



**Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru
Cofnod y Trafodion**

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

**Dydd Mawrth, 16 Mai 2006
Tuesday, 16 May 2006**

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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.*

Datganiad gan y Llywydd Statement by the Presiding Officer

Y Llywydd: Croesawaf y ddirprwyaeth o Gymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad, sydd yma heddiw. Croeso i'r Senedd. [*Cymeradwyaeth.*]

The Presiding Officer: I welcome the delegation from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, which is here today. Welcome to the Senedd. [*Applause.*]

Cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog Questions to the First Minister

Hyrwyddo Cerddoriaeth The Promotion of Music

C1 Owen John Thomas: Pa gamau mae'r Llywodraeth yn eu cymryd i hyrwyddo cerddoriaeth yn ysgolion Cymru? OAQ1532(FM)

Q1 Owen John Thomas: What steps is the Welsh Assembly Government taking to promote music in schools in Wales? OAQ1532(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog (Rhodri Morgan): Mae cerddoriaeth yn elfen bwysig o'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol, a chaiff ei hastudio yn orfodol gan bawb hyd at gyfnod allweddol 3, ac yna ddewis o gyfnod allweddol 4 ymlaen. Mae Jane Davidson wedi ysgrifennu at awdurdodau addysg lleol i dynnu eu sylw at adolygiad Estyn o'r gronfa datblygu cerddoriaeth, a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar.

The First Minister (Rhodri Morgan): Music is an important element of the national curriculum and is compulsory for all up to key stage 3, and is studied by choice from key stage 4 onwards. Jane Davidson wrote to local education authorities to draw their attention to Estyn's recently published review of the music development fund.

Owen John Thomas: The Minister for Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills recently informed me that a decision was taken in 2004 that funding for music should be transferred into the unhypothecated local government revenue settlement in 2005-06. She also stated that local authorities are diverting money earmarked for music into other funds and for other activities. These statements are contradictory. Bearing in mind the contribution of music to the cultural heritage of Wales, will you act to ensure that the Welsh Assembly Government makes adequate financial provision for music in our schools?

Owen John Thomas: Dywedodd y Gweinidog dros Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau wrthyf yn ddiweddar i benderfyniad gael ei wneud yn 2004 y dylid trosglwyddo cyllid ar gyfer cerddoriaeth i'r setliad refeniw llywodraeth leol oedd heb ei neilltuo yn 2005-06. Dywedodd hefyd fod awdurdodau lleol yn arallgyfeirio arian a glustnodwyd ar gyfer cerddoriaeth i gronfeydd eraill ac ar gyfer gweithgareddau eraill. Mae'r gosodiadau hyn yn gwrth-ddweud ei gilydd. O gofio cyfraniad cerddoriaeth i etifeddiaeth ddiwylliannol Cymru, a weithredwch i sicrhau y gwna Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ddarpariaeth ariannol ddigonol ar gyfer cerddoriaeth yn ein hysgolion?

The First Minister: We do. Instead of there being the usual three years of ring-fenced funding, we extended the ring-fenced music development fund to six years, because of its

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn gwneud hynny. Yn lle cael y tair blynedd arferol o gyllid wedi'i neilltuo, estynasom y gronfa datblygu cerddoriaeth wedi'i neilltuo i chwe

great success. However, in the end it was blended in, and additional money provided through the revenue support grant. Money earmarked for music development, when it is ring-fenced, will be spent on music development. Once it ceases to be ring-fenced, it can still be earmarked, and you can still see how much additional money local authorities have for it, but they do not have to spend it on music as they had to during the six years when the money was ring-fenced.

Mark Isherwood: The fact remains that Estyn has identified cuts in provision caused by reduced funding and the transfer of the funding to local authority budgets. What action, if any, do you propose to reinstate that funding, and will you recognise that falsely inflating the local authority revenue support grant with money previously ring-fenced for certain services is bound to lead to cuts in those services by cash-strapped local authorities, which are having to prioritise elsewhere?

The First Minister: The report does refer to the fact that there has been a fall in expenditure since the peak of music development fund support in 2002-03, but does not present evidence that the expenditure fell last year as a direct result of the transfer into revenue support grant. Every citizen, parent and everyone interested in music simply has to look at the green book and they will know exactly how much additional money was in the revenue support grant for their local authority as a result of the transfer of the music development fund into the revenue support grant. They can then challenge their local authority on whether it is spending that money on music and, if it is not, why not.

blynedd, oherwydd ei llwyddiant mawr. Fodd bynnag, yn y diwedd, cafodd ei chyfuno, a darparwyd arian ychwanegol drwy'r grant cynnal refeniw. Caiff arian sydd wedi'i glustnodi ar gyfer datblygu cerddoriaeth, pan fydd wedi'i neilltuo, ei wario ar ddatblygu cerddoriaeth. Pan fo heb ei neilltuo, gellir ei glustnodi o hyd, a gallwch weld o hyd faint o arian ychwanegol sydd gan awdurdodau lleol ar ei gyfer, ond nid oes rhaid iddynt ei wario ar gerddoriaeth fel yr oedd yn rhaid iddynt yn ystod y chwe blynedd pan oedd yr arian wedi'i neilltuo.

Mark Isherwood: Erys y ffaith bod Estyn wedi gweld toriadau yn y ddarpariaeth sydd wedi'u hachosi gan lai o gyllid a throsglwyddo'r cyllid i gyllidebau awdurdodau lleol. Beth y bwriadwch ei wneud, os ydych yn bwriadu gwneud unrhyw beth, i adfer y cyllid hwnnw, ac a wneud gydnabod bod chwyddo grant cynnal refeniw'r awdurdodau lleol mewn modd ffug gydag arian a oedd gynt wedi'i neilltuo ar gyfer gwasanaethau penodol yn sicr o arwain at doriadau yn y gwasanaethau hynny gan awdurdodau lleol tlawd, sydd yn gorfod rhoi eu blaenoriaethau mewn manau eraill?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r adroddiad yn cyfeirio at y ffaith bod gostyngiad wedi bod mewn gwariant ers anterth cymorth y gronfa datblygu cerddoriaeth yn 2002-03, ond nid yw'n cyflwyno tystiolaeth bod y gwariant wedi cwmpo y llynedd o ganlyniad uniongyrchol i'r trosglwyddo i'r grant cynnal refeniw. Dim ond edrych ar y llyfr gwyrdd sydd raid i bob dinesydd, rhiant a phawb sydd â diddordeb mewn cerddoriaeth a chânt wybod yn union faint o arian ychwanegol a oedd yn y grant cynnal refeniw i'w hawdurdod lleol yn sgîl trosglwyddo'r gronfa datblygu cerddoriaeth i'r grant cynnal refeniw. Wedyn gallant herio'u hawdurdod lleol ynghylch a ydyw'n gwario'r arian hwnnw ar gerddoriaeth, ac os nad ydyw, pam nad yw'n gwneud hynny.

Y Sector Gwirfoddol The Voluntary Sector

Q2. William Graham: Will the First Minister make a statement on the contribution of the voluntary sector to the lives of the people of Wales? OAQ1533(FM)

C2 William Graham: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am gyfraniad y sector gwirfoddol i fywydau pobl Cymru? OAQ1533(FM)

The First Minister: The voluntary sector makes a huge contribution to the quality of life in communities across Wales. Across all ministerial portfolios we are investing some £107 million directly into voluntary organisations this year alone.

William Graham: I am sure that you will be aware of the contribution of the leisure and tourism industry to the Welsh economy, and the invaluable role played by the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, which is entirely supported by voluntary contributions. Could you provide any assistance for the RNLI in Wales this year?

The First Minister: I will have to write to you about that, but I certainly admire the work done by the RNLI. I seem to recall that Jane Hutt and I both went on an RNLI vessel out of Barry harbour. The crew even allowed me to take the wheel for about five miles—much to my surprise I managed to keep the vehicle afloat—until they thought I was getting a little close to Sully hospital. I am a great admirer of the RNLI, and long may it continue. However, I will have to write to you as regards any funding issues that it may have.

Janice Gregory: Creation Community Development Ltd, based in the Garw valley in my constituency, has recently launched its Timecentre initiative, through which members earn time credits by volunteering for activities that help the community. Timecentre members are then able to spend their time credits on attending social and cultural events, hiring rooms or on meals at Creation. Do you agree that this unique project, the first of its type, is an excellent way of encouraging more people to volunteer in their local communities while building a new sense of ownership and inclusion?

The First Minister: Indeed. That sounds like a classic example of the kind of innovative approach to volunteering that the voluntary sector is famous for. It would be difficult for

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r sector gwirfoddol yn gwneud cyfraniad aruthrol i ansawdd bywyd mewn cymunedau ar hyd a lled Cymru. Ar draws pob portffolio gweinidogol yr ydym yn buddsoddi rhyw £107 miliwn yn uniongyrchol mewn cyrff gwirfoddol eleni'n unig.

William Graham: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch yn ymwybodol o gyfraniad y diwydiant hamdden a thwristiaeth i economi Cymru, a'r rhan amhrisiadwy a chwaraeir gan Sefydliad Cenedlaethol Brenhinol y Badau Achub, a gynhelir yn gyfan gwbl gan gyfraniadau gwirfoddol. A allwch gynnig unrhyw gymorth i'r RNLI yng Nghymru eleni?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd yn rhaid imi ysgrifennu atoch ynglŷn â hynny, ond yn sicr yr wyf yn edmygu'r gwaith a wneir gan yr RNLI. Cofiaf i Jane Hutt a mi fynd ar un o fadau'r RNLI allan o harbwr y Barri. Gadawodd y criw i mi gymryd y llyw hyd yn oed am ryw bum milltir—er mawr syndod imi llwyddais i gadw'r cerbyd ar wyneb y dŵr—nes iddynt feddwl fy mod yn mynd braidd yn agos at Ysbyty Sili. Yr wyf yn edmygydd mawr o'r RNLI, a hir oes iddo. Fodd bynnag, bydd yn rhaid imi ysgrifennu atoch ynglŷn ag unrhyw broblemau o ran cyllid a all fod ganddo.

Janice Gregory: Mae Creation Community Development Ltd, sydd â'i ganolfan yng Nghwm Garw yn fy etholaeth, wedi lansio'i fenter Canolfan Amser yn ddiweddar, lle y gall aelodau ennill credydau amser drwy wirfoddoli ar gyfer gweithgareddau sydd yn helpu'r gymuned. Wedyn gall aelodau'r Ganolfan Amser wario'u credydau amser ar fynychu digwyddiadau cymdeithasol a diwylliannol, llogi ystafelloedd neu ar brydau bwyd yn Creation. A ydych yn cytuno bod y prosiect unigryw hwn, y cyntaf o'i fath, yn ffordd wych o annog rhagor o bobl i wirfoddoli yn eu cymunedau lleol gan ddatblygu ymdeimlad newydd o berchenogaeth a chynhwysiant?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yn wir. Mae hynny'n swnio fel enghraifft glasurol o'r math o agwedd arloesol at wirfoddoli y mae'r sector gwirfoddol yn enwog amdani. Byddai'n

a local authority, or for our departments of Government, to come up with such a scheme. However, that is exactly what voluntary sector bodies can do and what we cannot do. They can come up with bright ideas and be flexible, and we want to see the richness that we have in Wales across the board in the voluntary sector maintained in order to encourage more such creative ideas.

The Leader of the Welsh Liberal Democrat Group (Michael German): May I turn your attention to the plight of carers? We read today that the Royal Gwent Hospital is to close 30 surgical beds, thereby losing those beds. I understand that that is because of a need to make cuts in order to make ends meet. So, to reduce costs, it is closing beds. That will mean a fallback upon those who have to care for people who would otherwise use the beds, and who will, as a result, not receive the care that they deserve. What extra support are you prepared to put in for the voluntary sector and for those who care in order to enable them to cope with the extra demand that will come their way?

The First Minister: You will know, Mike, that we follow a long-established practice of not making financial commitments on the hoof when answering questions here. It is not clear to me as to what the direct link is between your estimate of any additional burden falling on carers as a result of the reference that you make to what is happening as regards surgical beds in the Royal Gwent Hospital. If you would like to write to me about that, I will make sure that Brian Gibbons answers the question. I declare an interest, as I always do, in any matter relating to caring, as I am a part-time carer.

Michael German: Thank you for your answer, First Minister. However, I would hope that you would recognise that when people cannot get into hospital or are waiting to get into hospital and find that beds are not there because they have been closed to save money, you would be forced to depend on the voluntary sector and on those who care. This

anodd i awdurdod lleol, neu i'n hadrannau Llywodraeth, gyflwyno cynllun o'r fath. Fodd bynnag, dyna'n union beth y gall cyrff yn y sector gwirfoddol ei wneud ac na allwn ni ei wneud. Gallant gael syniadau da a bod yn hyblyg, ac mae arnom eisiau gweld y cyfoeth sydd gennym yng Nghymru yn gyffredinol yn y sector gwirfoddol yn cael ei gynnal er mwyn annog rhagor o syniadau creadigol o'r fath.

Arweinydd Grŵp Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru (Michael German): A gaf ddwyn eich sylw at sefyllfa gofalwyr? Darllenwn heddiw fod Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent am gau 30 gwely llawfeddygol, gan golli'r gwelyau hynny. Deallaf mai oherwydd bod angen cwtogi er mwyn cael dau ben llinyn ynghyd y gwneir hynny. Felly, er mwyn lleihau costau, mae'n cau gwelyau. Bydd hynny'n golygu bod y baich yn syrthio'n ôl ar y rhai sy'n gorfod gofalu am bobl a fyddai fel arall yn defnyddio'r gwelyau, ac a fydd, o ganlyniad, heb gael y gofal a haeddant. Pa gymorth ychwanegol yr ydych yn barod i'w roi i'r sector gwirfoddol ac i'r rhai sydd yn gofalu er mwyn eu galluogi i ymdopi â'r galw ychwanegol a ddaw i'w rhan?

Y Prif Weinidog: Byddwch yn gwybod, Mike, ein bod yn dilyn arfer sydd wedi'i hen sefydlu yma o beidio â gwneud ymrwymadau ariannol yn fyrfyfyr wrth ateb cwestiynau yn y fan hon. Nid yw'n eglur i mi beth yw'r cysylltiad uniongyrchol rhwng eich amcangyfrif o unrhyw faich ychwanegol sydd ar ofalwyr yn sgîl y cyfeiriad a wnewch at yr hyn sydd yn digwydd i welyau llawfeddygol yn Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent. Os dymunwch ysgrifennu ataf ynglŷn â hynny, gwnaf yn siŵr bod Brian Gibbons yn ateb y cwestiwn. Datganaf fuddiant, fel y gwnaf bob tro, mewn unrhyw fater yn ymwneud â gofalu, gan fy mod innau'n ofalwr rhan-amser.

Michael German: Diolch am eich ateb, Brif Weinidog. Fodd bynnag, gobeithio y sylweddolwch pan fydd pobl yn methu â chael mynediad i'r ysbyty neu'n aros i gael mynd i'r ysbyty ac yn canfod nad yw'r gwelyau yno oherwydd eu bod wedi'u cau er mwyn arbed arian, y caech eich gorfodi i ddibynnu ar y sector gwirfoddol ac ar rai

does not just apply to the Royal Gwent Hospital; there are constituents all around Wales who are concerned about their healthcare services. Those in Merthyr, for example, are concerned about the downgrading of Prince Charles Hospital and, last week, I met people in Pembrokeshire who are protesting about services at Withybush General Hospital. People are worried about their healthcare services. If these people do not get the care services that they want, this work will fall on the voluntary sector, will it not? Are you prepared to consider further resourcing the sector to make sure that carers are able to provide the services required of them due to the loss of local health services?

The First Minister: There were multiple connected, heroic, oppositionist assumptions there about additional burdens falling on carers because of this or because of that. It is almost like saying that we should be reducing grants to carers because of the record fall in long waiting lists over the past two years. I am not sure that I accept the connection that you are making. If you think that you can make the connections, please do so and please write to me or to Brian, and you will get a considered reply.

Michael German: Perhaps the real problem that we are facing is a lack of vision about the whole of the national health service in Wales. We have protest after protest, concern after concern, and worry after worry being recognised across Wales, so when will we have a statement from you or your Minister outlining the intention behind the destabilising of local health services? You are surely going about this the wrong way. Should we not have a proper vision from you and leadership from the top?

The First Minister: When we have seen this extraordinary fall over the past two years in the number of those waiting for out-patient or in-patient treatment, from a figure in the thousands to just 15, and, therefore, virtual

sydd yn gofalu. Nid mater perthnasol i Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent yn unig yw hyn; ceir etholwyr ar hyd a lled Cymru sydd yn bryderus am eu gwasanaethau gofal iechyd. Mae trigolion Merthyr, er enghraifft, yn bryderus ynghylch israddio Ysbyty'r Tywysog Charles, a'r wythnos diwethaf cyfarfûm â phobl yn sir Benfro sy'n protestio ynghylch gwasanaethau yn Ysbyty Cyffredinol Llwyn Helyg. Mae pobl yn poeni am eu gwasanaethau gofal iechyd. Os na chaiff y bobl hyn y gwasanaethau gofal y mae arnynt eu heisiau, bydd y gwaith hwn yn cael ei wneud gan y sector gwirfoddol, oni fydd? A ydych yn barod i ystyried rhoi adnoddau ychwanegol i'r sector i wneud yn siŵr y gall gofalwyr ddarparu'r gwasanaethau y bydd gofyn iddynt eu darparu oherwydd colli gwasanaethau iechyd lleol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr oedd llu o dybiaethau nodweddiadol o'r gwrthbleidiau, a'r rheini'n rhai arwrol a chysylltiad rhyngddynt, yn y fan honno ynglŷn â beichiau ychwanegol yn dod i ran gofalwyr oherwydd hyn neu oherwydd y llall. Mae bron fel dweud y dylem fod yn lleihau grantiau i ofalwyr oherwydd y cwmp mwyaf erioed yn y rhestrau aros dros y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf. Nid wyf yn siŵr a wyf yn derbyn y cysylltiad yr ydych yn ei wneud. Os ydych yn meddwl y gallwch wneud y cysylltiadau, gwnewch hynny da chi ac ysgrifennwch ataf fi neu Brian, ac fe gewch ateb ystyriol.

Michael German: Efallai mai'r wir broblem yr ydym yn ei hwynebu yw diffyg gweledigaeth ynghylch y cyfan o'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru. Gwelir protest ar ôl protest, pryder ar ôl pryder, a gofid ar ôl gofid ledled Cymru, felly pa bryd y cawn ddatganiad gennych chi neu eich Gweinidog yn amlinellu'r bwriad y tu ôl i ansefydlogi gwasanaethau iechyd lleol? Yr ydych yn mynd ati i wneud hyn yn y ffordd anghywir, siawns. Oni ddylem gael gweledigaeth go iawn gennych ac arweiniad o'r brig?

Y Prif Weinidog: A ninnau wedi gweld y cwmp rhyfeddol hwn yn y ddwy flynedd ddiwethaf yn nifer y rhai sydd yn aros am driniaeth i gleifion allanol neu fewnol, o ffigur yn y miloedd i ddim ond 15, ac felly,

elimination, I must ask myself, ‘What destabilisation?’. That is an extraordinary performance, and I would have thought that you would want to commend the way in which the NHS in Wales has reorganised itself in order to meet our interim commitments to securing that fall, which we have achieved. We have further commitments to take it down to eight months for both out-patient and in-patient maximum waits by 1 April 2007. Therefore, far from any destabilisation, the NHS in Wales has shown a clean pair of heels and has outdone what many opposition parties thought it could do. I want to commend the service for that.

2.10 p.m.

Catherine Thomas: First Minister, will you join me in acknowledging the work of the Llanelli branch of the Parkinson’s Disease Society, and the role that it plays in raising awareness of the disease? That was evident at its most recent event when the branch brought to my attention the work of the Younger Parkinson’s Network, which supports the one in 20 sufferers, out of more than 10,000 diagnosed in the UK each year, who are aged below 40. As Parkinson’s is often perceived to be a disease affecting only older people, do you agree that raising the profile of the Younger Parkinson’s Network is particularly important? [*Interruption.*] Do you also share my regret that opposition members find this disease so humorous?

The First Minister: Anyone observing our proceedings this afternoon who perhaps has a family member suffering from Parkinson’s will have noted exactly what you said in your final point. We all accept that the management of chronic conditions by a partnership involving the intelligent patient—who knows more about their disease than any doctor, at the end of the day—their families, carers, and the medical service, including those concerned with chronic disease management, such as community nurses, general practitioners and so on, and those involved in specialist care, is how we will solve the problems of the national health service and get a healthier society. We sometimes think of the NHS as dealing with

dim, i bob pwrpas, rhaid imi ofyn i mi fy hun, ‘Pa ansefydlogi?’. Mae hynny’n berfformiad rhyfeddol, a byddwn wedi tybio y byddech am gymeradwyo’r modd y mae’r GIG yng Nghymru wedi’i ad-drefnu’i hun er mwyn cyflawni ein hymrwymiaadau interim i sicrhau’r cwmp hwnnw, rhywbeth yr ydym wedi’i gyflawni. Mae gennym ymrwymiaadau pellach i’w ostwng i wyth mis o gyfnod aros mwyaf i gleifion allanol a mewol erbyn 1 Ebrill 2007. Felly, yn hytrach nag ansefydlogi, mae’r GIG yng Nghymru wedi brasgamu ymlaen ac wedi gwneud yn well nag y tybiai llawer o’r gwrthbleidiau y gallai wneud. Hoffwn gymeradwyo’r gwasanaeth am hynny.

Catherine Thomas: Brif Weinidog, a ymunwch â mi i gydnabod gwaith cangen Llanelli o Gymdeithas Clefyd Parkinson, a’r gwaith a wna i godi ymwybyddiaeth o’r clefyd? Yr oedd hynny’n amlwg yn ei digwyddiad diweddaraf pan dynnodd y gangen fy sylw at waith Rhwydwaith Clefyd Parkinson Pobl Iau, sydd yn cefnogi’r un dioddefwr o bob 20, o fwy na 10,000 a ganfyddir yn y Deyrnas Unedig bob blwyddyn, sydd dan 40 mlwydd oed. Gan y tybir yn aml mai clefyd sydd yn effeithio ar bobl hŷn yn unig yw clefyd Parkinson, a gytunwch fod codi proffil Rhwydwaith Clefyd Parkinson Pobl Iau’n arbennig o bwysig? [*Torri ar draws.*] A rannwch fy ngofid hefyd fod aelodau o’r gwrthbleidiau’n gweld yr afiechyd hwn mor ddirgrif?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd unrhyw un sydd yn gwylio’n trafodaeth y prynhawn yma ac sydd efallai ag aelod o’r teulu’n dioddef gan glefyd Parkinson wedi nodi beth yn union a ddywedasocho yn eich pwynt olaf. Yr ydym i gyd yn derbyn mai drwy reoli clefydau cronig drwy bartneriaeth yn cynnwys y claf deallus—a wŷr fwy am ei afiechyd na dim un meddyg, yn y pen draw—eu teuluoedd, gofalwyr, a’r gwasanaeth meddygol, gan gynnwys rhai sy’n ymwneud â rheoli clefydau cronig, fel nyrsys cymunedol, meddygon teulu ac yn y blaen, a’r rhai sy’n ymwneud â gofal arbenigol, y gwnawn ddatrys problemau’r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol a sicrhau cymdeithas iachach. Weithiau meddyliwn am y GIG fel corff sydd

only acute care, but most conditions requiring care are chronic, and Parkinson's is one of those. It is that partnership that we are looking for. I am glad that we finally got back to issues relating to the voluntary sector.

Leanne Wood: Much of the work carried out by the voluntary sector plugs the gap that exists in the public sector. Your Government's response to any gaps in public services is to provide funding for projects, and that has resulted in people having access to different services—or having no services—depending on where they live. Do you think that it is time that the voluntary sector is core-funded in recognition of the essential services that it provides to people, or do you think that there is scope within social services departments to do the necessary preventative work—if they were adequately funded?

The First Minister: I half agree with you, but only half. Allow me to explain on what I disagree with you. You make the statement that the voluntary sector is to 'plug the gaps', but I would not quite accept that definition. I would accept that the sector can redefine newly emerging problems better than the state sector—whether local, central or devolved government or whatever—simply because it can take a far more flexible approach. For the first five years of the redefinition of an emerging problem, the voluntary sector usually deals with it far better. The question then arises of whether that should be taken over by the state sector after the voluntary sector has proved the need and the best way of responding to it. That is one of those insoluble problems. Yes, in principle, they should be taken over by the state sector. The voluntary sector can then move on to a new problem that has emerged and that it has spotted but the state sector has not.

yn delio â gofal aciwt yn unig, ond cyflyrau cronig yw'r rhan fwyaf o gyflyrau sy'n gofyn am ofal, ac mae clefyd Parkinson yn un o'r rheini. Y bartneriaeth honno yw'r hyn yr ydym yn chwilio amdano. Yr wyf yn falch ein bod o'r diwedd wedi dod yn ôl at faterion sydd yn ymwneud â'r sector gwirfoddol.

Leanne Wood: Mae llawer o'r gwaith a wneir gan y sector gwirfoddol yn cau'r bwllch sy'n bodoli yn y sector cyhoeddus. Ymateb eich Llywodraeth chi i unrhyw fylchau mewn gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yw darparu cyllid ar gyfer prosiectau, a chanlyniad hynny yw bod pobl wedi cael mynediad at wahanol wasanaethau—neu heb gael gwasanaethau o gwbl—yn ôl lle y maent yn byw. A ydych yn credu ei bod yn bryd darparu cyllid craidd i'r sector gwirfoddol i gydnabod y gwasanaethau hanfodol y mae'n eu darparu i bobl, ynteu a ydych yn credu bod lle o fewn adrannau gwasanaethau cymdeithasol i wneud y gwaith ataliol angenrheidiol—pe caent gyllid digonol?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn hanner cytuno â chi, ond dim ond hanner. Gadewch imi esbonio'r hyn yr wyf yn anghytuno â chi yn ei gylch. Dywedwch mai 'cau'r bylchau' a wna'r sector gwirfoddol, ond ni fyddwn i'n derbyn y diffiniad hwnnw'n llawn. Derbyniat y gall y sector ailddiffinio problemau newydd a ddaw i'r amlwg yn well na sector y wladwriaeth—boed lywodraeth leol, ganolog neu ddatganoledig neu beth bynnag y bo—yn syml oherwydd y gall fynd ati mewn modd llawer mwy hyblyg. Yn ystod pum mlynedd cyntaf ailddiffinio problem sy'n codi, fel arfer bydd y sector gwirfoddol yn delio â hi'n llawer gwell. Cwyd y cwestiwn wedyn a ddylai sector y wladwriaeth gymryd yr awenau wedi i'r sector gwirfoddol brofi'r angen a'r ffordd orau o ymateb iddo. Un o'r problemau nad oes ateb iddynt yw honno. Dylent, mewn egwyddor, dylai'r awenau gael eu cymryd gan sector y wladwriaeth. Wedyn gall y sector gwirfoddol symud ymlaen at broblem newydd sydd wedi codi ac y mae wedi sylwi arni er nad yw sector y wladwriaeth wedi gwneud.

Cost Tanwydd The Cost of Fuel

Q3 Laura Anne Jones: Would the First **C3 Laura Anne Jones:** A fyddai'r Prif

Minister make a statement on how the cost of fuel impacts on rural communities in Wales?
OAQ1546(FM)

The First Minister: Although the Treasury is responsible for setting fuel duty rates, neither we nor the UK Government has a role in setting or regulating fuel prices for transport, which have a big impact in rural areas. All that I will say is that I believe that this present price spike, caused by the rocketing price of crude oil in international markets, is not having the same devastating effect as the previous two price spikes did, in 1973-74 and 1979-80.

Laura Anne Jones: Last month, petrol broke the £1-per-litre barrier in Wales, with many experts predicting that the situation was likely to get worse. High fuel tariffs are a massive burden for our farming communities, and rural areas as a whole, impacting on many rural dwellers, many of whom have lower-than-average incomes, and meaning that motorists end up paying disproportionately more of their income simply on getting to work or out and about. What representations are you making on behalf of rural Wales to the Chancellor on this? If you say that you have not done enough, please do more. Could you also represent rural Wales by asking him about the additional taxes on 4x4 vehicles, which are a necessity and not a luxury in rural Wales?

The First Minister: It was a previous leader of your party—about six or seven leaders ago, by now, I think—who said that you cannot buck the market; perhaps you could look up that reference. I do not think that it is possible to wish away a fuel price spike. As I say, I have lived through three such spikes, and you will have lived through two—in 1973-74 and 1979-80—which had disastrous effects on the economy in general. This one is being handled remarkably well, given that it is a savage price spike. If the international price of crude oil rockets to \$70 or \$75 a barrel, compared with \$30 or \$40 two years ago, it will have that effect, and it will have a differential effect in rural areas. However, in

Weinidog cystal â rhoi datganiad am effaith cost tanwydd ar gymunedau gwledig Cymru?
OAQ1546(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Er mai'r Trysorlys sydd yn gyfrifol am bennu cyfraddau treth tanwydd, nid oes gennym ni na Llywodraeth y Deyrnas Unedig ran mewn pennu na rheoleiddio prisiau tanwydd ar gyfer trafniadaeth, a gaiff effaith fawr mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Y cyfan a ddywedaf yw fy mod yn credu nad yw'r codiad mawr presennol yn y pris, a achosir gan y cynnydd aruthrol ym mhris olew crai yn y marchnadoedd rhyngwladol, yn cael yr un effaith ofnadwy ag a gafodd y ddau godiad mawr blaenorol, yn 1973-74 a 1979-80.

Laura Anne Jones: Y mis diwethaf, cododd pris petrol i dros £1 y litr yng Nghymru, gyda llawer o arbenigwyr yn darogan bod y sefyllfa'n debygol o waethygu. Mae prisiau tanwydd uchel yn faich aruthrol i'n cymunedau ffermio, ac ardaloedd gwledig yn gyffredinol, gan effeithio ar lawer o drigolion cefn gwlad, llawer ohonynt ar incwm is na'r cyfartaledd, gan olygu bod modurwyr yn y diwedd yn talu cyfran anghymesur fwy o'u hincwm ar fynd i'r gwaith neu deithio o gwmpas. Pa sylwadau yr ydych yn eu cyflwyno ar ran cefn gwlad Cymru i'r Canghellor ynglŷn â hyn? Os ydych yn dweud na wnaethoch ddigon, gwnewch fwy, os gwelwch yn dda. A allech hefyd gynrychioli cefn gwlad Cymru drwy ei holi ynghylch y trethi ychwanegol ar gerbydau gyriant pedair olwyn, sydd yn anghenraid ac nid yn foethusrwydd yn y Gymru wledig?

Y Prif Weinidog: Un o gyn-arweinyddion eich plaid chi—rhyw chwech neu saith arweinydd yn ôl erbyn hyn, fe gredaf—a ddywedodd na ellir gwingo yn erbyn y farchnad; efallai y gallech chwilio am y cyfeiriad hwnnw. Ni chredaf ei bod yn bosibl gwneud i bigyn prisiau tanwydd ddiplannu drwy ddymuno hynny. Fel y dywedais, yr wyf wedi byw drwy dri phigyn o'r fath, a byddwch chithau wedi byw drwy ddau—yn 1973-74 a 1979-80—a gafodd effaith drychinebus ar yr economi'n gyffredinol. Mae'r pigyn hwn yn cael ei drafod yn hynod o dda, o gofio ei bod yn bigyn prisiau ffymig. Os bydd pris rhyngwladol olew crai'n codi i \$70 neu \$75 y gasgen, o'i gymharu â \$30 neu

terms of what you expect Gordon Brown to do to bring down the price of fuel, you must say what you think the alternatives could be.

Irene James: The community of Hollybush in my constituency does not have a mains gas supply, and the 137 homes there would have to pay more than £0.5 million for its installation, although there is a supply nearby. Many of the residents of Hollybush are elderly and vulnerable to the cold, but they cannot afford the cost of installing gas. Neither can they afford to continue to pay the high costs of liquid petroleum gas. Would you agree that strategies to address fuel poverty must be extended to poor and deprived communities where there are prohibitive cost barriers to normal energy supplies? What action is being taken to address these issues?

The First Minister: That is an interesting point; I declare an interest, as the community in which I live is in exactly the same position, and has roughly the same number of houses. Very high prices are being demanded before a gas supply can be provided. We will have to look at this matter to see how many communities are at the margins. With a greater commitment, the gas supply companies might be willing to extend the number of communities covered, or reduce the up-front capital payments required, before they consider extending mains gas to areas that do not have such a supply at present, whether in rural Wales—which would be much more common—or in deprived urban areas, such as the area to which you refer. Although gas is now much more expensive than it was, it is far cheaper than fuel oil or LPG.

Arweinydd yr Wrthblaid (Ieuan Wyn Jones): Yr wyf yn siŵr eich bod yn derbyn bod cost uchel tanwydd yn un ffactor amlwg yn y colli swyddi a welwyd mewn ardaloedd gwledig eleni. Gwyddoch am y swyddi a gollwyd yn Felin-fach, Cwmni Cig Arfon, Grampian Country Food a Chig Môn Cymru; 500 o swyddi mewn ardaloedd gwledig

\$40 ddwy flynedd yn ôl, fe gaiff yr effaith honno, a bydd yn cael effaith wahaniaethol mewn ardaloedd gwledig. Fodd bynnag, o ran yr hyn yr ydych yn disgwyl i Gordon Brown ei wneud i ddod â phris tanwydd i lawr, rhaid ichi ddweud beth yn eich barn chi yw'r dewisiadau eraill.

Irene James: Nid oes gan gymuned Llwynecelyn yn fy etholaeth i brif gyflenwad nwy, a byddai'n rhaid i'r 137 o gartrefi yno dalu dros £0.5 miliwn i gael ei osod, er bod cyflenwad gerllaw. Mae llawer o drigolion Llwynecelyn yn oedranus ac yn dioddef pan fydd yn oer, ond ni allant fforddio'r gost o osod nwy. Ni allant ychwaith barhau i dalu costau uchel nwy petrolewm hylifedig. A fydddech yn cytuno bod yn rhaid i strategaethau i fynd i'r afael â thlodi tanwydd gael eu hymestyn i gymunedau tlawd a difreintiedig lle y mae'r gost yn rhwystro pobl rhag manteisio ar gyflenwadau ynni arferol? Pa gamau sy'n cael eu cymryd i roi sylw i'r materion hyn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae hynny'n bwynt diddorol; datganaf fuddiant gan fod y gymuned yr wyf yn byw ynddi yn yr un sefyllfa'n union, a bod iddi yr un nifer yn fras o dai. Rhaid talu prisiau uchel iawn cyn y gellir darparu cyflenwad nwy. Bydd yn rhaid inni edrych ar y mater hwn eto i weld faint o gymunedau sydd ar y cyrion. Gyda mwy o ymrwymiad, efallai y byddai'r cwmnïau cyflenwi nwy'n barod i ehangu nifer y cymunedau sy'n cael eu cynnwys, neu ostwng y taliadau cyfalaf y mae'n rhaid eu talu ymlaen llaw, cyn iddynt ystyried ymestyn y prif gyflenwad nwy i ardaloedd nad oes ganddynt gyflenwad o'r fath ar hyn o bryd, boed hynny yng nghefn gwlad—a fyddai'n llawer mwy cyffredin—neu mewn ardaloedd trefol difreintiedig, fel yr ardal y cyfeiriwch ati. Er bod nwy yn llawer drutach yn awr nag a fu, mae'n llawer rhatach nag olew tanwydd nac LPG.

The Leader of the Opposition (Ieuan Wyn Jones): I am sure that you accept that the high cost of fuel is an obvious factor behind the job losses seen in rural areas this year. You will know of the jobs lost in Felinfach, Cwmni Cig Arfon, Grampian Country Food and Cig Môn Cymru; 500 jobs in rural Wales over the course of a few months. There are

mewn ychydig fisoedd. Gwyddoch fod ffactorau eraill hefyd yn cyfrannu at hyn, fel pris mewnforion, rheoliadau gwastraff, cost ynni a grym yr archfarchnadoedd. A ydych yn sylweddoli bod Cymru wledig yn wynebu cryn argyfwng?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn derbyn bod y ffactorau hynny yn bresennol. Fel y dywedais wrth Laura Anne, o gymharu â'r pigau mewn prisiau tanwydd yr wyf fi'n eu cofio—ac y byddwch chi yn eu cofio—yn 1973-74 a 1979-80, nid yw effeithiau'r pigyn hwn, yn sgîl cynnydd ym mhris olew yn y farchnad ryngwladol, wedi creu'r un llanastr hyd yma. Serch hynny, mae'r pigyn hwn yn cael effaith, ac mae'n un o'r ffactorau sydd wedi cael effaith negyddol ar fusnesau yn Ynys Môn. Yr hyn y gallwch ei wneud yw ceisio creu byd lle nad yw hyn yn digwydd, ond, gan ei fod wedi digwydd, yr ydym yn gobeithio y bydd cyn lleied ag y bo modd o ladd-dai neu ffatrioedd, lle y mae cost ynni yn ffactor sylweddol, yn methu yn ariannol, er bod hynny wedi digwydd yn Ynys Môn.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Nid yn Ynys Môn yn unig y mae hyn wedi digwydd; soniais am Gig Arfon ac am y sefyllfa yn Felin-fach. Ond, sylwais mai sylwebaeth ar y sefyllfa a gawsom yn eich ateb, yn hytrach nag awgrym bod y Llywodraeth yn fodlon ymyrryd mewn unrhyw ffordd. Yr ydych yn sylweddoli bod y sector bwyd, a phrosesu bwyd, yn aruthrol o bwysig yng Nghymru wledig. Mae swyddi yn y sector hwnnw yn dod o dan bwysau cynyddol nid yn unig oherwydd prisiau tanwydd, ond oherwydd y ffactorau eraill y soniais amdanynt. Os ydym yn gweld swyddi'n cael eu colli mewn lladd-dai, er enghraifft, mae'r farchnad i ffermwyr yn crebachu. Sylweddolwn hefyd, Brif Weinidog, fod grym archfarchnadoedd yn golygu bod ganddynt reolaeth lwyr bron dros brisiau a delir i gynhyrchwyr. Onid yw'n hen bryd i'r Llywodraeth sylweddoli bod yn rhaid torri crib yr archfarchnadoedd os nad ydym am weld yr economi wledig yn mynd i'r wal?

2.20 p.m.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n boblogaidd dros ben dweud hynny, ond nid wyf yn siŵr a oes tystiolaeth i gyfiawnhau y fath honiad. Yr wyf wedi clywed bod y Swyddfa Masnachu

also other contributory factors, of which you will be aware, such as the price of imports, waste regulations, energy prices and the power of supermarkets. Do you recognise that rural Wales is facing a real crisis?

The First Minister: We accept that those factors do exist. As I said to Laura Anne, compared with the spikes in fuel prices that I remember—and that you will remember—in 1973-74 and 1979-80, the effects of this spike, following increases in international oil prices, have not generated the same problems as yet. However, this spike is having some effect, and it is one of the factors that have had a detrimental effect on businesses in Anglesey. What you can do is try to create a world in which this does not happen, but, given that it has happened, we are hoping that as few abattoirs and factories as possible, where energy cost is a significant factor, will fail financially, even though this has happened in Anglesey.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: This has not happened in Anglesey alone; I mentioned Cig Arfon and the situation in Felinfach. However, I notice that your answer was a commentary on the situation rather than an indication that the Government is willing to intervene in any way. You realise that the food sector, and food processing, is extremely important to rural Wales. Jobs in that sector are coming under increasing pressure not only because of fuel prices, but because of the other factors that I mentioned. If we see job losses in abattoirs, for example, the market for farmers shrinks. We also realise, First Minister, that the power of supermarkets means that they have almost full control of the prices paid to producers. Is it not time that the Government realised that we need to curb the power of supermarkets if we do not want to see the rural economy going to the wall?

The First Minister: It is very popular to say that but I am not sure whether there is evidence to justify such an allegation. I have heard that the Office of Fair Trading has

Teg wedi penderfynu gwneud ymchwiliad arall i rym yr archfarchnadoedd i weld a yw dros y top neu'n cael gwared ar gyfle teg i ffermwyr a phrynwyr brynu a gwerthu cigoedd a bwydydd eraill drwy'r archfarchnadoedd. Bydd yn rhaid imi weld canlyniad yr ymchwiliad, a chredaf mai hwn fydd y trydydd ymchwiliad i rym annheg yr archfarchnadoedd yn ystod y pum mlynedd diwethaf.

Yr ydym yn siarad nid yn unig am gost ynni ond am y gost o gael gwared ar y gwastraff, fel yr oeddech yn dweud, ac mae cael gwared ar ddeunydd risg penodedig wedi cael effaith ar y sector da byw. Nid ydym yn siŵr a oes prynwr arall a allai gymryd y busnes yn y lladd-dy yn Ynys Môn, ond yr ydym yn fodlon ymyrryd i weld a allwn helpu i ddod o hyd i brynwr arall.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I welcome the First Minister's assurance that everything will be done to try to ensure that there will be a new purchaser for the Cig Môn Cymru plant, and perhaps I can question the Minister further on that later this afternoon. I found the First Minister's response on the issue of supermarkets to be extremely complacent. It is well accepted that the power of the supermarkets in determining the price of agricultural products is almost total. They dictate the price and they often insist on having sole purchaser rights from our abattoirs. It is clear that the margins have been squeezed tremendously at a time when these costs are going up. However, there is not only a problem in rural Wales; we have heard about the jobs that are under threat in Llanelli and Blaenau Gwent. There is now a real crisis in the manufacturing sector on the one hand, in our urban areas, and in rural Wales in terms of the food and food-processing sector on the other. I suggest to the First Minister that we need a strategy from him and his Government that is not limited to the creation of new jobs on the M4 and A55 corridors; we need a focused strategy so that the whole of Wales can benefit.

The First Minister: On what you say about supermarkets, there is no question that there

decided to carry out another investigation into the power of supermarkets to see whether it is over the top and whether it prevents farmers and buyers from having a fair chance to buy and sell meat and other food through the supermarkets. I will have to see what the outcome of the investigation is, and I believe that this will be the third investigation in five years into this question of the unfair power of supermarkets.

We are not just talking about the cost of energy, but about waste disposal costs, as you were saying, and getting rid of specified risk materials has had an effect on the livestock sector. We are not sure whether there is another buyer that could take over the business in the abattoir in Ynys Môn, but we are willing to intervene to see whether we can help to find another buyer.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Croesawaf y sicrwydd a roddwyd gan y Prif Weinidog y bydd popeth yn cael ei wneud i sicrhau y ceir prynwr newydd i waith Cig Môn Cymru, ac efallai y gallwn holi'r Gweinidog ymhellach am hynny yn ddiweddarach y prynhawn yma. I mi, yr oedd ymateb y Prif Weinidog y prynhawn yma ynglŷn ag archfarchnadoedd yn hynod o hunanfodlon. Derbynnir yn eang fod grym yr archfarchnadoedd o ran pennu pris cynnyrch amaethyddol cystal â bod yn rym llwyr. Hwyr sy'n pennu'r pris ac yn aml maent yn mynnu cael hawliau fel unig brynwr gan ein lladd-dai. Mae'n amlwg bod yr elw wedi cael ei wasgu'n eithriadol a hynny pan fo'r costau hyn yn cynyddu. Fodd bynnag, nid yn unig yng nghefn gwlad Cymru y mae problem; yr ydym wedi clywed am y swyddi sydd o dan fygythiad yn Llanelli a Blaenau Gwent. Mae argyfwng gwirioneddol erbyn hyn yn y sector gweithgynhyrchu ar y naill llaw, yn ein hardaloedd trefol, ac yng nghefn gwlad Cymru o ran y sector bwyd a phrosesu bwyd ar y llaw arall. Awgrymaf wrth y Prif Weinidog fod arnom angen strategaeth ganddo ef a'i Lywodraeth nad yw wedi ei chyfyngu i greu swyddi newydd ar hyd coridorau'r M4 a'r A55; mae arnom angen strategaeth sydd â ffocws iddi er mwyn i Gymru gyfan allu elwa.

Y Prif Weinidog: O ran yr hyn a ddywedwch am archfarchnadoedd, nid oes

is a case to answer, but you are jumping to conclusions in advance of the OFT inquiry. There have been several previous inquiries. I am more than happy that the OFT has taken the right decision, but I am not willing to do what you are doing and pre-empt it and decide what the answer is going to be before the OFT has started its work. It is oppositionist thinking to say, 'Well, we know the answer, so what is the point of having an inquiry?'. I do not think that that is a right and proper way to proceed.

The other cases that you mentioned will be dealt with later. I mentioned earlier in answer to Laura Anne that when you have a massive fuel price fight, as in 1973-74 and 1979-80, you will get some negative effects. Energy costs can tip a business over from being viable to being non-viable and sometimes results in job losses. As far as I am aware, that has absolutely nothing to do with the decision by Continental Teves in Ebbw Vale to reduce jobs sharply in its plant, but I understand that we will have answers on that later, when Andrew Davies makes his statement. The key thing is that you say that there has to be a strategy. There is a strategy that moves Wales up the value chain into the knowledge economy. That does not mean that there will be no such things as job losses or bankruptcies in individual companies; they will tend to cluster around high-energy-cost companies during high energy spikes, as we are experiencing now.

dim cwestiwn nad oes achos i'w ateb, ond yr ydych yn neidio i gasgliadau cyn i ymchwiliad y Swyddfa Masnachu Teg gael ei gynnal. Cafwyd sawl ymchwiliad o'r blaen. Yr wyf yn fwy na bodlon bod y Swyddfa Masnachu Teg wedi gwneud y penderfyniad cywir, ond nid wyf yn barod i wneud yr hyn yr ydych chi'n ei wneud ac achub y blaen arni a phenderfynu beth fydd yr ateb cyn i'r Swyddfa Masnachu Teg ddechrau ar ei gwaith. Meddylfryd gwrthblaid yw dweud, 'Wel, fe wyddom yr ateb, felly pa ddiben sydd mewn cael ymchwiliad?' Ni chredaf mai hynny yw'r dull iawn o fynd ati.

Ymdrinnir â'r achosion eraill y soniasoch amdanynt yn ddiweddarach. Soniais yn gynharach mewn ateb i Laura Anne eich bod yn mynd i gael rhai effeithiau negyddol pan fydd gennych frwydr prisiau tanwydd enfawr, fel yn 1973-74 a 1979-80. Gall costau ynni beri i fusnes newid o fod yn un hyfyw i un nad yw'n hyfyw ac weithiau gall ei wneud yn fethiant ariannol neu weithiau gall arwain at golli swyddi. Hyd y gwn, nid oes a wnelo hynny ddim oll â'r penderfyniad gan Continental Teves yng Nglynebwy i leihau nifer y swyddi yn ei ffatri yn sylweddol, ond deallaf y cawn atebion ar hynny yn ddiweddarach, pan fydd Andrew Davies yn gwneud ei ddatganiad. Y peth allweddol yw eich bod yn dweud bod rhaid cael strategaeth. Mae strategaeth sy'n symud Cymru i fyny'r gadwyn werth i'r economi wybodaeth. Nid yw hynny'n golygu na fydd y fath beth â cholli swyddi, neu gwmnïau unigol yn mynd yn fethdalwyr; byddant yn tueddu i glystyru o amgylch cwmnïau sydd â chostau ynni uchel yn ystod codiadau mawr ym mhrisiau tanwydd, fel sydd yn digwydd ar hyn o bryd.

Datblygu Gwasanaethau Iechyd (Canolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru) Developing Health Services (Mid and West Wales)

Q4 Helen Mary Jones: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's priorities for developing health services in mid and west Wales? OAQ1549(FM)

C4 Helen Mary Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am flaenoriaethau Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ar gyfer datblygu gwasanaethau iechyd yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru? OAQ1549(FM)

The First Minister: The NHS's plan for the reconfiguration of services in mid and west Wales was launched for public consultation on 5 April 2006. It provides options for

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae cynllun y GIG ar gyfer ailgyflunio gwasanaethau yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru, a lansiwyd ar gyfer ymgynghoriad cyhoeddus ar 5 Ebrill

changing the provision of services in this area. Our priority, as the Welsh Assembly Government, is to ensure that health services are safe and effective and are provided as locally as possible.

Helen Mary Jones: Do you agree with your Welsh Labour colleague who said that the management of health services in Carmarthenshire is so bad that no restructuring should take place until the entire management team is replaced? What do you have to say to protestors here from Withybush hospital who believe that their concerns are not being taken seriously in the consultation?

The First Minister: I understand that they had a meeting here this morning—I do not know what the outcome was—with national health service senior management. I also spoke to them briefly during the lunch hour and we discussed the issue of wanting safe services delivered as locally as possible. We all know what the principles are; the issue is about how those are delivered. I think that we all accept that saying that there will never be any change in the pattern of services as they are delivered today would be regarded as unrealistic.

As regards the comments that you attributed to Labour colleagues, I am not sure that they said exactly what you said and in the way in which you said it. What is important is that all those contributions can be included in the consultation on the future pattern of health services so that they are as safe and as local as possible in mid and west Wales.

Christine Gwyther: Thank you, First Minister, for the courtesy that you showed my constituents this morning when you spoke to them in the Cwrt. Do you agree that option 3, which people throughout Pembrokeshire are now considering for the future of Withybush hospital, should be given not just an airing, but a proper examination by your officials? Do you also agree that if option 3 is to have any future, it must be safeguarded by—[*Interruption.*]

2006, yn rhoi dewisiadau ar gyfer newid y gwasanaethau a ddarperir yn yr ardal hon. Ein blaenoriaeth ni, Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, yw sicrhau bod y gwasanaethau iechyd yn ddiogel ac yn effeithiol ac yn cael eu darparu mor lleol ag sy'n bosibl.

Helen Mary Jones: A ydych yn cytuno â'ch cyd-aelod o Blaid Lafur Cymru a ddywedodd fod y rheolaeth dros y gwasanaethau iechyd yn sir Gaerfyrddin mor wael fel na ddylid ailstrwythuro o gwbl hyd nes y bydd yr holl dîm rheoli wedi cael ei ddisodli? Beth sydd gennych i'w ddweud wrth y protestwyr sydd yma o ysbyty Llwynhelyg sy'n credu nad yw eu pryderon yn cael eu cymryd o ddifrif yn yr ymgynghoriad?

Y Prif Weinidog: Deallaf eu bod wedi cael cyfarfod yma y bore yma—ni wn beth oedd y canlyniad—gydag uwch reolwyr y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Siaredais innau ychydig â hwy hefyd yn ystod yr awr ginio a thrafodasom yr awydd i gael gwasanaethau diogel sy'n cael eu darparu mor lleol â phosibl. Gŵyr pawb ohonom beth yw'r egwyddorion; y cwestiwn dan sylw yw sut y mae eu gwireddu. Credaf fod pawb ohonom yn derbyn y byddai dweud na fydd dim newid byth ym mhatrwm y gwasanaethau fel y maent yn cael eu darparu heddiw yn cael ei ystyried yn afrealistig.

O ran y sylwadau yr ydych yn eu priodoli i gyd-aelodau Llafur, nid wyf yn siŵr iddynt ddweud yn hollol yr hyn a ddywedasoeh chi a hynny yn y ffordd y dywedasoeh chi ef. Yr hyn sy'n bwysig yw bod modd i'r holl gyfraniadau hynny gael eu cynnwys yn yr ymgynghoriad am batrwm y gwasanaethau iechyd i'r dyfodol fel eu bod mor ddiogel ac mor lleol â phosibl yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru.

Christine Gwyther: Diolch ichi, Brif Weinidog, am eich cwrteisi tuag at fy etholwyr y bore yma pan siaradasoeh â hwy yn y Cwrt. A ydych yn cytuno y dylai opsiwn 3, y mae pobl ledled sir Benfro yn ei ystyried yn awr o safbwynt dyfodol ysbyty Llwynhelyg, nid yn unig gael ei wyntyllu, ond ei archwilio'n briodol gan eich swyddogion? A ydych hefyd yn cytuno, os oes unrhyw ddyfodol i opsiwn 3, fod yn rhaid iddo gael ei ddiogelu gan—[*Torri ar draws.*]

The Presiding Officer: Order. I am listening to this interesting supplementary, which seems to me to reflect important concerns that the Assembly should hear.

Christine Gwyther: Thank you, Llywydd. The noises off were distracting me.

Would you agree, First Minister, that if option 3 is to be given any future, it must be worked up credibly and properly? Do you also agree that the community health council, which has been charged by more than 3,000 Pembrokeshire residents who attended the many public meetings that I and Tamsin Dunwoody also attended, has a clear mandate and that the council, with the help of the local health board and, I hope, the Welsh Assembly Government, should work up a credible and sustainable option 3, which will include strengthening services at Witherby hospital for generations to come?

The First Minister: I cannot start preferring option 3 to options 1, 2 or 4. All options should be given proper consideration so that people are confident that when a final option is set out as the preferred option there has been no unfair treatment and that there are no options that have only been aired while others have been worked up properly. All options should be treated fairly and equally, and then people will have confidence in the final proposals.

The Leader of the Welsh Conservatives (Nick Bourne): I have the document here and there is no option 3 in it; there is an option 1 and an option 2. I take it from the contribution from the Labour side—and perhaps the First Minister would endorse this—that he regards the first two options as unacceptable, as do his Labour colleagues. Will he commit himself now to a viable future for Witherby hospital, because this document talks about additional travel times, on average, for patients in south-west Wales? Would he agree that that is totally unacceptable and that it is far better to retain existing services than to make people travel even further? Some people already have to make quite long journeys to reach those hospitals.

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Yr wyf yn gwranddo ar y cwestiwn atodol diddorol hwn, sydd, fe ymddengys i mi, yn adlewyrchu pryderon pwysig y dylai'r Cynulliad eu clywed.

Christine Gwyther: Diolch ichi, Lywydd. Yr oedd y twrw yn tynnu fy sylw.

A fydddech yn cytuno, Brif Weinidog, os yw opsiwn 3 i gael unrhyw ddyfodol, fod yn rhaid gweithio arno i'w sefydlu ar ffurf sy'n gredadwy a phriodol? A ydych yn cytuno bod gan y cyngor iechyd cymuned, y mae dros 3,000 o drigolion sir Benfro a ddaeth i'r llu o gyfarfodydd cyhoeddus, y bûm innau a Tamsin Dunwoody ynddynt hefyd, wedi ymddiried ynddo, fandad clir ac y dylai'r cyngor, gyda help y bwrdd iechyd lleol a Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, gobeithio, weithio ar opsiwn 3 i'w sefydlu ar ffurf gredadwy a phriodol, a fydd yn cynnwys cryfhau'r gwasanaethau yn ysbyty Llwynhelyg am genedlaethau i ddod?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ni allaf ddechrau ffafrio opsiwn 3 rhagor opsiynau 1, 2 neu 4. Dylid rhoi ystyriaeth briodol i'r opsiynau i gyd fel bod pobl yn hyderus, pan fydd opsiwn terfynol yn cael ei roi gerbron fel yr opsiwn sy'n cael ei ffafrio, na fu triniaeth annheg ac nad oes dim opsiynau nad ydynt ond wedi cael eu gwyntyllu tra bo eraill wedi cael eu datblygu'n drylwyr. Dylid trin yr opsiynau i gyd yn deg a chydradd, ac yna bydd gan bobl ffydd yn y cynigion terfynol.

Arweinydd Ceidwadwyr Cymru (Nick Bourne): Mae'r ddogfen gennyf yma ac nid oes opsiwn 3 ynddi; mae yma opsiwn 1 ac opsiwn 2. Yr wyf yn cymryd ar sail y cyfraniad o ochr Llafur—ac efallai y gallai'r Prif Weinidog gadarnhau hyn—ei fod yn ystyried y ddau opsiwn cyntaf yn annerbyniol, fel y gwna ei gyd-aelodau Llafur. A wnaiff ef ymrwymo yn awr i ddyfodol dichonadwy i ysbyty Llwynhelyg, oherwydd y mae'r ddogfen hon yn sôn am amseroedd teithio ychwanegol, ar gyfartaledd, i gleifion yn ne-orllewin Cymru? A wnaiff gytuno bod hynny'n gwbl annerbyniol a'i bod yn llawer gwell cadw'r gwasanaethau presennol na gwneud i bobl deithio ymhellach fyth? Mae siwrneiau hir gan ran pobl eisoes i gyrraedd yr ysbytai

hynny.

The First Minister: I have a feeling that someone is electioneering and looking for the popular option rather than the best option. To say that there will be no change and that, therefore, all hospitals must remain exactly as they are, or have their status increased but not reduced, when we are undertaking an option-gathering exercise seems absurd. We know that the nature of medicine and surgery is changing. The problem that that causes is that the royal colleges will say that in order to justify having not a team of orthopaedic surgeons, but a shoulder surgeon, an elbow surgeon, a foot surgeon, a hip surgeon, a knee surgeon, a revision surgeon, a back surgeon and so on, you have to have a bigger population than was the case in the days when you had general orthopaedic surgeons. In order to have a safe service, as I mentioned before, it is far more difficult to have it as locally as before. You have to carry the public with you when you are proposing any change, to persuade them that the safe option and the local option ultimately come out as the right thing.

Y Prif Weinidog: Caf yr argraff bod rhywun yn lecsiyna ac yn chwilio am yr opsiwn poblogaidd yn hytrach na'r opsiwn gorau. Mae dweud na fydd dim newid ac, felly, fod yn rhaid i bob ysbyty aros yn union fel y mae, neu fod eu statws i godi ond nid i fynd yn is, wrth inni ymgymryd ag ymarferiad casglu opsiynau yn ymddangos i mi yn absŵrd. Gwyddom fod natur meddygaeth a llawfeddygaeth yn newid. Y broblem y mae hynny'n ei achosi yw y bydd y colegau brenhinol yn dweud, er mwyn cyfiawnhau cael nid tîm o lawfeddygon orthopedig ond llawfeddyg yr ysgwydd, llawfeddyg y penelin, llawfeddyg y droed, llawfeddyg y glun, llawfeddyg pen-glin, llawfeddyg cywiro, llawfeddyg y cefn ac yn y blaen, fod yn rhaid ichi fod â phoblogaeth fwy nag a oedd yn ofynnol yn y dyddiau pan oedd gennych lawfeddygon orthopedig cyffredinol. Er mwyn cael gwasanaeth diogel, fel y soniais yn gynharach, mae'n llawer anos ei gael mor lleol ag a oedd o'r blaen. Rhaid ichi gadw cefnogaeth y cyhoedd wrth gynnig unrhyw newid, i'w perswadio mai'r dewis diogel a'r dewis lleol yw'r peth iawn yn y pen draw.

2.30 p.m.

Nick Bourne: You have made your position entirely clear, but, unfortunately—from your point of view—you have distanced yourself from the option that retains the existing Withybush hospital, which is option no. 3. So, we now know that there is quite clearly a difference between you, as First Minister, and your Labour backbenchers, who are, quite understandably, doing their best for their constituents and are trying to hold on to their seats. I also plead guilty to that, as I think that this is an important issue. We know that people have a local service that is worth protecting. As I understand it, but correct me if I am wrong, you are saying that you do not think that the existing Withybush hospital is viable. I am saying that it should be retained and the options here—no doubt you have read this document—are totally unviable. What is your opinion? Are these options viable or not, or will you commit yourself, as you were asked to do by your Labour colleague, to option 3, which is the continued

Nick Bourne: Yr ydych wedi cyfleu'ch barn yn gwbl glir, ond, gwaetha'r modd—o'ch safbwynt chi—yr ydych wedi ymbellhau oddi wrth y dewis sydd yn cadw Ysbyty Llwynhelyg fel y mae, sef dewis rhif 3. Felly, yr ydym yn gwybod bellach fod gwahaniaeth barn, mae'n bur amlwg, rhyngoch chi, fel Prif Weinidog, a'ch meincwyr cefn Llafur, sydd, yn ddigon naturiol, yn gwneud eu gorau dros eu hetholwyr ac yn ceisio dal gafael yn eu seddau. Yr wyf finnau'n pledio'n euog o wneud hynny, gan fy mod yn credu bod hyn yn fater o bwys. Yr ydym yn gwybod bod gwasanaeth lleol ar gael sydd yn werth ei amddiffyn. Yn ôl fel yr wyf yn deall hyn, ond cywirwch fi os wyf yn methu, yr ydych yn dweud nad ydych yn credu bod Ysbyty Llwynhelyg, fel y mae, yn ddichonadwy. Yr wyf fi'n dweud y dylid ei gadw ac mae'r dewisiadau sydd yma—mae'n sicr eich bod wedi darllen y ddogfen—yn gwbl annichonadwy. Beth yw'ch barn? A yw'r dewisiadau hyn yn ddichonadwy ai peidio,

existence of the service at Withybush?

The First Minister: You have moved from electioneering to ruthless electioneering—or, indeed, brain-dead electioneering. You are asking me to say that one particular hospital's services will be expanded in advance of the review; I am being asked to ensure that one particular option is given more than an airing. It will receive proper consideration, and I have said that I believe that that is what should happen. You are now asking me, for very obvious purposes, to commit myself to one particular hospital, which must be expanded under option 3 now, in advance of any review being carried out. If there is a worse example of vote-rubbing, I have yet to hear it.

Nick Bourne: Let us be clear on this, because it is about time the First Minister did a bit of homework: there is no option 3 in this document. The option 3 that people are voting through at the meetings is the continued existence of the service. You are just making it absolutely obvious that you have no idea what is in this document. I return to the point. Are you in favour of option 3, which you were first invited to endorse by a Labour colleague and not by me? If that is grubby electioneering, then it is your Labour colleague who is guilty of it. Are you in favour of option 3, which is not in here but is being voted through at meetings, or do you favour the two options—just two—that are in this document? Let us hear your position.

The First Minister: Christine Gwyther does not require you to attempt to explain her words to me when I heard them perfectly clearly myself. She did not ask for an endorsement now, as you are doing. What she said was quite different, and you will see as much if you want to bother reading the Record tomorrow, in between your activities to see whether you can get a vote or two. All you have to do is read the Record. You will then see that she was asking for a fair hearing for option 3. I said that all options should have a fair hearing. I know what option 3

neu a wnewch ymrwymo, fel y gofynnwyd ichi wneud gan eich cyd-Aelod Llafur, i gymryd dewis 3, sef parhau â'r gwasanaeth yn Ysbyty Llwynhelyg?

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydych wedi troi oddi wrth lecsiyna ac at lecsiyna didrugaredd—neu, yn wir, lecsiyna cwbl ddisynnwyr. Yr ydych yn gofyn imi ddweud y bydd gwasanaethau un ysbyty penodol yn cael eu hehangu cyn cynnal yr adolygiad; gofynnir imi sicrhau y bydd un dewis neilltuol yn cael mwy o sylw. Fe'i hystyrir mewn modd priodol, ac yr wyf wedi dweud fy mod yn credu mai hynny a ddylai ddigwydd. Yr ydych yn awr yn gofyn imi ymrwymo, am resymau amlwg iawn, i un ysbyty neilltuol, y mae'n rhaid ei ehangu dan ddewis 3 yn awr, cyn cynnal unrhyw adolygiad. Ni chlywais erioed enghraifft waeth o rywun yn chwilota am bleidleisiau.

Nick Bourne: Gadewch inni ddeall hyn yn iawn, gan ei bod yn hen bryd i'r Prif Weinidog wneud ychydig o waith cartref: nid oes dewis 3 yn y ddogfen hon. Y dewis 3 y mae pobl yn pleidleisio o'i blaid yn y cyfarfodydd yw parhau â'r gwasanaeth. Yr ydych yn dangos yn gwbl glir nad oes gennych yr un syniad beth sydd yn y ddogfen hon. Deuaf yn ôl at y pwynt. A ydych o blaid dewis 3, y cawsoch eich gwahodd i'w gefnogi'n gyntaf gan gyd-Aelod Llafur ac nid gennyf fi? Os mai lecsiyna brwnt yw hynny, eich cyd-Aelod Llafur sydd yn euog o hynny. A ydych o blaid dewis 3, nad yw yn y ddogfen hon, sydd yn cael ei gefnogi mewn cyfarfodydd, neu a ydych o blaid y ddau ddewis—dim ond dau—sydd ynnddi? Gadewch inni glywed eich barn.

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid oes ar Christine Gwyther eisiau ichi geisio esbonio ei geiriau i mi, a minnau wedi'u clywed yn gwbl glir. Ni ofynnodd am gymeradwyaeth yn awr, fel yr ydych chi'n gwneud. Dywedodd rywbeth cwbl wahanol, a gwelwch hynny os trafferthwch ddarllen y Cofnod yfory, rhwng eich gweithgareddau i chwilota am bleidleisiau. Y cyfan y mae'n rhaid ichi ei wneud yw darllen y Cofnod. Gwelwch wedyn ei bod yn gofyn am wrandawriad teg i ddewis 3. Dywedais y dylid rhoi gwrandawriad teg i'r holl ddewisiadau. Yr

consists of. What you are asking for is a commitment right now that option 3 will be chosen in advance of the review. Come on, grow up. You must recognise that there are rules about the national health service. It has to provide a safe service as locally as possible. That is the principle, so let us see what comes out of the review.

wyf yn gwybod beth yw dewis 3. Yr hyn yr ydych chi'n gofyn amdano yw ymrwymiad yn syth i dderbyn dewis 3 cyn cynnal yr adolygiad. Dewch dewch, tyfwch i fyny. Rhaid ichi dderbyn bod rheolau ynghylch y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol. Rhaid iddo ddarparu gwasanaeth diogel sydd mor lleol ag y bo modd. Hynny yw'r egwyddor, felly gadewch inni weld beth a ddaw o'r adolygiad.

Statws Gwlad Masnach Deg Fairtrade Country Status

Q5 Lynne Neagle: Will the First Minister provide an update on securing Fairtrade country status for Wales? OAQ1555(FM)

C5 Lynne Neagle: A wnaiff y Gweinidog roi'r wybodaeth ddiweddaraf am sicrhau statws gwlad Masnach Deg i Gymru?OAQ1555(FM)

The First Minister: The Assembly Government, in support of the Fairtrade Country campaign, has funded a development officer post, a website and we supported Fairtrade Fortnight. Value Wales is running a pilot project to procure fair-trade bananas for Cardiff, Swansea and Wrexham. I hope that Wales will become a Fairtrade country in 2007.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, er mwyn cefnogi'r ymgyrch Gwlad Masnach Deg, wedi ariannu swydd swyddog datblygu a gwefan a chefnogasom Bythefnos Masnach Deg. Mae Gwerth Cymru'n cynnal prosiect peilot i gaffael bananas masnach deg ar gyfer Caerdydd, Abertawe a Wrecsam. Yr wyf yn gobeithio y bydd Cymru'n dod yn wlad Masnach Deg yn 2007.

Lynne Neagle: I am sure that you will also join me in welcoming the initiative of customers at the Co-operative Bank, who have recently chosen the Fairtrade Foundation as their charity of choice for 2006. That kind of initiative and the many others, such as the development of Fairtrade towns across Wales, show that there is a real appetite for the Assembly's proposed creation of a Fairtrade country and for measures to promote trade justice in general. Do you agree that the recent publication of common agricultural policy recipients for Wales highlights the need for the Assembly Government to continue to take a robust stance on this issue, and to work in a concerted way with our European partners to deliver a fairer system to benefit the developing world?

Lynne Neagle: Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddwch hefyd yn ymuno â mi i groesawu menter cwsmeriaid y Banc Cydweithredol, sydd wedi dewis y Sefydliad Masnach Deg yn elusen ar gyfer 2006. Mae menter o'r fath a llawer o rai eraill, fel y camau i ddatblygu trefi Masnach Deg ledled Cymru, yn dangos bod gwir awydd i dderbyn bwriad y Cynulliad i greu gwlad Masnach Deg a mesurau i hyrwyddo masnachu cyfiawn yn gyffredinol. A ydych yn cytuno bod y rhestr o'r rhai sydd yn cael budd o'r polisi amaethyddol cyffredin yng Nghymru a gyhoeddwyd yn ddiweddar yn dangos bod angen i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad ddal i wneud safiad cadarn ar y pwnc hwn, a chydweithio â'n partneriaid yn Ewrop i sicrhau system decach er budd y byd sydd yn datblygu?

The First Minister: Yes, I do. You will be aware that consciousness of fair trade is higher in Wales than in other parts of the UK, but we continue to promote awareness of it, as it must involve a partnership between

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydwyf. Byddwch yn gwybod bod mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o fasnach deg yng Nghymru nag mewn rhannau eraill o'r DU, ond yr ydym yn dal i hyrwyddo ymwybyddiaeth ohoni, gan fod

ordinary citizens the length and breadth of Wales as well as the Welsh Assembly Government. So, it is not just about fair-trade products being ordered by the public sector; it is about fair-trade products being consumed by the private sector, and that means ordinary, individual citizens. Similarly, on CAP reform and other areas, which can improve trade opportunities for farmers in poorer or developing countries, we are moving in the right direction, though I accept that we still have quite a long way to go.

Alun Cairns: At almost every Commonwealth Parliamentary Association conference or seminar, fair trade is raised as a key issue, particularly for the developing nations of the Commonwealth. What specific action can you take to ensure that every public body in Wales has a fair-trade policy, so that we can lead the way throughout the United Kingdom and throughout the Commonwealth? This is particularly relevant given that we are in the company of so many of our Commonwealth friends here today.

The First Minister: I am grateful for the question, and for the spirit in which you asked it. I am certainly conscious of the distinguished audience that we have with us today. I do not think that the Presiding Officer would allow me to list all of the areas in Wales that have Fairtrade town, city or borough status, but it is important not only that we raise the percentage level of public awareness, but also that we make sure that we combine that with other policies. For example, we want fruit tuck-shops in schools, and we want kids and adults to eat more fruit and to do so five times a day, but how much better it would be if they ate fair-trade fruit. People would be conscious that what they were eating was good for them, but it would also be good for the developing world.

Janet Davies: First Minister, it is very good to hear about the projects and the pilots that are ongoing in Wales. However, the big issue lies with Europe, and we do not have direct representation there. Lynne Neagle has

rheid iddi olygu partneriaeth rhwng dinasyddion cyffredin ledled Cymru yn ogystal â Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Felly, nid archebu cynhyrchion masnach deg gan y sector cyhoeddus yw'r unig beth sydd dan sylw; mae'n ymwneud â defnyddio cynhyrchion masnach deg gan y sector preifat, ac mae hynny'n golygu dinasyddion unigol, cyffredin. Yn yr un modd, mewn cysylltiad â diwygio'r PAC a meysydd eraill, a all gynnig gwell cyfleoedd masnachu i ffermwyr mewn gwledydd tlawd a rhai sydd yn datblygu, yr ydym yn mynd i'r cyfeiriad iawn, er fy mod yn derbyn bod gennym gryn ffordd i fynd eto.

Alun Cairns: Ym mhob un bron o gynadleddau a seminarau Cymdeithas Seneddol y Gymanwlad, codir masnach deg fel pwnc allweddol, yn enwedig ar gyfer gwledydd datblygol y Gymanwlad. Pa gamau penodol y gallwch eu cymryd i sicrhau bod polisi masnach deg gan bob corff cyhoeddus yng Nghymru, fel y gallwn arwain y ffordd drwy'r Deyrnas Unedig a thrwy'r Gymanwlad? Mae hyn yn arbennig o berthnasol o gofio ein bod yng nghwmni cynifer o'n ffrindiau o'r Gymanwlad yma heddiw.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y cwestiwn hwnnw, ac am yr ysbryd y'i gofynasoch. Yr wyf yn sicr yn ymwybodol o'r gynulleidfa nodedig sydd gyda ni heddiw. Nid wyf yn credu y byddai'r Llywydd yn caniatáu imi restru'r holl ardaloedd yng Nghymru sydd â statws tref, dinas neu fwrdeistref Masnach Deg, ond mae'n bwysig inni hybu ymwybyddiaeth y cyhoedd a sicrhau hefyd ein bod yn cyfuno hynny â pholisïau eraill. Er enghraifft, yr ydym am gael siopau ffrwythau mewn ysgolion, ac yr ydym am weld plant ac oedolion yn bwyta rhagor o ffrwythau gan wneud hynny bum gwaith yn y dydd, ond byddai'n well byth pe byddent yn bwyta ffrwythau masnach deg. Byddai pobl yn ymwybodol eu bod yn bwyta rhywbeth sy'n gwneud lles iddynt, a byddai'n beth da hefyd i'r byd sydd yn datblygu.

Janet Davies: Brif Weinidog, mae'n dda iawn clywed am y prosiectau a'r cynlluniau peilot sydd yn mynd rhagddynt yng Nghymru. Er hynny, mae'r pwnc pwysicaf yn ymwneud ag Ewrop, ac nid oes gennym

already raised this issue, but can you be specific about what representations you have made to the Council of Ministers with regard to the effect of the common agricultural policy on fair-trade projects, and when will you be doing so again—presumably for the next agricultural talks?

The First Minister: I will have to write to you on that, because, as I said to Lynne Neagle, there is still a long way to go. The single farm payment system is a huge improvement on the previous production subsidies, but there are still major obstacles to helping farmers from the developing world to have full access to our markets, and not to have their exports, from industries such as sugar, into third countries blocked by subsidised exports from farmers in Europe, who are far better off. However, the situation is far better now than it was five years ago. As far as we are concerned, we are very active in trying to encourage the purchase of fair-trade bananas. The procurement division of Value Wales, which is part of the Government, tried to set a pilot fair-trade banana contract for several Welsh local authorities. We helped to sponsor events and, as I mentioned earlier, we funded a two-year development officer post for the Wales Fair Trade Forum to lead this campaign. However, I will write to you on what we can do in pressing the Council of Ministers to go further and faster.

gynrychiolaeth uniongyrchol yn y fan honno. Mae Lynne Neagle wedi codi'r mater hwn eisoes, ond a allwch ddweud pa sylwadau'n union yr ydych wedi'u cyflwyno i Gyngor y Gweinidogion mewn cysylltiad ag effaith y polisi amaethyddol cyffredin ar brosiectau masnach deg, a pha bryd y byddwch yn gwneud hynny eto—ar gyfer y trafodaethau amaethyddol nesaf, gellir cymryd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Bydd yn rhaid imi ysgrifennu atoch ynghylch hynny, oherwydd, fel y dywedais wrth Lynne Neagle, mae cryn ffordd i fynd eto. Mae system y taliad sengl yn well o lawer na'r cymorthdaliadau blaenorol ar gyfer cynhyrchu, ond mae rhwystrau mawr o hyd rhag helpu ffermwyr y byd datblygol i gael mynediad llawn i'n marchnadoedd, a rhag sicrhau nad yw eu hallforion i drydydd gwledydd, o ddiwydiannau megis siwgr, yn cael eu blocio gan allforion a gafodd gymhorthdal oddi wrth ffermwyr yn Ewrop, sydd yn llawer mwy cyfoethog. Er hynny, mae'r sefyllfa'n well o lawer yn awr nag a oedd bum mlynedd yn ôl. O'n rhan ni, yr ydym wrthi'n ceisio annog rhai i brynu bananas masnach deg. Mae is-adran caffael Gwerth Cymru, sydd yn rhan o'r Llywodraeth, wedi ceisio gosod contract peilot ar gyfer bananas masnach deg i amryw o awdurdodau lleol yng Nghymru. Bu inni helpu i noddi digwyddiadau ac, fel y dywedais yn gynharach, bu inni ariannu swydd swyddog datblygu am ddwy flynedd ar gyfer Fforwm Masnach Deg Cymru i arwain yr ymgyrch hon. Fodd bynnag, ysgrifennaf atoch ynghych yr hyn y gallwn ei wneud o ran pwysu ar Gyngor y Gweinidogion i fynd ymhellach a hynny'n fwy cyflym.

Cymraeg i Oedolion Welsh for Adult Learners

C6 Alun Ffred Jones: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog adrodd am unrhyw gynnydd gyda darparu gwersi Cymraeg i oedolion? OAQ1553(FM)

Q6 Alun Ffred Jones: Will the First Minister report on any progress in the provision of Welsh lessons for adult learners? OAQ1553(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n bleser gennyf gyhoeddi y dewiswyd Prifysgol Caerdydd, Coleg Gwent, Prifysgol Morgannwg, Prifysgol Abertawe, Prifysgol Cymru Aberystwyth a Phrifysgol Cymru, Bangor fel canolfannau iaith penodol i gynllunio ar gyfer

The First Minister: I am pleased to announce that Cardiff University, Coleg Gwent, the University of Glamorgan, Swansea University, the University of Wales Aberystwyth, and the University of Wales, Bangor have been selected to become

darpariaeth Cymraeg i oedolion, ac i arwain datblygiadau pellach.

Alun Ffred Jones: Mae canolfan Nant Gwrtheyrn yn Llithfaen yn fy etholaeth wedi ennill ei phlwyf ymysg dysgwyr Cymraeg ers blynyddoedd, ac mae nifer o Aelodau'r Cynulliad wedi treulio amser yn y lle hyfryd hwnnw. Pa sicrwydd allwch chi ei roi y bydd y Nant yn cael lle priodol a blaenllaw yn y trefniant newydd yn y strwythur dysgu Cymraeg i oedolion ar ôl yr adolygiad hwn?

Y Prif Weinidog: Deallaf fod Nant Gwrtheyrn wedi ei noddi gan Goleg Meirion-Dwyfor. Yn sgîl y cyhoeddiad yr wyf newydd ei wneud ynglŷn â'r chwe chanolfan—gan gynnwys Bangor—fydd yn darparu'r gwasanaeth ar draws y gogledd, byddant yn darparu'r gwasanaeth yn yr ystyr comisiynu, ac yn darparu peth o'r gwasanaeth yn uniongyrchol. Felly, bydd pob hawl gan Fangor i weithio gyda Nant Gwrtheyrn i ddarparu'r math o wasanaeth arbenigol sydd ar gael yn Nant Gwrtheyrn. Fodd bynnag, yn y dyfodol, bydd y ganolfan yn gweithio o dan weinyddiaeth Prifysgol Bangor.

Denise Idris Jones: Er mwyn annog mwy o oedolion i ddysgu'r iaith, a gytunwch fod angen sicrhau bod y gwaith yn y dosbarth yn hawdd ei ddysgu ac yn llawn hwyl? Y rheswm yr wyf yn gofyn y cwestiwn yw am fod gennyf ffrind yn Llanfairfechan sy'n rhoi gwersi Cymraeg fel ail iaith, ond, wedi iddi gael arolygiad, bu raid iddi newid y gwaith yn y dosbarth ac, yn awr, nid oes cymaint o bobl yn mynd iddo.

2.40 p.m.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'n hen wers; os ydych am gael oedolion i ddysgu pwnc mewn dosbarth nos, rhaid i gynnwys y cwrs fod yn weddol hawdd o ystyried safon y dysgwyr, ac mor ddeniadol â phosibl. Os nad yw felly, bydd pobl yn aros gartref i wyllo'r teledu neu i arddio yn hytrach na mynychu neu gwblhau'r cwrs. Mae'n hollbwysig bod cynnwys cyrsiau i oedolion mor ddeniadol â phosibl.

dedicated language centres to plan Welsh for adults provision and to lead on further developments.

Alun Ffred Jones: The Nant Gwrtheyrn centre in Llithfaen in my constituency has earned respect among Welsh learners over many years, and several Assembly Members have spent time in that wonderful location. What assurance can you give that the Nant will be given an appropriate and prominent place in the new arrangements in the structure for teaching Welsh to adults following this review?

The First Minister: As I understand it, Nant Gwrtheyrn is sponsored by Coleg Meirion-Dwyfor. In light of the announcement that I have just made regarding those six centres—including Bangor—that will be providing the service across north Wales, they will provide a service in the commissioning sense, and will provide some services directly. Bangor will have every right to work alongside Nant Gwrtheyrn in providing the specialist services that are available at Nant Gwrtheyrn. However, in future, the centre will work under the administrative lead of Bangor.

Denise Idris Jones: In order to encourage more adults to learn the language, do you agree that we need to ensure that the work in the classroom is easy to learn and full of fun? The reason I ask the question is because I have a friend in Llanfairfechan who teaches Welsh as a second language, but, following an inspection, she had to change the work that was set in the classroom and, now, not as many people attend those classes.

The First Minister: It is an old lesson; if you want adults to learn a subject in evening classes, the course contents have to be relatively easy considering the level of the learners, and as appealing as possible. If it is not, people will stay at home to watch the television or to do some gardening rather than attend or complete the course. It is vital that the content of courses for adult learning is as attractive as possible.

Lisa Francis: One way to encourage adults to learn Welsh is through the incomer packs that were established by the Welsh Language Board. When I asked you, 18 months ago, about those, they were still not up and running. Are you now in a position to give a report as to their success or otherwise, and what do you anticipate will happen to those packs when the Welsh Language Board is brought under Government control?

The First Minister: The Welsh Language Board is not the same thing as the Welsh Language Society. I think that your question may have been based on a slight misunderstanding of that particular point. When you asked me this 18 months ago, I did express support for the learner packs. I thought that it was an imaginative idea and I commended the Welsh Language Society for its initiative in this area. I cannot answer the actual question that you asked in terms of whether or not they had been a success. Alun Pugh or I will come back to you on that in writing.

Eleanor Burnham: Gwyddom fod gwaith da yn Nant Gwrtheyrn, ond gan ystyried bod arian yn cael ei gwtogi yn gyffredinol i gyrsiau i oedolion, beth y mae'r Llywodraeth yn ei wneud i sicrhau bod gweddill gogledd Cymru'n cael yr un ddarpariaeth drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, a'r un ddarpariaeth o safbwynt gwersi Cymraeg i oedolion?

Y Prif Weinidog: Cost y prosiect y cyfeiriais ato, sef sefydlu'r chwe chanolfan—gan gynnwys Bangor, sy'n darparu'r gwasanaeth yn y gogledd—yw £4.6 miliwn dros 28 mis. Nid wyf yn siŵr pam na ddywedir hynny mewn blynyddoedd ond gwasgerir y gost dros 28 mis.

O ran Nant Gwrtheyrn, rhaid cofio bod y ganolfan yn arbenigo mewn darparu gwasanaeth sy'n hollol unigryw dros Gymru gyfan, nid dim ond i'r gogledd. Serch hynny, bydd y ganolfan yn gweithredu o dan nawdd Prifysgol Cymru, Bangor. Bangor fydd yn comisiynu'r gweithgareddau a'r darpariaethau yn y gogledd, gyda Nant Gwrtheyrn hyd yn oed, er bod gan y ganolfan honno lawer o gwsmeriaid sy'n dod o'r canolbarth, o'r de ac o'r tu allan i Gymru.

Lisa Francis: Un modd i annog oedolion i ddysgu'r Gymraeg yw drwy'r pecynnau i fewnfudwyr a grëwyd gan Fwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg. Pan holais chi, 18 mis yn ôl, yn eu cylch, nid oeddent ar gael byth. A oes modd yn awr ichi roi adroddiad ar eu llwyddiant, neu fel arall, a beth fydd hanes y pecynnau hynny, yn ôl yr hyn a ragwelwch, ar ôl dod â Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg dan reolaeth y Llywodraeth?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid yr un peth yw Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg â Chymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg. Yr wyf yn credu y gallai'ch cwestiwn fod wedi'i seilio ar gamddealltwriaeth braidd ynghylch y pwynt penodol hwnnw. Pan ofynasoch hynny i mi 18 mis yn ôl, mynegais gefnogaeth i'r pecynnau i ddysgwyr. Yr oeddwn yn credu ei fod yn syniad dyfeisgar a chanmolais Gymdeithas yr Iaith Gymraeg ar ei blaengaredd yn y maes hwn. Ni allaf ateb y cwestiwn penodol a ofynasoch ynghylch a fuont yn llwyddiannus ai peidio. Byddaf fi neu Alun Pugh yn ysgrifennu atoch am hynny.

Eleanor Burnham: We know that good work is done at Nant Gwrtheyrn, but considering the general funding cuts in adult learning, what is the Government doing to ensure that the rest of north Wales can access the same Welsh-medium provision, and the same provision in terms of Welsh lessons for adults?

The First Minister: The project that I referred to, namely setting up the six centres, with Bangor providing the service in north Wales, is costing £4.6 million over 28 months. I am not sure why that is not measured in years but the cost is spread out over 28 months.

As regards Nant Gwrtheyrn, we must bear in mind that it specialises in providing a service that is totally unique to all of Wales, and not just to the north. However, the centre will be working under the auspices of the University of Wales, Bangor. Bangor will be commissioning the activities and the provision in north Wales, even for Nant Gwrtheyrn, although the centre has many clients from mid Wales, south Wales and from outside Wales.

Hyrwyddo Twristiaeth yn y Gogledd Promoting Tourism in North Wales

Q7 Sandy Mewies: How is the Welsh Assembly Government promoting tourism in north Wales? OAQ1547(FM)

The First Minister: North Wales is a key tourism area in the marketing of Wales as a whole. That is reflected in Visit Wales's marketing materials and in the current UK-market 'Go Welsh' television advertisement, which concentrates on north Wales. The Assembly Government is also providing Tourism Partnership North Wales with just over £1.1 million this year to promote tourism in the area.

Sandy Mewies: Your colleague, Alun Pugh, has already visited the Greenfield Valley Heritage Park in my Delyn constituency. There, we have a wonderful park, which contains beautiful scenery and lakes, and an industrial museum. Alterations have been made to refurbish the fishing pegs so that there is access for disabled people. CyMAL has recently granted money for conservation work and to train volunteers for the museum. Will you join me, First Minister, in commending the work of the volunteers and Flintshire County Council in the work that they do there? Perhaps you could also encourage your Cabinet colleagues to visit this real jewel—perhaps you could do so yourself. I am sure that you would be made very welcome indeed.

The First Minister: I agree with you. The north Wales borderlands is one of the five sub-divisions of north Wales as regards marketing area partnerships for tourism. It is the one that is sometimes forgotten because people are racing through the north Wales borderlands to get to some of the more established specific resorts, such as Snowdonia, Ynys Môn and Menai straits. However, it is important for people to appreciate that a stopover in the north Wales borderlands can be extremely good. We have to remember that parts of the beautiful areas of the Clwydian range—one of the five areas of outstanding natural beauty in Wales—have some major investment going on, including at

C7 Sandy Mewies: Sut y mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n hyrwyddo twristiaeth yn y gogledd? OAQ1547(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae'r gogledd yn ardal dwristiaeth allweddol wrth farchnata Cymru gyfan. Mae hynny i'w weld yn neunyddiau marchnata Croeso Cymru ac yn yr hysbyseb deledu bresennol 'Go Welsh' ar gyfer marchnad y DU, sydd yn canolbwyntio ar y gogledd. Yn ogystal â hynny, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn rhoi ychydig dros £1.1 miliwn eleni i Bartneriaeth Twristiaeth Gogledd Cymru i hyrwyddo twristiaeth yn yr ardal.

Sandy Mewies: Mae eich cyd-Weinidog, Alun Pugh, eisoes wedi ymweld â Pharc Treftadaeth Dyffryn Maes Glas yn fy etholaeth, sef Delyn. Yn y fan honno, mae gennym barc ardderchog, gyda llynnoedd a golygfeydd prydferth, ac amgueddfa ddiwydiannol. Addaswyd y safleoedd i enweirwyr fel bod mynediad ar gael i bobl anabl. Mae CyMAL wedi rhoi arian yn ddiweddar ar gyfer gwaith ym maes cadwraeth ac i hyfforddi gwirfoddolwyr ar gyfer yr amgueddfa. A wnewch ymuno â mi, Brif Weinidog, i ganmol y gwirfoddolwyr a Chyngor Sir y Fflint ar eu gwaith yno? Efallai y gallech hefyd annog eich cyd-Weinidogion i ddod i weld y trysor hwn—efallai y gallech wneud hynny eich hun. Yr wyf yn siŵr y byddech yn cael croeso mawr.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr wyf yn cytuno â chi. Mae gororau'r gogledd yn un o bum is-adran y gogledd o ran partneriaethau ardal farchnata ar gyfer twristiaeth. Mae'n un a anghofir weithiau gan y bydd pobl yn brysio drwy ororau'r gogledd er mwyn cyrraedd rhai o'r cyrchfannau mwy sefydledig, fel Eryri, Ynys Môn ac afon Menai. Er hynny, mae'n bwysig i bobl sylweddoli y gall arhosiad yng ngororau'r gogledd fod yn bleserus iawn. Dylem gofio bod buddsoddi helaeth yn digwydd mewn rhai rhannau hyfryd o fryniau Clwyd—un o'r pum ardal o harddwch naturiol eithriadol yng Nghymru—gan gynnwys safle Colomendy, sydd yn cael ei adnewyddu ar gost o £10 miliwn, yr wyf yn

the Colomendy site, which, I believe, is being refurbished at a cost of £10 million. Many Liverpoolians who went to Colomendy as children will want to come back to the Clwydian range as adults, and bring their families where they had a great experience, courtesy of Liverpool City Council.

Mark Isherwood: I fully endorse those comments. However, how do you respond to concerns raised with me by tourist businesses in north Wales that funding for tourism, and especially for marketing, skills, and section 4 development, may be threatened with future cuts? A new INTERREG programme for Irish-Welsh projects will not be in place before 2008 because the Welsh Assembly Government is not moving forward fast enough.

The First Minister: People say these kinds of things because they naturally fear change. However, section 4 is unique to Wales, and we must remember that. There is no equivalent in England or Scotland; in no region of England are there grants for improving accommodation or improving tourist attractions. However, we have that scheme, and we continue to have it, under section 4. I can understand those fears being expressed in England or Scotland, with people saying, 'We do not have any grant scheme of this sort'. However, we must give credit to what we run, which is effective grant schemes for industry and tourism, because we consider an additional job in tourism to be worth the same as an additional job in industry or other services.

credu. Bydd llawer o bobl Lerpwl a aeth i Golomendy yn blant yn dymuno dychwelyd i fryniau Clwyd fel oedolion, a dod â'u teuluoedd i fan lle y cawsant brofiad gwych, diolch i Gyngor Dinas Lerpwl.

Mark Isherwood: Llwyf ategaf y sylwadau hynny. Fodd bynnag, sut yr ydych yn ymateb i bryderon a fynegwyd wrthyf gan fusnesau twristiaeth yng ngogledd Cymru y gall cyllid ar gyfer twristiaeth, ac yn enwedig ar gyfer datblygu marchnata, sgiliau ac adran 4, fod dan fygythiad oherwydd toriadau yn y dyfodol? Ni fydd rhaglen INTERREG newydd i brosiectau ar y cyd rhwng Iwerddon a Chymru yn barod cyn 2008 am nad yw Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn symud ymlaen yn ddigon buan.

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae pobl yn dweud pethau fel hyn am eu bod yn naturiol yn ofni newid. Fodd bynnag, mae adran 4 yn unigryw i Gymru, a dylem gofio hynny. Nid oes dim yn cyfateb yn Lloegr na'r Alban; nid oes grantiau mewn dim un rhanbarth yn Lloegr ar gyfer gwella llety na gwella atyniadau i ymwelwyr. Fodd bynnag, mae'r cynllun hwnnw gennym, ac mae'n parhau gennym, dan adran 4. Gallaf ddeall y pryderon hyn yn cael eu mynegi yn Lloegr neu'r Alban, a phobl yn dweud, 'Nid oes gennym ddim cynllun grant fel hwn'. Fodd bynnag, rhaid canmol yr hyn sydd gennym, sef cynlluniau grant effeithiol i ddiwydiant a thwristiaeth, am ein bod yn barnu bod swydd ychwanegol mewn twristiaeth yn gyfwerth â swydd ychwanegol mewn diwydiant neu wasanaethau eraill.

Lleoedd dros ben yn Ysgolion Cymru Surplus Places in Welsh Schools

Q8 Peter Black: Will the First Minister make a statement on the Welsh Assembly Government's policy on surplus places in Welsh schools? OAQ1531(FM)

The First Minister: Let us distinguish between any surplus capacity, which you will always have, and which you need to deal with fluctuations in pupil numbers, and gross surplus capacity, which is getting worse, and

C8 Peter Black: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am bolisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ynghylch lleoedd dros ben yn ysgolion Cymru? OAQ1531(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Gadewch i ni wahaniaethu rhwng capasiti dros ben, a fydd gennych yn wastad, ac y bydd arnoch ei angen er mwyn ymdopi ag amrywiadau yn niferoedd disgyblion, a chapasiti gros dros ben, sydd yn

shows no sign of being resolved. That can impact on educational outcomes, because it ties up educational resources unproductively. Therefore, local authorities need to seek to match the amount of the school spaces that they have available with the number of children that they have now, and will have in five and 10 years' time.

Peter Black: Your Government's policy is that the gross surplus places, as you described them, need to be reduced. As a consequence, schools will need to be reorganised, and closed, in many instances, to deal with that problem. People say to me, when we discuss these policies, that perhaps there may be an opportunity here to reduce class sizes. Would you consider aiming to have smaller class sizes, and ensure that they are properly funded, so that the gross surplus places problem that many local authorities face would not be such a grave one? Although local authorities would still need to reorganise schools, they would be able to do so in a more rational and considered manner.

The First Minister: We always want these things to be considered in a rational and considered manner. Class size is a factor, if that is one way of dealing with it that can be combined with modernising the school estate. What usually brings this issue to a head is when the local authority realises that it also has a gross dilapidation backlog as well. It must make a decision and ask itself, 'We can get all this money from the Assembly Government to rebuild or modernise our schools. Now, which ones will we rebuild and modernise, because we will not do them all, when we have a gross surplus of places that is steadily getting worse?'. That brings it to a head. If all our schools were modern, spanking new and fully energy efficient, it would not be such a problem. However, as many of our schools were trash-built in the 1960s, that, unfortunately, means that you must consider which schools you will spend your money on, and, therefore, how many schools you want to modernise in this way.

gwaethygu, ac nad oes dim golwg ei fod yn cael ei ddatrys. Gall hynny gael effaith ar ganlyniadau addysgol, gan ei fod yn clymu adnoddau addysgol mewn modd anghynhyrchiol. Felly, rhaid i awdurdodau lleol geisio sicrhau bod faint o leoedd sydd ar gael ganddynt yn yr ysgolion yn awr yn cyfateb i nifer y plant sydd ganddynt yn awr, ac a fydd ganddynt ymhén pump a 10 mlynedd.

Peter Black: Polisi eich Llywodraeth yw bod angen lleihau'r lleoedd gros dros ben, fel y disgrifiasoch hwy. O ganlyniad, bydd angen ad-drefnu llawer o ysgolion, ac yn aml eu cau, er mwyn delio â'r broblem honno. Bydd pobl yn dweud wrthyf, pan fyddwn yn trafod y polisiau hyn, y gall fod cyfle yma i leihau maint dosbarthiadau. A fydddech yn ystyried ceisio cael dosbarthiadau llai, a gofalu eu bod wedi eu cyllido'n iawn, er mwyn peri na fydd problem lleoedd gros dros ben, a wynebir gan gynifer o awdurdodau lleol, mor ddifrifol? Er y byddai'n rhaid i awdurdodau lleol ad-drefnu ysgolion yr un fath, byddai modd iddynt wneud hynny mewn dull mwy rhesymegol a phwylllog.

Y Prif Weinidog: Yr ydym yn wastad am i'r pethau hyn gael eu hystyried mewn dull rhesymegol a phwylllog. Mae maint dosbarthiadau'n ffactor, os yw hynny'n un ffordd o ddelio ag ef y mae modd ei gyfuno â moderneiddio ystâd yr ysgol. Yr hyn sydd fel arfer yn peri bod rhaid delio â'r mater yw pan fydd yr awdurdod lleol yn sylweddoli bod nifer ei adeiladau dadfeiliedig wedi cronni hefyd. Rhaid iddo benderfynu a holi ei hun, 'Gallwn gael yr holl arian hwn gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i ailadeiladu neu foderneiddio ein hysgolion. Yn awr, pa rai y gwnawn eu hailadeiladu a'u moderneiddio, oherwydd ni wnawn bob un ohonynt, a ninnau â gormodedd gros o leoedd sydd yn graddol waethygu?' Hynny sy'n peri ei bod wedi mynd i'r pen. Petai ein holl ysgolion yn fodern, yn newydd sbon ac yn defnyddio ynni'n hollol effeithiol, ni fyddai'n gymaint o broblem. Fodd bynnag, gan fod llawer o'n hysgolion wedi eu hadeiladu'n wael yn y 1960au, mae'n golygu, yn anffodus, eich bod yn gorfod ystyried ar ba ysgolion i wario eich arian, ac o'r herwydd, faint o ysgolion yr ydych am eu moderneiddio fel hyn.

Janet Ryder: It is part of your Government's policy to introduce the foundation phase, for which the ratio is eight pupils to one teacher. What assessment have you made of the impact of that ratio on overall future pupil numbers, and on class sizes and the number of empty places?

The First Minister: I am not aware of any disagreement between local authorities and us on how you calculate the amount of school space that you will need for how many children you estimate there will be in your primary and secondary schools in five and 10 years' time. Sometimes, there are miscalculations, and we have then sometimes referred back proposals on those grounds—schools have not made sufficient allowance for the early years' agenda and so on—and they then redo the calculations. That is part of the normal to and fro between local authorities and an education ministry. It happens in Wales as I am sure that it happens elsewhere.

Janet Ryder: Mae'n rhan o bolisi eich Llywodraeth gyflwyno'r cyfnod sylfaen, lle y mae'r gymhareb yn wyth disgybl i un athro. Pa asesu yr ydych wedi'i wneud ar effaith y gymhareb honno ar niferoedd disgyblion yn gyfan gwbl yn y dyfodol, ac ar faint dosbarthiadau a nifer y lleoedd gwag?

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn ymwybodol o anghytuno rhwng awdurdodau lleol a ni ynghylch sut i bennu faint o le y bydd ei angen mewn ysgol ar gyfer faint o blant yr amcenir a fydd yn eich ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd ymhen pump a 10 mlynedd. Mae camgyfrif yn digwydd weithiau, ac ambell dro bryd hynny yr ydym wedi cyfeirio cynigion yn ôl am y rhesymau hynny—bod ysgolion heb ganiatáu digon ar gyfer agenda'r blynyddoedd cynnar ac yn y blaen—ac yna maent yn ailgyfrif. Mae hyn yn rhan o'r ymwneud arferol rhwng awdurdodau lleol a gweinyddiaeth addysg. Mae'n digwydd yng Nghymru fel mewn mannau eraill, yr wyf yn siŵr.

Llwyddiant y Contractau Deintyddol Newydd The Success of the New Dental Contracts

Q9 Jenny Randerson: Will the First Minister make a statement on the success of the new dental contracts? OAQ1535(FM)

The First Minister: More than 97 per cent of dentists signed up to the new dental contract, and those dentists provided 95.4 per cent of the NHS dental services available immediately prior to the changes on 1 April. Local health boards have begun replacing the lost capacity through increased access provided by the personal dental services pilot arrangements, or are creating new NHS provision with freed-up resources.

Jenny Randerson: When we discussed this last week, whether intentionally or not, you set yourself a new health service target. You invited us to read the *Cofnod* and not to rearrange your words. Therefore, I will quote you directly. You said:

C9 Jenny Randerson: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am llwyddiant y contractau deintyddol newydd? OAQ1535(FM)

Y Prif Weinidog: Derbyniodd dros 97 y cant o ddeintyddion y contract deintyddol newydd, ac yr oedd y deintyddion hynny yn darparu 95.4 y cant o wasanaethau deintyddol y GIG a oedd ar gael yn union cyn y newidiadau ar 1 Ebrill. Mae byrddau iechyd lleol wedi dechrau gwneud iawn am y capasiti a gollwyd drwy gynyddu mynediad drwy gyfrwng trefniadau peilot y gwasanaethau deintyddol personol, neu maent yn creu darpariaeth newydd dan y GIG gyda'r adnoddau a ryddhawyd.

Jenny Randerson: Pan drafodasom hyn yr wythnos diwethaf, un ai'n fwriadol neu fel arall, gosodasoch darged newydd i'r gwasanaeth iechyd. Yr ydych wedi ein gwahodd i ddarllen y Cofnod a phheidio ag aildrefnu eich geiriau. Felly, fe'ch dyfynnaf yn uniongyrchol. Fe ddywedasoch:

'we are quietly confident that, by the end of this financial year, there will not be any difficulty in any part of Wales in registering with an NHS dentist'.

2.50 p.m.

First Minister, do you stand by those words, and, if so, do you agree that Gwynedd, for example, where only 22 per cent of the population is currently registered with an NHS dentist, will need a fairly massive influx of new dentists?

The First Minister: Yes, I do, and I stand by those words. I was describing where we think we will be at the end of this financial year, and the strategy behind it is that the estimates made by the dentistry experts in the NHS are that when each local health board in Wales has reached about a 45 per cent NHS register figure, then it usually means that there is no-one who cannot get quick access to, or register with, an NHS dentist when they want. There are some parts of Wales where that is not the case. I think that Ieuan Wyn Jones referred to Anglesey last week; Carmarthenshire is improving, but it has been below 30 per cent. All the LHBs need to get up to about 45 per cent, and some of them have a long way to go. That is the reason for the allocation of the additional money that we received via the spending announcements in Gordon Brown's budget.

Leighton Andrews: At the end of the day, dentists are private sector contractors to the NHS. Do you agree that we want to encourage more of them to stay in the NHS, and will you congratulate the 97 per cent of dentists who have chosen to do that, such as those in the Rhondda, who are committed to providing a NHS service for the people who need it?

The First Minister: Some of the most outstanding NHS dentists in Wales are undoubtedly in the Rhondda. I have visited one or two practices there that are of an internationally-competitive quality and I commend them on continuing to invest in the very best of modern equipment and IT facilities. There has been this very bumpy

yr ydym yn dawel hyderus na fydd dim anhawster, erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn ariannol hon, i gofrestru gyda deintydd dan y GIG mewn dim un rhan o Gymru.

Brif Weinidog, a ydych yn dal at y geiriau hynny ac, os felly, a ydych yn cytuno y bydd ar Wunedd, er enghraifft, lle nad oes ond 22 y cant o'r boblogaeth ar hyn o bryd wedi cofrestru gyda deintydd y GIG, angen mewnlifiad go sylweddol o ddeintyddion newydd?

Y Prif Weinidog: Ydwyf, ac yr wyf at y geiriau hynny. Disgrifio yr oeddwn lle y credwn y byddwn ar ddiwedd y flwyddyn ariannol hon, a'r strategaeth sydd y tu ôl i hynny yw mai'r amcangyfrifon a wneir gan yr arbenigwyr deintyddol yn y GIG yw, pan fydd pob bwrdd iechyd lleol yng Nghymru wedi cyrraedd ffigur o ryw 45 y cant ar gofrestr y GIG, ei fod yn golygu fel arfer nad oes neb nad yw'n gallu mynd at ddeintydd y GIG yn fuan, neu gofrestru gydag un, pan ddymunant. Mae rhai rhannau o Gymru lle nad yw hyn yn wir. Credaf i Ieuan Wyn Jones gyfeirio at Fôn yr wythnos diwethaf; mae sir Gaerfyrddin yn gwella, ond mae wedi bod yn is na 30 y cant. Rhaid i bob BILl godi i ryw 45 y cant, ac mae gan rai ohonynt gryn dipyn o le i wella. Dyna'r rheswm dros ddyrannu'r arian ychwanegol yr ydym wedi ei dderbyn drwy gyfrwng y cyhoeddiadau ynghylch gwariant yng nghyllideb Gordon Brown.

Leighton Andrews: Y gwir amdani yw mai contractwyr sector preifat i'r GIG yw deintyddion. A ydych yn cytuno ein bod am annog rhagor ohonynt i aros yn y GIG, ac a wnewch longyfarch y 97 y cant o ddeintyddion sydd wedi dewis gwneud hynny, megis y rhai yn y Rhondda, sydd wedi ymrwymo i ddarparu gwasanaeth dan y GIG i'r bobl sydd ei angen?

Y Prif Weinidog: Mae rhai o'r deintyddion mwyaf eithriadol yn y GIG yng Nghymru yn sicr yn y Rhondda. Yr wyf wedi ymweld ag ambell bractis yno sydd o ansawdd a all gystadlu'n rhyngwladol, a chanmolaf hwy am barhau i fuddsoddi yn y cyfarpar modern a'r cyfleusterau TG gorau oll. Taith go arw fu hon, a hynny oherwydd cyflwyno'r contract

ride, caused by the introduction of the first new contract for a very long time. I would refer to these dentists as independent contractors rather than private contractors; they are independent providers to the NHS. We have increased the allocation for dentistry in this year's budget from £88 million to £118 million, which is about a 35 per cent increase, whereas we are used to around a £5 million increase every year. An extra £30 million has gone into dentistry this year and that should be able to achieve the results that I was talking about earlier.

newydd cyntaf ers amser maith. Byddwn yn cyfeirio at y deintyddion hyn fel contractwyr annibynnol yn hytrach na chontractwyr preifat; darparwyr annibynnol i'r GIG ydynt. Yr ydym wedi cynyddu'r dyraniad ar gyfer deintyddiaeth yn y gyllideb eleni o £88 miliwn i £118 miliwn, sef cynnydd o ryw 35 y cant, lle'r oeddem gynt wedi arfer â chodiad o ryw £5 miliwn bob blwyddyn. Aeth £30 miliwn yn ychwanegol at ddeintyddiaeth eleni, a dylai hynny allu esgor ar y canlyniadau yr oeddwn yn sôn amdanynt yn gynharach.

Darpariaeth Addysg Gynradd yng Nghaerdydd Primary Education Provision in Cardiff

Q10 Leanne Wood: Will the First Minister make a statement on primary education provision in Cardiff? OAQ1550(FM)

C10 Leanne Wood: A wnaiff y Prif Weinidog ddatganiad am ddarpariaeth addysg gynradd yng Nghaerdydd? OAQ1550(FM)

The First Minister: The data that we have are that there are currently 80 community primary schools in Cardiff, of which some 20 are separate infant and junior schools, 10 are Welsh-medium and two are bilingual. There are also 13 Roman Catholic primary schools and 11 Church in Wales primary schools.

Y Prif Weinidog: Y data sydd gennym yw bod 80 o ysgolion cynradd cymunedol yng Nghaerdydd, rhyw 20 ohonynt yn ysgolion babanod ac iau ar wahân, 10 yn rhai cyfrwng Cymraeg a dwy yn ddwyieithog. Hefyd mae 13 ysgol gynradd Gatholig ac 11 ysgol gynradd yr Eglwys yng Nghymru.

Leanne Wood: You are no doubt aware of the very successful campaign against the Liberal Democrat proposals to close 17 schools in Cardiff, which had cross-party support, including from Labour politicians in Cardiff. The surplus places are still there and the problem will return. Will you change the funding formula?

Leanne Wood: Yr ydych yn ymwybodol yn ddiâu o'r ymgyrch lwyddiannus dros ben yn erbyn cynnig y Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol i gau 17 ysgol yng Nghaerdydd, a gafodd gefnogaeth drawsbleidiol, gan gynnwys cefnogaeth gwleidyddion Llafur yng Nghaerdydd. Mae'r lleoedd dros ben yn dal i fod yno, a dychwelyd a wnaiff y broblem. A wnewch newid y fformiwla gyllido?

The First Minister: I do not quite follow the beginning and the middle of that question to the end. We are into heroic opposition assumptions again now. I made my own constituency opinion about that particular strategy clear; it does not wish away the problem. The Vale of Glamorgan does not have a problem with surplus school places; Cardiff does, and it appears to be getting worse. I do not know whether people have more children, or there are fewer schools or whatever in the Vale than in Cardiff, but that is the situation that those two local authorities that I am most familiar with, happen to face. The issue is that you have to carry headteachers, governors, teachers, children

Y Prif Weinidog: Nid wyf yn llwyr ddilyn dechrau a chanol y cwestiwn hwnnw i'r diwedd. Dyma ni eto yn nhir rhagdybiaethau arwrol y gwrthbleidiau. Mynegais fy marn fy hun o ran fy etholaeth am y strategaeth arbennig honno yn groyw; nid yw'n peri i'r broblem ddiflannu. Nid oes gan Fro Morgannwg broblem o ran lleoedd dros ben mewn ysgolion; mae gan Gaerdydd broblem, sydd fel petai'n gwaethygu. Ni wn a oes gan bobl fwy o blant, neu a oes llai o ysgolion neu beth bynnag yn y Fro nag yng Nghaerdydd, ond dyna'r sefyllfa a wynebri gan y ddau awdurdod lleol yr wyf fwyaf cyfarwydd â hwy. Y ffaith yw bod yn rhaid i brifathrawon, llywodraethwyr, athrawon,

and parents with you. The plan was launched and flopped, but the problem has not gone away. I am sure that the council will wish to come back with another shot at it, perhaps having heard more about why people objected to the first plan so strongly.

Jonathan Morgan: Before the plan was published, your Minister for Education and Lifelong Learning and Skills was in correspondence with Cardiff County Council. She was concerned at the way in which the local authority had arrived at the calculation of its surplus places. In a very detailed letter, she pointed out that the results from Cardiff County Council were very different from the results from the 21 other local authorities in Wales. She maintained that the local authority ought to be careful about how it used the formula to assess the exact position of surplus places in Cardiff. Is the Assembly Government now happy with the calculation? On the one hand, the Liberal Democrats claim that there are 8,000 surplus places, yet Russell Goodway maintains that, when he left office, there were only 3,000 surplus places. That begs the question of how you can get from 3,000 surplus places to 8,000 surplus places within two years.

The First Minister: There may be some confusion about primary and secondary places or about both combined; I am not sure about Russell Goodway's involvement in this. However, you are certainly right to refer to a major revision downwards by Cardiff council after Jane Davidson engaged in correspondence with it. That resulted in a much smaller figure coming through. Of course, that does not mean that there is not still a substantial problem, and the prospective problem is the one that we must have regard to, in that I am told that the secondary school numbers in Cardiff are very high. If you know that the primary school numbers are very low and there is a big surplus problem in primary schools, then in five years' time it will be in the secondary schools. Therefore, it is not today's figures, but the prospective figures in a few years' time that the council must have regard to.

rhieni a phlant gyd-fynd â chi. Cafodd y cynllun ei lansio ac aeth i'r gwellt, ond ni ddiflannodd y broblem. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd y cyngor am ddychwelyd i roi cynnig arall arni, wedi clywed mwy, efallai, ynghylch pam yr oedd pobl yn gwrthwynebu'r cynllun cyntaf mor ffyrnig.

Jonathan Morgan: Cyn i'r cynllun gael ei gyhoeddi, yr oedd eich Gweinidog Addysg a Dysgu Gydol Oes yn gohebu â Chyngor Sir Caerdydd. Pryderai am y modd yr aethai'r awdurdod lleol ati i bennu faint o leoedd a oedd ganddynt dros ben. Mewn llythyr manwl iawn, dangosodd fod y canlyniadau gan Gyngor Sir Caerdydd yn dra gwahanol i ganlyniadau'r 21 awdurdod lleol arall yng Nghymru. Mynnai y dylai'r awdurdod lleol fod yn ofalus iawn sut y byddai'n defnyddio'r fformiwla i asesu union sefyllfa'r lleoedd dros ben yng Nghaerdydd. A yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn fodlon yn awr â'r cyfrifiad hwnnw? Ar y naill law, mae'r Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol yn hawlio bod 8,000 lle dros ben, ac eto, myn Russell Goodway mai dim ond 3,000 o leoedd dros ben oedd pan adawodd ef ei swydd. Mae hyn yn peri i rywun holi sut y gallwch fynd o 3,000 lle dros ben i 8,000 lle dros ben mewn dwy flynedd.

Y Prif Weinidog: Efallai fod peth dryswch ynghylch lleoedd ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd neu ynghylch y ddau gyda'i gilydd; nid wyf yn siŵr am ran Russell Goodway yn hyn. Serch hynny, yr ydych yn sicr yn llygad eich lle wrth gyfeirio at y ffaith bod cyngor Caerdydd wedi diwygio eu ffigurau yn sylweddol fel eu bod yn is wedi i Jane Davidson fod yn gohebu ag ef. Canlyniad hynny fu ffigur llai o lawer. Wrth gwrs, nid yw hynny'n golygu nad oes problem sylweddol o hyd, ac am y broblem ddisgwyliedig y mae'n rhaid i ni bryderu, gan fy mod yn cael ar ddeall fod y niferoedd mewn ysgolion uwchradd yng Nghaerdydd yn uchel iawn. Os gwyddoch fod niferoedd yn yr ysgolion cynradd yn isel iawn a bod problem fawr o ran lleoedd dros ben yn yr ysgolion cynradd, yna ymhen pum mlynedd, yn yr ysgolion uwchradd y bydd y broblem. Felly, rhaid i'r cyngor gadw mewn cof nid ffigurau heddiw, ond y ffigurau disgwyliedig ymhen rhai blynyddoedd.

**Cwestiwn Brys
Urgent Question**

**Cwmni Cig Môn Cyf
Cig Môn Meats Ltd**

Ieuan Wyn Jones: A wnaiff y Gweinidog ddatganiad yn dilyn y newydd bod y derbynwyr wedi eu galw i mewn gan Gwmni Cig Môn Cyf yn Llangefni, gan adael dros 100 o swyddi yn y fantol? EAQ0746(EPC)

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Will the Minister make a statement following the news that the receivers have been called in by Cig Môn Meats Ltd in Llangefni, leaving over 100 jobs hanging in the balance? EAQ0746(EPC)

Y Gweinidog dros yr Amgylchedd, Cynllunio a Chefn Gwlad (Carwyn Jones): Yr oeddwn yn siomedig o glywed ddoe fod derbynwyr wedi cael eu hapwyntio yn lladd-dy cig oen Ynys Môn. Deallaf fod Grant Thornton wedi cael ei apwyntio i weithio drwy'r broses o symud ymlaen. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod swyddogion y Cynulliad yn gweithio'n agos gyda'r asiantaethau allweddol er mwyn helpu'r staff sydd wedi cael eu heffeithio. Wrth gwrs, hoffwn gydymdeimlo gyda'r rheini.

The Minister for Environment, Planning and Countryside (Carwyn Jones): I was disappointed to hear yesterday that the receivers had been appointed to the Anglesey lamb abattoir. I understand that Grant Thornton has been appointed to work through the process of moving things forward. I am sure that Assembly officials are working closely with the key agencies to help the staff affected. Obviously, I wish to extend my sympathies to those people.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Diolch i'r Gweinidog am yr ymateb hwnnw ac am ddangos parodrwydd i gydweithio gyda'r asiantaethau priodol. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod y Gweinidog yn ymwybodol bod y ffaith y galwyd derbynwyr i mewn i gwmni fel Cig Môn yn ergyd drom arall i ardal Llangefni. Nid dim ond y bobl sydd yn gweithio i Gig Môn sydd yn cael eu heffeithio, ond hefyd y ffermwyr, sydd yn gweld eu marchnad yn crebachu. Mae hyn yn dilyn newyddion yr wythnos diwethaf fod 200 o swyddi yn mynd yng nghwmni Grampian County Foods, sydd ar ochr arall y ffordd i gwmni Cig Môn. Mae Cig Môn wedi bod yn gyflogwr pwysig yn Llangefni ers rhai blynedd, ac mae'n gwmni lleol iawn, gyda theulu lleol wedi gwneud cyfraniad enfawr i'r economi leol.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: I thank the Minister for that response and for showing a willingness to work with the relevant agencies. I am sure that the Minister is aware that the fact that the receivers have been called into a company like Cig Môn is another heavy blow to the Llangefni area. Not only are those who work for Cig Môn affected, but also the farmers, who are seeing their market contract. This follows the news last week that 200 jobs are going at Grampian Country Foods, which is on the other side of the road to Cig Môn. Cig Môn has been an important employer in Llangefni for some years, and it is a very local company, with a local family having made a massive contribution to the local economy.

Mae gennyf ddau gwestiwn penodol i'r Gweinidog, ac un mwy cyffredinol. Yn y lle cyntaf, y dasg bwysicaf yw ceisio sicrhau bod modd gwerthu'r safle i brynwr newydd. Deallaf y bydd y derbynwyr yn edrych am brynwr i'r safle yn y dyddiau nesaf. A yw'r Gweinidog yn fodlon rhoi addewid, os bydd prynwr newydd yn dod i'r fei, y bydd yn cael pob cefnogaeth bosibl oddi wrth y Llywodraeth pan fydd yn dangos diddordeb? Yn ail, os na fydd hynny'n bosibl, bydd nifer

I have two specific questions for the Minister and a more general one. In the first place, the most important task is to try to ensure that the site can be sold to a new buyer. I understand that the receivers will be looking for a buyer for the site in the next few days. Will the Minister give an assurance that, if a new buyer comes to the fore, it will receive all possible support from the Government when it shows an interest? Secondly, if that is not possible, then a number of these workers,

o'r gweithwyr hyn, sydd wedi bod yn gweithio i'r cwmni hwn ers blynyddoedd lawer ac sydd felly'n weithwyr profiadol, yn chwilio am waith newydd. A fydd y Gweinidog yn fodlon helpu'r awdurdod lleol ac yn y blaen i sicrhau bod cyfleusterau'n cael eu rhoi i'r gweithwyr i geisio cael gwaith arall?

who have worked for this company for many years and are therefore experienced workers, will be seeking new employment. Is the Minister prepared to assist the local authority and so on to ensure that facilities are made available to the workers so that they can search for other employment?

Yn fwy cyffredinol, yr oedd y Gweinidog, yr wyf yn sicr, wedi clywed y cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog heddiw ynglŷn â'r argyfwng sydd bellach yn y sector bwyd a phrosesu bwyd ar hyd a lled ardaloedd gwledig Cymru, gyda thanwydd ac ynni yn broblem, mewnfario'n rhad, maint yr elw'n isel, grym yr archfarchnadoedd ac, yn benodol, rheoliadau gwastraff. A yw'r Gweinidog yn derbyn bellach fod arnom angen strategaeth glir i gryfhau'r sector hwn yng Nghymru, a bod arnom angen ehangu ar sylfaen yr economi wledig os ydym am greu swyddi mwy parhaol yn y rhan bwysig hon o Gymru?

More generally, I am sure that the Minister heard the questions to the First Minister today about the crisis that now exists in the food and food processing sector throughout rural Wales. Fuel and energy are a problem, as are cheap imports, small profit margins, the power of the supermarkets and, specifically, regulations on waste. Does the Minister now accept that we need a clear strategy to strengthen this sector in Wales, and that we need to broaden the base of the rural economy if we wish to create more permanent jobs in this important part of Wales?

Carwyn Jones: Mae hyn yn rhan o'r cynllun datblygu gwledig yr ymgynghorir arno cyn bo hir. Yn gyntaf, gallaf addo y bydd pob help yn cael ei roi i unrhyw brynwr, mewn unrhyw ffordd sydd yn gyfreithiol ac yn synhwyrol, ond mae'n bwysig bod pobl yn gwybod hynny. Bydd y derbynwyr hefyd yn edrych am brynwr fel y cam cyntaf.

Carwyn Jones: This is part of the rural development plan, which will be out to consultation soon. First, I can promise that every assistance will be given to any buyer, in any way that is legal and sensible, but it is important that people know that. The receivers will also be looking for a purchaser as a first step.

3.00 p.m.

Os bydd angen helpu'r staff i ddod o hyd i swyddi eraill neu i ailhyfforddi, bydd Tîm Cymru yn dechrau ar ei waith. Cafwyd ymdrech o'r fath sawl gwaith mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru, ar ffurf partneriaeth rhwng Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, Canolfan Byd Gwaith, awdurdodau lleol a phawb sydd â diddordeb a grym i helpu'r rhai yr effeithiwyd arnynt.

If it becomes necessary to help the staff to find other jobs or to retrain, Team Wales will go to work. Such work has been undertaken many times in other parts of Wales, as a partnership between the Assembly Government, Jobcentre Plus, local authorities and anyone else who is interested and who has the power to help those affected.

O ran ffactorau eraill, yr wyf yn nodi'r ffaith bod y Llywodraeth yn Llundain yn edrych ar ymchwiliad i sefyllfa'r archfarchnadoedd. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd hynny o ddiddordeb i bawb yng Nghymru, yn enwedig y rhai sy'n gweithio yn y sector.

In terms of other factors, I note the fact that the Government in London is considering an inquiry into the situation with regard to supermarkets. I am sure that that will be of interest to everyone in Wales, especially those who work in the sector.

Yr wyf yn mynd i ofyn i Hybu Cig Cymru ymgymryd â dadansoddiad trylwyr o gyflwr

I am going to ask Hybu Cig Cymru to undertake a thorough analysis of the current

lladd-dai yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd. Yr wyf am wybod beth yn union yw'r sefyllfa ar ôl y newyddion am Cig Arfon a Chig Môn er mwyn gweld beth y gallwn ni, fel Llywodraeth, ei wneud i sicrhau dyfodol mwy cadarn iddynt. Credaf hefyd y byddai'n beth craff ystyried a yw'n bosibl cael statws cynnyrch o darddiad dynodedig i gig oen o Gymru. Mae gennym statws dynodiad daearyddol gwarchodedig ar hyn o bryd, sy'n dweud bod yr anifail wedi ei eni a'i fagu yng Nghymru, ond, i gael statws cynnyrch o darddiad dynodedig, byddai'n rhaid lladd yr anifail yng Nghymru hefyd. Rhaid i ni edrych ar hyn yn awr i weld a allwn sicrhau dyfodol y lladd-dai a nodi'r ffaith bod gennym gig oen o safon yng Nghymru. Gallai hyn fod yn wir am gig eidion hefyd, ond mae mwy o gapasiti gennym o ran lladd cig oen. Dyma'r cam nesaf o ran gwarchod cig oen Cymreig. Yr wyf wedi gofyn heddiw i Hybu Cig Cymru ailystyried hynny i weld a all hyn fod yn rhywbeth ymarferol y gallwn ei wneud.

Eleanor Burnham: Cydymdeimlwn â phobl Llangefni, ac Ynys Môn yn gyffredinol, ac â'r ffermwyr, wrth gwrs; mae hwn yn beth ofnadwy i ddigwydd yn dilyn cau Cig Arfon.

Minister, what can you do to help Anglesey generally, in view of the fact that 2 per cent of the companies on the island, as far as I am aware, employ 40 per cent of the total workforce? Surely, there must be some help that you can offer the local authority, which is already under a huge strain, trying to cope with the possible closure of Wylfa and Anglesey Aluminium and the general demise of the farming economy; obviously, it is the farming aspect that you are directly involved with. Can you reassure the people of Llangefni and Ynys Môn—the farmers who are going to be affected as well as the employees—that you will have a positive strategy? After all, given what is happening in Ynys Môn, you must be able to help them with something beyond the funds that they may have at their disposal.

Carwyn Jones: Let us not talk down the island—no-one is suggesting that Anglesey Aluminium is about to close or that Wylfa is about to close tomorrow. There are difficulties on the island in the sense that

state of abattoirs in Wales. I want to know exactly what the situation is now, following the news about Cig Arfon and Cig Môn, to see what we, as a Government, can do to secure a more certain future for them. I think that it would also be astute to consider whether it would be possible to acquire product-of-designated-origin status for Welsh lamb. We have protected-geographical-indication status at the moment, noting that the animal was born and raised in Wales, but, to achieve PDO status, the animal would also have to be slaughtered in Wales. We must look at this now to see whether we can secure the future of abattoirs and note the fact that we have quality lamb in Wales. This could also be true of beef, but we have more capacity to slaughter lambs. That is the next step in terms of protecting Welsh lamb. I have today asked Hybu Cig Cymru to reconsider that, to see whether it could be a practical step that we could take.

Eleanor Burnham: We sympathise with the people of Llangefni, and Anglesey in general, and with the farmers, of course; this is an awful thing to have happened following the closure of Cig Arfon.

Weinidog, beth y gallwch ei wneud i helpu Ynys Môn yn gyffredinol, o gofio bod 2 y cant o'r cwmnïau ar yr ynys, hyd y gwn, yn cyflogi 40 y cant o'r holl weithlu? Rhaid bod rhyw gymorth y gallwch ei gynnig i'r awdurdod lleol, sydd eisoes dan gryn straen yn ceisio ymdopi â'r posibilrwydd y bydd yr Wylfa a chwmmi Alwminiwm Môn yn cau, ac yn wyneb trai cyffredinol yr economi amaethyddol; yn amlwg, â'r agwedd sy'n ymwneud â ffermio yr ydych yn ymwneud yn bennaf. A allwch dawelu meddyliau pobl Llangefni ac Ynys Môn—y ffermwyr yr effeithir arnynt yn ogystal â'r gweithwyr—y bydd gennych strategaeth gadarnhaol? Wedi'r cwbl, o ystyried yr hyn sy'n digwydd ar Ynys Môn, rhaid eich bod yn gallu eu helpu gyda rhywbeth mwy na'r cyllid sydd ganddynt yn barod efallai.

Carwyn Jones: Gadewch inni beidio â chreu darlun rhy ddu o'r ynys—nid oes neb yn awgrymu bod Alwminiwm Môn ar fin cau nac y bydd yr Wylfa'n cau yfory ychwaith. Mae gan yr ynys anawsterau yn yr ystyr mai

there are a small number of large employers, but there is time to ensure that the island's economy is broadened. The rural development plan is part of that process. As I have said, this plan will be out for consultation soon.

Some good things are happening on the island: we see the development of tourism, including the network of footpaths that has been put in place and the development of a number of hotels, lodges, cottages and so on. On top of that, we have a successful group, Menter Môn, that has done a tremendous amount over recent years to develop and encourage small businesses in Anglesey. I have seen the effects of that in Cemaes Bay and other locations across the island. A lot is being done in Anglesey and I think that that has to be said. Over the next few years, the trick will be to ensure that the work that is being done continues and that the economy is broadened over time. Announcements such as this one do not help, I accept that, but we must say that a lot is happening in Anglesey that gives me great encouragement as regards the economic future of the island.

Glyn Davies: I take this opportunity to associate the Conservative group with the disappointment and sympathy that you have expressed at what has happened to Cig Môn, particularly when combined with recent events at Grampian Foods and Cig Arfon. There is huge sympathy for the people of Ynys Môn, of course, and for those working at this plant and their families. However, I will address the more general concern about the industry and the jobs that we are losing from processing Welsh produce. I was interested in your comments about the PDO status. Can you give us an assurance that we can discuss this, either in committee or in Plenary?

In your response to Ieuan Wyn Jones, you referred to the OFT's reference to Competition Commission with regard to its subsequent acceptance to look at supermarkets. My understanding is that that is quite narrow; it looks at the competitive situation between supermarkets in terms of garnering planning permissions for themselves, but does not look at the impact

nifer fach o gyflogwyr mawr sydd yno, ond mae amser i sicrhau bod economi'r ynys yn ehangu. Mae'r cynllun datblygu gwledig yn rhan o'r broses honno. Fel yr wyf eisoes wedi dweud, bydd ymgynghori ar y cynllun hwn cyn bo hir.

Mae rhai pethau da yn digwydd ar yr ynys: mae twristiaeth i'w gweld yn datblygu, gan gynnwys rhwydwaith o lwybrau troed a sefydlwyd a datblygiad nifer o westai, porthdai, bythynnod ac yn y blaen. Ar ben hynny, mae gennym grŵp llwyddiannus, Menter Môn, sydd wedi gwneud gwaith aruthrol yn y blynyddoedd diwethaf i ddatblygu ac annog busnesau bach ar Ynys Môn. Yr wyf wedi gweld effaith hynny ym Mae Cemaes ac mewn mannau eraill ar yr Ynys. Mae llawer yn cael ei wneud ar Ynys Môn a chredaf fod angen inni ddweud hynny. Yn y blynyddoedd nesaf, y gamp fydd sicrhau bod y gwaith sy'n cael ei wneud yn parhau a bod yr economi yn ehangu gydag amser. Yr wyf yn derbyn nad yw cyhoeddiadau fel hwn yn helpu pethau, ond rhaid dweud bod llawer yn digwydd ar Ynys Môn sy'n galonogol iawn o ran dyfodol economaidd yr Ynys.

Glyn Davies: Achubaf ar y cyfle hwn i gysylltu grŵp y Ceidwadwyr â'r siom a fynegwyd gennych ynghylch yr hyn sydd wedi digwydd i Gig Môn, yn enwedig o'i gyfuno â'r digwyddiadau diweddar yn Grampian Foods a Chig Arfon. Mae gan bobl gydymdeimlad mawr â thrigolion Ynys Môn, wrth gwrs, ac â'r rhai sy'n gweithio yn y ffatri hon a'u teuluoedd. Fodd bynnag, rhof sylw i'r pryder mwy cyffredinol am y diwydiant a'r swyddi sy'n cael eu colli o brosesu cynnyrch Cymreig. Yr oedd gennyf ddiddordeb yn eich sylwadau am y statws PDO. A allwch ein sicrhau y cawn drafod hyn, naill ai mewn pwyllgor neu Gyfarfod Llawn?

Yn eich ateb i Ieuan Wyn Jones, cyfeiriasoch at y ffaith bod y Swyddfa Masnachu Teg wedi cyfeirio at y Comisiwn Cystadleuaeth o ran ei bod wedi cytuno wedyn i edrych ar archfarchnadoedd. Yn ôl a ddeallaf, mae hynny'n eithaf cyfyng; mae'n edrych ar y sefyllfa gystadleuol rhwng archfarchnadoedd o ran sicrhau caniatâd cynllunio iddynt eu hunain, ond nid yw'n edrych ar yr effaith ar

on suppliers. Indeed, there was considerable press coverage yesterday of the Competition Commission's total disregard for the impact of supermarkets on suppliers, as though it was not of any matter at all. What representations are you making on that issue to ensure that the interests of suppliers to the major retailers are part of the consideration of supermarkets?

Carwyn Jones: I intend to make representations to the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs over the course of the next few weeks on the situation of suppliers. I have met enough suppliers to know that it is an exceptionally tough world, especially when dealing with supermarkets. It is right to say that many supermarkets want exclusivity with certain suppliers, and when those contracts go, those suppliers are left high and dry. It is a matter that needs further airing, and, as I said, I will take it up with my DEFRA colleagues over the course of the next few weeks.

In terms of the general situation in the industry and PDO status, the practical difficulty with the PDO in the past has been the abattoirs' capacity to process enough lambs to enable the PDO status to have effect, so as not to leave farmers who cannot get their lambs to the abattoirs out in the cold, unable to label their meat as Welsh. Nevertheless, it is important that we now look carefully at the need, not just to encourage farming in the way that PGI status has encouraged farming, but to see what we can do to broaden PGI in order to secure PDO status. We need to see whether we can bring our abattoirs in. In order to label lamb as Welsh, and, possibly, cattle in the future, the animals will have to be born, reared, raised and slaughtered in Wales. I raised that matter today with HCC, and it is aware of the situation. It is a matter that we need to see some progress on over the next few months.

gyflenwyr. Yn wir, yr oedd cryn sylw yn y wasg ddoe i'r ffaith bod y Comisiwn Cystadleuaeth yn llwyr ddiystyru effaith archfarchnadoedd ar gyflenwyr, fel pe na bai o bwys o gwbl. Beth yr ydych yn ei wneud yn y cyswllt hwnnw i sicrhau bod buddiannau'r rhai sy'n cyflenwi'r cwmnïau adwerthu mawr yn rhan o ystyriaeth archfarchnadoedd?

Carwyn Jones: Bwriadaf gyflwyno sylwadau i Adran yr Amgylchedd, Bwyd a Materion Gwledig yn ystod yr wythnosau nesaf ar sefyllfa'r cyflenwyr. Yr wyf wedi cyfarfod â digon o gyflenwyr i wybod ei fod yn fyd eithriadol o anodd, yn enwedig wrth ddelio ag archfarchnadoedd. Mae'n iawn dweud bod llawer o archfarchnadoedd yn disgwyl i rai cyflenwyr eu cyflenwi hwy yn unig, a phan fydd y contractau hynny'n darfod, maent yn cael eu gadael ar y clwt. Mae'n fater y mae angen ei wyntyllu ymhellach, ac, fel y dywedais, byddaf yn ei godi gyda fy nghyd-aelodau yn DEFRA yn yr wythnosau nesaf.

O ran y sefyllfa gyffredinol yn y diwydiant a statws PDO, yr anhawster ymarferol gyda PDO yn y gorffennol oedd capasiti'r lladd-dai i brosesu digon o ŵyn fel bod y statws PDO yn cael effaith, fel nad yw ffermwyr na allant gael eu hŵyn i'r lladd-dai yn cael eu gadael allan ohoni, ac yn methu â labelu eu cig fel cig Cymru. Er hynny, mae'n bwysig inni edrych yn ofalus yn awr ar yr angen, nid yn unig i annog ffermio yn y modd y mae statws PGI wedi annog ffermio, ond i weld beth y gallwn ei wneud i ehangu PGI er mwyn ennill statws cynnyrch o darddiad dynodedig. Mae angen inni weld a allwn gynnwys ein lladd-dai yn hyn. Er mwyn labelu cig oen fel cig Cymru, ac, efallai, gwartheg yn y dyfodol, mae'n rhaid i'r anifeiliaid fod wedi cael eu geni, eu magu, eu codi a'u lladd yng Nghymru. Codais y mater hwnnw heddiw gyda Hybu Cig Cymru, ac maent yn ymwybodol o'r sefyllfa. Mae'n fater y bydd angen inni weld rhywfaint o gynnydd arno yn ystod y misoedd nesaf.

Datganiad Busnes Business Statement

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I have **Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt):** Mae gennyf ddau

two changes to report to this week's business. This afternoon, following this statement, the Minister for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks will make a statement on Continental Teves UK Ltd. Tomorrow, I will propose a procedural motion to bring forward the no named day motions that have been tabled today to establish a shadow commission.

Business for the next three weeks is as it is set out in the draft statement, which should be available to Members on the agenda. Following this morning's Business Committee meeting, it has been determined that the following items of subordinate legislation need not be referred to a subject committee for extended consideration. These are the Salmonella in Broiler Flocks (Survey Powers) (Wales) Regulations 2006, the Firefighters' Pension (Wales) Scheme (Amendment) Order 2006, the Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation (Wales) Regulations 2006, the Licensing of Houses in Multiple Occupation (Prescribed Descriptions) (Wales) Order 2006, and the Licensing and Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation and Other Houses (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Wales) Regulations 2006.

Y Llywydd: A oes gwrthwynebiad i'r datganiad busnes? Gwelaf fod o leiaf 10 gwrthwynebiad, felly gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog gynnig y datganiad busnes yn ffurfiol.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales adopts the business statement.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: The Business Minister will be aware that a number of requests for statements or debates were made today that have not been accommodated, so she will not be surprised by our opposition to this business statement and our wish to hear her explanation for her failure to accommodate those requests. The first, as she knows, is the request for a statement in respect of the impact of the cancelled examinations on higher-education students. I understand that the Minister is discussing the matter with

newid i'w hadrodd i fusnes yr wythnos hon. Y prynhawn yma, ar ôl y datganiad hwn, bydd y Gweinidog dros Fenter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau yn gwneud datganiad ar Continental Teves Uk Ltd. Yfory, byddaf yn gwneud cynnig trefniadol i ddwyn gerbron y cynigion heb ddyddiad trafod a gyflwynwyd heddiw i sefydlu comisiwn cysgodol.

Mae'r busnes ar gyfer y tair wythnos nesaf fel y mae wedi'i nodi yn y datganiad drafft, a ddylai fod ar gael i'r Aelodau ar yr agenda. Yn dilyn cyfarfod y Pwyllgor Busnes y bore yma, penderfynwyd na fydd angen cyfeirio'r eitemau canlynol o is-ddeddfwriaeth at bwyllgor pwnc i'w hystyried ymhellach. Y rhain yw Rheoliadau Salmonela mewn Ieir Bwyta (Pwerau Arolygu) (Cymru) 2006, Gorchymyn Cynllun Pensiwn y Dynion Tân (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006, Rheoliadau Rheoli Tai Amlfeddiannaeth (Cymru) 2006, Gorchymyn Trwyddedu Tai Amlfeddiannaeth (Disgrifiadau Rhagnodedig) (Cymru) 2006, a Rheoliadau Trwyddedu a Rheoli Tai Amlfeddiannaeth a Thai Eraill (Darpariaethau Amrywiol) (Cymru) 2006.

The Presiding Officer: Are there any objections to the business statement? I see that there are at least 10 objections, therefore I ask that the Minister formally propose the business statement.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiad fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru yn derbyn y datganiad busnes.

Ieuan Wyn Jones: Bydd y Trefnydd yn ymwybodol na dderbyniwyd nifer o geisiadau a wnaed am ddatganiadau neu dddadleuon heddiw, felly ni fydd yn synnu ein bod yn gwrthwynebu'r datganiad busnes hwn a bod arnom eisiau clywed esboniad ganddi ynghylch pam na lwyddodd i ganiatáu'r ceisiadau hynny. Y cyntaf, fel y gŵyr, yw'r cais am ddatganiad am effaith yr arholiadau a ganslwyd ar fyfyrwyr addysg uwch. Deallaf fod y Gweinidog yn trafod y mater gyda sefydliadau addysg uwch, ond byddai'r

higher-education institutions, but the Assembly would be remiss in not asking for a statement on that very important issue, bearing in mind the future of many of our young people.

3.10 p.m.

Will the Minister also recognise that there is disappointment that no oral statement has been made on the issue of hepatitis C at a dental practice, bearing in mind that we were told that the national public health service knew about the incident as far back as October 2005? We now have a written statement, but does the Minister not accept that it would be far better for Assembly Members to be given an opportunity to scrutinise the Minister for Health and Social Services, in view of the important public health issue involved? The Minister will have seen the press reports on the matter today.

I also support the request for a statement on police mergers and the cost of the merger programme, given that there is a new Home Secretary and that Wales's chief constables have said that they do not want the merger to go ahead unless real assurances are given that the cost of the process will not be a burden on Welsh council tax payers. They have said that the cost of the merger must be borne by the UK Treasury through the Home Office.

I am disappointed that the Assembly Government did not volunteer a statement on the loss of jobs at Cig Môn. Will the Minister give an assurance that, if a similar situation arose in the future, the interests of rural Wales would be given the same priority as those of any other part of Wales?

Lisa Francis: We are grateful for the written statement that we understand that Andrew Davies, the Minister for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks, will offer in respect of the number of young people who are killed in road traffic accidents in Wales. Unfortunately, we are disappointed that there will not be a statement on the impact of industrial action on student degrees and

Cynulliad yn esgeulus pe na bai'n gofyn am ddatganiad am y mater hollbwysig hwn, o ystyried dyfodol llawer o'n pobl ifanc.

A wnaiff y Gweinidog hefyd gydnabod ein bod yn siomedig na wnaed datganiad llafar ar achos yr hepatitis C mewn deintyddfa, o gofio inni gael gwybod bod y gwasanaeth iechyd cyhoeddus cenedlaethol yn gwybod am y digwyddiad cyn belled yn ôl â Hydref 2005? Yr ydym bellach wedi derbyn datganiad ysgrifenedig, ond onid yw'r Gweinidog yn derbyn y byddai wedi bod yn llawer gwell pe bai Aelodau'r Cynulliad yn cael cyfle i graffu ar y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol, o ystyried y cwestiwn pwysig sydd ynglŷn â hyn o safbwynt iechyd cyhoeddus? Bydd y Gweinidog wedi gweld yr adroddiadau yn y wasg am y mater hwn heddiw.

Yr wyf hefyd yn cefnogi'r cais am ddatganiad am y trefniadau i uno'r heddlu a chost y rhaglen uno, o ystyried bod gennym Ysgrifennydd Cartref newydd a bod prif gwnstabiliaid Cymru wedi dweud nad oes arnynt eisiau i'r uno fynd yn ei flaen os nad argyhoeddir hwy'n llwyr na fydd cost y broses yn faich ar y rhai sy'n talu'r dreth gyngor yng Nghymru. Maent wedi dweud bod yn rhaid i Drysorlys y DU, drwy'r Swyddfa Gartref, ysgwyddo cost yr uno.

Yr wyf yn siomedig na wnaeth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ddatganiad yn wirfoddol ar golli'r swyddi yng Nghig Môn. A wnaiff y Gweinidog ein sicrhau, os bydd sefyllfa debyg yn codi yn y dyfodol, y bydd buddiannau Cymru wledig yn derbyn yr un flaenoriaeth â rhai unrhyw ran arall o Gymru?

Lisa Francis: Yr ydym yn ddiolchgar am y datganiad ysgrifenedig y deallwn y bydd Andrew Davies, y Gweinidog dros Fenter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau, yn ei wneud yng nghyswllt nifer y bobl ifanc sy'n cael eu lladd mewn damweiniau traffig ar y ffyrdd yng Nghymru. Yn anffodus, yr ydym yn siomedig na wneir datganiad ar effaith y gweithredu diwydiannol ar raddau ac arholiadau

examinations. Twenty-three exams will be cancelled at the University of Wales, Aberystwyth next week, and we are particularly concerned about the impact that that will have on students who are seeking jobs, and who must have results to acquire certain jobs. Where does this leave those students? Perhaps the Minister for Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills will come back next week with a statement after she has met with the vice-chancellors.

In respect of the statement for which we asked on the cost of the police merger, we reiterate Ieuan Wyn Jones's concerns, particularly in light of the information that a deficit of £62 million per annum could occur by 2011 if the UK Government does not resolve the funding issue. We would like a statement on that issue at some stage.

We requested a debate on the reconfiguration of hospital services in Wales. You say that we cannot have such a debate until the consultation is finished, but I am afraid that it will be far too late by then. Members of the Assembly Government have expressed extreme concern about the proposals. The proposals put forward in the case of the review into services in mid and west Wales are particularly lightweight in terms of the way in which they will impact upon patients. I ask the Minister to reconsider that request.

Peter Black: Like the other Members who have spoken, I welcome the oral statement that we are about to receive on the job losses in Blaenau Gwent, although I regret that we cannot have a similar oral statement on the proposed job losses at the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency. We are talking about the loss of 500 jobs there over two years, and it is important that that issue is also recognised in the same way.

Like the two previous speakers, I believe that we should receive more information on the cancellation of examinations as a result of industrial action. In her reply to our requests, the Minister says that it is for the higher-education institutions to agree the terms and

myfyrwyr. Bydd 23 o arholiadau yn cael eu canslo ym Mhrifysgol Cymru, Aberystwyth yr wythnos nesaf, ac yr ydym yn poeni'n arbennig ynghylch yr effaith y bydd hynny yn ei chael ar fyfyrwyr sy'n chwilio am waith, ac y mae'n rhaid iddynt gael canlyniadau i sicrhau rhai swyddi. Beth fydd sefyllfa'r myfyrwyr hynny yn sgîl hyn? Efallai y daw'r Gweinidog dros Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau yn ei hôl gyda datganiad yr wythnos nesaf ar ôl iddi gyfarfod â'r is-gangellorion.

O ran y datganiad y gofynasom amdano ynghylch cost uno'r heddlu, dymunwn ailadrodd pryderon Ieuan Wyn Jones, yn enwedig yng ngoleuni'r wybodaeth y gallai greu diffyg o £62 miliwn y flwyddyn erbyn 2011 os nad yw Llywodraeth y DU yn datrys y broblem o ran cyllid. Byddem yn hoffi datganiad am y mater hwnnw ryw bryd.

Gofynasom am ddadl am ailgyflunio gwasanaethau'r ysbytai yng Nghymru. Yr ydych yn dweud na allwn gael dadl o'r fath hyd nes y daw'r ymgynghoriad i ben, ond mae arnaf ofn y bydd yn rhy hwyr erbyn hynny. Mae aelodau o Lywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi lleisio pryder mawr iawn ynghylch y cynigion. Mae'r cynigion a gyflwynwyd yn achos yr adolygiad o wasanaethau yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru yn arbennig o ddisylwedd o ran y modd y byddant yn effeithio ar gleifion. Gofynnaf i'r Gweinidog ailystyried y cais hwnnw.

Peter Black: Fel yr Aelodau eraill sydd wedi siarad, yr wyf yn croesawu'r datganiad llafar y byddwn yn ei dderbyn am y swyddi a gollir ym Mlaenau Gwent, er ei bod yn drueni na allwn gael datganiad llafar tebyg am y colli swyddi arfaethedig yn yr Asiantaeth Trwyddedu Gyrwyr a Cherbydau. Yr ydym yn sôn am golli 500 o swyddi yno dros gyfnod o ddwy flynedd, ac mae'n bwysig i'r mater hwnnw hefyd gael ei gydnabod yn yr un modd.

Fel y ddau siaradwr blaenorol, credaf y dylem gael mwy o wybodaeth am yr arholiadau sy'n cael eu canslo o ganlyniad i weithredu diwydiannol. Yn ei hateb i'n ceisiadau, dywed y Gweinidog mai mater i'r sefydliadau addysg uwch yw cytuno ar

conditions of their employees. However, as the Minister for Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills is meeting vice-chancellors, and as she has also offered to meet the unions, there will be something on which she can report back at some stage on that particular dispute. While a statement may not be forthcoming this week, once the meetings have taken place I hope that the Minister will be able to come before Plenary to give a statement on the outcome of those talks, so that we can judge for ourselves whether there is anything more that the Welsh Assembly Government can do to help the students who are affected.

It is also important that we have a further oral statement on the police mergers. Police chief constables are dissatisfied with the financial implications of these mergers and the offer coming from the Home Office, and it is important that we have an opportunity to scrutinise those.

I repeat my request that the no named day motion on the music development fund comes before us for debate. Again, the Government is pretending that this is a matter for local authorities. It is a fund that was established by the Welsh Assembly Government and it has been abolished by the Welsh Assembly Government. Clearly, it is a matter for the Welsh Assembly Government and we should be able to scrutinise it on that.

Carl Sargeant: We welcome today's business statement. Perhaps you could include for the future a statement on Vauxhall Motors Ltd in Ellesmere Port. While it crosses the border, many of my constituents in Flintshire are employed there, and additional suppliers are based on Deeside industrial park. I would welcome a statement from the Minister on that.

Speaking of success, we should have a statement on the Airbus A380, which will make its maiden flight into UK airspace on Thursday. The first flight will be over the Broughton plant in my constituency of Alyn and Deeside. We as an Assembly, the manufacturers and the people who build the

delerau ac amodau eu gweithwyr. Fodd bynnag, gan fod y Gweinidog dros Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau yn cyfarfod â'r is-gangellorion, a chan ei bod hefyd wedi cynnig cyfarfod â'r undebau, bydd ganddi rywbeth i adrodd yn ôl arno rywbryd eto am yr anghydfod penodol hwnnw. Er na fydd yn gwneud datganiad efallai yr wythnos hon, wedi i'r cyfarfodydd ddigwydd gobeithio y bydd y Gweinidog yn gallu dod gerbron Cyfarfod Llawn i wneud datganiad am ganlyniad y trafodaethau hynny, fel y gallwn farnu drosom ein hunain a oes unrhyw beth yn rhagor y gall Llywodraeth y Cynulliad ei wneud i helpu'r myfyrwyr yr effeithir arnynt.

Mae'n bwysig hefyd inni gael datganiad llafar pellach ar uno'r heddluoedd. Mae'r prif gwnstabiliaid yn afodlon ar oblygiadau ariannol yr uno hwn a'r cynnig sy'n dod gan y Swyddfa Gartref, ac mae'n bwysig inni gael cyfle i graffu arnynt.

Yr wyf yn ailadrodd fy nghais bod cynnig heb ddyddiad trafod ar y gronfa datblygu cerddoriaeth yn dod ger ein bron er mwyn inni gael cynnal dadl arno. Unwaith eto, mae'r Llywodraeth yn cymryd arni mai mater i'r awdurdodau lleol yw hyn. Cronfa ydyw a sefydlwyd gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac mae wedi cael ei diddymu gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru. Mae'n amlwg ei fod yn fater i Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a dylem gael cyfle i graffu arni ynghylch hynny.

Carl Sargeant: Yr ydym yn croesawu'r datganiad busnes heddiw. Efallai y gallech gynnwys datganiad yn y dyfodol ar Vauxhall Motors Ltd yn Ellesmere Port. Er ei fod dros y ffin, mae llawer o'm hetholwyr yn sir y Fflint yn cael eu cyflogi yno, ac mae cyflenwyr ychwanegol wedi eu lleoli ym mharc diwydiannol Glannau Dyfrdwy. Byddwn yn croesawu datganiad ar hynny gan y Gweinidog.

O sôn am lwyddiant, dylem gael datganiad ar yr Airbus A380, a fydd yn hedfan i ofod awyr y DU am y tro cyntaf ddydd Iau. Bydd y daith gyntaf dros ffatri Brychdyn yn fy etholaeth yn Alun a Glannau Dyfrdwy. Dylem ni fel Cynulliad, y gweithgynhyrchwyr a'r bobl sy'n adeiladu'r

wings should be proud of this successful day. It is another landmark event in the course of manufacturing in the UK.

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I noticed some hesitation across the ranks when it came to opposing this business statement. I hope that we are not moving into opposing by rote and habit. I was not convinced by some of the issues that came back to me but there were some where you all came through in terms of requests for statements and debates, and I will answer the points that you have raised.

Ieuan—and Lisa and Peter also raised this issue—on the examination cancellations as a result of industrial action, the Minister does not intend to make a statement on this as it is for the higher education institutions to agree the terms and conditions of their employees, but she is talking to the UK Government Minister with responsibility for higher education. She spoke to Bill Rammell last week, and he indicated that Department for Education and Skills Ministers are urging university teachers to end their boycott, and the Minister for Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills has assured me that she will produce a written statement after her meeting with vice-chancellors next Monday, when she will be briefed on the situation. She also offered to meet representatives of unions. Therefore, the Minister is dealing with this as she should in relation to her role, the responsibilities of HE institutions and our discussions with the UK Government.

On the police, we had this last week and, as a result of your representations, the Minister for Social Justice and Regeneration produced a written statement at the end of last week. As I told you then, the Minister will go to London to meet the Home Office Minister next week and, as a result of that, she will come back with issues around costing. We cannot do anything until she has had those important discussions on restructuring. You have had everything that is in the domain in terms of our and the Minister's involvement. I am sure that we will get further information following her discussions next week.

adenydd ymfalchïo yn y diwrnod llwyddiannus hwn. Mae'n garreg filltir arall yn hanes gweithgynhyrchu yn y DU.

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Sylwais ar beth petruso ar draws y rhengoedd pan ddaeth yn fater o wrthwynebu'r datganiad busnes hwn. Gobeithiaf nad ydym yn mynd i'r arfer o'i wrthwynebu. Ni chefais fy argyhoeddi gan rai o'r materion a ddaeth yn ôl imi ond yr oedd rhai lle'r oeddech i gyd yn gwneud ceisiadau am ddatganiadau a dadleuon, ac atebaf y pwyntiau a godwyd gennyh.

Ieuan—a chododd Lisa a Peter y pwynt hwn hefyd—o ran canslo'r arholiadau o ganlyniad i weithredu diwydiannol, nid yw'r Gweinidog yn bwriadu gwneud datganiad ar hyn gan mai mater i'r sefydliadau addysg uwch yw cytuno ar delerau ac amodau eu cyflogeion, ond mae'n siarad â'r Gweinidog yn Llywodraeth y DU sydd â chyfrifoldeb dros addysg uwch. Bu'n siarad â Bill Rammell yr wythnos diwethaf, ac awgrymodd yntau fod Gweinidogion yr Adran Addysg a Sgiliau'n annog darlithwyr y prifysgolion i ddod â'u boicot i ben, ac mae'r Gweinidog dros Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau wedi fy sicrhau y bydd yn gwneud datganiad ysgrifenedig ar ôl ei chyfarfod gydag is-gangellorion ddydd Llun nesaf, pan fydd yn cael ei briffio ar y sefyllfa. Mae hefyd wedi cynnig cyfarfod â chynrychiolwyr yr undebau. Felly, mae'r Gweinidog yn delio â hyn fel y dylai o ran ei rôl, cyfrifoldebau'r sefydliadau addysg uwch a'n trafodaethau gyda Llywodraeth y DU.

O ran yr heddlu, cawsom hyn yr wythnos diwethaf ac, o ganlyniad i'ch sylwadau, gwnaeth y Gweinidog dros Gyfiawnder Cymdeithasol ac Adfywio ddatganiad ysgrifenedig ddiwedd yr wythnos diwethaf. Fel y dywedais wrthyh bryd hynny, bydd y Gweinidog yn mynd i Lundain i gwrdd â Gweinidog y Swyddfa Gartref yr wythnos nesaf ac, o ganlyniad i hynny, daw yn ôl gyda materion yn ymwneud â chostau. Nid oes dim byd y gallwn ei wneud hyd nes ei bod wedi cynnal y trafodaethau pwysig hynny ar ailstrwythuro. Yr ydych wedi cael popeth sydd o fewn y maes o ran ein cyfraniad ni a chyfraniad y Gweinidog. Yr wyf yn siŵr y cawn wybodaeth bellach ar ôl ei

thrafodaethau yr wythnos nesaf.

Ieuan, you know that a written statement on the issue of hepatitis C and this incident is relevant and appropriate. I am glad, Lisa, that you acknowledged the written statements that we are giving on road safety. You and Peter also acknowledged that we will have an oral statement on Continental Teves, which is important, because Ministers are responding appropriately to the requests that come forward.

You have regularly raised with me the issue of discussions and when we can debate the reconfiguration of health services, Lisa. All public contributions are important and they must be taken into account. Public and patient participation has been robust in relation to the consultation on the issues in terms of 'Designed to Deliver' across Wales. I know that the public would want us to take those into account before debating these important proposals.

3.20 p.m.

Those issues take us forward to the point that Peter made about the music development fund. We had a good discussion during the First Minister's questions, when he made it quite clear that the Assembly Government has provided extra ring-fenced funding for six years to local government, and that, therefore, it is its responsibility. As the First Minister said, local democracy kicks in after six years of such funding, and, therefore, representations must be made to local authorities.

Carl, I am delighted that there is good news, and we will be very proud of Airbus and the flight on Thursday. I am sure that everyone in the Chamber would want to celebrate that good news. It will fly from Broughton, via Filton, and touch down at Heathrow. It is also important that you have brought to our attention your constituents' concerns regarding Vauxhall Motors at Ellesmere Port. I know that you will fight hard for your constituents and that we will take account, as will the Minister, of any implications of that for Wales.

Ieuan, gwyddoch fod datganiad ysgrifenedig ar fater hepatitis C a'r digwyddiad hwn yn berthnasol ac yn briodol. Yr wyf yn falch, Lisa, eich bod wedi cydnabod y datganiadau ysgrifenedig yr ydym yn eu rhoi ar ddiogelwch ar y ffyrdd. Yr ydych chi a Peter hefyd wedi cydnabod y cawn ddatganiad llafar ar Continental Teves, sy'n bwysig, oherwydd bod Gweinidogion yn ymateb yn briodol i'r ceisiadau sy'n cael eu gwneud.

Yr ydych wedi codi mater y trafodaethau'n rheolaidd gyda mi, Lisa, a pha bryd y cawn ddadl ar ailgyflunio gwasanaethau iechyd. Mae pob cyfraniad cyhoeddus yn bwysig a rhaid inni eu hystyried. Mae cyfranogiad y cyhoedd a'r cleifion wedi bod yn gadarn o ran yr ymgynghoriad ar y materion yn 'Designed to Deliver' ledled Cymru. Gwn yr hoffai'r cyhoedd ein gweld yn ystyried y rheini cyn cynnal dadl ar y cynigion pwysig hyn.

Mae'r materion hynny'n mynd â ni at y pwynt a godwyd gan Peter ynglŷn â'r gronfa datblygu cerddoriaeth. Cawsom drafodaeth dda yn ystod cwestiynau'r Prif Weinidog, pan ddywedodd yn gwbl eglur fod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi darparu arian ychwanegol sydd wedi'i neilltuo i lywodraeth leol am chwe blynedd, ac mai hwy felly sy'n gyfrifol amdano. Fel y dywedodd y Prif Weinidog, democratiaeth leol fydd yn penderfynu ar ôl chwe blynedd o gyllid o'r fath, ac, felly, bydd rhaid cyflwyno sylwadau i'r awdurdodau lleol.

Carl, yr wyf yn falch bod gennym newydd da i'w gyhoeddi, a byddwn yn falch iawn o Airbus a'r ffaith y bydd yn hedfan ddydd Iau. Yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd pawb yn y Siambr am ddathlu'r newydd da hwnnw. Bydd yn hedfan o Frychdyn, drwy Filton, ac yn glanio yn Heathrow. Mae'n bwysig hefyd eich bod wedi tynnu ein sylw at bryderon eich etholwyr ynglŷn â Vauxhall Motors yn Ellesmere Port. Gwn y byddwch yn brwydro'n galed ar ran eich etholwyr ac y byddwn yn cadw golwg, fel y bydd y Gweinidog yn gwneud, ar unrhyw oblygiadau i Gymru.

*Cynnig: O blaid 30, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 23.
Motion: For 30, Abstain 0, Against 23.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
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

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

Datganiad am Continental Teves UK Ltd Statement on Continental Teves UK Ltd

The Minister for Enterprise, Innovation and Networks (Andrew Davies): Thank you for allowing me to make a statement this afternoon, Presiding Officer. Tom Whyatt, the managing director of Continental Teves UK Ltd, which is based in Ebbw Vale, telephoned me yesterday to advise me that, due to a commercial decision by the German parent company, high-volume calliper production will be moved from the Ebbw Vale plant to Slovakia in eastern Europe by the end of 2007. This is subject to the statutory 90-day consultation period. Needless to say, I am very disappointed with this unexpected news, which comes despite the fact that the Ebbw Vale plant is one of the

Y Gweinidog dros Fenter, Arloesi a Rhwydweithiau (Andrew Davies): Diolch i chi, Lywydd, am ganiatáu imi wneud datganiad y prynhawn yma. Cefais alwad ffôn ddoe gan Tom Whyatt, rheolwr gyfarwyddwr Continental Teves UK Ltd, sydd wedi ei leoli yng Nglynebwy, yn fy hysbysu, o ganlyniad i benderfyniad masnachol gan y rhiant-gwmni yn yr Almaen, y bydd y gwaith o swmp gynhyrchu caliperau yn cael ei symud o ffatri Glynebwy i Slofacia yn nwyrain Ewrop erbyn diwedd 2007. Bydd hyn yn amodol ar y cyfnod ymgynghori statudol o 90 diwrnod. Afraid dweud fy mod yn siomedig iawn gyda'r newydd annisgwyl hwn, sydd wedi dod er

most profitable within the group—it has received investment of over £14 million for new plant and equipment in the past 18 months and was offered £5.1 million of regional selective assistance in 2001. On hearing this news, I immediately wrote to Manfred Wennemer, the group chairman at Continental AG, to express my concerns at the decision and to offer my services, and those of my officials, to explore the potential and to find a solution that might retain as many of the jobs as possible in Wales.

Continental Teves is a well-regarded employer. The plant at Ebbw Vale has a high level of productivity, which is made possible by the skills, expertise and hard work of a loyal and experienced workforce. The Assembly Government has supported the company in the past with regional selective assistance for new capital investment. I visited the company this morning with officials to discuss the way forward. In the past 24 hours, I have also had discussions with the Amicus trade union, which organises at the plant, the local authority and Tim Williams, the chief executive of the Wales automotive forum.

At this morning's meeting with Tom Whyatt, I learned that the initial discussions related to the closure of the plant as a whole. However, following tough negotiation by local management, the small series calliper will be retained at the plant and 120 jobs will be saved. This will enable the Ebbw Vale site to become a highly specialised, and, therefore, in likelihood, more competitive, plant, and become the European small calliper business for the whole of Continental AG. I hope that this might facilitate further investment and jobs further down the road, and help to improve the sustainability of the operation.

I am aware, as, I am sure, are colleagues, that the automotive sector faces increasing competition globally. Our economic development framework, 'Wales: A Vibrant Economy', highlights the fact that we must move towards a higher-value-added manufacturing environment. RSA and the Assembly investment grant continue to be

gwaethaf y ffaith bod ffatri Glynebwy'n un o'r rhai mwyaf proffidiol yn y grŵp—mae wedi derbyn dros £14 miliwn o fuddsoddiad ar gyfer ffatri newydd ac offer yn ystod y 18 mis diwethaf a chafodd gynnig £5.1 miliwn o gymorth rhanbarthol dewisol yn 2001. Ar ôl clywed y newydd, ysgrifennais ar unwaith at Manfred Wennemer, cadeirydd y grŵp yn Continental AG, i fynegi fy mhryderon ynghylch y penderfyniad a chynnig fy ngwasanaethau, a gwasanaeth fy swyddogion, i edrych ar y posibiladau a chwilio am ateb a allai gadw cynifer â phosibl o'r swyddi yng Nghymru.

Mae gan Continental Teves enw da fel cyflogwr. Mae lefelau cynhyrchiant y ffatri yng Nglynebwy'n uchel, a chyflawnwyd hynny drwy sgiliau, arbenigedd a gwaith caled y gweithlu teyrngar a phrofiadol. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi cefnogi'r cwmni yn y gorffennol gyda chymorth rhanbarthol dewisol ar gyfer buddsoddiad cyfalaf newydd. Bûm yn ymweld â'r cwmni y bore yma gyda swyddogion i drafod y ffordd ymlaen. Yn ystod y 24 awr diwethaf, yr wyf hefyd wedi cynnal trafodaethau gyda'r undeb llafur Amicus, sy'n trefnu'r gweithwyr yn y ffatri, yr awdurdod lleol a Tim Williams, prif weithredwr fforwm modurol Cymru.

Yn y cyfarfod y bore yma gyda Tom Whyatt, deuthum i wybod bod y trafodaethau dechreuol yn ymwneud â chau'r ffatri'n gyfan gwbl. Fodd bynnag, ar ôl negodi dygn gan y rheolwyr lleol, bydd y busnes caliperau bach yn cael ei gadw yn y ffatri a bydd 120 o swyddi'n cael eu harbed. Bydd hyn yn galluogi ffatri Glynebwy i fod yn gyfrifol am waith arbenigol iawn, ac, felly, o ganlyniad, mae'n debygol o fod yn ffatri fwy cystadleuol, a hwn fydd y busnes caliperau bach yn Ewrop ar gyfer y cyfan o Continental AG. Gobeithiaf y bydd hyn yn arwain at fuddsoddi a swyddi pellach yn y dyfodol, ac y bydd yn gwella cynaliadwyedd y fenter.

Yr wyf yn ymwybodol, fel y mae fy nghyd-Aelodau, yr wyf yn sicr, fod y sector modurol yn wynebu cystadleuaeth gynyddol yn fyd-eang. Mae ein fframwaith datblygu economaidd, 'Cymru: Economi yn Ffynnu', yn tynnu sylw at y ffaith bod rhaid inni symud tuag at hinsawdd gweithgynhyrchu sy'n ychwanegu gwerth uwch. Mae cymorth

important tools to aid Welsh business, but these are only some among a whole group of tools that we can use to help Welsh companies.

We have established the Wales automotive forum, and a programme within that called Accelerate Wales, as well as the automotive taskforce, to help automotive companies become more competitive. Clearly, a great deal still needs to be done in the 90-day consultation period, and I will ensure, as I pledged to the company this morning, that the Assembly Government supports the company and the workforce as much as possible in this difficult period.

Jocelyn Davies: This is another blow for Blaenau Gwent, although I welcome today's news that 120 jobs at the Ebbw Vale site may be saved. However, looking at this in the context of 7,000 manufacturing jobs lost in Wales this year, you must now acknowledge that your focus on the M4 and A55 corridors must change. You cannot just continue to shrug your shoulders because wage bills are cheaper abroad or keep pretending that you have created almost full employment. After almost a decade in power, Labour cannot be proud of the statistics in Blaenau Gwent, which show the highest unemployment and long-term sickness in the country, the greatest percentage of school leavers with no qualifications at all and the fewest going on to college and university. So, your move to the knowledge economy is painfully slow in Blaenau Gwent. Are you disappointed with that slow progress and will you admit that you are nowhere near creating full employment in Blaenau Gwent? Finally, what are you doing to support small local businesses, as opposed to constantly chasing after the big inward investors, who may then move on when times are tough?

Andrew Davies: First, I am sure that everyone is disappointed with this news. What is different between this announcement and others that we have heard in the last few months and years is that this company or operation was highly profitable. In fact, we

rhanbarthol dewisol a grant buddsoddi'r Cynulliad yn parhau'n ddulliau pwysig i gynorthwyo busnesau yng Nghymru, ond dim ond rhai yn unig yw'r rhain o blith grŵp cyfan o ddulliau y gallwn eu defnyddio i gynorthwyo cwmnïau Cymreig.

Yr ydym wedi sefydlu fforwm modurol Cymru, a rhaglen o fewn iddo o'r enw Accelerate Cymru, yn ogystal â'r tasglu modurol, i gynorthwyo cwmnïau moduron i fod yn fwy cystadleuol. Yn amlwg, mae llawer o waith i'w wneud o hyd yn ystod 90 diwrnod y cyfnod ymgynghori, a byddaf yn sicrhau, fel yr addewais i'r cwmni y bore yma, y bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn cefnogi'r cwmni a'r gweithlu hynny a allwn yn ystod y cyfnod anodd hwn.

Jocelyn Davies: Mae hon yn ergyd arall i Flaenau Gwent, er fy mod yn croesawu'r newydd heddiw fod posibilrwydd y gall 120 o swyddi gael eu harbed yn ffatri Glynabwy. Fodd bynnag, wrth edrych ar hyn yng nghydestun y 7,000 o swyddi gweithgynhyrchu a gollwyd yng Nghymru eleni, rhaid ichi gydnabod yn awr y bydd rhaid i'r pwyslais ar goridorau'r M4 a'r A55 newid. Ni allwch barhau i godi'ch gwar oherwydd bod y biliau cyflog yn rhatach dramor na dal ati i gymryd arnoch eich bod wedi dod yn agos at greu cyflogaeth lawn. Ar ôl degawd bron mewn grym, ni all Llafur ymfalchïo yn yr ystadegau ym Mlaenau Gwent, sy'n dangos y diweithdra a'r salwch hirdymor uchaf yn y wlad, y ganran uchaf o bobl ifanc yn gadael yr ysgol heb gymwysterau a'r niferoedd lleiaf yn mynd ymlaen i goleg neu brifysgol. Felly, mae eich symudiad tuag at yr economi wybodaeth yn boenus o araf ym Mlaenau Gwent. A ydych yn siomedig gyda'r cynnydd araf hwn ac a wnewch gyfaddef nad ydych yn agos at greu cyflogaeth lawn ym Mlaenau Gwent? Yn olaf, beth yr ydych yn ei wneud i gefnogi busnesau bach, yn hytrach na rhedeg yn barhaus ar ôl y mewnfuddsoddwyr mawr, a all wedyn symud i rywle arall pan fydd pethau'n anodd?

Andrew Davies: Yn gyntaf, yr wyf yn siŵr bod pawb yn siomedig gyda'r newydd hwn. Yr hyn sy'n wahanol rhwng y cyhoeddiad hwn ac eraill yr ydym wedi eu clywed yn ystod y misoedd a'r blynyddoedd diwethaf yw bod y cwmni neu'r gwaith hwn yn

are getting a very significant return on its sales—something like an 8 per cent to 9 per cent return on annual sales and 30 per cent to 50 per cent return on capital investment. So, this was a very profitable operation, unlike some of the others where jobs have been lost on the basis of lower wage costs in eastern and central Europe or, as is increasingly the case, in China. Many operations and companies find it very difficult to operate in a competitive environment. Continental Teves in Ebbw Vale is an exception. That is why I have written to the chair of the company, asking for his explanation of why the company is pulling out, with the potential loss of 300 jobs, despite it being a very profitable operation.

On my way to my meeting with the company this morning, I passed Sogefi, which is another automotive sector company that we have helped and which has grown as a result of Assembly Government support. So, it is not true to say that we are losing all our manufacturing. Yes, we have lost significant manufacturing jobs in Wales over the past 20 years, but that is not a recent phenomenon. We have been losing manufacturing jobs over the last 20 to 30 years. However, the loss of manufacturing jobs has been smaller in Wales than in any other part of the UK. Manufacturing remains a more significant part of our national wealth than it does in the wealth of any other part of the UK. We work with large companies like Continental AG and Continental Teves, and we work with large companies like Sogefi. However, we also help a range of smaller companies throughout Wales, so it is not fair, or even accurate, to say that we are chasing international companies. We work with a wide range of companies—inward investors as well as Welsh-based or indigenous companies. Nevertheless, manufacturing is a key sector for us, and we will continue to work with individual companies and the sector through the Wales automotive forum and through programmes like Accelerate Wales to help companies and the sector face the challenges of global competition.

broffidiol dros ben. Yn wir, yr ydym yn cael enillion sylweddol iawn ar ei werthiant—enillion o tua 8 y cant neu 9 y cant ar y gwerthiant blynyddol ac enillion o 30 y cant i 50 y cant ar fuddsoddiad cyfalaf. Felly, yr oedd hwn yn fusnes proffidiol iawn, yn wahanol i rai o'r lleill lle y collwyd swyddi o ganlyniad i gostau cyflogau is yn nwyrain a chanol Ewrop neu, fel y gwelir yn amlach erbyn hyn, yn Tsieina. Mae llawer o weithfeydd a chwmnïau'n ei chael yn gynyddol anodd gweithredu mewn hinsawdd gystadleuol. Mae Continental Teves yng Nglynebwy'n eithriad. Dyna pam yr wyf wedi ysgrifennu at gadeirydd y cwmni, yn gofyn iddo am esboniad pam mae'r cwmni am adael, gyda'r posibilrwydd o golli 300 o swyddi, er ei bod yn ffatri broffidiol iawn.

Ar fy ffordd i'm cyfarfod gyda'r cwmni y bore yma, yr oeddwn yn mynd heibio i Sogefi, sy'n gwmni arall yn y sector modur sydd wedi cael ei helpu gennym ac sydd wedi tyfu o ganlyniad i gymorth Llywodraeth y Cynulliad. Felly, nid yw'n wir dweud ein bod yn colli ein holl gwmnïau gweithgynhyrchu. Ydym, yr ydym wedi colli swyddi gweithgynhyrchu sylweddol yng Nghymru dros yr 20 mlynedd diwethaf, ond nid ffenomenon ddiweddar yw hynny. Yr ydym wedi bod yn colli swyddi gweithgynhyrchu dros yr 20 i 30 mlynedd diwethaf. Fodd bynnag, mae nifer y swyddi gweithgynhyrchu a gollwyd wedi bod yn llai yng Nghymru nag mewn dim un rhan arall o'r DU. Mae gweithgynhyrchu'n parhau'n rhan bwysicach o'n cyfoeth cenedlaethol nag ydyw yng nghyfoeth dim un rhan arall o'r DU. Yr ydym yn gweithio gyda chwmnïau mawr fel Continental AG a Continental Teves, ac yr ydym yn gweithio gyda chwmnïau mawr fel Sogefi. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym hefyd yn cynorthwyo amrywiaeth o gwmnïau llai ledled Cymru, felly nid yw'n deg, nac yn gywir, dweud ein bod yn rhedeg ar ôl cwmnïau rhyngwladol. Yr ydym yn gweithio gydag amrywiaeth eang o gwmnïau—mewn fuddsoddwyr yn ogystal â chwmnïau sydd wedi eu lleoli yng Nghymru neu gwmnïau cynhenid. Er hynny, mae gweithgynhyrchu'n sector allweddol inni, a byddwn yn parhau i weithio gyda chwmnïau unigol a'r sector drwy fforwm modur Cymru a thrwy raglenni fel Accelerate Cymru i gynorthwyo cwmnïau a'r sector i

wynebu'r her sy'n dod yn sgîl cystadleuaeth fyd-eang.

William Graham: I accept the assurance that you have given and the help that you have tried to give this company. We ask for two things. First, you said that £14 million for new plant and equipment had been given to this company over the last few years. Could you make certain that that money is either returned to the Government or that the plant is at least reused in some form? Too many times, a new firm has gone into Valleys towns, has stayed there for a few years while the grants were available and then disappeared when the grants ended. You will notice that this firm has very highly skilled jobs, and it supplies both Porsche and Aston Martin with calliper brakes. So, that makes your plea about added value difficult to believe, if this firm was already doing that.

William Graham: Yr wyf yn derbyn y sicrwydd yr ydych wedi'i roi a'r cymorth yr ydych wedi ceisio'i roi i'r cwmni hwn. Gofynnwn am ddau beth. Yn gyntaf, dywedasoich fod £14 miliwn wedi ei roi i'r cwmni hwn ar gyfer cyfarpar ac offer newydd yn ystod y blynyddoedd diwethaf. A allwch sicrhau bod yr arian hwn yn cael ei ddychwelyd i'r Llywodraeth neu o leiaf fod y ffatri'n cael ei hailddefnyddio mewn rhyw ffordd? Yn rhy aml, yr ydym wedi gweld cwmni newydd yn mynd i drefi'r Cymoedd, yn aros yno am ychydig flynyddoedd tra oedd grantiau ar gael ac yna'n diflannu pan ddô'r grantiau i ben. Byddwch yn sylwi bod gan y cwmni hwn swyddi medrus iawn, a'i fod yn cyflenwi brecioau caliper i Porsche ac Aston Martin. Felly, mae'n anodd credu eich dadl ynglŷn â gwerth ychwanegol, os oedd y cwmni hwn yn gwneud hynny'n barod.

3.30 p.m.

Did you consult with this company when preparing the Heads of the Valleys strategy? How were the views of the manufacturing industry incorporated into the strategy, and how will these job losses impact on the implementation of your plan?

Andrew Davies: On your first question about the potential repayment of regional selective assistance, yes, the company is well aware of the fact that it is still within the conditions and will have to repay all, or a large part, of the £5.1 million RSA offer and grant that we gave to it. I raised that with Tom Whyatt this morning; he is well aware of that, and has raised it as an issue with the parent company.

A wnaethoch ymgynghori â'r cwmni hwn wrth baratoi strategaeth Blaenau'r Cymoedd? Sut y cafodd barn y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu ei chynnwys yn y strategaeth, a sut y bydd colli'r swyddi hyn yn effeithio ar y modd y gweithredir eich cynllun?

Andrew Davies: O ran eich cwestiwn cyntaf ynglŷn â'r posibilrwydd y bydd rhaid ad-dalu'r cymorth rhanbarthol dewisol, ydyw, mae'r cwmni'n ymwybodol iawn o'r ffaith ei fod yn dal o fewn yr amodau ac y bydd yn gorfod ad-dalu'r cyfan, neu gyfran helaeth, o'r cynnig a'r grant CDRh o £5.1 miliwn a roddasom iddo. Codais hyn gyda Tom Whyatt y bore yma; mae'n ymwybodol iawn o hyn, ac mae'n un o'r materion y mae wedi eu dwyn i sylw'r rhiant-gwmni.

As a Government, we have a good record on repayment, as we are businesslike. It was your party that provided financial assistance to the ill-fated LG investment near Newport when it was in Government, and, as a result of a businesslike approach, we negotiated the largest ever repayment of RSA in the history of the UK. It is public money, and we expect the public purse to be protected. That is why, like any other company, if Continental Teves

Fel Llywodraeth, yr ydym wedi gwneud yn dda o ran ad-daliadau, oherwydd ein bod yn drefnus. Eich plaid chi pan oedd yn y Llywodraeth a roddodd gymorth ariannol i fuddsoddiad anffodus LG ger Casnewydd, ac, o ganlyniad i ddull gweithredu trefnus, llwyddasom i sicrhau'r ad-daliad mwyaf o gymhorthdal rhanbarthol dewisol yn hanes y DU. Arian cyhoeddus yw hwn, a disgwyliwn i bwrs y wlad gael ei ddiogelu. Dyna pam, fel

UK Ltd fails to meet its conditions, we will reclaim the grant.

In terms of the company and how it worked, the high-volume production of the callipers as part of the brake systems will be lost to Slovakia. However, as Tom Whyatt told me this morning, it is now looking to refocus the business on the low-volume, higher value-added end of the market—and you mentioned some of the companies—so I have offered to work with the company to build that part of the business.

We are engaged with the private sector and individual companies on the Heads of the Valleys programme. It will not be a sustainable programme unless we engage and involve the business community. We want to work with all companies of that nature. We have a good relationship with Continental Teves, and with Tom Whyatt in particular. As I said in my statement, the company has benefited significantly from involvement with us—not only through RSA, but also through the Accelerate Wales programme. Given that background, the company's decision is all the more puzzling.

Michael German: This is a sad and devastating day for Blaenau Gwent. I hope that you agree that the least you can do for the workers is give them the biggest level of assistance that you can provide. It is even more saddening that this is a profitable company, as you rightly said. I hope that the brevity of your statement today does not reflect how little assistance you can provide for them.

I would like to make three points and ask three questions. The first is about intelligence. Your statement says that you learned about the discussions relating to the closure of the plant as a whole this morning. I wonder about the capabilities of your new department with regard to finding out what is happening in key businesses in Wales when I have in front of me a statement made by the chairman of Continental AG, Manfred Wennemer, to the annual shareholders'

unrhyw gwmni arall, os bydd Continental Teves UK Ltd yn methu â chyflawni ei amodau, y byddwn yn hawlio'r grant yn ôl.

O ran y cwmni a sut yr oedd yn gweithio, bydd y gwaith o swmp gynhyrchu'r caliperau fel rhan o'r systemau brecioau yn mynd i Slofacia. Fodd bynnag, fel y dywedodd Tom Whyatt wrthyf y bore yma, mae'n awyddus yn awr i gael ffocws newydd i'r busnes a chanolbwyntio ar y gwaith ar raddfa lai, sydd â mwy o werth ychwanegol, ym mhen arall y farchnad—a chyfeiriasoch at rai o'r cwmnïau—felly yr wyf wedi cynnig gweithio gyda'r cwmni er mwyn datblygu'r rhan honno o'r busnes.

Yr ydym yn cysylltu â'r sector preifat a chwmnïau unigol ynglŷn â rhaglen Blaenau'r Cymoedd. Ni fydd yn rhaglen gynaliadwy oni bai ein bod yn ymgysylltu â'r gymuned fusnes ac yn ei chynnwys. Yr ydym yn awyddus i weithio gyda phob cwmni o'r math hwn. Mae gennym berthynas dda â Continental Teves, ac â Tom Whyatt yn enwedig. Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, mae'r cwmni wedi elwa'n fawr o'i gysylltiad â ni—nid yn unig drwy CRhD, ond hefyd drwy'r Rhaglen Accelerate Cymru. O ystyried y cefndir hwn, mae penderfyniad y cwmni'n fwy annealladwy fyth.

Michael German: Mae hwn yn ddiwrnod trist a thrychinebus i Flaenau Gwent. Yr wyf yn gobeithio eich bod yn cytuno mai'r peth lleiaf y gallwch ei wneud i'r gweithwyr yw rhoi cymaint o gymorth ag y gallwch ei roi iddynt. Yr hyn sy'n gwneud y sefyllfa'n dristach fyth yw bod hwn, fel y dywedasoch, yn gwmni proffidiol. Yr wyf yn gobeithio nad yw byrder eich datganiad heddiw yn adlewyrchu cyn lleied o gymorth y gallwch ei roi iddynt.

Hoffwn wneud tri phwynt a gofyn tri chwestiwn. Mae'r cyntaf yn ymwneud â gwybodaeth. Yn ôl eich datganiad clywsoch am y trafodaethau ynglŷn â chau'r gwaith yn gyfan gwbl y bore yma. Mae gennyf amheuan ynglŷn â gallu'ch adran newydd i ddarganfod beth sy'n digwydd mewn busnesau mawr yng Nghymru pan fo gennyf ddatganiad o'm blaen wedi ei wneud gan gadeirydd Continental AG, Manfred Wennemer, i gyfarfod blynyddol y

meeting in Hanover on 5 May 2006, in which he says that,

'If a production or development site with the most effective structures and costs is located in a high-wage country we will not transfer it to another location just for the sake of making a transfer. But neither will we have capacities at low-cost locations standing idle while we produce in expensive plants'.

With that information before you, alarm bells should have been ringing about the transfer of these jobs from Wales to Slovakia. The interesting point is that this is a profitable plant and, reputedly, there is an unprofitable plant producing the same goods in Germany, so if the chairman's words are to be believed, he should be moving these jobs from Germany to Slovakia and not from Wales to Slovakia. What level of intelligence did you have about this, Minister? Did your intelligence warn you in advance that this might be happening? Could you have done something about it had you known in advance?

The second point is about the lower-wage economy and protecting plants elsewhere. Can you reassure us that you know that the profitability and level of return that the plant is providing in Wales is in excess of that which has been provided by the equivalent plant in Germany? In other words, is the Wales plant doing better than its equivalent in Germany?

Finally, do you think that there should be a review of the law, which currently applies in Germany and in the UK, under which we are looking at the protection of a workforce that is subject to redundancy calls? I know that there is a European directive on this and that Britain has taken a different route, but it would not help us if we were not working on a level playing field here, and if Welsh workers were placed on a playing field not level with that in Germany. What intelligence do you have, and what work has been done on that?

If there are two messages coming out of this,

cyfranddeiliaid yn Hanover ar 5 Mai 2006, yn nodi,

Os yw safle cynhyrchu neu ddatblygu sydd â'r strwythurau a'r costau mwyaf effeithiol wedi ei leoli mewn gwlad sy'n talu cyflogau uchel ni fyddwn yn ei drosglwyddo i leoliad arall dim ond er mwyn trosglwyddo. Ond ni fyddwn ychwaith yn gadael i'r capasiti mewn lleoliadau cost isel fod yn segur tra byddwn yn cynhyrchu mewn safleoedd costus.

A'r wybodaeth honno o'ch blaen, dylech fod wedi cael eich rhybuddio ynglŷn â'r posibilrwydd y trosglwyddid y swyddi hyn o Gymru i Slofacia. Y pwynt diddorol yw bod hwn yn gwmni proffidiol ac, yn ôl pob sôn, mae cwmni amhroffidiol sy'n cynhyrchu'r un nwyddau yn yr Almaen. Felly, os gallwn gredu geiriau'r cadeirydd, dylai fod yn symud y swyddi hyn o'r Almaen i Slofacia ac nid o Gymru i Slofacia. Faint o wybodaeth a oedd gennych ynglŷn â hyn, Weinidog? A wnaeth eich cyfundrefn wybodaeth eich rhybuddio ymlaen llaw y gallai hyn ddigwydd? A allech fod wedi gwneud rhywbeth ynglŷn â'r peth pe baech yn gwybod amdano ymlaen llaw?

Mae'r ail bwynt yn ymwneud â'r economi cyflogau is a diogelu safleoedd cynhyrchu mewn lleoedd eraill. A allwch ein sicrhau eich bod yn gwybod bod proffidioldeb y gwaith yng Nghymru a'r elw y mae'n ei wneud yn fwy na'r hyn sydd wedi bod yn y gwaith cyfatebol yn yr Almaen? Mewn geiriau eraill, a yw'r safle yng Nghymru yn gwneud yn well na'r un cyfatebol yn yr Almaen?

Yn olaf, a ydych yn meddwl y dylid adolygu'r gyfraith, sy'n berthnasol ar hyn o bryd yn yr Almaen ac yn y DU, ac sy'n ymwneud â diogelu gweithlu sy'n wynebu colli swyddi? Gwn fod cyfarwydddeb Ewropeaidd ar hyn a bod Prydain wedi dilyn trywydd gwahanol, ond ni fyddai o fudd i ni pe na baem yn cael yr un chwarae teg yn hyn o beth, a phe na bai gweithwyr Cymru'n cael yr un cyfle â'r hyn a geir yn yr Almaen. Pa wybodaeth sydd gennych, a pha waith sydd wedi ei wneud ar hynny?

Os oes dwy neges yn sgîl hyn, y gyntaf yw os

one is that if we do not get our skates on—and they must be your skates, Minister—we are not going to keep up with the manufacturing change on a par with England. In fact, we have already fallen behind the change in England and I hope that we will not fall even further behind. The second is that we must ensure that the communication with Blaenau Gwent is as rapid as possible. I hope that you agree that it is now an absolute challenge to you to speed up the commencement date of the new Ebbw Vale rail link.

Andrew Davies: In the first question, you asked about intelligence. We were aware of the previous redundancy announcement as it was in the public domain; the account managers of my department were aware of that. However, we were not aware of the negotiations that Tom Whyatt was having with the parent company. That was a matter for him and, clearly, he had a series of tough negotiations to undergo. The result of the announcement made by the parent company largely reflects the tenacity and the forcefulness with which he negotiated, because, as I said in my statement, the original proposal was to close the whole plant.

You also quoted the chairman's statement of 5 May, but it was couched in general terms. It would be difficult to make any assessment of the future of the Ebbw Vale plant based on what the chairman, Manfred Wennemer, said on 5 May.

In your second point, you raised the issue of German plants. My understanding is that Ebbw Vale was the most profitable part of the German parent company's operation. I will double-check that and clarify it.

I did raise the issue of why the company seemed to be singling out the Ebbw Vale plant for redundancies. I asked about two of the German plants. One of them was closely associated with the parent company's headquarters and contained the research and development facility; the Ebbw Vale plant does not have any research and development capacity. The second German plant had apparently negotiated a 40-hour working week with its workforce, paying it for only

nad ydym yn brysio—a chithau'n brysio, Weinidog—nid ydym yn mynd i ddilyn y newidiadau ym maes gweithgynhyrchu fel y mae Lloegr yn gwneud. Mewn gwirionedd, yr ydym ar ei hôl hi'n barod o ran y newid yn Lloegr a gobeithiaf na fyddwn yn mynd ymhellach ar ei hôl hi. Yr ail yw bod rhaid inni sicrhau bod y cysylltiad â Blaenau Gwent mor gyflym ag sy'n bosibl. Yr wyf yn gobeithio eich bod yn cytuno bod gennych her wirioneddol yn awr i sefydlu cyswllt rheilffordd newydd Glynebwy yn gynt.

Andrew Davies: Yn y cwestiwn cyntaf, holasoch ynglŷn â gwybodaeth. Yr oeddem yn gwybod am y cyhoeddiad blaenorol ynglŷn â cholli swyddi gan ei fod yn eiddo i'r cyhoedd; yr oedd rheolwyr cyfrifon fy adran yn gwybod am hynny. Fodd bynnag, nid oeddem yn gwybod am y trafodaethau rhwng Tom Whyatt a'r rhiant-gwmni. Mater iddo ef oedd hynny ac, wrth gwrs, yr oedd ganddo dasg anodd iawn. Mae canlyniad y cyhoeddiad a wnaethpwyd gan y rhiant-gwmni yn dangos i raddau helaeth pa mor daer a chadarn y dadleuodd, oherwydd, fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, y cynnig gwreiddiol oedd cau'r gwaith yn gyfan gwbl.

Dyfnasoch hefyd ddatganiad y cadeirydd ar 5 Mai, ond yr oedd y termau a ddefnyddiwyd yn rhai cyffredinol. Byddai'n anodd gwneud unrhyw asesiad o ddyfodol gwaith Glynebwy ar sail yr hyn a ddywedodd y cadeirydd, Manfred Wennemer, ar 5 Mai.

Yn eich ail bwynt, cyfeiriasoch at y safleoedd yn yr Almaen. Yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf, Glynebwy oedd rhan fwyaf proffidiol y rhiant-gwmni Almaenaidd. Ailedrychaf ar y pwynt hwnnw a'i wneud yn glir.

Gofynnais pam yr oedd cwmni yn ôl pob golwg wedi dewis safle Glynebwy yn benodol fel yr un a ddylai gollu swyddi. Holais ynglŷn â dau o'r safleoedd yn yr Almaen. Yr oedd cysylltiad agos rhwng un ohonynt a phencadlys y rhiant-gwmni ac yno yr oedd y cyfleusterau ymchwil a datblygu; ni ellir gwneud dim gwaith ymchwil a datblygu ar safle Glynebwy. Ymddengys fod y safle arall yn yr Almaen wedi cytuno ar wythnos waith 40 awr gyda'i weithlu, a thâl

35 hours, and so that had significantly reduced its cost base. I understand that that was why the German plants were not included in this latest redundancy round.

On the third point about the review of law, I have made my position on that clear. I believe that British and Welsh workers should have the right to consultation involvement in major decisions, such as those that Continental AG has made. Whereas capital is flexible and mobile, labour does not have that degree of mobility, particularly in Wales. In terms of a company endorsing corporate social responsibility, I believe that any responsible employer should welcome the ability to consult with its workforce. The workforce at Continental Teves and other Wales-based companies has given a lifetime of service to those companies. On those grounds, I would like to see a statutory duty on companies to consult with their workforce.

Irene James: Continental Teves is one of the bigger regional employers and this announcement also affects some of my constituents, as it will do others who travel to work from across south Wales.

3.40 p.m.

I am aware, Andrew, that you are exploring the opportunities to retain these jobs, which are performed by a highly skilled workforce that has delivered sustained profits for Continental Teves UK Ltd. I reiterate requests from colleagues that you engage with the employees' representative trade unions, as well as management, so that, in the event of any redundancies that may follow current discussions, you can ensure that the necessary Government resources are in place to find new employment and training opportunities, which would mitigate the impact of this announcement as much as possible across not only my constituency and Blaenau Gwent, but also other constituencies that may be affected.

Andrew Davies: I will certainly make that

am ddim ond 35 awr, ac yr oedd hynny o ganlyniad wedi arwain at ostyngiad sylweddol yn ei gostau sylfaenol. Deallaf mai dyna pam na chafodd y safleoedd yn yr Almaen eu cynnwys yn y rownd ddiweddaraf hon o golli swyddi.

O ran y trydydd pwynt ynglŷn ag adolygu'r gyfraith, yr wyf wedi datgan fy marn am hyn yn glir. Credaf y dylai gweithwyr ym Mhrydain ac yng Nghymru gael yr hawl i fod yn rhan o ymgynghoriad cyn i benderfyniadau mawr, fel y rhai a wnaethpwyd gan Continental AG, gael eu gwneud. Mae cyfalaf yn hyblyg ac yn symudol, ond ni all llafur symud i'r un graddau, yn enwedig yng Nghymru. O ran cwmni'n cefnogi cyfrifoldeb cymdeithasol corfforaethol, credaf y dylai unrhyw gyflogwr cyfrifol groesawu'r gallu i ymgynghori â'i weithlu. Mae'r gweithlu yn Continental Teves ac mewn cwmnïau eraill yng Nghymru wedi rhoi oes o wasanaeth i'r cwmnïau hynny. Am y rhesymau hynny, hoffwn weld dyletswydd statudol ar gwmnïau i ymgynghori â'u gweithlu.

Irene James: Mae Continental Teves yn un o'r cyflogwyr rhanbarthol mwyaf ac mae'r cyhoeddiad hwn yn effeithio hefyd ar rai o'm hetholwyr i, ac ar bobl eraill sy'n teithio i'w gwaith o wahanol rannau o'r de.

Gwn, Andrew, eich bod yn edrych ar y cyfleoedd i gadw'r swyddi hyn, sy'n cael eu cyflawni gan weithlu medrus iawn sydd wedi sicrhau elw cyson i Continental Teves UK Ltd. Yr wyf yn ailadrodd y ceisiadau a wnaethpwyd gan fy nghyd-Aelodau ichi gysylltu â'r undebau llafur sy'n cynrychioli'r gweithwyr, yn ogystal â'r rheolwyr, fel bod modd ichi sicrhau, os collir unrhyw swyddi wedi'r trafodaethau presennol, fod yr adnoddau angenrheidiol ar gael gan y Llywodraeth er mwyn dod o hyd i gyfleoedd newydd ar gyfer gwaith a hyfforddiant, gan liniaru cymaint ag sy'n bosibl ar effaith y cyhoeddiad hwn nid yn unig yn fy etholaeth i ac ym Mlaenau Gwent, ond hefyd yn yr etholaethau eraill y gallai hyn effeithio arnynt.

Andrew Davies: Yr wyf yn addo hynny yn

commitment. As I said in my statement, I have already contacted Amicus, the trade union, and I met the company this morning. We need to see the outcome of the 90-day consultation, and see what final decisions are made. The company has come forward with its proposal, which includes redundancy severance offers. It is now a matter for the company to negotiate with the trade union. We hope that as many of those jobs can be saved as possible, over and above the 120 that the company has announced will remain in Ebbw Vale. However, as we have demonstrated following previous large redundancies—whether on the scale of Corus, or, more recently, last summer, Sony—we have a well-oiled machine able to deal with the needs of individual employees, whether those needs are for alternative work, training, or whatever.

As Ebbw Vale is within Objective 1 and is an assisted area, employees affected by redundancy will be able to access additional resources over and above the normal help that we give, through, for example, the ReAct programme, which gives financial assistance to companies taking on anyone affected by a redundancy such as this. I have explained this to the company, and it is grateful for the offer. My officials stand ready to work with the company, trade unions and others to deal with this announcement once the final decisions are made at the end of the 90-day consultation.

Alun Ffred Jones: You mentioned the rights of the workforce to consultation. However, as I understand it, it was the New Labour Government that chose to opt out of that European legislation. You often mention—and Jocelyn Davies alluded to this earlier—that you hope to switch Wales over to a knowledge-based economy, but how do you hope to achieve that in a place such as Blaenau Gwent, where a high percentage of young people leave full-time education with some of the lowest qualifications in Wales? Do you have any particular plans to achieve that?

sic. Fel y dywedais yn fy natganiad, yr wyf eisoes wedi cysylltu ag Amicus, yr undeb llafur, ac euthum i gyfarfod â'r cwmni y bore yma. Mae angen inni weld canlyniad yr ymgynghoriad 90 diwrnod, a gweld pa benderfyniadau terfynol sy'n cael eu gwneud. Mae'r cwmni wedi rhoi ei gynnig ar y bwrdd, sy'n cynnwys cynigion ar gyfer taliadau diswyddo. Mater i'r cwmni yn awr yw cynnal trafodaethau gyda'r undeb llafur. Yr ydym yn gobeithio y gellir arbed cymaint ag sy'n bosibl o'r swyddi hyn, yn ychwanegol at y 120 y mae'r cwmni wedi cyhoeddi y byddant yn aros yng Nglynebwy. Fodd bynnag, fel yr ydym wedi dangos wedi achosion blaenorol lle y collwyd llawer o swyddi—boed ar raddfa Corus, neu, yn fwy diweddar, yr haf diwethaf, Sony—mae gennym drefniadau da er mwyn delio ag anghenion gweithwyr unigol, boed yr anghenion hynny'n ymwneud â gwaith arall, hyfforddiant, neu beth bynnag y bo.

Gan fod Glynebwy'n rhan o ardal Amcan 1 ac yn ardal a gynorthwyir, bydd y gweithwyr y mae'r diswyddiadau'n effeithio arnynt yn gallu cael adnoddau eraill ar wahân i'r cymorth arferol a roddir gennym, drwy, er enghraifft, y rhaglen ReAct, sy'n rhoi cymorth ariannol i gwmnïau sy'n cynnig swydd i unrhyw un y mae colli swyddi fel hyn yn effeithio arno. Yr wyf wedi esbonio hyn wrth y cwmni, ac mae'n ddiolchgar am y cynnig. Mae fy swyddogion yn barod i weithio gyda'r cwmni, yr undebau llafur ac eraill er mwyn delio â'r cyhoeddiad hwn cyn gynted ag y gwneir y penderfyniadau terfynol ar ddiwedd yr ymgynghoriad 90 diwrnod.

Alun Ffred Jones: Cyfeiriasoch at hawl y gweithlu i gael ymgynghoriad. Fodd bynnag, yn ôl yr hyn a ddeallaf, Llywodraeth Llafur Newydd a ddewisodd eithrio o'r ddeddfwriaeth Ewropeaidd honno. Yr ydych yn crybwyll yn aml—a chyfeiriodd Jocelyn Davies at hyn yn gynharach—eich bod yn gobeithio trawsnewid Cymru i fod yn economi sy'n seiliedig ar wybodaeth, ond sut yr ydych yn gobeithio gwneud hynny mewn lle fel Blaenau Gwent, lle y mae canran uchel o'r bobl ifanc yn gadael addysg lawnamser â rhai o'r cymwysterau isaf yng Nghymru? A oes gennych unrhyw gynlluniau penodol ar gyfer gwneud hynny?

Andrew Davies: We have ambitious plans for Blaenau Gwent, particularly for Ebbw Vale. The former Corus steelworks site is being developed at a record pace. It is normal practice in other development sites, such as steelworks or coal mines, in other parts of the United Kingdom for work to have to wait at least 10 years before it starts. Here, we have been on-site, and have started to redevelop the former Corus steelworks in record time. We have exciting plans for a learning campus there, with a new community hospital, and a range of other exciting projects. All this is in the context of the Heads of the Valleys programme—my programme that came forward in collaboration with my ministerial colleagues, to work with local communities in the area, as I said in my earlier response to William Graham.

Therefore, we have exciting plans, which are now being implemented. We are also improving transport links, with the dualling of the Heads of the Valleys road, the A465, and passenger services will be introduced on the Ebbw Vale rail line early next year, for the first time since the Beeching cuts of the early 1960s. Therefore, as a Government, we are dealing with the needs of local communities in an imaginative and focused way, and the people of Blaenau Gwent and Ebbw Vale recognise that.

Alun Cairns: Of course, everyone would join in the sympathy that you have expressed, Minister. However, neither my sympathy nor yours will help to put food on the table or pay the rent or the mortgage.

In your statement, you mentioned the numbers of jobs that have been saved, but it did not highlight the number of jobs that have been lost, particularly in relation to slightly different reports in the press and media. It would be useful if you could clarify that and whether those are part-time or full-time jobs. The point has been made about retraining, but there is a widening skills gap between England and Wales, and the difference between the number of GCSE qualifications in England and in Wales is also widening. We have also heard that Germany appears to

Andrew Davies: Mae gennym gynlluniau uchelgeisiol ar gyfer Blaenau Gwent, yn enwedig Glynebwy. Mae hen safle gwaith dur Corus yn cael ei ddatblygu'n gyflym iawn. Fel arfer, ar safleoedd datblygu eraill, megis gweithfeydd dur neu byllau glo, mewn rhannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig, rhaid aros o leiaf 10 mlynedd cyn i'r gwaith ddechrau. Yma, yr ydym wedi bod ar y safle, ac yr ydym wedi dechrau ailddatblygu hen safle gwaith dur Corus yn gynt na dim un safle arall. Mae gennym gynlluniau cyffrous ar gyfer campws dysgu yno, gydag ysbyty cymuned newydd, ac amryw o brosiectau cyffrous eraill. Mae hyn oll yng nghydestun rhaglen Blaenau'r Cymoedd—fy rhaglen a gyflwynwyd mewn cydweithrediad â'm cyd-Weinidogion, i weithio gyda chymunedau lleol yn yr ardal, fel y dywedais yn fy ateb cynharach i William Graham.

Felly, mae gennym gynlluniau cyffrous, sy'n cael eu gweithredu yn awr. Yr ydym hefyd yn gwella cysylltiadau cludiant, gan wneud ffordd Blaenau'r Cymoedd, yr A465, yn ffordd ddeuol, a chyflwynir gwasanaethau teithwyr ar reilffordd Glynebwy yn gynnar y flwyddyn nesaf, am y tro cyntaf ers toriadau Beeching ddechrau'r 1960au. Felly, fel Llywodraeth, yr ydym yn ymdrin ag anghenion cymunedau lleol mewn modd sy'n llawn dychymyg ac sydd â ffocws pendant, ac mae pobl Blaenau Gwent a Glynebwy'n cydnabod hynny.

Alun Cairns: Wrth gwrs, byddai pawb yn ategu'r cydymdeimlad a fynegwyd gennych, Weinidog. Fodd bynnag, ni fydd cydymdeimlad gennyf fi na chithau'n helpu i roi bwyd ar y bwrdd na thalu'r rhent neu'r morgais.

Yn eich datganiad, cyfeiriasoch at nifer y swyddi sydd wedi eu harbed, ond nid oedd yn rhoi sylw i nifer y swyddi a gollwyd, yn arbennig o ran adroddiadau lled wahanol yn y wasg a'r cyfryngau. Byddai'n fuddiol pe gallech egluro hynny ac ai swyddi rhan-amser ynteu llawnamser yw'r rheini. Gwnaethpwyd y pwynt ynghylch ailhyfforddi, ond mae'r bwch sgiliau rhwng Lloegr a Chymru'n lledu, ac mae gwahaniaeth cynyddol rhwng nifer y cymwysterau TGAU yn Lloegr ac yng Nghymru hefyd. Clywsom hefyd ei bod yn

have succeeded in staving off job losses despite the less profitable organisation there. Does this mean that it has succeeded where you have failed? We are also told in the media that the reason for the job losses is that motor manufacturers are seeking to drive down costs in every way. If this means a new wave of restructuring within the component sector, what specific action are you taking to prevent that, or to position us so that we can be like Germany, rather than being in the position in which Blaenau Gwent has, sadly, found itself?

Minister, is not the wider issue the fact that you do not accept the trend in the manufacturing industry? You try to highlight that manufacturing is doing better in Wales than in the rest of the United Kingdom, but you know that, according to exports and the manufacturing index, it is not. Until recently, the sector might have been doing better in Wales than in England in relation to job losses, but, quite obviously, these sorts of hits time and again would suggest that we are worse off in comparison to England, as we are in terms of the manufacturing index and manufacturing output. Until you recognise that we are getting poorer, and that manufacturing and other sectors are worse off in Wales, then what hope do we have that you will bring the right policies forward?

Andrew Davies: First, it is palpably ridiculous to say that Wales is getting poorer. Look at, for example, the growth in average weekly earnings and the gross domestic household income figures. Wales had a 3.7 increase according to the latest figures, which were released only last week. That is one of the highest increases in the UK. In Wales, over a four-year period, the growth in GDHI has been greater than the UK average, so it is palpably nonsense to say that Wales is getting poorer. Nevertheless, we are faced with significant challenges, but we are not the only part of the advanced industrial world faced with challenges in manufacturing. Everybody knows the challenges from areas such as east and central Europe, and, increasingly, China. I recognise that

ymddangos bod yr Almaen wedi llwyddo i beidio â cholli swyddi er bod y sefydliad yno'n llai proffidiol. A yw hynny'n golygu ei bod wedi llwyddo a'ch bod chithau wedi methu? Dywedir wrthym ar y cyfryngau mai'r rheswm dros golli'r swyddi yw bod gweithgynhyrchwyr moduron yn ceisio gostwng costau bob sut. Os bydd hyn yn esgor ar don newydd o ailstrwythuro yn y sector cydrannau, pa gamau penodol yr ydych yn eu cymryd i rwystro hynny rhag digwydd, neu i'n dwyn i sefyllfa fel y gallwn fod fel yr Almaen, yn hytrach na bod yn y sefyllfa y cafodd Blaenau Gwent ei hun ynddi, gwaetha'r modd?

Weinidog, onid y cwestiwn ehangach yw'r ffaith nad ydych yn cydnabod y duedd sydd ar waith yn y diwydiant gweithgynhyrchu? Ceisiwch ddweud fod gweithgynhyrchu'n gwneud yn well yng Nghymru na gweddill y Deyrnas Unedig, ond gwyddoch, yn ôl yr allforion a'r mynegai gweithgynhyrchu, nad felly y mae. Hyd yn ddiweddar, efallai fod y sector wedi bod yn gwneud yn well yng Nghymru na Lloegr o ran colli swyddi, ond, yn amlwg ddigon, mae'r mathau hyn o ergydion dro ar ôl tro'n awgrymu ei bod yn waeth arnom nag ydyw yn Lloegr, fel y mae o ran y mynegai gweithgynhyrchu a chynnyrch gweithgynhyrchu. Hyd nes y byddwch yn cydnabod ein bod yn mynd yn dlotach, a'i bod yn waeth ar weithgynhyrchu a sectorau eraill yng Nghymru, pa obaith sydd y byddwch yn cyflwyno'r polisiau cywir?

Andrew Davies: Yn gyntaf, mae'n gwbl chwerthinllyd dweud bod Cymru'n mynd yn dlotach. Edrychwch, er enghraifft, ar dwf yr enillion wythnosol cyfartalog a ffigurau incwm aelwydydd domestig gros. Gwelodd Cymru gynnydd o 3.7 yn ôl y ffigurau diweddaraf, a ryddhawyd yr wythnos diwethaf. Yr oedd gyda'r cynnydd mwyaf yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Yng Nghymru, dros gyfnod o bedair blynedd, bu'r cynnydd yn incwm aelwydydd domestig gros yn fwy na chyfartaledd y Deyrnas Unedig, felly lol hollol yw dweud bod Cymru'n mynd yn dlotach. Fodd bynnag, mae sialensau mawr yn ein hwynebu, ond nid ni yw'r unig ran o'r byd diwydiannol datblygedig sy'n wynebu sialensau o ran gweithgynhyrchu. Gŵyr pawb am y sialensau o du ardaloedd megis dwyrain

manufacturing is of huge importance: that is why we support the Wales automotive forum, the aerospace forum, the electronics forum and many other industrial-based initiatives. That is why, for example, through the Accelerate Wales programme, run by the automotive forum, companies such as Continental Teves have not only had financial assistance, but very focused help and business support in driving down costs. When I spoke last night to Tim Williams, the chief executive of the forum, he told me that Continental Teves had been a major beneficiary of the very focused support that the automotive forum has been able to provide. Nevertheless, if the parent company decides, for its own commercial reasons, to make significant redundancies in a very profitable operation, there is little that Government can do. We have helped companies such as Continental Teves to become leaner and more efficient, but this is a decision made by the German parent company, not by ourselves as a Government.

On the issue of retraining and skills, I still speak to many manufacturing companies—I met one such last week in Pontardawe—whose biggest problem is recruiting people with technical skills. There is still a shortage of those skills. Several thousand people in Corus were faced with redundancy, but, when the operation ceased, we found that only 120 in Wales were registered unemployed. Similarly, in the case of Sony, which closed its TV plant last year, my understanding is that most of those made redundant found alternative employment, often at a higher income than they received at Sony. I am not being complacent, but given the fact that we still have a very robust labour market, in contrast to the German market, where unemployment is still around the 10 per cent mark, as it is in France. Although there has recently been a fall in unemployment in Germany, nevertheless, we have consistently outperformed the Germans and the French in employment.

3.50 p.m.

To answer your first question on the number of jobs lost, the precise number will not be known until the end of the 90-day

a chanol Ewrop, ac yn gynyddol, Tsieina. Yr wyf yn cydnabod bod gweithgynhyrchu'n hynod bwysig: dyna pam yr ydym yn cefnogi fforwm modurol Cymru, y fforwm awyrfod, y fforwm electroneg a nifer o fentrau eraill ym myd diwydiant. Dyna pam, er enghraifft, drwy gyfrwng rhaglen Accelerate Wales, dan adain y fforwm modurol, y mae cwmnïau megis Continental Teves nid yn unig wedi cael cymorth ariannol, ond help pwrpasol iawn a chymorth busnes i ostwng costau. Pan siaredais neithiwr gyda Tîm Williams, prif weithredwr y fforwm, dywedodd wrthyf fod Continental Teves wedi cael budd mawr oddi wrth y cymorth hynod bwrpasol a gafwyd gan y fforwm modurol. Fodd bynnag, os bydd y prif gwmni, am ei resymau masnachol ei hun, yn penderfynu gwneud diswyddiadau sylweddol mewn cwmni hynod broffidiol, ni all y Llywodraeth wneud fawr ddim am hynny. Yr ydym wedi helpu cwmnïau megis Continental Teves i fynd yn fwy diwastraff ac yn fwy effeithlon, ond penderfyniad gan y prif gwmni yn yr Almaen yw hwn, ac nid gennym ni fel Llywodraeth.

O ran ailhyfforddi a sgiliau, yr wyf yn dal i siarad gyda llawer o gwmnïau gweithgynhyrchu—bu imi gwrdd ag un yr wythnos diwethaf ym Mhontardawe—a'i broblem fwyaf yw recriwtio pobl y mae ganddynt sgiliau technegol. Mae'r sgiliau hynny'n dal yn brin. Wynebai miloedd o bobl yng Nghorus gael eu diswyddo, ond, pan ddaeth y gwaith i ben cawsom nad oedd ond 120 yng Nghymru wedi eu cofrestru'n ddi-waith. Yn yr un modd, yn achos Sony, a gaeodd ei ffatri teledu y llynedd, deallaf fod y rhan fwyaf o'r rhai a gollodd eu swyddi wedi dod o hyd i waith arall, a llawer ohonynt yn cael gwell incwm nag a gaent yn Sony. Nid wyf yn hunanfodlon, ond mae gennym farchnad lafur gadarn o hyd, o'i chymharu â marchnad yr Almaen lle y mae diweithdra'n dal i fod tua 10 y cant, fel y mae yn Ffrainc. Er bod diweithdra wedi lleihau yn ddiweddar yn yr Almaen, yr ydym wedi perfformio'n well yn gyson na'r Almaenwyr a'r Ffrancod o ran diweithdra.

Gan ateb eich cwestiwn cyntaf ynghylch nifer y swyddi a gollir, ni fydd yr union nifer yn hysbys tan ddiwedd y 90 diwrnod o

consultation between the company and the trade unions. The company has told me that it intends to maintain the low-volume, high-value-added production and retain 120 jobs, but the actual figure of redundancies awaits the outcome of the negotiations between the company and the trade unions.

Jeff Cuthbert: Minister, I am sure that you agree that manufacturing remains an important part of the Welsh economy, and that the Welsh Assembly Government will be doing all that it can to strengthen and develop the manufacturing base. That is why we have invested for the longer term in issues such as the 14 to 19 learning pathways, which will provide vocational opportunities for young people. That is why we are investing in the Wales union learning fund, to ensure that trade unions can play a key part in the delivery of skills to workers. While those are longer-term plans, the blow in the short term to the people of Blaenau Gwent and neighbouring constituencies such as mine is extremely disappointing and severe, especially as it involves a profitable company. After our hard work—involving major infrastructure developments such as the Cwm bypass and the Ebbw Vale rail link to Cardiff and Newport—and after the terrible damage that was inflicted on the people of south-east Wales during the period of 1979 to 1997, when jobs were ripped out of our constituencies, and the enormous work that has been done since then to turn the clock back, it is particularly galling and disappointing that we face a problem such as this. The howls from the other side of the Chamber are predictable—the truth hurts. It is not convenient for them to remember the facts, but there we are.

Will you give a further undertaking, Minister, that you will work positively with the Amicus trade union during the 90-day consultation period and all the time that you have left, to ensure that the number of jobs lost is kept to a minimum, and that alternatives for any workers that find themselves unemployed are explored fully?

Andrew Davies: I certainly give that commitment, Jeff. As I said, I have already

ymgyngori rhwng y cwmni a'r undebau llafur. Dywedodd y cwmni wrthyf ei fod yn bwriadu cynnal y cynhyrchu ar raddfa lai y mae iddo werth ychwanegol uchel a chadw 120 o swyddi, ond ni fydd union nifer y diswyddiadau'n hysbys nes bydd y cydraffod rhwng y cwmni a'r undebau llafur wedi gorffen.

Jeff Cuthbert: Weinidog, yr wyf yn siŵr y cytunwch fod gweithgynhyrchu'n rhan bwysig o economi Cymru, ac y bydd Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n gwneud ei gorau i atgyfnerthu a datblygu'r sylfaen weithgynhyrchu. Dyna pam yr ydym wedi buddsoddi at y tymor hir mewn pethau fel y llwybrau dysgu 14 hyd 19, a fydd yn cynnig cyfleoedd galwedigaethol i bobl ifanc. Dyna pam yr ydym yn buddsoddi yng nghronfa ddyysgu undebau Cymru, i sicrhau y gall undebau llafur chwarae rhan allweddol o ran cyflwyno sgiliau i weithwyr. Cynlluniau hirdymor yw'r rheini, ac yn y tymor byr siom o'r mwyaf yw'r ergyd ddifrifol i bobl Blaenau Gwent a'r etholaethau cyffiniol megis f'un i, yn arbennig felly gan mai cwmni proffidiol sydd dan sylw. Ar ôl yr holl waith caled—gan gynnwys datblygiadau mawr i'r seilwaith megis ffordd osgoi Cwm a chyswllt rheilffordd Glynebwy â Chaerdydd a Chasnewydd—ac ar ôl y niwed ofnadwy a wnaethpwyd i bobl de-ddwyrain Cymru rhwng 1979 a 1997, pan rwygwyd swyddi o'n hetholaethau, a'r gwaith aruthrol sydd wedi ei wneud ers hynny i droi'r cloc yn ôl, hynod siomedig ac egr yw gorfod wynebu problem fel hon. Mae'r ubain o'r ochr arall i'r Siambr i'w ddisgwyl—mae'r gwirionedd yn brifo. Nid yw'n gyfleus iddynt gofio'r ffeithiau, ond fel yna y mae.

A roddwch ymrwymiad pellach, Weinidog, y byddwch yn gweithio mewn modd cadarnhaol gydag undeb llafur Amicus yn ystod y 90 diwrnod o ymgynghori a thrwy gydol yr holl amser sydd gennych ar ôl, i sicrhau y collir cyn lleied o swyddi ag sy'n bosib, ac y byddwch yn ymchwilio'n drylwyr i'r posibilïadau eraill ar gyfer unrhyw weithwyr a gaiff eu gwneud yn ddi-waith?

Andrew Davies: Yn sicr rhoddaf yr ymrwymiad hwnnw, Jeff. Fel yr wyf wedi

spoken to Amicus, as the local trade union. Just as importantly, I understand that the company has also been working with the trade union at a national level, with one of the national officers who has responsibility for the automotive industry. Therefore, I think that we already have built those relationships, and, obviously, we want to work with them in what is a difficult period for those affected.

When I visited the plant this morning, and spoke to some members of the workforce, it was obviously devastating news. They are still probably going through a whole range of emotions, not the least of which are shock and anger. Nevertheless, they recognise the support that we as a Government have provided to the company, and I made it clear that we stand ready to help them in any way, particularly those who, sadly, will be affected by any possible redundancies.

dweud, yr wyf eisoes wedi siarad gydag Amicus, yr undeb llafur lleol. Llawn cyn bwysiced, deallaf fod y cwmni hefyd wedi bod yn gweithio gyda'r undeb llafur yn genedlaethol, gydag un o'r swyddogion cenedlaethol sy'n gyfrifol am y diwydiant moduron. Felly, credaf ein bod wedi datblygu'r cysylltiadau hynny eisoes, ac, wrth gwrs, yr ydym am weithio gyda hwy mewn cyfnod anodd i'r rhai yr effeithir arnynt.

Pan ymwelais â'r ffatri y bore yma, a siarad â rhai o'r gweithlu, yr oedd yn amlwg bod y newyddion yn eu llethu. Mae'n siŵr eu bod yn dal i deimlo pob math o emosiynau, ac nid y lleiaf yn eu plith fydd sioc a dicter. Fodd bynnag, maent yn cydnabod y gefnogaeth yr ydym ni fel Llywodraeth wedi ei rhoi i'r cwmni, a dywedais yn glir ein bod yn barod i'w helpu mewn unrhyw fodd, yn enwedig y rhai a fydd, gwaetha'r modd, yn wynebu'r posibilrwydd o gael eu diswyddo.

Cymeradwyo Deddfwriaeth o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.25 Approval of Legislation under Standing Order No. 24.25

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

The Business Minister (Jane Hutt): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales, acting under Standing Order No. 24.25:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 2 May 2006 on the draft the Plant Health (Phytophthora ramorum) (Wales) Order 2006; and

2. approves that the Plant Health (Phytophthora ramorum) (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

a) the draft Order laid in the Table Office on 7 April 2006;

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 7 April 2006; and

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

Y Trefnydd (Jane Hutt): Cynigiau fod

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

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mai 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Iechyd Planhigion (Phytophthora ramorum) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Iechyd Planhigion (Phytophthora ramorum) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

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

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Ebrill 2006; ac

c) the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office on 2 May 2006. (NDM3022) *c) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mai 2006. (NDM3022)*

*Cynnig (NDM3022): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3022): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
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, Helen Mary
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, Rhodri Glyn

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Addysg (Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol Cymru)
(Datgymhwysu Gwyddoniaeth yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4) 2006
Approval of the Education (National Curriculum for Wales) (Disapplication of
Science at Key Stage 4) Regulations 2006**

Motion (NDM3023): to propose that	Cynnig (NDM3023): cynnig bod
<i>the National Assembly for Wales:</i>	<i>Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru</i>
<i>considers the principle of the Education (National Curriculum for Wales) (Disapplication of Science at Key Stage 4) Regulations 2006 a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 7 April 2006</i>	<i>yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol Cymru) (Datgymhwysu Gwyddoniaeth yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Ebrill 2006.</i>
Amendment 1 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:	Gwelliant 1 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:
<i>instructs the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that from September 2008, all school children in Wales will be able to study physics, chemistry and biology as separate subjects up to GCSE level.</i>	<i>yn cyfarwyddo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau o fis Medi 2008, y bydd pob plentyn ysgol yng Nghymru'n gallu astudio ffiseg, cemeg a bioleg fel pynciau ar wahân hyd at lefel TGAU.</i>
Motion (NDM3024): to propose that	Cynnig (NDM3024): cynnig bod
<i>the National Assembly for Wales:</i>	<i>Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru</i>
<i>1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 2 May 2006 in relation to the draft the Education (National Curriculum for Wales) (Disapplication of Science at Key Stage 4) Regulations 2006; and</i>	<i>1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mai 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol Cymru) (Datgymhwysu Gwyddoniaeth yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4) 2006; a</i>
<i>2. approves that the draft the Education (National Curriculum for Wales) (Disapplication of Science at Key Stage 4) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:</i>	<i>2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol Cymru) (Datgymhwysu Gwyddoniaeth yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:</i>
<i>a) the draft laid in the Table Office on 7 April 2006; and</i>	<i>a) y drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Ebrill 2006; a</i>
<i>b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 7 April 2006. (NDM3024)</i>	<i>b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Ebrill 2006. (NDM3024)</i>
The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendment 1 to NDM3023 in the name of Lisa Francis.	Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliant 1 i NDM2023 yn enw Lisa Francis.

The Minister for Education, Lifelong Y Gweinidog dros Addysg, Dysgu Gydol

Learning and Skills (Jane Davidson): I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Education (National Curriculum for Wales) (Disapplication of Science at Key Stage 4) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 7 April 2006 (NDM3023)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 2 May 2006 in relation to the draft the Education (National Curriculum for Wales) (Disapplication of Science at Key Stage 4) Regulations 2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Education (National Curriculum for Wales) (Disapplication of Science at Key Stage 4) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:

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

b) the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 7 April 2006. (NDM3024)

Our proposals to temporarily disapply the national curriculum requirements for science at key stage 4 and the draft regulations went to public consultation between 31 October 2005 and 3 February 2006 and as set out in the explanatory memorandum, 30 responses were received and support for the proposals was unanimous.

Our proposals will give schools the flexibility to either teach the revised specifications for science GCSEs and other approved qualifications in science subjects or, for pupils not engaged in these qualifications, to continue in accordance with the existing national curriculum key stage 4 programme of study. The disapplication of the key stage 4 requirements for science will apply for a

Oes a Sgiliau (Jane Davidson): Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol Cymru) (Datgymhwyso Gwyddoniaeth yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Ebrill 2006. (NDM3023)

Cynigiau fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mai 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol Cymru) (Datgymhwyso Gwyddoniaeth yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Addysg (Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol Cymru) (Datgymhwyso Gwyddoniaeth yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:

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

b) yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Ebrill 2006. (NDM3024)

Bu ymgynghori cyhoeddus ynghylch ein cynigion i ddatgymhwyso gofynion y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol dros dro ar gyfer gwyddoniaeth yng nghyfnod allweddol 4 a'r rheoliadau drafft rhwng 31 Hydref 2005 a 3 Chwefror 2006 ac fel y nodir yn y memorandwm esboniadol, cafwyd 30 o ymatebion a chafwyd cefnogaeth unfrydol i'r cynigion.

Bydd ein cynigion yn rhoi hyblygrwydd i'r ysgolion naill ai i ddysgu'r manylebau diwygiedig ar gyfer TGAU gwyddoniaeth a chymwysterau cymeradwy eraill mewn pynciau gwyddonol neu, ar gyfer disgyblion nad ydynt yn ymwneud â'r cymwysterau hyn, i fwrw ymlaen yn unol â rhaglen astudio bresennol cyfnod allweddol 4 y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol. Datgymhwysir gofynion

limited period of two years, expiring at the end of July 2008. Before that, we will be bringing forward proposals for revisions to the national curriculum as a whole. For science, the revised curriculum from August 2008 will align with the requirement of the new qualifications. We do not want to defer the implementation of the revised science qualifications. There is widespread agreement that they need to be revised to provide greater flexibility so that schools can choose courses that better meet learners' needs. We also do not want to bring forward the review of the curriculum requirements for science.

ACCAC, now the qualifications and curriculum group in the new Assembly department, is conducting a review of the whole national curriculum for Wales. The approach is a holistic one and we do not want to pick off individual subjects such as science and end up with a piecemeal review—it is important that the Assembly is able to consider all issues around the curriculum. The support for our approach was reflected in the unanimous approval of the proposals in the consultation, including comments such as

‘a sensible and pragmatic approach to developing a relevant KS 4 curriculum for science. It will allow schools to follow alternative science courses and fits in well with the 14-19 agenda’,

and

‘it will be essential to do this if we are to offer a suitable range of courses in science that meets the needs of all our learners’.

We are committed, as a Government, to providing a curriculum and qualifications base that is relevant to the needs of Wales and modern learners. The revised science qualifications that will be taught from September this year are part of that process and these regulations are needed in order to ensure that our schools can offer the new qualifications. I am delighted that we are debating this today, as the second annual ‘Science and the Assembly’ event, organised

gwyddoniaeth cyfnod allweddol 4 am ddwy flynedd yn unig, a daw hyn i ben ddiwedd mis Gorffennaf 2008. Cyn hynny, byddwn yn cyflwyno cynigion i adolygu'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol yn ei gyfanrwydd. O ran gwyddoniaeth, bydd y cwricwlwm diwygiedig o fis Awst 2008 ymlaen yn cydfynd â gofynion y cymwysterau newydd. Nid ydym am ohirio gweithredu'r cymwysterau gwyddoniaeth diwygiedig. Mae cytundeb eang bod angen eu hadolygu er mwyn cynnig rhagor o hyblygrwydd fel y gall yr ysgolion ddewis cyrsiau sy'n fwy addas at anghenion y dysgwyr. Hefyd nid ydym am drefnu bod yr adolygiad ar ofynion y cwricwlwm o ran gwyddoniaeth yn cael ei wneud yn gynharach.

Mae ACCAC, y grŵp cymwysterau a chwricwlwm yn adran newydd y Cynulliad bellach, yn cynnal adolygiad ar y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol cyfan yng Nghymru. Dull holistaidd ydyw ac nid ydym am ddethol pynciau unigol megis gwyddoniaeth a gwneud adolygiad pytiog—mae'n bwysig bod y Cynulliad yn gallu ystyried pob mater sy'n ymwneud â'r cwricwlwm. Gwelwyd y gefnogaeth i'n dulliau yn y gymeradwyaeth unfrydol i'r cynigion yn ystod yr ymgynghori, gan gynnwys sylwadau megis

dull synhwyrol a phragmataidd o ddatblygu cwricwlwm gwyddoniaeth yng nghyfnod allweddol 4. Bydd yn fodd i ysgolion ddilyn cyrsiau gwyddoniaeth amgen ac mae'n addas at ddibenion yr agenda 14-19,

a

bydd yn hanfodol gwneud hyn os ydym am gynnig amrywiaeth addas o gyrsiau gwyddoniaeth a fydd yn diwallu anghenion ein dysgwyr oll.

Yr ydym wedi ymrwmo, fel Llywodraeth, i ddarparu cwricwlwm a chymwysterau sy'n berthnasol i anghenion Cymru a dysgwyr modern. Mae'r cymwysterau gwyddoniaeth diwygiedig a gaiff eu dysgu o fis Medi eleni ymlaen yn rhan o'r broses honno ac mae angen y rheoliadau hyn er mwyn sicrhau y bydd ein hysgolion yn gallu cynnig y cymwysterau newydd. Yr wyf wrth fy modd ein bod yn cynnal dadl ar hyn heddiw, gan fod yr ail ddiwyddiad blynyddol

by the Royal Society of Chemistry with the scientific community in Wales, in co-operation with the Institute of Physics, the Institute of Biology, the Science Council, the Biosciences Federation and the Campaign for Science and Engineering in the UK, is taking place in the Wales Millennium Centre. The event, with our all-party group, including Chris Gwyther, Mick Bates, Alun Ffred Jones and Alun Cairns, will be coming to the Assembly later this afternoon.

The amendment in the name of Lisa Francis is unnecessary. I support the principle that pupils should be able to study the science courses that suit their needs and abilities. We want to provide just that sort of flexibility in the statutory framework, so that pupils can study what suits their needs from the wide range of qualifications that will now be available. That includes study of the three separate sciences, where that is appropriate. Of course, the whole curriculum will come in front of the Assembly in due course.

William Graham: I propose amendment 1 to NDM3023 in the name of Lisa Francis. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

instructs the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that from September 2008, all school children in Wales will be able to study physics, chemistry and biology as separate subjects up to GCSE level.

The Welsh Conservatives acknowledge the requirement for these regulations, arising from the process of revising the specifications for science, as the Minister has already said. However, we note that these revised specifications will not align with the requirements of the existing national curriculum programmes of study for science, leading to a mismatch between the national curriculum requirements for science at key stage 4—pupils broadly aged between 14 and 16 years—and the specifications of the revised science GCSEs between September 2006 and August 2008. We support the requirement in the national curriculum programmes to study science at key stage 4,

‘Gwyddoniaeth a’r Cynulliad’, a drefnir gan y Gymdeithas Gemeg Frenhinol gyda chymuned wyddonol Cymru, gyda chydweithrediad y Sefydliad Ffiseg, y Sefydliad Bywydeg, y Cyngor Gwyddoniaeth, Ffederasiwn y Biowyddorau a’r Ymgyrch dros Wyddoniaeth a Pheirianneg yn y Deyrnas Unedig, yn digwydd yng Nghanolfan Mileniwm Cymru. Bydd y digwyddiad, gyda’n grŵp amlbleidiol, sy’n cynnwys Chris Gwyther, Mick Bates, Alun Ffred Jones ac Alun Cairns, yn dod i’r Cynulliad yn ddiweddarach yn y prynhawn.

Nid oes angen y gwelliant sydd yn enw Lisa Francis. Yr wyf yn cefnogi’r egwyddor y dylai disgyblion allu astudio cyrsiau gwyddoniaeth sy’n addas at eu hanghenion a’u galluoedd. Yr ydym am ddarparu’r union hyblygrwydd hwnnw yn y fframwaith statudol, fel y gall disgyblion astudio’r hyn sy’n addas at eu hanghenion o blith yr amrywiaeth helaeth o gymwysterau a fydd bellach ar gael. Mae hyn yn cynnwys astudio tair o wyddorau gwahanol, lle y bo hynny’n briodol. Wrth reswm, daw’r cwricwlwm cyfan gerbron y Cynulliad maes o law.

William Graham: Cynigiau welliant 1 i NDM3023 yn enw Lisa Francis. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn cyfarwyddo Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau o fis Medi 2008, y bydd pob plentyn ysgol yng Nghymru’n gallu astudio ffiseg, cemeg a bioleg fel pynciau ar wahân hyd at lefel TGAU.

Mae Ceidwadwyr Cymru’n cydnabod yr angen am y rheoliadau hyn, a gyfyd o broses adolygu’r manylebau gwyddoniaeth, ys dywedodd y Gweinidog eisoes. Fodd bynnag, nodwn na fydd y manylebau diwygiedig hyn yn cyd-fynd â gofynion rhaglenni astudio presennol y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol ar gyfer gwyddoniaeth, gan esgor ar anghysondeb rhwng gofynion y cwricwlwm cenedlaethol ar gyfer gwyddoniaeth yng nghyfnod allweddol 4— yn fras disgyblion rhwng 14 ac 16 oed—a manylebau’r TGAU gwyddoniaeth diwygiedig rhwng mis Medi 2006 a mis Awst 2008. Cefnogwn y gofyniad yn rhaglenni’r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol i astudio gwyddoniaeth yng nghyfnod allweddol 4, gan

leading to a science qualification approved under section 99 of the Learning and Skills Act 2000. We recognise the current and ongoing shortage of science teachers in Wales and there is a broad and urgent need to address this problem. Promoting a broad study of science subjects will allow pupils the greatest opportunities to aspire to teaching science or to do the technological research and development required to support future growth in the Welsh economy. I seek the Minister's assurance that, after September 2008, all schoolchildren in Wales will be able to study physics, chemistry and biology as separate subjects up to GCSE level.

4.00 p.m.

Janet Ryder: Plaid Cymru will also be supporting these regulations as a sensible way forward, given this mismatch between the two requirements. However, we would also stress that we do not have enough young people coming through and wanting to study sciences, in whatever field, at a higher level, and the work for that must start much lower down, in the school. I would like to see the Minister put a great deal more emphasis on recruiting teachers who can instil that excitement in their pupils, as well as teachers who can teach through the medium of Welsh, where there is a great shortage, thereby looking to the future, in enabling our colleges, and the students, therefore, to have a clear path through higher education in being able to study the whole subject through Welsh if they so choose.

Peter Black: The regulations before us are sensible because, in reviewing the national curriculum, we need to ensure that there is provision for flexibility in our application of it in the meantime. I support the amendment in principle, as it is important that we ensure that physics, chemistry, biology and all the sciences are taught as separate subjects and are available to those children who wish to study them. My main concern is not so much about the way in which the curriculum will be drawn up—I am sure that that will be accommodated once the curriculum is brought before—but is for the future for the sciences, given the way in which they are going in higher education: we have lost

arwain at gymhwyster gwyddoniaeth a gymeradwyir dan adran 99 Deddf Dysgu a Sgiliau 2000. Yr ydym yn cydnabod bod prinder parhaus o athrawon gwyddoniaeth yng Nghymru ar hyn o bryd ac mae angen rhoi sylw i'r broblem hon yn eang ac ar fyrder. Bydd hybu astudio pynciau gwyddonol yn eang yn rhoi'r cyfleoedd mwyaf i ddisgyblion feithrin awydd i ddysgu gwyddoniaeth neu wneud yr ymchwil a'r datblygu technolegol angenrheidiol i gynnal twf economi Cymru at y dyfodol. Gofynnaf am sicrhad gan y Gweinidog, ar ôl mis Medi 2008, y bydd holl blant ysgolion Cymru'n gallu astudio ffiseg, cemeg a bioleg fel pynciau ar wahân hyd at lefel TGAU.

Janet Ryder: Bydd Plaid Cymru hefyd yn cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn fel ffordd gall ymlaen, yng ngoleuni'r anghysondeb rhwng y ddau ofyniad. Fodd bynnag, byddem yn pwysleisio hefyd nad oes digon o bobl ifanc sydd am astudio'r gwyddorau, ym mha faes bynnag, ar lefel uwch, a rhaid i'r gwaith ar gyfer hynny ddechrau yn is i lawr o lawer, yn yr ysgol. Carwn weld y Gweinidog yn rhoi llawer mwy o bwyslais ar recriwtio athrawon a all ennyn y cyffro hwnnw yn eu disgyblion, yn ogystal ag athrawon a all ddysgu drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg, lle y mae prinder mawr, a thrwy hynny edrych ymlaen at y dyfodol, i alluogi ein colegau, a thrwy hynny'r myfyrwyr, i gael llwybr clir drwy addysg uwch i allu astudio'r pwnc cyfan trwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg petaent yn dewis.

Peter Black: Mae'r rheoliadau sydd ger ein bron yn synhwyrol oherwydd, wrth adolygu'r cwricwlwm cenedlaethol, rhaid inni ofalu bod darpariaeth ar gyfer hyblygrwydd wrth inni ei roi ar waith yn y cyfamser. Cefnogaf y gwelliant mewn egwyddor, gan ei bod yn bwysig inni sicrhau bod ffiseg, cemeg, bioleg a'r holl wyddorau'n cael eu dysgu fel pynciau ar wahân a'u bod ar gael i'r holl blant hynny sydd am eu hastudio. Yr wyf yn pryderu'n bennaf nid am y ffordd y llunnir y cwricwlwm - yr wyf yn siŵr yr ymdrinnir â hynny wedi i'r cwricwlwm gael ei ddwyn gerbron - ond am ddyfodol y gwyddorau, o gofio'r ffordd y maent yn mynd mewn addysg uwch: yr ydym wedi colli cemeg yn

chemistry in Swansea, physics departments are under threat all over the country, and I am sure that other chemistry departments will be under threat as well. If we continue to lose courses on which people can gain qualifications in these subjects, then we will also find it increasingly difficult to find the teachers needed to teach the subjects in school, and it will be even more difficult to find Welsh-medium science teachers.

Therefore, the response that I am looking for from this motion is that some sort of action will be taken to secure the future of science teaching, and sciences as a whole, in the education system—not just in school, but at the higher level as well—so that we can ensure that the teachers will be available to inspire and teach pupils who will, in turn, come forward to teach and to practice science and contribute to our economic growth through that practice.

The Minister for Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills (Jane Davidson): I am grateful for the support for the regulations. It is important to say that this Government has no intention for science not to remain core at key stage 4, and that is the fundamental issue. We cannot accept an amendment that instructs the Government to do something ahead of a whole curriculum review, but I can give you that assurance that science will remain core at key stage 4.

It is also worth saying that GCSE science has improved by 2.7 percentage points, and A-level by 5.5 percentage points, since 1999. The number of entries for science GCSEs has risen by 8 per cent, and the chief inspector, in her most recent annual report, which we will be looking at tomorrow, identifies considerable improvement in the examination and national assessment results in primary and secondary schools, particularly in science at key stage 3. I think that we do have, therefore, the will there, and we put incentives in place in the form of additional funding to encourage people to become teachers of science, and we are particularly keen to encourage that through the medium of Welsh.

Abertawe, mae adrannau ffiseg dan fygythiad ledled y wlad, ac yr wyf yn siŵr y bydd adrannau cemeg eraill dan fygythiad hefyd. Os parhawn i golli cyrsiau lle y gall pobl ennill cymwysterau yn y pynciau hyn, yna fe gawn anhawster cynyddol i ddod o hyd i'r athrawon y bydd eu hangen i ddysgu'r pynciau yn yr ysgol, a bydd yn anos fyth dod o hyd i athrawon gwyddoniaeth cyfrwng Cymraeg.

Felly, yr ymateb yr wyf yn disgwyl ei gael yn sgîl y cynnig hwn yw y cymerir rhyw fath o gamau i sicrhau dyfodol dysgu gwyddoniaeth, a'r gwyddorau yn eu crynswth, yn y gyfundrefn addysg—nid yn unig yn yr ysgol, ond ar y lefel uwch hefyd—fel y gallwn wneud yn siŵr y bydd yr athrawon ar gael i ysbrydoli a dysgu disgyblion a fydd, yn eu tro, yn mynd ati i ddysgu ac i weithio ym maes gwyddoniaeth ac i gyfrannu at ein twf economaidd drwy'r gwaith hwnnw.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau (Jane Davidson): Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am y gefnogaeth i'r rheoliadau. Mae'n bwysig dweud nad yw'n fwriad o gwbl gan y Llywodraeth hon i wyddoniaeth beidio â pharhau'n greiddiol yng nghyfnod allweddol 4, a hynny yw'r mater sylfaenol. Ni allwn dderbyn gwelliant sydd yn cyfarwyddo'r Llywodraeth i wneud rhywbeth cyn adolygu'r cwricwlwm yn ei gyfanrwydd, ond gallaf roi sicrwydd i chi yr erys gwyddoniaeth yn greiddiol yng nghyfnod allweddol 4.

Y mae hefyd yn werth dweud bod gwyddoniaeth TGAU wedi gwella o 2.7 pwynt canran, a lefel A o 5.5 pwynt canran, ers 1999. Cododd nifer y rhai a oedd yn sefyll arholiadau TGAU gwyddoniaeth o 8 y cant, a nododd y prif arolygydd, yn ei hadroddiad blynyddol diweddaraf, y byddwn yn edrych arno yfory, welliant sylweddol yng nghanlyniadau arholiadau ac asesiadau cenedlaethol mewn ysgolion cynradd ac uwchradd, yn enwedig mewn gwyddoniaeth yng nghyfnod allweddol 3. Credaf felly fod yr ewyllys yno, a byddwn yn rhoi cymhellion ar waith ar ffurf cyllid ychwanegol i annog pobl i ddod yn athrawon gwyddoniaeth, ac yr ydym yn arbennig o awyddus i annog hynny drwy gyfrwng y Gymraeg.

Taking some of your points on board, Peter, in the commencement Order on the Education Act 2005, which we will look at this afternoon, one of the most exciting things is schools' being able to teach higher-education modules, whereby, I hope, we can attract young people, while still in a school setting, into sciences that they can then go on to take at university.

Gan ystyried rhai o'ch pwyntiau, Peter, yn y Gorchymyn cychwyn ar Ddeddf Addysg 2005, y byddwn yn edrych arno y prynhawn yma, un o'r pethau mwyaf cyffrous yw y gall ysgolion ddysgu modiwlau addysg uwch. Drwy hyn, gobeithio, gallwn ddenu pobl ifanc, tra bont yn dal yn yr ysgol, at wyddorau y gallant wedyn fynd ymlaen i'w hastudio yn y brifysgol.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 20, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 1: For 20, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
Thomas, Owen John
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn

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 (NDM3023): to propose that
the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Education (National Curriculum for Wales) (Disapplication of Science at Key Stage 4) Regulations 2006 a copy of which was laid in Table Office on 7 April 2006.

Cynnig (NDM3023): cynnig bod
Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Addysg (Cwricwlwm Cenedlaethol Cymru) (Datgymhwyso Gwyddoniaeth yng Nghyfnod Allweddol 4) 2006 y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Ebrill 2006.

*Cynnig (NDM3023): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3023): 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
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
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, Helen Mary
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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3024): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3024): 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
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Butler, Rosemary
 Cairns, Alun
 Chapman, Christine
 Cuthbert, Jeff
 Davidson, Jane
 Davies, Andrew
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 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, Helen Mary
 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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Labelu Pysgod (Diwygio) (Cymru) 2006 Approval of the Fish Labelling (Amendment) (Wales) Regulations 2006

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

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the Fish Labelling (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 7 April 2006. (NDM3025)

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Labelu Pysgod (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Ebrill 2006. (NDM3025)

I propose that

Cynigiaf fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

1. *considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 9 May 2006 in relation to the draft the Fish Labelling (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006; and*

1. *yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 9 Mai 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Labelu Pysgod (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006; a*

2. *approves that the draft the Fish Labelling (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with:*

2. *yn cymeradwyo bod y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Labelu Pysgod (Cymru) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol ag:*

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

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

b) *the regulatory appraisal laid in the Table Office on 7 April 2006. (NDM3026)*

b) *yr arfarniad rheoliadol a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Ebrill 2006. (NDM3026)*

The regulations update the existing national list of commercial designations for fish species with common names, such as cod and salmon, by replacing the Schedule of fish labelling which came into being in 2003. The new Schedule includes a number of additions of new fish species to allow for newly commercialised species in the marketplace, and to make some changes in the existing designation in the light of new scientific evidence.

Mae'r rheoliadau hyn yn diweddarau'r rhestr genedlaethol bresennol o ddynodiadau masnachol i rywogaethau o bysgod sydd ag enwau cyffredin, megis penfras ac eog, drwy ddisodli'r Atodlen o labelu pysgod a ddaeth i fod yn 2003. Mae'r Atodlen newydd yn cynnwys nifer o ychwanegiadau o rywogaethau newydd o bysgod ar gyfer rhywogaethau sydd newydd eu masnacheiddio yn y farchnad, a gwneud rhai newidiadau yn y dynodiad presennol yng ngoleuni tystiolaeth wyddonol newydd.

Y Llywydd: Nid oes unrhyw un wedi dynodi eu bod am siarad ar y rheoliadau. Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar i'r Gweinidog am gyflwyno'r materion hyn gerbron fel ein bod yn deall yr hyn yr ydym yn pleidleisio arno.

The Presiding Officer: No-one has indicated that they wish to speak to the regulations. I am grateful to the Minister for bringing these issues before us so that we can understand what we are voting on.

*Cynnig (NDM3025): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3025): 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
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun

Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
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, Helen Mary
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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3026): O blaid 48, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3026): 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
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin

Essex, Sue
 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, Helen Mary
 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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2005 (Cychwyn Rhif 1) (Cymru) 2006
 Approval of the Education Act 2005 (Commencement No.1) (Wales) Order 2006**

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau (Jane Davidson): Cynigiad fod **The Minister for Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills (Jane Davidson):** I propose that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

the National Assembly for Wales:

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2005 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 7 Ebrill 2006. (NDM3027)

considers the principle of the Education Act 2005 (Commencement No.1 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 7 April 2006. (NDM3027)

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 2 Mai 2006 ynghylch y gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2005 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru)

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office on 2 May 2006 in relation to the draft The Education Act 2005 (Commencement No.1 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order

2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2005 (Cychwyn Rhif 1 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol ag:

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

b) y memorandwm cywiriadau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 2 Mai 2006. (NDM3028)

Y Llywydd: Nid oes siaradwyr ar y cynnig hwn, felly symudwn at y bleidlais.

2006; and

2. approves that the draft the Education Act 2005 (Commencement No.1 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with:

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

b) the memorandum of corrections laid in the Table Office on 2 May 2006. (NDM3028)

The Presiding Officer: There are no speakers on this motion, so we will move to the vote.

*Cynnig (NDM3027): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3027): 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
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
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, Helen Mary
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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3028): O blaid 47, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3028): For 47, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
German, Michael
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Helen Mary
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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Gorchymyn yr Awdurdod Ydau Cartref (Cyfradd Ardollau) 2006
o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 25 Rhan 3
Approval of the Home-Grown Cereals Authority (Rate of Levy) Order 2006
under Standing Order No. 25 Section 3**

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

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

approves the draft the Home-Grown Cereals Authority (Rate of Levy) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 9 May 2006 and notes the explanatory memorandum for this Order laid in Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 9 May 2006. (NDM3029)

Y Llywydd: Nid oes siaradwyr ar y cynnig hwn, felly symudwn ymlaen at y bleidlais.

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

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

yn cymeradwyo'r gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn yr Awdurdod Ydau Cartref (Cyfradd Ardollau) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 9 Mai 2006 ac yn nodi memorandwm esboniadol y Gorchymyn hwn a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 9 Mai 2006. (NDM3029)

The Presiding Officer: There are no speakers on this motion, so we will move to the vote.

*Cynnig (NDM3029): O blaid 49, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3029): 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
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
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, Helen Mary
 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

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

4.10 p.m.

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau)
 (Diwygio) 2006, Gorchymyn Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru
 (Swyddogaethau Ychwanegol) (Diwygio) a Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002
 (Cychwyn Rhif 10 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2006 o dan Reol
 Sefydlog Rhif 24.27 (iii) a (iv)
 Approval of the General Teaching Council for Wales (Functions) (Amendment)
 Regulations 2006, the General Teaching Council for Wales (Additional
 Functions) (Amendment) Order 2006 and the Education Act 2002
 (Commencement No.10 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2006 under
 Standing Order No. 24.27 (iii) and (iv)**

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

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

The Minister for Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills (Jane Davidson): I propose that

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau (Jane Davidson): Cynigiau fod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

considers the principle of the General Teaching Council for Wales (Functions) yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru

(Amendment) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 25 April 2006. (NDM3030)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 9 May 2006 in relation to the draft the General Teaching Council for Wales (Functions) (Amendment) Regulations 2006; and

2. approves that the General Teaching Council for Wales (Functions) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 25 April 2006. (NDM3031)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

considers the principle of the General Teaching Council for Wales (Additional Functions) (Amendment) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 25 April 2006. (NDM3032)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 9 May 2006 in relation to the draft the General Teaching Council for Wales (Additional Functions) (Amendment) Order 2006; and.

2. approves that the General Teaching Council for Wales (Additional Functions) (Amendment) Order 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 25 April 2006. (NDM3033)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

(Swyddogaethau) (Diwygio) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Ebrill 2006. (NDM3030)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 9 Mai 2006 ynghylch y rheoliadau drafft, Rheoliadau Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau) (Diwygio) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Ebrill 2006. (NDM3031)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau Ychwanegol) (Diwygio) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Ebrill 2006. (NDM3032)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 9 Mai 2006 ynghylch y gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau Ychwanegol) (Diwygio) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau Ychwanegol) (Diwygio) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Ebrill 2006. (NDM3033)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

considers the principle of the Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 10 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2006, a copy of which was laid in the Table Office on 25 April 2006. (NDM3034)

I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

1. considers the report of the Legislation Committee laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 9 May 2006 in relation to the draft the Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 10 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2006; and

2. approves that the Education Act 2002 (Commencement No. 10 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office on 25 April 2006. (NDM3035)

The proposed legislation commences primary legislation, enabling the General Teaching Council for Wales to undertake suitability checks on teachers and it amends existing subordinate legislation so that GTCW can record, on its register of qualified teachers, whether someone is suitable to teach and can then pass that information to employers and other general teaching councils.

Three pieces of legislation are before you today, all of which relate to giving GTCW the new powers to enable it to undertake suitability checks on teachers. In considering the legislation, it may help if I explain that the General Teaching Council for Wales (Functions) (Amendment) Regulations 2006 amend the previous regulations of 2000, which set out the information that must be included in the council's register of qualified teachers.

The General Teaching Council for Wales (Additional Functions) (Amendment) Order 2006 amends the General Teaching Council for Wales (Additional Functions) Order 2000, which was the legal base that requires GTCW to maintain records relating to certain

yn ystyried egwyddor Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 10 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohono yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Ebrill 2006. (NDM3034)

Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

1. yn ystyried adroddiad y Pwyllgor Deddfau a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 9 Mai 2006 ynghylch y Gorchymyn drafft, Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 10 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2006; a

2. yn cymeradwyo bod Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 10 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2006 yn cael ei wneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ar 25 Ebrill 2006. (NDM3035)

Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig yn cychwyn deddfwriaeth sylfaenol, gan alluogi Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru i gynnal archwiliadau addasrwydd ar athrawon ac mae'n diwygio is-ddeddfwriaeth sydd yn bodoli eisoes fel y gall CACC gofnodi, ar eu cofrestr o athrawon cymwysedig, a yw rhywun yn addas i ddysgu a gallant wedyn drosglwyddo'r wybodaeth honno i gyflogwyr a chynghorau addysgu cyffredinol eraill.

Mae tri darn o ddeddfwriaeth ger eich bron heddiw, ac mae a wnelont oll â rhoi i CACC bwerau newydd fel y gall gynnal archwiliadau addasrwydd ar athrawon. Wrth ystyried y ddeddfwriaeth, gall fod o gymorth petawn yn esbonio bod Rheoliadau Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau) (Diwygio) 2006 yn diwygio rheoliadau blaenorol 2000, sydd yn datgan pa wybodaeth y dylid ei chynnwys yng nghofrestr y cyngor o athrawon cymwysedig.

Mae Gorchymyn Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau Ychwanegol) (Diwygio) 2006 yn diwygio Gorchymyn Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru (Swyddogaethau Ychwanegol) 2000, sef y sylfaen gyfreithiol sy'n mynnu bod

categories of people who are ineligible for registration with the general teaching council, such as unqualified teachers and teachers whose names have been removed from the register.

The Education Act 2002 (Commencement No.10 and Transitional Provisions) (Wales) Order 2006 commences the provisions of Schedule 12 to the Education Act 2002, itself amending the Teaching and Higher Education Act 1998, which provides for GTCW to satisfy itself as to the suitability of a person to be a teacher and allows a right of appeal.

In my Plenary statement of 17 January, I said that I intended to introduce legislation to enable GTCW to undertake suitability checks on teachers at the earliest opportunity. I undertook to do that in the light of concerns that arose at the beginning of the year about the suitability of people working in our schools, which, in turn, highlighted the need to strengthen our arrangements for the vetting and barring of people who work with children and young people. Members will also recall that, in January, I wrote to all schools, local education authorities, employers, supply agencies and others in the education sector, about the need to exercise robust pre-appointment procedures. The proposed legislation will provide an additional safeguard for children in Welsh schools. It will strengthen the arrangements that we already have in place to prevent unsuitable people from working with children and young people and it will complement the specific measures that the then Secretary of State for Education and Skills had already announced as a result of her review of List 99, such as the new vetting and barring scheme for those individuals whose work brings them into contact with children and vulnerable adults, which will remove Ministers from the decision-making process and create a panel of independent experts to make final decisions on who should be barred. The Assembly Government is continuing to work with Whitehall departments to ensure that measures being introduced in England to safeguard children in schools equally apply to Wales.

CACC yn cadw cofnodion yn ymwneud â rhai categorïau o bobl nad ydynt yn gymwys i'w cofrestru gyda'r cyngor addysgu cyffredinol, megis athrawon heb gymhwysio ac athrawon y tynnwyd eu henwau oddi ar y gofrestr.

Mae Gorchymyn Deddf Addysg 2002 (Cychwyn Rhif 10 a Darpariaethau Trosiannol) (Cymru) 2006 yn cychwyn darpariaethau Atodlen 12 Deddf Addysg 2002, oedd ei hun yn diwygio Deddf Addysgu ac Addysg Uwch 1998, sydd yn gwneud darpariaeth i CACC fod yn sicr ynghylch addasrwydd rhywun i fod yn athro/athrawes ac yn caniatáu hawl i apelio.

Yn fy natganiad i'r Cyfarfod Llawn ar 17 Ionawr, dywedais fy mod yn bwriadu cyflwyno deddfwriaeth i alluogi CACC i gynnal archwiliadau addasrwydd ar athrawon cyn gynted ag y bo modd. Ymrwymais i wneud hynny yng ngoleuni pryderon a gododd ddechrau'r flwyddyn am addasrwydd pobl sy'n gweithio yn ein hysgolion, ac yn ei dro tynnodd hyn sylw at yr angen i gryfhau ein trefniadau ar gyfer fetio a gwahardd pobl sydd yn gweithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc. Fe gofia'r Aelodau hefyd i mi, ym mis Ionawr, ysgrifennu at bob ysgol, awdurdod addysg lleol, cyflogwr, asiantaeth athrawon llanw ac eraill yn y sector addysg am yr angen i weithredu gweithdrefnau cyn-penodi cadarn. Bydd y ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig yn gam diogelu ychwanegol i blant yn ysgolion Cymru. Bydd yn cryfhau'r trefniadau sydd gennym eisoes i atal pobl anaddas rhag gweithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc a bydd yn ategu'r mesurau penodol a gyhoeddwyd eisoes gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol dros Addysg a Sgiliau bryd hynny o ganlyniad i'w hadolygiad o Restr 99, megis y cynllun fetio a gwahardd newydd i'r unigolion hynny y mae eu gwaith yn eu dwyn i gysylltiad â phlant ac oedolion sy'n agored i niwed, a fydd yn symud Gweinidogion o'r broses o wneud penderfyniadau ac yn creu panel o arbenigwyr annibynnol i wneud y penderfyniadau terfynol ynghylch pwy a ddylai gael eu gwahardd. Mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn parhau i weithio gydag adrannau Whitehall i sicrhau y bydd mesurau a gyflwynir yn Lloegr i ddiogelu plant mewn ysgolion yn cael eu gweithredu yn yr un modd yng Nghymru.

Therefore, the legislation before you is ultimately—

David Davies: Will you give way?

Jane Davidson: No, I will not give way because this is an important issue around safeguarding and I will ensure that what Members have asked me to do is fully taken forward by the Assembly Government. *[Interruption.]*

The Presiding Officer: Order. The Member is sufficiently experienced in many places to know that if a Minister is not giving way, he or she is not giving way.

Jane Davidson: The legislation before you is ultimately about child protection. In short, it will mean that no teacher in Wales will be able to work in a Welsh school unless they have been deemed suitable by the General Teaching Council for Wales. In the future, therefore, registration and suitability will go hand in hand. Registration with GTCW will be dependent on a person's suitability and not, as has been the case until now, just on having qualified teacher status.

I intend to bring the legislation into force by the end of May 2006, which will mean that the GTCW will be able to undertake suitability checks on all newly qualified teachers during the summer of 2006 as part of the existing registration process. The legislation will give the GTCW the power to determine whether someone applying for registration with the council is suitable to be a teacher. The criteria for suitability will be for the GTCW to determine, but it is likely to involve a check with the Criminal Records Bureau. As this check will be undertaken earlier than it was previously and prior to students securing employment, the Assembly Government will bear the cost of the criminal records check for newly qualified teachers when they register with the council for the first time. The cost of any subsequent checks, for example, if a teacher changes jobs and needs another check, will then be borne by the individual.

Felly, mae'r ddeddfwriaeth sydd o'ch blaenau yn y pen draw—

David Davies: A wnewch ildio?

Jane Davidson: Na, nid ildiaf oherwydd y mae hwn yn bwnc pwysig sydd a wnelo â diogelu a sicrhaf y bydd yr hyn y gofynnodd Aelodau i mi ei wneud yn cael ei gyflawni'n llwyr gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. *[Torri ar draws.]*

Y Llywydd: Trefn. Mae'r Aelod yn ddigon profiadol mewn llawer o leoedd i wybod, os nad yw Gweinidog yn ildio, nad yw ef neu hi yn ildio.

Jane Davidson: Mae'r ddeddfwriaeth sydd o'ch blaenau yn y pen draw yn ymwneud ag amddiffyn plant. Yn gryno, mae'n golygu na all yr un athro yng Nghymru weithio mewn ysgol yng Nghymru oni fydd Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru wedi barnu ei fod ef neu hi yn addas. Yn y dyfodol, felly, bydd cofrestru ac addasrwydd yn mynd law yn llaw. Bydd cofrestru gyda CACC yn dibynnu ar addasrwydd rhywun ac nid, fel sydd wedi digwydd hyd yma, ar fod â statws athro cymwysedig, a hynny'n unig.

Bwriadaf ddod â'r ddeddfwriaeth i rym erbyn diwedd Mai 2006, a fydd yn golygu y bydd Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru'n gallu gwneud profion addasrwydd ar bob athro/athrawes sydd newydd gymhwyso yn ystod haf 2006 fel rhan o'r broses gofrestru gyfredol. Bydd y ddeddfwriaeth yn galluogi'r Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol i benderfynu a yw rhywun sy'n ymgeisio am gofrestru gyda'r cyngor yn addas i fod yn athro/athrawes. Mater i'r cyngor addysgu fydd penderfynu ar y meini prawf ar gyfer addasrwydd, ond mae'n debyg y bydd yn cynnwys gwirio gyda'r Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol. Gan y gwneir y gwirio hwn yn gynharach nag o'r blaen a chyn i fyfyrwyr gael swyddi, bydd Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn talu cost gwirio cofnodion troseddol ar gyfer athrawon sydd newydd gymhwyso pan gofrestrant gyda'r cyngor am y tro cyntaf. Telir cost unrhyw brofion wedi hynny, er enghraifft, os bydd athro/athrawes yn newid swydd ac angen gwiriad arall, gan yr unigolyn.

The funding for this will be administered by the GTCW, which will act as the registered body for the purposes of arranging and authorising applications by teachers for disclosures. The Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills Committee was notified of the intention to introduce this legislation as a matter of urgency on 8 February. The Welsh Assembly Government is committed to safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in Wales. The proposed legislation is not contentious. It aims to restore confidence in our system and prevent unsuitable people from working with children and young people. I hope that the Assembly will unanimously agree to the motion.

Janet Ryder: Plaid Cymru fully supports these regulations. I think that we all remember the controversy and the debate that we had on this a few months ago. When a list such as this comes forward, it is important that the information will be open to all councils. Will the Minister confirm that it will be available to other European Union member states, as teachers may leave this country to work elsewhere? When will the criteria be drawn up by the teaching council, and will it be drawn up in conjunction with the unions? Will it be made public? The Minister referred to teachers and support staff. Is she satisfied that every person who holds a recognised position at a school has undergone those checks and passed them?

We are pleased to welcome these regulations. They are needed and are a way forward. The information, when it is ready, needs to go out to LEAs so that they can satisfy themselves as quickly as possible as to a candidate's suitability. We welcome the idea of reviewing students as they enter college, so that there will not be a delay on qualification before they take up their posts. Will the criteria match the English criteria, and will they be agreed with unions in Wales? We welcome the step towards the Welsh teaching council carrying out this registration.

David Davies: I assure you that I will not take up more than 30 seconds of your time—unfortunately, I did not have the opportunity to intervene earlier. I think that Members will support this unanimously, which is quite

Gweinyddir y cyllid ar gyfer hyn gan Gyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru, a fydd yn gweithredu fel y corff cofrestredig ar gyfer trefnu ac awdurdodi ceisiadau gan athrawon am ddatgeliadau. Hysbyswyd y Pwyllgor Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau am y bwriad i gyflwyno'r ddeddfwriaeth hon fel mater o frys ar 8 Chwefror. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi ymrwmo i ddiogelu a hyrwyddo lles plant yng Nghymru. Nid yw'r ddeddfwriaeth arfaethedig yn ddadleuol. Ei nod yw adfer hyder yn ein system ac atal pobl anaddas rhag gweithio gyda phlant a phobl ifanc. Gobeithiaf y gwnaiff y Cynulliad gytuno'n unfrydol â'r cynnig.

Janet Ryder: Mae Plaid Cymru'n cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn yn llwyr. Credaf ein bod i gyd yn cofio'r dadlau a fu rhyngom ynglŷn â hyn ychydig fisoedd yn ôl. Pan ddaw rhestr fel hon, mae'n bwysig i'r wybodaeth fod ar gael i bob cyngor. A wnaiff y Gweinidog gadarnhau y bydd ar gael i aelod-wladwriaethau eraill yr Undeb Ewropeaidd, gan y gall athrawon adael y wlad hon i weithio dramor? Pa bryd y bydd y cyngor addysgu'n llunio'r meini prawf, ac a gânt eu llunio mewn cydweithrediad â'r undebau? A gânt eu cyhoeddi? Cyfeiriodd y Gweinidog at athrawon a staff ategol. A ydyw'n sicr bod pob unigolyn sy'n dal swydd gydnabyddedig mewn ysgol wedi bod drwy'r profion hyn ac wedi'u pasio?

Yr ydym yn falch o groesawu'r rheoliadau hyn. Mae eu hangen ac maent yn ffordd ymlaen. Mae angen i'r wybodaeth, pan fydd yn barod, fynd allan i AALLau fel y gallant fod yn sicr cyn gynted ag y bo modd ynghylch addasrwydd ymgeisydd. Croesawn y syniad o adolygu myfyrwyr wrth iddynt ddechrau yn y coleg, fel na fydd oedi ar ôl ymgymhwysu cyn y cânt dderbyn eu swyddi. A fydd y meini prawf yr un fath â'r meini prawf yn Lloegr, ac a gytunir arnynt gyda'r undebau yng Nghymru? Croesawn y cam tuag at sicrhau bod cyngor addysgu Cymru'n gwneud y gwaith cofrestru hwn.

David Davies: Yr wyf yn eich sicrhau na chymeraf fwy na hanner munud o'ch amser—yn anffodus, ni chefais y cyfle i ymyrryd yn gynharach. Credaf y cefnogir hyn yn unfrydol gan yr Aelodau, sydd yn

right. Those of us who have children, and those who do not, will know that nothing could be more important than protecting children from unsuitable people. One of my concerns is not about this legislation, which I think is quite appropriate, but about what happens regarding teachers who are recruited from abroad. It came to my attention on a visit to Africa a few years ago—Members will be pleased to know that I paid for it myself, in case anyone had any misconceptions about that—that we are currently recruiting teachers quite extensively in Africa. That is worrying, because we are taking away some of the best teachers from there. This point was made strongly to me by members of the African National Congress. In addition to that, if we are going to continue to recruit teachers from all over the world, 99 per cent of whom will do an excellent job, there is a possibility of a few bad eggs slipping through. Just as there are unsuitable people in this country who find their way into teaching jobs, there will be unsuitable people from other countries. If this legislation is not going to tackle that, does the Minister have any plans to bring forward further legislation to ensure that all teachers, and not just British teachers, are subject to the same checks and balances?

4.20 p.m.

Peter Black: Obviously, the Welsh Liberal Democrats are happy to support these regulations. It is important that we put in place as many safeguards as possible to protect our children. However, I am concerned about the recent Estyn report that deals with precisely this issue. It carried out a survey of procedures for vetting school staff and other adults, and carried out checks on 28 schools, with at least one in every Welsh local authority area. Some of the conclusions, as a result of those checks, were quite disturbing. First, it discovered that procedures were unsatisfactory overall in relation to checking that teachers are in fact registered with the General Teaching Council for Wales. That is fundamental to this whole motion, because registering the teacher with the GTCW is one thing, but if the school is not checking properly that that is happening or if there is confusion as to who is

berffaith iawn. Gŵyr y rhai ohonom sydd â phlant, a'r rhai sydd heb blant, na all dim fod yn bwysicach nag amddiffyn plant rhag pobl anaddas. Un peth sy'n peri pryder i mi yw nid y ddeddfwriaeth hon, sydd yn berffaith briodol i'm tyb i, ond beth sy'n digwydd o ran athrawon sy'n cael eu recriwtio o wledydd tramor. Daeth i'm sylw ar ymweliad ag Affrica rai blynyddoedd yn ôl—bydd yr Aelodau'n falch o wybod imi dalu amdano fy hun, rhag ofn i neb gael camargraff am hynny—ein bod ar hyn o bryd yn recriwtio cryn nifer o athrawon yn Affrica. Mae hynny'n peri gofid, oherwydd yr ydym yn dwyn rhai o'r athrawon gorau o'r fan honno. Gwnaethpwyd y pwynt hwn yn gryf i mi gan aelodau o Gyngres Genedlaethol Affrica. Ar ben hynny, os ydym am barhau i recriwtio athrawon o bedwar ban byd, 99 y cant ohonynt yn rhai a wnaiff waith ardderchog, mae posibilrwydd y gall ambell ddihiryn sleifio i mewn. Yn union fel y ceir pobl anaddas yn y wlad hon sy'n llwyddo i ganfod eu ffordd i mewn i swyddi dysgu, bydd pobl anaddas o wledydd eraill. Os nad yw'r ddeddfwriaeth hon am fynd i fynd i'r afael â hynny, a oes gan y Gweinidog unrhyw gynlluniau i gyflwyno deddfwriaeth bellach i sicrhau bod pob athro/athrawes, ac nid dim ond athrawon o Brydain, yn gorfod mynd drwy'r un profion?

Peter Black: Wrth reswm, mae Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru yn fodlon cefnogi'r rheoliadau hyn. Mae'n bwysig inni sefydlu cymaint o ddulliau diogelu ag sy'n bosibl i amddiffyn ein plant. Fodd bynnag, yr wyf yn bryderus ynghylch adroddiad diweddar Estyn ar yr union fater hwn. Gwnaeth arolwg o weithdrefnau ar gyfer fetio staff ysgolion ac oedolion eraill, a chynhaliodd archwiliad ar 28 o ysgolion, gydag o leiaf un ym mhob ardal awdurdod lleol yng Nghymru. Yr oedd rhai o'r casgliadau, o ganlyniad i'r archwiliadau hynny, yn peri cryn bryder. Yn gyntaf, darganfuwyd bod y gweithdrefnau'n anfoddfaol ar y cyfan o ran gwirio bod pob athro neu athrawes mewn gwirionedd wedi cofrestru gyda Chyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru. Mae hynny'n sylfaenol i'r holl gynig hwn, oherwydd un peth yw cofrestru athrawon gyda'r cyngor addysgu, ond os nad yw'r ysgol yn gwirio'n iawn fod hynny'n

responsible for carrying out the checks, then it is clear that the safeguards that are being put in place are simply not working.

Estyn was also concerned about making checks on teachers from overseas, as David Davies has just mentioned. In fact, it states that levels of awareness in schools and LEAs about procedures for making checks on teachers from overseas are inconsistent, mainly because most schools and quite a few LEAs have little or no direct experience of dealing with teachers from overseas. Only seven of the survey schools have had direct experience of employing overseas staff. Two of these schools checked employment and careers history, but had not made police checks. The other five had arranged for all the relevant checks to be made either by the LEA or through an agency. There is little commonality between the responses of the remaining schools, although four stated that they would make the necessary checks themselves and eight stated that they would rely on their LEA to do so. I think that that is quite disturbing, simply because there is confusion among schools about who is responsible.

I also found it disturbing—and this is not necessarily covered by these regulations because they deal with teaching staff—that there is confusion and lack of checks in relation to non-teaching staff. Only 11 of the 28 schools surveyed confirmed that they vet all adults who may have access to children. Most of the remaining schools report that visitors, including parent helpers, are not left on their own with children, but schools where outside contractors provide catering and cleaning services are not certain whether the staff concerned have obtained CRB clearance. It goes on to say that only three schools confirmed that members of their governing body have obtained CRB clearance, although six LEAs report that all their school governors have done so. Seven other LEAs state that their school governors have not obtained CRB clearance. In many of the remaining LEAs, the situation is unclear.

digwydd neu os oes dryswch ynghylch pwy sy'n gyfrifol am wneud y gwirio, yna mae'n amlwg nad yw'r dulliau diogelu sy'n cael eu sefydlu'n gweithio.

Yr oedd Estyn hefyd yn bryderus ynghylch profion ar athrawon o wledydd tramor, fel y mae David Davies newydd grybwyll. Yn wir, dywed fod lefelau ymwybyddiaeth mewn ysgolion ac AALLau am y gweithdrefnau ar gyfer gwirio athrawon tramor yn anghyson, yn bennaf am nad oes gan y rhan fwyaf o ysgolion, nac amryw byd o awdurdodau addysg, ddim neu fawr ddim profiad uniongyrchol o ddelio ag athrawon tramor. Dim ond saith o'r ysgolion yn yr arolwg sydd wedi cael profiad uniongyrchol o gyflogi staff tramor. Yr oedd dwy o'r ysgolion hyn wedi gwirio hanes y staff o ran cyflogaeth a gyrfa, ond heb wneud gwiriadau heddlu. Yr oedd y pump arall wedi trefnu i'r holl wirio perthnasol gael ei wneud un ai gan yr AALL neu drwy asiantaeth. Ychydig sydd yn gyffredin rhwng ymatebion gweddill yr ysgolion, er i bedair ddatgan y byddent yn gwneud y gwiriadau angenrheidiol eu hunain ac i wyth ddweud y byddent yn dibynnu ar eu hawdurdod addysg lleol i'w gwneud. Credaf fod hynny'n destun cryn bryder, yn syml oherwydd bod dryswch ymhlith ysgolion ynghylch pwy sy'n gyfrifol.

Testun pryder imi hefyd—ac nid yw hyn o reidrwydd wedi'i ateb gan y rheoliadau hyn am mai ymdrin â staff dysgu y maent—yw bod dryswch a diffyg gwirio mewn perthynas â staff ategol. Dim ond 11 o'r 28 o ysgolion lle y cynhaliwyd yr arolwg a gadarnhaodd eu bod yn archwilio cefndir pob oedolyn a all ddod i gysylltiad â phlant. Dywed y rhan fwyaf o'r ysgolion eraill na adewir ymwelwyr, gan gynnwys rhieni sy'n cynorthwyo, ar eu pennau eu hunain gyda phlant, ond lle y bydd contractwyr allanol yn darparu gwasanaethau arlwyo a glanhau nid yw'r ysgolion yn sicr a yw'r staff dan sylw wedi cael eu clirio gan y Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol. Eir ymlaen i ddweud mai dim ond tair ysgol a gadarnhaodd fod aelodau eu corff llywodraethu wedi cael eu clirio gan y Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol, er i chwe awdurdod addysg lleol adrodd bod eu llywodraethwyr ysgolion i gyd wedi cael hynny. Dywed saith AALL arall nad yw eu llywodraethwyr ysgolion wedi'u clirio gan y

Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol. Mewn llawer o'r awdurdodau eraill mae'r sefyllfa'n aneglur.

Jenny Randerson: Peter, do you not think that this proves that, somewhere along the line, the basic message has been lost that young children do not have to be left alone with someone in a working, teaching school-day situation in order to have concerns about the lack of CRB checks? By simply being in a school either as a governor, caretaker or as an assistant, you are, in the eyes of the children, developing a respect that they show you, and that, in itself, can pose a threat out of school.

Jenny Randerson: Peter, onid ydych yn meddwl bod hyn yn profi bod colli golwg wedi bod, rywsut neu'i gilydd, ar y neges sylfaenol, sef nad oes raid gadael plant ifanc ar eu pennau eu hunain gyda rhywun mewn sefyllfa waith, addysgol yn yr ysgol er mwyn cael pryderon ynghylch diffyg gwiriadau Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol? Dim ond drwy fod mewn ysgol, boed fel llywodraethwr, gofalwr neu gynorthwywr, yr ydych, yng ngolwg y plant, yn datblygu parch a ddangosant atoch, a gall hynny ynddo'i hun beri bygythiad y tu allan i'r ysgol.

Peter Black: You are absolutely right, Jenny. The fact that parents, helpers or others are not left alone with children does not detract from the fact that they can build up a trust between themselves and the children, which can be exploited afterwards. That is why it is so important that all adults who work with children, be they teaching or non-teaching staff, have CRB checks. The conclusion of this particular section in the Estyn report is absolutely right: overall, there is a need for greater clarity and consistency in relation to vetting procedures for school governors, non-teaching staff, visitors to schools and other adults who may have access to children. The message in Estyn's report is that while we as an Assembly, and you as the Welsh Assembly Government, are doing everything possible to introduce proper procedures, there is a need for greater consistency and greater clarity among schools and LEAs. Furthermore, I think that there is a need for greater guidance from the Welsh Assembly Government to ensure that the procedures and checks that we are putting in place are being applied consistently and that schools know exactly who is responsible for what and are carrying out those checks to ensure that our children really are safeguarded. I hope that we can look at this report again at a future meeting of the Education and Lifelong Learning and Skills Committee and ask questions on it. However, in the meantime, I am happy to support these measures with the caveat that I hope that the Minister will take on board the points that have been made in

Peter Black: Yr ydych yn llygad eich lle, Jenny. Nid yw'r ffaith na chaiff rhieni, cynorthwywyr nac eraill eu gadael ar eu pennau eu hunain gyda phlant yn tynnu oddi wrth y ffaith y gallant feithrin ymddiriedaeth rhyngddynt a'r plant, y gellir manteisio arni wedyn. Dyna pam y mae mor bwysig bod pob oedolyn sy'n gweithio gyda phlant, boed yn staff dysgu neu ategol, yn cael eu gwirio gan y Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol. Mae casgliad yr adran arbennig hon yn adroddiad Estyn yn hollol iawn: yn gyffredinol, mae angen mwy o eglurder a chysondeb ynglŷn â gweithdrefnau fetio llywodraethwyr ysgolion, staff ategol, ymwelwyr ag ysgolion ac oedolion eraill a all ddod i gysylltiad â phlant. Y neges yn adroddiad Estyn yw, er ein bod ni fel Cynulliad, a chi fel Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, yn gwneud popeth posibl i gyflwyno gweithdrefnau priodol, mae angen mwy o gysondeb a mwy o eglurder ymysg ysgolion ac awdurdodau addysg lleol. Ar ben hynny, credaf fod angen am fwy o arweiniad gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru i sicrhau bod y gweithdrefnau a'r mesurau gwirio yr ydym yn eu rhoi ar waith yn cael eu gweithredu'n gyson a bod ysgolion yn gwybod yn union pwy sy'n gyfrifol am beth a'u bod yn gwneud y gwiriadau hynny i sicrhau bod ein plant wedi'u diogelu o ddifrif. Gobeithio y gallwn edrych ar yr adroddiad hwn eto mewn cyfarfod arall o'r Pwyllgor Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau a gofyn cwestiynau amdano. Fodd bynnag, yn y cyfamser, yr wyf yn fodlon cefnogi'r mesurau hyn gyda'r

this report and that she will respond to them in relation to the legislation that we are voting on today.

The Minister for Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills (Jane Davidson): I am grateful for Members' support. Although there are three pieces of legislation, the specific issue that we are looking at today is the suitability of an individual to become a teacher, and the way that the GTCW can carry out its new function. I understand that the General Teaching Council for Scotland has been carrying out similar functions for some time. The General Teaching Council for England is likely to carry out such functions in the future. Under this legislation, the GTCW is ready to put those suitability checks in place, because it needs to make sure that the individuals coming through the teacher training establishments undergo those checks this summer before they go into schools. We know that, in addition to the current recruitment checks, such a check will involve an enhanced disclosure from the CRB and confirmation that the person has not been deemed unsuitable by any other GTC in the United Kingdom. At present, checks are done to determine qualified teacher status, to determine that individuals have not been barred from teaching by the Secretary of State, the GTCW or another GTC, or an independent schools tribunal or any of the equivalents across the UK, and to ensure that an individual has not failed to complete an induction in Wales or England. Those checks are in place at the moment, so the suitability check is an extra tool.

In terms of checks on teachers coming to Wales from overseas, arrangements and guidance are already in place. When we wrote to all schools, employers and others in January, we brought all the relevant documentation to everyone's attention. Where an applicant has spent time overseas, was born outside the UK, lived outside the UK to adulthood, or spent more than three

amod y gobeithiaf y derbynna'r Gweinidog y pwyntiau sydd wedi'u gwneud yn yr adroddiad hwn ac y gwnaiff ymateb iddynt mewn perthynas â'r ddeddfwriaeth yr ydym yn pleidleisio arni heddiw.

Y Gweinidog dros Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau (Jane Davidson): Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar am gefnogaeth yr Aelodau. Er bod tri darn o ddeddfwriaeth, y mater penodol sydd dan sylw gennym heddiw yw addasrwydd unigolyn i fynd yn athro/athrawes, a'r modd y gall Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru gyflawni ei swyddogaeth newydd. Deallaf fod Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol yr Alban yn cyflawni swyddogaethau tebyg ers tro. Mae Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Lloegr yn debygol o gyflawni swyddogaethau o'r fath yn y dyfodol. Dan y ddeddfwriaeth hon, mae Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru'n barod i sefydlu'r profion addasrwydd hynny, oherwydd y mae angen iddo sicrhau y bydd yr unigolion sydd yn dod drwy'r sefydliadau hyfforddi athrawon yn cael y profion hyn yr haf hwn cyn iddynt fynd i'r ysgolion. Gwyddom y bydd prawf o'r fath, yn ychwanegol at y profion recriwtio cyffredol, yn golygu datgeliad mwy cyflawn gan y Swyddfa Cofnodion Troseddol a chadarnhad nad yw'r unigolyn wedi'i ddyfarnu'n anaddas gan gyngor addysgu cyffredinol arall yn y Deyrnas Unedig. Ar hyn o bryd, gwneir gwiriadau i sicrhau statws athro cymwysedig, i sicrhau nad yw unigolion wedi'u gwahardd rhag dysgu gan yr Ysgrifennydd Gwladol, Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru neu gyngor addysgu cyffredinol arall, neu dribiwnlys ysgolion annibynnol neu unrhyw gorff cyfatebol ledled y Deyrnas Unedig, ac i sicrhau nad yw unigolyn wedi methu â chwblhau rhaglen sefydlu yng Nghymru neu yn Lloegr. Mae'r gwiriadau hynny'n gweithio ar hyn o bryd, felly arf ychwanegol yw'r prawf addasrwydd.

O ran gwirio athrawon a ddaw i Gymru o wledydd tramor, mae trefniadau a chanllawiau wedi'u sefydlu'n barod. Pan ysgrifenasom at bob ysgol, cyflogwyr ac eraill ym mis Ionawr, daethom â'r holl ddogfennau perthnasol i sylw pawb. Lle y bo ymgeisydd wedi treulio amser dramor, wedi'i eni y tu allan i'r Deyrnas Unedig, wedi byw y tu allan i'r Deyrnas Unedig nes tyfu'n

months outside the UK within the last 10 years, the GTCW will request that that person obtains official documentation to confirm the details of any criminal offences or to confirm that he or she has no criminal record and that no criminal proceedings are pending. That documentation must come from the police or a judicial authority, from a Government department, or a home embassy in the country or countries concerned. In cases where this is not possible, checks are carried out on a strictly individual basis, and applicants are required, wherever possible, to provide evidence that official documentation is not obtainable. This would include, for example, an e-mail or letter from the police authority or embassy concerned.

David, the relationship between the Welsh Assembly Government and Africa is such that we happily send teachers to Lesotho. We have an oversupply of teachers in the primary sector, and we have hardly ever received overseas teachers in Wales because we have not had the same teacher shortages that have led to such approaches being used elsewhere. I made a clear commitment at the conference of Commonwealth education ministers to our African colleagues that we would not do that.

David Davies: I am delighted with that, but that was not the thrust of my argument. The fact of the matter is that we recruit some teachers from abroad; I have met some, as, I am sure, you have on your many visits to schools. I am sure that the vast majority of them, or perhaps all of them, are doing a good job, but there is a possibility that one or two bad ones could slip through. All I am suggesting is that we ought to have regulations in force to ensure that this does not happen. It is not an unreasonable suggestion.

Jane Davidson: Those regulations are there. The requirement is that everyone teaching in a maintained school in Wales has qualified teacher status or its equivalent. That is why there are checks relating to teachers from overseas, and checks relating to teachers from other parts of the UK, in operation.

oedolyn, neu wedi treulio mwy na thri mis y tu allan i'r Deyrnas Unedig yn y 10 mlynedd diwethaf, bydd Cyngor Addysgu Cyffredinol Cymru'n gofyn i'r unigolyn hwnnw gael dogfennaeth swyddogol i gadarnhau manylion unrhyw droseddau neu i gadarnhau nad oes ganddo record droseddol ac nad oes dim achos troseddol i ddod. Rhaid i'r ddogfennaeth honno ddod oddi wrth yr heddlu neu awdurdod barnwrol, oddi wrth adran o'r Llywodraeth, neu lysgenhadaeth gartref yn y wlad neu'r gwledydd dan sylw. Lle nad yw hyn yn bosibl, gwneir gwiriadau unigol, a bydd yn ofynnol i ymgeiswyr, lle bynnag y bo modd, ddarparu tystiolaeth nad oes modd cael dogfennaeth swyddogol. Byddai hyn yn cynnwys, er enghraifft, e-bost neu lythyr oddi wrth yr awdurdod heddlu neu lysgenhadaeth dan sylw.

David, mae'r berthynas rhwng Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru ac Affrica cystal fel ein bod yn falch o anfon athrawon i Lesotho. Mae gennym orgyflenwad o athrawon yn y sector cynradd, ac nid ydym erioed bron wedi derbyn athrawon tramor yng Nghymru am na fu gennym yr un prinder athrawon a arweiniodd at sefyllfaoedd o'r fath mewn manau eraill. Rhoddais ymrwymiad clir i'n cyfeillion o Affrica yng nghynhadledd gweinidogion addysg y Gymanwlad na wnaem hynny.

David Davies: Yr wyf wrth fy modd â hynny, ond nid hynny oedd byrdwn fy nadl. Y ffaith yw ein bod yn recriwtio rhai athrawon o wledydd tramor; yr wyf wedi cwrdd â rhai, fel yr ydych chithau, mae'n siŵr, ar eich ymweliadau niferus ag ysgolion. Yr wyf yn siŵr bod y mwyafrif llethol ohonynt, neu efallai bob un ohonynt, yn gwneud gwaith da, ond mae posibilrwydd y gallai un neu ddau o rai drwg lithro drwodd. Y cwbl yr wyf yn ei awgrymu yw y dylai fod gennym reoliadau mewn grym i sicrhau na ddigwydd hyn. Nid yw'n awgrym afresymol.

Jane Davidson: Mae'r rheoliadau hynny'n bodoli. Y gofyniad yw bod gan bawb sydd yn dysgu mewn ysgol a gynhelir yng Nghymru statws athro cymwysedig neu rywbeth sy'n gyfwerth â hynny. Dyna pam y ceir gwirio ar athrawon tramor, a gwirio ar athrawon o rannau eraill o'r Deyrnas Unedig.

You will remember that I commissioned Estyn to look at the current delivery mechanisms in local authorities and schools in Wales. What was particularly important about that piece of work was that it gave us a snapshot soon after this issue arose. So, we had a snapshot of that work. We will want to discuss this in the Education, Lifelong Learning and Skills Committee, and I am happy to make it the first item in my ministerial report at the next meeting. However, we also want Estyn to go back in to look at whether the public interest and the re-establishment of the ground rules that have been clearly outlined to employers, local authorities, schools, and supply agencies in Wales have led to better practice, for all our sakes.

Fe gofiwch imi gomisiynu Estyn i edrych ar y peirianweithiau sy'n gweithredu ar hyn o bryd mewn awdurdodau lleol ac ysgolion yng Nghymru. Y peth arbennig o bwysig am y darn hwnnw o waith oedd iddo roi cipolwg inni yn fuan wedi i'r cwestiwn hwn godi. Felly, cawsom gipolwg ar y gwaith hwnnw. Bydd arnom eisiau trafod hyn yn y Pwyllgor Addysg, Dysgu Gydol Oes a Sgiliau, ac yr wyf yn fodlon ei roi yn eitem gyntaf yn fy adroddiad gweinidogol i'r cyfarfod nesaf. Fodd bynnag, mae arnom eisiau i Estyn ailedrych ar y sefyllfa hefyd i weld a ydyw'r diddordeb cyhoeddus a'r ailsefydlu ar y rheolau sylfaenol, a amlinellwyd yn eglur i gyflogwyr, awdurdodau lleol, ysgolion ac asiantaethau cyflenwi yng Nghymru, wedi arwain at well arferion, er mwyn pob un ohonom.

4.30 p.m.

Looking at Gwenda, in particular, in terms of her safeguarding children review, we need to endorse these principles to safeguard children in Wales.

Gan edrych ar Gwenda, yn enwedig, o ran ei hadolygiad ar ddiogelu plant, mae angen inni gefnogi'r egwyddorion hyn er mwyn diogelu plant yng Nghymru.

*Cynnig (NDM3030): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3030): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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, 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, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3031): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3031): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn

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, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3032): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3032): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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, 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, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3033): O blaid 51, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3033): For 51, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
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, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3034): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3034): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, David
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Ryder, Janet
Sargeant, Carl

Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda
Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3035): O blaid 52, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3035): For 52, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

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

Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

**Cymeradwyo Rheoliadau Cynhyrchion sy'n dod o Anifeiliaid (Mewnforion Trydydd Gwledydd) (Cymru) (Diwygio) (Rhif 2) 2006 o dan Reol Sefydlog Rhif 24.27(iv)
Approval of the Products of Animal Origin (Third Country Imports) (Wales) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2006 under Standing Order No. 24.27(iv)**

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

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

the National Assembly for Wales:

yn ystyried egwyddor Rheoliadau Cynhyrchion sy'n dod o Anifeiliaid (Mewnforion Trydydd Gwledydd) (Cymru) (Diwygio) (Rhif 2) 2006, y gosodwyd copi ohonynt yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 9 Mai 2006. (NDM3036) *considers the principle of the Products of Animal Origin (Third Country Imports) (Wales) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2006, a copy of which was laid in Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 9 May 2006. (NDM3036)*

Cynigial fod

I propose that

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

the National Assembly for Wales:

yn cymeradwyo bod Rheoliadau Cynhyrchion sy'n dod o Anifeiliaid (Mewnforion Trydydd Gwledydd) (Cymru) (Diwygio) (Rhif 2) 2006 yn cael eu gwneud yn unol â'r drafft a osodwyd yn y Swyddfa Gyflwyno ac a e-bostiwyd at Aelodau'r Cynulliad ar 9 Mai 2006. (NDM3037) *approves that the Products of Animal Origin (Third Country Imports) (Wales) (Amendment) (No.2) Regulations 2006 is made in accordance with the draft laid in the Table Office and e-mailed to Assembly Members on 9 May 2006. (NDM3037)*

*Cynnig (NDM3036): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3036): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, David
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
James, Irene
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
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, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
Motion carried.*

*Cynnig (NDM3037): O blaid 50, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 0.
Motion (NDM3037): For 50, Abstain 0, Against 0.*

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Butler, Rosemary
Cairns, Alun
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane
Davies, Andrew
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
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, 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, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

*Derbyniwyd y cynnig.
 Motion carried.*

**Dadl Plaid Leiafrifol (Y Blaid Geidwadol)
 Minority Party Debate (The Conservative Party)**

**Y Gwasanaeth Iechyd Gwladol
 The National Health Service**

Motion (NDM3038): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM3038): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

is gravely concerned that the Welsh Assembly Government is failing to develop a national health service fit to meet the challenges of the twenty first century.

yn bryderus dros ben fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn methu â datblygu gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol sy'n addas i heriau'r unfed ganrif ar hugain.

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

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

believes that the 2003 restructuring of the NHS has increased bureaucracy and prevents effective health service leadership.

yn credu bod ailstrwythuro'r GIG yn 2003 wedi arwain at fwy o fiwrocratiaeth a'i fod yn atal y gwasanaeth iechyd rhag cael ei arwain yn effeithiol.

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

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

acknowledges that the internal market within healthcare, introduced by the Conservatives and perpetuated by Labour, is a major factor inhibiting the development of an NHS fit to meet the challenges of the twenty first century.

Amendment 3 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add as a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Assembly Government to make immediate progress on the establishment of walk-in health centres, the better use of community hospitals to provide intermediate care, and the trialling of 24-hour elective surgery schedules.

The Presiding Officer: I have selected amendments 1 and 2 in the name of Jocelyn Davies, and amendment 3 in the name of Kirsty Williams.

Jonathan Morgan: I propose that

the National Assembly for Wales:

is gravely concerned that the Welsh Assembly Government is failing to develop an NHS fit to meet the challenges of the twenty first century. (NDM3038)

We have chosen a debate relating to an NHS fit for the twenty first century for a number of reasons. First, this debate coincides with many of the crucial decisions being taken in the NHS to restructure services the length and breadth of the country, some of which are controversial, as we have seen today with the protest by people from Mid and West Wales. We also know of the changes that will occur in the northern part of the region that I represent, South Wales Central, happily supported by Labour AMs such as Leighton Andrews.

Leighton Andrews *rose—*

Jonathan Morgan: If he will give me a few seconds more, I will certainly let the Member for Rhondda intervene. Some crucial decisions are being taken at the moment, but it is also time for us to consider whether this particular Government's approach to the

yn cydnabod bod y farchnad fewnol o fewn gofal iechyd, a gyflwynwyd gan y Blaid Geidwadol ac sy'n cael ei pharhau gan y Blaid Lafur, yn ffactor o bwys sy'n llesteirio datblygiad GIG sy'n addas ar gyfer cyflawni heriau'r unfed ganrif ar hugain.

Gwelliant 3 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i fwrw ymlaen yn ddiymdroi i sefydlu canolfannau iechyd galw-i-mewn, gwneud defnydd gwell o ysbytai cymuned ar gyfer darparu gofal canolraddol, a threialu amserlenni llawdriniaethau dewisol 24 awr.

Y Llywydd: Yr wyf wedi dethol gwelliannau 1 a 2 yn enw Jocelyn Davies, a gwelliant 3 yn enw Kirsty Williams.

Jonathan Morgan: Cynigiaf fod

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru

yn bryderus dros ben fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn methu â datblygu GIG sy'n addas i heriau'r unfed ganrif ar hugain. (NDM3038)

Yr ydym wedi dewis dadl ynghylch GIG sy'n addas ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain am nifer o resymau. Yn gyntaf, mae'r ddadl hon yn cyd-ddigwydd â nifer o'r penderfyniadau hollbwysig sy'n cael eu gwneud yn y GIG i ad-drefnu gwasanaethau ar hyd a lled y wlad, rhai ohonynt yn ddadleuol, fel y gwelsom heddiw gyda'r brotest gan bobl o Ganolbarth a Gorllewin Cymru. Gwyddom hefyd am y newidiadau a fydd yn digwydd yng ngogledd y rhanbarth yr wyf yn ei gynrychioli, Canol De Cymru, ac a gefnogir yn hapus gan Aelodau Llafur o'r Cynulliad fel Leighton Andrews.

Leighton Andrews *a gododd—*

Jonathan Morgan: Os caf ychydig rhagor o eiliadau ganddo, byddaf yn siŵr o adael i'r Aelod dros y Rhondda ymyrryd. Mae rhai penderfyniadau hollbwysig yn cael eu gwneud ar hyn o bryd, ond mae'n amser inni hefyd ystyried a ydyw dull y Llywodraeth

national health service is fit for purpose. I will happily give way to Leighton Andrews at this point.

Leighton Andrews: I am happy to confirm what I said yesterday, which is that any proposals to downgrade the Royal Glamorgan Hospital, Wales's most modern hospital, would be bonkers. However, I had not noticed the Conservatives coming forwards to join me in those comments until now. At the end of the day, I think that it would be inconceivable for that hospital to be downgraded, but I support health workers in their protests over it, and I urge people in the locality to make their representations during the consultation period.

Jonathan Morgan: That is a sensible approach from Leighton Andrews. As one of the Members representing the region, I encourage people to take a similar course of action. However, if there is one thing that the Wanless review warned against, it was Members of any political party jumping on bandwagons where restructuring was necessary within the NHS. If we can demonstrate that the proposed restructuring is wrong, damaging, and hurtful, as it is in many parts of Wales, it is our duty to say so. However, those debates need to be well informed.

As of today, there are several threats to the national health service in Wales, which this Government appears to be either oblivious to, or too weak to tackle. There are huge growing demands on the NHS among an ageing population, there is a bedblocking issue that has yet to be resolved, and there is an issue with post-hospital provision in terms of what social services can provide for those people who need to convalesce after coming out of the acute sector. That is still a very real and present difficulty that is not being addressed by this Government.

A huge number of political targets and pressures are competing against the wishes of national health service trusts and local health boards, which want to be innovative in delivering exciting methods of patient care. There is almost a belief within the NHS that

arbennig hon o redeg y gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yn addas i'w ddiben. Yr wyf yn ddigon bodlon ildio i Leighton Andrews yn awr.

Leighton Andrews: Yr wyf yn falch o gadarnhau yr hyn a ddywedais ddoe, sef y byddai unrhyw gynigion i israddio Ysbyty Brenhinol Morgannwg, ysbyty mwyaf modern Cymru, yn wirion bost. Fodd bynnag, nid oeddwn wedi sylwi bod y Ceidwadwyr wedi symud tuag at gytuno â'r sylwadau hynny tan yn awr. Yn y pen draw, credaf y byddai'n gwbl afresymol pe bai'r ysbyty hwnnw'n cael ei israddio, ond cefnogaf y gweithwyr iechyd yn eu protestiadau ynghylch y mater, ac anogaf bobl yr ardal i gyflwyno eu sylwadau hwythau yn ystod cyfnod yr ymgynghoriad.

Jonathan Morgan: Mae hynny'n awgrym call gan Leighton Andrews. Fel un o'r Aelodau sy'n cynrychioli'r ardal, anogaf bobl i wneud yr un fath. Fodd bynnag, os rhybuddiodd adolygiad Wanless ynghylch rhywbeth, yna Aelodau o unrhyw blaid wleidyddol yn mynd i ganlyn y llif lle'r oedd angen ad-drefnu o fewn y GIG oedd hwnnw. Os gallwn ddangos bod yr ad-drefnu arfaethedig yn beth drwg, yn andwyol ac yn niweidiol, fel y mae mewn sawl rhan o Gymru, mae'n ddyletswydd arnom ddweud hynny. Fodd bynnag, mae angen i'r trafodaethau hynny fod rhai gwybodus.

Ar hyn o bryd, mae sawl bygythiad i'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol yng Nghymru, ac mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn ymddangos naill ai'n gwbl ddall iddynt neu'n rhy wan i fynd i'r afael â hwy. Mae'r boblogaeth hŷn yn gwneud galwadau aruthrol, a'r rheini'n cynyddu, ar y GIG, mae problem blocio gwelyau sydd heb ei datrys byth, a phroblem hefyd gyda darparu gwasanaethau ar ôl bod yn yr ysbyty i rai y mae angen iddynt wella ar ôl dod allan o'r sector aciwt. Mae hynny'n anhawster gwirioneddol a chyfredol o hyd nad yw'n derbyn sylw gan y Llywodraeth hon.

Mae nifer enfawr o dargedau a phwysau gwleidyddol yn cystadlu yn erbyn dymuniadau ymddiriedolaethau'r gwasanaeth iechyd gwladol a'r byrddau iechyd lleol, sy'n dyheu am fod yn arloesol drwy ddarparu dulliau cyffrous o ofalu am gleifion. Mae'r

this Government is far more concerned with political interference than it is with allowing hospitals, doctors and nurses the clinical leadership that they should be permitted to have so that they can deliver innovative forms of healthcare in the areas in which they work.

Our NHS trusts, along with the LHBs, are in a dire financial situation, regardless of a doubling of spend by the Assembly Government. Even my local trust—Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust—has published a paper examining the options for making huge cuts to bring down the deficits that it faces. One option is to reduce funding to the extent of scrapping 152 whole-time equivalent posts. The second option is to reduce provision in terms of critical care, theatres provision, and neonatal services. And those were the easy options, according to the trust. The third option, which is termed as ‘draconian’, is to freeze all vacancies, hold an organisational review with compulsory redundancies, and, following a review of previous investments, cut the accident-and-emergency and action cleaning teams. We now face a crisis in Wales—not only in Cardiff, but elsewhere in the nation. NHS trusts are producing documents such as this, aimed at reducing their debts by cutting services and sacking members of the clinical team. That is because of the financial position that the Assembly Government has put them in.

GIG yn lled-gredu bod y Llywodraeth yn poeni llawer mwy am ymyrraeth wleidyddol nag am roi'r arweiniad clinigol y dylid ei roi i ysbytai, meddygon a nyrsys fel y gallant ddarparu mathau arloesol o ofal iechyd yn y meysydd y maent yn gweithio ynddynt.

Mae ein hymddiriedolaethau GIG, ynghyd â'r byrddau iechyd lleol, mewn sefyllfa ariannol enbyd, er bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi dyblu'r gwariant. Mae hyd yn oed fy ymddiriedolaeth leol—Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro—wedi cyhoeddi papur yn edrych ar yr dewisiadau ar gyfer gwneud toriadau anferth er mwyn lleihau ei diffygion ariannol. Un o'r dewisiadau yw lleihau'r cyllid fel y byddai'n rhaid dileu 152 o swyddi cyfwerth ag amser llawn. Yr ail ddewis yw lleihau darpariaeth gofal critigol, darpariaeth theatrau, a gwasanaethau newydd-anedig. Y trydydd dewis, sy'n cael ei ystyried yn un pur eithafol, yw rhewi pob swydd, cynnal adolygiad sefydliadol gyda diswyddo gorfodol, ac, yn dilyn adolygu buddsoddiadau blaenorol, cwtogi ar y timau damweiniau ac achosion brys a glanhau ysbytai. Yr ydym bellach yn wynebu argyfwng yng Nghymru—nid yn unig yng Nghaerdydd, ond mewn rhannau eraill o'r wlad. Mae ymddiriedolaethau GIG yn cynhyrchu dogfennau fel hon, sydd â'r nod o leihau eu dyledion drwy gwtogi ar wasanaethau a diswyddo aelodau o'r tîm clinigol. Mae hyn yn digwydd oherwydd y sefyllfa ariannol y mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi eu rhoi ynddi.

*Daeth y Dirprwy Lywydd i'r Gadair am 4.39 p.m.
The Deputy Presiding Officer took the Chair at 4.39 p.m.*

The next threat that we face in the NHS, which I believe is unprecedented in the modern world, is that there are clinicians who want to help to lead change, and want to deliver a modern healthcare service, but they are nowhere near the driving seat. Even in the context of our rural hospitals, which we heard about earlier, the Royal College of Surgeons, in its March 2006 reconfiguration report—and I will provide the Minister with a copy if he has not seen it—strongly urges the Government to consider the plight of rural hospitals, and to act accordingly to protect them. There are now clear examples of

Y bygythiad nesaf a wynebwn yn y GIG, sydd yn fy marn i yn rhywbeth na welwyd dim byd tebyg iddo yn y byd modern, yw bod clinigwyr sydd am helpu i arwain newid, ac am ddarparu gwasanaeth gofal iechyd modern, ond nid ydynt wrth y llyw o bellffordd. Hyd yn oed yng nghyd-destun ein hysbytai gwledig, y clywsom amdanynt yn gynharach, mae Coleg Brenhinol y Llawfeddygon, yn ei adroddiad ar ad-drefnu ym Mawrth 2006—a rhoddaf gopi i'r Gweinidog os nad yw wedi ei weld—yn taer annog y Llywodraeth i ystyried sefyllfa druenus yr ysbytai gwledig, ac i weithredu'n

professional bodies—the British Medical Association, the Royal College of Nursing or the Royal College of Surgeons—wanting to be engaged in delivering a modern NHS that is fit for purpose. They want to be in the driving seat, running the NHS for patients. They cannot do that, because this Government interferes politically, and is too keen for bureaucrats and pen-pushers to be in the driving seat. We need to tackle that fundamental problem of our clinicians being unable to do the job that they wish to do.

Finally, we know that accident-and-emergency departments have capacity problems and are struggling to deal with the large numbers of people going through them. However, for some reason, until now, the Assembly Government, until it publishes its delivering emergency care services strategy, has been unwilling to tackle that problem.

4.40 p.m.

NHS trusts are considering what they termed as ‘draconian’ measures to reduce debts just to meet the targets that the Assembly Government has set. These targets have been set by Government and imposed by officials as a means of measuring the performance of our NHS trusts. These trusts are now telling us that they can do little else in their day-to-day lives other than meet their obligations under the targets that you set. Many of these people are professionals who would be more than happy to spend more time finding innovative ways of developing the healthcare system in their locality and the healthcare community of which they are a part, but they cannot, because they spend every waking moment attempting to meet targets that are set centrally by the Government, the Minister and officials in Cathays park. It cannot be right for NHS trusts to be in such a dire financial position as that which I have outlined in the Cardiff and Vale NHS Trust, and which has been outlined in other parts of Wales, simply because the Assembly Government cannot do its sums. That is a fundamental problem.

briodol i’w diogelu. Mae gennym bellach esiamplau clir o gyrff proffesiynol—Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys neu Goleg Brenhinol y Llawfeddygon—sydd am wneud eu rhan gyda darparu GIG modern sy’n addas i’w ddiben. Maent am fod wrth y llyw, yn rhedeg y GIG ar gyfer cleifion. Ni allant wneud hynny oherwydd bod y Llywodraeth hon yn ymyrryd yn wleidyddol, ac yn rhy awyddus i bethau gael eu rhedeg gan goleri gwynion a biwrocratiaid. Mae angen inni ddatrys y broblem sylfaenol honno sy’n rhwystro clinigwyr rhag gwneud y gwaith y maent yn dymuno ei wneud.

Yn olaf, gwyddom fod gan yr adrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys broblemau capasiti a’u bod yn ei chael yn anodd delio â’r nifer fawr o bobl sy’n eu mynychu. Fodd bynnag, am ryw reswm, hyd yn hyn, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad, hyd nes y bydd yn cyhoeddi ei strategaeth ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau gofal brys, yn gyndyn o ddelio â’r broblem honno.

Mae’r ymddiriedolaethau iechyd yn ystyried yr hyn y maent yn eu galw’n gamau ‘eithafol’ i leihau dyledion dim ond er mwyn cwrdd â’r targedau a osodwyd iddynt gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad. Mae’r targedau hyn wedi eu gosod gan y Llywodraeth a’u gweithredu gan swyddogion er mwyn mesur perfformiad ein hymddiriedolaethau iechyd. Mae’r ymddiriedolaethau hyn bellach yn dweud wrthym na allant wneud fawr ddim arall yn eu bywyd bob dydd heblaw cyflawni eu rhwymedigaethau o dan y targedau a osodwyd gennych. Mae llawer o’r bobl hyn yn weithwyr proffesiynol a byddai’n llawer gwell ganddynt dreulio mwy o amser yn dod o hyd i ffyrdd arloesol o ddatblygu’r system gofal iechyd yn eu hardal a’r gymuned gofal iechyd y maent yn rhan ohoni, ond ni allant am eu bod yn treulio pob munud awr yn ceisio bodloni’r targedau a osodir yn ganolog gan y Llywodraeth, y Gweinidog a swyddogion ym mharc Cathays. Nid oes dim posibl ei bod yn iawn i ymddiriedolaethau iechyd fod yn y fath sefyllfa ariannol enbyd â’r sefyllfa a amlinellais yn Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a’r Fro, ac sydd wedi’i hamlinellu mewn rhannau eraill o Gymru,

dim ond am nad yw Llywodraeth y Cynulliad yn gallu gwneud ei syms. Mae hynny'n broblem sylfaenol.

You have been told over and over again by the medical profession, the BMA and the Royal College of Nursing that the way in which the contracts were negotiated for medical staff was not sufficient and that money has not been forthcoming, and, as a result of that, there are huge financial pressures on our NHS trusts and local health boards. It is high time that you as a Government recognised the financial pressure that you have put on the NHS trusts and local health boards and found a way, with them, to reduce that pressure and meet the obligations that you have saddled them with. It is your duty, as a Government Minister, to achieve that over the next 12 months; otherwise, we will see the sorts of freezing of recruitment that we have outlined in this report, and the sorts of job cuts that have been outlined to me. It will not just happen in the next five to 10 years, but in the next 12 months. From a political perspective, if you are happy for that to happen in the run-up to the next Assembly elections, then on your head be it, but if you have an ounce of common sense, you will try to deal with this issue now before NHS trusts have to sack individuals.

Finally, this Government needs to heed the concerns expressed by the Auditor General in the Audit Committee. Money might have increased and almost doubled from 1999 to this financial year, but the fact remains that money is still not getting through to the front-line services. It is being skimmed off to pay for short-term ministerial initiatives. If you, Minister, and the Government are unable to provide leadership on this issue, then make way for those of us who will.

Helen Mary Jones: I propose the following amendments in the name of Jocelyn Davies. Amendment 1: add as a new point at the end of the motion:

believes that the 2003 restructuring of the NHS has increased bureaucracy and prevents effective health service leadership.

Mae'r proffesiwn meddygol, Cymdeithas Feddygol Prydain a Choleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys wedi dweud wrthyh dro ar ôl tro nad oedd y ffordd y cafodd contractau eu negodi ar gyfer staff meddygol yn foddhaol ac nad yw'r arian wedi ymddangos, ac, o ganlyniad, fod pwysau ariannol aruthrol ar ein hymddiriedolaethau iechyd a'n byrddau iechyd lleol. Mae'n hen bryd i chi fel Llywodraeth gydnabod y pwysau ariannol y rhoesoch yr ymddiriedolaethau iechyd a'r byrddau iechyd lleol o dano a dod o hyd i ffordd, gyda hwy, o ysgafnu'r pwysau hwnnw a chyflawni'r rhwymedigaethau yr ydych wedi eu rhoi'n faich arnynt. Eich dyletswydd chi, fel un o Weinidogion y Llywodraeth, yw gwneud hynny dros y 12 mis nesaf; neu byddwn yn gweld y math o rewi ar recriwtio y sonnir amdano yn yr adroddiad hwn, a'r math o gwtogi ar swyddi y cefais wybod amdano. Ni fydd yn digwydd yn y pump i'r 10 mlynedd nesaf, ond yn y 12 mis nesaf. O safbwynt gwleidyddol, os ydych yn fodlon i hynny ddigwydd wrth inni nesáu at etholiad nesaf y Cynulliad, yna rhyngoch chi a'ch potes, ond os oes gennych ronyn o synnwyr cyffredin, byddwch yn ceisio delio â'r broblem yn awr cyn y bydd rhaid i'r ymddiriedolaethau iechyd ddiswyddo pobl.

Yn olaf, mae angen i'r Llywodraeth hon roi sylw i'r pryderon a leisiwyd gan yr Archwiliwr Cyffredinol yn y Pwyllgor Archwilio. Efallai fod yr arian wedi cynyddu a dyblu bron rhwng 1999 a'r flwyddyn ariannol hon, ond erys y ffaith nad yw'r arian yn treiddio drwodd i'r gwasanaethau rheng flaen. Mae'n cael ei odro i dalu am fentrau gweiniogol tymor byr. Os na allwch chi, Weinidog, a'r Llywodraeth gynnig arweiniad ar y mater hwn, yna dylech ildio i'r rhai ohonom sy'n fodlon gwneud.

Helen Mary Jones: Cynigiau y gwelliannau canlynol yn enw Jocelyn Davies. Gwelliant 1: ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn credu bod ailstrwythuro'r GIG yn 2003 wedi arwain at fwy o fiwrocratiaeth a'i fod yn atal y gwasanaeth iechyd rhag cael ei

arwain yn effeithiol.

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

acknowledges that the internal market within healthcare, introduced by the Conservatives and perpetuated by Labour, is a major factor inhibiting the development of an NHS fit to meet the challenges of the twenty first century.

I am very grateful to the Conservatives for choosing this important theme for their minority party debate, and I associate myself with many of the comments made by Jonathan Morgan about the current situation. However, while we agree with and support the premise of the motion, as our amendments show, we are not sure whether this Labour Assembly Government needs to be taking lessons from the Conservatives on how to run or ruin a health service. I will say a little more on that when I address amendment 2 directly.

Our amendment 1 refers to decision-making structures, and many of the issues that Jonathan Morgan has highlighted today are strongly affected by the way in which decisions are made. I accept that local health boards were a genuine attempt to get co-ordination between health and social services and to get local accountability, but it is time for this Government to acknowledge that the attempt is not succeeding. Plaid Cymru has been conducting a national commission to look at our own health policy for 2007. We have held public meetings across Wales and had extensive representations from professional bodies. However, in the course of that consultation, we have yet to discover a single individual or group who feels that their local health board is accountable to them. Some of that is to do with the fact that decision making is very complex, and some of it is to do with the fact that many local health boards are too small to really challenge their trusts when it comes to commissioning. There is some good practice in health and social services co-ordination, but, as Jonathan Morgan has rightly highlighted, there is not really very much. In many areas, delayed transfers of care remain a huge problem, as does the ongoing

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

yn cydnabod bod y farchnad fewnol o fewn gofal iechyd, a gyflwynwyd gan y Plaid Geidwadol ac sy'n cael ei pharhau gan y Plaid Lafur, yn ffactor o bwys sy'n llesteirio datblygiad GIG sy'n addas ar gyfer cyflawni heriau'r unfed ganrif ar hugain.

Yr wyf yn ddiolchgar iawn i'r Ceidwadwyr am ddewis y thema bwysig hon ar gyfer eu dadl plaid leiafrifol, a chysylltaf fy hun â nifer o'r sylwadau a wnaethpwyd gan Jonathan Morgan ar y sefyllfa bresennol. Er hynny, er ein bod yn cytuno â'r hyn sy'n sail i'r cynnig ac yn ei gefnogi, fel y dengys ein gwelliannau, nid ydym yn siŵr a oes angen i'r Llywodraeth Lafur hon ddysgu gwersi gan y Ceidwadwyr ynghylch sut i lywio neu ddifetha gwasanaeth iechyd. Dywedaf ychydig rhagor am hynny pan fyddaf yn trafod gwelliant 2 yn uniongyrchol.

Mae gwelliant 1 gennym yn cyfeirio at strwythurau gwneud penderfyniadau, ac mae llawer o'r materion y soniodd Jonathan Morgan amdanynt heddiw yn rhai yr effeithir yn fawr arnynt gan y modd y gwneir penderfyniadau. Derbyniaf fod y byrddau iechyd lleol yn ymgais ddiffuant i gael y gwasanaethau iechyd a chymdeithasol i gydweithredu ac i sicrhau atebolrwydd lleol, ond mae'n bryd i'r Llywodraeth hon gydnabod nad ydynt yn gweithio. Mae Plaid Cymru wedi bod yn cynnal comisiwn cenedlaethol i edrych ar ein polisi iechyd ar gyfer 2007. Yr ydym wedi cynnal cyfarfodydd cyhoeddus ledled Cymru ac wedi derbyn sylwadau helaeth gan gyrff proffesiynol. Fodd bynnag, yn ystod yr ymgynghoriad hwnnw, ni ddaethom ar draws un unigolyn na grŵp a deimlai fod eu bwrdd iechyd lleol yn atebol iddynt. Mae hynny'n rhannol oherwydd bod gwneud penderfyniadau yn broses bur gymhleth, ac yn rhannol oherwydd bod llawer o fyrddau iechyd lleol yn rhy fach i herio eu hymddiriedolaethau o ddifrif pan ddaw'n fater o gomisiynu. Mae rhai arferion da o ran cydweithredu rhwng y gwasanaethau iechyd a chymdeithasol ond, fel y pwysleisiodd Jonathan Morgan yn hollol iawn, maent yn

pathway.

Decision making in health in Wales is not transparent, and it is not really local—again because of the number of Welsh Assembly Government directives to which local health boards and trusts need to respond. I would expect that many on the Labour benches will support this amendment because, in tabling it, we are quoting directly things that west Wales Labour Assembly Members have said in the press.

Glyn Davies: Where are they?

Helen Mary Jones: Indeed—in response to that comment from the seated Conservative Member—I think it would be interesting to know where those Members who appear to be so exercised about these issues in their communities are when this Assembly is discussing them. Be that as it may, this amendment quotes verbatim what some of them have said at public meetings and in the press, and I very much trust that they will support this amendment today, unless, of course, it is the case that they say one thing to their constituents and do another when they have an opportunity to vote on these matters here. Surely not; that surely could not be so.

This brings me to amendment 2. In his speech, Jonathan Morgan rightly referred to a plethora of bureaucrats and pen-pushers. He also talked about the need for doctors and nurses to be set free to make clinical decisions and to set priorities, and many of us would agree with that. The internal market in healthcare, which was established by the Conservatives, directly militates against that kind of clinically-led decision making. It does not deliver more cost-effective or effective care, and it costs a lot of money to run—it is an expensive bureaucracy. It certainly does not make services more responsive to users, and it potentially sets providers in competition against one another.

eithaf prin a dweud y gwir. Mewn sawl ardal, mae oedi wrth drosglwyddo gofal yn dal i fod yn broblem enfawr, felly hefyd y llwybr parhaus.

Nid yw'r broses o wneud penderfyniadau yng Nghymru yn un gwbl agored, nac yn wirioneddol leol ychwaith—unwaith eto oherwydd y cyfarwyddbau lu gan Lywodraeth y Cynulliad y mae'n rhaid i'r byrddau iechyd lleol a'r ymddiriedolaethau ymateb iddynt. Byddwn yn disgwyl i nifer ar y meinciau Llafur gefnogi'r gwelliant hwn oherwydd, wrth ei gyflwyno, dyfynnwn yn uniongyrchol bethau a ddywedwyd yn y wasg gan Aelodau Llafur o'r Cynulliad dros orllewin Cymru.

Glyn Davies: Ble y maent?

Helen Mary Jones: Yn wir—mewn ymateb i'r sylw hwnnw gan yr Aelod Ceidwadol sydd ar ei eistedd—yr wyf yn credu y byddai'n ddiddorol iawn cael gwybod ym mhle y mae'r Aelodau hynny sydd yn ymddangos mor bryderus ynghylch y materion hyn yn eu cymunedau pan yw'r Cynulliad hwn yn eu trafod. Bid a fo am hynny, mae'r gwelliant hwn yn dyfynnu air am air yr hyn y mae rhai ohonynt wedi'i ddweud mewn cyfarfodydd cyhoeddus ac yn y wasg, a mawr hyderaf y byddant yn cefnogi'r gwelliant hwn heddiw, oni bai, wrth gwrs, eu bod yn dweud un peth wrth eu hetholwyr ac yn gwneud fel arall pan gânt gyfle i bleidleisio ar y materion hyn yma. Nage'n siŵr; mae'n ddiamau na allai hynny fod.

Mae hynny'n dod â mi at welliant 2. Yn ei araith, cyfeiriodd Jonathan Morgan yn briodol at y gormodedd o fiwrocratiaid a chlercod. Soniodd hefyd am yr angen i ryddhau meddygon a nyrsys fel y gallant wneud penderfyniadau clinigol a phennu blaenoriaethau, a byddai llawer ohonom yn cytuno â hynny. Mae'r farchnad fewnol ym maes gofal iechyd, a sefydlwyd gan y Ceidwadwyr, yn milwrio'n erbyn penderfynu o'r fath ar sail glinigol. Nid yw'n sicrhau gofal mwy costeffeithiol neu effeithiol, ac mae'n ddrud iawn i'w rhedeg—biwrocratiaeth gostus ydyw. Yn sicr, nid yw'n peri i wasanaethau fod yn fwy ymatebol i ddefnyddwyr, a gall achosi cystadlu rhwng

Therefore, it does not work, but it was never intended to do any of those things. It was ideologically driven and introduced in the grim old days when the Tories believed that the market could solve everything. We are not sure now what they believe any more with regard to the market—we will have to wait for that nice Mr Cameron to tell us.

David Melding: I still believe in some market mechanism in the provision of public services, because without that you will not get efficient spending. That is surely the lesson that we have learned over the last five or six years. I would like to know where Plaid Cymru finds this command-and-control approach fully working in a western health system. Which country operates like that?

Helen Mary Jones: I am not suggesting that a centralised command-and-control system would work. However, the internal market does not work either, and, if you will bear with me, I am about to submit that Labour has singularly failed to undo the mechanism that you put in place. If you think that this is effective and cost-effective decision making, David Melding, I will be surprised.

Be that as it may, it was an ideologically-driven concept and, it has to be said, it has not been fully dismantled by Labour. It has tinkered with it—it can, arguably, be said that it has mitigated some of its worst effects, although I doubt it—but it has not dismantled it. In terms of a costly bureaucracy that takes decision making away from clinicians, Labour is just as culpable as the Tories.

There are other Conservative mechanisms, for example, the capital charging system, which still penalises those trusts that wish to invest. Again, these are mechanisms that were put in place by the Conservative Party—

Nick Bourne: I am sorry to stop you mid-stream, but it is interesting to hear you try to demolish a system that is business-like.

darparwyr. Felly, nid yw'n gweithio, ond ni fu erioed yn fwriad iddi wneud yr un o'r pethau hynny. Fe'i hysgogwyd gan ideoleg ac fe'i cyflwynwyd yn yr hen ddyddiau tywyll pan gredai'r Toriaid y gallai'r farchnad ddatrys popeth. Nid ydym yn sicr bellach beth a gredant mewn cysylltiad â'r farchnad—bydd yn rhaid inni aros i'r Mr Cameron hoffus hwinnw ddweud wrthym.

David Melding: Yr wyf yn dal i gredu bod angen rhyw fath o fecanwaith marchnad ar gyfer darparu gwasanaethau cyhoeddus oherwydd, heb hynny, ni cheir gwariant effeithlon. Hynny yn ddiamau yw'r wers yr ydym wedi ei dysgu dros y pum neu chwe blynedd diwethaf. Carwn wybod ym mhle y mae Plaid Cymru yn gweld dull gorchymyn a rheoli o'r fath yn llwyr weithredol mewn system iechyd yn y gorllewin. Pa wlad sydd yn gweithredu yn y fath fodd?

Helen Mary Jones: Nid wyf yn awgrymu y byddai system gorchymyn a rheoli ganoledig yn gweithio. Fodd bynnag, nid yw'r farchnad fewnol yn gweithio ychwaith, ac, os byddwch yn amyneddgar, yr wyf ar fin awgrymu bod Llafur wedi methu'n glir â dad-wneud y mecanwaith a sefydlasoch chi. Os ydych yn credu bod hyn yn ddull o wneud penderfyniadau mewn modd effeithiol a chosteffeithiol, David Melding, byddaf yn synnu.

Bid a fo am hynny, yr oedd yn gysyniad a ysgogwyd gan ideoleg a rhaid nodi nad yw wedi'i ddatgymalu'n llwyr gan Lafur. Mae wedi chwarae ag ef—gellid dadlau ei bod wedi lliniaru rhai o'i effeithiau gwaethaf, er fy mod yn amau hynny—ond nid yw wedi'i ddatgymalu. O ran biwrocratiaeth gostus sydd yn mynd â phenderfyniadau oddi wrth glinigwyr, mae Llafur yr un mor euog â'r Toriaid.

Ceir mecanweithiau Ceidwadol eraill, er enghraifft, y system taliadau cyfalaf, sydd yn dal i gosbi'r ymddiriedolaethau hynny sydd yn dymuno buddsoddi. Unwaith eto, mae'r mecanweithiau hyn yn rhai a sefydlwyd gan y Blaid Geidwadol—

Nick Bourne: Mae'n ddrwg gennyf dorri ar eich traws, ond mae'n ddiddorol eich clywed yn ceisio dadlau yn erbyn system sy'n

Public services must behave in a business-like way. If you disagree with that, what is your alternative, if it is not a command economy system, because there is no other way?

Helen Mary Jones: I do not know what other Members feel, but I think that the business of business is to make profits, while the business of public service is to care for people. I do not think that those principles are always compatible; I am open to evidence to convince me otherwise, but I am old enough—unlike some Members in this chamber—to have used health services under the Conservatives as an adult, and I know what they were like.

We have a Labour Government that has not dismantled this system and some Conservatives who, fascinatingly, and differently from on other occasions, today seem to be attempting to defend it, which I find interesting. I will draw my remarks to a close, Deputy Presiding Officer, as I can see that time is running out. It is clear that this Government is not developing an NHS that is fit for the needs of the twenty-first century. We have staff who are doing their best, sometimes under very difficult conditions, and we have some examples of very good practice—no-one would deny that—but that good practice is too often project-led and not sustainable. Decision making is key in all of this.

Jenny Randerson: I propose amendment 3 in the name of Kirsty Williams. Add a new point at the end of the motion:

calls on the Assembly Government to make immediate progress on the establishment of walk-in health centres, the better use of community hospitals to provide intermediate care, and the trialling of 24-hour elective surgery schedules.

I have been disappointed that, since the Minister and the Labour Party succumbed to opposition pressure—largely because they were about to be defeated in this chamber, or rather the previous one—on the issue of

gweithredu'n effeithiol fel busnes. Rhaid i wasanaethau cyhoeddus ymddwyn fel busnes effeithiol. Os ydych yn anghytuno â hynny, pa ddewis arall yr ydych yn ei gynnig, os nad system economi ar sail gorchymyn, gan nad oes ffordd arall?

Helen Mary Jones: Nid wyf yn gwybod beth y mae Aelodau eraill yn ei deimlo, ond yr wyf fi'n credu mai pwrpas busnes yw gwneud elw, ac mai pwrpas gwasanaethau cyhoeddus yw gofalu am bobl. Nid wyf yn credu bod yr egwyddorion hynny'n gydnaws bob amser; yr wyf yn barod i ystyried tystiolaeth i'm darbwyllo fel arall, ond yr wyf yn ddigon hen—yn wahanol i rai Aelodau yn y siambr hon—i fod wedi defnyddio gwasanaethau iechyd dan y Ceidwadwyr fel oedolyn, ac yr wyf yn gwybod sut yr oedent.

Mae gennym Lywodraeth Lafur sydd heb ddatgymalu'r system hon a rhai Ceidwadwyr sydd, yn ddigon rhyfedd, ac yn wahanol i achlysuron eraill, yn ymddangos heddiw fel pe baent yn ei hamddiffyn, ac yr wyf yn cael hynny'n ddiddorol. Terfynaf fy sylwadau, Ddirprwy Lywydd, gan y gallaf weld bod yr amser yn dod i ben. Mae'n amlwg nad yw'r Llywodraeth hon yn datblygu GIG sydd yn addas ar gyfer anghenion yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Mae gennym staff sydd yn gwneud eu gorau, weithiau dan amgylchiadau anodd iawn, ac mae gennym rai enghreifftiau o arferion da iawn—ni fyddai neb yn gwadu hynny—ond mae'r arferion da hynny'n cael eu harwain yn rhy aml gan brosiectau ac nid ydynt yn gynaliadwy. Mae gwneud penderfyniadau'n allweddol yn hyn oll.

Jenny Randerson: Cynigiau welliant 3 yn enw Kirsty Williams. Ychwanegu pwynt newydd ar ddiwedd y cynnig:

yn galw ar Lywodraeth y Cynulliad i fwrw ymlaen yn ddiymdroi i sefydlu canolfannau iechyd galw-i-mewn, gwneud defnydd gwell o ysbytai cymuned ar gyfer darparu gofal canolraddol, a threialu amserlenni llawdriniaethau dewisol 24 awr.

Yr wyf yn siomedig na chlywsom un dim, ers i'r Gweinidog a'r Blaid Lafur ildio i bwysau'r gwrthbleidiau—yn bennaf am eu bod ar fin cael eu trechu yn y siambr hon, neu'r un flaenorol yn hytrach—am fater y

walk-in centres, we have heard absolutely nothing. My recollection is that that vote was taken last summer, and we have had absolutely no progress on developing walk-in centres, although there was apparently a collective view that it was an interesting and exciting option.

4.50 p.m.

In the meantime, recent statistics have shown an increase in the number of emergency ambulance callouts, which probably indicates increased pressures, and undoubtedly indicates increased pressures on the ambulance service. Therefore, our accident and emergency departments are facing a major problem with regard to cases that walk-in centres could probably have dealt with.

My constituents have been particularly concerned about this delay. Last year, at last, we had a sensible proposal from the local health board about how to deal with the Cardiff Royal Infirmary site. That, unfortunately, although it was far from perfect, was only partly accepted by the community health council and was not accepted by the trust—an interesting illustration of the tensions between them. That proposal is now on hold and seems to be permanently on hold. The local health board said that the walk-in centre could be up and running by the end of last year, but we are in the middle of this year and we have seen no action on it at all. That building has been lying empty since 1997, when it was closed by Jon Owen Jones, the former MP for Cardiff Central. I would say to the Minister that it is time that we had some action on walk-in centres.

We also need a better use of community hospitals, if we are to get any sensible action on the Wanless reorganisation. Jonathan has referred to the issues relating to this and although there are some half-baked schemes around, the principle remains good. The problem with the schemes that are around is that they have failed to fully tackle the key issues of travelling distances in emergency situations and of funding the development of community-based healthcare, which must be

canolfannau galw-i-mewn. Os wyf yn cofio'n iawn, cymerwyd y bleidlais honno yr haf diwethaf, ac ni chawsom ddim cynnydd o gwbl o ran datblygu canolfannau galw-i-mewn, er bod pawb o'r farn, i bob golwg, fod hynny'n ddewis diddorol a chyffrous.

Yn y cyfamser, mae ystadegau diweddar wedi dangos cynnydd yn nifer y galwadau ambiwlans brys sydd, yn ôl pob tebyg, yn dangos bod mwy o bwysau ac yn dangos, yn sicr, fod mwy o bwysau ar y gwasanaeth ambiwlans. Felly, mae ein hadrannau damweiniau ac achosion brys yn wynebu problem fawr mewn cysylltiad ag achosion y gallai canolfannau galw-i-mewn fod wedi delio â hwy, yn ôl pob tebyg.

Mae fy etholwyr wedi bod yn arbennig o bryderus ynghylch yr oedi hwn. Y llynedd, o'r diwedd, cawsom gynnig synhwyrol gan y bwrdd iechyd lleol ynghylch y modd i ddelio â safle Ysbyty Brenhinol Caerdydd. Gwaetha'r modd, er ei fod ymhell o fod yn berffaith, ni wnaeth y cyngor iechyd cymuned ond derbyn rhan ohono ac nis derbyniwyd gan yr ymddiriedolaeth—enghraifft ddiddorol o'r tyndra sydd rhyngddynt. Mae'r cynnig hwinnw bellach wedi'i ddal yn ôl, yn barhaol yn ôl pob golwg. Dywedodd y bwrdd iechyd lleol y gallai'r ganolfan galw-i-mewn fod ar waith erbyn diwedd y flwyddyn ddiwethaf, ond yr ydym ar ganol y flwyddyn hon ac ni welsom ddim gweithredu yn ei chylch o gwbl. Bu'r adeilad hwinnw'n wag ers 1997, pan gaewyd ef gan Jon Owen Jones, cyn-AS Canol Caerdydd. Dywedwn wrth y Gweinidog ei bod yn bryd inni gael rhywfaint o weithredu ynghylch canolfannau galw-i-mewn.

Rhaid inni wneud gwell defnydd hefyd o ysbytai cymuned, os ydym i gael unrhyw weithredu synhwyrol ynghylch yr ad-drefnu yn null Wanless. Mae Jonathan wedi cyfeirio at y materion sydd yn ymwneud â hyn ac er bod rhai cynlluniau di-glem i'w cael, mae'r egwyddor yn parhau'n un gadarn. Y broblem sydd ynglŷn â'r cynlluniau sydd ar gael yw eu bod wedi methu â mynd i'r afael â'r materion pwysig, sef pellteroedd teithio mewn sefyllfaoedd argyfyngus a chyllid ar

done prior to the closure of hospitals. You cannot close hospitals and then use the money for community-based services.

The news from the Royal Gwent Hospital today that it is thinking of closing a ward in order to deal with its financial problems undermines the Minister's apparent confidence that the issues in the health service are being tackled. That news is a real sign of desperation, especially given the kinds of solutions that are being proposed, such as putting orthopaedic beds on other wards—they only have to look at Cardiff to see the massive waiting lists that resulted from employing a similar solution there. There is a big gap between the Minister's ambitions and reality.

The news from the European courts adds to the pressure on the Minister. The speeding-up of treatment by people going abroad is in grave danger of creating a real two-tier NHS system. If you can afford to go abroad and pay for your treatment, you can do that and then have your money reimbursed, but if you are too poor to pay for that trip, you will not get the treatment.

While the First Minister partied last week, 1,800 patients in Cardiff alone had waited over six months for their first out-patient appointment. While he partied, the numbers waiting for treatment in Wales went up. It is worth noting that the rate per 10,000 of population of people waiting over six months in the period up to 31 December increased from 51.6 to 52.3 per cent. You can argue about whether you can compare Welsh figures with those in England, but you can definitely compare this rate with England because its figures went down in that same period, from 6.7 to 0—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. Your time has run out. Do wind up, if you have not finished. I see that you have.

Mark Isherwood: As we have heard, the

gyfer datblygu gofal iechyd yn y gymuned, gan fod rhaid wrth hynny cyn cau ysbytai. Ni ellir cau ysbytai ac wedyn defnyddio'r arian ar gyfer gwasanaethau yn y gymuned.

Mae'r newydd a ddaeth o Ysbyty Brenhinol Gwent heddiw, sef ei fod yn ystyried cau ward er mwyn delio â'i broblemau ariannol, yn taseilio cred ymddangosiadol y Gweinidog fod y problemau yn y gwasanaeth iechyd yn cael sylw. Mae'r newydd hwnnw'n arwydd o wir anobaith, yn enwedig o ystyried y mathau o atebion a gynigir, fel rhoi gwelyau orthopedig mewn wardiau eraill—nid oes rhaid iddynt ond edrych ar Gaerdydd i weld y rhestrau aros enfawr a gafwyd drwy ddefnyddio ateb tebyg yn y fan honno. Mae bwlch mawr rhwng uchelgais y Gweinidog a'r wir sefyllfa.

Mae'r newydd oddi wrth y llysoedd Ewropeaidd yn rhoi mwy o bwysau ar y Gweinidog. Mae perygl mawr y bydd y cyflymu ar driniaethau am fod pobl yn mynd dramor yn arwain at greu system dwy haen go iawn yn y GIG. Os gallwch fforddio mynd dramor a thalu am eich triniaeth, gallwch wneud hynny a chael ad-daliad, ond os ydych yn rhy dlawd i dalu am y daith honno, ni chewch y driniaeth.

Tra oedd y Prif Weinidog mewn parti yr wythnos diwethaf, yr oedd 1,800 o gleifion yng Nghaerdydd yn unig wedi bod yn aros am fwy na chwe mis am eu hapwyntiad cyntaf fel cleifion allanol. Tra oedd yn y parti, yr oedd y niferoedd sydd yn aros am driniaeth yng Nghymru wedi codi. Mae'n werth nodi bod y gyfradd ar gyfer y rhai a fu'n aros am fwy na chwe mis, am bob 10,000 o'r boblogaeth, yn y cyfnod hyd at 31 Rhagfyr, wedi codi o 51.6 i 52.3 y cant. Cewch ddadlau ynghylch a ellir cymharu ffigurau ar gyfer Cymru â'r rhai ar gyfer Lloegr, ond yn sicr gallwch gymharu'r gyfradd hon â'r un ar gyfer Lloegr gan fod ei ffigurau wedi gostwng yn yr un cyfnod, o 6.7 i 0—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Mae eich amser wedi dod i ben. Terfynwch, os nad ydych wedi gorffen. Yr wyf yn gweld eich bod wedi gorffen.

Mark Isherwood: Fel y clywsom, mae'r

budget for NHS Wales has doubled, but top-down targets, crude efficiency measures and ineffective cost forecasting by the Welsh Assembly Government have created deficits, historic debt and a financial crisis. The number of out-patients now waiting more than six months for their first hospital appointment is still 700 per cent greater than it was under the previous Conservative Government. The Welsh Assembly Government claims to support care closer to home, recognising rightly that the burden of disease is changing as people live longer.

However, we see instead a pattern of bed losses, cuts, closures and centralisation. This is an issue of democracy and accountability. Local health boards and NHS trusts are not elected by anyone, but when anger turns to the Welsh Assembly Government, its members coolly hold up their hands and say, 'It is nothing to do with us'. They dictate policy from the centre and leave others to take the blame. It is Welsh Assembly Government policy that will close HM Stanley and Abergele hospitals and remove accident and emergency services from Llandudno Hospital.

Leighton Andrews: You say that there is a problem with democracy and accountability, and that LHBs and trusts were not directly elected. Is it therefore now Welsh Conservative policy to have directly elected local health bodies?

Mark Isherwood: Our proposals will be in our manifesto next year, and it is not for me to pre-empt Jonathan Morgan. However, we will not blame the trusts and the LHBs for the consequences of our failed policies—not that we are planning to have any.

There is logic to the provision of specialist services in regional centres of excellence, but there is no logic to removing local beds or accident and emergency services. Research tells us that, with appropriate care, a larger proportion of older people will be able to live in their own homes, but that, also, the number of older people requiring residential care will

gyllideb ar gyfer GIG Cymru wedi dyblu, ond mae targedau o'r brig i lawr, mesurau effeithlonrwydd amrwd a rhagolygon costau aneffeithiol gan Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru wedi creu diffygion, dyledion hanesyddol ac argyfwng ariannol. Mae nifer y cleifion allanol sydd wedi aros am fwy na chwe mis am eu hapwyntiad cyntaf mewn ysbyty'n dal i fod 700 y cant yn fwy nag a oedd dan y Llywodraeth Geidwadol flaenorol. Mae Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru'n honni ei bod o blaid cynnig gofal yn agosach i'r cartref, gan gydnabod yn hollol iawn fod baich afiechyd yn newid wrth i bobl fyw'n hwy.

Fodd bynnag, yn lle hynny, yr ydym yn gweld patrwm o golli gwelyau, toriadau, cau a chanoli. Mae hyn yn fater o ddemocratiaeth ac atebolrwydd. Nid yw byrddau iechyd lleol ac ymddiriedolaethau GIG wedi'u hethol gan neb, ond pan geir dicter tuag at Lywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru, mae ei haelodau'n codi eu dwylo'n ddigynnwrf ac yn dweud, 'Nid oes a wnelo hyn ddim â ni'. Maent yn gosod polisi o'r canol ac yn gadael i eraill gymryd y bai. Polisi Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru a fydd yn cau ysbytai HM Stanley ac Abergele ac yn symud gwasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys o Ysbyty Llandudno.

Leighton Andrews: Dywedwch fod problem o ran democratiaeth ac atebolrwydd, ac nad oedd BILlau ac ymddiriedolaethau wedi'u hethol yn uniongyrchol. Felly, ai polisi Ceidwadwyr Cymru bellach yw cael cyrff iechyd lleol sydd wedi'u hethol yn uniongyrchol?

Mark Isherwood: Bydd ein cynigion yn ein maniffesto y flwyddyn nesaf, ac nid fy lle i yw achub y blaen ar Jonathan Morgan. Fodd bynnag, ni fyddwn yn rhoi'r bai ar yr ymddiriedolaethau a'r BILlau am ganlyniadau ein polisiau methodig—nid bod bwriad gennym gael polisiau o'r fath.

Mae'n rhesymegol darparu gwasanaethau arbenigol mewn canolfannau rhagoriaeth rhanbarthol, ond nid oes dim rhesymeg mewn dileu gwelyau lleol neu wasanaethau damweiniau ac achosion brys. Mae ymchwil yn dangos, o gael gofal priodol, y bydd cyfran fwy o bobl hŷn yn gallu byw yn eu cartrefi eu hunain ond, hefyd, y bydd mwy o

increase. Instead, this Government oversees separate primary and secondary care reviews that do not fill the gaps in the middle. It is pursuing a disastrous national programme of community hospital closures on the spurious grounds that local treatment centres without beds, extra care housing and district nurses will somehow fill the gap in the future. In reality, this means cuts in the number of beds for palliative care, respite, rehabilitation, dementia and dependent nursing. Care homes are telling me that they are having to accept nursing home patients, and nursing homes are telling me that they are having to accept patients with acute nursing needs. Hospices in north Wales tell me that they have not been involved in the secondary care review, despite their supplying vital secondary care. They tell me that although 80 per cent of people want to die at home, up to 60 per cent die in hospital, adding that it is folly to cut beds with an ageing population.

Private sector providers tell me that the NHS in Wales is reluctant to work with them, even when they provide services not otherwise provided. They also identify huge wastages of money. People with Alzheimer's disease and their carers tell me of their concern at the shortage of residential care for people living alone, who deteriorate quickly without social stimulation, and for people who cannot do anything for themselves. The Audit Committee was told that NHS Cymru did not know whether any job losses could be expected, but we do know that the recruitment freeze is already affecting nurses. In Colwyn Bay, the Assembly Government has withdrawn funding promised for NHS dentistry, without which, Conwy Local Health Board will have to cut other services to pay the bill.

It is Assembly Government policy that dictates how much the local health boards and NHS trusts have to spend and exactly how that money is spent. It must not be allowed to pass the buck any longer.

bobl hŷn ac arnynt angen gofal preswyl. Yn lle hynny, mae'r Llywodraeth hon yn cynnal adolygiadau ar wahân o ofal sylfaenol a gofal eilaidd nad ydynt yn llenwi'r bylchau yn y canol. Mae'n dilyn rhaglen genedlaethol drychinebus o gau ysbytai cymuned gan gredu'n gyfeiliornus y bydd canolfannau triniaeth lleol heb welyau, tai â gofal ychwanegol a nyrsys ardal yn cau'r bwlch rywsut yn y dyfodol. Mewn gwirionedd, mae hyn yn golygu torri nifer y gwelyau ar gyfer gofal lliniarol, gofal seibiant, adsefydlu, demensia a nyrsio cleifion dibynnol. Mae cartrefi gofal yn dweud wrthyf eu bod yn gorfod derbyn cleifion cartrefi nyrsio, ac mae cartrefi nyrsio'n dweud wrthyf eu bod yn gorfod derbyn cleifion sydd ag anghenion nyrsio aciwt. Mae hosbisau yn y gogledd yn dweud wrthyf nad ydynt wedi'u cynnwys yn yr adolygiad o ofal eilaidd, er eu bod yn darparu gofal eilaidd hollbwysig. Maent yn dweud wrthyf, er bod 80 y cant o bobl am farw gartref, fod hyd at 60 y cant yn marw yn yr ysbyty, gan ychwanegu mai ffolineb yw torri nifer y gwelyau a'r boblogaeth yn heneiddio.

Mae darparwyr y sector preifat yn dweud wrthyf fod y GIG yng Nghymru'n amharod i weithio gyda hwy, hyd yn oed os ydynt yn darparu gwasanaethau sydd heb fod ar gael fel arall. Maent hefyd yn dangos bod gwastraff mawr ar arian. Mae pobl sydd â chlefyd Alzheimer a'r rhai sydd yn gofalu amdanynt yn sôn wrthyf am eu pryder ynghylch prinder gofal preswyl i rai sydd yn byw ar eu pennau eu hunain, sydd yn dirywio'n gyflym os nad oes ysgogiad cymdeithasol, ac i rai na allant wneud dim drostynt eu hunain. Dywedwyd wrth y Pwyllgor Archwilio nad oedd GIG Cymru yn gwybod a fyddai unrhyw swyddi'n cael eu colli, ond yr ydym yn gwybod bod y rhewi ar recriwtio'n effeithio ar nyrsys eisoes. Ym Mae Colwyn, mae Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi tynnu'n ôl y cyllid a addawyd ar gyfer deintyddiaeth y GIG a, heb hynny, bydd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Conwy yn gorfod torri gwasanaethau eraill er mwyn talu'r bil.

Polisi Llywodraeth y Cynulliad sydd yn pennu faint sydd gan y byrddau iechyd lleol a'r ymddiriedolaethau GIG i'w wario a sut yn union y caiff yr arian hwnnw ei wario. Ni ddylid gadael iddi fwrw'r cyfrifoldeb ddim

rhagor.

Karen Sinclair: Developing an NHS that is fit for the challenges and problems that we face in the twenty-first century is one of the most important political questions that we have to confront as we seek to reshape our public services to fit new expectations. The NHS that Nye Bevan and the 1945 Labour Government helped construct clearly faces challenges in 2006 that its original architects had not designed the service to cope with. The need to change and reform, and the need to remodel services, are all clear, and they present challenges that we need to take on board. I agree with the Tories that we should debate this issue, that we should interact with the public to find out what kind of NHS it wants and understand how and where the public wants new services delivered as well as to find out what new services we need to provide.

Lisa Francis: Do you not think then that, if we need to debate this, we should be given a debate by the Business Minister? We have repeatedly asked for this, and we keep getting the same message from the Minister, that a consultation is taking place. However, surely this should be the start of a meaningful debate, as you have just outlined, should it not?

Karen Sinclair: I think that we have had debates about change in this chamber, and they were productive and useful. Where I diverge from the Tories on the issue of change is on the fact that I completely refute the charge that we are failing to develop an NHS service that is fit to meet these new challenges. I simply point to the falling waiting times as an example that the structure of healthcare, while it certainly can be improved and expanded—and I am the first to admit that—is certainly not failing.

5.00 p.m.

To give one example, at the moment no patient is waiting more than 12 months for in-patient treatment or for a first out-patient appointment. Does this sound like the failing

Karen Sinclair: Y dasg o ddatblygu GIG sydd yn addas i ddelio â'r heriau a'r problemau yr ydym yn eu hwynebu yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain yw un o'r pynciau gwleidyddol pwysicaf y mae'n rhaid inni eu hwynebu wrth geisio ailffurfio ein gwasanaethau cyhoeddus i fodloni disgwyliadau newydd. Mae'n amlwg bod y GIG a grëwyd gyda chymorth Nye Bevan a Llywodraeth Lafur 1945 yn wynebu heriau yn 2006 nad oedd ei benseiri gwreiddiol wedi cynllunio'r gwasanaeth yn y fath fodd fel y gallai ymdopi â hwy. Mae'n amlwg bod angen newid a diwygio, ac ad-drefnu gwasanaethau, ac mae hynny'n gosod heriau y mae'n rhaid inni eu hystyried. Yr wyf yn cytuno â'r Torïaid y dylem gael dadl ar y pwnc hwn, y dylem ymwneud â'r cyhoedd i gael gwybod pa fath o GIG y mae am ei weld a deall ar ba ffurf ac ym mha le y mae'r cyhoedd am weld darparu gwasanaethau newydd, a darganfod pa wasanaethau newydd y mae angen inni eu darparu.

Lisa Francis: Onid ydych yn credu, felly, os oes angen inni gael dadl ar hyn, y dylai'r Trefnydd roi dadl i ni? Yr ydym wedi gofyn am hynny dro ar ôl tro, ac yr ydym yn dal i gael yr un neges gan y Gweinidog, sef bod ymgynghoriad yn digwydd. Fodd bynnag, oni ddylai hyn fod yn fan cychwyn i ddatl ystyrlon, fel yr ydych newydd amlinellu?

Karen Sinclair: Yr wyf yn credu ein bod wedi cael dadleuon ynghylch newid yn y siambr hon, ac yr oeddent yn fuddiol ac yn ddefnyddiol. Y gwahaniaeth rhyngof fi a'r Torïaid wrth drafod newid yw fy mod yn gwrthod yn llwyr y cyhuddiad ein bod yn methu â datblygu GIG sydd yn addas i ateb yr heriau newydd hyn. Nid oes rhaid imi ond cyfeirio at y ffaith bod amseroedd aros yn gostwng i ddangos nad yw'r gyfundrefn gofal iechyd yn methu o gwbl, er bod modd ei gwella a'i hehangu'n sicr—a myfi yw'r cyntaf i dderbyn hynny.

A rhoi un enghraifft, ar hyn o bryd nid oes yr un claf yn aros mwy na 12 mis am driniaeth fel claf mewnlol neu am apwyntiad cyntaf fel claf allanol. A yw hyn yn swnio fel y system

system of healthcare that the Tories talk so much about?

Jonathan Morgan: The fact remains that, in Wales, you can still wait a maximum of two years—a year to get an out-patient appointment to see a consultant, and a year to get the treatment on the in-patient waiting list. Do you think that that is acceptable, given that many people waiting that length of time could be treated much quicker elsewhere in the UK or in Europe? Do you share my concern that we are lagging behind?

Karen Sinclair: I share many of your concerns, but, in reality, most people do not wait a full 12 months to see a consultant and another 12 months to receive treatment. My postbag, which is a very good indication of how people feel in my constituency, has reduced in terms of complaints about health waiting times. I say that unequivocally.

The most surprising aspect of today's debate is the fact that the Tories are seeking to lecture—

Alun Cairns *rose*—

Karen Sinclair: No, Alun—I have given way twice.

The Tories are seeking to lecture the Assembly Government about how to run the NHS. This is a party that managed the NHS when it closed 70 hospitals in Wales and increased prescription charges eightfold. However, we are committed to eradicating prescription charges and we have doubled the investment in the NHS since 1999—you cannot deny that.

In bringing this motion before Plenary, the Tories have proved that they have no concept of the state in which they left the health service when they fell from power. Perhaps Jonathan Morgan does not remember, but I recollect very well how health access was rationed. For instance, if you were over a certain age you did not receive appropriate treatment if you had cardiac problems—you were just placed in a geriatric ward. It is no good denying that this was the case; I know

gofal iechyd sy'n methu, y mae'r Torïaid yn siarad cymaint amdani?

Jonathan Morgan: Erys y ffaith y gallwch, yng Nghymru, aros uchafswm o ddwy flynedd—blwyddyn i gael apwyntiad fel claf allanol i weld ymgynghorydd, a blwyddyn i gael y driniaeth ar y rhestr aros i gleifion mewnol. A ydych yn credu bod hynny'n dderbyniol, o ystyried y byddai modd i lawer o bobl sy'n aros cyhyd â hynny gael eu trin yn gyflymach mewn manau eraill yn y DU neu yn Ewrop? A ydych yn rhannu fy mhryder ein bod ar ei hôl hi?

Karen Sinclair: Yr wyf yn rhannu llawer o'ch pryderon, ond, mewn gwirionedd, nid yw'r rhan fwyaf o bobl yn aros 12 mis llawn i weld ymgynghorydd a 12 mis arall i gael triniaeth. Mae'r llythyrau a gaf, sy'n rhoi syniad da iawn sut y mae pobl yn teimlo yn fy etholaeth, wedi lleihau o ran nifer y cwynion am amseroedd aros ym maes iechyd. Dywedaf hynny yn bendant.

Yr agwedd sy'n peri'r syndod mwyaf yn y ddadl heddiw yw bod y Torïaid yn ceisio rhoi gwers—

Alun Cairns *a gododd*—

Karen Sinclair: Na, Alun—yr wyf wedi iddio ddwywaith.

Mae'r Torïaid yn ceisio rhoi gwers i Lywodraeth y Cynulliad am sut i redeg y GIG. Dyma'r blaid a oedd yn rheoli'r GIG pan gaeodd 70 o ysbytai yng Nghymru ac a barodd gynnydd wythplyg mewn taliadau presgripsiwn. Fodd bynnag, yr ydym ni wedi ymrwymo i ddileu taliadau presgripsiwn ac yr ydym wedi dyblu'r buddsoddiad yn y GIG ers 1999—ni allwch wadu hynny.

Wrth ddod â'r cynnig hwn gerbron y Cyfarfod Llawn, mae'r Torïaid wedi profi nad oes ganddynt ddim syniad o'r cyflwr y gadawsant y gwasanaeth iechyd ynddo pan ddaeth eu cyfnod mewn grym i ben. Efallai nad yw Jonathan Morgan yn cofio, ond yr wyf fi'n cofio'n dda iawn sut yr oedd mynediad at wasanaethau iechyd yn cael ei ddogni. Er enghraifft, os oeddech dros ryw oedran, nid oeddech yn cael y driniaeth briodol os oedd gennyh ch broblemau

that it was true because I lived through that situation with a family member. No-one can tell me that I have got it wrong. I felt the pain and I went through the grief.

The changes that were made to the structure of the NHS in 2003 and the reorganisation of local health boards were an attempt to ensure that the NHS reflected the changes that I have mentioned, and placed decision-making within the hands of local communities, health professionals and patients. To this end, we now have an NHS that works much more closely with local government, creating a service that is better able to deal with new issues that arise in social care, or to bring down waiting times further.

This is not a debate about the administrative effectiveness of the NHS, or whether we can find a more efficient way to structure the service in Wales. Instead, as always, it is an opportunity for the Plaid-Tory alliance—although they have not been particular friends during the debate—to try to land another cynical blow on the Labour Assembly Government's good record. I am proud that the Assembly Government took the important decision to change the culture of the NHS, moving away from the remote and bureaucratic systems of the past to a more local, accessible and accountable system, providing solutions to local needs; that must be right.

Lisa Francis: I will confine my comments to the situation in mid and west Wales. As the Conservative group's business manager, I have repeatedly asked for a full debate on the 'Designed to Deliver' proposals, but the answer I always get is 'no', because there is a consultation going on. It is a so-called consultation because it has not involved GPs, who would be expected to lead community services as a result of any reconfiguration into hospital services. The reality is that the proposal to downgrade Bronlais Hospital in Aberystwyth and Withybush hospital in Haverfordwest to linked district general hospital status means that some patient services would no longer be run by on-site

cardiaidd—caech eich rhoi mewn ward geriatrig. Nid oes diben gwadu mai dyna oedd yn digwydd; gwn ei fod yn wir gan imi fyw drwy'r sefyllfa honno gydag aelod o'r teulu. Ni all neb ddweud wrthyf fy mod yn camgymryd. Teimplais y boen ac euthum drwy'r galar.

Ymgais oedd y newidiadau a wnaethpwyd i strwythur y GIG yn 2003 a'r ad-drefnu ar y byrddau iechyd lleol i sicrhau bod y GIG yn adlewyrchu'r newidiadau yr wyf wedi sôn amdanynt, ac yr oeddent yn rhoi'r grym o ran penderfynu yn nwylo cymunedau lleol, gweithwyr iechyd proffesiynol a chleifion. I'r perwyl hwn, mae gennym erbyn hyn GIG sy'n gweithio'n llawer agosach gyda llywodraeth leol, gan greu gwasanaeth sy'n fwy abl i ddelio ag ystyriaethau newydd sy'n codi mewn gofal cymdeithasol, neu i gwtogi amseroedd aros ymhellach.

Nid dadl yw hon am effeithiolrwydd gweinyddol y GIG, neu a allwn ganfod ffordd fwy effeithiol i strwythuro'r gwasanaeth yng Nghymru. Yn hytrach, fel bob amser, mae'n gyfle i gynghrair Plaid Cymru a'r Torïaid—er nad ydynt wedi bod yn llawer o ffrindiau yn ystod y ddadl—geisio taro ergyd sinigaidd arall yn erbyn record dda Llywodraeth Lafur y Cynulliad. Yr wyf yn falch bod Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi gwneud y penderfyniad pwysig i newid diwylliant y GIG, gan symud oddi wrth systemau pellenig a biwrocraidaidd y gorffennol at system fwy lleol, hygyrch ac atebol, gan ddarparu atebion i anghenion lleol; mae'n rhaid bod hynny'n iawn.

Lisa Francis: Cyfyngaf fy sylwadau i'r sefyllfa yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru. Fel rheolwr busnes grŵp y Ceidwadwyr, yr wyf wedi gofyn dro ar ôl tro am ddadl lawn am gynigion 'Designed to Deliver', ond 'na' yw'r ateb a gaf bob tro, am fod ymgynghoriad ar y gweill. Rhyw ymgynghoriad ceiniog a dimai ydyw gan nad yw wedi cynnwys meddygon teulu, y byddai disgwyl iddynt arwain gwasanaethau cymunedol o ganlyniad i unrhyw ailgyflunio ar wasanaethau ysbytai. Y realiti yw bod y cynnig i israddio Ysbyty Bronlais yn Aberystwyth ac Ysbyty Llwynhelyg yn Hwlfordd i statws ysbyty cyffredinol dosbarth cyswllt yn golygu na fyddai rhai

consultants. It follows that if those consultant posts are cut from district general hospitals in mid and west Wales, it will ultimately result in these hospitals losing their current training status, because doctors in training need consultants under whom to work. That could reduce hospitals such as Bronglais and Withybush to nothing more than a six-month placement from the main training centre, exacerbating the existing recruitment problems. None of this is mentioned in the 'Designed to Deliver' document. It is significant by its absence, along with the mysterious option 3 that was referred to in questions to the First Minister.

Some specialist acute care, including obstetrics, and emergency surgery—imagine that: emergency surgery—could move from Bronglais in Aberystwyth to a centre near Carmarthen. That is a road journey of 75 minutes on a good day; you can add on another hour for patients who would have to travel from Towyn in southern Meirionnydd and Machynlleth in Powys. There is also the matter of distances faced by patients from St David's, who would also have to go to this centre near Carmarthen. A report into maternity provision in mid and west Wales suggests that any removal of services will be dependent on effective road and air ambulance cover, yet the current Assembly budget, as we know, does not provide enough to make ambulance cover effective. I urge the Minister to listen to the obstetricians in west Wales who have spoken out, who believe that babies and mothers could die if these proposals are accepted.

This review into NHS services in mid and west Wales should represent the start of a meaningful debate, as I explained to Karen Sinclair; it should not be an opportunity for the Government to force a mandate for change. We need a debate; that is why I keep asking for one. It is obvious to everyone who lives in mid and west Wales that our very geography means that a centralising,

gwasanaethau i gleifion yn cael eu rhedeg mwyach gan ymgynghorwyr ar y safle. Mae'n dilyn, os caiff swyddi'r ymgynghorwyr hynny eu torri o ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru, y bydd yn golygu yn y pen draw y bydd yr ysbytai hyn yn colli eu statws hyfforddi presennol, oherwydd y mae ar feddygon o dan hyfforddiant angen ymgynghorwyr i weithio oddi tanynt. Gallai hynny olygu na fydd ysbytai fel Bronglais a Llwynhelyg yn ddim mwy na lleoliad chwe mis o'r brif ganolfan hyfforddi, gan wneud y problemau recriwtio presennol yn waeth. Ni sonnir dim oll am hyn yn y ddogfen 'Designed to Deliver'. Mae'n arwyddocaol nad yw yno, na'r opsiwn 3 dirgelaidd y cyfeiriwyd ato mewn cwestiynau i'r Prif Weinidog.

Gallai peth gofal aciwt arbenigol, gan gynnwys obstetreg, a llawfeddygaeth frys—dychmygwch hynny: llawfeddygaeth frys—symud o Fronglais yn Aberystwyth i ganolfan yn ymyl Caerfyrddin. Mae hynny'n siwrnai 75 munud ar y ffordd ar ddiwrnod da; gallwch ychwanegu awr arall i gleifion a fyddai'n gorfod teithio o Dywyn yn ne Meirionnydd a Machynlleth ym Mhowys. Rhaid ystyried hefyd y pellteroedd a fyddai'n wynebu cleifion o Dyddewi, a fyddai hefyd yn gorfod mynd i'r ganolfan hon yn ymyl Caerfyrddin. Mae adroddiad ar y ddarpariaeth ym maes mamolaeth yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru yn awgrymu y bydd cael gwared â gwasanaethau yn ddibynnol ar ddarpariaeth effeithiol ar y ffyrdd a thrwy gyfrwng yr ambiwlans awyr, ond nid yw cyllideb bresennol y Cynulliad, fel y gwyddom, yn darparu digon i wneud y ddarpariaeth ambiwlans yn effeithiol. Anogaf y Gweinidogion i wrando ar yr obstetregwyr yng ngorllewin Cymru sydd wedi traethu eu barn, sy'n credu y gallai babanod a mamau farw os caiff y cynigion hyn eu derbyn.

Dylai'r adolygiad hwn ar wasanaethau GIG yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru fod yn fan cychwyn i ddadl ystyrion, fel yr esboniais wrth Karen Sinclair; ni ddylai fod yn gyfle i'r Llywodraeth orfodi mandad o blaid newid. Mae angen inni gael dadl; dyna pam yr wyf yn gofyn am un o hyd. Mae'n amlwg i bawb sy'n byw yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru fod ein daearyddiaeth yn golygu na

metropolitan agenda for NHS services will not work and could well result in an abuse of our human rights. The proposed changes, as outlined in this review, are extremely lightweight, because they have not properly examined the potential effect that they will have on patients. The people of mid and west Wales know that. They will not be hoodwinked by meaningless jargon.

Karen Sinclair: I take on board the fact that there should be full consultation, but there is a full consultation going on at present. The results of that consultation will be taken on board and will be reflected in the outcomes.

Lisa Francis: That is the message that we keep getting but the point that I am getting at is that this document, 'Designed to Deliver', is flawed; it does not properly take into account the effects on patients if the services are cut. The questions that people are being asked are loaded. I have seen examples of consultations on community hospitals. Some were carried out in Gwynedd last year, and they were a whitewash.

Minister, the problem is that it is becoming increasingly obvious that your Government lacks the ideas and the strategy to turn the NHS around. Even the particularly exercised, though significantly absent, senior members of your Government and party are waking up to that fact.

Rushed decision making is never good decision making. I remind you that the power invested in you is power that is on loan—to paraphrase the words of a good old socialist. Ultimately, the arbiter of your actions will be the electorate at the ballot box.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: It is clearly bonkers to go out to consultation on a half-baked document, such as 'Designed to Deliver', that raises this smokescreen in mid and west Wales of a new hospital somewhere in the Whitland area, which no-one, least of all health professionals in Carmarthenshire,

fydd agenda fetropolitan o ganoli ar gyfer gwasanaethau'r GIG yn gweithio ac y gallai'n hawdd arwain at danseilio ein hawliau dynol. Mae'r newidiadau arfaethedig, fel y'u hamlinellir yn yr adolygiad hwn, yn hynod o ddisylwedd, gan nad ydynt wedi archwilio'r effaith bosibl a gaent ar gleifion yn drylwyr. Mae pobl canolbarth a gorllewin Cymru yn gwybod hynny. Nid ydynt yn mynd i gael eu twyllo gan jargon diystyr.

Karen Sinclair: Yr wyf yn derbyn y dylai fod ymgynghori llawn, ond mae ymgynghori llawn ar y gweill ar hyn o bryd. Bydd canlyniadau'r ymgynghori hwnnw'n cael eu hystyried a byddant yn cael eu hadlewyrchu yn y canlyniadau.

Lisa Francis: Dyna'r neges yr ydym yn ei chael yn barhaus ond y pwynt yr wyf fi'n ei wneud yw bod y ddogfen hon, 'Designed to Deliver', yn ddiffygiol; nid yw'n ystyried yn briodol yr effeithiau ar gleifion os caiff gwasanaethau eu torri. Mae'r cwestiynau sy'n cael eu gofyn yn rhai awgrymog. Yr wyf wedi gweld enghreifftiau o ymgynghoriadau ynghylch ysbytai cymuned. Cynhaliwyd rhai yng Ngwynedd y llynedd, ac nid oeddent ond cyfrwng i guddio beiau.

Weinidog, y broblem sy'n dod yn gynyddol amlwg yw nad oes gan eich Llywodraeth chi y syniadau a'r strategaeth i wella pethau yn y GIG. Mae hyd yn oed uwch aelodau eich Llywodraeth a'ch plaid chi, y mae hyn yn trethu eu meddyliau yn fawr er eu bod, yn arwyddocaol, yn absennol, yn dechrau sylweddoli hynny.

Nid yw penderfyniadau a wneir ar frys byth yn benderfyniadau da. Fe'ch atgoffaf mai grym ar fenthyg yw'r grym sydd wedi ei roi ichi—ac aralleirio geiriau hen sosialydd da. Yn y pen draw, yr etholwyr yn y blwch pleidleisio a fydd yn dyfarnu ar eich gweithredoedd.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Mae'n amlwg yn wallgof mynd ati i ymgynghori ynghylch dogfen ddi-glem fel 'Designed to Deliver', sy'n creu rhyw rith yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru drwy sôn am ysbyty newydd yn rhywle yn ardal Hendy-gwyn, nad oes neb, yn sicr nid y gweithwyr iechyd

believe will ever be built. It is a pure smokescreen in order to try to move away from the central argument in the document, namely that the Government of Wales wants to rationalise services and provision in several hospitals in mid and west Wales, but the document never tells us how exactly it is going to provide the service to the patient. If you are serious about restructuring the health service in Wales, Minister, you could at least tell us how the Government of Wales intends to improve that service and provision.

5.10 p.m.

There is nothing about that in the document. You tell us about care in the community and moving provision nearer to the patient, but you do not refer specifically to the primary sector, and you do not tell us what you are going to do in terms of community healthcare or extending services at GP surgeries. You do not tell us anything about the use of community hospitals or walk-in centres. It is a half-baked document, which does nothing but tell people that their hospitals will offer less provision, and you are surprised that these people are protesting at the Senedd and that your own Members are now turning against your ideas. We already have Labour Members telling us that your predecessor's big idea was a bad idea, and now they are telling you that your big idea is not such a good idea either. When will you tell us what you are going to provide and stop trying to hoodwink the public?

David Melding: I hope to make some non-partisan remarks. It is six months since I left the Health and Social Services Committee. I have listened to the debate, and many of the facts that have been quoted do not fully illustrate the state of the health service today. I believe that we have two health services, in a sense—I also thought this in 1999. We have the primary healthcare service, which the World Health Organisation consistently lists as one of the top five—and sometimes the top three—systems in the world, and which is envied across the world. Despite some of the

proffesiynol yn sir Gaerfyrddin, yn credu y caiff ei godi byth. Nid yw'n ddim ond rhith i geisio symud oddi wrth y ddadl ganolog yn y ddogfen, sef bod Llywodraeth Cymru am resymoli gwasanaethau a'r ddarpariaeth mewn sawl ysbyty yng nghanolbarth a gorllewin Cymru, ond nid yw'r ddogfen hon byth yn dweud wrthym sut yn union y mae'n mynd i ddarparu'r gwasanaeth i'r claf. Os ydych o ddifrif ynghylch ailstrwythuro'r gwasanaeth iechyd yng Nghymru, Weinidog, gallech o leiaf ddweud wrthym sut y mae Llywodraeth Cymru'n bwriadu gwella'r gwasanaeth a'r ddarpariaeth.

Nid oes dim am hynny yn y ddogfen. Dywedwch wrthym am ofal yn y gymuned ac am symud y ddarpariaeth yn nes at y claf, ond nid ydych yn cyfeirio'n benodol at y sector sylfaenol, ac ni ddywedwch wrthym beth yr ydych yn mynd i'w wneud o ran gofal iechyd yn y gymuned neu ehangu'r gwasanaethau ym meddygfeydd meddygon teulu. Ni ddywedwch ddim wrthym am y defnydd o ysbytai cymuned neu ganolfannau galw-i-mewn. Dogfen ddi-glem ydyw, nad yw'n gwneud dim ond dweud wrth bobl y bydd eu hysbytai'n cynnig llai o ddarpariaeth, ac yr ydych yn synnu bod y bobl hyn yn protestio yn y Senedd a bod eich Aelodau chi yn troi yn erbyn eich syniadau erbyn hyn. Eisoes mae gennym Aelodau Llafur yn dweud wrthym fod syniad mawr eich rhagflaenydd yn syniad gwael, ac yn awr maent yn dweud wrthyfch nad yw eich syniad mawr chi yn syniad da iawn ychwaith. Pryd y gwnewch ddweud wrthym beth yr ydych yn mynd i'w ddarparu a rhoi'r gorau i geisio twyllo'r cyhoedd?

David Melding: Yr wyf yn gobeithio gwneud rhai sylwadau amhleidiol. Mae chwe mis ers imi adael y Pwyllgor Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol. Yr wyf wedi gwrandao ar y ddadl, ac nid yw llawer o'r ffeithiau sydd wedi cael eu crybwyll yn darlunio cyflwr y gwasanaeth iechyd heddiw yn llawn. Credaf fod gennym ddau wasanaeth iechyd, mewn ffordd—yr oeddwn yn credu hyn hefyd yn 1999. Mae gennym y gwasanaeth gofal iechyd sylfaenol, y mae Sefydliad Iechyd y Byd yn ei restru'n gyson fel un o'r pum system orau—ac un o'r tair

Government's misjudgments, it is still something of a Rolls Royce in terms of delivering effective healthcare. Many of the healthcare outcomes that we have are so good because our primary sector is so sound. That must continue.

However, for around a generation, we have had some problems with how we deliver hospital services and acute care. It is about the function of social medicine, for which, potentially, there is unlimited demand, and how you deliver that when scientific advances increase so rapidly, which is a wonderful thing, but which places us in a difficult situation in terms of having a service that is timely, comprehensive and free at the point of use—I think that we all believe in those principles without question.

I will refer to what the Government is proposing to do in terms of the reconfiguration of acute services, which potentially involves the reallocation or downgrading—however you want to look at it—of some hospitals. Derek Wanless came to our committee a couple of years ago and raised this issue by saying that we do not have a sustainable acute healthcare system—I think that he was referring to Britain, but it was true of Wales in particular. He gave us an apposite bit of advice. He said, 'Whatever you do, do not make this a political question'. Whatever else it has been this afternoon, it has been a highly partisan question. He told us to look at the Netherlands, and gave us a specific example of how it has been in crisis for a generation in terms of how it reorganises its hospital care. It has got nowhere, because one party would be in government and would propose something, which would be destroyed by the opposition, and then the opposition would come into government and have similar problems with whatever it proposed. He said that political parties must join together for the good of their society and consider the whole question.

It is a difficult question, because no-one likes to read in the paper, or hear on the radio, as I

system orau weithiau—yn y byd, sy'n destun eiddigedd ar draws y byd. Er gwaethaf rhai o gamgymeriadau'r Llywodraeth, mae'n Rolls Royce o drefn o hyd o safbwynt darparu gofal iechyd effeithiol. Mae llawer o'r canlyniadau gofal iechyd sydd gennym mor dda am fod ein sector sylfaenol mor gryf. Rhaid i hynny barhau.

Fodd bynnag, ers tua chenhedlaeth, yr ydym wedi cael problemau o ran y ffordd yr ydym yn darparu gwasanaethau ysbyty a gofal aciwt. Mae a wnelo hyn â swyddogaeth meddygaeth gymdeithasol, y gallai fod galw diderfyn amdani, a sut y mae darparu hynny ar adeg pan fo datblygiadau gwyddonol yn cynyddu mor gyflym, sy'n beth gwych, ond sy'n ein rhoi mewn sefyllfa anodd o ran cael gwasanaeth sy'n amserol, yn gynhwysfawr ac am ddim yn y man lle y mae'n cael ei ddefnyddio—tybiaf ein bod i gyd yn credu yn yr egwyddorion hynny yn ddigwestiwn.

Yr wyf am gyfeirio at yr hyn y mae'r Llywodraeth yn bwriadu ei wneud o ran ailgyflunio gwasanaethau aciwt, a allai olygu adleoli neu israddio—sut bynnag yr ydych am edrych arno—rhai ysbytai. Daeth Derek Wanless i'n pwyllgor ryw ddwy flynedd yn ôl a chododd y mater hwn drwy ddweud nad oes gennym system gofal iechyd aciwt gynaliadwy—credaf ei fod yn cyfeirio at Brydain, ond yr oedd yn neilltuol o wir am Gymru. Rhoddodd air o gyngor yn ei bryd inni. Dywedodd, 'Beth bynnag a wnewch, peidiwch â gwneud hwn yn gwestiwn gwleidyddol'. Beth bynnag arall a fu y prynhawn yma, mae wedi bod yn gwestiwn hynod o bleidiol. Dywedodd wrthym am edrych ar yr Iseldiroedd, a rhoddodd enghraifft benodol inni o sut y bu'r wlad honno mewn argyfwng am genhedlaeth o safbwynt sut y mae'n ad-drefnu ei gofal mewn ysbytai. Nid yw wedi llwyddo i wneud dim, gan y byddai un blaid mewn llywodraeth ac yn cynnig rhywbeth, a gâi ei ddinistrio gan yr wrthblaid, ac yna byddai'r wrthblaid yn dod yn llywodraeth ac yn cael problemau tebyg gydag unrhyw beth a gynigiai hithau. Dywedodd fod yn rhaid i bleidiau gwleidyddol uno â'i gilydd er lles eu cymdeithas ac ystyried y cwestiwn cyfan.

Mae'n gwestiwn anodd, oherwydd nid oes neb yn hoffi darllen yn y papur, neu glywed

did this morning, that services in Llantrisant and Merthyr Tydfil, in my case, are, perhaps, going to be fundamentally redesigned. Colleagues in west Wales have had similar experiences. The Government does not deserve much sympathy when it puts politicians in that position. It is time for the Government to come forward with a much more collaborative approach and start to see how we do have hospital services that are fit for the twenty-first century.

Eleanor Burnham: I am not here to lecture anyone on this complex and emotive issue. I merely wish to raise some valid concerns, which I hope the Minister will listen to. As Jenny, our spokesperson, has said, we acknowledge that there is a need for reconfiguration, but we must allow local communities to voice their concerns and have a meaningful discussion. I do not think that that is happening at the moment. I was talking to the leader of Wrexham County Borough Council recently, who is concerned about the fact that there has been no real dialogue to date on the delivery of community health and social services, for which he is responsible.

We realise that we must have changes and we must be honest with the electorate. It is not easy; this is a very difficult scenario. We have demographic changes and huge difficulties with transport and ambulances in remote areas and so on.

On the consultation, I believe that LHBs can do much better. For example, the Denbighshire Local Health Board recently held a consultation meeting at Prestatyn's Chatsworth House. I think that that was on Monday. Eventually, only 23 members of the public could get in. No more could get in. What is that but a complete shambles as opposed to an opportunity for a meaningful discussion? We must champion the needs of our communities, particularly those furthest away from emergency acute services. Other Members have alluded to the poor ambulance response times, which must be improved for a safer and improved service.

ar y radio, fel y gwneuthum i y bore yma, fod gwasanaethau yn Llantrisant a Merthyr Tudful, yn fy achos i, yn mynd i gael eu hailgynllunio'n sylfaenol efallai. Mae cyd-Aelodau yng ngorllewin Cymru wedi cael profiadau tebyg. Nid yw'r Llywodraeth yn haeddu llawer o gydymdeimlad pan fydd yn rhoi gwleidyddion yn y sefyllfa honno. Mae'n bryd i'r Llywodraeth fynd ati mewn dull llawer mwy cydweithredol a dechrau gweld sut y mae modd inni gael gwasanaethau ysbytai sy'n addas i'r unfed ganrif ar hugain.

Eleanor Burnham: Nid wyf yma i roi gwers i neb ar y mater cymhleth ac emosiynol hwn. Y cyfan yr wyf am ei wneud yw codi rhai pryderon dilys, y gobeithiaf y bydd y Gweinidog yn gwrando arnynt. Fel y dywedodd Jenny, ein llefarydd, yr ydym yn cydnabod yr angen i ailgyflunio, ond rhaid inni ganiatáu i gymunedau lleol leisio eu pryderon a chael trafodaeth ystyrlon. Ni chredaf fod hynny'n digwydd ar hyn o bryd. Yr oeddwn yn siarad ag arweinydd Cyngor Bwrdeistref Sirol Wrecsam yn ddiweddar, sy'n poeni am y ffaith nad oes dim deialog wirioneddol wedi bod hyd yma ynghylch darparu iechyd cymunedol a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol, y mae ef yn gyfrifol amdanynt.

Yr ydym yn sylweddoli bod yn rhaid cael newidiadau a rhaid inni fod yn onest gyda'r etholwyr. Nid yw'n hawdd; mae hyn yn senario anodd iawn. Mae gennym newidiadau demograffig ac anawsterau enfawr gyda chlundiant ac ambiwlansiau mewn ardaloedd anghysbell ac yn y blaen.

O ran yr ymgynghori, credaf y gall byrddau iechyd lleol wneud yn llawer gwell. Er enghraifft, yn ddiweddar cynhaliodd Bwrdd Iechyd Lleol Sir Ddinbych gyfarfod ymgynghori yn Chatsworth House ym Mhrestatyn. Credaf i hynny ddigwydd ddydd Llun. Yn y diwedd, dim ond 23 aelod o'r cyhoedd a lwyddodd i fynd i mewn. Nid oedd modd i ragor fynd i mewn. Beth yw hynny ond siop siafins hollol yn hytrach na chyfle i gael trafodaeth ystyrlon? Rhaid inni eiriol dros anghenion ein cymunedau, yn enwedig y rhai sydd bellaf oddi wrth wasanaethau argyfwng. Mae Aelodau eraill wedi cyfeirio at yr amseroedd ymateb gwael gan ambiwlansiau, y mae'n rhaid eu gwella er

mwyn sicrhau gwasanaeth gwell a mwy diogel.

Surely, more emphasis generally should be put on front-line services to cut through the mire of bureaucracy that is strangling the system at the moment. Yesterday, for example, I chaired a mini case conference on a care plan for an older person in hospital. It took around five minutes for the 12 members of staff there to introduce themselves and explain why they were there, all with legitimate reasons. However, it makes you wonder. That person's son has to sell his house. These are issues surrounding care packages for older people, which, Minister, we must surely address in this very complex, but rational, debate.

Siawns na ddylid rhoi mwy o bwyslais yn gyffredinol ar wasanaethau rheng flaen i dorri drwy'r gors o fiwrocratiaeth sy'n tagu'r system ar hyn o bryd. Ddoe, er enghraifft, cadeiriais gynhadledd achos fach ynglŷn â chynllun gofal i rywun hŷn yn yr ysbyty. Cymerodd ryw bum munud i'r 12 aelod o'r staff yno gyflwyno'u hunain ac esbonio pam yr oeddent yno, pob un â rhesymau cyfreithlon. Fodd bynnag, mae'n gwneud ichi feddwl. Mae'n rhaid i fab yr unigolyn hwnnw werthu ei dŷ. Mae'r rhain yn faterion sy'n gysylltiedig â phe cynnau gofal i bobl hŷn, y mae'n rhaid i ni, Weinidog, roi sylw iddynt yn sicr yn y ddadl gymhleth iawn, ond rhesymol, hon.

The Minister for Health and Social Services (Brian Gibbons): Many of the points raised in this debate are important and fundamental issues that will need to be addressed by the NHS in Wales if it is going to be fit for purpose. However, many of the points were raised as isolated, individual factors. In that context, they are merely symptoms of the wider challenges that the NHS faces in Wales. In many ways, we have rehearsed these arguments on many occasions over recent months, starting with the Wanless review, as David Melding said, through to 'Designed for Life'. It is disappointing that only a few of the contributions made in this debate sought to address the wider issues.

Y Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol (Brian Gibbons): Mae llawer o'r pwyntiau a godwyd yn y ddadl hon yn faterion pwysig a sylfaenol y bydd angen i'r GIG yng Nghymru roi sylw iddynt os yw'n mynd i fod yn addas i'w ddiben. Fodd bynnag, codwyd llawer o'r pwyntiau fel ffactorau unigol ar wahân. Yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, dim ond symptomau ydynt o'r heriau ehangach sydd yn wynebu'r GIG yng Nghymru. Mewn sawl ffordd, yr ydym wedi ailadrodd y dadleuon hyn ar lawer achlysur dros y misoedd diwethaf, gan ddechrau gydag adolygiad Wanless, fel y dywedodd David Melding, hyd at 'Cynllun Oes'. Mae'n siomedig mai dim ond ychydig o'r cyfraniadau a wnaethpwyd yn y ddadl hon a geisiodd roi sylw i'r cwestiynau ehangach.

We have begun a process whereby the main health communities in Wales are publishing their initial sets of proposals and options that they feel will contribute to making the NHS fit for the twenty-first century. In one way, we know what the opposition parties are against from the way in which they articulate their attitudes to some of these proposals. However, I have yet to hear a single positive contribution from opposition parties that would give anyone any indication of what they are in favour of; I have heard only vague generalisations.

Yr ydym wedi dechrau ar broses lle y mae'r prif gymunedau iechyd yng Nghymru'n cyhoeddi eu setiau dechreuol o gynigion a dewisiadau a fydd yn eu barn hwy'n cyfrannu at sicrhau bod y GIG yn addas ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Ar un olwg, gwyddom beth y mae'r gwrthbleidiau yn ei erbyn ar sail y ffordd y mynegant eu hagweddau at rai o'r cynigion hyn. Fodd bynnag, nid wyf eto wedi clywed un cyfraniad cadarnhaol gan y gwrthbleidiau a fyddai'n rhoi rhyw syniad i rywun beth y maent o'i blaid; dim ond cyffredinoli niwlog a glywais.

I know that these proposals have generated

Gwn fod y cynigion hyn wedi ysgogi cryn

considerable debate, and undoubtedly some concern, in many parts of Wales, and I am pleased that so many people have taken the time and made the effort to respond to the consultations. It is vital that we hear everyone's point of view so that we can have an effective consultation process, and it is in that context, in mid and west Wales, in response to requests from NHS trade unionists, that I have agreed to extend the response time by a further month to ensure that it is a full, thorough exercise that the public will be fully engaged with.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: You say that it is very important to hear everyone's views in this consultation process. Can you tell me, Minister, if nurses were involved in the formation of the consultation document in mid and west Wales?

Brian Gibbons: It is my understanding that the document was drawn up by a project team based in mid and west Wales, which did include nurses. If you are asking whether or not individual nurses, working in individual wards, were involved, then the answer is 'no'. However, that is precisely why we want a consultation process and why, in response to a request from organisations such as Unison and the RCN, the consultation period has been extended—to allow them to make their contribution.

5.20 p.m.

It is not correct for Lisa Francis to state that the consultation exercise that took place in north-west Wales was a whitewash. If it was a whitewash, one would have assumed that the eventual proposals would have been identical to the original proposals. That is clearly not the case—in case someone has not told Lisa Francis. She has asked on many occasions why we cannot have this debate along the proposals of mid and west Wales. She has been repeatedly told—and has obviously failed to listen—that, at the end of this consultation, if there is no local consensus on the way forward, then I will have to adjudicate. We know that if I do not demonstrate clear independence throughout this exercise, that adjudication role will be compromised. That is clear to anyone who wants to listen.

drafod, a pheth pryder mae'n siŵr, mewn sawl rhan o Gymru, ac yr wyf yn falch bod cynifer o bobl wedi neilltuo amser ac wedi ymdrechu i ymateb i'r ymgynghori. Mae'n hollbwysig inni glywed safbwynt pawb fel y gallwn gael proses ymgynghori effeithiol, ac yn y cyd-destun hwnnw, yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin, mewn ymateb i geisiadau gan undebwyr llafur y GIG, yr wyf wedi cytuno i ychwanegu mis arall at yr amser ymateb er mwyn sicrhau ei fod yn ymarferiad cyflawn, trwyadl y bydd y cyhoedd yn ymwneud yn llawn ag ef.

Rhodri Glyn Thomas: Dywedwch ei bod yn bwysig iawn clywed barn pawb yn y broses ymgynghori hon. A allwch ddweud wrthyf, Weinidog, a fu nyrsys yn rhan o'r broses o ffurfio'r ddogfen ymgynghori yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin?

Brian Gibbons: Yn ôl a ddeallaf, lluniwyd y ddogfen gan dîm prosiect yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin, a oedd yn cynnwys nyrsys. Os ydych yn gofyn a fu nyrsys unigol, yn gweithio mewn wardiau unigol, yn rhan o'r broses, yna 'na' yw'r ateb. Fodd bynnag, dyna'r union reswm pam y mae arnom eisiau proses ymgynghori a pham yr estynnwyd y cyfnod ymgynghori, mewn ymateb i gais gan gyrff megis Unsain a Choleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys—i ganiatáu iddynt wneud eu cyfraniad.

Nid yw Lisa Francis yn gywir pan ddywed mai gwyngalchiad oedd yr ymgynghori a ddigwyddodd yn y gogledd-orllewin. Os mai gwyngalchiad ydoedd, gallesid tybio y buasai'r cynigion terfynol yr un fath yn union â'r cynigion gwreiddiol. Mae'n amlwg nad felly y mae—rhag ofn nad oes neb wedi dweud wrth Lisa Francis. Mae hi wedi gofyn ar sawl achlysur pam na allwn gael y ddadl hon ar gynigion y canolbarth a'r gorllewin. Dywedwyd wrthi dro ar ôl tro—ac yn amlwg mae wedi methu â gwrando—y bydd yn rhaid i mi ddyfarnu ar ddiwedd yr ymgynghoriad hwn, os na cheir consensws lleol ar y ffordd ymlaen. Gwyddom os na ddangosaf annibyniaeth glir drwy gydol yr ymarferiad hwn, y bydd y rôl ddyfarnu honno'n cael ei pheryglu. Mae hynny'n glir i unrhyw un a fyn wrando.

Lisa Francis: Will you give way?

Brian Gibbons: I will not accept an intervention.

I do not think that it is fair for Jonathan to say that we as an Assembly Government are dominated by short-termism, when 'Designed for Life' lays out a strategy up to 2015, and when our waiting times target is based on a project that leads up to 2009. That is not short-termism in my book. I was pleased to hear him make reference to the Royal College of Surgeons' report. I had a meeting with representatives from the Royal College of Surgeons in Wales after that, and their big message was that 'Designed for Life' is the most courageous and relevant document that has been produced by any administration relevant to Wales in their professional career.

Jonathan Morgan: I thank the Minister for giving way. If he agreed with what the Royal College of Surgeons told him, then will he also agree with the statement in its reconfiguration report, published in March of this year, that he ought to be doing more to protect rural hospitals? It was clear in what it felt rural hospitals could and should provide.

Brian Gibbons: Absolutely. In the Wanless report, Derek Wanless says that the present configuration of hospitals in Wales, be they urban or rural, are not sustainable because the expertise is too thinly spread, because of reasons related to the working time directive, and because of training requirements. It is precisely because we want the health service framework and the hospital structure to be viable and fit for purpose for the twenty-first century that this strategy is being put forward at this time.

Wanless told us that we have an overdependence on the hospital sector. This is why local health boards are so important. They are the key mechanism for getting primary care, community care, and social services organisations working together at a local community level. Unless this work

Lisa Francis: A wnewch ildio?

Brian Gibbons: Ni dderbyniaf ymyriad.

Nid wyf yn meddwl ei bod yn deg i Jonathan ddweud ein bod ni fel Llywodraeth y Cynulliad wedi'n rheoli gan y tymor byr, pan fo 'Cynllun Oes' yn pennu strategaeth hyd at 2015, a phan fo'n targed ar gyfer amseroedd aros yn seiliedig ar brosiect sy'n para hyd at 2009. Nid tymor byr yw hynny yn fy ngolwg i. Yr oeddwn yn falch o'i glywed yn cyfeirio at adroddiad Coleg Brenhinol y Llawfeddygon. Cefais gyfarfod gyda chynrychiolwyr Coleg Brenhinol y Llawfeddygon wedi hynny, a'u neges fawr hwy oedd mai 'Cynllun Oes' yw'r ddogfen fwyaf dewr a pherthnasol sydd ei llunio gan unrhyw weinyddiaeth berthnasol i Gymru yn ystod eu gyrfa broffesiynol.

Jonathan Morgan: Diolchaf i'r Gweinidog am ildio. Os oedd yn cytuno â'r hyn a ddywedodd Coleg Brenhinol y Llawfeddygon wrtho, yna a wnaiff gytuno hefyd â'r gosodiad yn ei adroddiad ailgyflunio, a gyhoeddwyd ym mis Mawrth eleni, y dylai fod yn gwneud mwy i warchod ysbytai gwledig? Yr oedd yn glir o ran yr hyn y teimlai y gallai ac y dylai ysbytai gwledig ei ddarparu.

Brian Gibbons: Yn hollol. Yn adroddiad Wanless, dywed Derek Wanless nad yw cyfluniad presennol ysbytai yng Nghymru, boed drefol neu wledig, yn gynaliadwy gan fod yr arbenigedd wedi'i daenu'n rhy denau, oherwydd rhesymau sy'n gysylltiedig â'r gyfarwydddeb oriau gwaith, ac oherwydd gofynion hyfforddi. Yr union reswm pam y mae'r strategaeth hon yn cael ei chyflwyno'n awr yw ein bod am i fframwaith y gwasanaeth iechyd a'r strwythur ysbytai fod yn ddichonadwy ac yn addas i'r diben ar gyfer yr unfed ganrif ar hugain.

Dywedodd Wanless wrthym fod gennym orddibyniaeth ar y sector ysbytai. Dyma pam y mae byrddau iechyd lleol mor bwysig. Hwyl yw'r mecanwaith allweddol ar gyfer sicrhau bod sefydliadau gofal sylfaenol, gofal cymunedol a gwasanaethau cymdeithasol yn cydweithio ar lefel cymunedau lleol. Oni

takes place at a local community level, it will not be possible to direct it from the centre under the command and control provider-type model to which Plaid Cymru seems to be hitching its flag. It is not possible to do that. There are no credible commentators on the position of the NHS that are proposing such a scenario.

In conclusion, the challenges facing the NHS in Wales are massive, because the structures that we have in place are structures that we inherited from the early 1960s, from the doyen of Conservatism, Enoch Powell. Many of the people in the Assembly were not even born when Enoch Powell started launching district general hospitals. It is fair to say that the district general hospital model has sustained itself reasonably well over 50 years. However, Derek Wanless has given us the clear message that it is not fit for purpose in the twenty-first century. We have to be prepared to engage openly and honestly between ourselves, and, as David Melding has said, we should not make this a political football. We have to engage with clinicians and the public. Otherwise, we will find ourselves left with the legacy of Enoch Powell in 2060.

Nick Bourne: First, I would like to say what this debate is not about: it is not about the amount of money that is being spent. I emphasise the word 'spent'. The Government talked about investment. There is enough money being spent in the health budget, but it is the proper use of that money that is in question. I suspect that it is here that I differ very much from the Minister and from Helen Mary Jones. What a fascinating glimpse we had into the Plaid Cymru health larder when she spoke and outlined her party's policy, insofar as she did. I thought that Rhodri Glyn Thomas was perhaps distancing himself from that slightly. However, this debate is not about the amount of money that is being spent.

Last week, we had a seminal moment that made one feel that the Government has lost all touch with reality. I do not want to be a party-pooper, but that moment was Rhodri's little party, which Brian shared, to celebrate

wneir y gwaith hwn ar lefel cymunedau lleol, ni fydd modd ei gyfarwyddo o'r canol dan y model darparwr gorchymyn a rheoli y mae Plaid Cymru fel petai'n ei ffafrio. Nid yw'n bosibl gwneud hynny. Nid oes sylwebyddion credadwy ar sefyllfa'r GIG yn cynnig senario o'r fath.

I gloi, mae'r heriau sy'n wynebu'r GIG yng Nghymru'n aruthrol, oherwydd y mae'r strwythurau sydd gennym ar hyn o bryd yn strwythurau a etifeddwyd o'r 1960au cynnar, oddi wrth hoelen wyth y Ceidwadwyr, Enoch Powell. Yr oedd llawer o'r bobl yn y Cynulliad heb eu geni hyd yn oed pan ddechreuodd Enoch Powell sefydlu ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth. Teg dweud bod model yr ysbytai cyffredinol dosbarth wedi ymgynnal yn weddol dda dros 50 mlynedd. Fodd bynnag, mae Derek Wanless wedi rhoi'r neges glir inni nad yw'n addas i'r diben yn yr unfed ganrif ar hugain. Mae'n rhaid inni fod yn barod i drafod yn agored ac yn onest ymysg ein gilydd, ac, fel y dywedodd David Melding, ni ddylem gwneud hyn yn destun ymrafael gwleidyddol. Rhaid siarad gyda'r clinigwyr a'r cyhoedd. Oni wnawn, bydd yr hyn a etifeddwyd gan Enoch Powell yn dal gennym yn 2060.

Nick Bourne: Yn gyntaf, hoffwn ddweud beth nad yw'r ddadl hon yn ymwneud ag ef: nid yw'n ymwneud â faint o arian sy'n cael ei wario. Pwysleisiaf y gair 'gwario'. Soniodd y Llywodraeth am fuddsoddi. Mae digon o arian yn cael ei wario yn y gyllideb iechyd, ond yr hyn sy'n cael ei gwestiynu yw bod yr arian hwnnw'n cael ei ddefnyddio'n briodol. Yr wyf yn amau mai dyma lle'r wyf yn anghytuno'n fawr iawn â'r Gweinidog ac â Helen Mary Jones. Dyna gipolwg hynod a gawsom ar gwpwrdd iechyd Plaid Cymru pan siaradodd hi, gan amlinellu polisi ei phlaid, i'r graddau y gwnaeth hynny. Yr oeddwn yn tybio bod Rhodri Glyn Thomas o bosibl yn ymbellhau oddi wrth hynny ryw fymryn. Fodd bynnag, nid faint o arian sy'n cael ei wario yw testun y ddadl hon.

Yr wythnos diwethaf, cawsom ennyd pwysig a wnaeth i ddyn deimlo bod y Llywodraeth wedi colli pob cysylltiad â realiti. Nid oes arnaf eisiau difetha parti neb, ond parti bach Rhodri oedd yr ennyd hwnnw, gyda Brian yn

the success in tackling the waiting lists. This party was held when we have 100,000 people on waiting lists, many of whom have been waiting for two years—a year on the out-patient list and a year on the in-patient list. Goodness only knows how you can think that that is something to celebrate with a few brass hats who run your local health boards, because it certainly is not.

Brian Gibbons: I am disappointed with the opposition's response to waiting times. Staff in the NHS have put in a Herculean effort to deliver the waiting times that they have delivered, and the contempt of the opposition parties towards these achievements fills me with shame. I was embarrassed for the front-line staff who came here to celebrate their achievement that there were Members of this Assembly so contemptuous of their efforts. Please apologise to them. [ASSEMBLY MEMBERS: 'Hear, hear.']

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. This is an intervention.

Nick Bourne: If the Minister had invited the Royal College of Nursing and the British Medical Association, that indignation might have been something other than synthetic. I find it extremely unimpressive when you have asked a few administrators to a party to celebrate a waiting list reduction when—[*Interruption.*]

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. That is not acceptable. I have pressed the red button. What you have just said, Brian, will not be recorded in the Record of Proceedings. It is up to Nick Bourne whether he wishes to give way to you.

Nick Bourne: The Royal College of Nursing knew nothing of this until it was told about it by our health spokesperson on Tuesday. That is a fact. If you want to withdraw what you tried to put on the record, I am happy for you to do so.

I will return to the facts. You, the Minister, were adorned with a badge of 'no

ei rannu, i ddathlu'r llwyddiant wrth fynd i'r afael â'r rhestrau aros. Cynhaliwyd y parti hwn a ninnau â 100,000 o bobl ar restrau aros, llawer ohonynt yn aros ers dwy flynedd—blwyddyn ar y rhestr cleifion allanol a blwyddyn ar y rhestr cleifion mewnol. Dyn yn unig a wŷr sut y gallwch feddwl bod hynny'n rhywbeth i'w ddathlu gydag ychydig o bwysigion sy'n rhedeg eich byrddau iechyd lleol, oherwydd yn sicr nid yw'n rhywbeth i'w ddathlu.

Brian Gibbons: Yr wyf yn siomedig gydag ymateb y gwrthbleidiau i'r amseroedd aros. Mae'r staff yn y GIG wedi ymdrechu ymdrech lew i gyflawni'r amseroedd aros y maent wedi'u cyflawni, ac mae dirmyg y gwrthbleidiau tuag at y llwyddiannau hyn yn peri imi gywilyddio. Yr oedd arnaf gywilydd dros y staff rheng flaen a ddaeth yma i ddathlu eu camp fod Aelodau o'r Cynulliad hwn a oedd mor ddirmygus tuag at eu hymdrechion. Ymddiheurwech iddynt, os gwelwch yn dda. [AELODAU'R CYNULLIAD: 'Clywch, clywch.']

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Ymyriad yw hyn.

Nick Bourne: Pe bai'r Gweinidog wedi gwahodd Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys a Chymdeithas Feddygol Prydain, gallasai'r dicter hwnnw fod yn rhywbeth heblaw synthetig. I mi, nid yw'n creu dim argraff o gwbl eich bod wedi gwahodd ychydig weinyddwyr i barti i ddathlu lleihau'r rhestrau aros pan—[*Torri ar draws.*]

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid yw hynny'n dderbyniol. Yr wyf wedi pwyso'r botwm coch. Ni chaiff yr hyn yr ydych newydd ei ddweud, Brian, ei gofnodi yng Nghofnod y Trafodion. Mater i Nick Bourne yw a ydyw'n dymuno ildio i chi.

Nick Bourne: Ni wyddai Coleg Brenhinol y Nyrsys ddim oll am hyn hyd nes dywedwyd wrtho amdano gan ein llefarydd ar iechyd ddydd Mawrth. Mae hynny'n ffaith. Os hoffech dynnu'n ôl yr hyn y ceisiasoch ei roi yn y cofnod, yr wyf yn hapus ichi wneud hynny.

Dychwelaf at y ffeithiau. Yr oeddech chi, y Gweinidog, wedi'ch addurno â bathodyn

redundancies', when I saw you last week. I hope that that will be a reality when some of these trusts, including Cardiff and the Vale NHS Trust, which are now talking about cuts relating to doctors and nurses, come forward with their proposals. I suspect that that badge will come back to haunt you. We are talking about a cumulative debt of £100 million by April 2007 in the health service under Labour, and we are talking about growth in administration and cuts in front-line services. When you said that you could not comment and that you could not debate the mid and west Wales health proposals, I also found that somewhat synthetic. When you later said, almost in the same paragraph, that you thought that these were courageous proposals, I was reminded of Bernard telling Jim Hacker on *Yes, Minister*, 'Isn't that very courageous, Minister?'. They are courageous proposals in that sense, because they will make cuts in the health standards and the quality of life of thousands of people in mid and west Wales. I hope that you will have nothing to do with them but I suspect, from your response so far, that you will have too much to do with them.

Leighton Andrews *rose*—

The Deputy Presiding Officer: Order. I do not think that Nick Bourne is giving way, Leighton.

Nick Bourne: I did not know that he was on his feet, but I am not giving way.

We remember them being previewed by Jon Owen Jones, who, when he was in the Welsh Office, came up with similar proposals to those that we see now. Therefore, we know that the Labour Party's heart is in these proposals even if some Members who represent that area are, for understandable reasons, distancing themselves from them.

Therefore, of all the areas for which you are responsible in devolved terms, this is the one that has been the most dire, disastrous and despicable. There have been previous candidates: you have lost the quality hallmark of perhaps the best economic development agency throughout the whole of the United Kingdom in the Welsh Development Agency;

'dim dileu swyddi' pan welais chi yr wythnos diwethaf. Gobeithiaf y bydd hynny'n realiti pan fydd rhai o'r ymddiriedolaethau hyn, gan gynnwys Ymddiriedolaeth GIG Caerdydd a'r Fro, sydd yn awr yn siarad am gwtogi ym maes meddygon a nyrsys, yn cyflwyno'u cynigion. Yr wyf yn amau y daw'r bathodyn hwnnw'n ôl i'ch poeni. Yr ydym yn sôn am ddyled gronol o £100 miliwn erbyn Ebrill 2007 yn y gwasanaeth iechyd dan Lafur, ac yr ydym yn sôn am dwf mewn gweinyddiaeth a thoriadau mewn gwasanaethau rheng flaen. Pan ddywedasoeh na allech roi sylw ac na allech drafod cynigion iechyd y canolbarth a'r gorllewin, cefais hynny braidd yn synthetig hefyd. Pan ddywedasoeh yn ddiweddarach, bron yn yr un paragraff, eich bod yn meddwl bod y rhain yn gynigion dewr, fe'm hatgoffwyd o Bernard yn dweud wrth Jim Hacker ar *Yes Minister*, 'Isn't that very courageous, Minister?'. Maent yn gynigion dewr yn yr ystyr hwnnw, oherwydd byddant yn gwneud toriadau yn safonau iechyd ac ansawdd bywyd miloedd o bobl yn y canolbarth a'r gorllewin. Gobeithiaf na fynnwch wneud dim â hwy ond yr wyf yn amau, yn ôl eich ymateb hyd yma, y bydd gennych ormod i'w wneud â hwy.

Leighton Andrews *a gododd*—

Y Dirprwy Lywydd: Trefn. Nid wyf yn meddwl bod Nick Bourne yn ildio, Leighton.

Nick Bourne: Ni wyddwn ei fod ar ei draed, ond nid wyf yn ildio.

Cofiw'n gael rhagolwg ohonynt gan Jon Owen Jones, a gyflwynodd gynigion tebyg i'r rhai a welwn yn awr pan oedd ef yn y Swyddfa Gymreig. Felly, gwyddom fod calon y Blaid Lafur yn y cynigion hyn hyd yn oed os yw rhai Aelodau sy'n cynrychioli'r ardal honno, am resymau dealladwy, yn ymbellhau oddi wrthynt.

Felly, o'r holl feysydd yr ydych yn gyfrifol amdanynt o ran eu bod wedi eu datganoli, dyma'r un lle y gwelwyd y sefyllfa fwyaf enbyd, trychinebus a ffaidd. Cafwyd ymgeiswyr blaenorol: yr ydych wedi colli dilysnod ansawdd yr asiantaeth datblygu economaidd orau, efallai, yn y Deyrnas Unedig gyfan, sef Awdurdod Datblygu

you have messed up the arts council by bringing it in under political control and effectively sacking the chairman; you have made a mess of the Welsh language and the Welsh Language Board; and you have raised council taxes by 60 per cent. However, of all those areas, this still stands out like a beacon as the biggest disaster of all for the First Minister and the Minister for Health and Social Services—who now seems to find it a laughing matter. However, it will come back to haunt you when people vote on this issue next May.

Cymru; gwnaethoch draed moch o gyngor y celfyddydau drwy ddod ag ef dan reolaeth wleidyddol a diswyddo'r cadeirydd i bob pwrpas; gwnaethoch smonach o'r iaith Gymraeg a Bwrdd yr Iaith Gymraeg; ac yr ydych wedi codi'r dreth gyngor 60 y cant. Fodd bynnag, o'r holl feysydd hynny, hyn sydd amlycaf, er hynny, fel y trychineb mwyaf oll i'r Prif Weinidog a'r Gweinidog dros Iechyd a Gwasanaethau Cymdeithasol—sydd yn awr, fe ymddengys, yn ei weld yn destun sbort. Fodd bynnag, daw yn ôl i'ch poeni pan fydd pobl yn pleidleisio ar y mater hwn fis Mai nesaf.

5.30 p.m.

*Gwelliant 1: O blaid 19, Ymatal 5, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 1: For 19, Abstain 5, Against 29.*

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

Bourne, Nick
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David
Davies, Glyn
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
Francis, Lisa
Graham, William
Isherwood, Mark
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lloyd, David
Melding, David
Morgan, Jonathan
Ryder, Janet
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:

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
German, Michael
Randerson, Jenny

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 2: O blaid 14, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 39.
Amendment 2: For 14, Abstain 0, Against 39.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Burnham, Eleanor
Davies, Janet
Davies, Jocelyn
German, Michael
Jones, Alun Ffred
Jones, Helen Mary
Jones, Ieuan Wyn
Lloyd, David
Randerson, Jenny
Ryder, Janet
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, David
Davies, Glyn
Dunwoody, Tamsin
Essex, Sue
Francis, Lisa
Gibbons, Brian
Graham, William
Gregory, Janice
Griffiths, John
Gwyther, Christine
Hart, Edwina
Hutt, Jane
Idris Jones, Denise
Isherwood, Mark
James, Irene
Jones, Ann
Jones, Carwyn
Jones, Laura Anne
Lewis, Huw
Lloyd, Val
Melding, David
Mewies, Sandy
Morgan, Jonathan
Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y gwelliant.
Amendment defeated.*

*Gwelliant 3: O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.
Amendment 3: For 24, Abstain 0, Against 29.*

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

Bates, Mick
Black, Peter
Bourne, Nick
Burnham, Eleanor
Cairns, Alun
Davies, David

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

Andrews, Leighton
Barrett, Lorraine
Butler, Rosemary
Chapman, Christine
Cuthbert, Jeff
Davidson, Jane

Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet
 Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
 Wood, Leanne

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 (NDM3038): to propose that

Cynnig (NDM3038): cynnig bod

the National Assembly for Wales:

Cynulliad Cenedlaethol Cymru:

is gravely concerned that the Welsh Assembly Government is failing to develop an NHS fit to meet the challenges of the twenty-first century.

yn bryderus dros ben fod Llywodraeth Cynulliad Cymru yn methu â datblygu GIG sy'n addas i heriau'r unfed ganrif ar hugain.

Cynnig (NDM3038): O blaid 24, Ymatal 0, Yn erbyn 29.

Motion (NDM3038): For 24, Abstain 0, Against 29.

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

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

Bates, Mick
 Black, Peter
 Bourne, Nick
 Burnham, Eleanor
 Cairns, Alun
 Davies, David
 Davies, Glyn
 Davies, Janet
 Davies, Jocelyn
 Francis, Lisa
 German, Michael
 Graham, William
 Isherwood, Mark
 Jones, Alun Ffred
 Jones, Helen Mary
 Jones, Ieuan Wyn
 Jones, Laura Anne
 Lloyd, David
 Melding, David
 Morgan, Jonathan
 Randerson, Jenny
 Ryder, Janet

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

Thomas, Rhodri Glyn
Wood, Leanne

Morgan, Rhodri
Neagle, Lynne
Pugh, Alun
Sargeant, Carl
Sinclair, Karen
Thomas, Catherine
Thomas, Gwenda

*Gwrthodwyd y cynnig.
Motion defeated.*

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 5.32 p.m.
The meeting ended at 5.32 p.m.*

**Aelodau a'u Pleidiau
Members and their Parties**

Andrews, Leighton (Llafur – Labour)
Barrett, Lorraine (Llafur – Labour)
Bates, Mick (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Black, Peter (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Bourne, Nick (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Burnham, Eleanor (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Butler, Rosemary (Llafur – Labour)
Cairns, Alun (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Chapman, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Cuthbert, Jeff (Llafur – Labour)
Davidson, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, Andrew (Llafur – Labour)
Davies, David (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Glyn (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Davies, Janet (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Davies, Jocelyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Dunwoody, Tamsin (Llafur - Labour)
Elis-Thomas, Dafydd (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Essex, Sue (Llafur – Labour)
Francis, Lisa (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
German, Michael (Democratiaid Rhyddfrydol Cymru – Welsh Liberal Democrats)
Graham, William (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
Gregory, Janice (Llafur – Labour)
Griffiths, John (Llafur – Labour)
Gibbons, Brian (Llafur – Labour)
Gwyther, Christine (Llafur – Labour)
Hart, Edwina (Llafur – Labour)
Hutt, Jane (Llafur – Labour)
Idris Jones, Denise (Llafur – Labour)
Isherwood, Mark (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
James, Irene (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Alun Ffred (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ann (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Carwyn (Llafur – Labour)
Jones, Elin (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Helen Mary (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Ieuan Wyn (Plaid Cymru – The Party of Wales)
Jones, Laura Anne (Ceidwadwyr Cymru – Welsh Conservatives)
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)