levels of the game. Quite often, referees have to put up with intolerable levels of abuse. What saddens me about the modern game is the abuse the referees get, quite often, at a schoolboy or schoolgirl game, and not so much from the players, but from the parents on the touchline.

2.50 p.m.

The Presiding Officer: Before I call question 3, I apologise to Ann Jones because I confused questions 4 and 6. Confusion does sometimes happen in the Chamber.

i ddatrys y problemau hyn, ac i annog mwy o bobl i fod yn ddyfarnwyr?

Alun Pugh: Mae'r prinder dyfarnwyr yn bryder penodol, yn arbennig ar lefelau iau ac amatur y gêm. Yn aml, rhaid i ddyfarnwyr ddiodef lefelau annioddefol o ddiffriô. Yr hyn sy'n fy nhristâu am y gêm fodern yw'r difriô y mae'r dyfarnwyr yn ei ddiodef, yn ddigon aml, mewn gêm i fechgyn neu ferched ysgol, ac nid yn gymaint gan y chwaraewyr, ond gan y rhieni ar y llinell ystlys.

Y Llywydd: Cyn imi alw cwestiwn 3, ymddiheuraf i Ann Jones fy mod wedi drysu cwestiynau 4 a 6. Mae dryswch yn digwydd yn y Siambr weithiau.

Cyllid Cadw yng Nghymoedd y De Cadw Funding in the South Wales Valleys

Q3 Huw Lewis: Will the Minister make a statement on the level of Cadw funding in the south Wales Valleys? OAQ0699(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Cadw's grant schemes have contributed millions of pounds to the economies of the south Wales Valleys through the preservation of historic buildings and ancient monuments. It also manages some of our prestigious historic sites, such as Caerphilly castle and the Blaenafon ironworks. This very substantial investment helps to regenerate many Valley communities.

Huw Lewis: I am sure that you agree that investing in our historic environment is crucial to developing the tourism potential of the Valleys. However, will you commit to taking a closer look at those Cadw spending figures? The latest figures that I have available suggest that nothing has been spent in the Merthyr borough since 1998. Cadw provides an average of £0.5 million a year per local authority across Wales; the south Wales Valleys on average enjoy only half of that, so there is a disparity in funding comparable with that of the arts council. If you take Monmouth, Pembrokeshire or Powys individually, you will find that there is a greater spend there from Cadw than in

C3 Huw Lewis: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am lefel cyllid Cadw yng Nghymoedd y de? OAQ0699(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Mae cynlluniau grant Cadw wedi cyfrannu miliynau o bunnoedd at economïau Cymoedd y de drwy ddiogelu adeiladau hanesyddol a henebion. Mae hefyd yn rheoli rhai o'n safleoedd hanesyddol mawreddog, megis castell Caerffili a gwaith dur Blaenafon. Mae'r buddsoddiad mawr iawn hwn yn helpu adfywio nifer o gymunedau'r Cymoedd.

Huw Lewis: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn cytuno bod buddsoddi yn ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol yn hanfodol i ddatblygu potensial twristiaeth y Cymoedd. Fodd bynnag, a ymrwymwch i edrych yn fanylach ar y ffigurau gwario hynny gan Cadw? Mae'r ffigurau diweddaraf sydd gennyf yn awgrymu na wariwyd dim ym mwrdeistref Merthyr er 1998. Mae Cadw yn darparu £0.5 miliwn y flwyddyn am bob awdurdod lleol ledled Cymru ar gyfartaledd; dim ond hanner yr arian hwnnw y mae Cymoedd y de yn ei gael, ar gyfartaledd, felly, mae yna wahaniaeth cyllido tebyg i'r gwahaniaeth cyllido gan gyngor y celfyddydau. Os ystyriwch sir Fynwy, sir Benfro neu Bowys

Merthyr Tydfil, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Blaenau Gwent, Neath Port Talbot, Bridgend and Torfaen combined. That is another spending social injustice in Wales. I ask you to look urgently at this matter.

Alun Pugh: I will certainly look into the distribution of the funding. I am not sure whether I entirely recognise all of those figures. Perhaps we are talking about two separate grant schemes. According to the figures that I have, some £235,000 has been invested in the Merthyr industrial area, including significant grants to the Cyfarthfa ironworks and the Penydarren tram road. I will write to you with the details and perhaps we can do a reconciliation of figures.

William Graham: May I suggest that you make use of the townscape heritage initiative, particularly in Merthyr?

Alun Pugh: Our colleagues in Cadw are working in partnership with a number of national and local bodies to restore buildings and communities under town scheme partnerships and the townscape heritage initiative. A number of schemes, including in Rhymney—I am sure that Huw will be interested in that—Maesteg and Neath, among others, are doing a great deal of very good work in this area.

Leighton Andrews: My colleague, Huw Lewis, makes some important points about the spatial distribution of Cadw funding, and the same could be applied to other bodies working in the field of cultural heritage. It would be helpful if we were to see a proper audit of the spending of Cadw's resources and other bodies in the area, such as the heritage lottery fund. Many of us believe that the National Trust and others spend rather less than they should do in the south Wales Valleys.

Alun Pugh: I cannot speak on behalf of non-governmental bodies, but I will ensure that you receive an analysis of both the Government's schemes and the heritage lottery schemes, which is also public money, to further inform the debate. I will also place

yn unigol, fe welwch fod mwy o wariant yno gan Cadw nag ym Merthyr Tudful, Rhondda Cynon Taf, Blaenau Gwent, Castell-nedd Port Talbot, Pen-y-bont ar Ogwr a Thor-faen gyda'i gilydd. Mae hwnnw'n anghyfiawnder cymdeithasol arall mewn gwariant yng Nghymru. Gofynnaf ichi edrych ar y mater hwn ar frys.

Alun Pugh: Byddaf yn sicr yn edrych ar y ffordd y dosberthir yr arian. Nid wyf yn siŵr a wyf yn gwbl gyfarwydd â phob un o'r ffigurau hynny. Efallai ein bod yn siarad am ddau gynllun grant gwahanol. Yn ôl y ffigurau sydd gennyf fi, buddsoddwyd tua £235,000 yn ardal ddiwydiannol Merthyr, gan gynnwys grantiau mawr i waith dur Cyfarthfa a'r ffordd dramiau ym Mhenydarren. Ysgrifennaf atoch i roi'r manylion ac efallai y gallwn gysoni'r ffigurau.

William Graham: A gaf fi awgrymu eich bod yn defnyddio'r fenter treftadaeth treflun, yn arbennig ym Merthyr?

Alun Pugh: Mae ein cydweithwyr yn Cadw yn gweithio mewn partneriaeth â nifer o gyrff cenedlaethol a lleol er mwyn adfer adeiladau a chymunedau o dan bartneriaethau cynlluniau trefi a'r fenter treftadaeth treflun. Mae nifer o gynlluniau, gan gynnwys yn Rhymni—ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd gan Huw ddiddordeb yn hynny—Maesteg a Chastell-nedd, ymhlith eraill, yn gwneud llawer o waith da iawn yn y maes hwn.

Leighton Andrews: Mae fy nghyd-Aelod, Huw Lewis, yn gwneud rhai pwyntiau pwysig am ddsbarthiad gofodol cyllid Cadw, a gellid cymhwyso'r un peth i gyrff eraill sy'n gweithio ym maes treftadaeth ddiwylliannol. Byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe byddem yn gweld archwiliad cywir o wariant adnoddau Cadw a chyrff eraill yn yr ardal, megis cronfa dreftadaeth y loteri. Mae nifer ohonom o'r farn fod yr Ymddiriedolaeth Genedlaethol ac eraill yn gwario llai nag a ddylent yng Nghymoedd y de.

Alun Pugh: Ni allaf siarad ar ran cyrff anllywodraethol, ond byddaf yn sicrhau y cewch ddadansoddiad o gynlluniau'r Llywodraeth a chynlluniau treftadaeth y loteri, sydd hefyd yn arian cyhoeddus, er mwyn llywio'r drafodaeth ymhellach.

a copy in the Library.

Rhoddaf gopi yn y Llyfrgell hefyd.

Gŵyl Lyfrau y Gelli Gandryll The Hay-on-Wye Book Festival

C4 Owen John Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am bwysigrwydd gŵyl lyfrau y Gelli Gandryll? OAQ0718(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Mae gŵyl y Gelli Gandryll yn bwysig iawn yma yng Nghymru a ledled Prydain. Dyma'r ŵyl lenyddiaeth fwyaf yn y byd ar hyn o bryd.

Owen John Thomas: Mae'n amlwg bod Blaenafon yn ceisio efelychu'r hyn sy'n digwydd yn y Gelli Gandryll. A ydych wedi ystyried ymweld â'r ganolfan etifeddiaeth yn y Rhondda a cheisio ei hehangu mewn ffordd llawn dychmyg yn lle cwyno fel eich cyfaill o Ferthyr am y ffaith bod diffyg buddsoddi?

Alun Pugh: We have invested a considerable amount to promote our cultural and literary heritage in many areas, including the south Wales Valleys.

Denise Idris Jones: Annual events such as the Hay festival and the Brecon Jazz Festival, among others, have, over the years, become almost as much a part of the culture of Wales as the national eisteddfodau and the Royal Welsh Agricultural Show, and they attract many tourists from outside Wales. What action is being taken to promote these events in partnership with organisers to encourage cross-promotion, so that visitors to Wales will be encouraged to explore other aspects of Welsh culture while they are in Wales, in terms of Welsh landmarks as well as events?

Alun Pugh: I certainly value the great work that is done at the national eisteddfod, but modern festivals such as Hay and Brecon are very important, as you rightly say, to the cultural life of Wales. We support the Hay festival in many ways: there is annual revenue funding of £40,000 and some additional grants of public money from the Government. We also support the Brecon festival. I know that many Members are

Q4 Owen John Thomas: Will the Minister make a statement on the importance of the Hay-on-Wye book festival? OAQ0718(CWS)

Alun Pugh: The Hay-on-Wye festival is very important here in Wales and throughout Britain. It is the largest literary festival in the world at present.

Owen John Thomas: It is obvious that Blaenafon is trying to emulate what happens at Hay-on-Wye. Have you considered visiting the heritage centre in Rhondda and trying to expand it in a more imaginative way, rather than complaining like your colleague from Merthyr about lack of investment?

Alun Pugh: Yr ydym wedi buddsoddi swm sylweddol i hyrwyddo ein treftadaeth ddiwylliannol a llenyddol mewn llawer ardal, gan gynnwys Cymoedd y de.

Denise Idris Jones: Dros y blynyddoed, daeth digwyddiadau blynyddol megis gŵyl y Gelli a Gŵyl Jazz Aberhonddu, ymhlith eraill, bron yn gymaint rhan o ddiwylliant Cymru â'r eisteddfodau cenedlaethol a Sioe Amaethyddol Frenhinol Cymru, ac maent yn denu llawer o dwristiaid o'r tu allan i Gymru. Pa gamau a gymerir i hyrwyddo'r digwyddiadau hyn mewn partneriaeth â threfnwyr i annog cyd-hyrwyddo, er mwyn sicrhau y caiff ymwelwyr â Chymru eu hannog i archwilio agweddau eraill ar ddiwylliant Cymru tra byddant yng Nghymru, o ran tirnodau Cymru yn ogystal â digwyddiadau?

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf yn sicr yn gwerthfawrogi'r gwaith ardderchog a wneir yn yr eisteddfod genedlaethol, ond mae gwyliau modern megis y Gelli ac Aberhonddu yn bwysig iawn, fel yr oeddech yn ei ddweud yn gywir ddigon, i fywyd diwylliannol Cymru. Yr ydym yn cefnogi gŵyl y Gelli mewn llawer ffordd: rhoddir cyllid refeniw blynyddol o £40,000 a rhai grantiau ychwanegol mewn arian cyhoeddus

really looking forward to watching George Melly and many others perform at Brecon in August.

Nick Bourne: The Hay festival, as it is now known, though it was formerly known as the Hay book festival, was described by Tony Benn as the closest thing to heaven on earth, with which I agree. It gets a substantial number of visitors into Wales, and so it is clearly important. The Minister is right that assistance is given by the Government. I do not know whether he has been contacted by the organiser, Peter Florence, but I understand that there is a viable opportunity to get Al Gore to come to give a lecture this year. That would be a massive draw, bringing people to Wales, but the festival will need extra money if that is to be the case. If he is aware of that approach, could the Minister enlighten us on his response or, if he is not, what would his response be?

Alun Pugh: It would be great to see Al Gore at Hay. I am sure that he would have lots of interesting things to say, including telling the tale of hanging chads. However, we already provide a great deal of public money, and I have mentioned the £40,000 that we are providing directly. On top of that, the Assembly Government is providing a grant of £15,000 to develop the festival's children's area, and there is a direct capital funding grant going in towards the infrastructure costs associated with temporary structures. The Assembly Government is fully supporting this important festival, which is not just a festival of literature, but a wider cultural festival.

Cefnogi'r Amgylchedd Hanesyddol Support for the Historic Environment

Q5 Lynne Neagle: Will the Minister make a statement on Welsh Assembly Government support for the historic environment in Wales? OAQ0692(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Wales has a unique historic environment of which we are enormously proud. The Welsh Assembly Government has committed many millions of pounds to important projects, which have enabled the

gan y Llywodraeth. Yn ogystal, yr ydym yn cefnogi gŵyl Aberhonddu. Gwn fod nifer o Aelodau yn edrych ymlaen yn fawr at wylio George Melly a nifer o artistiaid eraill yn perfformio yn Aberhonddu ym mis Awst.

Nick Bourne: Mae gŵyl y Gelli, fel y'i gelwir bellach, er mai gŵyl lyfrau'r Gelli ydoedd gynt, wedi'i disgrifio gan Tony Benn fel y peth agosaf i nefoedd ar y ddaear, a chytunaf â hynny. Mae'n denu nifer fawr o ymwelwyr i Gymru, ac felly mae'n amlwg ei bod yn bwysig. Mae'r Gweinidog yn gywir i ddweud bod y Llywodraeth yn rhoi cymorth. Ni wn a yw'r trefnydd, Peter Florence, wedi cysylltu ag ef, ond deallaf fod cyfle ymarferol i sicrhau bod Al Gore yn dod i roi darlith eleni. Byddai hynny'n boblogaidd iawn, gan ddenu pobl i Gymru, ond byddai angen rhagor o arian ar yr ŵyl pe bai hynny'n wir. Os yw'n ymwybodol o hyn, a allai'r Gweinidog ddweud wrthym beth yw ei ymateb neu, os nad yw'n ymwybodol o hyn, beth fyddai ei ymateb?

Alun Pugh: Byddai'n wych gweld Al Gore yn y Gelli. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddai ganddo lawer o bethau diddorol i'w dweud, gan gynnwys hanes y papurau pleidleisio aneglur. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym eisoes yn rhoi llawer o arian cyhoeddus, ac yr wyf wedi crybwyll y £40,000 yr ydym yn ei roi'n uniongyrchol. Ar ben hynny, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhoi grant o £15,000 i ddatblygu'r elfen blant yn yr ŵyl, a rhoddir grant cyllid cyfalaf uniongyrchol tuag at y costau seilwaith sy'n gysylltiedig â strwythurau dros dro. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cefnogi'r ŵyl bwysig hon yn llawn. Nid gŵyl lenyddiaeth yn unig ydyw, ond gŵyl ddiwylliannol ehangach.

C5 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am gefnogaeth Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i'r amgylchedd hanesyddol yng Nghymru? OAQ0692(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Mae gan Gymru amgylchedd hanesyddol unigryw yr ydym yn ymfalchio'n fawr iawn ohono. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi ymrwymo miliynau o bunnoedd i brosiectau pwysig, sydd wedi

people of Wales and people from outside our borders to celebrate our historic environment and to enjoy greater access to it.

Lynne Neagle: You will be aware that the world heritage site in Blaenafon is a truly wonderful example of what we can achieve when we make the conscious effort to celebrate our industrial historic environment. However, the Blaenafon story has not stopped with the granting of world heritage site status, and we must continue to build on its success. There is tremendous potential here, which must be unlocked to help to make the whole Heads of the Valleys strategy a success. What conversations and discussions have you had with your colleague, the Minister for Economic Development and Transport, on how we can utilise our industrial heritage to fully regenerate the Valleys?

Alun Pugh: I have had many discussions with Andrew Davies about the Heads of the Valleys agenda. Culture and heritage are not simply add-ons to that agenda; they should be a fundamental part of the regeneration of the area. The Blaenafon industrial landscape rightly gets world heritage status, and it was a shame that it missed out in previous years. It fully deserves its ranking in the world list, with the magnificent Edwardian castles of Gwynedd.

Janet Davies: Cadw is responsible for a great deal of the historic environment in Wales, and it is an executive agency of the Assembly Government. You will remember the recommendations of an Audit Committee report on Cadw in 1999, all of which, I believe, were accepted by the Assembly Government at the time. However, there continue to be some problems. How do you propose to make Cadw more proactive and open in its workings?

Alun Pugh: We did that by changing its status; you referred to Cadw as an executive agency of the Assembly Government, but it is not. It was an executive agency, but is now an integral part of the Welsh Assembly Government. This morning, I held a meeting of my internal culture board, which involves

galluogi pobl Cymru a phobl o'r tu allan i'n ffiniau i ddathlu ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol a mwynhau gwell mynediad.

Lynne Neagle: Fe wyddoch fod safle treftadaeth y byd ym Mlaenafon yn enghraifft arbennig o'r hyn y gallwn ei gyflawni pan wnawn yr ymdrech ymwybodol i ddathlu ein hamgylchedd hanesyddol diwydiannol. Fodd bynnag, nid yw stori Blaenafon wedi dod i ben ar ôl ennill statws safle treftadaeth y byd, a rhaid inni barhau i adeiladu ar ei llwyddiant. Mae yma botensial enfawr, a rhaid ei ddatgloi i helpu gwneud strategaeth gyfan Blaenau'r Cymoedd yn llwyddiant. Pa sgysiau a thrafodaethau yr ydych wedi eu cael gyda'ch cyd-Weinidog, y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth, am y ffordd y gallwn ddefnyddio ein treftadaeth ddiwydiannol i adfywio'r Cymoedd yn llawn?

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf wedi cael nifer o drafodaethau gydag Andrew Davies ynglŷn ag agenda Blaenau'r Cymoedd. Nid ychwanegiadau at yr agenda honno'n unig yw diwylliant a threftadaeth; dylent fod yn rhan sylfaenol o'r broses o adfywio'r ardal. Mae tirwedd ddiwydiannol Blaenafon yn deilwng o statws safle treftadaeth y byd, ac mae'n drueni na chafodd y statws hwnnw yn y gorffennol. Mae'n gwbl haeddiannol o'i safle yn rhestr y byd, ynghyd â chestyll ysblennydd Edward I yng Ngwynedd.

Janet Davies: Mae Cadw yn gyfrifol am lawer iawn o'r amgylchedd hanesyddol yng Nghymru, ac mae'n un o asiantaethau gweithredol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Fe gofiwch argymhellion un o adroddiadau'r Comisiwn Archwilio ar Cadw yn 1999, a chredaf fod pob un o'r argymhellion hynny wedi'u derbyn gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ar y pryd. Fodd bynnag, mae rhai problemau'n parhau. Sut y bwriadwch wneud Cadw yn fwy rhagweithiol ac agored yn y ffordd y mae'n gweithio?

Alun Pugh: Gwnaethom hynny drwy newid ei statws; yr oeddech yn cyfeirio at Cadw fel un o asiantaethau gweithredol Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, ond nid yw hynny'n wir. Arferai fod yn asiantaeth weithredol, ond mae bellach yn rhan annatod o Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Y bore yma, cefais

officers from all parts of the culture department, and we took them to the headquarters of the Cadw division in Nantgarw, precisely to achieve that integration.

Lisa Francis: Minister, your answer to Lynne Neagle shows how much you value the historic environment. What plans does your Government have to develop a national strategic plan for the historic environment in Wales within the new culture board strategy, whose remit will be carrying that sort of strategy forwards? I am anxious to ask that because in the committee meeting on 8 March, you said that the culture strategy was going to be placed on the back burner because of the imminent review into the arts. Will you respond to that, please?

gyfarfod o'm bwrdd diwylliant mewnol, sy'n cynnwys swyddogion o bob rhan o'r adran ddiwylliant, ac aethpwyd â hwy i bencadlys is-adran Cadw yn Nantgarw, yn union er mwyn sicrhau'r integreiddio hwnnw.

Lisa Francis: Weinidog, mae eich ateb i Lynne Neagle yn dangos faint yr ydych yn gwerthfawrogi'r amgylchedd hanesyddol. Pa gynlluniau sydd gan eich Llywodraeth i ddatblygu cynllun strategol cenedlaethol ar gyfer yr amgylchedd hanesyddol yng Nghymru o fewn strategaeth newydd y bwrdd diwylliant, y bydd ei gylch gwaith yn cynnwys gweithredu'r math hwnnw o strategaeth? Yr wyf yn awyddus i ofyn hynny oherwydd yng nghyfarfod y pwyllgor ar 8 Mawrth yr oeddech yn dweud y byddai'r strategaeth ddiwylliant yn cael ei gohirio oherwydd yr adolygiad arfaethedig o'r celfyddydau. A ymatebwch i hynny, os gwelwch yn dda?

3.00 p.m.

Alun Pugh: I can certainly confirm that heritage will be an integral part of the forthcoming Assembly Government cultural strategy. The work on that strategy, on the culture core, will have to be put on the back burner because of the major review being undertaken by Elan Closs Stephens and her team. However, that does not mean that all work needs to cease. Certainly, work on important areas, including libraries, museums, archives and heritage, can proceed in tandem with that.

Alun Pugh: Yn sicr, gallaf gadarnhau y bydd treftadaeth yn rhan annatod o strategaeth ddiwylliannol arfaethedig Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Bydd yn rhaid gohirio'r gwaith ar y strategaeth honno, ar yr elfen ddiwylliannol, oherwydd yr adolygiad pwysig sy'n cael ei wneud gan Elan Closs Stephens a'i thîm. Fodd bynnag, nid yw hynny'n golygu bod angen i'r holl waith ddod i ben. Yn sicr, gall gwaith ar feysydd pwysig, gan gynnwys llyfrgelloedd, amgueddfeydd, archifau a threftadaeth, fynd yn ei flaen ar y cyd â hynny.

Jeff Cuthbert: Minister, the Elliott colliery winding house, which is now a tourist attraction, will close on Saturday for the start of major refurbishment. Do you agree that, as part of the historic environment, our industrial past must be recognised and celebrated?

Jeff Cuthbert: Weinidog, bydd cwt halio pwll glo Elliott, sydd bellach yn atyniad i dwristiaid, yn cau ddydd Sadwrn er mwyn dechrau gwaith adnewyddu sylweddol. A gytunwch, fel rhan o'r amgylchedd hanesyddol, fod yn rhaid cydnabod ein gorffennol diwydiannol a'i ddatlu?

Alun Pugh: I do, indeed. I think that many parts of the world can learn much from the magnificent industrial heritage of the Welsh nation.

Alun Pugh: Cytunaf, yn wir. Credaf y gall sawl rhan o'r byd ddysgu llawer o dreftadaeth ddiwydiannol ardderchog y Cymry.

Mick Bates: Minister, a year ago, you accepted a report on listed religious buildings. In that report, you accepted that

Mick Bates: Weinidog, flwyddyn yn ôl bu ichi dderbyn adroddiad ar adeiladau crefyddol wedi eu rhestru. Yn yr adroddiad

religious buildings are an important part of our heritage. Unfortunately, Minister, many small non-listed chapels are sold off and, in many cases, the burial grounds are lost. Would you undertake to examine the mechanisms under your power that could help to retain at least some of these small chapels and their burial grounds, so that future generations can enjoy these valuable assets?

Alun Pugh: I am not sure that I can help you a great deal there, Mick. Many of these chapels are not in Government ownership; they are owned by various faith groups. Where these buildings are listed, special conditions apply to their redevelopment, but listing is not a complete block to development. In the case of a chapel that is outside the ownership of the Government, and which enjoys no special status in terms of listing, there is little that I can do. However, I would say that many of these structures have been imaginatively converted for modern uses.

hwnnw, yr oeddech yn derbyn bod adeiladau crefyddol yn rhan bwysig o'n treftadaeth. Yn anffodus, Weinidog, mae nifer o gapeli bach nad ydynt wedi'u rhestru yn cael eu gwerthu, ac mewn sawl achos caiff y mynwentydd eu colli. A ymgwymerwch i archwilio'r mecanweithiau sydd ar gael ichi ac a allai helpu cadw o leiaf rai o'r capeli bach hyn a'u mynwentydd, er mwyn i genedlaethau'r dyfodol fwynhau'r asedau gwerthfawr hyn?

Alun Pugh: Nid wyf yn siŵr y gallaf eich helpu ryw lawer, Mick. Mae nifer o'r capeli hyn heb fod yn eiddo i'r Llywodraeth; maent yn eiddo i amrywiol grwpiau ffydd. Lle mae'r adeiladau hyn wedi'u rhestru, mae amodau arbennig ynghlwm wrth unrhyw gynnig i'w hailddatblygu. Ond nid yw'r ffaith eu bod wedi'u rhestru yn eu hatal yn llwyr rhag cael eu datblygu. Yn achos capel nad yw'n eiddo i'r Llywodraeth, ac nad oes ganddo unrhyw statws arbennig o ran rhestru, ychydig iawn y gallaf ei wneud. Fodd bynnag, byddwn yn dweud bod nifer o'r strwythurau hyn wedi eu haddasu'n llawn dychymyg at ddibenion modern.

Dyfodol Clwb Pêl-droed Wrecsam a'r Cae Ras The Future of Wrexham FC and the Racecourse Ground

Q6 Janet Ryder: Will the Minister make a statement on the future of Wrexham football club and the Racecourse ground? OAQ0706(CWS)

Alun Pugh: The Racecourse ground is an important regional venue and the Court of Appeal in London ruled that it must remain in the hands of the club's administrators. I have received an invitation from Lesley Griffiths of the Wrexham Supporters Trust to visit the ground, and I will be responding positively to that invitation.

Janet Ryder: Thank you for that response and for your response to correspondence on this matter. I am sure that the ruling in the Court of Appeal in London was welcomed by Wrexham FC and the many fans who follow the club. The Racecourse ground is crucial to north Wales as it is the only venue that can hold international games of football, rugby union and rugby league. It is important for football and rugby that they can continue to use that venue. At the moment, as the football

C6 Janet Ryder: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddyfodol clwb pêl-droed Wrecsam a'r Cae Ras? OAQ0706(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Mae'r Cae Ras yn lleoliad rhanbarthol pwysig, a dyfarnodd y Llys Apêl yn Llundain fod yn rhaid iddo barhau yn nwylo gweinyddwyr y clwb. Yr wyf wedi cael gwahoddiad gan Lesley Griffiths o Ymddiriedolaeth Cefnogwyr Wrecsam i ymweld â'r cae, a byddaf yn ymateb yn gadarnhaol i'r gwahoddiad hwnnw.

Janet Ryder: Diolch ichi am yr ymateb hwnnw ac am eich ymateb i ohebiaeth am y mater hwn. Yr wyf yn siŵr fod y dyfarniad yn y Llys Apêl yn Llundain wedi cael croeso gan Glwb Pêl-droed Wrecsam a chefnogwyr niferus y clwb. Mae'r Cae Ras yn hanfodol i'r gogledd gan mai dyma'r unig leoliad a all gynnal gemau pêl-droed rhyngwladol, rygbi'r undeb a rygbi'r gynghrair. Mae'n bwysig i bêl-droed a rygbi y gallant barhau i ddefnyddio'r lleoliad hwnnw. Ar hyn o bryd,

league rules stand, if Wrexham FC does not come out of administration by the beginning of June, I believe that it will be expelled from the league, and that will threaten the future of the ground. You will be visiting the ground to have talks there, but what communications have you had with the football league about the importance of Wrexham football club and the need to do everything that we can to ensure that it remains in the league? What communications have you had with your colleague in Westminster, the Minister for sport, to see what pressure he can bring to bear on the football league to support Wrexham and to ensure that we see football continuing at that ground?

Alun Pugh: The Racecourse ground is not just important for Wrexham FC; it is important, as you said, for rugby and football at an international level. It is not only important for north Wales, as I believe that it is the only stadium north of the M4 in Wales in which international matches can take place. The football league rules are quite clear on this matter. As I said earlier, my officials will have a meeting later this week in Wrexham and I want to wait for the outcome of that meeting before deciding on our next step. I would certainly be prepared to talk to officials in the football league and to colleagues at the Department for Culture, Media and Sport. I know that Dick Caborn is taking an interest in this matter.

Karen Sinclair: Would you join me in congratulating Ian Lucas and Lesley Griffiths who have worked so hard, in conjunction with other Labour politicians in the area to ensure a successful resolution to the potentially devastating problems that have been faced by Wrexham football club? South Walians must understand that football in north Wales is on a par with rugby in south Wales, and it is imperative that we retain this facility. I thank you for the help and the fast response that we have had every time that we have come to you.

Alun Pugh: Ian Lucas, as the local MP, is working very hard, and the Wrexham

fel y saif rheolau'r gynghrair bêl-droed, os na ddaw Clwb Pêl-droed Wrecsam allan o ddwylo'r gweinyddwyr cyn dechrau mis Mehefin, credaf y bydd yn cael ei wahardd o'r gynghrair, a bydd hynny'n bygwth dyfodol y cae. Byddwch yn ymweld â'r cae i gael trafodaethau, ond pa gyfathrebu a fu rhyngoch chi a'r gynghrair bêl-droed ynghylch pwysigrwydd clwb pêl-droed Wrecsam, a'r angen i wneud popeth o fewn ein gallu i sicrhau ei fod yn parhau yn y gynghrair? Pa gyfathrebu a fu rhyngoch chi a'ch cyd-Weinidog yn San Steffan, y Gweinidog dros chwaraeon, i weld pa bwysau y gall ei roi ar y gynghrair bêl-droed i gefnogi Wrecsam ac i sicrhau y gall gemau pêl-droed barhau i gael eu cynnal ar y cae hwnnw?

Alun Pugh: Yn ogystal â'i bwysigrwydd i Glwb Pêl-droed Wrecsam, mae'r Cae Ras yn bwysig, fel y dywedwch, i rygbi a phêl-droed ar lefel ryngwladol. Mae'n bwysig nid yn unig i'r gogledd, gan fy mod yn credu mai dyma'r unig stadiwm i'r gogledd o'r M4 yng Nghymru lle gellir cynnal gemau rhyngwladol. Mae rheolau'r gynghrair bêl-droed yn gwbl glir ar y mater hwn. Fel y dywedais yn gynharach, bydd fy swyddogion yn cael cyfarfod yn ddiweddarach yr wythnos hon yn Wrecsam, ac yr wyf am glywed canlyniad y cyfarfod hwnnw cyn penderfynu ar ein cam nesaf. Yn sicr, byddwn yn fwy na pharod i drafod gyda swyddogion yn y gynghrair bêl-droed a chyd-Aelodau yn yr Adran dros Ddiwylliant, y Cyfryngau a Chwaraeon. Gwn fod gan Dick Caborn ddiddordeb yn y mater hwn.

Karen Sinclair: A ymunwch â mi i longyfarch Ian Lucas a Lesley Griffiths a fu'n gweithio mor galed, ar y cyd â gwleidyddion Llafur eraill yn yr ardal, i sicrhau ateb llwyddiannus i'r problemau sydd wedi wynebu clwb pêl-droed Wrecsam ac a allasai fod yn drychinebus iddo? Rhaid i'r Deheuwyrr ddeall fod pêl-droed yn y gogledd yn mwynhau'r un bri â rygbi yn y de, ac mae'n hanfodol inni gadw'r cyfleuster hwn. Diolch ichi am eich help a'r ymateb cyflym a gawsom bob tro wrth ddod atoch.

Alun Pugh: Mae Ian Lucas, fel yr AS lleol, yn gweithio'n galed iawn, ac mae

Supporters Trust, of which Leslie Griffiths is an important member, is also working hard. [Interruption.]

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Minister may refer to whichever local personalities he wishes to.

Brynle Williams: I have listened to all the answers that you have given, Minister. We have pondered over this issue for months or even years in terms of what is happening in Wrexham football club. Why will you not put your money where your mouth is and buy this place for the goodness of north Wales and the arena itself?

Alun Pugh: Are you seriously suggesting that we should nationalise Wrexham FC? We would be very interested to know whether that is your personal opinion or whether you are speaking on behalf of your party. Taking football clubs into public ownership is a novel step for the Conservative Party.

Rosemary Butler: Football is obviously very important to north Wales, but Members might like to know that the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee is undertaking a review of football across Wales. It would be helpful if people could give us some evidence that will help not only to preserve professional football, but develop young footballers so that there will be decent Welsh professional footballers for the future.

Alun Pugh: The committee's review, of which I am member, is busy taking evidence at the moment. I look forward to listening to much of the evidence that is yet to come, and, in line with the Assembly's Standing Orders, the Assembly Government will give its response in due course.

Y Llywydd: Trosglwyddwyd cwestiwn 7, OAQ0684(CWS), i'w ateb yn ysgrifenedig gan y Gweinidog dros Ddatblygu Economaidd a Thrafnidiaeth.

Ymddiriedolaeth Cefnogwyr Wrecsam, y mae Lesley Griffiths yn aelod pwysig ohoni, hefyd yn gweithio'n galed. [Torri ar draws.]

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Gall y Gweinidog gyfeirio at unrhyw bersonoliaethau lleol a fydd.

Brynle Williams: Gwrandewais ar yr holl atebion a roesoch, Weinidog. Yr ydym wedi bod yn ystyried y mater hwn ers misoedd neu flynyddoedd hyd yn oed ynglŷn â'r hyn sy'n digwydd yng nghlwb pêl-droed Wrecsam. Pam na wnewch fel yr ydych yn ei addo a phrynu'r lle hwn er lles y gogledd a'r arena ei hun?

Alun Pugh: A ydych o ddifrif yn awgrymu y dylem wladoli Clwb Pêl-droed Wrecsam? Byddai diddordeb mawr gennym glywed ai eich barn bersonol chi yw hon, neu a ydych yn llefaru ar ran eich plaid. Mae troi clybiau pêl-droed yn eiddo cyhoeddus yn gam newydd i'r Blaid Geidwadol.

Rosemary Butler: Mae pêl-droed yn amlwg yn bwysig iawn i'r gogledd, ond efallai yr hoffai Aelodau wybod bod y Pwyllgor dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon yn cynnal adolygiad o bêl-droed ledled Cymru. Byddai'n ddefnyddiol pe gallai pobl roi tystiolaeth inni a fydd yn helpu nid yn unig i ddiogelu pêl-droed proffesiynol, ond i ddatblygu pêl-droedwyr ifanc er mwyn sicrhau bod gan Gymru bêl-droedwyr proffesiynol o safon uchel yn y dyfodol.

Alun Pugh: Mae adolygiad y pwyllgor yr wyf yn aelod ohono wrthi'n brysur yn cymryd tystiolaeth ar hyn o bryd. Edrychaf ymlaen at glywed llawer o'r dystiolaeth sydd i ddod o hyd, ac yn unol â Rheolau Sefydlog y Cynulliad, bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhoi ei ymateb maes o law.

The Presiding Officer: Question 7, OAQ0684(CWS), has been transferred for written answer by the Minister for Economic Development and Transport.

**BBC Cymru
BBC Wales**

Q8 Leighton Andrews: When did the Minister last meet with BBC Wales? OAQ0731(CWS)

Alun Pugh: I met with BBC Wales last June. Michael Grade and the First Minister were also present at that meeting.

Leighton Andrews: Some of us were privileged last night to attend a series launch of *Dr Who* in the Wales Millennium Centre. I understand that the leader of the Welsh Conservatives said that it had made his day to be recognised by a dalek. Do you agree that the quality of drama production currently coming out of BBC Wales, including *Dr Who*, *Life on Mars* and last week's *The Chatterley Affair*, demonstrates that it is well worth the BBC and other broadcasters investing in the facilities and talent in Wales, because we can compete on quality with the rest of the UK?

Alun Pugh: When BBC Wales gets the budget, it can not only compete with the best of the UK, but with the best anywhere. Anyone who saw the first new series of *Dr Who* would have been enormously impressed with the quality of the production values, and it seems that the shaky sets of *Dr Who* are a thing of the past.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae'r BBC a BBC Cymru wedi ymrwymo i gomisiynu cyfran fawr o'u rhaglenni o'r sector annibynnol. A yw hi'n fwriad gennych i ddwyn pwysau ar BBC Cymru i sicrhau y daw cyfran o'r comisiynau hynny o du allan i Gaerdydd, er enghraifft, o'r cymoedd, y gorllewin a'r gogledd, er mwyn dod â budd economaidd i'r ardaloedd hynny, heb sôn am gydbwysedd i raglenni'r BBC?

Alun Pugh: We want to spread the benefit of BBC spending as far as we can. We have struggled in the past to get it out of London, but things appear to be moving in the right direction at the moment.

C8 Leighton Andrews: Pryd gafodd y Gweinidog gyfarfod ddiwethaf â BBC Cymru? OAQ0731(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Cyfarfûm â BBC Cymru fis Mehefin diwethaf. Yr oedd Michael Grade a'r Prif Weinidog hefyd yn bresennol yn y cyfarfod hwnnw.

Leighton Andrews: Yr oedd yn fraint i rai ohonom fod yn bresennol wrth lansio cyfres newydd *Dr Who* neithiwr yng Nghanolfan Mileniwm Cymru. Deallaf fod arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru wedi dweud ei fod wrth ei fodd pan lwyddodd dalek i'w adnabod. A gytunwch fod ansawdd cynrychiadau drama BBC Cymru ar hyn o bryd, gan gynnwys *Dr Who*, *Life on Mars* a *The Chatterley Affair*, yr wythnos diwethaf, yn dangos ei bod yn werth i'r BBC a darlledwyr eraill fuddsoddi yn y cyfleusterau a'r dalent sydd i'w cael yng Nghymru, oherwydd ein bod yn gallu cystadlu â gweddill y DU o ran ansawdd?

Alun Pugh: Pan gaiff BBC Cymru y gyllideb, gall gystadlu nid yn unig â'r goreuon yn y DU, ond â'r goreuon mewn unrhyw fan. Byddai ansawdd y gwerthoedd cynhyrchu yng nghyfres newydd gyntaf *Dr Who* wedi creu argraff ar unrhyw un a'i gwelodd, ac mae'n ymddangos mai hen atgof yw setiau sigledig *Dr Who*.

Alun Ffred Jones: The BBC and BBC Wales have committed to commissioning a large proportion of their programmes from the independent sector. Do you intend to bring pressure to bear on BBC Wales to ensure that a proportion of those commissions come from outside Cardiff, for instance, from the Valleys, west Wales and north Wales, to bring economic benefit to those areas, let alone balance to BBC programmes?

Alun Pugh: Yr ydym am ledaenu'r budd a ddaw o wariant y BBC gymaint â phosibl. Yr ydym wedi gorfod ymdrechu i ddenu'r gwariant hwnnw allan o Lundain yn y gorffennol, ond mae'n ymddangos bod pethau'n symud i'r cyfeiriad cywir ar hyn o bryd.

Glyn Davies: When you congratulate the BBC, as Leighton Andrews has asked you to do, will you associate me with those comments? There is no doubt that the programmes that the BBC is producing are putting Wales on the world map as an area where creative industry can take place. Will you also congratulate the BBC on the wonderful performances produced by the BBC National Orchestra of Wales around Wales, which are enhancing Wales's reputation as a place for quality music making?

Alun Pugh: I will make it clear that there is all-party consensus on this issue.

Glyn Davies: Pan longyfarchwch y BBC, fel y gofynnodd Leighton Andrews ichi wneud, a wnewch hynny ar fy rhan i hefyd? Yn ddiau, mae'r rhaglenni y mae'r BBC yn eu cynhyrchu yn rhoi Cymru ar fap y byd fel ardal lle y gall y diwydiant creadigol ffynnu. A longyfarchwch y BBC hefyd ar y perfformiadau clodwiw a roir gan Gerddorfa Genedlaethol Gymreig y BBC ledled Cymru, sy'n gwella enw da Cymru fel lleoliad lle mae cerddoriaeth o safon yn cael ei chreu?

Alun Pugh: Fe wnaif yn glir fod pob plaid o'r un farn am hyn.

Amlinellu Pwerau'r Dyfarnydd The Powers of the Dyfarnydd

C9 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: A wnaiff y Gweinidog amlinellu'r pwerau'r dyfarnydd? OAQ0681(CWS)

Q9 Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Will the Minister outline the powers of the dyfarnydd? OAQ0681(CWS)

3.10 p.m.

Alun Pugh: We have announced that we will establish create the post of dyfarnydd to fulfil those roles where it is right that they are best carried out at a distance from Government. We shall consult very soon on the merger of the Welsh Language Board and that consultation will include proposals for the role of the dyfarnydd.

Alun Pugh: Yr ydym wedi cyhoeddi y byddwn yn creu swydd dyfarnydd i gyflawni'r rolau hynny y mae'n briodol eu cyflawni'n annibynnol ar y Llywodraeth. Byddwn yn ymgynghori'n fuan iawn ar y broses o uno Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, a bydd yr ymgynghori hwnnw'n cynnwys cynigion ar gyfer rôl y dyfarnydd.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Gwyddom fod y Gweinidog yn amharod i ymgymryd â'i gyfrifoldebau yng nghyswllt prosesau, ond mae prosesau'n bwysig. Gwaith Gweinidog yw sicrhau bod y prosesau hyn yn eu lle. A ydych yn derbyn bod gan lawer ohonom sydd yn cefnogi'r syniad o ddod â Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg i mewn i'r Cynulliad bryder gwirioneddol na allwch chi, ar hyn o bryd, amlinellu yn glir beth fydd rôl a chyfrifoldebau'r dyfarnydd ac a fydd ganddo ef neu ganddi hi bwerau i sicrhau bod cynlluniau iaith ledled Cymru yn cael eu rheoleiddio'n gywir?

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: We are aware that the Minister is unwilling to undertake his responsibilities as regards processes, but processes are important. It is a Minister's job to ensure that these processes are in place. Do you accept that many of us who are supportive of the idea of bringing the Welsh Language Board into the Assembly have real concerns that, at present, you cannot outline clearly what the role and responsibilities of the dyfarnydd will be, and whether he or she will have powers to ensure that language schemes throughout Wales are properly regulated?

Alun Pugh: That will be an important issue for the consultation. We would certainly want the dyfarnydd to have the adjudication function; I think that that function is best not

Alun Pugh: Bydd hynny'n fater pwysig ar gyfer yr ymgynghori. Yn sicr, byddem am i'r dyfarnydd gyflawni swyddogaeth ddyfarnu; nid Gweinidog gwleidyddol sydd yn y

carried out by a political Minister. The dyfarnydd will also need to look independently at the Welsh Assembly Government's performance against its own Welsh language scheme, and, potentially, at the performance of the parliamentary body, but that is not a matter for me. Another potential issue is how much wider the role should be, including, perhaps, acting as a first-stop shop for complaints. These issues will all come out in the consultation and we will be making a formal response to that when the consultation period finishes.

Jenny Randerson: You made your announcement about the Welsh Language Board well over a year ago and you have not yet launched your consultation. Today, we are debating the Government's primary legislation bids and I notice that, last year, you had a bid in for a Welsh language schemes regulator Bill but you do not have one this year. Can you explain why? Are you not concerned that the delay will create a dangerous interregnum once you have stripped the Welsh Language Board of its powers? Is the story of the board's demise not becoming dangerously like the recent history of the Arts Council of Wales? You have made a decision without having a clue how to implement it. Do you accept that you are rapidly becoming the Nero of Welsh politics, fiddling at the edges while Welsh culture burns?

Alun Pugh: Perhaps we can drop the personal abuse and deal with the substance of the question. You will be familiar with the Westminster logjam, where it is difficult to get primary legislation bids through. Resolving that is a key part of the Government of Wales Bill. Getting the dyfarnydd onto a statutory footing does not require a huge piece of primary legislation, and I am confident that it will appear as an early measure once we get the new powers, early in the new Assembly, after the election next year.

sefyllfa orau i gyflawni'r swyddogaeth honno, yn fy marn i. Bydd angen i'r dyfarnydd hefyd edrych yn annibynnol ar berfformiad Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn erbyn ei gynllun iaith Gymraeg ei hun ac, o bosibl, ar berfformiad y corff seneddol, ond nid mater i mi yw hynny. Mater posibl arall yw cwmpas y rôl, gan gynnwys, efallai, weithredu fel siop cam-cyntaf ar gyfer cwynion. Daw'r materion hyn i gyd yn amlwg yn yr ymgynghori, a byddwn yn gwneud ymateb ffurfiol i hynny pan ddaw'r cyfnod ymgynghori i ben.

Jenny Randerson: Gwnaethoch eich cyhoeddiad ynghylch Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg ymhell dros flwyddyn yn ôl, ac nid ydych hyd yma wedi lansio eich ymgynghoriad. Heddiw, yr ydym yn cynnal dadl ar gynigion deddfwriaeth sylfaenol y Llywodraeth a sylwaf, y llynedd, ichi gyflwyno cais am Fesur rheoleidiwr cynlluniau iaith Gymraeg, ond nad oes gennych gais o'r fath eleni. A allwch egluro pam hynny? Onid ydych yn pryderu y bydd yr oedi'n achosi saib peryglus ar ôl ichi ddiddymu pwerau Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg? Onid oes perygl y bydd hanes dirywiad y bwrdd yn dilyn trywydd hanes Cyngor Celfyddydau Cymru yn ddiweddar? Yr ydych wedi gwneud penderfyniad heb fod gennych syniad ran sut i'w weithredu. A dderbyniwch eich bod yn prysur droi'n Nero yng ngwleidyddiaeth Cymru, yn canu'ch ffidil ar y cyrion tra mae diwylliant Cymru'n llosgi?

Alun Pugh: Beth am roi'r gorau i'r sarhad personol ac ymdrin â hanfod y cwestiwn? Byddwch yn gyfarwydd â'r tagfeydd yn San Steffan, lle mae'n anodd cyflwyno ceisiadau deddfwriaeth sylfaenol. Mae datrys hynny'n rhan allweddol o Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru. Nid oes angen darn mawr o ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol i roi sail statudol i'r dyfarnydd, ac yr wyf yn ffyddiog y bydd yn ymddangos fel mesur cynnar pan gawn y pwerau newydd, yn gynnar yn y Cynulliad newydd, ar ôl yr etholiad y flwyddyn nesaf.

Swyddogaethau a Chyfrifoldebau'r Bwrdd Diwylliant The Roles and Responsibilities of the Culture Board

Q10 Lisa Francis: Will the Minister make a statement on the roles and responsibilities of

C10 Lisa Francis: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am swyddogaethau a

the culture board? OAQ0712(CWS)

chyfrifoldebau'r bwrdd diwylliant?
OAQ0712(CWS)

Alun Pugh: The culture board's remit is to set the overall strategic direction for the cultural agenda in Wales, including overseeing the preparation for a new culture strategy. That provides opportunities to develop better, more integrated cultural policies, more efficient services and greater synergies with local government support for the cultural sector.

Alun Pugh: Cylch gwaith y bwrdd diwylliant yw pennu cyfeiriad strategol cyffredinol yr agenda ddiwylliannol yng Nghymru, gan gynnwys goruchwyllo'r gwaith o baratoi ar gyfer strategaeth ddiwylliant newydd. Mae hynny'n rhoi cyfleoedd i ddatblygu polisiau diwylliannol mwy integredig, gwasanaethau mwy effeithlon a gwell synergedd â chefnogaeth llywodraeth leol i'r sector diwylliannol.

Lisa Francis: It all sounds very impressive. Which parts of the review of the culture strategy do you intend to put on the back burner while the arts review is under way? I asked you this a few minutes ago, but would like you to be precise and specific about it.

Lisa Francis: Mae hynny'n creu cryn argraff. Pa rannau o'r adolygiad o'r strategaeth ddiwylliant y bwriadwch eu gohirio tra bydd yr adolygiad o'r celfyddydau yn mynd rhagddo? Gofynnais hyn ichi ychydig funudau'n ôl, ond a fydddech crystal â bod yn fanwl gywir ac yn benodol amdano.

Alun Pugh: They will be the parts of the review that are intimately connected with the committee's terms of reference, a copy of which I have supplied you with as a member of the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee.

Alun Pugh: Y rhannau hynny o'r adolygiad sydd â chysylltiad agos â chylch gorchwyl y pwyllgor. Rhoddais gopi ohono ichi fel aelod o'r Pwyllgor dros Ddiwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Gan nad oes gennyf wybodaeth fanwl am eich syniadau o ran datblygu'r strategaeth hon ar gyfer yr adran ddiwylliant, gofynnaf i ba raddau yr ydych yn gweld datblygiad y strategaeth hon yn gysylltiedig â datblygiad orielau rhanbarthol, sydd yn rhoi cyfle i arddangos gwaith artistiaid ledled Cymru. Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn ymwybodol bod prinder sylweddol o'r orielau hyn mewn rhannau o Gymru. A wnewch chi fynegi barn ar hynny? Yr wyf yn datgan buddiant yn y mater.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: As I do not have detailed information about your ideas about the development of this strategy for the culture department, I ask to what extent you see the development of this strategy as being linked to the development of regional galleries, which provide an opportunity to exhibit the work of artists throughout Wales. I am sure you will be aware that there is a great shortage of these galleries in some parts of Wales. Will you give your views on that? I declare an interest in the matter.

Alun Pugh: The papers for the culture board are all available, as they have been posted on the web.

Alun Pugh: Mae holl bapurau'r bwrdd diwylliant ar gael, gan eu bod wedi'u gosod ar y we.

On regional galleries, there have been serious issues regarding the capacity of galleries and local museums to display objects. Those issues fall into two areas, namely physical security and the managed environment, particularly in terms of air conditioning and so on. We have made substantial investments in both those areas, and that has allowed watercolours from National Museum Wales's

O ran orielau rhanbarthol, cafwyd problemau difrifol o ran gallu orielau ac amgueddfeydd lleol i arddangos gwrthrychau. Mae'r problemau hynny'n perthyn i ddau faes, sef diogelwch ffisegol a'r amgylchedd sy'n cael ei reoli, yn enwedig o ran aerdymeru, ac ati. Yr ydym wedi buddsoddi'n sylweddol yn y ddau faes hyn, ac mae hynny wedi caniatáu i luniau dyfrlliw o gasgliad Amgueddfa

collection to be exhibited in north Wales, and the stunningly successful return of the Mold gold cape to Wrexham.

Genedlaethol Cymru gael eu harddangos yng ngogledd Cymru, ac i fantell aur yr Wyddgrug gael ei dychwelyd yn llwyddiannus iawn i Wrecsam.

BBC Cymru BBC Wales

Q11 Mick Bates: Will the Minister make a statement on the discussions he has had with the UK Government regarding BBC Wales? OAQ0724(CWS)

C11 Mick Bates: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am y trafodaethau a gafodd gyda Llywodraeth y DU ynghylch BBC Cymru? OAQ0724(CWS)

Alun Pugh: I have made representations to the UK Government about BBC Wales through responses to consultations on the review of the BBC's royal charter. I have also discussed the review in meetings with Nick Ainger MP, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Wales.

Alun Pugh: Yr wyf wedi cyflwyno sylwadau i Lywodraeth y DU ynglŷn â BBC Cymru drwy ymatebion i ymgynghoriadau am yr adolygiad o siarter frenhinol y BBC. Yr wyf hefyd wedi trafod yr adolygiad mewn cyfarfodydd gyda Nick Ainger AS, Is-sgrifennydd Gwladol Seneddol Cymru.

Mick Bates: The BBC has been asked by the Government to set aside a £400 million fund to assist the vulnerable with digital switchover. Given that Wales has a high proportion of disabled people and a significant elderly population, have you discussed this issue with the BBC? What role will the BBC play in this? What proportion of the £400 million fund have you secured for Wales?

Mick Bates: Mae'r Llywodraeth wedi gofyn i'r BBC neilltuo cronfa gwerth £400 miliwn i gynorthwyo pobl ddiamddiffyn gyda'r broses o newid i'r digidol. O gofio bod gan Gymru gyfran uchel o bobl anabl, a bod rhan sylweddol o'r boblogaeth yn oedrannus, a ydych wedi trafod y mater hwn gyda'r BBC? Pa rôl fydd gan y BBC yn hyn? Pa gyfran o'r gronfa o £400 miliwn yr ydych wedi'i sicrhau i Gymru?

Alun Pugh: Digital switchover presents many opportunities, including the potential for better picture quality, more capacity for more channels and more efficient use of the scarce bandwidth. However, it will not be good for everyone unless we ensure that we aid the most vulnerable groups. Retuning a television and a set-top box is pretty easy for a teenager, but it can be difficult if you have sensory impairment or if you are not familiar with handling new technology. That is why it is important that not just the BBC, but all organisations involved with switchover, including the Office of Communications, ensure that the most vulnerable members of society are helped to deal with digital switchover.

Alun Pugh: Mae newid i'r digidol yn cynnig nifer o gyfleoedd, gan gynnwys y potensial ar gyfer gwell ansawdd llun, mwy o gapasiti ar gyfer mwy o sianelau, a defnyddio'r lled band prin yn fwy effeithlon. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd yn beth da i bawb oni sicrhawn ein bod yn cynorthwyo'r grwpiau mwyaf diamddiffyn. Mae aildiwio set deledu a blwch pen-set yn gymharol hawdd i rywun yn ei ardegau, ond gall fod yn anodd os oes gennych nam ar y synhwyrâu neu os nad ydych yn gyfarwydd â delio â thechnoleg newydd. Dyna pam mae'n bwysig nid yn unig i'r BBC, ond pob sefydliad sy'n gysylltiedig â'r newid, gan gynnwys y Swyddfa Gyfathrebu, sicrhau bod aelodau mwyaf diamddiffyn cymdeithas yn cael help i ddelio â'r newid i'r digidol.

Anthem Genedlaethol Cymru The Welsh National Anthem

C12 Owen John Thomas: A wnaiff y **Q12 Owen John Thomas:** Will the Minister

Gweinidog ddatganiad am ganmlwyddiant a hanner eleni ysgrifennu anthem genedlaethol Cymru? OAQ0728(CWS)

Alun Pugh: The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Welsh national anthem is an important date in terms of our cultural heritage. I have had discussions with a number of organisations and people about the ways in which we can mark the occasion, including with the AM for Pontypridd, who has a special interest in this matter.

Owen John Thomas: Nid oes hawl gennym i wneud stamp arbennig gan nad oes gennym hawl i wneud ein stampiau ein hunain, er na chredaf y byddai honno'n broblem fawr i'w datrys. Yr hyn sydd wedi gwneud pethau ychydig yn llwm yw'r ffaith bod Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Rhondda Cynon Taf wedi penderfynu peidio â chyfrannu at gadw amgueddfa Pontypridd, sy'n sefyll wrth yr hen bont, yn agos at y man lle yr oedd y tad a'r mab a gyfansoddodd yr anthem yn byw. Mae hynny wedi tynnu oddi ar achlysur y dylem ei ddathlu gyda'n gilydd. Beth y gallwch ei wneud i sicrhau bod Rhondda Cynon Taf, ac aelodau'r Blaid Lafur, fel chi, yn gallu cyfrannu at ddiwylliant y Cymoedd?

Alun Pugh: I think that the national anthem belongs to all of us; it is certainly not the property of any one political group. You are being a bit harsh on Rhondda Cynon Taf. It has some ambitious plans for celebrating that important anniversary, and it will have to make a judgment about the affordability of those plans. There is no lack of ambition or enterprise on Rhondda Cynon Taf's part in this matter.

make a statement on the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary, this year, of the writing of the Welsh national anthem? OAQ0728(CWS)

Alun Pugh: Mae canmlwyddiant a hanner ysgrifennu anthem genedlaethol Cymru yn ddyddiad pwysig yn ein treftadaeth ddiwylliannol. Yr wyf wedi cael trafodaethau gyda nifer o sefydliadau a phobl ynglŷn â sut y gallwn ddathlu'r achlysur, gan gynnwys yr AC dros Bontypridd, sydd â diddordeb arbennig yn y mater hwn.

Owen John Thomas: We do not have the right to produce a special stamp because we do not have the right to produce our own stamps, although i do not believe that would be a huge problem to surmount. What has made things somewhat bleak is the fact that Rhondda Cynon Taf County Borough Council has decided not to contribute to the upkeep of Pontypridd museum, which stands near the old bridge, close to where the father and son who composed the anthem actually lived. That has detracted from the event, which we should be celebrating together. What can you do to ensure that Rhondda Cynon Taf, and Labour members, such as yourself, can contribute to the culture of the Valleys?

Alun Pugh: Credaf fod yr anthem genedlaethol yn eiddo i bob un ohonom; yn sicr, nid yw'n eiddo i unrhyw un grŵp gwleidyddol. Mae eich sylwadau ynglŷn â Rhondda Cynon Taf ychydig yn llym. Mae ganddo gynlluniau uchelgeisiol i ddathlu'r achlysur pwysig hwnnw, a bydd yn rhaid iddo ddod i benderfyniad ynglŷn â fforddiadwyedd y cynlluniau hynny. Nid oes unrhyw ddiffyg uchelgais na menter ar ran Rhondda Cynon Taf yn y mater hwn.

Hybu Gwyliau Ffilmiau The Promotion of Film Festivals

Q13 David Melding: Will the Minister make a statement on the promotion of film festivals by the Welsh Assembly Government? OAQ0734(CSW)

Alun Pugh: The creative industries' support service is seeking companies, via a tendering process, to stage and promote the Cardiff

C13 David Melding: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad am hybu gwyliau ffilmiau gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru? OAQ0734(CSW)

Alun Pugh: Mae gwasanaeth cymorth y diwydiannau creadigol yn chwilio am gwmnïau, drwy broses dendro, i lwyfannu a

screen festival and the fresh student image festival for the next two years.

David Melding: It may be strange for a politician to call for a festival of silent film, but that is a wonderful part of our heritage. In view of the fact that Buster Keaton's *The General* is being released, and that, at Chapter, we have magnificent facilities to show silent films, could we have some encouragement in this area?

3.20 p.m.

Alun Pugh: Silence on my part might be a way of agreeing with that. However, I will certainly look into the details and write to you.

Y Llywydd: Diolch, Weinidog. Ymestynnais y sesiwn gwestiynau heddiw gan nad oes dadl fer yn nes ymlaen. Nid wyf yn addo gwneud hyn bob tro.

hybu gŵyl sgrîn Caerdydd a Ffresh, yr ŵyl delwedd myfyrwyr, am y ddwy flynedd nesaf.

David Melding: Efallai ei bod yn rhyfedd clywed gwleidydd yn galw am ŵyl ffilmiau mud, ond mae hynny'n rhan arbennig o'n treftadaeth. O gofio fod ffilm Buster Keaton *The General* yn cael ei rhyddhau, a bod gennym gyfleusterau ardderchog, yn Chapter, i ddangos ffilmiau mud, a allwn gael ychydig anogaeth yn y maes hwn?

Alun Pugh: Gallai tawelwch ar fy rhan i fod yn ffordd o gytuno â hynny. Fodd bynnag, fe ymchwiliat i'r manylion ac ysgrifennu atoch.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you, Minister. I extended the questions session today as there will be no short debate later on. I do not promise to do this in every time.

Cwestiynau i Bwyllgor y Tŷ Questions to the House Committee

Y Llywydd: Ni chyflwynwyd unrhyw gwestiynau i gynrychiolydd Pwyllgor y Tŷ.

The Presiding Officer: No questions were tabled for the representative of the House Committee.

Datganiad am Ymateb Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i Adroddiad Blynyddol Comisiynydd Plant Cymru Statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's Response to the Annual Report of the Children's Commissioner for Wales

The Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning (Jane Davidson): I welcome the chance to respond to the children's commissioner's fourth annual report. The report identifies six key issues, the first of which is respect. We agree with Peter Clarke that respect means treating children and young people as citizens, and that it works both ways. Respect for children and young people remains central to all our work on their behalf.

Promoting children and young people's participation is a key part of this agenda. The participation consortium has continued over the past year to develop new and exciting ways of involving young people throughout

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes (Jane Davidson): Croesawaf y cyfle i ymateb i bedwerydd adroddiad blynyddol y comisiynydd plant. Mae'r adroddiad yn nodi chwe mater allweddol, a'r cyntaf yw parch. Yr ydym yn cytuno â Peter Clarke fod parch yn golygu trin plant a phobl ifanc fel dinasyddion, a bod hynny'n gweithio'r ddwy ffordd. Mae dangos parch tuag at blant a phobl ifanc yn parhau yn rhan ganolog o'r holl waith a wnawn ar eu rhan.

Mae hyrwyddo cyfranogiad plant a phobl ifanc yn rhan allweddol o'r agenda hon. Yn ystod y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, parhaodd gwaith y consortiwm cyfranogi i ddatblygu ffyrdd newydd a chyffrous o gynnwys pobl

Wales, and to share ideas and good practice. We aim to increase the involvement of children and young people in the work of the Assembly Government, including policy development and consultation, through our own participation project.

The second issue is advocacy. Here again we both share a commitment to strengthening advocacy services in Wales, finding creative models of delivery, and improving local provision. Our review of advocacy services has been built on a firm evidence base, involving large-scale consultation with children and young people. We believe that significant progress has been made in setting up the necessary framework and programmes to raise standards for the delivery of advocacy services. Over the summer we will be consulting on proposals for developing a new collaborative regional model for the delivery of children's advocacy services. The consultation will take views on a framework for commissioning advocacy to assist children and young people in making complaints in both health and social services.

The commissioner recognises the significance of the standards set out in the National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services, which was published in September. These standards reach across health and social care, together with related aspects of other services, such as education, and are vital tools for children and young people's partnerships in planning and delivering integrated local services under the Children Act 2004. Progress on implementation of the standards will be monitored and evaluated at both local and national levels.

The commissioner's report rightly points to the increasing recognition at a national policy level of the importance of school nursing. To drive this forward, we have formed a cross-cutting group to develop a national consensus on the role of school nurses and to draw up an action plan for a modern school nursing service in Wales.

The commissioner's fifth area of concern is

ifanc ledled Cymru, ac i rannu syniadau ac arfer da. Ein nod yw cynyddu cyfranogiad plant a phobl ifanc yng ngwaith Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, gan gynnwys y gwaith o ddatblygu polisiau ac ymgynghori, drwy ein prosiect cyfranogi ein hunain.

Yr ail fater dan sylw yw eiriolaeth. Unwaith eto, yr ydym yn rhannu ymrwymiad i atgyfnerthu gwasanaethau eiriolaeth yng Nghymru, dod o hyd i fodelau cyflwyno creadigol, a gwella'r ddarpariaeth leol. Mae ein hadolygiad o wasanaethau eiriolaeth yn seiliedig ar dystiolaeth gadarn, sy'n cynnwys ymgynghori'n helaeth â phlant a phobl ifanc. Credwn fod cynnydd sylweddol wedi'i wneud i sefydlu'r fframwaith a'r rhaglenni angenrheidiol i godi safonau ar gyfer cyflwyno gwasanaethau eiriolaeth. Dros yr haf, byddwn yn ymgynghori am gynigion i ddatblygu model rhanbarthol cydweithredol newydd ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau eiriolaeth i blant. Bydd yr ymgynghoriad yn gofyn am sylwadau am fframwaith ar gyfer comisiynu gwasanaethau eiriolaeth i gynorthwyo plant a phobl ifanc i gyflwyno cwynion yn gysylltiedig â gwasanaethau iechyd a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol.

Mae'r comisiynydd yn cydnabod arwyddocâd y safonau sydd wedi eu gosod allan yn y Fframwaith Gwasanaeth Cenedlaethol ar gyfer Plant, Pobl Ifanc a Gwasanaethau Mamolaeth, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Medi. Mae'r safonau hyn yn cwmpasu iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol, ynghyd ag agweddau perthynol ar wasanaethau eraill, fel addysg. Maent yn hollbwysig i bartneriaethau plant a phobl ifanc wrth iddynt gynllunio a chyflwyno gwasanaethau lleol integredig o dan Ddeddf Plant 2004. Caiff y cynnydd wrth weithredu'r safonau ei fonitro a'i werthuso ar lefel leol a chenedlaethol.

Mae adroddiad y comisiynydd yn cyfeirio'n briodol at y gydnabyddiaeth gynyddol ar lefel polisi cenedlaethol o bwysigrwydd nyrsys ysgol. I symud hyn ymlaen, yr ydym wedi sefydlu grŵp trawsbynciol i ddatblygu consensws cenedlaethol ar rôl nyrsys ysgol, ac i lunio cynllun gweithredu ar gyfer gwasanaeth nyrsio modern mewn ysgolion yng Nghymru.

Y pumed maes sy'n destun pryder i'r

internet safety. We maintain close contact with the UK Government and other partners on this issue, and are involved in several initiatives that will ensure that parents and children are adequately protected.

We welcome the commissioner's continuing involvement in the implementation of the recommendations of the Clywch report and note the commendation his report gives to our work. I presented an update on the implementation of our response to the Clywch report to the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee in February. We are on track to deliver on implementation on the majority of the recommendations within the coming months.

The commissioner also commented on four other issues. He welcomed publication of 'A Fair Future for our Children', our child poverty strategy, in February 2005. The Deputy Minister for Communities will shortly be issuing his child poverty implementation plan, detailing how we intend to take forward this important work.

Progress in implementing 'Everybody's Business', our strategy for child and adolescent mental health services in Wales, continues to feature in the commissioner's annual report. Our objective here is to ensure that progress in putting this 10-year strategy into action continues to be steady and sustained. Our clear long-term goal is that CAMHS responds to children and young people up to their eighteenth birthday.

Our commitment to CAMHS has been backed up by significant funding. The Minister for Health and Social Services signalled in September 2004 that new recurrent money totalling £1.2 million was to be made available for CAMHS, for provision of beds for adolescents who require admission in emergencies, and for forensic adolescent consultation teams and primary mental-health workers. In addition, £2.4 million of non-recurrent waiting times money was earmarked for CAMHS in this financial year. A costed plan for the development of CAMHS, prepared by Health Commission

comisiynydd yw diogelwch y rhyngryd. Yr ydym yn cadw mewn cysylltiad agos â Llywodraeth y DU a phartneriaid eraill ar y mater hwn, ac yn cymryd rhan mewn llawer menter a fydd yn sicrhau bod rhieni a phlant yn cael eu diogelu'n ddigonol.

Yr ydym yn croesawu cyfranogiad parhaus y comisiynydd yn y broses o weithredu argymhellion adroddiad Clywch, a nodwn y ganmoliaeth a roddir i'n gwaith yn ei adroddiad. Rhoddais y wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am y broses o weithredu ein hymateb i adroddiad Clywch i'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes ym mis Chwefror. Yr ydym ar y trywydd cywir i weithredu'r rhan fwyaf o'r argymhellion o fewn y misoedd nesaf.

Soniodd y comisiynydd hefyd am bedwar mater arall. Croesawodd gyhoeddiad 'Dyfodol Teg i'n Plant', ein strategaeth ar dlodi plant, ym mis Chwefror 2005. Bydd y Dirprwy Weinidog dros Gymunedau yn cyhoeddi ei gynllun gweithredu ar dlodi plant yn fuan, a fydd yn rhoi manylion sut y bwriadwn fwrw ati gyda'r gwaith pwysig hwn.

Mae cynnydd wrth weithredu 'Busnes Pawb', ein strategaeth ar gyfer gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i blant a'r glasoed (CAMHS) yng Nghymru, yn cael ei gynnwys yn adroddiad blynyddol y comisiynydd o hyd. Ein hamcan yn hyn yw sicrhau bod y cynnydd wrth weithredu'r strategaeth 10 mlynedd hon yn dal yn gadarn ac yn barhaus. Ein nod clir yn y tymor hir yw bod CAMHS yn ymateb i blant a phobl ifanc tan eu pen-blwydd yn ddeunaw oed.

Mae ein hymrwymiad i CAMHS wedi'i ategu gan gyllid sylweddol. Ym mis Medi 2004, rhoddod y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol arwydd y byddai cyllid rheolaidd newydd gwerth cyfanswm o £1.2 miliwn ar gael i CAMHS, i ddarparu gwelyau ar gyfer glasoed pan fydd angen eu derbyn ar frys, ac ar gyfer timau ymgynghori ffforensig y glasoed a gweithwyr iechyd meddwl sylfaenol. Yn ogystal, neilltuwyd £2.4 miliwn o arian amseroedd aros achlysurol i CAMHS yn ystod y flwyddyn ariannol hon. Mae cynllun sydd wedi'i gostio ar gyfer datblygu CAMHS, a'i

Wales in consultation with local health boards and local services, is currently being finalised.

Considerable effort has been devoted over the past year to building on and extending anti-bullying initiatives. Action taken included the first Respecting Others week held in October 2005, which saw the launch of the new anti-bullying network in Wales and the launch of our preliminary summary report assessing school bullying policies. We are continuing to take these initiatives forward and I await with interest the findings and recommendations of the children's commissioner's review of bullying in schools.

Finally, we have published our first parenting action plan, designed to enhance the support and information available to all parents. I am pleased to report that partnerships have increased funding for family support, under the Cymorth grant scheme, of 74 per cent, or £2.4 million, for the coming year. We intend the action plan to increase the amount of information and advice available to parents, including booklets for new parents, and a new bilingual helpline which should be in operation from 1 April 2007.

The children and young people's agenda in Wales is a dynamic and challenging one. These issues will continue to have a high profile throughout the coming year, as we prepare Wales's contribution to the next report to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, which is due in July 2007. Our children's commissioner continues to play an important and unique role in helping us to implement a strategy that addresses the priority issues faced by children and young people in Wales.

Janet Ryder: I thank the Minister for her statement this afternoon. I put on record Plaid Cymru's thanks to Peter Clarke for the great work that he has undertaken as children's commissioner, since being in office, on behalf of young people throughout Wales.

baratoi gan Gomisiwn Iechyd Cymru drwy ymgynghori â byrddau iechyd lleol a gwasanaethau lleol, yn cael ei gwblhau ar hyn o bryd.

Gwnaethpwyd ymdrech sylweddol dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf i adeiladu ar fentrau gwrth-fwlio a'u datblygu. Ymhlith y camau a gymerwyd yr oedd wythnos gyntaf Parchu Eraill a gynhaliwyd ym mis Hydref 2005. Yn ystod yr wythnos lansiodd rhwydwaith gwrth-fwlio newydd yng Nghymru a'n hadroddiad cryno rhagarweiniol yn asesu polisiau gwrth-fwlio mewn ysgolion. Yr ydym yn parhau i ddatblygu'r mentrau hyn, ac yr wyf yn disgwyl yn eiddgar am weld darganfyddiadau ac argymhellion yr adolygiad gan y comisiynydd plant o fwlio mewn ysgolion.

Yn olaf, yr ydym wedi cyhoeddi ein cynllun gweithredu rhianta cyntaf, sydd wedi'i gynllunio i wella'r cymorth a'r wybodaeth sydd ar gael i bob rhiant. Mae'n bleser gennyf ddweud bod partneriaethau wedi cynyddu'r arian sydd ar gael i ddarparu cymorth i deuluoedd, o dan y cynllun grant Cymorth, sef 74 y cant, neu £2.4 miliwn, am y flwyddyn sydd i ddod. Bwriedir i'r cynllun gweithredu wella faint o wybodaeth a chynghor sydd ar gael i rieni, gan gynnwys llyfrynau i rieni newydd, a llinell gymorth ddwyieithog newydd a ddylai fod ar waith o 1 Ebrill 2007.

Mae'r agenda plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru yn un deinamig a heriol. Bydd proffil uchel y materion hyn yn parhau drwy gydol y flwyddyn sydd i ddod, wrth inni baratoi cyfraniad Cymru at yr adroddiad nesaf i Bwyllgor y Cenhedloedd Unedig ar Hawliau'r Plentyn, y disgwylir iddo gael ei gyhoeddi ym mis Gorffennaf 2007. Mae gan ein comisiynydd plant rôl bwysig ac unigryw o hyd wrth ein cynorthwyo i weithredu strategaeth sy'n mynd i'r afael â'r materion o bwys sy'n wynebu plant a phobl ifanc yng Nghymru.

Janet Ryder: Hoffwn ddiolch i'r Gweinidog am ei datganiad y prynhawn yma. Cofnodaf ddiolch Plaid Cymru i Peter Clarke am y gwaith da a wnaethpwyd ganddo fel comisiynydd plant, ers bod yn ei swydd, ar ran pobl ifanc ledled Cymru. Mae llawer i'w

There is a lot in this statement, so it is difficult to respond in such a short time. I could talk about CAMHS and the lack of eating disorder structures—there is so much that this Government needs to do in many areas. However, I will concentrate on advocacy. I raise this issue with you every time I get to my feet, practically, whether it relates to Clywch or children's services. Peter Clarke is still:

'Extremely concerned and disappointed by the lack of activity'.

I remind the Minister that this goes back to Sir Ronald Waterhouse's report, which was published in 1999 or before, and which identified the major lack of advocacy services for children and young people. We have been waiting throughout the lifetime of this Assembly for something to be done.

You outlined what your Government was doing. In the summer, you will start consulting on proposals for developing a collaborative regional model. That means that, until the consultation process has finished, the regional model framework will not even come forward. It could be at least 2008 before we start to commission services and see them working in Wales. That is 10 years after Waterhouse and after reports such as Clywch. That is not acceptable, Minister, and I am sure that you cannot accept it. I want to know why this Government has sat on its hands for so long and not got to grips with the advocacy services that our children and young people so desperately need.

Jane Davidson: As I have reported to you before and as we discussed in length in the joint committee on 13 March, substantial action has already been taken on issues relating to advocacy. It was agreed with the children's commissioner's office that the review of advocacy services would take place within the wider ambit of advocacy complaints procedures and the participation agenda. In February and March 2005, over 1,000 children and young people took part in a consultation on the proposed new

draffod yn y datganiad hwn, felly, mae'n anodd ymateb mewn cyn lleied o amser. Gallwn siarad am CAMHS a'r diffyg strwythurau ar anhwylderau bwyta—mae cymaint y mae angen i'r Llywodraeth hon ei wneud mewn nifer o feysydd. Fodd bynnag, canolbwyntiaf ar eiriolaeth. Byddaf yn codi'r mater hwn gyda chi bob tro wrth godi ar fy nhraed, fwy neu lai, p'un a yw'n ymwneud â Clywch neu â gwasanaethau plant. Mae Peter Clarke yn dal yn:

'Bryderus ac yn siomedig iawn gyda'r diffyg gweithgarwch'.

Hoffwn atgoffa'r Gweinidog fod hyn yn mynd yn ôl at adroddiad Syr Ronald Waterhouse, a gyhoeddwyd yn 1999 neu cyn hynny. Yr oedd yn nodi diffyg mawr o wasanaethau eiriolaeth i blant a phobl ifanc. Yr ydym wedi bod yn disgwyl ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad hwn i rywbeth gael ei wneud.

Yr oeddech yn amlinellu'r hyn yr oedd eich Llywodraeth yn ei wneud. Yn yr haf, byddwch yn dechrau ymgynghori ar gynigion i ddatblygu model rhanbarthol cydweithredol. Mae hynny'n golygu, nes bydd y broses ymgynghori wedi'i chwblhau, na fydd fframwaith ar gyfer y model rhanbarthol yn cael ei gyflwyno hyd yn oed. Gallai fod yn 2008 o leiaf cyn inni ddechrau comisiynu gwasanaethau a'u gweld ar waith yng Nghymru. Mae hynny'n 10 mlynedd ar ôl Waterhouse ac ar ôl adroddiadau fel Clywch. Nid yw hynny'n dderbyniol, Weinidog, ac yr wyf yn siŵr na allwch ei dderbyn. Hoffwn wybod pam mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi eistedd yn ei hunfan mor hir, yn hytrach na mynd i'r afael â'r gwasanaethau eiriolaeth y mae cymaint o'u hangen ar ein plant a'n pobl ifanc.

Jane Davidson: Fel yr wyf wedi sôn wrthyhych o'r blaen, ac fel y trafodwyd yn helaeth yn y cyd-bwyllgor ar 13 Mawrth, mae camau sylweddol eisoes wedi'u cymryd ar faterion yn ymwneud ag eiriolaeth. Cytunwyd â swyddfa'r comisiynydd plant y byddai'r adolygiad o wasanaethau eiriolaeth yn digwydd o fewn cwmpas ehangach gweithdrefnau cwynion eiriolaeth a'r agenda cyfranogi. Ym mis Chwefror a mis Mawrth 2005, cymerodd dros 1,000 o blant a phobl ifanc ran mewn ymgynghoriad ar y trefniadau

complaints arrangements for children in health and social care and in education.

National minimum standards for advocacy were introduced in 2002. Regulations that provided all children in need in social care settings with the statutory right to access advocacy services were introduced in 2004. The advocacy standards have been highly regarded and have now been adapted for use in the adult service. New guidance on the complaints system for children in social care will be issued in April and that guidance includes a right for children to access an independent panel at any time when they wish to make a complaint.

An additional £1.2 million was made available to the key children's advocacy providers in Wales: Barnardo's, Tros Gynnal, Voices from Care and the National Youth Advocacy Service. In addition to the amount of funding that we made available to local authorities to extend advocacy services to children in need, it is intended for the current right of children to be able to complain in hospitals to be extended to all health settings. We will be consulting on draft guidance later this year.

3.30 p.m.

With regard to education, as I have reported before, the guidance regarding complaints concerning pupils will be issued next month. The task group that the Assembly Government set up to review the delivery of advocacy services has delivered its recommendations in terms of a tiered model of advocacy delivery, and the collaborative regional model for delivery should allow greater independence for advocacy and distance providers from the service commissioners.

Therefore, a great deal has gone on. There is no notion that the Government has been doing nothing. We have been moving in the same direction in health, social care and education so that we ally all our policies together, because they all have different legislative routes.

Mark Isherwood: I also thank Peter Clarke

cwyno newydd arfaethedig i blant ym maes iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol ac addysg.

Cyflwynwyd safonau gofynnol cenedlaethol ar gyfer eiriolaeth yn 2002. Yn 2004 cyflwynwyd rheoliadau a oedd yn rhoi hawl statudol i bob plentyn mewn angen mewn lleoliadau gofal cymdeithasol allu cael gwasanaethau eiriolaeth. Mae gan bobl feddwl uchel o'r safonau eiriolaeth, ac maent bellach wedi'u haddasu i'w defnyddio yn y gwasanaeth oedolion. Cyflwynir canllawiau newydd ar y system gwyno i blant mewn gofal cymdeithasol ym mis Ebrill, ac mae'r canllawiau hynny'n cynnwys hawl i blant allu troi at banel annibynnol unrhyw bryd pan fyddant am wneud cwyn.

Darparwyd £1.2 miliwn yn ychwanegol i'r prif ddarparwyr gwasanaeth eiriolaeth i blant yng Nghymru: Barnardo's, Tros Gynnal, Voices from Care a'r Gwasanaeth Eiriolaeth Ieuenctid Cenedlaethol. Yn ogystal â'r arian a ddarparwyd gennym i awdurdodau lleol i ymestyn gwasanaethau eiriolaeth i blant mewn angen, y bwriad yw ymestyn hawl bresennol plant i wneud cwyn mewn ysbytai i bob lleoliad iechyd. Byddwn yn ymgynghori am ganllawiau drafft yn ddiweddarach eleni.

O ran addysg, fel y dywedais o'r blaen, caiff y canllawiau ynglŷn â chwynion am ddisgyblion eu cyhoeddi y mis nesaf. Mae'r grŵp gorchwyl a sefydlwyd gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i adolygu'r ffordd y cyflwynir gwasanaethau eiriolaeth wedi rhoi ei argymhellion o ran model haenog o gyflwyno gwasanaethau eiriolaeth. A dylai'r model rhanbarthol cydweithredol ar gyfer cyflwyno gwasanaethau wneud darparwyr eiriolaeth a darparwyr o bell yn fwy annibynnol ar y comisiynwyr gwasanaethau.

Felly, mae llawer iawn wedi bod yn digwydd. Nid oes awgrym o gwbl fod y Llywodraeth wedi bod yn llaesu dwylo. Yr ydym yn symud i'r un cyfeiriad ym maes iechyd, gofal cymdeithasol ac addysg er mwyn inni ddwyn ynghyd ein holl bolisiau, am mae i bob un ohonynt lwybr deddfwriaethol gwahanol.

Mark Isherwood: Hoffwn i hefyd ddiolch i

and his team; I know that all of us send Peter our best wishes at this time.

In its response, the Assembly Government states that a key part of its agenda is promoting children and young people's participation. Therefore, why are voluntary youth groups such as Girl Guides groups contacting me to tell me that they find it impossible to access young people's partnerships?

The children's commissioner highlighted concerns about the degree of real independence enjoyed by children's advocates when they are directly beholden to their paymasters. Not one of the young people leaving care who contacted the children's commissioner felt that their personal advisers had represented their views or negotiated on their behalf. Other than saying that the proposed collaborative regional model should allow greater independence for advocacy advisers, why does the Assembly Government ignore the key issue of independence in its response?

In the context of the national service framework for children, the children's commissioner expressed concern that there has been no indication of the level of funding. Why does the Assembly Government's response simply state that there are resources available to support the national service framework? Where is the detail?

In relation to school nurses, the children's commissioner expressed,

'considerable concern that the policy rhetoric is not being made a reality simply because of a lack of strategic lead and funding'.

The Assembly Government response tells us that a cross-cutting group has been formed to develop a national consensus on the role of school nurses. Does this not rather prove the commissioner's point?

The children's commissioner also expressed his concern that an action plan to tackle child poverty had yet to be developed. Why does

Peter Clarke a'i dîm; gwn ein bod i gyd yn dymuno'n dda i Peter ar yr adeg hon.

Yn ei hymateb, dywed Llywodraeth y Cynulliad mai rhan allweddol o'i hagenda yw hybu cyfranogiad ymhlith plant a phobl ifanc. Felly, pam y mae grwpiau ieuencid gwirfoddol, megis grwpiau'r Geidiau, yn cysylltu â mi i ddweud ei bod yn amhosibl iddynt allu mynd at bartneriaethau pobl ifanc?

Yr oedd y comisiynydd plant yn tynnu sylw at bryderon ynglŷn â pha mor annibynnol yw eiriolwyr plant mewn gwirionedd, a hwythau'n uniongyrchol atebol i'r rheini sy'n talu eu cyflog. Nid oedd yr un o'r bobl ifanc a oedd yn gadael gofal ac a gysylltodd â'r comisiynydd plant yn teimlo bod eu cynghorwyr personol wedi cynrychioli eu barn neu wedi trafod ar eu rhan. Heblaw am ddweud y dylai'r model rhanbarthol cydweithredol arfaethedig wneud cynghorwyr eiriolaeth yn fwy annibynnol, pam y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn anwybyddu mater allweddol annibyniaeth yn ei hymateb?

Yng nghyd-destun y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol i blant, mynegodd y comisiynydd plant bryder am nad oedd unrhyw awgrym am lefel yr ariannu. Pam nad yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn dweud yn syml yn ei hymateb fod adnoddau ar gael i gefnogi'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol? Ble mae'r manylion?

O ran nyrsys ysgol, dywedodd y comisiynydd plant,

'mae'n destun pryder sylweddol nad yw rhethreg y polisi'n cael ei wireddu yn syml oherwydd diffyg arweiniad strategol ac arian'.

Dywed ymateb Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wrthym fod grŵp trawsbynciol wedi'i sefydlu i gael consensws ar lefel genedlaethol ynglŷn â rôl nyrsys ysgol. Onid yw hyn yn wir yn profi pwynt y comisiynydd?

Mynegodd y comisiynydd plant bryder hefyd nad oes cynllun gweithredu wedi ei ddatblygu eto i fynd i'r afael â thlodi ymhlith

the Assembly Government outline the actions that it is pursuing instead of addressing the need for an action plan, or will the child poverty implementation plan—to which you referred in your speech—include specific, targeted and measurable action points?

The children's commissioner again detailed concerns about the continuing failure in Wales to provide an adequate response in child and adolescent mental health services. These concerns have been reinforced this week by the Barnardo's Cymru report which found that one in 15 young people in Wales had self-harmed, and which called for millions of pounds to be spent to bring services up to the standard of those in England. Why does the Assembly Government still fail to acknowledge the degree of the crisis and the deficit of provision in this area?

The children's commissioner noted that bullying continued to be raised as an issue and that projects should focus on building capacity and establishing a sustainable legacy. Cardiff University research shows that only 24 per cent of schools' anti-bullying policies were good or very good and that more than a third were less than satisfactory. Why does the Assembly Government's response fail to recognise the urgency in this area and the need for it to take a strong lead?

Too many parents of children with learning needs come to me because they do not know where to get help. How will the Government's parenting action plan address this?

Finally, what actions are proposed when the children's commissioner's powers are too weak for him to deal with intransigent public officers who put self interest before the interests of children in need?

Jane Davidson: I always find myself operating in a parallel universe to yours, Mark. I am interested that you say that so many people come to you with learning needs issues. Perhaps you might want to pass some of those on to me so that I can see the extent of people who, apparently, come to

plant. Pam y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn amlinellu'r camau gweithredu y mae'n eu cymryd, yn hytrach na thrafod yr angen am gynllun gweithredu? Neu a fydd y cynllun gweithredu ar dlodi ymhlith plant—yr oeddech yn cyfeirio ato yn eich araith—yn cynnwys pwyntiau gweithredu penodol, mesuradwy gyda thargedau?

Unwaith eto, mynegodd y comisiynydd plant bryderon am y methiant yng Nghymru o hyd i ddarparu ymateb digonol mewn gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl i blant a'r glasoed. Ategwyd y pryderon hyn yr wythnos hon mewn adroddiad gan Barnardo's Cymru. Un o'i ddarganfyddiadau oedd bod un o bob 15 o bobl ifanc yng Nghymru wedi ei niweidio'i hun, a galwodd am wario miliynau o bunnau i godi safon ein gwasanaethau i safon y rheini yn Lloegr. Pam y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn dal i fethu â chydabod maint yr argyfwng a'r diffyg darpariaeth yn y maes hwn?

Soniodd y comisiynydd plant fod bwlio yn dal i gael ei godi fel problem, ac y dylai prosiectau ganolbwyntio ar feithrin gallu a sicrhau atebion cynaliadwy. Dengys ymchwil gan Brifysgol Caerdydd mai 24 y cant yn unig o bolisiau gwrthfwlio ysgolion a oedd yn dda neu'n dda iawn, a bod dros draean yn anfoddhaol. Pam y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ei hymateb yn methu â chydabod y brys yn y maes hwn a bod angen iddi roi arweiniad cadarn?

Mae gormod o rieni plant sydd ag anghenion dysgu yn cysylltu â mi am na wyddant at bwy i droi am gymorth. Sut y bydd cynllun gweithredu rhianta'r Llywodraeth yn mynd i'r afael â hyn?

Yn olaf, pa gamau a gynigir pan fydd pwerau'r comisiynydd plant yn rhy wan i fynd i'r afael â swyddogion cyhoeddus penstiff, sy'n rhoi mwy o bwys ar eu budd eu hunain nag ar fudd plant mewn angen?

Jane Davidson: Yr wyf yn teimlo bob amser fy mod yn byw mewn byd gwahanol i chi, Mark. Mae'n ddiddorol eich clywed yn dweud bod cynifer o bobl yn dod atoch gyda phroblemau anghenion dysgu. Efallai yr hoffech roi rhai ohonynt imi fel y gallaf weld faint o bobl, mae'n ymddangos, sy'n dod

you.

The important point is that this Assembly Government has committed itself to a participation model. I said in my response to Janet that one of the aspects that we particularly supported in terms of advocacy was the increasing independence in the regional model. I have accepted the recommendation from the Clywch inquiry, and you were on the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee when that was done, on supporting independence in counselling for young people. We have now allocated funding to pilot that. We had a very good report to our last Education and Lifelong Learning Committee meeting, at which we discussed this, and we are looking at a full counselling strategy coming forward in the summer. The national service framework will be properly monitored by the Health and Social Services Committee. The child poverty strategy, which Huw Lewis has been doing substantial work on over the last year, will come out shortly. However, as Rhodri Morgan has pointed out on several occasions, child poverty has decreased faster in Wales than in other parts of the United Kingdom. We have made a commitment, as Rhodri Morgan and Sue Essex announced over the last few days, that we want to focus our additional funding for education on tackling social disadvantage, because this Government is committed to social justice.

You ask why the Assembly Government does not take a lead on bullying. All schools, in every part of the United Kingdom, are required to have a policy on bullying. However, only the Assembly Government has called in the policies of all schools. Only the Assembly Government has called an independent evaluation, which is why you can use the figure that you used; it is a figure that I gave you when I came to talk about bullying in the Committee on Equality of Opportunity. Therefore, we are, very dramatically, taking a lead on these issues, because we believe that we must tackle bullying wherever it exists, and stamp it out, and we must ensure that schools have the right policy in place to do that.

atoch.

Y pwynt pwysig yw bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi ymrwymo i fodol cyfranogiad. Dywedais yn fy ymateb i Janet mai un o'r agweddau yr oeddem yn gefnogol iawn iddi o ran eiriolaeth oedd yr annibyniaeth gynyddol yn y model rhanbarthol. Derbyniais argymhelliad ymchwiliad Clywch, ac yr oeddech yn aelod o'r Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes pan wneuthum hynny, i gefnogi annibyniaeth mewn cwnsela i bobl ifanc. Yr ydym bellach wedi dyrannu cyllid i dreialu hynny. Cyflwynwyd adroddiad da iawn i gyfarfod diwethaf y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes, pan fuom yn trafod hyn, ac yr ydym yn disgwyl i strategaeth lawn ar gwrsela gael ei chyflwyno yn yr haf. Bydd y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol yn cael ei fonitro'n drwyadl gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Caiff y strategaeth tlodi ymhlith plant y mae Huw Lewis wedi bod yn gwneud tipyn o waith arni yn ystod dros y flwyddyn ddiwethaf ei chyhoeddi cyn hir. Fodd bynnag, fel yr eglurodd Rhodri Morgan droeon, mae tlodi ymhlith plant wedi gostwng yn gyflymach yng Nghymru nag mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig. Yr ydym wedi ymrwymo, fel y cyhoeddodd Rhodri Morgan a Sue Essex yn ystod y dyddiau diwethaf, ein bod am ganolbwyntio ein cyllid ychwanegol ar gyfer addysg i fynd i'r afael ag anfantais gymdeithasol, oherwydd mae'r Llywodraeth hon wedi ymrwymo i gyfiawnder cymdeithasol.

Yr ydych yn gofyn pam nad yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn arwain ar fwlio. Mae'n ofynnol i bob ysgol, ym mhob rhan o'r Deyrnas Unedig, lunio polisi ar fwlio. Fodd bynnag, Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn unig sydd wedi galw polisi pob ysgol i mewn. Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn unig sydd wedi galw am werthusiad annibynnol, sef y rheswm y gallwch ddyfynnu'r ffigur a ddyfynnwyd gennych; dyna'r ffigur a roddais ichi pan ddeuthum i siarad ar fwlio yn y Pwyllgor Cyfle Cyfartal. Felly, yr ydym, mewn ffordd ddramatig iawn, yn arwain yn y materion hyn, am ein bod yn credu bod yn rhaid inni fynd i'r afael â bwlio lle bynnag y mae'n digwydd, a rhoi terfyn arno, a rhaid inni sicrhau bod gan ysgolion y polisi cywir

ar waith i wneud hynny.

Peter Black: I will raise three issues in relation to this statement. First, on the national service framework for children, young people and maternity services, page 34 of the commissioner's report states:

'I am anxious and concerned, however, about the level of funding that local authorities, local health boards, and trusts will receive in order to implement the standards ... there has been no indication of the level of funding that may be expected to begin the process of implementation.'

Although you refer to the national service framework in your statement, you do not answer the specific point on funding; I would be grateful if you could try to provide an answer to the children's commissioner's point on that.

On child and adolescent mental health services, the commissioner says that he has specific concerns around access to appropriate services for 16 to 18-year-olds. Since CAMHS are commissioned for children and young people up to the age of 16, unless they are still in full-time education, 16 to 18-year-olds fall through a gap in provision. He says that he is awaiting costed plans regarding tier 3 and tier 4 CAMHS, and, as Mark Isherwood has already mentioned, Barnardo's has warned that child mental healthcare is grossly underfunded. This requires urgent action, and the commitment mentioned in the statement is clearly not good enough for the children's commissioner, nor for Barnardo's. It would be useful, Minister, if you could say how you will respond to those concerns specifically, rather than trotting out the list of spending commitments that the Assembly Government has already made. The commissioner and Barnardo's clearly believe that there is a need for additional money.

Finally, on the child poverty strategy and the lack of an action plan, we can all accept that there has been a decrease in child poverty. However, given that we do not have an action plan, that seems not to be down to the actions

Peter Black: Codaf dri mater mewn perthynas â'r datganiad hwn. Yn gyntaf, ar y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol i blant, pobl ifanc a gwasanaethau mamolaeth, dywedir ar dudalen 34 o adroddiad y comisiynydd:

'Serch hynny, rwyf yn pryderu'n fawr ynghylch lefel yr ariannu y bydd awdurdodau lleol, byrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau yn ei derbyn er mwyn rhoi'r safonau ar waith ... ni roddwyd awgrym o lefel yr ariannu y gellir ei disgwyl i ddechrau'r broses o weithredu'.

Er ichi gyfeirio at y fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol yn eich datganiad, nid ydych yn ateb y pwynt penodol ynglŷn â chyllid; byddwn yn ddiolchgar pe byddech yn ceisio ateb pwynt y comisiynydd plant ar hynny.

O ran gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl plant a'r glasoed, dywed y comisiynydd ei fod yn pryderu'n benodol ynglŷn â gwasanaethau priodol i bobl ifanc 16 i 18 oed. Gan fod y gwasanaethau hyn wedi'u comisiynu ar gyfer plant a phobl ifanc hyd at 16 oed, mae bwlch yn y ddarpariaeth ar gyfer pobl ifanc 16 i 18 oed, oni bai eu bod yn dal mewn addysg amser llawn. Dywed ei fod yn disgwyl cynlluniau wedi'u costio ynglŷn â haen 3 a 4 yn y gwasanaethau, ac fel y soniodd Mark Isherwood eisoes, mae Barnardo's wedi rhybuddio bod diffyg cyllid dybryd ar gyfer gofal iechyd meddwl i blant. Mae angen gweithredu ar fyrder, ac mae'n amlwg nad yw'r ymrwymiad a grybwyllir yn y datganiad yn ddigon da i'r comisiynydd plant, nac i Barnardo's. Byddai'n dda o beth, Weinidog, pe gallech ddweud sut y byddwch yn ymateb i'r pryderon hynny'n benodol, yn hytrach nag adrodd y rhestr o ymrwymadau gwario y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad eisoes wedi'u gwneud. Mae'r comisiynydd a Barnardo's yn amlwg yn credu bod angen arian ychwanegol.

Yn olaf, ar y strategaeth tlodi ymhlith plant a'r diffyg cynllun gweithredu, gallwn i gyd dderbyn bod tlodi ymhlith plant wedi gostwng. Fodd bynnag, o gofio nad oes gennym gynllun gweithredu, mae'n debyg

of this Government, but perhaps those of the Westminster Government. If we draw up a strategy, and put it in place, there has to be an action plan attached to it. Although I accept that Huw Lewis and others are working hard to get that in place, we need a more specific timescale than 'soon', if at all possible.

Jane Davidson: The trouble is that, when you quoted from the children's commissioner's annual report, you left out part of the sentence. The report states that,

'We acknowledge that this is a 10 year vision,'

before going on to state,

'but there has been no indication of the level of funding that may be expected'.

That is the important point—it is a 10-year vision. That means that we will consider funding year on year in every budget planning round as part of the normal process of considering budgets. I am sure that you will play your part in that this year as much as you did last year. However, we have to move forward along agreed lines, and people have supported the national service framework.

3.40 p.m.

On the second point, on the CAMHS issues, I responded in detail in the statement because additional investment was made into this when Jane Hutt was the relevant Minister back in September 2004. The first tranche of recurrent funding of £1.2 million focused on the provision of beds for adolescents who require admissions and emergencies, the forensic adolescent consultation teams and the primary health workers. There is now a specific CAMHS target in the service and financial framework target. As I said, £1.2 million was provided in 2004-05, but we have invested an additional £2.4 million for the coming financial year. Funding has also been given to the University of Glamorgan and the University of Wales, Bangor for a CAMHS nursing course, and significant progress has been made in employing and

mai camau gweithredu gan y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan sy'n gyfrifol am hynny yn hytrach na'r Llywodraeth hon. Os lluniwn strategaeth, a'i rhoi ar waith, rhaid cael cynllun gweithredu'n gysylltiedig â hi. Er fy mod yn derbyn fod Huw Lewis ac eraill yn gweithio'n galed i roi honno ar waith, mae angen inni gael amserlen fwy penodol na 'cyn hir', os yw hynny'n bosibl.

Jane Davidson: Y drwg yw, pan ddyfynnwyd o adroddiad blynyddol y comisiynydd plant, na ddyfynnwyd y frawddeg gyfan gennych. Dywed yr adroddiad,

'Rydym yn cydnabod bod hon yn weledigaeth 10 mlynedd',

cyn mynd yn ei flaen i ddweud,

'ond ni roddwyd awgrym o lefel yr ariannu y gellir ei disgwyl'.

Mae hwnnw'n bwynt pwysig—gweledigaeth 10 mlynedd ydyw. Golyga hynny y byddwn yn ystyried cyllid o flwyddyn i flwyddyn ym mhob cylch cynllunio'r gyllideb fel rhan o'r broses arferol o ystyried cyllidebau. Bydd gennych ran yn y broses honno eleni lawn cymaint â'r llynedd, mae'n siŵr gennyf. Fodd bynnag, rhaid inni symud yn ein blaenau fel y cytunwyd, ac mae pobl wedi cefnogi'r fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol.

Ar yr ail bwynt, ynglŷn â materion CAMHS, rhoddais ateb manwl yn y datganiad am fod buddsoddiad ychwanegol wedi'i wneud yn y maes hwn yn ôl ym mis Medi 2004, pan oedd Jane Hutt yn Weinidog dros y materion perthnasol. Neilltuwyd y gyfran gyntaf o gyllid rheolaidd, sef £1.2 miliwn, ar gyfer darparu gwelyau i'r glasoed y mae angen eu derbyn i'r ysbyty ac ar gyfer achosion brys, y timau cynghori ffrensig i'r glasoed a gweithwyr iechyd sylfaenol. Erbyn hyn mae targed penodol wedi'i bennu yn y gwasanaeth ar gyfer CAMHS ynghyd â tharged fframwaith ariannol. Fel y dywedais, darparwyd £1.2 miliwn yn 2004-05, ond yr ydym wedi buddsoddi £2.4 miliwn yn ychwanegol ar gyfer y flwyddyn ariannol nesaf. Rhoddwyd cyllid hefyd i Brifysgol Morgannwg a Phrifysgol Cymru, Bangor ar

training primary mental health workers. There are now in excess of 27.5 full-time equivalent primary mental health workers in Wales, which provides a ratio of workers to children above that recommended by the commissioner in his report. We fully accept that there is a huge amount of work to do on CAMHS. I know that Jane has retained a huge personal interest in this, both in her role as Minister for Health and Social Services, and in her role now as Minister for children, and I know that Brian is also very committed to this.

On child poverty, I pay tribute to the Westminster Government and its strategies, which have contributed towards reducing child poverty in Wales. However, you will also know about the work that we have done in education, including the new investment in Flying Start, with £46 million focused at the most disadvantaged young people, the investments going into the foundation phase, which will disproportionately benefit the most disadvantaged young people, the new provision of £13 million that will go to the most disadvantaged young people in schools to lift their qualification base for the future, and the new provision for 14 to 19-year-olds. All of these measures are playing a role in tackling child poverty, and those are just the ones in my portfolio. In Brian's portfolio, there are number of other mechanisms, including those around looked-after children, and supporting children with mental health problems, that are now really starting to make a difference. We do not want to see this mentioned in the same way in the next children's commissioner's report. All of us in the Assembly are determined to take appropriate action to ensure that the children's commissioner can clearly see how we are taking this forward.

William Graham: I refer you to the commissioner's fifth area of concern, which is about internet safety. We are all aware of advances in technology and their impact upon child safety. Will you confirm a continuing information campaign highlighting the

gyfer cwrs nyrsio CAMHS, a gwnaed cryn gynnydd wrth gyflogi a hyfforddi gweithwyr iechyd meddwl sylfaenol. Mae mwy na 27.5 o weithwyr iechyd meddwl sylfaenol amser llawn cyfatebol yng Nghymru, sy'n gymhareb gweithwyr i blant uwch nag a argymhellir gan y comisiynydd yn ei adroddiad. Derbyniwn yn llwyr fod llawer o waith i'w wneud eto ym maes CAMHS. Gwn fod gan Jane ddiddordeb mawr yn y maes hwn o hyd, fel Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol ac yn ei rôl bresennol fel Gweinidog dros blant, a gwn fod ymrwymiad mawr gan Brian hefyd i'r maes hwn.

O ran tlodi ymhlith plant, yr wyf yn rhoi teyrnged i Lywodraeth San Steffan a'i strategaethau, sydd wedi cyfrannu at leihau tlodi ymhlith plant yng Nghymru. Fodd bynnag, fe wyddoch hefyd am y gwaith yr ydym wedi'i wneud ym maes addysg, gan gynnwys y buddsoddiad newydd yn Dechrau'n Deg, a £46 miliwn yn cael ei neilltuo ar gyfer y bobl ifanc fwyaf difreintiedig, y buddsoddiadau yn y cyfnod sylfaen, a fydd yn helpu'r bobl ifanc fwyaf difreintiedig yn anad neb, y ddarpariaeth newydd o £13 miliwn a gaiff ei gwario ar y bobl ifanc fwyaf difreintiedig mewn ysgolion er mwyn gwella'u cymwysterau yn y dyfodol, a'r ddarpariaeth newydd i bobl ifanc 14 i 19 oed. Mae gan bob un o'r mesurau hyn ran yn y gwaith o fynd i'r afael â thlodi ymhlith plant, a'r mesurau yn fy mhorthffolio i yn unig yw'r rheini. Ym mhorthffolio Brian, mae yna nifer o fesurau eraill, gan gynnwys y rheini sy'n ymwneud â phlant sy'n cael gofal, a helpu plant sydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl. Mae'r rhain yn awr yn dechrau gwneud gwahaniaeth gwirioneddol. Nid ydym am weld crybwyll y mater hwn yn yr un ffordd yn adroddiad nesaf y comisiynydd plant. Mae pob un ohonom yn y Cynulliad yn benderfynol o gymryd camau gweithredu priodol i sicrhau bod y comisiynydd plant yn gallu gweld yn glir sut yr ydym yn gweithredu ar hyn.

William Graham: Fe'ch cyfeiraf at y pumed maes sy'n achosi pryder i'r comisiynydd, sef diogelwch y rhyngwyd. Gwyddom i gyd am ddatblygiadau ym maes technoleg a'u heffaith ar ddiogelwch plant. A wnewch gadarnhau y bydd ymgyrch

necessity for the protection of personal information, particularly identity passwords, and advice on how to respond to unwelcome incidents, so that support is given to children who are victims of this sort of abuse?

Jane Davidson: This area is terribly important, because there are millions of sites on the internet now. There are a number of mechanisms to help with this. There is an internet taskforce, chaired by Paul Goggins, the relevant Minister at the Home Office, which has created a website for young people full of information about how to stay safe online, including an online leaflet of practical guidance for parents and carers, and good practice models and guidance for the industries. You will be aware that many service providers have parental controls, which we would strongly encourage parents to use. There is a new centre for child protection on the internet, which will be attached to the Serious Organised Crime Agency. That will be operational from next month and it will be staffed by specialist police officers, as well as child protection internet industry experts. That will focus on the online elements of child protection work; it is about targeting paedophiles who use the internet to distribute illegal images and to groom children, so it is a very serious new investment. There is a virtual global taskforce team, which has been established since 2003, to respond to investigations into online child abuse around the world, and it puts immediate links in place. The Internet Watch Foundation has been working with that team since its inception. Locally, in terms of the safe use of internet in schools, the British Educational Communications and Technology Agency guidance operates throughout our schools in Wales. The Qualifications, Curriculum and Assessment Authority is very clear that all local education authorities should have policies on the proper and safe use of the internet for pupils adapted from the guidelines issued by BECTa. All schools should have either adapted or developed their own policies for safe use of the internet, and all LEAs should have their own 'walled garden' proxy internet services or make use of ICT service providers' proxy services, so that they can allow pupils to think that they are surfing the net when they

wybodaeth i dynnu sylw at yr angen am ddiogelu gwybodaeth bersonol, yn enwedig cyfrineiriau, a chynghor sut i ymateb i ddigwyddiadau annymunol yn parhau, fel y bydd plant sy'n cael eu cam-drin fel hyn yn cael cymorth.

Jane Davidson: Mae'r maes hwn yn hynod bwysig am fod miliynau o safleoedd ar y rhyngwrwd erbyn hyn. Mae nifer o bethau'n cael eu gwneud i helpu gyda hyn. Sefydlwyd tasglu'r rhyngwrwd, o dan gadeiryddiaeth Paul Goggins, y Gweinidog perthnasol yn y Swyddfa Gartref, sydd wedi creu gwefan i bobl ifanc yn llawn gwybodaeth sut i fod yn ddiogel ar-lein. Mae hyn yn cynnwys taflen ar-lein sy'n rhoi canllawiau ymarferol i rieni a gofalwyr, a phatrymau o arfer da a chanllawiau ar gyfer y diwydiannau. Fe wyddoch fod nifer o ddarparwyr gwasanaeth yn cynnig rheolaethau i rieni, a byddem yn annog rhieni'n gryf i'w defnyddio. Sefydlwyd canolfan newydd ar gyfer diogelwch plant ar y rhyngwrwd a fydd yn gysylltiedig â'r Asiantaeth Troseddau Cyfundrefnol Difrifol. Bydd honno ar waith o'r mis nesaf ymlaen, a chaiff ei staffio gan heddweision arbenigol, yn ogystal ag arbenigwyr y diwydiant ar ddiogelwch plant ar y rhyngwrwd. Bydd hynny'n canolbwyntio ar yr elfennau ar-lein mewn gwaith amddiffyn plant. Y nod yw targedu pedoffiliaid sy'n defnyddio'r rhyngwrwd i ddosbarthu delweddau anghyfreithlon a pharatoi plant, felly, mae'n fuddsoddiad newydd difrifol iawn. Sefydlwyd tîm tasglu byd-eang rhithwir yn 2003 i ymateb i ymchwiliadau i gam-drin plant ar-lein ledled y byd, ac mae'n rhoi cysylltiadau ar waith ar unwaith. Mae Sefydliad Gwarchod y Rhyngwrwd wedi bod yn gweithio gyda'r tîm hwnnw ers ei sefydlu. Yn lleol, o ran defnyddio'r rhyngwrwd yn ddiogel mewn ysgolion, mae canllawiau Asiantaeth Cyfathrebu a Thechnoleg Addysgol Prydain ar waith yn ein hysgolion yng Nghymru. Mae'r Awdurdod Cymwysterau, Cwricwlwm ac Asesu yn glir iawn y dylai pob awdurdod addysg lleol gael polisiau ar ddefnyddio'r rhyngwrwd yn briodol ac yn ddiogel ar gyfer disgyblion, wedi'u haddasu o'r canllawiau a gyhoeddwyd gan BECTa. Dylai pob ysgol fod wedi addasu neu ddatblygu ei pholisiau ei hun ar ddefnyddio'r rhyngwrwd yn ddiogel, a dylai fod gan bob AAL ei wasanaethau

are not fully, so that we can keep pupils safe.

rhyngwrwyd dirprwyol ei hun 'wedi'u hamgylchynu' neu fod yn defnyddio gwasanaethau dirprwyol darparwyr gwasanaeth TGCh, fel y gallant ganiatáu i ddisgyblion feddwl eu bod yn crwydro'r rhwyd pan nad ydynt yn gwneud hynny'n llwyr, er mwyn inni allu cadw disgyblion yn ddiogel.

The Presiding Officer: Thank you for that statement, Minister. I know that the whole Assembly will wish to be associated with me in sending greetings to the children's commissioner and saying that there is no doubt that this is one of the best public appointments that we have ever made.

Y Llywydd: Diolch am eich datganiad, Weinidog. Gwn y bydd y Cynulliad i gyd am ymuno â mi i ddymuno'n dda i'r comisiynydd plant, a dweud mai hwn yn sicr yw un o'r penodiadau cyhoeddus gorau inni ei wneud erioed.

Jane Davidson: I will relay those comments to the commissioner.

Jane Davidson: Fe drosglwyddaf y sylwadau hynny i'r comisiynydd.

Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Diddymu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru 2006 Approval of the Health Professions Wales Abolition Order 2006

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:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Health Professions Wales Abolition Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 7 March 2006. (NDM2969)

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Diddymu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2969)

I propose that

Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Members on 21 March 2006 in relation to the draft Health Professions Wales Abolition Order 2006; and

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at yr Aelodau ar 21 Mawrth 2006 ynghylch y drafft y Gorchymyn Diddymu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru 2006; a

2. approves that the draft Health Professions Wales Abolition Order 2006 be made in accordance with:

2. yn cymeradwyo bod drafft y Gorchymyn Diddymu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 7 March 2006; and

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Mawrth 2006; a

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 8 March 2006. (NDM2970)

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 8 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2970)

On 30 November 2004, the First Minister announced his intention to wind up Health Professions Wales and to transfer its functions to existing health organisations. Following public consultation between July and September 2005 regarding where the functions should be transferred, it was agreed that the local supervisory authority function for midwives in Wales, and the quality assurance function, including those functions carried out on behalf of the Nursing and Midwifery Council, would return to the National Assembly for Wales to be carried out by Healthcare Inspectorate Wales.

Remaining functions would be brought together with the functions of HPW's sponsor division, the NHS human resources division, and would then be strengthened as part of a workforce development and education contracting unit, WDECU, which would be part of the National Leadership and Innovation Agency for Healthcare. NLIAH is hosted by Bro Morgannwg NHS Trust. The NHS student bursary unit would also be hosted by NLIAH.

This Order provides for the transfer of staff and functions to both the National Assembly for Wales or Bro Morgannwg NHS Trust, and for the abolition of Health Professions Wales. The draft abolition Order went to public consultation on 12 September for six weeks. There was one objection at that time, based on an earlier proposal to transfer the quality assurance function to the workforce unit. That was subsequently changed to Healthcare Inspectorate Wales, and the Order was amended accordingly.

The decision to abolish Health Professions Wales is part of the wider Welsh Assembly Government agenda, 'Making the Connections: Delivering Better Services to Wales', to deliver quality public services. In accordance with standard procedure, the draft Order has been considered previously by the Health and Social Services Committee and the Business Committee. I therefore propose that the Assembly approves the Health

Ar 30 Tachwedd 2004, cyhoeddodd y Prif Weinidog ei fwriad i ddiddymu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru a throsglwyddo'i swyddogaethau i sefydliadau iechyd sydd eisoes yn bodoli. Ar ôl ymgynghori cyhoeddus rhwng mis Gorffennaf a mis Medi 2005 ynglŷn â ble y dylid trosglwyddo'r swyddogaethau, cytunwyd y byddai swyddogaeth yr awdurdod goruchwyllo lleol ar gyfer bydwagedd yng Nghymru, a'r swyddogaeth sicrhau ansawdd, gan gynnwys y swyddogaethau hynny a gyflawnir ar ran y Cyngor Nyrsio a Bydwreigiaeth, yn dychwelyd i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i'w cyflawni gan Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru.

Câi'r swyddogaethau eraill eu cyfuno â swyddogaethau is-adran noddi Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru, is-adran adnoddau dynol y GIG ac yna fe'u hatgyfnerthid fel rhan o uned datblygu gweithlu, addysg a chontractio, WDECU, a fyddai'n rhan o'r Asiantaeth Genedlaethol Arwain ac Arloesi mewn Gofal Iechyd. Caiff AGAAGI ei chynnal gan Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Bro Morgannwg. Câi uned bwrsariaethau myfyrwyr y GIG hefyd ei chynnal gan AGAAGI.

Mae'r Gorchymyn hwn yn darparu ar gyfer trosglwyddo staff a swyddogaethau i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru neu Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Bro Morgannwg ac ar gyfer diddymu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru. Dechreuwyd ymgynghori cyhoeddus ar ddrafft y Gorchymyn diddymu ar 12 Medi am chwe wythnos. Cafwyd un gwrthwynebiad ar y pryd, ar sail cynnig cynharach i drosglwyddo'r swyddogaeth sicrhau ansawdd i'r uned gweithlu. Newidiwyd hwnnw yn y pen draw i Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru, a diwygiwyd y Gorchymyn yn unol â hynny.

Mae'r penderfyniad i ddiddymu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru yn rhan o agenda ehangach Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, sef 'Creu'r Cysylltiadau: Gwell Gwasanaethau i Gymru', i ddarparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus o safon. Yn unol â'r weithdrefn safonol, mae'r Gorchymyn drafft eisoes wedi ei ystyried gan y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol a'r Pwyllgor Busnes. Cynigiad felly y dylai'r Cynulliad gymeradwyo

Professions Wales Abolition Order 2006.

Gorchymyn Diddymu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru 2006.

Helen Mary Jones: Plaid Cymru will support these regulations—they are entirely sensible—but in doing so, we must make some comments as to the process that got us here. Fellow Members will remember that Health Professions Wales was established as an Assembly-sponsored public body, and only months after it had been established on independent advice, the Government decided to take it in. I agreed with the Minister when he expressed his reasoning for this change of heart in the committee on 16 February. I was not able to be there, but I read his comments in detail. He expressed a concern about the lack of democratic accountability. That is, of course, a concern that we share very much.

Helen Mary Jones: Bydd Plaid Cymru yn cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn—maent yn gwbl synhwyrol—ond wrth wneud hynny, rhaid inni wneud rhai sylwadau am y broses a arweiniodd at y pwynt hwn. Bydd cyd-Aelodau yn cofio fod Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru wedi ei sefydlu fel corff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad, ac ymhen ychydig fisoedd ar ôl ei sefydlu ar gyngor annibynnol, penderfynodd y Llywodraeth ddod ag ef o dan ei hadain. Cytunais â'r Gweinidog pan fynegodd ei resymau dros newid ei feddwl yn y pwyllgor ar 16 Chwefror. Ni allwn fod yn bresennol, ond darllenais ei sylwadau'n fanwl. Mynegodd bryder am y diffyg atebolrwydd democrataidd. Yr ydym ni hefyd, wrth gwrs, yn pryderu am hynny.

In that context, can the Minister say whether he is reviewing other health bodies in Wales with regard to assessing their democratic accountability, because we have an awful lot of them, you know? It can be quite mysterious and tricky for members of the public to understand to whom they are accountable and why. It is certainly interesting to members of the public in Mid and West Wales, looking at the decisions that might be made about their hospital services; it does not seem clear to them who has appointed the people making those decisions.

Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, a all y Gweinidog ddweud a yw'n adolygu cyrff iechyd eraill yng Nghymru o ran asesu eu hatebolrwydd democrataidd, oherwydd mae gennym nifer fawr ohonynt, wyddoch chi? Gall fod braidd yn anodd i'r cyhoedd ddeall i bwy y maent yn atebol a pham. Mae'n sicr o ddi-ddordeb i'r cyhoedd yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin, o edrych ar y penderfyniadau y gellid eu gwneud ynglŷn â'u gwasanaethau ysbyty; nid yw'n ymddangos yn glir iddynt pwy a benododd y bobl sy'n gwneud y penderfyniadau hynny.

To return to these regulations, we had a situation in which you established an Assembly-sponsored public body—and to make it clear to the Minister, I am actually using that 'you' in the plural sense. I am referring to the whole Government. A few times, recently, he has distanced himself from his predecessor, so I would just like to make it clear what I mean when I say 'you'. In Welsh, of course, it would be easier; I could say *chi* and you would know that I was referring to the whole bunch of you.

I ddychwelyd at y rheoliadau hyn, yr oedd gennym sefyllfa lle yr oeddech wedi sefydlu corff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad—ac i egluro hyn i'r Gweinidog, yr wyf yn defnyddio 'chi' yn y ffurf luosog. Yr wyf yn cyfeirio at y Llywodraeth gyfan. Ambell waith, yn ddiweddar, mae wedi ymddieithrio oddi wrth ei ragflaenydd, felly, hoffwn wneud yn glir beth a olygaf wrth 'chi'. Yn Gymraeg, wrth gwrs, mae'n haws; drwy ddweud *chi* ac fe wyddoch fy mod yn cyfeirio atoch bob un.

First of all, you set Health Professions Wales up as an Assembly-sponsored public body, then you decided to take it in months later, and then you proposed to put staff working on the quality assurance function into exactly the same division as those working on the delivery function. We are glad to see that you

I ddechrau, sefydlwyd Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru gennych fel corff cyhoeddus a noddir gan y Cynulliad, yna gwnaethoch benderfyniad i ddod ag ef o dan eich adain fisoedd yn ddiweddarach, ac yna gwaethoch gynnig i symud staff sy'n gweithio ar y swyddogaeth sicrhau ansawdd i'r union is-

have had a change of heart on that, and that you have decided to separate them in response to the consultation, which is entirely sensible. However, you will be aware that professional bodies believe that their points of view were not taken into account sufficiently in this process. They would submit—and I would agree with them—that this has caused a lot of unnecessary work for them, but, more particularly, for you and your officials.

3.50 p.m.

I hope very much that this is a process. The people on these benches are sometimes accused of being obsessed by processes, but if you have bad processes, you get bad outcomes. In this case, we had a complicated and rather bad process that has delivered the right outcome, but only because the health professions have made a lot of fuss about it.

Minister, I hope that you can give us some assurance today—in this case I mean ‘you’ in the singular, and not the plural—that you will learn from this process and you will ensure that, when these administrative changes need to be made, you will look again at democratic accountability in other bodies. I reiterate that we entirely endorse your reasons for making this change, but ask you to look again at democratic accountability in other bodies. Will you learn from this process, as I am sure that you would acknowledge that there are aspects of it that could have been done better?

Jonathan Morgan: The Welsh Conservatives will be supporting the Order this afternoon. However, I would also like to remind the National Assembly, particularly the Assembly Government, why this body was set up in the first place. I understand the reasoning that the Minister gave to us in committee: the strategy has changed in as much as the Assembly Government, led by the First Minister, wants to scrap a few quangos. That is all very well, but we ought to remind ourselves of the basis upon which this body was set up a couple of years ago. If you consider the statement that was given to the Assembly on 23 May 2002, by the then

adran â'r rhai hynny sy'n gweithio ar y swyddogaeth ddarparu. Yr ydym yn falch gweld eich bod wedi newid eich meddwl ar hynny, ac wedi penderfynu eu gwahanu mewn ar ôl yr ymgynghori, sy'n hollol synhwyrol. Fodd bynnag, fe wyddoch fod cyrff proffesiynol yn credu nad ystyriwyd eu safbwyntiau'n ddigonol yn y broses hon. Byddent yn honni—a byddwn yn cytuno â hwy—fod hyn wedi creu llawer o waith diangen iddynt, ond yn fwy penodol, i chi a'ch swyddogion.

Mawr obeithiaf mai proses yw hon. Caiff y bobl ar y meinciau hyn eu cyhuddo weithiau o fod ag obsesiwn â phrosesau. Ond os oes gennych brosesau gwael, fe gewch ganlyniadau gwael. Yn yr achos hwn, mae gennym broses gymhleth a digon gwael sydd wedi arwain at y canlyniad cywir, ond dim ond am fod y proffesiynau iechyd wedi gwneud llawer o helynt yn ei chylch.

Weinidog, gobeithio y gallwch roi rhywfaint o sicrwydd inni heddiw—yn yr achos hwn golygaf ‘chi’ yn y ffurf unigol, ac nid y lluosog—y byddwch yn dysgu o'r broses hon ac yn sicrhau, pan fydd angen gwneud y newidiadau gweinyddol hyn, y byddwch yn edrych unwaith eto ar atebolrwydd democrataidd mewn cyrff eraill. Dywedaf eto ein bod yn cefnogi'n llwyr eich rhesymau dros wneud y newid hwn, ond gofynnwn ichi edrych eto ar atebolrwydd democrataidd mewn cyrff eraill. A ddysgwch o'r broses hon, oherwydd yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cydnabod bod agweddau arni y gellid bod wedi eu gwneud yn well?

Jonathan Morgan: Bydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru yn cefnogi'r Gorchymyn y prynhawn yma. Fodd bynnag, hoffwn hefyd atgoffa'r Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, yn arbennig Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, pam y sefydlwyd y corff hwn yn y lle cyntaf. Deallaf y rhesymu a gyflwynodd y Gweinidog inni yn y pwyllgor: mae'r strategaeth wedi newid, sef bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, dan arweiniad y Prif Weinidog, am ddiddymu rhai cwangos. Mae hynny'n ddigon teg, ond dylem atgoffa ein hunain am y sylfaen y sefydlwyd y corff hwn arni ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl. Os ystyriwch y datganiad a roddwyd i'r Cynulliad ar 23 Mai 2002, gan Jane Hutt, y

health Minister, Jane Hutt, you will find that a few interesting quotes come to mind.

‘HPW can be a force for change in helping to deliver our plan by supporting the continued education, training and development of a wide group of healthcare professionals.’

That was just one endorsement. This was the second endorsement of the need to have Health Professions Wales.

‘I am confident that a multi-professional body of this nature can enhance and complement other initiatives to strengthen the quality of the NHS Wales workforce.’

It goes on, and the endorsement is even more glowing as Jane Hutt was so supportive of establishing Health Professions Wales.

‘Health Professions Wales will have a dynamic role to play in working with other professional organisations and educational establishments to ensure consistent professional standards across health and social care in Wales.’

You spent a great deal of time, a few years ago, making a strong case to explain why Health Professions Wales needed to be set up by the Assembly Government. It is your quango. You made it. You designed it. You came up with the rationale as to why it was needed. Now, you are scrapping it.

However, it is not just Government Ministers who have been glowing about the organisation. In 2004, the Government commissioned a nice report, Health Professions Wales’s final report of an evaluation project, which was published in March that year. It was commissioned by the Welsh Assembly Government. In many stages of the report, there is talk about how Health Professions Wales would underpin the strategy and principles of the Assembly Government. It lists a range of Assembly Government strategies, what it wants to achieve and how Health Professions Wales, as a body, will help it to achieve them. It

Gweinidog iechyd ar y pryd, fe welwch fod ambell ddyfyniad diddorol yn dod i’r meddwl.

‘Gall Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru fod yn rym dros newid i helpu darparu’n cynllun drwy gynnal addysg, hyfforddiant a datblygiad parhaus grŵp eang o weithwyr gofal iechyd proffesiynol.’

Un gymeradwyaeth yn unig oedd honno. Dyma’r ail gymeradwyaeth am yr angen am gael Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru.

‘Yr wyf yn ffyddiog y bydd corff amlbroffesiwn o’r natur hon yn gallu gwella ac ategu mentrau eraill i gryfhau ansawdd gweithlu GIG Cymru.’

Mae’n mynd yn ei flaen, ac mae’r gymeradwyaeth yn fwy cynnes fyth am fod Jane Hutt mor gefnogol o sefydlu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru.

‘Bydd gan Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru rôl ddynamig wrth weithio gyda chyrrff proffesiynol a sefydliadau addysgol eraill i sicrhau safonau proffesiynol cyson mewn iechyd a gofal cymdeithasol yng Nghymru.’

Treuliwyd cryn amser gennych, ychydig flynyddoedd yn ôl, yn gwneud achos cryf i esbonio pam yr oedd angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad sefydlu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru. Eich cwango chi ydyw. Chi a’i gwnaeth. Chi a’i cynlluniodd. Chi a feddyliodd am y rhesymeg pam yr oedd ei angen. Bellach, yr ydych yn ei ddiddymu.

Fodd bynnag, nid Gweinidogion y Llywodraeth yn unig sydd wedi bod yn canmol y sefydliad i’r cymylau. Yn 2004, comisiynodd y Llywodraeth adroddiad braf, adroddiad terfynol Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru, ar brosiect gwerthuso a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Mawrth y flwyddyn honno. Fe’i comisiynwyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mewn llawer rhan yn yr adroddiad, sonnir am y modd y byddai Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru yn ategu strategaeth ac egwyddorion Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae’n rhestru amrywiaeth o strategaethau Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, yr hyn y mae am ei gyflawni a sut y bydd Proffesiynau Iechyd

talks about the level of activities for the forthcoming year of 2004-05, as it was. There are many objectives in the report, such as improving health in Wales, protecting the public, promoting collaboration, and ensuring an effective corporate infrastructure. As you might imagine, the report goes on to say that the final report draws together relevant documents that underpin and support the establishment of HPW, its membership and functions.

You set out a clear case for why this public body was needed. I am not making a case for its retention—I am more than happy for it to go; I am merely outlining the case that you made, as an Assembly Government. When you had such a considered and strategic view as to why the body was needed, you were advised independently by the evaluation report, supported by the Cabinet and actively supported in the Chamber by the then health Minister, it seems rather bizarre that all it took to have a change of heart was for Rhodri Morgan to need to scrap a few quangos and, when looking at the health department, for him to think, ‘This is the easiest one to get rid of’. One minute, you thought that Health Professions Wales was needed; the next minute, you thought that it was surplus to requirements. No matter how you package this announcement today, this is pretty embarrassing and the Government looks pretty daft.

Jenny Randerson: The Welsh Liberal Democrats will be supporting the Order. We are content for the body to become a closely linked part of the Government, despite our concerns that the process by which the decision to abolish it was taken struggled to get some kind of coherence. We had a great deal of concern, as did the Royal College of Nursing and other professional bodies, that the various aspects of the work of Health Professions Wales would not be sufficiently separated out. We also had concerns about how it would interrelate with Bro Morgannwg NHS Trust, which would be its host trust. I am very pleased that the Minister has listened to the concerns and adapted the

Cymru, fel corff, yn ei helpu i’w cyflawni. Mae’n sôn am lefel y gweithgareddau am y flwyddyn i ddod, sef 2004-05, fel yr oedd. Mae nifer o amcanion yn yr adroddiad, megis gwella iechyd yng Nghymru, diogelu’r cyhoedd, hyrwyddo cydweithredu a sicrhau seilwaith corfforaethol effeithiol. Fel y gallech ei ddychmygu, â’r adroddiad yn ei flaen i ddweud bod yr adroddiad terfynol yn dwyn dogfennau perthnasol ynghyd sy’n ategu ac yn cefnogi sefydlu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru, ei aelodaeth a’i swyddogaethau.

Yr oeddech yn gosod allan achos clir pam yr oedd angen y corff cyhoeddus hwn. Nid wyf yn gwneud achos dros ei gadw—yr wyf yn fwy na bodlon iddo gael ei ddiddymu; y cyfan a wnaif yw amlinellu’r achos a wnaethoch chi, fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Pan oedd gennych farn mor ystyriol a strategol pam yr oedd angen y corff, fe’ch cynghorwyd yn annibynnol gan yr adroddiad gwerthuso, a gefnogwyd gan y Cabinet ac a gefnogwyd yn frwd yn y Siambr gan y Gweinidog iechyd ar y pryd, mae’n ymddangos braidd yn rhyfedd mai’r cyfan a barodd ichi newid eich meddwl oedd bod Rhodri Morgan wedi penderfynu bod angen diddymu ambell gwango, ac o edrych ar yr adran iechyd, meddwl iodd, ‘Hwn yw’r un hawsaf imi ei ddiddymu’. Un funud, yr oeddech yn credu bod angen Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru; y funud nesaf, yr oeddech yn credu ei fod yn ddiangen. Ni waeth sut yr ewch ati i gyhoeddi hyn heddiw, mae hyn yn peri cryn lletchwithdod a’r Llywodraeth yn edrych yn ddigon gwirion.

Jenny Randerson: Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi’r Gorchymyn. Yr ydym yn fodlon i’r corff ddod yn rhan agos iawn o’r Llywodraeth, er gwaethaf ein pryderon fod cryn anhawster i gael proses gydlynol am y penderfyniad i’w ddiddymu. Yr oeddem yn pryderu’n arw, fel Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys a chyrrff proffesiynol eraill, na fyddai amrywiol agweddau ar waith Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru yn cael eu gwahanu’n ddigonol. Yr oeddem yn pryderu hefyd am y modd y byddai’n cysylltu ag Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Bro Morgannwg, sef ei ymddiriedolaeth gynnal. Yr wyf yn falch iawn fod y Gweinidog wedi gwrandao ar y pryderon ac

plan to suit them, but it does not bode very well, as Helen Mary said earlier, that people had to struggle so hard to be heard about such fundamental matters.

In looking at the regulatory appraisal, one is concerned to note the lack of any firm evidence to show that the decision was made with any financial efficiency at its heart. This must be the perfect example of a short-life quango or ASPB. As has been said already, an extremely good evaluation project took place in 2003 and was published in 2004. It is a very detailed document, and it is glowing in its talk of the need for Health Professions Wales. I will not repeat the quotations that Jonathan Morgan made from it, but it comes down firmly 100 per cent on the side of the need for Health Professions Wales. The ink was hardly dry on this report when the First Minister announced that it was to be abolished. It was just a couple of months later. There appears to have been no evaluation of why it should be abolished. Perhaps it was the health Minister's contribution to the Rhodri Morgan restoration fund when the hat was being passed around in June 2004, but this decision was made very soon after the D-day debacle.

The regulatory appraisal, which should give us some idea of why we will save money and why it would be better to bring it in-house and so on, is alarmingly vague. The original regulatory appraisal referred simply to ASPB mergers saving £10 million a year. The amended regulatory appraisal refers to longer-term savings in relation to the procurement of services and goods, the fact that the amalgamation of corporate support functions will be achieved by streamlining processes, and that the level of these savings are unknown at present as discussions are still ongoing. One wonders how the Government made the leap of faith to say that it will make £10 million savings from ASPB mergers when information on basic matters, such as what you will save money on, is not yet available.

In summary, the Welsh Liberal Democrats will support the motion, because we think

wedi addasu'r cynllun yn unol â hynny. Ond nid yw'n argoeli'n dda iawn, fel y dywedodd Helen Mary yn gynharach, fod pobl wedi gorfod brwydro mor galed i fynegi eu barn am faterion mor sylfaenol.

Wrth edrych ar yr arfarniad rheoliadol, mae dyn yn pryderu wrth sylwi ar ddiffyg unrhyw dystiolaeth gadarn i ddangos bod y penderfyniad wedi ei wneud gan ystyried unrhyw effeithlonrwydd ariannol. Rhaid bod hon yn enghraifft berffaith o gwango neu CCNC ag iddo oes fer. Fel y dywedwyd eisoes, cynhaliwyd prosiect gwerthuso hynod o dda yn ystod 2003 a chafodd ei gyhoeddi yn 2004. Mae'n ddogfen fanwl iawn, ac mae'n frwd ynghylch yr angen am gael Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru. Nid ailadroddaf y dyfyniadau gan Jonathan Morgan ohoni, ond mae'n gadarn o blaid yr angen am gael Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru. Nid oedd yr adroddiad hwn ond prin wedi ei argraffu pan gyhoeddodd y Prif Weinidog ei fod i gael ei ddiddymu. Dim ond ychydig fisoedd yn ddiweddarach oedd hynny. Ymddengys na werthuswyd y rhesymau dros ei ddiddymu. Efallai mai cyfraniad y Gweinidog iechyd i gronfa adfer Rhodri Morgan oedd hyn pan gasglwyd arian ym mis Mehefin 2004, ond gwnaed y penderfyniad hwn yn fuan iawn ar ôl helynt Dydd-D.

Mae'r arfarniad rheoliadol, a ddylai roi rhyw syniad inni pam y byddwn yn arbed arian a pham y byddai'n well dod â'r corff o dan adain y Cynulliad, ac ati, yn arswydus o annelwig. Cyfeiriodd yr arfarniad rheoliadol gwreiddiol yn syml y byddai uno CCNC yn arbed £10 miliwn y flwyddyn. Mae'r arfarniad rheoliadol diwygiedig yn cyfeirio at arbedion tymor hwy mewn perthynas â chaffael gwasanaethau a nwyddau, y ffaith y caiff swyddogaethau cymorth corfforaethol eu cyfuno drwy symleiddio prosesau, a'r ffaith fod lefel yr arbedion hyn yn anhysbys ar hyn o bryd gan fod trafodaethau yn dal i fynd rhagddynt. Mae rhywun yn rhyfeddu at y ffordd y neidiodd y Llywodraeth i ddweud y bydd yn arbed £10 miliwn o uno CCNC pan nad oes gwybodaeth am faterion sylfaenol, megis ble y caiff arian ei arbed, ar gael eto.

Yn gryno, bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r cynnig, oherwydd

that abolishing HPW is perfectly reasonable. However, the whole story of this very young and infantile ASPB that did not exist for long enough to make any mistakes, unlike Education and Learning Wales, is a sorry reflection of the Government's lack of strategic thinking.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): I would like to respond to some of Helen Mary's points, but I will have to look at the Record of Proceedings to fully understand some of the convoluted arguments. I am sure that it will take many hours of interesting theological dissection to get to the bottom of some of her points.

One point that I managed to tease out *en passant* was the comment in relation to the consultation, and Jenny also majored on that. You cannot win on this issue. We indicated at the beginning that there would be a robust consultation process and, on the back of that and the feedback that came from the consultation process, we listened to what people were saying and we amended the proposals accordingly, to the extent that virtually everybody is happy with the set of arrangements. Therefore, I think that it was a good consultation exercise because it showed that the Assembly Government was engaged in a genuine process and was genuinely listening, and, when people had constructive comments to make, we were more than willing to incorporate them in the final document. It would be fair to say that the process was improved by that. It was a successful rather than negative consultation.

4.00 p.m.

Several people have asked what changed. Health Professions Wales arose from the Nursing and Midwifery Council that was abolished towards the end of the 1990s. HPW was established in-house originally because it was felt that many of the functions of the Nursing and Midwifery Council had to carry on. In looking at some of the other activities of HPW, it was felt that they would be better off carried out at arm's length from the Assembly Government, and that is where they have ended up as part of this process, as they are ending up with the National

credwn fod diddymu Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru yn hollol resymol. Fodd bynnag, mae hanes y CCNC ifanc iawn hwn na fu mewn bodolaeth yn ddigon hir i wneud unrhyw gamgymeriadau, yn wahanol i Dysgu ac Addysgu Cymru, yn adlewyrchiad gwael ar ddiffyg meddwl strategol y Llywodraeth.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Hoffwn ymateb i rai o bwyntiau Helen Mary, ond bydd yn rhaid imi edrych ar Gofnod y Trafodion i ddeall rhai o'r dadleuon cymhleth yn llawr. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd yn cymryd oriau o ddadansoddi diwinyddol diddorol i ddeall rhai o'i phwyntiau.

Un pwynt y llwyddais i'w ddeall wrth fynd heibio oedd y sylw am yr ymgynghori, a chanolbwyntiodd Jenny hefyd ar hynny. Ni allwch ennill ar y mater hwn. Dywedwyd ar y cychwyn y byddai proses ymgynghori gadarn, ac ar sail hynny a'r adborth a gawsom yn dilyn y broses ymgynghori, buom yn gwrandio ar yr hyn yr oedd pobl yn ei ddweud a diwygiwyd y cynigion gennym yn unol â hynny, i'r graddau fel bod bron pawb yn fodlon ar y trefniadau. Felly, credaf iddo fod yn ymgynghoriad da am ei fod yn dangos bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhoi proses wirioneddol ar waith ac yn gwrandio'n wirioneddol. A phan oedd gan bobl sylwadau adeiladol i'w gwneud, yr oeddem yn fwy na pharod i'w hymgorffori yn y ddogfen derfynol. Byddai'n deg dweud bod y broses wedi gwella o ganlyniad i hynny. Yr oedd yn ymgynghoriad llwyddiannus yn hytrach na'n un negyddol.

Mae llawer wedi gofyn beth a newidiodd. Deilliodd Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru o'r Cyngor Nyrsio a Bydwreigiaeth a ddiddymwyd tua diwedd y 1990au. Sefydlwyd Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru yn fewnol yn wreiddiol oherwydd ystyrid bod angen i nifer o swyddogaethau'r Cyngor Nyrsio a Bydwreigiaeth barhau. Wrth edrych ar rai o weithgareddau eraill Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru, teimlid y byddai'n well eu cadw hyd braich oddi wrth Lywodraeth y Cynulliad, a dyna lle y maent yn awr fel rhan o'r broses hon, gan eu bod yn rhan o'r

Leadership and Innovation Agency for Healthcare or with Healthcare Inspectorate Wales. As part of the consultation process, various professional groups told us that they did not agree that all of these functions would be best carried out at arm's length. We listened to that part of the consultation, took it on board and kept some of those processes in-house, as the consultation told us to do. Therefore, we have been fair and there has been a linear progression in how this developed.

On savings, it is not possible to quantify the savings specifically, but there was reference in the documentation surrounding this to, for example, the board of HPW costing something of the order of £80,000, and that was immediately thrown into the pot as a saving that would follow. Therefore, this was not a completely opaque fog in terms of where the immediate financial benefits would flow from.

Given that everybody is supporting this final destination, I would urge unanimous support from the Assembly.

Asiantaeth Genedlaethol Arwain ac Arloesi mewn Gofal Iechyd neu o Arolygiaeth Gofal Iechyd Cymru. Fel rhan o'r broses ymgynghori, dywedodd amryw grwpiau proffesiynol wrthym nad oeddent yn cytuno mai o hyd braich y byddai'r holl swyddogaethau hyn yn cael eu cyflawni orau. Gwrandawsom ar y rhan honno o'r ymgynghori, buom yn ei hystyried a chadwyd rhai o'r prosesau hynny'n fewnol, yn ôl cyfarwyddyd yr ymgynghoriad. Felly, yr ydym wedi bod yn deg, a chafwyd dilyniant llinellol yn y ffordd y datblygodd hyn.

O ran arbedion, nid yw'n bosibl meintoli'r arbedion yn benodol, ond cyfeiriwyd yn y dogfennau'n ymwneud â hyn, er enghraifft, fod bwrdd Proffesiynau Iechyd Cymru yn costio tuag £80,000, a chafodd hwnnw ei roi yn y gronfa ar unwaith fel arbedion dilynol. Felly, nid oedd hwn yn gwbl annelwig o ran o ble y byddai'r buddiannau ariannol uniongyrchol yn dod.

O gofio bod pawb yn cefnogi'r canlyniad terfynol hwn, byddwn yn annog cefnogaeth unfrydol gan y Cynulliad.

*Cynnig (NDM2969): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2969): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, 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.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2970): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2970): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn

Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, 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
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Awdurdodau Gwerth Gorau)
 (Pŵer i Fasnachu) (Cymru) 2006
 Approval of the Local Government (Best Value Authorities) (Power to Trade)
 (Wales) Order 2006**

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Local Government (Best Value Authorities) (Power to Trade) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 28 February 2006. (NDM2971)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 14 March 2006 in relation to the draft the Local Government (Best Value Authorities) (Power to Trade) (Wales) Order 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Local Government (Best Value Authorities) (Power to Trade) (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Awdurdodau Gwerth Gorau) (Pŵer i Fasnachu) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Chwefror 2006. (NDM2971)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Mawrth 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Awdurdodau Gwerth Gorau) (Pŵer i Fasnachu) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Llywodraeth Leol (Awdurdodau Gwerth Gorau) (Pŵer i Fasnachu) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 28 February 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 9 March 2006. (NDM2972)

David Lloyd: Plaid Cymru is happy to support this Order, having had the assurance in committee that this is not about privatising the essential core services that a council delivers. Having received that assurance, we are content to support the motion.

David Melding: We sought a slightly different assurance to that sought by Plaid Cymru, namely that any activity would not undermine local markets. That is important. You can see the direction of travel that we are pursuing. It is important that we allow a certain flexibility for what local authorities can do beyond mandatory services, but that should not undermine local markets or local businesses. That said, we are happy, and we think that this is a reasonably sensible move.

The Finance Minister (Sue Essex): Those two comments just showed that sometimes that coalition is a little fragile, is it not? 'Different directions of travel' is the operative phrase.

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Chwefror 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 9 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2972)

David Lloyd: Mae Plaid Cymru yn barod i gefnogi'r Gorchymyn hwn, ar ôl cael sicrwydd yn y pwyllgor nad yw hyn yn ymwneud â phreifateiddio'r gwasanaethau craidd hanfodol a ddarperir gan gyngor. Wedi cael y sicrwydd hwnnw, yr ydym yn fodlon cefnogi'r cynnig.

David Melding: Yr oeddem am gael sicrwydd ychydig yn wahanol i'r hyn a geisiwyd gan Plaid Cymru, sef na fyddai unrhyw weithgaredd yn tanseilio marchnadoedd lleol. Mae hynny'n bwysig. Gallwch weld i ba gyfeiriad yr ydym yn mynd. Mae'n bwysig inni ganiatáu ychydig hyblygrwydd yn yr hyn y gall awdurdodau lleol ei wneud y tu hwnt i wasanaethau gorfodol, ond ni ddylai hynny danseilio marchnadoedd lleol na busnesau lleol. Wedi dweud hynny, yr ydym yn fodlon, a chredwn fod hwn yn gam digon synhwyrol.

Y Gweinidog Cyllid (Sue Essex): Mae'r ddau sylw hynny newydd ddangos bod y glymblaid honno ychydig yn fregus weithiau, oni chytunwch? 'Cyfeiriadau gwahanol' yw'r ymadrodd allweddol.

*Cynnig (NDM2971): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2971): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael

Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM2972): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2972): For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise

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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Pwyllgor Rhanbarthol Amddiffyn Rhag Llifogydd
 Cymru (Cyfansoddiad) 2006
 Approval the Welsh Regional Flood Defence Committee (Composition) Order
 2006**

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): **The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones):** I
 Cynigiad fod propose that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

the National Assembly for Wales:

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Pwyllgor Rhanbarthol Amddiffyn Rhag Llifogydd Cymru (Cyfansoddiad) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Chwefror 2006. (NDM2973)

considers the principle of the Welsh Regional Flood Defence Committee (Composition) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 28 February 2006. (NDM2973)

Cynigiad fod

I propose that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 14 Mawrth 2006 ynglŷn â'r gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Pwyllgor Rhanbarthol Amddiffyn Rhag Llifogydd Cymru (Cyfansoddiad) 2006; a

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 14 March 2006 in relation to the draft the Welsh Regional Flood Defence Committee (Composition) Order 2006; and

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Pwyllgor Rhanbarthol Amddiffyn Rhag Llifogydd Cymru (Cyfansoddiad) 2006

2. approves that the draft the Welsh Regional Flood Defence Committee (Composition) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 28 Chwefror 2006; a

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Mawrth 2006. (NDM2974)

a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 28 February 2006; and

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 7 March 2006. (NDM2974)

Mick Bates: The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support this motion. There has been extensive consultation on this piece of legislation, and we welcome the structure. We think that the committee now has a better balance between local knowledge and Government appointees. However, I am still curious about the mechanisms, which will satisfy us on this side of the border, to undertake work on cross-border issues, which have such a great impact. Secondly, this committee will be responsible for flood-risk management. How will you undertake the evaluation of your planning policy, technical advice note 15? You will all already be aware of the problems caused by this. What processes will you follow with this committee to assess how TAN 15 is impacting on the committee's work?

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): TAN 15 will clearly impact on the committee's work, but it is not relevant to this Order.

On the requirements of Powys and cross-border issues, the upper Severn will continue to be managed operationally by the Environment Agency from Shrewsbury, but it is important that there is an input from Wales in terms of any works carried out on the upper Severn. The cross-border difficulties that were identified at the beginning have now been overcome.

*Cynnig (NDM2973): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM2973): For 49, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

Mick Bates: Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r cynnig hwn. Bu ymgynghori helaeth ar y darn hwn o ddeddfwriaeth, a chroesawn y strwythur. Credwn fod gan y pwyllgor yn awr gydbwysedd gwell rhwng gwybodaeth leol a phobl wedi eu penodi gan y Llywodraeth. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn dal yn chwilfrydig ynglŷn â'r mecanweithiau, a fydd yn ein bodloni ni ar yr ochr hon o'r ffin, i ymgymryd â gwaith ar faterion trawsffiniol, sy'n cael cymaint o effaith. Yn ail, bydd y pwyllgor hwn yn gyfrifol am reoli perygl llifogydd. Sut y byddwch yn mynd ati i werthuso'ch polisi cynllunio, nodyn cyngor technegol 15? Byddwch i gyd eisoes yn ymwybodol o'r problemau a achosir gan hyn. Pa brosesau y byddwch yn eu dilyn gyda'r pwyllgor hwn i asesu sut y mae TAN 15 yn effeithio ar waith y pwyllgor?

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Bydd TAN 15 yn amlwg yn effeithio ar waith y pwyllgor, ond nid yw'n berthnasol i'r Gorchymyn hwn.

O ran gofynion Powys a materion trawsffiniol, bydd Hafren uchaf yn parhau i gael ei rheoli'n weithredol gan Asiantaeth yr Amgylcheddol o Amwythig, ond mae'n bwysig bod cyfraniad o Gymru i unrhyw waith a wneir ar Hafren uchaf. Mae'r anawsterau trawsffiniol a nodwyd ar y cychwyn wedi'u goresgyn erbyn hyn.

Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Randerson, Jenny
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynnig (NDM2974): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion (NDM2974): For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

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

Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 Isherwood, Mark
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.08 p.m.
 The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.08 p.m.*

Cynnig Trefniadol Procedural Motion

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Before we move on to item 8, I call on Peter Black to propose a procedural motion under Standing Order No. 6.19(v) to postpone the short debate.

Peter Black: I propose that

the National Assembly, under Standing Order No. 6.19(v), postpones the short debate to a time that is suitable for Eleanor Burnham, and to which the Business Minister agrees.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Cyn inni symud ymlaen at eitem 8, galwaf ar Peter Black i wneud cynnig trefniadol o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.19(v) i ohirio'r ddadl fer.

Peter Black: Cynigiad fod

y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol, o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 6.19(v), yn gohirio'r ddadl fer er mwyn ei chynnal ar adeg a fydd yn gyfleus gan Eleanor Burnham ac a gytunir gan y Trefnydd.

Cynnig: O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.

Motion: For 48, Abstain 0, Against 0.

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

The following Members voted for:

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

Derbyniwyd y cynnig.

Motion carried.

Cynigion ar gyfer Deddfwriaeth Sylfaenol Primary Legislation Proposals

Motion (NDM2975): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM2975): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 33.9

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 33.9:

1. endorses the Cabinet's proposals for Bills in the next parliamentary session as set out in the document laid in Table Office on 21 March 2006;

1. yn cadarnhau cynigion y Cabinet ar gyfer Mesurau yn y sesiwn seneddol nesaf fel y'u nodir yn y ddogfen a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006;

2. requests the Cabinet to pursue these proposals with the UK Government and press for primary legislation which reflects the particular needs of Wales and respects the role of the Assembly.

2. yn gofyn i'r Cabinet drafod y cynigion hyn ymhellach gyda Llywodraeth y DU a phwyso am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol sy'n adlewyrchu anghenion neilltuol Cymru ac yn parhau rôl y Cynulliad.

Amendment 1 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.
Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 1 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.
Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls for a new Welsh language Bill to confirm the status of Welsh as an official language; to give citizens rights to receive services through the medium of Welsh; and to promote Welsh-medium education.

yn galw am Fesur iaith Gymraeg newydd i gadarnhau statws y Gymraeg fel iaith swyddogol; i roi'r hawl i ddinasyddion gael gwasanaethau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg; ac i hyrwyddo addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Amendment 2 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.
Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.
Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls for a waste management Bill to levy 1p on plastic carrier bags and to bring forward other measures to ensure that the National Assembly can implement policies in relation to waste management.

yn galw am Fesur Rheoli Gwastraff i godi ceiniog am fagioiau siopa plastig ac i gyflwyno mesurau eraill i sicrhau bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn gallu rhoi polisiau ar waith ym maes rheoli gwastraff.

Amendment 3 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.
Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 3 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.
Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls for a community land trust (Wales) Bill to protect the assets of community land trusts in perpetuity.

yn galw am Fesur ymddiriedolaeth tir cymunedol (Cymru) i warchod asedau ymddiriedolaethau tir cymunedol hyd byth.

Amendment 4 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.
Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 4 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.
Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls for a telecommunications masts (planning control) (Wales) Bill to regulate the siting of telecommunication masts in Wales.

yn galw am Fesur mastiau telathrebu (rheolaeth cynllunio) (Cymru) i reoleiddio lleoli mastiau telathrebu yng Nghymru.

Amendment 5 in the name of Jocelyn Davies.
Add a new point at the end of the motion:

Gwelliant 5 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.
Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

calls for a St David's Day Bill to establish St

yn galw am Fesur Dydd Gŵyl Dewi i sefydlu

- David's Day as a public holiday in Wales.* *Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl gyhoeddus yng Nghymru.*
- Amendment 6 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion: *Gwelliant 6 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:*
- believes that there should be an energy (Wales) Bill, transferring to the National Assembly for Wales the powers to make planning decisions on energy developments generating more than 50 MW.* *yn credu y dylid cael Mesur ynni (Cymru), a fyddai'n trosglwyddo i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru y pwerau i wneud penderfyniadau cynllunio ynghylch datblygiadau ynni sy'n cynhyrchu mwy na 50 MW.*
- Amendment 7 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion: *Gwelliant 7 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:*
- believes that there should be a police (Wales) Bill transferring responsibility for the police forces to the National Assembly for Wales.* *yn credu y dylid cael Mesur heddlu (Cymru) a fyddai'n trosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb dros yr heddluoedd i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.*
- Amendment 8 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion: *Gwelliant 8 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:*
- believes that the National Assembly for Wales should be given primary legislative powers over local government to allow for a fair system of local election and taxation in Wales.* *yn credu y dylid rhoi pwerau deddfu sylfaenol dros lywodraeth leol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru fel y gellir cael system deg o ran etholiadau a threthi lleol yng Nghymru.*
- Amendment 9 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion: *Gwelliant 9 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:*
- calls for a culture (Wales) Bill—to establish a national gallery and national archive for Wales.* *yn galw am Fesur diwylliant (Cymru)—i sefydlu oriel genedlaethol ac archif genedlaethol i Gymru.*
- Amendment 10 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion: *Gwelliant 10 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:*
- calls for an education (Wales) Bill—to encourage the development of specialist schools in Wales, starting with Welsh and modern foreign language schools.* *yn galw am Fesur addysg (Cymru)—i annog datblygu ysgolion arbenigol yng Nghymru, gan ddechrau gydag ysgolion sy'n arbenigo ar y Gymraeg ac ieithoedd tramor modern.*
- Amendment 11 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion: *Gwelliant 11 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:*
- calls for a bank holiday (Wales) Bill—to establish St David's Day as an official public holiday in Wales.* *yn galw am Fesur Gŵyl Banc (Cymru)—i sefydlu Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl gyhoeddus swyddogol yng Nghymru.*

Amendment 12 in the name of Lisa Francis.
Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls for a Mental Health (Wales) Bill—to reform existing legislation and shift the emphasis to therapy rather than criminal law in relation to serious mental health issues.

Amendment 13 in the name of Lisa Francis.
Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls for an elections (Wales) Bill—to permit elections in Wales to be held on a day other than a Thursday.

Amendment 14 in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls for a Bill to remove the duty on charities to realise the maximum value of their estate when disposing of land if that land would be otherwise used for the benefit of local communities.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 14 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, amendments 6, 7 and 8 in the name of Kirsty Williams and amendments 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 in the name of Lisa Francis.

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 33.9:

1. yn cadarnhau cynigion y Cabinet ar gyfer Mesurau yn y sesiwn seneddol nesaf fel y'u nodir yn y ddogfen a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006;

2. yn gofyn i'r Cabinet drafod y cynigion hyn ymhellach gyda Llywodraeth y DU ac yn pwyso am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol sy'n adlewyrchu anghenion neilltuol Cymru ac yn parchu rôl y Cynulliad. (NDM2975)

4.10 p.m.

O dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 33.11, gofynnaf

Gwelliant 12 yn enw Lisa Francis.
Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw am Fesur Iechyd Meddwl (Cymru)—i ddiwygio'r ddeddfwriaeth gyfredol a symud y pwyslais at therapi yn hytrach na'r gyfraith droseddol yng nghyswllt materion iechyd meddwl difrifol.

Gwelliant 13 yn enw Lisa Francis.
Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw am Fesur Etholiadau (Cymru)—fel y gellir cynnal etholiadau yng Nghymru ar ddiwrnod heblaw dydd Iau.

Gwelliant 14 yn enw Jocelyn Davies.
Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw am Fesur i ddileu'r ddyletswydd sydd ar elusennau i sicrhau'r pris uchaf am eu hystâd pan fyddant yn gwaredu tir, a hynny petai'r tir hwnnw'n cael ei ddefnyddio fel arall er lles cymunedau lleol.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 a 14 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, gwelliannau 6, 7 a 8 yn enw Kirsty Williams a gwelliannau 9, 10, 11, 12 a 13 yn enw Lisa Francis.

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan) I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 33.9

1. endorses the Cabinet's proposals for Bills in the next parliamentary session as set out in the document laid in Table Office on 21 March 2006;

2. requests the Cabinet to pursue these proposals with the UK Government and press for primary legislation which reflects the particular needs of Wales and respects the role of the Assembly. (NDM2975)

Under Standing Order No. 33.11, I ask for

am gefnogaeth Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru i gynigion y Cabinet ar gyfer Mesurau yn y sesiwn seneddol nesaf, a chefnogaeth bellach i'n hymdrechion i gynnwys y Mesurau hyn yn rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol y Llywodraeth yn San Steffan.

Yn 2005, gwelwyd tri chais llwyddiannus am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol: Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru, sydd â goblygiadau enfawr i'n cyfundrefn lywodraethol yng Nghymru; Mesur Trafnidiaeth (Cymru), sy'n rhoi pwerau a dylanwad helaethach; a Mesur Comisiynydd Pobl Hŷn (Cymru), a fydd yn diogelu a chryfhau lles a budd pobl hŷn Cymru.

Mae'r Senedd yn San Steffan yn rasio ymlaen gyda'r cynnig i sefydlu comisiynydd i bobl hŷn yng Nghymru er mwyn gwireddu'r ymrwymiad yn ein maniffesto. Mae lefel y gefnogaeth ar draws y pleidiau ac ymysg yr aelodau annibynnol yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi wedi bod yn galonogol dros ben. Aeth y Mesur drwy Dŷ'r Arglwyddi heb un bleidlais yn ei erbyn.

This is an important piece of legislation for Wales and it follows in the footsteps of the legislation that established in Wales the first commissioner for children. The role of the commissioner will be to ensure that the interests of older people in Wales, who are aged 60 or more, are safeguarded and promoted. The commissioner, as an ambassador and authority on older people's issues, will speak up on behalf of older people in society who deserve a stronger voice on the services that they receive and the needs that they have. It is unsurprising that the House of Lords is supporting the Bill strongly. Subject to the parliamentary process, it is anticipated that the Bill will receive Royal Assent later this year and that the commissioner will be appointed during 2007.

Following the anticipated enactment of the Government of Wales Bill later this year, the Assembly will be able to use new mechanisms for legislative action from 2007. So, in a way, this is the last time that the Assembly will need to bid for slots in the UK Government's programme of legislation in this way in an annual round. It will be

the National Assembly for Wales's support for proposals by the Cabinet for Bills in the next parliamentary session, and further support for our efforts to get these Bills into the legislative programme of the Government in Westminster.

The year 2005 saw three important successful bids for primary legislation: the Government of Wales Bill, which will have huge implications for the system of governance in Wales; the Transport (Wales) Bill, which will provide wider powers and influence; and the Commissioner for Older People (Wales) Bill, which will protect and strengthen the welfare and interests of older people in Wales.

Parliament has been racing ahead with the proposals to establish a commissioner for older people in Wales, thereby fulfilling our manifesto commitment. Support across parties and among cross-benchers in the House of Lords has been extremely encouraging. The Bill passed through the House of Lords without a single vote against.

Mae hwn yn ddarn pwysig o ddeddfwriaeth i Gymru ac mae'n dilyn y ddeddfwriaeth a sefydlodd y comisiynydd plant cyntaf i Gymru. Rôl y comisiynydd fydd sicrhau y caiff buddiannau pobl hŷn yng Nghymru, sy'n 60 oed neu'n hŷn, eu diogelu a'u hyrwyddo. Bydd y comisiynydd, fel llysgennad ac awdurdod ar faterion pobl hŷn, yn siarad ar ran pobl hŷn mewn cymdeithas sy'n haeddu llais cryfach ar y gwasanaethau a gânt a'r anghenion sydd ganddynt. Nid yw'n syndod fod Tŷ'r Arglwyddi yn cefnogi'r Mesur yn gryf. Yn amodol ar y broses seneddol, rhagwelir y bydd y Mesur yn cael y Cydsyniad Brenhinol yn ddiweddarach eleni ac y caiff y comisiynydd ei benodi yn ystod 2007.

Yn dilyn pasio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru a ragwelir yn ddiweddarach eleni, bydd y Cynulliad yn gallu defnyddio'r mecanweithiau newydd i gymryd camau deddfwriaethol o 2007 ymlaen. Felly, mewn ffordd, dyma'r tro olaf y bydd angen i'r Cynulliad gynnig am le yn rhaglen ddeddfwriaeth Llywodraeth y DU fel hyn

necessary for one-offs, but not an annual round. The Bills that we will have to bid for will be outside the box of our devolved powers. Even Scotland, with its full primary legislative powers and criminal law powers, has to occasionally request Westminster to legislate on its behalf. The Government of Wales Bill should lead to more made-in-Wales legislation. The work that Parliament had to do on Bills such as those creating a Children's Commissioner for Wales or local health boards could be done by the Assembly in future once appropriate measure-making powers are conferred on the Assembly.

The measure-making powers, once conceded, will be enduring powers. Looking back over the legislation that we have passed since the Assembly was established, it is only the attempt to transfer powers over the Hunting Bill that was rejected, and the repeated bids to have St David's Day declared a bank holiday, which we could not have done using the powers within the Government of Wales Bill had it been available to us from day one. With the authority of an Order in Council, the Assembly itself will be able to debate and approve legislation in the form of measures that would previously have been the preserve of the Houses of Parliament. That is for the future. We are now in a transitional phase. Any proposals that the Assembly makes as a result of today's debate will be for the UK parliamentary session that we expect to run from November 2006 to October 2007.

We are in a privileged position in that a number of Bills currently working their way through the Houses of Parliament include framework provisions that will translate into enhanced powers after the 2007 elections. One example of this is the Health Bill, which is completing its passage through Parliament and which provides us with the powers that we have sought to implement the recommendations of the ad hoc committee chaired in an esteemed way by Val Lloyd and endorsed on an unwhipped, free-vote basis by this Chamber. That will mean that enclosed public places in Wales will be smoke free, including clubs, pubs, and places that serve

mewn cylch blynyddol. Bydd yn angenrheidiol ar gyfer achosion unigol, ond nid mewn cylch blynyddol. Bydd y Mesurau y bydd yn rhaid inni gynnig amdanynt y tu allan i gwmpas ein pwerau datganoledig. Rhaid i'r Alban hyd yn oed, gyda'i phwerau deddfu sylfaenol llawn a'i phwerau cyfraith droseddol, ofyn i San Steffan ddeddfu ar ei rhan ar adegau. Dylai Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru arwain at fwy o ddeddfwriaeth wedi ei gwneud yng Nghymru. Gallai'r gwaith yr oedd yn rhaid i'r Senedd ei wneud ar Fesurau megis y rhai a oedd yn creu Comisiynydd Plant Cymru, neu fyrdau iechyd lleol, gael ei wneud gan y Cynulliad yn y dyfodol ar ôl rhoi pwerau priodol i'r Cynulliad i lunio mesurau.

Bydd y pwerau gwneud mesurau, ar ôl eu hildio, yn bwerau parhaus. Gan edrych yn ôl dros y ddeddfwriaeth a basiwyd gennym ers sefydlu'r Cynulliad, dim ond yr ymgais i drosglwyddo pwerau dros y Mesur Hela a wrthodwyd, ynghyd â'r cynigion parhaus i bennu Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl y banc, na allem fod wedi'i wneud drwy ddefnyddio'r pwerau ym Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru pe bai wedi bod ar gael inni o'r diwrnod cyntaf. Gydag awdurdod Gorchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor, bydd y Cynulliad ei hun yn gallu trafod a chymeradwyo deddfwriaeth ar ffurf mesurau a fyddai gynt wedi bod yn nwylo'r Senedd yn unig. Mae hynny ar gyfer y dyfodol. Yr ydym bellach mewn cyfnod o newid. Bydd unrhyw gynigion a wnaiff y Cynulliad o ganlyniad i'r ddatl heddiw ar gyfer sesiwn seneddol y DU y disgwyliwn iddi redeg o fis Tachwedd 2006 i fis Hydref 2007.

Yr ydym mewn sefyllfa freintiedig am fod nifer o Fesurau sy'n mynd drwy'r Senedd ar hyn o bryd yn cynnwys darpariaethau fframwaith a fydd yn troi'n bwerau ychwanegol ar ôl etholiadau 2007. Un enghraifft o hyn yw'r Mesur Iechyd, sy'n cwblhau ei hynt drwy'r Senedd ac sy'n rhoi inni y pwerau yr ydym wedi ceisio'n cael er mwyn gweithredu argymhellion y pwyllgor ad hoc a gafodd ei gadeirio gan Val Lloyd, mewn ffordd a ddenodd barch ac a gymeradwywyd ar bleidlais rydd, ddi-chwip gan y Siambr hon. Bydd hynny'n golygu y bydd manau cyhoeddus caeedig yng Nghymru yn ddi-fwg, gan gynnwys clybiau,

food as well as those that do not. The Health Bill will leave to the Assembly a set of more detailed questions for our own determination including, for example, the designation of enforcement authorities. These are matters which would come before the Assembly in the form of regulation in due course. Once the Health Bill has received Royal Assent, which is expected this summer, the Assembly Government will consult on draft regulations for Wales. This will take two to three months. The matter of the timing of implementation is one which we continue to consider.

We understand that the intention in England is to introduce the ban in the summer of 2007. We currently envisage a similar timescale to align the enforcement powers. We will want to take the maximum share of the people of Wales with us on this, creating the sort of consensus outside the Chamber that we have succeeded in maintaining inside it, on a free-vote basis.

For the current round of primary legislative bids, the Cabinet is bringing forward the Housing (Suspension of the Right To Buy) (Wales) Bill and the Local Government (Town and Community Councils) (Wales) Bill.

The right to buy has resulted in a reduction of around 45 per cent in Wales's social housing stock. In some areas, very few properties remain available for rent by people in need of housing. Under our proposals, areas of housing pressure, rural or urban, would be considered for designation, following application to us by local housing authorities, which would need to provide the supporting evidence. If approved, suspension of the right to buy would be for a period of five years, but could be renewed for further periods. Whereas no-one doubts the popularity of discounted right to buy, no-one doubts the consequential shortage of social housing either.

The Cabinet is also bringing forward the request for the Local Government (Town and Community Councils) (Wales) Bill, to enable us to implement the recommendations of the University of Wales, Aberystwyth, research

tafarndai, a lleoedd sy'n darparu bwyd yn ogystal â'r rheini nad ydynt yn darparu bwyd. Bydd y Mesur Iechyd yn gadael cyfres o gwestiynau manylach i'r Cynulliad eu penderfynu, gan gynnwys, er enghraifft, dynodi awdurdodau gorfodi. Mae'r rhain yn faterion a gâi eu cyflwyno gerbron y Cynulliad ar ffurf rheoliadau maes o law. Pan fydd y Mesur Iechyd wedi cael y Cydsyniad Brenhinol, yn ystod yr haf eleni yn ôl y disgwyl, bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn ymgynghori ar reoliadau drafft i Gymru. Bydd hyn yn cymryd dau neu dri mis. Yr ydym yn dal i ystyried amseriad y broses weithredu.

Deallwn mai'r bwriad yn Lloegr yw cyflwyno'r gwaharddiad yn yr haf 2007. Ar hyn o bryd, rhagwelwn amserlen debyg i alinio'r pwerau gorfodi. Byddwn am gael cytundeb y gyfran fwyaf o bobl Cymru ar hyn, gan greu'r math o gonsensus y tu allan i'r Siambr yr ydym wedi llwyddo i'w gynnal y tu mewn iddi, ar sail pleidlais rydd.

Ar gyfer y cylch presennol o gynigion deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, mae'r Cabinet yn cyflwyno'r Mesur Tai (Atal yr Hawl i Brynu) (Cymru) a'r Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned) (Cymru).

Mae'r hawl i brynu wedi golygu gostyngiad o ryw 45 y cant yn stoc tai cymdeithasol Cymru. Mewn rhai ardaloedd, ychydig iawn o dai sydd ar gael i'w rhentu gan bobl y mae arnynt angen tai. O dan ein cynigion ni, byddai ardaloedd lle mae pwysau o ran tai, gwledig neu drefol, yn cael eu hystyried ar gyfer dynodiad, yn dilyn cais inni gan awdurdodau tai lleol. Byddai angen i'r rheini ddarparu'r tystiolaeth ategol. Os cânt eu cymeradwyo, byddai'r hawl i brynu yn cael ei atal am gyfnod o bum mlynedd, ond gellid adnewyddu hynny am gyfnodau pellach. Er nad oes neb yn amau poblogrwydd hawl i brynu ar ddisgownt, nid oes neb ychwaith yn amau'r prinder tai cymdeithasol sy'n deillio o hynny.

Mae'r Cabinet hefyd yn cyflwyno'r cais am y Mesur Llywodraeth Leol (Cynghorau Tref a Chymuned) (Cymru), i'n galluogi i weithredu argymhellion astudiaeth ymchwil Prifysgol Cymru, Aberystwyth ar rôl a swyddogaethau

study on the role and functions of community and town councils, which require amendments to legislation. The policy objective would be to enable local councils to deliver a wider range of services and actions locally and increase the effectiveness of their representational role and their ability to work in partnership with other bodies.

Both of these bids fall into the category, outlined in Schedule 5 to the Government of Wales Bill, of areas where we will be able to request enhanced powers for the Assembly. To date, we have had a good record on securing primary legislation to meet Wales's needs. There have been seven Wales-only Bills since 1999—I will not list them all now—which compares with only two major all-Wales and Wales-only Bills between 1979 and 1997.

A bid was previously made for a tourism registration Bill. The decision to propose taking this forward by the Assembly measure route, rather than bid again this year for primary legislation, was announced in January by Andrew Davies.

The St David's Day bid falls into a different category again. It did form part of the Government's request for legislation in relation to the 2001-03 period and was dealt with, with a rebuff or refusal by the then Secretary of State for Wales, the Right Honourable Paul Murphy. We have not included it in our proposals since then because, as far as we know, the UK Government has made its views clear and has not changed its mind.

The legislative proposals that I have outlined today would, if successful, consolidate our record, but, above all, prepare the ground for the extensive new powers to legislate that we shall have available to us after next year's Assembly election, when the third Assembly starts its work. I commend these proposals to the Assembly. I recommend the rejection of all opposition amendments as a ritualistic ragbag. They serve as a warning to the people of Wales of what would happen if a coalition of chaos, which was referred to in speeches over the weekend, became a reality. They only have to look at this list of amendments

cynghorau cymuned a thref, lle mae angen diwygiadau yn y ddeddfwriaeth. Amcan y polisi fyddai galluogi cynghorau lleol i gyflwyno ystod ehangach o wasanaethau a gweithgareddau yn lleol, a chynyddu effeithiolrwydd eu rôl gynrychioli a'u gallu i weithio mewn partneriaeth â chyrff eraill.

Mae'r ddau gynnig hyn yn y categori sydd wedi ei amlinellu yn Atodiad 5 i Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru, sef meysydd lle y gallwn ofyn am bwerau ychwanegol ar gyfer y Cynulliad. Hyd yma, mae ein record wrth sicrhau deddfwriaeth sylfaenol i ddiwallu anghenion Cymru wedi bod yn dda. Cafwyd saith Mesur Cymru'n unig er 1999—ni wnaf eu rhestru i gyd—o'u cymharu â dim ond dau brif Fesur Cymru gyfan a Chymru'n unig rhwng 1979 ac 1997.

Gwnaed cynnig yn flaenorol am Fesur cofrestru twristiaeth. Cafodd y penderfyniad i gynnig gweithredu ar hyn drwy lwybr mesur y Cynulliad, yn hytrach na chynnig am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol eto eleni, ei gyhoeddi ym mis Ionawr gan Andrew Davies.

Mae cynnig Dydd Gŵyl Dewi mewn categori arall eto. Yr oedd yn rhan o gais y Llywodraeth am ddeddfwriaeth mewn perthynas â'r cyfnod 2001-03, ac ymdriniwyd ag ef, gyda nacâd neu wrthodiad gan Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Cymru ar y pryd, y Gwir Anrhydeddus Paul Murphy. Nid ydym wedi'i gynnwys yn ein cynigion ers hynny, oherwydd, cyn belled ag y gwyddom, mae Llywodraeth y DU wedi mynegi ei barn yn glir ac nid yw wedi newid ei meddwl.

Byddai'r cynigion deddfwriaethol a amlinellwyd gennyf heddiw, pe baent yn llwyddiannus, yn atgyfnerthu ein record. Ond yn anad dim, byddai'n paratoi'r ffordd ar gyfer y pwerau helaeth newydd i ddeddfu a fydd ar gael inni ar ôl etholiad y Cynulliad y flwyddyn nesaf, pan fydd y trydydd Cynulliad yn dechrau ar ei waith. Yr wyf yn cymeradwyo gwrthod holl welliannau'r gwrthbleidiau fel yr un hen gawdel. Maent yn rhybudd i bobl Cymru o'r hyn a fyddai'n digwydd pe bai clymblaid o anhrefn, fel y cyfeiriwyd ati mewn areithiau dros y penwythnos, yn troi'n realiti. Dim ond edrych

to see what would happen.

Yesterday, I referred to a comment from one member of the opposition as being ‘penny-in-the-slot polemics’; however, having seen some of today’s amendments, they are not so much penny-in-the-slot as a penny-in-a-plastic-bag set of proposals, ranging from transfer of functions orders for the police, the setting up of national galleries, transfer of functions orders for over 50 MW power stations, which do not require primary legislation—

David Melding: Is the proposal for a Wales mental health Bill in this category of ragbag motions or do you believe, as the opposition parties do, that it could bring great benefits to those people who suffer from mental health conditions and protect them from the chaos that has emanated from Westminster, where the second draft of the Government’s current Bill has had to be withdrawn?

The First Minister: There are 14 amendments. If the opposition parties had thought that they could come together and choose one priority Bill, which requires legislation and for which we might have been capable of persuading the UK Government to allow us to legislate, why table 14? Why throw together transfer of functions orders, measures that do not require legislation, charity land sales, transfer of functions for the police, setting up national galleries, setting up a local income tax? If you want to concentrate on something, why did you not do so? If you think that you can introduce some order and prioritise something, why not do exactly what you have just recommended? Instead, this is a shopping-bag and shopping-list approach, which is why we recommend the rejection of all of these amendments.

4.20 p.m.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Cynigiau welliant 1. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw am Fesur iaith Gymraeg newydd i gadarnhau statws y Gymraeg fel iaith swyddogol; i roi'r hawl i ddinasyddion

ar y rhestr hon o welliannau sydd eisiau i weld beth a fyddai'n ddigwydd.

Ddoe, dywedais fod y sylw a wnaed gan aelod o'r wrthblaid yn enghraifft o godi ysgyfarnog, ond, wedi gweld rhai o welliannau heddiw, nid codi ysgyfarnog yw hyn yn gymaint â bod yn gyfres wannach o gynigion, yn amrywio o orchmynion i drosglwyddo swyddogaethau'r heddlu, sefydlu orielau cenedlaethol, gorchmynion trosglwyddo swyddogaethau ar gyfer gorsafoddedd pŵer dros 50 MW, nad oes angen deddfwriaeth sylfaenol arnynt—

David Melding: A yw'r cynnig am Fesur iechyd meddwl i Gymru yn y categori hwn o gawdel o gynigion? Neu a ydych yn credu, fel y gwrthbleidiau, y gallai ddod â buddiannau mawr i'r bobl hynny sy'n dioddef gan gyflyrau iechyd meddwl, a'u diogelu rhag yr anhrefn sydd wedi deillio o San Steffan, lle bu'n rhaid tynnu'n ôl yr ail ddrafft o Fesur presennol y Llywodraeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae 14 o welliannau. Os oedd y gwrthbleidiau wedi meddwl y gallent ddod ynghyd a dewis un Mesur blaenoriaeth y mae angen ei ddeddfu ac y gallem fod wedi gallu darbwylo Llywodraeth y DU i'n caniatáu i ddeddfu, pam cynnig 14? Pam taflu gorchmynion trosglwyddo swyddogaethau at ei gilydd, mesurau nad oes angen deddfwriaeth ar eu cyfer, gwerthu tir elusennol, trosglwyddo swyddogaethau ar gyfer yr heddlu, sefydlu orielau cenedlaethol, sefydlu treth incwm leol? Os ydych am ganolbwyntio ar rywbeth, pam na wnaethoch hynny? Os credwch y gallwch ddod â rhywfaint o drefn a blaenoriaethu rhywbeth, pam na wnewch yr hyn yr ydych newydd ei argymhell? Yn lle hynny, mae hyn yn ymagwedd bag siopa a rhestr siopa, a dyna pam yr ydym yn argymhell gwrthod yr holl welliannau hyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I propose amendment 1. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls for a new Welsh language Bill to confirm the status of Welsh as an official language; to give citizens rights to receive

dderbyn gwasanaethau drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg; ac i hyrwyddo addysg drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg. *services through the medium of Welsh; and to promote Welsh-medium education.*

Cynigiaf welliant 2. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 2. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn galw am Fesur rheoli gwastraff i godi ceiniog am fagiau siopa plastig ac i gyflwyno mesurau eraill i sicrhau bod y Cynulliad Cenedlaethol yn gallu rhoi polisiau ar waith ym maes rheoli gwastraff. *calls for a waste management Bill to levy 1p on plastic carrier bags and to bring forward other measures to ensure that the National Assembly can implement policies in relation to waste management.*

Cynigiaf welliant 3. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 3. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn galw am Fesur ymddiriedolaeth tir cymunedol (Cymru) i warchod asedau ymddiriedolaethau tir cymunedol hyd byth. *calls for a community land trust (Wales) Bill to protect the assets of community land trusts in perpetuity.*

Cynigiaf welliant 4. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 4. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn galw am Fesur mastiau telathrebu (rheolaeth cynllunio) (Cymru) i reoleiddio lleoli mastiau telathrebu yng Nghymru. *calls for a telecommunications masts (planning control) (Wales) Bill to regulate the siting of telecommunication masts in Wales.*

Cynigiaf welliant 5. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 5. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn galw am Fesur Dydd Gŵyl Dewi i sefydlu Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl gyhoeddus yng Nghymru. *calls for a St David's Day Bill to establish St David's Day as a public holiday in Wales.*

Cynigiaf welliant 14. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig: I propose amendment 14 s. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

yn galw am Fesur i ddileu'r ddyletswydd sydd ar elusennau i sicrhau'r pris uchaf am eu hystâd pan fyddant yn gwaredu tir, a hynny petai'r tir yn cael ei ddefnyddio fel arall er lles cymunedau lleol. *calls for a Bill to remove the duty on charities to realise the maximum value of their estate when disposing of land if that land would be otherwise used for the benefit of local communities.*

Yn gyntaf, Ddirprwy Lywydd, ymddiheuraf i chi ac i'r Cynulliad nad oeddwn yma ar ddechrau araith y Prif Weinidog. Yr wyf yn cyfaddef nad oeddwn wedi disgwyl i'r eitem flaenorol ddod i ben mor fuan. Nid oeddwn wedi bwriadu peidio â bod yma ar ddechrau'r drafodaeth. First, Deputy Presiding Officer, I apologise to you and to the Assembly for not being present at the beginning of the First Minister's address. I admit that I had not expected the previous item to be completed so quickly. I had not intended to be absent for the beginning of the debate.

Gan ymateb yn syth i ddau bwynt a wnaed— To respond immediately to two points made—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Rosemary Butler wants to raise a point of order.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae Rosemary Butler am godi pwynt o drefn.

Rosemary Butler: Point of order. I am not sure whether I should do this now or later, but I am just interested to know whether you are now changing your practice of allowing people to speak when they have missed the beginning of a debate. Previously, you have not allowed me to do so on two occasions. I hope that you are now changing your practice for the future. I am not sure whether this is a point of order but it is a point that I needed to make.

Rosemary Butler: Pwynt o drefn. Nid wyf yn siŵr a ddylwn wneud hyn yn awr neu'n hwyrach, ond hoffwn wybod a ydych yn awr yn newid eich arfer o ganiatáu i bobl siarad ar ôl iddynt golli dechrau dadl. Yn y gorffennol nid ydych wedi caniatáu i mi wneud hynny ar ddau achlysur. Gobeithio eich bod yn awr yn newid eich arfer ar gyfer y dyfodol. Nid wyf yn siŵr a yw hyn yn bwynt o drefn, ond mae'n bwynt yr oedd angen imi ei wneud.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: I am not going to change my practice. I do expect Members to be here and hear the opener move the motion. It is only courteous, not only to the First Minister but to Plenary itself, that Members who wish to speak in a debate hear what the First Minister has to say. I occasionally recognise that Members may be caught out when business collapses or we get through something fairly quickly—that half a minute, sometimes, or even a minute is inescapable. The leader of the opposition, I think, was in error and was discourteous by not being here in time. However, he is proposing an important set of amendments and I have decided to make an exception. Ieuan Wyn Jones has apologised.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Ni fyddaf yn newid fy arfer. Disgwyliaf i Aelodau fod yma a chlywed y siaradwr agoriadol yn cynnig y cynnig. Mae fater o gwrteisi, nid yn unig i'r Prif Weinidog ond i'r Cyfarfod Llawn ei hun, fod Aelodau sy'n dymuno siarad mewn dadl yn clywed yr hyn sydd gan y Prif Weinidog i'w ddweud. O bryd i'w gilydd, sylweddolaf y gallai Aelodau golli rhywbeth pan ddaw'r busnes i ben ynghynt na'r disgwyl neu pan drafodwn rhywbeth yn weddol gyflym—fod hanner munud, weithiau, neu hyd yn oed funud yn anochel. Yr oedd arweinydd yr wrthblaid, yn fy marn i, ar fai ac yn anghwrtais drwy beidio â bod yma'n brydlon. Fodd bynnag, mae'n cynnig casgliad pwysig o welliannau, ac yr wyf wedi penderfynu gwneud eithriad. Mae Ieuan Wyn Jones wedi ymddiheuro.

Christine Gwyther: Will you take another point of order?

Christine Gwyther: A wnewch chi dderbyn pwynt o drefn arall?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Let me finish the point of order first, Christine. Ieuan Wyn Jones has apologised and I accept his apology. We know what the rules are: if we want to take part in a debate we ought to have the courtesy to Plenary to hear what the proposer of the motion has to say. However, none of us are perfect. Occasionally, everyone makes mistakes, including me and you, Christine. I would be much happier if we moved on, and did so without your point of order, Christine.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Gadewch imi orffen y pwynt o drefn gyntaf, Christine. Ymddiheurodd Ieuan Wyn Jones a derbyniais ei ymddiheuriad. Gwyddom y rheolau: os ydym am gymryd rhan mewn dadl, dylem fod yn ddigon cwrtais mewn Cyfarfod Llawn i glywed yr hyd sydd gan gynigydd y cynnig i'w ddweud. Fodd bynnag, nid ydym yn berffaith. Ar brydiau mae pawb yn gwneud camgymeriadau, sy'n fy nghynnwys i a chi, Christine. Byddwn lawer yn hapusach pe baem yn symud ymlaen, a hynny heb eich pwynt o drefn, Christine.

Christine Gwyther: May I make my point?

Christine Gwyther: A gaf godi fy mhwynt i?

The Deputy Presiding Officer: If you insist.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Os mynnwch.

Christine Gwyther: You explained eloquently why Ieuan Wyn Jones should not be allowed to move his amendments. He did not hear the whole of the First Minister's opening speech. This is an important debate, and there were other Plaid Cymru Members—one or two—in the Chamber when the First Minister opened the debate and proposed the motion. I think that it is appropriate that you let any one of those Members move the amendments. It is unfair if you now allow Ieuan Wyn Jones to move the amendments when he was not here for the start of the debate.

Christine Gwyther: Yr ydych wedi egluro'n huawdl pam na ddylid caniatáu i Ieuan Wyn Jones gynnig ei welliannau. Ni chlywodd araith agoriadol gyfan y Prif Weinidog. Mae hon yn ddadl bwysig, ac yr oedd Aelodau eraill o Blaid Cymru—un neu ddau—yn y Siambr pan agorodd y Prif Weinidog y ddadl a chynnig y cynnig. Credaf ei bod yn briodol eich bod yn caniatáu i unrhyw un o'r Aelodau hynny gynnig y gwelliannau. Mae'n annheg os caniatewch i Ieuan Wyn Jones yn awr gynnig y gwelliannau pan nad oedd yma ar gyfer dechrau'r ddadl.

The Deputy Presiding Officer: He is proposing an important set of amendments. My decision has been made; these are exceptional circumstances. I have accepted his apology and he shall be allowed to propose the amendments.

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Mae'n cynnig casgliad pwysig o welliannau. Mae fy mhenderfyniad wedi ei wneud; mae'r amgylchiadau hyn yn rhai eithriadol. Yr wyf wedi derbyn ei ymddiheuriad a chaniateir iddo gynnig y gwelliannau.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Ymatebaf i ddau bwynt a wnaeth y Prif Weinidog yn ei araith. Yn gyntaf, dywedodd fod gan y Llywodraeth hon record dda o ran cael Mesurau drwy'r Senedd yn Llundain. Mae record y Llywodraeth yn gwbl warthus. Dyna pam y mae'r Llywodraeth a ninnau wedi cytuno—er nad ydym yn cytuno'n llwyr ar y broses—i gael pwerau ychwanegol i'r Cynulliad. Pe bai'r Prif Weinidog wedi bod mor llwyddiannus ag y mae'n ei honni, ni fyddai angen cael pwerau ychwanegol i'r Cynulliad o gwbl—byddem yn gallu deddfu, fwy neu lai, fel y dymunem. Gŵyr y Prif Weinidog yn iawn ei fod wedi bod yn cyflwyno rhestr o hyd at saith o Fesurau, ond mai dim ond un y mae wedi'i gael bob blwyddyn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I will respond to two points made by the First Minister in his address. First, he said that this Government has a successful record of getting Bills through Westminster. The Government's record is atrocious. That is why we and the Government have agreed—although we do not totally agree on the process—that the Assembly requires additional powers. If the First Minister had been as successful as he claims, the Assembly would not need additional powers—we would be able to legislate, more or less, as we wished. The First Minister knows full well that he has been proposing up to seven Bills but has achieved only one each year.

Yn ail, mae'r Prif Weinidog yn ceisio gwneud y pwynt bod unrhyw beth y mae ef yn ei wneud yn iawn—bod ei gynigion ef bob amser yn rhai synhwyrol a chynigion pobl eraill yn 'ragbag'. Ai dyna'r math o wleidyddiaeth a gawn—y Prif Weinidog yn galw Mesur ar yr iaith a Mesur ar iechyd meddwl yn 'ragbag'? Brif Weinidog, pryd wnewch chi ddysgu fod rhaid inni gael cwrteisi yn y ffordd yr ymatebwn i gynigion pwysig yn y drafodaeth hon? Gofynnaf i'r Cynulliad ystyried yn ystyrlon heddiw pam y

Secondly, the First Minister tries to make the point that anything he does is right—that his proposals are always sensible, but that other people's proposals are a 'ragbag'. Is this the kind of politics that we are to have—the First Minister calling a Welsh language Bill and a mental health Bill a 'ragbag'? First Minister, when will you learn that we must be courteous in the way we respond to important proposals in this debate? I ask the Assembly to consider mindfully today why we should have these Bills. I intend to discuss the

dylem gael Mesurau. Yr wyf i am drafod Mesur yr iaith a gobeithiaf y bydd Owen John yn ddigon ffodus i ddal llygad y Dirprwy Lywydd i allu siarad ar faterion megis dydd Gŵyl Dewi, ac Aelodau eraill i siarad ar gynigion amgylcheddol. Mae'r rhain yn gynigion hynod bwysig.

Yn gyntaf, ar Ddeddf yr Iaith Gymraeg 1993, credaf ein bod i gyd yn derbyn, yn groes i farn nifer ohonom, i Ddeddf 1993 fod yn gam pwysig yn natblygiad yr iaith Gymraeg. Mae cyrff cyhoeddus wedi gorfod llunio cynlluniau iaith a fyddai'n galluogi'r cyhoedd i sylweddoli y math o wasanaethau y gallant eu disgwyl ganddynt. Nid oeddem yn cytuno mai dim ond cyrff cyhoeddus a ddylai fod wedi'u cynnwys o fewn y Ddeddf honno—yr oeddem wedi gobeithio y byddai ystod ehangach o gyrff, ac yn y blaen, wedi'u cynnwys. Fodd bynnag, bu'n sylfaen, ac mae Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg, dros y blynyddoedd, wedi sicrhau, hyd y bo hynny'n bosibl o fewn y ddeddfwriaeth bresennol, fod y cynlluniau iaith hynny yn cael eu gweithredu.

Fodd bynnag, mae gwendidau amlwg ar ôl 12 mlynedd yn y broses honno. Fel y cyfeiriodd Rhodri Glyn yn ystod y cwestiynau i'r Gweinidog, mae angen tynhau'r broses reoleiddio. Mae angen hefyd inni symud oddi wrth gyfrifoldebau sy'n cael eu rhoi ar gyrff cyhoeddus i hawliau unigolion i gael gwasanaeth drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Mae'n bwysig nodi nad iaith i'r Cymry Cymraeg yn unig yw'r iaith Gymraeg—mae'n iaith i bawb sy'n byw yng Nghymru. Mae'n bwysig i bawb sylweddoli bod lle pwysig, felly, inni hybu'r iaith Gymraeg, ac i roi hawliau i unigolion gael y gwasanaethau hynny. Mater i'w drafod yw pa mor eang y dylai'r hawliau hynny fod, ond credaf ei fod bellach yn cael ei dderbyn.

Yr ail bwynt ar hynny yw bod angen i ni bellach ystyried o ddifrif osod statws swyddogol i'r Gymraeg mewn Deddf. Cyfeiriaf at sylwadau'r Prif Weinidog wrth ymateb i'r Mesur yn 1993; yr oedd ef bryd hynny hefyd yn cytuno â'r hyn yr wyf newydd ei ddweud. Gobeithiaf y bydd yn ystyried yn ofalus—

language Bill and, hopefully, Owen John will be fortunate enough to catch the Deputy Presiding Officer's eye so that he can speak on matters such as St David's Day, and other Members to speak on environmental proposals. These are extremely important proposals.

First, on the Welsh Language Act 1993, I believe we all accept, contrary to the opinion of many of us, that the 1993 Act was an important step in the development of the Welsh language. Public bodies have had to draw up Welsh language schemes that would enable the public to realise what sort of services they could expect from them. We did not agree that only public bodies should have been included within the remit of that Act—we had hoped that a broader range of bodies, and so on, would have been included. However, it has provided a foundation, and the Welsh Language Board, over the years, has ensured, as far as that is possible within the current legislation, that those Welsh language schemes are implemented.

However, 12 years on there are obvious weaknesses. As Rhodri Glyn mentioned during questions to the Minister, the regulatory process needs to be tightened. We also need to move from placing responsibilities on public bodies to the rights of individuals to receive services through the medium of Welsh.

It is important to note that the Welsh language is not a language for Welsh speakers only—it is a language for all the people of Wales. It is important for everyone to realise that it is important, therefore, to promote the Welsh language, giving individuals the rights to receive those services. How broad those powers should be is a matter for debate, but I believe it is now accepted.

The second point is that we must now seriously consider affording the language official status in an Act. I refer to the First Minister's comments when he responded to the Bill in 1993; at that time he also agreed with what I have just said. I hope he will consider carefully—

Y Prif Weinidog: Cyhyd â'ch bod yn dyfynnu yr hyn a ddywedais, yr wyf yn eithaf hapus, ond peidiwch â dehongli'r hyn a ddywedais. Dyfynnwch os mynnwch.

The First Minister: As long as you quote what I said, I am quite happy, but do not interpret what I said. Quote if you insist.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Credaf fod y record yn sefyll. Gŵyr y Prif Weinidog yn iawn ei fod wedi dweud y byddai'n sicrhau, pan fyddai Llafur mewn grym, y byddai Llafur yn deddfu ar hawliau pobl i gael gwasanaeth drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, ac nid yw hynny wedi digwydd. Gobeithiaf fod y Prif Weinidog yn sylweddoli yn awr bod consensws eithaf eang ynglŷn â hynny—ar wahân i o fewn y Blaid Lafur ar hyn o bryd—a gobeithiaf y bydd cyfle inni symud ymlaen ar hynny.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I believe the record stands. The First Minister knows full well that he said that he would ensure, when Labour was in power, that Labour would legislate on the rights of people to receive services through the medium of Welsh, and that has not happened. I hope the First Minister now realises that there is fairly broad consensus on that in Wales—except within the Labour Party at present—and I hope there will be an opportunity for us to move forward on that.

Mae nifer o faterion eraill y byddem eisiau iddynt gael eu cynnwys mewn Deddf. Gobeithiaf y caiff Owen John Thomas gyfle i ehangu ar Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi, ond gobeithiaf y bydd y Llywodraeth yn derbyn bod yn rhaid inni ailystyried y mater hwn.

There are many other issues that we would wish to be included in an Act. I trust Owen John Thomas has an opportunity to expand on St David's Day, but I hope the Government will accept that we must reconsider this issue.

Mae nifer o gynigion amgylcheddol eraill. Ar adeg pan y gwyddom fod targedau ar fesurau amgylcheddol yn cael eu methu'n gyson, mae'n bwysig bod y Cynulliad yn chwarae rhan yn y maes hwnnw. Nid wyf yn meddwl am eiliad mai dim ond cyfrifoldeb y Cynulliad yw amddiffyn neu hyrwyddo'r amgylchedd. Mae'n rhaid inni gael cytundeb ar draws gwledydd Prydain, Ewrop, a'r byd.

There are many other environmental proposals. At a time when we know that targets on environmental measures are being missed time and again, it is important that the Assembly should play its part in that. I do not believe for a second that it is the Assembly's responsibility alone to protect or promote the environment. We must have consensus across Britain, Europe and the world.

Fodd bynnag, mae pethau pendant y gallem eu gwneud. Mae angen pwerau ariannol, yn ogystal â phwerau deddfwriaethol, i sicrhau bod hynny'n cael ei gynnwys. Synnaf at y Prif Weinidog yn gwarafun inni ddod â chynnig gerbron a fyddai'n golygu creu ardoll ar fagiau plastig, fel sydd wedi digwydd yn Iwerddon. Ni wn a yw'r Prif Weinidog wedi cerdded heibio i siopau ac ar feysydd chwarae yng Nghymru, gan weld y bagiau hyn y mae pobl yn eu taflu yn chwifio yn yr awyr. Pe câi ardoll ei godi arnynt, byddai llai o ddefnydd ohonynt gan bobl yn gyffredinol, a byddai'r archfarchnadoedd yn llawer mwy gofalus ohonynt.

However, there are specific things which we could do. We need financial powers, as well as legislative powers, to ensure that that is included. I am surprised that the First Minister begrudges us the right to bring forward a proposal that would mean imposing a levy on the use of plastic bags, as has happened in Ireland. I do not know whether the First Minister has walked past shops and playing fields in Wales and seen these plastic bags that people throw away flying in the wind. If a levy was imposed, it would reduce their usage in general by people, and supermarkets would be far more careful in their use of them.

Yn olaf, ar elusennau, yr hyn yr ydym yn gofyn amdano yw Deddf sy'n sicrhau na fyddai'n rhaid i elusen bob amser orfod

Finally, regarding charities, what we ask for is an Act to ensure that charities would not always have to realise the highest possible

sicrhau'r pris uchaf posibl am dir mewn ardal gymunedol; byddai modd i elusen, os yw'n gwneud synnwyr yn lleol, drosglwyddo tir ar gyfer defnydd cymunedol, heb fod hynny'n groes i'r Ddeddf.

Yr oeddwn wedi gobeithio y byddai'r Llywodraeth wedi bod yn llawer mwy parod i ystyried yn ystyrllon ein cynigion heddiw.

4.30 p.m.

Michael German: I propose the following amendments in the name of Kirsty Williams. Amendment 6: add a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that there should be an energy (Wales) Bill, transferring to the National Assembly for Wales the powers to make planning decisions on energy developments generating more than 50 MW.

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

believes that there should be a police (Wales) Bill transferring responsibility for the police forces to the National Assembly for Wales.

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

believes that the National Assembly for Wales should be given primary legislative powers over local government to allow for a fair system of local election and taxation in Wales.

Every year, we come back to this issue, and the First Minister is quite right that from next year onwards, we will be looking to do more of this ourselves. However, you would expect to have seen more ambition in what the Government is asking the Assembly to approve to be put forward. What we have this year are two retreads—measures that have been around for quite a while. I was just scratching my head trying to think how long ago it was that we had the Aberystwyth study recommending that we should seek the powers to give town and community councils

price for land in a community area; if that made sense locally, charities could transfer land for community usage without contravening the Act.

I had hoped the Government would have been more much more prepared to give meaningful consideration to our proposals today.

Michael German: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Kirsty Williams. Gwelliant 6: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu y dylid cael Mesur ynni (Cymru), a fyddai'n trosglwyddo i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru y pwerau i wneud penderfyniadau cynllunio ynghylch datblygiadau ynni sy'n cynhyrchu mwy na 50 MW.

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

yn credu y dylid cael Mesur heddlu (Cymru) a fyddai'n trosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb dros yr heddluoedd i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru.

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

yn credu y dylid rhoi pwerau deddfu sylfaenol dros lywodraeth leol i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru fel y gellir cael system deg o ran etholiadau a threthi lleol yng Nghymru.

Bob blwyddyn, yr ydym yn ailgodi'r mater hwn, ac mae'r Prif Weinidog yn hollol iawn i ddweud y byddwn, o'r flwyddyn nesaf ymlaen, yn disgwyl gwneud mwy o hyn ein hunain. Fodd bynnag, byddech yn disgwyl gweld mwy o uchelgais yn yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn gofyn i'r Cynulliad gymeradwyo ei gynnig. Yr hyn sydd gennym eleni yw dau ailgam—mesurau sydd wedi bod o gwmpas ers cryn amser. Yr oeddwn yn crafu fy mhen yn ceisio meddwl pa mor bell yn ôl ydoedd pan gawsom astudiaeth Aberystwyth, yn argymhell y dylem geisio'r

in Wales more powers. It seems that we keep repeating the same requests, and, therefore, there is a worry that this is an indication of what the future will be like when we seek to ask Parliament for the powers. The First Minister made a very interesting statement about St David's Day. The Assembly has, as a body, resolved, with a big majority, in favour of St David's Day becoming a national holiday for Wales. That was turned down by the Department of Trade and Industry. We do not know, but I would suspect that the powers under schedule 5 of the Government of Wales Bill would not necessarily give us the opportunity to ask for an Order in Council on this matter. Therefore, this will still remain on the bid list.

The First Minister says that we should not have asked for this, because we know that it will be turned down, but it seems obvious to me that if you want something strongly enough, and you want the people of Wales to have St David's Day as a public holiday, you should have the courage to put it forward and let it be turned down, so that at least you know where you stand year after year. The First Minister might say that that might make the case for even wider powers under the Government of Wales Bill, and that you could not, therefore, support it on those grounds, but we must have some sense of what is right for Wales and put that forward. Clearly, we have a difference of view. I have before me the Members' research service paper on primary legislative bids for Wales, and it states that five Wales-only Acts have been passed by Parliament since the outset of devolution in 1999, and lists them. That is less than one per year. If that is the rate of progress for bids, will the log jam be replaced by no jam? In other words, will we be getting applications for Orders in Council declined? This will be the question that we will face in future with regard to these issues.

I turn to the one piece of legislation that we are asking for, which is to have the power to deal with the financing and the electoral system for local government. This is another

pwerau i roi mwy o bwerau i gynghorau tref a chymuned yng Nghymru. Mae'n ymddangos ein bod yn gofyn am yr un peth dro ar ôl tro, ac felly mae pryder bod hyn yn arwydd o'r hyn a fydd yn ein disgwyl yn y dyfodol pan fyddwn yn ceisio gofyn i'r Senedd am y pwerau. Gwnaeth y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad diddorol iawn am Ddydd Gŵyl Dewi. Mae'r Cynulliad, fel corff, wedi penderfynu, gyda mwyafrif helaeth, o blaid gwneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl genedlaethol i Gymru. Gwrthodwyd hynny gan yr Adran Masnach a Diwydiant. Ni wyddom, ond byddwn yn tybio na fyddai'r pwerau o dan atodlen 5 i Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru o reidrwydd yn rhoi'r cyfle inni ofyn am Orchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor ar y mater hwn. Felly, bydd hwn yn aros ar y rhestr cynigion.

Dywed y Prif Weinidog na ddylem fod wedi gofyn am hyn, oherwydd gwyddom y caiff ei wrthod. Ond mae'n ymddangos yn amlwg imi, os ydych mor benderfynol o gael rhywbeth ac os ydych am i bobl Cymru gael Dydd Gŵyl Dewi fel gŵyl gyhoeddus, y dylech fod yn ddigon dewr i'w gyflwyno a gadael iddo gael ei wrthod, fel y byddwch o leiaf yn gwybod ble yr ydych yn sefyll flwyddyn ar ôl blwyddyn. Efallai y bydd y Prif Weinidog yn dweud y byddai hynny'n ddadl dros gael pwerau ehangach hyd yn oed o dan Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru ac na allech, felly, ei gefnogi am y rhesymau hynny. Ond rhaid inni gael rhyw ymdeimlad o'r hyn sy'n iawn i Gymru a chyflwyno hynny. Yn amlwg, mae gwahaniaeth barn am hyn. O'm blaen mae papur gwasanaeth ymchwil yr Aelodau ar gynigion deddfwriaeth sylfaenol i Gymru, ac mae'n dweud mai pum Deddf i Gymru'n unig sydd wedi eu pasio gan y Senedd ers datganoli yn 1999, ac mae'n eu rhestru. Mae hynny'n llai nag un y flwyddyn. Os dyna yw cyfradd y cynnydd gyda chynigion, a fydd y cynnydd araf yn troi'n ddiffyg cynnydd? Hynny yw, a fydd ceisiadau am Orchymyn yn y Cyfrin Gyngor yn cael eu gwrthod? Bydd hwn yn gwestiwn a wynebwn yn y dyfodol o ran y materion hyn.

Trof at yr un darn o ddeddfwriaeth yr ydym yn gofyn amdano, sef cael y pŵer i ymdrin â'r system ariannu ac etholiadau ar gyfer llywodraeth leol. Mae hwn yn fater arall y

matter that the Assembly had taken forward in respect of the voting system for local government. The reason why we have put it forward is that we still see it as a priority. In fact, I am almost certain that the report on the town and community councils is a virtual contemporary of the Sunderland commission report about the voting system for local government. If we look at the other half of that coin, which is the financing system for local government, this is an area where, undoubtedly, there will be some controversy and difficulty with our colleagues in Westminster with regard to how they might perceive these matters. However, once again, the issue is about whether you believe that we should have those powers. A debate and argument will undoubtedly take place when the Lyons review is heard in England, but we cannot expect Westminster to legislate for us when we have not even asked for the powers to legislate ourselves in this very important area. What we should have seen today was a lot more ambition from the Government, and despite the fact that it is waiting as always—it is almost like *Waiting for Godot*—for nirvana to arrive, we have not yet seen some very crucial measures put forward by this Government. We should see them, including one on the very important issue of the dyfarnydd, which has been missing from this. This means that the issue of creating that post will be postponed well into the year after our elections. That is a matter for us all to be concerned about, as is the poverty of ambition revealed in this motion.

Nick Bourne: I propose the following amendments in the name of Lisa Francis. Amendment 9: add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls for a culture (Wales) Bill—to establish a national gallery and national archive for Wales.

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

calls for an education (Wales) Bill—to encourage the development of specialist schools in Wales, starting with Welsh and modern foreign language schools.

mae'r Cynulliad wedi ei gyflwyno mewn perthynas â'r system bleidleisio ar gyfer llywodraeth leol. Y rheswm pam yr ydym wedi ei gyflwyno yw ein bod yn dal i'w ystyried yn flaenoriaeth. Mewn gwirionedd, yr wyf bron yn sicr fod yr adroddiad ar y cynghorau tref a chymuned bron yr un fath ag adroddiad comisiwn Sunderland ar y system bleidleisio ar gyfer llywodraeth leol. Os edrychwn ar ochr arall y geiniog honno, sef y system ariannu ar gyfer llywodraeth leol, mae hwn yn faes lle bydd rhywfaint o ddadl ac anhawster, yn sicr, gyda'n cyd-Aelodau yn San Steffan am y ffordd y gallent amgyffred y materion hyn. Fodd bynnag, unwaith eto, y mater yw a ydych yn credu y dylem gael y pwerau hynny. Cynhelir trafodaeth a dadl yn ddiau pan wrandewir ar adolygiad Lyons yn Lloegr. Ond ni allwn ddisgwyl i San Steffan ddeddfu ar ein rhan pan nad ydym hyd yn oed wedi gofyn am y pwerau i ddeddfu ein hunain yn y maes hollbwysig hwn. Yr hyn a welsom heddiw oedd llawer mwy o uchelgais gan y Llywodraeth, ac er ei bod yn aros fel bob amser—bron fel *Aros am Godot*—i'r gwynfyd gyrraedd, nid ydym eto wedi gweld rhai mesurau pwysig iawn yn cael eu cyflwyno gan y Llywodraeth hon. Dylem eu gweld, gan gynnwys un ar fater pwysig iawn y dyfarnydd, sydd wedi bod ar goll yn hyn. Mae hyn yn golygu y caiff y gwaith o greu'r swydd honno ei ohirio tan yn hwyr yn y flwyddyn ar ôl ein hetholiadau. Mae hynny'n fater inni oll bryderu yn ei gylch, fel y mae'r diffyg uchelgais sy'n amlwg yn y cynnig hwn.

Nick Bourne: Cynigiaf y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Lisa Francis. Gwelliant 9: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw am Fesur diwylliant (Cymru)—i sefydlu oriel genedlaethol ac archif genedlaethol i Gymru.

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

yn galw am Fesur addysg (Cymru)—i annog datblygu ysgolion arbenigol yng Nghymru, gan ddechrau gydag ysgolion sy'n arbenigo ar y Gymraeg ac ieithoedd tramor modern.

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

calls for a mental health (Wales) Bill—to reform existing legislation and shift the emphasis to therapy rather than criminal law in relation to serious mental health issues.

I propose amendment 13. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls for an elections (Wales) Bill—to permit elections in Wales to be held on a day other than a Thursday.

In opening, I will say that although the leader of the opposition should have been here at the beginning of the debate as a matter of courtesy, as someone who was here throughout the First Minister's speech, I can tell him that he did not miss a great deal. We were treated to the usual dreary, repetitive mantra of Labour's success at getting measures through, and we have just been told, correctly, by the leader of the Liberal Democrats how false that premise is. Indeed, it has been stated to be false by Lord Morris of Aberavon in the House of Lords, and he was, after all, a Labour Secretary of State for Wales. He said that this sort of approach

'is not a particularly intellectually challenging assertion'.

Let us turn to Labour's record and look at what is, according to Peter Hain, an unprecedented number of Bills going through Parliament at the moment. In fact, there are two Welsh Bills. One is the Commissioner for Older People (Wales) Bill. That is a positive step forward, and I certainly support it, as does my party. It is important that we have a voice for older people in Wales, and we are giving our support to that measure. The other Bill, the Government of Wales Bill, is a missed opportunity for the Government; let us be clear about that. Aside from the separation of the legislature and the Executive, which everyone is in favour of, there are spiteful and partisan measures in that Bill. The Government at Westminster, and certainly the Government here, has refused to listen to any amendments from

Cynigiaf welliant 12. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw am Fesur iechyd meddwl (Cymru)—i ddiwygio'r ddeddfwriaeth gyfredol a symud y pwyslais at therapi yn hytrach na'r gyfraith droseddol yng nghyswllt materion iechyd meddwl difrifol.

Cynigiaf welliant 13. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw am Fesur etholiadau (Cymru)—fel y gellir cynnal etholiadau yng Nghymru ar ddiwrnod heblaw ar ddydd Iau.

Wrth agor, hoffwn ddweud, er y dylai arweinydd yr wrthblaid fod wedi bod yma ar ddechrau'r ddadl o ran cwrteisi, fel rhywun a oedd yma drwy gydol araith y Prif Weinidog gallaf ddweud wrtho na cholodd fawr ddim. Cawsom y mantra diflas, ailadroddus arferol yn sôn am lwyddiant Llafur yn pasio mesurau, a dywedwyd wrthym, yn gywir, gan arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol mor ffug yw'r cynsail hwnnw. Yn wir, dywedwyd hynny gan yr Arglwydd Morris o Aberafan yn Nhŷ'r Arglwyddi a oedd, wedi'r cyfan, yn Ysgrifennydd Gwladol Llafur dros Gymru. Dywedodd nad yw'r math hwn o ymagwedd

yn honiad sy'n arbennig o heriol yn ddeallusol.

Gadewch inni droi at record Llafur ac edrych ar yr hyn sydd, yn ôl Peter Hain, yn nifer di-ail-ail o Fesurau yn mynd drwy'r Senedd ar hyn o bryd. A dweud y gwir, mae yna ddau Fesur i Gymru. Y naill yw'r Mesur Comisiynydd i Bobl Hŷn (Cymru). Mae hynny'n gam cadarnhaol ymlaen, ac wyf yn yn sicr yn ei gefnogi, fel y mae fy mhlaid. Mae'n bwysig fod gennym lais i bobl hŷn yng Nghymru, ac yr ydym yn cefnogi'r mesur hwnnw. Mae'r Mesur arall, Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru, yn gyfle a gollwyd gan y Llywodraeth; gadewch inni fod yn glir ynghylch hynny. Ar wahân i wahanu'r ddeddfwrfa a'r Weithrediaeth, ac y mae pawb o blaid hynny, mae yna fesurau maleisus a phleidiol yn y Mesur hwnnw. Mae'r Llywodraeth yn San Steffan, ac yn sicr y Llywodraeth yma, wedi gwrthod gwranddo ar

opposition parties.

In terms of the proposals put forward today, I am astounded by the First Minister's assertion about penny-in-the-slot polemics, although it is a joke that he has oft repeated in different debates. Has he looked at these amendments? Is he seriously suggesting that we should not be looking at Welsh-language provision? We debated this in a group yesterday, and it demands important consideration. Is he seriously suggesting that we should not be considering the environment? Is he seriously suggesting that we should not be considering mental health provision? I find the First Minister's approach scarcely reflective. He is too often caught out like this; it is absolutely astounding. All of these measures demand careful consideration.

The First Minister: The reason that I called them a ragbag is that we are putting forward two measures, but the opposition parties are putting forward 14. That tells me is that there is no prioritisation and you do not have any idea which measures are important and which are not. You chuck them all in and somehow expect the UK Government to take you seriously. It will not. You must prioritise. We have prioritised two; why on earth cannot you?

Nick Bourne: I will come on to how seriously you are taken by the UK Government in just a minute. However, let us be clear about this: there are three opposition parties, not one. You have previously made many more bids than two. As the leader of the Liberal Democrats has just said, this demonstrates a poverty of ambition. The Aberystwyth study has been around for ages. Of course, we agree with that measure, it is perfectly sensible. We will come on to who is listened to in Westminster in just a minute, when we look at the St David's Day provision. That is another measure in this ragbag that, presumably, you disagree with. You keep saying that it is a 'ragbag', but that measure was part of your ragbag once, although it is not now.

unrhyw welliannau gan y gwrthbleidiau.

O ran y cynigion a gyflwynwyd heddiw, synnaf at honiad y Prif Weinidog ynghylch codi ysgyfarnog, er ei bod yn jôc sydd wedi cael ei hailadrodd yn aml mewn dadleuon gwahanol. A yw wedi edrych ar y gwelliannau hyn? A yw o ddifrif yn awgrymu na ddylem fod yn edrych ar ddarpariaeth yr iaith Gymraeg? Trafodwyd hyn gennym mewn grŵp ddoe, a dylid rhoi ystyriaeth bwysig i hyn. A yw'n awgrymu o ddifrif na ddylem fod yn ystyried yr amgylchedd? A yw o ddifrif yn awgrymu na ddylem fod yn ystyried darpariaeth iechyd meddwl? Prin y gellir dweud bod y Prif Weinidog wedi ystyried y mater. Caiff ei ddal ar ei gam fel hyn yn rhy aml; mae'n hollol ryfeddol. Mae pob un o'r mesurau hyn yn gofyn am ystyriaeth ofalus.

Y Prif Weinidog: Y rheswm dros eu galw'nyn gawdel yw ein bod ni'n cyflwyno dau fesur, ond mae'r gwrthbleidiau'n cyflwyno 14. Mae hynny'n dweud wrthyf nad oes yma flaenoriaethu o gwbl, ac nad oes gennych yr un syniad pa fesurau sy'n bwysig a pha rai nad ydynt yn bwysig. Yr ydych yn eu cynnwys i gyd a rywsut yn disgwyl i Lywodraeth y DU eich cymryd o ddifrif. Ni fydd yn gwneud hynny. Rhaid ichi flaenoriaethu. Yr ydym wedi blaenoriaethu dau; pam ar y ddaear na allwch chi?

Nick Bourne: Caf sôn yn y funud pa mor ddifrifol y mae Llywodraeth y DU yn eich cymryd chi. Fodd bynnag, gadewch inni fod yn glir ynghylch hyn: mae yma dair gwrthblaid, nid un. Yn y gorffennol yr ydych wedi gwneud llawer mwy o geisiadau na dau. Fel y mae arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol newydd ei ddweud, mae hyn yn dangos diffyg uchelgais. Mae astudiaeth Aberystwyth ar gael ers hydoedd. Wrth gwrs, cytunwn â'r mesur hwnnw, mae'n hollol synhwyrol. Soniwn yn y funud am bwy sy'n cael sylw yn San Steffan, pan edrychwn ar ddarpariaeth Dydd Gŵyl Dewi. Mae hynny'n fesur arall yn y cawdel hwn yr ydych chi, mae'n debyg, yn anghytuno ag ef. Yr ydych yn dweud drwy'r amser ei fod yn gawdel, ond yr oedd y mesur hwnnw'n rhan o'ch cawdel chi ar un adeg, er nad yw mwyach.

On the housing Bill, we would welcome a

O ran y Mesur tai, byddem yn croesawu

housing measure that looks at building more houses, and making more social housing available. Restricting the right to buy does not create more housing. It is easy for all of us here, when none of us live in local authority housing or social housing, to restrict the rights of tenants to buy their homes. It is an aspiration that we ignore at our peril. We should be looking at the provision of more housing, not at how we divide the existing cake.

I come on to the St David's Day provision, which the First Minister, in a most extraordinary assertion, asserted was part of a 'ragbag'. The assertion went further than the leader of the Liberal Democrats hinted. The First Minister said, and I think that I am quoting him absolutely faithfully, that the attitude of the Westminster Government has not changed 'so far as we are aware'.

When he is talking about relations with Westminster, and bearing in mind that he is supposedly in the same party as Tony Blair, the words 'so far as we are aware' indicate to me that there has not been a lot of dialogue on this between him and Peter Hain, the Prime Minister and Westminster. Do you know what the Westminster position is at the moment, First Minister, or do you really not know? I will happily give way to you, First Minister: those were the words that you used.

4.40 p.m.

The First Minister: I discussed this recently with Peter Hain and he said that, as far as he was aware, the UK Government's position on this issue would not change.

Nick Bourne: Therefore, he is no better aware of the Cabinet position than you are—perhaps he should discuss it with the Cabinet. The words 'so far as we are aware' indicate that there has not been much discussion on the subject. When you vote against it, therefore, we will assume that you are voting from a position of ignorance rather than one of outright hostility to the provision.

I suggest to the First Minister that this 'ragbag', as he referred to it, is worthy of more serious consideration. Perhaps if the Labour Party went away and really

mesur tai sy'n ystyried adeiladu rhagor o dai, a sicrhau bod tai cymdeithasol ar gael. Nid yw cyfyngu'r hawl i brynu yn creu rhagor o dai. Mae'n hawdd i bob un ohonom ni yma, pan nad oes raid inni fyw mewn tai awdurdod lleol neu dai cymdeithasol, gyfyngu hawliau tenantiaid i brynu eu cartrefi. Mae'n ddyhead y mae'n beryglus inni ei anwybyddu. Dylem fod yn ystyried darparu rhagor o dai, nid sut i rannu'r gacen bresennol.

Soniaf yn awr am ddarpariaeth Dydd Gŵyl Dewi, a oedd yn rhan o'r 'cawdel', yn ôl honiad rhyfeddol y Prif Weinidog. Yr oedd yr honiad yn mynd ymhellach nag a awgrymwyd gan arweinydd y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol. Dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, a chredaf fy mod yn ei ddyfynnu'n gywir, nad yw agwedd Llywodraeth San Steffan wedi newid 'hyd y gwyddom'.

Pan sonia am y berthynas â San Steffan, a chan gofio yr honnir ei fod yn yr un blaid â Tony Blair, mae'r geiriau 'hyd y gwyddom' yn awgrymu i mi na fu llawer o drafodaeth ar hyn rhyngddo ef a Peter Hain, Prif Weinidog y DU a San Steffan. A ydych yn gwybod beth yw safbwynt San Steffan ar hyn o bryd, Brif Weinidog, neu a ydych ddim yn gwybod o ddifrif? Yr wyf yn fodlon ildio ichi, Brif Weinidog: dyna'r geiriau a ddefnyddiwyd gennych.

Y Prif Weinidog: Trafodais hyn yn ddiweddar gyda Peter Hain a dywedodd, hyd y gŵyr ef, na fyddai safbwynt Llywodraeth y DU ar y mater hwn yn newid.

Nick Bourne: Felly, nid yw ŵyr fwy am safbwynt y Cabinet na chi—efallai y dylai ei drafod gyda'r Cabinet. Mae'r geiriau 'hyd y gwyddom' yn arwydd na fu llawer o drafod ar y mater. Pan bleidleisiwch yn ei erbyn, felly, byddwn yn cymryd eich bod yn pleidleisio o anwybodaeth, yn hytrach na'ch bod yn gwrthwynebu'r ddarpariaeth yn llwyr.

Awgrymaf wrth y Prif Weinidog fod y 'cawdel' hwn, fel y cyfeiriodd ato, yn haeddu ystyriaeth fwy difrifol. Efallai pe bai'r Blaid Lafur yn ystyried hyn o ddifrif y gallai

considered this, it could come up with something better than the threadbare list of two measures that it has managed to produce. This illustrates a poverty of ambition. There is no wonder that we are in some of the messes that we are in with this Government, when the best that it can do is this a short, threadbare list. Given its past record, perhaps it is no surprise, but we really do go from bad to worse with this Government.

Elin Jones: Yr wyf yn falch o gael y cyfle i siarad yn y ddadl hon y prynhawn yma, er ei bod yn brofiad eithaf gwrthun i mi gymryd rhan mewn dadl lle y mae Llywodraeth a gwrthbleidiau'r Cynulliad yn rhestru syniadau ar gyfer Mesurau newydd i'w cyflwyno yn San Steffan, dim ond i'w gweld yn cael eu hanwybyddu, rhai ohonynt dro ar ôl tro.

Cyn trafod rhai o'r gwelliannau a gynigiwyd yn enw Plaid Cymru, yr wyf am wneud sylw ar welliant 6 ar geisiadau cynllunio ar gyfer datblygiadau ynni sy'n cynhyrchu mwy na 50 MW. Cytunaf â'r Prif Weinidog mai gofyn am drosglwyddo cyfrifoldebau y mae'r gwelliant hwn, yn hytrach na Deddf. Mae'r Llywodraeth a phawb arall wedi cytuno mai'r Cynulliad yw'r lle priodol i benderfynu ar geisiadau cynllunio am ddatblygiadau ynni dros 50 MW. Fodd bynnag, mae Llywodraeth San Steffan, dros y bum mlynedd diwethaf, wedi gwrthod trosglwyddo'r pwerau hyn i'r Cynulliad. Beth yw'r pwynt i'r Llywodraeth hon greu canllawiau cynllunio fel cyngor nodyn technegol 8, os yw'r cyfrifoldeb am y penderfyniadau ar y mwyafrif o'r ceisiadau yn ardaloedd strategol TAN 8 gyda'r DTI? Wrth gwrs, cadw'r grym ar ynni niwclear sydd y tu ôl i benderfyniad y DTI i beidio â throsglwyddo pwerau yn y maes hwn. Mae'n siŵr ei bod yn siwtio'r Llywodraeth hon, fel nad oes rhaid iddi benderfynu ar ynni niwclear yn y blynyddoedd i ddod, i adael y maes hwnnw'n gyfleus i San Steffan.

Mae gwelliant 3 yn enw Plaid Cymru yn gofyn am sail ddeddfwriaethol glir i ymddiriedolaethau tir cymunedol. Mae'n amlwg bod datblygu cyfleoedd ar gyfer tai fforddiadwy drwy ymddiriedolaethau tir cymunedol yn ffordd o ddiogelu gwerth datblygiad tai fforddiadwy i gymuned leol. Mae angen fframwaith cyfreithiol cryf i

feddwl am rywbeth gwell na'r rhestr foel o ddau fesur y mae wedi llwyddo i'w chynhyrchu. Mae hyn yn dangos diffyg uchelgais. Nid oes ryfedd ein bod y wynebu rhai o'n trafferthion gyda'r Llywodraeth hon, os y gorau y gall ei wneud yw cynhyrchu'r rhestr foel, fer hon. O gofio ei record yn y gorffennol, efallai nad yw'n syndod, ond yr ydym yn mynd o ddrwg i waeth gyda'r Llywodraeth hon.

Elin Jones: I am glad of the opportunity to contribute to this debate this afternoon, although it is an unpleasant experience to participate in a debate where the Assembly Government and the opposition parties list ideas for new Bills to be introduced in Westminster, only to see them ignored, some of them time and again.

Before discussing some of the amendments proposed in the name of Plaid Cymru, I wish to comment on amendment 6 about planning decisions on energy developments that generate more than 50 MW. I agree with the First Minister that this amendment requires a transfer of functions rather than an Act. The Government and everyone else has agreed that the Assembly is the appropriate place to decide planning applications for energy developments of over 50 MW. However, the Westminster Government, over the past five years, has refused to transfer those powers to the Assembly. What is the point in this Government creating planning guidance, such as technical advice note 8, if the responsibility for deciding most of the cases in the TAN 8 strategic areas lies with the DTI? Of course, retaining control of nuclear energy is what lies behind the DTI's decision not to transfer powers in this field. It no doubt suits this Government to conveniently leave that in the hands of Westminster, so that it will not have to make decisions about nuclear energy in years to come.

Amendment 3 in the name of Plaid Cymru requests a clear legislative basis for community land trusts. It is clear that developing opportunities for affordable housing through community land trusts is a way of protecting the value of an affordable housing development to the local community. A robust legal framework is needed to ensure

sicrhau bod gwerth y tir yn aros gyda'r gymuned leol ac na fydd yn bosibl i unrhyw ddatblygwr neu brynwr tai i herio hynny mewn unrhyw fodd. Mae angen y sail ddeddfwriaethol honno. Byddai'r cyfle i ni greu deddfwriaeth Gymreig yn y maes hwn yn gyfle i hyrwyddo'r potensial ymddiriedolaethau tir cymunedol yng Nghymru ac i gynyddu ymwybyddiaeth ohonynt.

Alun Ffred Jones: Un o'r problemau sy'n gysylltiedig â hyn yw cael gafael ar dir rhad. Un o'r problemau mawr yw bod Comisiwn Elusennau Cymru a Lloegr yn mynnu bod pob elusen yn cael gwerth y farchnad am y tir sydd yn ei meddiant. Mae hyn yn wir am eglwysi, capeli a mudiadau gwirfoddol. Mae angen deddfwriaeth er mwyn newid hynny i hwyluso'r broses o gael tir rhad gan y cyrff hyn. Maent yn dweud eu bod yn barod i helpu ond, ar hyn y bryd, cânt eu gorfodi i fynd i'r farchnad agored.

Elin Jones: Cytunaf yn llwyr â chi, Alun Ffred Jones, a diolch am yr ymyrraeth ddiddorol honno.

Mae gwelliant 4 yn gyfle i roi sail ddeddfwriaethol i'r rheolaeth ar fastiau telathrebu, yn hytrach na gorfod defnyddio canllawiau cynllunio neu is-ddeddfwriaeth, fel y trafodasom ychydig o wythnosau yn ôl. Mae sawl peth hoffwn weld yn cael eu cynnwys mewn Mesur o'r fath, gan gynnwys diffiniad clir o fast telathrebu. Yr oedd hynny yn broblem i'r Gweinidog wrth ymateb i gynnig Janet Davies am ddeddfwriaeth ar y mater hwn ychydig o wythnosau yn ôl. Yn ogystal, hoffwn weld rheidrydd bod ceisiadau cynllunio am fastiau newydd yn mynd drwy'r broses gynllunio llawn. Yr wyf hefyd am i'r donfedd o ddwystr eithaf, fel y'i gelwir, gael ei chyhoeddi hefyd fel rhan o'r broses gynllunio. Dylai Mesur o'r fath fod yn gyfle i roi cylch gwahardd ar godi mastiau telathrebu o gwmpas ysbytai ac ysgolion.

Mae gwelliant 2 yn gofyn am Fesur rheoli gwastraff a'r hawl i godi 1c am bob bag siopa plastig. Mae'r Prif Weinidog eisoes wedi gwneud hwyl am ben y gwelliant hwn, ond gallai'r syniad hwn fod yn ddefnyddiol, a

that the value of the land remains within the local community, and that it would not be possible for any developer or house buyer to challenge that in any way. We need that legislative basis. The opportunity for us to create Welsh legislation in this area would be an opportunity to promote the potential of community land trusts in Wales, and to increase awareness of those trusts.

Alun Ffred Jones: One of the problems in relation to this is how to obtain cheap land. One of the biggest problems is that the Charity Commission for England and Wales insists that every charity should get the market value for the land is in its possession. This is true of churches, chapels and voluntary organisations. Legislation is needed to change that in order to facilitate the process of obtaining cheap land from these organisations. They say they are prepared to help, but at the moment they are forced to go on to the open market.

Elin Jones: I agree with you entirely, Alun Ffred Jones, and I thank you for that interesting intervention.

Amendment 4 is an opportunity to have a legislative basis for controlling telecommunications masts, instead of having to use planning guidelines or secondary legislation, as we discussed a few weeks ago. There are several things which I should like to see included in such a Bill, including a clear definition of a telecommunications mast. That posed a problem for the Minister in his response to the proposal by Janet Davies for legislation on this matter a few weeks ago. In addition, I should like it to be compulsory for planning applications for new masts to go through the full planning process. I also want the beam of greatest intensity, as it is called, to be published also as part of the planning process. Such a Bill should be an opportunity to place an exclusion zone around hospitals and schools in terms of placing telecommunication masts there.

Amendment 2 asks for a waste management Bill and the right to levy 1p for every plastic carrier bag. The First Minister has already treated this amendment with some disdain, but this kind of idea could be useful, and it

gallai ddilyn yr hyn a welwyd o ran gwahardd ysmygu mewn mannau cyhoeddus, hynny yw, bod Gweriniaeth Iwerddon yn ei gyflwyno fel syniad da a Chymru hefyd yn meddwl ei fod yn syniad da ond heb feddu ar y pwerau i'w weithredu, bod yr Alban a Lloegr maes o law yn cael y pŵer i'w weithredu, a Chymru fach yn dilyn ar ôl pawb arall. Mae ewyllys gwleidyddol i leihau gwastraff yng Nghymru, a byddai hwn yn Fesur pwysig iawn i ddangos ein bwriad yn y maes hwn.

Edrychaf ymlaen at y diwrnod y cawn y cyfle i drafod cynnwys Mesurau yn y Cynulliad, yn hytrach na gorfod trafod y rhestrau o Ddeddfau fel y gwnawn—y 'ragbag' y cyfeiriodd y Prif Weinidog ato. Byddwn yn gobeithio y byddai'n barod i gytuno â mi mai'r cynnwys sy'n bwysig ac nid y rhestr. Gobeithiaf na fydd y Mesur sy'n mynd drwy Tŷ'r Cyffredin a Thŷ'r Arglwyddi ar hyn o bryd yn golygu dim ond mai rhestru Deddfau y byddwn yn ei wneud unwaith eto, yn hytrach na thrafod eu cynnwys o ddifrif yn y Cynulliad.

Mick Bates: Mae'n bwysig ein bod ni yng Nghymru yn gallu cwrdd â'n gofynion ynni. Yr allwedd i hyn oll yw datganoli pwerau cynllunio ar bob datblygiad ynni. Mae gwneud penderfyniadau ar ddatblygiadau ynni yn cael effaith enfawr ar Gymru. Ffolineb yw gwneud y penderfyniad yn San Steffan.

It is clear that Tony Blair is keen on opening more unpopular nuclear power stations to meet energy requirements. This is simply unacceptable to us. We need Wales to have the power to block it. That is why our amendment 6 calls for an energy Bill, which would help Wales to take power over all developments, including those over 50 MW.

The Welsh Liberal Democrats are leading public opinion in opposing the commissioning of new nuclear power stations in Wales. What could be better and more in line with section 121 of the current Government of Wales Act 1998, which places on us a duty to promote sustainable development? The funding that would be directed towards nuclear power stations could

could follow in the footsteps of our experience with banning smoking in public places. That is, the Republic of Ireland introduced it as a good idea, and Wales also agreed that it was a good idea but did not have the powers to implement it, then Scotland and in due course England have the power to implement it, and Wales will then be trailing behind everyone else. There is political will in Wales to reduce waste, and this would be an important Bill making our intention in this area known.

I look forward to the day when we have the opportunity to discuss the contents of Bills in the Assembly, rather than having to discuss the lists of Acts as we do—the 'ragbag' to which the First Minister referred. I would hope that he would agree with me that it is the contents that are important, not the list. I hope the Bill currently before the House of Commons and the House of Lords will not mean that we will be listing Acts once again, instead of seriously discussing their contents in the Assembly.

Mick Bates: It is important for us in Wales to be able to meet our energy needs. The key to all this is to devolve planning powers over all energy development. Decisions on energy development have a huge effect on Wales. It is absurd to make these decisions in Westminster.

Mae'n amlwg bod Tony Blair yn awyddus i agor mwy o atomfeydd niwclear amhoblogaidd i fodloni gofynion ynni. Mae hyn yn annerbyniol i ni. Mae angen i Gymru gael y pŵer i rwystro hyn. Dyna pam mae ein gwelliant 6 yn galw am Fesur ynni, a fyddai'n helpu Cymru i gael grym dros bob datblygiad, gan gynnwys y rheini sydd dros 50 MW.

Mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn arwain barn y cyhoedd wrth wrthwynebu'r broses o gomisiynu atomfeydd niwclear newydd yng Nghymru. Beth allai fod yn well ac yn fwy unol ag adran 121 o Ddeddf bresennol Llywodraeth Cymru 1998, sy'n gosod dyletswydd arnom i hyrwyddo datblygu cynaliadwy? Gallai'r arian a gâi ei neilltuo ar gyfer atomfeydd niwclear ein

help us to develop new renewable technologies, increase microgeneration and provide extra money for energy efficiency.

I droi at welliant 7, hyd yn hyn, mae pob un o awdurdodau heddlu Cymru wedi gwrthod uno o'u gwirfodd i fod yn un awdurdod heddlu dros Gymru. Mae'r refferendwm ar strydoedd Cymru a drefnwyd gan Ddemocratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn dangos nad yw 87 y cant o bobl Cymru yn credu y byddai un heddlu yng Nghymru yn arwain at blismona gwell yn ein cymunedau. Er gwaethaf y gwrthwynebiad hwn, mae Llywodraeth Lafur San Steffan wedi mynnu mynd ymlaen gyda'r uno. Nid yw Llafur yn San Steffan yn gwybod barn pobl Cymru—nid oes diddordeb ganddynt ynddi.

We are being assessed, as you know, First Minister, on the same basis as England. Wales is distinct and we have different needs. If you look at the performance of our police forces, you will find that they are above average.

4.50 p.m.

The Government of Wales Bill has been put forward by Peter Hain as a settlement to the devolution question for at least a decade. However, given that the governance of our police forces is at the heart of national control, today, you have denied that basic need for governance in the Assembly. That is why there should be a police Bill for Wales, transferring responsibility for police forces to the National Assembly for Wales. Not only will Labour in Westminster not transfer responsibility for the police forces of Wales, it is also restructuring the forces ignoring the clear request of the people of Wales and the Assembly.

The Welsh Liberal Democrats will support all of the other amendments, including amendment 2 on the 1p levy for plastic carrier bags. It is right to introduce measures to reduce the amount of landfill waste and, in principle, we support the introduction of that levy. Perhaps it would also be useful to consider legislation requiring supermarkets to provide recycling facilities on their premises. I look forward to discussions with Plaid on

helpu i ddatblygu technolegau adnewyddadwy newydd, cynyddu microgynhyrchu a darparu arian ychwanegol ar gyfer effeithlonrwydd ynni.

To turn to amendment 7, thus far every police authority in Wales has refused voluntarily to be part of one police force for Wales. The referendum conducted on the streets of Wales, organised by the Welsh Liberal Democrats, showed that 87 per cent of the people of Wales do not believe that a single police force for Wales would lead to better policing in our communities. Despite this opposition, the Labour Government in Westminster insists on going ahead with the merger. Labour at Westminster does not know what the opinion of the people of Wales is—it has no interest in it.

Cawn ein hasesu, fel y gwyddoch, Brif Weinidog, ar yr un sail â Lloegr. Mae Cymru'n wahanol ac mae gennym anghenion gwahanol. Os edrychwch ar berfformiad ein heddluoedd, gwelwch eu bod yn well na'r cyfartaledd.

Cyflwynwyd Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru gan Peter Hain fel setliad i'r cwestiwn datganoli am ddegawd o leiaf. Fodd bynnag, o ystyried bod llywodraethu ein heddluoedd wrth wraidd rheolaeth genedlaethol, heddiw, yr ydych wedi gwrthod yr angen sylfaenol hwnnw ar gyfer llywodraethu yn y Cynulliad. Dyna pam y dylid cael Mesur heddlu i Gymru, gan drosglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb dros heddluoedd i Gynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru. Mae Llafur yn San Steffan nid yn unig yn peidio â throsglwyddo'r cyfrifoldeb dros heddluoedd Cymru, ond mae hefyd yn ailstrwythuro'r heddluoedd gan anwybyddu cais clir pobl Cymru a'r Cynulliad.

Bydd Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn cefnogi'r holl welliannau eraill, gan gynnwys gwelliant 2 ar godi 1c am bob bag siopa plastig. Mae'n iawn cyflwyno mesurau i leihau gwastraff tirlenwi, ac yr ydym yn cefnogi egwyddor cyflwyno'r dreth hon. Efallai y byddai hefyd yn ddefnyddiol ystyried deddfwriaeth sy'n ei gwneud yn ofynnol i archfarchnadoedd ddarparu cyfleusterau ailgylchu ar eu safleoedd.

the development of that

I reiterate the point that Mike German made: there is a lack of ambition in what you have told us today. Accepting all of our amendments today would demonstrate to the people of Wales that you have a desire to do more for the people of Wales, who pay for us. Otherwise, this whole process could be a missed opportunity.

David Melding: The First Minister has given one of his more grumpy performances today. I watched him this afternoon. He had his eyes down and he rarely looked up. He glanced once or twice at his Cabinet colleagues but, overall, he seemed about as happy as Gordon Brown after his latest conversation with Tony Blair about transition arrangements at No. 10. He generally reminded me of a dilatory schoolboy who blames the rest of the class for doing its homework rather than blaming his own failure to put in a coherent assignment. It was a drab performance. Two measures—is that the best they can do? He then accused the other parties, which have proposed a range of measures for a legislative programme, of putting forward a ‘ragbag’ of proposals. In fairness to him, at times, the First Minister is capable of thoughtful, even elegant, speeches, but we certainly did not have that sort of performance this afternoon. I will give you a bit of advice as we run into the last year of this Assembly, First Minister: elevate your vision a little.

The Welsh Conservative Party has consistently called for a national art gallery. That is part of our vision for a more confident nation, a vision that includes greater cultural authority and a celebration of our great visual heritage, which, over the years, has probably been downplayed. People do not always know the richness of the heritage that we enjoy as Welsh men and women in that one area of the arts. An ideal venue for a gallery, although this would obviously have to be agreed, would be City Hall. I would also extend the collection to include various visual media, including photography, and I would roll it out to other centres around Wales.

Edrychaf ymlaen at gael trafodaethau gyda Plaid ar ddatblygu hynny.

Codaf eto’r pwynt a wnaeth Mike German: mae diffyg uchelgais yn yr hyn yr ydych wedi ei ddweud wrthym heddiw. Byddai derbyn ein holl welliannau heddiw yn dangos i bobl Cymru eich bod am wneud mwy dros bobl Cymru, sy’n talu ein cyflogau. Fel arall, gallai’r holl broses hon fod yn gyfle wedi ei golli.

David Melding: Mae’r Prif Weinidog wedi rhoi inni un o’i berfformiadau mwy sarrug heddiw. Bûm yn ei wylio’r prynhawn yma. Yr oedd yn edrych i lawr y rhan fwyaf o’r amser. Edrychodd i fyny unwaith neu ddwy ar ei gyd-Weinidogion yn y Cabinet. Ond ar y cyfan yr oedd yn ymddangos mor hapus â Gordon Brown ar ôl ei sgwrs ddiweddaraf gyda Tony Blair ynghylch y trefniadau trosiannol yn Rhif 10. Yr oedd yn fy atgoffa o fachgen ysgol araf sy’n beio gweddill y dosbarth am wneud eu gwaith cartref, yn hytrach na beio ei fethiant ei hun i gyflwyno aseiniad ystyrllon. Yr oedd yn berfformiad diflas. Dau fesur—ai dyna’r gorau y gallant ei wneud? Yna cyhuddodd y pleidiau eraill, sydd wedi cynnig ystod o fesurau ar gyfer rhaglen ddeddfwriaethol, o gyflwyno cawdel o gynigion. I fod yn deg ag ef, ar adegau gall y Prif Weinidog gyflwyno areithiau meddylgar, a choeth hyd yn oed, ond ni welsom y math hwn o berfformiad y prynhawn yma. Dyma ichi ychydig gyngor wrth inni ddechrau ar flwyddyn olaf y Cynulliad hwn, Brif Weinidog: mae angen ichi godi’ch golygon fymryn.

Mae Plaid Geidwadol Cymru wedi galw’n gyson am oriel gelf genedlaethol. Mae hynny’n rhan o’n gweledigaeth i gael cenedl fwy hyderus, gweledigaeth sy’n cynnwys mwy o awdurdod diwylliannol a dathliad o’n treftadaeth weledol wych nad yw wedi cael digon o sylw dros y blynyddoedd, mae’n debyg. Nid yw pobl bob amser yn sylweddoli cyfoeth y dreftadaeth sydd gennym fel Cymry yn y maes hwnnw’n unig yn y celfyddydau. Byddai Neuadd y Ddinas yn lleoliad delfrydol ar gyfer oriel, er y byddai’n rhaid cytuno ar hyn, wrth gwrs. Byddwn i hefyd yn ehangu’r casgliad i gynnwys amrywiol gyfryngau gweledol, gan gynnwys ffotograffiaeth, a byddwn yn ei ddarparu

mewn canolfannau eraill ledled Cymru.

Rosemary Butler: I am sure that you think that City Hall in Cardiff would be a suitable venue, but you should visit the cultural capital of Wales, which is Newport. It has several sites that it would like to offer for a national gallery of art.

Rosemary Butler: Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn credu y byddai Neuadd y Ddinas yng Nghaerdydd yn lleoliad addas, ond dylech ymweld â phrifddinas ddiwylliannol Cymru, sef Casnewydd. Mae yno nifer o safleoedd yr hoffwn eu cynnig ar gyfer oriel gelf genedlaethol.

David Melding: That is a very sensible suggestion, and it would be open to proper consideration when deciding where the gallery should be sited. When tourists visit south Wales—and we try to attract people from North America and the rest of Europe—they will need to see some of our best items in one centre. We could roll it out to other areas, and Newport would be a potential location for the national gallery. I am pleased that the Chair of the Culture, Welsh Language and Sport Committee is engaging on this issue a bit more actively than the First Minister is—at least this afternoon.

David Melding: Mae hynny'n awgrym synhwyrol iawn, a byddai angen ei ystyried yn llawn wrth benderfynu ble y dylid lleoli'r oriel. Pan fydd twristiaid yn ymweld â de Cymru—ac yr ydym yn ceisio denu pobl o Ogledd America a gweddill Ewrop—bydd angen iddynt weld rhai o'n heitemau gorau mewn un ganolfan. Gallem ddarparu hyn mewn ardaloedd eraill, a byddai Casnewydd yn lleoliad posibl ar gyfer yr oriel genedlaethol. Yr wyf yn falch fod Cadeirydd y Pwyllgor Diwylliant, y Gymraeg a Chwaraeon yn cymryd mwy o sylw o'r mater hwn na'r Prif Weinidog—o leiaf y prynhawn yma.

On our proposals for a mental health Bill, we are now in the situation of the Westminster Government withdrawing a draft Bill for a second time. That seems to be extraordinary after four or five years of trying to get a Bill to amend the Mental Health Act 1983, which is itself an amending Act of the fundamental legislation passed in 1959. In England and Wales, we have very antiquated mental health legislation, which needs to be reformed. I pay tribute to the Labour Members who speak on mental health issues, as I think that they would share in a consensus on how we should proceed in Wales in looking at the right to treatment and the need for advocacy to protect the human rights of those in this difficult position.

O ran ein cynigion ar gyfer Mesur iechyd meddwl, yr ydym bellach yn wynebu sefyllfa lle mae Llywodraeth San Steffan yn tynnu Mesur drafft yn ôl am yr ail waith. Mae hynny'n anghredadwy ar ôl pedair neu bum mlynedd o geisio cael Mesur i ddiwygio Deddf Iechyd Meddwl 1983, sydd ei hun yn Ddeddf i ddiwygio'r ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol a basiwyd yn 1959. Yng Nghymru a Lloegr, mae gennym ddeddfwriaeth iechyd meddwl hen ffasiwn iawn ac y mae angen ei diwygio. Yr wyf yn rhoi teyrnged i'r Aelodau Llafur sy'n siarad ar faterion iechyd meddwl, oherwydd credaf y byddent yn cytuno sut y dylem fynd ati yng Nghymru i edrych ar yr hawl i gael triniaeth a'r angen am eiriolaeth i ddiogelu hawliau dynol pobl sydd yn y sefyllfa anodd hon.

Jenny Randerson: Would you agree that the Welsh Assembly Government could do far worse than look to the Scottish Parliament, which has introduced its own mental health Act, which is now regarded as an example of best practice throughout Europe?

Jenny Randerson: A ydych yn cytuno y gallai Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wneud lawer yn waeth nag edrych ar Senedd yr Alban, sydd wedi cyflwyno ei Deddf iechyd meddwl ei hun, a ystyrir bellach yn enghraifft o arfer gorau ledled Ewrop?

David Melding: I quite agree. I did check myself earlier; I was about to say that mental health law in the United Kingdom is

David Melding: Ydwyf. Bu'n rhaid imi ymatal rhag gwneud sylw am hynny'n gynharach; yr oeddwn ar fin dweud bod y

antiquated, but, of course, in Scotland, it is not. It has been modernised there, and that could well be an approach that would be supported in Wales and would achieve all-party support.

I think that what the First Minister was really saying was, 'We really have to hammer any type of idea as we enter the last year of the current Assembly and go towards another election'. He got himself into another corner, because I asked him whether the reform of mental health legislation was part of a ragbag that an irresponsible opposition was likely to propose. In fairness, he tried to reverse out of that, because he would not want that on the record. I hope that the First Minister, if it is he who is winding up the debate, will say that mental health law reform is needed and that we could well do that in Wales. I would accept that as some form of apology for not taking some of these issues as seriously as he should have. Our group wanted to propose a range of legislation that could act as a programme for Government in this coming year.

The First Minister: I wish to try to clarify this point. You seem to be hurt by the accusation that this is a ragbag. I put it to you that if you want to rebut the accusation that it is a ragbag by saying that there is one very good measure in here, and if you want to seek our agreement with that, why not drop the other 13 and just put that proposal forward? That is prioritisation. That is taking the job of being an opposition party seriously. If you put it together with all this other stuff about telecommunications masts and power stations, you will not be taken seriously. That is what makes it a ragbag.

David Melding: First Minister, I do not think that you realise how tired you sound sometimes. I have not hammered you. I could have really put the hyperbole into top gear and said that you would not take mental health reform seriously. I have not done that, and I have no reason to believe, beyond the bear-pit politics, that that would be your considered view. But, no, you want to come back with the ragbag accusation. As I have

gyfraith iechyd meddwl yn y Deyrnas Unedig yn hen ffasiwn, ond, wrth gwrs, nid yn yr Alban. Mae wedi ei moderneiddio yno, a gallai hynny fod yn ddull a gâi ei gefnogi yng Nghymru a chael cefnogaeth yr holl bleidiau.

Credaf mai'r hyn yr oedd y Prif Weinidog yn ei ddweud mewn gwirionedd oedd, 'Rhaid inni feirniadu unrhyw fath o syniad wrth inni ddechrau ar flwyddyn olaf y Cynulliad presennol a nesáu at etholiad arall'. Yr oedd mewn sefyllfa anodd arall, oherwydd gofynnais iddo a oedd diwygio deddfwriaeth iechyd meddwl yn rhan o'r cawdel yr oedd gwrthblaid anghyfrifol yn debygol o'i gynnig. I fod yn deg, ceisiodd ddod allan ohoni, oherwydd ni fyddai am i hynny gael ei gofnodi. Gobeithio y bydd y Prif Weinidog, os ef fydd yn cloi'r drafodaeth hon, yn dweud bod angen diwygio'r gyfraith iechyd meddwl ac y gallem yn hawdd wneud hynny yng Nghymru. Byddwn yn derbyn hynny fel rhyw fath o ymddiheuriad am beidio â chymryd rhai o'r materion hyn mor ddifrifol ag a ddylasai. Yr oedd ein grŵp am gynnig amrywiaeth o ddeddfwriaethau a allai weithredu fel rhaglen ar gyfer y Llywodraeth yn y flwyddyn i ddod.

Y Prif Weinidog: Hoffwn geisio egluro'r pwynt hwn. Mae'n ymddangos bod y cyhuddiad bod hyn yn gawdel wedi brifo'ch teimladau. Awgrymaf i chi, os ydych am wrthbrofi'r cyhuddiad ei fod yn gawdel drwy ddweud bod un mesur da iawn yma, ac os hoffech geisio sicrhau ein bod yn cytuno â hynny, pam na ollyngwch yr 13 arall a chyflwyno'r cynnig hwnnw'n unig? Blaenoriaethu yw hynny, sef cymryd o ddifrif y gwaith o fod yn wrthblaid. Os cyfunwch hyn â'r holl faterion eraill ynghylch mastiau telathrebu ac atomfeydd, ni chewch eich cymryd o ddifrif. Dyna sy'n ei wneud yn gawdel.

David Melding: Brif Weinidog, ni chredaf eich bod yn sylweddoli mor flinedig yr ydych yn swnio weithiau. Nid wyf wedi eich beirniadu. Gallwn fod wedi newid gŕ go iawn a dweud eich bod yn anfodlon cymryd y broses o ddiwygio iechyd meddwl o ddifrif. Nid wyf wedi gwneud hynny, ac nid oes gennyf reswm dros gredu, y tu hwnt i wleidyddiaeth ymosodgar, mai dyna fyddai eich barn ystyriol. Ond, na, yr ydych am ateb

tried to explain to you, you may not think that we are offering a coherent programme for Government, but that is the rationale that we have tried to propose. If you do not think that it is coherent, you have every right to say so, but you are not on very good ground when you come to the Assembly with just two measures of your own. That shows you the limitations of what you are prepared to do with what is left of your mandate.

Owen John Thomas: Hoffwn ganolbwyntio ar y gwelliant sy'n gofyn am wneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl genedlaethol i Gymru gyfan. Ym mis Mawrth 2000, yr oeddwn yn falch o gyflwyno cynnig i wneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl genedlaethol, sef cynnig a basiwyd yn unfrydol. Yr oedd yn fath o brawf litmws i'r Llywodraeth, sydd wastad yn ymffrostio yn y fantais o gael y Blaid Lafur mewn grym yng Nghaerdydd ac yn Llundain oherwydd eu bod yn gallu cydweithio â'i gilydd. Yr oeddwn yn siomedig, flwyddyn wedi pasio'r cynnig, fod y Prif Weinidog wedi mynd i San Steffan a churo ar ddrws Tony Blair gyda sbwng ac wedi dod yn ôl gan ddweud nad oedd wedi agor y drws ac felly nad oedd wedi gallu gofyn iddo ynghylch cael Dydd Gŵyl Dewi fel gŵyl genedlaethol.

Yr ydym wedi ail-ofyn y cwestiwn sawl blwyddyn ers hynny, ond yr un ateb a gafwyd: 'Nid yw Llywodraeth Lloegr yn fodlon rhoi caniatâd i Gymru fach gael Dydd Gŵyl Dewi fel gŵyl genedlaethol'. Mae hynny'n sen ac yn sarhad ar Gymru.

5.00 p.m.

Ond, beth yw ymateb y Llywodraeth i hynny? Mae'n fodlon ei dderbyn. Mae'n fodlon cael ei thrin fel pobl israddol. Nid yw'n colli ei thymher; mae'n rhaid iddi gadw yn dawel o flaen ei meistri yn San Steffan. Mae hynny'n warthus. Mae Cymru yn wlad sydd â hanes gyfoethog a phobl ddawnus, ac mae'n wlad brydferth. Pam yr ydym yn cadw hyn yn gyfrinach? Dylem sôn wrth y byd am Gymru. Dylem ddatlu Dydd Gŵyl Dewi a gwneud rhywbeth mawr ohono fel bod pobl mewn gwledydd lle mae nifer o Gymry wedi symud yno i fyw yn medru gwneud yr un peth, yn debyg i'r Gwyddelod a Gŵyl San

gyda'r cyhuddiad o gawdel. Fel y ceisiais esbonio wrthy, efallai nad ydych yn credu ein bod yn cynnig rhaglen ystyrlon ar gyfer y Llywodraeth, ond dyna'r rhesymeg yr ydym wedi ceisio'i chynnig. Os nad ydych yn credu ei bod yn ystyrlon, mae gennych hawl i ddweud hynny, ond nid ydych ar dir cadarn pan ddewch i'r Cynulliad gyda dim ond dau fesur eich hun. Mae hynny'n dangos cyfyngiadau'r hyn yr ydych yn barod i'w wneud â'r hyn sy'n weddill o'ch mandad.

Owen John Thomas: I wish to concentrate on the amendment that asks for St David's Day to be established as a national holiday for the whole of Wales. In March 2000, I was proud to propose a motion to make St David's Day a national holiday, a motion that was passed unanimously. That was a kind of litmus test for the Government, which always boasts about the benefits of having a Labour Government in Cardiff and in London because they can collaborate. I was disappointed, a year after this motion was passed, that the First Minister has been to Westminster and knocked on Tony Blair's door with a sponge and has come back to say that he had not answered the door, so he could not ask him about making St David's Day a national holiday.

We have repeated this question many times since then, but the response has always been the same: 'The Government in England is not prepared to let little old Wales have St David's Day as a national holiday'. That is a snub and an affront to Wales.

But what is the Government's reaction to that? It is happy to accept it. It is happy to be treated as second class. It does not lose its temper; it has to keep quiet for its masters in Westminster. That is shameful. Wales has a rich history and talented people, and it is a beautiful country. Why do we keep this a secret? We should tell the world about Wales. We should celebrate St David's Day and make it an occasion, so that people in other countries, where many Welsh people have settled, can do the same, like the Irish on St Patrick's Day. Mr Davies, the man who is trying to develop our economy—though he is

Padrig. Mae Mr Davies, y dyn sy'n ceisio datblygu ein heconomi—er nad yw'n gwneud hynny'n effeithiol iawn—yn chwerthin, ond nid wyf yn gwybod pam, oherwydd nid oes dim iddo chwerthin amdano.

Mae'r mwyafrif yr Aelodau yn dal i gredu ei bod yn bwysig ein bod yn gwneud Dydd Gŵyl Dewi yn ŵyl genedlaethol, ond dywed rhai na fyddai hynny'n dda i fusnes. Os yw hyn yn llwyddiannus—a rhaid inni gael y weledigaeth a'r ewyllys i'w wneud yn llwyddiannus—bydd nifer o fusnesau yn elwa; byddai tafardai, gwestai a bwytai yn llawn, ynghyd â neuaddau adloniant. Byddai'n gyfle inni ddod â chymunedau at ei gilydd yn ein pentrefi, trefi a'n dinasoedd, ac yn gyfle i gynnwys pobl o wahanol gefndiroedd wrth iddynt wylwio pobl yn gorymdeithio drwy'r dref ar eu *floats* ac ati. Mae cyfle i werthu Cymru i'r byd, ond mae'n rhaid ichi gael hyder yng Nghymru er mwyn gwneud rhywbeth â hyn. Pleidleisiwch dros y gwelliant, os gwelwch yn dda.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): This should have been an important debate during a period of transition, but I am afraid that it has been a missed opportunity for us all to acknowledge the progress and achievement in which you have all played a part. As the First Minister said in his opening remarks, from 2007, the Government of Wales Bill will provide the Assembly with new opportunities and mechanisms for legislative action to meet Welsh needs and underpin made-in-Wales policies. We have heard a lot today about what those policies could be, approved in this Chamber by the Assembly.

It is right that we acknowledge the seven Wales-only Bills already passed. Earlier, we had a very important statement about the annual report of the Children's Commissioner for Wales. We would not have had that report if we had not pioneered the Children's Commissioner for Wales Act 2001, which the whole Assembly signed up to. We have had six other Bills, the most important being the Government of Wales Bill, which is now proceeding through Parliament.

I am glad, Nick, that you referred to

not doing a very effective job—is laughing, but I do not know why, since there is nothing to laugh about.

The majority of Members still believe that it is important for us to make St David's Day a national holiday, but some say it would not be good for business. If this is successful—and we need the vision and the will to make it successful—many businesses will benefit; pubs, hotels and restaurants would be full, along with entertainment venues. It would be an opportunity for us to bring communities together within our villages, towns and cities, and an opportunity to include people from different backgrounds as they watch people moving in procession through the town on their floats, and so on. There is an opportunity to sell Wales to the world, but you must have confidence in Wales in order to do something with this. Please vote for the amendment.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Dylai hon fod wedi bod yn ddadl bwysig yn ystod cyfnod o drosglwyddo, ond ofnaf ein bod wedi colli cyfle i bob un ohonom gydnabod y cynnydd a'r llwyddiannau y mae pob un ohonoch wedi chwarae rhan ynddynt. Fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog yn ei sylwadau agoriadol, ar ôl 2007 bydd Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn rhoi cyfleoedd a dulliau newydd i'r Cynulliad ddeddfu er mwyn diwallu anghenion Cymru ac ategu polisiau wedi eu llunio yng Nghymru. Clywsom lawer o sôn heddiw am yr hyn a allai'r polisiau hynny fod, wedi eu cymeradwyo yn y Siambr hon gan y Cynulliad.

Mae'n briodol inni gydnabod y saith Mesur i Gymru'n unig sydd eisoes wedi'u pasio. Yn gynharach, cawsom ddatganiad pwysig iawn am adroddiad blynyddol Comisiynydd Plant Cymru. Ni fyddem wedi cael yr adroddiad hwnnw oni bai inni arloesi gyda Deddf Comisiynydd Plant Cymru 2001, a gymeradwywyd gan y Cynulliad cyfan. Yr ydym wedi cael chwe Mesur arall, a'r pwysicaf yw Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru, sydd bellach ar ei hynt drwy'r Senedd.

Yr wyf yn falch, Nick, ichi gyfeirio at dai—

housing—you focused on a policy issue—because we are concerned about the lack of affordable social housing in Wales, and we are concerned that the right to buy has resulted in a 45 per cent reduction in housing stock. This is about measures to address areas of housing pressure. That is what we have to discuss in terms of taking our powers through.

I hope, Ieuan, that all opposition leaders will recognise that we have many new opportunities. Your amendments will provide new routes for policy and proposals through our Orders in Council and Assembly measures. However, you do not seek to distinguish between what could be new opportunities in the Government of Wales Bill and what are areas of policy that are not devolved and in which we have to seek a transfer of function. I will move on to that point in a minute.

Mark Isherwood: I would like to refer to your comment on housing and the suspension of the right to buy. This illustrates that this is placebo politics. All you are doing is appearing to address a housing crisis in Wales without administering the cure that we urgently need. The Chartered Institute of Housing Cymru states that we need 35,000 affordable houses just to meet the problem that we have now. The suspension of the right to buy will, on average, not deliver a single extra house for 10 years; that is what the independent research tells us. Why have you so dramatically cut investment in social housing, by three quarters in terms of new dwellings provided, and why are you not taking urgent measures to deal with that rather than practising these gesture politics which betray the people out there who are suffering in deplorable housing conditions?

Jane Hutt: We are now getting into the clear political dividing lines in this Chamber in terms of who is going to deliver for the people who need affordable social housing but who have been denied it as a result of your policies. It is your policies that led to the decimation of affordable social housing.

To be more positive, let us consider how we can take this forward. David, let us face it, there will of course be a great deal of

yr oeddech yn canolbwyntio ar bolisi—am ein bod yn pryderu am y prinder tai cymdeithasol fforddiadwy yng Nghymru. Ac yr ydym yn pryderu bod yr hawl i brynu wedi golygu gostyngiad o 45 y cant yn y stoc tai. Mae a wnelo hyn â mesurau i ymdrin ag ardaloedd lle mae pwysau o ran tai. Dyna y mae'n rhaid inni ei drafod o ran gweithredu ein pwerau.

Gobeithio, Ieuan, y bydd pob un o arweinwyr y gwrthbleidiau yn cydnabod bod gennym lawer o gyfleoedd newydd. Bydd eich gwelliannau yn ffyrdd newydd ar gyfer polisi a chynigion drwy ein Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor a mesurau'r Cynulliad. Fodd bynnag, nid ydych yn ceisio gwahaniaethu rhwng cyfleoedd posibl newydd ym Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru a'r meysydd polisi nad ydynt wedi'u datganoli a lle y mae'n rhaid inni ofyn am drosglwyddo swyddogaeth. Dof at y pwynt hwnnw ymhen munud.

Mark Isherwood: Hoffwn gyfeirio at eich sylw am dai ac atal yr hawl i brynu. Dengys hyn mai gwleidyddiaeth ffug yw hon. Y cyfan a wnewch yw ymddangos fel pe baech yn ymdrin ag argyfwng tai yng Nghymru heb roi'r ateb y mae arnom ei angen yn ddybryd. Dywed Sefydliad Tai Siartredig Cymru fod angen 35,000 o dai fforddiadwy arnom, a hynny i ddatrys ein problem bresennol yn unig. Ni fydd atal yr hawl i brynu, ar gyfartaledd, yn darparu'r un tŷ ychwanegol am 10 mlynedd; dyna a ddywed ymchwil annibynnol wrthym. Pam yr ydych wedi lleihau buddsoddiad mewn tai cymdeithasol cymaint, sef tri chwarter o ran yr anheddau newydd a ddarperir, a pham nad ydych yn cymryd camau brys i ymdrin â hynny, yn hytrach nag arddel y wleidyddiaeth ffug hon sy'n bradychu'r bobl hynny sy'n dioddef oherwydd amodau tai gresynus?

Jane Hutt: Yr ydym bellach yn cyrraedd y ffiniau gwleidyddol clir yn y Siambr hon o ran pwy sy'n mynd i wneud gwahaniaeth i'r bobl y mae arnynt angen tai cymdeithasol fforddiadwy ond nad ydynt wedi'u cael o ganlyniad i'ch polisiau chi. Eich polisiau chi a ddinistriodd dai cymdeithasol fforddiadwy.

I fod yn fwy cadarnhaol, gadewch inni ystyried sut y gallwn weithredu ar hyn. David, rhaid inni fod yn onest, bydd llawer o

consensus on the way forward on our mental health services. We discuss those a great deal in the Chamber in relation to our mental health national service framework, and there will be further opportunities to do that. New opportunities are coming before us and it is appropriate that we consider them.

To acknowledge what Elin said, there are several non-devolved matters that we cannot take forward without a transfer of the relevant executive functions to Welsh Ministers. That is the case with the amendments relating to the police, energy and bank holidays. The latter is a tired request, Owen John, which you keep bringing back to the Chamber.

Let us recognise those issues that we can discuss. For example, there is already discussion between the Welsh Assembly Government and the UK Government on energy and the transfer of functions under the Electricity Act 1989. Let us be grown up. Surely, you understand the difference between a debate on bids on primary legislation and the opportunities before us in terms of Orders in Council and our new legislative opportunities. I say to Elin again that it is important to acknowledge that the amendments have given us the opportunity to say, 'Look at what has happened as a result of the Stewart report and the precautionary principle?' We have made amendments to planning legislation to safeguard children in relation to the prior approval of applications for Tetra masts in our communities.

Nick Bourne: Thank you for giving way, Minister. My point relates to the mental health provision, on which you said that it is possible to develop a consensus. You may be regretting the words of the First Minister. I think that you were present when he referred to the opposition amendments as a ragbag and penny-in-the-slot polemics. In this consensual mode, will you therefore support that amendment so that we can move forward? Otherwise, your words are not matched by your deeds and your consensual approach is not matched by consensual acts. Will you give way on that?

gytundeb barn, wrth gwrs, am y ffordd ymlaen yn ein gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl. Trafodwn y rhain yn aml yn y Siambr mewn perthynas â'n fframwaith gwasanaeth cenedlaethol ar gyfer iechyd, a bydd cyfleoedd eraill i wneud hynny. Mae gennym gyfleoedd newydd, ac mae'n briodol inni eu hystyried.

I gydnabod yr hyn a ddywedodd Elin, mae llawer mater heb eu datganoli na allwn weithredu arnynt heb i'r swyddogaethau gweithredol perthnasol gael eu trosglwyddo i Weinidogion Cymru. Mae hynny'n wir am y gwelliannau'n ymwneud â'r heddlu, ynni a gwyliau banc. Mae'r un olaf, Owen John, yn hen gais yr ydych yn ei godi yn y Siambr dro ar ôl tro.

Gadewch inni gydnabod y materion hynny y gallwn eu trafod. Er enghraifft, mae trafod eisoes rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a Llywodraeth y DU ar ynni a throsglwyddo swyddogaethau o dan Ddeddf Trydan 1989. Gadewch inni fod yn aeddfed. Rhaid eich bod yn deall y gwahaniaeth rhwng dadl ar gynigion ar gyfer deddfwriaeth sylfaenol a'r cyfleoedd sydd ger ein bron o ran Gorchmynion yn y Cyfrin Gyngor a'n cyfleoedd deddfwriaethol newydd. Dywedaf wrth Elin unwaith eto ei bod yn bwysig cydnabod bod y gwelliannau wedi rhoi'r cyfle inni ddweud, 'Edrychwch ar yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd o ganlyniad i adroddiad Stewart a'r egwyddor rhagofal?' Yr ydym wedi diwygio deddfwriaeth gynllunio i ddiogelu plant mewn perthynas â chymeradwyo ceisiadau ymlaen llaw am fastiau Tetra yn ein cymunedau.

Nick Bourne: Diolch am ildio, Weinidog. Mae fy mhwynt yn ymwneud â'r ddarpariaeth iechyd meddwl, pan yn dweud ei bod yn bosibl cael cytundeb barn. Efallai ei bod yn edifar gennych am eiriau'r Prif Weinidog. Credaf eich bod yn bresennol pan gyfeiriodd at welliannau'r gwrthbleidiau fel cawdel a chodi ysgyfarnog. Yn y ffordd gydsyniol hon, a fyddwch felly yn cefnogi'r gwelliant hwnnw fel y gallwn symud ymlaen? Fel arall, nid yw eich gweithredoedd yn cyd-fynd â'ch geiriau, ac nid yw eich gweithredoedd cydsyniol yn cyd-fynd â'ch ymagwedd gydsyniol. A ildiwch ar hynny?

Jane Hutt: The people of Wales want to see that we are capable—and I am sure that you will want to ensure that they see you as being capable—of understanding the difference between quality and quantity in terms of your scatter-gun approach to policy and moving forward on the basis of evidence, scrutiny and assessing how we can make genuine changes as a result of our new opportunities through the Government of Wales Bill. People out there want to listen to what the Assembly, using the Government of Wales Bill, can take forward as a result of these opportunities.

On framework opportunities, the First Minister clarified the opportunities in relation to the Health Bill, and I understand that there was much discussion in the Education and Lifelong Learning Committee this morning about the potential for education in terms of transport and school meals in the framework powers that we now have as a result of the Government of Wales Bill and Labour Governments in Westminster and Wales taking this forward.

Finally, let us recognise that the Government of Wales Bill will provide an opportunity to deliver new powers to deliver prosperity, opportunity, fair play and social justice for the people of Wales. Safeguarding our supply of social housing is an important start. We have ambition for the people of Wales, but do you? We intend to deliver for the people of Wales, but do you?

Jane Hutt: Mae pobl Cymru am weld ein bod yn gallu deall—ac yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod am sicrhau eu bod yn gweld eich bod chi'n gallu deall—y gwahaniaeth rhwng ansawdd a maint yn eich ymagwedd amhenodol tuag at bolisi, a symud ymlaen ar sail tystiolaeth, craffu ac asesu sut y gallwn wneud newidiadau gwirioneddol o ganlyniad i'n cyfleoedd newydd drwy Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru. Mae pobl am wrando ar yr hyn y gall y Cynulliad, gan ddefnyddio Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru, ei gyflwyno o ganlyniad i'r cyfleoedd hyn.

O ran cyfleoedd fframwaith, eglurodd y Prif Weinidog y cyfleoedd mewn perthynas â'r Mesur Iechyd, a deallaf fod llawer o drafod yn y Pwyllgor Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes y bore yma ynghylch y potensial i'r maes addysg o ran cludiant a phrydau bwyd ysgol yn y pwerau fframwaith sydd gennym bellach o ganlyniad i Fesur Llywodraeth Cymru a Llywodraethau Llafur San Steffan a Chymru yn gweithredu ar hyn.

I gloi, gadewch inni gydnabod y bydd Mesur Llywodraeth Cymru yn gyfle i ddarparu pwerau newydd i sicrhau ffyniant, cyfle, chwarae teg a chyfiawnder cymdeithasol i bobl Cymru. Mae diogelu ein tai cymdeithasol yn gam cyntaf pwysig. Mae gennym ni uchelgais ar gyfer pobl Cymru, ond beth amdanoch chi? Yr ydym ni'n bwriadu gwneud gwahaniaeth i bobl Cymru, ond a ydych chi?

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 17, Ymatal 5, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 1: For 17, Abstain 5, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet

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, Famsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina

Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

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

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
 The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
 Francis, Lisa
 Graham, William
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 16, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 2: For 16, Abstain 6, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 German, Michael
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:

The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

5.10 p.m.

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 36.
Amendment 3: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 36.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 4: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 31.
Amendment 4: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 31.*

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol o blaid:

Pleidleisiodd yr Aelodau canlynol yn erbyn:

The following Members voted for:

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

The following Members voted against:

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 5: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 5: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 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
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri

Wood, Leanne

Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 6: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 6: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 7: O blaid 18, Ymatal 6, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 7: For 18, Abstain 6, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary

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

Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Bourne, Nick
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan

Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.

Gwelliant 8: O blaid 15, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 38.
Amendment 8: For 15, Abstain 0, Against 38.

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bourne, Nick
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw

Lloyd, Val
 Melding, David
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Williams, Brynle

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 9: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 9: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Williams, Brynle
 Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise
 James, Irene
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 10: O blaid 9, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 44.
 Amendment 10: For 9, Abstain 0, Against 44.*

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

Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Francis, Lisa

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

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

Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Williams, Brynle

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, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Ann
 Jones, Carwyn
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lewis, Huw
 Lloyd, David
 Lloyd, Val
 Mewies, Sandy
 Morgan, Rhodri
 Neagle, Lynne
 Pugh, Alun
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Sargeant, Carl
 Sinclair, Karen
 Thomas, Catherine
 Thomas, Gwenda
 Thomas, Owen John
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
 Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 12: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
 Amendment 12: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Elin
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Lloyd, David

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

Andrews, Leighton
 Barrett, Lorraine
 Butler, Rosemary
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Dunwoody, Tamsin
 Essex, Sue
 Gibbons, Brian
 Gregory, Janice
 Griffiths, John
 Gwyther, Christine
 Hart, Edwina
 Hutt, Jane
 Idris Jones, Denise

Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

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

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 13: O blaid 13, Ymatal 11, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 13: For 13, Abstain 11, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
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
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

Ymataliodd yr Aelodau canlynol:
The following Members abstained:

Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

Wood, Leanne

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 14: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 14: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Williams, Brynle
Wood, Leanne

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Gibbons, Brian
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

Motion (NDM2975): to propose that

*the National Assembly for Wales acting
under Standing Order No. 33.9*

*1. endorses the Cabinet's proposals for Bills
in the next parliamentary session as set out in
the document laid in Table Office on 21
March 2006;*

*2. requests the Cabinet to pursue these
proposals with the UK Government and press
for primary legislation which reflects the
particular needs of Wales and respects the
role of the Assembly.*

Cynnig (NDM2975): cynnig bod

*Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru, gan
weithredu'n unol â Rheol Sefydlog Rhif 33.9:*

*1. yn cadarnhau cynigion y Cabinet ar gyfer
Mesurau yn y sesiwn seneddol nesaf fel y'u
nodir yn y ddogfen a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa
Gyflwyno ar 21 Mawrth 2006;*

*2. yn gofyn i'r Cabinet drafod y cynigion hyn
ymhellach gyda Llywodraeth y DU ac yn
pwysu am ddeddfwriaeth sylfaenol sy'n
adlewyrchu anghenion neilltuol Cymru ac yn
parchu rôl y Cynulliad.*

Cynnig (NDM2975): O blaid 42, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 11.

Motion (NDM2975): For 42, Abstain 0, Against 11.

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Black, Peter
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
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, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Elin
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

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

Bates, Mick
Bourne, Nick
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Williams, Brynle

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

The Deputy Presiding Officer: That brings today's proceedings to a close. **Y Dirprwy Lywydd:** Daw hynny â chyfarfod heddiw i ben.

*Daeth y cyfarfod i ben am 5.14 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.14 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)